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## APPENDICES

### 1. TABLE

**Table 3.1. Instrument / Operational Definitions**

Variable	Variables Definition	Original Statement	Adjusted Statement	Author
<b>Fear (FE)</b>	Fear is a primitive, powerful and natural emotion which can influence decision making	Stress, anxiety and depressive disorders are on the rise as more individuals become infected with coronavirus due to an increasing number of instances of fear of COVID-19 (FCV-19).	My anxiety and fear of the availability of the necessities of life increased during the Covid-19 pandemic	Satici et al., 2020
		Owing to crisis, uncertainty about life and death fear, people try to eliminate, diverse or minimise the worries and tensions through	I try to eliminate or minimize worries through transforming their behaviours, such by shopping	Pavia and Mason, 2004



		transforming their behaviours, e.g. consumption behaviour		
		Apprehensions related to partial and complete lockdowns have had a fear-inducing effect on consumers resulting in impulse buying	Apprehensions related to consumer goods needs resulted in me making an impulse buying	Ahmed et al., 2020
		However, there has been a lack of investigation of how fear about the disruptive event like COVID-19 may drive people's behaviors as consumers	I lack knowledge on how to overcome fear during the Covid-19 pandemic	Chiu et al., 2021
		COVID-19 produce adverse behavioral response	Fear of consumption needs during COVID-19 produces adverse behavioral responses for me	Laato et al., 2020

<p><b>Shopping Convenience (SC)</b></p>	<p>Shopping convenience refers to perceptions of whether a shopping trip will be convenient or inconvenient</p>	<p>Barriers like store crowding, unavailability of products and shopping at inconvenient places have impacted the shopping patterns of consumers</p>	<p>Store crowding, or shopping at inconvenient places have impacted with my shopping decision</p>	<p>Larson and Shin, 2018</p>
		<p>Retail store service convenience may increase or decrease consumers' fear during disruptive events.</p>	<p>Retail store service convenience may increase or decrease my fears during a pandemic</p>	<p>Larson and Shin, 2018</p>
		<p>Shopping convenience is the perceived extent of time and effort avoidance</p>	<p>Shopping convenience makes me spending a lot of time and effort</p>	<p>Larson and Shin, 2018</p>
		<p>The other dimension of service convenience, access convenience and transaction convenience directly affect</p>	<p>Access convenience and transaction convenience directly affect me during the purchase</p>	<p>Larson and Shin, 2018</p>

		consumers during the purchase		
		With the current situation of COVID-19, online shopping has been a more preferred approach.	In COVID-19 situation, the convenience of online shopping has been a more preferred choice over offline shopping	Assomul, 2020; Ingaldi and Brozova, 2020
<b>Resource Availability (RA)</b>	Resource availability is a function of time availability and money availability, in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic	Time availability has been discussed in the context of a person with limited time to shop, select and complete shopping that can produce more frustration and negative effect, moving the consumer toward impulse buying	During covid, limited time to shopping occur with me	Anas et al., 2020
		Money availability is discussed as lesser the money, a person has during shopping	During covid my financial condition is limited	Beatty and Ferrell, 1998
		The consumer's	The availability	Bellini et

		<p>preparation level for shopping influences consumer behavior inside the store in terms of planned/impulse buying.</p> <p>Specifically, the higher is the degree of preparation, the greater the tendency to plan purchases, the lower the chance of impulse purchases</p>	<p>of time makes me have to quickly choose actions to buy goods in without having to plan in advance</p>	al., 2017
		<p>The availability of time and money influence consumer impulse buying behavior</p>	<p>The limited availability of time and money influence me impulse buying</p>	Kwon et al., 2020
<b>Social Media (SI)</b>	<p>Social media are considered platforms on which people build networks and share information and/or sentiments</p>	<p>The product information shared by friends or acquaintances on social media is considered valuable and trustworthy advice that can influence</p>	<p>The product information shared by friends or influencer on social media is considered valuable and trustworthy advice</p>	Voramont ri and Klieb, 2019

		purchasing behaviour		
		Consumer purchase decisions were influenced by information shared on social networking sites.	Information shared on social media influenced me in making a purchase	Ansari et al., 2019 and McClure and Seock, 2020
		Recent figures show that the time spent daily on social media is, on average, 144 minutes.	I spend more than 2 hours/day on social media	Henderso n, 2020
		During the COVID-19 pandemic where consumers are more likely to be exposed to targeted advertising with increased exposure to online mediums of entertainment, news, and social media.	Since covid-19 my attention to advertising on social media has increased	Thakur, C, et al., 2020
		The COVID-19 pandemic has	Since Covid-19 my use of social	Fernandes et al.,

		increased people's level of engagement with social media and their neuroticism because of the fear and uncertainty they have experienced.	media has increased	2020
<b>Covid-19 Burnout (CB)</b>	Burnout is defined as the psychological phenomenon of exhaustion, detachment, and feelings of inadequacy stemming from prolonged exposure to stressors	COVID-19 burnout as a result of prolonged exposure to pandemic-related news, events, demands, and intrusive changes to daily life	News, events, demands, and intrusive changes to daily life related to the pandemic makes me burn out	Yıldırım and Güler, 2020
		Lack of knowledge about COVID-19 has invoked neurotic behaviours correlated with negative emotions such as depression, anxiety, loneliness, fear of the	Lack of psychological knowledge dealing with Covid-19 make me burn out	Yuen et al., 2020

		unknown, and fear of product shortages		
		COVID-19 burnout may have notable implications for online consumption	I control losing myself in shopping because of the burnout caused by the pandemic	Zhao et al., 2022
		Nonetheless, we observed notably larger effects of COVID-19 burnout on both self regulation and impulsivity, consistent with past studies in decision making and consumer behavior	I feel big effects of COVID-19 burnout on both self regulation and impulsivity	Zhao et al., 2022
<b>Impulse Buying (IB)</b>	Impulse buying according to Anas (2022) is an unplanned purchase of a product or service	consumers' tendency to buy spontaneous manner	I often buy the things spontaneously	Rook and Fisher, 1995
		They did not plan to buy, instead, to	I sometimes buy things because at	Santini et al., 2019

		stroll and “refresh their eyes”	the moment I like the goods, rather than because I need them	
		Online as well as the offline retail market, can provide a lot of scope for encouraging impulse buying	Retail stores can provide a lot of space to encourage me to make impulse purchases	Bhakat and Muruganatham, 2013
		Staying at home with daily information overload coupled with daily perceived uncertainty leads to spontaneous buying	Staying at home during pandemic leads to impulse buying	Xian et al., 2020

**Table 4.1. Validity Test**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>R-table Value</b>	<b>Corrected Item Total Correlation</b>	<b>Status</b>
Fear	FE1	0.134	0.602	Valid
	FE2	0.134	0.540	Valid
	FE3	0.134	0.660	Valid



	FE4	0.134	0.516	Valid
	FE5	0.134	0.602	Valid
Shopping Convenience	SC1	0.134	0.463	Valid
	SC2	0.134	0.436	Valid
	SC3	0.134	0.413	Valid
	SC4	0.134	0.437	Valid
	SC5	0.134	0.407	Valid
Resource Availability	RA1	0.134	0.475	Valid
	RA2	0.134	0.523	Valid
	RA3	0.134	0.509	Valid
	RA4	0.134	0.397	Valid
Social Media	SI1	0.134	0.530	Valid
	SI2	0.134	0.386	Valid
	SI3	0.134	0.536	Valid
	SI4	0.134	0.569	Valid
	SI5	0.134	0.618	Valid
Covid-19 Burnout	CB1	0.134	0.655	Valid
	CB2	0.134	0.659	Valid
	CB3	0.134	0.655	Valid
	CB4	0.134	0.665	Valid
Impulse Buying	IB1	0.134	0.654	Valid

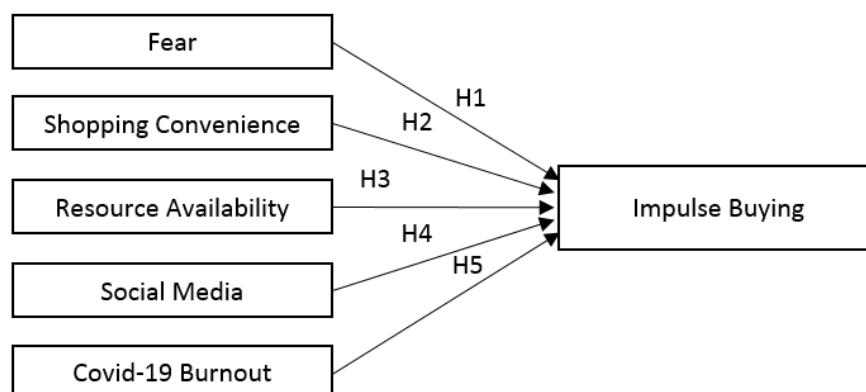
	IB2	0.134	0.645	Valid
	IB3	0.134	0.544	Valid
	IB4	0.134	0.631	Valid

**Table 4.2. Reliability Test**

	<b>Cronbach <math>\alpha</math></b>
Fear	0.762
Shopping Convenience	0.703
Resource Availability	0.792
Social Media	0.787
Covid-19 Burnout	0.852
Impulse Buying	0.830

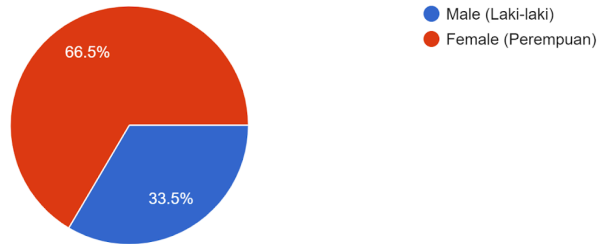
## 2. FIGURE

**Figure 2.1. Theoretical Framework**



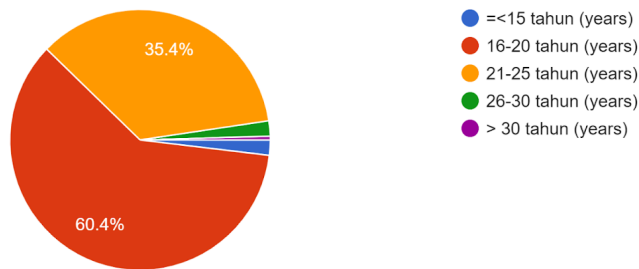
**Figure 4.1. Gender**

Jenis kelamin  
212 responses



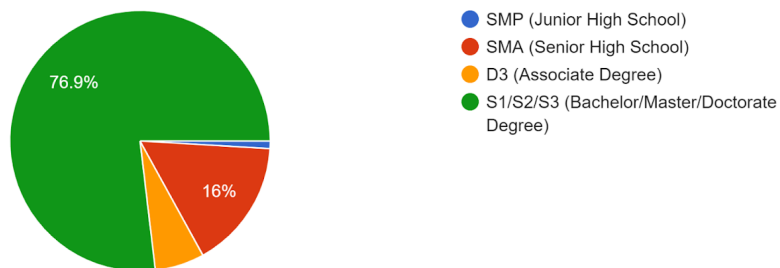
**Figure 4.2. Age**

Usia  
212 responses



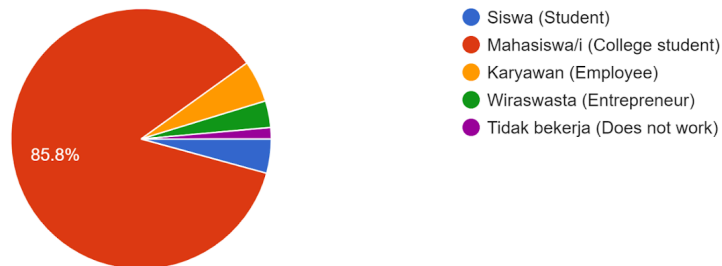
**Figure 4.3. Education**

Tingkat Pendidikan  
212 responses



**Figure 4.4. Occupation**

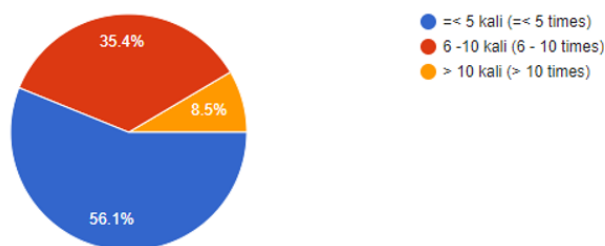
Pekerjaan  
212 responses



**Figure 4.5. Frequency of Shopping**

Berapa kali anda belanja tanpa perencanaan atau tiba-tiba dalam sebulan selama pandemi Covid-19?

212 responses



**Figure 4.6. Fear**

		Statistics				
		FE1	FE2	FE3	FE4	FE5
N	Valid	212	212	212	212	212
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.00	2.84	2.81	2.63	2.84
Std. Deviation		.776	.845	.856	.890	.787

**Figure 4.7. Shopping Convenience**

		Statistics				
		SC1	SC2	SC3	SC4	SC5
N	Valid	212	212	212	212	212
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.25	3.11	3.14	3.28	3.40
Std. Deviation		.753	.704	.738	.704	.692

**Figure 4.8. Resource Availability**

		<b>Statistics</b>			
		RA1	RA2	RA3	RA4
N	Valid	212	212	212	212
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		2.96	3.07	2.88	3.26
Std. Deviation		.819	.812	.823	.724

**Figure 4.9. Social Media**

		<b>Statistics</b>				
		SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI5
N	Valid	212	212	212	212	212
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.36	3.48	3.07	3.15	3.01
Std. Deviation		.738	.678	.779	.749	.835

**Figure 4.10. Covid-19 Burnout**

		<b>Statistics</b>			
		CB1	CB2	CB3	CB4
N	Valid	212	212	212	212
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		2.98	2.87	2.71	2.84
Std. Deviation		.805	.813	.907	.876

**Figure 4.11. Impulse Buying**

		<b>Statistics</b>			
		IB1	IB2	IB3	IB4
N	Valid	212	212	212	212
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		2.88	2.97	2.56	2.81
Std. Deviation		.832	.867	.944	.833

**Figure 4.12. Normality**

**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Unstandardized Residual
N		212
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	53.18173626
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.053
	Positive	.053
	Negative	-.034
Test Statistic		.053
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 <sup>c,d</sup>

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
- d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

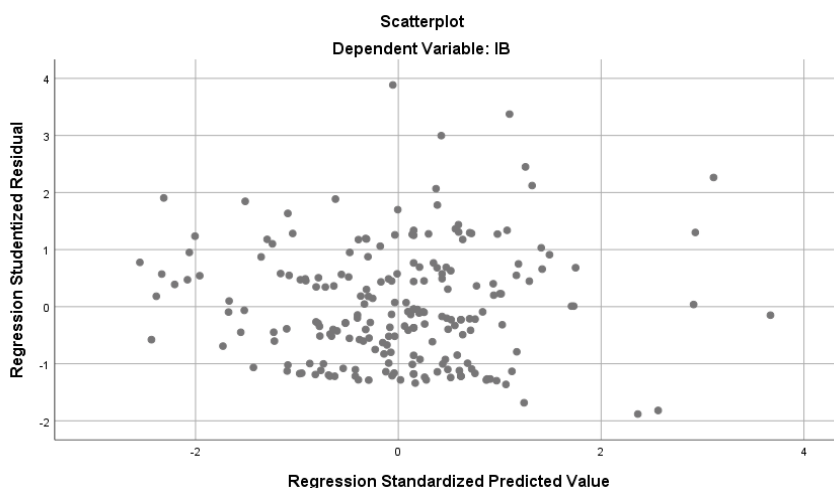
**Figure 4.13. Multicollinearity**

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.813	1.130		.720	.473		
	FE	.334	.070	.351	4.780	.000	.494	2.024
	SC	.016	.075	.014	.217	.829	.649	1.541
	RA	-.051	.088	-.039	-.583	.560	.605	1.654
	SI	.150	.068	.148	2.219	.028	.601	1.664
	CB	.318	.071	.319	4.515	.000	.536	1.867

a. Dependent Variable: IB

**Figure 4.14. Heteroscedasticity**



**Figure 4.15. R - square**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.875 <sup>a</sup>	.766	.761	1.06244

a. Predictors: (Constant), CB, SC, RA, SI, FE

**Figure 4.16. T - test**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.813	1.130		.720	.473
	FE	.334	.070	.351	4.780	.000
	SC	.016	.075	.014	.217	.829
	RA	-.051	.088	-.039	-.583	.560
	SI	.150	.068	.148	2.219	.028
	CB	.318	.071	.319	4.515	.000

a. Dependent Variable: IB

**Figure 4.17. F - test**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	762.461	5	152.492	33.773	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	930.119	206	4.515		
	Total	1692.580	211			

a. Dependent Variable: IB

b. Predictors: (Constant), CB, SC, RA, SI, FE

### 3. QUESTIONNAIRE

## Perilaku Pembelian Impulsif Selama Pandemi Covid-19 di Jabodetabek (*Impulsive Buying Behavior During Covid-19 Pandemic in Jabodetabek*)

Hallo, saya Hanna Cherly Yubelian. Saya adalah seorang mahasiswi Universitas Presiden, jurusan Administrasi Bisnis 2020. Saat ini, saya sedang melakukan penelitian untuk skripsi saya tentang Perilaku Pembelian Impulsif Selama Pandemi Covid-19 di Jabodetabek: Pengaruh Ketakutan, Kenyamanan Berbelanja, Ketersediaan Sumber Daya, Media Sosial, dan Burn Out Covid-19. Saya mengundang Anda untuk berpartisipasi dengan mengisi kuisioner ini. Ini mungkin membutuhkan waktu 2 - 5 menit. Terima kasih.

*Hello, I am Hanna Cherly Yubelian. I am a student of President University, majoring in Business Administration batch 2020. Currently, I'm conducting a research about Impulsive Buying Behavior During Covid-19 Pandemic in Jabodetabek: Effects of Fear, Shopping Convenience, Resources Availability, Social Media, and Covid-19 Burn Out. I'm inviting you to participate by filling this questionnaire. It might take 2 - 5 minutes of your time. Thank you.*

Email \*

Valid email

#### PERTANYAAN PENYARINGAN

##### SCREENING QUESTION

Apakah Anda berdomisili di Jabodetabek? \*

*Are you domiciled in Jabodetabek?*

- Iya (Yes)
- Tidak. Anda berhenti disini, silakan klik berikutnya. (No. You stop in here, please click next.)



Section 2 of 10

**PERTANYAAN PENYARINGAN**



*SCREENING QUESTION*

Apakah Anda pernah melakukan pembelian impulsif selama Covid-19? \*

*Have you ever impulsive buying during Covid-19?*

(Pembelian impulsif adalah perilaku membeli sesuatu secara cepat, tanpa direncanakan dan tidak didasarkan pada pertimbangan yang matang.

*Impulse buying is the behavior of buying something quickly, without planning and not based on careful consideration.)*

- Iya (Yes)
- Tidak. Anda berhenti disini, silakan klik berikutnya. (No. You stop in here, please click next.)

Section 3 of 10

**PROFIL RESPONDEN**



*RESPONDENT PROFILE*

Jenis kelamin \*

*Gender*

1. Male (Laki-laki)
2. Female (Perempuan)

Usia \*

Age

- =<15 tahun (years)
- 16-20 tahun (years)
- 21-25 tahun (years)
- 26-30 tahun (years)
- > 30 tahun (years)

Tingkat Pendidikan \*

Education

- SMP (Junior High School)
- SMA (Senior High School)
- D3 (Associate Degree)
- S1/S2/S3 (Bachelor/Master/Doctorate Degree)

Pekerjaan \*

Occupation

- Siswa (Student)
- Mahasiswa/i (College student)
- Karyawan (Employee)
- Wiraswasta (Entrepreneur)
- Tidak bekerja (Does not work)
- Other...

Berapa kali anda belanja tanpa perencanaan atau tiba-tiba dalam sebulan selama pandemi Covid-19? \*

*How many times do you shopping without planning in a month during pandemic Covid-19?*

- =< 5 kali (= < 5 times)
- 6 -10 kali (6 - 10 times)
- > 10 kali (> 10 times)

Section 4 of 10

**KUIISIONER (QUESTIONNAIRE)**



Instruksi:

Silahkan mengisi kuestioner ini dengan memilih pada kolom yang tersedia, dengan Pernyataan Item sebagai berikut:

1: Sangat Tidak Setuju

4: Sangat Setuju

*Instruction:*

*Please complete this questionnaire by choose in the column provided, with Item Statements as follows:*

*1: Strongly Disagree*

*4: Strongly Agree*

**Ketakutan**

*Fear*

Kecemasan dan ketakutan saya akan ketersediaan kebutuhan hidup meningkat selama pandemi Covid-19 \*

*My anxiety and fear of the availability of the necessities of life increased during the Covid-19 pandemic*

- |   |                       |                       |                       |                       |                                |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
|   | 1                     | 2                     | 3                     | 4                     |                                |
| Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Sangat setuju (Strongly agree) |

Saya mencoba menghilangkan atau meminimalkan kekhawatiran melalui perubahan perilaku dengan belanja \*

*I try to eliminate or minimize worries through transforming their behaviours by shopping*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Kekhawatiran akan kebutuhan barang konsumsi mengakibatkan saya melakukan pembelian impulsif \*

*Apprehensions related to consumer goods needs resulted in me making an impulse buying*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Saya kurang pengetahuan akan cara mengatasi ketakutan saat pandemi Covid-19 \*

*I lack knowledge on how to overcome fear during the Covid-19 pandemic*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Ketakutan akan kebutuhan konsumsi saat Covid-19 menghasilkan respons perilaku yang merugikan bagi saya \*

*Fear of consumption needs during Covid-19 produces adverse behavioral responses for me*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

**Kenyamanan Belanja**



*Shopping Convenience*

Kepadatan toko atau berbelanja di tempat yang tidak nyaman mempengaruhi keputusan belanja saya \*

*Store crowding or shopping at inconvenient places have impacted with my shopping decision*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Kenyamanan layanan toko ritel dapat menambah atau mengurangi ketakutan saya selama pandemi \*

*Retail store service convenience may increase or decrease my fears during a pandemic*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Kenyamanan belanja membuat saya tidak menghabiskan banyak waktu dan tenaga \*

*Shopping convenience makes me spending a lot of time and effort*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Kemudahan akses dan kemudahan bertransaksi, secara langsung mempengaruhi saya pada saat pembelian \*

*Access convenience and transaction convenience directly affect me during the purchase*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Dalam situasi Covid-19, kenyamanan belanja online telah menjadi pilihan yang lebih disukai daripada belanja offline \*

*In Covid-19 situation, the convenience of online shopping has been a more preferred choice over offline shopping*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Section 6 of 10

**Ketersediaan Sumberdaya**



*Resource Availability*

Selama Covid-19, keterbatasan waktu untuk berbelanja terjadi dengan diri saya \*

*During Covid-19, limited time to shopping occur with me*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Selama Covid-19 kondisi keuangan saya terbatas \*

*During Covid-19 my financial condition is limited*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Ketersediaan waktu membuat saya harus cepat memilih tindakan membeli barang masuk tanpa harus merencanakan terlebih dahulu \*

*The availability of time makes me have to quickly choose actions to buy goods in without having to plan in advance*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree (Sangat setuju)

Keterbatasan waktu dan uang mempengaruhi saya untuk melakukan pembelian impulsif \*

*The limited availability of time and money influence me impulse buying*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Section 7 of 10

Media Sosial

Social Media

Informasi produk yang dibagikan oleh teman saya atau influencer di social media merupakan sesuatu yang berharga dan dapat dipercaya \*

*The product information shared by friends or influencer on social media is considered valuable and trustworthy advice*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

⋮

Informasi yang saya temukan di sosial media mempengaruhi saya untuk melakukan pembelian \*

*Information shared on social media influenced me in making a purchase*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Saya menghabiskan waktu lebih dari 4 jam/hari untuk menggunakan social media \*

*I spend more than 2 hours/day on social media*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

⋮

Semenjak Covid-19 perhatian saya pada iklan di social media meningkat \*

*Since Covid-19 my attention to advertising on social media has increased*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Semenjak Covid-19 penggunaan social media saya meningkat \*

*Since Covid-19 my use of social media has increased*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)



**Burnout Covid-19***Covid-19 Burnout*

(Burnout Covid-19 adalah kelelahan fisik, emosional atau mental, disertai dengan penurunan motivasi, penurunan kinerja dan sikap negatif pada diri selama pandemi Covid-19.

*Burnout Covid-19 is physical, emotional or mental exhaustion, accompanied by decreased motivation, decreased performance and negative attitudes towards oneself during the Covid-19 pandemic.)*

Berita, peristiwa, tuntutan, dan intrusive changes to daily life berkepanjangan selama pandemi \*  
menyebabkan saya burn out

*News, events, demands, and intrusive changes to daily life related to the pandemic makes me burn out*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

⋮

Kurangnya pengetahuan psikologi menghadapi Covid-19 membuat saya burn out \*

*Lack of psychological knowledge dealing with Covid-19 make me burn out*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Saya kehilangan kontrol diri dalam belanja karena burn out akibat pandemi \*

*I control losing myself in shopping because of the burnout caused by the pandemic*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

⋮

Saya merasakan efek besar dari burnout Covid-19 pada pengaturan diri dan impulsif \*

*I feel big effects of Covid-19 burnout on both self regulation and impulsivity*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly Agree)

## Pembelian Impulsif



*Impulsive Buying*

Saya sering membeli barang secara spontan \*

*I often buy the things spontaneously*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Terkadang saya membeli barang karena saat itu saya menyukai barangnya, bukan karena saya \*  
membutuhkannya

*Sometimes I buy things because at the moment like the goods, rather than because I need them*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

⋮

Toko ritel dapat memberikan banyak ruang untuk mendorong saya melaukan pembelian impulsif \*

*Retail stores can provide a lot of space to encourage me to make impulse purchases*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

Di rumah saja selama pandemi mengarah pada pembelian impulsif \*

*Staying at home during pandemic leads to impulse buying*

	1	2	3	4	
Sangat tidak setuju (Strongly disagree)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sangat setuju (Strongly agree)

**Terima kasih atas kesediaan Anda mengisi kuesioner ini. Semoga hari Anda menyenangkan!**



*Thank you for your willingness to fill out this questionnaire. Have a nice day!*

#### 4. RESPONDENT ANSWER

FE1	FE2	FE3	FE4	FE5	SC1	SC2	SC3	SC4	SC5	RA1	RA2	RA3	RA4	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI5	CB1	CB2	CB3	CB4	IB1	IB2	IB3	IB4
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