

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dimaksudkan agar para pemasar mengetahui bahwa ada stimulus sederhana yang dapat dikembangkan untuk dapat menarik hati konsumen dalam memilih jasa bimbingan belajar untuk putra/putri mereka, yakni tentang Pengaruh Strategi Bauran Pemasaran (*Marketing Mix*) terhadap Keputusan Konsumen dalam Memilih Lembaga Bimbingan Belajar Primagama Cabang Lidah Kulon Surabaya. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan kuantitatif yaitu, penelitian yang menitikberatkan pada pengujian hipotesa dengan alat analisis metode statistik dan menghasilkan kesimpulan yang dapat digeneralisasikan. Sample pada penelitian ini adalah siswa dan siswi Lembaga Bimbingan Belajar Primagama Cabang Lidah Kulon Surabaya kelas 12 SMA IPA dan IPS. Sample responden dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Alat uji yang digunakan adalah teknik analisis regresi linier berganda dengan software SPSS 25.0. Setelah dilakukan pengujian atas hipotesis yang diajukan, maka diperoleh nilai koefisien regresi variabel produk sebesar 0.316, variabel harga sebesar 0.402, variabel tempat sebesar 0.495, variabel promosi sebesar 0.111, variabel orang/SDM sebesar 0.126, variabel bukti fisik sebesar 0.385, dan variabel proses sebesar 0.240. Dan nilai hasil uji F sebesar $F_{hitung} 25.685 > F_{tabel} 2.30$ dengan tingkat signifikansi sebesar $0.000 < 0.05$, yang artinya variabel bauran pemasaran (*Marketing Mix*) yang terdiri dari variabel produk, harga, tempat, promosi, orang/SDM, bukti fisik dan proses secara simultan mempengaruhi keputusan konsumen. Hasil uji t variabel produk bernilai $t_{hitung} = 2.215 > t_{tabel} 2.03693$, variabel harga $t_{hitung} = 0.257 > t_{tabel} 2.03693$, variabel tempat $t_{hitung} = 2.357 > t_{tabel} 2.03693$, dan variabel bukti fisik $t_{hitung} = 2.700 > t_{tabel} 2.03693$, yang artinya variabel produk, harga, tempat dan bukti fisik mempengaruhi keputusan konsumen secara parsial dan variabel promosi bernilai $t_{hitung} = 0.846 < t_{tabel} 2.03693$, variabel orang/SDM bernilai $t_{hitung} = 0.404 < t_{tabel} 2.03693$, dan variabel proses bernilai $t_{hitung} = 1.462 < t_{tabel} 2.03693$, yang artinya variabel promosi, orang/SDM, dan proses tidak mempengaruhi keputusan konsumen secara parsial.

Keywords: strategi, pemasaran, konsumen

ABSTRACT

This study discusses that marketers know there is a simple stimulus that can be developed to be able to attract customers to choose learning guidance for their sons/daughters, namely about The Influence of Marketing Mix Strategy on Consumer Decisions in Choosing Primagama Tutoring Institutions Lidah Kulon Surabaya Branch. This research was conducted by quantitative testing, that is, research that focused on testing hypotheses with statistical methods analysis and producing conclusions that could be generalized. The sample in this study were students of the Primagama Tutoring Institute of the Lidah Kulon Surabaya branch in 12th grade science and social high school. The sample of respondents in this study used a purposive sampling method. The test equipment used was multiple linear regression analysis techniques with SPSS 25.0 software. After testing the proposed hypothesis, the product variable regression coefficient is 0.316, the price variable is 0.402, the place variable is 0.495, the promotion variable is 0.111, the person variable is 0.126, the physical inventory variable is 0.385, and the production process variable by 0.240. And the value of the F_{count} results is $F_{count} 25.668 > F_{table} 2.30$ with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means the marketing mix variable consisting of product, price, place, promotion, people, physical evidence variables and the simultaneous use process influences consumer decisions. T test results t_{count} product variable = 2.215 > $t_{table} 2.03693$, t_{table} price variable = 0.257 > $t_{table} 2.03693$, place variable $t_{count} = 2.357 > t_{table} 2.03693$, and physical proof variable $t_{count} = 2.700 > t_{table} 2.03693$, which referred to product variables, price, place and physical evidence partially Influencing consumer decisions and promotion variables $t_{count} = 0.846 < t_{table} 2.03693$, people, variables $t_{count} = 0.404 < t_{table} 2.03693$, and the process of t_{count} acquisition value = 1.462 < $t_{table} 2.03693$, which means that promotion, people, and process variables do not partially influence consumer decisions.

Keywords: strategy, marketing, consumer