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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND CUSTOMER RETENTION ON E-COMMERCE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the factors that influence consumer retention on the e-commerce website Hijup. This study uses website quality, brand image, and Islamic physical attributes as factors that will shape customer satisfaction which in turn will affect customer retention. This research is quantitative research using two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained by distributing online questionnaires through social media, and secondary data is obtained from books, journals, papers, websites, etc. The number of respondents used in this study were 185 respondents from Hijup consumers who had bought online more than once. This study uses the type of SEM-PLS analysis with SMARTPLS 3.0 software tools. This study shows that website quality and brand image affect customer satisfaction. Moreover, customer satisfaction is able to moderate website quality and brand image on customer retention on the Hijup website, but Islamic physical attributes have a negative relationship with customer satisfaction.

INTRODUCTION

The use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by people in Indonesia has recently shown rapid development. According to data taken from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), internet usage has faced an increase throughout the 2014-2019 period, this is shown by the increasing percentage of the population towards internet access in 2014, namely around 17.14 percent to 39.90 percent in 2018 (Central Statistics Agency (BPS), 2019). People take advantage of the use of the internet to buy or sell merchandise. This event is commonly known by electronic commerce or e-commerce.

E-commerce has grown at an exponential rate during the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic (Barnes et al., 2021; Sheth, 2020). All forms of business, both large and small, have realized the potential for selling products online/via the internet. E-commerce can increase the totality of a company's business value. So, it is

very important to understand the types of e-commerce businesses, one of which is in the form of a website. E-commerce in the form of a website has many types, one of which is shopping malls. This business model is almost the same as a marketplace, but sellers who can sell there must be well-known sellers or brands because there is a strict verification process or are generally grouped with the B2B/B2C group, for example such as Blibli.com, zalora.com (Pradana, 2015).

The data obtained from the Kompas.com website, one of Indonesia's online marketplace platforms, is that Tokopedia released the Indonesian online shopping trend in 2019. The most sought-after product in Indonesian online shopping is the fashion category. Based on statistical data obtained from the Statistics Research Department regarding the most popular e-commerce websites for fashion in Indonesia as of the second quarter of 2020, it shows that Hijup is ranked seventh. Data reported from the official Hijup account, we know that Hijup is a pioneer of Islamic fashion e-commerce, which was the first in the world to be established in 2011.

Meanwhile, from this data, it shows that the position of Hijup is still inferior to some e-commerce in the form of other websites that were established after Hijup. This proves that competition in the world of e-commerce is very tight. With the many conveniences that consumers have, making business competition through the website even tighter. Therefore, in order to retain customers, the Hijup website must have a marketing program that is more innovative and creative.

An e-commerce, especially in the form of a website, must have a strategy to be able to get customers. According to Roy et al. (2017) in today's business world, sellers must know clearly about consumer behavior in choosing and buying the goods or services needed. Mathew (2021) says that retaining customers is cheaper than bringing in new customers. Acquiring new customers tends to cost sellers 5-25 times, because customer retention is largely the result of customer satisfaction and loyalty (Gallo, 2014).

Website quality is a tool for measuring the quality of websites developed by Barnes and Vidgen (2000). The research conducted by Amirahmadi et al. (2015), there are four factors that affect website quality, namely, website reliability, website design, website security, and customer service.

In addition, with the increasingly competitive e-commerce business environment today, according to Malik et al. (2012) building a brand image of a company is the most important thing for service companies because it is a strong determinant of product marketing. Malik et al. (2012) defined brand image as a brand relationship that is maintained in the minds of consumers which causes consumers to brand. According to Kotler and Keller (2016), brand image is also illustrated as the understanding and beliefs that are included in consumers' memories as a reflection of the associations stored in consumers' minds.

Therefore, paying attention to customer wants and needs can increase sales of the products and services offered by an industry (Kotler et al., 2017). At present, Muslim consumers who are becoming the main force and are getting more and more attention from the e-commerce business world regarding the demand for goods and services in the world economy are Muslim consumers (Sobari et al., 2019). According to data from Global Religious Futures (2018), Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest Muslim population in the world. The number of Indonesians who embraced Islam in 2010 reached 209.12 million or around 87% of the total population. Furthermore, in 2020, the Muslim population in Indonesia is estimated to reach 229.62 million.

Because Indonesia is a Muslim-majority country, the halal business in Indonesia has enormous capabilities. Buyers in general will like goods or places to shop according to their character (Fauzi et al., 2016). As a result, religious perspectives on other purchasing decisions are preferred over other segmentation variables, such as demographic characteristics of age and life stage, which have traditionally been used to identify market segments (Gardiner et al., 2012)

According to Fariz (2018), for an Islamic based retail store that has a target, namely Muslim buyers who really pay attention to the suitability of Islamic quality to the goods they use, it is very important to offer value that is reflected in Islamic store attributes. In this research, in general, describe Islamic store attributes as characters that are in accordance with the Islamic values that the company offers to its customers. Meanwhile, according to Tariq et al. (2016), store attributes have a positive effect on satisfaction.

Based on current conditions, there are a lot of e-commerce in Indonesia. Consumer interest to shop online is increasing. As a country with a Muslim majority, e-commerce owners must know the right strategy to use in order to retain their customers. In previous studies, Islamic physical attributes were used to measure customer satisfaction at offline stores. In this study, the Islamic physical attributes variable is used for website-based e-commerce by using several other variables such as website quality and brand image to measure customer satisfaction which will then mediate customer retention on the Hijup website.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Effect of Website Quality on Customer Satisfaction

The Website Quality model is a development of the Service quality method which was previously widely used in measuring service quality where the research instrument on Website Quality was developed using the Quality Function Development (QFD) method (Napitupulu, 2017). Meanwhile according to Shin et al. (2013), website quality is a perception of the overall quality of internet shopping center sites according to the customer's opinion of view.

According to Hansopaheluwakan (2021) the quality of a website plays an important role in attracting new customers to retain existing customers. According to Huang (2019), a website that has good quality is the main reason for a customer to decide whether to buy goods online or not. If the customer feels that the website visited has detailed and clear quality information, then the customer will have higher trust in the seller of the item.

According to Andry (2016), the quality of the website is currently a strategic issue in online interactions, especially through the website platform. To assess customer satisfaction, the quality of the services provided is the main focus that has the most influence on customer satisfaction (Johnston, 2004). Research conducted by Hasanov and Khalid (2015) proved that website quality has a positive impact on customer satisfaction. Based on the results of previous research, therefore the hypothesis shows that website quality has a significant effect on customer satisfaction.

H₁: Website quality has a significant positive effect on customer satisfaction.

The Effect of Brand Image on Customer Satisfaction

At present, brand image has become an interesting topic of discussion in the marketing literature as stated by several experts (Lee & Lim, 2020; Park & Park, 2019). Park and Park (2019) also said that brand image has become an important role in distinguishing companies and using good marketing media. According to Rahi and Ghani (2016), a brand is a product identity and an image that explains whether the brand is valuable or not. Brand image is also illustrated as understanding and beliefs that are embedded in the client's memory as a reflection of the associations that exist in the client's mind (Kotler & Keller, 2016). According to Egan (2014), the brand image of a company is also very important for the products or services offered. Most of the business organizations consider brand image to be a strong asset for their business success. A trusted and recognized brand identity gives customer's confidence to use the products offered by the brand. Therefore, successful organizations always work hard to build strong brands and present them consistently and clearly.

Rahi and Ghani (2016) explained that brand image research emphasizes product identity, when the item has a special quality, it will create an image in the eyes of customers and will form a proper brand image. Therefore, to maintain the brand character, it is very important to maintain the consistency of quality and service. This study also reveals that getting customer consideration through service and quality is the best way to build a solid image in the customer's personality. Linking brand image and customer satisfaction, previous scientists (Anwar et al., 2019; Hsieh et al., 2018; Neupane, 2015) have shown that brand image is a

determinant of customer satisfaction; it positively affects customer satisfaction. Thus, the hypothesis shows that brand image has a significant effect on customer satisfaction.

H₂: Brand image has a significant positive effect on customer satisfaction.

13 The Effect of Islamic Physical Attributes on Customer Satisfaction

Islamic physical attributes are considered very important for a Muslim when deciding to buy a product. As research conducted by Battour et al. (2010) as well as Eid and El-Gohary (2014), Islamic physical attributes and Islamic non-physical attributes of destinations that can attract Muslim tourists, such as facilities for prayer, halal food, Islamic entertainment, Islamic dress code, general Islamic morality, and *azan*.

According to the traditional model made by Ajzen and Fishbein (1980), it explained that relationship between beliefs, attitudes and behavior. McDaniel and Burnett (1990) recommend that the use of this model in retail context shows that consumer attitudes towards retail stores are a function of: 1) the level of consumer interest in the attributes; and 2) consumers' opinion in retail stores that have their respective attributes.

Shop attributes have dissimilar components of a store which contain prices, merchandise, facilities, various products, and services that consumers evaluate and consider in determining which stores that interesting to visit (Hashim et al., 2014). Usman (2015) concluded that the store image is built on various shop attributes which are combined to meet the needs and desires of consumers.

In addition, customer satisfaction is the main goal that must be obtained by service providers. Oliver (1997) defined satisfaction as a customer response in the form of an assessment that a product or service feature itself is a fulfillment of needs. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis shows that Islamic physical attributes have a significant effect on customer satisfaction.

H₃: Islamic physical attributes have a significant positive effect on customer satisfaction.

The Effect of Customer Satisfaction on Customer Retention

The definition of customer satisfaction according to Priansa (2017) is the feeling that someone feels both happy and disappointed that arises after comparing expectations with the performance results of a product. If the work results are below expectations, the customer will feel disappointed. If the work results meet expectations, the customer will be happy. And if the work exceeds expectations, the customer is very satisfied.

According to Chen and Liu (2017), customer retention is an assessment of the quality of the product/service provided by a business that measures how loyal the

customer is. According to Chikako and Hamu (2021), customer satisfaction is a measure of how the products and services provided by the company meet or exceed customer expectations. It is also said that the perceived quality of service is high, it will lead to an increase in customer satisfaction. Several researchers found that customer satisfaction significantly affects customer retention in various sectors (Daneshfar et al., 2016; Nguyen et al., 2018) and also argued that customer satisfaction would increase customer retention. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis shows that customer satisfaction has a significant relationship with customer retention.

H₄: Customer satisfaction has a significant positive effect on customer retention.

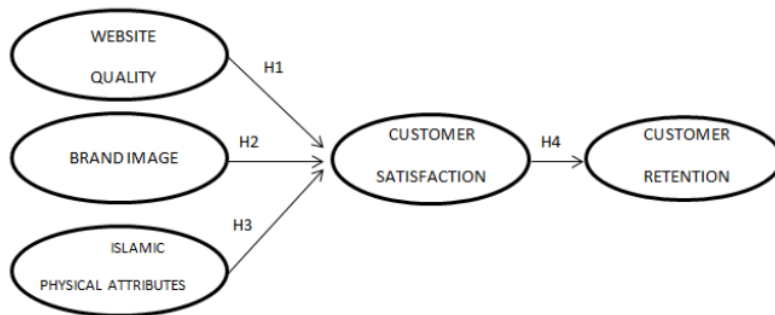


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

RESEARCH METHODS

This research approach uses a quantitative approach. According to Hair et al. (2006), quantitative research is an approach that is more concerned with measurement and sampling methods because it uses a deductive approach that emphasizes detailed priorities in data collection and analysis. The subjects in this study were Hijup consumers who had made purchases through the official Hijup website, and had made purchases more than one time. Questionnaires were distributed online through social media, obtained 185 respondents who can be analyzed further.

Sources of data in this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained through sources that are collected directly so that the research objectives can be achieved, while secondary data is collected as supporting data and references used by researchers based on previous research. The research instrument uses a Likert scale (1-5) to measure a variable. Research modeling using Structural Equation Modeling-Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) is applied to minimize

the risk of error in the measurement of variables due to perceptual construct-based assessments (Ringle et al., 2015). SmartPLS 3.0 was chosen to analyze SEM-PLS because it makes it very easy to interpret analysis, and because PLS is based on variance, the number of samples used does not need to be large. The sample used can range from 30 to 100. In addition to being able to test complex structural models, the results of path analysis can be carried out in one regression analysis.

Characteristics Based on Screening Questions

Screening questions regarding having purchased Hijup products through the Hijup official website aim to find out that respondents who filled out the questionnaire met the predetermined requirements. From the results of data processing, the total number of respondents who filled out the online questionnaire was 197 respondents. With a total of 193 respondents or 97.96% who answered "Yes" and 4 respondents or 2.04% who answered "No".

Table 1
 Respondent Profile Description based on the Screening Question

Screening Question	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	193	97.96%
No	4	2.04%
Total	197	100%

Source: Data Processed

Screening questions about having purchased Hijup products through the Hijup official website more than once aims to find out that the respondent who filled out the questionnaire met the predetermined requirements. From the results of data processing, the total number of respondents who filled out the online questionnaire was 197 respondents. With a total of 185 respondents or 93.9% who answered "Yes" and twelve respondents or 6.1% who answered "No". Based on those results, the number of respondents who met the requirements was 185 respondents.

Table 2
 Respondent Profile Description based on the Screening Question

Screening Question	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	185	93.9%
No	12	6.1%
Total	197	100%

Source: Data Processed

Characteristics of Respondents by Age

Table 3
 Characteristics of Respondents by Age

AGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
20 - 25	120	65%
25 - 30	29	16%

30 - 35	33	18%
35 - 45	2	1%
45 - 60	1	1%
TOTAL	185	100%

Source: Data Processed

The characteristics of respondents based on age are intended to determine the age range of respondents who have purchased Hijup through the official website and have made purchases more than once. From the results of data processing, respondents who have an age range of 20-25 years are 120 people and a percentage of 65%, respondents aged 25-30 years are 29 people with a percentage of 16%, respondents aged 30-35 years are 33 people with a percentage of 18%, respondents aged 35 - 45 years amounted to 2 people with a percentage of 1%, respondents aged 45 - 60 years amounted to 1 person with a percentage of 1%, respondents.

Characteristics of Respondents by Occupation

Table 4
Characteristics by Occupation

PROFESSION	AMMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
COLLEGE STUDENT	60	32%
CIVIL SERVANTS	28	15%
EMPLOYEES	56	30%
ENTREPRENEUR	41	22%
TOTAL	185	100%

Source: Data Processed

The characteristics of respondents based on occupation are intended to determine the occupation of respondents who have made Hijup purchases through the official website and have made purchases more than once. From the results of data processing, respondents who work as students are 60 people with a percentage of 32%, respondents with civil servant jobs are 28 people with a percentage of 15%, respondents with employee jobs are 56 people with a percentage of 30%, respondents with entrepreneurial jobs are 41 people with a percentage of 22%.

Characteristics of Respondents by Location

Table 5
Characteristics by Location

Province	Amount	Percentage
DKI Jakarta	12	6%
East Java	43	23%
West Java	9	5%
DI Yogyakarta	31	17%
West Nusa Tenggara	15	8%
Riau	17	9%
Jambi	8	4%

East Kalimantan	25	14%
West Sumatera	15	8%
South Sumatera	10	5%
TOTAL	185	100%

Source: Data Processed

The characteristics of respondents based on location are intended to determine the occupation of respondents who have made Hijup purchases through the official website and have made purchases more than once. From the results of data processing, the largest number of respondent locations was in East Java Province with 43 respondents or 23%, then DI Yogyakarta with 31 respondents or 17%, East Kalimantan with 25 people or 14%, Riau with 17 people. respondents or 9%, NTB with 15 respondents or 8%, West Sumatra 15 respondents or 8%, South Sumatra with 10 respondents or 5%, and West Java with 9 respondents or 5%.

This study uses a sampling technique of non-probability sampling, which is a sampling technique that does not provide opportunities equal for each element or member. The type of non-probability sampling used in this study is the convenience sampling technique. According to Sekaran (2003) convenience sampling refers to the collection of information from members of the population that is conveniently available to provide it.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The results of the respondents' answers described refer to the average value (mean) of the answers to each variable on a Likert scale (which consists of five points). The analysis of the average value is based on five categories of intervals obtained from the following formula:

$$Interval\ Class = \frac{Highest\ score - Lowest\ score}{The\ number\ of\ classes} = \frac{5 - 1}{5} = 0,80$$

Table 6
 Category Average Respondents' Answers

Interval Class	Category
1.00 <mean< 1.80	Strongly disagree
1.80 <mean< 2.60	Disagree
2.60 <mean< 3.40	Neutral
3.40 <mean< 4.20	Agree
4.20 <mean< 5.00	Strongly agree

Source: Data Processed

Table 7
 Website Quality Variable Description

Indicator	Mean	Information
X1.1	4.076	The display on the Hijup website helps me to get information easily
X1.2	4.200	I find it helpful in product selection with the product search facility
X1.3	4.103	Hijup website is visually appealing

X1.4	4.022	Hijup website has complete tools
X1.5	4.124	Hijup website has a professional look
X1.6	3.989	Hijup website provides complete information
X1.7	3.924	Hijup website can quickly and easily complete transactions
X1.8	4.103	The product images on the Hijup website are as received
X1.9	4.157	Product orders are sent according to the estimated time given
X1.10	4.308	I got the product according to the order
X1.11	4.027	I feel the privacy of my identity is protected by the Hijup website
X1.12	4.032	Hijup website has adequate security features
X1.13	4.059	I feel safe transacting with the Hijup website
X1.14	3.881	When I have a problem, the Hijup website can help to solve it
X1.15	3.968	Hijup website admin is willing to help me
X1.16	3.919	Admin answered my questions quickly
X1.17	3.854	Returns are relatively easy
MEAN TOTAL	4.004	On average, respondents answered agree when assessing the overall quality of the site on the Hijup website

Source: Data Processed

The total mean of respondents' answers to questions regarding the website quality variable is 4.004. Based on Table 7, it is explained that the average respondents answered agree with the questions used to measure website quality on the Hijup website on customer satisfaction, so that it can make consumers want to keep shopping on the Hijup website.

Based on Table 7 above, the lowest mean is found in the customer service indicator X1.14 with a total of 3.881 which states that when I have a problem, the Hijup website can help to solve it. While the highest mean in the table above, is found in the reliability indicator X1.10 which states that I got the product according to the order.

Table 8
Brand Image Variable Description

Indicator	Mean	Information
X2.1	4.335	Hijup products have models that follow current fashion trends
X2.2	4.346	I feel that the Hijup brand has a positive meaning
X2.3	4.205	I feel that using Hijup products can increase my self-confidence
X2.4	4.103	Hijup products can provide a compelling appeal to consumers
X2.5	4.205	Shopping at Hijup provides a pleasant experience
MEAN TOTAL	4.239	On average, respondents answered strongly agree about the impression that consumers have on Hijup products.

Source: Data Processed

The total mean of respondents' answers to questions regarding the brand image variable is 4.239. Based on Table 8, it is explained that on average the respondents answered strongly agree with the questions used to measure brand image on Hijup products, towards customer satisfaction, so that it can make consumers want to keep shopping on the Hijup website.

Based on Table 4.8 above, the lowest mean is found in the symbolic benefits indicator X2.4 with a total of 4.103 which states that Hijup Products can provide attractive attractiveness to consumers. Meanwhile, the highest mean in the table above is found in the symbolic benefits indicator X2.2 with a total of 4.346 which states that I feel that the Hijup brand has a positive meaning.

Table 9
 Islamic Physical Attributes Variable Description

Indicator	Mean	Information
X3.1	4.465	Hijup website provides a variety of fashion and various brands
X3.2	4.314	Hijup website provides quality products with well-known brands
X3.3	4.086	Hijup products have a price that matches the quality
X3.4	4.341	The Hijup website displays a model that covers aurat
X3.5	4.146	Hijup provides fashion product designs that are in accordance with Islamic law
X3.6	4.362	The Hijup website accommodates the needs of Muslims in clothing
MEAN TOTAL	4.286	On average, respondents answered strongly agree about the Islamic facilities found on the Hijup website and given to consumers

Source: Data Processed

The total mean of respondents' answers to questions regarding the Islamic physical attributes variable is 4.286. Based on Table 9 explains that the average respondents answered strongly agree with the questions used to measure Islamic physical attributes on the Hijup website, on customer satisfaction, so that it can make consumers want to keep shopping on the Hijup website.

Based on Table 9 above, the lowest mean is found in the Muslim product and service indicator or X3.3 with a total of 4.086 which states that Hijup products have prices that are in accordance with quality. Meanwhile, the highest mean in the table above is found in the X3.1 indicator with a total of 4.465 which states that the Hijup Website provides various fashions and various brands.

Table 10
 Customer Satisfaction Variable Description

Indicator	Mean	Information
Y1.1	4.184	Hijup products meet my expectations
Y1.2	4.151	I am satisfied with the Hijup website
Y1.3	3.962	Hijup products can be a mainstay compared to other competitors
MEAN TOTAL	4.099	On average, respondents answered agree about the feelings felt by Hijup consumers, which emerged after comparing expectations with performance results on Hijup products and websites.

Source: Data Processed

The total mean of respondents' answers to questions regarding the customer satisfaction variable is 4.099. Based on Table 10, it is explained that the average respondents answered agree with the questions used to measure customer satisfaction on the entire Hijup website so that consumers can continue to buy Hijup products through the official website.

Based on Table 10 above, the lowest mean is found in the reliability indicator Y1.3 with a total of 3.962 which states that Hijup Products can be a mainstay

compared to other competitors. Meanwhile, the highest mean in the table above is found in the Y1.1 expectation indicator with a total of 4.184 which states that the Hijup Product is in line with my expectations.

Table 11
Customer Retention Variable Description

Indicator	Mean	Information
Z1.1	4.146	I will visit Hijup website again
Z1.2	4.232	I use the promotion provided by the Hijup website
Z1.3	4.130	I recommend Hijup Website to others
Z1.4	4.265	I say positive things about Hijup Website to others
MEAN TOTAL	4.193	On average, the respondents answered strongly agree with the tendency of Hijup consumers in the future to continue shopping through the Hijup website.

Source: Data Processed

The total mean of respondents' answers to questions regarding the customer satisfaction variable is 4.193. Based on Table 11 explains that on average the respondents answered strongly agree with the questions used to measure customer retention on the Hijup website.

Based on Table 11 above, the lowest mean is found in the Z1.3 indicator with a total of 4.13 which states that I recommend Hijup Website to others. While the highest mean in the table above, is found in the Z1.4 indicator with a total of 4.265 which states that I state positive things about the Hijup Website to others.

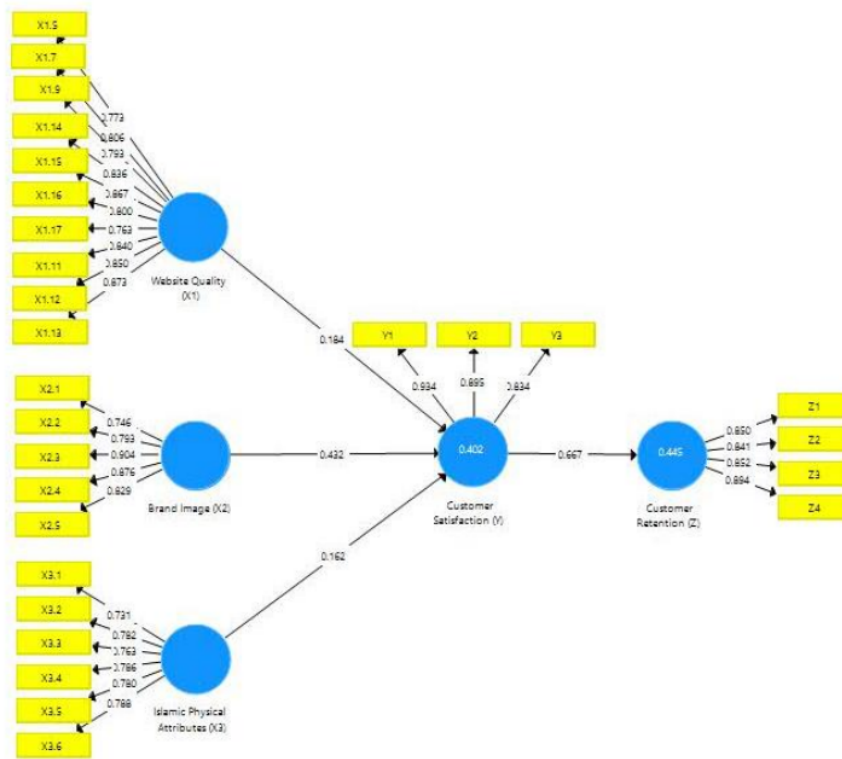


Figure 2. Construct Loading Factor

After doing three times the calculation of the loading factor, then all indicators have a loading factor > 0.7 or equal to valid. By removing some indicators such as X1.1, X1.3, X1.6, X1.8, X1.10 in the first calculation, and removing X1.2 and X1.4 in the second calculation of the loading factor.

Average Variance Extracted or AVE is the average variance extracted by the program or it can be referred to as the value possessed by each variable (Hair et al., 2006). The minimum tolerable AVE value is 0.5 (Hair et al., 2006; Wijanto, 2015).

Table 12
 AVE (Average Variance Extracted)

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
WEBSITE QUALITY (X₁)	0.946	0.952	0.952	0.543
BRAND IMAGE (X₂)	0.888	0.903	0.918	0.691
ISLAMIC PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES (X₃)	0.865	0.872	0.898	0.596
CUSTOMER SATISFACTION (Y)	0.866	0.879	0.918	0.789
CUSTOMER RETENTION (Z)	0.882	0.883	0.919	0.739

Source: Data Processed

In table 12 the AVE value for each variable has a value > 0.5, so all the variables used have met the requirements.

Based on the results of testing the measurement model shown in Figure 2 and Table 12 it can be explained as follows:

1. Website quality is measured using X1.5, X1.7, X1.9, and X1.11-X1.17. All indicators have a loading factor above 0.7 and AVE > 0.5.
2. The construct of brand image is measured using X2.1-X2.5. All indicators have a loading factor above 0.7 and AVE > 0.5.
3. Islamic physical attributes constructs are measured using X3.1-X3.6. All indicators have a loading factor above 0.7 and AVE > 0.5.
4. Customer satisfaction construct is measured using Y1.1-Y1.3. All indicators have a loading factor above 0.7 and AVE > 0.5.
5. The customer retention construct is measured using Z1.1-Z1.4. All indicators have a loading factor above 0.7 and AVE > 0.5.

Based on the results of the loading factors above, it can be concluded that the construct has good convergent validity.

Hypothesis testing conducted in this study was conducted to test the hypothesis and see the influence of exogenous variables on endogenous variables so that they could answer the research hypothesis. Testing this hypothesis by looking at the t-statistic must be > t-table of 1.96.

Table 13
t-Statistics

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	t-Statistics (O/STDEV)	P-Values	Description
WQ (X1) -> CS (Y)	0.184	0.190	0.070	2.623	0.009	significant
BI (X2) -> CS (Y)	0.432	0.433	0.107	4.022	0.000	significant
IPA (X3) -> CS (Y)	0.162	0.160	0.103	1.576	0.116	insignificant
CS (Y) -> CR (Z)	0.667	0.669	0.058	11.508	0.000	significant

Source: Data Processed

Based on the results of the t-Statistics calculation above, the conclusions from the relationship between these variables are:

Hypothesis 1: From the results of hypothesis testing, it is found that the quality of the website has a positive effect on customer satisfaction. The results of this study support several previous studies as stated by Mohammad and Raeisi (2002) who stated that customer satisfaction is the result of website quality and trust. Furthermore, research from Siagian and Cahyono (2014) which shows the results of a positive and significant influence between website quality and customer satisfaction, and states that website quality is a medium for obtaining various information and can be a medium for making contact (contact) with online stores. Furthermore, the positive relationship between website quality and customer satisfaction is also explained by research conducted by Pradana and Puspitasari (2016).

These results state that the better the website quality of the Hijup website, the higher the level of customer satisfaction felt by Hijup website consumers. Based on the results of the analysis, the t-statistic is 2.623 and the P-value is 0.009. These results indicate that there is a direct influence of website quality on customer satisfaction.

Based on respondents' answers, the indicator with the highest mean obtained is included in the reliability category with an indicator of X1.9 with a mean of 4.157 in the agree category. Reliability on the Hijup website consists of two sub-chapters of measured dimensions, namely accurate product appearance and description and product delivery in accordance with the expected timeframe estimate. This is in accordance with research conducted by Fadhli (2015) which says that reliability is one of the most important factors that can shape website quality. In addition, the results of research conducted by Mohammad and Raeisi (2002) also mentions that reliability has the highest correlation as a criterion of website quality on online bookstore websites in Iran.

With that, it can be concluded that respondents are satisfied with the quality of the Hijup website because overall the website quality on Hijup has an attractive appearance or design and makes it easier for respondents to search and deliver goods carried out by the Hijup website in accordance with respondents' estimates or expectations. These results are reinforced by the theory of Suryani (2013) which concluded that a website that has good quality is one that has a display that facilitates interaction with its consumers so that it can increase attractiveness and shape the satisfaction of these consumers.

Hypothesis 2: From the results of hypothesis testing, it is found that brand image has a positive effect on customer satisfaction. These results support several previous studies conducted by Septiani (2016) which concluded that brand image has a positive influence on customer satisfaction at Bukalapak. Further research conducted by Rahi et al. (2020) also showed that there is a significant positive influence between brand image and customer satisfaction. Research conducted by Maulana and Sunaryo (2018) also said that there is a positive influence between brand image on customer satisfaction at cheap Padang restaurants.

The results of the study stated that the better the brand image owned by Hijup, the higher the level of customer satisfaction felt by Hijup consumers. Based on the results of the analysis, the t-statistic is 4.022 and the p value is 0.000. These results conclude that there is a direct influence of brand image on customer satisfaction.

When viewed based on respondents' answers, the indicator with the highest mean is the symbolic benefits dimension with a mean of 4.346 in the category of strongly agree. This shows that Hijup products can meet the needs of respondents in a social lifestyle so that they can form a sense of satisfaction in the minds of consumers. This supports the research conducted by Santi and Farah (2015) which

showed the results of symbolic benefits will strengthen brand image which will then affect customer satisfaction. Research conducted by Wang et al. (2009) found that symbolic benefits are the main source of forming customer satisfaction in brand image. Neupane (2015) also showed that the correlation coefficient of symbolic benefits and customer satisfaction as a whole shows positive and very significant results.

The functional benefit dimension with the indicator X2.1 with a mean of 4.335 is included in the category of strongly agree. And the next dimension is experiential benefits with an indicator of X2.5 with a mean of 4.205 which is included in the category of strongly agree. These results indicate that the dimensions of symbolic benefits, functional benefits and experiential benefits have a very important role in the formation of brand image variables that will have a positive influence on customer satisfaction.

Hypothesis 3: From the results of hypothesis testing, Islamic physical attributes have a negative effect on customer satisfaction. Based on the results of the analysis, the t-statistic is 1.576 and the p value is 0.116, it shows that the relationship between the Islamic physical attributes variable has no significant effect on customer satisfaction.

Based on these results, it shows that Hijup website consumers do not need Islamic physical attributes to create a sense of satisfaction when shopping on the Hijup website. However, if you look at the respondents' answers, the total average of the resulting values has a value of 4.286 or is included in the "Strongly Agree" category. Therefore, respondents in this study who are Hijup website consumers who have made purchases more than once consider that Islamic physical attributes are things that can be considered on a Hijup website, but this is not one of the factors that make consumers feel satisfied when they are on a Hijup website.

Islamic physical attributes variable does not affect customer satisfaction because it can be caused by differences in research objects used in this study. The object in this study is a website-based e-commerce, while in previous studies this variable was used to measure customer satisfaction in the tourism or banking industry in offline form. The difference in the object of research causes different needs that are important for consumers.

The results of this study support the results of previous studies conducted by Rahayu (2018). This study concluded that Islamic physical attributes do not affect customer satisfaction can be caused by differences in the characteristics of respondents. Rahayu (2018) also concluded that Islamic banking customers in Malang have not viewed Islamic physical attributes as very important because banks almost have the same standards.

Some indicators of Islamic physical attributes on the Hijup website that have the lowest mean, such as providing fashion product designs that are in accordance

with Islamic law, are considered not too important, because at this time various e-commerce fashions in general already provide clothing with Muslim friendly designs. Likewise, the Hijup Website indicator displays a model that covers the genitals, it is considered not too important because the model provided by e-commerce has been adapted to the target market.

The results of this study are not in line with the results of research conducted by Sobari et al. (2019) which said that Islamic outlets atmosphere is believed to be an attribute that attracts Muslim consumers to choose stores which will ultimately form customer satisfaction. Concluded by Farias et al. (2014), which stated that the Islamic atmosphere outlets affect consumer behavior in three aspects. First, according to Soars (2009), Islamic atmosphere outlets function as a means to attract consumers. Second, it is a tool to convey the message that the store expresses the characteristics of its environment (González-Benito et al., 2005). Third, the atmosphere serves as a means of establishing effective conditions, because environmental characteristics such as those mentioned above can trigger internal reactions that contribute positively to the possibility of purchase (Groepel-Klein, 2005)

Hypothesis 4: Based on the results of research conducted on Hijup website consumers, it shows that customer satisfaction has a significant influence on customer retention. This result can be based on a t-statistic of 11.508 and a p value of 0.000 which proves that customer satisfaction has a positive effect on customer retention because it has met the assessment criteria. This shows that Hijup website consumers agree that customer satisfaction can shape and influence customer retention. Then the highest mean is found in the Hope indicator with the Y1 category of 4.184 which enters the agree category, this means that Hijup products can meet the expectations of respondents which will form consumer satisfaction.

The results of this study support several previous studies conducted by Chen and Liu (2017) which showed that customer loyalty mediates the relationship between customer satisfaction and customer retention. Bakar and Mudiantono (2010) concluded that customer satisfaction has a positive effect on customer retention in the prepaid cellular card product in the Semarang area. Then the results of this study also support the results of research conducted by Yustine and Fadillah (2015). The results of this study conclude that there is a positive direction between customer satisfaction and customer retention in XL product users in STIE Unity students.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded that website quality and brand image have a positive effect on consumer satisfaction which will mediate consumer retention. Islamic physical attributes variable has a negative relationship with customer satisfaction, and customer satisfaction has a positive relationship with customer retention.

This research can provide information about consumer behavior in online shopping which can shape satisfaction and ultimately will survive buying at the store even though there are many other choices. However, this study has limitations, the number of respondents used in this study is still quite limited because it was carried out during a pandemic, and the R-Square value in this study is still included in the moderate category or exogenous variable and moderation is not strong enough to explain endogenous variables. In addition, researchers hope that further research can provide knowledge and insight on the topic of customer retention in website-based e-commerce. In this study, the R-Square owned by the customer satisfaction and customer retention variables are still quite small. The researcher suggests further research to add the trust variable to help measure the customer satisfaction variable which in turn will form customer retention in e-commerce.

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