

BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN IMPLIKASI MANAJERIAL

5.1 Kesimpulan

Sampel yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 138 orang. Sebagian besar responden adalah laki-laki, pekerjaan mahasiswa, dengan status belum menikah, mengetahui situs kaskus.us dari teman, barang yang sering dibeli baju dan barang elektronik. Kebanyakan responden memiliki penghasilan atau uang saku Rp 501.000 sampai Rp 2.500.000.

Dalam penelitian ini diperoleh hasil bahwa hanya ada lima variabel yaitu reputasi online yang dirasakan, keamanan online, reliabilitas online, tampilan dan desain situs, dan konsistensi penyajian website. Variabel spanduk iklan dihilangkan dari analisis karena tidak reliabel. Hal ini berarti bahwa tidak ada pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap spanduk iklan terhadap niat berperilaku konsumen, berbeda dengan penelitian sebelumnya yang menyebutkan semua faktor berpengaruh positif terhadap niat berperilaku konsumen.

Hasil analisis yang diperoleh menyatakan bahwa variabel reputasi online dan keamanan online tidak mempunyai pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap niat berperilaku online seorang konsumen. Konsumen tidak menjadikan keamanan online sebagai suatu pertimbangan untuk melakukan pembelian online. Reputasi situs tidak berpengaruh karena hampir semua situs perdagangan memiliki reputasi online yang bagus.

Moderasi dari biaya peralihan membuat pengaruh dari variabel keamanan online, reliabilitas online, tampilan dan desain situs dan konsistensi penyajian website menjadi lebih kuat. Sedangkan variabel reputasi online yang dirasakan tetap tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan.

Moderasi bujukan peralihan memperkuat pengaruh signifikan terhadap variabel reliabilitas online dan konsistensi penyajian website. Sedangkan variabel reputasi online yang dirasakan, keamanan online, tampilan dan desain situs dengan adanya moderasi dari bujukan peralihan menjadi tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan

5.2 Implikasi Manajerial dan Saran

Penelitian ini dapat memberikan implikasi manajerial bagi situs kaskus.us dan situs lain yang sejenis. Implikasi manajerialnya adalah untuk memperhatikan faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap niat berperilaku online seorang konsumen. Salah satu yang wajib untuk di perhatikan ialah reputasi yang telah dimiliki oleh sebuah situs. Niat berperilaku konsumen online secara positif dipengaruhi oleh reputasi, spanduk iklan, reliabilitas, tampilan dan desain situs, dan konsistensi dalam penyajian website. Suatu situs minimal harus serius dalam menjaga keutuhan kelima faktor tersebut di atas agar loyalitas online dari konsumen terhadap situs tetap terjaga.

Penelitian ini mempunyai beberapa keterbatasan. Pertama, berkaitan dengan pengumpulan kuesioner yang dilakukan secara online. Proses ini memakan waktu yang cukup lama dan menghabiskan dana yang cukup banyak. Pengembalian kuesioner yang berdekatan dengan waktu pengolahan data menyebabkan pengolahan

data menjadi terhambat. Saran untuk penelitian berikutnya dalam penyebaran kuesioner lebih baik dilakukan jauh hari sehingga pada saat pengolahan data semua kuesioner sudah kembali dan dapat segera dilakukan proses pengolahan data.

Keterbatasan kedua objek penelitian hanya satu situs tanpa ada pembandingan. Disarankan untuk penelitian berikutnya menggunakan dua situs yang memiliki kapasitas yang sama, agar nantinya dapat diketahui perbedaan niat berperilaku online dengan faktor moderasi terhadap dua situs yang berbeda.

LAMPIRAN 1

Kuesioner

PROFIL RESPONDEN

Nama :(boleh tidak diisi)
Jenis kelamin : laki-laki/perempuan*
Umur :
Pekerjaan :
Status : menikah/belum menikah*

*(coret yang tidak perlu)

Berilah tanda (v) pada jawaban anda

- a. Berapa jam anda mengakses internet dalam sehari?
 1 – 3 jam 4 – 6 jam 7 – 9 jam 10 – 12 jam > 12 jam
- b. Darimana anda mengetahui situs kaskus.com?
 teman orangtua iklan lain-lain sebutkan
- c. Berapa kali anda mengakses situs kaskus.com dalam sebulan?
 6 – 10 kali 11 – 15 kali 16 – 20 kali > 20 kali
- d. Apakah anda pernah membeli dari kaskus.com?
 pernah tidak pernah
- e. Jika menjawab “pernah” pada pertanyaan poin “d” diatas barang apa yang anda beli dari kaskus.com?
 Baju Elektronik Parfum
 HP Otomotif Lain-lain sebutkan
- f. Berapa uang saku atau penghasilan anda sebulan ?
 Rp 501.000 – Rp 1.500.000
 Rp 1.501.000 – Rp 2.500.000
 Rp 2.500.000 – Rp 3.500.000
 Rp. 3.501.000 - Rp 5.000.000
 >Rp.5.000.000

Berilah tanda (v) pada jawaban anda

I. Niat Berperilaku

No		STS	TS	N	S	SS
1	Saya merekomendasikan kaskus.com kepada orang lain					
*2	Saya jarang membuka kaskus.com akhir-akhir ini					
3	Saya akan pindah ke website lain jika ada produk yang lebih murah dari kaskus.com					
*4	Saya tidak akan pindah ke website lain meskipun pernah mengalami masalah pelayanan di kaskus.com					
5	Saya akan memberitahu kepada konsumen lain jika pernah mengalami masalah pelayanan di kaskus.com					
6	Saya akan mengkomplain secara langsung jika ada masalah dengan kaskus.com					

II Reliabilitas Online

No		STS	TS	N	S	SS
1	Situs kaskus.com dapat diandalkan					
*2	Situs kaskus.com tidak kompeten					
3	Situs kaskus.com jujur					
*4	Situs kaskus.com tidak dapat dipercaya					

III Spanduk Iklan

No		STS	TS	N	S	SS
*1	Spanduk iklan tidak mempengaruhi saya					
*2	Saya jarang melakukan pembelian setelah melihat spanduk iklan					
*3	Saya mengabaikan spanduk iklan					
4	Spanduk iklan memberikan informasi tentang kaskus.com					

IV Keamanan Online

No		STS	TS	N	S	SS
*1	Saya peduli terhadap keamanan di internet					
*2	Saya peduli tentang membeli barang lewat internet					
3	Saya peduli tentang kecurangan di internet					

V Reputasi Online

No		STS	TS	N	S	SS
*1	Semua links kaskus.com bisa di akses					
2	Selalu ada links yang salah di kaskus.com					
3	Situs kaskus.com memiliki halaman yang tidak bisa di akses					

VI Tampilan dan Desain Situs

No		STS	TS	N	S	SS
1	Saya tidak tertarik dengan situs yang tidak memiliki pencari kata					
2	Secara umum kaskus.com interaktif					
*3	Tampilan dari kaskus.com jelek					
4	Saya mudah mengakses situs kaskus.com					
5	Saya dapat memberikan komentar tentang kaskus.com					
6	Pemesanan secara online di kaskus.com mudah					
*7	Secara visual terlihat pembuatan situs kaskus.com sederhana					

VII Konsistensi Penyajian Website

No		STS	TS	N	S	SS
1	Situs kaskus.com memiliki tampilan yang konsisten					
*2	Situs kaskus.com tidak efektif dalam tampilannya					
3	Situs kaskus.com secara visual konsisten meskipun tanpa grafis					

VIII Biaya Peralihan

No		STS	TS	N	S	SS
1	Berganti ke cara lain akan mengeluarkan banyak biaya					

IX Bujukan Peralihan

No		STS	TS	N	S	SS
*1	Produk dari kaskus.com tidak sesuai harga yang harus dibayar					
2	Pelayanan kaskus.com prima					
3	Saya terkesan dengan produk dari kaskus.com					
4	Produk yang saya beli dari kaskus.com berharga setiap rupiahnya					

LAMPIRAN 2

Reliabilitas Variabel Niat Berperilaku

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.678	6

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
rekomendasi	21.0725	5.790	.529	.618
jarang buka situs	21.3261	5.170	.320	.680
pindah situs	21.5652	4.437	.355	.699
tidak pindah	21.2101	5.408	.640	.583
beritahu konsumen tentang masalah pelayanan	21.3333	5.494	.622	.590
komplain langsung	21.1739	6.145	.316	.665

Reliabilitas Variabel Reliabilitas Online

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.730	4

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
dapat diandalkan	13.3551	1.734	.555	.654
tidak kompeten	13.4493	1.753	.526	.668
jujur	13.4710	1.565	.421	.749
tidak dapat dipercaya	13.5290	1.579	.622	.610

Reliabilitas Variabel Spanduk Iklan

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.368	4

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
tidak terpengaruh spanduk	9.5072	4.106	.064	.456
jarang beli setelah lihat spanduk	9.8551	3.847	.190	.312
mengabaikan spanduk	9.7101	3.682	.251	.246
spanduk beri informasi	9.9058	3.414	.307	.176

Reliabilitas Variabel Spanduk Iklan*

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.456	3

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
jarang beli setelah lihat spanduk	6.3696	1.841	.496	-.070 ^a
mengabaikan spanduk	6.2246	1.840	.518	-.106 ^a
spanduk beri informasi	6.4203	3.282	-.045	.860

a. The value is negative due to a negative average covariance among items. This violates reliability model assumptions. You may want to check item codings.

Reliabilitas Variabel Keamanan Online

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.287	3

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
peduli keamanan internet	6.1232	.474	.564	-1.120 ^a
pedui beli barang di internet	6.1159	.643	.401	-.452 ^a
peduli kecurangan di internet	3.8043	1.721	-.308	.826

a. The value is negative due to a negative average covariance among items. This violates reliability model assumptions. You may want to check item codings.

Reliabilitas Variabel Keamanan Online*

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.826	2

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
peduli keamanan internet	1.9058	.480	.705	. ^a
pedui beli barang di internet	1.8986	.530	.705	. ^a

a. The value is negative due to a negative average covariance among items. This violates reliability model assumptions. You may want to check item codings.

Reliabilitas Variabel Reputasi Online

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.692	3

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
semua links bisa diakses	5.4928	4.179	.236	.928
selalu ada links salah	5.3116	3.296	.606	.479
halaman tidak bisa diakses	5.0942	2.684	.763	.237

Reliabilitas Variabel Reputasi Online*

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.928	2

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
selalu ada links salah	2.8551	1.191	.867	. ^a
halaman tidak bisa diakses	2.6377	1.050	.867	. ^a

a. The value is negative due to a negative average covariance among items. This violates reliability model assumptions. You may want to check item codings.

Reliabilitas Variabel Tampilan dan Desain Situs

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.578	7

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
tidak ada pencari kata	23.7029	2.751	.298	.542
secara umum interaktif	23.4275	3.254	.181	.575
tampilan jelek	23.7754	2.555	.420	.489
mudah diakses	23.4203	3.019	.354	.529
dapat beri komentar	23.4275	2.626	.703	.426
pesan online mudah	23.3768	2.616	.628	.437
secara visual sederhana	24.5217	3.302	-.072	.729

Reliabilitas Variabel Tampilan dan Desain Situs*

Warnings

The space saver method is used. That is, the covariance matrix is not calculated or used in the analysis.

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.729	6

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
tidak ada pencari kata secara umum interaktif	20.6159	2.559	.221	.780
tampilan jelek	20.3406	2.664	.387	.712
mudah diakses	20.6884	2.245	.423	.712
dapat beri komentar	20.3333	2.428	.589	.662
pesan online mudah	20.3406	2.314	.714	.631
	20.2899	2.295	.645	.642

Reliabilitas Variabel Konsistensi Penyajian Website

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.549	3

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
tampilan konsisten	8.2681	.650	.390	.397
tampilan tidak efektif secara visual konsiten meskipun tanpa grafis	8.3623	.817	.113	.852
	8.1667	.622	.714	-.031 ^a

a. The value is negative due to a negative average covariance among items. This violates reliability model assumptions. You may want to check item codings.

Reliabilitas Variabel Konsistensi Penyajian Website

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.852	2

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
tampilan konsisten	4.2319	.179	.763	. ^a
secara visual konsiten meskipun tanpa grafis	4.1304	.289	.763	. ^a

a. The value is negative due to a negative average covariance among items. This violates reliability model assumptions. You may want to check item codings.

Reliabilitas Variabel Bujukan Peralihan

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.859	4

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
produk tidak sesuai harga yang dibayar	12.8551	1.935	.498	.919
pelayanan bagus	12.6449	1.953	.743	.809
terkesan produk	12.4855	1.741	.851	.760
produk berharga tiap rupiahnya	12.5580	1.796	.789	.785

Reliabilitas Variabel Bujukan Peralihan*

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	138	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.919	3

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
pelayanan bagus	8.6522	.958	.820	.899
terkesan produk	8.4928	.894	.805	.911
produk berharga tiap rupiahnya	8.5652	.831	.891	.838

Regresi

Niat Berperilaku Terhadap POS, PR, POR, ASD, WPC

Variables Entered/Removed^b

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	WPC, PR, ASD, POR, POS ^a		Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: BI

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.650 ^a	.422	.400	.3491495420352 34

a. Predictors: (Constant), WPC, PR, ASD, POR, POS

ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11.751	5	2.350	19.278	.000 ^a
	Residual	16.092	132	.122		
	Total	27.842	137			

a. Predictors: (Constant), WPC, PR, ASD, POR, POS

b. Dependent Variable: BI

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	.820	.521		1.575	.118
	POR	.068	.080	.062	.852	.396
	POS	-.017	.055	-.025	-.312	.755
	PR	-.071	.039	-.134	-1.821	.071
	ASD	.247	.118	.166	2.088	.039
	WPC	.559	.083	.561	6.710	.000

a. Dependent Variable: BI

Regresi

Niat Berperilaku Terhadap WPC, POS, PR, POR, ASD dengan Moderasi Dari Biaya Peralihan

Variables Entered/Removed^b

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	WPC*PSC, POS*PSC, PR*PSC, POR*PSC, ASD*PSC ^a		. Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: BI

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.575 ^a	.331	.306	.375680584810801

a. Predictors: (Constant), WPC*PSC, POS*PSC, PR*PSC, POR*PSC, ASD*PSC

ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.212	5	1.842	13.054	.000 ^a
	Residual	18.630	132	.141		
	Total	27.842	137			

a. Predictors: (Constant), WPC*PSC, POS*PSC, PR*PSC, POR*PSC, ASD*PSC

b. Dependent Variable: BI

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.775	.151		24.958	.000
	POR*PSC	-.017	.021	-.157	-.838	.403
	POS*PSC	-.035	.015	-.233	-2.409	.017
	PR*PSC	-.031	.010	-.288	-3.196	.002
	ASD*PSC	-.062	.025	-.513	-2.482	.014
	WPC*PSC	.145	.023	1.344	6.299	.000

a. Dependent Variable: BI

Regresi

Niat Berperilaku Terhadap WPC, POS, PR, POR, ASD dengan Moderasi Dari Bujukan Peralihan

Variables Entered/Removed^b

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	WPC*PSI, POS*PSI, PR*PSI, POR*PSI, ASD*PSI ^a		. Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: BI

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.599 ^a	.359	.335	.3676322196835 70

a. Predictors: (Constant), WPC*PSI, POS*PSI, PR*PSI, POR*PSI, ASD*PSI

ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	10.002	5	2.000	14.801	.000 ^a
	Residual	17.840	132	.135		
	Total	27.842	137			

a. Predictors: (Constant), WPC*PSI, POS*PSI, PR*PSI, POR*PSI, ASD*PSI

b. Dependent Variable: BI

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.142	.233		13.475	.000
	POR*PSI	-.017	.019	-.121	-.892	.374
	POS*PSI	-.007	.012	-.048	-.558	.578
	PR*PSI	-.022	.010	-.196	-2.316	.022
	ASD*PSI	.006	.024	.036	.250	.803
	WPC*PSI	.092	.021	.746	4.342	.000

a. Dependent Variable: BI

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Anderson, E.U. and Mittal, V. (2000), "*Strengthening the satisfaction-profit chain*", Journal of Service Research, Vol. 3 No. 2, pp. 107-20.
- Barney, J. and Hansen, M. (1994), "*Trustworthiness as a source of competitive advantage*", Strategic Management Journal, Vol. 15, pp. 175-90.
- Becker-Olsen, K.L. (2003), "*And now, a word from our sponsor*", Journal of Advertising, Vol. 32 No. 2, pp. 17-34.
- Bitner, M.J. (1992), "*Servicescapes: the impact of physical surroundings on customers and employees*", Journal of Marketing, Vol. 56, pp. 57-71.
- Boston Consulting Group (2000), *State of Online Retailing 3.0*, National Retail Federation, Washington, DC.
- Brynjolfsson, E. and Smith, M.D. (2002), "*Frictionless commerce? A comparison of internet and conventional retailers*", Management Science, Vol. 46 No. 4, pp. 563-85.
- Burnham, T.A., Frels, J.K. and Mahajan, V. (2003), "*Consumer switching costs: a typology, antecedents, and consequences*", Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science, Vol. 31 No. 2, pp. 109-26.
- Chang, L., Marchewka, J.T. and Ku, C. (2004), "*American and Taiwanese perceptions concerning privacy, trust and behavioural intentions in electronic commerce*", Journal of Global Information Management, Vol. 12 No. 1, pp. 18-40.
- Chen, S.-J. and Chang, T.-Z. (2003), "*A descriptive model of online shopping process: some empirical results*", International Journal of Service Management, Vol. 14 No. 5, pp. 556-69.
- Chen, P.-Y. and Hitt, L.M. (2002), "*Measuring switching costs and the determinants of customers retention in internet-enabled businesses: a study of the online brokerage industry*", Information Systems Research, Vol. 13 No. 3, pp. 255-76.
- Cronin, J.J. Jr, Brady, M.K. and Hult, G.T.M. (2000), "*Assessing the effects of quality, value and customer satisfaction on consumer behavioural intentions in service environments*", Journal of Retailing, Vol. 76 No. 2, pp. 193-218.

- D'Angelo, J. and Little, S.K. (1998), "*Successful web pages: what are they and do they exist?*", Information Technology and Libraries, Vol. 17 No. 2, pp. 71-81.
- Dabholkar, P.A., Shepherd, C.D. and Thorpe, D.I. (2000), "*A comprehensive framework for service quality: an investigation of critical conceptual and measurement issues through a longitudinal study*", Journal of Retailing, Vol. 76 No. 2, pp. 139-73.
- Dietz, N. (1998), "*Survey: banners losing effectiveness*", Advertising Age's Business Marketing, Vol. 83 No. 9, p. 40.
- Dowling, G.R. and Uncles, M. (2000), "*Do customers loyalty programs really work*", Sloan Management Review, Vol. 38 No. 4, pp. 71-83.
- Dreze, X. and Zufryden, F. (1998), "*Is internet advertising ready for prime time*", Journal of Advertising Research, Vol. 38 No. 3, pp. 7-18.
- Duval, B.K. and Main, L. (1995), "*Building home pages*", Library Software Review, Vol. 14, pp. 218-27.
- Eagly, A.A. and Chaiken, S. (1993), *The Psychology of Attitudes*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Eastlick, M. and Feinberg, R. (1999), "*Shopping motives for mail catalogue shopping*", Journal of Business Research, Vol. 45, pp. 281-90.
- Ekhaml, L.T. (1996), "*Make your presence known on the web! tips for writing and publishing web documents*", School Library Media Activities Monthly, Vol. 12, pp. 33-5.
- Eroglu, S.A., Machleit, K.A. and Davis, L.M. (2003), "*Empirical testing of a model of online store atmospherics and shopper responses*", Psychology and Marketing, Vol. 20 No. 2, pp. 139-50.
- Farell, D. and Rusbult, C.E. (1981), "*Exchange variables as predictors of job satisfaction, job commitment and turnover: the impact of rewards, costs, alternatives and investments*", Organizational Behaviour and Human Performance, Vol. 27, pp. 78-95.
- Fiore, A.M. and Jin, H.-J. (2003), "*Influence of image interactivity on approach responses towards an online retailer*", Internet Research, Vol. 13 No. 1, pp. 38-48.
- Flanders, V. (1996), "*Web pages that suck: learn good design by looking at bad design*", available at: www.webpagesthatsuck.com/home.html

- Fuyuan, S. (2002), "*Banner advertising pricing, measurement and pretesting practices: perspectives from interactive agencies*", *Journal of Advertising*, Vol. 31 No. 3, pp. 59-67.
- Gans, N. (2002), "*Customer loyalty and supplier quality competition*", *Management Science*, Vol. 48 No. 2, pp. 207-21.
- Garlock, K.L. and Pointek, S. (1986), "*Building the service-based library website: a step by step guide to design and options*", ERIC documents, Ed 391528.
- Gordon, A.S. and Fisk, R.P. (1987), "*Electronic service delivery: design issues*", in Surprenant, C. (Ed.), *Add Value to Your Service*, American Marketing Association, Chicago, IL, pp. 137-41.
- Grace, D. and O'Cass, A. (2001), "*Attributions of service switching: a study of consumers' and providers' perceptions of child-care service delivery*", *The Journal of Services Marketing*, Vol. 15 No. 4, pp. 300-21.
- Grewal, D., Gotlieb, J. and Mamorstein, H. (1994), "*The moderating effects of message framing and source credibility on price-perceived risk relationship*", *Journal of Consumer Research*, Vol. 21, pp. 145-53.
- Grewal, D., Lindsey-Mullikin, J. and Munger, J. (2004), "*Loyalty in e-tailing: a conceptual framework*", *Journal of Relationship Marketing*, Vol. 2 Nos 3/4, pp. 31-49.
- Grewal, R. and Dharwadkar, R. (2002), "*The role of the institutional environment in marketing channels*", *Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 66 No. 3, pp. 82-98.
- Harris, L.C. and Goode, M. (2004), "*The four levels of loyalty and the pivotal role of trust: a study of online service dynamics*", *Journal of Retailing*, Vol. 80 No. 4, pp. 139-58.
- Hoffman, D.L., Novak, T.P. and Peralta, M.A. (1999), "*Building consumer trust online environments: the case for information privacy*", *Communications of the ACM*, Vol. 42 No. 4, pp. 80-5.
- Ianni, D., Gluck, M., Johnson, M., Slack, M. and Patel, V. (2003), *Online Advertising Through 2003: OnLine Growth as a Catalyst for Change in Traditional Business*, Jupiter Research, New York, NY.

- Jones, M.A., Mothersbaugh, D.L. and Beatty, S.E. (2000), "*Switching barriers and repurchase intentions in service*", *Journal of Retailing*, Vol. 76 No. 2, pp. 259-74.
- Jones, M.A., Mothersbaugh, D.L. and Beatty, S.E. (2002), "*Why customers stay: measuring the underlying dimensions of service switching costs and managing their differential strategic outcomes*", *Journal of Business Research*, Vol. 55 No. 6, pp. 441-50.
- Keaveney, S.M. (1995), "*Customer switching behaviour in service industries: an exploratory study*", *Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 59, pp. 71-82.
- Keaveney, S.M. and Parthasarathy, M. (2001), "*Customer switching behaviour in online services: an exploratory study of the role of selected attitudinal, behavioural, and demographic factors*", *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, Vol. 29 No. 4, pp. 374-90.
- Kennerdale, C. (2001), "*Banner advertising: still alive, but fundamentally flawed?*", *EContent*, Vol. 24 No. 2, pp. 56-8.
- Kim, S.-E., Shaw, T. and Schneider, H. (2003), "*Website design benchmarking within industry groups*", *Internet Research: Electronic Networking Applications and Policy*, Vol. 13 No. 1, pp. 17-26.
- Krishnamurthy, S. (2000), "*Deciphering the internet advertising puzzle*", *Marketing Management*, Vol. 9 No. 3, pp. 34-8.
- Kuttner, R. (1998), "*The net: a market too perfect for profits*", *BusinessWeek*, Vol. 35 No. 77, p. 20.
- Lam, S.Y., Shankar, V., Erramilli, K.M. and Murthy, B. (2004), "*Customer value, satisfaction, loyalty and switching costs: an illustration from a business-to-business service context*", *Academy of Marketing Science Journal*, Vol. 32 No. 3, pp. 293-312.
- Li, Z.G. and Gery, N. (2000), "*E-tailing for all product?*", *Business Horizons*, November/December, pp. 49-54.
- Liu, C., Arnett, P.K. and Litecky, C. (2000), "*Design quality of websites*", *Electronic Markets*, Vol. 10 No. 2, pp. 122-9.

- Li, H., Daugherty, T. and Biocca, F. (2001), "*Characteristics of virtual experience in electronic commerce: a protocol analysis*", *Journal of Interactive Marketing*, Vol. 15 No. 3, pp. 13-30.
- Malhotra, N.K. and McCort, J.D. (2001), "*A cross-cultural comparison of behavioural intentions models*", *International Marketing Review*, Vol. 18 No. 3, pp. 235-69.
- Mandel, N. and Johnson, E.J. (2002), "*When web pages influence choice: effects of visual primes on experts and novices*", *Journal of Consumer Research*, Vol. 29, pp. 235-45.
- Menon, S. and Kahn, B. (2002), "*Cross-category effects of induced arousal and pleasure on the internet shopping experience*", *Journal of Retailing*, Vol. 78, pp. 31-40.
- Menon, S. and Soman, D. (2002), "*Managing the power of curiosity for effective web advertising strategies*", *Journal of Advertising*, Vol. 31 No. 3, pp. 1-14.
- Montoya-Weiss, M., Voss, G.B. and Grewal, D. (2003), "*Determinants of online channel use and overall satisfaction with a relational, multichannel service provider*", *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, Vol. 31 No. 4, pp. 448-58.
- Nicotera, C.L. (1999), "*Information access by design: electronic guidelines for librarians*", *Information Technology and Libraries*, Vol. 18 No. 2, pp. 104-9.
- Nielsen, J. (2001), "*Usability metrics*", Alertbox, available at: <http://useit.com/alertbox/20010121>.html
- Nunnally, J.C. (1967), *Psychometric Theory*, McGraw-Hill, New York, NY.
- Oliver, R.L. (1997), *Behavioural Perspective of the Consumer*, McGraw-Hill, New York, NY.
- Pack, T. (2001), "*Contextual commerce: shopping for long-term viability*", *Econtent*, Vol. 24 No. 2, pp. 20-4.
- Parasuraman, A. and Grewal, D. (2000), "*The impact of technology on the quality-value-loyalty chain: a research agenda*", *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, Vol. 28 No. 1, pp. 168-74.
- Ping, R.A. (1993), "*The effects of satisfaction and structural constraints on retailer exiting, voice, loyalty, opportunism and neglect*", *Journal of Retailing*, Vol. 69, pp. 320-52.

Quinn, C.A. (1995), "*From grass roots to corporate image – the maturation of the web*", Cause/Effect, Vol. 18 No. 3, pp. 49-51.

Reichheld, F.F. (2001), "*Lead for loyalty*", Harvard Business Review, Vol. 79 No. 7, pp. 76-84.

Reichheld, F.F. and Sasser, W.E. Jr (1990), "*Zero defections: quality comes to services*", Harvard Business Review, Vol. 68, pp. 105-111.

Reichheld, F.F. and Scheffer, P. (2000), "*E-loyalty your secret weapon on the web*", Harvard Business Review, Vol. 78 No. 4, pp. 105-113.

Rowley, J. (2002), *E-Business: Principles and Practice*, Palgrave, Basingstoke.

Rusbult, C.E. (1980), "*Commitment and satisfaction in romantic associations: a test of the investment model*", Journal of Experiment Social Psychology, Vol. 16, pp. 172-86.

Saban, K.A., McGivern, E. and Saykiewicz, J.N. (2002), "*A critical look at the impact of cybercrime on consumer internet behaviour*", Journal of Marketing Theory and Practice, Vol. 10 No. 2, pp. 29-37.

Savin, J. and Silberg, D. (2002), "*There's more to e-business than point and click*", Journal of Business Strategy, Vol. 21 No. 5, pp. 11-13.

Schiffman, L.G., Sherman, E. and Long, M.M. (2003), "*Toward a better understanding of the interplay of personal values and the internet*", Psychology and Marketing, Vol. 20 No. 2, pp. 169-86.

Schoder, D. and Yin, P.-L. (2000), "*Building firm trust online*", Communications of the ACM, Vol. 43 No. 12, pp. 73-9.

- Shen, F. (2002), "*Banner advertising pricing, measurement, and pretesting practices: perspectives from interactive agencies*", Journal of Advertising, Vol. 31 No. 3, pp. 59-67.
- Shim, S., Eastlick, M.A., Lotz, S.L. and Warrington, P. (2001), "*An online intentions model: the role of intention to search*", Journal of Retailing, Vol. 77, pp. 397-416.
- Shop.org (2001), Shop.org Press Room, National Retail Federation, Washington, DC.
- Smith, E.R (2000), *E-Loyalty: How to Keep Customers Coming Back to your Website*, HarperCollins, New York, NY.
- Srinivasan, S.S., Anderson, R. and Ponnavaolu, K. (2002), "*Customer loyalty in e-commerce: an exploration of its antecedents and consequences*", Journal of Retailing, Vol. 78, pp. 41-50.
- Standifird, S.S. (2001), "*Reputation and e-commerce: eBay auctions and the asymmetrical impact of positive and negative ratings*", Journal of Management, Vol. 27, pp. 279-95.
- Standifird, S.S., Weinstein, M. and Meyer, A.D. (1999), "*Establishing reputation on the Warsaw stock exchange: international brokers as legitimating agents*", Academy of Management Proceedings, Chicago, IL.
- Swaminathan, V., Lepkowska-White, E. and Rao, B.P. (1999), "*Browsers or buyers in cyberspace? An investigation of factors influencing electronic exchange*", Journal of Computer Mediated Communication, Vol. 5 No. 2, pp. 1-21.
- Szymanski, D.M. and Hise, R.T.E-s. (2000), "*E-satisfaction: an initial examination*", Journal of Retailing, Vol. 76 No. 3, pp. 309-22.
- Urban, G.L., Sultan, F. and Qualls, W. (1999), "*Design and evaluation of a trust based advisor on the internet*", working paper, Sloan School of Management, Cambridge, MA.
- Van Brakel, P.A., Roeloffze, C. and van Heerden, A. (1995), "*Some guidelines for creating world wide web home pages files*", Electronic Library, Vol. 13, pp. 383-8.
- Wang, H., Lee, M.K.O. and Wang, C. (1998), "*Consumer privacy concerns about internet marketing*", Communications of the ACM, Vol. 41, pp. 63-70.
- Wanninger, L., Anderson, C. and Hansen, R. (2001), "*Designing servicescapes for electronic commerce*", working paper, University of Minnesota, pp. 1-20.

- Zeithaml, V.A. (1981), “*How customer evaluation process differ between goods and services*”, in Donnelly, J.H. and George, W.R. (Eds), *Marketing Science*, American Marketing Association, Chicago, IL, pp. 186-90.
- Zeithaml, V.A., Berry, L.L. and Parasuraman, A. (1996), “*The behavioural consequences of service quality*”, *Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 60, April, pp. 31-46.
- Zeithaml, V.A., Parasuraman, A. and Malhotra, A. (2002), “*Service quality delivery through websites: a critical review of extant knowledge*”, *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, Vol. 30 No. 4, pp. 362-75.
- Zhang, P., Small, R., Von Dran, G.M. and Barcellos, S. (1999), “*Websites that satisfy users*”, pp. 1-8, proceedings of the 32nd Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences.
- Zhilin, Y. and Peterson, R.T. (2004), “*Customer perceived value, satisfaction, and loyalty: the role of switching costs*”, *Psychology and Marketing*, Vol. 21 No. 10, pp. 799-823.
- Salomon, R.M. 2002. *Consumer Behavior*, 5th ed. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey Prentice Hall, Inc.
- Engel, J.F., R.D. Blackwell, dan P.W. Miniard. 1990. *Consumer Behavior*, 6th ed. USA: Dryden Press.
- Keegan, Warren J. dan Mark C. Green. 1997. *Principle of Global Marketing*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall International Edition.
- Korchin, Sheldon J. 1976. *Modern Clinical Psychology*. New York: Basic Book Ind. Publisher.
- Kartajaya, Hermawan. 2002. *MarkPlus on Strategy*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Santosa Purbayu Budi dan Ashari. (2005). *Analisis Statistik dengan Microsoft Excel & SPSS*. Yogyakarta : ANDI.
- Singarimbun ,Masri dan Effendi, Sofian. (1989). *Metode Penelitian Survei* Jakarta : LP3ES
- Santoso Singgih. (2000). *Buku Latihan SPSS Statistik Parametrik*. Jakarta : PT. Elex Media Komputindo.

Goode M.H and Harris C., (2007) “*Online behavioural intentions: an empirical investigation of antecedents and moderators*”, *European Journal of Marketing* Vol. 41 No. 5/6 : 512-536

Mudrajat, Kuncoro (2003). *Metode Riset Untuk Bisnis dan Ekonomi*, Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga

Jogiyanto (2004), *Metodologi Penelitian Bisnis: Salah Kaprah dan Pengalaman-Pengalaman*, Yogyakarta : Penerbit BPFE

Sekaran, Uma (2000), *Research Methods for Bussiness: A Skill Building Approach (3rd ed)*. New York : John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

<http://kelola.web.id/2006/06/01/50-website-terpopuler-di-indonesia/> diakses pada tanggal 10 Januari 2009 pada pukul 22.05 wib

Skripsi Mahasiswa Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta – tidak dipublikasikan

