

Improve Customer Satisfaction through Product Innovation in Social Media

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to identify and explain the importance of product innovation on consumer satisfaction through social media at HK Food Service Company, Nganjuk. This type of research uses quantitative research methods with a causal associative research design. In determining the sample, researchers used 73 consumers. Data analysis used validity test, reliability test, and classical assumption test, with data collection techniques in the form of an online questionnaire. Hypothesis testing by performing t statistical test for partial testing. The results of the study concluded that product innovation has a partial effect on customer satisfaction, as evidenced by the acquisition of the t value of 2.934 is greater than the t table with a significance of less than 0.05.

Keywords

product innovation; social media; consumer satisfaction



I. Introduction

The era of globalization has hit all aspects of life, especially aspects of marketing management. In the business world, marketing has a very important role. Tight business competition as it is today makes business people always try to maintain their business and compete to achieve the expected goals. Business people always expect growth which always increases from time to time. Along with the development of advances in science and technology. The rapid growth of technology has now enabled the internet to become one of the rapidly evolving advances in information technology (Gunawan and Sulaeman, 2020). Society in general will make decisions that are practical, flexible, and efficient. The dynamic behavior of modern society makes an entrepreneur responsive to changes in the existing environment to make the business run grow. People with routine activities outside the home are sometimes unable to meet their needs to maintain their body condition (food and drink), and tend to use the services of other parties (food stalls, restaurants, and food service companies). Even then, they use social media facilities in their information and transactions, so that expertise is needed for service marketers to create innovative/creative cooking for the food they sell to provide satisfaction to consumers, by increasing the methods, types and processes of making food.

One aspect that is no less important in keeping consumers satisfied is trust. This statement is reinforced by experts who state that trust is an important element in consumer satisfaction, trust is an important basis for building and maintaining long-term relationships (Akbar & Parvez, 2009; Sidiq & Jalil, 2021).

Several previous researchers, namely (Sukarmen et al., 2015), (Yulistira, 2017), (Lenzun et al., 2014; Sidiq et.al, 2021) only use price, promotion, and product innovation as a basis for increasing consumer satisfaction, and even then with the usual marketing methods. Whereas in this study, the researcher will bring up innovation / creativity that is carried out online through social media so that the level of trust and customer satisfaction

can be increased by means and methods that are simpler but can have a wider influence than the usual marketing methods. The purpose of this research is to find out and explain the importance of product innovation for consumer satisfaction through social media which is beneficial for the development and marketing knowledge in the digital era 4.0.

By looking at the business opportunities and the rapid growth of the culinary business, the HK food service company was chosen as the object of this research which uses social media as a means of marketing its products. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of using product innovation through social media in increasing customer satisfaction.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Product Innovation

According to (Kotler & Keller, 2016) "innovation (innovation) is all goods, services, or ideas that a person considers something new, regardless of their long history." According to (Ibidunni et al., 2014) "product innovation is one of the basic instruments of a growth strategy to enter new markets, to increase existing market share and to equip companies with competitive advantages."

According to (Kanagal & Shainesh, 2003) "product innovation is needed by companies to cope with competitive pressures, changing tastes and preferences, product life cycles, technological advances (or conversely, outdated technology), various patterns of demand, and specific customer requirements." According to (Kotler & Keller, 2016), "the innovation diffusion process is the dissemination of new ideas from the source of an invention or creation to end users or adopters. The consumer adoption process is a mental step in which a person goes through the stages from hearing about the innovation for the first time to final adoption." "Characteristics of Innovation

According to (Kotler & Keller, 2016) there are five characteristics that affect the level of use of innovation, including:

- a. Relative Advantage. According to (Kotler & Keller, 2016) relative advantage is the rate at which innovation looks better than old products. The level of excess of an innovation, is it better than previous innovations or things that are usually done. Usually measured in terms of economy, social achievement, comfort and satisfaction. The greater the relative advantage felt by the adopter, the faster the innovation is adopted.
- b. Compatibility. Compatibility is the degree to which innovation is matched with individual values and experiences. The level of harmony of an innovation, whether it is considered consistent or in accordance with existing values, experiences and needs. If the innovation is opposite or not in accordance with the values and norms held by the adopter, then the new innovation cannot be adopted easily by the adopter.
- c. Complexity. Complexity is the degree to which innovation is difficult to understand or use. The level of complexity of an innovation to adopt, how difficult it is to understand and use innovation. The easier an innovation is understood and understood by adopters, the faster the innovation is adopted.

2.2 Customer Satisfaction

Consumer satisfaction is defined by (Kotler & Keller, 2016), which states that: "Satisfaction is a person's feelings of pleasure or disappointment that result from comparing a product or service's perceived performance (or outcome) to expectations". Consumers can experience one of three levels of general satisfaction, namely if the performance is below expectations, consumers will feel disappointed but if the

performance is in accordance with customer expectations will feel satisfied and if the performance can exceed expectations, the customer will feel very satisfied, happy or happy.

According to (Husein Umar, 2013) "Consumer satisfaction is the level of consumer feelings after comparing what is received and what is expected." In addition, according to (Tjiptono & Fandy, 2015) defines "consumer satisfaction is an emotional response to experiences related to certain products or services purchased, retail outlets, or even behavioral patterns (such as shopping behavior and buyer behavior), as well as market behavior. whole. Emotional responses are triggered by a cognitive evaluation process that compares perceptions (or beliefs) of certain objects, actions or conditions with individual values (or needs, wants and desires).

Based on some of the definitions of customer satisfaction above, it can be concluded that customer satisfaction concerns the components of expectation satisfaction (expectations and perceived performance/results). More specifically, customer satisfaction means the extent to which the perceived quality of the product meets customer expectations.

2.3 Social Media

Social media is a collection of internet-based applications, based on Web ideology and technology to enable the creation and exchange of content by its users (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2016), while according to (Rafi Saumi Rustian, 2012) Social media is a medium for socializing with each other and done online which allows humans to interact with each other without being limited by space and time.

2.4 Marketing Management

According to (Kotler & Armstrong, 2018) defines marketing, namely Marketing as the process by which companies create value for customers and build strong customer relationships in order to capture value from customers in return, which means that marketing is a process where companies create value for customers and build relationships. customers to capture value from customers in return.

Another case with the formal definition offered by the America Marketing Association (AMA) cited by (Kotler & Keller, 2016), namely Marketing is the activity, set of institutions, and processes for creating, communicating, delivering, and exchanging offerings that have value for customers , clients, partners, and society at large. which means Marketing is an organizational function and a series of processes to create, communicate, deliver, and deliver superior customer value.

According to (Kotler & Armstrong, 2018) defines marketing management, namely "Marketing management as the art and science of choosing target markets and building profitable relationships with them," which means marketing management is the art and science of choosing target markets and building profitable relationships with them. . Equipped with an expression (Kotler & Keller, 2016) which says that marketing management is "Marketing management as the art and science of choosing target markets and getting, keeping, and growing customers through creating, delivering, and communicating superior customer value," which means Marketing management as the art and science of selecting target markets and acquiring, retaining and increasing the number of customers by creating, delivering and communicating superior customer value.

According to (Alma, 2014) "marketing management is the activity of analyzing, planning, implementing and supervising all activities in order to achieve the marketing level in accordance with the goals set by the company."

Based on several definitions put forward by experts, researchers can understand that marketing management is a science that can be applied in an organization, company or individually in maintaining the survival of the organization through beneficial exchanges with the process of planning, implementing, coordinating and controlling programs involves the concept of marketing.

III. Research Methods

This type of research in research is quantitative research with a causal associative research design. The quantitative approach is used to examine the symptoms of a specific population or sample by using research instruments as statistical data collection in order to test predetermined hypotheses.

Population is an object / subject that is in one area and fulfills certain requirements related to research problems. In this study, the population is all consumers of Catering HK Nganjuk totaling 357 people. The determination of the number of the sample of researchers is in accordance with the opinion (Arikunto, 2010), which states that "if the subject is less than 100 people, all of them should be taken, if the subject is large or more than 100 people can be taken 10 - 15% or 20 - 25% or more." Based on this opinion, the sample of this study was determined to be 20% of the total population so that the sample size was 20% x 357, so the number of samples was 73 people.

For the sampling technique, researchers used a purposive sampling technique. According to (Sugiyono, 2015) "The sampling technique in research is using non-probability sampling techniques with judgment sampling method (purposive sampling) or sampling technique with certain considerations. The considerations used are consumers who purchase products at least 2 times at Catering HK Nganjuk.

The independent variable is Product Innovation (X), namely various types of food processing and contemporary methods / methods / creativity used in cooking. The dependent variable is the level of consumer satisfaction (Y), which is how satisfied the consumer is with the food he ordered, how many times have ordered and informed friends / relatives to join in the order or just want to know the process of making it, so that he is more confident about the goods / food he has bought.

Definition is a definition of a variable that is formulated based on the characteristics of the observed variable. The operational definition has a single meaning and is objectively accepted, when the variables appear (Huda, 2018). The operational definition of this research is:

1. Product innovation, variable X, is a product (food) processing method that tries with other techniques in its manufacture, this requires creativity from consumers so that the appearance, taste, and ingredients can be made different from other products. (Ibidunni et al., 2014) "Product innovation is one of the basic growth strategy instruments to enter new markets, to increase existing market share and to equip companies with competitive advantages."
2. Consumer Satisfaction, variable Y, is a positive assessment from consumers of the product or service they buy. (Tjiptono & Fandy, 2015) defines "consumer satisfaction is an emotional response to experiences related to certain products or services purchased, retail outlets, or even behavior patterns (such as shopping behavior and buyer behavior), as well as the market as a whole.

The instrument used in this study is expected to provide accurate results, then the Likert scale is used, which is a scale used to measure the attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about a social phenomenon (Sugiyono, 2015).

In this study, researchers used a questionnaire/questionnaire instrument with the following scores:

- SS = Strongly Agree : 5
 S = Agree : 4
 N = Neutral : 3
 TS = Disagree : 2
 STS = Strongly Disagree : 1

Researchers used data analysis methods through validity test, reliability test, and classical assumption test. Hypothesis testing by performing t statistical test for partial testing. Then the researchers compiled a blueprint for the scale of the instrument containing indicators about open kitchen demonstrations, product innovation and consumer satisfaction, which consisted of favorable and unfavorable statements.

Table 1. Blue Print Instrument Scale of Product Innovation (X)

No.	Aspect	Indicator	Favorable	Unfavorable	Amount
1	Product	The product innovation that was created looked better than the old product	2,5,13,14,18	3,10,11	8
2	Value	Product innovations that are created in accordance with the values and norms adopted cannot be adopted easily	1,6,7,12	4,21	6
3	Plagiarism / imitate	The level of complexity of product innovation to adopt	8,9,15,17,20	16,19	7
			14	7	21

Table 2. Blue Print Instrument Scale of Consumer Satisfaction (Y)

No.	Aspect	Indicator	Favorable	Unfavorable	Amount
1	Service	The services provided are in accordance with consumer expectations	8,15,21,25,27,28	22,23,26	8
2	Choice	Becoming a consumer of HK Catering Services is the right choice	2,7,10,11	3,13,16,	7
3	Commitment	Consumers will come back to become customers	1,6,12,13,21	5,19	7
4	Promotion	Consumers are willing to recommend services provided to others	4,,9,14,17,18	20	6
			19	9	28

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Frequency Distribution of Respondents

Based on the research data that has been collected, data is obtained about the demographics of the research respondents consisting of: (1) age, (2) gender, (3) latest education (4) the following number of purchases:

Table 3. Characteristics by Age

No.	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	15-20 years	12	16,44%
2	21-30 years	39	53,42%
3	31 - 40 years	20	27,40%
4	Over 41 Years	2	2,74%
	amount	73	100,00%

Table 3 shows in terms of age, of the 73 consumers of HK Catering Services, Nganjuk who became respondents in this study were dominated by the 21-30 year age group, namely 39 people or 53.42% of respondents, there were 20 people or 27.40% of respondents. Aged 31-40 years, there were 12 people or 16.44% of respondents aged 15-20 years and the rest were at least 2 people aged over 41 years or 2.74% of respondents.

Tabel 4. Characteristics Based on Gender

No.	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Male	4	5,48%
2	Female	69	94,52%
	amount	73	100,00%

Table 4 shows in terms of gender, out of 73 consumers of HK Catering Services, Nganjuk who were respondents in this study were dominated by female customers, namely 69 women or 94.52% of respondents, while only 4 men or 5.48% of respondents.

Table 5. Characteristics Based on Recent Education

No.	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Completed Junior High School / equivalent	6	8,22%
2	Completed high school / equivalent	28	38,36%
3	Completed Undergraduate (Bachelor)	39	53,42%
	amount	73	100,00%

Table 5 shows the characteristics based on the latest education, out of 73 consumers of HK Catering Services, Nganjuk who were respondents in this study were dominated by consumers with the latest education of Completed Undergraduate (Bachelor) as many as 39 people or 53.42% of respondents, there were 28 people or 38, 36% of respondents with the latest education are High School / equivalent, and there are 6 people or 8.22% of respondents with the latest education is Junior High School/equivalent.

Table 6. Characteristics Based on Purchase Amount

No.	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	1 - 5 times	5	6,85%
2	6 - 10 times	41	56,16%
3	11 - 15 times	25	34,25%
4	More than 16 times	2	2,74%
	amount	73	100,00%

Table 6 shows the characteristics based on the number of consumer purchases, of the 73 consumers of HK Catering Services, Nganjuk who were respondents in this study as many as 41 people or 56.16% of respondents had made purchases 6-10 times, there were 25 people or 34.25%. respondents have made purchases 11 - 15 times, there are 5 people or 6.85% of respondents have made purchases 1 - 5 times and there are 2 people or 2.74% of respondents have made purchases more than 16 times.

4.2 Validity and Reliability Test

The validity test is useful for determining the feasibility of the questions posed in the questionnaire. This test is conducted to measure the data that has been obtained, whether the questions raised in the questionnaire are able to answer the research questions. The validity test in this study was carried out with the SPSS program. According to (Sugiyono, 2015) "Items that have a positive correlation with the criterion (total score) and high correlation, indicate that these items have high validity as well. The significance test is done by comparing the calculated r value with the r table for degree of freedom (df) = $n - 2$, in this case n is the number of samples. In testing the validity of this study, the researcher conducted this study on 73 respondents. So the df used is $73-2 = 71$ with an alpha of 5%, it produces a value of r table (two-sided test) of 0.230 provided that if r count $\geq r$ table, it means that the correlation of statement items meets the tolerance requirements for the total score, then declared valid. The following are the results of the validity test in this study.

Table 7. Validity Test Results

Variable	Instrument Item	r value	r table	Description
<i>Product Innovation</i> (X)	Statement 1	0,925	0,230	Valid
	Statement 2	0,914	0,230	Valid
	Statement 3	0,783	0,230	Valid
Customer Satisfaction (Y)	Statement 1	0,764	0,230	Valid
	Statement 2	0,772	0,230	Valid
	Statement 3	0,667	0,230	Valid
	Statement 4	0,831	0,230	Valid

Based on table 7 above regarding the validity test, it is known that the value of r count of statement items on all variables in this study has a value of r value $\geq r$ table, so the statement items from the questionnaire can be said to be valid.

Reliability test is useful to see whether the research instrument (in this case the questionnaire) is a reliable and trustworthy instrument. A variable is said to be reliable if it gives a Cronbach's Alpha value greater than 0.6 and vice versa if the Cronbach's Alpha value is smaller than 0.6 then the questionnaire is not reliable. The following are the results of the reliability test.

Table 8. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cornbach alpha	Limit	Description
<i>Product Innovation (X)</i>	0,849	0,60	Reliabel
Customer Satisfaction (Y)	0,742	0,60	Reliabel

Based on table 8 above regarding the reliability test, it can be seen that the lowest Cornbach alpha value is 0.742 and the highest is 0.849. This shows that all Cornbach alpha values are greater than 0.60. This means that all variables are declared reliable.

4.3 Classical Assumption Test Results

The purpose of data in the normality test is to test whether in the regression model, the distribution of a data follows or approaches the normal distribution or not. In linear regression models, this assumption is indicated by the error value that is normally distributed. A good regression model is a regression model that has a normal or near-normal distribution, so it is feasible to do statistical testing. Data normality testing used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test of Normality in the SPSS program. According to (Santoso, 2012) the basis for decision making can be made based on probability (Asymptotic Significance), namely: if the probability ≥ 0.05 then the distribution of the data is normal, whereas if the probability < 0.05 then the distribution of the data is not normal.

Table 9. The Frequency of Normality Test Results
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		<i>Unstandardized Residual</i>
<i>N</i>		73
<i>Normal Parameters^{a,b}</i>	<i>Mean</i>	.0000000
	<i>Std. Deviation</i>	1.17497581
<i>Most Extreme Differences</i>	<i>Absolute</i>	.098
	<i>Positive</i>	.054
	<i>Negative</i>	-.098
<i>Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z</i>		.833
<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</i>		.491

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Based on table 9 above regarding the normality test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) obtained by Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.491. This indicates that the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z is greater than 0.05 ($0.491 \geq 0.05$, so this proves that in this study the residual data has been normally distributed, so that further testing can be carried out).

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another, if the residual variance from one observation to another is different it is called heteroscedasticity. The detection was carried out using the Glejser test method. The Glejser test is by regressing all independent variables to their absolute residual values. The basis for decision making does not occur heteroscedasticity, if the significance value > 0.05 while heteroscedasticity occurs, the significance value < 0.05 .

Table 10. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Heteroscedasticity Test Results	Significant Level
<i>Product Innovation (X)</i>	-0,151	0,881

Based on Table 10 the heteroscedasticity test above, it can be seen that the value of the Demo Open Kitchen (X) variable has a significance of 0.881. This shows that all the independent variables in this study, namely the online Product Innovation, are more than the significance value of 0.05. So for this test heteroscedasticity does not occur.

Hypothesis Testing

This test is conducted to determine whether the independent variables partially have a significant effect on the dependent variable. By using a significant level (α) of 5% or 0.05 if $t_{count} > t_{table}$ and the significance is less than 0.05, the hypothesis is accepted, meaning that there is a significant influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable. The calculated t value can also be compared with the t table value. The decision making criteria are:

**Table 11. Partial Significance Test Results (t-test)
Coefficients^a**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.636	.905		.703	.484
X1	.266	.091	.245	2.934	.005

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Based on table 11 above, the t test (partial) can be seen for determining the t table value. where the level of significance (α) = 0.05 (5%) and degrees of freedom (df) = (n - k) or (73 - 2 = 71), so that the df value is 71, then the t table value is 1.666. Thus, partial testing can be carried out as follows:

Product Innovation to customer satisfaction

The second partial hypothesis in this study can be formulated as follows:

H0: $\beta_2 = 0$, meaning that Product Innovation has no partial effect on customer satisfaction

Ha: $\beta_2 \neq 0$, meaning that the Product Innovation has a partial effect on customer satisfaction

It is known that the t value of the Product Innovation variable (X) is 2.934 with a significance of 0.005. This shows that the t value is greater than t table ($2.934 > 1.666$) and the significance is less than 0.05 ($0.005 < 0.05$), then Ha is accepted and H0 is rejected, meaning that the second hypothesis which states that Product Innovation has an effect partial to customer satisfaction is acceptable.

Based on the results of the partial test conducted in this study, it aims to identify and analyze product innovation, open kitchen demonstrations and online bonuses on consumer satisfaction at UD. Catering Humaira Kitchen in Balongrejo Village, Berbek District, Nganjuk Regency can be explained as follows:

The effect of product innovation on customer satisfaction. Based on the partial significant test (t-test), it shows that the product innovation variable is positive. This positive value shows that the effect of product innovation which consists of: product innovation that is created looks better than the old product, product innovation created in accordance with the values and norms adopted cannot be adopted easily, and the level of complexity of product innovation for adoption becomes difficult to use innovation, so that if product innovation is further improved and enhanced, consumer satisfaction will be high and vice versa. This means that product innovation has a partial effect on customer satisfaction.

This research is in line with research (Sukarmen et al., 2015) with the title Analysis of the Effect of Product Innovation on Consumer Satisfaction with Competitive Advantage as an Intervening Variable in Eleven Sugar Products (Gupalas) PTP Nusantara XI (Persero) 's Semboro Sugar Factory which concluded that product innovation effect on Competitive Advantage. This statement supports the opinion of (Kotler & Keller, 2016) which states that relative profit is the level at which innovation looks better than old products. The level of excess of an innovation, is it better than previous innovations or things that are usually done, so that it has an impact on customer satisfaction.

V. Conclusion

Based on testing the existing hypothesis, it can be concluded that the product innovation has an effect on increasing consumer satisfaction at Catering Services Company HK, Nganjuk. It is proven by the acquisition of the t value of 2.934 is greater than the t table with a significance of less than 0.05.

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