



UNIVERSITAS MATARAM



PPM SCHOOL OF
MANAGEMENT
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PROCEEDING

KONFERENSI NASIONAL RISET MANAJEMEN X

*'Akselerasi Daya Saing Menuju Keunggulan
Organisasi yang Berkelanjutan'*

20-22 SEPT 2016

LOABOK, NTB
INDONESIA

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Konferensi Nasional Riset Manajemen X

“Akselerasi Daya Saing Menuju Keunggulan Organisasi yang Berkelanjutan”

Lombok, 20-22 September 2016

ISSN: 2086-0390

Selasa, 20 September 2016

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**THE IMPACT OF RETAILER AWARENESS, RETAILER ASSOCIATION,
RETAILER PERCEIVED QUALITY, RETAILER LOYALTY ON PURCHASE INTENTION IN
HYPERMART SURABAYA**

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ABSTRACT

This research examine the impact of retailer awareness, retailer association, retailer perceived quality, retailer loyalty on purchase intention in Hypermart as the object of modern food retail brand.

This quantitative and causal type research used questionnaires for on-site survey. Purposive sampling method was used. The sample consisted of 250 respondents whose age is 18 years or above, have visited and shopped at Hypermart in Surabaya at least twice in the last three months, and also have ever used the customer service and after-sales service in Hypermart. Data were analyzed through descriptive statistics using SPSS 18.0 and AMOS 18.0

The result of the found that there is a positive impact of retailer awareness towards purchase intention. There is a positive impact of retailer association towards retailer loyalty. Furthermore, positive impact of retailer association towards purchase intention is also indicated. Retailer perceived quality is shown to have positive impact towards retailer loyalty. The result also indicates that retailer loyalty has positive impact towards purchase intention. However, the result shows no significant impact of retailer awareness towards retailer loyalty. There is also a statistical error type II found resulting in perceived quality does not have positive impact towards purchase intention.

Keywords: Retailer Awareness, Retailer Asoication, Retailer Perceived Quality, Retailer Loyalty, Purchase Intention

INTRODUCTION

In the last few years, there have been lots of researches and studies that emphasize on brand concept, yet mostly it only discussed limited to product brands. According to Ailawadi and Keller (2004), it is argued that branding and brand management concept can and should be applied to retail brands. The consideration is because that brand is also one of the firms' most valuable assets, other than its financial assets. Moller and Herm (2013) stated that any kind of retailer or retail store, regardless their size should have their own retail brands and maintain them well.

There is an increasing consumer consciousness during the last few years, making consumers are very likely to purchase products from the retailers whose brands they are familiar with (H.K. Chi, 2009). Therefore, when a retailer wants to be successful in the global market, it is required for them to be able to find certain ways on how to make the consumers love to purchase products and/or services from them. Several ways to achieve this is to increase the positive retailer awareness, positive retailer association, positive retailer perceived quality and also positive retailer loyalty (Das, 2014).

During the recent years, retail sector has gained huge role in the world economy. In 2014, the retail sales amounts to 28.98% of the world GDP which was considered as a significant contribution to the global economy in comparison to other sector, such as manufacturing and services. Therefore from the data above, it can be inferred that retail industry plays strategic role in the world economy, which brings benefits to countries around the world, including Indonesia.

According to www.worldometers.info retrieved on 3 April 2015, Indonesia is known as the largest archipelagic country, currently holding the power of 16th largest economy around the world, as well as the fourth most populous nation with an estimated population of 255 million people. The growing economy in Indonesia is driven by the increasing domestic consumption due to the combination of rapid increase in national income and rising consumer class.

Over the years, the retail sector in Indonesia has grown significantly to the extent where it plays major role for the economic growth of Indonesia. During the period of 2007 until 2012, there was an trend of increasing number of retailers across Indonesia, noted to be growing at the rate of 17.57% per annum on average.

The consumption pattern of Indonesian people these days showed that food and non-alcoholic beverages amounts to 33% of Indonesian people's disposable income, having much larger and more significant ratio in comparison to other component, such as housing and transport. Therefore, based on this fact, it can be inferred that food retailers have a more important role for the Indonesian consumers.

During the last few years, the food retail sector industry in Indonesia has been undergoing vast and significant apparent changes. The preference of consumers to purchase the food products is now being shifted to the modern food retailers which are believed to be more superior than the traditional ones, thus resulting in it having growing market share in the food category.

It is indicated that the modern food retail store type being visited the most by the respondent is hypermarket. According to the research conducted by Collins International Indonesia, there are only three hypermarket brands exist in Surabaya, which are Hypermart, Carrefour and Giant. Hypermart is the brand which has the most branches in Surabaya by having 6 outlets, then followed by Carrefour with 4 outlets and lastly Giant with only 1 outlet.

According to Surya and Setiyaningrum (2009), Hypermart is considered as one of the biggest retailer in Indonesia dominating the domestic retail industry. Hypermart not only provides several kinds of food ingredients, but they also offer consumers several other products including household goods, electronic goods, and other daily needs. Until now, Hypermart has several branches spread around Jabodetabek and other big cities. For the outlets, Hypermart usually provides large space on one or two stories buildings in order to give consumers better shopping experience.

Das (2014) studied the relationships between retailer awareness, retailer association, retailer perceived quality, retailer loyalty towards the purchasing intention in Indian modern food retailer store. The results revealed that retailer awareness, retailer association, retailer perceived quality, retailer loyalty have positive impacts towards the purchase intention. The study, however, was limited to the scope of modern food retail store in India. Therefore, in this particular research, the author currently tries to conduct a new study regarding to the related topic with the object of being modern food retailer in Indonesia, represented within the area of Surabaya.

From the previous explanations, researcher found out that retail industry, is increasingly profitable over the years bringing economic prosperity for countries around the world, including Indonesia, which currently has rising economy and consuming class growth. It is very important to have a greater understanding regarding modern food retail brands in Indonesia since food sector is the one contributing the most for the economy. Yet there are still little to no resarches conducted concerning about this particular topic.

The main objectives of this particular study is to analyze the relationship between retailer awareness, retailer association, retailer perceived quality, mediated through retailer loyalty towards the purchase intention in Hypermart. From the theoritical side, this study will empirically contribute to the research regarding the consumer decision making process or purchase intention on modern food retail brands in Indonesia affected on the retail antecedentes including awareness, association, perceived quality and loyalty. This research can be used as the basis to enrich the existing study related to the retail brand, especially in the food sector or in another specific country.

From the practical perspective, this study can be used as the positive suggestion for Hypermart management as one of the largest food retail chain to always innovate in the overall strategy in order to be able to compete with the competitors in the current fierce food retail market. Furthermore, this research is also used as the medium for the researcher to broaden the knowledge and analytical skills

regarding the practical problem in the practical context especially in the current business and economic situation, particularly in the field of brand management and also retailing business.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Retailer Awareness

Retailer awareness is often associated with both the concept of “brand awareness” (Yoo and Donthu, 2001) and “name awareness” (Arnett, Laverie and Meiers, 2003). According to Pappu and Quester (2006), retailer awareness is defined as “consumer’s ability to recognise or recall that the retailer is a member of certain retailer category”. In addition, Aaker (1991) stated that retailer awareness is the extent to which retailers’ names are familiar to shoppers.” Therefore, it means that this particular retailer is considerably well-known to the consumers.

Grewal et. al (1998) stated that the more positive reputation and name that a retailer or a store have, the more positive perception the consumers have, thus higher chance for them to develop purchase intention from this particular retailer. Darden, Erden and Darden (1983), as cited in Grewal et al. (1998), found that consumers’ belief regarding to the attractiveness of the store resulted from their store awareness has strong influence towards their patronage and purchase intention.

Keller (1993) also indicates that consumers are willing to pay more money for products coming from more well-known retailer or brand, thus showing higher loyalty towards those brands. Thus, brand awareness has significant contribution towards consumer’s purchase decision making process. Aaker (1991) also argued that brand awareness affects the brand loyalty.

Retailer Association

Retailer association is described as “anything linked to the memory of the retailer” (Pappu and Quester, 2006). According to Keller (1993), retailer association mirrors the information nodes linked to a retailer brand node in memory that contains the meaning of the retailer brand for consumers. Moreover, retailer association requires to have three specific characteristics, which are favorability, strengths and uniqueness. In addition, Keller (1993) also points out that “the presence of strongly held, favorably evaluated associations that are unique to the brand and imply superiority over other brands is critical to a brands’ success”.

Aaker (1991), there are some benefits of having brand association, such as assisting the customers to gather or process information, differentiating the brand and retailer from competitors, generating a reason for consumer to buy, and creating favorable attitudes. Thus, Aaker (1991) believes that brand association and brand loyalty are strongly and positively interrelated to each other, since it is viewed as “a sign of quality and commitment”, leading customers to familiarize purchasers with a brand.

Keller (1993) also points out that when a product owns a positive brand image, it will help in marketing activities, thus affecting the consumer purchase decision making process.

Retailer Perceived Quality

Retailer perceived quality is defined as the “perception of quality of the retailer as well as the quality of products, either goods or services, offered by retailers” (Pappu and Quester, 2006). Yoo and Donthu (2001) argued that retailer perceived quality and retailer associations are included in the same dimension. However, Pappu and Quester (2006) strongly suggested that retailer perceived quality and retailer association should be distinguished, although they are closely related. In addition, according to Zeithaml (1998, p.3), perceived quality is conceptualized as “the consumer's judgment about a product's overall excellence or superiority”. In other words, perceived quality mirrors the perspective of consumers regarding certain product quality.

Selnes (1993) stated that loyalty happens when the quality of service provided by the vendor (retailer) has been judged positively, and the experience have delivered satisfactions. It is also argued that perceived quality has strong correlation with the brand reputation and customer satisfaction, both of which determine the retailer loyalty. Garton (1995) also proposes that perceived quality affects the consumer's purchase intention, thus also it is likely for them to develop the loyalty.

Das (2014) advocated that the perceived quality has positive effect on a consumer's intention to re-purchase, thus its is likely for the loyalty to develop.

Retailer Loyalty

According to Pappy and Quester (2006), retailer loyalty, also known as store loyalty, is defined as “the tendency of consumers to be loyal to a focal retailer, as demonstrated by the intention to buy from the retailer as a primary choice.” According to Bloemer and Odekerken (2002), retailer loyalty can be conceptualized as the “commitment from the consumers towards certain retailer, which is directly influenced by the satisfaction and trust towards the retailer”. It also relates with the willingness of the consumers to repatronize this preferred retailer.

The consumers who are brand loyal do not evaluate the brand anymore, and they make purchase decision confidently just from their experience ensuring their purchase intention to remain. (Sidek, Yee, & Yahyah, 2008)

Purchase Intention

According to Fishbein & Ajzen (1975), purchase intention is “the result of a consumer's assessment and attitude towards certain brand, as well as other external factors, which result in the willingness of consumers to purchase the products or service they offer.” Das (2014), stated that purchase intention measures up the possibility of a consumer to purchase a certain product from certain retailer. Thus, the higher the purchasing intention that the consumer has, the higher their willingness and desire to purchase the product.

Therefore, in accordance with the stated literature review, this study proposes hypotheses as follow:

- H1: Retailer awareness has positive impact towards purchase intention in Hypermart
- H2: Retailer awareness has positive impact towards retailer loyalty in Hypermart
- H3: Retailer association has positive impact towards retailer loyalty in Hypermart
- H4: Retailer perceived quality have positive impact towards purchase intention in Hypermart

- H5: Retailer perceived quality has positive impact towards retailer loyalty in Hypermart
- H6: Retailer perceived quality has positive impact towards purchase intention in Hypermart
- H7: Retailer loyalty has positive impact towards purchase intention in Hypermart

METHODOLOGY

The type of this study is categorized as causal research. This particular explanatory research design with quantitative approach describes the causal relationship between variables shown in the research model previously, which are: retailer awareness, retailer association, retailer perceived quality, retailer loyalty and purchase intention on Hypermart as the object of Indonesian modern food retail store. According to the type of data used, this study uses primary data which is obtained directly from the source, by spreading structural questionnaire to the respondents.

The population used in this research is all of the consumers who shop at Hypermart stores in Surabaya. In accordance to Das (2014), this study used certain sample criterias which include all the citizen of Surabaya within the age of 18 years and above, who have visited and shopped at Hypermart in Surabaya at least twice in the last three months, as well as have ever used the customer service and afer-sales service in Hypermart. In the sampling technique, the study will utilize the non-probability sampling where some elements of the population will have no chance of selection. Moreover, the method used is purposive sampling where the researcher chooses the sample based on the judgement and knowledge of the researcher in order to collect samples which meet certain criterias.

According to Ferdinand (2005), the number of sample needed for Structural Equation Model (SEM) is between five to ten respondents for each indicator present. In this study, there are 17 indicators. Therefore, the minimum requirement of samples needed in this study is 5 respondents x 17 indicators = 85 respondents. However, the researcher decided to use 250 samples in order to obtain more consistent results.

Interval scale is used in this study since it has the same range and also homogenous with different value in each number present, making it relevant to the research definition. The type of scale utilized is itemized rating scale for all variables. For the dimensions of retail awareness, retailer association, retailer perceived quality, retailer loyalty and purchase intention, all scale items were measured by utilizing the seven-point numerical scales (1= strongly disagree and 7 = strongly agree) in which the higher the score shows the better results. The pattern used in the research will be as follow :

Strongly Disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Strongly Agree

The data processing model used for the analysis in this study is Structural Equation Model (SEM) by using SPSS version 18.0 for Windows in order to examine the measurement model and then test the hypotheses. Before processing the data, the researcher initially requires to do validity and reliability tests. Validity test is done to re-check the questions in the questionnaires to make sure that it is able to be understood clearly by the respondent. Reliability test is conducted to determine the reliability of the questions in the questionnaire, whether the respondent has answered each questions consistently.

A confirmatory factor analysis is done in order to see whether the model is suitable for further study, followed by the testing of the goodness fit indexes which include The Root Mean Square of Approximation (RMSEA), Tucker Lewis Index (TLI), Goodness of Fit Index (GFI), Comparative Fit Index (CFI) and The Minimum Sample Discrepancy Function which split Degree of Freedom (CMIN/DF). Furthermore, it is recommended to use construct reliability and variance extract in order to measure of the internal consistency of a construct indicator.

In SEM, to test the hypotheses on each parameter, it can be done by observing the regression weights estimates of the Critical Ratio (C.R.) and the p-value column. If the C.R. value is equal to or greater than 1.96, then it can be inferred that the CR value is significant, thus hypotheses is accepted. In contrast, however, when the C.R. value is lower than 1.96, it can be concluded that the CR values is not significant, thus the hypotheses is rejected. Moreover, if the p-value is less than 0.05, the hypotheses is accepted. In contrast, if the p-value is greater or equal to 0.05, the hypotheses is rejected.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Sample Description

Gender	Male	173 (69.2%)
	Female	77 (30.8%)
Age	Mean Age	33 years
Customer Service	PENITIPAN	116 (46.4%)
	TANYA CS	79 (31.6%)
	INFO PRODUK	41 (16.4%)
	KATALOG	14 (5.6%)
After-Sales Service	TUKAR HADIAH	209 (83.6%)
	KOMPLAIN	29 (11.6%)
	INSTALASI ELEKTRONIK	10 (4%)
	RETUR BARANG	2 (0.8%)

Source : data processed by SPSS 18.0 for Windows

The socio-demographic profile of the sample and descriptive statistics of the constructs are represented in Table 1 above. Table 1 shows that the respondents comprise of 173 females (69.2%) and 77 males (30.8%). The average age of the respondents 33 years old. Based on the types of the customer service used by the respondents, it can be seen that the majority of respondents use PENITIPAN with 116 respondents (46.4%), TANYA CS with 79 respondents (31.6%), INFO PRODUK with 41 respondents (16.4%), and KATALOG with 14 respondents (5.6%). Moreover, based on the types of the after sales service used by the respondents, it can be seen that the majority of respondents use TUKAR HADIAH with 209 respondents (83.6%), KOMPLAIN with 29 respondents (11.6%), INSTALASI ELEKTRONIK with 10 respondents (4.0%), and RETUR BARANG with 2 respondents (0.8%).

Table 2 shows the mean scores and standard deviations for each construct and its indicators. The mean scores and standard deviations of retailer awareness scale items range from 5.36 to 5.82 and from 1.058 to

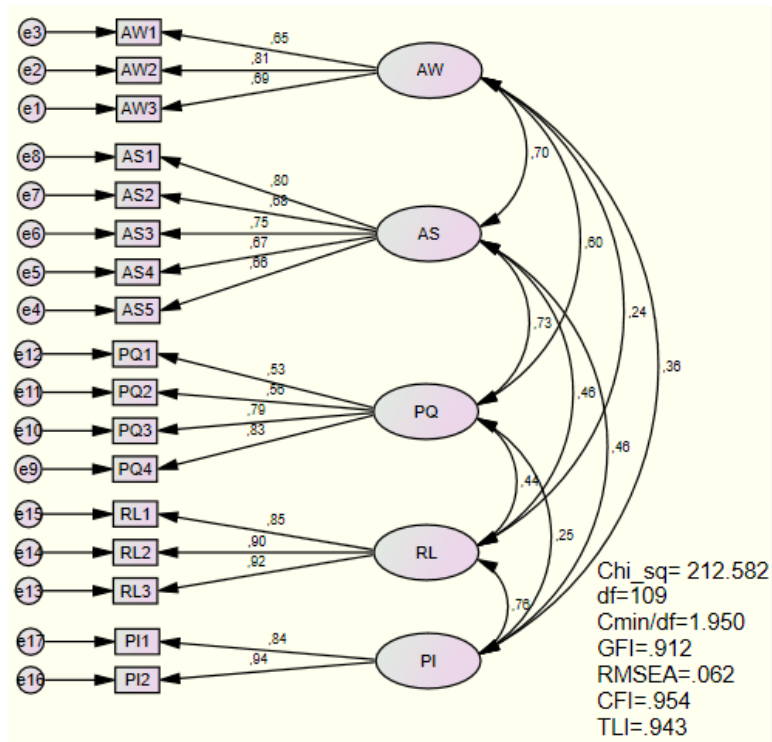
1.14. The mean scores and standard deviations of retailer association scale items range from 5.43 to 5.88 and from 0.916 to 1.040. The mean scores and standard deviations of retailer perceived quality scale items range from 5.36 to 5.53 and from 0.756 to 1.108. The mean scores and standard deviations of retailer loyalty scale items range from 4.69 to 4.88 and from 1.473 to 1.678. The mean scores and standard deviations of purchase intention scale items range from 4.64 to 5.06 and from 1.459 to 1.469. The reliability statistics (Cronbach alphas) of the five constructs are 0.716, 0.821, 0.820, 0.924, and 0.868 respectively for retailer awareness, retailer association, retailer perceived quality, retailer loyalty and purchase intention

Table 2 Constructs and the items

	Mean	St. Dev
Retailer Awareness		
AW1	5.36	1.14
AW2	5.78	1.058
AW3	5.82	1.099
Retailer Association		
AS1	5.78	0.916
AS2	5.88	0.926
AS3	5.58	1.020
AS4	5.72	1.030
AS5	5.43	1.040
Retailer Perceived Quality		
PQ1	5.53	0.756
PQ2	5.37	0.832
PQ3	5.36	1.108
PQ4	5.37	1.011
Retailer Loyalty		
RL1	4.88	1.480
RL2	4.72	1.473
RL3	4.69	1.678
Purchase Intention		
PI1	5.06	1.469
PI2	4.64	1.459

Source : data processed by SPSS 18.0 for Windows

In Figure 1 below, the overall confirmatory analysis of this particular study can be acquired by processing the data obtained using the AMOS 18.0 software.



Source : data processed by AMOS 18.0

Figure 1
Overall Confirmatory Factor Analysis

A factor loading for a variable is a measurement of how much each variable contributes to the factor. Thus it can be said that high factor loading scores indicate that the dimensions of the factors are better accounted for by the variables. Moreover, the correlation r must be .30 or greater since anything lower would suggest a really weak relationship between the variables (Yong and Sean Pearce, 2013). From the result above, all the loading scores for each indicator show scores above 0.5 which is relatively high. However, based on the correlation found, there is an indication that there are weak correlations between variable retailer awareness and retailer loyalty scoring only 0.24 and also between retailer perceived quality to purchase intention with value of 0.25.

Based on the result of the confirmatory factor analysis done using AMOS 18.0, a quick measurement fit is done to check whether the model is fit to be used in the study. Thus, the measurement fit obtained is presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3
Measurement Fit Model Result

No	Fitness Test	Suitability Criteria	Result	Explanation
1	RMSEA	$RMSEA \leq 0.08$	0.062	Good Fit
2	GFI	$GFI \geq 0.9$	0.912	Good Fit
3	AGFI	$AGFI \geq 0.9$	0.877	Marginal Fit
4	TLI/NNFI	$TLI \geq 0.9$	0.943	Good Fit
5	CFI	$CFI \geq 0.95$	0.954	Good Fit
6	CMIN/DF	$CMIN/DF \leq 3$	1.950	Good Fit

Source : data processed by AMOS 18.0

The fitness tests being used in order to measure the model fit include RMSEA, GFI, AGFI, TLI/NNFI, CFI and CMIN/DF.

According to the results above, all the measurements meet the required criteria, showing RMSEA, GFI, TLI/NNFI, CFI and CMIN/DF are in good fit, while only AGFI is in marginal fit.

Reliability testing is used to determine the reliability of result acquired from the measurement testing regarding its consistency when being done twice or more. Therefore, it can be inferred that the researcher wants to measure the consistency of the measurement used for measuring the same kind of phenomenon. Ferdinand (2000) stated that the limit of the value used as the base of acceptable reliability level is 0.7, having said that, the number itself should not be considered as the absolute measure. In addition, the recommended value of variance extracted should be at least 0.5, where the higher the value of the variance extracted shows that the indicators have been well represented in the development of the latent constructs.

The standardized loading and error value can be obtained directly from the output table of AMOS program. Based on the test result in Table 4 below, the construct reliability values obtained on all variables are greater than 0.7. Therefore, all variables used are considered as generally reliable.

Based on the test result in Table 5, the variance extracted value acquired on 4 of the 5 variables are greater than 0.5. Only the variable “PQ” has the average variance extracted below 0.5. Although the AVE is less than 0.5, but the construct reliability is higher than 0.6, the convergent validity of the construct is still adequate. (Fornell and Lacker, 1981). Therefore, it can be concluded that all variables used are generally valid.

Table 4
Construct Reliability

Variables	\sum Standard Loading	$(\sum$ Standard Loading) ²	\sum Error	$(\sum$ Standard Loading) ² + \sum Error	Construct Reliability
AW	2,15	4,6225	1,44441	6,066906	0,76192049
AS	3,565	12,70923	2,44454	15,15377	0,83868404
PQ	2,696	7,268416	2,11072	9,379138	0,77495565
RL	2,681	7,187761	0,60145	7,789216	0,922784
PI	1,777	3,157729	0,41541	3,57314	0,883741

Source : data processed by Excel 2010

Table 5
Variance Extracted

Variables	\sum Standard Loading	\sum Standard Loading ²	\sum Error	\sum Standard Loading ² + \sum Error	Variance Extracted
AW	2.15	1.555594	1.44441	3	0,518531
AS	3,565	2,555455	2,44454	5	0,511091
PQ	2,696	1,889278	2,11072	4	0,4723195
RL	2,681	2,398545	0,60145	3	0,799515
PI	1,777	1,584589	0,41541	2	0,792295

Source : data processed by Excel 2010

In the Figure 2 below, the structural model of this study was obtained by processing of the data using AMOS 18.0 software. After that, a series of fitness test is done to check whether the structural model is fit or not. The fitness index test used to measure the model fit include RMSEA, GFI, AGFI, TLI/NNFI, CFI and CMIN/DF as shown on Table 6 below:

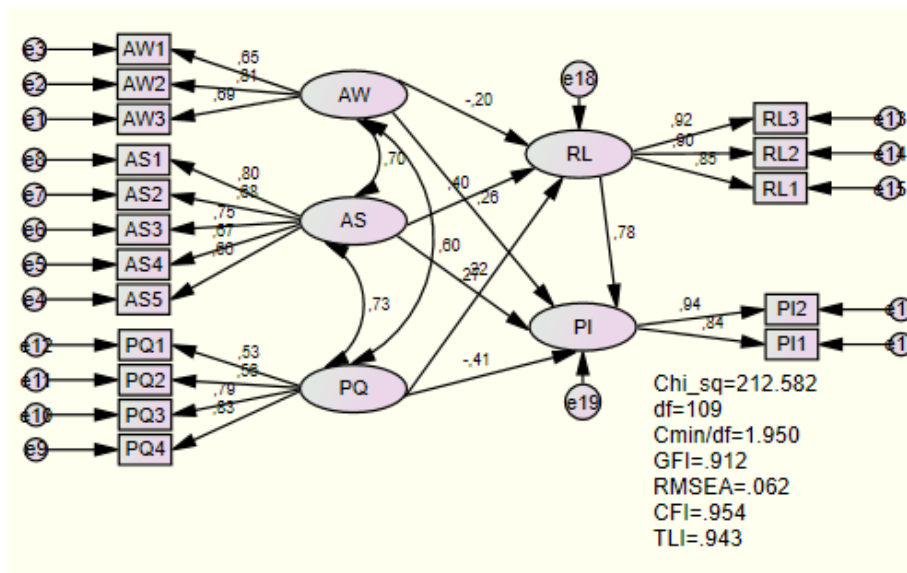


Figure 2

Structural Model

Source : data processed by AMOS 18.0

Table 6
Structural Fit Model Result

No	Fitness Test	Suitability Criteria	Result	Explanation
1	RMSEA	RMSEA \leq 0.08	0.062	Good Fit
2	GFI	GFI \geq 0.9	0.912	Good Fit
3	AGFI	AGFI \geq 0.9	0.877	Marginal Fit
4	TLI/NNFI	TLI \geq 0.9	0.943	Good Fit
5	CFI	CFI \geq 0.95	0.954	Good Fit
6	CMIN/DF	CMIN/DF \leq 3	1.950	Good Fit

Source : data processed by AMOS 18.0

In the structural model, five indices including RMSEA, GFI, TLI, CFI and CMIN/DF have shown good fit, while AGFI shows marginal fit as shown on Table 6 above. Therefore, the structural model in this research have good fit model since most have fulfilled the necessary requirements.

Using AMOS 18.0 software, the hypothesis testing is done through looking at the regression weights values on the CR (critical ratio) column as well as on the P (probability column). In this case, if the value is greater than 1.96, then it can be inferred that the CR values is significant, thus hypotheses is accepted. In contrast, however, when the value is lower than 1.96, it can be concluded that the CR values is not significant, thus hypothesis is rejected. Moreover, if the p-value is less than 0.05, then the relationship is significant, thus the hypotheses is accepted. In contrast, if the p-value is greater or equal to 0.05, it means that the relationship is not significant, thus the hypotheses is rejected.

Based on the hypotheses testing done on Table 7 above, out of 7 hypotheses tested, only 5 are supported, while the other two are rejected.

This research shows that retailer awareness impact purchase intention significantly. Therefore, it can be said that Hypermart has successfully developed its retailer brand awareness, resulting in consumers become more aware of the retailer brand, thus creating such attractiveness to each individual, which in the end, leads to the motivation to buy products from Hypermart

Table 7
Hypothesis Testing Result

	Path	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Explanation
H1	PI ← AW	0.477	0.164	2.901	0.004	Hypothesis Supported
H2	RL ← AW	-0.419	0.230	-1.819	0.069	Hypothesis Not Supported
H3	RL ← AS	0.908	0.309	2.941	0.003	Hypothesis Supported
H4	PI ← AS	0.447	0.218	2.049	0.040	Hypothesis Supported
H5	RL ← PQ	0.497	0.214	2.326	0.020	Hypothesis Supported
H6	PI ← PQ	-0.678	0.156	-4.333	***	Hypothesis Not Supported (type II error)
H7	PI ← RL	0.689	0.055	12.538	***	Hypothesis Supported

Source : data processed by AMOS 18.0

This research shows that retailer awareness does not impact retailer loyalty significantly. Therefore, it can be said that the memory recall or recollection of someone or positive retailer awareness to the Hypermart brand does not necessarily result in loyalty to the retailer. It can be inferred that there are still plenty factors which can affect retailer loyalty more significantly than retailer awareness to some degree.

This research shows that retailer association impact retailer loyalty significantly. Hypermart has successfully developed the brand association resulting in the consumers are able to remember Hypermart easier and in a more positive way, which in turn creating a a reason for the consumers to do repeat buying at their place, thus generating loyalty.

This research shows that retailer association impact purchase intention significantly. Hypermart is considered to have positive brand image and associations to the extent that it has created such position where Hypermart has successfully become on consumers’ top-of-mind, leading to consumers having intention to buy from Hypermart.

This research shows that retailer perceived quality impact retailer loyalty significantly. Hypermart is considered to have good perceived quality, thus able to create such experience that leads to repeat buying, thus retailer loyalty.

This research shows that retailer perceived quality does not impact purchase intention significantly. There was a bias in the respondent answers resulting in type II statistical error. Some Hypermart consumers might prefer to purchase products with lower price, rather than whichever products that have higher quality.

This study shows that retailer loyalty impacts purchase intention significantly. Hypermart has successfully created and extended the retailer loyalty from many consumers through several loyalty programs, resulting in consumers become more satisfied and loyal to buy products from Hypermart, thus in turn leading into increased purchase intention..

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the research result and statistical tests conducted, it can be concluded that from the main 7 (seven) hypotheses developed, 5 (five) of the hypotheses are proven, while the other two are rejected, in which in one of the rejected hypotheses, a case of type II statistical error was found. Nonetheless, these are the following explanations of each research result : 1) Retailer awareness has positive impact towards purchase intention in Hypermart. 2) There is no significant impact of retailer awareness towards retailer loyalty in Hypermart. 3) Retailer association has positive impact towards retailer loyalty in Hypermart. 4) Retailer association has positive impact towards purchase intention in Hypermart. 5) Retailer perceived quality has positive impact towards retailer loyalty in Hypermart. 6) Retailer perceived quality does not have positive impact towards purchase intention in Hypermart, in which there is a type II statistical error exist. 7) Retailer loyalty has positive impact towards purchase intention in Hypermart

Based on this study, there are some recommendation that can be given for the retailer as well as for further research. **First** is for the retailer to pay more attention on the marketing efforts in terms of endorsing the retailer awareness, retailer association, retailer perceived quality to the consumers. This can be done by doing marketing activities, such as advertisings, loyalty programs, price discounts, and atmosphere improvements. **Second**, the retailer is advised to be able to mainting a high-quality and long term relationship with customers. It can be done by improving the retailer's customer relationship management. **Third**, is that a retailer should understand better regarding the customers, especially the valuable ones. By doing so, retailer can plan formulate and implement certain marketing strategies, particularly segmenting, targeting, and positioning.

During the process, this study has several limitations, in which can be further improved for the future research. Several of the limitations include : 1) This study is only focused on one particular retail segment which is the food in only one city, Surabaya. Therefore, it is required for the future research to do further study across other retail segment, such as the non-food sector, as well as in different geographical area with different consumer demography and lifestyle. 2) This study only examined the impacts of retailer awareness, retailer association, retailer perceived quality and retailer loyalty on purchase intention. Other variables, such as social influence, retailer behavior also influence purchase intention. Thus, it is advised that there should be future research conducted focusing on those uncovered aspects. 3) There was a unexpected statisctal error apparent in this study. This might be caused by the bias of the respondents during the data collection period. It is advised for the future research that the researcher should provide more number of samples in order to avoid those bias. This happened because the sample of this study is fairly small in size, thus a larger sample size is recommended in order to generate more reliability in the study.

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