Use of Ecommerce Websites in Developing Countries

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Abstract—The purpose of this study is to investigate the use of the ecommerce website in Indonesia as a developing country. The ecommerce website has been identified having the significant impact on business activities in particular solving the geographical problem for islanded countries like Indonesia. Indonesia is supported by internet cafes in the entire country. The dissemination of the internet use in Indonesia –[15]. The growth of number of internet users in Indonesia has the rapidest growth of number of internet users among ASEAN countries for instance Philipina, Thailand dan Vietnam (2,80). The population in Indonesia is unevenly spread. Over 200 million Indonesian people are living across approximately 12,000 islands, with 60% of them on Java Island. Also, as most Indonesian regions are separated by ocean, Indonesian development is slow, which leads to an unbalanced economic growth. Therefore, geographical problems are the main issues in performing business activities in Indonesia. Given the preceding considerations, the following research questions are proposed:

How the factors of website quality and feature influence the use and user satisfaction of ecommerce websites?

This paper is organized as follows. In the beginning, the review of ecommerce websites and the use website are presented. The research hypothesis are proposed and continued by research methodology and results to answer the research questions. The last section, the conclusion and implication are discussed.

II. LITERATURE REVIEWS

A. Website Overviews

The website is the critical needs in obtaining a competitive advantage in the cyber business. The meaning of the website such as homepage, hyperlink, image map, web browser, webpage, or www is often interchangeable. The website has been defined as the e-commerce application of network systems and as an important phenomenon over the past decade [23]. In spite of the failure of dot.com activities during 2000-2001 [17], wide world web activities are still booming, in particular as a hunt for new customers [13], a virtual market and as a marketing communication tool [11]. Accordingly, websites as a hypermedia information system may be explained as: (1) ‘many-to-many communication’ which incorporates interactivity with people and computers; (2) ‘flow’ which represents network navigation; and (3) ‘experiential and goal-directed behaviours’ which refers to extrinsic and intrinsic motivation.

B. The Use of Website Ecommerce

A seminal study by DeLone and McLean [5]-[6] is as the fundamental framework to identify the model of website success employing a multidimensional construct and combining technological, behaviour and organisational perspectives in this study. There are the website quality, features, use and user satisfaction. Website quality is seen as a necessary measure for success, when assessing and evaluating website used. Two valid instruments to measure website quality have been generated. DeLone & McLean’s studies [5]-[6] found quality to be a measure of success for e-commerce. They offered three types of quality, system, information and services. System quality refers to how good the system is in terms of its operational characteristics [10]-[9]. Information quality refers to how good the system is in terms of its output [10] or information system output [4]. In the meantime, Service quality refers to how good the service supplied by an
Hypothesis 7: feature facilities influence user satisfaction of ecommerce website
Hypothesis 8: feature facilities influence usefulness using ecommerce website
Hypothesis 9: usefulness influence user satisfaction using ecommerce website

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study made use of the deductive approach and an explanatory study indicated by the quantitative method. The data obtained was derived from individual or student perspectives. The undergraduate students in Management Department of Economics Faculty in Andalas University, Padang were invited. Undergraduate students were belived that they were very familiar with internet/e-commerce uses in particular. The research sample as a respondent is all students who are attending MIS class. The students were directed to access several ecommerce website for a week hence fulfills the questionnaire’s freely and confidently. During fulfill the questionnaires, they images to purchase a certain thing of the mother gift [12]. Finally, the 115 research respondents were gained.

The data analysis is conducted by employing Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using SmartPLS program (Partial Least Square). In SEM process, Model and Structural Measurement was conducted as validity and reliability test also significant relationships for hypothesis.

IV. RESULTS

A. Characteristic Respondents

Questionnaires were distributed to totally 115 students of Regular, Non-Regular and International Programs. Respondents by gender, the respondents were shows the number of female and male respondents are quite similar which are around 54 and 45 percen. Respondents by Age, the majority of respondents aged between 20-25 years (89.03%). Respondents Based on Parent Employment, concluded that the majority of their parent works as government employees and entrepreneur using the internet more intensive.

B. Respondents by Website Uses

Respondents by length of Internet used, is presented. The average of the respondents had used the internet for five years, with length of Internet uses showed the majority of respondents used the Internet during an average three hours per day (83.22%). In the mean time, respondents uses internet were using google.com for study purposes (51%). The most frequently respondents prefer to access internet in the internet cafe (69.68%) to access google.com website (24,46%), facebook (24,46%), and yahoo (24,03%). The majority of respondents are interested for shopping online but has not untractive are identified as poor websites.
reliability and
This involves analyzing the data in two stages. In the first

D.1. Model Measurement
The analysis using standard PLS procedure is presented. This involves analyzing the data in two stages. In the first stage the model measurement is tested for validity and reliability and
the second stage the structural model is run to test the hypotheses.

Validity test

The convergent and discriminant validity were presented. To test the convergent validity of this study, can be seen from the correlation between the score of the indicator with its constructs. Individual indicators were considered valid if a correlation value above 0.70. However, for loading from 0.50 to 0.60 are still acceptable. In this study, researchers took loading value 0.60. In the beginning of test validity, there is one invalid data since the values less than 0.60 (SvQ1), hence re-estimate the model was conducted. The results of PLS output after a revised have met convergent validity because all the loading factor is above 0.60 (cross loading Table I).

Discriminant validity is to compare the Square Root of Average (AVE) for each construct and as the correlations between constructs with other constructs in the research model. The model has sufficient discriminant validity if the root of AVE for each construct is greater than the correlation between the constructs and other constructs in the model. If the value is the root of AVE is higher than the correlations between other constructs, so it can infer constructs have a good level of validity. Therefore, it can conclude that each construct has a high validity. It can be seen from the root of AVE is higher than the value of the correlation between other constructs (Table II).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>AVE</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Satisfaction</th>
<th>Information Quality</th>
<th>Service Quality</th>
<th>System Quality</th>
<th>Usefulness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>0.76124</td>
<td>0.87242</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction</td>
<td>0.792904</td>
<td>0.242053</td>
<td>0.890451</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Quality</td>
<td>0.629080</td>
<td>0.535703</td>
<td>0.299503</td>
<td>0.793145</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Quality</td>
<td>0.615084</td>
<td>0.620664</td>
<td>0.302268</td>
<td>0.663431</td>
<td>0.784273</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Quality</td>
<td>0.554347</td>
<td>0.497916</td>
<td>0.346144</td>
<td>0.588193</td>
<td>0.618752</td>
<td>0.744545</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usefulness</td>
<td>0.627036</td>
<td>0.520585</td>
<td>0.353188</td>
<td>0.464598</td>
<td>0.429927</td>
<td>0.456295</td>
<td>0.791856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reliability Test

The method to assess reliability is employing a cronbach value (Table III). The construct can be identified as good reliability if its value more than 0.70. In Table 3, shown each construct contains a good reliability because it is more than 0.70, indicating that the constructs are internally consistent and hence reliable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Cronbachs Alpha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Satisfaction</td>
<td>0.869395</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information Quality</td>
<td>0.899583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Quality</td>
<td>0.937324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Quality</td>
<td>0.798957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usefulness</td>
<td>0.913125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D.2. Structural Measurement

The structural measurement shows in Table IV and Appendix 1. It is observed that among hypotheses H4, H5, H6, and H8 are not supported (insignificant t-values) while the hypotheses H1, H2, H3, H7 and H9 are supported (significant t-values). The test relationships between constructs indicate the construct affect the use of quality systems, quality of information and feature provided affect the use, again the system quality and the use influence on user satisfaction using ecommerce websites with significances at 0.05 (T count greater than 1.3).
This result gives an initial picture toward the perception using ecommerce website among university students in Indonesia as one of developing country. There are perceive that using website ecommerce would be effective when is facilitated by qualities of system and information in its websites. Hence, these qualities fulfilled, website users would have good experiences using ecommerce websites and getting satisfied. These results are in line with research conducted by DeLone and McLean [6].

V. CONCLUSION

This study examined the influence of the quality of system, information and services on the use and satisfaction of ecommerce website. The 115 university students employing questionnaire survey and SEM/PLS, this research was undertaken. Four of nine hypotheses were insignificant influences and the rest were significant. This means, the respondent has accepted the use of IT, particularly system and information quality of e-commerce website and getting satisfied in its use. Respondents who already use the Internet more than 5 years, this explains that the respondents accept the use of IT seen from the ease of using the internet that has more than 5 years. It can be concluded that service quality and feature facilitated were not affects the use of ecommerce website in Indonesia context. For the future research, other factors may be added in this website model especially related to believe and behavior of website users.

Appendix I

Picture 1. The SmartPLS Graph

Appendix II

System quality
- Easy of use (SQ1)
- Customization (SQ2)
- Speed (SQ3)
- Playfulness (SQ4)
- Usability (SQ5)

Information Quality
- Completeness (IQ1)
- Up-to date (IQ2)
- Reliable (IQ3)
- Accuracy (IQ4)
- Meaningful (IQ5)
- Structured (IQ6)
- Personalized (IQ7)

Service Quality
- 24/7 services (SvQ1)
- Responsiveness (SvQ2)
- Interactive procedure (SvQ3)
- After sales services (SvQ4)
- Delivery options (SvQ5)
- Control shipping process (SvQ6)
- Shipping insurance (SvQ7)
- Time delivery provided (SvQ8)
- Product sample provided (SvQ9)
- Guarantee for reducing uncertainty (SvQ10)
- Professional image (SvQ11)
- Friendly workers (SvQ12)

Feature
- Provide communication contact (F1)
- Provide customer service (F2)
- Provide company’s profile (F3)

Usefulness
- The good decision in shopping (U1)
- Finding the product wanted (U2)
- Efficient in expenditure (U3)
- Quick in browsing (U4)
- Increase browsing productivity (U5)
- Increase browsing quality (U6)
- Simplicity during browsing (U7)

User Satisfaction
- In whole, satisfy in browsing experience (St1)
- Encourage friend browsing via websites (St2)
- Continue browsing in future (St3)
REFERENCES