

The copyright © of this thesis belongs to its rightful author and/or other copyright owner. Copies can be accessed and downloaded for non-commercial or learning purposes without any charge and permission. The thesis cannot be reproduced or quoted as a whole without the permission from its rightful owner. No alteration or changes in format is allowed without permission from its rightful owner.



**THE EFFECT OF SERVICE QUALITY, PERCEIVED COST, COMPLAINT
BEHAVIOUR AND CORPORATE IMAGE ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
TOWARDS PERLINDUNGAN TENANG – MICROTAKAFUL PRODUCT**



MOHD AZAM BIN MUSTHAFA

**MASTER OF ISLAMIC FINANCE AND BANKING
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA
December 2023**

**THE EFFECT OF SERVICE QUALITY, PERCEIVED COST, COMPLAINT
BEHAVIOUR AND CORPORATE IMAGE ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
TOWARDS PERLINDUNGAN TENANG – MICROTAKAFUL PRODUCT**



By

MOHD AZAM BIN MUSTHAFA

(828835)

**Research Paper Submitted to
Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business
Universiti Utara Malaysia,
In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the
Master of Islamic Finance and Banking**



Pusat Pengajian Perniagaan Islam
ISLAMIC BUSINESS SCHOOL
كلية إدارة الأعمال الإسلامية
Universiti Utara Malaysia

PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PENYELIDIKAN
(Certification of Research Paper)

Saya, mengaku bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa
(I, the undersigned, certified that)

MOHD AZAM MUSTHAFA

Matric No: **828835**

Calon untuk Ijazah Sarjana
(Candidate for the degree of)

MASTER IN ISLAMIC FINANCE AND BANKING (MIFB)

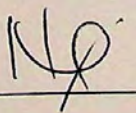
telah mengemukakan kertas penyelidikan yang bertajuk
(has presented his/her research paper of the following title)

**THE EFFECT OF SERVICE QUALITY, PERCEIVED COST, COMPLAINT BEHAVIOUR AND
CORPORATE IMAGE ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS PERLINDUNGAN TENANG
– MICROTAKAFUL PRODUCT**

Seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit kertas penyelidikan
(as it appears on the title page and front cover of the research paper)

Bahawa kertas penyelidikan tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu
dengan memuaskan.
(that the research paper acceptable in the form and content and that a satisfactory knowledge of the field is
covered by the research paper).

Nama Penyelia : **DR. NOR SYAHIDAH ISHAK**
(Name of Supervisor)

Tandatangan : 
(Signature)

Tarikh : **20 Disember 2023**
(Date)

PERMISSION TO USE

In presenting this project paper in partial fulfilment of the requirements for a Postgraduate degree from Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), I agree that the library of this university may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying of this project paper in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purpose may be granted by my supervisor or, in their absence by the Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business where I did my project paper. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this project paper parts of it for financial gain shall not be given to me and to Universiti Utara Malaysia in any scholarly use which may be made of any material from my project paper.

Request for permission to copy or make other use of materials in this project paper, in whole or in part should be addressed to:

Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business
UUM College of Business
Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 UUM Sintok



UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the factors that impact customer satisfaction with Takaful Product (Perlindungan Tenang). This study believes several factors such as service quality, perceived cost, complaint behaviour and corporate image influence on the customer satisfaction towards Takaful product (Perlindungan Tenang) in Kedah. This study aims to recognize the relationship and the influence factor between customer satisfaction and its determinants. Hence, the hypothesis testing methods used in this study where structured questionnaires were randomly distributed to 225 respondents. As to differentiate with another research, this study had chosen takaful (Perlindungan Tenang) certificate holders that experienced in services provided by Great Eastern Takaful Berhad company in Kedah as the respondents by using probability sampling. Based on the result from this study, all the factors mentioned above have positive significant relationship towards the customer satisfaction among takaful participant in Perlindungan Tenang products. Besides, this study also found that service quality is significantly not influence on its dependent variable, while the rest three variables have significantly influence relationship on customer satisfaction among takaful participant in Perlindungan Tenang products. Lastly, this research emphasizing the customer's perception of service quality as reflective of ongoing commitment, the study underscores the risk of losing customers in a competitive market if service quality is not maintained. Additionally, the research recommends takaful operators to provide competitive prices, recognizing the crucial role of positive cost perceptions in augmenting customer satisfaction. Practical policy implications stress the importance of fair pricing structures, aligning with service offerings, to cultivate enduring and mutually beneficial relationships with customers in the financial sector

Keywords: Customer Satisfaction, Service Quality, Perceived Cost, Complaint Behaviour and Corporate Image

ABSTRAK

Tujuan utama kajian ini adalah untuk menilai faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kepuasan pelanggan terhadap Produk Takaful (Perlindungan Tenang). Kajian ini percaya beberapa faktor seperti kualiti perkhidmatan, persepsi kos, tingkah laku aduan, dan imej korporat memberi pengaruh terhadap kepuasan pelanggan terhadap produk Takaful (Perlindungan Tenang) di Kedah. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti hubungan dan faktor pengaruh antara kepuasan pelanggan dan penentu-penentunya. Oleh itu, kaedah pengujian hipotesis digunakan dalam kajian ini di mana soal selidik berstruktur diedarkan secara rawak kepada 225 responden. Bagi membezakan dengan kajian lain, kajian ini memilih pemegang sijil takaful (Perlindungan Tenang) yang berpengalaman dalam perkhidmatan yang diberikan oleh syarikat Great Eastern Takaful Berhad di Kedah sebagai responden dengan menggunakan persampelan kebarangkalian. Berdasarkan hasil kajian ini, semua faktor yang disebutkan di atas mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan positif terhadap kepuasan pelanggan di kalangan peserta takaful dalam produk Perlindungan Tenang. Selain itu, kajian ini juga mendapati bahawa kualiti perkhidmatan tidak memberi pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap pembolehubah dependennya, manakala tiga pembolehubah lain mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan terhadap kepuasan pelanggan di kalangan peserta takaful dalam produk Perlindungan Tenang. Akhirnya, penyelidikan ini menekankan persepsi pelanggan terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan sebagai cerminan komitmen berterusan, dan kajian menekankan risiko kehilangan pelanggan dalam pasaran yang kompetitif jika kualiti perkhidmatan tidak dikekalkan. Selain itu, kajian mengesyorkan pengendali takaful untuk menyediakan harga yang kompetitif, mengakui peranan penting persepsi kos yang positif dalam meningkatkan kepuasan pelanggan. Implikasi dasar praktikal menekankan kepentingan struktur harga yang adil, sejajar dengan tawaran perkhidmatan, untuk membina hubungan yang berkekalan dan saling menguntungkan dengan pelanggan dalam sektor kewangan.

Kata kunci: Kepuasan Pelanggan, Kualiti Perkhidmatan, Persepsi Kos, Tingkah Laku Aduan dan Imej Korporat

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of ALLAH, the Gracious and the Merciful

All praises and thanks are due to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, for all His bounties and blessings. May peace and blessings be unto the Holy Prophet Muhammad, his Progeny, and his Companions.

First and foremost, I would like to thank Allah for the blessing and giving me strength of mind, spirit, ability, and guidance for me to go through all the journeys in completing this research paper. With the help and permission of Allah, I succeeded in finishing this research paper. Working for this master's degree is a journey towards accomplishing one of my lifetime objectives, which has been made possible by direct and indirect assistance from various parties.

Furthermore, my deepest appreciation to my beloved wife, Nurul Harisah binti Ahmad as giving me full of support to completing my Master study. My heartfelt thankfulness and love are also extended to my beloved mother, Rokiah binti Mat, my children Muhammad Amzar, Muhammad Azfar, and Naura Amina as well as my other family member. I say a big thank you for prayers, support, encouragement, and patient throughout my period of absence while pursuing this higher academic degree. I wish to acknowledge the contribution of my late father, Musthafa bin Ahmad who instilled in me the spirit of patience and perseverance.

My sincere appreciation to my supervisors, Dr. Nor Syahidah Ishak for her guidance, patience, constructive and support that she gave throughout this research. Deepest thanks also to all my lectures from the first semester to the end for the continuous support to make this research paper possible. A lot of thanks for your sacrificed time and willing to share the knowledge with me. Last but not least, special appreciation also goes to all my friends who never give up giving me support, information and assistance to settle up this research paper. Thank you very much for all and best of luck. A word of thanks also extends to those who have indirectly provided comments and helpful suggestions, especially to all respondents of this study. Any other individual whom I have not recognized by name but who gave their support and cooperation, I give my sincere thanks.

Finally, may Allah bless and reward all of us who had made this work a success and may it be accepted as our Act of Obedience to Him.

TABLE OF CONTENT

PERMISSION TO USE	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	xii
 CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background of the Study	1
1.3 Problem Statement	4
1.4 Research Question	5
1.5 Research Objective.....	6
1.6 Scope of the Study	6
1.7 Significant of the Study	7
1.8 Definition of Key Term	8
1.8.1 Takaful.....	8
1.8.2 Customers Satisfaction	8
1.8.3 Service Quality	8
1.8.4 Perceived Cost	9
1.8.5 Complaint Behaviour.....	9
1.8.6 Corporate Image	10
1.9 Organization of the study	10
 CHAPTER TWO.....	12
2.1 Introduction	12
2.2.1 Takaful Concept.....	12
2.2.2 Takaful Operation Models	13
2.3 Determinants of Customers Satisfaction towards Takaful Products.....	15
2.3.1 Customers Satisfaction	15
2.3.2 Service Quality	16
2.3.3 Perceived Cost	17
2.3.4 Complaint Behaviour.....	18

2.3.5 Corporate Image	19
2.4 Underpinning Theory	20
2.4.1 Commitment-trust theory	20
2.5 Summary.....	21
CHAPTER THREE	22
3.1 Introduction	22
3.2 Theoretical Framework	22
3.3 Hypothesis Development.....	24
3.4 Research Design.....	25
3.5 Measurement of the Variables/Instrument	26
3.5.1 Questionnaires Development.....	27
3.5.2 Pilot Study.....	30
3.5.3 Factor analysis.....	31
3.5.4 Reliability.....	37
3.6 Sampling Design	38
3.6.1 Population of Study.....	38
3.6.2 Sampling Technique	38
3.7 Data Collection Method	39
3.8 Data Analysis	40
3.8.1 Test of Normality	40
3.8.2 Descriptive Analysis	41
3.8.3 Correlation Coefficient	42
3.8.4 Analysis of Regression	42
3.9 Summary.....	43
CHAPTER 4.....	44
4.1 Introduction	44
4.2 Research Response Rate	44
4.3 Normality Assumption Test.....	45
4.4 Descriptive Analysis	46
4.4.1 Respondents Demographic Characteristic.....	46
4.4.2 Central Tendency Measurement of the Variables.....	49
4.5 Correlation Coefficient Analysis	50
4.6 Analysis of Regression.....	53
4.7 Summary.....	56

CHAPTER 5.....	57
5.1 Introduction	57
5.2 Discussion of the Research Finding	57
5.3 Summarization of the Research Contribution	60
5.4 Recommendations	60
5.4.1 Enhance the service quality.....	61
5.4.2 Optimize Perceived Cost.....	61
5.4.3 Strengthen Complaint Handling Mechanism	61
5.4.4 Cultivate a Positive Corporate Image	61
5.4.5 Implement Findings in Business Strategy	62
5.4.6 Benchmarking and Best Practice.....	62
5.5 Future Research	62
REFERENCES.....	63
APPENDIX 1	70
APPENDIX 2	76
APPENDIX 3	77
APPENDIX 4.....	87
APPENDIX 5.....	95
APPENDIX 6.....	100
APPENDIX 7.....	107
APPENDIX 8.....	108

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	The list of takaful operators in Malaysia that offered Perlindungan Tenang Product	2-3
Table 3.1	Table of Instruments	27
Table 3.2	Table of Questionnaires Developments	28
Table 3.3	List of Questions	29-30
Table 3.4	KMO and Bartlett's Test for Dependent Variable	32
Table 3.5	Factor Loading for Dependent Variable	33
Table 3.6	KMO and Bartlett's Test Result for Independent Variables	34
Table 3.7	Factor Loading for Independent Variable	34-36
Table 3.8	Result of Reliability Measurements.	37
Table 4.1	Table of Normality Assumption	46
Table 4.2	List of Respondents' Distribution Profile	47-48
Table 4.3	Table of Central Tendency Measurement	50
Table 4.4	Correlation Coefficient Range	51
Table 4.5	Table of Correlation Coefficient Result	53
Table 4.6	Table of Correlation Coefficient Result	53
Table 4.7	Relationship Between Independents Variables and Dependent Variable	55
Table 4.8	Table of Summary of Hypothesis Testing Result	56

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1	Theoretical Framework	25
------------	-----------------------	----



LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AAOIFI	The Accounting, Auditing, and Governance standards for Islamic Financial Institutions
BNM	Bank Negara Malaysia
BSN	Bank Simpanan Nasional
CFA	Confirmatory Factor Analysis
CSR	corporate social responsibility
DV	Dependent Variable
EFA	Exploratory Factor Analysis
IV	Independent Variable
KMO	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Chapter one begins by providing a background on takaful, followed by a problem statement that highlights the current issue under investigation. The problem statement helps to establish the context for the study and define the research questions that guide the inquiry, analysis, and reporting stages. The research questions form the core of the research study's objective, and they also define the methodology and scope of the study. Additionally, the chapter explains the significance of the study and presents the key terms and their definitions at the end.

1.2 Background of the Study

Perlindungan Tenang is one of the examples for the micro takaful that exist in Malaysia market nowadays. In order to satisfy the requirements of the underserved and unserved groups and support their social and financial resilience, the Perlindungan Tenang programme seeks to increase the quantity and quality of insurance and takaful options available. Insurance and takaful products need to adhere to the framework's five main criteria in order to be eligible for the Perlindungan Tenang programme. These are: (a) reasonably priced; (b) easily reachable by the target segments; (c) offering good protection value; (d) simple to comprehend; and (e) simple to buy, nominate, and file claims.

Micro takaful, as defined by Yusuf (2012), refers to takaful for the poor and is targeted at low-income markets. It aims to provide protection and security for individuals in the low-income group when they face misfortune, such as accidents, illness, or death. The goal of micro takaful

REFERENCES

- Abdur Rehman, M., Khan, S., Osman, I., Aziz, K. and Shams, G. (2021), "Revisiting the corporate image through service quality and relationship marketing: an empirical evidence from Malaysian and Saudi Arabian Takaful customers", *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, Vol. 12 No. 6, pp. 849-871
- Abid, M.F., Siddique, J., Gulzar, A., Shamim, A., Dar, I.B. and Zafar, A. (2023), "Integrating the commitment-trust theory to gauge customers loyalty in riding services", *Journal of Promotion Management*, Vol. 29 No. 3, pp. 305-337.
- Abu Hassan, Z., Schattner, P., Mazza, D., Keluarga, K., & Lumpur, K. (2006). Research Notes Doing A Pilot Study: Why Is It Essential? *Malaysian Family Physician*, 1(3), 170–173.
- Ahmad, R., Usop, H., Ismail, A., Bujang, S., & Mansor, N. N. (2014). *Conducting Research in Social Sciences and Management Studies*. Sarawak: RS Publishing House.
- Aishah. (2019), *Determinants of Customer Satisfaction in Takaful Service: A Case Study of Section 7, Shah Alam, Selangor*. UITM Shah Alam,
- Akhter, W., Jamil, H. and Fam, K.S. (2021), "Islamic influence on customer satisfaction: evidence from Takaful and conventional insurance industry", *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, Vol. 12 No. 4, pp. 524-543.
- Al-khwalidi. (2010). Mashro'a of law Namothj in takaful. 20th international islamic jurisprudence conference (p. 4). Dubai: internatinal islamic center.
- Aris, N.A., Tapsir, R. and Talib, M.K.A. (2012), "Risk and risk management of Takaful industry", *Journal of Global Business and Economics*, Vol. 4 No. 1, pp. 29-39.
- Armstrong, G.M., Kotler, P., Harker, M.J. and Brennan, R. (2018), *Marketing: An Introduction*, Pearson, London.
- Azizah, S. N., Simanjuntak, M., & Muflikahti, I. (2022). Consumer complaint behaviour in Indonesia : Role of knowledge and self-confident. *Journal of Family and Consumer Sciences*, 15, 90-101
- Bahari, M.F. (2014), *Kepuasan Pelajar Terhadap Kualiti Perkhidmatan Perbankan Islam di Malaysia*, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.
- Baruch, Y. (1999). Response rate in academic studies - A comparative analysis. *Human Relations*, 52(4), 421–438. <https://doi.org/10.1177/001872679905200401>
- Bougie, R., Pieters, R. and Zeelenberg, M. (2003), "Angry customers don't come back, they get back: the experience and behavioral implications of anger and dissatisfaction in services", *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, Vol. 31 No. 4, pp. 377-393.

- Chen, H.G (2012). The Impact of Financial Services quality and fairness on customer satisfaction. *Managing Service Quality : An International Journal*. V.22,
- Cheron, E. and Nornart, S. (2010), "The effect of culture and gender on perceived service quality: an exploratory comparison of Japanese and Thai consumers", *Journal of Asia-Pacific Business*, Vol. 11 No. 1, pp. 28-49.
- Clarke, D. J., & Grenham, D. (2013), Microinsurance and natural disaster: Challenges and Options. *Environmental Science & Policy*, v.27, 89-98
- Coakes, S. J. (2013). *SPSS Version 2.0 for Windows Analysis without Anguish*. Milton: John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd.
- Crie, D. (2003). Consumer's complaint behaviour: Taxonomy, typology and determinants – towards a unified ontology, *Journal of Database Marketing & Consumer Strategy Management*, 11(1), 60-66
- Curran, P. J., West, S. G., & Finch, J. F. (1996). The robustness of test statistics to nonnormality and specification error in confirmatory factor analysis. *Psychological methods*, 1(1), 16.
- Darzi, M. A. (2016). Customer relationship management: An Approach to competitive advantage in the banking sector by exploring the mediational role of loyalty. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*. V.34.
- Darzi, M. A., (2018). Personnel capability and customer satisfaction as predictors of customer retention in the banking sector: A mediated moderation study. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, v.36.
- Decoster, J., & Hall, G. P. (1998). Overview of Factor Analysis. *In Practice*, 37(2), 141. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2685875>
- Devece, C., Garcia-Agreda, S. and Ribeiro-Navarrete, B. (2015), "The value of trust for travel agencies in achieving customers' attitudinal loyalty", *Journal of Promotion Management*, Vol. 21 No. 4, pp. 516-529.
- Evbodaghe, A. (2020), Effective Corporate Image Management as a strategy for enhancing profitability. 6th International Conference on Opportunities and Challenges in Management, Economics and Accounting.
- Farooq, M.S., Salam, M., Fayolle, A., Jaafar, N. and Ayupp, K. (2018), "Impact of service quality on customer satisfaction in Malaysia airlines: a PLS-SEM approach", *Journal of Air Transport Management*, Vol. 67, pp. 169-180.
- Fombrun, C. J. & Van Riel, C. B. M. (1996). "[The Reputational Landscape](#)," *Corporate Reputation Review*. Vol. 1, pp. 5 – 14.
- Frank, K.D., & Theresa, A. (2011). An Analysis and Assessment of Customer Satisfaction with Service Quality in Insurance Industry in Ghana (Doctoral dissertation, Master's Thesis, Lulea University of Sweden).

- Frenz, T. & Soualhi, Y. (2010), *Takaful and Retakaful Advanced Principles and Practices*, Islamic Banking and Finance Institute Malaysia (IBFIM). 2nd edition.
- Gilboa, S., Seger-Guttmann, T. and Mimran, O. (2019), “The unique role of relationship marketing in small businesses’ customer experience”, *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, Vol. 51, pp. 152-164.
- Gor, N. (2013), *Microtakaful-Islamic Insurance For Deprived: Innovation, Sustainability And Inclusive Growth*. *International Journal of Business, Economic and Law*, V.3, 18-24
- Grönroos, C. (1997), “Value-driven relational marketing: from products to resources and competencies”, *Journal of Marketing Management*, Vol. 13 No. 5, pp. 407-419.
- Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2014). *Multivariate Data Analysis*. In *Pearson Education Limited*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351269360>
- Hamid, A. A. (2015). Interaction effect of perceived service quality and brand image on customer satisfaction. *Asian Journal of Management Sciences*, 03(10), 1-8
- Hamid, F.S. (2011), “Measuring service quality in the takaful industry”, *Segi Review*, Vol. 4, pp. 118-124.
- Hawes, D, K., & Arndt J. (2007). Determining consumer satisfaction through benefit profiling. *European Journal of Marketing*, 13, 284-298
- Hirschman, A. O. (1970). *Exit, Voice and Loyalty: Responses to Decline in Firms, Organizations and States*. Cambridge, MA. USA: Harvard University Press.
- Hu, K.C. and Huang. M.C. (2011). Effects of Service Quality, Innovation and Corporate Image on Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty of Air Cargo Terminal. *International Journal of Operations Research*, Vol 8, 36-47
- Jan, A.A., Tahir, M., Lai, F.W., Jan, A., Mehreen, M. and Hamad, S. (2019), “Bankruptcy profile of the Islamic banking industry: evidence from Pakistan”, *Business Management and Strategy*, Vol. 10 No. 2, pp. 265-284
- Jevtic, J., Tomic, S., & Lekovic, K. (2020). Customer experience in the tourism industry – Determinants influencing complaint behaviour. *Hotel and Tourism Management*, 8, 23-33
- Junyong, I. (2017). Introduction Objectives of a Pilot Study Statistical Round. *Introduction of a Pilot Study*, 70(6), 601–605. <https://doi.org/10.4097/kjae.2017.70.6.601>
- Karatepe, O. (2011), *Service Quality, Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty: The Moderating Role of Gender*. *Journal of Business Economics and Management*. 12(2), 278-300
- Khan, A., Hassan, M.K., Paltrinieri, A., Dreassi, A. and Bahoo, S. (2020), “A bibliometric review of Takaful literature”, *International Review of Economics and Finance*, Vol. 69, pp. 389-405.

- Kim, M. & Park, M.C, (2004), The Effects of Customer Satisfaction and Switching barrier on customer loyalty in Korean mobile telecommunication service. *Telecommunications Policy*. V.28. 145-159
- Kline, R. B. (2011). *Principles and Practice of Structural Equation Modeling* (5th edn. Upper Saddle River,
- Kotler, P. and Armstrong, G. (2014) *Principles of Marketing*, 15th edn. Upper Saddle River,
- Kotler, P. and Keller, K.L. (2012) *Marketing Management*, 14th edn. Upper Saddle River,
- Kotler, P., Keller, K.L., Hassan, S.S., Baalbaki, I.B., Shamma, H.M. and Kotler, P. (2012), *Marketing Management, Arab World Edition* Pearson Education, London.
- Kramer, M.R. (2011) Creating shared value. *Harvard Business Review* 89(1/2): 62-77.
- Kumar, R. (2011). Performance Evaluation of General Insurance Company: A study of Post Perform Period. Retrieved from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/2352/17/17_appendices.pdf
- Lau, G. T., & Ng, S. (2001), Individual and situational factors influencing negative word of mouth behavior. *Canadian Journal of Administrative Sciences*, 18, 163-178
- Lee, M. and Cunningham, L.F. (2001) A Cost-benefit approach to understanding service Loyalty. *Journal of Services Marketing* 15(2): 113-130.
- Malaysia Takaful Association (MTA). Perlindungan Tenang. Laman Sesawang Malaysian Takaful Association (MTA).
- Mazhar, M., Ting, D.H., Hussain, A., Nadeem, M.A., Ali, M.A. and Tariq, U. (2021), “The role of service recovery in post-purchase consumer behavior during COVID-19: a Malaysian perspective”, *Frontiers in Psychology*, Vol. 12, pp. 786603-786603.
- Midgley, J. (2012). Social Protection and The Elderly in The Developing World: Mutual Aid, Micro-Insurance and The State. *Journal of Comparative Social Welfare*, Vo.28, No.2, 157, 160-161.
- Mishra, P., Pandey, C. M., Singh, U., Gupta, A., Sahu, C., & Keshri, A. (2019). Descriptive statistics and normality tests for statistical data. *Annals of Cardiac Anaesthesia*, 22(1), 67–72. https://doi.org/10.4103/aca.ACA_157_18
- Mittal, V. and Kamakura, W.A. (2001), “Satisfaction, repurchase intent, and repurchase behavior: investigating the moderating effect of customer characteristics”, *Journal of Marketing Research*, Vol. 38 No. 1, pp. 131-142.
- Morgan, R.M. and Hunt, S.D. (1994), “The commitment-trust theory of relationship marketing”, *Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 58 No. 3, pp. 20-38
- Nguyen, H., Nguyen, H., Nguyen, N. and Phan, A. (2018), “Determinants of customer satisfaction and loyalty in Vietnamese life-insurance setting”, *Sustainability*, Vol. 10 No. 4, p. 1151.

- Oliver, R. L. (1997). Customer Delight: Foundations, findings, and managerial insight. *Journal of Retailing*, v.73, 311-336
- Oxford Advanced Student's Dictionary (2000).
- Panda, S. (2014). Post purchase consumer complaint behavior: A review of literature. *Business Management Dynamics*, 4, 1-7
- Poan, R., Merizka, V.E. and Komalasari, F. (2021), "The importance of trust factor in the intentions to purchase Islamic insurance (Takaful) in Indonesia", *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, Vol. 13 No. 12.
- Ponnam, A., Sahoo, D., Sarkar, A., & Mohapatra, S. N. (2014). An exploratory study of factors affecting credit card brand and category selection in India. *Journal of Financial Services Marketing*, 19(3), 221–233. <https://doi.org/10.1057/fsm.2014.17>
- Rammal, H.G. and Zurbrugg, R. (2016), "Awareness of Islamic banking products among Muslims: the case of Australia", *Islamic Finance*, Springer, Cham.
- Rather, R.A., Tehseen, S., Itoo, M.H. and Parrey, S.H. (2019), "Customer brand identification, affective commitment, customer satisfaction, and brand trust as antecedents of customer behavioral intention of loyalty: an empirical study in the hospitality sector", *Journal of Global Scholars of Marketing Science*, Vol. 29 No. 2, pp. 196-217.
- Ratner, B. (2009). The correlation coefficient: Its values range between 1/1, or do they. *Journal of Targeting, Measurement and Analysis for Marketing*, 17(2), 139–142. <https://doi.org/10.1057/jt.2009.5>
- Razimi, M. S. A., (2016). Business operation model with shariah concerns and proposed resolution for takaful industry. *Humanity & Social Sciences Journal*, 12(1), 1-6
- Razimi, M. S. A., Romle, A. R., & Ahmad, A. (2017). Business operation model with Shari'ah concerns and proposed resolution for Takaful. *Humanity & Social Sciences Journal*, 12(1), 1–6702 Takaful in Malaysia
- Roberston, N. (2012), Self service technology complaint channel choice: Exploring consumers' motives, *Management Service Quality International Journal*, 22, 145-164
- Rust, R.T. and Oliver, R.L. (2000), "Should we delight the customer?", *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, Vol. 28 No. 1, p. 86.
- Sallam, M.A. (2016), "An investigation of corporate image effect on WOM: the role of customer satisfaction and trust", *International Journal of Business Administration*, Vol. 7 No. 3, pp. 27-35.
- Saoula, O., Abid, M. F., Ahmad M. J., Shamim, A., Patwary, A. K., & Yusr. M. M. (2023). Forging Customer Satisfaction Through Commitment-Trust Factors in Financial Insurance Services: Moderating Role of Corporate Image, *Journal of Islamic Marketing*,

- Seiro Ito dan Hisaki Kono. (2010). Why is The Take-up of Microinsurance so Low? Evidence from a Health Insurance Scheme in India. *The Developing Economies* 48(1), 79-80.
- Sekaran, U. (2003). *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach* (4th edn.): John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Sekaran, U. & Bougie, R. (2013). *Research methods for business: A skill building approach* (4th ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2014). *Research methods for business : a skill-building approach. In John Wiley & Sons Ltd.* https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-0753-5_102084
- Sharif, S. (2019). *Statistics For Non Statisticians Basic Guide to SPSS*. Kedah: Khazanah Darulaman
- Soderlund, M. and Ohman, N. (2003), “Behavioral intentions in satisfaction research revisited”, *Journal of Consumer Satisfaction, Dissatisfaction and Complaining Behavior*, Vol. 16, p. 53.
- Strukelj, T., Beloglavec, S.T., Zdolšek, D. and Jagric, V. (2022), “Financial institutions’ governance innovation and credibility strategy”, In *Insurance and Risk Management for Disruptions in Social, Economic and Environmental Systems: Decision and Control Allocations within New Domains of Risk*, Emerald Publishing Limited, pp. 233-255.
- Tajudeen Olalekan Yusuf. (2012). The Role of Islamic Micro Insurance in Economic Growth and Development: The Nigerian Experience: A Case Study of Al-Barakah Microfinance Bang, Lagos”, *International Journal of Business and Commerce*, 1(10), 106-122.
- Talib, O. (2016). *SPSS Analisis Data Kuantitatif Untuk Penyelidik Muda*. Selangor: MPWS Rich Publication Sdn Bhd.
- Thaichon, P. and Quach, T.N. (2015), “The relationship between service quality, satisfaction, trust, value, commitment and loyalty of internet service providers’ customers”, *Journal of Global Scholars of Marketing Science*, Vol. 25 No. 4, pp. 295-313.
- Van Teijlingen, E., & Hundley, V. (2002). The importance of pilot studies. *Nursing Standard (Royal College of Nursing (Great Britain) : 1987)*, 16(40), 33–36. <https://doi.org/10.7748/ns2002.06.16.40.33.c3214>
- Velazques, B. M., Contri, G. B., Saura, I. G., & Blasco, M. F. (2006). Antecedents to complaint behaviour in the context of restaurant goers. *International Review of Retail Distribution and Consumer Research*, 16. 493-517
- Wang, X., Tajvidi, M., Lin, X. and Hajli, N. (2020), “Towards an ethical and trustworthy social commerce community for brand value co-creation: a trust-commitment perspective”, *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 167 No. 1, pp. 137-152.
- Zeithaml, V.A., Bitner, M.J. and Dremler, D. (1996), *Services Marketing*, International Edition, McGraw Hill, New York, NY And London.

Zeithaml, V.A., Parasuraman, A., Berry, L.L. and Berry, L.L. (1990), *Delivering Quality Service: Balancing Customer Perceptions and Expectations*, Simon and Schuster, New York, NY.

Zietsman, M.L., Mostert, P. and Svensson, G. (2019), "Perceived price and service quality as mediators between price fairness and perceived value in business banking relationships: a micro-enterprise perspective", *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, Vol. 37 No. 1, pp. 2-19.



APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE



Pusat Pengajian Perniagaan Islam
ISLAMIC BUSINESS SCHOOL
كلية إدارة الأعمال الإسلامية
Universiti Utara Malaysia

Saudara/saudari peserta yang dihormati,

Tujuan kaji selidik ini dijalankan adalah untuk mengkaji **KEPUASAN PELANGGAN TERHADAP PERLINDUNGAN TENANG – PRODUK MICROTAKAFUL**.

Soalan kaji selidik ini dibahagikan kepada dua bahagian utama iaitu:-

Bahagian A: Demografi / Latar belakang responden

Bahagian B: Faktor Kepuasan Pengguna

Sehubungan itu, saya amat menghargai jika anda dapat meluangkan masa untuk melengkapkan soal selidik ini. Semua jawapan adalah sangat sulit dan tanpa nama. Jawapan anda sangat membantu dalam menyempurnakan kajian saya. Sekiranya anda mempunyai sebarang soalan mengenai kajian ini, anda boleh merujuk kepada saya berdasarkan butiran nombor dibawah.

Mohd Azam bin Musthafa

No. Tel: 013 4191543

Email: mohdazammus@gmail.com

Bahagian A:

Demografi / Latar Belakang Responden

Soalan dalam bahagian ini ingin mengetahui maklumat profil demografi anda. Sila jawab soalan-soalan ini dengan jujur. Maklumat ini digunakan untuk tujuan kajian ini sahaja dan tidak akan diedarkan kepada individu atau organisasi pihak ketiga yang lain.

Sila tandakan (✓) pada ruang yang disediakan.

1. Jantina

☐	Lelaki
☐	Perempuan

2. Umur

☐	Bawah 20 tahun
☐	21 hingga 30 tahun
☐	31 hingga 40 tahun
☐	41 hingga 50 tahun
☐	51 hingga 60 tahun
☐	61 tahun ke atas

3. Bangsa

☐	Melayu
☐	Cina
☐	India
☐	Lain-lain

4. Tahap Pendidikan

☐	Tiada
☐	UPSR
☐	PMR
☐	SPM

☐	Diploma/STPM/STAM/Asasi
☐	Ijazah
☐	Ijazah Sarjana
☐	Lain-lain

5. Tingkat pendapatan Sebulan

☐	Kurang RM 500
☐	RM 501 hingga RM 1,000
☐	RM 1,001 hingga RM 2,000
☐	RM 2,001 hingga RM 3,000
☐	RM 3, 001 hingga RM 4,000
☐	RM 4,001 hingga RM 5,000
☐	RM 5,001 ke atas

6. Jumlah isi rumah (yang tinggal bersama ketika ini)

☐	1 hingga 3 orang
☐	4 hingga 6 orang
☐	Lebih 7 orang

7. Status Pekerjaan

☐	Kerajaan
☐	Swasta
☐	Pesara
☐	Tidak Bekerja

8. Lokasi

☐	Bandar
☐	Luar Bandar

BAHAGIAN B : FAKTOR KEPUASAN PELANGGAN

Soalan-soalan dalam bahagian ini berkaitan faktor-faktor kepuasan pelanggan.

Sila baca setiap pernyataan dengan teliti dan tandakan di ruang yang disediakan untuk menunjukkan sejauh mana persetujuan anda terhadap kenyataan di bawah berdasarkan skala yang berikut:

1. Sangat tidak setuju
2. Tidak setuju
3. Tidak pasti
4. Setuju
5. Sangat Setuju

No	Kenyataan	Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Tidak Pasti	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
	FAKTOR 1 : KUALITI SERVIS					
1.	Pengendali takaful ini menyediakan akses kepada maklumat mengenai produk atau perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan.					
2.	Terma dan klausa kontrak takaful adalah jelas dan mudah difahami.					
3.	Pengendali takaful ini melaksanakan perkhidmatan seperti yang dijanjikan.					
4.	Pengendali takaful ini sentiasa menyediakan dokumentasi dengan betul.					
5.	Pengendali takaful ini menyediakan perkhidmatan pelanggan dengan cepat dan memberi perhatian kepada setiap keperluan pelanggan.					
	FAKTOR 2: PERSEPSI KOS					
6.	Caj yang dikenakan oleh pengendali takaful ini adalah sangat berpatutan.					
7.	Caj bagi lain-lain servis yang dikenakan oleh pengendali takaful ini adalah sangat berpatutan.					
8.	Pengiraan kos takaful mudah difahami.					

9.	Saya mempunyai komitmen untuk membayar caruman takaful dengan cepat dan berhati-hati.					
10.	Pengendali takaful ini mempunyai pelbagai cara untuk menangani aduan pelanggan.					
	FAKTOR 3: TINGKAH LAKU ADUAN					
11.	Pelanggan mudah untuk menghantar aduan kepada pengendali takaful.					
12.	Terdapat pelbagai saluran yang ditawarkan oleh pengendali takaful dalam mengendalikan aduan.					
13.	Pengendali takaful bertindak balas terhadap aduan yang telah diberikan oleh pelanggan.					
14.	Pengendali takaful dapat mengendalikan aduan secara sistematik.					
15.	Membuang masa untuk mengemukakan aduan kepada pengendali takaful.					
	FAKTOR 4: IMEJ KORPORAT					
16.	Pengendali takaful kerap muncul dalam saluran media (contohnya akhbar, televisyen, dan saluran media sosial yang lain).					
17.	Pengendali takaful mempunyai reputasi yang baik kerana ia sentiasa terlibat dalam aktiviti tanggungjawab sosial korporat (CSR).					
18.	Adalah mudah untuk sampai ke pejabat cawangan pengendali takaful kerana ia terletak di sekitar kawasan kediaman.					
19.	Pengendali takaful menyediakan pelbagai perkhidmatan kepada pelanggan (contohnya nasihat pelan peribadi, kewangan dan pelan takaful).					

20.	Kakitangan pengendali takaful mempunyai sikap yang baik (seperti peramah, sopan da bersopan santun).					
	KEPUASAN PELANGGAN					
21.	Saya berpuas hati dengan jenis produk yang ditawarkan oleh pengendali takaful.					
22.	Saya berasa puas hati selepas setiap transaksi dengan pengendali takaful saya.					
23.	Produk takaful ini memenuhi jangkaan saya.					
24.	Saya berpuas hati dengan servis yang ditawarkan oleh pengendali takaful.					
25.	Saya berasa puas hati dengan hubungan antara saya dan pengendali takaful saya.					



UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

APPENDIX 2

SAMPLE SIZE TABLE

Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given Population					
N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368

APPENDIX 3

FACTOR ANALYSIS TEST RESULT

(Customer Satisfaction)

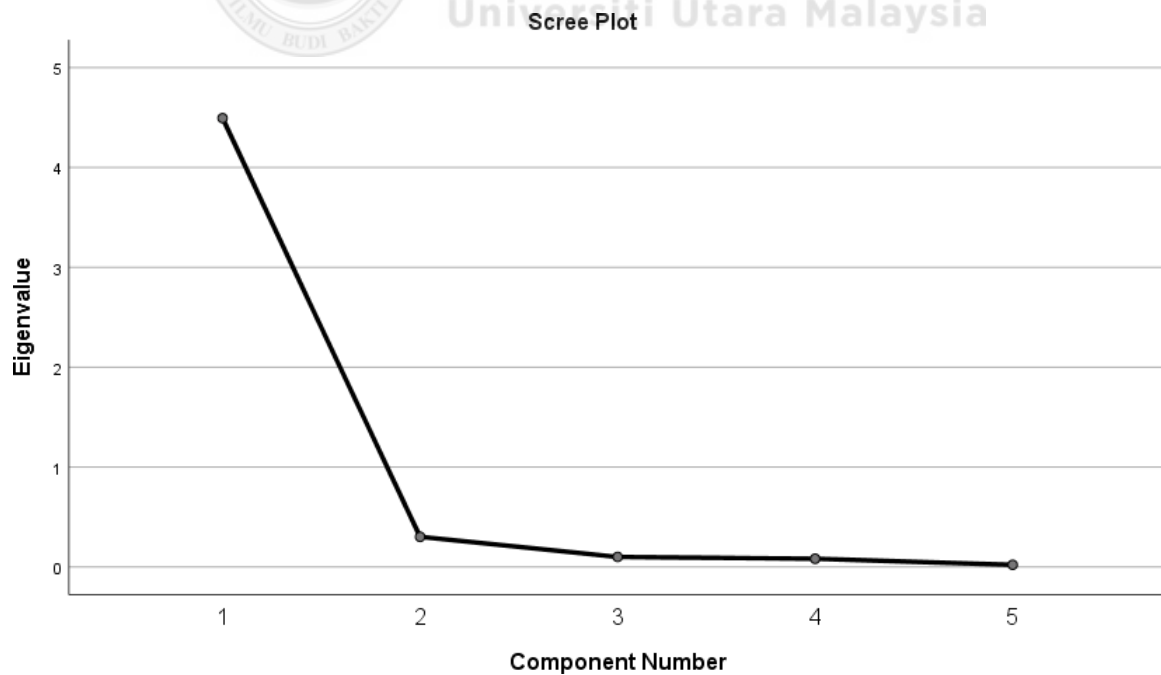
KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.849
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	396.252
	df	10
	Sig.	.000

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
E1	1.000	.955
E2	1.000	.928
E3	1.000	.850
E4	1.000	.884
E5	1.000	.878
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Component Matrix ^a	
	Component
	1
E1	.977
E2	.963
E3	.922
E4	.940
E5	.937

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. a. 1 components extracted.
--

Total Variance Explained						
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.494	89.882	89.882	4.494	89.882	89.882
2	.302	6.038	95.920			
3	.100	2.005	97.925			
4	.083	1.651	99.576			
5	.021	.424	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						



(Service Quality)

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.885
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	219.696
	df	10
	Sig.	.000

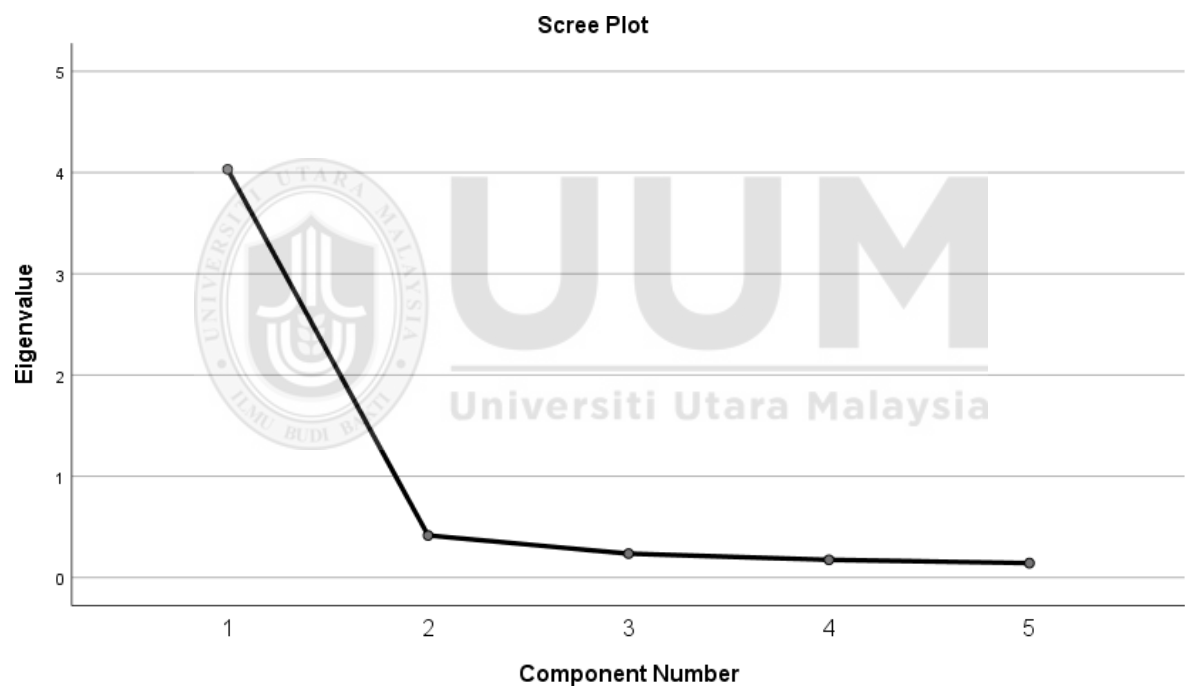
Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
A1	1.000	.721
A2	1.000	.749
A3	1.000	.851
A4	1.000	.855
A5	1.000	.855
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Component Matrix^a	
	Component
	1
A1	.849
A2	.866
A3	.923
A4	.925
A5	.925
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.	
a. 1 components extracted.	

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.032	80.639	80.639	4.032	80.639	80.639
2	.416	8.314	88.953			
3	.236	4.711	93.663			
4	.175	3.494	97.158			
5	.142	2.842	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.



(Perceived Cost)

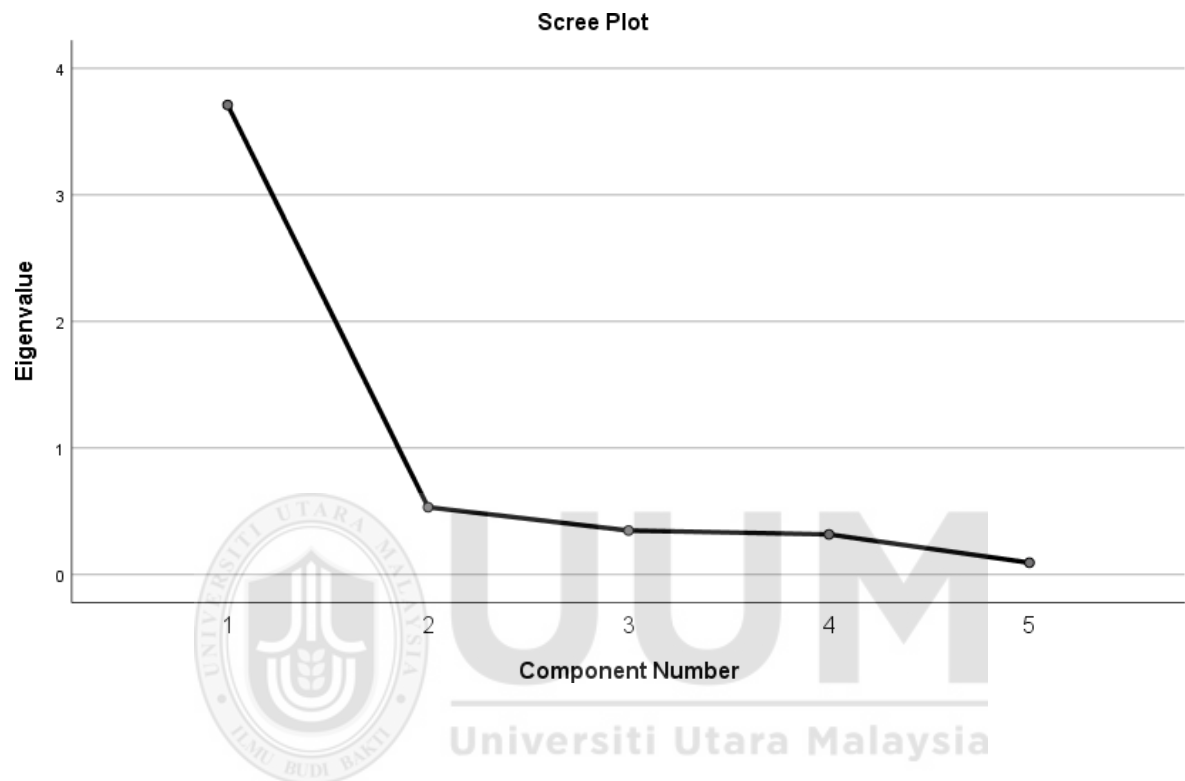
KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.813
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	185.175
	df	10
	Sig.	.000

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
B1	1.000	.799
B2	1.000	.801
B3	1.000	.717
B4	1.000	.681
B5	1.000	.712
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Component Matrix ^a	
	Component
	1
B1	.894
B2	.895
B3	.846
B4	.825
B5	.844
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.	
a. 1 components extracted.	

Total Variance Explained						
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.710	74.210	74.210	3.710	74.210	74.210
2	.532	10.636	84.846			

3	.347	6.947	91.793			
4	.317	6.341	98.134			
5	.093	1.866	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						



(Complaint Behaviour)

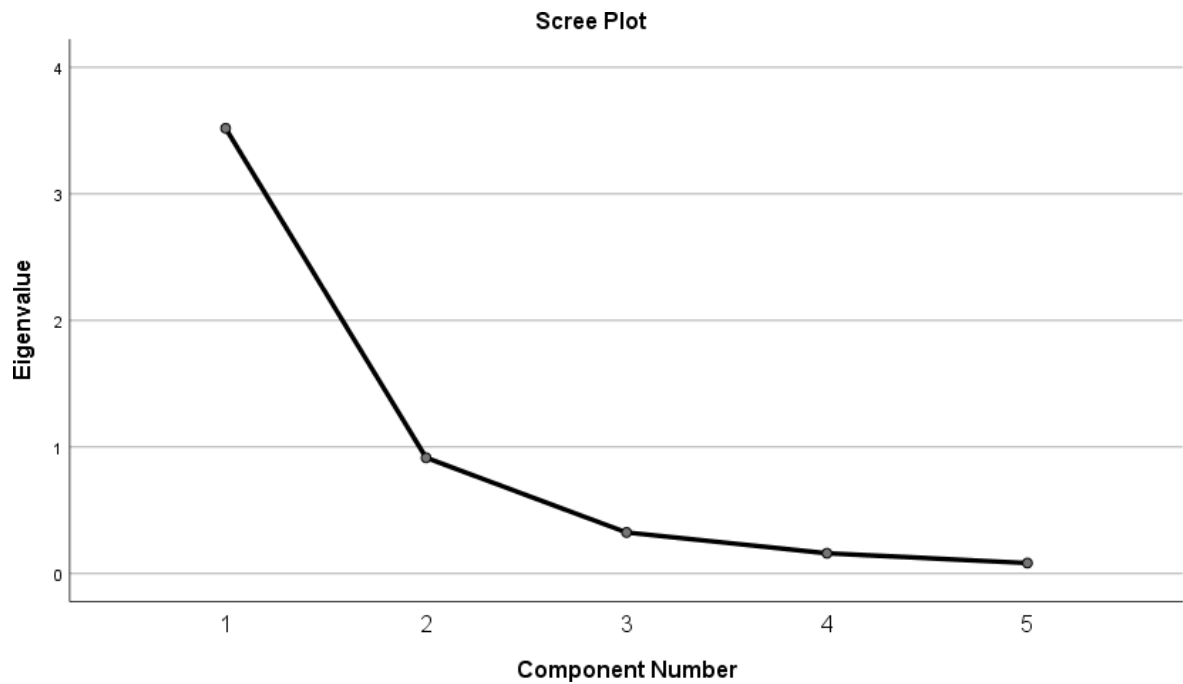
KMO and Bartlett's Test			
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.			.826
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square		203.400
	df		10
	Sig.		.000

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
C1	1.000	.751
C2	1.000	.889

C3	1.000	.816
C4	1.000	.929
C5	1.000	.134
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Component Matrix ^a	
	Component
	1
C1	.867
C2	.943
C3	.903
C4	.964
C5	-.366
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.	
a. 1 components extracted.	

Total Variance Explained						
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.518	70.365	70.365	3.518	70.365	70.365
2	.915	18.291	88.656			
3	.324	6.488	95.144			
4	.160	3.203	98.347			
5	.083	1.653	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						



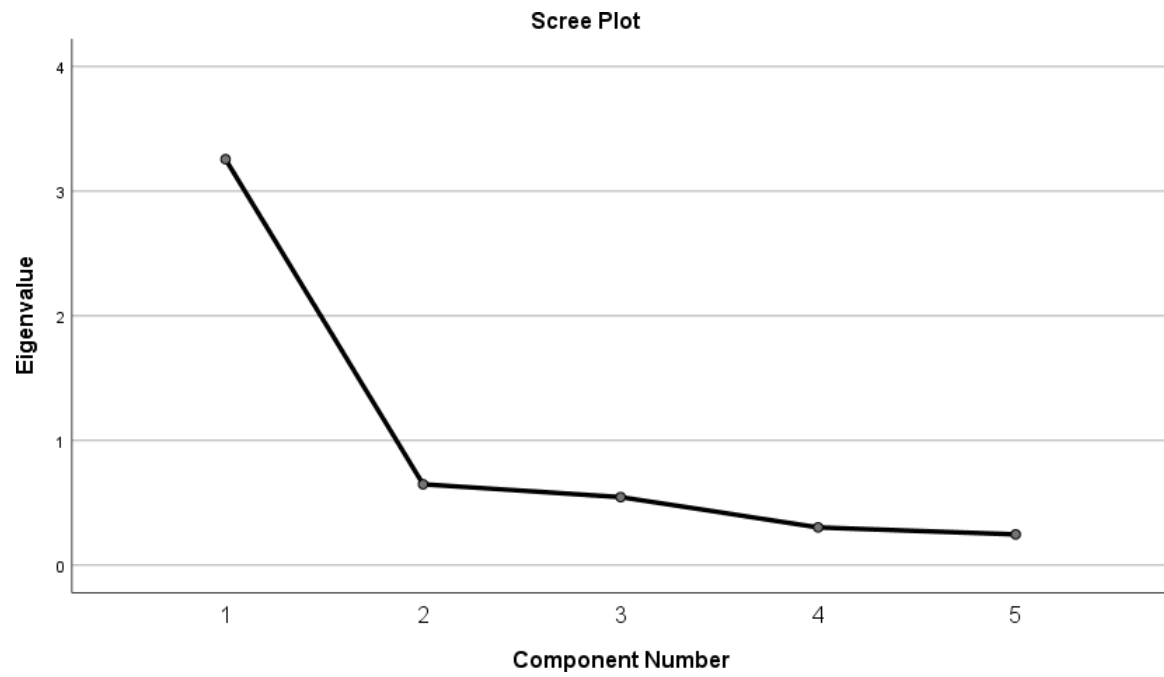
(Corporate Image)

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Adequacy.	Measure of Sampling	.835
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	116.475
	df	10
	Sig.	.000

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
D1	1.000	.544
D2	1.000	.766
D3	1.000	.631
D4	1.000	.782
D5	1.000	.533
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Component Matrix ^a	
	Component
	1
D1	.738
D2	.875
D3	.795
D4	.884
D5	.730
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.	
a. 1 components extracted.	

Total Variance Explained						
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.256	65.121	65.121	3.256	65.121	65.121
2	.649	12.970	78.091			
3	.546	10.920	89.011			
4	.303	6.054	95.065			
5	.247	4.935	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						



APPENDIX 4

RELIABILITY TEST RESULT

(Customer Satisfaction)

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.971	.972	5

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	51	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	51	100.0
a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.			

Inter-Item Correlation Matrix					
	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5
E1	1.000	.975	.847	.875	.930
E2	.975	1.000	.826	.854	.906
E3	.847	.826	1.000	.915	.788
E4	.875	.854	.915	1.000	.814
E5	.930	.906	.788	.814	1.000

Summary Item Statistics							
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	3.882	3.863	3.902	.039	1.010	.000	5
Item Variances	.426	.386	.490	.104	1.270	.002	5
Inter-Item Correlations	.873	.788	.975	.187	1.238	.003	5

Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
19.41	9.527	3.087	5

Item-Total Statistics					
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
E1	15.53	6.174	.961	.967	.957
E2	15.55	6.173	.939	.951	.960
E3	15.51	6.015	.880	.846	.970
E4	15.51	6.215	.909	.873	.965
E5	15.55	6.133	.898	.865	.967

(Service Quality)

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.938	.940	5

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	51	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	51	100.0
a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.			

Inter-Item Correlation Matrix					
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
A1	1.000	.613	.792	.706	.714
A2	.613	1.000	.733	.784	.760
A3	.792	.733	1.000	.798	.814
A4	.706	.784	.798	1.000	.853
A5	.714	.760	.814	.853	1.000

Summary Item Statistics							
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum / Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	3.969	3.843	4.059	.216	1.056	.007	5
Item Variances	.553	.460	.655	.195	1.425	.006	5
Inter-Item Correlations	.757	.613	.853	.240	1.392	.004	5

Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
19.84	11.095	3.331	5

Item-Total Statistics					
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted

A1	15.78	7.613	.768	.646	.936
A2	16.00	7.040	.792	.659	.933
A3	15.90	7.010	.873	.776	.917
A4	15.82	6.988	.876	.789	.916
A5	15.86	7.401	.877	.787	.918

(Perceived Cost)

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.912	.913	5

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	51	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	51	100.0
a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.			

Inter-Item Correlation Matrix					
	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
B1	1.000	.900	.669	.604	.655
B2	.900	1.000	.629	.641	.664
B3	.669	.629	1.000	.681	.676
B4	.604	.641	.681	1.000	.648
B5	.655	.664	.676	.648	1.000

Summary Item Statistics							
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	3.894	3.863	3.980	.118	1.030	.003	5
Item Variances	.694	.580	.841	.261	1.451	.009	5
Inter-Item Correlations	.677	.604	.900	.296	1.491	.006	5

Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
19.47	12.854	3.585	5

Item-Total Statistics					
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
B1	15.61	7.803	.822	.829	.884
B2	15.61	8.243	.830	.829	.882
B3	15.61	8.403	.758	.607	.897
B4	15.57	8.730	.729	.566	.902
B5	15.49	8.855	.755	.577	.898

(Complaint Behaviour)

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.810	.757	5

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	51	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	51	100.0
a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.			

Inter-Item Correlation Matrix					
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
C1	1.000	.785	.680	.786	-.192
C2	.785	1.000	.824	.904	-.214
C3	.680	.824	1.000	.850	-.245
C4	.786	.904	.850	1.000	-.345
C5	-.192	-.214	-.245	-.345	1.000

Summary Item Statistics							
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	3.427	2.059	3.824	1.765	1.857	.587	5
Item Variances	.555	.296	.693	.396	2.336	.023	5
Inter-Item Correlations	.383	-.345	.904	1.249	-2.620	.285	5

Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
17.14	7.881	2.807	5

Item-Total Statistics					
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
C1	13.35	4.473	.771	.651	.713

C2	13.31	4.420	.891	.848	.674
C3	13.41	4.607	.801	.740	.705
C4	13.39	4.483	.859	.880	.685
C5	15.08	8.434	-.269	.177	.942

(Corporate Image)

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.856	.864	5

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	51	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	51	100.0
a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.			

Inter-Item Correlation Matrix					
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
D1	1.000	.520	.476	.564	.456
D2	.520	1.000	.703	.730	.532
D3	.476	.703	1.000	.620	.381
D4	.564	.730	.620	1.000	.613
D5	.456	.532	.381	.613	1.000

Summary Item Statistics							
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	3.839	3.667	4.000	.333	1.091	.027	5
Item Variances	.636	.480	.947	.467	1.972	.035	5
Inter-Item Correlations	.559	.381	.730	.349	1.914	.011	5

Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
19.20	10.081	3.175	5

Item-Total Statistics					
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
D1	15.53	6.214	.602	.368	.854
D2	15.31	6.380	.770	.648	.800
D3	15.53	6.734	.662	.530	.828
D4	15.20	6.761	.788	.641	.801
D5	15.22	7.333	.587	.409	.846

APPENDIX 5

NORMALITY ASSUMPTION

Descriptives				
			Statistic	Std. Error
KepuasanPelanggan2	Mean		3.8824	.08644
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.7087	
		Upper Bound	4.0560	
	5% Trimmed Mean		3.8693	
	Median		4.0000	
	Variance		.381	
	Std. Deviation		.61732	
	Minimum		3.00	
	Maximum		5.00	
	Range		2.00	
	Interquartile Range		.60	
	Skewness		.169	.333
	Kurtosis		-.392	.656

Descriptives			
		Statistic	Std. Error
KualitiServis	Mean		19.8431
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	18.9063
		Upper Bound	20.7800
	5% Trimmed Mean		19.9129
	Median		20.0000
	Variance		11.095
	Std. Deviation		3.33090
	Minimum		11.00
	Maximum		25.00
	Range		14.00
	Interquartile Range		4.00

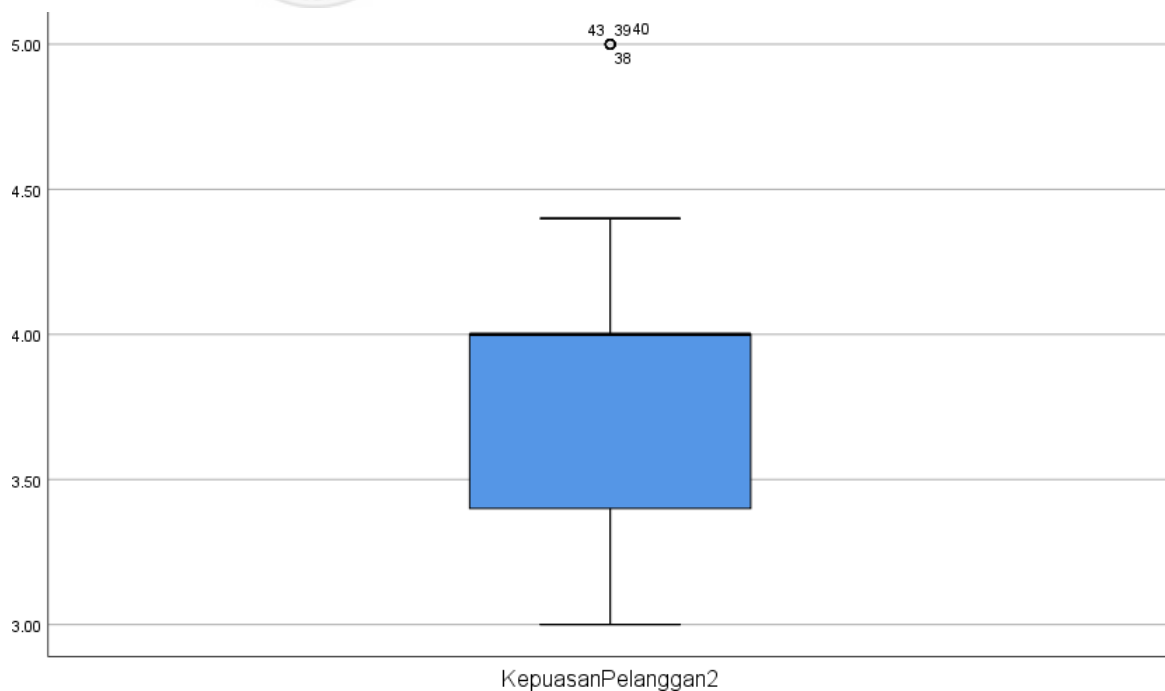
	Skewness	-.134	.333
	Kurtosis	-.206	.656

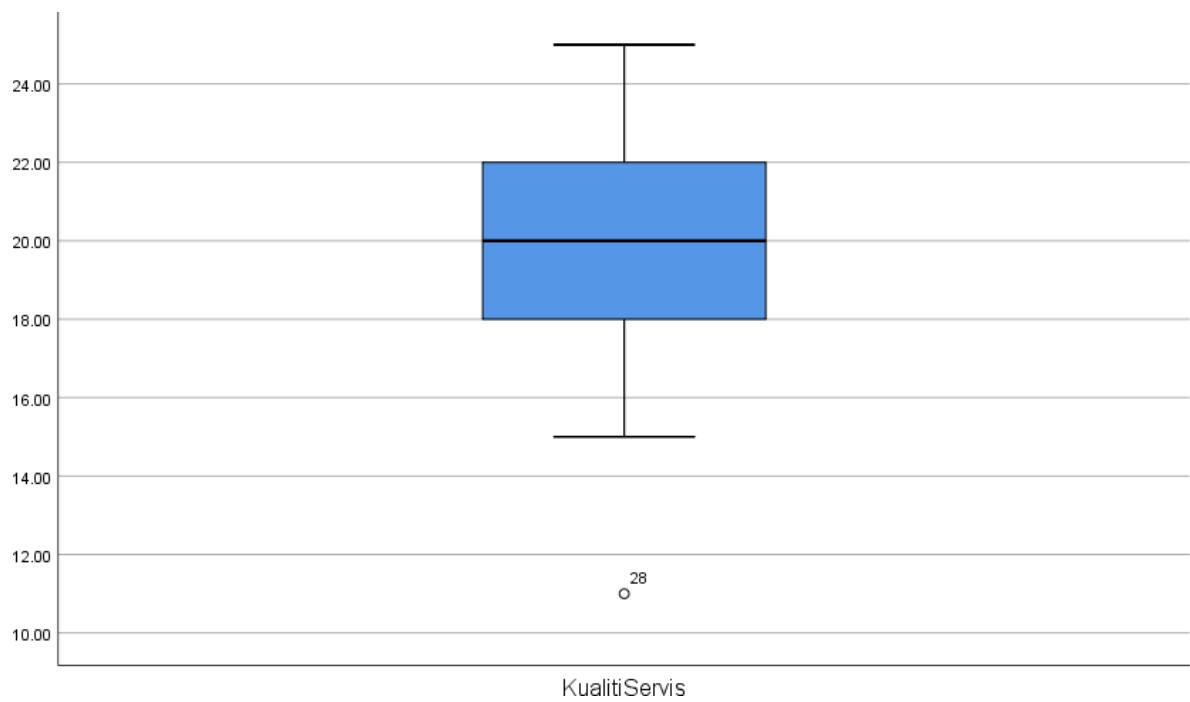
Descriptives			
		Statistic	Std. Error
PersepsiKos	Mean	19.4706	.50204
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	18.4622
		Upper Bound	20.4790
	5% Trimmed Mean	19.5327	
	Median	20.0000	
	Variance	12.854	
	Std. Deviation	3.58526	
	Minimum	12.00	
	Maximum	25.00	
	Range	13.00	
	Interquartile Range	5.00	
	Skewness	-.017	.333
	Kurtosis	-.780	.656

Descriptives			
		Statistic	Std. Error
MenanganiAduan	Mean	18.0784	.50553
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	17.0630
		Upper Bound	19.0938
	5% Trimmed Mean	18.1068	
	Median	17.0000	
	Variance	13.034	
	Std. Deviation	3.61023	
	Minimum	10.00	
	Maximum	25.00	
	Range	15.00	
	Interquartile Range	4.00	

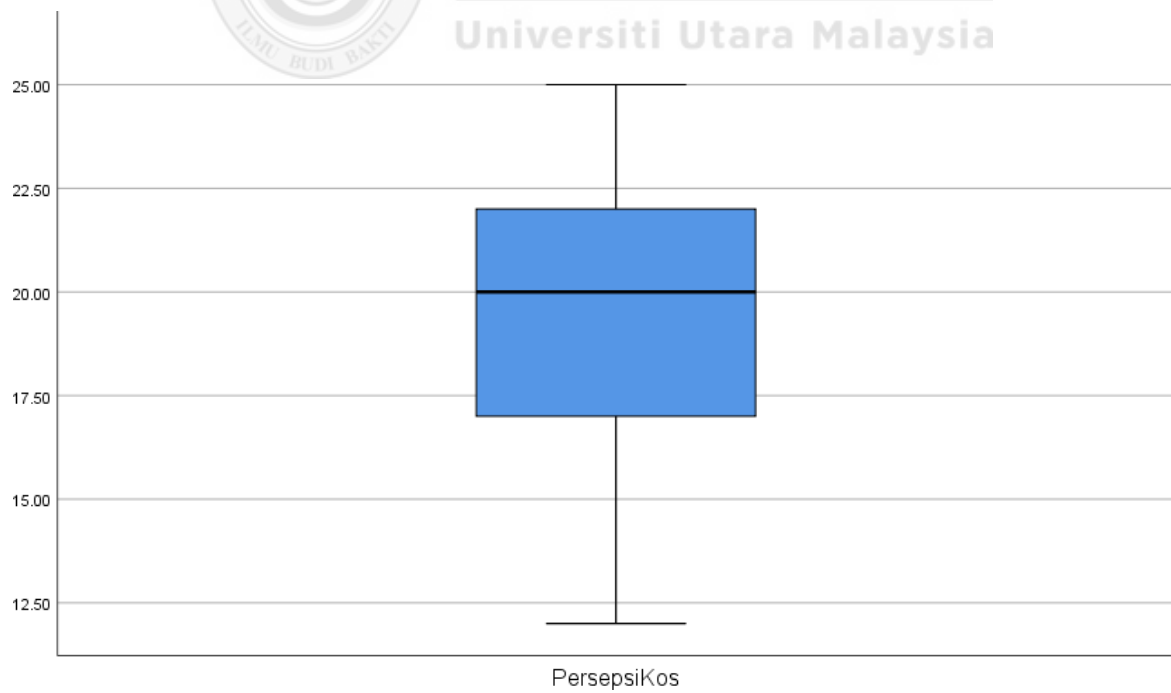
	Skewness	.311	.333
	Kurtosis	.140	.656

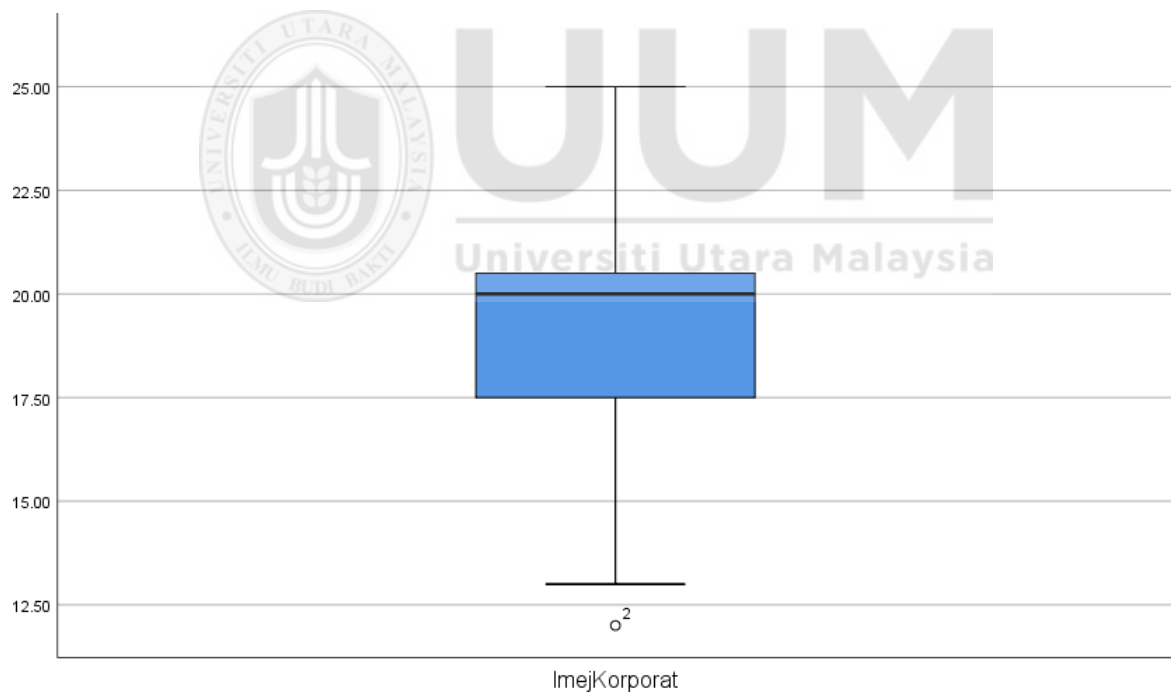
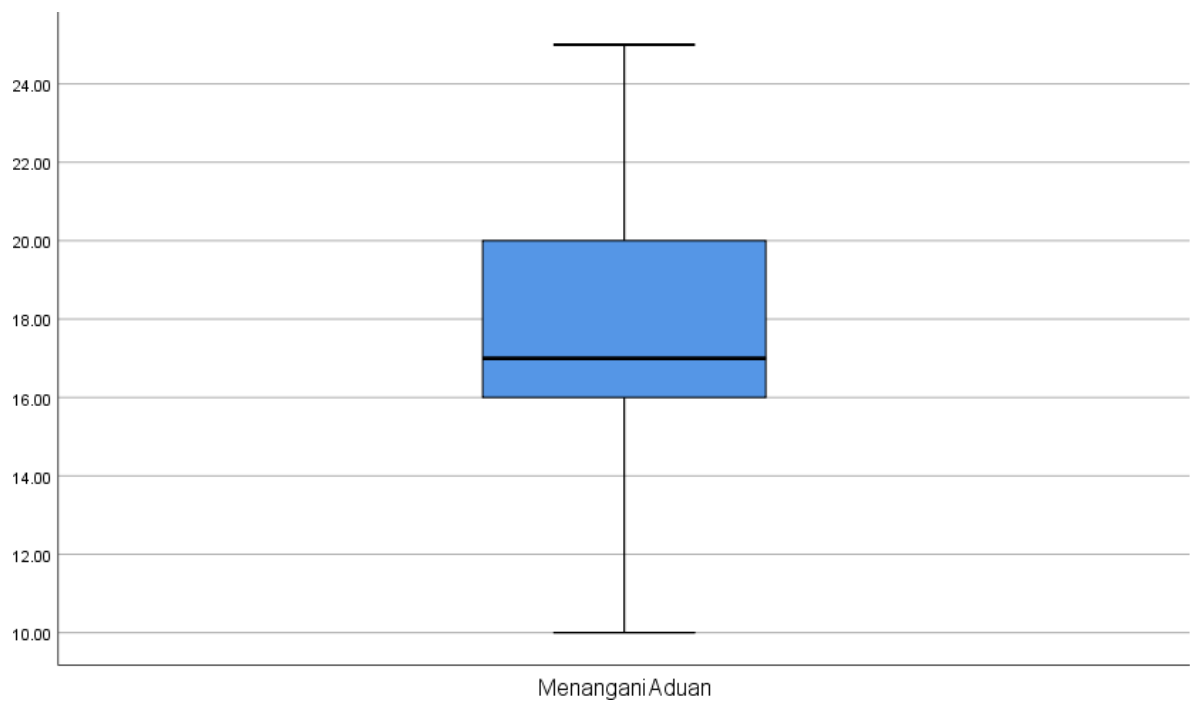
Descriptives			
		Statistic	Std. Error
ImejKorporat	Mean	19.1961	.44459
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	18.3031
		Upper Bound	20.0891
	5% Trimmed Mean	19.2277	
	Median	20.0000	
	Variance	10.081	
	Std. Deviation	3.17503	
	Minimum	12.00	
	Maximum	25.00	
	Range	13.00	
	Interquartile Range	4.00	
	Skewness	-.073	.333
	Kurtosis	-.145	.656





UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia





APPENDIX 6

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Statistics									
		jantina	umur	bangsa	pendidikan	pendapatan	isirumah	pekerjaan	lokasi
N	Valid	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		1.37	2.98	1.06	5.75	5.33	1.63	2.10	1.20
Median		1.00	3.00	1.00	6.00	6.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
Mode		1	3	1	6	7	2	2	1
Std. Deviation		.488	.678	.420	.956	1.774	.599	.640	.401
Variance		.238	.460	.176	.914	3.147	.358	.410	.161
Range		1	3	3	3	6	2	3	1
Minimum		1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1
Maximum		2	5	4	7	7	3	4	2
Percentiles	25	1.00	3.00	1.00	5.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
	50	1.00	3.00	1.00	6.00	6.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
	75	2.00	3.00	1.00	6.00	7.00	2.00	2.00	1.00

Jantina					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Lelaki	132	59.5	59.5	59.5
	Perempuan	90	40.5	40.5	100.0
	Total	222	100.0	100.0	

Umur					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	21-30 tahun	16	7.2	7.2	7.2
	31-40 tahun	190	85.6	85.6	92.8
	41-50 tahun	12	5.4	5.4	98.2

	51-60 tahun	4	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	222	100.0	100.0	

Bangsa					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Melayu	221	99.5	99.5	99.5
	Lain-lain	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	222	100.0	100.0	

Pendidikan					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Tiada	2	.9	.9	.9
	SPM	10	4.5	4.5	5.4
	Diploma/STPM/STAM/Asasi	98	44.1	44.1	49.5
	Ijazah	90	40.5	40.5	90.1
	Ijazah Sarjana	21	9.5	9.5	99.5
	Lain-lain	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	222	100.0	100.0	

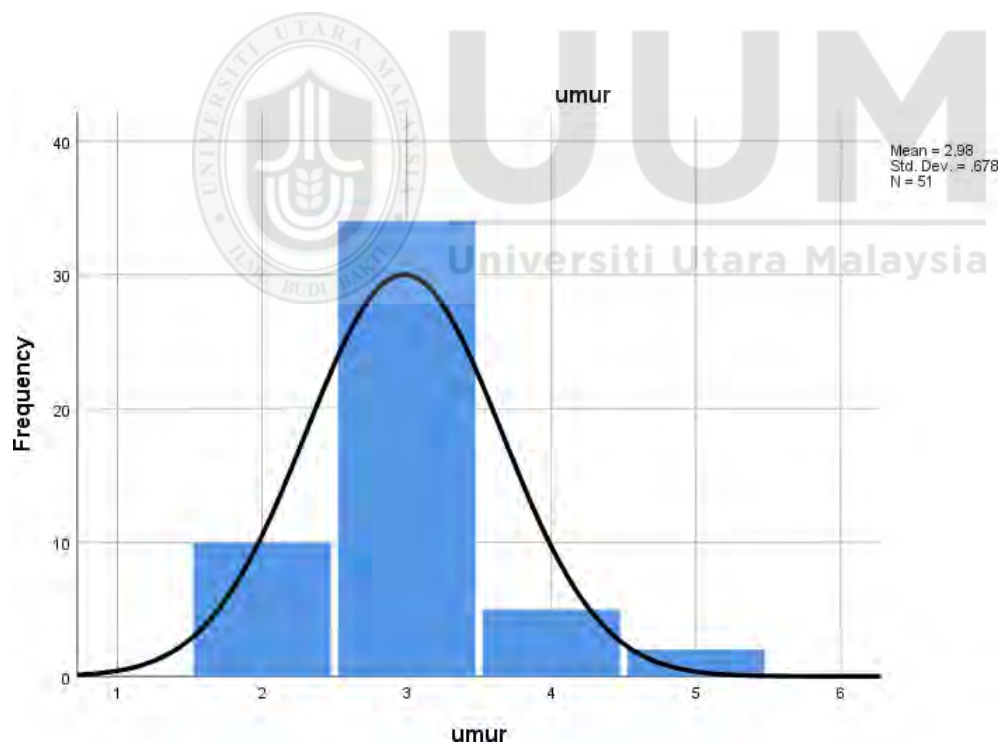
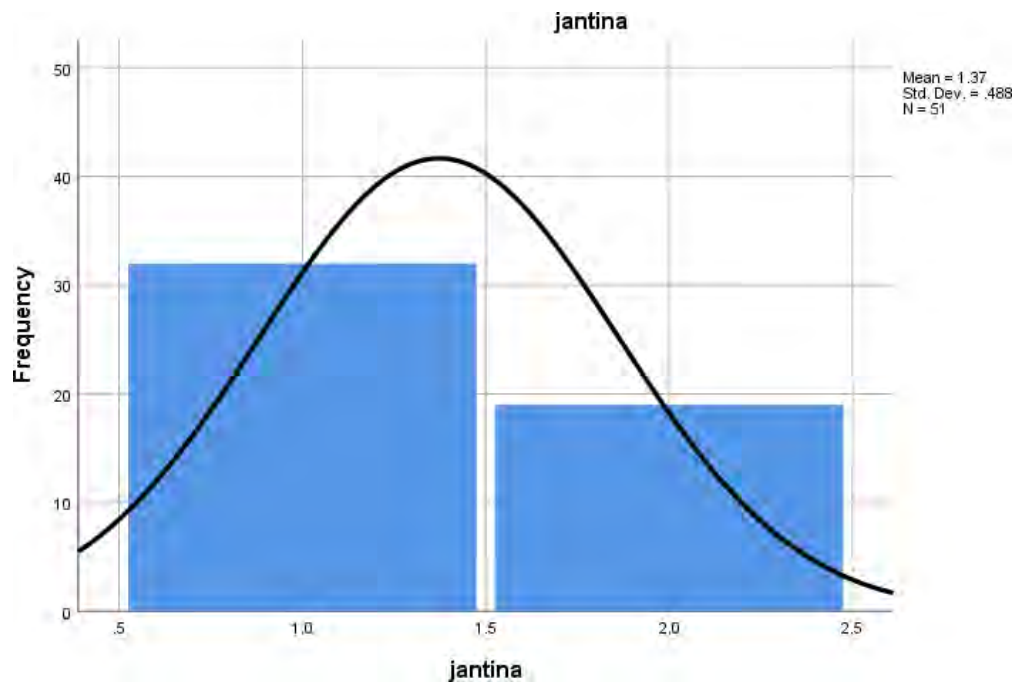
Pendapatan					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Kurang RM500	2	.9	.9	.9
	RM 501-RM 1000	2	.9	.9	1.8
	RM 1001- RM 2000	9	4.1	4.1	5.9
	RM 2001- RM 3000	60	27.0	27.0	32.9
	RM 3001- RM 4000	112	50.5	50.5	83.3
	RM 4001- RM 5000	17	7.7	7.7	91.0

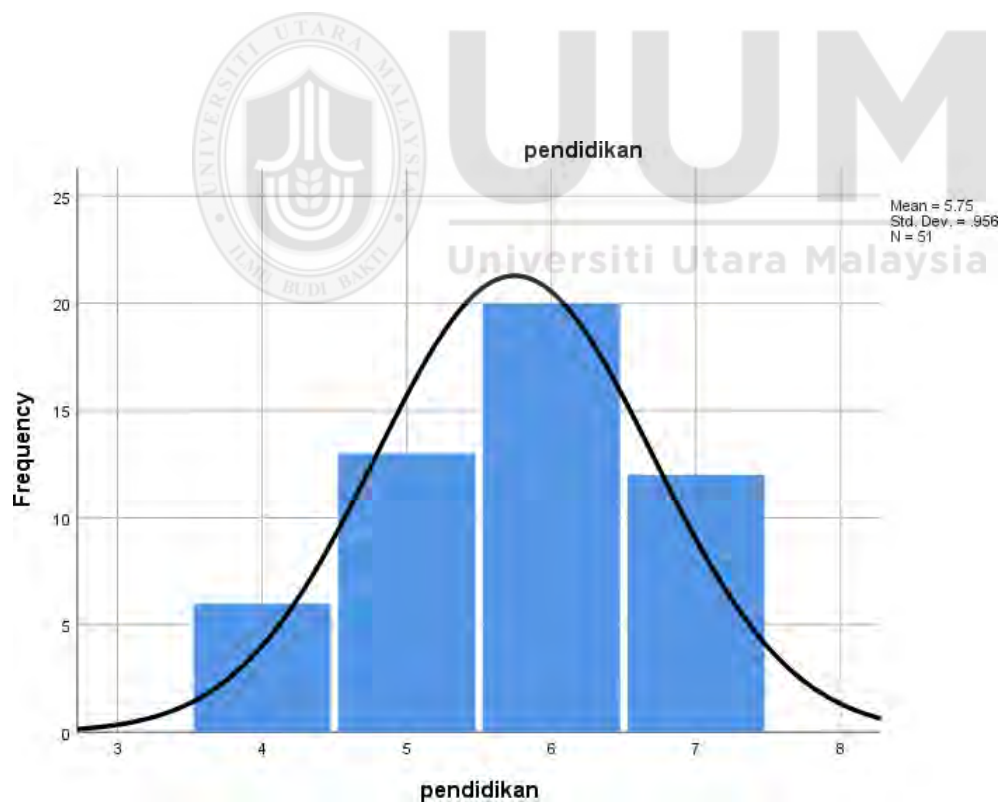
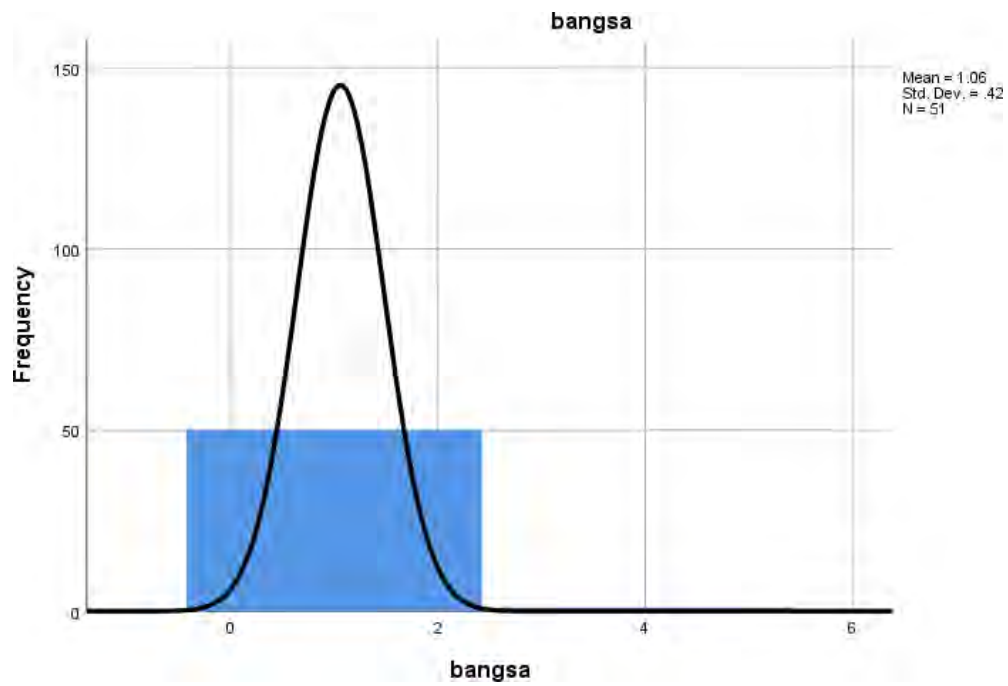
	RM 5001 dan ke atas	20	9.0	9.0	100.0
	Total	222	100.0	100.0	

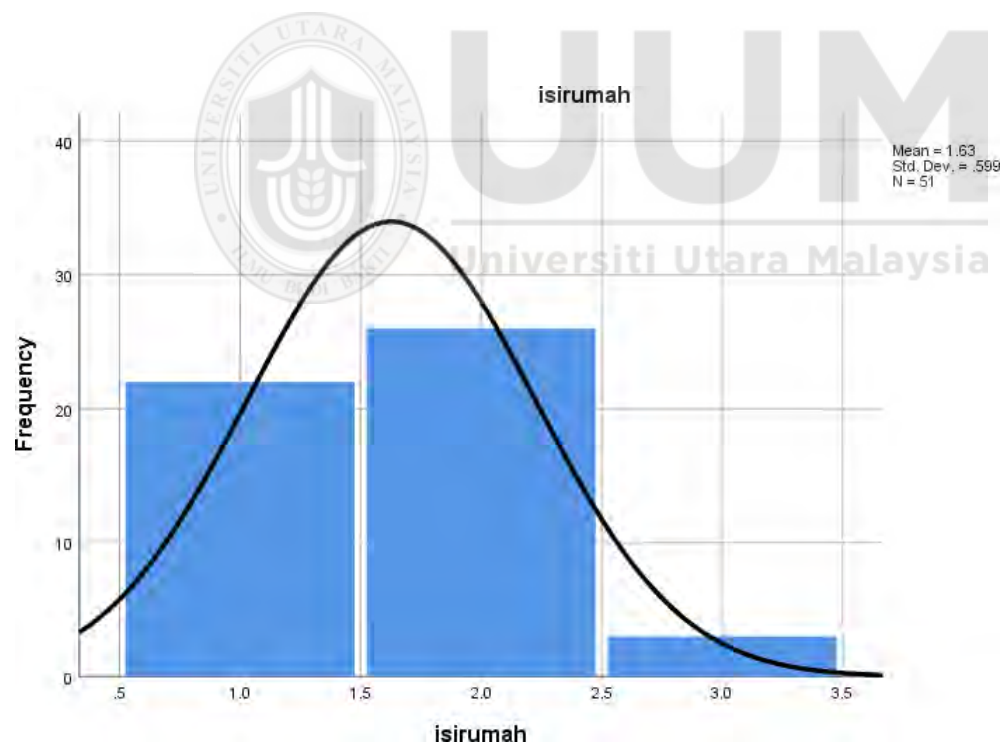
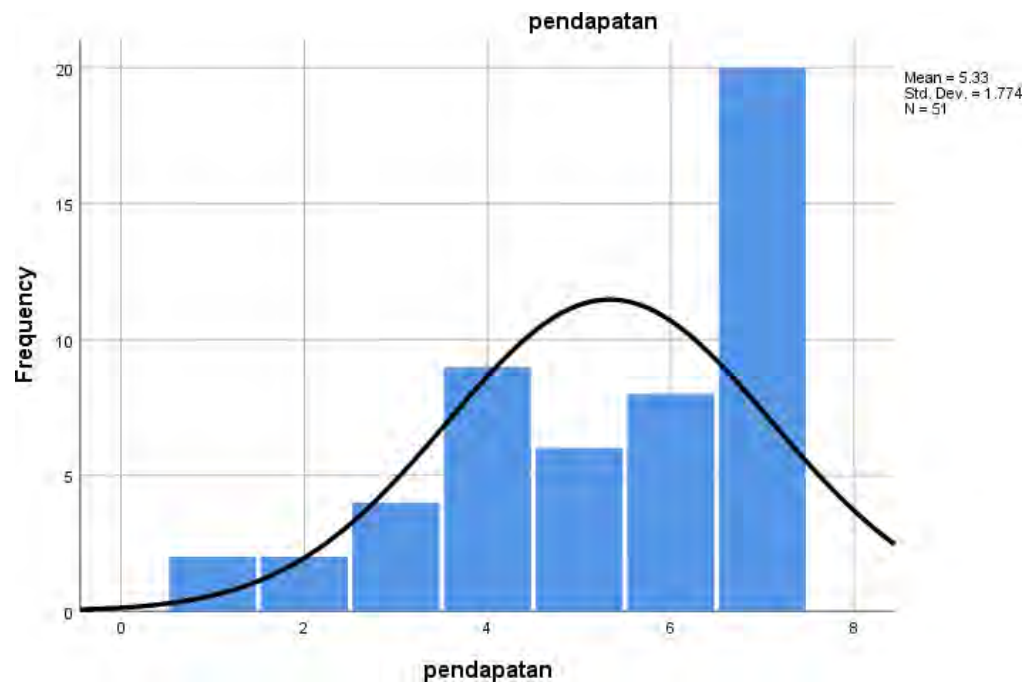
IsiRumah					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-3 orang	78	35.1	35.1	35.1
	4-6 orang	137	61.7	61.7	96.8
	lebih 7 orang	7	3.2	3.2	100.0
	Total	222	100.0	100.0	

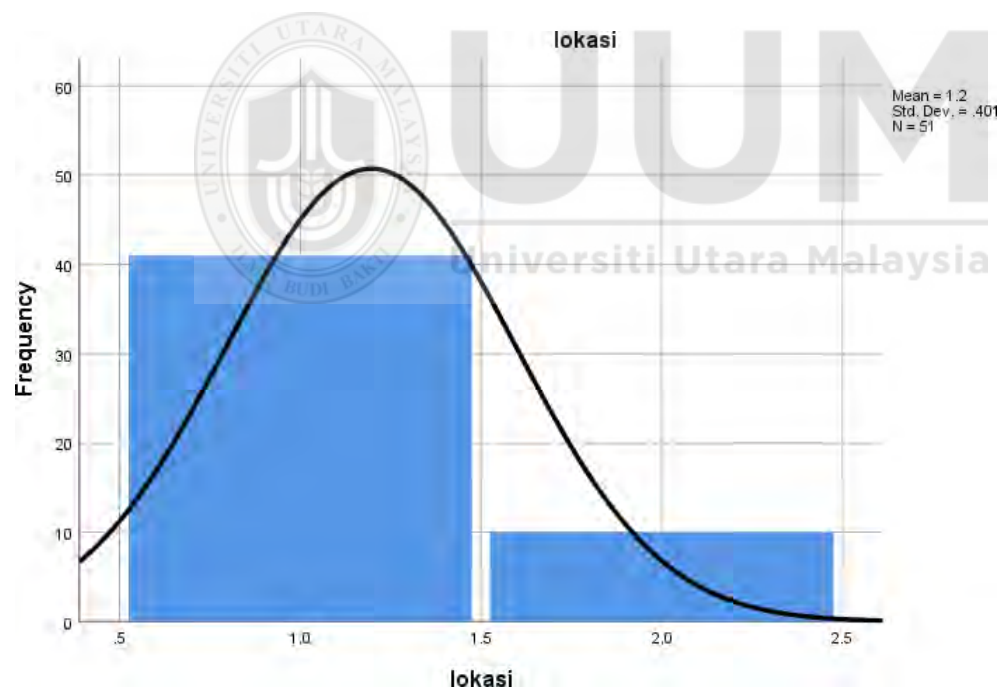
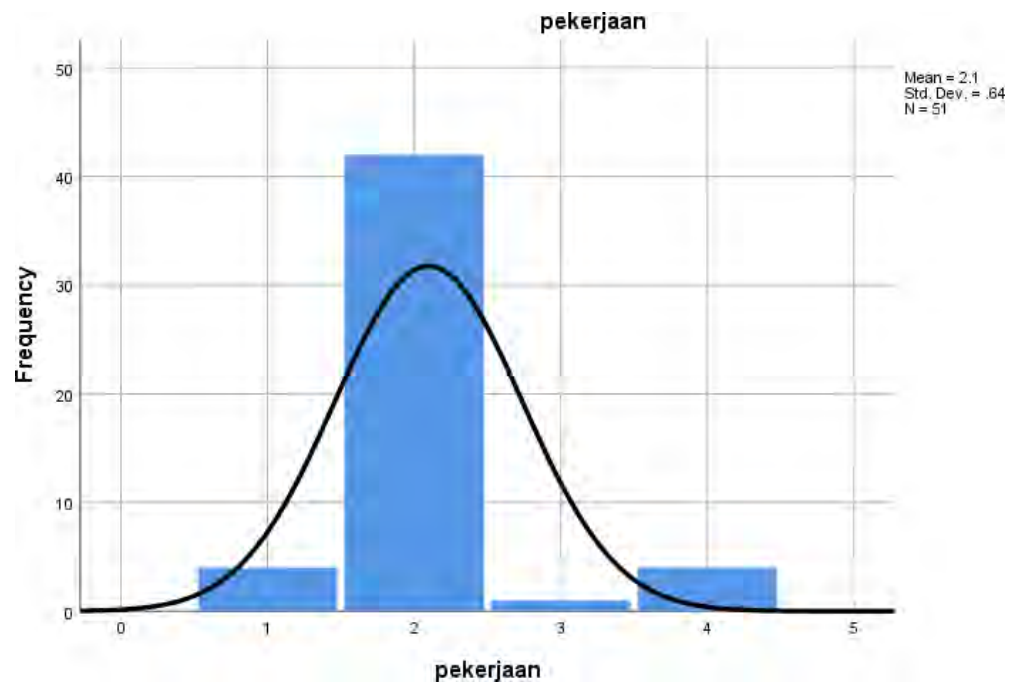
Pekerjaan					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Kerajaan	35	15.8	15.8	15.8
	Swasta	180	81.1	81.1	96.8
	Pesara	3	1.4	1.4	98.2
	Tidak Bekerja	4	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	222	100.0	100.0	

Lokasi					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Bandar	106	47.7	47.7	47.7
	Luar Bandar	116	52.3	52.3	100.0
	Total	222	100.0	100.0	









APPENDIX 7 **CORRELATION COEFFICIENT ANALYSIS**

Correlations						
		Kepuasan Pelanggan 2	Kualiti Servis	PersepsiKos	Menangani Aduan2	ImejKorporat
KepuasanPelanggan2	Pearson Correlation	1	.823**	.721**	.755**	.718**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	51	51	51	51	51
KualitiServis	Pearson Correlation	.823**	1	.659**	.727**	.584**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	51	51	51	51	51
PersepsiKos	Pearson Correlation	.721**	.659**	1	.544**	.619**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	51	51	51	51	51
MenanganiAduan2	Pearson Correlation	.755**	.727**	.544**	1	.491**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	51	51	51	51	51
ImejKorporat	Pearson Correlation	.718**	.584**	.619**	.491**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	51	51	51	51	51
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).						

APPENDIX 8 ANALYSIS OF REGRESSION

Variables Entered/Removed ^a			
Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	IMEJKORPORAT, MENANGANIADUAN, PERSEPSIKOS, KUALITISERVIS ^b		Enter
a. Dependent Variable: KEPUASANPELANGGAN			
b. All requested variables entered.			

Model Summary ^b									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.765 ^a	.585	.577	.28495	.585	76.423	4	217	.000
a. Predictors: (Constant), IMEJKORPORAT, MENANGANIADUAN, PERSEPSIKOS, KUALITISERVIS									
b. Dependent Variable: KEPUASANPELANGGAN									

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	24.822	4	6.205	76.423	.000 ^b
	Residual	17.620	217	.081		

	Total	42.442	221			
a. Dependent Variable: KEPUASANPELANGGAN						
b. Predictors: (Constant), IMEJKORPORAT, MENANGANIADUAN, PERSEPSIKOS, KUALITISERVIS						

Coefficients ^a								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.391	.223		1.750	.082		
	KUALITISERVIS	.122	.070	.118	1.748	.082	.417	2.398
	PERSEPSIKOS	.293	.062	.295	4.756	.000	.498	2.008
	MENANGANIADUAN	.241	.073	.206	3.284	.001	.487	2.055
	IMEJKORPORAT	.291	.052	.308	5.658	.000	.647	1.545
a. Dependent Variable: KEPUASANPELANGGAN								

Residuals Statistics ^a					
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	2.7587	4.9845	4.2423	.33514	222
Residual	-.77886	.74018	.00000	.28236	222
Std. Predicted Value	-4.427	2.214	.000	1.000	222
Std. Residual	-2.733	2.598	.000	.991	222
a. Dependent Variable: KEPUASANPELANGGAN					

