
**Analysis of the Comparison Between Noise Levels and Vehicle Volume on the Section of
Jalan Pahlawan Sidoarjo to Jalan Raya Legundi Krian**

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Abstract :

Analysis of the comparison of noise levels with vehicle volume levels on Jl. Pahlawan Sidoarjo to Jl. Raya Legundi Krian. Kali Porong is used as a mud sewer for Lapindo to prevent damage to the mud retaining embankment. Lapindo's continuous mud disposal causes sedimentation in Porong River. The mud does not settle much along the river, but settles in the estuary of Kali Porong in the Madura Strait due to the flow of Lapindo mud and sediment transport from Kali Porong to the estuary and along the coast. This study suggests using Landsat 8 satellite images with the H. Wibisana (2021) algorithm to calculate Total Suspended Solid (TSS) levels. The results showed that the algorithm had a better correlation coefficient in 2018 (49.72%) and 2019 (69.065%). In 2020 and 2022, the Guzman-Santella (2009) algorithm gave the best results with correlation coefficients of 84.297% and 64.18%, respectively. In 2023, Ety Parvati's (2014) algorithm has a correlation coefficient of 79.18%. This research can be a reference for future research and help map the distribution of TSS and monitor changes in TSS. This will provide appropriate solutions in decision-making related to environmental impacts and development around the area.

Keyword : Vehicle Volume, Noise, Mapping.

INTRODUCTION

The information technology revolution is rapidly changing people's perspectives and behavior in style communication, work, And various activity business (Narwal & Sachdeva, 2013). Level mobility public Which tall demand world business For can with fast provide services and goods in response to consumer demand. To solve the problem This, appear transaction Which use media on line For connect producer And consumer. At first e-commerce was an option, but due to the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic, Like it or not, companies must expand through e-commerce and e-commerce to maintain business continuity. The most important key to win the competition is the creation of innovation, Where innovation must created by company Because innovation is Wrong One source company growth (Putra, n.d.). One of the existing innovations is the method payment, Which called pay in behind or paylater, Which the more popular in circles consumer. Several Paylater provider platforms have experienced quite a high user spike. On year 2020, Shopee Paylater own 1.27 million user, 67% borrower active or around 850,000 borrowers. The amount of loan funds issued by Shopee Paylater has almost reached Rp 1.5 trillion with a success rate of almost 95% (Lestari et al., 2023). Payment system *paylater* is widely used due to limited funds and do not have a credit card because hampered by requirements. In the current era of technological advancement, Shopee *Paylater users* , of course in using Shopee Paylater consider the factors that influence purchase intention return

Wrong One theory Which can referred to For finish behavior consumer to what the use of technology-based products or services is *the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)* . Model Reception Technology (TAM) own two variable external Which influence reception return purchase technology Internet that is convenience use Which felt And perceived usefulness. Perceived usefulness is the perceived usefulness perceived by consumers when shop online and influence consumer interest to make repeat purchases. Study (Setyorini & Nugraha, 2017) state that perceived usefulness influential positive And significant impact on repurchase intentions. (Faradila & Soesanto, 2016) found in their research that perceived benefits have a positive effect on purchase intentions when shopping online. Different with the research of (Sullivan & Kim, 2018) obtained contradictory results, namely that *perceived usefulness* no significant effect to repurchase intention.

The next element of the TAM (*Technology Acceptance Model*) that can influence reception technology Internet is perception convenience (Rustam, 2015) convenience perceived use means the individual believes that using the information technology system No will bother or need Lots business For use it (Rivai, 2022). (Murwanti & Pratiwi, 2017)

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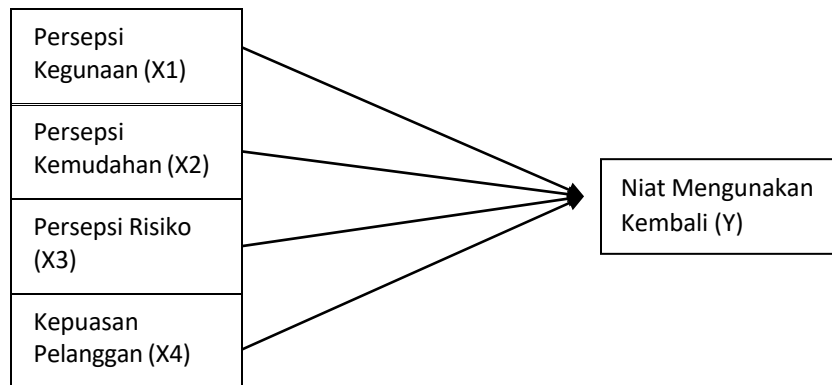
with the results of their research that *perceived ease effect of use* in a manner positive. And significant against *repurchases intention*

The next variable that can affect the behavior of the intention to reuse is risk perception. Perceived risk is a form of uncertainty experienced by consumers when they No can predict consequence from decision purchase (Schiffman & Wisenblit, 2015). (Bimantara, 2020) disclose that risk is is type perception consumers about possible losses arising from decision uncertainty, due to risk is results negative Which arise from uncertainty decision.

Draft satisfaction customer is matter Which important for para manager marketing where customer satisfaction can encourage repeat purchases (Prabowo, 2014). Satisfaction variable customers directly influence repurchase intention, such as repurchase intention, purchase from store online as often as possible, and recommendations for potential customers. Therefore, if the customer satisfied, in a manner No direct they intend to do purchase repeat (Alamsyah, 2018)

The intention to reuse a product or service is an indication that consumer feel satisfied And Certain to product or service the (Rudiagusma, 2021) Based on connection between satisfaction customer, perception utility, perception convenience, And perception risk to intention use return, so can arranged framework conceptual following :

Picture 1
Framework Draft Study



Research by (Brahmanta & Wardhani, 2021) states that perceived usefulness has a positive effect on intention to reuse ShopeePay. (Brahmanta & Wardhani, 2021) stated that Perceived usefulness has a positive and significant influence on repurchase intention. Referring to the theory and references of previous research, the researcher determines the hypothesis as follows H1: Perception Utility Which felt influential positive to intention use return Shopee *Paylater*

Study (Brahmanta & Wardhani, 2021) state that perception convenience influential positive towards the intention to reuse ShopeePay. Sandy & Firdausy (2021) provide results that the perceived ease of use has a significant effect on the intention to reuse theory and previous research references, the researcher determines the following hypothesis H2: Perception convenience positive effect And significant to intention use return Shopee *Paylater*

Study Which done by (Yunita et al., 2019) Which state perception risk influential negative to decision purchase *online* . (Kamisna, 2022), state that perception risk own influence negative And significant to interest use service Money electronic. referring on theory And reference previous research, the researcher determines the following hypothesis H3: Perceived risk has a negative effect on intention use return Shopee *Paylater*.

Satisfaction customers have a direct effect on the intention to reuse (Junanto & Samiono, 2022). The results of this study are in line with previous research by (Pusparini et al., 2016) Which obtain results that satisfaction customer influential positive to intention use return. referring on theory And reference study previously, researcher determine hypothesis as following H4: Satisfaction customer influential positive And significant to intention use return Shopee *Paylater*

METHODOLOGY

This research is associative which aims to reveal the relationship between the two variable or more through testing hypothesis, that is influence perception utility (X 1), perception convenience (X 2), perceived risk (X 3) and customer satisfaction on reuse intentions (Y). Type research used is research causal by using tools questionnaire Which provided For get data Which needed researcher. Studies causal show causal relationship between one of the independent variables that affect the dependent variable. Study This done in 2023.

This research was conducted in Badung Regency where 67.62% of the population of Badung Regency are internet users and based on the BPS report, the average consumption per capita is calculated monthly resident province Bali, Regency Badung occupy ranking highest, so that provides a great opportunity for people to use Shopee Paylater to buy at Shopee online store. The focus of this research is on consumer behavior in particular that discusses about behavior intention use return use Shopee *Paylater* Which influenced perceived usefulness, perceived convenience, perceived risk, and satisfaction customer.

Source data study This is response questionnaire to variable Which researched And studies empirical from study previously on variable perception utility, perception

convenience, perception of risk, customer satisfaction, and intention to reuse and BPS 2021 data on quantities people in Badung Regency. The survey tool used in this research is a questionnaire Which aims to produce information Which accurate fit with scale Likert.

In study This, technique non-probability sampling used as method For determine sample, Which chosen Because population No limited And amount what we can be certain of is No is known. This study used a non-probability sampling technique in the form of purposive sampling by determining certain aspects of the sample. Sampling criteria determined in study This is respondent Which domiciled in Regency Badung Which do minimum one time purchases from online stores Shopee use Shopee Paylater. .

Method Which used in study This is method quantitative. Analysis Which used in this study is multiple regression analysis (Multiple Regression). Regression analysis Multiple uses were used to analyze the effect of the independent variables (Perceived usefulness, Perceived convenience, perceived risk, customer satisfaction) on the dependent variable, namely intention to use return.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Test reliability can show how much reliable or can trusted something tool measuring. Checking the credibility of this study can be done by looking at the Cronbach's alpha coefficient (α). Something construct or variable said reliable If give mark cronbach alpha (α) > 0.6.

Table 1
Results Test Reliability

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
Persep Utility (X1)	0.817	Reliable
Persep convenience (X2)	0.762	Reliable
Persep Risk (X3)	0.830	Reliable
Customer satisfaction (X4)	0.795	Reliable
Intention Reusing (Y)	0.878	Reliable

Source : *Data processed, 2023*

Table 1 shows that mark *cronbach's alpha* perception variable use, persip convenience, perceived risk, customer satisfaction and intention to reuse Shopee *Paylater* is greater than 0.6 (≥ 0.6). This can be interpreted that the construct or variable in This

research instrument is entirely reliable and consistent when measurements are carried out repeatedly, so that whole construct in study This can used.

Table 2
Results Test Reliability
Coefficients ^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		standardized	t	Sig.	
	B	std. Error	Coefficients Betas			
1	(Constant)	-.633	1,377		-.460	.647
	Perception of Usefulness (X1)	.208	.103	.178	2,014	.047
	Perception of Convenience(X2)	.450	.113	.352	3,965	.000
	Perception Risk (X3)	-.159	.077	-.151	-2,060	.042
	Customer satisfaction (X4)	.462	.101	.380	4,570	.000

a. dependent Variables: Intention Reusing (Y)

Source : *Data processed, 2023*

Value of *standardized coef.* regression on the perception of usefulness variable of 0.208 means if lonely utility increase 0.208 whereas lonely convenience, lonely risk, And satisfaction customer still so intention use return Shopee *Paylater* will increase 0.208. *Standardized* regression coefficients on perceived ease of variable is 0.450, meaning that if the value Perceived ease of use increased by 0.450 as well as perceived usefulness, perceived risk and customer satisfaction fixed then the intention to reuse Shopee *Paylater* will increase by 0.450. *Standardized Coef.* the regression on the perceived risk variable is -0.159 meaning that if the perceived risk is -0.159 while the perceived risk is -0.159 convenience, perceived usefulness, and customer satisfaction remains then the intention to reuse will decreased -0.159. *Standardized* regression coefficients on customer satisfaction variable of 0.462 meaning that if customer satisfaction increases 0.462 while perceived convenience, perceived usefulness, And lonely risk stay then intention to reuse will increase 0.462.

Table 3
Results Test Normality

Kolmogorov-Smirnovtest

	Unstandardized residual
test Statistics	.064
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.200 ^{c,d}

Source : *Data processed, 2023*

Results test normality on Table 3 with use Kolmogorov-Smirnov obtained that Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.200 which is greater than 0.05 ($0.200 > 0.05$). This matter shows that the data meets the normality requirements and the regression model for this study can stated distributed normal.

Table 4
Test Multicollinearity

Coefficients ^a		
Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	
	Persep Usability (X1)	0.647
	Perception convenience (X2)	0.643
	Perception Risk (X3)	0.942
	Customer satisfaction (X4)	0.732

Source : *Data processed, 2023*

Based on table 4 above, it is known that all independent variables have a *tolerance value* of > 0.10 . When viewed from the results of calculating the VIF value, all variables have a VIF value < 10 . So regression models Which made No there is symptom multicollinearity.

Table 5
Test Heteroscedasticity

Coefficients ^a

Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			
Model	B	std. Error	Betas	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3,499	.728	4,810	.000
	Persep Utility (X1)	-.063	.055	-1,153	.252
	Perception convenience (X2)	-.037	.060	-.621	.536
	Perception Risk (X3)	-.027	.041	-.659	.511
	Satisfaction Customer (X4)	-.033	.053	-.619	.538

a. dependent Variables: ABS_RES1

Source : *Data processed, 2023*

Based on table 4.12, it shows that each independent variable has a value significance Which bigger from 0.05. On variable lonely use exists mark significance 0.252 > 0.05, the perceived variable is easy to get a significance value 0.536 > 0.05, variable Perceived risk has a significance value of 0.511 > 0.05, customer satisfaction has a significant value 0.538 > 0.05. Means model regression This No there is symptom heteroscedasticity.

Table 6
Test F

ANOVA ^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	423,455	4	105,864	25,555	.000 ^b
	residual	393,545	95	4.143		
	Total	817,000	99			

a. dependent Variables: Intention to Use Return (Y)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Customer satisfaction (X4), Perception Risk (X3), Persep Utility (X1), Perception convenience (X2)

Source : *Data processed, 2023*

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From table 4.13 can is known mark significance For lonely utility (X1), perception convenience (X2), perceived risk (X3), and customer satisfaction (X4) on the intention to use return (Y) is equal to $0.000 < 0.05$ and f count $25.555 >$ value of f table 2.47. That matter proves that perceived usefulness, perceived convenience, perceived risk, and customer satisfaction influential in a manner simultaneous And significant to intention use return.

Table 6
Test Q

Coefficients^a

Unstandardized Coefficients		standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
Mode	B	std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	-0.633	1,377	-0.460	0.647
	Persep Utility	0.208	0.103	2,014	0.047
	Perception convenience	0.450	0.113	3,965	0.000
	Perception Risk	-0.159	0.077	-2,060	0.042
	Satisfaction Customer	0.462	0.101	4,570	0.000

a. dependent Variables: Intention Use Return (Y)

Source : *Data processed, 2023*

Perceived usefulness (X 1) has a significant effect on the intention to reuse Shopee *Paylater* (Y). These results are indicated by the value of the regression coefficient of 0.208 and t -statistic = 3.965 as well significance (p) = $0.047 < 0.05$. Can concluded first hypothesis (H 1) in study This accepted. Perceived convenience (X 2) has a significant effect on the intention to reuse Shopee *Paylater* (Y). These results are indicated by the regression coefficient value of 0.450 and t -statistic = 2.014 as well significance (p) = $0.000 < 0.05$. So the second hypothesis (H2) in this study is accepted. Persep risk (X 3) has a significant effect on the intention to reuse Shopee *Paylater* (Y). this result showed by value coefficient regression as big -0.159 with t -statistic = -2,060 And significance (p)

= 0.042 < 0.05. By Because That hypothesis third (H 3) in study This accepted. Satisfaction customers (X 4) have a significant effect on the intention to reuse Shopee *Paylater* (Y). Resultsthis is indicated by the value of the regression coefficient of 0.462, *t-statistic* = 4.570 and significance (p) = 0.000 < 0.05. So the fourth hypothesis (H 4) in this research accepted.

Table 6
Test Q
Model Summary ^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimates
1	.720 ^a	.518	.498	2035

a. Predictors: (Constant), Customer Satisfaction (X4), Perceived Risk (X3), Perceived Usability (X1), Perceivedconvenience (X2)

b. dependent Variables: Intention Use Return (Y)

Source : *Data processed, 2023*

From the test results in table 6 shows that *Adjusters R²* is 0.518, this thing means that 51.80% of the variable intention to reuse can be explained by the four perceptive variables usability, perceived convenience, perceived risk, and customer satisfaction. While the remaining 48.20% influenced or predicted variables other Which No is in model study.

Based on the results of statistical testing, the results of the analysis in this study showed an effect the perceived usefulness variable on the intention to reuse Shopee *Paylater* gets a value Beta coefficient of 0.208 and Sig. of 0.047. This means that the variable perception usability has a positive and significant effect on the intention to reuse Shopee *Paylater*. The results of this study support some of the results from previous research, namely by (Putritama, 2019) get the result that perceived usefulness has a positive effect on *fintech continuance intention* . The results of Basyar and Sanaji's research (Basyar & Sanaji, 2016) stated the same thing, namely the better perceived benefit, then after that, online repurchase intention also increased. This thing i show that if online shopping becomes clearer and easier, online shopping will be even more influential purchase intention repeated.

Based on the results of statistical testing of intention to reuse, it obtains value Beta coefficient of 0.450 and Sig. 0.000. This indicates that H2 is accepted (0.000 < 0.05). This shows that perceived ease has a significant effect And positive to intention use return. Results study This support invention from (Putritama, 2019) stated that perceived

convenience has a positive effect on intentions reuse ShopeePay. (Suhendry, 2013) provide results similar to that perception convenience influential significant to intention use return

Based on the results of statistical testing obtain a Beta coefficient value of -0.159 and mark Sig. 0.042 . Matter the indicate that H_3 accepted ($0.042 < 0.05$). Matter the showing that lonely risk influential in a manner significant And negative to intention reuse. The results of this study support the findings from (Putritama, 2019). the result is that perceived risk has a negative effect on the intention to reuse *mobile fintech payment* Similar results were expressed by research from (Siswanti, 2022) that perceived benefits influential negative to *fintech continuity intention*.

Based on the statistical test results, the Beta coefficient value was 0.462 and Sig. 0.000 . Matter this indicates that H_4 is accepted ($0.000 < 0.05$). This shows that satisfaction customer influential in a manner significant And positive to intention use return. Results this study supports the findings of Mahardhika and Supriyono (2016) who obtained results that customer satisfaction has a positive effect on reuse intentions and satisfaction customer influential direct to intention use return (Junanto & Samiono, 2022)

CONCLUSION

Based on findings Which has outlined, can concluded that perception utility has a positive and significant effect on the intention to reuse Shopee *Paylater* in the Province Badung. This shows that one's perception of usability in using Shopee *Paylater* Which the more Good will impact on the more increase it intention use return. The increased ease of using Shopee *Paylater* will give you a sense comfortable for consumer when do payment use Shopee *Paylater* can increase interest in reusing Shopee *Paylater*. Perceived convenience matters positive And significant to intention use return on user Shopee *Paylater* in Regency Badung. Matter This show that exists perception convenience Which Good will increase intention use return Shopee *Paylater* . Persep risk influential negative on the intention to reuse Shopee *Paylater* users in Badung Regency. This matter This shows that the higher the perceived risk perceived by consumers, the lower it will be intention to reuse Shopee *Paylater* . Customer satisfaction has a positive effect on intentions reuse to Shopee *Paylater* users in Badung Regency. It shows that the higher customer satisfaction felt by Shopee *Paylater* users , the the more tall also intention For use return Shopee *Paylater*.

Based on research findings, the authors provide suggestions that are expected to help management management Shopee *Paylater* that is For increase security to data usage so that it will increase the intention to reuse Shopee *Paylater* . Research result There are also suggestions for people who will use Shopee *Paylater* because of Shopee *Paylater* can

simplify the payment process, provide good benefits, and satisfaction customer satisfaction, and has a low risk. For future researchers, it is expected to be able to adding other variables that may affect the intention to reuse Shopee Paylater in shopping transactions at Shopee e-commerce such as promotion variables and trust.

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