# ePaper Bisnis: International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management Vol.1, No.3 September 2024



e-ISSN :3047-907X; p-ISSN :3047-9061, Page 61-79

DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.61132/epaperbisnis.v1i3.75">https://doi.org/10.61132/epaperbisnis.v1i3.75</a>

Avalable online at: <a href="https://international.arimbi.or.id/index.php/ePaperBisnis">https://international.arimbi.or.id/index.php/ePaperBisnis</a>

# Determination Of Campus Image, Promotion And Education Costs On College Selection Decisions, Through Student Satisfaction As An Intervening Variable At Batam University

Dewi Agustina 1\*, Chablullah Wibisono 2, Gita Indrawan 3

<sup>1-3</sup> Universitas Batam, Indonesia

Corresponding author: <u>Dewiagustina226@gmail.com\*</u>

Abstract, This study aims to determine the direct and indirect effect of campus image, promotion, education costs on college seletion decisions through student satisfaction as an intervening variable at Batam University. This type of research uses quantitative research methods with primary and secondary data sources. The population in this study were all active batam university students until 2024, namely 2703 students. By using the Slovin formula, the sample size is minimized, so the number of samples (n) in this study was 190.35 people rounded up to 190 people. This research uses Smart-Pls as a data processing tool. The results of this study indicate Campus image has a significant positive effect on student satisfaction in choosing Batam University, therefore Hypothesis 1 in this study is accepted. Promotion has a positive but insignificant effect on student satisfaction choosing at the University of Batam, therefore Hypothesis 2 in this study is rejected. Education costs have a significant positive effect on student satisfaction choosing Batam University, therefore Hypothesis 3 in this study is accepted. Campus image has a positive but insignificant effect on the selection decision at the University of Batam, therefore Hypothesis 4 in this study is rejected. Promotion has a positive but insignificant effect on the selection decision at the University of Batam, therefore Hypothesis 5 in this study is rejected. Education costs have a positive but insignificant effect on selection decisions at Batam University, therefore Hypothesis 6 in this study is rejected. Student satisfaction has a significant positive effect on selection decisions at Batam University, therefore Hypothesis 7 in this study is accepted. Campus image has a positive but insignificant effect on college selection decisions through student satisfaction at Batam University, therefore Hypothesis 8 in this study is rejected. Promotion has a significant positive effect on college selection decisions through student satisfaction at the University of Batam, therefore Hypothesis 9 in this study is accepted. Education costs have a positive but insignificant effect on college selection decisions through student satisfaction at Batam University, therefore Hypothesis 10 in this study is rejected.

**Keywords:** Campus Image, Promotion, Education Costs, College Selection Decisions, Student Satisfaction

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Higher education is an organizing unit for higher education as an advanced level of secondary education in the formal education sector. Universities can take the form of universities, institutes, colleges, academies and polytechnics. In each type of university, there are various study programs offered. For prospective students the college selection process is a major decision, as it involves a long-term decision that affects the student's life. This choice can affect the student's future career, future social life, and personal satisfaction. Currently, one of the underlying reasons for choosing a study program is the accreditation of the study program concerned. Accreditation is the process by which authorized institutions provide formal recognition that an institution has the ability to perform certain activities.

Study program accreditation affects the decision to choose a study program. Accreditation for Study Programs is a form of assessment (evaluation) of the quality and feasibility of higher education institutions or study programs that have been carried out by independent organizations or bodies outside the university. In choosing a study program is a crucial choice for a student.

Because in choosing a study program for a student, it will affect the career and life of the student in the future. Batam University is one of the largest universities in Riau Islands Province established under the Decree of the Director General of Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 242/D/O/200, Dated November 16, 2001.

Batam University has a wide selection of faculties, namely the faculty of medicine (medical education and medical profession), the faculty of health sciences (nursing science, midwifery, nursing profession and midwifery profession), the faculty of business economics (management and accounting), the faculty of engineering (mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and information systems) and there are also postgraduate programs (management, accounting, law, regional planning and notary profession) and doctoral programs (human resource management), There are also postgraduate study programs (management, accounting, law, regional planning and the profession of notary) and doctoral study programs (human resource management), which is a superior study program, namely medical education which began to open in 2008 and until now it has become a favorite choice for students who want to continue their education to higher education.

With increasingly fierce competition, universities must be more aggressive in promoting and improving quality so that they remain the choice of students to continue their education. Marketing strategy is important for universities which is a way to achieve a goal. In the service industry, the role of marketing strategy is one of the most important things for marketers, in this case the study program at a university to find out the factors that influence student decisions. many negative news related to cases of embezzlement and students who graduated have not received a diploma, in online news and some social media platforms that resulted in a lack of confidence of parents of students entrusting their children to continue their studies at the University of Batam, services provided by the campus is still unsatisfactory. The many choices of study programs and adolescents' ignorance of their own interests sometimes make adolescents confused in choosing a study program. Therefore, in choosing a study program, adolescents usually rely on the opinions of parents, family, following peers or being influenced by several other factors.

Based on the background, several problems can be identified such as, the lack of promotional activities carried out unevenly in every province in Indonesia which results in prospective students not getting clear information about the University of Batam which affects the decision making of prospective students to choose study programs at the University of Batam. And then the brand image of Batam city which is an industrial city becomes the city of Batam is not the main choice of prospective students to continue higher education affects the decision-

making of prospective students to choose study programs at Batam University. Slanted news related to Batam University spread in online media affects prospective students' decision making to choose a college at Batam University. Furthermore, the lack of promotion related to the excellence of study programs at the University of Batam affects the decision making of prospective students to choose universities at the University of Batam, the difference in tuition fees on several campuses is a consideration and affects the decision making of prospective students to choose universities at the University of Batam, the decline in prospective students who enroll in each study program at the University of Batam.

# 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### **College Selection Decisions (Y)**

Purchasing decision is a process where consumers recognize certain products or brands and evaluate how well each of these alternatives can solve their problems, which then leads to a purchase decision (Tjiptono, 2020). Purchasing decision is a selection of two or more alternative choices, in other words, choices / alternatives must be available to someone when making a decision. Conversely, if consumers do not have alternatives to choose from and are really forced to make a purchase, then this situation is not a decision (Indrasari, 2019). According to Jian (2017) there are three aspects of decision making, as follows:

- a. The mental process by which one acquires and uses data and inquiries about other things.
- b. The process of selecting alternative courses of action to address a problem. Identifying problems and making decisions.
- c. The ability to analyze a situation by obtaining the most accurate information possible.

### **Student Satisfaction (Z)**

Customer satisfaction is the result of a comparison between desires and expectations to meet the needs of the performance obtained in using a product or service. Student satisfaction as the level of comfort students feel in the learning process, which is influenced by their participation in academic and non-academic activities, as well as interactions with lecturers and classmates (Mulyono *et al.*, 2020; Subandi & Hamid, 2021). Customer satisfaction is a customer feeling in response to goods or services that have been consumed. Although better known in the context of customer satisfaction, the SERVQUAL model developed by them is also often used in the context of education. Student satisfaction here can be interpreted as a match between students' expectations and their perceptions of the quality of services received from educational institutions (Yusoff *et al.*, 2015). Student satisfaction is the level of student feelings after comparing the performance they expect with the performance they receive. If the performance matches or

exceeds expectations, students will feel satisfied (Santos et al., 2020).

### Campus Image (X<sub>1</sub>)

Although the brand image will always look for potential new sources of brand power, the top priority is to protect and retain existing customers. Ideally, the key sources of brand image would be sustainable and enduring values. However, this is not easy, as these values can easily be forgotten as marketers try to expand their brand and add new products that are related or unrelated to the brand association (Dam & Dam, 2021; Hien *et al.*, 2020). Campus image is the perception or view held by the community, including students, prospective students, alumni, and other external parties, about an institution of higher education. This image includes various aspects, such as academic reputation, teaching quality, facilities, campus environment, extracurricular activities, student and lecturer achievements, and services provided by the campus.

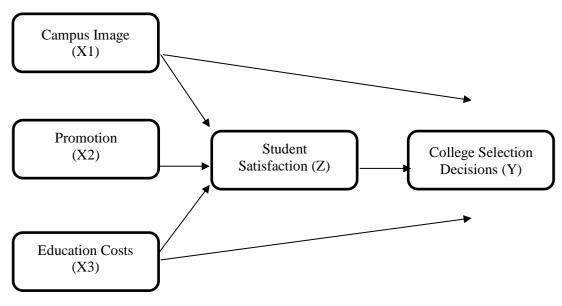
# Promotion (X<sub>2</sub>)

One of the ways to help companies communicate with consumers is that promotions can convey information in the form of knowledge about the products offered. Promotion is an activity carried out by companies to communicate product benefits and as a tool to influence consumers in purchasing activities (Arfah, 2022). Promotion is a form of direct solicitation through the use of various incentives that can be arranged to increase the purchase of products and the number of goods to be purchased (Sitorus & Novelia, 2017). Sales promotions can be directed at retailers, customers and sales-people (Kotler & Keller, 2016).

#### **Education Costs (X3)**

The specific strategies that companies use to set the cost of goods and services. It stems from the marketing strategy formulated to achieve the company's goals. Manufacturers use the cost of goods produced and sold to attract consumers from all segments. Manufacturers also determine the cost to attract consumers in a small segment of a large market. Cost is a set of monetary factors (money) and non-monetary factors that are exchanged to obtain ownership rights and use of a good or service (Tjiptono, 2016). Costs affect a consumer's decision to make a purchase, the higher the cost, the lower the purchasing decision, otherwise if the cost is low the purchasing decision changes to a higher one (Kotler & Amstrong, 2016).

# **Conceptual framework**



Source: Researcher (2024)

Figure 2. Conceptual Framework

#### 3. RESEARCH METHOD

# Type of research

The approach in this study is Cross Sectional, which examines the independent variable and the dependent variable simultaneously at a certain time. (Sinulingga, 2016). The nature of this research is research that explains the causal relationship between variables through hypothesis testing. This research was conducted at Batam University at Jalan Uniba No.5 Batam Center, Batam City, Riau Islands 29432.

#### **Data source**

This research uses primary and secondary data sources, as follows:

- a. According to Sugiyono, (2017), primary data is data that directly provides data to data collectors. Primary data sources are obtained through an interview activity with the research subject and by observation or observation in the field. The primary data used by the authors in the study was a questionnaire.
- b. According to Sugiyono, (2017), secondary data is a data source that does not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through other people or through documents. Secondary data sources are complementary data sources that function to complement the data needed by primary data. Secondary data referred to in this study is a source of research data obtained through intermediary media or indirectly published or unpublished

in general.

# **Research Population and Sample**

The population in this study were all active batam university students until 2024, namely 2703 students. By using the Slovin formula, the sample size is minimized, so the number of samples (n) in this study was 190.35 people rounded up to 190 people.

# 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

# Validity and Reliability Test Results

**Table 2. Validity Test Results** 

Statement	r-hitung	r-tabel	Description
X1.1	0.894	0,361	Valid
X1.2	0.853	0,361	Valid
X1.3	0.772	0,361	Valid
X1.4	0.898	0,361	Valid
X1.5	0.867	0,361	Valid
X1.6	0.910	0,361	Valid
X1.7	0.897	0,361	Valid
X1.8	0.859	0,361	Valid
X1.9	0.772	0,361	Valid
X1.10	0.805	0,361	Valid
X1.11	0.666	0,361	Valid
X1.12	0.747	0,361	Valid
X1.13	0.854	0,361	Valid
X1.14	0.801	0,361	Valid
X1.15	0.83	0,361	Valid

Statement	r-hitung	r-tabel	Description
X2.1	0.612	0,361	Valid
X2.2	0.761	0,361	Valid
X2.3	0.779	0,361	Valid
X2.4	0.412	0,361	Valid
X2.5	0.864	0,361	Valid
X2.6	0.84	0,361	Valid
X2.7	0.801	0,361	Valid
X2.8	0.865	0,361	Valid
X2.9	0.82	0,361	Valid
X2.10	0.765	0,361	Valid
X2.11	0.801	0,361	Valid

X2.12	0.828	0,361	Valid
X2.13	0.889	0,361	Valid
X2.14	0.672	0,361	Valid
X2.15	0.672	0,361	Valid
Statement	r-hitung	r-tabel	Description
X3.1	0.763	0,361	Valid
X3.2	0.545	0,361	Valid
X3.3	0.881	0,361	Valid
X3.4	0.923	0,361	Valid
X3.5	0.686	0,361	Valid
X3.6	0.935	0,361	Valid
X3.7	0.815	0,361	Valid
X3.8	0.861	0,361	Valid
X3.9	0.862	0,361	Valid
X3.10	0.771	0,361	Valid
X3.11	0.643	0,361	Valid
X3.12	0.868	0,361	Valid
X3.13	0.838	0,361	Valid
X3.14	0.776	0,361	Valid
X3.15	0.811	0,361	Valid

Statement	r-hitung	r-tabel	Description
Z1.1	0.753	0,361	Valid
Z1.2	0.829	0,361	Valid
Z1.3	0.914	0,361	Valid
Z1.4	0.868	0,361	Valid
Z1.5	0.725	0,361	Valid
Z1.6	0.799	0,361	Valid
Z1.7	0.892	0,361	Valid
Z1.8	0.67	0,361	Valid
Z1.9	0.91	0,361	Valid
Z1.10	0.706	0,361	Valid
Z1.11	0.862	0,361	Valid
Z1.12	0.831	0,361	Valid
Z1.13	0.852	0,361	Valid
Z1.14	0.903	0,361	Valid
Z1.15	0.794	0,361	Valid

Statement	r-hitung	r-tabel	Description
-----------	----------	---------	-------------

Y1.1	0.895	0,361	Valid
Y1.2	0.813	0,362	Valid
Y1.3	0.873	0,363	Valid
Y1.4	0.734	0,364	Valid
Y1.5	0.775	0,365	Valid
Y1.6	0.85	0,366	Valid
Y1.7	0.937	0,367	Valid
Y1.8	0.731	0,368	Valid
Y1.9	0.901	0,369	Valid
Y1.10	0.895	0,370	Valid
Y1.11	0.868	0,371	Valid
Y1.12	0.842	0,372	Valid
Y1.13	0.787	0,373	Valid
Y1.14	0.837	0,374	Valid
Y1.15	0.459	0,375	Valid

Based on the table above, it is obtained that the r-count value of each statement on the Selection Decision variable is greater than the r-table, namely r-count> r-table = 0.361, meaning that all statement items on the Selection Decision variable are valid.

**Table 3. Reliability Test Results** 

No	Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Results
1	Campus Image (X1)	0,973	
2	Promotion (X2)	0,956	
3	Education Costs (X3)	Education Costs (X3) 0,965	
4	Student Satisfaction (Z)	0,971	Reliable
5	College Selection Decisions (Y)	0,970	

Source: Processed by researchers (2024)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that all variables have a Cronbach Alpha value > 0.6, so the data is said to be reliable.

# **Loading Factor**

**Table 4. Loading Factor I** 

Variable	Statement	Loading Factor	Loading Factor 1	Description
Biaya Pendidikan	BP1	0.700	0.786	Valid
	BP2	0.700	0.725	Valid
	BP3	0.700	0.785	Valid

	BP4	0.700	0.840	Valid
	BP5	0.700	0.758	Valid
	BP6	0.700	0.839	Valid
	BP7	0.700	0.722	Valid
	BP8	0.700	0.802	Valid
	BP9	0.700	0.768	Valid
	BP10	0.700	0.798	Valid
	BP11	0.700	0.708	Valid
	BP12	0.700	0.791	Valid
	BP13	0.700	0.756	Valid
	BP14	0.700	0.749	Valid
	BP15	0.700	0.731	Valid
Citra Kampus	CK1	0.700	0.797	Valid
	CK2	0.700	0.794	Valid
	CK3	0.700	0.826	Valid
	CK4	0.700	0.862	Valid
	CK5	0.700	0.797	Valid
	CK6	0.700	0.809	Valid
	CK7	0.700	0.852	Valid
	CK8	0.700	0.828	Valid
	СК9	0.700	0.763	Valid
	CK10	0.700	0.803	Valid
	CK11	0.700	0.743	Valid
	CK12	0.700	0.797	Valid
	CK13	0.700	0.777	Valid
	CK14	0.700	0.719	Valid
	CK15	0.700	0.633	Invalid
Kepuasan Mahasiswa	KM1	0.700	0.764	Valid
	KM2	0.700	0.819	Valid
	KM3	0.700	0.766	Valid
	KM4	0.700	0.832	Valid
	KM5	0.700	0.821	Valid
	KM6	0.700	0.809	Valid
	KM7	0.700	0.844	Valid
	KM8	0.700	0.742	Valid
	KM9	0.700	0.846	Valid
	KM10	0.700	0.821	Valid
	KM11	0.700	0.859	Valid
	KM12	0.700	0.735	Valid
<u> </u>	KM13	0.700	0.817	Valid

	VM14	0.700	0.910	Valid
	KM14	0.700	0.819	
	KM15	0.700	0.758	Valid
Keputusan Pemilihan	KP1	0.700	0.777	Valid
	KP2	0.700	0.814	Valid
	KP3	0.700	0.815	Valid
	KP4	0.700	0.739	Valid
	KP5	0.700	0.816	Valid
	KP6	0.700	0.802	Valid
	KP7	0.700	0.872	Valid
	KP8	0.700	0.746	Valid
	KP9	0.700	0.839	Valid
	KP10	0.700	0.749	Valid
	KP11	0.700	0.825	Valid
	KP12	0.700	0.825	Valid
	KP13	0.700	0.786	Valid
	KP14	0.700	0.838	Valid
	KP15	0.700	0.661	Invalid
Promosi	PO1	0.700	0.735	Valid
	PO2	0.700	0.73	Valid
	PO3	0.700	0.801	Valid
	PO4	0.700	0.738	Valid
	PO5	0.700	0.753	Valid
	PO6	0.700	0.814	Valid
	PO7	0.700	0.817	Valid
	PO8	0.700	0.841	Valid
	PO9	0.700	0.876	Valid
	PO10	0.700	0.82	Valid
	PO11	0.700	0.834	Valid
	PO12	0.700	0.856	Valid
	PO13	0.700	0.877	Valid
	PO14	0.700	0.809	Valid
	1011	0.700	0.007	

**Table 5. Loading Factor II** 

Variable	Statement	Muatan	Loading	Loading	Description
Variable	Statement	Faktor	Factor 1	Factor 2	Description
Biaya	BP1	0.700	0.786	0.785	Valid
Pendidikan	BP2	0.700	0.725	0.725	Valid
	BP3	0.700	0.785	0.784	Valid

	BP4	0.700	0.840	0.840	Valid
	BP5	0.700	0.758	0.757	Valid
	BP6	0.700	0.839	0.839	Valid
	BP7	0.700	0.722	0.722	Valid
	BP8	0.700	0.802	0.803	Valid
	BP9	0.700	0.768	0.768	Valid
	BP10	0.700	0.798	0.798	Valid
	BP11	0.700	0.708	0.708	Valid
	BP12	0.700	0.791	0.791	Valid
	BP13	0.700	0.756	0.757	Valid
	BP14	0.700	0.749	0.75	Valid
	BP15	0.700	0.731	0.731	Valid
Citra Kampus	CK1	0.700	0.797	0.806	Valid
2	CK2	0.700	0.794	0.8	Valid
	CK3	0.700	0.826	0.834	Valid
	CK4	0.700	0.862	0.866	Valid
	CK5	0.700	0.797	0.798	Valid
	CK6	0.700	0.809	0.816	Valid
	CK7	0.700	0.852	0.856	Valid
	CK8	0.700	0.828	0.835	Valid
	CK9	0.700	0.763	0.767	Valid
	CK10	0.700	0.803	0.811	Valid
	CK11	0.700	0.743	0.74	Valid
	CK12	0.700	0.797	0.784	Valid
	CK13	0.700	0.777	0.767	Valid
	CK14	0.700	0.719	0.708	Valid
Kepuasan	KM1	0.700	0.764	0.765	Valid
Mahasiswa	KM2	0.700	0.819	0.819	Valid
	KM3	0.700	0.766	0.767	Valid
	KM4	0.700	0.832	0.833	Valid
	KM5	0.700	0.821	0.821	Valid
	KM6	0.700	0.809	0.809	Valid
	KM7	0.700	0.844	0.844	Valid
	KM8	0.700	0.742	0.742	Valid
	KM9	0.700	0.846	0.846	Valid
	KM10	0.700	0.821	0.82	Valid
	KM11	0.700	0.859	0.859	Valid
	KM12	0.700	0.735	0.735	Valid
	KM13	0.700	0.817	0.817	Valid
	KM14	0.700	0.819	0.818	Valid
	_1		L	L	

	KM15	0.700	0.758	0.758	Valid
Keputusan	KP1	0.700	0.777	0.78	Valid
Pemilihan	KP2	0.700	0.814	0.815	Valid
	KP3	0.700	0.815	0.822	Valid
	KP4	0.700	0.739	0.733	Valid
	KP5	0.700	0.816	0.822	Valid
	KP6	0.700	0.802	0.799	Valid
	KP7	0.700	0.872	0.869	Valid
	KP8	0.700	0.746	0.742	Valid
	KP9	0.700	0.839	0.848	Valid
	KP10	0.700	0.749	0.757	Valid
	KP11	0.700	0.825	0.829	Valid
	KP12	0.700	0.825	0.823	Valid
	KP13	0.700	0.786	0.785	Valid
	KP14	0.700	0.838	0.834	Valid
Promosi	PO1	0.700	0.735	0.735	Valid
	PO2	0.700	0.73	0.73	Valid
	PO3	0.700	0.801	0.801	Valid
	PO4	0.700	0.738	0.737	Valid
	PO5	0.700	0.753	0.753	Valid
	PO6	0.700	0.814	0.814	Valid
	PO7	0.700	0.817	0.817	Valid
	PO8	0.700	0.841	0.841	Valid
	PO9	0.700	0.876	0.876	Valid
	PO10	0.700	0.82	0.82	Valid
	PO11	0.700	0.834	0.834	Valid
	PO12	0.700	0.856	0.856	Valid
	PO13	0.700	0.877	0.877	Valid
	PO14	0.700	0.809	0.809	Valid
	PO15	0.700	0.773	0.773	Valid

The data shows that the indicators are declared feasible or valid for research use and can be used for further analysis.

# **Composite Reliability**

**Table 6. Composite Reliability** 

Composite Reliability

Campus Image	0.961
College Selection Decisions	0.963
Student Satisfaction	0.965
Education Cost	0.957
Promotion	0.965

Based on the table above, it shows that the good enough category of each construct has met the criteria for assessing the reliability of the outer model with a composite reliability value > 0.7.

# **Average Variance Extracted**

**Table 7. Average Variance Extracted (AVE)** 

	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Campus Image	0.64
College Selection Decisions	0.648
Student Satisfaction	0.647
Education Cost	0.595
Promotion	0.65

Source: Processed by researchers (2024)

Based on the table above, it shows that the AVE value of each construct in the final model has reached a value> 0.5. Thus, the proposed structural equation model has met the convergent validity criteria.

### **Structural Model Evaluation (Inner Model)**

Tabel 8. R-Square

	R Square	Adjusted R Square
College Selection Decisions	0.666	0.658
Student Satisfaction	0.664	0.659

Source: Processed by researchers (2024)

The R Square value for the Choosing Decision variable is 0.666, this means that the percentage of the influence of Campus Image, Promotion and Tuition Fees on Student Satisfaction (Z) is 66.6%, which means it is included in the moderate category, while the remaining 33.4% is explained by other variables not examined in this study and the R Square value for the selection decision variable (Student Satisfaction) is 0.664, 664, this means that the percentage of the

influence of Campus Image, Promotion and Education Cost on Student Satisfaction is 64.4%, which means it is included in the moderate category, while the remaining 35.6% can be explained by other variables not examined in this study.

#### **Direct Effect Test**

**Table 8. Path Coefficients** 

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics ( O/STDEV )	P Values
Campus Image → Student Satisfaction	0.15	0.153	0.075	2.002	0.046
Promotion → Student Satisfaction	0.042	0.047	0.083	0.509	0.611
Education Costs → Student Satisfaction	0.682	0.679	0.055	12.435	0
Campus Image → College Selection Decisions	0.145	0.147	0.09	1.621	0.106
Promotion → College Selection Decisions	0.101	0.089	0.088	1.141	0.254
Education Costs → College Selection Decisions	0.061	0.065	0.1	0.606	0.545
Student Satisfaction →	0.596	0.6	0.088	6.761	0

Source: Processed by researchers (2024)

Based on the table above, it is known that:

- It is known that the coefficient value of the campus image is 0.15, therefore the campus image has a positive effect on student satisfaction and the significant p value of 0.046 < 0.05 is significant. So it can be concluded that campus image has a positive and significant effect on student satisfaction at the University of Batam.</li>
- 2. It is known that the coefficient value of promotion is 0.042, therefore promotion has a positive effect on student satisfaction at the University of Batam and the significant value of p values 0.611 >0.05 is insignificant. So it can be concluded that promotion has a positive and insignificant effect on student satisfaction at the University of Batam.
- 3. It is known that the coefficient value of tuition fees is 0.682, therefore tuition fees have a positive effect on student satisfaction at the University of Batam and the significant value of p values 0.000 < 0.05 is significant. So it can be concluded that the cost of education has a positive and significant effect on student satisfaction at the University of Batam.
- 4. It is known that the coefficient value of the campus image is 0.145, therefore the campus image has a positive effect on the selection decision and the significant value of p values

- 0.106 > 0.05 is insignificant. So it can be concluded that campus image has a positive and insignificant effect on selection decisions at the University of Batam.
- 5. It is known that the coefficient value of promotion is 0.101, therefore promotion has a positive effect on selection decisions at the University of Batam and the significant value of p values 0.254 >0.05 is insignificant. So it can be concluded that promotion has a positive and insignificant effect on selection decisions at the University of Batam.
- 6. It is known that the coefficient value of tuition fees is 0.061, therefore tuition fees have a positive effect on selection decisions and the significant value of p values 0.545 > 0.05 is insignificant. So it can be concluded that the cost of education has a positive and insignificant effect on selection decisions at the University of Batam.
- 7. It is known that the coefficient value of student satisfaction is 0.596, therefore student satisfaction has a positive effect on selection decisions and the significant value of p values 0.000 < 0.05 is significant. So it can be concluded that student satisfaction has a positive and significant effect on selection decisions at the University of Batam.

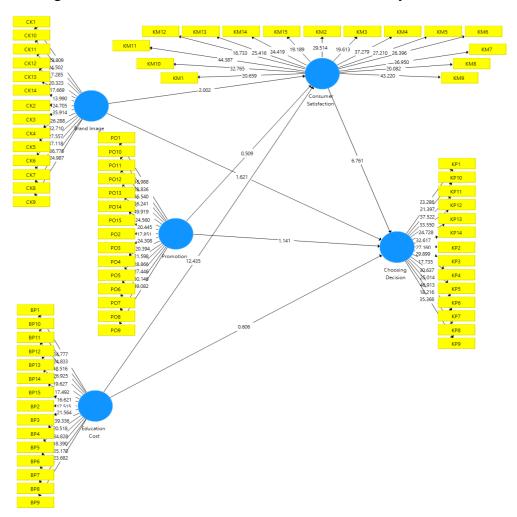


Figure. Path Coefficient between Research Variables

#### **Indirect Effect Test**

Table 9. Indirect Effect Test

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics ( O/STDEV )	P Values
Campus Image → Student Satisfaction → College Selection Decisions	0.089	0.091	0.046	1.923	0.055
Promosi → Student  Satisfaction → College  Selection Decisions	0.406	0.408	0.067	6.075	0
Biaya Pendidikan → Student Satisfaction → College Selection Decisions	0.025	0.029	0.051	0.488	0.626

Source: Processed by researchers (2024)

Based on the table above, it is known that:

- The indirect effect of campus image on selection decisions is 0.089, with a p-value of 0.055
   > 0.05, so the campus image indirectly, has an insignificant effect on selection decisions through student satisfaction. In other words, student satisfaction does not significantly mediate the relationship between campus image and selection decisions at Batam University.
- 2. The indirect effect of tuition fees on selection decisions is 0.406, with a p-value of 0.000 < 0.05, so tuition fees indirectly have a significant effect on selection decisions through student satisfaction. In other words, student satisfaction significantly mediates the relationship between tuition fees and selection decisions at the University of Batam.
- 3. The indirect effect of promotion on selection decisions is 0.025, with a p-value of 0.0626 > 0.05, then promotion indirectly has an insignificant effect on selection decisions through student satisfaction. In other words, student satisfaction does not significantly mediate promotion on selection decisions at the University of Batam.

#### 5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- 1. Campus image has a significant positive effect on student satisfaction in choosing Batam University, therefore Hypothesis 1 in this study is accepted.
- 2. Promotion has a positive but insignificant effect on student satisfaction choosing at the University of Batam, therefore Hypothesis 2 in this study is rejected.
- 3. Education costs have a significant positive effect on student satisfaction choosing Batam University, therefore Hypothesis 3 in this study is accepted.
- 4. Campus image has a positive but insignificant effect on the selection decision at the University of Batam, therefore Hypothesis 4 in this study is rejected.
- 5. Promotion has a positive but insignificant effect on the selection decision at the University of Batam, therefore Hypothesis 5 in this study is rejected.
- 6. Education costs have a positive but insignificant effect on selection decisions at Batam University, therefore Hypothesis 6 in this study is rejected.
- 7. Student satisfaction has a significant positive effect on selection decisions at Batam University, therefore Hypothesis 7 in this study is accepted.
- 8. Campus image has a positive but insignificant effect on college selection decisions through student satisfaction at Batam University, therefore Hypothesis 8 in this study is rejected.
- 9. Promotion has a significant positive effect on college selection decisions through student satisfaction at the University of Batam, therefore Hypothesis 9 in this study is accepted.
- 10. Education costs have a positive but insignificant effect on college selection decisions through student satisfaction at Batam University, therefore Hypothesis 10 in this study is rejected.

### **Suggestion**

Based on the conclusions obtained from the above research, the following suggestions are made:

- 1. University of Batam with a good reputation campus image is important for the University. With a good image and reputation will invite the interest of prospective new students to find out more and enroll at the University of Batam, Maintain good relations with Stakeholders of a university not only with students, media, donors and so on. environment around the campus area. For this reason, it is important to maintain good relations with these 'neighbors' so that Batam University will be considered friendly by the surrounding community.
- 2. Promotional activities are a priority of campus branding. With the promotion, prospective students will know that the campus has many programs for prospective new students. The lack of promotion carried out only to certain schools outside the city of Batam, the main

target of the nearest promotion should visit schools in the city of Batam has the opportunity to attract new prospective students. Batam University can do a digital marketing strategy, because the current era is known as the era of digitalization, where almost every aspect of our lives depends on digital technology, reaching prospective students who have mostly integrated with the internet in their daily routines. A series of steps, namely website optimization, social media utilization, content marketing and SEO, as well as the use of PMB application from Suteki Technology, can help Batam University achieve its enrollment goals and form relationships with prospective new students.

- 3. In the education costs variable, the price offered by Batam University can compete with other universities, therefore it must pay attention to the suitability of prices in order to compete with other universities. for example, the University needs to monitor the prices set by competitors so that the price set by the university is not too high or vice versa. If students feel that the price is inappropriate or more expensive than competing places, students will automatically prefer to study at other universities that are cheaper with comparable quality. Therefore, the price offered can create perceptions so that prospective students choose Batam University.
- 4. With student satisfaction that has been given and that has been carried out is good enough, and in the future the University of Batam must always pay attention to the wishes of students and prospective students who have been carried out by officers on administrative services at the University of Batam campus that have been carried out, this can also increase the decision of prospective students to study at the University of Batam.

#### REFERENCES

- Ameswari, A., Wibisono, C., & Widia, E. (2021). The Effect of Wom And Advertising on Purchase Intention With Brand Awareness As Mediating Variable At Five Star Restaurants In Nusa Dua. Journal Research of Social Science, Economics, and Management, 1 (2), 79-90.
- Dam, S. M., & Dam, T. C. (2021). Relationships between service quality, brand image, customer satisfaction, and customer loyalty. The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business, 8 (3), 585-593.
- Hien, N., Phuong, N., Tran, T. V., & Thang, L. (2020). The effect of country-of-origin image on purchase intention: The mediating role of brand image and brand evaluation. Management science letters, 10 (6), 1205-1212.
- Indrawan, M. G., & Siregar, D. L. (2021). Faktor Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kepuasan Pelanggan Smartphone Samsung Di Kota Batam. Jurnal Ekobistek, 81-87.

- Indrawan, M. G., Wibisono, C., & Widia, E. (2022). The determination of products, prices, promotion of educational quality through the lecturers satisfaction of batam university in the covid 19 pandemic era. Academy of Strategic Management Journal, 21, 1-13.
- Mulyono, H., Hadian, A., Purba, N., & Pramono, R. (2020). Effect of service quality toward student satisfaction and loyalty in higher education. The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business, 7(10), 929-938.
- Prabowo, A., Aspan, H., Wahyuni, E.S., & Lestari, I. (2024). Anteseden Shopping Emotion Konsumen Dalam Berbelanja Brand Fashion Uniqlo. (2024). *Management Studies and Business Journal (PRODUCTIVITY)*, 1(5), 826-834. <a href="https://doi.org/10.62207/ebtme684">https://doi.org/10.62207/ebtme684</a>
- Santos, G., Marques, C. S., Justino, E., & Mendes, L. (2020). Understanding social responsibility's influence on service quality and student satisfaction in higher education. Journal of cleaner production, 256, 120597.
- Siregar, D. L., Indrawan, M. G., & Rosiska, E. (2023). Kewirausahaan (Vol. 1). CV BATAM PUBLISHER.
- Subandi, S., & Hamid, M. S. (2021). Student satisfaction, loyalty, and motivation as observed from the service quality.
- Wahyuni, E.S., Aspan, H., Ngaliman & Lestari, I. (2023). Determinasi Nilai Perusahaan Manufaktur Otomotif Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Menara Ekonomi*. 9(1), 75-87. <a href="https://doi.org/10.31869/me.v9i1.4796">https://doi.org/10.31869/me.v9i1.4796</a>
- Wahyuni, E.S., Mauliza P., & Yanti, S. (2024). Literature: Comparison Financial Literacy In The World Milenial VS Gen Z. *Digital Innovation : International Journal of Management*, 1(3), 156–273. https://doi.org/10.61132/digitalinnovation.v1i3.44
- Wibisono, C., & Sari, I. N. (2021). Determinasi Lingkungan Nelayan, Pengembangan Kelompok Nelayan Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Nelayan Terhadap Kesejahteraan Nelayan Melalui Pembinaan Kelompok Nelayan. Menara Ilmu: Jurnal Penelitian dan Kajian Ilmiah, 15 (2).
- Wibisono, C., Satriawan, B., & Khadafi, M. (2023). How About Performance Effect: Evidence From Universitas Ibnu Sina. Journal of Namibian Studies: History Politics Culture, 33, 2219-2234.
- Yusoff, M., McLeay, F., & Woodruffe-Burton, H. (2015). Dimensions driving business student satisfaction in higher education. Quality Assurance in Education, 23(1), 86-104.