

# Consumers' Perception Analysis on Service Quality of Coffee Shops and Coworking Spaces in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Raras Inggita Arcci Citra Canta\*, Novita Erma Kristanti, Henry Yuliando

Department of Agro-Industrial Technology, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Jl. Flora No. 1, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author: Raras Inggita Arcci Citra Canta, Email: r.inggita@mail.ugm.ac.id

Submitted: October 28, 2021; Revised: June 30, 2022, July 27, 2022, February 2, 2022, April 9, 2022;

Accepted: May 3, 2023; Published: May 31, 2024

## ABSTRACT

Every marketing organization, whether manufacturing or service provider company is required to create differentiation, positioning, and competitive strategies. The most important factor to increase competitiveness in the field is quality of service. Therefore, providing good service appropriate to the expectations and desires of consumers is essential to create and ensure satisfaction. Tangible, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy are significantly related to consumer's retention efforts. It is important to analyze the relationship between consumers and the product or service offered to understand that consumers have diverse desires when trying new product or service. This study aimed to investigate the priority of service attributes requiring improvements in coffee and coworking spaces, as well as provide suggestions for improvements based on observations. The variables were in the dimensions of service quality (tangible, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy). Furthermore, relevant data were collected through questionnaires, while non-probability sampling method was adopted. Analysis method included Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) and Potential Gain in Customer Value (PGCV). The respondents were 300 consumers of K, R, and S. IPA results identified three attributes in quadrant I, which were sorted by PGCV priority. These attributes included tangible variables (4), empathy (19), and responsiveness (9). Recommendations for improvements included checking all available facilities, providing training to improve employee skills for service, and proactiveness in interaction by offering available menus.

**Keywords:** Coffee shops; coworking spaces; IPA; PGCV; service quality

## INTRODUCTION

Culinary businesses in Yogyakarta range from small-scale stalls or *Angkringan* to medium-scale restaurants and cafes, as well as large-scale restaurants. Branding is essential for both large and new companies and the sustainability of businesses. Moreover, the strategy of building a brand is crucial for developing the cognitive aspects of SME actors. A

strong brand-building process can transform a small business into a successful brand (Setiawati et al., 2019). Coffee shops are locally owned public meeting places that serve coffee to consumers, either as main or part of menus. Shops also provide spaces for completing assignments, reading books, and accessing the internet (Tumanan and Lansangan, 2012). Coworking spaces can be classified into six categories based on business model and user access level,

namely public offices (free coworking spaces, such as libraries), third places (public spaces offering purchase of services, such as cafes), collaboration centers (public spaces fostering collaboration among workers), hotels or rentals (public spaces offering short-term rental contracts and service packages), incubators (public spaces focusing on entrepreneurship), and shared studios (shared office spaces with flexible rental contract terms catering to the community) (Weijts-Perrée et al., 2019). Coffee shops currently offer drinks and food as the main menu (Leonita and Tulistyantoro, 2017). The increase in demand has led to the emergence of various brands, cafes, and coffee shops in major cities. Despite the variety of options, the targeted market share varies. Therefore, the culture of coffee consumption can be practiced by people in both small and big cities (Kurniawan and Rosyid, 2017). Coworking spaces provide interiors that support informal social interactions more effectively than traditional office concepts (Bouncken et al., 2020). The physical configuration encourages the development of shared interaction, which is fundamental to building social relationships (Bhansing et al, 2020).

Coworking spaces are among the newer business concepts in Indonesia, with Bandung being the main pioneer in 2010. This business model offers a comfortable and economical workspace, supported by the rapid growth of new companies. The emergence of coworking spaces has prompted the creation of strong differentiation strategies (Damayanti, 2017). According to Creative Economy Agency (BEKRAF), the development of start-ups has been rapid, with 992 reported in 2018 and 2,193 in 2019. Therefore, Indonesia ranks fifth globally in terms of the number of startups, trailing the United States, India, the United Kingdom, and Canada (Irawan et al, 2020). In recent times, coffee shops offering coworking spaces are expanding, leading to the focus on strong service quality and consumers' satisfaction. Coffee shops providing coworking spaces aim to attract not just one-time visitors but to foster continuous and increasing patronage. Students and workers who do not require a traditional office setting often find comfort in working at shops with coworking spaces. The development of coworking spaces has increased significantly. According to the Indonesian Coworking Space Association, the number of coworking spaces increased from around 40 in 2013 to 200 in 2018, marking a 400% increase within five years (Surbakti and Danil, 2020).

Previous studies showed that community participation in coworking spaces is not optimal despite the continuous growth in coworking spaces. As a result, some people tend to perceive café or coffee shops as coworking spaces (Damayanti, 2017). A preliminary

survey was conducted to determine whether there was a significant difference between coffee and coworking spaces in order to strengthen the study objective. The results were used to assess consumer's understanding of the differences. There were significant variations between the two, including marketing mix variables, atmosphere, and visiting motivations. Consumers could distinguish between coffee and coworking spaces, facilitating the adaptation to activities in coworking spaces. This concept was appealing and fostered collaboration among industry peers. When the concept side is standardized effectively across companies and consumers, perceptions of service provided are less biased. The facilities offered include private rooms, meeting rooms, outdoor spaces (gardens), indoor spaces, prayer rooms, toilets, printers, charging cables, and Wi-Fi. Various events are hosted at Coffee & Coworking Space, such as webinars for freelancers, Microsoft, and content creators. The private rooms are available for rent by individuals needing dedicated workspaces. All rented rooms are equipped with whiteboards, screens, air conditioning, and other facilities. Service quality is closely related to consumer's satisfaction, with good quality instilling a sense of trust in companies. Over the long term, trust enables companies to better understand consumer's desires and needs. Consequently, companies can increase consumer's satisfaction by maximizing pleasant and minimizing unpleasant experiences (Rangkuti, 2006). This study was aimed to determine the priority of service attributes requiring improvement and provide suggestions based on observations made at coffee and coworking spaces.

## METHODS

### Study Object

This study was conducted at three well known Coffee & Coworking Spaces in Yogyakarta, Indonesia namely K, R, and S. The primary focus was on service quality, and identification was conducted directly to understand service system, including interviews with the owners to ascertain marketing strategies and mix. A non-probability sampling was used and included the distribution of closed questionnaires with questions related to service quality.

The questionnaires were distributed across the three Coffee & Coworking Spaces, with 100 respondents at each location. The variables assessed were in the dimensions of service quality (tangible evidence, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and insurance), validated through CVR analysis. Each statement offered an alternative answer on a scale

Table 1. ServQual dimension for service quality measurement

| Dimension      | Definition   | Indicator   |
|----------------|--|---|
| Tangible       | Companies ability to reflect existence and show tangible attributes to external parties.                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modern equipment.</li> <li>- Facilities with visual appeal.</li> <li>- Neat and professionally dressed employees.</li> <li>- Service-related materials with visual appeal.</li> </ul>  |
| Reliability    | Companies ability to provide service reliably and accurately as promised.                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide service as promised.</li> <li>- Reliable when handling consumers issues.</li> <li>- Provide service correctly.</li> <li>- Provide service within the promised time.</li> <li>- Archive documents without errors (administration).</li> </ul> |
| Responsiveness | Companies ability to provide clear information and deliver service quickly and accurately to consumers.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide consumers with clear information regarding service delivery times.</li> <li>- Provide fast service to consumers.</li> <li>- Willingness to help consumers.</li> <li>- Readiness to respond to consumers requests.</li> </ul>                 |
| Assurance      | Companies ability to foster trust through the courtesy, knowledge, and communication skills of employees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Foster trust in consumers.</li> <li>- Make consumers feel secure during transaction activities.</li> <li>- Employees are consistently polite.</li> <li>- Employees can answer consumers' queries.</li> </ul>   |
| Empathy        | Companies ability to pay attention and understand individual consumers.                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide individualized attention to consumers.</li> <li>- Acts attentively toward consumers.</li> <li>- Prioritize consumers' interests.</li> <li>- Understand consumers' needs.</li> <li>- Convenient operating time.</li> </ul>                    |

of 1-6. The Likert scale used comprised six options, namely SD (Strongly Disagree), D (Disagree), TD (Tend to Disagree), TA (Tend to Agree), A (Agree), and SA (Strongly Agree) valued at the range of 1-6. Questionnaires were distributed both directly to consumers who visited spaces (offline) and via Google Forms (online). The respondents comprised 61 consumers of Coffee & Coworking Spaces residing in Yogyakarta (DIY).

**Dimensions of Service Quality**

Five dimensions of Service Quality were used to measure service quality according to previous study by Tjiptono and Chandra (2016) as shown in Table 1.

**Importance Performance Analysis (IPA)**

IPA was conducted to identify the importance level of each service attribute and determine the priority of improvements.

The attributes were classified into the following quadrants based on the Cartesian diagram cited from Crowder et al. (2019): 1) Quadrant 1: The attribute has a relatively low level of performance and is considered essential to consumers, necessitating immediate

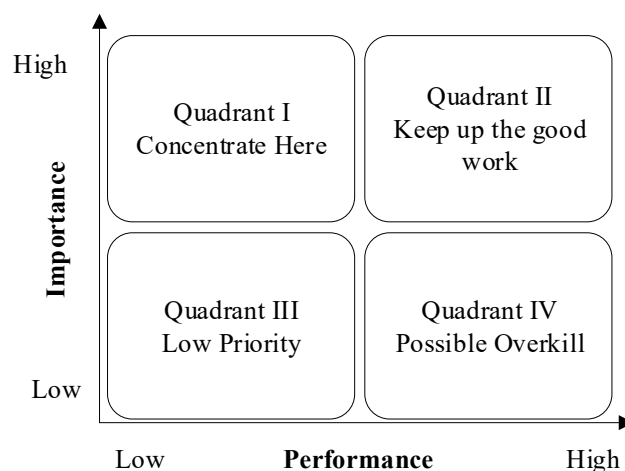


Figure 1. Cartesian diagram for determination of improvement priority

attention and improvements; 2) Quadrant 2: The attribute has high performance and is considered very important to consumers, thereby representing major strengths and providing an opportunity to maintain a competitive advantage; 3) Quadrant 3: The attribute has

low level of performance and importance. Therefore, it is referred to as a minor weakness and does not require significant improvement; 4) Quadrant 4: The attribute has high performance level, necessitating companies to reallocate inherent resources to the quadrant requiring an increase in performance.

**Potential Gain in Customer Value (PGCV)**

PGCV index is a tool commonly used in marketing analysis methods. PGVC represents an advanced analysis, complementing the results of IPA. This is instrumental in determining priority improvement decisions of companies (Mastur and Matahari, 2016). According to Mastur and Matahari (2016), the steps for calculating the index value are presented in Equations 1, 2, and 3.

Achieve Customer Value (ACV)<sub>i</sub>

$$ACV = \bar{X} \times \bar{Y} \tag{1}$$

Where:  $\bar{X}$  = Average level of importance and  $\bar{Y}$  = Average performance level.

Ultimately Desire Customer Value (UDCV)

$$UDCV = \bar{X} \times X_{max} \tag{2}$$

Where:  $\bar{X}$  = Average level of importance and  $X_{max}$  = The highest value of satisfaction level is 6.

Potential Gain in Customer Value (PGCV)

$$PGCV = UDCV - ACV \tag{3}$$

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Analysis of service quality comprised the dimensions of tangible evidence, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy. Each of these variables was represented by several statements based on the ServQual (Service Quality) framework for measurement (Tjiptono and Chandra, 2016). The variables used in the questionnaires were in the dimensions of service quality validated with CVR. The questionnaires were distributed through a combination of methods, directly to consumers who visited spaces (offline) and via Google Forms (online). The respondents were consumers of Coffee & Coworking Spaces residing in Yogyakarta (DIY). The characteristics of the respondents obtained from preliminary questions included gender, age, occupation, domicile, income, frequency of visits, visits duration, accompanying partners, preferred coworking spaces, and location information.

Based on the characteristics of the respondents, females tended to share information through Word of Mouth (WOM) regarding experiences felt by relatives or acquaintances. Consumers aged 20-30 years, classified as being in productive age, had high levels of mobility, required spaces to work, and tended to socialize frequently with colleagues. The majority of visitors were students, reflecting changes in lifestyle behaviors. Working outdoors offered new and comfortable atmosphere, stimulating enthusiasm, and generating many ideas. Furthermore, the strategic location in residential areas and near campuses attracted many students who prioritized working and socializing with colleagues. Respondents residing in Sleman were

Table 2. Respondent identity

| Classification |                            | Total | Percentage |
|----------------|----------------------------|-------|------------|
| Gender         | Male                       | 120   | 40.00%     |
|                | Female                     | 180   | 60.00%     |
| Age            | < 20 years                 | 39    | 13.00%     |
|                | 20-30 years                | 28    | 9.33%      |
|                | > 30 years                 | 233   | 77.67%     |
| Occupation     | Student/college student    | 173   | 57.67%     |
|                | Freelance                  | 52    | 17.33%     |
|                | Private employee           | 40    | 13.33%     |
|                | Entrepreneur/self-employed | 20    | 6.67%      |
|                | Civil servant              | 8     | 2.67%      |
|                | Others                     | 7     | 2.33%      |

| Classification          |                           | Total | Percentage |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------|
| Domicile                | Sleman Regency            | 160   | 53.33%     |
|                         | Yogyakarta City           | 93    | 31.00%     |
|                         | Bantul Regency            | 37    | 12.33%     |
|                         | Kulon Progo Regency       | 7     | 2.33%      |
|                         | Gunung Kidul Regency      | 3     | 1.00%      |
| Income/month            | < IDR1,000,000            | 93    | 31.00%     |
|                         | IDR1.000.000-IDR3.000.000 | 154   | 51.33%     |
|                         | > IDR3,000,000            | 53    | 17.67%     |
| Frequency of purchase   | 1-2 times                 | 207   | 69.00%     |
|                         | 3-5 times                 | 73    | 24.33%     |
|                         | > 5 times                 | 20    | 6.67%      |
| Visits duration         | 1-2 hours                 | 65    | 21.67%     |
|                         | 3-4 hours                 | 172   | 57.33%     |
|                         | 5-6 hours                 | 63    | 21.00%     |
| Visiting partners       | Family                    | 5     | 1.67%      |
|                         | Community                 | 7     | 2.33%      |
|                         | Business partners         | 32    | 10.67%     |
|                         | Own                       | 67    | 22.33%     |
|                         | Friends                   | 189   | 63.00%     |
| Information acquisition | Website                   | 18    | 6.00%      |
|                         | Instagram                 | 128   | 42.67%     |
|                         | Friends                   | 154   | 51.33%     |

predominant, as Coffee & Coworking Spaces K, R, and S were located in this area. Therefore, many visitors from Sleman engaged in activities at Coffee & Coworking Spaces. The majority had sufficient income to purchase products and rent spaces for activities, while some visited to complete assignments and socialize with friends. This was because the location was close to residential/boarding houses and campuses. Suggestions and recommendations from friends significantly influenced consumers' decision to visit Coffee & Coworking Spaces.

## IPA

Quality of services by coffee coworking spaces is determined based on conformity level, which includes comparing performance with consumer's expectations. Therefore, to investigate whether consumers accept or reject a product/brand, it is crucial to closely monitor the perspectives of products and services (Busono et al., 2017). Importance Performance Analysis (IPA)

is an analytical method used to identify important performance factors that an organization should prioritize to meet consumer's satisfaction (Umam and Hariastuti, 2018). Degree of conformity value below 100% showed that the performance delivered did not meet consumers' expectations, and a value above 100% showed expectations were met, leading to increased satisfaction.

In Table 3, the level of conformity showed varying values, with each dimension having the highest degree of conformity. In the tangible dimension, the highest degree of conformity was obtained for the cleanliness of facilities such as toilets, kitchens, and meeting rooms at 95.54%. This showed cleanliness did not meet consumers' expectations and required further attention. In the reliability dimension, the highest degree of conformity was obtained in the accuracy of calculations during payment transactions, recording 101.33%. This showed accuracy met consumers' expectations and should be maintained.

Table 3. Importance Performance Analysis (IPA)

| No             | Statement  | Total       |            | Degree of Conformity | Average     |            |
|----------------|--|-------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|
|                |  | Performance | Importance |                      | Performance | Importance |
| Tangible       |  |             |            |                      |             |            |
| 1              | Location of coffee & coworking spaces is strategic and easily accessible.                                  | 1439        | 1510       | 95.30%               | 4.797       | 5.033      |
| 2              | Spaces have attractive interior design and decoration.   | 1352        | 1495       | 90.44%               | 4.507       | 4.983      |
| 3              | Facilities such as toilets, kitchens, and meeting rooms are clean.   | 1500        | 1570       | <b>95.54%</b>        | 5           | 5.233      |
| 4              | Supporting facilities such as tables, chairs, wifi, power outlets, and air conditioning are in good state. | 1253        | 1595       | 78.56%               | 4.177       | 5.317      |
| Reliability    |  |             |            |                      |             |            |
| 5              | Drinks and food are served according to order.   | 1522        | 1540       | 98.83%               | 5.073       | 5.133      |
| 6              | Employees accuracy in recording the list of rooms ordered (consumers' names, time, and date).              | 1454        | 1483       | 98.05%               | 4.847       | 4.943      |
| 7              | Employees are dexterous in handling consumers' needs.  | 1476        | 1525       | 96.79%               | 4.92        | 5.083      |
| 8              | Accuracy of calculation during payment transactions.   | 1595        | 1574       | <b>101.33%</b>       | 5.317       | 5.247      |
| Responsiveness |  |             |            |                      |             |            |
| 9              | Employees help provide recommendations when consumers are confused.  | 1436        | 1539       | 93.31%               | 4.787       | 5.13       |
| 10             | Consumers do not need to wait long to confirm reservations.  | 1484        | 1521       | <b>97.57%</b>        | 4.947       | 5.07       |
| 11             | Employees do not allow consumers to wait long.   | 1499        | 1563       | 95.91%               | 4.997       | 5.21       |
| 12             | Employees provide help with immediate help.  | 1506        | 1546       | 97.41%               | 5.02        | 5.153      |
| Assurance      |  |             |            |                      |             |            |
| 13             | Employees provide information regarding the taste and ingredients of the food and beverages ordered.       | 1337        | 1438       | 92.98%               | 4.457       | 4.793      |
| 14             | Employees have the ability to use required work tools.   | 1431        | 1468       | <b>97.48%</b>        | 4.77        | 4.893      |
| 15             | The taste of food and drinks served is always the same every visit.  | 1439        | 1493       | 96.38%               | 4.797       | 4.977      |
| 16             | Coffee & Coworking Spaces always maintain the cleanliness of spaces and work facilities.                   | 1517        | 1570       | 96.62%               | 5.057       | 5.233      |
| 17             | Coffee & Coworking Spaces have friendly and polite service.  | 1540        | 1596       | 96.49%               | 5.151       | 5.32       |

| No      | Statement  | Total       |            | Degree of Conformity | Average     |            |
|---------|--|-------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|
|         |  | Performance | Importance |                      | Performance | Importance |
| Empathy |  |             |            |                      |             |            |
| 18      | Opening hours at consumers' convenience.   | 1444        | 1467       | <b>98.43%</b>        | 4.813       | 4.89       |
| 19      | Employees are willing to help without being asked.                               | 1246        | 1561       | 80.27%               | 4.153       | 5.203      |
| 20      | Employees provide service and respect for every consumer without discriminating. | 1581        | 1622       | 97.47%               | 5.27        | 5.407      |
| Total   |  | 29051       | 30676      | 94.76%               | 96.854      | 102.253    |

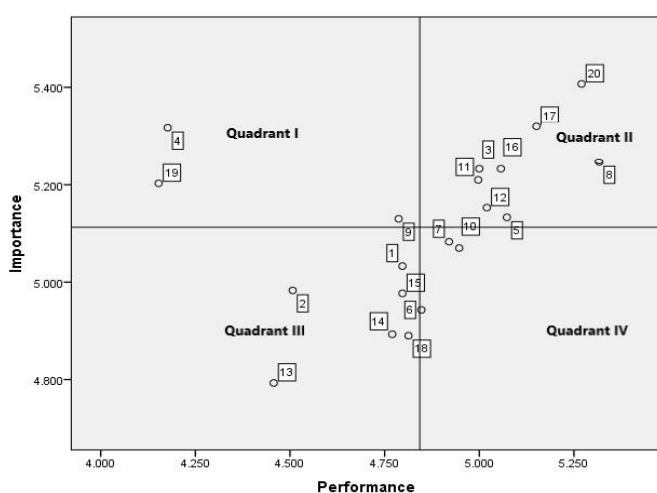


Figure 2. Cartesian diagram results measuring the level of importance and performance using IPA

In the responsiveness dimension, the highest degree of conformity was recorded for waiting time when confirming a place booking at 97.57%. This showed waiting time did not correspond with consumers' expectations and needed to be addressed. The assurance dimension had the highest degree of conformity for employees' ability to use required work facilities at 97.48%. This showed employees' abilities did not meet consumers' expectations. In empathy dimension, the highest degree of conformity was obtained for the convenience of opening hours at 98.43%. This showed operating time of 09.00 a.m. - 11.00 p.m. did not meet consumers' expectations. Generally, the performance of Coffee & Coworking Spaces did not fully meet consumers' expectations, evidenced by an average degree of conformity value of 94.76%. Attribute reliability specifically had a degree of conformity value of 101.33%, exceeding 100%, and attribute empathy had the lowest with 80.27%.

IPA is an analytical method for identifying important performance factors companies prioritize to meet consumers' satisfaction. Each attribute is represented in a Cartesian diagram, allowing for the determination of both the priority performance level of all attributes (96.864) and the average importance levels of all attributes (102.253). The center limit for the performance category or x-axis was 4.843, while the center limit for the importance category or y-axis was 5.113.

The results obtained from measuring the level of importance and performance using IPA could be analyzed for each attribute within the quadrant on the Cartesian diagram. Attributes in quadrant I are the main weaknesses that require immediate attention for improvement. This showed companies' performance was unsatisfactory, necessitating the focus on the improvement of performance. These attributes were classified into quadrant I, there is one statement each on the tangible dimension, responsiveness, and empathy dimensions statement. Attributes in quadrant II included the main opportunities and strengths to maintain and achieve competitive advantage. Eight attributes were categorized into this quadrant. One statement in the tangible dimension and empathy, two statements each regarding reliability, responsiveness, and assurance. Attributes in quadrant III were not the priority for improvement. Six attributes were categorized into this quadrant, one statement in empathy, two statement in tangible dimension, and

Table 3. PGCV Index

| No attribute | ACV    | UDVC   | PGCV  | Priority |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|----------|
| 4            | 22.206 | 31.900 | 9.694 | 1        |
| 19           | 21.608 | 31.218 | 9.610 | 2        |
| 9            | 24.556 | 30.780 | 6.224 | 3        |

three statement in assurance. Attributes in quadrant IV should be reallocated to other attributes requiring increased attention. Three attributes were categorized into this quadrant, two statements in reliability dimension, and one statement in responsiveness.

### **PGCV**

The attributes in quadrant I of IPA cartesian diagram should not be considered top priority when recommending improvements. Therefore, re-analysis should be conducted using PGCV to determine priority improvements based on PGCV index value. A higher index value showed the attributes were crucial and should be prioritized for improvement. The index value was determined by ACV and UDCV values.

Based on Table 3, ACV was obtained by multiplying expectation value with the highest perception value. The highest ACV was obtained in attribute responsiveness at 24.556, followed by tangible at 22.206, while empathy had the lowest at 21.608. UDCV value, obtained by multiplying expectation value, had the highest level of performance in attribute tangible with 31.900, followed by attribute empathy at 31.218, with responsiveness recording the lowest at 30.70. PGCV index was used to determine which attributes had the highest potential to provide added value, serving as reference to identify the top priority for improvements (Mastur and Matahari, 2016). The first priority for improving companies' performance was attribute tangible supporting facilities such as tables, chairs, wifi, power outlets, and air conditioning, with a PGCV index value of 9.694. Given service function, the facility was prioritized as it was the first attribute consumers noticed when visiting Coffee & Coworking Spaces. The second priority was attribute empathy, namely employees' willingness to help without being asked, with a PGCV index value of 9.610. Lastly, the third priority was attribute responsiveness, namely the provision of recommendations to consumers confused when ordering, with a PGCV index value of 6.224.

### **Recommendation for Improvement**

Achieving consumers' satisfaction can be challenging when companies fail to understand what is expected from product or service (Lubis and Andayani, 2017). In a related study, consumers' evaluation of Keda Kopi Mandheling in Medan showed satisfaction. The attributes requiring improvement included brand image, decoration, and barista presentation. Developing Mandheling Coffee within the trade sector presents a promising opportunity for every coffee farmer, trader, and entrepreneur to leverage both the national and international markets (Leonita and Tulistyantoro, 2017). Recommendations for improvements should focus on

attributes influencing consumers' satisfaction. Attributes in quadrant I of IPA with highest PGCV index value were prioritized for improvement recommendations. The suggestions were based on field observations at K, R and S coffee & coworking spaces. The issue with attribute tangible originated from inadequate attention to the provided facilities (old and deteriorating), and a lack of power outlets. Therefore, regular checks on all facilities were necessary, with unsuitable facilities replaced, and power outlets (electrical terminals) installed accordingly. Deficiency in attribute empathy occurred due to employees' lack of attention to consumers, necessitating training to improve service skills. Human resource development should educate employees on proper and consistent consumers' interaction methods (Thomas, 2022). Examples of employees training included offering excellent service that exceeds consumers' expectations, prioritizing time, cost, accuracy, quantity, quality, safety, comfort, process, and satisfaction, commonly referred to as Service Excellence. The issue with attribute responsiveness was that employees were not fully acquainted with the entire menu and lacked effective consumers' interaction skills. Therefore, employees should be able to interact with consumers by offering all available menus to prevent queues at the cashier's desk and reduce waiting times.

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, PGCV index showed the order of priority for improvement was the tangible evidence variable, empathy, and responsiveness. Recommendations for the improvements of attributes are included regular checking and replacement of damaged facilities, required training to facilitate employee's abilities, while necessitated training of employees to interact with consumers effectively by offering available menus.

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The authors are grateful to the Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Gadjah Mada University for the 2020 Innovative Grant activity.

### **REFERENCES**

- Anonim. (2020, February 13). *Google Trends Coworking Space Indonesia*. <https://trends.google.co.id/trends/explore?q=coworking%20space&geo=ID>
- Bhansing, P. v., Wijngaarden, Y., & Hitters, E. (2020). *Cultivating Fertile Learning Grounds: Collegiality, Tacit Knowledge and Innovation in Creative Co-*



- working Spaces. *Geoforum*, 109, 86–94. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2020.01.005>
- Bouncken, R., Ratzmann, M., Barwinski, R., & Kraus, S. (2020). Coworking Spaces: Empowerment for Entrepreneurship and Innovation in The Digital and Sharing Economy. *Journal of Business Research*, 114, 102–110. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.03.033>
- Busono, G. A., Fadeli, D., & Juairiah. (2017). Sikap dan Persepsi Konsumen Terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Online di Sungai Lilinmusa Banyuwasin. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, 6(2).
- Crowder, R. M., Phadermrod, B., & Wills, G. B. (2019). Importance-Performance Analysis based SWOT Analysis. *International Journal of Information Management*, 44, 194–203. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2016.03.009>
- Damayanti, D. (2017). Corporate Branding Coworking Space di Bandung. *EduTech*, 16(2).
- Irawan, A. P., Papatungan, I. V., & Suranto, B. (2020). Penerapan Metode Simple Additive Weighting pada Aplikasi Placeplus untuk Mencari Coworking Space. *Syntax Idea*, 2(7).
- Kurniawan, A., & Rosyid Ridlo, M. (2017). Perilaku Konsumtif Remaja Penikmat Warung Kopi. *Jurnal Sosiologi DILEMA*, 32(1). <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/dilema>,
- Leonita, C., & Tulistyantoro, L. (2017). Perancangan Interior Coffee Shop dengan Fasilitas Belajar untuk Mahasiswa di Denpasar. *JURNAL INTRA*, 6(1), 1–9.
- Lubis, A. S., & Andayani, N. R. (2017). Pengaruh Kualitas Pelayanan (Service Quality) Terhadap Kepuasan Pelanggan PT. Sucofindo BATAM. *Journal of Business Administration*, 1(2), 86–97.
- Mastur, M. I., & Matahari, M. (2016). Analisis Tingkat Kepuasan Pasien Rumah Sakit dengan Metoda Importance Performance Analysis dan Potential Gain in Customer Value Index. *Teknoin*, 22(4), 276–286.
- Rangkuti, F. (2006). *Measuring Customer Satisfaction: Gaining Customer Relationship Strategy*. PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Setiawati, S. D., Retnasari, M., & Diny Fitriawati. (2019). Strategi membangun branding bagi pelaku Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah. *JURNAL ABDIMAS BSI Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 2(1), 125–136. <http://ejournal.bsi.ac.id/ejournal/index.php/abdimas>
- Surbakti, R. T., & Danil, L. (2020). Analisis Peluang dan Tantangan Industri Coworking Space Studi Kasus: Co&Co Working Space Bandung. *MANNERS*, III(1).
- Thomas, A. (2022). *Pelatihan Pengembangan SDM Untuk Peningkatan Pelayanan Kepada Konsumen Pada PT.Mega Central Finance Cabang Kendari Alfin Thomas*. 1(2). <https://jurnal.jomparnd.com/index.php/jpabdi>
- Tjiptono, F., & Chandra, G. (2016). *Service, Quality, & Satisfaction* (4th ed.). Penerbit ANDI.
- Tumanan, M. A. R., & Lansangan, J. R. G. (2012). More Than Just a Cuppa Coffee: A Multi-dimensional Approach Towards Analyzing the Factors that Define Place Attachment. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 31(2), 529–534. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2011.07.012>
- Umam, R. K., & Hariastuti, N. P. (2018). Analisa kepuasan pelanggan dengan menggunakan metode Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) dan importance performance analysis (IPA). *Seminar Nasional Sains Dann Teknologi Terapan VI*, 339–344.
- Weijs-Perrée, M., van de Koevinger, J., Appel-Meulenbroek, R., & Arentze, T. (2019). Analysing User Preferences for Co-working Space Characteristics. *Building Research and Information*, 47(5), 534–548. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09613218.2018.1463750>