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Exploring Key Factors for Customer Satisfaction in Online Shopping: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

In the context of online shopping, customer satisfaction is considered as a important matter to be focused by marketers and organizations. Consequently, identification of what really affects customer satisfaction in online context is useful from many aspects. Previous researchers have attempted to address this important concept mostly through their empirical studies, utilizing limited number of factors. A closer examination reveals that those studies have utilized different sets of factors and been performed in different contexts. Overall, prior studies remain broad and appear relatively fragmented. At present, there is a lack of research which have used a systematic literature review process to examine the factors affecting online customer satisfaction. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to perform a comprehensive study on literature related to online customer satisfaction and analyze the factors identified by previous scholars under different criteria. Accordingly, the researchers gathered all possible studies related to online customer satisfaction between the period 2000 and January 2019. The study identified forty-one previous studies done by different researchers which revealed fifty-one different factors affecting online customer satisfaction. The researchers performed a rigorous

analysis of those fifty-one factors under different criteria and results are presented in this paper.

Keywords

Online customer satisfaction; Online shopping; Systematic literature review

Introduction

What is customer satisfaction and what affect customer satisfaction are of greater importance to any business—online or offline in order to attract and retain customers (Reibstein, 2002). Focus of this study is customer satisfaction related to online shopping due to the fact that technological advancements including the internet have resulted in the rapid growth in online shopping. According to Pentina, Amialchuk and Taylor (2011), online shopping is playing a prominent role in global marketplace since it empowers the customers by providing them with rich information. Online shopping has provided many opportunities for businesses to build and maintain relationships and interactions with the customers (Pappas, Pateli, Giannakos, & Chrissikopoulos, 2014), which can lead to customer satisfaction.

Even though the online mechanisms may provide easy to use and efficient methods of shopping (Momtaz, Islam, Ariffin, & Karim, 2011), customers may not select it unless it meets their expectations. When customer expectations match with the organization's performance, customers will be satisfied whereas they will be dissatisfied when the organization's performance is poor compared to the customer expectations (Swan & Combs, 1976). Highly satisfied customers stay loyal to the company (Williams & Naumann, 2011) and tend to purchase more, spread positive word of mouth about the company and its products, offer new ideas to the company, provide less attention towards competing brands and less sensitive to the price (Kotler & Keller, 2012). When the customer is satisfied with a particular online or offline store, there is a high tendency that he or she will shop again from the same place.

Alternatively, customer dissatisfaction signals that service encounter does not match with the expectations (Churchill, Jr, & Surprenant, 1982). Customer dissatisfaction will lead to loss of customer loyalty, which in turn results in discontinuity of subsequent transactions and repeat purchases by that customer (Moriuchi & Takahashi, 2016). Further, it has been identified that customer

dissatisfaction arises as a result of service failure or feeling of service unfulfillment. Customer dissatisfaction has been identified as a significant predictor of customers' switching behavior (Bougie, Pieters, & Zeelenberg, 2003).

Even though customer satisfaction has been researched extensively, it is apparent that there is no agreement among past researchers about the specific factors influencing online customer satisfaction. For an example, contradictory findings on the relationship between website design and online customer satisfaction were presented in the studies done by Chen, Ling, Ying, and Meng (2012) and Ranjbarian, Fathi, and Rezaei (2012). Another two studies conducted by Maditinos and Theodoridis (2010) and Evanschitzky, Iyer, Hesse, and Ahlert (2004) have presented opposite views on the effect of product information quality on online customer satisfaction.

Since these findings are not consistent but contradictory in certain instances, this research revisits those findings aiming at recognizing factors that affect on online customer satisfaction. Therefore, the aim of the current paper is to review factors that affect the online customer satisfaction.

Theoretical foundation

The current study involves two major concepts: customer satisfaction and online retail shopping. A clear understanding on these both concepts is vital to proceed with this study and achieve the aims. Consequently, first the paper defines respective concepts and their scopes. Next, customer satisfaction in online shopping context and factors affecting customer satisfaction in online shopping are explained.

Customer Satisfaction

Customer satisfaction is identified as one of the most examined constructs in marketing literature. It plays a major role in competitive environment because of its ability to retain the existing customers and attract new customers (Tandon et al., 2017). Kotler and Keller (2012, p.128) identified satisfaction as "a person's feeling of pleasure or disappointment which occurs as a result of the comparison between product or service performance and expectation". Oliver (2015, p.8), defined customer satisfaction as "consumer's fulfillment response. It is a judgment related to a product/service feature, or whether the product or service

has actually provided (or is providing) a pleasurable level of consumption-related fulfillment". Giese and Cote (2000) stated that customer satisfaction encompasses three basic components: *a response* (emotional or cognitive) pertaining to a particular *focus* (expectations, product, consumption experience, etc.) determined at a particular *time* (after consumption, after choice, based on accumulated experience, etc.).

E – satisfaction

E-satisfaction can be defined as "contentment of a consumer with respect to his or her prior purchasing experiences with a given retail-oriented website" (Anderson & Srinivasan, 2003, p.125). In this research, customer satisfaction construct is mainly identified as the satisfaction of the customer in relation to his/her previous purchasing experience on online shopping. In most of the contexts e-satisfaction is also referred as online satisfaction.

Online shopping

Online shopping can be defined as the "use of online stores by consumers up until the transactional stage of purchasing and logistics" (Monsuwé, Dellaert & Ruyter, p.103). According to Makwan, Pathak and Sharma (2017, p.42), online shopping can be identified as the buying and selling of products and services over the Internet. Online shopping evokes the physical analogy of buying products or services at a bricks-and-mortar retailer or shopping center (Gupta, Bansal & Bansal, 2013, p.01). This encompasses three main facilities including product search facility, online purchase facility and product delivery facility (Kolesar & Galbraith as cited in Barutçu, 2010).

Online shopping has recorded a rapid growth due to the unique benefits offered to both retailers and customers. From retailers' point of view online shopping provides the opportunity to deliver their marketing mix; product, price, place and promotion in an effective manner. In terms of right product, online store can offer a wide array of products and services compared to traditional retailers. When it comes to right price, online businesses can offer products at a lower price by incorporating all the cost savings. With regard to right place, online retailers can eliminate location and time barriers. As a result, customers can connect and purchase from the Internet at any time and any place. Finally, with regard to the right promotion, a large amount of opportunities is available to the businesses to undertake direct marketing, advertising and other promotional campaigns (Barutçu, 2010).

From customers' point of view, online shopping eliminates Spatio-temporal boundary, which indicates that customer can shop at any time and place if he or she is connected to the Internet. A comprehensive understanding of products' information would be another benefit available to the customer who shops online. Consumer can grasp entire list of products' information such as place of origin, manufacturers, price, features and functions. In addition to that consumers can view the products in the form of 3D dynamic images. All these provide the opportunity to the customer to make better purchasing decisions. Moreover, the opportunities such as convenient payment and cost savings of shopping are also available to the customers. In comparison to the traditional shopping, online shopping significantly reduces transaction cost by eliminating several monetary and non-monetary costs (Yang, Zhao &Wan, 2010).

Customer satisfaction in an online shopping context

Customer satisfaction is one of the essential factors in an online environment due to several reasons. Satisfaction has been identified as a good predictor of future purchasing behavior (McQuitty, Finn & Wiley, 2000). Therefore, in an online environment, customer satisfaction plays a significant role by assisting decision making of customers, which in return leads to repurchase behaviors and repeat purchases (Gupta & Kim, as cited. in Lin & Lekhawipat, 2014). According to Bhattacherjee (2001), greater believability is associated with the personal experience. He also stated that satisfied customers are considered to be less costly and they become more effective communication channels in spreading positive word of mouth about the organization. Further, Howat and Crilley (2007) found that when customers are satisfied, they tend to increase the usage of service and recommend it to others enabling customer attraction and retention. In addition, it has been identified that the satisfaction on quality of online service offered, determines the success or failure of the online business (Reichheld & Schefter, 2000). When customers are dissatisfied with the service offered by an online retailer, they tend to discontinue their purchases with the company and disseminate negative information to the potential customers (Hsu, 2008). He further stated that the negative experience a customer had with a particular retailer can easily be shared among potential customers in the online context, since customers have different platforms to post their reviews or feedbacks about the online retailers. Therefore, it has become paramount important to satisfy the customers in an online shopping environment.

Factors affecting customer satisfaction in an online shopping context

Previous researchers have attempted to identify what affects customer satisfaction from different perspectives and in different contexts; but there is a lack of agreement among such factors. According to Maditinos & Theodoridis (2010) in Greek online shopping context, product information quality, user interface quality, service information quality, purchasing process convenience, security perception and product attractiveness have been identified as the significant determinants of customer satisfaction. Trong, Khanh, and Gim (2014) revealed website design, merchandise attributes, transaction capability, security/privacy, payment, delivery and customer service as the significant predictors of online customer satisfaction. Tandon, Kiran, & Sah (2017) also found that website functionality and perceived usefulness as factors leading to customer satisfaction in an online shopping environment.

However, it is evident that the findings of previous studies are not consistent. For instance, Chen, Ling, Ying, and Meng (2012) found that website design is the most powerful independent variable which influences customer satisfaction in online shopping environment. In contrary to this study, Ranjbarian, Fathi, and Rezaei (2012) have identified that there is no significant association between website design and customer satisfaction. Further, Maditinos and Theodoridis (2010) identified that product information quality is highly related to the overall customer satisfaction. As opposed to this result, Evanschitzky, Iyer, Hesse, and Ahlert (2004) found that product information quality is not a significant determinant of online customer satisfaction.

According to the above discussion, even though many researchers have examined customer satisfaction in general, owing to its significance in today's context, the researchers could not agree on the factors affecting customer satisfaction in online shopping context. Even though there is no agreement on factors affecting customer satisfaction, comprehensive review or systematic literature review has not been identified so far in the current scholarly world. Thus, the aim of the current paper is to review factors affecting customer satisfaction in online shopping context.

Methodology

In order to achieve the aim of the study, a systematic and a detailed literature review was carried out. To make the review comprehensive, several aspects were considered such as time periods of studies, frequency of variables used, significance of variables etc. In this systematic literature review process, we followed the guidelines specified by Xiao and Watson (2017).

Databases and Search Strategy

Initial search conducted in Google Scholar and Google indicated that customer satisfaction related articles have been published in a wide variety of journals. Therefore, the researchers decided not to limit the search to specific journals, instead, to consider the available databases. This study examined Emerald Insight, Science Direct, JSTOR, Wiley online library, Semantic Scholar, Elsevier, Taylor and Francis, Google Scholar, and ResearchGate data bases. Due to the limitations to access, we couldn't reach all the databases and certain articles. However, we tried our best to include all possible articles from the databases for which we had the access. Only the journal articles (both conceptual and empirical in nature) were considered for this study and case studies, chapters, conference proceedings were out of concern.

We used "key-word" based search mechanism to find the relevant literature, starting with a single keyword and expanding it by adding a single term at a time. A total of fifteen keywords were used (Appendix A) to facilitate the search process in all databases. Keyword searching usually resulted a long list consisting of thousands of hits. When the number of hits exceeded 1,000, we limited our search to first 200 since when we move down the list of hits, we used to find more irrelevant articles than relevant articles.

Selection of Articles

Initial screening of the articles was done based on the titles of research articles. As the next step, we carefully reviewed the abstracts to determine the suitability of them for our analysis. Abstract reviews facilitated the researchers to infer the appropriateness of the articles for the study. Finally, full texts of the most related articles were reviewed

Apart from the online databases, some articles were manually searched by referring to the reference lists of the selected articles. However, the articles of which full texts were not accessible and the focus was not relevant to customer satisfaction in online context were excluded from further reference.

Timeframe of the publication was another key criterion of selecting articles, since, the factors affecting customer satisfaction can be highly influenced by the technology evolution. Accordingly, the researchers decided to consider the articles which were published in or after 2000. A careful examination revealed that 64% of the articles have been published between 2010 and 2019. Thereafter, the Content Analysis was used to review and analyze the articles comprehensively.

Analysis of the articles and findings

Contents of forty-one research papers were analyzed using different criteria in achieving research objectives.

Factors for Customer Satisfaction in Online Shopping by different scholars

The researchers studied full texts of all forty-one articles published in different journals for this analysis, and the details of the articles are presented in Table 1. It illustrates fifty-one factors used by different researchers in examining customer satisfaction in online shopping.

Table 1: List of factors for customer satisfaction in online shopping

No	Author(s)	Year	Factors for customer satisfaction in online
			shopping
01	Szymanski, D.M. and	2000	Convenience, Product Offerings, Product
	Hise, R.T.		Information quality, Website design, Security
02	Barutcu, S.	2000	Product Information quality, Website design, Customer service, Payment, Shipping policy,
			Cargo Carriers service quality
03	Cho, N. and Park, S.	2001	Convenience, Product Information quality,
			Website design, Customer service,
			Merchandising
04	Kim, S. and Stoel, L.	2004	Website design, Transaction capability, Trust, Information fit to task, Entertainment
05	Evanschitzky, H., Iyer,	2004	Convenience, Product Offerings, Product
	G.R, Hesse, J. and Ahlert, D.		Information quality, Website design, Security
06	Kim, H. R.	2005	Convenience, Product Information quality,
			Website design, Security, Customer service,
			Payment, Delivery, Price, Product
		• • • •	attractiveness
07	Schaupp, L. C. and	2005	Convenience, Security, Merchandising,
	Bélanger, F.		Perceived privacy, Delivery, Perceived
			usability, Product quality, Product
			customization

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08	Rodgers, W., Negash, S. and Suk, K	2005	System Quality, Product information quality, Service quality,
09	Lin, H. F.	2007	Product Information quality, Website design, Security, Response, Interactivity, Trust, Empathy
10	Yang, H. and Tsai, F.S	2007	Customer service, Perceived privacy, Response, Efficiency, Fulfillment & reliability, System availability, Compensation
11	Anand, A	2007	Convenience, Website design, Security, Customer service, Merchandising
12	Liu, X., He, M., Gao, F. and Xie, P.	2008	Product Information quality, Website design, Security, Customer service, Merchandising, Transaction capability, Response, Payment, Delivery
13	Chang, H. H. and Chen, S. W.	2009	Website design, Security
14	Zeng, F., Hu, Z., Chen, R. and Yang, Z.	2009	Product offering, Security, Customer service, Ease of use, Fulfillment & reliability
15	Kim, J., Jin, B. and Swinney, J.L.	2009	Website design, Security, Response, Fulfillment & reliability
16	Maditinos, D. I. and Theodoridis, K.	2010	Convenience, Product Information quality, Website design, Security, Product attractiveness, Service information quality, User participation,
17	Alam, S.S. and Yasin, N.M.	2010	Website design, Delivery, Product variety, Fulfillment & reliability, Time
18	Chung, K.H. and Shin, J.I.	2010	Convenience, Product Information quality, Website design, Security, Customer service,
19	Sheng, T. and Liu, C.	2010	Perceived privacy, Efficiency, Fulfillment & reliability, Accessibility
20	Al-Kasasbeh, M., Dasgupta, S. and Al- Faouri, A.	2011	Website design, Navigation, Personalization,
21	Edi, M.I.	2011	Product Information quality, Website design, Security, Perceived privacy
22	Gelard, P. and Negahdari, A.	2011	Convenience, Website design, Security, Customer service, Merchandizing, Company
23	Lin, C. C., Wu, H. Y. and Chang, Y. F.	2011	System Quality, Product Information quality, Customer service, Delivery, Price, Product quality
24	Momtaz. H., Islam, A. M., Ariffin, K.H. K and Karim, A.	2011	Promotional aspect/Advertisements, Product quality, Brand, Shopping experience
25	Ranjbarian, B., Fathi, S. and Rezaei, Z.	2012	Convenience, Website design, Security, Customer service, Merchandizing
26	Chen, Z., Ling, K.C., Ying, G.X and Meng, T.C.	2012	Product Information quality, Website design, Perceived privacy, Payment, Delivery, Price, Trust

27	Guo, X., Ling, K. C. and Liu, M.	2012	Product Information quality, Website design, Security, Customer service, Payment,
			Delivery, Product quality, Product variety
28	Polites, G. L. Williams	2012	System quality, Product Information quality,
	C.K., Karahanna, E.		Perceived usability, Trust, Perceived value,
	and Seligman, L.		•
29	Dharmesti, M.D.D.	2012	Product Information quality, Website design,
	and Nugroho, S. S.		Security, Customer service, Transaction
	and itagrama, at a		capability, Response, Payment, Delivery,
			Product variety
30	Silva, L.A.R.H.D and	2012	Convenience, Promotional aspect/
30	Abeysekara, N.	2012	Advertisements, Customer service,
	Abeysekara, IV.		Technological aspect,
31	Dallaci M	2013	
31	Bellaaj, M.	2013	System quality, Service quality, Web content
22	W11 1 ' CD	2012	quality
32	Nikhashemi, S.R.,	2013	Security, Service quality, Payment, Ease of
	Paim, L., Yasmin, F.		use,
	and Yousefi, A.	• • • •	
33	Trong, V.H., Khanh,	2014	Website design, Security, Customer service,
	N.T.V and Gim, G.		Merchandizing, Transaction capability,
			Payment, Delivery,
34	Ludin, I.H.B.H. and	2014	Product Information quality, Website design,
	Cheng, B.L.		Security, Service quality
35	Khan, S.A., Liang, Y.	2015	Convenience, Product Information quality,
	and Shahzad, S.		Price, Return policy, Product risk, Finance
			risk, Delivery risk
36	Musa, H., Mohamad,	2015	Product quality, Brand, Shopping experience
	M. A., Khalid, F.A.,		
	Rahim, N.A. and		
	Zamri, N.N.A.		
37	Thilakarathne, C. and	2016	Convenience, Security, Customer service,
	Abeysekara, N.		Response, Price,
38	Ting, O. S., Ariff,	2016	Website design, Customer service, Perceived
	M.S.M., Zakuan, N.,		privacy, Response, Efficiency, Fulfillment
	Sulaiman, Z. and		and reliability
	Saman, M.Z.M.		
39	Tandon, U., Kiran, R.	2017	Website design, Perceived usability,
	and Sah, A.		Perceived usefulness
40	Al-Jahwari, N. S.,	2018	Product offerings, Security, Delivery, Product
	Khan, M.F.R., Al-		quality
	Kalbani, G. K. and Al		
	Khansouri, S.S.		
41	Vasic, N., Kilibarda,	2019	Product information quality, Security,
	M. and Kaurin, T.		Delivery, Price, Product quality, Time

Factors for customer satisfaction in online shopping in terms of different time periods

During our study period (2000 to 2019), the technology and user behavior have changed increasing the trend towards online shopping, Therefore, it is worth examining whether factors affecting customer satisfaction in online shopping context has changed over time. To identify that, we divided the study period into four-year time scales. The results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Usage of different factors for customer satisfaction in online shopping in different time periods

	Factor	2000-	2004-	2008-	2012-	2016- Jan.
No		2003	2007	2011	2015	2019
01	Website design	3	5	9	6	2
02	Security	1	5	8	6	3
03	Product Information quality	3	4	5	6	1
04	Customer service	2	3	5	5	2
05	Convenience	2	4	3	3	1
06	Delivery	1	2	3	4	2
07	Payment	2	1	1	5	
08	Merchandising	1	2	2	2	
09	Response		2	2	1	2
10	Price	1	1	1	2	2
11	Product quality		1	2	2	2
12	Perceived privacy		2	2	1	1
13	Fulfillment & reliability		1	4		1
14	Product Offerings	1	1	1		1
15	System Quality		1	1	2	
16	Service Quality		1		3	
17	Transaction capability		1	1	2	
18	Trust		2		2	
19	Ease of use	1		1	1	
20	Perceived usability		1		1	1
21	Product variety			1	2	
22	Efficiency		1	1		1
23	Product		1	1		
	attractiveness		1	1		
24	Time			1		1

25	Promotional			4		
	aspect/Advertiseme			1	1	
26	nts Brand			1	1	
27	Shopping Shopping			1	1	
21	experience			1	1	
28	Navigation			1		
29	personalization			1		
30	Company			1		
31	Perceived			-		
	usefulness					1
32	Additional					
	information	1				
22	services					
33	Service information quality			1		
34	Interactivity		1			
35	Empathy		1			
36	Perceived value		1		1	
37	User participation			1	1	
38	Product			1		
30	customization		1			
39	System Availability		1			
40	Compensation		1			
41	Return policy				1	
42	Web content quality				1	
43	Technological				1	
	aspect				1	
44	Information fit to		1			
45	task					
45	Entertainment		1			
46	product risk				1	
47	Delivery risk				1	
48	Financial risk				1	
49	Shipping policy	1				
50	Cargo Carriers	1				
51	service quality			1		
J1	Accessibility			1		

When we carefully examine Table 2, it is apparent that compared to the first four-year time period (2000-2003), the use of the identified variables in researches in recent time periods has generally increased. It is also visible that during the next three four-year time periods (2004-2007, 2008-2011 and 2012-

2015), the number of times each variable has been used are consistent. Especially, when we consider the top six variables in the table, it is apparent that the importance given to those variables in examining customer satisfaction in online shopping remains almost same for those three periods.

Factors for customer satisfaction in online shopping context in terms of frequency of usage

Table 3 illustrates the frequency of usage of different factors used to examine customer satisfaction in online shopping by different researchers. Further, it provides the list of researchers who had cited each of the fifty-one variables. The percentage value in Table 3 was calculated by dividing the frequency of usage of a particular variable by forty-one, which is the total number of articles used in this analysis. According to Table 3, "Website design" and "Security" have been used by different researchers more than 20 times in their studies. It is also apparent that "Product Information quality", "Customer service", "Convenience", and "Delivery" factors have been used by researchers between 12 and 19 times. Thus, these six factors can be identified as the most frequently used factors by the researchers in studying customer satisfaction in online shopping context.

Table 3: Frequency of usage of online customer satisfaction related factors

			Articles cou	nt (n
No.	Determinant	Literature citation	= 41)	
			Frequency	%
01	Website design	Szymanski and Hise (2000); Barutçu (2000); Cho and Park (2001); Evanschitzky (2004); Kim(2005); Kim and Stoel (2004); Lin (2007); Anand (2007); Liu et al. (2008); Kim et.al. (2009); Chang and Chen (2009); Alam and Yasin (2010); Chung and Shin (2010); Maditinos and Theordoridis (2010); Al-Kasasbeh et al. (2011); Eid (2011); Gelard and Negahdari (2011); Chen et al. (2012); Guo et al. (2012); Ludin and Cheng (2014); Ranjbarian et al. (2012); Trong et al. (2014); Ting et al. (2016); Tandon et al. (2017)	25	61%
02	Security	Szymanski and Hise (2000); Evanschitzky (2004); Kim(2005); Schaupp and Belanger (2005); Lin (2007); Anand	23	56%

		(2007); Liu et al. (2008); Zeng et al. (2009); Kim et.al.(2009); Chang and Chen (2009); Chung and Shin (2010); Maditinos and Theordoridis (2010); Eid (2011); Gelard and Negahdari (2011); Guo et al. (2012); Dharmesti and Nugroho (2012); Ranjbarian et al. (2012); Nikhashemi et al (2013); Ludin and Cheng (2014); Trong et al (2014); Thilakarathne and Abeysekara (2016); Al- Jahwari et al.(2018); Vasic et		
03	Product Information Quality	al. (2019) Barutçu (2000); Szymanski and Hise (2000); Cho and Park (2001); Evanschitzky (2004); Kim (2005); Rodgers et al (2005); Lin (2007); Liu et al.(2008); Chung and Shin (2010); Maditinos and Theordoridis (2010); Eid (2011); Lin et al. (2011); Chen et al. (2012); Polites (2012); Guo et al. (2012); Dharmesti and Nugroho (2012); Ludin	19	46%
04	Customer service	and Cheng (2014); Khan (2015); Vasic et al. (2019) Barutçu (2000); Cho and Park (2001); Kim (2005); Anand (2007); Yang and Tsai (2007); Liu et al. (2008); Zeng et al. (2009); Chung and Shin (2010); Gelard and Negahdari (2011); Lin et al. (2011); Ranjbarian et al. (2012); Guo et al. (2012); Silva and Abesekara (2012); Trong et al. (2014); Dharmesti and Nugroho (2012); Thilakarathne and Abeysekara (2016); Ting et al. (2016)	17	41%
05	Convenience	Szymanski and Hise (2000); Cho and Park (2001); Evanschitzky (2004); Kim (2005); Schaupp and Belanger (2005); Anand (2007); Chung and Shin (2010); Maditinos and Theordoridis (2010); Gelard and Negahdari (2011); Ranjbarian et al. (2012); Silva and Abeysekara (2012); Khan (2015); Thilakarathne and	13	32%
06	Delivery	Abeysekara (2016) Cho and Park (2001); Kim (2005); Schaupp and Belanger (2005); Liu et al. (2008); Alam&Yasin (2010); Lin et al. (2011); Chen et al. (2012); Guo et al.(2012); Dharmesti and Nugroho (2012); Trong et al. (2014); Al- Jahwari et al. (2018); Vasic et al. (2019)	12	29%

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07	Payment	Barutçu (2000); Cho and Park (2001); Kim (2005); Liu et al. (2008); Guo et al. (2012); Dharmesti and Nugroho (2012); Chen et al. (2012); Nikhashemi et al.	9	22%
08	Response	(2013); Trong et al. (2014) Kim and Stoel (2004); Lin (2007); Yang		
	-	and Tsai (2007); Liu et al. (2008); Kim et al. (2009); Dharmesti and Nugroho (2012;	7	17%
09	Merchandising	Ting et al. (2016) Cho and Park (2001); Schaupp and		
		Belanger (2005); Anand (2007); Liu et al. (2008); Gelard & Negahdari (2011);	7	17%
		Ranjbarian et al. (2012); Trong et al. (2014)		
10	Price	Cho and Park (2001); Kim (2005); Lin et al. (2011); Chen et al. (2012); Khan		
		(2015); Thilakarathne and Abeysekara (2016); Vasic et al. (2019)	7	17%
11	Product quality	Schaupp and Belanger (2005); Lin et al. (2011); Momtaz et al. (2011); Guo et al.		
		(2011); Montaz et al. (2011); Guo et al. (2012); Musa et al. (2015); Al- Jahwari et al. (2018); Vasic et al. (2019)	7	17%
12	Privacy	Schaupp and Belanger (2005); Yang and Tsai (2007); Sheng and Liu (2010); Eid		
		(2011); Chen et al. (2012); Ting et al. (2016)	6	15%
13	Fulfillment/	Yang and Tsai (2007); Kim et al. (2009);		
	reliability	Zeng et al. (2009); Alam and Yasin (2010); Sheng and Liu (2010); Ting et al. (2016)	6	15%
14	Transaction	Kim and Stoel (2004); Liu et al. (2008);	4	100/
	capability	Dharmesti and Nugroho (2012); Trong et. al. (2014);	4	10%
15	Product Offerings	Szymanski and Hise (2000); Evanschitzky (2004); Zeng et al. (2009); Al- Jahwari et	4	10%
16	Trust	al.(2018) Kim and Stoel (2004); Lin (2007); Polites		
		(2012); Chen et al.(2012)	4	10%
17	System Quality	Rodgers et al (2005); Lin et al. (2011); Polites (2012); Bellaj (2013)	4	10%
18	Service Quality	Rodgers et al. (2005); Bellaj (2013); Nikhashemi et al. (2013); Ludin and	4	10%
10	-	Cheng (2014)	7	1070
19	Efficiency	Yang and Tsai (2007); Sheng and Liu (2010); Ting et al. (2016)	3	7%
20	Perceived usability	Schaupp and Belanger (2005); Polites (2012); Tandon et al. (2017)	3	7%
21	Product variety	Alam and Yasin (2010); Dharmesti and Nugroho (2012); Guo et al. (2012)	3	7%

22	Ease of use	Cho and Park (2001); Zeng et al. (2009); Nikhashemi et al. (2013)	3	7%
23	Product attractiveness	Kim (2005); Maditinos and Theordoridis (2010)	2	5%
24	Time	Alam and Yasin (2010); Vasic et al. (2019)	2	5%
25	Promotional aspect	Momtaz et al. (2011); Silva and Abeysekara (2012)	2	5%
26	Brand	Momtaz et al. (2011); Musa et al. (2015)	2	5%
27	Shopping experience	Momtaz et al. (2011) Musa et al. (2015)	2	5%
28	Navigation	Al-Kasasbeh et al. (2011)	1	2%
29	Personalization	Al-Kasasbeh et al. (2011)	1	2%
30	Company	Gelard and Negahdari (2011)	1	2%
31	Additional information services	Cho and Park (2001)	1	2%
32	Interactivity	Lin (2007)	1	2%
33	Empathy	Lin (2007)	1	2%
34	Perceived value	Polites (2012)	1	2%
35	User participation	Maditinos and Theordoridis (2010)	1	2%
36	Product customization	Schaupp and Belanger (2005)	1	2%
37	System Availability	Yang and Tsai (2007)	1	2%
38	Compensation	Yang and Tsai (2007)	1	2%
39	Return policy	Khan (2015)	1	2%
40	Web content	Bellaaj (2013)	1	2%
41	quality Technological aspect	Silva and Abeysekara (2012)	1	2%
42	Information fit to task	Kim and Stoel (2004)	1	2%
43	Entertainment	Kim and Stoel (2004)	1	2%
44	Product risk	Khan (2015)	1	2%
45	Delivery risk	Khan (2015)	1	2%
46	Financial risk	Khan (2015)	1	2%
47	Shipping policy	Barutçu (2000)	1	2%
48	Cargo carriers service	Barutçu (2000)	1	2%
49	Quality Accessibility	Sheng amd Liu (2010)	1	2%

50	Service information	Maditinos et al. (2010)	1	2%
51	quality Perceived usefulness	Tandon et al. (2017)	1	2%

Factors for customer satisfaction in online shopping in terms of significance

The researchers analyzed the findings of each research article considered in this study to identify which factors have been used in the study and which have been significant. By doing this analysis for all the forty-one articles, the researchers could uncover all the variables used in those articles and how many times each variable has been significant. The results are presented in Table 4. The Percentage of Significance given in Table 4 was calculated by dividing number of instances a particular variable became significant by the frequency of usage of that particular variable. Variables are presented from highest frequency of significance to the lowest frequency of significance. The value of 100% indicates that the variable has become significant all the time it was used. The value of 0% indicates those variables have not become significant in any of the instances they were used. Results of this analysis reveal that out of the fifty-one variables used in this study, there are thirty-four variables which became significant 100%. It is also apparent that 'Empathy', 'User participation', 'Entertainment', 'Shipping policy', and 'Accessibility 'have not been significant at any of the studies considered in this research.

Even though, there are thirty-four variables which have been significant in all the time, it is evident that for certain variables frequency of usage is fairly low. In twenty-one of the instances, the frequency of usage is one. Therefore, interpretation of results just based on the percentage of significance seems to be unrealistic.

Table 4: Significant factors in relation to online customer satisfaction

No.	Variable	Frequency of usage	Frequency of significance	Percentage of significance
01	Website design	25	21	84%
02	Security	23	20	87%
03 04	Customer service Product information	17	17	100%
	quality	19	16	84%

05	Convenience	13	13	100%
06	Delivery	12	12	100%
07	Payment	9	9	100%
08	Price	7	7	100%
09	Product quality	7	7	100%
10 11	Merchandising Fulfillment &	7	6	86%
11	reliability	6	6	100%
12	Response	7	4	57%
13	Perceived privacy	6	4	67%
14	System quality	4	4	100%
15	Service quality	4	4	100%
16	Product offerings	4	3	75%
17	Transaction capability	4	3	75%
18	Ease of use	3	3	100%
19	Efficiency	3	3	100%
20	Trust	4	2	50%
21	Perceived usability	3	2	67%
22	Product variety	3	2	67%
23	Product attractiveness	2	2	100%
24	Promotional aspect/			
25	Advertisements	2	2	100%
25	Time	2	1	50%
26	Navigation	1	1	100%
27	Personalization	1	1	100%
28	Company	1	1	100%
29	Perceived usefulness	1	1	100%
30	Additional information services Service information	1	1	100%
31	quality	1	1	100%
32	Interactivity	1	1	100%
33	Perceived value	1	1	100%
34	Product customization	1	1	100%
35	System Availability	1	1	100%
36	Compensation	1	1	100%
37	Return policy	1	1	100%
38	Web content quality	1	1	100%
39	Technological aspect	1	1	100%

40	Information fit to task	1	1	100%
41	Product risk	1	1	100%
42	Delivery risk	1	1	100%
43	Financial risk	1	1	100%
44	Cargo carriers service			
	quality	1	1	100%
45	Brand	1	1	100%
46	Shopping experience	1	1	100%
47	Empathy	1	0	0%
48	User participation	1	0	0%
49	Entertainment	1	0	0%
50	Shipping policy	1	0	0%
51	Accessibility	1	0	0%

Discussion and Conclusion

Due to the boom of online shopping, customer satisfaction has become a prime concern. However, it was apparent that a comprehensive literature review to identify the factors affecting customer satisfaction in online shopping context is scarce. Further, prior researchers have focused on a limited number of factors in their individual studies. Therefore, this study focused on performing a systematic literature review to identify the variety of factors identified by prior researchers as the factors for customer satisfaction in relation to online shopping.

The analysis revealed that previous scholars have used fifty-one different factors in their studies (Table 2), which were spread among forty-one articles Table 01 published by variety of publishers. Thus, it is evident that knowledge in relation to factors affecting online customer satisfaction is fragmented. This makes it difficult for individual researchers to identify all the related factors for their separate studies. However, through this paper, the researchers have brought all those factors to a single source, making it widely available to future researchers.

The breakdown of factors according to different time periods (see Table 2) revealed that there are certain factors which have been used extensively by researchers. According to Table 2, there are two factors which have been used

by researchers more than twenty times; there are four factors which have been used between twelve and nineteen times; and there are six factors which have been used between six and nine times. Usage of other factors is less than or equal to four times throughout the two-decade period considered in this study. Therefore, amongst the all factors, thirteen factors (Factors 1 to 13 in Table 2), where usage is six times or more, can be identified as the set of factors which have a higher usage. Among them, there are six factors (Website design, Security, Product information quality, Customer service, Convenience, Delivery) which have a very high usage (12 times or more) by different researchers, during the time period considered.

The frequency analysis (see Table 3) revealed that 'Website design' is the most frequently used factor (61%), followed by 'Security' (56%). Thus, this study considered these two factors as the most important in examining online customer satisfaction. 'Product information quality' and 'Customer service' also have been used above 40%, indicating the preference given by researchers to include these two variables in their studies. 'Convenience', 'Delivery', and 'Payment' have a usage between 22% and 32%. Therefore, it can be seen that researchers have repeatedly used these seven factors compared to other factors. Frequency of usage of other forty-four factors vary between 2% and 17%. Thus, it is apparent that the usage of certain factors is extremely low.

The researchers also examined the number of times each factor became significant in previous studies. The results (see Table 4) revealed that there are thirty-four variables which have been significant 100% of the times they were used. The top six variables included 'Customer service', 'Convenience', 'Delivery', 'Payment', 'Price' and 'Product quality'. Number of times the other factors have been significant is between 0% and 87%. Even though, thirty-four variables have been significant 100% of the time, we cannot consider them as equally important since the frequency of usage of those variables differ. The frequency of usage ranges from 1 to 17 for them. Also, there are five factors (Empathy, User participation, Entertainment, Shipping policy, Accessibility) which have not become significant in any of the studies. Therefore, these five factors may be considered as less relevant for online customer satisfaction.

This study has both theoretical and practical implications. When it comes to theoretical contributions, the researchers have identified a pool of factors that influence the customer satisfaction in online shopping. This study compiled the knowledge fragmented in many researches studies and made available in a single source for future researchers. According to the authors' understanding, there was no such systematic literature review examining customer satisfaction in online shopping. Thus, with this paper, the researchers have added new knowledge into this context. Further, we analyzed factors for customer satisfaction in online shopping from different perspectives such as time of study, frequency of usage of variables, significance of variables etc. Those results can be used by future researchers in formulating their research frameworks and in their studies.

This study has managerial implications too. The study has revealed a list of significant factors for customer satisfaction in an online shopping context. Businesses can pay attention to those factors to improve customer satisfaction in online shopping context, which is different from conventional customer satisfaction, which can lead to a variety of benefits such as higher sales and profits, customer retention, customer loyalty, and customer returning.

The present study has a few limitations as well. The analysis part of the study was based on the research articles which researchers downloaded from several online databases, which the researchers had access to. However, there can be other places where online customer satisfaction related articles published which the researchers could not access. Therefore, future researchers can expand this study by incorporating more research articles found from a variety of other sources. The factors that were explored from the current paper solely through a desk research approach can be further tested empirically either in a single study or in multiple studies.

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Appendix A

List of key-words used in the search process

- 1. Customer + satisfaction
- 2. e-satisfaction
- 3. e-satisfaction + online
- 4. e-satisfaction + online + shopping
- 5. customer + satisfaction₊ online
- 6. customer + satisfaction + online + shopping
- 7. determinants + customer + satisfaction
- 8. determinants + customer + satisfaction + online
- 9. determinants + customer + satisfaction + online + shopping
- 10. factors + online + customer + satisfaction
- 11. factors + affecting + online + customer + satisfaction
- 12. factors + customer + satisfaction + online shopping
- 13. factors + affecting + customer + satisfaction + online + shopping
- 14. factors + customer + satisfaction + online + shopping + Sri Lanka
- 15. factors + affecting + customer + satisfaction + online + shopping + Sri Lanka