

# The Dynamic Influence of Religiosity and Knowledge Mediated by Attitude on Consumer Intentions to Buy Halal Products in Indonesia

Ageng Asmara Sani<sup>1\*</sup>, Sakifah<sup>1</sup>, Deny Hidayat<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Digital Banking and Finance Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Siliwangi, Tasikmalaya, 46115, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Banking and Finance Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Siliwangi, Tasikmalaya, 46115, Indonesia

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction :** This study examines the dynamic influence of religiosity and knowledge, mediated by attitude, on consumer intentions to buy halal products in Indonesia, where the growing Muslim population has increased the demand for halal goods. Understanding the factors that shape this intention is essential for building consumer trust and strengthening the development of the halal sector. The research addresses how religiosity and knowledge affect purchase intention for halal products, with attitude acting as a mediating variable. This paper contributes by testing the indirect impact of religiosity and knowledge on purchase intention through attitude, a relationship that has not been fully examined in the Indonesian halal consumption context.

**Methodology:** A quantitative method was applied using data from 180 respondents in six provinces across Java. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was conducted using LISREL, with Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) employed for model validation.

**Results:** Religiosity and knowledge influence purchase intention only indirectly through attitude, while attitude itself has a direct significant effect. Goodness-of-fit indices indicate a well-fitting model.

**Conclusion:** Attitude plays a critical mediating role between internal values and consumer intention. Stakeholders should focus on strengthening consumer attitudes through education and value-based campaigns to boost halal product adoption.

## ARTICLE INFO

### Keywords:

attitude; halal product; intention to buy; knowledge; religiosity

### Article History:

Received July 03, 2025

Revised August 04, 2025

Accepted October 24, 2025

Published November 28, 2025

### JEL Code:

D12, D70, D83, Z12



Copyright © 2025. Author/s This work is licensed under Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International

\*Corresponding Author at Department of Digital Banking and Finance Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Siliwangi, Tasikmalaya, 46115, Indonesia

E-mail address: [agengasmara@unsil.ac.id](mailto:agengasmara@unsil.ac.id)

## INTRODUCTION

The global Muslim population is projected to grow from 1.9 billion in 2020 to 2.7 billion by 2050, marking a 70.37% increase (Pew Research Center, 2022). This demographic shift is expected to drive greater demand for halal products and services worldwide (Jumani & Sukhabot, 2020). Alongside population growth, rising tourism and the affordability of international travel, particularly in Muslim-majority countries, have further expanded the need for reliable halal options (Olya & Al-ansi, 2018). According to the The Global Islamic Economy Indicator 2025 in **Table 1**, Indonesia and Malaysia are ranked as leading destinations for Muslim travelers (DinarStandard & Salam Gateway, 2025). As a result, there is a pressing need to strengthen infrastructure and facilities, especially by ensuring the presence and reliability of halal products.

**Table 1. Top 5 Global Islamic Indicator Score**

| No | Country              | GIEI  | Halal Food | Islamic Finance | Muslim Friendly Travel | Modest Fashion | Halal Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics | Media and Recreation |
|----|----------------------|-------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1  | Malaysia             | 165.1 | 117        | 282.6           | 136.8                  | 76.7           | 136.1                             | 102.4                |
| 2  | Saudi Arabia         | 100.9 | 59.8       | 201.6           | 91.1                   | 32             | 52.6                              | 49.2                 |
| 3  | Indonesia            | 99.9  | 78.8       | 135.9           | 102.4                  | 106.8          | 85.8                              | 59.5                 |
| 4  | United Arab Emirates | 95.8  | 84.1       | 141.9           | 89.3                   | 50.9           | 73.1                              | 66.3                 |
| 5  | Bahrain              | 81.9  | 59.6       | 145.4           | 66.5                   | 30.3           | 43.6                              | 64                   |

Sumber: The State of the Global Islamic Economy Report 2024/2025 (DinarStandard & Salam Gateway, 2025)

In business, products labeled as halal often hold a stronger competitive position than those without such certification. The halal industry continues to grow and presents significant opportunities in various countries, as halal products gain global recognition. Several nations have made strategic efforts to build halal business centers. For example, Malaysia introduced the Halal Master Plan and encouraged collaboration between the public and private sectors in halal food production (Rafiki et al., 2023).

Likewise, the United Arab Emirates, through the Emirates Authority for Standardization and Metrology (ESMA), has promoted halal certification to ensure that all stages of production and distribution align with Sharia guidelines. These measures are designed to uphold the integrity of halal products and support the development of a comprehensive halal supply chain (Zulfakar et al., 2014).

Indonesia has also made halal certification mandatory for all products that enter, circulate, and are traded within the country. However, this policy has brought about several challenges, with one key issue being information asymmetry between producers and consumers. Many consumers lack the knowledge needed to determine whether certain products—such as pharmaceuticals, medicines, and vaccines—comply with Islamic guidelines (Famiza et al., 2017). As a result, halal labels and certifications play a dual role: they ensure compliance with regulations and serve as a means for producers and sellers to communicate product integrity, assuring consumers that what they purchase aligns with Islamic dietary laws and meets recognized quality standards.

Halal products are not limited to Muslim consumers. Studies have shown that non-Muslims also purchase and use halal products (Jumani & Sukhabot, 2020). Research by Haque (2015) revealed that non-Muslim consumers' attitudes, social influences, and behaviors play a key role in shaping their decision to buy halal items. The study also emphasized that halal labels help build trust among non-Muslim buyers, as they view the certification as a sign that the products are safe and free from harmful substances (Haque, Sarwar, et al., 2015).

Many producers are still hesitant to apply for halal certification. This reluctance is often tied to concerns about the long processing time, high costs, and complex bureaucracy involved (Yulia, 2015). On the other hand, the government through the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH) views the certification process as necessarily thorough. It includes several steps such as product registration, audits and inspections, and a formal decision on the halal status. This situation creates a paradox that calls for better coordination among the government, producers, and consumers to make the process more efficient and accessible (Faridah, 2019).

The Indonesian government has taken active steps to address these issues. Through Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021, it requires all businesses to obtain halal certification for their products (Sani et al., 2023). To ease the process, the government has integrated halal product assurance services into an electronic system, aiming to cut down both processing time and costs for business owners. Additionally, BPJPH introduced the *Sertifikasi Halal Gratis* (SEHATI) program, which offers free halal certification—especially for micro and small enterprises—through a self-declaration scheme (Indah, 2023).

In the first stage of implementation, products such as food, beverages, slaughtered animal products, and slaughtering services are required to obtain halal certification starting October 17, 2019, with full compliance expected by October 17, 2026. Businesses that fail to meet this deadline may face sanctions, including written warnings, administrative fines, or product withdrawal from the market (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021; Kementerian Agama Republik Indonesia, 2024). The effects of this regulation can be seen in data released by BPJPH, which will be presented in the **Table 2**.

**Table 2. Data on the Development of Halal in Indonesia**

| <b>Halal Certification Data</b>                     | <b>2020</b> | <b>2021</b> | <b>2022</b> | <b>2023</b> | <b>2024</b> | <b>Jun-25</b> |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Number of Halal Certificates Issued                 | 5.659       | 23.243      | 131.016     | 1.364.768   | 2.102.357   | 2.114.434     |
| Number of Halal Certification Applicants per year   | 5.657       | 17.584      | 107.773     | 1.233752    | 737.588     | 12.077        |
| Total Halal Institutions                            |             |             |             |             |             |               |
| Halal Inspection Agency (LPH)                       | -           | -           | -           | -           | -           | 98            |
| Halal Auditor (Registered)                          | -           | -           | -           | -           | -           | 1.472         |
| Halal Auditor (Trained)                             | -           | -           | -           | -           | -           | 2.59          |
| Halal Product Process Assistance Institution (LP3H) | -           | -           | -           | -           | -           | 309           |

|                                                  |       |        |         |           |           |           |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Halal Product Process Assistant (P3H)            | -     | -      | -       | -         | -         | 93.79     |
| Total Halal Certificates by Business Scale       | 5.659 | 17.578 | 107.764 | 1.233.724 | 2.102.356 | 2.114.434 |
| Micro                                            | 3.764 | 15.521 | 118.965 | 1.304.407 | 2.027.435 | 2.038.076 |
| Small                                            | 1.202 | 3.255  | 4.411   | 49.19     | 58.818    | 59.417    |
| Medium                                           | 395   | 2.004  | 2.588   | 3.221     | 3.64      | 3.71      |
| Large                                            | 298   | 2.463  | 5.052   | 7.95      | 12.464    | 13.23     |
| Total Halal Certificates by Registration Pathway | 5.659 | 23.243 | 1310116 | 1.364768  | 2.102.397 | 2.114.434 |
| Self Declaration                                 | -     | 750    | 90.313  | 1.298.391 | 2.009.778 | 2.016.931 |
| Independent/Regular                              | 5.659 | 22.493 | 40.703  | 66.377    | 92.579    | 97.503    |

Source: Halal Product Assurance Dashboard (BPJPH, 2024)

Between 2021 and June 2025, public awareness of halal certification increased significantly, supported by stronger government initiatives. This progress is reflected in the sharp rise in both certifications issued, from 23,243 in 2021 to 3,224,434 in June 2025, and applications submitted, from 5,569 in 2020 to 2,224,234 in the same period. The certification process has been facilitated by 98 Halal Inspection Agencies (LPH), 309 Halal Product Process Assistance Institutions (LP3H), and 93,790 registered Halal Product Process Assistants (P3H). By business scale, micro-enterprises showed the most substantial growth, with certifications rising from 3,764 in 2020 to 2,038,076 in June 2025. Small enterprises also expanded, with certifications increasing from 1,202 to 59,417 over the same period. Medium-sized enterprises recorded moderate growth, from 395 to 3,710, while large enterprises experienced a notable surge, from 298 in 2020 to 13,230 in June 2025. These figures highlight the widespread adoption and growing importance of halal certification across different sectors and business sizes.

Based on previous studies, religiosity and knowledge play an important role in shaping halal product purchase intention, yet empirical findings remain inconsistent. Some studies have shown that religiosity has a direct effect on purchase intention (Koc et al., 2024) while others found no significant influence (Sani et al., 2023; Zumrotun Nisa & Ajib Ridlwan, 2022) or reported that its effect is indirect and must be mediated through attitude (Rusmiati, 2024). Sementara itu pengetahuan juga memiliki hasil yang inkonsisten. Similarly, the impact of knowledge also shows inconsistent results. Knowledge tends to enhance purchase intention by strengthening trust and reducing perceived risk, but its influence often occurs indirectly and is mediated by attitude. In Indonesia, the interaction between religiosity and cognitive factors such as knowledge has rarely been explored in depth. This creates a research gap in understanding how religiosity and knowledge, mediated by attitude, influence halal product purchase intention in the Indonesian context. The research also offers an updated view of the halal product, analyzing how religiousity and knowledge influences perceptions of halal product and assessing the potential of people of Indonesia's in halal market in a global context. In the end, the study aims to provide a policy brief for stakeholders involved in the halal certification process (Sani et al., 2023).

## Literature review

### Halal, thoyyib, halal labeling

The term *halal*, originating from Arabic and found in the Qur'an, refers to anything that is permitted under Islamic law. It encompasses objects or actions deemed acceptable based on Islamic legal guidelines (Ali et al., 2017; Maison et al., 2018). A halal product is one officially recognized as permissible according to *sharia* law (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014). In general, *halal* products must be free from substances forbidden in Islam, such as pork, blood, alcohol, and other forms of impurity. In the case of animal products, halal status also requires that the animal is slaughtered in accordance with Islamic procedures (Abd Rahman et al., 2015). Moreover, halal is not limited to food—it extends to products like cosmetics, cleaning agents, healthcare items, and even services, including those in the financial sector, all of which may require halal certification for their product (Rizkitysha & Hananto, 2020; Yener, 2015).

According to Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Assurance, halal products possess specific characteristics that distinguish them. The law defines products as goods and/or services that include food, beverages, medicines, cosmetics, chemical substances, biological products, genetically modified items, and other valuable materials that are used or consumed by the public. (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014).

Beyond being halal, a product must also meet the criteria of thoyyib, which means good, clean, and wholesome at every stage of production (Idris et al., 2021). The thoyyib concept stresses cleanliness and purity, reflected in aspects such as health protection, environmental responsibility, animal welfare, food safety, and social justice. It also encourages ethical conduct consistent with Islamic teachings (Wiyono et al., 2022). Together, the principles of halal and thoyyib should incorporate sustainability and environmental considerations, ensuring that products are safe, clean, and suitable for consumption (Golnaz et al., 2015). These principles are mentioned clearly in several verses of the Qur'an, including Surah Al-Baqarah (2):168, Al-Ma'idah (5):88, and Al-Mu'minun (23):51 (Sani et al., 2023).

To ensure product compliance with halal standards, the government considers it essential to issue and provide halal labels for eligible products. A product label generally contains key information such as the product name or trademark, raw materials, composition of additional ingredients, nutritional information, expiration date, product content, and legal information. A halal label, in particular, refers to the inclusion of a specific statement or text indicating the product's halal status. This label signifies that the product has been certified by an authorized halal certification body, serving not only as a religious assurance for Muslim consumers but also as a formal guarantee of product quality, safety, and regulatory compliance (Aspan et al., 2017).

In Indonesia, Halal labeling plays a strategic role as both a consumer protection instrument for Muslim communities and a competitive advantage for products in domestic and global markets. The label serves as a guarantee that a product has met established halal standards, including raw materials, production processes, and distribution. In addition, producers utilize halal labeling as an *Islamic branding* strategy to enhance their marketing efforts. They recognize that Indonesia's large

Muslim population represents an ideal target market for such a marketing approach (Nasrullah, 2015).

### **Religiosity**

Religiosity is generally understood as a person's belief in God combined with a commitment to religious principles believed to be divinely established (Koc et al., 2024). This commitment plays a central role in shaping personal goals and influences broader social values, behaviors, and institutions rooted in religious traditions (Shyan et al., 2004). It also reflects how deeply an individual is dedicated to their faith, which is evident in their attitudes and actions (Rizkitysha & Hananto, 2020).

Although definitions may vary, religiosity consistently refers to the extent to which a person adheres to religious beliefs and practices. It positions individuals along a scale of religious commitment, from low to high (Valente & Smith, 2023). In studies related to halal products, religiosity reflects how responsive consumers are to religious guidelines. This responsiveness is often tied to how well they understand religious laws. Individuals with stronger religious commitment tend to be more knowledgeable about what their faith permits and may put more effort into avoiding products deemed non-compliant (Muhammad et al, 2016).

### **Knowledge**

Consumer knowledge is a complex concept that can be broken down into three key areas: understanding product categories, familiarity with the product itself, and knowledge of the brand—including its features, attributes, and how it is used (Blackwell et al., 2006). Earlier studies identified three main components of consumer knowledge: awareness of product characteristics, the ability to evaluate those characteristics, and personal experience with the product (Brucks, 1986). As research progressed, this concept was refined into two main types: objective knowledge (what consumers actually know) and subjective knowledge (what they believe they know).

Objective knowledge involves the actual, accurate information a consumer holds about a product, while subjective knowledge reflects what the consumer thinks they know (Carlson et al., 2009). Objective knowledge helps consumers make informed product evaluations, whereas subjective perceptions shape their purchasing decisions. Product knowledge itself covers a wide range of information—such as product type, brand, features, terminology, price, and trustworthiness. It includes an understanding of the product's benefits and the satisfaction it provides (Nurhayati & Hendar, 2020).

In the context of halal products, this knowledge includes familiarity with the types of products, brands, features, pricing, how and where they are sold, who sells them, how they're used, and beliefs about their halal status. According to cue utilization theory (Nurhayati & Hendar, 2020). In the context of halal products, this knowledge includes familiarity with the types of products, brands, features, pricing, how and where they are sold, who sells them, how they're used, and beliefs about their halal status. According to cue utilization theory (Jamal & Sharifuddin, 2015), Muslim consumers often rely on halal labels as signals to help guide their choices, especially in situations where information is limited or unclear.



## Attitude

The theory of attitude provides a key framework for examining the factors that shape consumer decisions, particularly in food consumption. One of the most influential models in this area is the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), developed by Ajzen as an extension of the Theory of Reasoned Action. TPB identifies three core elements that influence behavioral intention: (a) attitude toward the behavior, (b) subjective norms, and (c) perceived behavioral control. Together, these elements link individual beliefs to actual behavior.

In this model, *subjective norm* refers to the perceived social pressure from significant others—such as family, friends, or broader society—to perform or avoid a particular behavior. It reflects how much individuals feel influenced by the opinions of those they value. Meanwhile, *attitude* is shaped by a person's beliefs about the outcomes of a behavior. If the expected result is positive, individuals are more likely to develop a favorable attitude, and vice versa. Individuals typically hold multiple beliefs about a behavior, and these combine to form an overall evaluation—positive or negative—of that behavior.

For example, in the context of halal food purchases, consumers' beliefs about the outcomes of buying halal products will influence whether they see it positively or negatively. *Normative beliefs*, on the other hand, reflect perceived expectations from important referent groups like partners, family, or friends.

## Purchase intention

Purchase intention refers to a consumer's personal inclination or willingness to buy a product, and it is widely used as a predictor of actual purchasing behavior. Consumers are constantly exposed to product information through various media, including advertisements, digital platforms, and written content. Additionally, the wide range of available products and places to buy them—from traditional markets to shopping malls and online platforms—adds complexity to their decision-making.

Analyzing purchase intention provides valuable insights into consumer behavior, as it represents the motivation that drives people to act. It's often used as a proxy for actual buying behavior (Haque, Sarwar, et al., 2015). The stronger the consumer's intention and the greater the effort they're willing to put in, the higher the likelihood that the behavior—such as purchasing a product—will occur (Haque, Anwar, et al., 2015).

## Hypothesis development religiosity and intention to buy

Religiosity is often assessed through two main dimensions: belief and practice (Mohd Dali et al., 2019). A person's religious beliefs and overall level of commitment to their faith can influence various aspects of life, including lifestyle and consumption behavior. One important area where this influence is evident is in the intention to purchase halal-certified products. Prior research has shown that religiosity can significantly affect purchase intentions (Kaur et al., 2023). As a part of subcultural identity, religiosity reflects the depth of an individual's religious commitment and belief system. It

serves as a core foundation for shaping personal values, which in turn influence consumer attitudes and behavior (Graafland, 2017; Sani et al., 2023). Safiek's study in 2009 found that religiosity is associated with consumer orientations such as quality consciousness, impulsive buying, and price sensitivity (Safiek, 2009). However, not all findings are consistent. For instance, research by Ali et al. (2017) indicated that religiosity had only a minor impact on the intention to purchase halal meat. Further complicating this issue, religious rulings or *fatwas* sometimes offer flexibility in consumption choices, yet it remains unclear whether these rulings are effectively communicated and understood by the wider Muslim population (Muhammad et al., 2016). Based on these mixed results, this study seeks to revisit and clarify the relationship between religiosity and halal purchase intention. Therefore, Hypothesis 1 in this research is:

*H<sub>1</sub>: Religiosity influences the intention to buy halal products.*

### **Knowledge and intention to buy**

Knowledge can be understood as the information, experiences, or insights individuals or groups possess, often gained through learning or practical experience. More specifically, it involves the expertise and skills acquired through both theoretical understanding and real-world application. As consumers gain more knowledge, they become more capable of evaluating whether external product cues such as labeling or packaging accurately convey quality (Anam et al., 2018; Sani et al., 2023). Research on the role of knowledge in consumer behavior shows mixed results. For example, Abd Rahman et al. (2015) found that knowledge had little influence on the consumption of cosmetic products. In contrast, a study by Abdul Aziz found that non-Muslim consumers who were more informed about halal food were more likely to express an intention to purchase such products (Aziz & Chok, 2013). Given these differing findings, this study proposes the following hypothesis:

*H<sub>2</sub>: Knowledge has an effect on the intention to buy halal products.*

### **Attitude toward intention to buy**

In the context of halal products, attitude has often been identified as a strong predictor of purchase intention (Ali et al., 2017). However, not all studies are in agreement. Research by (Mohamed Omar et al., 2012). reported that attitude did not significantly influence the intention to buy halal products. Despite these exceptions, a number of other studies continue to emphasize the importance of attitude as a key factor shaping consumer intentions (Hall & Sevim, 2016). Based on these findings, the hypothesis for this study is:

*H<sub>3</sub>: Attitude has an effect on the intention to buy halal products.*

### **Religiosity and knowledge toward intention to buy mediated by attitude**

Consumer attitude is often considered a mediating factor in the relationship between religiosity and knowledge and the intention to buy halal products. This suggests that religiosity and knowledge may not always have a direct effect on purchase intention, but they can shape consumer attitudes, which in turn influence the intention to buy. Research conducted by (Oktaviani & Tunjungsari, 2021)



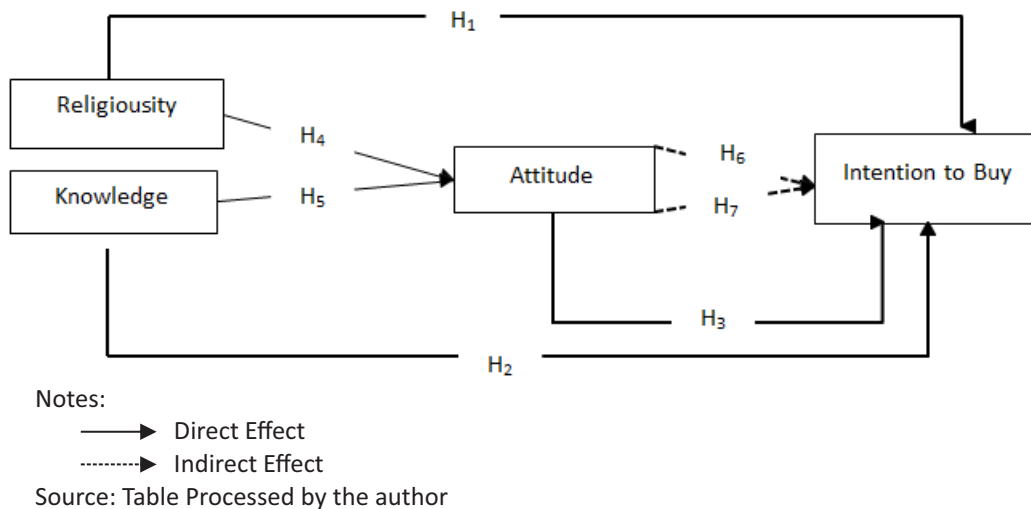
found that attitude mediates the relationship between religiosity and the intention to purchase halal cosmetics, whereas knowledge showed no significant direct or indirect effect on purchase intention. Therefore, the following hypotheses are proposed:

*H<sub>4</sub>: Religiosity has a significant effect on Attitude* *H<sub>5</sub>: Knowledge has a significant effect on Attitude*

*H<sub>6</sub>: Religiosity has a significant effect on intention to buy mediated by attitude*

*H<sub>7</sub>: Knowledge has a significant effect on intention to buy mediated by attitude*

Based on the above discussion, the development of hypotheses can be presented in **Figure 1**, where religiosity and knowledge have a direct effect on attitude and intention to buy, as well as an indirect effect mediated by attitude.



**Figure 1. Hypothesis Development**

## METHODOLOGY, DATA, AND ANALYSIS

Research methodology is essential for aligning the research process with its objectives (Ur Rehman et al., 2019). This study employed a cross-sectional design and used a quantitative approach to collect data and test the proposed hypotheses. A deductive reasoning method was applied, as the conceptual framework was developed based on existing theories. For data analysis, the study used LISEREL was applied for analytical software.

### Population and sampling method

This quantitative study was based on primary data gathered through structured questionnaires. The questionnaires were distributed online using Google Forms and shared randomly with respondents across six provinces in Java: DKI Jakarta, Banten, West Java, Central Java, the Special Region of Yogyakarta, and East Java. These areas were selected because they represent some of the fastest-growing economic regions in Indonesia.

This study applied a non-probability sampling method, meaning that not every individual in the population had an equal chance of being selected (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). This approach was chosen deliberately to support specific research objectives rather than randomization. In particular,

the study used purposive sampling—a type of non-probability sampling—aimed at gathering relevant input from a targeted group (Hair et al., 2017). Clear inclusion criteria were set: participants had to be Muslim and regularly consume halal products as part of their daily lives. Individuals who did not meet these conditions were excluded from the sample.

The questionnaire used in this study consisted of four constructs with a total of 17 items (**Table 3**). Each item was rated using a 5-point Likert scale, where 1 indicated "strongly disagree" and 5 indicated "strongly agree" (Abd Rahman et al., 2015). The indicators for each construct were adapted from prior research, drawing on studies that had previously demonstrated strong validity and reliability.

**Table 3. Construct measurements**

| Constructs            | Items | References                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Religiosity (RL)      | 7     | (Abd Rahman et al., 2015; Jumani & Sukhabot, 2020; Nurhayati & Hendar, 2020; Rizkitysha & Hananto, 2020; Sani et al., 2023) |
| Knowledge (KN)        | 4     |                                                                                                                             |
| Attitude (AT)         | 3     |                                                                                                                             |
| Intention to buy (IN) | 3     |                                                                                                                             |
| Number of Items       | 17    |                                                                                                                             |

Source: Table Processed by the author

### Goodness of fit test indicator

To assess whether a developed model fits the theoretical framework based on observed data, model fit indices are commonly used in Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). According to, several key fit indices are typically evaluated which can be seen in **Table 4** thresholds for model fit below:

**Table 4. Thresholds for Model Fit**

| Fit Index                                     | Acceptable Threshold Levels |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Absolute Fit Indices Chi-Square               | P-value > 0.05              |
| Goodness of Fit Statistic (GFI)               | ≥ 0.90                      |
| Adjusted Goodness of Fit Statistic (AGFI)     | ≥ 0.90                      |
| Root Mean Square Residual (RMR)               | ≤ 0.05                      |
| Standardised Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) | 0.05 ≤ RMR ≤ 0.08           |
| Normed-Fit Index (NFI)                        | ≥ 0.90                      |
| Non-Normed Fit Index (NFI)                    | ≥ 0.95                      |
| Comparative Fit Index (CFI)                   | ≥ 0.95                      |
| Parsimony Goodness of Fit Index (PGFI)        | ≥ 0.90                      |
| Goodness of Fit Statistic (GFI)               | ≥ 0.90                      |

Source: (Hair et al., 2017)

### Instrument Testing Method

To evaluate the instrument's validity and reliability, this study used Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), a technique within Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) that assesses how well the observed indicators reflect their underlying latent variables (Hair et al., 2017). The model's goodness-of-fit was assessed using several criteria, including the Chi-square statistic divided by degrees of freedom ( $\chi^2/df$ ),

where values greater than 2 are considered acceptable, and the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), with values below 0.07 indicating a good fit (Hair et al., 2017).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Descriptive analysis

The study obtained responses from 183 participants, of which 180 were considered valid for analysis. This sample size meets the adequacy threshold suggested by (Il et al., 2001), who state that a minimum of 118 participants is sufficient for research involving continuous data measured on interval or ratio scales.

**Table 5. Respondents profile**

| Parameters     | Categories          | Frequency | %    |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------|------|
| Gender         | Female              | 113       | 62.8 |
|                | Male                | 67        | 37.2 |
| Marital Status | Not Married Yet     | 130       | 70   |
|                | Married             | 50        | 30   |
| Education      | Senior Highschool   | 86        | 47.8 |
|                | Diploma             | 3         | 1.7  |
|                | Bachelors           | 62        | 34.4 |
|                | Masters             | 26        | 14.4 |
|                | Doctor              | 3         | 1.7  |
| Province       | DKI Jakarta         | 8         | 4.4  |
|                | Banten              | 2         | 1.1  |
|                | West Java           | 26        | 14.4 |
|                | Central Java        | 81        | 45   |
|                | DI Yogyakarta       | 57        | 31.7 |
| Age            | East Java           | 6         | 3.3  |
|                | <20                 | 42        | 23.3 |
|                | 21-30               | 110       | 61.1 |
|                | 31-40               | 17        | 9.4  |
|                | 41-50               | 7         | 3.9  |
| Income         | 51-60               | 4         | 2.2  |
|                | <1.000.000          | 42        | 23.3 |
|                | 1.000.000-3.000.000 | 79        | 43.9 |
|                | 3.000.000-5.000.000 | 34        | 18.9 |
|                | 5.000.000-7.000.000 | 12        | 6.7  |
|                | 7.000.000-9.000.000 | 5         | 2.8  |
|                | >9.000.000          | 18        | 4.4  |

Source: Table processed by the author

According to **Table 5** shows that most respondents were female (62.8%), while male participants made up 37.2%. In terms of marital status, 70% were unmarried and 30% were married. Regarding education, nearly half of the respondents (47.8%) had completed senior high school or its equivalent, followed by 34.4% who held a bachelor's degree. According to (Jannah et al., 2021) education level has

a significant impact on consumption behavior. Their findings, along with those of, suggest that individuals with only a high school education are more likely to exhibit irrational consumption patterns. In contrast, those with higher education levels tend to make more rational and better-managed consumption decisions.

Most respondents in this study were from Central Java (45%), followed by the Special Region of Yogyakarta (31.7%) and West Java (14.4%). In terms of age, the majority belonged to the Millennial generation (61.1%), with Generation Z making up 23.3%. As for income, the largest group reported earning between IDR 1 million and IDR 3 million per month (43.9%), while 23.3% earned less than IDR 1 million. Income plays a key role in shaping consumption preferences—higher income typically leads to higher levels of consumption. This creates both opportunities and challenges for businesses aiming to boost sales, especially when halal certification becomes a critical factor influencing purchasing decisions (Hutajulu & Rahmadana, 2015).

### Goodness of fit test

The goodness-of-fit test is used to assess whether the research model appropriately represents the observed data. Based on the results shown in the **Table 6**, six out of nine fit indices meet the acceptable criteria, indicating that the model has an adequate fit (Hair et al, 2017). As a result, the model is suitable for further analysis.

**Table 6. Goodness of Fit Test Results**

| Fit Index                                 | Calculated Value | Indicator              | Model Fit |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Absolute Fit Indices Chi-Square           | 0.00093          | $> 0.05$               | Not Fit   |
| Goodness of Fit Statistic (GFI)           | 0.9              | $\geq 0.90$            | Fit       |
| Adjusted Goodness of Fit Statistic (AGFI) | 0.87             | $\geq 0.90$            | Not Fit   |
| Root Mean Square Residual (RMR)           | 0.016            | $\leq 0.05$            | Fit       |
| Standardised Root Mean Square             | 0.059            | $0.05 \leq \text{RMR}$ | Fit       |
| Normed-Fit Index (NFI)                    | 0.93             | $\geq 0.90$            | Fit       |
| Non-Normed Fit Index (NFI)                | 0.97             | $\geq 0.95$            | Fit       |
| Comparative Fit Index (CFI)               | 0.97             | $\geq 0.95$            | Fit       |
| Parsimony Goodness of Fit Index (PGFI)    | 0.67             | $\geq 0.90$            | Not Fit   |

Source: Table processed by the author

**Table 7. Measurement Model Results**

|            | Calculated Value | Indicator                             | Decision |
|------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| RMSEA      | 0.051            | $\leq 0.07$                           | Fit      |
| Chi_Square | 1.47             | $\text{Chi\_Square}/\text{df} \leq 2$ | Fit      |

Source: Table processed by the author

### Instrumen testing

**Table 7** shows that two indicators in the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) meet the required thresholds. The RMSEA value is  $\leq 0.07$ , and the Chi-Square divided by degrees of freedom ( $\chi^2/\text{df}$ ) is

1.47, which is below the recommended maximum of 2. These results indicate that the research instrument demonstrates a good fit, allowing the study to move forward with hypothesis testing.

### Structural equation and coefficient of determination

Based on the results of the analysis, the following equation represents the structural prediction model derived from the tested variables, as shown in **Table 8** below.

**Table 8. Structural Equation Results and Coefficient of Determination**

| Structural Equation                               | Coefficient of Determination |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| $AT = 0.43 RL + 0.34 KN + \text{Error}$           | R2: 0.47                     |
| $IN = 0.61 AT + 0.046RL + 0.14 KN + \text{Error}$ | R2: 0.54                     |

Source: Table processed by the author;  
for more details, please refer to the supplementary file.

The results confirm that Attitude plays a mediating role in the model. While Religiosity and Knowledge both have direct effects on Intention to Buy, a substantial part of their influence is channeled through Attitude. This is evident from the path coefficient  $AT \rightarrow IN = 0.61$ , which shows that Attitude is the strongest predictor of purchase intention.

Together, Religiosity and Knowledge explain 47% of the variance in Attitude, suggesting that the remaining 53% is influenced by variables not included in the model. Similarly, Attitude, Religiosity, and Knowledge collectively account for 54% of the variance in Intention to Buy, with the other 46% explained by factors outside the current framework.

### Direct effect

The data in **Table 9** indicate that religiosity and knowledge do not have a significant direct effect on the intention to buy halal products, as reflected by T-statistic values of 0.35 and 1.11, respectively. As a result, Hypotheses  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  are not supported.

**Table 9. Result of Direct effect**

| Variabels                      | T Statistic   | Hipotesis | Finding        |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| Religiosity & Intention to Buy | $0.35 < 1.96$ | $H_1$     | Rejected $H_1$ |
| Knowledge & Intention to Buy   | $1.11 < 1.96$ | $H_2$     | Rejected $H_2$ |
| Attitude & Intention to Buy    | $3.79 > 1.96$ | $H_3$     | Accepted $H_3$ |
| Religiosity & Attitude         | $3.47 > 1.96$ | $H_4$     | Accepted $H_4$ |
| Knowledge & Attitude           | $2.81 > 1.96$ | $H_5$     | Accepted $H_5$ |

Source: Table processed by the author

This suggests that being religious or well-informed does not necessarily lead to a strong purchase intention unless it is accompanied by a positive attitude toward halal products (Sani et al., 2023; Zumrotun Nisa & Ajib Ridlwan, 2022). Consumer behavior isn't always purely rational or guided by values. There can be a disconnect between personal values—like religiosity—knowledge, and actual purchasing behavior (Maulani et al., 2023). In contexts such as Indonesia, where most of the

population is Muslim, halal products are often seen as the norm. Because of this, religiosity and knowledge may not serve as key differentiators. Halal products might be viewed as commonplace, making these factors insufficient to drive purchase intention unless supported by a clearly positive attitude.

On the other hand, attitude has a direct and significant impact on the intention to purchase halal products, as shown by a T-statistic of 3.79. This is because attitude reflects a person's emotional and cognitive judgment toward a particular object or behavior. When someone perceives that buying halal products offers personal or social advantages, this evaluation helps shape their intention. Unlike deeply rooted values like religiosity, attitudes are more flexible and can be shaped over time. As a result, the more positive a person's attitude toward halal products, the greater their likelihood of intending to purchase them (Pradana et al., 2024). The literature shows that Muslim consumers tend to shape purchase intentions based on affective evaluation or attitude toward the product, rather than solely on religious beliefs or knowledge of halal status (Koc et al., 2024).

The limited influence of religiosity and knowledge on halal product consumption can be explained by several interrelated factors. Regulation and certification play a central role; when the halal certification system is perceived as non-transparent or lacking credibility, consumers tend to rely more on official labels or brand image as external signals, which reduces the relevance of religiosity or knowledge in shaping purchase decisions (Letsoin & Riorini, 2023). Producer and market strategies also matter, as insufficient communication regarding product benefits—such as halal status, quality, or ethical values—weakens the impact of consumer religiosity and knowledge. Consumers often require evaluative triggers through marketing communication to develop a positive attitude toward halal products. In addition, consumer behavior literature, consistent with the Theory of Planned Behavior.

On the other hand, Religiosity shows a significant direct effect on attitude, as indicated by a T-statistic of 3.47. This may be because individuals with strong religious beliefs often rely on religious teachings to guide their decisions, evaluating what is acceptable or forbidden based on their faith. This perspective encourages a favorable attitude toward choices that align with religious values, including the consumption of halal products. A high degree of religiosity often leads to positive attitudes toward halal items, as selecting them is viewed as an act of religious commitment (Aritama et al., 2023). People with strong religious convictions may also experience discomfort when their actions conflict with their beliefs (Oktaviani & Tunjungsari, 2021). Additionally, religiosity is linked to greater ethical and moral awareness, as religious individuals tend to be more sensitive to ethical considerations in their behavior (Maulani et al., 2023).

Knowledge also has a direct influence on attitude, as shown by a T-statistic of 2.81. This suggests that what individuals know shapes how they perceive, interpret, and evaluate objects—such as halal products. Knowledge influences attitude because it provides the cognitive foundation that shapes how individuals evaluate an object or behavior. In the context of halal consumption, knowledge about halal principles, certification processes, and product attributes allows consumers to make more informed judgments. When consumers understand the meaning and importance of halal, they are more likely to perceive halal products positively, which is reflected in their attitudes. A person's



understanding helps form their perception of a product's value. When consumers are well-informed—for example, aware of the health, quality, and religious benefits of halal products, the potential risks of consuming non-halal items, and the importance of halal certification—this knowledge contributes to more favorable judgments. As a result, informed consumers are more likely to develop positive attitudes toward halal products (Moniaga et al., 2023). Greater knowledge can help reduce uncertainty during the decision-making process. Consumers often encounter doubt when assessing whether a product is truly halal. In such cases, having sufficient knowledge enables them to evaluate the product more accurately, reducing confusion and increasing their confidence and comfort in making informed purchasing decisions (Zumrotun Nisa & Ajib Ridlwan, 2022). In short, knowledge provides the informational basis that reduces uncertainty, enhances trust, and frames halal consumption as not only a religious obligation but also a rational and ethical choice, which explains why it strongly affects attitude.

**Table 10. Result of Total and Indirect effect**

| Variables                                 | T Statistic | Hypothesis | Finding     |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Indirect Effect                           |             |            |             |
| Religiosity & Attitude & Intention to Buy | 2.64 > 1.96 |            |             |
| Knowledge & Attitude & Intention to Buy   | 2.35 > 1.96 |            |             |
| Total Effect                              |             |            |             |
| Religiosity & Attitude & Intention to Buy | 2.56 > 1.96 | H6         | Accepted H6 |
| Knowledge & Attitude & Intention to Buy   | 2.87 > 1.96 | H7         | Accepted H7 |

Source: Table processed by the author

### Indirect and total effect

The data in **Table 10** indicate that religiosity and knowledge influence purchase intention indirectly through the mediating role of attitude, with T-values of 2.64 and 2.35, respectively. While the direct effects of these two variables on intention were not statistically significant, both significantly contribute to shaping a positive attitude an essential driver of halal purchase intention. This highlights attitude as a key mediating variable that links religious commitment and product knowledge with consumer behavior (Koc et al., 2024; Rusmiati, 2024; Sani et al., 2023).

The findings suggest that individuals with strong religiosity and sufficient knowledge about halal products are more likely to form favorable attitudes, and it is this attitude that ultimately drives their intention to buy. When the indirect path through attitude is taken into account, the total effects of both religiosity and knowledge on purchase intention become significant, reinforcing the importance of attitude as a bridge between belief, understanding, and action. Without this mediating factor, the influence of religiosity alone appears limited.

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Indonesia is well-positioned to become a key player in the global halal industry, thanks to its large Muslim population and increasing public awareness of halal product standards. Government efforts such as the self-declare mechanism and the SEHATI (Free Halal Certification) program have

played a significant role in boosting halal certification, especially among micro and small businesses. However, several obstacles remain, including information gaps between producers and consumers, perceptions of high costs and administrative complexity, and the ongoing need for public education. Today, the halal label has evolved beyond a religious marker to serve as a broader indicator of quality and safety, even for non-Muslim consumers. To solidify Indonesia's role in the global halal market, collaboration between government, industry, and the public is crucial. Key priorities include simplifying the certification process, improving public understanding of halal principles, and strengthening the overall halal ecosystem nationwide.

In Indonesia where halal values are deeply rooted in the cultural and religious fabric. Religiosity and knowledge may serve more as baseline conditions rather than active motivators for purchase. Without a supportive attitude, these factors alone are unlikely to lead to action. As a result, marketing efforts should focus on fostering positive attitudes toward halal products, particularly by framing halal not only as a religious requirement but also as a choice that aligns with quality, safety, and ethical values. This approach can help strengthen awareness and boost purchase intention in a market where halal is already culturally embedded.

The findings of this study highlight that attitude is the most influential factor driving consumers' intention to purchase halal products. While religiosity and knowledge do not directly impact purchase intention, both exert significant indirect effects by shaping positive consumer attitudes. This indicates that individuals with strong religious beliefs and sufficient knowledge are more inclined to form favorable views toward halal products, which then influence their buying behavior. This study contributes to the literature by revealing that religiosity and knowledge influence purchase intention only indirectly, with attitude serving as the key mediating factor. Unlike prior studies that emphasized direct effects, our findings underscore the central role of attitude in shaping halal consumption behavior. This insight refines theoretical models of consumer intention and provides a foundation for future research on value-driven purchasing in Muslim-majority contexts. Moreover, longitudinal designs would allow scholars to examine how changes in religiosity, knowledge, and attitude shape purchase intentions over time. Finally, comparative research between Muslim-majority and minority contexts could enrich the literature by highlighting cultural and contextual variations in halal consumption.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author expresses gratitude to Universitas Siliwangi for providing funding support through the internal grant under the *Penelitian Dosen Pemula* (PDP) scheme 2025 with number of agreement 290/UN58.06/PM.00.00/2025.

## REFERENCES

- Abd Rahman, A., Asrarhaghighi, E., & Ab Rahman, S. (2015). Consumers and halal cosmetic products: Knowledge, religiosity, attitude and intention. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 6(1), 148–163.  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-09-2013-0068>

- Ali, A., Xiaoling, G., Sherwani, M., & Ali, A. (2017). Factors affecting Halal meat purchase intention – evidence from international Muslim students in China. *British Food Journal*, 119(3), 527-541. <https://doi.org/10.1108/BFJ-10-2016-0455>
- Anam, J., Sany Sanuri, B. M. M., & Ismail, B. L. O. (2018). Conceptualizing the relation between halal logo, perceived product quality and the role of consumer knowledge. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 9(4), 727-746. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-02-2017-0019>
- Aritama, F. D., Ariwibowo, F., Purwantiningsih, D., Wahyana, M. A., Amri, S., & Wulandari, F. (2023). Religiosity Dan Personal Norm Pengaruhnya Terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Produk Halal: Mediasi Sikap Konsumen. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 9(3), 4000. <https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v9i3.9176>
- Aspan, H., Sipayung, I. M., Muharrami, A. P., & Ritonga, H. M. (2017). The Effect of Halal Label, Halal Awareness, Product Price, and Brand Image to the Purchasing Decision on Cosmetic Products (Case Study on Consumers of Sari Ayu Martha Tilaar in Binjai City). *International Journal of Global Sustainability*, 1(1), 55. <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijgs.v1i1.12017>
- Aziz, Y. A., & Chok, N. V. (2013). The Role of Halal Awareness , Halal Certification , and Marketing Components in Determining Halal Purchase Intention Among Non-Muslims in Malaysia : A Structural Equation Modeling Approach. *Journal of International Food & Agribusiness Marketing*, 25(1), 1-23. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08974438.2013.723997>
- Blackwell, R., D'Souza, C. ., Taghian, M., Miniard, P., & Engel, J. (2006). *Consumer Behavior* (1ed.) (1st ed.). Thompson Learning Publisher.
- BPIPH. (2024). Dashboard Jaminan Produk Halal. <http://app.halal.go.id/dashboard/html/maindata>
- Brucks, M. (1986). A Typology of Consumer Knowledge Content. *Advances in Consumer Research*, 13, 58–63.
- Carlson, J. P., Vincent, L. H., Hardesty, D. M., & Bearden, W. O. (2009). Objective and subjective knowledge relationships: A quantitative analysis of consumer research findings. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 35(5), 864–876. <https://doi.org/10.1086/593688>
- DinarStandard, & Salam Gateway. (2025). State of the Global Islamic Economy From Crisis to Catalyst: Evolving Islamic Economy Opportunities. In Dubai the capital of islamic economy.
- Famiza, N., Samsinar, N., & Firdaus, R. (2017). Buying Halal Pharmaceutical Products : Do Consumers Have Imperfect Knowledge ? 25, 153–164.
- Faridah, H. D. (2019). Halal certification in Indonesia; history, development, and implementation. *Journal of Halal Product and Research*, 2(2), 68. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jhpr.vol.2-issue.2.68-78>
- Golnaz, R., Zainalabidin, M., & Shamsudin, M. N. (2015). Can Halal Be Sustainable? Study on Malaysian Consumers' Perspective. *Journal of Food Products Marketing*, 21(6), 654-666. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10454446.2014.883583>
- Government of the Republic of Indonesia. (2014). Undang-Undang No 33 Tahun 2014 Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal.
- Government of the Republic of Indonesia. (2021). Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor

- 39 Tahun 2021 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Bidang Jaminan Produk Halal.[http://www.halalmui.org/images/stories/kebijakan-halal-di-indonesia/PP\\_Nomor\\_39\\_Tahun\\_2021.pdf](http://www.halalmui.org/images/stories/kebijakan-halal-di-indonesia/PP_Nomor_39_Tahun_2021.pdf)
- Graafland, J. (2017). Religiosity, Attitude, and the Demand for Socially Responsible Products. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 144(1), 121–138. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-015-2796-9>
- Hair, J. F., Hult, G. T. M., Ringel, C. M., & Sarsted, M. (2017). *A Primer on Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM)*. SAGE Publications.
- Hall, E. E., & Sevim, N. (2016). Halal Food Consumption Intention by Turkish Immigrants. *IJBMI Journal*, 5(11), 36-40.
- Haque, A., Anwar, N., Yasmin, F., Sarwar, A., Ibrahim, Z., & Momen, A. (2015). Purchase intention of foreign products: A study on Bangladeshi consumer perspective. *SAGE Open*, 5(2), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244015592680>
- Haque, A., Sarwar, A., Yasmin, F., Tarofder, A. K., & Hossain, M. A. (2015). Non-Muslim consumers' perception toward purchasing halal food products in Malaysia. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 6(1), 148–163. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-04-2014-0033>
- Hutajulu, N., & Rahmadana, Mf. (2015). Effect of Education Level, Income, Inflation on Community Consumption Pattern in North Sumatera Province. *Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL)* EISSN, 2548–4613.
- Idris, P. S. R. P. H., Musa, S. F. P. D., & Sumardi, W. H. H. (2021). Halal-Tayyiban and Sustainable Development Goals. *International Journal of Asian Business and Information Management*, 13(2), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.4018/IJABIM.20220701.oa9>
- Il, J. E. B., Kotrlik, J. W., & Higgins, C. C. (2001). Organizational Research: Determining appropriate sample size in survey research. *Information Technology, Learning, and Performance Journal*, 19(1), 43–50. <https://www.opalco.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Reading-Sample-Size1.pdf>
- Indah. (2023). Produk Ini Harus Bersertifikat Halal di 2024, Kemenag: Ada Sanksi Bagi yang Belum! <https://kemenag.go.id/pers-rilis/produk-ini-harus-bersertifikat-halal-di-2024-kemenag-ada-sanksi-bagi-yang-belum-hdyhh9>
- Jamal, A., & Sharifuddin, J. (2015). Perceived Value and Perceived Usefulness of Halal Labeling: the Role of Religion and Culture. *Journal of Business Research*, 68(5), 933–941. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2014.09.020>
- Jannah, A. M., Murwatiningsih, M., & Oktarina, N. (2021). The Effect of Financial Literacy, Social Media, and Social Environment towards The Consumptive Behavior of Students at SMA Negeri Kabupaten Jepara. *Journal of Economic Education*, 10(2), 85-93. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jeec.v9i2.43986>
- Jumani, Z. A., & Sukhabot, S. (2020). Behavioral intentions of different religions: Purchasing halal logo products at convenience stores in Hatyai. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 11(3), 797–818. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-07-2018-0112>
- Kaur, J., Bhardwaj, N., Fernandes, R., Vidya, V., & Farooqui, N. A. (2023). A meta-analytical study on the role of religiosity on purchase intention in the theory of planned behavior. *Journal of Islamic*

- Marketing, 14(11), 2845–2870. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-09-2021-0304>
- Kementerian Agama Republik Indonesia. (2024). Kewajiban Sertifikasi Halal Produk UMK Ditunda, Menag: Bentuk Keberpihakan Pemerintah. Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal Kementerian Agama RI. <https://bpjph.halal.go.id/detail/kewajiban-sertifikasi-halal-produk-umk-ditunda-menag-bentuk-keberpihakan-pemerintah>
- Koc, F., Ozkan, B., Komodromos, M., Halil Efendioglu, I., & Baran, T. (2024). The effects of trust and religiosity on halal products purchase intention: indirect effect of attitude. *EuroMed Journal of Business*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EMJB-01-2024-0004>
- Letsoin, B., & Riorini, S. V. (2023). The Mediating Role of Attitude Toward Product Towards Halal Cosmetic Purchase Intention in Female Consumers in Indonesia. *Journal of Social Research*, 2(5), 1616-1633. <https://doi.org/10.55324/josr.v2i5.854>
- Maison, D., Marchlewska, M., Syarifah, D., Zein, R. A., & Purba, H. P. (2018). Explicit versus implicit “Halal” information: Influence of the halal label and the country-of-origin information on product perceptions in Indonesia. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 9(MAR), 1-7. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00382>
- Maulani, M. R., Yuliana, I., Marlina, F. N., Nirwana, B. N., & Aditia, R. (2023). Pengaruh Religiusitas terhadap Niat Beli Kosmetik Halal dengan Sikap Millenial sebagai Mediasi. *Target: Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis*, 5(2), 195-208. <https://doi.org/10.30812/target.v5i2.3626>
- Muhammad, N. Leong, V.S. Mizerski, D. (2016). Consumer knowledge and religious on products: young Muslim consumer’s perspective. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-08-2014-0056>
- Mohamed Omar, K., Kamariah Nik Mat, N., Ahmed Imhemed, G., & Mahdi Ahamed Ali, F. (2012). The Direct Effects of Halal Product Actual Purchase Antecedents among the International Muslim Consumers. *American Journal of Economics*, 2(4), 87-92. <https://doi.org/10.5923/j.economics.20120001.20>
- Mohd Dali, N. R. S., Yousafzai, S., & Abdul Hamid, H. (2019). Religiosity scale development. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 10(1), 227–248. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-11-2016-0087>
- Moniaga, V., Sumual, T. E. M., & Kumajas, L. (2023). Pengaruh Pengetahuan Produk Terhadap Niat Beli Produk Wardah Sebagai Kosmetik Halal Melalui Sikap Konsumen. *Manajemen Dan Kewirausahaan*, 4(1), 67–80. <https://doi.org/10.53682/mk.v4i1.6789>
- Nasrullah, M. (2015). Islamic Branding, Religiusitas Dan Keputusan Konsumen Terhadap Produk. *Jurnal Hukum Islam*, 79–87. <https://doi.org/10.28918/jhi.v13i2.487>
- Nurhayati, T., & Hendar, H. (2020). Personal intrinsic religiosity and product knowledge on halal product purchase intention: Role of halal product awareness. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 11(3), 603-620. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-11-2018-0220>
- Oktaviani, M., & Tunjungsari, H. K. (2021). Pengaruh Pengetahuan dan Keagamaan terhadap Sikap yang Mempengaruhi Minat Pembelian Konsumen Muslim pada Kosmetik Halal di Jabodetabek. *Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis Dan Kewirausahaan*, 5(4), 364. <https://doi.org/10.24912/jmbk.v5i4.12793>



- Olya, H. G. T., & Al-ansi, A. (2018). Risk assessment of halal products and services: Implication for tourism industry. *Tourism Management*, 65, 279–291.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2017.10.015>
- Pew Research Center. (2022). Religious Composition by Country, 2010-2050. Pew Research Center.  
<https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/feature/religious-composition-by-country-2010-2050/>
- Pradana, M., Rubiyanti, N., & Marimon, F. (2024). Measuring Indonesian young consumers' halal purchase intention of foreign-branded food products. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-02559-0>
- Rafiki, A., Hidayat, S. E., & Nasution, M. D. T. P. (2023). An extensive effect of religiosity on the purchasing decisions of halal products. *PSU Research Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PRR-07-2022-0093>
- Rizkitysha, T. L., & Hananto, A. (2020). “Do knowledge, perceived usefulness of halal label and religiosity affect attitude and intention to buy halal-labeled detergent?” *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 13(3), 649–670. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-03-2020-0070>
- Rusmiati, R. (2024). Halal Food, Religiosity, and Attitudes Toward Intention to Use Products and Services of Sharia-Compliant Hotels in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance*, 4(1), 175-188. <https://doi.org/10.37680/ijief.v4i1.5699>
- Safiek, M. (2009). Relevancy and Measurement of Religiosity in Consumer Behavior Research. *International Business Research*, 2(3), 75–84. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ibr.v2n3p75>
- Sani, A. A., Rahmayanti, D., Kamal, A.-H., Ilmiah, D., & Abdullah, N. B. (2023). Understanding Consumer Behavior: Halal Labeling and Purchase Intentions. *Journal of Digital Marketing and Halal Industry*, 5(1), 117–142. <https://doi.org/10.21580/jdmhi.2023.5.1.16543>
- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2016). *Research Methods for Business: a Skill Building Approach*. 7th ed. (7th ed.). John Wiley & Sons.
- Shyan, K., David, F., Zafer, S. W. B., & Fam, K. S. (2004). The influence of religion on attitudes towards the advertising of controversial products. 38(5/6), 537-555.  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/03090560410529204>
- Ur Rehman, S., Bhatti, A., & Chaudhry, N. I. (2019). Mediating effect of innovative culture and organizational learning between leadership styles at third-order and organizational performance in Malaysian SMEs. *Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research*, 9(1), 1–24.  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40497-019-0159-1>
- Valente, R. R., & Smith, R. A. (2023). Religiosity and Misanthropy across the Racial and Ethnic Divide. *Religions*, 14(3), 393. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rel14030393>
- Wiyono, S. N., Deliana, Y., Wulandari, E., & Kamarulzaman, N. H. (2022). The Embodiment of Muslim Intention Elements in Buying Halal Food Products: A Literature Review. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 14(20), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su142013163>
- Yener, D. (2015). Factors That Affect the Attitudes of Consumers Toward Halal-Certified Products in Turkey. *Journal of Food Products Marketing*, 21(2), 160–178.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10454446.2013.843483>



- Yulia, Lady. (2015). Halal Products Industry Development Strategy Strategi Pengembangan Industri Produk Halal. *Jurnal Bisnis Islam*, 8(1), 121–162. <https://doi.org/10.37302/jbi.v8i1>
- Zulfakar, M. H., Anuar, M. M., & Talib, M. S. A. (2014). Conceptual Framework on Halal Food Supply Chain Integrity Enhancement. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 121, 58-67. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.01.1108>
- Zumrotun Nisa, K., & Ajib Ridlwan, A. (2022). Peran Pengetahuan Halal, Religiusitas, Dan Sikap Terhadap Niat Beli Kosmetik Lokal Berlabel Halal. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, 10(2020), 2022. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jim.v10n4.p1237-1249>