British Journal of Education

Vol.5, No.6, Pp. 94-105, June 2017

Published By European Centre For Research Training And Development UK (www.eajournals.org)

RELIABILITY STATISTICS FOR FACTORS AFFECTING BRAND ADVERTISING EFFECTIVENESS: A CASE OF LAC HONG UNIVERSITY

Dr. Phan Thanh Tam¹ and Dr. Nguyen Van Dung² 1, 2 Lecturer of Lac Hong University (LHU)

ABSTRACT: Branding and advertising are different facets of a comprehensive marketing strategy. Lac Hong University (LHU) uses branding to create a look, feel and message for themselves that will be remembered by students. Advertising is used to convey that brand directly to students through various media, such as purchasing radio or television broadcast time, newspaper or magazine space, or online advertisements... The purpose of this study is to identify the reliability statistics for factors affecting brand advertising effectiveness of the Lac Hong University. The study results showed that there were 400 students of LHU who interviewed and answered about 17 questions. Data collected from June 2016 to March 2017 for students of LHU. This study had been analyzed Cronbach's Alpha testing and the result of Cronbach's Alpha used for the next research. Students' responses measured through an adapted questionnaire on a 5-point Likert scale (Conventions: 1: Completely disagree, 2: Disagree, 3: Normal; 4: Agree; 5: completely agree). Hard copy and online questionnaire distributed among 4.000 students of LHU. Besides, the result of Cronbach's Alpha is very high reliability statistics. All of variables surveyed Corrected Item-Total Correlation greater than 0.3 and Cronbach's Alpha if Item deleted greater than 0.6 and Cronbach's Alpha is very reliability with significance level 5 percent.. In addition, all of three factors of the brand advertising effectiveness at Lac Hong University with significance level 5 percent. The research results processed from SPSS 20.0 software.

KEYWORDS: Advertising, media, Website, Brand name and LHU

INTRODUCTION

Lac Hong University located in the Southern key economic zone, Lac Hong University is recognized as the first University in Dong Nai province. The LHU was founded in 1997. Its birth has become an indispensable trend meeting the imperative needs for technical human resources of a fast socio-economic growing province with the focus of speeding up industrial parks, industrial and services professions. The LHU was private University such as an educational establishment with interdisciplinary and multi-level training. LHU offers programs in vocational training, college, undergraduate and postgraduate education. LHU has a strong brand that creates a positive association between students, enterprises and a business, product or service. LHU branding is important because it helps the public remember a University and its training quality

Published By European Centre For Research Training And Development UK (www.eajournals.org)

and feel good about using them. The elements used to create a brand can include name, logo, tagline, color, music or jingle, and the message or feelings that the LHU wishes to associate with itself. Developing a brand for training services allows a LHU to differentiate an offering from other similar services in the same category, and to position the training service relative to the current training and education market. LHU continues creating a successful brand requires that a business understands its student's base and aligns its business image with the students' needs and wants. LHU continues developing a name and logo that appeals to your students and prospects, and a tagline to go with the logo that succinctly captures the message LHU are trying to convey. Choose colors, typefaces and graphics that complement the message, and use these items consistently throughout the marketing materials. Use stories, testimonials, and photos and video that evokes feelings and emotions that LHU want to associate with training services. The above mentioned things, the researcher had chosen topic "*Reliability statistics for factors affecting brand advertising effectiveness: A case of Lac Hong University*" as a paper. This paper helps mangers of LHU who apply the research results for improving policy on the brand advertising effectiveness for LHU.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept and definition of Brand: The American Marketing Association (AMA) (1960), defined brand as "a name, term, sign, symbol, or design, or a combination of them, intended to identify the goods or services of one seller or group of sellers and to differentiate them from those of competitors". This is one of the most widely accepted definitions of brand and many researchers have strictly adhered to it (e.g. Watkins, 1986; Aaker, 1991; Dibb et al, 1994; Kotler et al, 1996). Using an added value approach toward brand, De Chernatony and McDonald (1994) defined brand as "an identifiable product, service, person or place augmented in such a way that the buyer or user perceives relevant unique added values which match their needs more closely".

Advertisement Effectiveness: The American Marketing Association (AMA) (2016), defines advertisement as "any announcement or persuasive message placed in the mass media in paid or donated time or space by an identified individual, company, or organization". Beerli and Santana (1999) defined advertisement effectiveness as "the measurement of the results of an advertising campaign or of a particular advertisement, which must in turn be defined in terms of the achievement of the advertising objectives which the advertiser set for campaign/advertisement". An advertisement is considered effective if it attracts the customer's attention, has a memorable impact on the customer, stimulate the customer's purchase intentions, and affect the customer's emotions (Adibi, 2012). According to Ramalingam et al. (2006), an effective advertisement has two main characteristics. First, advertiser should satisfy consumer's objectives by engaging the customer in the product/service experience and by delivering a relevant advertising message to the customer. Second, advertisements must be consistent with the objectives of the advertiser. Effective advertising has three broad dimensions, namely, strategy,

British Journal of Education

Vol.5, No.6, Pp. 94-105, June 2017

Published By European Centre For Research Training And Development UK (www.eajournals.org)

creativity, and execution (Ramalingam et al., 2006). In order to have an effective advertisements, firms should connect these three elements (Ramalingam et al., 2006).

Advertising message: Laskey et al. (1995) found that advertising message strategy has an impact on advertisement effectiveness. Furthermore, the findings of Murphy and Maynard (1996) indicated that clients consider advertising message and creativity as the most important factor in determining the quality of an advertisement campaign. Therefore, it is predicted that a welldesigned and creative advertising message will have a positive impact on the success and effectiveness of brand advertising. Brand message is important for establishing a memorable identity within the context of advertising and marketing. Brands engage, enlighten and educate consumers about what to expect when purchasing products and services.... The brand helps to make a connection with consumers and win their loyalty.

Advertising media: The study by De Pelsmacker et al. (2002) revealed that advertisements shown in highly appreciated media result in a more positive attitude toward the advertisement. In other words, the choice of media for advertising a product/service has an impact on the overall success and effectiveness of the advertisement.

Website advertising: Steel, Emily; Angwin, Julia (2010) found that Online advertising, also called online marketing or Internet advertising or web advertising is a form of marketing and advertising which uses the Internet to deliver promotional marketing messages to students. Students view online advertising as an unwanted distraction with few benefits and have increasingly turned to ad blocking for a variety of reasons.

It includes email marketing, search engine marketing (SEM), social media marketing, many types of display advertising (including web banner advertising), and mobile advertising. Like other advertising media, online advertising frequently involves both a publisher, who integrates advertisements into its online content, and an advertiser, who provides the advertisements to be displayed on the publisher's content. Other potential participants include advertising agencies who help generate and place the ad copy, an ad server which technologically delivers the ad and tracks statistics, and advertising affiliates who do independent promotional work for the advertiser.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

Methods and techniques of the study: Quantitative research methods describe and measure the level of occurrences based on numbers and calculations. Moreover, the questions of "how many?" and "how often?" asked in quantitative studies. Quantitative research is the collection of numerical data and exhibiting the view of relationship between theory and research as deductive, a predilection for natural science approach, and as having an objectivist conception of social reality. Therefore, this specific form of research uses the quantitative data to analysis. The most popular research methods from this category are closed-ended questionnaires, experiments, correlation and regression analysis methods and others.

It comprises (1) research techniques that used to gather quantitative data over large samples randomly, and (2) statistical tools (SPSS) and techniques, inclusive of survey techniques, observation and experiments.

After preliminary investigations, formal research is done by using quantitative methods questionnaire survey of 400 students of LHU who related and answered nearly 17 questions. The reason tested measurement models, model and test research hypotheses.

Data collected were tested by the reliability index (excluding variables with correlation coefficients lower < 0.30 and variable coefficient Cronbach's alpha < 0.60), factor analysis explored (remove the variable low load factor < 0.50).

The hypothesis was tested through multiple regression analysis with linear Enter method. Conventions: 1: Completely disagree, 2: Disagree, 3: Normal; 4: Agree; 5: completely agree. Data collected were tested by the reliability index (excluding variables with correlation coefficients lower < 0.30 and variable coefficient Cronbach's alpha < 0.60), factor analysis explored (remove the variable low load factor < 0.50). The hypothesis was tested through multiple regression analysis with linear Enter method. Finally, regression analysis is also used to understand which among the independent variables are related to the dependent variable, and to explore the forms of these relationships. In restricted circumstances, regression analysis can be used to infer causal relationships between the independent and dependent variables.

Published By European Centre For Research Training And Development UK (www.eajournals.org)

RESEARCH RESULTS

Table 01: Cronbach's Alpha test for the advertising message (ADM) of the brand advertising effectiveness at Lac Hong University

Reli	ability St	atistics						
Cronbach	's Alpha	N of Items						
.92	5	5	5					
Item Statistics								
Code	Mean	Std. Deviation	on N					
ADM1	3.1451	.99070	386					
ADM2	3.0259	.98263	386					
ADM3	3.2176	.96392	386					
ADM4	3.0492	.94809	386					
ADM5	3.1528	.98822	386					

Item-Total Statistics							
Items	Scale Mean if	Scale	Corrected Item-	Cronbach's			
	Item Deleted	Variance if	Total	Alpha if Item			
		Item Deleted	Correlation	Deleted			
ADM1: The message and core content wants to	12.4456	12.045	.767	.916			
reach and to attract the attention of readers.	12.1150	121010	.,	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
ADM2: The advertising message must contain	12.5648	11.691	.840	.902			
unexpected elements to stimulate the readers.							
ADM3: The advertising message must explore,							
create emotions and reflect on the viewer while	12.3731	11.736	.853	.899			
creating a last minute exciting feeling.							
ADM4: The content of the image and the	12.5415	12.046	.814	.907			
statement must be based on the inherent							
characteristics of the readers							
ADM5: The advertising message must make an	12.4378	12.132	.754	.918			
immediate impression, arousing interest,							
capturing and deepening that concern.							

(Source: The researcher's collecting data and SPSS)

Table 01 showed that Cronbach's Alpha is **0.925**, this is very high reliability statistics. Cronbach's alpha is the most common measure of internal consistency ("reliability"). In the case of psychometric tests, most fall within the range of 0.899 to 0.918 with at least one claiming a Cronbach's alpha above 0.90. Table 01 showed that all of variables surveyed Corrected Item-Total Correlation greater than 0.3 and Cronbach's Alpha if Item deleted greater than 0.6 and Cronbach's Alpha is very reliability. Such observations make it eligible for the survey variables after testing scale. This showed that data was suitable and reliability for researching.

Published By European Centre For Research Training And Development UK (www.eajournals.org)

Table 02: Cronbach's Alpha test for the advertising media (AM) of the brand advertising effectiveness at Lac Hong University

		Reliability Statistic	cs				
Cronbach's Alpha				N of Items			
	•	929		6			
Item Statistics							
Code	Mean	Std. Deviation	N				
AM1	3.9948	1.00388	386				
AM2	3.4689	1.08128	386				
AM3	3.7332	1.29486	386				
AM4	3.4456	1.32249	386				
AM5	3.6606	1.27772	386				
AM6	3.3653	1.33824	386				
			Ite	m-Total Statistic			
Items				Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
AM1: The advertising media needs to be expressed in a simple and specific way but does not mean it is a rough clip with a boring message.				17.6736	30.423	.765	.921
AM2: The advertising media is a factor that contributes significantly to the success of that advertisement. The characters can be celebrities, use specialists, cartoon characters, funny animals or new characters to create.			18.1995	30.534	.686	.928	
AM3: The advertising media that is technically sophisticated, beautifully sharp, will immediately			y	17.9352	26.357	.893	.901
attract viewers. AM4: The advertising media of the sound plays a big role in affecting the senses of the viewer, the soft melodious sounds will make the viewer feel comfortable, and the vibrant sound will make the viewer feel excited, Excited			18.2228	26.574	.850	.908	
AM5: The advertising media that stand out from competitors advertising must communicate the core benefits that a service brings. But it must be different from the benefits that competitors offer, triggering the factors that cause it.			18.0078	27.623	.793	.915	
AM6: The advertising media: Slogan impression, creating the brand's appeal speaking of the impression can not fail to mention the Slogan. Many brands have become famous and are referenced by viewers thanks to the unique slogan of their brand			18.3031	27.136	.787	.917	

(Source: The researcher's collecting data and SPSS)

Published By European Centre For Research Training And Development UK (www.eajournals.org)

Table 02 showed that Cronbach's Alpha is 0.929; this is very high reliability statistics. All of variables surveyed Corrected Item-Total Correlation greater than 0.3 and Cronbach's Alpha if Item deleted greater than 0.6 and Cronbach's Alpha is very reliability. Such observations make it eligible for the survey variables after testing scale. This showed that data was suitable and reliability for researching.

Reliability Statistics Cronbach's Alpha N of Items .885 3 **Item Statistics** Code Mean Std. Deviation Ν WA1 3.2876 1.03080 386 WA2 3.3575 1.05025 386 WA3 3.2642 1.04079 386 **Item-Total Statistics** Items Scale Mean if Scale Variance Corrected Item-Cronbach's Item Deleted if Item Deleted Total Alpha if Item Correlation Deleted WA1: Optimized for high position in search engines. This is one of the things required to .800 6.6218 3.644 .817 make when implementing campaigns online marketing using common techniques to optimize the website WA2: Provide interesting content continuously steadily. People go to a website 6.5518 3.786 .742 .866 for entertainment, learn a skill or some other reason to find content. WA3: Participate in activities on social networks. Social networking can be said to be indispensable to the citizens of the 6.6451 3.741 .769 .842 century. It is a means to interact and advertise effectively at low cost online. Join social networks like Twitter, Youtube, Facebook... Create useful content

Table 03: Cronbach's Alpha test for the website advertising (WA) of the brand advertising effectiveness (AE) at Lac Hong University

(Source: The researcher's collecting data and SPSS)

Table 03 showed that Cronbach's Alpha is 0.885; this is very high reliability statistics. All of variables surveyed Corrected Item-Total Correlation greater than 0.3 and Cronbach's Alpha if Item deleted greater than 0.6 and Cronbach's Alpha is very reliability. Such observations make it eligible for the survey variables after testing scale.

Published By European Centre For Research Training And Development UK (www.eajournals.org)

Table 04: Cronbach's Alpha test for the brand advertising effectiveness (AE) at Lac Hong University

Reliability Statistics									
Cronbach's Alpha N of		Items							
÷		3							
Item Statistics									
Code	Mean	Std. Deviation	N						
AE1	3.1788	.85382	386						
AE3	3.2228	.87807	386						
AE2	3.1969	.86345	386						
	Item-Total Statistics								
Items				Scale Mean	Scale	Corrected	Cronbach's		
				if Item	Variance if	Item-Total	Alpha if		
				Deleted	Item	Correlation	Item		
					Deleted		Deleted		
AE1: The advertising media and messages need to be a quality and impressive video advertising product must basically converge and combine above mentioned elements.			6.4197	2.873	.878	.944			
AE2: The advertising itself is just one tool in many other tools that the brand owner It is necessary to frequently use and improve so that the services of the business are always in the mind of students.			6.3756	2.682	.935	.900			
AE3: The advertising is one of the forms of marketing effective for brand building and development.			6.4016	2.833	.882	.941			

(Source: The researcher's collecting data and SPSS)

Table 04 showed that Cronbach's Alpha is 0.952; this is very high reliability statistics. All of variables surveyed Corrected Item-Total Correlation greater than 0.3 and Cronbach's Alpha if Item deleted greater than 0.6 and Cronbach's Alpha is very reliability. Such observations make it eligible for the survey variables after testing scale. This showed that data was suitable and reliability for researching.

British Journal of Education

Vol.5, No.6, Pp. 94-105, June 2017

Published By European Centre For Research Training And Development UK (www.eajournals.org)

CONCLUSIONS

The study results showed that there were 400 students of LHU who interviewed and answered about 17 questions but 386 students processed. Data collected from June 2016 to March 2017 for students of LHU in Dong Nai province. The paper had been analyzed Cronbach's Alpha test and the result of Cronbach's Alpha is very high reliability statistics. All of variables surveyed Corrected Item-Total Correlation greater than 0.3 and Cronbach's Alpha if Item deleted greater than 0.6 and Cronbach's Alpha is very reliability with significance level 5 percent.

REFERENCES

- Anselmsson, Johan; Ulf Johansson (2007). Corporate social responsibility and the positioning of grocery brands: an exploratory study of retailer and manufacturer brands at point of purchase. *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*.
- Anthony, David A. (2007). The Horse, the Wheel, and Language: How Bronze-Age Riders from the Eurasian Steppes Shaped the Modern World. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Ary, D., Jacobs, L., Sorensen, C. & Razavieh, A. (2009). *Introduction to research in education* (8th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadworth.
- Bass, B. M., & Riggio, R. E. (2006). *Transformational leadership (2nd ed.)*. *Mahwah*, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers; US.
- Berg, B. (2001). Qualitative research methods for the social sciences. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Blaug, Mark (2007). The Social Sciences: Economics. The New Encyclopædia Britannica.
- Brinkley, Claire (2012). Digital marketing is growing in Australia, but so is the skills gap. *Econsultancy, archived from the original.*
- Clark, Dorie (2012). The End of the Expert: Why No One in Marketing Knows What They're Doing. *Forbes, archived from the original.*
- Dahlen, Micael (2010). *Marketing Communications: A Brand Narrative Approach*. Chichester, West Sussex UK: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- Danaher, P. J., & Dagger, T. S. (2013). Comparing the relative effectiveness of advertising channels: A case study of a multimedia blitz campaign. *Journal of Marketing Research*.
- Daniels, J., Radebaugh, L., Sullivan, D. (2007). International Business: environment and operations, 11th edition. Prentice Hall. ISBN.
- Hart, Cathy; Doherty, Neil; Ellis-Chadwick, Fiona (2000). Retailer adoption of the Internet Implications for retail marketing. *European Journal of Marketing*.
- Heneman III, Herbert; Judge, Timothy A (2005). *Staffing Organizations*. USA: McGraw-Hill. ISBN.
- Hudson, S., Huang, L., Roth, M. S., & Madden, T. J. (2016). The influence of social media interactions on consumer-brand relationships: A three-country study of brand perceptions and marketing behaviors. *International Journal Of Research In Marketing*.

Published By European Centre For Research Training And Development UK (www.eajournals.org)

- Hughes, Thomas P. (2004). *Human-Built World: How to Think About Technology and Culture*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Humphrey, Albert (2005). SWOT Analysis for Management Consulting. SRI Alumni Newsletter. SRI International.
- Joshi, Rakesh Mohan, (2005). International Marketing, Oxford University Press. New Delhi and New York.
- Kates, Matthew (2013). Making digital and traditional marketing work together. *Econsultancy, archived from the original.*
- Kaufman, Bruce E. (2008). Managing the Human Factor: The Early Years of Human Resource Management in American Industry. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press.
- Kickul, J.; Neuman, G. (2000). Emergence leadership behaviors: The function of personality and cognitive ability in determining teamwork performance and KSAs. *Journal of Business and Psychology*.
- Koch, Adam (2000). SWOT does not need to be recalled: It needs to be enhanced. Swineburne University of Technology.
- Kotler, P., (2000). *Marketing Management*. (Millennium Edition), Custom Edition for University of Pheonix, Prentice Hall.
- Kotler, P., Armstrong, G., Brown, L., and Adam, S. (2006). *Marketing*, 7th Ed. Pearson Education Australia/Prentice Hall.
- Kotler, Philip; Gary Armstrong (1989). Principles of Marketing, fourth edition (Annotated Instructor's Edition). Prentice-Hall, Inc.
- Kumar, A.; Bezawada, R.; Rishika, R.; Janakiraman, R.; Kannan, P. K. (2016). From Social to Sale: The Effects of Firm-Generated Content in Social Media on Customer Behavior. *Journal of Marketing*.
- Lussier, R. N., & Achua, C. F., (2010). *Leadership, Theory, Application, & Skill Development.* (4th ed). Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage Learning.
- Maw-Liann Shyu; Wan-Ju Chiang; Wen-Yuan Chien; Sheng-Liang Wang (2015). Key Success Factors In Digital Marketing In Service Industry and the Development Strategies: A Case Study On Fleur DE Chine At Sun Moon Lake. *The international Journal of organizational innovation*.
- McWilliams, Abagail; Siegel, Donald (2000). Corporate social responsibility and financial performance: correlation or misspecification. *Strategic Management Journal*.
- McWilliams, Abagail; Siegel, Donald (2001). Corporate social responsibility: A theory of the firm perspective. Academy of Management Review.
- McWilliams, Abagail; Siegel, Donald; Wright, Patrick M. (2006). Corporate Social Responsibility: International Perspectives. Troy, New York: Department of Economics, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.Merriam, S. (1998). Qualitative research and case study applications in education. San Francisco.

Published By European Centre For Research Training And Development UK (www.eajournals.org)

- Mogoș, R (2010). Digital Marketing for Identifying Customers' Preferences -- A Solution for SMEs in Obtaining Competitive Advantages. *International Journal of Economic Practices & Theories*.
- Nielsen (2016). Digital Advertising is Rising in Canada, Requiring More Sophisticated Measures of Success. Nielsen. Nielsen, Retrieved.
- Petty, R. E., Cacioppo, J. T., & Schumann, D. (1983). Central and peripheral routes to advertising effectiveness: The moderating role of involvement. *Journal of Consumer Research*.
- Pollay, R. W., Siddarth, S., Siegel, M., Haddix, A., Merritt, R. K., Giovino, G. A., & Eriksen, M. P. (1996). The last straw? Cigarette advertising and realized market shares among youths and adults. *The Journal of Marketing*.
- Probability, econometrics and truth (2000). *The methodology of econometrics*. By Hugo A. Keuzenkamp Published by Cambridge University Press, ISBN.
- Ramalingam, V., Palaniappan, B., Panchanatham, N., & Palanivel, S. (2006). Measuring advertisement effectiveness aneural network approach. *Expert Systems with Applications*.
- Riasi, A. (2015). Barriers to international supply chain management in Iranian flower industry. *Management Science Letters*.
- Riasi, A. (2015). Competitive Advantages of Shadow Banking Industry: An Analysis Using Porter Diamond Model. *Business Management and Strategy*.
- Riasi, A., & Amiri Aghdaie, S. F. (2013). Effects of a Hypothetical Iranian Accession to the World Trade Organization on Iran's Flower Industry. *Consilience: The Journal of Sustainable Development*.
- Riasi, A., & Pourmiri, S. (2015). Effects of online marketing on Iranian ecotourism industry: Economic, sociological, and cultural aspects. *Management Science Letters*.
- Saether, Kim T.; Ruth V. Aguilera (2008). *Corporate Social Responsibility in a Comparative Perspective*. In Crane, A.; et al. The Oxford Handbook of Corporate Social Responsibility. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Shaver, M. A., & Lacy, S. (1999). The impact of intermedia and newspaper competition on advertising linage in daily newspapers. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*.
- Steel, Emily; Angwin, Julia (2010). On the Web's Cutting Edge, Anonymity in Name Only. *The Wall Street Journal*.
- Van Niekerk, A (2007). Strategic management of media assets for optimizing market communication strategies, obtaining a sustainable competitive advantage and maximizing return on investment: An empirical study. *Journal of Digital Asset Management*.
- Watkins, A. E.; Richard L. Scheaffer, George W. Cobb (2008). *Statistics in action: understanding a world of data*. Emeryville, CA: Key Curriculum Press.
- Watkins, T. (1986). *The economics of the brand*. Maidenhead, United Kingdom: McGraw Hill Book Company.
- Wells, W. D., Leavitt, C., & McConville, M. (1971). A reaction profile for TV commercials. Journal of Advertising Research.

Published By European Centre For Research Training And Development UK (www.eajournals.org)

- Whitney, K. (2005). Action with attitude. Chief Learning Officer Magazine. USA: Harley-Davidson Inc.
- Yoo, B., & Donthu, N. (2001). Developing and validating a multidimensional consumer-based brand equity scale. *Journal of Business Research*.