# EMPLOYEE-BASED BRAND EQUITY AND PERCEIVED CORPORATE REPUTATION OF SELECTED PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA

WARA, HELEN UZEZI (17PAC01558)

**JANUARY**, 2022

# EMPLOYEE-BASED BRAND EQUITY AND PERCEIVED CORPORATE REPUTATION OF SELECTED PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA

BY

#### WARA, HELEN UZEZI (17PAC01558)

B.Sc Business Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria M.Sc Business Administration, Crawford University, Igbessa

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (Ph.D) IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, COLLEGE OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, COVENANT UNIVERSITY, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

**JANUARY**, 2022

# **ACCEPTANCE**

						t of the require		
	-			-		Management,		
Managem	ent and Social	Sciences,	Covenant U	nive	rsity, Ota, 1	Nigeria.		
	A. Philip	stgraduate	e Studies)			Signature	and Date	-
	ı <b>n B. Williams</b> hool of Postgra		ıdies)			Signature	and Date	

### **DECLARATION**

I, WARA, HELEN UZEZI (17PAC01558) declare that this research work was carried
out by me under the supervision of Prof. Anthonia A. Adeniji and Dr. Ebeguki E. Igbinoba
of the Department of Business Management, College of Management and Social Sciences,
Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria. I attest that this thesis has not been presented either
wholly or partially for the award of any degree elsewhere. All sources of data and scholarly
information used in this thesis are duly acknowledged.

WARA, HELEN UZEZI	•••••
	Signature and Date

#### **CERTIFICATION**

We certify that this thesis titled "Employee-Based Brand Equity and Perceived Corporate Reputation of Selected Private Universities in Southern Nigeria" is an original research work carried out by WARA HELEN UZEZI (17PAC01558) in the Department of Business Management, College of Management and Social Sciences, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria under the supervision of Prof. Anthonia A. Adeniji and Dr. Ebeguki E. Igbinoba. We have examined and found this work acceptable as part of the requirements for the award of Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Industrial Relations and Human Resource Management.

Prof. Anthonia A. Adeniji Supervisor	Signature and Date
Dr. Ebeguki E. Igbinoba Co-Supervisor	Signature and Date
Prof. Anthonia A. Adeniji Head of Department, Business Management	Signature and Date
Prof. Tinuke Fapohunda External Examiner	Signature and Date
Prof. Akan B. Williams Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies	Signature and Date

# **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to my heavenly father, a merciful, ever faithful, and dependable God.

### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

COV	ER PAGE	PAGE
TITL	E PAGE	i
ACC	EPTANCE	ii
DECI	LARATION	iii
CERT	TIFICATION	iv
DEDI	ICATION	v
	NOWLEDGEMENTS	
	LE OF CONTENTS	
	OF TABLES	
	OF FIGURES	
	OF ABBREVIATIONS	
	ENDICES	
		xvii
	PTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1	Background to the Study	1
1.2	Statement of the Research Problem	3
1.3	Research Questions	····· 7
1.4	Objectives of the Study	····· 7
1.5	Research Hypotheses	····· 7
1.6	Significance of the Study	8
1.7	Scope of the Study	8
1.8	Operationalisation of Research Variables	9
1.9	Operational Definition of terms	12
CHA	PTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1	Preamble	14
2.2	Conceptual Review	14
2.2.1	Brand	14

2.2.2	Dimensions of Brand	15
2.2.3	Internal Brand	16
2.2.4	Employee-Based Brand Equity (EBBE)	17
2.2.5	Dimensions of Employee-Based Brand Equity	18
2.2.6	Corporate Reputation	39
2.2.7	Dimensions of Corporate Reputation	43
2.3	Theoretical Review	52
2.3.1	Resource Based Theory	52
2.3.2	Human Associative Memory Theory	53
2.3.3	Social Exchange Theory	54
2.4	Review of Empirical Studies	54
2.4.1	Corporate Reputation	54
2.4.2	Employee Based Brand Equity (EBBE)	62
2.5	Gap in Literature	67
CHA	PTER THREE: METHODOLOGY	69
3.1	Preamble	69
3.2	Study Area	69
3.3	Research Philosophy	71
3.4	Research Design	72
3.5	Population of the Study	73
3.6	Sample Size Determination	74
3.7	Sample Frame	77
3.8	Sampling Techniques	82
3.9	Sources of Data	83
3.10	Research Instruments	83
3.11	Validity of Research Instrument	85
3.12	Reliability of the Research Instrument	87
3.13	Methods of Data Presentation and Analysis	89
3.14	Ethical Consideration	89
CHA	PTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	91
4.1	Preamble	91
4 2	Data presentation and Analysis	91

4.2.1	Demographic Profiles of Respondents	92
4.3	Test of Hypothesis	95
4.3.1	Influence of Information Generation on Financial Performance	95
4.3.1a	Descriptive analysis of Information Generation and Financial Performance	95
4.3.1b	Test of Hypothesis One	98
1.3.2	Influence of Knowledge Dissemination on Financial performance	103
4.3.2a	Descriptive analysis of Knowledge Dissemination and Financial Performance	103
4.3.2b	Test of Hypothesis Two	105
4.3.3	Influence of Brand Commitment on Vision and Leadership	111
4.3.3a	Descriptive analysis of Brand Commitment and Vision & Leadership (VL)	111
4.3.3b	Test of Hypothesis Three	114
1.3.4	Influence of Role Clarity (RC) and Social Responsibility (SR)	119
1.3.4a	Descriptive analysis of Role Clarity (RC) and Social Responsibility (SR)	119
4.3.4b	Test of Hypothesis Four	122
1.3.5	Influence of Human Factor (HF) and Workplace Environment (WE)	127
4.3.5a	Descriptive analysis of Human Factor and Workplace Environment (WE	127
4.3.5b	Test of Hypothesis Five	131
1.3.6	Influence of Brand Knowledge (BK) and Product & Services (PS)	137
4.3.6a	Descriptive analysis of Brand Knowledge (BK) and Product & Services (PS)-	137
4.3.6b	Test of Hypothesis Six	139
1.3.7	Influence of Openness on Emotional Appeal	144
4.3.7a	Descriptive analysis of Openness and Emotional Appeal	144
4.3.7b	Test of Hypothesis Seven	152
1.4	Discussion of Results	158
1.5	Implication of Findings	165
СНАР	TER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	167
5.1	Preamble	167
5.2	Summary of Findings	167
5.3	Conclusion	169
5.4	Recommendations	170
5.5	Contributions to Knowledge	172
5.6	Limitations of the Study	
5.7	Suggestions for Future Studies	174

REFERENCES	175
APPENDIX A	191
Research Questionnaire	191
APPENDIX B	198

# LIST OF TABLES

Table 2. 1: Employee-Based Brand Equity Dimensions	19
Table 2. 2: The Relationship between Brand Knowledge, Behaviour and Attitude.	37
Table 2. 3: Difference between Organisational identity, organisational image and CR	41
Table 2. 4: Categorization of Corporate reputation definition from literature	42
Table 2. 5: Analysis of Empirical Studies on Corporate Reputation of Universities	58
Table 2. 6: Analysis of Empirical Studies on EBBE in Nigeria and Beyond	66
Table 3. 1: Number of Academic & Non-Academic staff in the selected universities	74
Table 3. 2: Sample Size Determination Table	75
Table 3. 3: Sample Size Distributions	77
Table 3. 4: List of Private Universities in the Southern Region of Nigeria, 2019	78
Table 3. 5: Measurement of Research Instruments	84
Table 3. 6: Statistics showing Reliability of Research Instrument	86
Table 3. 7: Cronbach Alpha Analysis for the Pilot study	89
Table 3. 8: Tool for Data Analyses	90
Table 4. 1: Respondents Response Rate	92
Table 4. 2: Employees Respondents Demographic Profile	93
Table 4. 3: Information Generation and Financial Performance	96
Table 4. 4: Construct validity and Reliability for Hypothesis One	102
Table 4. 5: Path Coefficients for Information Generation (IG) and FP	103
Table 4. 6: Knowledge Dissemination and Financial Performance	104
Table 4. 7: Construct validity and Reliability for Hypothesis Two	110
Table 4. 8: Path Coefficients for Knowledge Dissemination (KD) and FP	111
Table 4. 9: Brand Commitment (BC) and Vision & Leadership (VL)	112
Table 4. 10: Construct validity and Reliability for Hypothesis Three	118
Table 4. 11: Path Coefficients for Brand Commitment (BC) and VL	119
Table 4. 12: Role Clarity (RC) and Social Responsibility (SR)	120
Table 4. 13: Construct validity and Reliability for Hypothesis Four	125
Table 4. 14: Path Coefficients for Role Clarity (RC) and Social Responsibility (SR)	127
Table 4. 15: Human Factor (HF) and Workplace Environment (WE)	128
Table 4. 16: Construct validity and Reliability for Hypothesis Five	135
Table 4. 17: Path Coefficients for Human Factor (HF) and WE	136
Table 4. 18: Brand Knowledge (BK) and Product & Services (PS)	137
Table 4. 19: Construct validity and Reliability for Hypothesis Six	143
Table 4. 20: Path Coefficients for Brand Knowledge on Product & Services (PS)	144
Table 4. 21: Openness and Emotional Appeal	145
Table 4. 22: Construct validity and Reliability for Hypothesis Seven	156
Table 4. 23: Path Coefficients for Openness on Emotional Appeal	157

### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. 1: Proposed Schematic Model of EBBE and Corporate Reputation	12
Figure 2. 1: Components of Openness	23
Figure 2. 2: Relationship between employee involvement and performance	24
Figure 2. 3: Participation process	25
Figure 4. 1: Number of Administered and Retuned Questionnaire	92
Figure 4. 2: PLS algorithm model of IG on FP	99
Figure 4. 3: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and P values of IG on FP	99
Figure 4. 4: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and T values of IG on FP	101
Figure 4. 5: PLS algorithm model of KD and FP	107
Figure 4. 6: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and P values of KD and FP	108
Figure 4. 7: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and T values of KD and FP	109
Figure 4. 8: PLS algorithm model of brand commitment and vision & leadership	115
Figure 4. 9: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and P values of BC on vVL	116
Figure 4. 10: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and T values of BC to VL	117
Figure 4. 11: PLS Algorithm Model of Role Clarity and Social Responsibility	123
Figure 4. 12: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and P values of RC and SR	124
Figure 4. 13: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and T values of RC and SR	125
Figure 4. 14: PLS Algorithm Model of Human Factor and Workplace Environment	132
Figure 4.15: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and P values of HF and WE	133
Figure 4. 16: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and T values of HF and WE	134
Figure 4. 17: PLS Algorithm Model of BK on PS	140
Figure 4. 18: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and P values of BK on PS	141
Figure 4. 19: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and T values of BK and PS	142
Figure 4. 20: PLS Algorithm Model of Openness (MS, OS, EAJ & EI) and EA	153
Figure 4. 21: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and P values of Openness and EA	154
Figure 4. 22: PLS Bootstrapping Model with β and T values of Openness and EA	155
Figure 5. 1: Model showing the link between EBBE and CR	173

#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABUAD Afe Babalola University Ado Ekiti

APA American Psychological Association

AVE Average Variance Extracted
EBBE Employee-Based Brand Equity

BC Brand Commitment

BIU Benson Idahosa University

BK Brand Knowledge

CFA Confirmatory Factor Analysis

CR Corporate Reputation
CU Covenant University
EA Emotional Appeal

EAJ Employee Attitude to Job
EI Employee Involvement
FP Financial performance

HF Human Factor

IG Information Generation

IUO Igbinedion University Okada

JAMB Joint Admission and Matriculations Board

KD Knowledge Dissemination

MS Management Support

NUC National Universities Commission

OS Organisational Socialisation

PLS Partial Least Square
P & S Products and Services

RC Role Clarity

SEM Structural Equation Model

SPSS Statistical Package for Social sciences

SR Social Responsibility

TETFUND Tertiary Education Trust Fund

VIF Variance Inflation Factor
V & L Vision and Leadership

WE Workplace Environment

### **APPENDICES**

Appendix List

Appendix A Research Questionnaire

Appendix B Ethical Certificate

#### **ABSTRACT**

The choice of a private university for the financially capable parents/candidates from among the increasing number of private universities depends on the university's reputation. In a service-providing organisation like universities, the development of a strong brand and the sustenance of the institution's brand is usually seen as the principal function of the marketing /sales department and corporate affairs unit in institutions. The employees of other departments are relegated in the drive for competitive advantage and corporate reputation. Against this background, this study investigated employee-based brand equity and perceived corporate reputation in selected private universities in Southern region of Nigeria. The study adopted the quantitative research method, using the questionnaire as research instrument. A total of 700 questionnaires (soft and hard copies) were administered to six private universities' academic and non-academic staff in the country's Southern region. The randomly selected respondents returned only 594 copies of the questionnaires. Data collected were analysed using the Structural Equation Model (SEM) specifically the Partial Least Square. The tested hypotheses revealed that information generation and knowledge dissemination both have a significant effect on financial performance. Brand commitment has a significant effect on vision and leadership. Similarly, the results also revealed that role clarity has a significant effect on social responsibility. Human factor has a significant effect on the workplace environment. Brand knowledge has a significant impact on products and services and openness (management support, organisational socialisation, employee attitude to job and employee involvement) has a significant effect on emotional appeal. The findings reveal that the employees' perception of the universities corporate reputation affects their relationship with the institutions' external customers. Therefore, the study recommended that the managers of private universities establish a functional and sustainable feedback mechanism that facilitates employees' reportage of experiences with the universities' external customers or stakeholders. Feedback generated should be utilised in decision-making processes and employees should be educated on the institution's brand promise, individual knowledge that has had a tremendous effect on employee performance should be institutionalised.

**Keywords:** Employee-Based Brand Equity, Corporate Reputation, Competitive advantage, Private universities