Lapai Journal of Economics; Volume 4, No.1; 2020 Print ISSN: 2659-028X Online ISSN: 2659-0271 Published by Department of Economics, IBB University Lapai, Niger State, Nigeria

# Impact of Celebrity Endorsement and its Effect on the Loyalty of Undergraguates Students to Airtel Network

Abdullahi Ndagi

Department of Business Administration, IBB University Lapai, Niger State, Nigeria

Correspondence Email: <a href="mailto:ndagiabd@gmail.com">ndagiabd@gmail.com</a>

## Abstract

This study examined the impact of celebrity endorsement on brand loyalty among Airtel subscribers in Ibrahim babangida university lapai. The study used survey as its methodology and adopted a multi-stage sampling as its techniques.. The target population comprised 12,910 students of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University Lapai using asample size of 341. The sample size was determined using Yamane model after purposively selecting three [3] cluster (faculties) at random from a group of six clusters. Data were collected using a self-administered structured questionnaire. The instrument had a Cronbach alpha of 0.78adopted from the work of Mekonen (2017). The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The findings revealed that celebrity endvcorsement had significant influence on brand loyalty of Airtel customers in IBBUL Niger State, Nigeria. Based on this, it is recommended that Airtel telecommunication should adopt a general view rather than individual approach to celebrity endorsement programme.

**Keywords:** Celebrity, Trustworthiness, Attractiveness, Expertise, Brand Loyalty **JEL Classification**: L21

## 1. Introduction

In the Nigerian Mobile Telecommunication industry, advertising is dominantly led by celebrity endorsement. Although celebrity endorsement is not a recent thing (Hovland & Weiss, 1951), business people and advertising practitioners in particular are not withstanding evolving searches determining the extent to which the efficacy of celebrity endorsement as an independent variable construct influences various corporate performance indicators. For example, Ismael (2018) studied impact of celebrity endorsement on brand knowledge, Hani, Marwan and Andre (2018); effect of celebrity endorsement on consumer behaviour, Pokharel and Pradham (2017); influence of celebrity endorsement on consumers' buying behaviour, Mekonen (2017); impact of celebrity endorsement in creating awareness and motivating consumers. From the

foregoing, it can be deduced that studies on the impact of celebrity endorsement on brand loyalty are still scanty especially among university undergraduates.

Continuous patronage, which is a proxy of brand loyalty, is a means to an end which every business wish to attain. But, of the celebrity's attributes, which best determines customers loyalty? The Nigerian telecommunication industry has not been quite stable based on the country's desire to rapidly develop its telecommunication network to the level of international best practice. The competitive nature of the telecommunication industry has spring into tight-drawn competition for consumer attention and retention. Individual consumers are faced with the decision of choices as a result of product diversity springing up from competition.

The effectiveness of celebrities under any endorsement arrangement would depend on the characteristics of the celebrity such as trustworthiness, likeness, attractiveness, and expertise (Zipporah and Mberia, 2014). Marketers spend quite large sums on celebrity endorsement contract with the believe that celebrities are effective spokespersons for their products or brands. Firms spend a lot on advertisement, sales promotion and oneon-one selling with the mindset of getting consumers' loyalty. Advertisement is also one of the most used tools by marketers to create a good image and make their brand look superior to others in order to get the customers' loyalty.

However, many consumers see advertisement from unpopular spokespersons as a tool used by the firms to deceive consumers in achieving their sale. This is because of the lack of trust in an unfamiliar spokesperson, making the achievement of advertising a complete failure due to the views held by consumers. Firms have now realized that it is not just about the message being passed but also about the spokesperson passing the message. Agrawal and Kamakura (1995) believe that celebrities makes the advertisements believable and enhance the message in the minds of the consumers. Celebrities who have basically built trust in their public life now serve as role model for many consumers.

Also, celebrity endorsement may not guarantee long-term and sustainable effects where an endorsed celebrity is caught up in scandal or an act of criminality, thereby creating negative perception to consumers (zafar & Rafique, 2011). Some of the scandals may be involvement in the act of child, drug, sexual abuses, alcoholism, and racial discrimination (Sliburyte, 2009). Arora and sahu (2014) provided that consumer's intention may be affected due to changes in the celerity's image. Changes in image may be as a result of injury, marital status, physical appearance, or decline in professional capabilities. It could result in the celebrity no longer suitable for endorsement. It is based on these diverse opinions that this study examine how celebrities endorsement in advertising have influence on consumer loyalty of the Airtel customers in Lapai local government area of Niger State. Also, to determine the impact of celebrity expertise and attractiveness on consumers loyalty Lapai Journal of Economics

### 2. Methodolgy

Multi-stage sampling technique was used to arrive at the sample size of the study. Simple random technique was used to randomly select three (3) faculties, Secondly, same technique was used to devide departments in each faculty to two (2). The selected departments has 325 and 353, 461 and 15, and 481 and 699 respectively. Hence, total sample population at this stage stood at two thousand three hundred and thirty four (2,334). Applying Yamane (1967), the sample size at stage two stood at 341.The study employs descriptive statistics involving percentage frequency counts and cross-tabulation in analyzing and interpreting some of the data. Multiple regression model show the effect of individual independent variable on the dependent variable. The probability (P) value of each independent variables coefficient in the model. If the coefficient sig is less than 5% level of significance, the null hypothesis will be rejected, otherwise accept.

 $\gamma = \alpha + \beta_1 \chi_1 + \beta_2 \chi_2 + \beta_3 \chi_3 + \mu \dots 1$ 

Where Y is the value of the Dependent Variable (brand loyalty),  $\alpha$  is the Constant or Intercept,  $\beta_s$  signifies the Slope (Beta Coefficient),  $\chi_1$  refers to celebrity attractiveness,  $\chi_2$  indicates celebrity trustworthiness,  $\chi_3$  stands for celebrity expertise and  $\mu$  is the unobserved term. The model can be properly written as

 $BL = CA_i + CT_i + CE_i + \mu_i \dots 2$ 

Where BL is the Brand Loyalty CA stands for Celebrity Attractiveness, CT indicates Celebrity Trustworthiness and CE refers to Celebrity Expertise

## 3. Result

#### Descriptive Results

Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics of the respondents to whom questionnaires were administered. From the data obtained, gender results shows 157 to be Males constituting 50.6% of the respondents and 153 Females which constitute 49.4%. This means that the highest respondents were male.

The ages of the respondent indicates 120 respondents fall below 21 years of age which constitutes 38.7% of the respondents. 156 of the respondents fall between the ages of 21-40 years which constitute 50.3% of the respondents. 31 of the respondents fall between 41-60 years which constitute 10% of the respondents. 3 of the respondents were above 60 years which constitute 1% of the respondents. Therefore, the highest age respondents were 21-40 years.

The marital status also play important demographic variable, 176 of the respondents are single constituting 56.8% of the respondents, 110 of them are married constituting 35.5% of the respondents and 24 of them are divorced constituting 7.7% of the respondents. Therefore, the highest respondents were singles.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of the Respondents								
Variable	Frequency	Percentage						
Gender								
Male	157	50.6						
Female	153	49.4						
Age								
Less than 21 years	120	38.7						
21-40 years	156	50.3						
41-60 years	31	10						
60 years & Above	3	1						
Marital Status								
Single	176	56.8						
Married	110	35.5						
Divorced	24	7.7						
Use of Airtel Network								
Yes	310	100						
No	0	0						
Celebrity Awareness								
Phyno	101	32.6						
Tuface	126	40.6						
Partoranking	83	26.8						
Total	310	100						

Lapai Journal of Economics

Volume 4, No.2; 2020

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics of the respondents to whom questionnaires were administered. From the data obtained, gender results shows 157 to be Males constituting 50.6% of the respondents and 153 Females which constitute 49.4%. This means that the highest respondents were male.

The ages of the respondent indicates 120 respondents fall below 21 years of age which constitutes 38.7% of the respondents. 156 of the respondents fall between the ages of 21-40 years which constitute 50.3% of the respondents. 31 of the respondents fall between 41-60 years which constitute 10% of the respondents. 3 of the respondents were above 60 years which constitute 1% of the respondents. Therefore, the highest age respondents were 21-40 years.

The marital status also play important demographic variable, 176 of the respondents are single constituting 56.8% of the respondents, 110 of them are married constituting 35.5% of the respondents and 24 of them are divorced constituting 7.7% of the respondents. Therefore, the highest respondents were singles. In Table 1, it also shows that all respondents are Airtel subscribers which constitute 100%. Similarly, it shows that 101 of the respondents are aware of Phyno constituting 32.6%, 126 of the

respondents are aware of Tuface constituting 40.6%, and 83 of the respondents are aware of Partoranking constituting 26.8%. Therefore, most of the respondents are aware of Tuface.

Table 2: Respondents Celebrity Endorsement on the Loyalty of Airtel

Table 2: Resp		2			5 5			
	STD	SLD	D	U	A	SLA	STA	Total
My choice of	17	7	20	26	64	73	103	310
Airtel is	(5.5%)	(2.3)	(6.5%)	(8.4%)	(20.6%)	(23.5%)	(33.2)	(100%)
because of								
endorsement								
by a celebrity								
I bought Airtel	20	15	15	27	46	98	89	310
because of the	(6.5%)	(4.8%)	(4.8%)	(8.7%)	(14.8%)	(31.6%)	(28.7%)	(100%)
attractiveness								
of the celebrity								
that endorsed								
it								
I remember	17	14	24	39	82	86	48	310
Airtel that is	(5.5%)	(4.5%)	(7.7%)	(12.6%)	(26.5%)	(27.7%)	(15.5%)	(100%)
endorsed by an								
attractive								
celebrity								
The presence	19	17	26	38	68	99	43	310
of a celebrity	(6.1%)	(5.3%)	(8.4%)	(12.3%)	(21.9%)	(31.9%)	(13.9%)	(100%)
enables me								
recognize								
Airtel								
The	21	19	32	40	60	69	69	310
handsomeness	(6.8%)	(6.1%)	(10.3%)	(12.9%)	(19.4%)	(22.3%)	(22.3%)	(100%)
of the celebrity								
is what								
attracted me to								
buy Airtel								
I find products	12	14	18	30	73	78	85	310
endorsed by	(3.9%)	(4.5%)	(5.8%)	(.7%)	(23.5%)	(25.2%)	(27.4%)	(100%)
celebrity are	()	(	()	()	(,	( /	(	(
trustworthy								
The claims	16	9	26	44	77	87	51	310
made by Airtel	(5.2%)	(2.9%)	(8.4%)	(14.2%)	(24.8%)	(28.1%)	(16.5%)	(100%)
celebrity are	(**=/*)	()	(011/0)	()	(,	()	(2000/0)	()
believable								
The honesty of	13	23	22	37	95	71	49	310
a celebrity	(4.2%)	(7.4%)	(7.1%)	(11.9%)	(30.6%)	(22.9%)	(15.8%)	(100%)
endorser	(1.270)	(,,0)	(,.1,0)	(11.270)	(30.070)	(22.270)	(10.070)	(10070)
makes me buy								
Airtel								
AIICI								

		Lı	Lapai Journal of Economics			Volume 4, No.2; 2020			
	STD	SLD	D	U	А	SLA	STA	Total	
I trust Airtel	28	16	31	31	69	65	70	310	
because it has	(9.0%)	(5.2%)	(10.0%)	(10.0%)	(22.3%)	(21.0%)	(22.6%)	(100%)	
been endorsed									
by celebrities									
I bought Airtel	16	10	26	27	58	72	101	310	
because the	(5.2%)	(3.2%)	(8.4%)	(8.7%)	(18.7%)	(23.2%)	(32.6%)	(100%)	
celebrity									
endorsing it is									
an expert									
Adverts	17	17	19	45	67	79	66	310	
having	(3.5%)	(3.5%)	(6.1%)	(14.5%)	(21.6%)	(25.5%)	(21.3%)	(100%)	
celebrities are									
more effective									
than those									
which don't The	11	20	21	27	78	84	69	310	
skillfulness of	(3.5%)	(6.5%)	(6.8%)	(8.7%)	(23.2%)	84 (27.1%)	(22.2%)	(100%)	
the celebrity	(3.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.8%)	(8.7%)	(23.2%)	(27.1%)	(22.2%)	(100%)	
endorsers									
increase my									
awareness									
about Airtel									
The	17	27	34	41	72	44	75	310	
experience of	(3.5%)	(8.7%)	(11.0%)	(13.2%)	(23.2%)	(14.2%)	(24.2%)	(100%)	
the celebrity	()	()	(,	( /		(		<b>X</b>	
triggers my									
willingness to									
buy Airtel									
Airtel is my	11	15	28	27	62	65	102	310	
best network	(3.3%)	(4.8%)	(9.0%)	(8.7%)	(20.0%)	(21.0%)	(32.9%)	(100%)	
I cannot	14	11	28	46	74	79	58	310	
switch from	(4.5%)	(3.35%)	(9.0%)	(14.8%)	(23.9%)	(25.5%)	(18.7%)	(100%	
Airtel to any									
other network									
I Won't switch	14	17	27	41	74	80	57	310	
from Airtel to	(4.5%)	(3.5%)	(8.7%)	(13.2%)	(23.9%)	(23.8%)	(18.4%)	(100%)	
a new network									
that is									
endorsed by									
my favorite									
celebrity	10	26	20	22	74	74	<i></i>	210	
I won't stop	18	26	30	33	74	74	55	310	
using Airtel if	(5.8%)	(8.4%)	(9.7%)	(10.6%)	(23.9%)	(23.9%)	(17.7%)	(100%)	
my favorite									
celebrity									

		La	Volume 4, No.2; 2020					
	STD	SLD	D	U	А	SLA	STA	Total
endorsing it got involved in a scandal Celebrity endorsement influences brand loyalty	24 (7.7%)	25 (8.1%)	23 (7.4%)	32 (10.3%)	68 (21.9%)	67 (21.6%)	71 (22.9%)	310 (100%)

Note: STD= Strongly Disagree, SLD= Slightly Disagree, D = Disagree, U= Undecided, A= Agree, SLA= Slightly Agree, STA= Strongly Agree Source: Field Survey (2020)

Table 2 shows the response on celebrity endorsement on the customers loyalty of Airtel network. The choice of Airtel due to endorsement by a celebrity had 5.5% of the respondents strongly disagree, 2.3% slightly disagree with the question, 6.5% disagree, 8.4% were undecided, 20.6% agreed, 23.5% slightly agree, 33.2% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents strongly agree on I am attracted to buy Airtel endorsed by a celebrity. Buying Airtel because of the attractiveness of the celebrity that endorsed it shows 6.5% of the respondents strongly disagree, 4.8% slightly disagree with the question, 4.8% disagree, 8.7% were undecided, 14.8% agreed, 31.6% slightly agreed, 28.7% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents slightly agree on I bought Airtel because of the attractiveness of the celebrity.

The response to Airtel that is endorsed by an attractive celebrity have 5.5% of the respondents to strongly disagree, 4.5% slightly disagree with the question, 7.7% disagree, 12.6% were undecided, 26.6 agreed, 27.7% slightly disagree, and 15.5% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents slightly agree on I remember Airtel that is endorsed by an attractive celebrity.

For presence of celebrity 6.1% of the respondents strongly disagree, 5.5% slightly disagree with the question, 8.4% disagree, 12.3% were undecided, 21.9% agreed, 31.9% slightly agreed, and 13.9% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents slightly agree on the presence of a celebrity enables me recognize Airtel. Given the handsomeness stature of celebrity, 6.8% of the respondents strongly disagree, 6.1% slightly disagree with the question, 10.3% disagree, 12.9% were undecided, 19.4% agreed, 22.3% slightly agreed, and 23.3% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents slightly agree and strongly agree on the handsomeness of the celebrity is what attracted me to buy Airtel'. Most of the respondents strongly agree on I find products endorsed by celebrity as trustworthy, as 3.9% of the respondents strongly disagree, 4.5% slightly disagree with the question, 5.8% disagree, 9.7% were undecided, 23.5% agreed, 25.2% slightly agreed, and 27.4% strongly agreed. On claims made by Airtel celebrity, 5.2% of the respondents strongly disagree, 2.9% slightly disagree, 14.2% were undecided, 24.8% agreed,

28.1% slightly agreed, and 16.5% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents slightly agree on the claims made by Airtel celebrity are believable.

Looking at the honesty of a celebrity, 4.2% of the respondents strongly disagree, 7.4% slightly disagree with the question, 7.1% disagree, 11.9% were undecided, 30.9% agreed, 22.9% slightly agreed, and 15.8% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents agree on the honesty of a celebrity endorser makes me buy Airtel. For trust on Airtel because it has been endorsed by celebrities 9.0% of the respondents strongly disagree, 5.2% slightly disagree with the question, 10.0% disagree, 10.0% were undecided, 22.3% agreed, 21.0% slightly agreed, and 22.6% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents strongly agree on I trust Airtel because it has been endorsed by celebrities. Looking at the expertise of celebrity endorsement, 5.2% of the respondents strongly disagree, 3.2% slightly disagree with the question, 8.4% disagree, 8.7% were undecided, 18.7% agreed, 23.2% slightly agreed, and 32.6% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents strongly agree on I bought Airtel because the celebrity endorsing it is an expert. 5.5% of the respondents strongly disagree, 5.5% slightly disagree with the question, 6.1% disagree, 14.5% were undecided, 21.6% agreed, 25.5% slightly agreed, and 21.3% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents slightly agree on Ads having celebrities are more effective than those which don't.

Also in Table 2, the result for skillfulness of the celebrity endorsers increases awareness about Airtel shows 3.5% the respondents strongly disagree, 6.5% slightly disagree with the question, 6.8% disagree, 8.7% were undecided, 25.2% agreed, 27.1% slightly agreed, and 21.9% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents slightly agree on the skillfulness of the celebrity endorsers increases my awareness about Airtel. The experience of the celebrity triggering one willingness to buy Airtel shows that 5.5% of the respondents strongly disagree, 8.7% slightly disagree with the question, 11.0% disagree, 13.2% were undecided, 23.2% agreed, 14.2% slightly agreed, and 24.2% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents strongly agree on the experience of the celebrity triggers my willingness to buy Airtel. In choosing Airtel as best network, 3.5% of the respondents strongly disagree, 4.8% slightly disagree with the question, 9.0% disagree, 8.7% were undecided, 20.0% agreed, 21.0% slightly agreed, and 32.6% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents strongly agree on Airtel is my best network'.

For those that cannot switch from Airtel to any other network, the result shows 4.5% of the respondents strongly disagree, 3.5% slightly disagree with the question, 9.0% disagree, 14.8% were undecided, 23.9% agreed, 25.5% slightly agreed, and 18.7% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents slightly agree on I cannot switch from Airtel to any other network. The result for those not switching shows 4.5% of the respondents strongly disagree, 5.5% slightly disagree with the question, 8.7% disagree, 13.2% were undecided, 23.9% agreed, 25.8% slightly agreed, and 18.4% strongly

agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents slightly agree on I won't switch from Airtel to a new network that is endorsed by my favorite celebrity.

I won't stop using Airtel if my favorite celebrity endorsing it got involved in a scandal, in response 5.8% of the respondents strongly disagree, 8.4% slightly disagrees with the question, 9.7% disagree, 10.6% were undecided, 23.9% agreed, 23.9% slightly agreed, and 17.7% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents agree and slightly agree on I won't stop using Airtel if my favorite celebrity endorsing it got involved in a scandal. On celebrity endorsement influences brand loyalty, the result shows 7.7% of the respondents strongly disagree, 8.1% slightly disagree with the question, 7.4% disagree, 10.3% were undecided, 21.9% agreed, 21.6% slightly agreed, and 22.9% strongly agreed. Therefore, most of the respondents strongly agree on celebrity endorsement influences brand loyalty.

Table 3: Correlations

		Celebrity	Celebrity	Celebrity	Brand
		Attractiveness	Trustworthiness	Expertise	Loyalty
Celebrity	Pearson Correlation	1	.455**	.322**	.267**
Attractiveness	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	310	310	310	310
Celebrity	Pearson Correlation	.455**	1	.411**	.316**
Trustworthiness	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	310	310	310	310
Celebrity	Pearson Correlation	.322**	.411**	1	.249**
Expertise	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
-	N	310	310	310	310
Drand Lavalty	Pearson Correlation	.267**	.316**	.249**	1
Brand Loyalty	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	Ν	310	310	310	310

*Note\*\*:* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). Source: Authors' Computation

The result of table 3 above shows that there is significant positive correlation between brand loyalty and celebrity endorsement variables (attractiveness, trustworthiness, and expertise).

Based on these findings, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis that, there is significant relationship between celebrity endorsement and brand loyalty on Airtel subscribers in Niger State.

#### Table 4: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.362 <sup>a</sup>	0.131	0.122	1.24926

Note: Predictors: (Constant), Celebrity Expertise, Celebrity Attractiveness, Celebrity Trustworthiness

Source: Authors' Computation

Table 4 above shows that the coefficient of determination is 0.362; the implication of this is that about 36.2% of the variation of brand loyalty is explained by variables in the model, which are, celebrity trustworthiness, attractiveness and expertise, whereas the remaining 63.8% is explained by other factors which are not included in the model. The regression equation (model formulated) appears to be very useful for making predictions since the value of R is close to 1.

## Table 5: ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	71.870	3	23.957	15.350	$0.000^{b}$
Residual	477.560	306	1.561		
Total	549.430	309			

Note: a. Dependent Variable: Brand Loyalty; b. Predictors: (Constant), Celebrity Expertise, Celebrity Attractiveness, Celebrity Trustworthiness Source: Authors' Computation

In Table 5, the ANOVA is analyzed to see if any of the variables are significant. From the ANOVA table sig=0.000 < 0.05 (sig.) since sig. < 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative is accepted. This implies that at least one of the predictors is useful for brand loyalty of Airtel customers used as sampled

Table 6: Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized	Coefficients	Standardized	t	Sig.
			Coefficients		-
	В	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.603	0.367		7.101	0.000
Celebrity	0.144	0.065	0.134	2 212	0.028
Attractiveness	0.144	0.005	0.154	2.212	0.020
Celebrity	0.231	0.071	0.204	3 2/1	0.001
Trustworthiness	0.231	0.071	0.204	5.241	0.001
Celebrity Expertise	0.104	0.051	0.122	2.060	0.040
Mater Dan and Louis Vania	1.1. D 1 I				

Note: Dependent Variable: Brand Loyalty

Source: Authors' Computation

In Table 6, the "coefficients" provides information on the impact of celebrity endorsement on brand loyalty. Since the sig. are (0.028, 0.001 and 0.040) which are lesser than 0.05. This implies that each of the variables were significant at 5% level of significant. Therefore, celebrity endorsement has a significant impact on brand loyalty.

### 5. Conclusion

This study assessed the impact of celebrity endorsement on brand loyalty. From the result of the analysis, the findings were as follows;

Objective 1 was achieved by Hypothesis 1, which depicted through the regression analysis that there is link between celebrity attractiveness and brand loyalty. Hence, the null hypothesis was rejected. This means that celebrity expertise has significant impact on brand loyalty. Objective II was achieved by Hypothesis II, which depicted through the regression analysis that there is link between celebrity trustworthiness and brand loyalty. Hence, the null hypothesis was rejected. This means that celebrity trustworthiness has significant impact on brand loyalty. Objective III was achieved by Hypothesis III, which depicted through the regression analysis that there is link between celebrity expertise and brand loyalty. Hence, the null hypothesis was rejected. This means that celebrity expertise has significant impact on brand loyalty.

## References

- Abraham, K. (2011). A Study on Consumer behavior. International Journal of Enterprise
- Agarwal, P. K., Manish, K., and Pradeep, K. (2011). Impact of celebrity endorsement in advertisement on customer buying patterns: International Journal of Research in Management, Economics and Commerce, 2(1).
- Agrawal, P. and Debey, S. K. (2012). Impact of celebrity endorsement on consumer buying behavior. Global Research Analysis, 1(7), 106-108.
- Ahmed, A., Azmat, M.F., and Farooq, O. (2012).Effect of celebrity endorsement on consumer buying behavior. Interdisciplinary journal of contemporary research in Business, 14(5), 584-587.
- Amos, C., Holmes G., &Strutton, D. (2008). Exploring the relationship between celebrity endorser effects and advertising effectiveness. International Journal of Advertising, 27 (2), 209-234.
- Anmol R., and Javeed A. K., (2014). Impact of Celebrity Endorsement on Consumer Buying Behavior. International Journal of Business Management. 1(2). 170-189.
- Annadurai P and Deenadhayal S. R., (2012). A study on the influence of using celebrity endorsements on consumer buying behaviour in Tamil Nadu, India. Journal of Research in International Business Management. 2(4), 89-96.
- Arnould, E. J., Price, L. and Zinkhan, G. (2004). Consumers. Boston: McGraw-Hill/Irwin.
- Attwell, P. and Rule, J. B. (2014): Survey and Other Methodologies Applied to IT impact
- Awotunde, P.O and Ugodulunwa, C.U. (2004). Research Methods in Education, Jos, Nigeria: Fab Anieh Nig. Ltd.
- Babin, B. J. & Harris, E.G. (2009). Consumer Behaviour, South Western Educational

- Banerjee, S., Banerjee R., and Patwardhan, M. (2012).Celebrity endorsement: Does it make any impact on consumer buying behavior? International Journal of Research in Management, Economics and Commerce 3 (4), 67-72.
- Batkoska, L., and Koseska, E. (2012). The impact of cognitive learning on consumer. Journal of Social and Behavioral Sciences, 44(70 77).
- Best, J.W. & Kahn, J. (2006).Research in Education: New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd
- Bevis, E., and Holmes. L. (2013). Four consumer types to Optimize Marketing Strategy: Goingbeyond demographics to understand your target audience. Retrieved fromhttp://www.euromonitor.com/consumer-types-the-undauntedstriver/report
- Bimal, A., Sukhwinder, K. and Sumeet. N. (2012).Impact of celebrity advertisement on consumers. Asian Pacific Journal of Marketing and Management Review. 1(2), 22-33.
- Blythe, J. (2013). The importance of understanding consumer behaviour.Sage, 3. Retrieved from http://www.sagepub.com/upm/data/61706\_blythe\_ch1
- Boone, I. E. and Kurtz, D. L. (2004).Contemporary marketing, (11<sup>th</sup> ed.), Australia: Thompson South-Western.
- Chang, H. H., Chen, W.C. (2008). The impact of online store environment cues on purchase intention. Online Information Review, 32(6), 818-841
- Charles, W. L., Joseph F. H., and Carl, D. M. (2010). Essentials of marketing (7th ed.), South-Western: Cengage Learning
- Choudhuy A.H., and Mukhejee, K. (2014).Celebrity endorsement and its impact of students buying behaviour towards personal care product. International Journal of Business Management, 2(9).
- Ericsson, L. and Hakansson, E. (2005). Athletes as celebrity endorsers: Case Studies from Sweden. Lulea University of Technology, Sweden.
- Escalas, J.E., and Bettman, J.R., (2005) Self-Construal, Reference Groups, and Brand Meaning, Journal of Consumer Research, 32 (3), 378-389.
- Furaiji, F., Łatuszyńska, M., and Wawrzyniak, A., (2012). An empirical study of the factors influencing consumer behaviour in the electric appliances market. Journal of Contemporary Economics, 6 (3), 76-86.
- GilaniNia, S H. (2010).Introduction to Industrial Marketing (2th Ed). Iran, Rasht: Kadvsan.
- Giridhar, K.V. (2012). Effects of Celebrity Endorsement on consumer buying behavior and branding of a brand: Journal of Business and Management. 2(7), 92-102.
- Gogoi, B., (2013). Study of antecedents of purchase intention and its effect on brand loyalty of private label brand of apparel, International Journal of Sales & Marketing, 3, (Issue 2), 73-86
- Goldsmith, R. E., Barbara, A. L., and Stephen, J. N. (2000). The impact of corporate credibility and celebrity credibility on consumer reaction to advertisements and brands, Journal of Advertising, 29 (Fall), 43-54.

- Hawkins, D. I., Best, R. J., and Coney, K. A. (2004). Consumer Behaviour: Building Market Strategy. McGraw-Hill/Irwin.9th Ed.
- Hill, N., Brierley J., and MacDougall, R. (2003). How to Measure Customer Satisfaction, (2nd Ed). England: Gower Publishing Ltd.
- Horai, J. M., Naccari, N., and Fatoullah, E. (1974). Effects of expertise and physical attractiveness upon opinion agreement and liking. Sociometry, 37 (4), 601-606.
- Hovland, C., and Weiss, W (1953).Influence of source credibility on communication effectiveness. Public opinion quarterly, 15.635-650. Doi: 10.1086/266350
- Hovland, C., Janis, I., and Kelley, H. (1953).Communication and Per-suasion.New Haven, GT: Yale University Press.
- Hsu., C-U and McDonald,D., (2002). The examination of multiple celebrity in advertisement. Journal of product and Brand Management, 11(1), 19-21.
- Ismail, Z., Masood, S., Tawab, Z.M. (2012).Factors affecting consumer preference of international brands over local brands.2nd International Conference on Social Science and Humanity 31.
- Jain, A., (2010). Principles of Marketing, Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
- Jane, P., Stephen C., and David. A. S. (2013). Consumer behaviour (2nd ed.) United Kingdom: Edinburgh.
- Jisana, T. (2014). Consumer behaviour model: An overview. Sai Om Journal of Commerce and Management, 1(5), 34-43.
- Jones, E. E., David E., K., Harold H., K., Nisbett, R. E., Valins, S., & Weiner, B. (1972). Attribution: Perceiving the Causes of Behavior. General Learning Press.
- Kahle.L.,and Homer, P. (1985). Physical attractiveness of the celebrity endorser: a social adaptation perspective. Journal of Consumer Research, 11, 954-961.
- Kambitsis C., Harahousou, Y., Thedorakis., and Giannis C., (2002). Sports advertising in print media: case of 200 Olympic games. Corporate communicator: An International Journal, 7(3), 155-161.
- Kauser, H., Muhammad, G. and Arshid, Z. S. (2013). The impact of consumer perception based advertisement and celebrity advertisement on brand acceptance: A Case Study of the Peshawar Market. Journal of Managerial Sciences, 151(8), 145-157.
- Keller KL (2001). Mastering the Marketing Communication Mix: Micro and Macro Perspectives on Integrated Marketing Communication Programs. Journal of Marketing of Marketing Management, (17):819-847
- Keller, K. L. (1993).Conceptualizing, Measuring, and Managing Customer-Based Brand Equity. Journal of Marketing, 57 (1), 1-22.
- Keller, K. L. (2003). Understanding brands, branding and brand equity. Interactive Marketing, 5(1), 7-20.
- Keller, K.L. (2001). Building customer-based brand equity. Marketing management, 10(2), 14-19.
- Kotler, P. & Keller, K. L. (2006). Marketing management (12th ed.) India, Delhi: Prentice Hall.

- Kotler, P., and Armstrong, G. (2011). Principles of marketing consumer markets and consumer buyer behavior 133 (14th ed.). Prentice Hall.
- Kotler, P., Wong, V., Saunders, J., and Armstrong, G. (2008). Principles of Marketing. Pearson Education Limited, England, p. 40.
- Mekonen, R. (2017). The Impact of Celebrity Endorsement in Creating Awareness and Motivating Consumers Towards Buying Bank Service; In the Case of Ethiopian Banking Industry. Published Masters Thesis; School of Commerce Graduate Studies, Addis Ababa University.