

Match them, if you can! The similarity between brand personality and endorser personality as determinant of perceived fit and purchase intentions

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Match-up hypothesis



- Match-up hypothesis: Endorsements are more effective in advertisements when there is congruence between endorser (i.e., a celebrity) and endorsed product
- Demonstrated for attractiveness:

 Attractive endorser + attractiveness related product

 = higher purchase intention (Till & Busler, 2000)
- What about the personality of a person and a brand?
- Does congruence matter?



Brand personality



- Set of human characteristics one consistently associates with a brand (cf. Aaker, 1997)
- 5 Dimensions of brand personality:
 - Sincerity
 - Excitement
 - Sophistication
 - Competence
 - Ruggedness
- Only three cross-culturally stable dimensions (Aaker, Benet-Martínez, & Garolera, 2001)



Hypotheses



- Hypothesis 1:
 A low distance between the endorser's and the brand's personality on each personality dimension will lead to a higher perceived fit between these two entities
- Hypothesis 2:
 A higher perceived fit between endorser and brand will lead to higher purchase intentions



Method



- 360 participants (50% female, mean age 25.82 years, SD = 8.01)
- 3 brands (Apple, Mercedes, Nike)
- 2 celebrity endorsers (Julia Roberts, George Clooney)
- Personality dimensions (Alphas from .69 to .87, mean Alpha .82)
 - Derived predictors: Distance between endorser and brand (i.e., absolute personality difference score)
- Dependent 1: Perceived fit (Alpha .91)
- Dependent 2: Purchase intention (Alpha .84)



Predictors



Regression 1: Prediction of perceived fit between endorser and brand personality

	Fieulciois	β	<u> </u>
	Endorser	08*	.09
	Dummy 1	39***	.13
	Dummy 2	25***	.11
	Age	.09*	.01
	Sex	.03	.09
Distance	Sincerity	18***	.05
	Excitement	17***	.05
	Sophistication	14***	.06
	R^2_{adj}	.26	





Regression 2: Prediction of <u>purchase intention</u> (including perceived fit)

	Predictors	β	SE
	Endorser	07	.05
	Dummy 1	.14*	.07
	Dummy 2	.16**	.06
	Age	08	.05
	Sex	06	.05
Distance	Sincerity	.03	.05
	Excitement	02	.05
	Sophistication	.02	.06
	Perceived Fit	.47***	.06
	R^2_{adj}	.19	





Mediations of personality based distances on purchase intentions through perceived fit

Cecited Representation S

D(istance)_{Sincerity}
D(istance)_{Excitement} D(istance)_{Sophistication}

Perceived Fit

Excluding Mediator:

D_{Sincerity}

D_{Excitement}

D_{Sophistication}

 $\beta = -.10, p < .05$

 $\beta = -.11, p < .05$

 $\beta = -.11, p < .05$

Purchase intention

Including Mediator:

D_{Sincerity}

D_{Excitement}

D_{Sophistication}

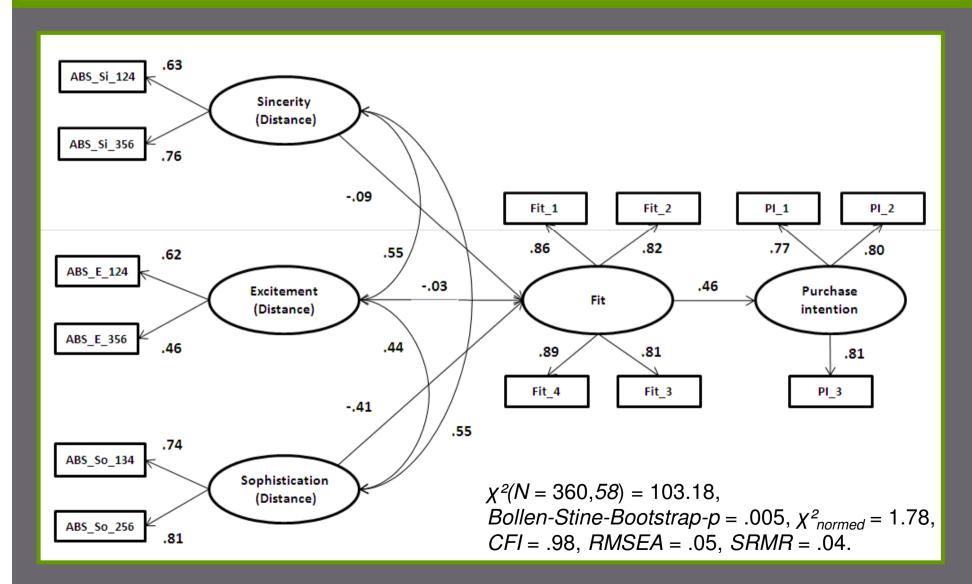
 $\beta = .03, n.s.$

 $\beta = -.04, n.s.$

 $\beta = .06, n.s.$









Discussion



- The lower the distance between endorser and brand based on personality dimensions the higher the perceived fit between the two entities
- The higher the perceived fit between the endorser and the brand the higher the purchase intention
- The distance between endorser and brand based on personality dimensions predicts purchase intentions indirectly



Discussion



- Theoretical contribution: The perceived personality of conceptually different entities can me assessed by homologous scales reliably and validly
- Applied contribution: Match-up hypothesis can be transferred into the context of personality
- Practical contribution: Advertisements might be more effective if personalities of brand and endorser are congruent based on their personality dimensions



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