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# The Effect of Identity Salience on Consumers' Purchase Intention

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# THE EFFECT OF IDENTITY SALIENCE ON CONSUMERS' PURCHASE INTENTION

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# **OUTLINE**

- Theoretical Background
- Research Purpose
- Research Problem
- Hypotheses
- Methods
- Data analysis and interpretation
- Conclusions and recommendations

# THEORETICAL BACKGROUND: IDENTITY SALIENCE

#### Definition:

 Identity salience is a temporary state during which the consumer's identity is activated and it will lead to differences in how consumers behave or respond to marketing stimuli. (Forehand, Deshpande, and Reed 2002)

# THEORETICAL BACKGROUND: TWO SOURCES OF IDENTITY SALIENCE

- The notion that a consumer's sense of who he is should relate to his consumption and choice (Reed 2004)
- There are a number of potentially controllable environmental and situational stimuli that may evoke or instantiate a particular social identity (Reed and Forehand 2003)

# RESEARCH PURPOSE

- Measure how identity salience influences purchase intention of a product
- Find if sales promotions addressing students generate a positive or a negative reaction
- To understand students reaction to sales promotion
- Wendy's the most recent fast food restaurant opened around of



# RESEARCH PROBLEMS

- Marketing Research Problem
  - If Wendy's includes UNO students in an advertisement, will consumers' attitude towards advertisement become more positive?

.



# HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT

H1: Addressing UNO students in Wendy's advertisement has a positive effect on the attitude towards the ad.

H2: The impact of addressing UNO students in their advertisement on the attitude toward the ad is dependent on consumers' fast food behavior (light vs. heavy consumers).

# **METHODS**

- 80 students
- Experimental design
- Judgmental sampling
- Likert scale
- MECE (Mutually Exclusive and Collectively Exhaustive)
- Capture results to do 2-way ANOVA

# **STIMULI**

#### **Control Group**

(Regular Advertisement)



Click to enter our site

It's better here?

#### **Experimental Group**

(Ad including UNO Students)



Click to enter our site

It's better here.

# DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

The Independent Variable is question number 1 shown on the questionnaire stating:

1. How often do you purchase <u>fast food</u> per week?

\_\_\_\_\_ times per week

The Dependent Variable is question number 4 shown on the questionnaire stating:

4. The Wendy's advertisement shown is...

Not likeable	<b>1</b>	□2	□3	<b>4</b>	□5 Very likeable
Not appealing	<b>1</b>	□2	□3	<b>4</b>	□5 Very appealing
Unpleasant	<b>1</b>	□2	□3	<b>□4</b>	<b>□5 Very pleasant</b>
Very exciting	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	□3	<b>4</b>	<b>□5</b> Boring
Very effective	<b>1</b>	□2	<b>□3</b>	<b>4</b>	□5 Not effective

# **RESULTS**

Main effect: H1 → not supported

Interaction effect: H2 → supported



# **DATA ANALYSIS**

**Light users** = 0-2 times/week

**Heavy users** = 3 or more times/week

#### **Descriptive Statistics**

Dependent Variable: AVG\_AD

- Introducing a second IV = light vs. heavy consumers
- Running two-way ANOVA
- There is a significant difference on the DV among the heavy users

Q1_H_L	cond	Mean	Std. Deviation	N			
light users	UNO Students	2.8909	.59435	22	Δ:1526		
	NonUNO Students	3.0435	.87585	23	Δ1520		
1	Total	2.9689	.74706	45			
heavy users	UNO Students	3.5889	.70785	18	Δ: .5764		
	NonUNO Students	3.0125	.74285	16	Δ5764		
	Total	3.3176	.77086	34	,		
Total	UNO Students	3.2050	.72958	40	4740		
	NonUNO Students	3.0308	.81375	39	Δ: .1742		
	Total	3.1190	.77229	79			

# **INTERPRETATION - 2-WAY ANOVA**

#### **Tests of Between-Subjects Effects**

Dependent Variable: AVG\_AD

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
Corrected Model	5.432ª	3	1.811	3.305	.025	
Intercept	759.201	1	759.201	1385.740	.000	
Q1_H_L	2.149	1	2.149	3.923	.051	
cond	.868	1	.868	1.584	.212	
Q1_H_L*cond	2.567	1	2.567	4.686	.034	$< .05 = \alpha$
Error	41.090	75	.548			
Total	815.040	79				
Corrected Total	46.522	78				

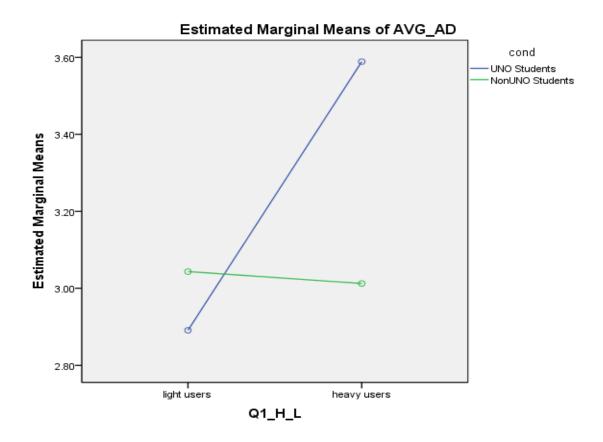
a. R Squared = .117 (Adjusted R Squared = .081)

This shows a significant impact of addressing UNO students in advertisement on their attitude toward the ad dependent on light vs. heavy consumers (p-value  $< \alpha$ ).

# **INTERPRETATION - PROFILE PLOTS**

**Light users** = 0-2 times/week

**Heavy users** = 3 or more times/week



# **LIMITATIONS**



- Instead of judgmental sampling rather quota sampling: e.g. ask more students that live on campus
- Sampling errors

# **CONCLUSIONS**

- Consumers were more likely to take advantage of the promotion only if they were addressed in the ad (UNO students) and if they were heavy fast food consumers.
- Other variables like gender, age, menu or French fries preference did not have a significance on the attitude towards the ad.

# **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Wendy's should address the ad toward students that live at the dorms or Privateer Place, therefore students will feel identified.
- People that live on campus might be more heavy consumers since they do not have many options close to UNO.



# **QUESTIONS?**

