

CHRIS CHAPLEO

## **Brands in Higher Education**

### Challenges and Potential Strategies

***Abstract:** This study explores the challenges of university branding and the qualities that make university branding different from commercial branding in terms of cultural issues, branding concepts and frameworks and brands architecture. The literature about branding in the university sector is described and viewed in the context of exploratory interviews with fifty five university managers. The results present the differences between university and commercial brandings as well as culture, brand concepts and brand architecture,. The study was conducted in UK universities, but similar issues in many other countries means that the results are comparable internationally. Overall, the findings presented in this research offer a valuable contribution to our understanding of the complexities of higher education branding.*

---

Dr. Chris Chapleo is a Senior Lecturer at Bournemouth University Business School, Bournemouth University, Talbot Campus, Fern Barrow, Poole, Dorset BH12 5BB, United Kingdom, E-mail: [cchapleo@bournemouth.ac.uk](mailto:cchapleo@bournemouth.ac.uk), Tel.: +44-01202 524111.

Fundamental shifts in the last twenty years have seen increased competition in the global higher education market (Becher and Trowler 2001). Consequently, universities have been forced to adopt many of the practices of marketing including branding. Although contentious (Jevons 2006), many universities are embracing branding strategies and this article examines application and challenges of

commercial branding strategies, given the specific characteristics of higher education.

Good brands are key resources for generating competitive advantage and brand management is a central organizational competence that organizations need to understand and develop (Aaker 1996; Louro and Cunha 2001). However, whilst branding in general receives considerable academic investigation, in the higher education context the specific models are still not wholly understood. This research sought to explore the management landscape of UK higher education branding.

Within this, specific objectives were: (1) To explore perceptions of potential and actual challenges to branding amongst the management of UK universities; (2) To explore branding structures in UK higher education, and in particular corporate and sub-brands; (3) To explore branding concepts and models in UK higher education; and (4) To explore cultural issues and their relationship to brand implementation in UK universities. Overall the aim is to further understanding of branding in higher education and to inform practice and underpin future research.

### **Branding in higher education**

Many higher education institutions are increasingly managed as corporate brands (Whelan and Wohlfeil 2006; Kotler and Kotler 1998). Factors, such as increased competition, a drive to differentiation and student fees, have driven 'marketization' that has forced UK universities to adopt the concepts and practices of branding.

However, Johnson (2001) argued that they had a long way to go in terms of incorporating the branding concept and, it may be argued that some twelve years later, only partial progress had been made towards a culture and infrastructure within universities that supports effective branding. This is also reflected in the view that branding has made little mark on the higher education marketing literature until recent

times (Hemsley-Brown and Oplatka 2006; Bennett, Ali-Choudhury and Savani 2007), although the last few years have seen a steady increase in the number of published articles. The reticence to embrace the topic may be partly as the debate on the desirability of a marketing culture within higher education continues (Jevons 2006) and it is therefore appropriate to begin with some discussion of the rationale for adoption of branding in higher education . This is particularly approached from the UK context although convergence in global higher education has made the discussion generalizable to a high degree (Becher and Trowler 2001).

Branding was originally conceived as a technique to establish a product's name and to convey the prestige of the manufacturer. However, this has evolved into the modern branding paradigm built upon abstraction and cultural engineering, where products embody consumer's ideals and are only tenuously linked to functional benefits (Holt 2002). Most conceptualizations of brand are clear when it comes to the advantages of branding, but generally relate to a commercial context. De Chernatony and McDonald (2005) assert that a successful brand delivers sustainable competitive advantage and invariably results in superior profitability and market performance. Holt (2002) argues that brands will be more valuable if they are offered as cultural resources and useful ingredients to produce the 'self' one chooses.

Jevons (2006) believes that branding is a shorthand measure for the whole range of criteria that go to make up the quality of the university whilst Bennett et al. (2007) suggest that universities require strong brands to enhance awareness of their existence and course offerings, to differentiate themselves from rivals and to gain market share.

Rationales for applying the principles of branding to higher education are therefore evident but actually quantifying benefits is somewhat more elusive and a

degree of debate on desirability continues. As current political and market forces increasingly make competition in education inevitable, brands can be both a strategic asset and a source of sustainable competitive advantage (Caldwell and Coshall 2002). However, a cautionary view is that branding in non-profit organizations, such as universities, may create a spirit of unhealthy competition, prompting expenditure that is of dubious benefit (Sargeant 2005).

Blumenthal and Bergstrom (2003) offer a more generous view of branding that it can offer something ‘of substance’ to make the consumer’s choice process more effective. The ideal conceptualization of a brand as a clear shorthand for an organization that consumers trust to deliver on their needs could reasonably be argued to be desirable for universities as much as all organizations. The investigation of challenges to brand building in universities serves a real purpose: to help clarify not only underpinning conceptual assumptions but practical implementation in a sector that may struggle to implement overtly commercial approaches.

## **Brands**

Brands are complex offerings that are conceived by organizations but ultimately reside in consumers’ minds (de Chernatony 2010) and therefore ‘brand’ is a somewhat subjective term where “no one is talking about precisely the same thing” (Kapferer 2001, 3). However, it was necessary to provide interviewees with a consistent understanding of what was meant by the term ‘brand’, particularly as some of the respondents in this research did not have a marketing background. Many writers such as de Chernatony and Mc William (1990), Pringle and Thompson (1999) and Caldwell and Freire (2004) suggest brand definitions based on ‘emotional’ and ‘rational’ factors and indeed most definitions have a degree of resonance with this

approach (Hart and Murphy 1998). De Chernatony and Riley (1998, 427) seem to summarize this in succinct terms when they suggest that a brand is “a multidimensional construct whereby managers augment products or services with values and this facilitates the process by which consumers confidently recognize and appreciate these values.” This was the basis of the definition put to interviewees.

### **Corporate branding**

The move towards competition among universities has seen a corresponding quest for differentiation as part of adoption of market based models (Becher and Trowler 2001). Over time, however, products and services tend to become similar whereas organizations are inevitably very different (Aaker 2004). Indeed, many universities are intrinsically similar in the ‘products’ they offer and arguably their corporate brand, rather than product brands (NB individual courses) is their basis for real possible differentiation.

Examination of the corporate branding literature reveals a degree of applicability and potential insight for higher education (Hatch and Schultz 2003). However, corporate branding requires a greater degree of sophistication in branding practices than product branding; in particular organizational structure and culture that support the meaning of the brand (Hatch and Schultz 2003) and it is debatable whether some universities are organized to fully embrace this.

Aaker (2004) identifies the danger that too many corporate brands have no real value proposition and are simply large stable organizations with no point of distinction. This is a real risk for universities who may struggle to articulate real distinctiveness. Although functional benefits are considered best for corporate brands, emotional or self-expressive benefits can offer a basis for differentiation (Aaker

2004), and the latter would seem to provide resonance for university brands.

Ultimately, the corporate brands most likely to succeed are those that connect strategic vision and organizational culture (Hatch and Schultz 2003).

### **Branding approaches**

The discipline of brand architecture is a comparatively new as an academic topic (Aaker and Joachimstaler 2000). However, there are important strategic implications to the relationship between the elements of brand portfolio, and this is particularly so when the brand architecture structures are applied to the higher education context. A key question is assessment of the extent to which brands and sub brands are ‘drivers’ (the extent to which the brand drives the purchase decision) and this decision leads towards one of four core brand relationship options: house of brands, endorser brands, sub brands or a branded house (Aaker and Joachimstaler 2000). A deliberate and desired degree of consistency is important (Kitchen and Schultz 2001) and each of these approaches has its core applicability and advantages for different brand configurations, but the issue is that none seem to quite fit the particular qualities of higher education. More to the point, it seems that the corporate branding literature has hardly explored brand architecture in the higher education context, and, given its importance for core marketing strategy this seems a significant gap in the literature.

### **Challenges of brand building in universities**

Building and maintaining strong brands is challenging in all sectors, but the pertinent question is whether specific and unique issues face universities in their attempts to build and maintain brands. From a UK perspective, in 2003 Bodoh and Mighall (23) argued that “brands present some real challenges in a sector that has been slow to

embrace the basic principles of branding.” Johnston (2001) summed up the consensus from practice at that time when he argued that the higher education system certainly had a long way to go in terms of understanding and incorporating the branding concept, although the United States was seemingly ahead of the UK in the acceptance of branding as a concept in the sector (Sevier 2004; Kotler and Fox 1995). This may be because the United States went through a clash of cultures between market values and traditional academic values ten years earlier (Sanders 1999).

Brookes (2003, 140) suggests that commercially focused activities, such as branding, are inherently difficult for universities where “one has to take into account the needs of relevant linking departments that do not solely have commercial objectives.” Similarly articulating real differentiation is often a challenge. Several branding models such as Keller (2003), LePla and Parker’s ‘Integrated Brand Model’ (2002), De Chernatony and McWilliam’s ‘Brand Box Model’ (1990), and Kapferer’s ‘Brand Identity Prism’ (1992) argue that identification of a clear ‘brand principle’ is important, but this may be difficult to encapsulate for university brands (Hankinson 2001) particularly in terms of disparate stakeholders, internal organization and diversity of service offerings. Dibb and Simkin (1993) offer Harvard Business School as an example of a strong education brand, arguing that it is strong because it has a clear position in consumer’s minds. They argue that other higher education institutions are differentiated and that “Oxbridge, the ‘Red-Bricks’ and the former polytechnics are uniquely positioned. They suggest that “the marketers in these organizations have practised marketing effectively for decades” (Dibb and Simkin 1993, 30) but concede that often positioning has “just happened or has emerged in a somewhat ad-hoc manner over time.”

Cultural issues are one of the most significant challenges; the nature of marketing means that it permeates most areas of an organization and therefore marketing people may run into the strongly held views of other staff and departments (Low and Fullerton 1994) where underpinning marketing philosophies are ‘theoretically uncomfortable’ for many academics (Brookes 2003). Organizational culture may be a source of competitive advantage, but only when brand values are respectful of that culture and embrace it as part of their brand (Hatch and Schultz 2003; Ghose 2009; Aurand et al. 2005; Vallaster and de Chernatony 2005; Burmann and Zeplin 2004).

Overall therefore, examination of the literature reveals that many areas of branding theory have some applicability for higher education, but the particular cultural, management and organizational issues of higher education mean that practical application is not straightforward or necessarily desirable, and closer examination of the topic is therefore pertinent.

## **Methodology**

The main focus of the research was to seek a deeper understanding of factors (Chisnall 2001) that impact upon branding in universities. The results are based upon content analysis of fifty-five interviews comprising fifteen Chief Executives of UK universities, targeted as a group with whom brand ownership lies (Free 1999), and forty higher education marketing and communications professionals. These interviewees represented thirty two different UK institutions and were approximately equally split between three groups that may be referred to as ‘newer’ universities (post 1992), ‘redbricks’ and ‘older’ universities. However, as the analysis did not at



this stage seek to differentiate between these groups this split is not further explored. Interviews were conducted in stages reaching completion in 2011.

The work embraced an 'interpretivist' approach (Bryman and Bell 2003) but it is accepted that in qualitative research of this nature boundaries are not quite as solid as a rationalist might hope (Miles and Huberman 1994, 27). The sample size was appropriate for an exploratory study, and offers indicative results that are representative (Miles and Huberman 1994).

Semi-structured interviews were considered appropriate, as a picture of respondent's true feelings on an issue was desired (Chisnall 1992). This technique aims to gain the perspectives of informants so that the research topics could be explored (Daymon and Holloway 2004) and is similar to that adopted by other studies on brands, such as that by Hankinson (2004). An interview guide was used to steer the discussion, but respondents were also allowed to expand upon ideas and concepts as they wished.

The particular questions explored in the context of the interviews linked back to the objectives of exploring current knowledge and opinion on issues affecting branding in universities, in particular exploring opinion formers' perceptions of potential and actual challenges to branding in their institutions. These are explicitly articulated in the introduction.

The interviews were transcribed and subjected to content analysis to look for commonalities in responses or trends through coding (Miles and Huberman 1994). It is important to emphasise that the anonymity required by respondents makes direct attribution of quotes difficult. However, a number of pertinent quotes were attributed by job role an attempt to at least partly address this issue

## Findings

*Challenges to successful brand management in higher education*. Fundamental changes in the nature and management of higher education have forced universities to adopt many commercial practices and implement them in what are increasingly quasi-commercial organizations (Becher and Trowler 2001). Respondents were asked to talk freely about this and some went into considerable depth, reflecting the number of challenges they foresaw. Several particular themes emerged that are worthy of exploration:

*Cultural Issues*. Universities, whilst subject to creeping marketization, do not have a culture that closely replicates a commercial organization; in fact their culture is part of their unique identity (Becher and Trowler 2001). This presents significant challenges and some university marketing professionals talked of “cynicism of staff that impedes community and cohesion in branding”; termed the ‘cultural issue’ of branding by one marketer. Chief Executives also referred to the ‘institutional culture’ and ‘cultural legacy’, which were seen as challenging in relation to branding. This may simply be indicative of the issues facing Chief Executives when trying to build a clear brand for a complex organization that has not historically had a commercial focus. It was felt that “the sector overall demonstrated a slowness to change” (Chief Executive). Several Chief Executives suggested that the language of branding was not ‘always comfortable’ or even ‘culturally acceptable’ within higher education. As would be expected, the term was understood and embraced by Marketing Professionals and most Chief Executives did clearly perceive a broad meaning of the term brand to include such elements as ‘values’ ‘quality’ and ‘personality’ as well as the narrower visual elements of logo, strap line, font styles etc. This was not

universally the case, however, with two Chief Executives only citing the visual elements of what constitutes a brand, one initially describing it as a “visual image or logo.” It was also notable that several respondents talked of ‘brand’ being ‘created’ or ‘manufactured’, in contrast to the reputation of an institution, which may be seen as “coming about through evolution” (UK University Chief Executive). However, one Chief Executive made an interesting comment in suggesting that internal building of a brand was impeded by the attitude that some “staff work *at* the university, but not *for* it.”

There was variance in suggesting whether leader’s roles in brand management filtered down from the top or was built from the bottom up. For example, one Chief Executive suggested that “presenting and delivering the brand is the concern of the University Management Team” whereas another supported “development of common vision decided by all staff.” The variance in defining the Chief Executive’s role in the branding process was argued to be a factor that differentiated universities from commercial organizations, where the “role of the leader was thought to be more clearly defined in terms of brand custodian” (Chief Executive).

Another group clearly important in managing the university brand was the marketing department, but a distinction can be drawn here in terms of their role in the branding process. Approximately half of the Chief Executives suggested that their role was to oversee Marketing Professionals in managing the brand. Some Chief Executives suggested that marketing should ‘guide in brand construction’, whereas the others alluded more to ‘implementation’ and even of “leaving it to marketing not being enough, as everyone in the university has to understand and involve themselves in our brand.”

The changing pace of the external environment was argued to be a challenge by most respondents, with universities increasingly having to adapt and react to market conditions at a faster pace than they have culturally been equipped to do. However, it was felt by some that this changing environment was forcing a cultural change internally, which led to more competitive branding strategies being embraced. Overall, cultural resistance to branding, variable internal communication and associated issues such as sub branding were challenges much in evidence from interviews

*Branding Models and Frameworks.* Several Chief Executives suggested that, whilst they had a brand, it did not accurately reflect current reality. One summed up this point, arguing that his university “has a strong brand that comes out of the reputation but, paradoxically, one that relates very poorly to what we do now.” The consensus was that universities are by nature complex and diverse institutions and the task of neatly encapsulating this in a set of simple brand values was difficult, to say the least, a challenge shared by some other non-profit organizations (Hankinson 2004). There was also doubt among some university marketers that a clear brand that summarises what the university does in one statement could ever really be achieved. As one Marketing Professional argued “creating our brand is so much more challenging than for a can of coke because we do multiple things for multiple audiences.” This resonates with work that argues that universities have plural identities (Lowrie 2007) that make articulating a simplistic identity challenging. Respondents in this research felt that the sector has staff with strong internal motivations but that the external brands do not always fully communicate this.

Interviewees argued that latent potential was evident as people often had ‘their’ university that they identified with or was relevant to their lives. The key was

argued to be “the challenge of tapping into and communicating the unique nature of our university” (Chief Executive) as “clearly universities have the emotional resonance to connect strongly with most stakeholders – alumni are a prime example – we just haven’t quite got to grips with all the subtleties of rolling this up in a fully fledged brand yet” (Marketing Professional).

*Brand Architecture.* It was argued that there is no evidence of a clear model for constructing a brand in institutions such as universities, in particular in relation to corporate brand (NB overall university level) and their relationship to sub brands (NB school or faculty level). One Chief Executive asked “do we build one strong overall brand which encompasses everything we do and all our services or do we have a series of strong sub brands which have a higher profile than the overall institutional brand?” This was echoed by Marketing Professionals who talked of commercial models being applied, but needing cultural adjustment and therefore not wholly fitting.

Several Chief Executives cited tension between institutional and school/faculty brands as a hindrance to branding strategy, although this was tempered by others who confirmed it as an issue, but not necessarily negative. Business Schools were cited as an example of where it may actually be beneficial and it was suggested that “given their distinct target audiences, there is a strong argument for allowing a business school to build a largely distinct brand, particularly if the school may have a stronger identity than the parent institution The difficulty is managing this process so that it is not to the detriment of institution or school and their seems to be limited precedent for doing this” (Chief Executive). Other interviewees were aware of this issue but felt that it did not affect their institutions, as the overall institutional brand was strong enough and individual sub brands would not threaten or detract from it.

Most respondents in the survey initially alluded to what is effectively a ‘branded house’ (Aaker and Joachimstaler 2000) where the institutional brand was the driver and sub brands had little driver role; one Marketing Professional suggested “the university brand is clearly the core one where we put our focus; some sub brands are allowed to develop but only within brand guidelines that we have recently clearly communicated”. However, upon questioning, others respondents revealed that viewing university brands as a ‘branded house’ was an oversimplification and often schools actually displayed many qualities of ‘sub-brand descriptors’, where they utilize the masters brands profile but make that brand more credible for a specific target audience (Aaker and Joachimstaler 2000). Business Schools and Medical Schools were brought up as examples. Initial instincts support the branded house approach as the most suitable for universities as it maximizes clarity and is the default brand architecture option (Aaker and Joachimstaler 2000), but the particular nature of higher education means that this demands closer examination and may call for a bespoke model or set of common practices (Marketing Professional). One example of this was discussed by two Marketing Professionals, one of whom talked of “the university brand being important, but having very little direct resource, with marketing budgets largely devolved to schools.” This is a paradox; talk of a ‘branded house’ structure for universities but in reality with greater resource allocated to what are effectively the sub brands, as befits a ‘house of brands’ (Aaker and Joachimstaler 2000).

## **Discussion**

The findings of this research resonate with current literature in a number of key areas.

Effective internal communication is important (Harris and de Chernatony 2001), in order that all employees understand and live a brand's values and have a consistent understanding about brand positioning (Aurand, Gorchels and Bishop 2005). Asif and Sargeant (2000) identify six key outcomes of effective internal communication. These are shared vision, job/personal satisfaction, and development of a service focus, empowerment, commitment and loyalty. The literature therefore reflects the importance of implementation of internal communication programmes. This presents a paradox as Bulotaite (2003) argues that university brands actually have the potential to create stronger feelings than most brands and that the key to doing this successfully is to create a unique communicative identity. Jevons (2006, 467) argues that universities talked of differentiation through their brands but that they frequently failed to 'practice what they preach.'

When consumers have limited detailed knowledge of a sector, brand name may be the most accessible and diagnostic cue available. Strong brands receive preferential attribute evaluation, generally higher overall preference and can charge price premiums (Hoeffler and Keller 2003). The price premium theme may become increasingly relevant as many countries adopt a market system for university tuition fees. However, it has been suggested that conventional brand management techniques are inadequate in higher education due to brand proliferation, media fragmentation, rising competition, greater scrutiny from 'customers' and internal resistance to the concepts (Jevons 2006). It seems that universities have potential for strong brands (Bulotaite 2003) but there is a lack of a model that captures their essence.

Harris and de Chernatony (2001) suggest that a sustainable competitive advantage can better be achieved through unique emotional elements than functional

characteristics. These emotional values are not just communicated by advertising but also through employees' interactions with different stakeholders (Harris and de Chernatony 2001). Employees have to communicate the brand's promise across all contact points, where such behaviour can become a competitive advantage if they deeply believe in the brand's values (Vallaster and de Chernatony 2005). It may therefore be argued that the idea of brand experience, or 'moments of articulation' that shape brand identities have potential in branding a university (Lowrie 2007).

The tension between university and school brand, which the corporate branding literature seldom addresses, is likely to surface in branding efforts in a university context due to strong traditions of school autonomy and appears to be another area where there is no simple model or answer to suggest whether it is a positive or a negative and what the best practice should be for the higher education context. The individual schools or centres could be viewed as parts of a brand portfolio; assessment of their 'brand driver' potential is key in exploring an organizing structure (Aaker and Joachimstaler 2000). In this case anecdotal evidence would suggest that the institutional brand is the core driver, and schools are secondary. However, the student audience, in particular, also identify with the individual course as a driver, and there are examples of strong school brands (e.g. Cass Business School, London) and the situation is not therefore clear-cut.

The concept of branding seemed to be supported among management in UK universities; important as a management task is to generate shared understanding of brand values (Vallaster and de Chernatony 2005).



However, the interviews demonstrated that a number of issues are apparent that make building and maintaining fully developed brands in the commercial sense challenging.

Faculties or schools building sub brands in their own right may be considered occasionally problematic but actually illustrates that a brand architecture structure is something that universities struggle with; the 'branded house' structure seems most suitable and that universities show commonality with some of the corporate branding literature, deeper investigation reveals that there really is no simple approach to brand management that appears to fit.

Universities often have difficulty in identification of a clear 'brand principle' or point of differentiation. A common focus is generally intrinsic to a branding principle, particularly with corporate brands, but this 'common focus' can be difficult to attain in universities that ultimately provide many similar 'products' and where many are yet to clearly understand and articulate where any genuine differentiation lies.

Whilst leaders of UK universities are supportive of the concept of branding, the results indicate a degree of variance in terms of how these leaders perceive their role. This is clearly a cultural issue, where defining roles and relationships of leaders, senior management, marketing practitioners and 'everybody in the institution' in brand management is also a difficult issue.

Whilst, as stated, management embraced branding concepts, this was not necessarily the case among all employees. Evidence of cultural resistance pointed to deeper issues needing more fundamental solutions and ongoing actions that support brand building rather than superficial 'lip service' were sometimes lacking. The

culture of universities continues to change but it clearly does not fit with a simplistic wholly commercial model.

## **Conclusions**

University's identities are arguably too complex to express in a succinct brand proposition. They have a culture that does not easily support branding approaches and they may lack the resources to implement branding strategies in a commercial approach, leading to the assertion that conventional brand management techniques may be inappropriate for this sector (Jevons 2006). They also have multiple stakeholders, including employees who may have limited allegiance to the organization, but can potentially damage the brand (Roper and Davies 2007).

However, whilst it is possible to list many challenges to brand building the research did suggest that those involved in management of UK universities embrace the concept of brand management, see their role in this as key, and are keen to address the difficulties that are perceived. This move towards 'branding culture awareness' is suggested to be the first step in the brand building process (Urde 1999). Continuing external pressures seem likely to catalyze this need for further investigation of the branding concept in universities.

## **Further research**

Whilst the study explored a key group of opinion former's opinions, the research would benefit from further empirical research among other stakeholder groups such as key customers. Further quantitative work to look at desirable brand values and suitable communication channels could provide decision makers with more valuable information about how to formulate and apply their university brands. Lastly,

research into brand architecture structures in universities and their applicability may enhance our understanding of the field.

## References

- Aaker, D. A. 1996. *Building strong brands*. The Free Press: New York.
- Aaker, D.A. 2004. "Leveraging the Corporate Brand." *California Management Review* 46(3): 6-18.
- Aaker, D. and E. Joachimstaler. 2000. "The Brand Relationship Spectrum: The Key to the Brand Architecture Challenge." *California Management Review* 42(4): 8-23.
- Asif, S., and A. Sargeant. 2000. "Modelling Internal Communications in the Financial Service Sector." *European Journal of Marketing* 34(3/4): 299-317.
- Aurand, T. W.; L. Gorchels; and T.R. Bishop. 2005. "Human Resource Management's Role in Internal Branding: An Opportunity for Cross-Functional Brand Message Synergy." *Journal of Product & Brand Management* 14(3): 163-169.
- Bennett, R.; R. Ali-Choudhury; and S. Savani. 2007. "Defining the Components of a University Brand: A Qualitative Investigation." Paper presented at the International Conference of Higher Education Marketing; 2-4 April 2008, Krakow, Poland.
- Balmer, J. M. T. and S.A. Greyser. 2006. "Corporate Marketing – Integrating Corporate Identity, Corporate Branding, Corporate Communications, Corporate Image and Corporate Reputation." *European Journal of Marketing* 40 (7/8): 760-741.
- Becher, T. and P.R. Trowler .2001. *Academic Tribes and Territories: Intellectual Enquiry and the Cultures*. Philadelphia, PA: SHRE and Open University Press.

- Blumenthal, D., and A.J. Bergstrom. 2003. "Brand Councils That Care: Towards the Convergence of Branding and Corporate Social Responsibility." *Journal of Brand Management* 10(4): 327-341.
- Bodoh, J. and R. Mighall. 2003. "Study Here Because You're Worth It." *The Times Higher Education Supplement* March 7: 23.
- Brookes, M. 2003. "Higher Education: Marketing in a Quasi-Commercial Service Industry." *International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing*. 8 (2): 134-142.
- Brumann, C. and S. Zeplin. 2004. "Building Brand Commitment: A Behavioural Approach to Internal Brand Management." *Brand Management* 12 (4): 279-300.
- Bryman A, and E. Bell. 2003. *Business Research Methods*. Oxford University Press
- Caldwell, N., and J. Coshall. 2002. "Measuring Brand Associations for Museums and Galleries using Repertory Grid Analysis." *Management Decisions* 40 (4): 383-392.
- Bulotaite, N. 2003. "University Heritage: An Institutional Tool for Branding and Marketing." *Higher Education in Europe* XXVIII (4): 449-454.
- Caldwell, N. and J.R. Freire. 2004. "The Differences Between Branding a Country, a Region and a City: Applying the Brand Box Model." *Journal of Brand Management* 12(1): 50-61.
- Chisnall, P M. 1992. *Marketing Research*. McGraw Hill: Maidenhead, UK.
- Chisnall, P.M. 2001. *Marketing Research*. McGraw Hill: Maidenhead, UK.
- Daymon, C., and I. Holloway. 2004. *Qualitative Research Methods in Public Relations and Marketing Communications*. Routledge: London.
- De Chernatony, L. 2010. *From Brand Vision to Brand Evaluation*. Oxford, UK: Elsevier.

- De Chernatony, L., and G. McWilliam. 1990. "Appreciating Brands as Assets through a Two -Dimensional Model." *Journal of Marketing Management* (9): 173-188.
- De Chernatony, L. and M. McDonald. 2005. *Creating Powerful Brands*. Oxford, UK: Elsevier.
- De Chernatony, L., and F.D.O. Riley. 1998. "Defining a "Brand": Beyond The Literature with Experts' Interpretations." *Journal of Marketing Management* (14): 417-443.
- Dibb, S., and L. Simkin. 1993. "The Strength of Branding and Positioning in Services." *International Journal of Service Industry Management* 4 (1): 25-35.
- Doyle, P .1989. "Building Successful Brands: The Strategic Options." *Journal of Consumer Marketing* 7 (2): 5-20.
- Free, C. 1999. "The Internal Brand." *Journal of Brand Management* 6(4): 231-236.
- Ghose, K. 2009. "Internal Brand Equity Defines Customer Experience." *Direct Marketing: An International Journal* 3 (3): 177-185.
- Hankinson, G. 2001. "Location Branding: A Study of the Branding Practices of 12 English Cities." *Journal of Brand Management* 9(2): 127-142.
- Hankinson, P. 2004."The Internal Brand in Leading UK Charities." *Journal of Brand Management* 13(2): 84-93.
- Harris, F., and L. de Chernatony. 2001. "Corporate branding and Corporate Brand Performance." *European Journal of Marketing* 35 (3/4): 441-456.
- Hatch, M.J. and M. Schultz (2003). "Bringing the Corporation into Corporate Branding." *European Journal of Marketing* 37(7/8): 1041-1064.
- Hemsley-Brown, J., and I. Oplatka. 2006. "Universities in a Competitive Marketplace – a Systematic Review of the Literature on Higher Education marketing." *International Journal of Public Sector Management* 19 (4): 316-338.

- Hoeffler, S., and K. Keller. 2003. "The Marketing Advantages of Strong Brands." *Brand Management* 10 (6):421-445.
- Holt, D. 2002. "Why Do Brands Cause Trouble? A Dialectical Theory of Consumer Culture and Branding." *Journal of Consumer Research* 29(1): 70-90.
- Jevons, C. 2006. "Universities: A Prime Example of Branding Gone Wrong". *Journal of product and brand management* 15 (7): 466-467.
- Johnston A. 2001."Branding: the Key to Student Recruitment (or Maybe Not)." *Education Marketing*. March 2001: 28-29.
- Kapferer, J. N. 1992. *Strategic Brand Management*. London: Kogan Page.
- Kapferer, J. N. 2001. *(Re) Inventing the Brand*. London: Kogan Page.
- Keller, K. L. 2003. *Strategic Brand Management: Building, Measuring and Managing Brand Equity*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Kitchen, P.J. and D.E. Schultz.2001. *Raising the Corporate Umbrella: Corporate Communication in the 21st century*. Houndmills: Palgrave.
- Kotler, P. and K. Fox .1995. *Strategic Marketing for Educational Institutions*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Kotler, N., and P. Kotler. 1998. *Museum Strategy and Marketing: Designing Missions, Building Audiences, Generating Revenue and Resources*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Le Pla, F. J., and L.M. Parker. 2002. *Integrated Branding*. UK: Kogan Page.
- Louro, M. J., and P.V. Cunha. 2001."Brand Management Paradigms." *Journal of Marketing Management* 17(7): 849-75.
- Low, G. S., and R.A. Fullerton.1994. "Brands, Brand Management, and the Brand Manager System: A Critical–Historical Evaluation." *Journal of Marketing Research* 31(2): 173-190.

- Lowrie, A. 2007. "Branding Higher Education: Equivalence and Difference in Developing Identity." *Journal of Business Research* 60 (9): 990-999.
- Miles, M. B., and A.M. Huberman. 1994. *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*. USA: Sage.
- Pringle, H., and M. Thompson. 1999. *Brand Spirit: How Cause Related Marketing Builds Brands*. Chichester, UK: Wiley
- Roper, S., and G. Davies. 2007. "The Corporate Brand: Dealing with Multiple Stakeholders." *Journal of Marketing Management* 23(1-2): 75-90
- Sanders, C. 1999. "Universities Go for a Spin." *Times Higher Education Supplement*. Analysis (10 December 1999): 8-22.
- Sargeant, A. 2005. *Marketing Management for Nonprofit Organizations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Sevier, R. 2004. Personal correspondence. May 2004.
- Urde, M. 1999. "Brand Orientation: A Mind Set for Building Brands into Strategic Resources." *Journal of Marketing Management* 15 (1/2):117-33.
- Vallaster, C., and L. de Chernatony. 2005. "Internationalisation of Services Brands: The Role of Leadership during the Internal Brand Building Process." *Journal of Marketing Management* 13(1/2): 181-203.
- Vallaster, C., and L. de Chernatony. 2006. "Internal Brand Building and Structuration: The Role of Leadership." *European Journal of Marketing* 40 (7/8): 761-784.
- Waeraas, A. and M. N. Solbakk. 2009. "Defining the Essence of a University: Lessons from Higher Education Branding." *Higher Education* 57 (4): 449-462.