

Impact of Corporate Reputation on Brand Differentiation An Empirical Study from Iranian Pharmaceutical Companies

Afshin vahabzadeh^{a*}, Hossein vatanpour^a, Rasoul dinarvand^b,
Ali rajabzadeh^c, Jamshid salamzadeh^a and Mehdi mohammadzadeh^a

^aDepartment of Pharmacoconomics and Pharmaceutical Management, School of Pharmacy, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. ^bDepartment of pharmaceuticals, School of pharmacy, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. ^cDepartment of Industrial Management, Faculty of Management and Economics, Tarbiat Modarres University, Tehran, Iran.

Abstract

The influence of company reputation or what is often referred to as corporate reputation on branding strategy and producing intangible asset for different industries has been researched in western countries, but there is a gap for the generalizability of findings to countries out of the United State and Europe. To establish the western researcher's external validity of theories in other countries and to obtain a better understanding of the influences of branding and company reputation on pharmaceutical business markets, the researchers applied this study for Iran, a country in the Middle East. The obtained results using SEM (by P.L.S. 2.0 software) showed a good relationship between value creation and brand differentiation ($\beta = 0.360$ and t-value = 3.167), between corporate communication and brand differentiation ($\beta = 0.022$ and t-value = 3.668), and between strategic resources and brand differentiation ($\beta = 0.289$ and t-value = 2.247). This study is a pioneering attempt in Iran to measure the impact of corporate reputation on brand differentiation strategy.

Keywords: Corporate Reputation; Value Creation; Strategic Resource; Corporate Communication; Brand; Brand Differentiation.

Introduction

In the pharmaceutical industry, branding strategies such as advertising and academic reports mainly influence a doctor's perception of a product (1). However, a good recognition of a company also helps the customer to decide better. The information a company sends concerning itself has an influential and unexpected impact on consumers' perception. The signals sent by a firm through its reputation, advertisements, and

products price are usually interpreted differently by their customers. Therefore, understanding the fact that how managers use their corporate reputation to establish a firm's brand image strategy is necessary (2, 3).

A well-communicated image should contribute to establish a brand position, insulate the brand from competition (4), and therefore enhance the brand market performance (5). This potential impact underscores the importance of managing the image and differentiation of brands over time.

Several researches and studies have related the concept of brand differentiation to a firm's

* Corresponding author:

E-mail: Dr.afshinvahabzadeh@gmail.com

corporate reputation. Ghose *et al.* (2006) suggested that several dimensions of reputation, including packaging, responding to problems, customer service, delivery and product-specific comments, present the principle points that customers seek in their purchase (6). These dimensions not only provide a basis on which sellers can improve their reputation but also help them differentiate themselves from other competitors.

In addition, Brammer and Pavelin (2006) suggested that, corporate reputation could be augmented by different activities, which are closely related to the vertical differentiation of products, such as cultivation of a strong brand image and technological advancement (7). However, a good corporate reputation can also help to differentiate the brand (8).

Furthermore, Gotsi and Wilson (2001) suggested that nowadays, organizations and companies increasingly recognize customers as their most important assets to build a favorable corporate reputation (9). Through respondents' interviews of the importance of employees in corporate reputation management, Gotsi and Wilson emphasized that employees, as one factor to enhance a firm's corporate reputation, can contribute to differentiate an organization from its rivals, since consumers evaluate the corporate reputation behind the brand and products presented to them.

Therefore, many organizations use corporate reputation as an important resource to develop their strategic value or as a signal or trait to forecast their potential behavior.

Pharmaceuticals similar to other organizations are encouraged to develop a good corporate reputation for their quality of products (10, 11), for innovativeness (10, 12, 13), for honest communication, and for environmental responsibilities (10). In turn, these factors can be also converted subconsciously into the brand differentiation of the products belonging to the company (14, 15). Since a firm's corporate reputation tends to influence the initiation of a brand strategy decisions and brand scene-setting in pharmaceutical companies highly (16), therefore, the purpose of this paper is to develop an integrated model that explicitly accounts for the influences of brand differentiation and

company reputation on business customers' perception in the Iranian pharmaceutical manufacturing companies.

Literature Review

Corporate Reputation

Corporate reputation has become a "hot" topic in the past few years given the evidence linking a favorable corporate reputation and various intangible and tangible benefits (17), while interest in the concept of corporate reputation has gained momentum in the last few years (18). Several definitions purporting to explain the concept of corporate reputation have been offered by various authors (19).

One of the most cited definitions of corporate reputation is proposed by Weigelt and Camerer (1988) in the strategic management perspective. They argued that corporate reputation is an attribute or a set of attributes ascribed to a firm, inferred from the firm's past actions. It is the belief of market participants regarding a firm's strategic character (20).

Roberts and Dowling (2002) contend that corporate reputation is the public's cumulative judgment of firms over time (21).

Some other researchers have discussed corporate reputation as a history of customer perception of the firm, such as collective beliefs that exist in the organizational field concerning a firm's identity and prominence (22, 23).

Davies (2003) suggests that corporate reputation enables firms to attract customers repeatedly (24).

Ferris (2003) also maintains that positive reputation encourages customers to trust in a seller and increases their commitment (25).

Therefore, what are the uses and benefits of corporate reputation for different firms and organizations like pharmaceuticals?

A positive corporate reputation offers multiple benefits to a firm, such as the ability to withstand occasional adverse publicity (26), higher levels of customer purchase intention (27), strong organizational identification among employees (28), better attitudes towards companies salespeople and products on the part of industrial purchasers (29), customer loyalty (30), attraction of investors (24), and greater competitive advantage (24, 13).

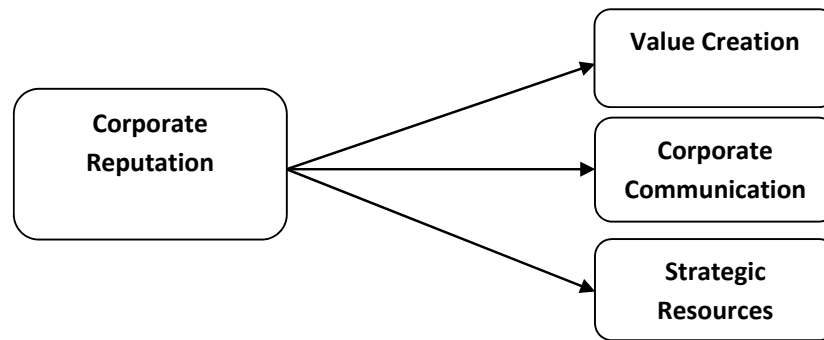


Figure1. Corporate Reputation and its uses.

The review of the theoretical literature indicates that the uses of corporate reputation can be theorized along six dominant paradigmatic perspectives, namely: public relations, marketing, management, economic, sociological, and financial_accounting (1, 14), which have a strong overlap in business organizations.

To reduce these overlaps, Chen-Chu Chen (2011) presented a synthesis and categorized the uses of corporate reputation into three groups (1) value creation (a tool for creating value), strategic resources (influencing competitor's actions/strategies), and corporate communication (developing the relationship with stakeholders).

1_ Value Creation_ The most important study in this field is conducted by Dolphin (2004). He argues that corporate reputation is a value-creating tool (31), which has a positive influence on firms' value (26, 32, and 33). A similar argument was presented under financial and accounting perspective. Moerman and Laan (2006) maintain that corporate reputation is used and presented to stakeholders as a corporate valuable asset (34) or as an intangible asset creating value in the future (35). Similarly, Shkolnikov *et al.* (2004) express that corporate reputation is used as a value-creating mechanism (36).

2_ Strategic Resources_ Many scholars assert that corporate reputation can influence competitor's actions and strategies; therefore, it can be used as a strategic resource (20, 21).

Fombrun and van Riel (2004) suggest that firms use corporate reputation to create a distinctive position in the mind of stakeholders

(37) and thus can attain competitive advantage which is a part of strategic resource (10, 38).

Many scholars also argue that corporate reputation is often deployed by firms as a helpful signal. It provides stakeholders with a good insight into the future of a firm and may be used as a signal that enables key resource providers such as banks and other financial institutions to interpret a company's initiatives from its past actions and assess its ability to deliver value outcomes. All of these can be used by firms as a strategic resource (39, 40, and 41).

3_ Corporate Communication_ it is one of the corporate reputations uses which develops the relationship with stakeholders including internal and external stakeholders. Lerbinger (1965) and Grunig *et al.* (1992) argue that corporate reputation is used to communicate a firm's social responsibility activities with stakeholders within the business environment (42, 43).

Stanwick and Stanwick (1998) have also been highly vocal regarding the positioning of corporate reputation, which enhances the generation of better feedback from stakeholders within the business environment (44). Fombrun and Shanly (1990) indicate that a firm's previous corporate reputation can enhance its future reputation among customers.

Management scholars (45) suggest that a firm's corporate reputation commonly shapes the opinions as well as perceptions of shareholders and stakeholders. Puente *et al.* (2007) argue that a firm's corporate reputation signals or enables businesses to predict human behavior in the future (46).

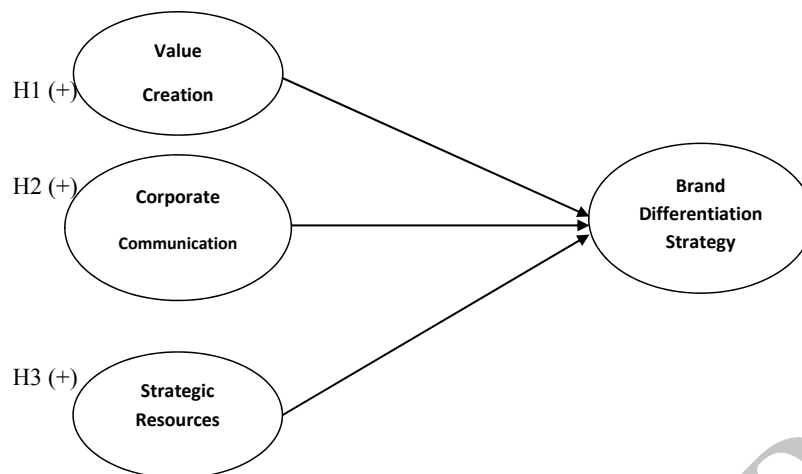


Figure 2. The Conceptual Framework and Hypotheses.

Brand and Brand Differentiation

Keller (1998) expresses that a brand is a set of mental associations, held by the consumer, which add to the perceived value of a product or service (47). These associations should be unique (exclusivity), strong (saliency), and positive (desirable).

Kotler, Adam, Brown, and Armstrong (2003) defined brand as a “name, term, sign, symbol or design, or a combination of these, intended to identify the goods or services of one seller or group of sellers to differentiate them from those of competitors” (48). AMA (American Marketing Association) (2008) redefined “brand” as “name, term, design, symbol or any other feature that identifies one seller’s goods or services as distinct from those of the other sellers” (49). The legal term for brand is trademark. A brand may identify one item, a family of items or all items of those sellers. If used for the firm as a whole, the preferred term is trade name”.

A brand is what sticks to the roof of the customers’ mind. It’s memorable and it is what differentiates a product in the marketplace. Branding is an exercise in perception (50). The brand “signature” or “personality” is based on sound strategic thinking. Brand differentiation is an exercise to capture customers’ perception. It determines the way you want the audience to perceive your product (51), and it is the first step in successful branding (52). For example,

a reputation for innovation enhances credibility among customers. In particular, experimental studies have shown that innovation has made the acceptance of new product offerings more possible. It also helps a firm to gain reputation if it causes customers to believe that it shows concerns for them (53).

For firms, therefore, a well- managed brand becomes an important instrument of differentiation creating competitive advantage (54, 55). Furthermore, the differentiation achieved through branding, constitutes a barrier to entry, by making it difficult for competitors to emulate the companies’ offerings (56, 57).

Keller (1993, 2003) expresses that consumers choose brands on the basis of perceived differentiation and here, differentiation means relevant and unique added values which match their needs more closely (57). This means that differentiation is a tool for customers to choose different products, services, and brands. At last, it provides firms with brand equity and strength (58, 59).

It is often mentioned by other scholars that brands need to be differentiated in order to be purchased, since consumers must have a reason (60).

In differentiation strategy, a firm seeks to be unique. It selects one or two attributes that many purchasers in an industry perceive as important.

Differentiation is the first step in building

Table 1. Qualitative questions based on the literature review.

<p>H1: Value Creation as a dimension of the uses of corporate reputation has a positive impact on a firm's brand differentiation strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you suggest the characteristics of value creation which tend to encourage the setting of brand differentiation strategy? And why? • You, as an effective personnel in corporate branding strategy, to which of the above characteristics would you pay more attention or would like to invest more? And why?
<p>H2: Corporate Communication as a dimension of the uses of corporate reputation has a positive impact on a firm's brand differentiation strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you suggest the characteristics of corporate communication which tend to encourage the setting of brand segmentation strategy? And why? • You, as an effective personnel in corporate branding strategy, to which of the above characteristics would you pay more attention or would like to invest more? And why?
<p>H3: Strategic Resources as a dimension of uses of corporate reputation has a positive impact on a firm's brand differentiation strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you suggest the characteristics of strategic resources which tend to encourage the setting of brand differentiation strategy? And why? • You, as an effective personnel in corporate branding strategy, to which of the above characteristics would you pay more attention or would like to invest more? And why?

brands.

Differentiation can take many forms from the clear-cut physical or functional, through the less distinguishable (two kinds of a product), the barely noticeable, the emotional (a mood or aspiration), to the <distinguishing but irrelevant> (packaging color).

Moreover, at the end of this part, Kapferer expresses that differentiation makes it possible for firms to increase the brand's relevance, enlarge its presence and its visibility, whether online, among distributors, or on the shelf, if applicable. This also increases sales (49).

Methods

Conceptual Model and Hypotheses

In this study, the main construct is the uses of corporate reputation. This construct has three dimensions: value creation, strategic resources and corporate communication. Each of these three dimensions includes several items and is hypothesized to be related to brand differentiation which is utilized as an output of the uses of corporate reputation in this model.

This framework is developed by summarizing and synthesizing the works of a number of scholars (26, 36, 61, 62). who have previously studied the uses of corporate reputation. Chen-Chu Chen, (1) has suggested a model and we have extended her work by paying explicit attention to the influences of brand differentiation and

company reputation.

As a matter of fact, in this study, we intend to investigate the impact of corporate reputation on brand differentiation-setting among brand managers and those who are effective in decision making for branding procedures in the Iranian pharmaceutical industry.

According to what we mentioned above, our hypotheses are defined as follows:

H1: Value creation as a dimension of the uses of corporate reputation has a positive impact on a firm's brand differentiation strategy.

H2: Corporate communication as a dimension of corporate reputation has a positive impact on a firm's brand differentiation strategy.

H3: Strategic resources as a dimension of the uses of corporate reputation has a positive impact on a firm's brand differentiation strategy.

This research is a cross-sectional study and in terms of objective, it is an applied study and has used both qualitative and quantitative analyses, which are explained thoroughly in following subsections.

Research Strategy

The current study employed a "mixed method approach" which refers to the traditional view that quantitative and qualitative research might be combined to triangulate findings in

Table 2. Confirmatory factor analysis of value creation

	Variable (questions)	Measurement error	Factor loading	CR	AVE
				0.92	0.63
1	VC1	0.61	0.67		
2	VC2	0.25	0.83		
3	VC3	0.45	0.79		
4	VC4	0.32	0.81		
5	VC5	0.49	0.77		
6	VC6	0.21	0.84		
7	VC7	0.71	0.62		
8	VC8	0.65	0.67		
9	VC9	0.51	0.71		
10	VC10	0.54	0.74		

Cronbach's Alpha =0.91; the factor loading is a standardized value, indicating $p \leq 0.05$

order that they may be mutually corroborated (63). It employs collecting and analyzing data by both forms of research styles, qualitative and quantitative (64). The merit of this method is the fact that a qualitative study will excel at expressing the story, understanding complex social phenomena and assist the researcher in developing themes from the respondents' point of view, while quantitative research will summarize a large amount of data for generalization purposes.

At the first phase of the study, a qualitative method is adopted (86), using content analysis of managers' opinions on their decisions

regarding brand differentiation strategy and the importance of corporate reputation uses for the pharmaceutical industry.

This method is previously adopted by several researchers (1, 40, 65, and 66) to achieve the same objectives for corporate reputation studies.

At the sec phase, SCM (structural equation modeling) is applied to analyze the proposed model and to test hypotheses by using P.L.S. 2.0 software.

Research Design

Qualitative Data Collection

Table 3. Confirmatory factor analysis of corporate communication.

	Variable (questions)	Measurement error	Factor loading	CR	AVE
				0.89	0.58
1	CC1	0.37	0.83		
2	CC2	0.33	0.85		
3	CC3	0.61	0.69		
4	CC4	0.38	0.79		
5	CC5	0.41	0.77		
6	CC6	0.39	0.81		

Cronbach's Alpha =0.88; the factor loading is a standardized value, indicating $p \leq 0.05$

Table 4. Confirmatory factor analysis of strategic resources.

	Variable (questions)	Measurement error	Factor loading	CR	AVE
				0.91	0.65
1	SR1	0.21	0.94		
2	SR2	0.34	0.91		
3	SR3	0.29	0.93		
4	SR4	0.54	0.78		
5	SR5	0.48	0.81		
6	SR6	0.36	0.88		
7	SR7	0.49	0.84		

Cronbach's Alpha =0.93; the factor loading is a standardized value, indicating $p \leq 0.05$

In order to make a qualitative data collection, after reviewing literature, semi-structured interviews were conducted to unfold what surrounds our phenomenon (67) as follows:

At First, a list of questions was designed on basis of the reviewed literature and the research question, along with open-ended questions (see Table 1).

After this step, a research framework was designed and provided to the interviewees.

Finally, the interviewees answered the semi-structured interview questionnaires so that a better perspective on the relationship between the hypotheses and related issues would be reached.

The number of interviewees was 18, which currently are working in pharmaceutical factories and companies as managing director, sales and marketing manager, branding manager, R&D

manager, and responsible pharmacist.

Research Setting

Reviewing the literature shows that the majority of studies concerning corporate reputation and brand differentiation strategy have been conducted in western countries (the USA, the UK, Germany, Australia, and the Netherlands, etc.), which have limited any generalizability of theory (68, 69).

In order to bridge this gap, we decided to choose Iran, one of the most important countries in the Middle East as the setting of this study and pharmaceutical industry as one of the most important industries in Iran.

Scale Development and Validation

In this study our scale development procedure included three major steps:

Table 5. Confirmatory factor analysis of brand segmentation.

	Variable (questions)	Measurement error	Factor loading	CR	AVE
				0.90	0.73
1	BS1	0.32	0.83		
2	BS2	0.37	0.81		
3	BS3	0.26	0.88		
4	BS4	0.48	0.71		
5	BS5	0.41	0.79		

Cronbach's Alpha =0.92; the factor loading is a standardized value, indicating $p \leq 0.05$

Table 6. Summary of the tests and results of hypotheses.

Hypotheses	Relationships		Path coefficient	t_value	Result
H1	VC	BD	0.360	3.167	Accepted
H2	CC	BD	0.022	3.668	Accepted
H3	SR	BD	0.289	2.247	Accepted

T_ values Significant at $P \leq 0.05$.

The first step involves specifying operational definitions and dimensions of focal constructs to help the subsequent generation of hypothesized items to refer to each dimension. A literature search helped to achieve this step.

The sec step involves creating additional measurement items using semi-structured interviews with experts. The experts' interviews included showing the conceptual framework to respondents and asking questions concerning the measurement items of each construct.

Before the final questionnaires were completed, respondents were asked to point out any item that was either ambiguous or difficult to answer (70). Subsequently, Cranach's Alpha coefficients and item-to-total correlations were computed to check the reliability of measurement scales. Item-to-total correlations above 0.3 and Cranach's Alpha coefficients above 0.7 were accepted as reliable scales (71, 72).

A set of questionnaires along with purified items from this step was edited and prepared for the main survey (73, 74). The final reliable and validated questionnaire which was ready to be distributed had measures and items as follows:

1_Value creation as an independent factor involved 10 questions.

2_Corporate communication as an independent factor involved 6 questions.

3_Strategic resource as an independent factor involved 7 questions.

4_Brand differentiation as a dependent factor involved 5 questions.

In the fourth step, following the main survey, purified measurement scales were tested if they could satisfy the hypotheses and sent to confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) as a method to confirm the scales. This procedure was

employed to examine scale properties, such as reliability, and construct validity.

Main Survey

Targeted Respondents and Sample Size

The targeted participants of the main survey were managers and executives (managing directors, marketing managers, sales managers, general managers and their executives and responsible pharmacists) from the pharmaceutical industry in Iran. The respondents had enough knowledge and experience in setting brand strategies, which is related to corporate reputation.

Researchers use confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to finalize the scales (72). A minimal sample size for CFA is usually recommended to be more than the number of co-variances in the input data matrix (75, 76). Since it has planned to use PLS to perform CFA, an empirical ratio of at least five observations per parameter has also been proposed (77). Based on the above discussions, and the number of experts who accepted to reply the questionnaires, the sample size in this study was 258. The number of repliers was 243 and 239 questionnaires that were valid.

Results

Reliability and Validity

The results of confirmatory factor analysis are shown in Table 2, 3, 4, and 5

Model Evaluation

Structural equation modeling using PLS was used to evaluate the model. PLS (Partial Least Squares) method was used to test the hypothesized relationship between the research constructs as postulated in the conceptual model, and to assess the overall goodness-of-fit between

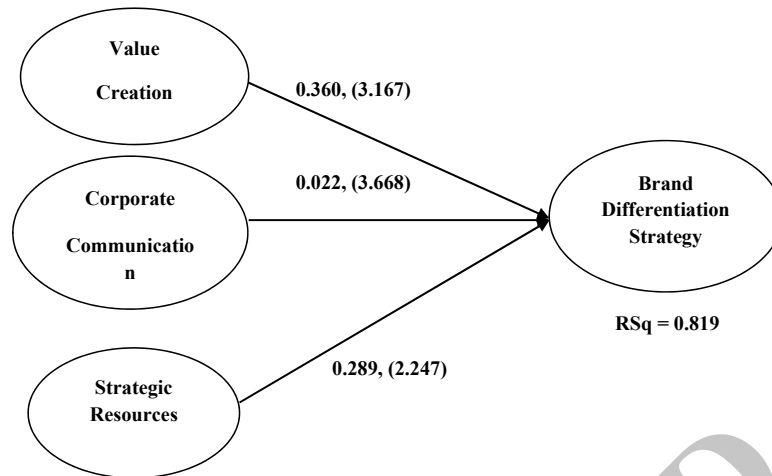


Figure 3. Path values (structural path relationships) and t-values (significance of structural path based on t-value) in brackets.

the proposed model and the collected data set. In addition, a CFA was conducted by the software.

To test the model's reliability, Cronbach's alpha coefficient is calculated. At first, it is calculated for the questionnaire using the SPSS software and the coefficient was 0.89, which is acceptable, and for each relation in the model alpha is as follows:

The Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the relation between value creation and brand differentiation strategy, is 0.91, and between corporate communication and brand differentiation strategy, is 0.88, and between strategic resources and brand differentiation strategy, is 0.93.

For model validity, the CV Red. and CV Com. have positive amounts which show suitable validity of the model.

Results of Test of Hypotheses

Figure 3 shows the details concerning the parameter estimates for the model and results of the hypotheses tests are provided in Table 6.

The results provide support for the primary hypotheses so that corporate reputation has a positive influence on the brand differentiation strategy. The results also support the hypothesis (H1) strongly that value creation has a positive impact on brand differentiation (Path coefficient = 0.360, $t_{\text{value}} = 3.167$, $P \leq 0.05$).

The results support the hypothesis (H2) that

corporate communication has a positive impact on brand differentiation, but the impact is not particularly strong (Path coefficient = 0.022, $t_{\text{value}} = 3.668$, $p \leq 0.05$).

The results also support the hypothesis (H3) strongly that strategic resource has a positive impact on brand differentiation (Path coefficient = 0.289, $t_{\text{value}} = 2.247$, $p \leq 0.05$).

The RSq of the model is 0.819 that supports the model considerably.

Discussion

Brand management is getting the most important capability for several industries to differentiate companies from their competitors. According to Dannenberg and Kleinhaus (2004), value creation occupies an important part of the brand management in a company (78). Furthermore, according to Lynch and Chernetony (2004), emotional brand value development may also cause value creation for their customers that can be a means of developing a sustainable differential advantage (79).

The researchers, in this study, assessed the relative influence of the all types of the uses of corporate reputation on brand differentiation by comparing their path coefficients and found the direct effects of all types of the uses of corporate reputation on brand differentiation to be positive and statistically significant.

In this case, the path coefficient of value creation ($\beta = 0.360$) and strategic resources ($\beta = 0.289$) differs hugely from that of corporate communication ($\beta = 0.022$). This indicates higher importance for value creation and strategic resources than the corporate communication on the brand differentiation. It means that in the Iranian pharmaceutical industry, brand differentiation depends on value creation and strategic resources more than corporate communication. In this study, it means that companies in Iran differentiate themselves and their products from competitors by focusing on their internal capabilities more than by negotiating with their stakeholders and customers

The results of this study are the same as what Holsapple and Singh (2001), Lynch and de Chernatony (2004), and Harrington (2007) had assessed before.

They asserted that pharmaceutical company managers use value creation, corporate communication, and strategic resources to implement their brand differentiation strategy to reach their targets more easily (79, 80, 81).

Mehralian, *et al.* (2011) asserted that the Iranian domestic pharmaceutical industry had not yet adequately developed to its full capacity and there are many potential capabilities for further growth and development (82). The researchers, here, suppose that by using the results of this study, the Iranian pharmaceutical companies can enhance their capacity and gain more advantages.

Implications

This study was motivated by the need for research that leads to a better understanding of the influences of branding and company reputation in pharmaceutical business markets.

In terms of methodology, the contribution of this research is two-fold. First, we tested reputation and branding models in a country outside of the United States and Europe owing to the necessity for cross-cultural research (21, 83, 84) to establish the western researcher's external validity of theories (68, 85). Sec, this study verifies, adapts and purifies existing measurement instruments in a country which is culturally different from the setting in which

these items were first developed.

Finally this study enhances existing knowledge in branding and strategic management of medicines in countries like Iran.

In its strategic management view, this research shows that the concept of brand differentiation strategy can complement the resource-based view in explaining how it qualifies as a source of intangible assets and competitive advantages.

Future Researches

In this research, we have tested some western theories in a country of the Middle East. Maybe the same research in another country directs to another result, as Chen-Chu Chen (2011) did and had some different results, therefore we suggest to conduct the same research in another country particularly in the Middle East.

Another future direction of this research would be to develop a measurement to measure the relationship between this current study and financial performance to observe the impact of medicine price on the relationship of corporate reputation and financial performance of pharmaceutical companies in Iran or another country.

This study is applied to one industry, it would be significantly different for other studies which compare more than two industries in Iran or compare the same (pharmaceutical) industry in more than two countries.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank all the managers and executives who attended this study and replied the questionnaires. They also thank their colleagues in the Department of Pharmacoeconomics and Pharmaceutical Management, School of Pharmacy at Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and the editor and the reviewers of IJPR for the valuable suggestions to improve this paper.

References

- (1) Chen-Chu C. The use of corporate reputation in the development of brand image strategy in the Taiwanese pharmaceutical industry (2011).
- (2) Schultz M, Hatch MJ and Larsen MH. The Expressive Organisation: Linking Identity, Reputation, and the

- Corporate Brand. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (2000).
- (3) Bickerton D. Corporate reputation versus corporate branding: the realist debate. *Corp. Com. Int. J.* (2000) 5: 42–8.
 - (4) Oxenfeldt AR and Caroll S. management of advertising function. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth publishing co. (1964).
 - (5) Schocker A and Srinivasan V. Multiattribute approaches for product concept evaluation and generation A critical review. *J. Mark. Res.* (1964) 16: 159-80
 - (6) Ghose A, Ipeirotis P G and Sundararajan A. The dimensions of reputation in electronic markets. Working Paper, CeDER-06-02, New York University. (2006).
 - (7) Brammer SJ and Pavelin S. Corporate reputation and social performance: the importance of fit. *J. Manag. Stud.* (2006) 43: 435–55.
 - (8) Fan Y. Ethical branding and corporate reputation. *Corp. Com*50–341 :10 (2005) ..
 - (9) Gotsi M and Wilson A. Corporate reputation management: “living the brand”. *Manag. Dec.* (2001) 39: 99–104.
 - (10) Fombrun C and Shanley M. What’s in a name? Reputation building and corporate strategy. *Acad. Manag. J.* (1990) 33: 233–58.
 - (11) Berndt, Ernst R, Cockburn, Iain M, Griliches, Zvi, Keeler, Theodore E and Baily MN. Pharmaceutical innovations and market dynamics: tracking effects on price indexes for antidepressant drugs. Brookings Papers on Economic Activity. *Microeconomics* (1996). 133–99.
 - (12) Prentis RA, Lis Y and Walker SR. Pharmaceutical innovation by the seven UK-owned pharmaceutical companies (1964-1985). *Brit. J. Cli. Pharm.* (1988) 25: 387–96.
 - (13) Achilladelis B and Antonakis N. The dynamics of technological innovation: the case of the pharmaceutical industry. *Res. Policy* (2001) 30: 535–88.
 - (14) Kim Y, Kim L and Lee J. Innovation strategy of local pharmaceutical firms in Korea: a multivariate analysis. *Tech. Ana. Stra. Manag.* (1989) 1: 29–44.
 - (15) Panigyrakis GG and Veloutsou C. Brand managers in the pharmaceutical industry: are they any different? *J Prod. Brand. Manag.* (1999) 8: 497–512.
 - (16) Nakra P. Corporate reputation management: “CRM” with a strategic twist? *Public Relations Quarterly* (2000) 45: 35–43.
 - (17) Ronald JB, Graeme M and Cary LC. Corporate Reputation Managing Opportunities and Threats. www.gowerpublishing.com. (2009) 2-43.
 - (18) Michael L, Barnett JM, Jermier BA and Lafferty. Corporate Reputation. (2008).
 - (19) Bennett R and Kottasz R. Practitioner perceptions of corporate reputation: An empirical investigation. *Corp. Com. Int. J.* (2000) 5: 224-235.
 - (20) Weigelt, Keith and Camerer C. Reputation and corporate strategy: a review of recent theory and applications. *J Str. Manag.* (1988) 9: 443–54.
 - (21) Roberts PW and Dowling GR. Corporate reputation and sustained superior financial performance. *J. Stra. Manag* (2002) 23: 1077–93.
 - (22) Rao H. The social construction of reputation: certification contests, legitimation, and the survival of organisations in the American automobile industry: 1895-1912. *J. Stra. Manag.* (1994) 15: 29–44.
 - (23) Rindova VP and Kotha S. Continuous “morphing”: competing through dynamic capabilities, form, and function. *J. Aca. Manag.* (2001) 44: 1263–80.
 - (24) Davies G, Chun R, Da Silva RV and Roper S. Corporate Reputation and Competitiveness. UK: Routledge. (2003).
 - (25) Ferris GR, Blass R, Douglas C, Kolodinsky RW and Treadway DC. Personal Reputation in Organizations. In J. Greenberg (Ed.), *Organizational Behaviour: The State of the Science*. (2003) 211-46.
 - (26) Fombrun C and Shanley M. What’s in a name? Reputation building and corporate strategy. *J. Aca. Manag.* (1990) 33: 233–58.
 - (27) Yoon E, Guffey H and Kijewski V. The effects of information and company reputation on intentions to buy a business service. *J. Bus. Res.* (1993) 27: 215–28.
 - (28) Dutton JE, Dukerich JM and Harquail CV. Organisational images and member identification. *Adm. Sci. Quar* (1994) 39: 239–63.
 - (29) Brown MA. Energy-efficient buildings: does the marketplace work? In: *Proceedings of the 24th Annual Illinois Energy Conference*, Chicago, Illinois: University of Illinois Press. (1997) 233–55.
 - (30) Saxton K. Where do reputations come from? *Corp. Rep. Rev.* (1998) 1: 393–99.
 - (31) Dolphin RR. Corporate reputation – a value creating strategy. *Corp. Gov.* (2004) 4: 77–92.
 - (32) Gregory JR. Marketing Corporate Image. Lincolnwood, Illinois: NTC Business Books. (1991).
 - (33) *Fortune* (1995). 6 March; 24–29.
 - (34) Moerman LC and Van Der Laan SL. Accounting for intellectual property: inconsistencies and challenges. (2006) 11: 239–308.
 - (35) DTI. Creating Value From Your Intangible Assets. London: Department for Trade and Industry. (2001).
 - (36) Shkolnikov VM, Andreev EM, Leon DA, McKee M, Mesle F and Vallin J. Mortality reversal in Russia: the story so far. *Hyg. Inter.* (2004) 4: 30–80.
 - (37) Fombrun CJ and van Riel CB M. Fame and Fortune: How Successful Companies Build Winning Reputation. Pearson Education, New Jersey (2004).
 - (38) Maathuis OJM. Corporate Image, Performance and Communication. Delft: Eburon. (1993).
 - (39) Fombrun CJ. Corporate reputation as economic assets ’ in M.A. Hitt, R.E. Freeman and J.S. Harrison (eds.), *The Blackwell Handbook of Strategic Management* , Blackwell Publishers, Malden (2001).
 - (40) Deephouse DL. Media reputation as a strategic resource: An integration of mass communication and resource-based theories. *J. Manag.* (2000) 26: 1091–112.
 - (41) McMillan GS and Joshi MP. Sustainable competitive advantage and firm performance: the role of intangible

- resources. *Corp. Rep. Rev.* (1997) 1: 81–85.
- (42) Lerbinger O. The Social functions of public relations. In: O. Lerberger and J. A. Sullivan (eds), *Inf. Influ. and Com.*, New York: Basic Books. (1965).
- (43) Grunig JE. Situational Theory of Publics. *Encyclopedia of Public Relations*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage: (2005) 778-80.
- (44) Stanwick PA and Stanwick SD. The relationship between corporate social performance, and organisational size, financial performance, and environmental performance: An empirical examination. *J. Bus. Eth.* (1998) 17: 195-204.
- (45) Brammer SJ and Pavelin S. Corporate reputation and social performance: the importance of fit. *J. Manag. Sci* (2006) 43: 435–55.
- (46) Puente EQ, Fuente-Sabaté JM and Bautista DG. Corporate social performance and corporate reputation: two interwoven perspectives. *Corp. Rep. Rev.* (2007) 10: 60–72.
- (47) Keller K, Heckler S and Houston M. The effects of brand name suggestiveness on advertising recall. *J. Manag.* (1998) 62: 48–58
- (48) Kotler P, Adam S, Brown L and Armstrong G. *Principles of Marketing*, (second ed). Prentice Hall, New Jersey. (2003).
- (49) Kapferer J. *The new strategic brand management*, (4th edition) Kogan Page, London. (2008) 10-11.
- (50) Laitin J. Does branding work in pharmaceutical marketing? *Medical Marketing and Media* (2000) 1.
- (51) Sujana M and James RB. The Effects of Brand Positioning Strategies on Consumers' Brand and Category Perceptions: Some Insights from Schema Research. *J. Manag. Res.* (1989) 26: 454-67
- (52) Carpenter G. Perceptual position and competitive brand strategy in a two-dimensional two-brand market. *Manag. Sci.* (1989) 35: 1029–1044.
- (53) Aaker DA and Joachimsthaler E. Leveraging the corporate brand. *Cal. Manag. Rev.* (2004). 46: 6–18.
- (54) Hamel G and Prahalad C.K. *Competing for the Future*. Boston, MA: Harvard Business School Press. (1996).
- (55) Porter ME. *Interbrand Choice, Strategy and Bilateral Market Power*. MA: Harvard University Press. (1976).
- (56) Jones PJ. *What's in a name?* Aldershot: Gower. (1986).
- (57) Chernatony L and McDonald M. *Creating Powerful Brands in Consumer, Service and Industrial Markets*, 3rd Edition. Oxford: ELSEVIER Butterworth-Heinemann. (2003).
- (58) Keller K.L. Conceptualising, Measuring and Managing Customer-Based Brand Equity. *JM* (1993) 57: 1-22.
- (59) Keller K.L. Building customer-based brand equity: a blueprint for creating strong brands. *MM*. (2001) 10: 15-19.
- (60) Andrew E, Neil B and John S. Differentiation or Salience. *J. Adv. Res.* (1997).
- (61) L'Etang J. Public relations and sport in promotional culture. *Pub. Rel. Rev.* (2006) 32: 386–94.
- (62) Sabaté JMFuente and Puente EQ. Empirical analysis of the relationship between corporate reputation and financial performance: a survey of the literature. *Corp. Rep. Rev.* (2003) 6: 161–77.
- (63) Tashakkori A and Teddlie C. (eds). *Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social and Behavioral Research*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage. (2003).
- (64) Creswell JW. *Research design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. 3rd ed). Thousand Oaks, Calif: Sage Publications. (2009).
- (65) Bickerton D. Corporate reputation versus corporate branding: the realist debate. *Corp. Com. Int. J.* (2000) 5: 8-42.
- (66) Bromley DB. Psychological aspects of corporate identity, image and reputation. *Corp. Rep. Rev.* (2000) 3: 240–52.
- (67) Carson D, Gilmore A, Perry C and Gronhaug K. *Qualitative Marketing Research*. London: Sage (2001) Publications.
- (68) Peng T, Peterson M and Shyi Y. Quantitative methods in cross national management research: trends and equivalence issues. *J. Org. Behav.* (1991) 12: 87–107.
- (69) Trompenaars F and Hampden-Turner C. *Riding the Waves of Culture: Understanding Diversity in Global Business*. New York: McGraw Hill. (1998).
- (70) Kohli AK, Jaworski BJ and Kumar A. MARKOR: a measure of market orientation. *J. Mark. Res.* (1993) 30: 467–77.
- (71) Churchill JGA. A paradigm for developing better measures of marketing constructs. *J. Mark. Res.* (1979) 16: 64–73.
- (72) DeVellis RF. *Scale development*. Newbury Park, California: Sage. (2003).
- (73) Algesheimer R, Dholakia UM and Hermann A. The social influence of brand community: evidence from European car clubs. *J. Mark.* (2005) 69: 19–34.
- (74) Long-Tolbert S. A Conceptual Framework and Empirical Tests of the Antecedents and Consequences of Corporate Reputation: a Study of Consumer Markets. A PhD thesis, Ohio State University. (2000) 68_71
- (75) Hair JF, Black WC, Babin BJ, Anderson RE and Tatham RL. *Multivariate Data Analysis*. (6th ed). Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall. (2006)
- (76) Netemeyer RG, Bearden WO and Sharma S. *Scaling Procedures: Issues and Applications*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications. (2003).
- (77) Bollen KA. *Structural Equations with Latent Variables*. New York: Wiley. (1989).
- (78) Dannenberg J and Kleinhans C. The coming age of collaboration in the automotive industry. *MMJ* (2004) 17: 87–94.
- (79) Lynch J and de Chernatony L. The power of emotion: Brand communication in business-to-business markets. *J Brand. Manag.* (2004) 11: 403–19.
- (80) Holsapple CW and Singh M. The knowledge chain model: activities for competitiveness. *Expert. Systems with Applications* (2001) 20: 77–98.
- (81) Harrington LJ. Chapter 5 Leveraging Emotions in Value Management of Brands and Products. (2007) 3: 121–40.
- (82) Mehralian G, Rasekh HR, Akhavan P and Sadeh

- MR. The Impact of Intellectual Capital Efficiency on Market Value: An Empirical Study from Iranian Pharmaceutical Companies. *Iran. J. Pharm. Res.* (2012) 11: 195-207
- (83) Gardberg NA and Fombrun CJ. The global reputation quotient project: First steps towards a cross-nationally valid measure of corporate reputation. *Corp. Rep. Rev.* (2002) 4: 303-7.
- (84) Nguyen N and Leblanc G. Corporate image and corporate reputation in customers' retention decisions in services. *J. Retail. Consum. Serv.* (2001) 8: 227-36.
- (85) Boyacigiller NA and Adler NJ. The parochial dinosaur: organizational science global context. *Aca. Manag. Res.* (1991) 16: 262-90.
- (86) Emami H, Radfar R. Presentation of a Novel Model for Evaluation of Commercialization of Research and Development: Case Study of the Pharmaceutical Biotechnology Industry. *Iran. J. Pharm. Res.* (2017) 16: 1216-24.

This article is available online at <http://www.ijpr.ir>

Archive of SID