

7-23-2013

University Image and its Relationship to Student Satisfaction: Case of the Holy Spirit University of Kaslik, Lebanon

Nehme M. Azoury

Holy Spirit University, nehmeazoury@usek.edu.lb

Lindos E. Daou

Holy Spirit University, lindosdaou@usek.edu.lb

Charbel M. El Khoury

Holy Spirit University, charbelmelkhoury@usek.edu.lb

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.kennesaw.edu/jee>



Part of the [Business Commons](#), and the [Education Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Azoury, Nehme M.; Daou, Lindos E.; and El Khoury, Charbel M. (2013) "University Image and its Relationship to Student Satisfaction: Case of the Holy Spirit University of Kaslik, Lebanon," *Journal of Executive Education*: Vol. 12: Iss. 1, Article 4. Available at: <http://digitalcommons.kennesaw.edu/jee/vol12/iss1/4>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@Kennesaw State University. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Executive Education by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@Kennesaw State University.

University Image and its Relationship to Student Satisfaction: Case of the Holy Spirit University of Kaslik, Lebanon

Nehme M. Azoury
Holy Spirit University

Lindos E. Daou
Holy Spirit University

Charbel M. El Khoury
Holy Spirit University

Abstract

This work focuses on the study of the university's image with the aim of explaining the components of image and attributes of student satisfaction. Our study investigates the relationships between the different components of the university image and to what extent they may affect the students' satisfaction. Hypotheses were drawn setting the relationships between the affective, cognitive and overall image in relation with satisfaction. The results of the empirical work carried out on a representative sample of 200 students studying at Holy Spirit University of Kaslik (USEK) demonstrate that the cognitive component of image is an antecedent of the affective component. In turn, both of these components influence the formation of the overall image of a university. However, the affective and overall images statistically and significantly affect the overall satisfaction of students with their university. The research could also be extended to cover the area of the Middle East and study the process of formation of the university image by various public universities.

Introduction

The trend in universities today is shifting towards an engagement in marketing and branding programs. The purpose is often to enhance the reputation of the university and to have a positive influence on university ranking. Greater competition exists today to attract the best and

brightest students. A university is no longer just an institution of higher learning, but also a business. Millions of dollars are spent by universities trying to burnish their image and enhance their position in these rankings. Both students and universities are adopting the mantra suggested by Bunzel: “Markets in which small differences in performance give rise to enormous differences in reward,” (Bunzel, 2007). This leads us to our problem, which states: To what extent does the cognitive, affective and overall image affect student satisfaction? In our study, we will discuss the issue from a perspective focused towards the context of a university. In this regard, the importance of brand image will be extended to the university context which is a new area of interest as a subject for study and as a novel area of study for marketing management.

Purpose

The aim of the study is to investigate the relationships existing between cognitive, affective and overall university image as a role precedent to students’ satisfaction. This work should be a value to education leaders, education planners, as well as university professors and administrators, which will help them, understand student behavior and implement strategies that have a direct effect on boosting the university’s image and developing student satisfaction consequently. Image is a new topic that is arousing interest in universities. The academic research into corporate communication has focused on the transmitter and on the construction process of message and has ignored the approaches focusing on the receiver. Thus, the originality of this empirical study validates an attractive novel value of university image focused towards the consumer.

Review of Related Literature

The University Image

The University approach. Standard dictionaries define a university as an educational institution of the highest order, being a corporate body of teachers and students and providing facilities for teaching and researchers as well as offering undergraduate and graduate programs and bestowed degrees. A student is defined as a person who studies or investigates; and faculty or academic staff is described as being related to branches of learning or the learned professions (Oxford English Dictionary, 1933). Bok noted the important role of the university: “Advanced training, specialized knowledge and scientific discovery are now essential to solving many urgent problems facing our civilization – problems of disease and health, of the environment, of economic progress, of human survival... Universities are better equipped than any other institution to produce the knowledge needed to arrive at effective solutions and to prepare highly educated people to carry them out...” (Bok, 1990). Universities provide a mix of public and private goods. Thus, it is important to understand how the university is creating value. Paulsen and Feldman (1995) use a widely popular system to describe the activities of a university. This system explains the nature of faculty work by adopting four functional categories: teaching, service, research and academic citizenship. The importance of knowledge creation is very inspiring. It engenders social and economic change and plays a very decisive role in preserving the cultural and social continuity of the democratic system (Romer, 1990). The open society needs individuals who can make sense of their environment and are able to generate responsible choices (Milligan et al., 2004). Therein lies the essence of public good provided by higher education system.

Nowadays, universities must accept their dual identity in order to survive. The normative identity, which is the traditional, ideological image and the other identity, is utilitarian, which is the cost-effective image. They go to so far as to liken the university to a “church” and a “business.” In fact, research findings acknowledge that universities must become cost-effective and work like businesses in order to survive and prosper. Universities are obliged to tell their internal and external populations how they function in both traditional and utilitarian ways. In order to respond to the dynamic environment, universities should actively begin to communicate to the outside stakeholders and the media (Bok, 1990). A positive image should be generated with the various publics with whom a relationship is established and cultivate positive lines of communication with each. Although organizational image has been studied frequently with the regard of the corporate sector, it has been rarely examined in the non-profit arena. Treadwell and Harrison (1997) conducted one of the few studies examining the university’s image among its stakeholder groups: students, faculty and staff. The items identified in the study were commitment to academic excellence, having a well-regarded business school, whether students form close friendships, whether graduates are proud of their education, whether the school has a national image, whether faculty research has a national image, whether the school makes a cultural contribution to its community, whether students party too much, presence of adequate facilities, problems with athletes’ academic performance, and the homogeneity of the student population.

Universities worldwide. Universities around the world are classified mainly into 3 main categories; American, European and Asian. All of these models possess their advantages and disadvantages; however the best university model is the one that combines the best elements of them all.

American Universities. In the United States, private universities are very common and tend to be more prestigious. They rely heavily on private funding and often offer scholarships and grants [8]. Sports take a vital role in the student’s life, thus universities often have football fields, swimming pools and large gymnasiums. Moreover, Americans opt for a very well-rounded education and are quite flexible in the area of course selection (Zoldos, 2007).

European Universities. European universities are mostly public, funded by the state and offer almost free education for all students. These universities tend to be egalitarian; for instance there is no major difference between the top ranked universities in Finland (University of Helsinki) and a lesser ranked one (Watson, 2003). However, private universities have a tendency to be very selective, have high entrance requirements and very specialized courses.

Asian Universities. Most Asian nations consider that higher education a highly valued privilege. As a result, students tend to take it seriously and live in an environment where they have to compete to be admitted and to earn good grades. All textbooks are written and produced in the private sector however; they must be approved from the Ministry of Education (Ellington, 2005). Research output is not nearly as supported at Asian universities as in the West. The Asian scholars overwhelmingly believe that their universities view research as of “medium importance” as compared to that of teaching. Another East-West difference is the remuneration. Many Asian professors do not make ends meet with their salaries. Moreover, government control affects funding as well as scholarships, since academic research in many Asian nations is limited and is not free as in the West (Yee, 1986).

Consumer Satisfaction

Satisfaction and its implications. In a competitive marketplace, where organizations vie for customers, client satisfaction becomes an important differentiator of marketing strategy. Customer satisfaction largely depends on the degree with which a product supplied by an organization meets or surpasses customer expectation. By measuring customer satisfaction, organizations are able to get indication of how successful they actually are in providing products to the market. Customer satisfaction is an important antecedent of loyalty. A positive impact of satisfaction is reported upon purchase behavior, repurchase intent, positive word-of mouth, customer retention and the continuous use of provided service (Andersen & Sullivan, 1993). Consumer satisfaction has been a popular topic in marketing (Cardozo, 1965). The associated literature can be divided into three broad topics: the first determines the antecedents of satisfaction, the second explores the relationship between consumer expectations and appraisals of performance, and the third and most recent category evaluates the consequences of consumer satisfaction for purchase decisions, sales, and firm profitability.

Satisfaction measurement. The aim of the marketing concept holds that the goal of the organizations is to satisfy its customers and publics. Although many organizations have adopted this concept, many have failed in assessing and evaluating the consumers' satisfaction level. Instead of directly evaluating satisfaction, they refer to sales, enrollment, attendance and other variables to measure it. Tourangeau and Rasinski suggested a process through which individuals arrive and report their satisfaction, which involves at least five types of operations: interpreting the survey question, accessing relevant information about the organization from memory, weighing the information according to its relevance and importance, summarizing the information to an implicit judgment, and translating that implicit judgment into the given response format (Tourangeau et al., 1989).

Service quality and service quality assessment. Marketers perceive service quality as the level of service needed to make it acceptable in the market place. For customers, service quality is the level of service required to satisfy their needs (Lewis & Booms, 1983). Unlike products, service quality is evaluated by customers not only by the core service but also by the service experience (Zeithaml & Parasuraman, 2004). Andreassen and Lindestad (1998) verified that corporate image has a strong influence on customer satisfaction, especially if the customer has little knowledge about the service. Consumers regard the image of the brand or the corporation as indicative of the quality of the products or services of that brand. Moreover, service brands with a positive image reinforce the perception of quality for all the services provided (Gronroos, 1988). Service quality is usually defined as the result of the comparison between perceived and expected service in either of the following perspectives: the Nordic defines service quality as a function of "*technical*" (what the customer gets) and "*functional*" (how the service is delivered) quality (Gronroos, 1988). The American perspective defines service quality as the discrepancy between expected and perceived service through five dimensions (Parasuraman et al., 1988).

Image and its components

The image perspective. The concept of image has been the object of the much confusion derived from the term itself. Capriotti (1999) defines image as "the mental representation of a real object that acts in that object's place." Most authors defined image as a set of beliefs and feelings that is prone merely to a cognitive approach. However, Martineau (1958) regarded the image of commercial establishments as "...the way in which the stores are described in the

consumer's mind based on functional qualities and psychological attributes." According to Cornelissen and Thorpe (2002), an image is an immediate set of meaning inferred by a subject in confrontation or response to one or more signals from or about an institution. Basically, it is the net result of the subject's beliefs, ideas, feelings and impressions about an institution at a single point in time. Consensus has been built that an organizational image can only be held or assessed by its stakeholders or constituents. An image is a result of how signals or messages emitted by organizations are interpreted over time by stakeholders. Avenarius (1993) concluded that the real image makers are the publics. Messages about the organization delivered by the media and other observers, such as family, friends, or employees of a firm, also factor into the images of organizations held by those who evaluate the organization (Treadwell & Harrison, 1997). Another consensus in research built on organizational image is multidimensional: that image is based on a variety of factors such as: organizational size, profitability, extent of diversification, an individual's degree of familiarity with the organization, the perceived nature of community and employee relations, the extent of charitable contributions, perceived quality of goods and services and advertising intensity (Turban & Greening, 1997).

Brand and corporate image. Much research in corporate image has agreed that it is a collection or set of "images" in the receiver and controlled by the organization. Any individual can have many positive, negative and indifferent images of the organization, the organization's product, the organization's reputation and so on. One institution that absolutely depends on its image in order to prosper and even survive is the university. Corporate image, defined by Gray and Balmer (1998), is the immediate mental picture that audiences have of an organization. Wilbur confirmed that most institutions have distinguishable images (Aaker & Keller, 1990). In the literature, brand image has been defined as a perception of quality associated with the brand name (Keller, 1993). On the company level, image has been defined as perceptions of an organization reflected in the associations held in consumer memory (Barich & Kottler, 1991). According to established conclusions; brand image has considerable influence on consumer behavior. Thus, the image influences the increases in sales and strengthening of brand loyalty. Therefore, brand image is being highly considered in the context of companies and in the non-profit field. Regarding higher education, universities are striving to build a distinct image in order to maintain their competitiveness in the market. Sans De La Tajada (1996) believed that corporate image encompassed "...the representations both rational and affective, that and individual or group of individuals associate with a company or institution as a net result of the experiences of, attitude toward, feelings and information about the company that the group has."

The two components of image. Kennedy (1997) distinguishes two components of image: functional, related to tangible stimuli that can be easily measured, and emotional, associated with psychological conditions that become apparent in feelings and attitudes. Functional qualities referred to physical properties, such as range of goods, the price band and the layout of the store, while the psychological attributes refer to the consumer's sense of belonging, to his sensation of good or bad taste and his feeling of warmth toward the store. After reviewing the literature on brand image, Dobni and Zinkhan (1990) concluded that image is a perceptual phenomenon that is formed by rational and emotional interpretation and has cognitive components (the beliefs) and affective components (the feelings). Thus, the underlying meanings of brand image include a cognitive dimension as well as an affective one. The overall image is formed subjectively though a system inextricably linked with designative and evaluative perceptions, in other words cognitive and affective components. Many literature reviews identified works in the psychological field that dealt with the cognitive or affective component

alone. The authors, who are pioneers in the cognitive theory, are Lynch, Ittelson, and Gollege while exponents of affective theory are Craik, Russel and Pratt, and Hanyu. However, although the difference is important, they have to be approached together as if they were interrelated. In the literature review, the marketing concept agrees that the cognitive component is an antecedent of the affective component and the consumer's evaluative judgments depend on his/her knowledge of the object (Arnand et al., 1988).

Relationship between image and satisfaction

Sources of satisfaction. After having reviewed the definition, Giese and Cote (2000) identified 3 basic components of satisfaction:

- Type of response (whether it is cognitive, affective or conative), as well as the intensity of the response
- The center of attention or object of the response
- The time or moment at which the evaluation is made

The image is the construct that most influences student satisfaction. The influence of the image is also relevant on student loyalty. If higher education institutions have to compete through image, the first step to take is to measure the university image held by its students (Alves & Raposo, 2010). Fornell (1992) defines satisfaction as a general evaluation based on the result of the product perceived after the purchase and compared with the expectations prior to the purchase. Halstead, Hartman and Smidt (1994) consider satisfaction as an affective response centered on comparing the result of the product with some standard set prior to purchase and measured during or after consumption. On the other hand, Mano and Oliver (1993) state that satisfaction is an attitude or evaluative judgment that varies on a hedonistic continuum centered on the product and evaluated after consumption.

Relationship between customer satisfaction and corporate image. The literature hasn't obviously identified a clear relationship between satisfaction and image. On the other hand Nguyen and Leblanc (1998) considered that satisfaction has no significant and direct effect on corporate image. A high level of customer satisfaction does not necessarily lead to favorable corporate image. This contradicts much of the literature that states that corporate image is the function of the accumulated effect of (dis)satisfaction (Oliver & Linda, 1981). However, in the study of Nguyen and Leblanc, satisfaction through the perceived value of the service has a direct effect on image, which is explained by the assertion of Barich and Kotler (1991) that a company has a strong image if the clients believe that they receive good value in their transactions with the company. Even though customer satisfaction is strongly associated with loyalty, it is not the only variable that can affect loyalty. Ostrowski, O'Brien and Gordon (1993) found a significant relationship between passengers' image of an airline carrier and customer loyalty. Surprisingly, the relationship between image and loyalty has received much less attention than the one between satisfaction and loyalty. Studies that integrated all three variables – satisfaction, image, and loyalty – are even scarcer and none of them considers the customer's experience with the service or product. However, experience might play an important role because image changes with experience (Selnes, 1993). Several authors such as Bigné, Sa'nchez and Sa'nchez (2001) and Zins (2001) suggested that image perceptions affected satisfaction since they mold customers' expectations before the visit and since, by definition, satisfaction depends on the comparison between those expectations and the actual service. Moreover, when a customer is satisfied with the service, the image of the company in his/her mind is improved and this

upgraded image will directly influence satisfaction, thus making the relationship between those two constructs reciprocal (Andreassen & Lindestad, 1998).

Methodology

Data Sources

Research design and data collection. A Multi-Stage Study is suggested, starting with: qualitative Exploratory Research aiming at defining the attributes of the different components of the university image. It includes a Review of the literature followed by Group interview research of 30 students. The second stage of the research would be a conclusive Quantitative Survey aiming at getting more statistically reliable measurements parameters from concerned population. Our exploratory research will be based upon a survey. The tool used is the questionnaire constructed and based on the identified criteria in the exploratory research. Our primary data sources were collected from a representative sample through a direct contact with the students completed via a questionnaire.

Sample description. Our study suggests that the work carried out is based on a self-administered questionnaire in a personal survey of 200 students enrolled in different faculties and institutes of USEK University. The sample size was determined by a random selection of 20 students per faculty or institute. First year students were not included in our sample due to their lack of experience, since they cannot assess their satisfaction with their university. The assumed sample error is ± 7.65 per cent for a population of around 7000 students.

Representation of Hypotheses

H1 The cognitive component of image significantly influences the affective component of image.

H2 The cognitive component of university's image significantly and positively influences the overall image of the university.

H3 The affective component of university's image significantly and positively influences the overall image of the university.

H4 The cognitive component of the university's image significantly influences the students' satisfaction with the university.

H5 The affective component of the university's image significantly influences the students' satisfaction with the university.

H6 The overall image significantly and positively influences the students' satisfaction with the university.

Findings

Univariate and bivariate analyses were conducted as well as a factorial analysis and chi-square were used to test the hypotheses. We also concluded that the distribution follows the central limit theorem. We applied Cronbach's alpha coefficient in order to check the reliability of the scales used. Thus, the scales showed a high reliability. We have also carried out analyses for factorial validity of the cognitive and affective components of the university image. The attributes determining the university image allowed us to extract six factors with eigenvalues higher than that of the whole.

Table1:
The six most prominent factors deducted after the factorial analysis

	Factors	Description
F1	Reputation and Age	Prestige, reputation, trendiness, innovation, traditionalist
F2	Student Life	Popularity, general atmosphere, student life on campus
F3	University Relationships	University oriented towards students, society and companies
F4	Class	Crowding in class, range of courses, facilities
F5	Cost/Quality ratio	Quality of teaching staff, tuition fees, professors holding PhDs
F6	Ease of entry and preparation	Admission difficulty, Project and homework preparation

Discussion of the Results

It can be seen that most facets of the cognitive factor of image significantly influence the affective image, thus verifying H1. The cognitive factors that exercise the greatest positive influence are: “reputation and age,” “student life,” “university relationships,” “class” and “cost to quality ratio”. Thus, when a university is prestigious and has a reputable history, life on campus is dynamic and the students can easily get jobs while their tuitions are affordable. Students also tend to have affection toward their university and consider it as second refuge other than home. On the other hand, the “ease” factor does not exert a functional relationship with the affective component since the ease of admission and how students prepare for their classes is not evident. In examining the relationship between the cognitive image and the overall image, it can be seen that all the cognitive factors significantly influence the overall image except for the “ease” factor, thus verifying H2, though only partially. The most remarkable factor is “reputation and age,” and to a lesser extent “cost to quality ratio.” This proves that students are more concerned about the prestige and reputation of their educational institution than the value for their money. The affective component has a positive and significant influence on the overall image of the university, accordingly leading us to accept H3. H4, which maintains that there is a statistically significant relationship between the cognitive component of image and the student satisfaction, is verified partly since the only discernible factor is “University relationships.” We conclude that students’ satisfaction is mainly affected by the university’s relations with the society. In this regard, companies would be keen to provide decent jobs for fresh graduates as well as internships for current students. Moreover, when the university is oriented towards students, they feel that their opinion is heard and taken into consideration, which is a major factor in satisfaction. The relationships between the affective component of image, overall image and satisfaction show statistically significant relationships and therefore confirm H4 and H5.

Based on the findings above, the university proved to have a great responsibility for future generations. It is from this context that we assume that undergraduate students need to be equipped with the adequate skills, knowledge and theoretical tools in order to form the bridge between academic and executive education. It has also been recognized that students are an important asset for the university since they will project the appropriate image of what they have learned theoretically in the actual business context. Thus on the level of higher education, the

issue of executive global education is no longer an option for university stakeholders; it has become a must.

Table 2:
Summary of the findings along with the implications of every hypothesis

Hypothesis	Related Factors	Relationship	Implications
H1: Cognitive factors of image affecting the affective components	Reputation and Age Student Life University relationships Class Cost/Quality ratio	Positive significant relationship	Dynamic life on campus Students get jobs easily Affordable tuitions Affiliation and commitment
H2: Cognitive factors of university's image overall image.	Reputation and Age Cost/Quality ratio	Positive relationship	More concern for prestige and reputation rather than the value for money
H3: Affective component of image influencing the overall university image.	Student Life	Positive significant relationship	
H4: Cognitive components of image influencing the students' satisfaction.	University relationships	Partial relationship	Concern for corporate relations who provide students with jobs and internships
H5: Affective component image influencing the students' satisfaction.	Reputation and Age Student Life University relationships Class	Positive significant relationship	
H6: overall image influences the students' satisfaction.	Reputation and Age Student Life University relationships Cost/Quality ratio	Positive significant relationship	

Conclusions

Nowadays, competition in the high education sector is growing tremendously. Thus, competition for students, teaching and research staff, and new sources of funding has become very fierce. In that context, universities that have a strong distinctive image will be in a better position to face successfully the competition taking place in the near future. There are few published works in the empirical context that analyze the perceived image from a descriptive point of view due to the fact that many universities choose not to disclose information that may affect their strategic position and that would reveal its strengths and weaknesses to their

competitors (Landrum et al., 1998). Moreover, most of the empirical works approached the corporate image of the university from the perspective of the transmitter but not from the perspective of the receiver. The increasing competition in the academic institutions field and shortage of analyses of the perceived university image with its relation to satisfaction have led us to this empirical work, which is based on a survey of 200 students at a medium-sized private university. By that means, we analyzed how the images of educational institutions are formed through cognitive and affective components, as well as analyzing the influence of different components on satisfaction.

The results of our empirical work verified that:

- The cognitive component of university image is influenced by the affective component of image
- The overall image is more influenced by the affective component than by the cognitive component
- “University relationships” are the only aspect of the cognitive components that influence student satisfaction
- The overall image and the affective component significantly influence the student satisfaction.

Based on this empirical study, university administration should pay more attention to developing policies regarding communication and management. Thus, they should exert the most influence on the affective and overall images and on satisfaction. The policies should take into account the factors relating to “Class,” “Student life,” “University relations,” “Reputation and age” and “cost/ quality ratio,” meanwhile avoiding the cognitive attribute relating to the “ease of entry.” In this way, the brand image of the university will have sound foundations relevant to its publics, as well as to the students, whose satisfaction is dependent on image and able to project a corporate identity in which the benefits are provided in a unique, distinctive manner. Nevertheless, the limitations of this work stem from a purely academic point of view. We recommend further research extending to other fields of activity in order to generalize the results. In our study we could not include all the faculties of USEK due to administrative, time and other constraints beyond our control. Furthermore, it would be advisable to include a larger sample counting all the Lebanese Universities in order to have a generalization of the Lebanese Students and their image formation about their university, as well as satisfaction. Similarly, it would be interesting to study the image formation process among teaching staff, companies, public organizations and society in general. Even though all organizations are moving towards the same concept and direction, the transition phase is full of adaptations, conflicts and partial rejections. Hence, the university has to adapt to the best practices that fit into the organization’s culture and to stay aware of the changes happening on the global level to avoid the risk of being left behind.

References

- Aaker, D. & Keller, K. (1990). Consumer evaluations of brand extensions. *Journal of Marketing*, 54,27-41.
- Alves H. & Raposo M. (2010). The influence of university image on student behavior. *The International Journal of Educational Management*, 24(1), 73-85.
- Anderson, E.& Sullivan, M. (1993). The antecedents and consequences of customer satisfaction for firms. *Marketing Science*, 12, 125-143.
- Andreassen, T. & Lindestad, B. (1998). Customer loyalty and complex services. *International Journal of Service Industry Management*, 9, 7-23.
- Arnand, P., Holbrook, M.B. & Stephens, D. (1988). The formation of affective judgments; the cognitive-affective model versus the independence hypothesis. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 15, 386-391.
- Avenarius, H. (1993). Introduction: image and public relations practice. *Journal of Public Relations Research*,5, 65-70.
- Barich, H. & Kottler, P. (1991). A framework for marketing image management. *Sloan Management Review*, 32(4),20-33.
- Bigne´, E., Sa´nchez, I. &Sa´nchez, J. (2001). Tourism image, evaluation variables and after purchase behavior: inter-relationship. *Tourism Management*, 22, 607-616.
- Bok, D. (1990).Universities and the future of America. Durham: Duke University Press.
- Bunzel, D. L. (2007).The journal of product and brand management. *Santa Barbara*, 16 (2), 152.
- Capriotti, P. (1999).Planificaci3n estrat3gica de la imagen corporative. Editorial Ariel SA, Ariel Comunicaci3n, Bcelona.
- Cardozo, R.N. (1965). An experimental study of customer effort, expectation, and satisfaction. *Journal of Marketing Research*,2, 244-249.
- Cornelissen, J. &Thorpe R. (2002). Measuring a Business School's Reputation: Perspectives, Problems and Prospects. *European Management Journal*, 20(2), 172-178.
- Craik, K. (1971). The assessment of places.in McReynolds (Ed.) *Advances in Psychological Assessment*, 2, San Francisco, CA, Jossey-Bass,.
- Dobni, D. & Zinkhan, G.M., (1990). In search of as brand image: a foundation analysis. *Advances in Consumer Research*, 17,110-119.
- Ellington, L. (2005). Japanese education. *Japan Education*, Retrieved January 22, 2006, from<http://www.indiana.edu/~japan/digest5.html>
- Fornell, C. (1992). National satisfaction barometer: the Swedish experience. *Journal of Marketing*, 26, 6-21.
- Giese, J.L. & Cote, J.A. (2000).Defining consumer satisfaction. *Academy of Marketing Science Review*, online, 00 (01)
- Gollege, R.G. (1987).Environmental cognition. Stokos and Altman, I. (Eds), New York, John Wiley & Sons.
- Gray, E.R&Balmer, J.M.T. (1998).Managing image and corporate reputation. *Long Range Planning*, 31(5),685-692
- Gr3nroos, C. (1988). Service quality: the six criteria of good perceived service quality. *Review of Business*, 9(3), 10-13.
- Halstead, D., Hartman, D.&Smidt, S.L.(1994). Multisource effects on the satisfaction formation process. *Journal of Academy of Marketing Science*, 22,114-29.

- Hanyu, K. (1993). The affective meaning of Tokyo: verbal and non-verbal approaches. *Journal of Environmental Psychology, 13*,172-191.
- Ittelson, W.H. (1973).Environment and cognition. New York, NY,Seminar Press.
- Keller, K. (1993). Conceptualizing, measuring, and managing customer based equity.*Journal of Marketing,57*,1-22.
- Kennedy, S.H., (1997). Nurturing corporate image. *European Journal of Marketing, 11*(3), 120] 64.
- Lewis, R.C. & Booms, B.H. (1983).The Marketing Aspects of Service Quality. In L.Berry, G.Shostack and G.Upah (Eds.), *Emerging Perspectives on Services Marketing* (99-107), Chicago: American Marketing Association.
- Lynch, K. (1960). The Image of the city. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA.
- Mano, H. & Oliver, R.L. (1993). Assessing the dimensionality and structure of the consumption experience: evaluation, feeling and satisfaction, *Journal of Consumer Research,20*,451 466.
- Martineau, P.(1958). The personality of the retail store”, *Harvard Business Review,36*,47- 55.
- Milligan K.,Moriatti, E., &Oreopoulos, P. (2004). Does education improve citizenship? Evidence from the United States and the United Kingdom. *Journal of Public Economics,88*, 1667 1695.
- Nguyen, N. & Leblanc, G. (1998). The mediating role of corporate image on customer’s retention decisions: an investigation in financial services. *International Journal of Bank Marketing, 16*(2), 52-65.
- Oliver, R.L. & Linda, G. (1981). Effect of satisfaction and its antecedents on consumer preferences and intention. *Advances in Consumer Research, 8*,88-93.
- Ostrowski, P., O’Brien, T. & Gordon, G. (1993). Service quality and customer loyalty in the commercial airline industry. *Journal of Travel Research, 32*, 16-24.
- Oxford English Dictionary (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1933); Webster’s New Twentieth Century Dictionary of the English Language (William Collins, 1977)
- Parasuraman, A., Zeithaml, V. A., &Berry, L.L.,(1988). “SERVQUAL: A multiple-item scale for measuring consumer perceptions of service quality. *Journal of Retailing,64*(1), 12-40.
- Paulsen, M.B. & Kenneth A.F. (1995). Toward A Re-Conceptualization of Scholarship: A Human Action System with Functional Imperatives, *Journal of Higher Education, 66* (6),615.
- Romer, P. (1990).Increasing return and long-term growth. *Journal of Political Economy, 94*, 1002-1037.
- Russel, G.A. & Pratt, G. (1980).A description of affective quality attributed to Environment. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,38*(2), 311-322.
- Sans De La Tajada, L.A. (1996).Auditoría de la imagede empresa. Métodos y técnicas deestudio de la imagen, Editorial Síntesis, S.A.Madrid.
- Selnes, F. (1993). An examination of the effect of product performance on brand reputation, satisfaction and loyalty. *European Journal of Marketing, 27*, 19-35.
- Tourangeau, R., Rasinski, K. A., Bradburn, N., &D’Andrade, R.(1989). Carryover effects in attitude surveys. *Public Opinion Quarterly, 53*,495-524.
- Treadwelll, D.F & Harrison, T.M. (1997). Conceptualizing and assessing organizational image: modal images, commitment and communication. *Communication Monographs, 61*, 658 672.

- Turban, D.B. & Greening, D.W. (1997).Corporate social performance and organizational attractiveness to prospective employees. *Academy of Management Journal*, 40(3), 658-672.
- Watson, S. (2003), "Closing the feedback loop: ensuring effective action from student feedback", *Tertiary Education and Management*, Vol. 9, pp. 145-57
- Yee A.H. (1986). Asia: Asian scholars look enviously to the West. *Wall Street Journal*, (Eastern Edition), New York, 1.
- Zeithaml, V.A. &Parasuraman, A. (2004).Service quality. *Marketing Science Institute*, Relevant Knowledge Series, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Zins, A. (2001).Relative attitudes and commitment in customer loyalty models. *International Journal of Service Industry Management*, 12, 269-294.
- Zoldos, L. (2007). Comparing the American and the European university models. Helium.com