

A framework for Facebook advertising effectiveness: A behavioral perspective

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Abstract

Social network use is a global phenomenon, with Facebook taking prime position as preferred social network service. Use of Facebook is huge in developed and developing economies, yet the immense marketing potential of Facebook's full range of advertising tools (paid and free/organic) has been under-researched. This cross-country study examines advertising on Facebook. Social influence theory and regulatory focus theory provide the theoretical grounding. Data for a sample of 802 respondents (South Africa n = 401; Australia n = 401) were gathered. The results of structural equation modeling show that in both a developed context (Australia) and a developing context (South Africa), there are significant relationships between the constructs considered in the model (privacy concerns, trust, importance of control, advertising intrusiveness, attitudes toward ads, advertising value, attitudes toward Facebook advertising, and behavior toward the advertised and ad message). Importantly, however, these contexts differ in terms of users' avoidance approaches.

Keywords: social network advertising, social network service, Facebook, cross-country analysis, social influence theory, regulatory focus theory, user advertising behavior

1. Introduction

Approximately 2.46 billion people (roughly a third of the world's population) used a social network at least once a month in 2017 (eMarketer 2017). Facebook alone had 2.23 billion monthly users as of 2018 (Statistica, 2018). Thus, it is reasonable to infer that Facebook is the world's foremost social network service (SNS) and a tool that has become an integrated part of consumers' lives. The growth in social network use is evident not only in developed countries but also, in fact even more so, in developing countries (Internet World Stats Report, 2017).

Social media offer numerous marketing opportunities (Fink et al., 2019). Social media advertising is one such opportunity that is becoming an increasingly attractive way of enhancing advertising effectiveness (Lee & Hong, 2016; Shen, Hsiao, Wanga, & Li, 2016). SNSs present opportunities for brands to promote their products and services in a more targeted and personalized manner. Unsurprisingly, therefore, brands are allocating more and more of their advertising expenditure to social media (Knoll, 2016; Okazaki & Taylor, 2013). To leverage this new means of advertising, advertisers and brands must understand what leads social media users to engage in positive behavior toward brands and toward their marketing messages.

Traditional website advertisements are mostly delivered through banner ads, or sponsored links, that are clearly identified as marketing communication messages. However, Facebook advertising differs from traditional website advertisement because Facebook ads are often indistinguishable from user content. Most Facebook ads are designed to resemble a typical post, making it difficult for Facebook users to differentiate between advertising and other types of user-generated content (Sanne & Wiese, 2018; Taylor, Lewin, & Strutton, 2011). The Nielsen Company (2010) differentiates between two principal types of social network advertisements (SNAs):

“homepage ads”, which have a social context; and ‘organic impressions’, that appear on friends’ newsfeeds as “stories” in reference to the brands with which friends engage.

Brands can thus engage and communicate with Facebook users through paid advertising or through organic (free) advertising such as content posted on their brand pages that can be liked, commented on, or shared (Curran, Graham, & Temple, 2011; Logan, 2014; Luarn et al., 2015). Paid advertising includes sponsored posts, pay-per-click ads, carousel ads, video ads, and sponsored ‘stories’ (Facebook, 2011; Gaber & Wright, 2014; Blackburn, 2017), to name but a few.

However, research that focuses on both paid and free advertising is scant. Renfroe (2015) predicted that, as SNA evolves, the lines between paid content (ads) and organic content will become even more blurred, hampering users’ ability to distinguish between the two. To date, limited research in a cross-country context has been conducted to fill this gap. Even though some academics’ endeavors to expand our current understanding of social media in the context of marketing (Abdallah et al., 2017), few researchers have addressed the issue of SNA (Taylor et al., 2011), and research about how SNA is perceived is limited (Yaakop, Anuar, Omar, & Liung, 2012).

Knoll (2016) conducted an extensive review of SNS advertising research, identifying several gaps that still exist. Research, in particular research on Facebook, is still in its early stages in developing countries (Duffett, 2015; Rahman & Rashid, 2018). Our study follows Knoll’s (2016) suggestions that researchers should first focus on the effect of advertising on consumers’ perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors, second investigate the possible collaborations between social media and traditional media, and lastly measure actual behavior instead of just behavioral intentions.

Furthermore, despite the growth and popularity of social media and SNA, there is limited knowledge (both theoretical and empirical) of the cross-country effectiveness of these platforms as advertising vehicles and of the influence of SNA on consumer behavior (Johnston, Khalil, Nhat Hahn Le, & Cheng, 2018; Wesley, Khalil, Le, & Cheng, 2018). Stephen (2016) noted that if behavior has been investigated, it has often only been word-of-mouth behavior, and this author encouraged more researchers to focus on other behaviors. Rahman and Rashid (2018) also posited that research in this area, from a marketing communication perspective, is still in an exploratory period, particularly in a developing country context. Jung, Shim, Jin, and Khang (2016) suggested that future research is required to explore the connection between attitudes and behavior toward social media advertising through larger, more diverse cross-cultural studies. As identified by Johnston et al. (2018), Jung et al. (2016), Knoll (2016), Stephen (2016), and Wesley et al. (2018), the aim to address some of these gaps is to develop and empirically test a framework for Facebook advertising effectiveness from a user's point of view and a behavioral perspective. As key variables for the assessment of Facebook advertising effectiveness, this study uses *perceptions* of the various messages and their characteristics (ad value and intrusiveness), SNS characteristics (trust), consumer characteristics (privacy concerns, general attitude toward advertising, and importance of control), and *attitudes* toward Facebook advertisements and the resultant brand and message *behaviors*.

Social influence theory is employed to frame the study, reflecting the social aspect of SNSs. Regulatory focus theory (RFT) serves as the main theoretical underpinning because it is a goal-pursuit theory of people's perceptions and behavior. RFT reflects two self-regulatory orientations namely prevention and promotion. Psychological theory has often been applied in communication

research and, more recently, in investigations of SNA (Mosteller & Poddar, 2017; Zarouali, Poels, Walrave, & Ponnet, 2018).

Although social media marketing has been scrutinized (Abdallah et al., 2017), there is scant empirical research of causal relationships, leaving unanswered questions about how social media users perceive advertisements on their Facebook pages and whether these ads lead to the desired behavior. How users perceive and react to SNA is of great interest for the marketing industry, Facebook itself, and the academic community. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to provide a better understanding of users' perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors toward advertising on SNSs, with specific reference to Facebook.

The lack of empirical evidence based on behavioral data makes this study valuable for a wide academic (and industry) readership. The value of the research also lies in its cross-country approach, whereby the conceptual framework is tested in a developed country (Australia) and a developing country (South Africa). This approach reflects the fact that Facebook is a global phenomenon (Kirkpatrick, 2011). As we continue to embrace (and comprehend) the apparently endless array of social media platforms, brands are determining not only how best to engage with their local communities but also how to make the most of the global audience (Nitu, 2014). The findings of our study make theoretical and practical contributions in relation to advertising on SNSs such as Facebook. The remainder of the article presents the literature review, the research method, the results, and the discussion. The paper concludes with the limitations and suggestions for future research.

2. Literature review

Social media are deeply integrated into people's daily lives, with 18 million Australians being active social media users (Social Media Statistics Australia, 2018). With specific reference to Facebook, the latest statistics indicate that 16 million Australians are on Facebook, while 50% of Australians use Facebook on a daily basis. Regarding demographics, 53% of Facebook users are female and 47% are male, with most users aged between 25 and 39 years (Social Media Statistics Australia, 2018). Facebook's popularity in South Africa is also huge, and it is by far the largest platform in the country, with 21 million users and 38% penetration. There is an almost equal split between genders, with most users aged between 31 and 40 years (Pienaar, 2018). Unsurprisingly, brands are capitalizing on Facebook's popularity to connect and communicate with their consumers.

Social media advertising is a general term capturing all forms of advertising, whether explicit or implicit, that are distributed through social network sites (Taylor et al., 2011). The Nielsen Company (2010) classifies Facebook advertising as "homepage ads" that are located on the sidebar of the Facebook page that contains brand content but that also allow users to engage with the brand. There are three distinct classes: first, paid advertising refers primarily to "homepage ads". Second, free advertising (or earned media) refers to "organic impressions" that often blur the lines for users because these are "social stories" that appear on friends' newsfeeds as a result of friends' engagement with a brand. Lastly, "social impressions" refer to a combination of paid and organic advertising.

Social media users are thus open to a multitude of influences when using social media platforms. These influences include marketing communication messages (e.g., advertising), peer-information sources (such as comments or shares), and the inherent characteristics of the specific

social network site (e.g., trust, control, and privacy concerns). Walther et al. (2010) suggest that these are all social agents that influence social media users. Furthermore, social media users often have social relationships with the information sources to which they are exposed (Ellison, Steinfield, & Lampe, 2007), linking them to other users as well as brands, as demonstrated by Facebook fan pages. Consequently, users are likely to be influenced through these relationships. Therefore, social influence theories offer an applicable theoretical lens to investigate Facebook advertising.

Knoll (2016) found that social theories (e.g. social identify and social influence) are often used in social media research due to the influence of social relationships formed through the creation and exchange of content by users on these sites (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010). Social influence thus ensues when one's feelings, opinions, or behaviors are impacted by others. Social influence can be seen in socialization, persuasion, marketing, or, as in this study, advertising. Creating a connection with other users or brands as a Facebook friend is thus enough to make that individual or brand a source of influence, and social influence via these systems is spontaneous (Aral & Walker, 2011). Therefore, as soon as an individual forms a connection with an advertised brand, social influence can occur without any additional action from the brand.

In addition to understanding the relational aspect of SNSs such as Facebook, the use of social influence theories also shows that information and interaction resulting from these social relationships can influence users' perceptions and decision-making processes by encouraging promotion or prevention strategies, as reflected by RFT. RFT refers to self-regulation toward desired outcomes, stipulating that individuals are steered by two separate motivational systems: promotion and prevention (Higgins, 1997). Firstly, promotion is an orientation toward positive outcomes based on nurturing needs and goals such as growth or advancement. In contrast,

prevention reflects an avoidance orientation that is anchored in protection, safety, and security needs (e.g., aversion to risk and losses). It can take the form of defective, defensive, or disruptive strategies or behavior.

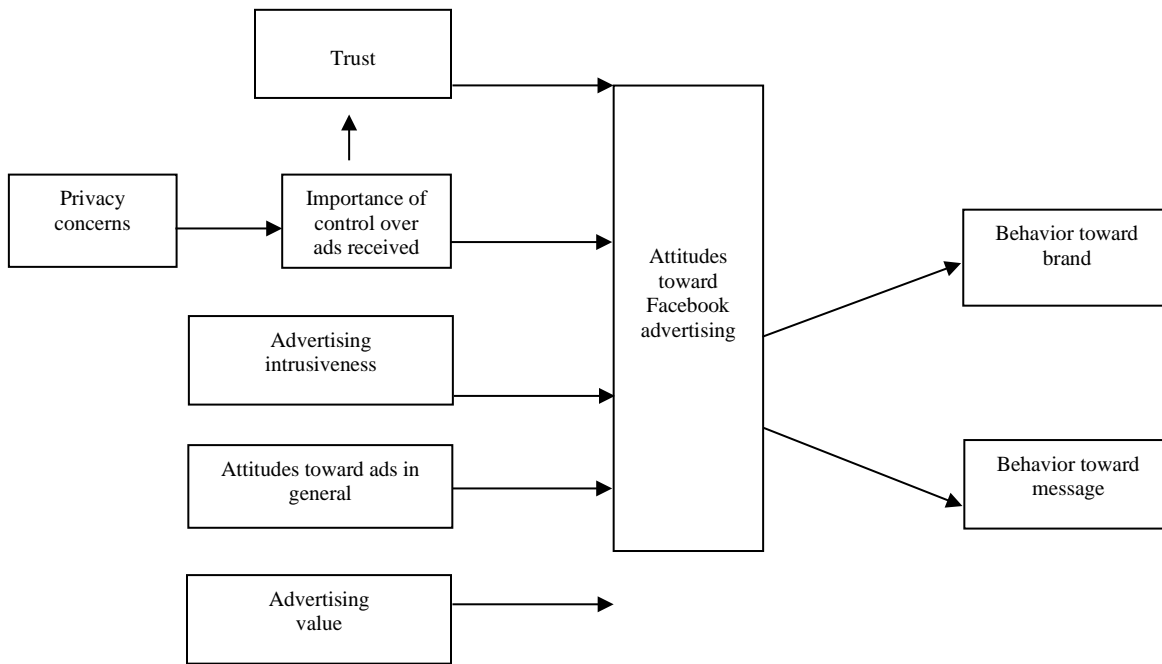
According to Wirts and Lwin (2009), the regulatory focus can be instigated by situational and relational factors—that is, advertisements (situational) and social media (relational) in the context of this study. Individuals learn from their exchanges with others to regulate themselves in relation to promotion- or prevention-focused strategies (Higgins, 1997). Conceivably, therefore, consumers' interactions with a brand or brand message could depend on consumers' promotion-focused or prevention-focused tendencies to achieve desired outcomes. The promotional (or approach) behaviors described by RFT focus on nurturance-related gains (Higgins, 1997). Accordingly, users with a positive attachment to social media enjoy gains such as affirmation, enjoyment, and connection (Van Meter, Grisaffe, & Chonko, 2015). Research in online contexts also confirms that trust is associated with a promotion orientation (Wirtz & Lwin, 2009). Online gains, for the purpose of our study, are evident in the advertising value obtained from information, entertainment or social interaction with advertisements and trust in the social network.

By contrast, avoidance behaviors related to security regulation prevention (Higgins, 1997) through tactics that center on preventing negative consequences, hence referring to a sensitivity to the absence or presence of negative outcomes or costs. Online prevention motives, for example, include minimizing or preventing personal data from being collected or disseminated to third parties through spam, unsolicited ads, and the like (Poddar, Mosteller, & Scholder-Ellen, 2009). Blocking cookies, not disclosing personal information, and employing control over receiving advertisements exemplify prevention-related behaviors. Privacy concerns are also a precursor to prevention-related defective, defensive (control over receiving ads), and disruptive behaviors.

Avoidance behaviors are operationalized in our study as privacy concerns, intrusiveness, and control over receiving advertisements (Wirtz & Lwin 2009).

A promotion and prevention theoretical perspective may be fitting for providing understanding into the perceptions and behaviors of users toward Facebook advertising. Figure 1 portrays the conceptual model, and the following subsections provide theoretical support for the constructs and the hypothesized relationships.

Figure 1: The conceptual framework of Facebook advertising perceptions and behavioral responses



2.1 Privacy concerns, control, and trust

Social media marketing has massive potential for companies and consumers, but it may also lead to privacy violations. Brand advertising on interactive social platforms such as Facebook could be seen as an invasion of users’ privacy. Consequently, the growth of SNSs as advertising platforms has important repercussions for consumers and advertisers (Lin & Kim, 2016). Privacy issues are especially applicable because Facebook allows advertisers to personalize and customize their

marketing communication messages for individuals by using these individuals' personal information. Although targeting and personalization increase advertising effectiveness for brands, they can also increase users' privacy concerns (Jung, 2017). Privacy concerns when using SNSs have also had a negative impact on attitudes toward ads on these sites (Taylor et al., 2011) and its usefulness (Palos-Sancheza, Saurab, & Martin-Velici, 2019).

Global Internet users have high levels of distrust in social media sites, and 63% of Internet users report that “social media” have too much power (Ipsos Internet and Security and Trust Global Report, 2018). This view is even stronger among South Africans, with only 44% trusting ads on social networks (Reidon, 2015). South Africa (48%) was also the highest ranked country out of the 25 surveyed—followed by the USA (40%) and, further down the rankings, Australia (31%)—in indicating that Internet companies have contributed a great extent to the increase in online privacy concerns (Ipsos Internet Security and Trust Global Report, 2018).

Balancing the benefits of social media use with users' privacy concerns is challenging. One way of striking this balance is to provide users in the online environment with more control (Wang, Lee, & Wang, 1998) by protecting their privacy. Research has revealed a negative relationship between age and privacy disclosure. As people get older, they become more conscious, and the disclosure of sensitive information becomes less common (Litt, 2013; Li, Lin, & Wang, 2015). It has also been suggested that consumers may experience more privacy risks when they perceive advertisements to be intrusive (Bauer, Reichardt, Barnes, & Neumann, 2005; Merisavo et al., 2007). This perception may be the case with SNS advertising that users did not give their permission to receive. One could thus argue that the more concerned users are about their privacy on Facebook, the more control they want to protect their privacy, thus increasing the importance

of having control. One such example is control over receiving advertisements on social media sites either by giving permission to receive ads from brands or by declining this option.

The importance of control is evident in research (Milne & Boza, 1998; Phelps, Nowak, & Ferrell, 2000) that has shown that consumers' level of concern over using and sharing personal information increases when they have limited or no control. Consequently, consumers are highly sensitive about receiving messages from unknown sources, and they would thus prefer to have more control over the advertisements they receive on SNSs. Control or permission over receiving Facebook ads could be viewed as defensive behavior. Research has shown that perceived control negatively impact perceived privacy risks (Hajli & Lin 2016), while privacy concern is an antecedent to RFT prevention-focused behaviors (Wirtz & Lwin, 2009). Using RFT reasoning, privacy concerns can be classified as a prevention orientation, which would imply a need to negate this risk with prevention-behavioral strategies such as control over receiving ads on Facebook from advertisers. We thus hypothesize the following:

H1: Privacy concerns positively influence control over receiving Facebook advertising.

Supplying consumers with control over the use and distribution of their information is generally considered to affect consumers' trust in online brands (Culnan, 2000; Phelps et al., 2000). Providing control to consumers typically refers to "opting-out" or "opting-in." Commonly, "opting-out" requires consumers to take action, whereas "opting-in" requires the brand to take action to get permission from the consumer. Trust conveys a confidence in the behavior of another or an ability to depend on another or predict another's behavior (Thorelli, 1990). In support of this contention, we follow Culnan and Armstrong's (1999) reasoning by arguing that, in relationships involving non-personal exchanges such as SNA, choice practices and permission marketing that

are perceived as being “fair” can result in trust in a brand. Trust is a result of the extent and kind of control one has in a relationship (Heath & Bryant, 1992). As a result it could be argue that trust in the online environment results from online users’ feelings of “control” over the access that online firms or brand have.

Hoffman, Novak and Peralta (1999) have found that firms that provide control to their consumers are rewarded with, among other benefits, trust. Ultimately, the best way for brands to develop profitable relationships with customers in the online environment is to earn their trust. Trust is best accomplished by allowing the balance of power to move toward users or consumers. However, if consumers signal the need for more control over receiving advertisements, this signal is an indication that the power has not yet shifted. Research on organizational behavior (Hosmer, 1995) and consumer behavior (Wirtz & Lwin, 2009) has shown that trust is primarily promotion focused. Similarly, in marketing, trust is viewed as fundamental in relationships between brands and consumers (Morgan & Hunt 1994), even more so in online contexts (Luo, 2002) and on social networks. Mosteller and Poddar (2017) found that perceived control over personal information use positively influences a consumer’s trust in social media websites. Hoffman, Novak, and Peralta (1999) argued that if users were given more control in online environments, companies would be rewarded with consumer trust. Arguably, therefore, based on social influence theory and RFT, if a social network site such as Facebook or the brands on that site provide users with control over the marketing messages they receive, users may have greater trust in the network. We thus hypothesize the following:

H2: The importance of control negatively influences trust in Facebook

Connections between brands and customers involve relational exchanges (Morgan & Hunt, 1994). Mosteller and Poddar (2017) argued that trust is fundamental in these relationships, implying that one party is expected to perform actions that would result in positive outcomes and not to take actions that would result in negative outcomes (e.g., spamming or showing unwanted ads). Therefore, advertising received from a trusted source is considered more acceptable than marketing messages from an unknown brand (Leppaniemi & Karjaluo, 2005), and it is reflective of the RFT promotion orientation. Because social network environments are social yet private spaces, users often favor trusted sources (Vatanparast & Asil, 2009). Schlosser, Shavitt, and Kanfer (1999) reported that trust is one of the factors that influence attitudes toward Internet advertising. Trust in the brand or firm leads to positive consumer attitudes because the firm's action creates a positive relationship with their consumers (Hajli & Lin, 2016). We thus hypothesize the following:

H3: Trust positively influences attitudes toward Facebook advertising.

Permission or control is considered an important factor that affects attitudes (Barnes & Scornavacca, 2004; Barwise & Strong 2002; Kavassalis et al., 2003). Tsang, Ho, and Liang (2004) found that permission-based advertising leads to positive attitudes, whereas unapproved advertising (spamming) result in negative attitudes in the context of mobile advertising. Similarly, this situation could hold true in the social media context. There is often a power imbalance between brands and consumers in the online context, and brands that provide more control to consumers redress this imbalance. Permission-based advertising provides more control to consumers and, accordingly, enhances consumers' inclination to accept advertising in a mobile context (Leppaniemi & Karjaluo, 2005). The importance that consumers attach to control is thus a

reflection of consumers' feelings of a lack of control. Attaching a high importance to the amount of control users have over receiving advertisements reflects the imbalance they feel. Thus, this high importance of control would lead to attitudes that are more negative. Consumers would thus be using an RFT defensive-preventive approach. We thus hypothesize the following:

H4: The importance of control negatively influences attitudes toward Facebook advertising.

2.2. Advertising intrusiveness

As social media advertising grows, users become more exposed to advertising on Facebook. This increased exposure can result in negative perceptions (Shen et al., 2016). Advertising intrusiveness is defined as “the advertisement’s ability to interrupt users to the extent that their train of thought is disrupted” (McCoy, Everard, Polak, & Galletta, 2008, p. 676). Findings from previous studies have revealed that intrusions and irritation lead to negative attitudes and ultimately affect behavior (McCoy et al., 2008). The intensity of invasiveness perceived by consumers is likely to effect SNS users’ attitudes toward SNA. Li, Edwards, and Lee (2002) argued that consumers might perceive advertisements as invasive when they impede their goal-oriented behaviors. More recently, Lin and Kim (2016) also identified intrusiveness as a valid antecedent to consumer attitudes toward sponsored advertising (Lin & Kim, 2016). According to RFT, advertising intrusiveness has a negative or preventive (disruptive) orientation. We thus hypothesize the following:

H5: Advertising intrusiveness negatively influences attitudes toward Facebook advertising.

2.3 General advertising attitudes

Tan and Chia (2007) found that attitudes toward general advertising have a mutually reinforcing and causal effect on attitudes toward advertising on television. Similarly, Beneke, Cumming, Stevens, and Versfeld (2010) found that the more positive a consumer’s attitude toward advertising

is in general, the more positive the attitude toward mobile advertising will be. Yang's (2003, p. 60) findings suggest that Internet users' beliefs about online advertising are comparable to users' beliefs about traditional advertising. Furthermore, the theory of cognitive dissonance describes an individual's need to keep the cognitive system in balance by "integrating a single attitude into his overall 'attitudinal system'" (Bauer et al., 2005). Doing so ensures that the situation "feels right" because there is an inherent fit, and this fit links to RFT in the form of a promoter orientation. This fit helps consumers to receive and evaluate experiences throughout a particular message delivery such as that of Facebook ads by fitting in with their existing advertising attitudes. The implication is that attitudes toward advertising in general may affect attitudes toward a specific advertisement or advertising in a specific context such as Facebook. We thus hypothesize:

H6: Facebook users' general advertising attitudes positively influence these users' attitudes toward Facebook advertising.

2.4 Advertising value

Ducoffe (1996) was the first to introduce the "value" concept in online advertising research. Advertising value is a measure of advertising effectiveness and is a "subjective evaluation of the relative worth or utility of advertising to consumers" (Ducoffe, 1996). Advertising value offers a general depiction of the worth of marketing messages for consumers. SNS advertising value may be a combination of several elements such as the perception of the advertising message as being informative, entertaining, or enhancing social image, the value of online personalization, and the credibility of the advertiser, to name but a few.

Haghirian and Madlberger (2005) posited that the value of website advertisements has a significant influence on consumers' attitudes toward web advertising. Several researchers have

confirmed that the value obtained from advertising positively influences consumers' attitudes and behaviors toward Internet advertising (Ha, Park, & Lee, 2014; Taylor et al., 2011). Moreover, perceived value improves consumers' attitudes and behaviors toward products and services (Gallarza & Saura, 2006). Thus, the higher the perceived value of an advertisement is, the more positive the attitude toward the advertisement will be. Consequently, the more positive the reaction and response toward the advertising will be too.

In addition, online advertising research on the relationship between perceived advertising value and consumers' advertising responses has confirmed the existence of such an association (e.g., Logan, Bright, & Gangadharbatla, 2012; Taylor et al., 2011). Zeng, Tao, Yang, and Xie (2017) confirmed this result in online brand communities. Cognition (value) leads to affect (attitude), which then influences conation (behavioral intent; Eggert & Ulaga 2002). Because SNSs provide opportunities for more tailored content, the advertisement could be perceived as providing benefits for consumers. Therefore, the possible benefits of the advertisement influences consumers' attitudes (Jung et al., 2016). Advertising via Facebook that is perceived as valuable is therefore expected to reflect positively on users' attitudes toward advertising on Facebook.

It is suggested that consumers tend to like or approve an advertisement if and when the advertisement's ability to provide value, reflected by a promotional orientation in RFT terms, is recognized. We thus hypothesize the following:

H7: Advertising value positively influences attitudes toward Facebook advertising.

2.5 Attitudes and behavior toward Facebook advertising

According to Pollay and Mittal (1993) and Yang (2003), attitudes toward an advertisement are described as the tendency to respond in a positive or negative manner to a particular advertising stimulus during a particular exposure occasion. Attitudes toward advertising affect consumers'

responses toward advertising, which ultimately affect their purchasing behavior (Mitchell & Olson, 1981, p. 320). Boateng and Okoe (2015) also confirmed a positive connection between attitudes toward social media advertising and behavior. Still, there is little evidence of how social media marketing messages influence consumers' behavior toward a brand.

A Facebook advertisement is a stimulus designed to encourage a consumer to engage with a brand or product. The effectiveness of an advertisement is usually measured in terms of conversation or click-through rates. The behavioral action toward online advertising is also typically determined by "clicking" on an advertisement (Wang & Sun, 2010, p. 335) or purchase behavior. Thus, users' behavior regarding SNS advertising can take various forms such as advertising-related behavior (e.g., viewing advertisements or liking advertisements) and firm-related behavior (e.g., visiting the brand's Facebook page or purchasing its offering).

In this study, the reported behavior was examined in terms of behavior toward the advertisement and toward the firm or brand. Johnston et al.'s (2018) findings confirm that a positive attitude toward SNA increases social-media-specific behaviors (i.e., message- and social-interaction behaviors). Empirical findings on the positive relationship between attitudes and behavioral intentions and behavior in advertising are abundant (Mehta, 2000; Wesley et al., 2018). Attitudes toward advertising can influence consumers' attitudes toward the brand and their purchase intention (Stone, Besser, & Lewis, 2000). A similar influence for Facebook advertising can therefore be expected. Following the social-influence theory, which suggests that attitudes are embedded in social relations and that promoters and preventers influence consumers' perceptions and decision making (Regulatory focus theory), and drawing on the theory of planned behavior (Ajzen, 1991), which suggests that a consumer's behavioral intention and ultimately that consumer's behavior depends on their attitude, the following hypotheses are proposed:

H8: Attitudes toward Facebook advertising positively influence Facebook users' interactive behavior toward the brand.

H9: Attitudes toward Facebook advertising positively influence Facebook users' interactive behavior toward the message.

3. Research method

Knoll (2016) noted that the overdependence on college students in samples for SNS research is problematic because they are not necessarily representative of all social media users. Furthermore, older people are increasingly joining Facebook, while teenagers and university students are disappearing from Facebook (Cuthbertson, 2018). Consequently, the study population comprised adult Facebook users.

The cross-country approach is justified for several reasons. First, the expansive structure of Facebook enables the study of trends within as well as across countries. Surprisingly, however, Wilson, Gosling, and Lindsay (2012) observed that, although many articles have explored social media and Facebook trends in developed countries, even basic comparisons across countries are rare. Additionally, the behavioral data collected from Facebook are appropriate to compare trends across groups. Wilson et al. (2012) argued that, as Facebook continues to grow globally, exploring basic differences and similarities becomes increasingly important as brands compete with each other on both local and international levels (Demangeot, Broderick, & Craig, 2015). Second, growth in the social-networking environment is evident not only in developed countries such as Australia, which had 67% growth in Facebook subscribers between 2010 and 2017, but also, and even more so, in emerging countries such as South Africa, which had growth of 809% in the same

period (Internet World Stats Report, 2017). Third, Sudhir et al. (2015) argued that developing markets present an opportunity to expand the theoretical understanding of marketing.

The variation and rapid pace of change in the social-cultural, economic, and institutional landscape of developed countries have expanded the scope of traditionally investigated variables and relationships. Thus, our exploratory cross-country approach to test the applicability of our proposed model—in not only a developed but also an emerging country-specific context—provides deeper insights into our understanding of social-media advertising's effectiveness on an international level. From a research perspective, understanding heterogeneous market environments not only provides insight into developing markets but also adds to the theoretical development of the consumer behavior field (Sudhir et al., 2015).

Developing markets have a fast-growing middle class resulting in a new rich segment, but they also have a sizeable poor segment. Extending this argument would imply that developing markets provide an opportunity to study new consumers in different economic and institutional environments.

An English online survey was completed by consumer panels in each country under the supervision of a local research firm. This data collection procedure resulted in 802 responses. A screening question was used to ensure that the respondents were active Facebook users aged 18 years or older. A general section included questions on Facebook use and demographics, while 48 items were related to attitude and behavior. *Attitudes toward general advertising* and *Facebook advertising* were based on research by Pollay and Mittal (1993) and Mahmoud (2013). The two sections had six items each. The scale for *perceived behavioral control* had four items (Merisaro et al., 2007). *Trust* was measured with six items from Fogel and Nehmad (2009) and Wu, Huang,

Yen, and Popova (2012). Advertising intrusiveness was measured with nine items from Taylor et al. (2011) and Ducoffe (1996).

Malhotra, Kim, and Agarwal's (2004) six-item Global Information Privacy Concern scale was used to measure *privacy concern*. Reported interactive behavior was measured toward marketing messages (ads). This behavior refers to user behaviors such as liking or clicking on the advertisement. Behavior toward the brand was measured in terms of visiting the company website, visiting the fan page, or purchasing. All constructs were measured on an 11-point Likert scale ranging from 0 (*strongly disagree*) to 10 (*strongly agree*). The scales were adapted to reflect the Facebook context and the questionnaire was pretested. Reliability (Cronbach's alpha) and validity were confirmed, and no other adjustment was necessary.

4. Results

4.1 Descriptive results

The total sample for the study comprised 802 respondents (South Africa n = 401; Australia n = 401). The gender distribution for the South African sample was skewed toward males (Male = 63%; Female = 37%). A more equal distribution was evident in the Australian sample (Male = 46%; Female = 54%). Most respondents (SA = 78%; Aus = 79%) were in the 18 to 35 year-old age group. They could be described as well-educated because the majority of respondents (SA = 60%; Aus = 57%) had attained a degree, diploma, or postgraduate qualification. Furthermore, 70% of respondents had been on Facebook for 3 years or more, and 50% of the sample spent 5 hours or more per week on Facebook. These data confirm that the respondents were active Facebook users that were exposed to a variety of advertisements on their Facebook pages.

4.2 Measurement model

To assess the reliability and validity of the multi-item constructs, confirmatory factor analysis was conducted. The chi-square scores were significant ($\chi^2 = 1730.219$, $df = 953$, $p = 0.000$ for the South African model; $\chi^2 = 1840.921$, $df = 953$, $p = 0.000$ for the Australian model). However, these results may be sensitive to sample size and model complexities. Model fit was determined by inspecting the incremental fit index (IFI), the Tucker-Lewis index (TLI), the comparative fit index (CFI), and the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) values (see Table 1), following the guidelines of Bagozzi and Yi (1988).

Table 1: CFA fit statistics

Fit statistic and cut-off values	AUS model	SA model
Chi-square	1840.921	1730.219
p-value	0.000	0.000
<i>Df</i>	953	953
χ^2/df	1.932	1.816
CFI	0.935	0.945
RMSEA	0.048	0.045
TLC	0.940	0.940
IFI	0.935	0.945

Table 1 shows that acceptable model fit was achieved in both instances because the CFI, TLC, and IFI indices were all greater than 0.9, RMSEA was less than 0.08, and χ^2/df was less than 3, as suggested by Bagozzi and Yi (1988).

4.3 Reliability and validity

Convergent validity was assessed using the factor loadings and average variance extracted (AVE). Both Cronbach's alpha and the more stringent composite reliability (CR) were considered for reliability.

Table 2: Convergent validity and reliability

Constructs and items	Standardized weights (SW)		AVE		Composite reliability		Cronbach's alpha	
	AUS	SA	AUS	SA	AUS	SA	AUS	SA
Trust								
T1	0.794	0.785	0.631	0.645	0.867	0.875	0.910	0.910
T2	0.818	0.824						
T3	0.816	0.758						
T4	0.751	0.763						
T5	0.790	0.847						
T6	0.797	0.836						
Privacy concerns								
PC1	0.792	0.704	0.646	0.502	0.876	0.753	0.910	0.850
PC2	0.773	0.732						
PC3	0.857	0.753						
PC4	0.749	0.625						
PC5	0.810	0.707						
PC6	0.837	0.725						
Perceived control								
Con1	0.835	0.733	0.655	0.516	0.889	0.864	0.880	0.800
Con2	0.880	0.805						
Con3	0.788	0.694						
Con4	0.726	0.631						
Ad intrusiveness								
AI1	0.776	0.765	0.654	0.654	0.905	0.915	0.930	0.940
AI2	0.830	0.869						
AI3	0.840	0.885						
AI4	0.857	0.844						
AI5	0.793	0.745						
AI6	0.599	0.595						
AI7	0.798	0.838						
AI8	0.802	0.851						
AI9	0.811	0.846						
General attitudes toward advertising								
G ATT1	0.751	0.766	0.632	0.676	0.911	0.933	0.910	0.930
G ATT2	0.826	0.801						
G ATT3	0.694	0.769						
G AT 4	0.846	0.848						
G ATT5	0.799	0.850						
G ATT6	0.842	0.891						
Ad value								
VALUE1	0.888	0.892	0.759	0.828	0.904	0.937	0.900	0.930
VALUE2	0.896	0.915						
VALUE3	0.828	0.922						
Attitudes toward Facebook advertising								
FB ATT1	0.818	0.899	0.709	0.776	0.936	0.945	0.930	0.950
FB ATT2	0.851	0.892						
FB ATT3	0.832	0.849						
FB AT 4	0.836	0.875						
FB ATT5	0.835	0.889						
FB ATT6	0.878	0.881						
Behavior toward the brand								
Beh B1	0.786	0.803	0.631	0.591	0.817	0.790	0.839	0.810
Beh B2	0.767	0.763						
Beh B3	0.828	0.739						
Behavior toward the ad								
Beh A1	0.798	0.830	0.767	0.820	0.821	0.861	0.810	0.861
Beh A2	0.726	0.801						
Beh A3	0.776	0.830						

**All parameter estimates are significant at the 0.05 level.

All factor loadings were significant and greater than 0.5, and the average variance extracted (AVE) was greater than 0.5 for both samples. These results indicate that an acceptable amount of variance was explained by each factor and imply convergence in measurement (Fornell & Larcker, 1981, p. 46; Bagozzi & Yi, 1981, p. 375–376). Reliability is reflected by the Cronbach's alpha and Composite reliability (CR) values, which were all greater than 0.7 (Bagozzi & Yi, 1988, p. 80). As suggested by Fornell and Larcker (1981, p. 46), discriminant validity was confirmed by checking that the square root of the AVE of the two factors was greater than the correlation between each pair of constructs.

Table 3: Results of the discriminant validity

Australia	Beh A	Beh B	Con	Att FB	Ad value	Att G	Intru	Trust	PC
Beh A	0.876								
Beh B	0.773	0.794							
Con	-0.186	-0.105	0.809						
Att FB	0.788	0.737	-0.150	0.842					
Ad value	0.643	0.658	-0.045	0.747	0.871				
Att G	0.555	0.537	0.009	0.674	0.661	0.795			
Intru	-0.183	-0.141	0.591	-0.260	-0.222	-0.165	0.793		
Trust	0.341	0.354	0.050	0.456	0.377	0.450	0.016	0.795	
PC	-0.118	0.002	0.538	-0.020	0.092	0.120	0.433	0.048	0.804
South Africa	Beh A	Beh B	Con	Att FB	Ad value	Att G	Intru	Trust	PC
Beh A	0.906								
Beh B	0.831	0.769							
Con	-0.216	-0.177	0.719						
Att FB	0.815	0.730	-0.218	0.881					
Ad value	0.719	0.679	-0.163	0.778	0.910				
Att G	0.525	0.515	-0.130	0.622	0.605	0.822			
Intru	-0.484	-0.460	0.473	-0.589	-0.559	-0.425	0.809		
Trust	0.444	0.336	-0.152	0.475	0.405	0.343	-0.305	0.803	
PC	-0.185	-0.251	0.461	-0.191	-0.113	-0.160	0.408	-0.127	0.709

* Privacy concerns (PC), control (Con), Advertising intrusiveness (Intru), Attitudes towards ads in general (Att G), Attitudes toward Facebook advertising (Att FB), Behavior toward brand (Beh B), Behavior toward the ad (Beh A).

4.4 Invariance test

Because our objective was to examine the relationships between constructs in a cross-country setting, invariance testing to determine the equivalence between the measures for the two countries was performed following Byrne, Shavelson, and Muthén's (1989) indications. First, the configural invariance must be assessed to verify whether the South African and Australian respondents used similar patterns for measures in the survey. The results of the CFA confirm the discriminant and convergent validity, and the model fit indices reported earlier for both countries indicate acceptable fit. Therefore, configural invariance may be assumed.

Second, metric equivalence was assessed (Hair, Black, Babin, Anderson & Tatham, 2006, p. 875) to determine the extent to which these measures have a similar meaning for the two groups. Metric invariance is assessed by testing for factor loading equivalence, which entails constraining the factor loading estimates in the South African model to equal those in the Australian model. Table 4 shows that the model fit of the unconstrained measurement weights model and the model fit of the constrained measurement weights model were adequate. The chi-square differences test confirmed that the constrained model was not significantly different from the unconstrained model ($p = 0.222$). Full metric invariance was thus supported ($\Delta\chi^2 = 43.231$, $\Delta df = 37$, $p > 0.05$).

Table 4: Test for metric invariance

	χ^2	Df	RMSEA	TLI	CFI	IFI
Unconstrained model	4307.468	1954	0.039	0.910	0.915	0.915
Constrained model	4350.699	1991	0.038	0.911	0.914	0.915

Third, to determine whether invariance was present in the structural weight comparison between the South African and Australian respondents, the structural weights were constrained equally across both groups. The chi-square difference test was significant ($\Delta\chi^2 = 18.517$, $\Delta df = 9$, $p = 0.030$), thereby indicating some variance between the two samples.

The fourth step was to identify the source of the non-invariance. Each structural weight was constrained equally across the two samples, while the remaining structural weights were left unconstrained. Significant differences were only evident for the regression paths between advertising intrusiveness and attitudes toward Facebook advertising ($p = 0.010$) and between perceived control and trust ($p = 0.007$).

4.5. Structural model

The CFA was followed by an empirical assessment of the structural model using AMOS 19. The results in Table 5 indicate that the model fit for both countries was adequate.

Table 5: Fit statistics for the structural models

Fit statistics	AUS model	SA model
R ²		
PBC	0.290	0.215
Trust	0.003	0.024
Attitudes	0.621	0.617
Behavior ad	0.624	0.616
Behavior brand	0.544	0.509
Chi-square	2174.559	2132.909
P	0.000	0.000
Df	977	977
χ^2/df	< 3	2.132
CFI	> 0.9	0.918
RMSEA	< 0.08	0.054
TLC	> 0.9	0.913
IFI	> 0.9	0.918

4.6 Hypothesis results

The results for the hypothesis testing are reported in Table 6 for the South African sample and in Table 7 for the Australian sample.

Table 6: Hypothesis testing results for South Africa

	Path	Path coefficient	Sig	Result of hypothesis
H1	Privacy concern → Control	0.464	0.000	Accept
H2	Control → Trust	-0.156	0.007	Accept
H3	Trust → FB attitudes	0.183	0.000	Accept
H4	Control → FB attitudes	-0.009	0.823	Reject
H5	Ad intrusiveness → FB attitudes	-0.213	0.000	Accept
H6	General attitudes → FB attitudes	0.210	0.000	Accept
H7	Ad value → FB attitudes	0.584	0.000	Accept
H8	FB attitudes → Behavior toward brand	0.714	0.000	Accept
H9	FB attitudes → Behavior toward ad	0.801	0.000	Accept

Table 7: Hypothesis testing results for Australia

	Path	Path coefficient	Sig	Result of hypothesis
H1	Privacy concern → Control	0.539	0.000	Accept
H2	Control → Trust	0.052	0.350	Reject
H3	Trust → FB attitudes	0.175	0.000	Accept
H4	Control → FB attitudes	-0.133	0.000	Accept
H5	Ad intrusiveness → FB attitudes	-0.047	0.198	Reject
H6	General attitudes → FB attitudes	0.285	0.000	Accept
H7	Ad value → FB attitudes	0.545	0.000	Accept
H8	FB attitudes → Behavior toward brand	0.737	0.000	Accept
H9	FB attitudes → Behavior toward ad	0.790	0.039	Accept

For the South African sample, support was found for all hypotheses, except the non-significant relationship between perceived control and attitudes toward Facebook advertising (H4; $p = 0.823$). This non-significant relationship contradicts the findings reported by Barwise and Strong (2002) and Hajli and Lin (2016). For the Australian sample, only two hypotheses were not supported: H2, on the influence of perceived control on trust ($p = 0.350$), and H5, on the negative influence of advertising intrusiveness on attitudes toward Facebook advertising ($p = 0.198$). This second finding contradicts McCoy et al.'s (2008) and Lin and Kim's (2016) findings that advertising intrusiveness affects attitudes toward Facebook advertising. For both samples, the variance explained in terms of behavior toward the brand (Aus = 54.5%; SA = 50.9%), behavior toward ads (Aus = 62.4%; SA = 61.6%), and the proposed antecedents to attitudes toward FB advertising (Aus = 62.1%; SA = 61.8%) was moderate (Henseler, Ringle, & Sinkovics, 2009).

Examining the findings for the peripheral variables shows a positive significant relationship between privacy concerns and the importance of perceived control (H1) in both samples, although the strength of this relationship was stronger in the Australian sample than in the South African sample ($\beta = 0.539$; $\beta = 0.464$). However, the influence of control on trust (H2) was only observed in the South African sample ($\beta = -0.156$; $p = 0.007$).

The results on the antecedents to Facebook advertising attitudes lend support to both H3, on trust (Aus $\beta = 0.175$; SA $\beta = 0.184$), and H6, on attitudes toward advertising in general and the positive influence on attitudes toward Facebook advertising (Aus $\beta = 0.285$; SA $\beta = 0.210$). Notably, the significant relationships were weak. Furthermore, support for the influence of perceived control (H4) was only evident in the Australian sample ($\beta = -0.130$), and the influence of advertising intrusiveness (H5) was only observed in the South African sample ($\beta = -0.213$).

In both instances, the negative relationships were weak. Support for H7 was supported by the strong positive significant relationship between advertising value and the attitudes toward Facebook advertising in both samples (Aus $\beta = 0.545$; SA $\beta = 0.584$).

The results on the outcomes of the framework reveal a similarity in the strength of the relationship for Australia and South Africa with respect to user behavior toward messages ($\beta = 0.790$; $\beta = 0.801$) and toward the brand ($\beta = 0.737$; $\beta = 0.714$). In both instances, there was a strong relationship between attitudes toward Facebook advertising and behavior toward the brand and message, thereby indicating support for H8 and H9, respectively. Our results are consistent with those of Wesley et al. (2018), who also found support for the hypothesis that positive attitudes toward SNA increase social-media-specific behaviors.

5. Discussion and conclusions

Today, brands have realized that, to connect with current and new customers, their online presence in social media is a vital component of their overall strategy. Brands thus use their social media marketing strategy to form part of online networks such as Facebook. Social media have affected, altered, and disrupted traditional marketing efforts and, because of their attractiveness, have altered marketing practices such as advertising (Venkatesh & Jayasingh, 2017; Hanna, Rohan, & Crittenden, 2011).

While empowering the public at large, social network platforms present innovative opportunities for markets to communicate with their consumers (Hodis, Sriramachandramurthy, & Sashittal, 2015). Despite the excitement and interest regarding SNSs, few studies have sought to comprehend the distinctive characteristics of SNA and its resulting effectiveness (Johnston et al., 2018; Wesley et al., 2018), especially in cross-country settings (Jung et al., 2016; Rahman & Rashid, 2018). To bridge this gap, this study tested a Facebook advertising effectiveness model in an emerging and a developed country context.

Facebook advertising effectiveness depends on consumers' participation in social media, but, more importantly, the understanding of the social network platform, message, and consumer characteristics are important indicators of consumers' overall attitudes toward Facebook advertising and the resultant interactive behavior with the message and brand (Ferreira & Barbosa, 2017). The key variables for the assessment of Facebook advertising effectiveness in this study were the perceptions of advertisements, message characteristics (ad value, privacy, and intrusiveness), the SNS characteristics (trust), consumer characteristics (attitudes toward advertising in general and importance of control), and attitudes toward Facebook advertising and behaviors (toward the brand and message). The number of "likes" is an accepted indicator of

content effectiveness as, the more “likes” a post generates, the more attention it gets, resulting in increased exposure (Brettel, Reich, Gavilanes, & Flatten, 2015). A promotion- and a prevention-theoretical perspective was proposed based on RFT in conjunction with social influence theory. These theoretical foundations were useful to provide insight into users’ perceptions and behaviors toward Facebook advertising.

From a theoretical perspective, our findings contribute to advertising literature in general but more specifically social network advertising. Despite the growth of advertising on SNSs, few studies have sought to understand the unique characteristics of SNA and its effectiveness. This study tested the influence of advertisement characteristics (value and intrusiveness), consumer characteristics (attitude toward advertising in general, privacy concerns, and importance of control), and SNS characteristics (trust) on attitude and behavior toward the advertisement (clicking, liking, commenting, sharing, or reposting) and, more importantly, toward the brand (becoming a fan of the brand, visiting the website, and purchasing the advertised product or service). More importantly, unlike previous studies, which have conceptualized behavioral intent as a single measurement such as liking or shopping, this study specified two different types of behaviors on Facebook, and significant influencers on each were compared. This approach further departs from previous studies by examining self-reported behaviors rather than behavioral intent. The results validate the proposed framework of Facebook advertising effectiveness in a multi-country context. Therefore, this study can inform businesses while contributing to our theoretical understanding of consumer behavioral responses to SNA in an international marketplace. From a theoretical perspective, our findings not only add insight to the SNA literature but also provide empirical support for the applicability of RFT in social media research. RFT consequently offers a lens that can help consumers receive and review a particular marketing communication message

on Facebook. Positive reinforcement while deciphering marketing messages creates a stronger engagement and connection, whereas negative reinforcement lessens the engagement, attitude, and behavior.

The results also indicate that combining social influence theory and RFT is a feasible theoretical approach for future empirical studies. Our research adds to the literature on the behavioral implications of SNA and the sparse evidence on the influence of SNA attitudes on users' behavior (Knoll, 2016). It also advances research on international advertising on social media, the majority of which is either descriptive (Okazaki & Taylor, 2013) or only perception- and attitude-based (Hudson et al., 2016) instead of being based on behavior. The results also supplements research on cross-country behavior (Wesley et al., 2018) and enrich the scant literature on social media in emerging countries. We thus advance the theory on interactive behaviors by explicitly focusing on two forms of interactive behaviors: message-related and brand-related behaviors.

This study also contributes to industry, providing implications for brands that use social media as part of their overall advertising campaigns. The two self-regulatory motivational systems seem to predict users' attitudes in different ways because the promotion-focused relationships (ad value, trust, and general attitudes) were generally observed to be stronger than the prevention-focused relationships (control and ad intrusiveness). Marketers could thus target two different regulatory focus orientations and their corresponding types of fit to aid with the persuasive charm or pull of the marketing message.

Furthermore, although trust is a significant promotional approach, advertising value is the strongest influencer in both countries. For brands, this finding is of importance because they have more control over the value perception of their ads than trust in the social network, where they

depend on a third party such as Facebook to build a trustworthy environment. This finding has implications for SNSs such as Facebook. If they want to increase brands' expenditure on advertising on their platforms, they must ensure and be able to demonstrate that they are a trusted network. Marketers, on the other hand, must ensure that consumers perceive their ads as valuable. This goal could be achieved using personalized ads and more effective targeting while addressing the informational and entertainment aspects of the ads to convey value to customers. For example, advertisers could announce upcoming promotions, prices, offers, and incentives as well as information on brand features such as the choices available and the unique benefits the product or service offers. However, marketers should be careful about the amount of product-related information they include in the ads. They should not neglect the entertainment aspect that creates interest and amusement and that can even make ads seem less invasive. Facebook is a social network where information is shared and relationships are built. While providing other forms of gratification, these relationships supply entertainment for users.

Once again considering the broad purpose of Facebook, social interaction and relationship building via information exchange and entertainment could ensure value while also reducing the invasive nature of ads. Thus, instead of creating feelings that marketing communication is pushed onto the consumers (e.g., by spamming, which elicits feelings of intrusiveness and the need for more control), advertisers should join the conversation through brand content that is presented in a variety of advertising formats such as videos, photos, games, polls, and blogs. Providing useful information for consumer decision making while entertaining consumers is frequently referred to as infotainment. Using a combination of different ads and engaging with consumers could also reduce feelings of invasiveness. To this end, Facebook offers a range of interactive options such as blogs, virtual gifting, photo uploads, newsfeeds, and pop-up ads that can be used as incentives

and enable interaction with customers, thereby allowing brands to join consumers' social space instead of invading their private yet public social space.

Another managerial implication relates to the finding by previous studies that attitudes toward advertising in general reinforce attitudes toward advertising in other contexts such as television and mobile marketing (Beneke et al., 2010; Tan & Chia 2007; Yang, 2003). This study also confirms this finding for social network advertising in both developed and emerging contexts. This result validates the theory of cognitive dissonance because consumers tend to keep their cognitive systems in balance in relation to advertising. This finding is important to highlight the caution that must be exercised when researching contexts in isolation. For example, focusing on consumer attitudes toward a brand's Facebook advertisements without considering how consumers feel about advertisements on other platforms may yield misleading results. A positive or negative attitude toward Facebook ads may be an issue not only with the platform but also with the very nature of advertising, regardless of the context.

By contrast, avoidance behaviors focusing on security-related regulation prevention (control over ads received) and the presence of negative consequences or disruptive behavior (intrusiveness) are less influential. However, consistent with the findings of Wirtz and Lewin (2009), privacy concerns are found to be a strong precursor to prevention-related defensive strategies in both countries. Because privacy is a crucial part of SNSs and plays an important role in advertising effectiveness, SNSs and advertisers should focus on providing a range of privacy options and avoiding complexity to ensure that consumers understand all options.

Interestingly, users from each country prefer two different avoidance approaches. For the Australian sample, the importance of control is an influential *preventive* avoidance strategy, whereas, for the South African sample, the preferred avoidance strategy is *disruptive* behaviors.

For the South African sample, the preventive strategies of control do not influence consumer attitudes directly but rather indirectly through the promotional approach of trust. The South African sample is, however, directly influenced by disruptive behaviors, as reflected by the intrusiveness of Facebook advertising.

In contrast, for the Australian sample, the two self-regulatory motivational systems are not intertwined (i.e., control does not influence trust) because trust as a promotional strategy and control as a preventive strategy both affect attitudes separately. However, Australians are only influenced by preventive strategies (control), and the disruptive invasive nature of Facebook ads does not influence their attitudes toward Facebook ads. This finding is partly consistent with those of Jung et al. (2016), who also did not find a significant relationship between invasiveness and attitudes toward advertising on social networks. In conclusion, when Australian consumers see marketing messages in their Facebook newsfeeds, they do not necessarily view them as invasive or as a threat to their privacy. In contrast, the invasion that South African users feel from Facebook advertising is closely linked to negative attitudes. For South Africans, if an ad interrupts or irritates them when they view posts or read their newsfeeds, this situation leads to a negative attitude toward these ads. Advertisers should therefore be wary of intrusions, especially in emerging markets.

Ads viewed as irritating, interfering, or annoying are often associated with bombardment by too many perhaps irrelevant ads. The importance of control over receiving ads signals to advertisers and social media marketers the perceived imbalance of control between brands and consumers. Providing sufficient options such as filtering ads on Facebook pages or opting-in and opting-out not only provides more control and realigns the balance between the two parties but also reduces the invasiveness of ads because consumers receive fewer more relevant ads.

If advertisers encourage and stimulate interactivity and electronic word of mouth through their advertisements, marketing communications may be shared with other Facebook users or friends. Marketing communications from a friend may seem less invasive than communications from a brand or advertiser. This sharing could be encouraged using promotions, competitions, or giveaways.

The role of control as an influential antecedent to trust (for the South African sample) and to attitudes toward Facebook advertising (directly for the Australian sample and indirectly for the South African sample) has several practical implications. The high importance that consumers attach to having secondary control over which and how many ads, if any, they receive signals to advertisers that consumers do not currently feel that they have sufficient control. This inference is consistent with the results of a report by the Pew Research Centre (2014), which showed that 91% of adult Americans feel that they have lost control over the use of their personal online data. Giving consumers the control they desire would not only foster trust in the emerging-country context but also improve their attitudes toward ads in the developed-country context.

A few considerations for brands and advertisers should be noted in relation to control. First, users should have a fair opportunity to opt out of advertising. Second, they should have more control over the number of ads they receive. Clear opt-in and opt-out instructions would not only give users control but also provide a means for advertisers to respect users' privacy. Third, if permission is not obtained, the communication brand could be viewed as counterproductive and potentially harmful to the customer relationship (Yaniv, 2008). Permission marketing is therefore a valid aspect to be considered, especially in the social media context, because it represents users' explicit consent to receive marketing information. Thus, permission marketing is the converse of traditional interruptive marketing because it differentiates spam from valuable, relevant, and

sought content, thereby reducing clutter and possible irritation and interruption for consumers. Ads that are more relevant to users would attract attention without being perceived as distracting and invasive.

The similarity of findings between the two countries confirms Okazaki and Taylors's (2013) speculation over the appearance of a global consumer culture in the context of global social networks because of mutual meanings and symbols. This proposition is confirmed by our results, which show that consumers on global social media platforms such as Facebook generally display similar attitudes and behaviors toward SNA despite cultural differences.

Many brands act as if simply establishing a Facebook page and then posting content and marketing communication messages will increase sales (Duffett, 2015). However, understanding exactly what influences the effectiveness of these messages is crucial, as reflected by the interactive behavior of consumers toward the brand and its messages. Our research provides valuable fresh understanding of this underexplored topic. This understanding has a definite emerging-market perspective, but the model is nonetheless fully applicable to developed markets. The findings benefit brands that use or intend to use Facebook as an international marketing tool as well as scholars of attitudinal theory.

6. Limitation and future research

Some important limitations should be noted. First, the sample was limited to the South African and Australian contexts. Although both countries are experiencing rapid growth in Facebook use, the generalizability of the findings is limited because of the use of a non-probabilistic sampling approach. Second, although our model explains more than 60% of the variance in attitudes and more than half of the variance in behavior toward the brand, other antecedents could also be

investigated. Third, it might be difficult to generalize or replicate the findings of this study because of the constant shifting in Facebook's features, privacy policies, and advertising options.

These limitations could be overcome if future research focused on applying this model in other countries and continents to account for other cultural contexts and considered another background to explain the remaining variance, perhaps in relation to the social network site, advertising messages, and consumer characteristics.

7. References

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