

Alanazi, Tawfeeq Mohammed

Article

Marketing 5.0 : an empirical investigation of its perceived effect on marketing performance

Marketing i menedžment inovacij

Provided in Cooperation with:

ZBW OAS

Reference: Alanazi, Tawfeeq Mohammed (2022). Marketing 5.0 : an empirical investigation of its perceived effect on marketing performance. In: Marketing i menedžment inovacij 13 (4), S. 55 - 64.
https://armgpublishing.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/A649-2022-06_Alanazi.pdf.
doi:10.21272/mmi.2022.4-06.

This Version is available at:

<http://hdl.handle.net/11159/15918>

Kontakt/Contact

ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft/Leibniz Information Centre for Economics
Düsternbrooker Weg 120
24105 Kiel (Germany)
E-Mail: [rights\[at\]zbw.eu](mailto:rights[at]zbw.eu)
<https://www.zbw.eu/>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Dieses Dokument darf zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden. Sie dürfen dieses Dokument nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, aufführen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen. Sofern für das Dokument eine Open-Content-Lizenz verwendet wurde, so gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte. Alle auf diesem Vorblatt angegebenen Informationen einschließlich der Rechteinformationen (z.B. Nennung einer Creative Commons Lizenz) wurden automatisch generiert und müssen durch Nutzer:innen vor einer Nachnutzung sorgfältig überprüft werden. Die Lizenzangaben stammen aus Publikationsmetadaten und können Fehler oder Ungenauigkeiten enthalten.

Terms of use:

This document may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes. You are not to copy it for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the document in public, to perform, distribute or otherwise use the document in public. If the document is made available under a Creative Commons Licence you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the licence. All information provided on this publication cover sheet, including copyright details (e.g. indication of a Creative Commons license), was automatically generated and must be carefully reviewed by users prior to reuse. The license information is derived from publication metadata and may contain errors or inaccuracies.



<https://savearchive.zbw.eu/terms-of-use>

MARKETING 5.0: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF ITS PERCEIVED EFFECT ON MARKETING PERFORMANCE

Tawfeeq Mohammed Alanazi,  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1854-9427>

Associate Professor, Marketing Department, Faculty of Business Administration, University of Tabuk, Saudi Arabia

taalenazi@ut.edu.sa

Type of manuscript: research paper

Abstract: *The study aims to explore the effect of marketing 5.0 on marketing performance. Marketing 5.0 was conceptualized using three dimensions: predictive marketing, contextual marketing, and augmented reality marketing. This study uses a questionnaire to collect data from a sample of employees working in marketing departments in 25 furniture stores. Eight employees were selected based on their managers' recommendations regarding employee knowledge of digital marketing. The total number of the sample is 200 participants. Data were collected using a questionnaire designed as a five-point Likert scale. A total of 190 questionnaires were returned valid for data analysis. The results revealed that both contextual and augmented marketing significantly affect marketing performance. In contrast, predictive marketing exerts no significant effect on marketing performance. The above results concluded that enhancing marketing performance requires advanced human-oriented technologies. These technologies transform customers from traditional marketing environments into real-world environments by collecting and analyzing real-time customer data during the shopping process at sale points to affect customer behavioral intention and purchasing decisions. Theoretically, this study enriches the literature on marketing 5.0 by investigating the effects of three related kinds of marketing (predictive marketing, contextual marketing, and augmented marketing) on marketing performance. It provides researchers with a theory based upon which they could develop new models to examine the effects of marketing 5.0 on marketing outcomes. Empirically, the study shows that augmented marketing in the marketing 5.0 era is the most significant. It could be used to enhance the customer shopping experience and to achieve marketing objectives. Consequently, marketing managers are asked to use current customer data to provide them with real-time contextual offers.*

Keywords: marketing 5.0, predictive marketing, contextual marketing, augmented reality marketing, marketing performance, furniture stores.

JEL Classification: M31, C83, C88

Received: 2 October 2022

Accepted: 15 December 2022

Published: 30 December 2022

Funding: There is no funding for this research

Publisher: Sumy State University

Cite as: Alanazi, T.M. (2022). Marketing 5.0: An Empirical Investigation of Its Perceived Effect on Marketing Performance. *Marketing and Management of Innovations*, 4, 55-64.
<https://doi.org/10.21272/mmi.2022.4-06>



Copyright: © 2022 by the author. Licensee Sumy State University, Ukraine. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Introduction. Marketing journeys include five milestones: Marketing 1.0 or product-driven marketing; Marketing 2.0 or customer-oriented marketing; Marketing 3.0 or human-centric marketing; Marketing 4.0 or digital-based marketing; and Marketing 5.0 or human-technology collaboration marketing. Marketing 1.0 focused on the products and their distribution, while Marketing 2.0 shifted to the customers. Therefore, companies were differentiated based on their customers. Since the third milestone (Marketing 3.0), marketing has emphasized customer management instead of market management. Marketing 4.0 was introduced in line with Industry 4.0 technologies. The last milestone (Marketing 5.0) is digital trust marketing (Lies, 2019). According to Sima (2021), the focus on production (Marketing 1.0) was oriented toward customers (Marketing 2.0). It changed to humanity aspects such as introducing quality as a method to increase customer value (Marketing 3.0), using the power of technology (Marketing 4.0), then utilizing Marketing 3.0 and Marketing 4.0 to augment customer value based on human-imitating technologies (Marketing 5.0). Despite the differences between these kinds of marketing, each has its own manner of affecting marketing performance. As this study focuses on Marketing 5.0, this construct was assumed to show a significant effect on marketing performance. Such an assumption was developed based indirectly on the extant literature due to the lack of specific studies on the effect of Marketing 5.0 on marketing performance. Marketing performance is essential for firms as it provides feedback on its ability to achieve the intended marketing objectives, such as delivering value for its customers (Hadrian et al., 2021; Al-Hawary and Obiadat, 2021; Erlangga, 2022; Alhalalmeh et al., 2022; Al-Nawafah et al., 2022). One of the most factors affecting marketing performance nowadays is digital marketing (Tariqa et al., 2022a; Alshawabkeh et al., 2022; Tariq et al., 2022b; Al-Alwan et al., 2022; Aityassine et al., 2021; Eldahamsheh et al., 2021; Al-Quran et al., 2020; Baharuddin et al., 2022). The latest advancement in this context is Marketing 5.0, which refers to enhancing customer experience through human-mimicking technologies (Sima, 2021), such as the Internet of things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), virtual reality (VR), sensors, or augmented reality (AR) (Hermina et al., 2022).

Achieving the objectives of this study contributes to the literature by identifying the effect of marketing performance in the absence of similar empirical studies. The study encourages scholars to examine the effect of Marketing 5.0 on marketing performance, which justifies Marketing 5.0 adoption by firms. Likewise, the study reassures firms to use or not to use Marketing 5.0 technologies based on its results. The study draws firms' attention to one factor influencing marketing performance in the context of digital marketing.

Literature Review. Marketing performance refers to a firm's ability to meet market demand by producing and delivering unique products and services (Sukaatmadja et al., 2021; Al-Hawary and Alhajri, 2020). Therefore, marketing performance is used as a benchmark to assess the ability of a firm to create value for customers (Erlangga, 2022; Mohammad et al., 2020) and to gain feedback on its marketing results (Hadrian et al., 2021). Concerning marketing performance measurement, firms and scholars use numerous dimensions such as sales growth, customer growth, profitability (Hidayatullah et al., 2019), customer satisfaction, customer loyalty, and service quality (Propheto et al., 2020). A review of the literature on factors affecting marketing performance reveals that this variable is affected by various factors such as product innovation (Sukaatmadja et al., 2021) and marketing activities used to manage marketing channels (Adesoga and James, 2019; Metabis and Al-Hawary, 2013). Baharuddin et al. (2022) added that marketing performance could be enhanced by adopting digital marketing since it is essential to deliver the products and services to customers, not only produce them.

Marketing 5.0 has been described as a marketing strategy that stands as technology for humanity in which humans and technologies cooperate to generate customer experiences (Wongmonta, 2021). Another definition of Marketing 5.0 regarded this concept as «the use of human-mimicking technologies to create, communicate, deliver and enhance value in the overall customer experience» (Sima, 2021). Marketing 5.0 relates to using technology applications such as IoT, AI, VR, sensors, or AR to create, communicate, and deliver value to customers (Hermina et al., 2022). According to Kotler et al. (2021), Marketing 5.0 encompasses five elements: predictive marketing, contextual marketing, and augmented marketing, in addition to two organizational disciplines – agile marketing and data-driven marketing. Following Kotler et al. (2021), the current study uses three dimensions of Marketing 5.0: predictive marketing, contextual marketing, and augmented marketing.

As a key dimension of Marketing 5.0, predictive marketing has been described as forecasting marketing activities using analytical technologies (Hermina et al., 2022). According to (Kotler et al., 2021), predictive marketing means expecting marketing demand using proactive actions. It has been defined as estimating probabilities of events occurrence using predictive analytics to extract data on current patterns by which future developments are established, such as predicting future prices based on current customer data (Lies, 2019). Predictive analytics is a collection of technologies used to analyse historical and existing data to predict future events (Brynjolfsson et al., 2021). According to Siegel (2016), cited in (Moraru and Vincenti, 2016),

predictive analytics has numerous applications such as direct marketing, product recommendation, and advertising based on predicting customer responses, customer likes, and customer add clicks. In terms of the effect of predictive marketing on business performance, some prior studies (e.g., Brynjolfsson et al., 2021) found that using predictive analytics has a causal relationship with business performance. Dung et al. (2018) added that applying predictive marketing results in numerous outcomes, such as increasing customer satisfaction, reducing marketing costs, and improving business performance. Therefore, it was expected that predictive marketing has a significant effect on marketing performance, as proposed in the following hypothesis:

H1: Predictive marketing enhances marketing performance.

Contextual marketing has been defined as providing customized and contextual information to customers at the point of need in real-time (Luo, 2003). According to Kotler et al. (2021), contextual marketing refers to making personalized sense and respond experiences. Therefore, it provides customers with personalized interactions by which a marketer can perform real-time marketing (Hermina et al., 2022). As two basic components of the marketing process, content refers to the information delivered to customers, while context describes how such information is delivered (Luo, 2003). Hence, contextual marketing has been labeled as conducting the marketing process in a contextualized manner in particular situations (Vanessa and Japutra, 2021). That is, collecting customer contextual data every place a customer is found, such as shopping online or in a mall, to understand customer needs (Tang et al., 2013). Contextual marketing results in numerous effects on other customer-related outcomes, such as customer behavioral intention, particularly those who use mobile commerce (Lee and Jun, 2007), customer satisfaction (Luo, 2003), and customer trust (Lee, 2005). Therefore, it was expected that contextual marketing is positively related to marketing performance, as suggested in the hypothesis as follows:

H2: Contextual marketing enhances marketing performance.

Augmented reality «is one of the most recent developments in human-computer interaction technology» (Billinghurst et al., 2015). It refers to viewing real-world environments using computer-generated virtual information (Carmigniani et al., 2011). It may be applied in numerous domains, such as marketing. Therefore, augmented reality marketing was described as an integration of augmented reality and marketing (Chylinski et al., 2020). Two common examples of such integration are virtual mirrors by which a customer may wear virtual clothes (Rauschnabel et al., 2022) and mobile shopping applications that allow customers to experiment with products such as furniture in their houses (Scholz and Duffy, 2018). Hence, a key benefit of augmented reality is positioning customers in real and virtual environments concurrently (Ng and Ramasamy, 2018). Regarding its effects, it was emphasized that augmented reality marketing brings various effects, such as enhancing customer attitudes toward brands (Rauschnabel et al., 2022) and making online shopping easier (Kannaiah and Shanthi, 2015). Other advantages of augmented reality marketing comprise allowing marketers to collect real-time information to satisfy customer needs, improve firms' ability to conduct innovative marketing and therefore attain competitive advantage, advance the promotion of products and services using interactive experiences, and provide firms with feedback on their products and services, increase customer motivation to search for products and services (Ng and Ramasamy, 2018), and increase customer engagement (Jessen et al., 2020). Based on these studies, it was expected that augmented reality marketing enhances marketing performance, as presumed in the hypothesis as follows:

H3: Augmented reality marketing enhances marketing performance.

Methodology and research methods. The population of the study consists of marketing employees working at 25 furniture stores. Eight employees were selected based on their managers' recommendations based on employee knowledge in digital marketing. That is, the total number of the sample is 200 participants. Data were collected using a questionnaire designed as a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 «strongly disagree» to 5 «strongly agree». A total of 190 questionnaires were returned valid for data analysis.

This study contains four variables related to Marketing 5.0 (predictive marketing, contextual marketing, augmented reality marketing) as independent variables and marketing performance as a dependent variable. Each variable was measured using four items developed based on previous studies (Table 1): marketing performance (Hidayatullah et al., 2019), predictive marketing (Moraru and Vincenti, 2016; Brynjolfsson, Jin and McElheran, 2021), contextual marketing (Luo, 2003; Lee and Jun, 2007), and augmented marketing (Rauschnabel et al., 2022; Ng and Ramasamy, 2018; Jessen et al., 2020; Carmigniani et al., 2011; Kannaiah and Shanthi, 2015).

Table 1. Measure of variables

Variables	Code	Items	References
Marketing performance	MP1	Our sales increase every year.	Hidayatullah et al. (2019)
	MP2	Our customers increase every year.	
	MP3	Our profits are increased.	
	MP4	Our firm exceeds the existing profit target	
Predictive marketing	PM1	Using predictive analytics helps firms estimate customer demand (*)	Brynjolfsson et al. (2021); Moraru and Vincenti (2016)
	PM2	Firms can predict customer responses using predictive marketing.	
	PM3	Firms can recommend products to customers based on predicting their likes.	
	PM4	Firms can use customized ads based on customer clicks.	
Contextual marketing	CM1	Electronic banner ads are critical to touch customers' personal interests.	Luo (2003); Lee and Jun (2007)
	CM2	Real-time features are important for customers.	
	CM3	Contextual information enhances customers' behavior intention.	
	CM4	Real-time marketing at customers' locations increases product perceived usefulness.	
Augmented real marketing	AM1	Digital simulations of product use boost customer attitudes toward brands.	Rauschnabel et al. (2022); Ng and Ramasamy (2018); Jessen et al. (2020); Carmigniani et al. (2011), Kannaiah and Shanthi (2015).
	AM2	Positioning customers in real and virtual environments boost customer engagement.	
	AM3	Allowing customers to try out products through digital experiments improves customer satisfaction	
	AM4	Virtual information generated by computers makes online shopping easier.	

Note: * – predictive analytics: Using statistical models to forecast future events related to production, demand, or human resources (Brynjolfsson et al., 2021).

Sources: developed by the author.

The theory of the study (Figure 1) assumes that the three dimensions of Marketing 5.0 (predictive marketing (PM), contextual marketing (CM), and augmented marketing (AM)) have significant effects on marketing performance (MP). Therefore, the model is designed to test three hypotheses: H1 ($PM \rightarrow MP$), H2 ($CM \rightarrow MP$), and H3 ($AM \rightarrow MP$).

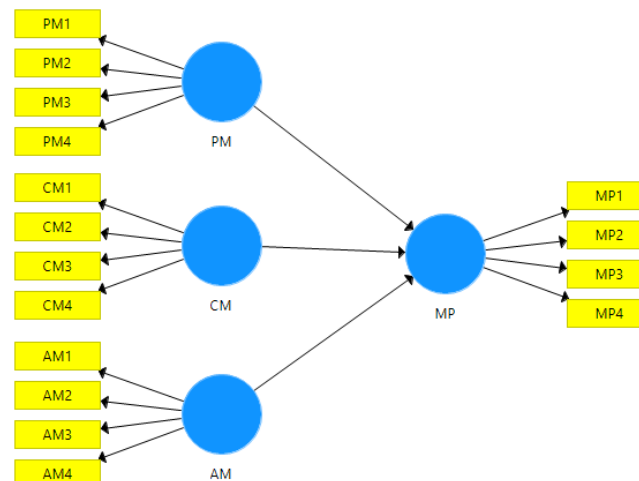


Figure 1. The theory of the study

Sources: developed by the author using SmartPLS software.

Results. Table 2 presents the outer loadings of research variables. The table shows that the outer loadings of the items PM3, CM4, and AM1 were less than 0.7, i.e., 0.645, 0.376, and 0.612, respectively. According to Chang et al. (2016), all outer loadings in PLS-SEM should be higher than 0.70. Therefore, the items mentioned above were excluded. It means that the research variables are measured using 13 items; 3 items to assess each independent variable and 4 items to gauge the dependent one. It should be noted that construct reliability and validity, collinearity statistics, and model fit were tested based on these 13 items.

Table 2. Outer loadings of research variables

Items	PM	CM	AM	MP
PM1	0.754			
PM2	0.645			
PM3	0.838			
PM4	0.710			
CM1		0.731		
CM2		0.950		
CM3		0.890		
CM4		0.376		
AM1			0.612	
AM2			0.755	
AM3			0.764	
AM4			0.860	
MP1				0.863
MP2				0.756
MP3				0.950
MP4				0.933

Note: PM – Predictive Marketing, CM – Contextual Marketing, AM – Augmented Real Marketing, MP – Marketing performance.

Sources: developed by the author based on SmartPLS software outputs.

Reliability was measured using Cronbach's alpha coefficients and composite reliability (CR). In turn, validity was measured by the average variance extracted (AVE) and variance extracted factor (VIF) to assess discriminant validity. The thresholds of construct reliability, validity, and collinearity (Table 3) are met. Values of Cronbach's alpha coefficients are higher than 0.70 (Fitzpatrick et al., 2021), values of Dijkstra-Henseler's rhoA are higher than 0.70 (Kim, 2022), composite reliabilities (CR) are more than 0.70 and less than 0.95, and the values of the average variance extracted (AVE) are higher than 0.50 (Purwanto and Sudargini, 2021). Finally, values of VIF are less than 3 (Hair et al., 2019).

Table 3. Results of construct reliability validity and collinearity

Variables	CA	rho_A	CR	AVE	VIF
PM	0.731	0.748	0.825	0.825	1.816
CM	0.753	0.901	0.842	0.842	1.914
AM	0.777	0.937	0.838	0.567	1.304
MP	0.903	0.953	0.931	0.931	-

Note: PM – Predictive Marketing, CM – Contextual Marketing, AM – Augmented Real Marketing, MP – Marketing performance, CA – Cronbach's Alpha, CR – Composite Reliability, AVE – Average Variance Extracted, VIF – Variance Inflation Factor.

Sources: developed by the author based on SmartPLS software outputs.

The coefficient of determination, i.e., R^2 value, was used to evaluate the predictive power of the structural model. A value of R^2 from 0.50 to 0.75 indicates a moderate predictive power (Jony and Serradell-López, 2021). For the current study, R-squared equals 0.573. It means a moderate predictive accuracy of Marketing 5.0 dimensions of marketing performance. Moreover, the predictive relevance of the structural model was measured using Stone-Geisser's Q^2 value, which should be higher than zero (Hair et al., 2016; Aichouche, 2021). For the present structural model, it was found that the model shows an acceptable predictive relevance of the endogenous latent variable ($Q^2 = 0.404$). In terms of model fit, it was revealed that the current model fits data as the Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) equals 0.067, which is less than 0.08, and the normed fit index (NFI) equals 0.913, which is higher than 0.90 (Ramayah et al., 2017).

The structural model (Figure 2) indicates a weak effect of predictive marketing on marketing performance, a moderate effect of contextual marketing on marketing performance, and a high effect of augmented marketing on marketing performance. Table 4 reports the detailed results to assess the significance level of these effects.

Table 4 shows that there is a significant effect of augmented marketing on marketing performance ($\beta = 0.688$, $t = 19.427$, $P = 0.000$). Besides, there is a significant effect of contextual marketing on marketing

performance ($\beta = 0.139$, $t = 2.135$, $P = 0.033$), while there is no significant effect of predictive marketing on marketing performance ($\beta = 0.002$, $t = 0.041$, $P = 0.967$).

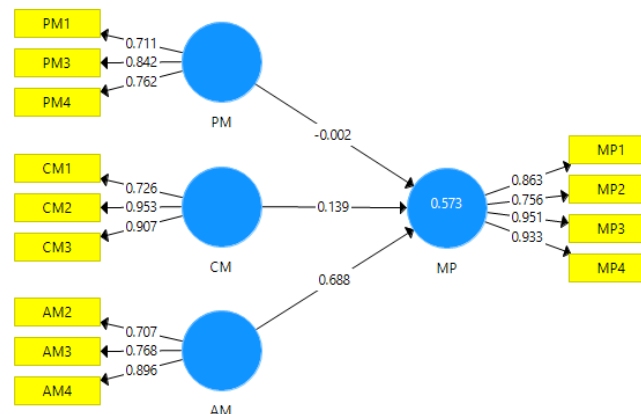


Figure 2. Study structural model

Sources: systematized by the author based on SmartPLS software outputs.

Table 4. Results of structural model test

Variables and paths			β	T statistics	P values	Result
PM	→	MP	0.002	0.041	0.967	Rejected
CM	→	MP	0.139	2.135	0.033	Accepted
AM	→	MP	0.688	19.427	0.000	Accepted

Note: PM – Predictive Marketing, CM – Contextual Marketing, AM – Augmented Real Marketing, MP – Marketing performance, β – Standardized Impact Coefficient, P value – Probability Value.

Sources: systematized by the author based on SmartPLS software outputs.

Specifically, findings showed that H2 and H3 are accepted, while H1 is rejected. Regarding the significant effect of augmented marketing on marketing performance, as pointed out in the current study, previous studies confirm that such a type of marketing results in higher levels of marketing performance based on the characteristics of augmented marketing itself, such as using virtual information to create a real-world environment (Ng and Ramasamy, 2018; Carmigniani et al., 2011; Chylinski et al., 2020). That improves customer attitudes toward brands (Rauschnabel et al., 2022), makes online shopping easier (Kannaiah and Shanthi, 2015), and enhances customer engagement (Jessen et al., 2020). For the current study, it was found digital simulations of products, positioning customers in real and virtual environments, using virtual information, and digital experiments of products have a significant role in lifting customer attitudes, customer satisfaction, and customer engagement.

Moreover, the result concerning the significant effect of contextual marketing on marketing performance is in line with many previous studies. Contextual marketing means making a personalized marketing experience (Kotler et al., 2021) in which customers receive real-time information during shopping (Hermina et al., 2022; Vanessa and Japutra, 2021). Hence, previous results showed a significant linkage between contextual marketing and customer behavior intention, customer satisfaction and trust (Lee and Jun, 2007; Luo, 2003; Lee, 2005). The current result reveals that ads via electronic banners, using contextual information to understand customer needs by their location, improve customer outcomes. In terms of the non-significant effect of predictive marketing on marketing performance as established in this study, it was noted that this result is inconsistent with previous studies. Simply, predictive marketing is expecting marketing demand using proactive actions (Kotler et al., 2021), such as conducting predictive analytics after collecting customer data by technological means to estimate current patterns to develop future events (Lies, 2019; Brynjolfsson et al., 2021). Such results could be explained based on the nature of the predictive marketing process, which is carried out in a non-real-time context. For example, marketers must collect and analyze customer present and historical data to make future decisions.

Conclusions. This study explores the effects of Marketing 5.0 as a concept measured by three dimensions (predictive marketing, contextual marketing, and augmented marketing) on marketing performance. Three hypotheses related to the effect of each dimension on marketing performance were tested. The results revealed

that both contextual and augmented marketing has significant effects on marketing performance, while predictive marketing exerts no significant effect. Based on these results, it was concluded that enhancing marketing performance requires using advanced human-oriented technologies. It transforms customers from traditional marketing environments into real-world environments by collecting and analyzing real-time customer data during the shopping process at sale points to affect customer behavioral intention and, therefore, customer purchasing decisions. Theoretically, this study enriches the literature on Marketing 5.0 by investigating the effects of three related kinds of marketing (predictive marketing, contextual marketing, and augmented marketing) on marketing performance. It provides researchers with a theory based upon which they could develop new models to examine the effects of Marketing 5.0 on marketing outcomes. Empirically, the study shows that augmented marketing in the Marketing 5.0 era is the most significant one that could be used to enhance the customer shopping experience and to achieve marketing objectives. Consequently, marketing managers are asked to use current customer data to provide them with real-time contextual offers.

This study is limited to a sample of marketing participants working at furniture stores. Therefore, further studies are required to investigate the impact of Marketing 5.0 dimensions on marketing performance using samples from different industries. Moreover, Marketing 5.0 was regarded as a construct of three dimensions: predictive marketing, contextual marketing, and augmented marketing. Therefore, future studies are required to adopt other dimensions of marketing.

Conflicts of Interest: Authors declare no conflict of interest.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

References

- Adesoga, A. D. and James, A. A. (2019). Channel strategy and marketing performance of selected consumer goods firms in Lagos State, Nigeria. *Academy of Marketing Studies Journal*, 23(1), 1-18. [\[Google Scholar\]](#)
- Aichouche, R. (2021). The impact of market sensing capability and organizational connectedness on knowledge exploration and exploitation in Algerian electronic industry- the moderating role of competition intensity - A PLS-SEM approach. *Journal of Financial, Accounting and Managerial Studies*, 8(3), 808-828. Retrieved from [\[Link\]](#)
- Aityassine, F., Aldiabat, B., Al-rjoub, S., Aldaihani, F., Al-Shorman, H., & Al-Hawary, S. (2021). The mediating effect of just in time on the relationship between green supply chain management practices and performance in the manufacturing companies. *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, 9(4), 1081-1090. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Al-Quran, A. Z., Alhalalmeh, M. I., Eldahamsheh, M. M., Mohammad, A. A., Hijjawi, G. S., Almomani, H. M., & Al-Hawary, S. I. (2020). Determinants of the Green Purchase Intention in Jordan: The Moderating Effect of Environmental Concern. *International Journal of Supply Chain Management*, 9(5), 366-371. [\[Google Scholar\]](#)
- Al-Alwan, M., Al-Nawafah, S., Al-Shorman, H., Khrisat, F., Alathamneh, F., & Al-Hawary, S. (2022). The effect of big data on decision quality: Evidence from telecommunication industry. *International Journal of Data and Network Science*, 6(3), 693-702. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Alhalalmeh, M., Alkhawaldah, R. A., Mohammad, A., Al-Quran, A., Hijjawi, G., & Al-Hawary, S. (2022). The effect of selected marketing activities and promotions on the consumers buying behavior. *Business: Theory and Practice*, 23(1), 79-87. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Al-Hawary, S. I. S., & Alhajri, T. M. S. (2020). Effect of Electronic Customer Relationship Management on Customers' Electronic Satisfaction of Communication Companies in Kuwait. *Calitatea*, 21(175), 97-102. [\[Google Scholar\]](#)
- Al-Hawary, S. I. S., & Obiadat, A. A. (2021). Does mobile marketing affect customer loyalty in Jordan? *International Journal of Business Excellence*, 23(2), 226-250. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Al-Nawafah, S., Al-Shorman, H., Aityassine, F., Khrisat, F., Hunitie, M., Mohammad, A., & Al-Hawary, S. (2022). The effect of supply chain management through social media on competitiveness of the private hospitals in Jordan. *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, 10(3), 737-746. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Alshawabkeh, R., AL-Awamleh, H., Alkhawaldah, M., Kanaan, R., Al-Hawary, S., Mohammad, A., & Alkhawaldah, R. (2022). The mediating role of supply chain management on the relationship between big data

and supply chain performance using SCOR model. *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, 10(3), 729-736. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Baharuddin, A., Oudina, W. S., Seppa, Y. R., Rivai, A. M., & Iskandar, A. S. (2022). Improving marketing performance through digital marketing for micro business actors in the trade sector registered at the cooperatives and SMEs service office. *PINISI Discretion Review*, 5(2), 411-416. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Billinghurst, M., Clark, A., & Lee, G. (2015). A Survey of Augmented Reality. *Foundations and Trends in Human-Computer Interaction*, 8(2-3), 73-272. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Brynjolfsson, E., Jin, W., & McElheran, K. (2021). The power of prediction: Predictive analytics, workplace complements, and business performance. *Business Economics*, 56(4), 217-239. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Carmigniani, J., Furht, B., Anisetti, M., Ceravolo, P., Damiani, E., & Ivkovic, M. (2011). Augmented reality technologies, systems and applications. *Multimedia Tools and Applications*, 51(1), 341-377. [\[Google scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Chang, S. E., Shen, W. C., & Liu, A. Y. (2016). Why mobile users trust smartphone social networking services? A PLS-SEM approach. *Journal of Business Research*, 69(11), 4890-4895. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Chylinski, M., Heller, J., Hilken, T., Keeling, D. I., Mahr, D. & de Ruyter, K. (2020). Augmented reality marketing: A technology-enabled approach to situated customer experience. *Australasian Marketing Journal*, 28(4), 374-384. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Dung, D. H., Lam, V. S., & Linh, H. D. (2018). SMEs in the age of digital transformation: how predictive marketing can boost competitiveness of enterprises. In *Proceedings iN4iN Network Conference 2017-Entrepreneurship and Innovation for Competitiveness*, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam (p. 86). [\[Google Scholar\]](#)

Eldahamsheh, M. M., Almomani, H. M., Bani-Khaled, A. K., Al-Quran, A. Z., Al-Hawary, S. I. S., & Mohammad, A. A. (2021). Factors Affecting Digital Marketing Success in Jordan. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 25(S5), 1-12. [\[Google Scholar\]](#)

Erlangga, H. (2022). The Effect of product promotion and innovation activities on marketing performance in middle small micro enterprises in Cianjur. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute(BIRCI-Journal) Humanities*, 4(1), 528-540. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Fitzpatrick, J. F., Hicks, K. M., Russell, M., & Hayes, P. R. (2021). The reliability of potential fatigue-monitoring measures in elite youth soccer players. *Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research*, 35(12), 3448-3452. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Hadrian, P., Milichovský, F., & Mráček, P. (2021). The concept of strategic control in marketing management in connection to measuring marketing performance. *Sustainability*, 13(7), 3887. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Hair Jr, J. F., Hult, G. T. M., Ringle, C., & Sarstedt, M. (2016). *A primer on partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM)*. Sage Publications, US. [\[Google Scholar\]](#)

Hair, J. F., Risher, J. J., Sarstedt, M., & Ringle, C. M. (2019). When to use and how to report the results of PLS-SEM. *European business review*, 31(1), 2-24. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Hermiana, N., Rahma, Y. D., & Gusnia, A. R. (2022). Marketing 5.0 and consumer behavior of the millennial (Gen Z) generation as business performance boosting on Covid-19 Pandemic-Case study: SMEs in west Java. *Central ASIA and The Caucasus*, 23(1), 3732-3744. [\[Google Scholar\]](#)

Hidayatullah, S., Firdiansjah, A., Patalo, R. G., & Waris, A. (2019). The effect of entrepreneurial marketing and competitive advantage on marketing performance. *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*, 8(10), 1297-1301. [\[Google Scholar\]](#)

Jessen, A., Hilken, T., Chylinski, M., Mahr, D., Heller, J., Keeling, D. I., & de Ruyter, K. (2020). The playground effect: How augmented reality drives creative customer engagement. *Journal of Business Research*, 116, 85-98. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Jony, A. I., & Serradell-López, E. (2021). A pls-sem approach in evaluating a virtual teamwork model in online higher education: why and how?. In *Research and Innovation Forum 2020: Disruptive Technologies in Times of Change* (pp. 217-232). Springer International Publishing. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Kannaiah, D., & Shanthi, R. (2015). The impact of augmented reality on e-commerce. *Journal of Marketing and Consumer Research*, 8, 64-73. [\[Google Scholar\]](#)

Kim, S. S. (2022). Influential indicators and measurements of mediating and moderating roles on SME performance. *International Journal of Knowledge Management*, 18(1), 1-18. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)

Kotler, P., Kartajaya, H., & Setiawan, I. (2021). *Marketing 5.0 Technology for Humanity*. John Wiley & Sons Inc, New Jersey: US. [\[Google Scholar\]](#)

- Lee, T., & Jun, J. (2007). Contextual perceived value? Investigating the role of contextual marketing for customer relationship management in a mobile commerce context. *Business Process Management Journal*, 3(6), 798-814. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Lee, T., & Jun, J. (2007). The role of contextual marketing offer in Mobile commerce acceptance: comparison between Mobile Commerce users and nonusers. *International Journal of Mobile Communications*, 5(3), 339-356. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Lies, J. (2019). Marketing intelligence and big data: Digital marketing techniques on their way to becoming social engineering techniques in marketing. *International Journal of Interactive Multimedia and Artificial Intelligence*, 5(5), 134-144. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Luo, X. (2003). The performance implications of contextual marketing for electronic commerce. *Journal of Database Marketing & Customer Strategy Management*, 10(3), 231-239. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Metabis, A., & Al-Hawary, S. I. (2013). The Impact of Internal Marketing Practices on Services Quality of Commercial Banks in Jordan. *International Journal of Services and Operations Management*, 15(3), 313-337. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Mohammad, A. A., Alshura, M. S., Al-Hawary, S. I. S., Al-Syasneh, M. S., & Alhajri, T. M. (2020). The influence of Internal Marketing Practices on the employees' intention to leave: A study of the private hospitals in Jordan. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(5), 1174-1189. [\[Google Scholar\]](#)
- Moraru, S., & Vincenti, P. (2016). From data collection to behavior prediction: What is after big data and small data? Predictive marketing and the path to successful business. In *Strategica: Opportunities and Risks in the Contemporary Business Environment. International Academic Conference, Fourth Edition*, SNSPA, Faculty of Management, Bucharest. [\[Google Scholar\]](#)
- Ng, C. C., & Ramasamy, C. (2018). Augmented reality marketing in Malaysia—future scenarios. *Social Sciences*, 7(11), 224. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Propheto, A., Kartini, D., Sucherly, S., & Oesman, Y. (2020). Marketing performance as implication of brand image mediated by trust. *Management Science Letters*, 10(4), 741-746. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Purwanto, A., & Sudargini, Y. (2021). Partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) analysis for social and management research: a literature review. *Journal of Industrial Engineering & Management Research*, 2(4), 114-123. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Ramayah, T., Yeap, J. A., Ahmad, N. H., Halim, H. A., & Rahman, S. A. (2017). Testing a confirmatory model of Facebook usage in SmartPLS using consistent PLS. *International Journal of Business and Innovation*, 3(2), 1-14. [\[Google Scholar\]](#)
- Rauschnabel, P. A., Babin, B. J., tom Dieck, M. C., Krey, N., & Jung, T. (2022). What is augmented reality marketing? Its definition, complexity, and future. *Journal of Business Research*, 142, 1140-1150. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Scholz, J., and Duffy, K. (2018). We are at home: How augmented reality reshapes mobile marketing and consumer-brand relationships. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 44, 11-23. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Sima, E. (2021). Managing a brand with a vision to marketing 5.0. In *10th International Conference on Manufacturing Science and Education – MSE 2021 (Vol. 343)*. EDP Sciences. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Sukaatmadja, I., Yasa, N., Rahyuda, H., Setini, M., & Dharmanegara, I. (2021). Competitive advantage to enhance internationalization and marketing performance woodcraft industry: A perspective of resource-based view theory. *Journal of Project Management*, 6(1), 45-56. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Tang, H., Liao, S. S., & Sun, S. X. (2013). A prediction framework based on contextual data to support mobile personalized marketing. *Decision Support Systems*, 56, 234-246. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Tariq, E., Alshurideh, M., Akour, I., & Al-Hawary, S. (2022a). The effect of digital marketing capabilities on organizational ambidexterity of the information technology sector. *International Journal of Data and Network Science*, 6(2), 401-408. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Tariq, E., Alshurideh, M., Akour, I., Al-Hawary, S., & Alkurdi, B. (2022b). The role of digital marketing, CSR policy and green marketing in brand development. *International Journal of Data and Network Science*, 6(2), 1-10. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Vanessa, N., & Japutra, A. (2021). Contextual marketing based on customer buying pattern in grocery E-Commerce: The case of Bigbasket.com (India). *ASEAN Marketing Journal*, 9(1), 56-67. [\[Google Scholar\]](#) [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Wongmonta, S. (2021). Marketing 5.0: The era of technology for humanity with a collaboration of humans and machines. *Nimitmai Review Journal*, 4(1), 83-97. [\[Google Scholar\]](#)

Тауфік Аланазі, Ph.D., Університет Табук, Саудівська Аравія

Ефективність маркетингової діяльності: вплив концепції Маркетинг 5.0

Метою дослідження є визначення впливу Маркетингу 5.0 на ефективність маркетингової діяльності. Маркетинг 5.0 було концептуалізовано за допомогою трьох критеріїв: прогнозний маркетинг, контекстний маркетинг та маркетинг доповненої реальності. У дослідженні взяли участь працівники відділів маркетингу 25 меблевих салонів. Вихідні дані для дослідження сформовано за результатами анкетування. Автором розроблено опитувальник за п'ятибальною шкалою Лайкерта. Загальна вибірка дослідження становила 200 респондентів. Однак, для подальшого аналізу відібрано 190 анкет. За результатами дослідження встановлено, що контекстний маркетинг та маркетинг доповненої реальності суттєво впливають на ефективність маркетингової діяльності, тоді як вплив прогнозного маркетингу є незначним. Враховуючи отримані результати, автор прийшов до висновку, що підвищення ефективності маркетингової діяльності потребує впровадження передових людино-орієнтованих технологій. Зазначені вище технології сприятимуть трансформації клієнтів з традиційного маркетингового середовища в реальне середовище шляхом збору та аналізу даних про них в реальному часі під час процесу купівлі в точках продажу. Своєю чергою, це впливатиме на поведінкові наміри клієнтів та їх рішення про покупку. Отримані результати мають теоретичне значення та збагачують попередні наукові напрацювання з Маркетингу 5.0 результатами дослідження впливу трьох пов'язаних видів маркетингу (прогнозний маркетинг, контекстний маркетинг та маркетинг доповненої реальності) на ефективність маркетингової діяльності. Науковці, які є зацікавленими в досліджуваній тематиці, можуть використовувати отримані результати для подальшої розробки нових моделей, що сприятимуть визначенню впливу Маркетингу 5.0 на результати маркетингової діяльності. З емпіричної точки зору, результати дослідження свідчать про те, що маркетинг доповненої реальності в епоху Маркетингу 5.0 є найбільш значущим. Він може бути використаний для покращення купівельного досвіду клієнтів та досягнення маркетингових цілей. Таким чином, автором рекомендовано менеджерам з маркетингу використовувати поточні дані про клієнтів, щоб надавати їм контекстні пропозиції в режимі реального часу.

Ключові слова: Маркетинг 5.0, прогнозний маркетинг, контекстуальний маркетинг, маркетинг доповненої реальності, ефективність маркетингової діяльності, меблеві магазини.