

Lampiran 4. Pernyataan Terkait Reputasi Organisasi

Reputasi Organisasi

Reputasi organisasi adalah pandangan atau penilaian masyarakat umum, keluarga, dan teman-teman Anda terhadap suatu perusahaan, misalnya apakah perusahaan tersebut terkenal, dihormati, dipercaya, dan bergengsi.

Petunjuk:
Berikut ini adalah pernyataan tentang pandangan Anda terhadap perusahaan yang menjadi pilihan Anda saat ini (misalnya perusahaan yang Anda cita-citakan atau yang sedang Anda pertimbangkan). Pilihlah sejauh mana Anda setuju pada setiap pernyataan dengan skala berikut:
1 = Sangat Tidak Setuju
2 = Tidak Setuju
3 = Netral
4 = Setuju
5 = Sangat Setuju

Perusahaan pilihan saya memiliki reputasi yang baik. *

1 2 3 4 5

Sangat Tidak Setuju ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Sangat Setuju

Saya mengagumi perusahaan pilihan saya. *

1 2 3 4 5

Sangat Tidak Setuju ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Sangat Setuju

Secara keseluruhan, perusahaan pilihan saya dianggap bergengsi. *

1 2 3 4 5

Sangat Tidak Setuju ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Sangat Setuju

Perusahaan pilihan saya terkenal di masyarakat. *

1 2 3 4 5

Sangat Tidak Setuju ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Sangat Setuju

Keluarga saya memiliki pandangan positif tentang perusahaan pilihan saya. *

1 2 3 4 5

Sangat Tidak Setuju ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Sangat Setuju

Perusahaan pilihan saya dihormati oleh banyak orang. *

1 2 3 4 5

Sangat Tidak Setuju ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Sangat Setuju

Teman-teman saya berpendapat bahwa perusahaan pilihan saya bergengsi. *

1 2 3 4 5

Sangat Tidak Setuju ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Sangat Setuju

Perusahaan pilihan saya mendapatkan kepercayaan dari publik. *

1 2 3 4 5

Sangat Tidak Setuju ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Sangat Setuju

Kembali

Berikutnya

Kosongkan formulir

Lampiran 5. Pernyataan Terkait Niat Melamar Pekerjaan

Niat Melamar Pekerjaan

Niat melamar pekerjaan adalah kesediaan atau keinginan Anda untuk melamar pekerjaan di suatu perusahaan, menjadikannya sebagai pilihan utama, menghadiri wawancara, hingga merekomendasikannya kepada orang lain.

Petunjuk:
Berikut ini adalah pernyataan tentang niat Anda untuk melamar pekerjaan di perusahaan yang menjadi pilihan Anda. Pilihlah sejauh mana Anda setuju pada setiap pernyataan dengan skala berikut:
1 = Sangat Tidak Setuju
2 = Tidak Setuju
3 = Netral
4 = Setuju
5 = Sangat Setuju

Saya akan menerima tawaran pekerjaan dari perusahaan pilihan saya. *

1 2 3 4 5

Sangat Tidak Setuju ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Sangat Setuju

Perusahaan pilihan saya akan menjadi salah satu pilihan utama saya sebagai pemberi kerja. *

1 2 3 4 5

Sangat Tidak Setuju ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Sangat Setuju

Jika perusahaan pilihan saya mengundang saya untuk wawancara kerja, saya akan datang. *

1 2 3 4 5

Sangat Tidak Setuju ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Sangat Setuju

Saya akan merekomendasikan perusahaan pilihan saya kepada teman yang sedang mencari pekerjaan. *

1 2 3 4 5

Sangat Tidak Setuju ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Sangat Setuju

[Kembali](#) [Berikutnya](#) [Kosongkan formulir](#)

Lampiran 6. Hasil Uji Validitas

Employer Branding

		Correlations																												
		E01	E02	E03	E04	E05	E06	E07	E08	E09	E10	E11	E12	E13	E14	E15	E16	E17	E18	E19	E20	E21	E22	E23	E24	E25	TOTAL			
E01	Person Correlation	1	0.14	0.23	0.49	0.43	0.58	0.54	0.69	0.52	0.70	0.21	0.12	0.20	0.27	0.24	0.33	0.17	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.23	0.28	0.28	0.44			
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.040	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.019	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.006	0.176	0.021	0.003	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E02	Person Correlation	0.14	1	0.16	0.45	0.56	0.60	0.67	0.29	0.22	0.34	0.09	0.14	0.17	0.29	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.31			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.040		0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.048	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E03	Person Correlation	0.23	0.16	1	0.54	0.39	0.74	0.37	0.65	0.64	0.60	0.27	0.43	0.19	0.30	0.19	0.23	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002	0.002		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E04	Person Correlation	0.49	0.45	0.54	1	0.11	0.78	0.39	0.41	0.62	0.69	0.22	0.26	0.17	0.30	0.29	0.22	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E05	Person Correlation	0.43	0.56	0.39	0.11	1	0.78	0.39	0.41	0.62	0.69	0.22	0.26	0.17	0.30	0.29	0.22	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E06	Person Correlation	0.58	0.60	0.74	0.78	0.39	1	0.67	0.24	0.30	0.53	0.36	0.17	0.33	0.30	0.35	0.29	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E07	Person Correlation	0.69	0.67	0.74	0.78	0.39	0.67	1	0.62	0.14	0.17	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E08	Person Correlation	0.52	0.47	0.50	0.54	0.50	0.54	0.50	1	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.30			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E09	Person Correlation	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	1	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E10	Person Correlation	0.21	0.12	0.20	0.27	0.24	0.33	0.17	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.18			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E11	Person Correlation	0.27	0.24	0.30	0.29	0.22	0.30	0.19	0.23	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E12	Person Correlation	0.20	0.17	0.29	0.29	0.22	0.30	0.19	0.23	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E13	Person Correlation	0.30	0.27	0.34	0.33	0.26	0.34	0.23	0.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E14	Person Correlation	0.27	0.24	0.30	0.29	0.22	0.30	0.19	0.23	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E15	Person Correlation	0.24	0.23	0.34	0.33	0.26	0.34	0.23	0.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E16	Person Correlation	0.33	0.30	0.37	0.36	0.29	0.37	0.26	0.29	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
E17	Person Correlation	0.30	0.27	0.34	0.33	0.26	0.34	0.23	0.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000</												

**, Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Niat Melamar Pekerjaan

		Correlations				
		NMP1	NMP2	NMP3	NMP4	TOTAL
NMP1	Pearson Correlation	1	.296**	.296**	.241**	.674**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.001	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200
NMP2	Pearson Correlation	.296**	1	.174*	.363**	.647**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.014	.000	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200
NMP3	Pearson Correlation	.296**	.174*	1	.328**	.665**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.014		.000	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200
NMP4	Pearson Correlation	.241**	.363**	.328**	1	.732**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	.000		.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200
TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	.674**	.647**	.665**	.732**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	200	200	200	200	200

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Reputasi Organisasi

		Correlations								
		R01	R02	R03	R04	R05	R06	R07	R08	TOTAL
R01	Pearson Correlation	1	.200**	.245**	.285**	.247**	.280**	.399**	.243**	.631**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.005	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.001	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
R02	Pearson Correlation	.200**	1	.215**	.136	.112	.277**	.228**	.444**	.523**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005		.002	.054	.113	.000	.001	.000	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
R03	Pearson Correlation	.245**	.215**	1	.221**	.297**	.243**	.231**	.316**	.589**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.002		.002	.000	.001	.001	.000	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
R04	Pearson Correlation	.285**	.136	.221**	1	.330**	.184**	.283**	.231**	.555**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.054	.002		.000	.009	.000	.001	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
R05	Pearson Correlation	.247**	.112	.297**	.330**	1	.227**	.279**	.219**	.574**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.113	.000	.000		.001	.000	.002	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
R06	Pearson Correlation	.280**	.277**	.243**	.184**	.227**	1	.495**	.183**	.627**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.001	.009	.001		.000	.010	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
R07	Pearson Correlation	.399**	.228**	.231**	.283**	.279**	.495**	1	.225**	.673**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.001	.000	.000	.000		.001	.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
R08	Pearson Correlation	.243**	.444**	.316**	.231**	.219**	.183**	.225**	1	.570**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	.000	.001	.002	.010	.001		.000
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	.631**	.523**	.589**	.555**	.574**	.627**	.673**	.570**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Lampiran 7. Uji Reliabilitas

Employer Branding

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.886	25

Niat Melamar Pekerjaan

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.612	4

Reputasi Organisasi

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.736	8

Lampiran 8. Hasil Analisis Deskriptif

Employer Branding

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
EB1	4.52	.626	200
EB2	4.46	.632	200
EB3	4.41	.695	200
EB4	4.40	.743	200
EB5	4.35	.684	200
EB6	4.42	.828	200
EB7	4.39	.714	200
EB8	4.41	.710	200
EB9	4.45	.685	200
EB10	4.52	.709	200
EB11	4.46	.686	200
EB12	4.45	.741	200
EB13	4.52	.626	200
EB14	4.46	.671	200
EB15	4.31	.703	200
EB16	4.36	.850	200
EB17	4.48	.716	200
EB18	4.35	.721	200
EB19	4.52	.610	200
EB20	4.56	.632	200
EB21	4.31	.804	200
EB22	4.35	.706	200
EB23	4.38	.690	200
EB24	4.50	.642	200
EB25	4.30	.862	200
TOTAL	110.55	9.202	200

Niat Melamar Pekerjaan

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
NMP1	4.42	.822	200
NMP2	4.33	.722	200
NMP3	4.34	.810	200
NMP4	4.19	.893	200
TOTAL	17.27	2.213	200

Reputasi Organisasi

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
R01	4.25	.837	200
R02	4.27	.653	200
R03	4.36	.783	200
R04	4.28	.701	200
R05	4.29	.746	200
R06	4.24	.820	200
R07	4.28	.756	200
R08	4.44	.623	200
TOTAL	34.38	3.527	200

Lampiran 9. Hasil Uji Regresi Linear Sederhana

Employer Branding → Niat Melamar Pekerjaan

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.941	1.550		1.253	.212
	X	.139	.014	.576	9.922	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Employer Branding → Reputasi Organisasi

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	11.706	2.552		4.587	.000
	X	.205	.023	.535	8.914	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Z

Reputasi Organisasi → Niat Melamar Pekerjaan

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7.627	1.379		5.530	.000
	Z	.280	.040	.447	7.025	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Lampiran 10. Hasil Uji Regresi Linear Berganda

Coefficients ^a					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	.518	1.601		.747
	X	.114	.016	.473	.000
	Z	.122	.042	.194	.005

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Lampiran 11. Hasil Uji Koefisien Determinasi

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.599 ^a	.359	.352	1.781

a. Predictors: (Constant), Z, X

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Lampiran 12. Hasil Uji F

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	349.899	2	174.950	55.139	.000 ^b
	Residual	625.056	197	3.173		
	Total	974.955	199			

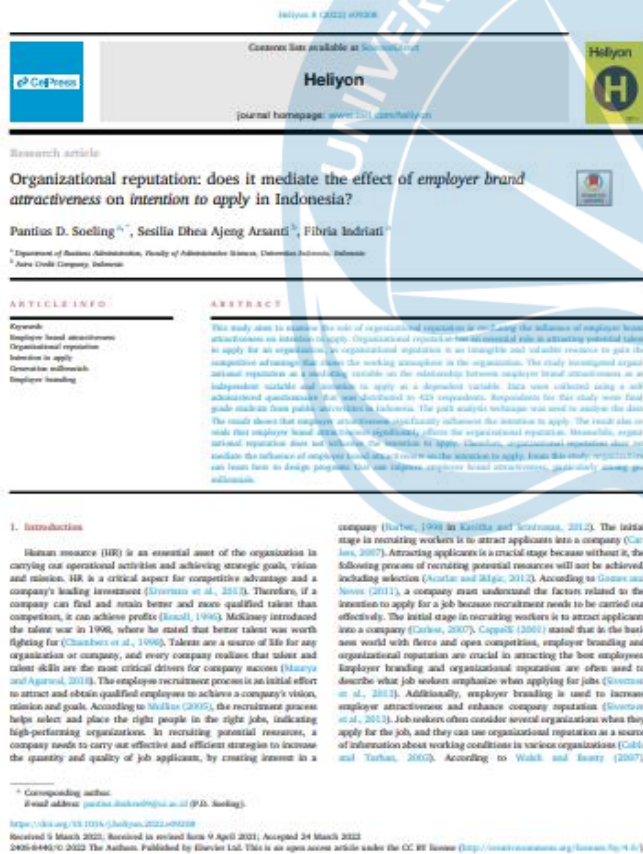
a. Dependent Variable: Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), Z, X

Lampiran 13. Hasil Uji Sobel

Input:		Test statistic:	Std. Error:	p-value:
a	0.114	Sobel test: 2.68981601	0.00517061	0.00714914
b	0.122	Aroian test: 2.66738301	0.0052141	0.00764445
s _a	0.016	Goodman test: 2.71282469	0.00512676	0.00667124
s _b	0.042	Reset all	Calculate	

Lampiran 14. Jurnal Acuan Penelitian



P.D. Soeling et al.

Heliyon 8 (2022) e09208

organizational reputation is considered one of the intangible and valuable resources that can contribute to achieving competitive advantage and is one of the important things job seekers consider when applying for a job. [Melo and Garrido \(2012\)](#) stated that an excellent organizational reputation could be a magnet for attracting and retaining potential employees. One effort that can be performed to increase interest is to build a positive organizational reputation through employer brand attractiveness. To recruit workers, a company needs to understand the factors that increase employer attractiveness, in order to increase job applicants. Employer attractiveness is a benefit seen by potential employees in job in specific organizations ([Scherf, 2005](#)). Employer attractiveness relates to how a company tries strategically to exploit the organization's strength to attract applicants. The workforce is currently dominated by Generation Y, also known as millennials. Millennials are young people born between 1981–2000 ([Warburton et al., 2015](#)). Generation Y is more interested in working to transparent organizations where the vision, mission, values, operations and conflicts within a company are shared openly. Suppose a company wants to attract and retain Generation Y employees, in that case, the organization needs to enhance these generational differences to support millennial employees in achieving creativity and productivity. Still, the organization needs to inspire prospective applicants to a company ([Perry-Rod, 2014](#)).

For a company, talent is an asset that must be maintained and developed. A consumer goods company, which is the focus of this study, has a strategy to attract, develop and retain potential talent. One of the strategies implemented by the company to attract the intention to apply for the company and retain talent is to create a new offer with the concept of agility and collaboration.

As a consumer goods company, it is important to have employer branding related to company relevance. With this strategy, a brand can be successful if it is relevant to the current generation. In order to increase employer branding, one of the strategies carried out by the company is to conduct campus roadshows as an experimental tool to persuade and find the young generation's interest in working in the organization.

According to a survey by SWA magazine in 2009 in Indonesia, students from leading universities remain the target of several companies, as it is means knowledge that well-known and reputable universities certainly have potential talent that are very useful for a company to accomplish its vision and mission. The company targets graduates of well-known public universities in Indonesia, such as the Universitas Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University. The Universitas Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University graduates have a high intention to work at the company being studied in this paper. This intention can be seen from the number of Universitas Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University alumni who currently work at the company. Based on LinkedIn database in 2019, 323 employees of the company are alumni of the Universitas Indonesia, and 161 employees are alumni of Gadjah Mada University. The alumni of Universitas Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University at the company come from various study programs. Most alumni come from the faculty of economics and business study programs and the faculty of engineering. Based on Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) (2020) data on top 15 universities in Southeast Asia, Universitas Indonesia was in the sixth position, and Gadjah Mada University was in the seventh position. These universities outperformed other universities from Indonesia, which was included in the top fifteen of Southeast Asia's best universities. Universitas Indonesia is the best university in Indonesia; it is followed by Gadjah Mada University, the second-best university in Indonesia. Both of these universities are targets of employer branding by the company. Employer branding is essential information that companies often use to attract the best talent candidates with their efforts so that the company is the best choice for talented candidates as their place of work.

Most recent research has explored the impact of employer brand attractiveness on intention to apply ([Chen and Sharma, 2019](#); [Vijaya and Tatar, 2016](#); [Gomes and Neves, 2013](#); [Ho and Lam, 2013](#); [Sale et al., 2015](#); [Santiago, 2019](#); [Sharma and Prasad, 2018](#)). However, many studies consider organizational reputation as an independent variable not

mediating variable ([Irfanda and Suftri, 2020](#); [Lia, 2018](#); [Sivertsen et al., 2013](#)). Few studies consider organizational reputation as mediator ([Dison and Warfield, 2021](#)). This study tried to fill this void, because, nowadays, organizational reputation is important, especially because of the development of social media ([Cable and Turban, 2002](#); [Cable and Stevens, 2002](#); [Irfanda and Suftri, 2020](#); [Lia, 2018](#); [Siv et al., 2013](#)). This study was among the first empirical attempts to examine the role of organizational reputation in mediating the effect of employer brand attractiveness on intention to apply through data obtained from Indonesia's fresh graduate students.

Therefore, researchers discussed the issue of employer branding in increasing company attractiveness and organizational reputation, by asking questions related to employer brand attractiveness and influence on organizational reputation and the desire to apply for a job at the company among students, especially active undergraduate students, the first semester of the Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Indonesia, Faculty of Economics and Business Gadjah Mada University and Faculty of Engineering Gadjah Mada University.

2. Literature review

2.1. Employer branding

According to [Moley and Schmidt \(2007\)](#), a more recent definition of employer branding is the process of creating a distinctively great place to work and then promoting it to the talent whose knowledge and skills would help to meet its business goals and objectives. According to [Aebler and Barrow \(1996\)](#), an employer brand is a benefit offered by a company to employees, to create a unique identity in employer and applicant's eyes, which can encourage them to stay together with or join a company. Branding for human resource management is called employer branding, where the brand of the employer company is seen as a "good place to work" both for the talent in the company and talent candidates. Employer branding is a term used to describe how a company communicates an offer to potential employees and employees who have worked to attract and retain their loyalty and promote the company as a different company from other companies and companies they want to work for ([Irfanda and Tahir, 2019](#)). Employer brand is a unique and identifiable brand identity, while employer branding is the process by which a company's brand is formed and communicated both internally and externally ([Sharma and Prasad, 2018](#)). The stronger the attractiveness of employer branding, the stronger the perceived value of employer branding in applicant's perception. [Jiang and Shi \(2011\)](#) view employer branding as a "strength" that attracts the attention of applicants to the organization and encourages employees who are currently in the company to remain loyal to the company.

It is clear enough that the concept of employer branding does not change. However, the importance of it becomes crucial due to the fierce competition and the scarcity of talent. Employer branding is closely related to employee value proposition (EVP). [Gomes \(2018\)](#) defines EVP as the holistic sum of everything people experience and receive while part of a company. A strong EVP that is perceived externally attracts great people like flowers attract bees. Thus, the most effective EVPs are those that operate as brands. That is in line with the statement of [Dison and Alder \(2017\)](#), who posit that brand perception is a key factor influencing a job seeker's impressions of what a company would be like to work for. [Kampel and Krenning \(2014\)](#) stated that an organization uses employer branding to attract new employees and as a means to ensure that the talent in the company is involved in the company's culture and strategy.

2.2. Employer attractiveness

Impressions on prospective employees, including the perception of organizational attractiveness, are the keys to success in attracting applicants ([Cable, 2007](#)). Employer attractiveness is a set of benefits expected by potential employees to work in an organization ([Scherf et al.,](#)

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2005). According to Abrams and Saini (2015), employer attractiveness is divided into two distinct but interrelated dimensions, namely general attractiveness, which refers to an individual's affective thinking and attitude about the company as a potential employer, and the intention to pursue work with the company actively. Employer attractiveness refers to inferences about the organization's characteristics and the related benefits perceived by potential employees that they will get by working in the organization (Kiss et al., 2017).

The more positive the beliefs that job seekers have about an organization, the more likely they will be attracted to the company, and the more prepared applicants will be in applying for job vacancies (Cable and Turban, 2003). The importance of employer attractiveness for recruitment has been explained in research in HR and marketing areas. Ambler and Barrow (1996), in Gomes and Neves, (2011) have conducted research related to employer brand that shows the importance of recruiting results from a company's image as an employer. Gomes and Neves (2011) explained that employer attractiveness influences career intention and job choice. Employer attractiveness depends on the beliefs held by job applicants in the image and the familiarity of job applicants with the organization's brand and reputation. This study measured employer attractiveness using the "Employ" measurement developed by Jerchow (2005) that had been proven valid and reliable.

2.3. Organizational reputation

Reputation can be defined as a valuable strategic asset for every business. Reputation gauges the degree of trust that the customers, clients, marketplace and the industry, as a whole, hold for a brand (Warr, 2019 in Loughan, 2019). By definition, it is clear that building a reputation is not easy. It takes years to build, but it can be destroyed in one night of the company doing something unlawful and unethical. Therefore, trust is the foundation of reputation.

Organizational reputation reflects the organization's relative position internally with talent in the company and externally with other stakeholders (Froehner et al., 2000). According to personnel psychology, organizational reputation positively influences intention to apply for a job (Cable and Graham, 2000; Edwards, 2003; Inderski et al., 2005), used social identity theory and stated that an organization with an attractive external image (reputation) is associated with a higher organizational identification level. In Kiss et al. (2015), an organization with a more excellent perception of prestige (Muel and Adhikari, 1992) and a higher positive status (van Dick et al., 2007) will attract more identification from talent.

Optimism research interviewed 112 senior corporate communication in 2018, and it reveals that the benefits of an enhanced reputation are recruiting and retaining the best staff (the highest 88%). The second is more media coverage (82%), followed by a greater likelihood of receiving the benefits of the double from stakeholders if reputational damage is incurred (79%) (Loughan, 2019). Other benefits are less significant to mention. Thomas (2019) says that reputation management is a must duty concerning millennials, and integrity underpins their careers.

Table 1. Variables, definition and indicators.

Variable	Definition	Indicators
Employer Brand Attractiveness	A set of benefits expected by potential employees to work in an organization (Froehner et al., 2000)	20 items of indicators
Organizational Reputation	The organization's relative position internally with talent in the company and externally with other stakeholders (Froehner et al., 2000)	8 items of indicators
Intention to Apply	The applicants' thought about a company that explicitly implies further action to apply to a company (Froehner et al., 2000)	4 items of indicators

Xie et al. (2015) measured two dimensions of company reputation: the applicants' self-perception and others' perception of company reputation. Four items were adopted from a study conducted by Spector and Legend (2000) to measure organizational reputation. The four items refer to other beliefs and beliefs of close relatives about the company that is well-known, respected, prestigious and admired. Even though the measurement used by Bergman and Legend (2007) mainly focused on social identity in the organization, organizational identity is the personal assessment of organization members. This study assumed that organizational identity could also be applied to reflect stakeholders' perceptions (including applicant candidates). Therefore, this measurement can be adopted to measure organizational reputation because it reflects how applicants perceive and think about it (Inderski et al., 2005).

2.4. Intention to apply

The intention to apply for vacancies is a strong predictor in the early stages of recruitment attractiveness (Barber and Rothling, 1993) and is significant in understanding job choice applicants (Gomes and Neves, 2011). Experts in social and organizational psychology have shown that the intention to apply for a job predicts action (Gomes and Neves, 2011), as expressed in the theory of planned behavior by Ajzen (1991). Therefore, if it is assessed in terms of recruitment, the intention to apply for a job can strongly predict applicants' actual decisions to apply for a job in a vacancy (Gomes and Neves, 2011). Highhouse et al. (2000) stated that the intention item is the applicants' thought about a company that explicitly implies further action to apply to a company. Therefore, the intention to move positive thoughts on a company's attractiveness into take the job. The measurement of intention to apply was adopted from Highhouse et al. (2000) (see Table 1).

3. Research hypothesis

3.1. Employer brand attractiveness on intention to apply

According to Jerchow et al. (2005), employer brand attractiveness is a benefit that future talents imagine and recognize when working for a particular organization or company. It is important as a company's strategy to attract employees with superior skills and knowledge, the primary source of competitive advantage.

Cable and Turban (2003) showed a positive and significant relationship between employer branding and student intentions to apply for a job. Other research that Santiago conducted (2019) on 281 respondents (mostly 90% of respondents were millennials) showed that almost all dimensions of employer brand attractiveness influenced intention to apply for the job. Based on the results of previous studies and supporting theories, the hypothesis formulation is as follows:

H1. Employer brand attractiveness influences the intention to apply by final-year undergraduate students.

3.2. Organizational reputation on intention to apply

Several studies showed that one of the main determinants in recruiting talent is the organization's reputation, referring to the organization's status to other organizations (Biel and Reijnders, 1992; Cable and Turban, 2003). This study showed that an organization with a positive reputation is more attractive to job seekers. Thus, an organization's reputation acts as a brand which is an added value to work outside of the attributes of the work itself (for example, job content and salary). A study by Cable and Turban (2003) on engineering students and their intentions to apply for an organization found that organizations' positive perceptions influence student intentions to apply for jobs in an organization. Based on the results of previous studies and supporting theories, the hypothesis formulation is as follows:

H2. Organizational reputation influences the intention to Apply by final-year undergraduate students.

3.3. Employer brand attractiveness on organizational reputation

Cable and Turban (2006) showed that employer brand and organizational reputation are important aspects for job seekers because job seekers use the organization's reputation as representing job and organizational attributes. This result is also supported by Shamsi and Usaid (2011), which showed that an organizational reputation is one indicator that represents employer brand. Based on the results of previous studies and supporting theories, the hypothesis formulation is as follows:

H3. Employer brand attractiveness influences organizational reputation by final-year undergraduate students.

3.4. Employer brand attractiveness on intention to apply through organizational reputation as a mediating variable

According to Sivertsen et al. (2013), employer branding is an important factor in increasing employer attractiveness and intention to apply for a job. In their study, employer brand attractiveness is divided into five dimensions: application value, development value, economic value, interest value and social value (Sivertsen et al., 2013). Sivertsen et al. (2013) continued a study on employer branding and included organizational reputation, social media use and intention to apply variables in a model with employer attractiveness dimensions. According to Cable and Turban (2006), studies showed the relationship between an organizational reputation and how it attracts applicants. Furthermore, Rhoad and Naeffels (2021) found that organization reputation significantly mediates the relationship between employer brand attractiveness and intention to apply. Based on previous studies and supporting theories, the hypothesis formulation is as follows (see Figure 1):

H4. Employer Brand Attractiveness influences the Intention to Apply by final-year undergraduate students through organizational reputation as a mediating variable.

4. Research method

This study applied a quantitative approach. According to Sekirip (2016), quantitative research is research by obtaining data in numerical qualitative data that is transformed into numbers. Based on the research objectives, this study used explanatory research. These data were taken only at one time, namely in November 2019, so this study was a cross-sectional study. This study's population was the Universitas Indonesia undergraduate students of the Faculty of Economics and Business and the Faculty of Engineering and Godah Mada University undergraduate students of the Faculty of Economics and Business and the Faculty of Engineering. The sample in this study was the Universitas Indonesia batch 2016 bachelor students comprised of the Faculty of Economics and Business and at least batch 2016 or 7th semester bachelor students of Godah Mada University Engineering and the Faculty of Economics and Business.

The sampling technique used accidental sampling or convenience sampling. Convenience sampling is a non-probability sampling technique where samples are selected from the population simply because they are available to researchers. Researchers carried out two techniques when conducting this research, namely based on primary data and secondary

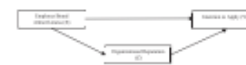


Figure 1. Research model.

data. Primary data are data obtained directly and through surveys and in-depth interviews, while secondary data are obtained through data other parties have published. Primary data collection used a survey. Questionnaires were distributed offline and online to 425 respondents through the Google Form application. Respondents consisted of students of the Universitas Indonesia and Godah Mada University. In the study of employer brand attractiveness on the intention to apply through organizational reputation as a mediating variable and the primary data from the survey needed, researchers also need supplementary data and information in the form of secondary data. Secondary data needed by researchers were from journals, books, sites and literature studies.

Employer brand attractiveness was measured in five dimensions by Jerchow (2005): interest value, social value, economic value, development value and application value. Organizational reputation was measured by using theory from Bergman and Legend (2000), which consisted of eight question items. Finally, the intention to apply was measured by using theory from Highhouse et al. (2000), consisting of four question items. The applicants were asked whether it had the intention to apply to one of the well-known consumer goods companies in Indonesia. These items were measured by using the interval-Likert scale of 1–5, where 1 represents "Strongly Disagree", and 5 represents "Strongly Agree". Respondents were asked to choose one option that best suited to their condition. It is often used to measure respondents' perceptions whether they agree or disagree with particular statements.

This study's hypothesis testing was conducted using simple regression analysis to test hypothesis 1, hypothesis 2 and hypothesis 3 and multiple regression analysis to test hypothesis 4. This study used multiple tests to test the effect of mediating variable.

This study did not have ethical approval because in the Faculty of Administrative Sciences Universitas Indonesia, there is no formal board with authority to give ethical approval for research carried out by lecturers of the Faculty of Administrative Sciences Universitas Indonesia. However, informed consent for all participants in this study was distributed along with the questionnaire.

5. Analysis

5.1. Validity and reliability test

Validity and reliability test was used to ensure the valid and reliable variable measurement to be used and analyzed further. Validity test used corrected item-total correlation (r corrected) and exploratory factor analysis with Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test and Bartlett's test of sphericity. Corrected item-total correlation (r corrected) shows that correlation value greater than 0.3 or significant at 5%. This means all indicators used in this study are valid indicators. Validity test results can be seen in Table 2.

Meanwhile, KMO's value shows that indicators that are used to measure employer branding, organization reputation and intention to apply are greater than 0.5, while corrected item-total correlation (r corrected) shows that correlation value is greater than 0.3 or significant at 5%. This result indicates sufficient items for each factor. Bartlett's test of sphericity's value of the indicators is used to measure employer branding, organization reputation and intention to apply; it shows they are significant (less than 0.05). This study used Cronbach's alpha to measure reliability. The value of Cronbach's alpha for all three variables tested is above 0.7. This value indicates the internal consistency of the items is good—the results of validity and reliability test are shown in Table 3.

5.2. Descriptive analysis

Descriptive analysis based on gender showed that 53.2% of respondents were male, and 46.8% were female. Additionally, it can be seen that respondents in this study were dominated by respondents aged 21 years with a percentage of 67.1%, followed by those aged 20 years with a percentage of 14.8%, those aged 22 years with a percentage of

Table 2. Indicator's validity test.

Variable	Indicator	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Decision
Employee Brand Attractiveness	EB1.1	.435	Valid
	EB1.2	.312	Valid
	EB1.3	.325	Valid
	EB1.4	.394	Valid
	EB1.5	.336	Valid
	EB1.6	.325	Valid
	EB1.7	.349	Valid
	EB1.8	.371	Valid
	EB1.9	.354	Valid
	EB1.10	.334	Valid
Organizational Reputation	OR1.1	.338	Valid
	OR1.2	.495	Valid
	OR1.3	.308	Valid
	OR1.4	.308	Valid
	OR1.5	.328	Valid
	OR1.6	.363	Valid
	OR1.7	.446	Valid
	OR1.8	.406	Valid
	OR1.9	.428	Valid
	OR1.10	.371	Valid
Intention to Apply	IA1.1	.495	Valid
	IA1.2	.446	Valid
	IA1.3	.478	Valid
	IA1.4	.317	Valid
	IA1.5	.406	Valid
	IA1.6	.417	Valid
	IA1.7	.446	Valid
	IA1.8	.446	Valid
	IA1.9	.446	Valid
	IA1.10	.446	Valid

Table 3. Variable validity and reliability test.

Variable	KMO Test Value	Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Alpha Cronbach
Employee Branding	0.918	0.000	0.923
Organizational Reputation	0.937	0.000	0.932
Intention to apply	0.927	0.000	0.909

Source: Processed data (2019).

13.2%, and those aged 23 years and 19 years with a percentage of 2.4% and those aged 25 years with a percentage of 0.2%. This study's sample was the Universitas Indonesia students (51.8%) and Gadjah Mada University students (48.2%). Furthermore, respondents in this study were Faculty of Engineering Gadjah Mada University students with a percentage of 33.2%, followed by Faculty of Engineering Universitas Indonesia students with a percentage of 31.8%, Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Indonesia students with a percentage of 20% and students of the Faculty of Economics and Business Gadjah Mada University with a 15.1%.

5.3. Inferential analysis

From the results of the calculation, the first criterion of the mediation variable accepted hypothesis null. Based on simple linear regression analysis, employee brand attractiveness (X) as an independent variable had a significant influence on the intention to apply (Y) as the dependent variable and employee brand attractiveness (X) as an independent variable had a significant influence on the organizational reputation (Z) as a mediating variable with simple regression analysis. The third criterion cannot be fulfilled based on the results of multiple linear regression, which showed that organizational reputation (Z) as a mediating variable had no significant influence on the intention to apply (Y) as a dependent variable in controlling employee brand attractiveness (X) as an independent variable which influenced intention to apply. The fourth criterion, can be fulfilled, when the influence of employee brand attractiveness (X) on the intention to apply (Y), which had a significant influence in the results of simple linear regression analysis, remains significant after being controlled by organizational reputation (Z) variable in multiple linear regression analysis with smaller influence value (see Table 4).

These results indicate that if first to third criteria can be met, then organizational reputation can mediate the influence of employee brand attractiveness on company on the intention to apply to a company partially. However, because the third criterion was not fulfilled, organizational reputation cannot be a mediating variable between the influence of employee brand attractiveness on the intention to apply.

Researchers used the Sobel test to estimate the indirect effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) through a mediating variable (Z). Researchers conducted a significance test of the fourth hypothesis or organizational reputation as a mediating variable. Researchers with the following results used the Sobel test: (see Table 5) Based on the fourth hypothesis significance test results above, there was no significant influence of a mediating variable. The result is indicated by the Sobel test statistic (Z_{Sobel}) of 1.492, which did not meet the criteria because it was smaller than (Z_{table}) of 1.96 and the significance value (P -value) of 0.136, which did not meet the criteria because it was greater than 0.05. In conclusion, organizational reputation did not mediate the relationship between employee brand attractiveness and the intention to apply.

6. Discussion

Based on the results in this study through regression test, employee brand attractiveness has a moderate influence on intention to apply. Furthermore, employee brand attractiveness also has a moderate influence on organizational reputation. Meanwhile, organizational reputation has a weak influence on the intention to apply. However, based on significant value, organizational reputation has stronger impact on intention to apply as compared to employee brand attractiveness. In this study, the significance of organizational reputation as a mediator between employee brand attractiveness and intention to apply is not found.

Respondents to our research were mainly gen millennial. Every generation has its lifestyle and work values. Millennial's main characteristics are achievement-focused, work-life balance, career development and advancement, work that has meaning and social values through corporate social responsibility (De Haan and De Vos, 2019; Ng and Gossett, 2012; Smith and Nichols, 2015). On the other side, technology shapes millennial's values and characteristics. According to Gallup Global Study (Clifton, 2019), millennials are highly networked and prefer to go straight to the source of comparison they are interested in. They also cast a wide net in their job search from many online sources such as professional network sites, employee ranking sites and general search engines to explore many options. The result of data analysis and processing shows that role of mediating variable had no significance on the Sobel test value (Z_{Sobel}) of 1.492, which did not meet the criteria because it was smaller than (Z_{table}) of 1.96. Based on these results, organizational reputation did

Table 4. Results of simple and multiple linear regression.

Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	Regression Test	R	t calculation	Sig.	Interpretation
Employee Brand Attractiveness (X)	Intention to Apply (Y)	Simple Linear	0.112	12.119	0.000	significantly influence (Ho Rejected)
Employee Brand Attractiveness (X)	Organizational Reputation (Z)	Simple Linear	0.287	14.876	0.000	significantly influence (Ho Rejected)
Organizational Reputation (Z)	Intention to Apply (Y)	Multiple Linear	0.007	1.511	0.135	not significantly influence (Ho Accepted)
Employee Brand Attractiveness (X)	Intention to Apply (Y)	SA-Step Linear	0.120	8.964	0.000	significantly influence (Ho Rejected)

Source: Processed data (2019).

Table 5. Results of Sobel test.

Sobel Test Statistic	Sobel Z-score	p-Value
3.0923001	0.04790637	0.1361081

Source: Processed data (2019).

not mediate the influence of employee brand attractiveness on the intention to apply. It proves that the company has a strong employee brand attractiveness so that it can form an intention to apply without considering the organizational reputation. The company has in carefully promoted its employee branding through many kinds of programs that fit the millennial's values, such as the future leader's program, promoting world development advancement, creating a social impact of business and quality of self-development. These programs have a significant and direct impact on the intention to apply.

As stated by Wicak (2018), our reputation and our brand is not determined by ourselves, or at least not solely by ourselves. Stories tell whether companies have a good or bad reputation. If people tell good stories, company's reputation is positive. On the other hand, bad reputation happens when people start to tell bad things about company such as treating employees unfairly, unethical behavior toward environment, cheating customers or paying employees below minimum regulation standard. Actions speak louder than words; this means that company should communicate its employment branding through various social media to attract prospective talent, and this branding must be consistent with its promise. In other words, employee brand promise should be matching with reality. When the company spreads its positive employment branding through media intensively, it becomes more attractive to employment seekers.

In a radical transparency nowadays, social media is a means for anyone to know about a company's action. Therefore, with intensive corporate communication, employee branding can directly influence an intention to apply. Employee branding study has a positive impact on reputation; however, with the intensive corporate communication throughout media, it becomes more important to employment seeker to get attracted through organizational reputation.

Although, in this study, organizational reputation did not mediate the influence of employee brand attractiveness on the intention to apply because the organization's reputation was included in the company's employee branding through internet values that reflect the company reputation. Through this discussion, the company's management can make the results of this study as a reference to pay attention to factors that can increase intention to apply, and the company can maintain things that are already good in the company, such as employee branding to maintain the reputation of the company.

The findings in this study support previous research (Chobee and Sharma (2014); Ergon and Tutar (2014); Gomes and Neves, 2011; Ho and Lam (2018); Khatib et al., 2015; Khatib et al., 2015; Khatib (2019); Sharma and Prasad (2018); Larsson and Rosell (2014), which explain that employee brand attractiveness has a positive effect on intention to apply. The result is also in line with Collins and Stevens (2002), Ullrich and Soffari (2018), Liu (2018), Cable and Turban (2009); Cable and Turban, 2009) and Kim et al. (2015); Liu et al., 2017; they explain that organizational reputation has significantly affects intention to apply.

However, whenever organizational reputation is considered as a mediator, the results does not fall in line with previous research (Chobee and Nurfitri, 2021) because in the eyes of millennial generation, they consider employee brand attractiveness more than organizational reputation, as explained in the previous paragraph.

7. Conclusion

This study aimed to answer all the problem formulations that have been proposed previously. The conclusions of this study are as follows: first, employee brand attractiveness significantly influence intention to apply with a positive relationship; second, employee brand attractiveness had a significant influence on organizational reputation with a positive relationship and last, organizational reputation had a significant influence on intention to apply with a positive relationship, and organizational reputation as a mediating had no significant influence between employee brand attractiveness and intention to apply. It can be concluded that organizational reputation does not mediate the impact of employee brand attractiveness on intention to apply. Indonesian fresh graduate students do not consider organizational reputation when they search for a company to apply. They prefer the values that the company offers. The company should pay more attention to applicants' value to attract potential talent. Furthermore, the values offered by the company are essential to build a robust organizational reputation.

Based on the conclusion above, the following are managerial implications that can be taken as a strategy in attracting millennial's intention to apply. A study on 425 respondents consisting of final-year students of the Universitas Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University showed that employee brand attractiveness in the company could lead to the intention to apply without considering organizational reputation variables. However, the company already had a good employee brand attractiveness so that it had a positive impact on the company, one of which is the improvement of organizational reputation and intention to apply. Based on the results of this study, there are several recommendations to improve organizational reputation and intention to apply; for example, in employee brand attractiveness, there are five dimensions; interest value is rated the highest with respect to the degree to which a person is attracted to an employer organization that can provide a challenging work environment, appreciate the creativity of employees and recognize that the company has high-quality products. Therefore, the company needs to focus on interest value to increase its reputation and the intention to apply to the company. The company needs to maintain and even increase socialization activities to universities, especially reputable universities and prestigious universities, to obtain quality talent that meet company criteria.

8. Limitations and suggestions for further study

This study has some limitations and opportunity for further study that can be fulfilled. Data collection was conducted in Indonesia and had a limited number of samples, so the results may not be generalized to other potential employees outside Indonesia. However, the results of our model provided some preliminary support for the relationships between employee brand attractiveness, organizational reputation and intention to apply. Further studies are expected to increase the number of samples,

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