



Revista Brasileira de Gestão de Negócios

ISSN: 1806-4892

ISSN: 1983-0807

Fundação Escola de Comércio Álvares Penteado

Rivera, José Javier; Bigne, Enrique; Curras-Perez, Rafael
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Revista Brasileira de Gestão de Negócios, vol. 21, no. 3, 2019, July-September, pp. 395-415
Fundação Escola de Comércio Álvares Penteado

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7819/rbgn.v21i3.4003>

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Effects of Corporate Social Responsibility on consumer brand loyalty

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Received on

11/13/2017

Approved on

11/30/2018

Responsible editor:

Prof. Dr. João Mauricio Gama
Boaventura

Evaluation process:

Double Blind Review

Abstract

Purpose – This paper analyses the influence of CSR associations on brand loyalty. We propose a theoretical model that includes the mediating role of brand awareness, brand attitude and customer satisfaction in the effect of CSR on loyalty, measured as a second-order reflective construct.

Design/methodology/approach – We propose a theoretical model estimated via the analysis of covariance structures using EQS 6.1. Data were obtained using an online survey of 351 Spanish sportswear consumers.

Findings – This study illustrates that CSR associations have a direct, positive influence on loyalty, and an indirect influence through their positive effect on brand awareness and consumer satisfaction. Brand attitude does not appear to play a significant role in the influence of CSR on loyalty.

Originality/value – We study the effect of CSR associations, brand awareness, satisfaction, and brand attitude as drivers of brand loyalty, conceived as a reflective second-order construct with four dimensions: attitudinal loyalty, purchase intention, expenditure level and intention to recommend. It is important to construct relational marketing strategies that integrate CSR with consumer orientation using the three dimensions of the model validated in the study: brand awareness, satisfaction and brand attitude.

Keywords – Corporate social responsibility, brand loyalty, brand awareness, consumer attitude, consumer satisfaction



**Review of Business
Management**

DOI: 10.7819/rbgn.v21i3.4003

I Introduction

Corporate Social Responsibility (i.e. CSR), understood as the extent to which firms assume economic, legal, ethical, social and discretionary responsibilities vis à vis their stakeholders, can be considered as a marketing tool that, when well managed and communicated, collaborates in the search for differential positioning to stimulate consumer reactions (Maignan, Ferrell & Hult, 1999; Lacey, Kennett-Hensel & Manolis, 2015). From the marketing point of view, CSR is different from greenwashing, although sometimes they get confused. CSR involves the proactive integration into the firm's social, environmental or cultural actions of activities that, put into value, are capable of generating positive impacts for the firm and its stakeholders (e.g. consumers). It is, therefore, much more than a communicative reaction (a social or environmental 'facelift'), as a response to poor brand positioning or an image crisis (Chen & Chang, 2013). Effectively, the literature on CSR (Hoeffler & Keller, 2002; McWilliams & Siegel, 2001) supports the idea that pro-social marketing activities can shape a differentiated market strategy for the brand and build brand value (Liu & al., 2014), which, in turn, might keep consumers loyal.

Thus, CSR is not only an ethical and ideological imperative (Bhattacharya, Korschun & Sen, 2009; Barrena, López & Romero, 2016), it is also an economic imperative. In other words, firms are now increasingly aware that social and business realities invite them to design CSR actions; in adopting CSR practices, the firm not only reinforces doing the right thing well, but also doing it better, to have a positive effect on key stakeholders, namely consumers.

Research on the influence of CSR on consumer behaviour has been approached from various angles (Brown & Dacin, 1997; Maignan, 2001). For example, there is a line of research focused on strictly analysing how the socially responsible brand is perceived by consumers

(Maignan, 2001; Turker, 2009; Alvarado-Herrera et al., 2017). Other works have focused on knowing the antecedents of CSR image formation, such as the attribution of consumer motivations (Forehand & Grier, 2003), cause-brand fit (Lafferty, 2007) or brand reputation (Dean, 2003). Finally, other studies – with which this article is aligned – have analysed the consequences of CSR perception in the company-consumer relationship, in terms of improving satisfaction (Luo & Bhattacharya, 2006), perceived value (Alvarado et al., 2010), or the identification of the consumer with the company (Du, Bhattacharya & Sen, 2007), among others.

Along these lines, the marketing literature and business practices call for a greater understanding of the antecedents of consumer loyalty based on CSR associations (Mandhachitara & Poolthong, 2011; Martínez, Pérez & Rodríguez del Bosque, 2014; O'Brien, Jarvis & Soutar, 2015; Cha, Yi & Bagozzi, 2016). The research gap involving identifying the antecedents of CSR and how they affect consumer loyalty has been approached through different constructs, such as brand awareness (Du, Bhattacharya & Sen, 2007; Mohr & Webb, 2005), brand attitude (He & Li, 2011) and brand satisfaction (Alvarado et al., 2010; Luo & Bhattacharya, 2006), but with the lack of an integrative approach. This paper bridges the gap by adopting brand loyalty as a reflective second-order construct shaped from the consumer's perspective by attitudinal loyalty, purchase intention, expenditure level and intention to recommend. Therefore, our research goal is twofold. First, it is to analyse the influence of key constructs, such as brand awareness, brand attitude and consumer satisfaction with CSR on multiple brand loyalty effects, namely attitudinal loyalty, purchase intention, expenditure level and word of mouth. Second, we aim to integrate these constructs into a causal model that explains the variables that mediate consumer loyalty.

In sum, this paper contributes to the existing literature by analysing the way CSR

associations are able to generate consumer loyalty via improving brand equity outcomes (i.e., brand awareness, brand attitude and satisfaction). More specifically, our results provide two interesting insights for both academics and practitioners. First, our findings show a double route of CSR associations towards brand loyalty. Indeed, a direct, positive influence of CSR associations on loyalty is in line with previous literature, but there is also a probably more interesting indirect influence through their positive effect on brand awareness and consumer satisfaction. Second, brand attitude does not have a significant influence on the effect of CSR on loyalty. As will be discussed later on, this controversial result might be explained by two ideas: (i) company social initiatives are demanded as a common rather than an exceptional practice; (ii) at the same time, other consumers are sceptical of the true motives of companies in adopting CSR initiatives, or they are even aware of the lack of companies' social responsibility.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. First, we review the literature on CSR and consumer behaviour in order to build up a model, which embraces the drivers of CSR and its effect on loyalty and the effects of loyalty in four main variables: attitudinal loyalty, purchase intention, expenditure level and word of mouth. Then, the model is tested using structural equation modelling based on a sample of 351 real sportswear consumers. The following section is devoted to the results and discussion. The paper ends with implications and limitations, as well as future research lines.

2 Literature Review

2.1 General conceptual framework of CSR and consumer behaviour

Evidence of the interest of the business community in the social aspects of company behaviour can be found from the mid-twentieth century (Carroll, 1999; van Marrewijk, 2003).

Since then, conceptualizations of the Corporate Social Responsibility construct have been very diverse. On the one hand, CSR is seen as the reflection of a new social contract between companies and society (van Marrewijk, 2003), while on the other it is seen as a reaction to the social pressures that companies now face (Carroll, 1979). Some of these views see the entrepreneur as the subject of social responsibility (Bowen, 1953; Davis, 1960), and others the organization as a whole (Carroll, 1979; Davis, 1973). Some studies place CSR in the strictly voluntary field (van Marrewijk, 2003) and others see it as obligatory (Bowen, 1953; Frederick, 1960). Some papers emphasize the dimensions or areas for which companies are responsible (Carroll, 1979): it is assumed that companies have responsibilities that go beyond purely maximizing economic benefits. Finally, other studies focus on defining which audiences companies should respond to (Jones, 1980; van Marrewijk, 2003), on the assumption that they should respond not only to their owners, but also to their other stakeholders (Jones, 1980; van Marrewijk, 2003), such as their consumers.

Academic research into the CSR-consumer binomial has basically focused on two lines: on the one hand, operationalizing the CSR construct from the point of view of the consumer (what must the consumer perceive for him/her to consider a company to be socially responsible?); and, on the other hand, an analysis of how the perception of CSR influences the responses of consumers to the company.

Regarding the first point, some papers have tested the multidimensionality of the CSR construct based on Carroll (1979)'s conceptualization, with four CSR dimensions - economic, legal, ethical and philanthropic - and the Sustainable Development approach (Alvarado-Herrera et al. 2017), with three dimensions - economic, social and environmental. However, the proposal of Brown and Dacin (1997), with its notion of Corporate Associations, is the conceptual framework most used to describe the

dimensions that constitute CSR as perceived by consumers and to study its subsequent influence on subjects' responses (Du et al., 2007; Sen and Bhattacharya, 2001). Brown and Dacin (1997) distinguish two types of corporate associations: Corporate Ability (CA), which refers to the company's experience in the production and delivery of products and services and is of a predominantly technical nature; and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) associations, which "reflect the organization's status and activities with respect to its perceived societal obligations" (p.68), and that relate to non-economic issues. This is the approach followed in this paper.

Regarding the second point, the following main conclusions can be drawn from previous research. Firstly, consumer responses to CSR vary greatly (Lacey et al., 2015). Although it is thought that CSR is basically related to affective consumer responses to the firm (improved brand attitudes, greater identification with the brand and increased affective commitment from consumers), it has been shown that CSR programmes can have purely cognitive effects (e.g., better brand memory and greater awareness) and behavioural effects (e.g., purchase intention, intention to recommend and defence of company image).

Secondly, consumers tend to accept firms' CSR initiatives positively, but are initially sceptical of them (Ellen et al., 2006; Forehand & Grier, 2003). When a firm presents itself as socially responsible, it modifies the common reference framework of maximising profit, used to evaluate firm behaviour. Through CSR, the firm tries to show a personality characterised, to some extent, by altruistic values. Therefore, consumers begin a process of cognitive elaboration, albeit in a very simple fashion, with one main intention: to acquire guarantees in relation to the firm's good faith in its social commitment and guarantees that the way the firm is presenting itself through its CSR programme is consistent with its real corporate values. This cognitive process is based on a series of basic judgements about the organisation's

credibility, its reputation or congruence between the CSR programme, the firm's main activity and its brand positioning (Bigné, Currás & Aldás, 2012) displayed in advertising, websites and social media.

In this line of research, the literature claims that the firm's different stakeholders, such as consumers, employees and investors, are increasingly inclined to act in ways that reward good CSR practices and also that reject and punish bad CSR practices (Du, Bhattacharya & Sen, 2010). According to Bhattacharya and Sen (2003), with good CSR practices, firms can encourage loyal customers who will become brand endorsers. It is also claimed that CSR actions do not only improve sales, but also make people consider the firm as an attractive place to work and investors consider the firm as an attractive place for their investment. Thus, CSR encourages the construction of relationships with all stakeholders, expressed through rewards or loyalty (O'Brien et al., 2015).

Thirdly, following Beckmann (2007), it can be said that CSR has many, varied effects on consumers that can only be treated or demonstrated in a diffuse rather than a compact way. In fact, some consumers react to some CSR actions but not others in relation to their level of knowledge of the congruence between consumer and company and product and brand characteristics (Bigné et al., 2012); their reaction also varies with regards to the relationships between corporate skills and CSR actions; and perceived trustworthiness of the information source (Bigné, Chumpitaz & Currás, 2010). In addition to these consumer-related effects, the effects have also been shown to vary according to the context and cultural, technological, economic, political and social factors (Diehl, Terlutter & Mueller, 2016).

A recurring theme in the literature is that higher levels of CSR associations are linked to stronger loyalty behaviour because consumers develop a more positive, stronger evaluation of

the firm (O'Brien et al., 2015). The literature shows that CSR associations are linked to positive consumer evaluations of the brand and products and even to consumer loyalty, (Brown & Dacin, 1997; Sen & Bhattacharya, 2001; O'Brien et al., 2015), but there are still gaps in our understanding of the variables that mediate the link between CSR initiatives and consumer loyalty.

2.2 Proposed theoretical model and hypotheses

The model proposed in this study is intended to contribute towards filling in the following gaps: (i) how CSR initiatives trigger consumer loyalty; (ii) the role of brand awareness, brand attitude and satisfaction as variables that mediate this influence of CSR on consumer loyalty.

First, the previous research posits that CSR associations improve brand awareness. Aldás, Andreu and Currás (2013) show that CSR has a direct, positive impact on brand awareness which in turn influences brand attitude. Consumer perception of CSR associations is a singular, differentiating brand attribute (Du et al., 2010) that helps to increase awareness by making the brand more memorable and recognisable. Therefore:

H1: *Consumer CSR associations directly and positively influence brand awareness.*

CSR associations contribute to improving brand attitude derived from a singular dimension of brand personality (Madrigal & Bousch, 2008). Du et al. (2007) show that consumers tend to have more positive perceptions of CSR and “reward” CSR actions in terms of attitude. Thus, it is to be expected that social responsibility initiatives will build strong, distinctive brand associations (Hoeffler & Keller, 2002). Following these ideas, we propose:

H2: *Consumer CSR associations directly and positively influence brand attitude.*

The literature finds that CSR contributes to consumers' sensation of well-being and social satisfaction and that consumers reward this benefit in the market (Luo & Bhattacharya, 2006). Bhattacharya and Sen (2004) claim that CSR is a source of satisfaction in that, by experiencing a relationship with the brand engaged in social actions, consumers satisfy their desires and interests in helping to improve the community through their purchase behaviour. García de los Salmones, Herrero and Rodríguez del Bosque (2005) show the direct relationship between social responsibility and the overall evaluation of the service, thereby confirming that responsible behaviour brings commercial benefits for companies.

H3: *CSR associations directly and positively influence brand satisfaction.*

The literature review confirms the direct, positive influence of brand awareness and satisfaction on brand attitude (Swaen & Chumpitaz, 2008). CSR appears to have great potential as a generator of brand value due to its ambivalent character. CSR actions therefore generate not only a positive attitude towards the brand, but are also capable of exerting a positive influence on a key element for the brand in mature, globalised markets: its capacity for differentiation. The literature also appears to confirm that the general degree of consumer satisfaction, resulting from the brand's skill at fulfilling consumer desires, expectations and needs, has been identified as a significant antecedent of consumer attitude (Flavián, Guinalíu & Gurrea, 2006) Therefore:

H4: *Brand awareness has a direct, positive influence on brand attitude.*

H5: *Brand satisfaction has a direct, positive influence on brand attitude.*

The different conceptualizations of consumer loyalty given in previous studies

characterize the construct as a behaviour repeated over time (Jacoby & Kyner, 1973; Oliver, 1999), as being of a non-random nature in which there is a behavioural response to repurchase the same brand (Ehrenberg et al., 1990), but driven by a favourable attitude towards the brand (Oliver, 1999). That is, consumer loyalty involves a certain degree of involvement and psychological commitment on the part of the consumer towards the brand (Schouten & McAlexander, 1995), expressed through repeat purchasing behaviour. Loyalty is the result of exogenous factors such as previous experience, satisfaction, attitude, cost, the attractiveness of alternatives and knowledge of and familiarity with the brand (Bennett & Rundle-Thiele, 2002).

According to Jacoby and Kyner (1973) consumer loyalty is defined by six joint conditions: (1) behaviour; (2) weighted action; (3) expression over time; (4) recognition in decision units; (5) behaviour in relation to one or more alternative brands; and (6) response to a psychological process, based on an evaluation and a decision. The above authors recognise various types of loyalty: behavioural, attitudinal, multi-brand and generic brand.

There is high consensus in the literature that loyalty is a multidimensional construct, with behavioural, affective and social projection subcomponents (Brunner et al., 2008). In this paper, we consider loyalty as a second-order reflective variable (i.e. multidimensional construct), whose components are purchase intention (behavioural loyalty), attitudinal loyalty, level of expenditure and intention to recommend (Chaudhuri & Holbrook, 2001). This second-order construct is reflectively related to its dimensions, because the concept of loyalty described by Jacoby and Keyner (1973) and Chaudhuri and Holbrook (2001) demands that these conditions be met in a correlated manner so that loyalty can be produced; or, in other words, it is understood that repeat purchases, attitudinal loyalty, level of expense and WOM are reflections

of the psychological and behavioural state of connection with a brand. For example, repeat purchases per se or a certain level of expense, taken in isolation and not correlated with attitude or WOM, should not be understood to be true consumer loyalty. That is why the construct must be considered as reflective, not formative.

Loyalty is one of the marketing variables that are recognised as part of direct consumer responses to CSR perception (Mandhachitara & Poolthong, 2011; O'Brien et al., 2015). Du et al. (2010) suggest that CSR actions with customer participation could be a tool for gaining new brand loyalty in the sector which can overcome prior loyalty to the leading brand. In contrast, Bhattacharya and Sen (2004) highlight that scepticism over an industry can lead to a low level of awareness of CSR actions as the actions are perceived as non-consistent and provoke distance, non-attitude and non-loyalty for social reasons in relation to the brand. This negative response to CSR can occur for brands that are not credible in the industry, because of their track record, recent events with a negative impact on the community or due to non-values associated with the industry.

H6: *CSR associations have a direct, positive influence on brand loyalty.*

The degree of brand awareness will be a direct antecedent of brand loyalty. The more familiar a brand is to consumers, or the more recognition it has in the market, the more likely it is that the brand is included in the choice set of an individual who will consequently develop attitudinal or behavioural loyalty towards the brand. Previous studies (Anisimova, 2007; Hatch & Schultz, 2003) highlight that brand attributes such as values, personality and degree of awareness are the most critical predictors of attitudinal and behavioural loyalty in consumers (in our model: purchase intention, expenditure level and intention to recommend). Therefore:

H7: *Brand awareness has a direct, positive influence on brand loyalty.*

Attitude towards the socially responsible brand is an antecedent of consumer loyalty, which is an output that can be generated by evaluating the attractiveness of the firm's values and social practices, which if positive generate consumer identification with the brand (Marín, Ruiz & Rubio, 2009; Sen & Bhattacharya, 2001). Thus, brand attitude is an antecedent of consumer behaviour (reflected in intention to consume the product and use the service) and of brand loyalty (with its different components: attitudinal loyalty, purchase intention, level of expenditure and intention to recommend).

H8: *Brand attitude has a direct, positive influence on brand loyalty.*

Finally, in the relationship between satisfaction and brand loyalty, Aldás et al. (2013) claim that satisfaction together with trust directly influence consumer loyalty. Crosby and Stephen (1987) claim that satisfaction is an antecedent of the renewal of trust and by extension, of loyalty. Companies with satisfied customers tend to enjoy greater attitudinal loyalty (Bolton & Drew, 1991; Oliver, 1980), positive word of mouth (Szymanski & Henard, 2001) and customer desire to pay higher premium prices (Homburg, Koschate & Hoyer, 2005), all of which can increase the firm's market value. Therefore:

H9: Brand satisfaction has a direct, positive influence on brand loyalty.

To summarize, the literature review provides the basis for the theoretical model considered in this study, illustrated in Figure 1.

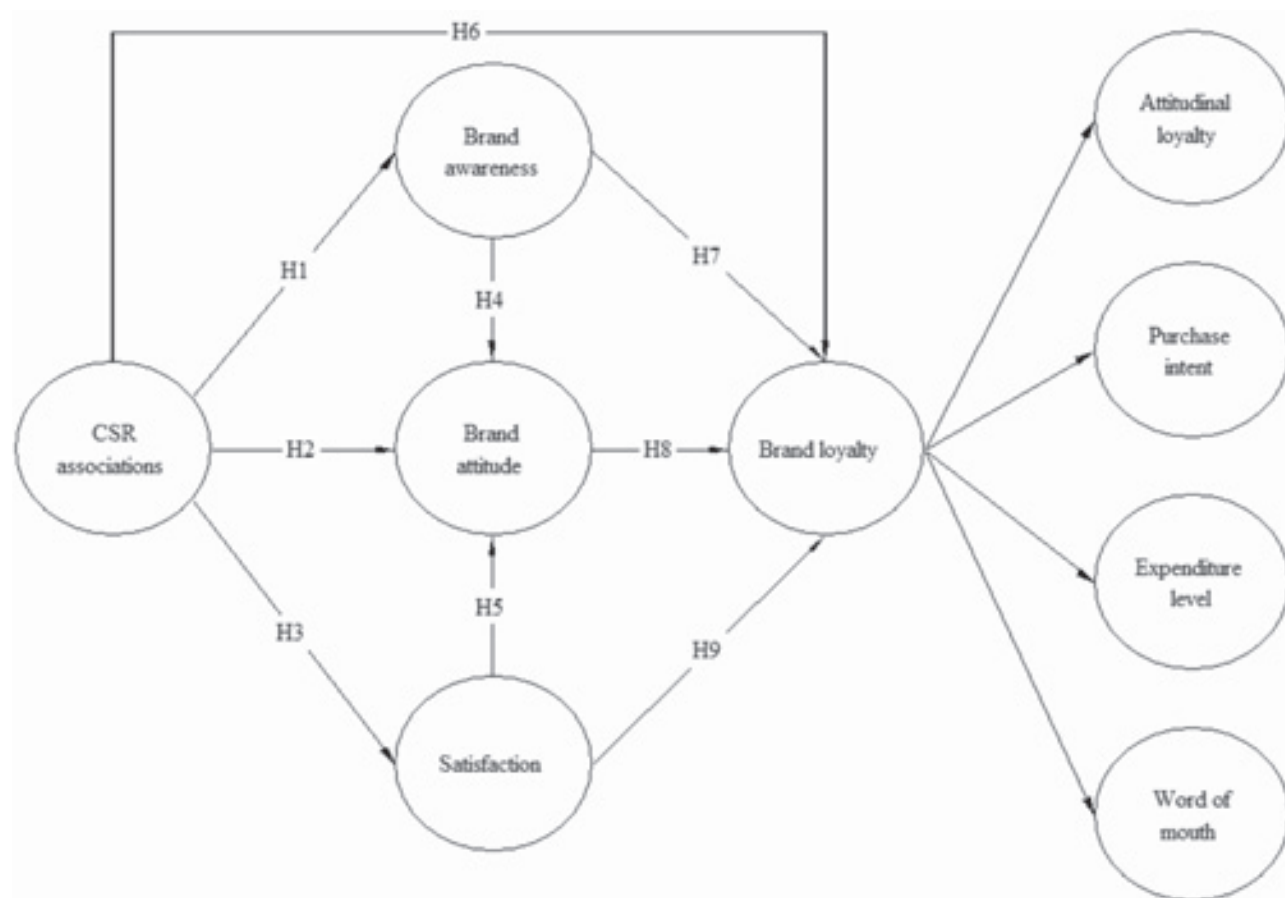


Figure 1. Proposed theoretical model

3 Methodology

3.1 Research design, sample selection and information collection

The research focuses on studying the relationships and the influence that CSR associations provoke in brand awareness, satisfaction, attitude and loyalty. To contrast the model, quantitative empirical research based on an online structured questionnaire was implemented. The estimation was based on the analysis of covariance structures using the EQS 6.1 program. The sportswear fashion sector was chosen to test the proposed model since this sector is dominated by global brands that practice CSR with positive and negative reactions according

to consumer behaviour. There is also a distance between the economic importance and the social relevance of the sector (Frenkel, 2001); and finally, the potential for developing CSR in global brands is high, mainly due to the characteristics of the industry, where there is a high risk of violating basic CSR standards (Torres et al., 2012).

The questionnaire was administered online to a panel from a professional company. The interviewees come from all the self-governing regions in Spain. The total sample size was 351 individuals for a confidence level of 95% ($z=2$) and estimation error below 5.2% for an infinite population in the most unfavourable case of $p=q=0.5$. See Table 1 for the sample's sociodemographic profile.

Table 1
Sample's sociodemographic profile

Variable	Descriptive statistics	Values	(%)
Sex	Male	175	49.90
	Female	176	50.10
Age	Between 18 and 24 years old	66	18.80
	Between 25 and 34 years old	68	19.40
	Between 35 and 44 years old	73	20.80
	Between 44 and 54 years old	73	20.80
	Between 55 and 65 years old	71	20.20
Job	Student	55	15.70
	Self-employed	28	8.00
	Employed	181	51.60
	Retired	25	7.10
	Stay-at-home	25	7.10
	Unemployed	37	10.50
Education	No formal education	1	0.30
	Basic - Primary - Secondary	25	7.10
	Baccalaureate - Secondary education	152	43.30
	Graduate studies	76	21.70
	Post-graduate studies	97	27.60
Level of Income	Less than €1000	34	9.70
	Between €1000 and 2000	94	26.80
	Between € 2000 and 3000	91	25.90
	Between € 3000 and 4000	37	10.50
	Over €4000	11	3.10
	I prefer not to answer	84	23.90
Frequency of doing sport	Every day of the week	35	10.00
	4 to 6 times a week	130	37.00
	2 to 3 times a week	146	41.60
	Once a week	21	6.00
	Less frequently	19	5.40

In the survey, respondents were requested to identify their preferred sportswear brand, from among ten already selected global-international brands (including two private brands and two distributor brands) in the research. The preferred brand was the one respondents purchased most frequently in the last two years. Then respondents visualized the CSR actions developed by their preferred sportswear brands through text scenarios, in three CSR categories following the Sustainable Development approach: economic, social and environmental activities. Those real

activities were obtained from the Sustainability and CSR reports of the ten sportswear brands. Thus, respondents did not assess their general CSR perceptions, but rather their valuation of the CSR actions the companies actually engaged in (according to the published CSR information). Based on consumer reactions to the visualized CSR initiatives, the questionnaire measured the relationships between the CSR actions of each consumer's preferred sportswear brand and the different model variables: consumer satisfaction, brand awareness, attitude and brand loyalty.

3.2 Measurement of the variables

Global, unidimensional scales for the concepts involved were chosen to measure the constructs (see Appendix). All the constructs were measured on 7-point Likert scales. Before the field work, a pilot test was run on the data collection instrument. CSR associations were measured using a battery of 6 items based on the studies by Brown and Dacin (1997) and Sen and Bhattacharya (2001). Brand awareness was approximated using a 5-item scale adapted from Yoo, Donthu and Lee (2000). Brand attitude was measured on a 5-item scale based on Dabholkar and Bagozzi (2002). Consumer satisfaction was measured on the 4-item scale from Cronin, Brady and Hult (2000). Finally, the various measurements of loyalty (attitudinal loyalty: 4 items; purchase intention: 4 items; expenditure level: 3 items; word of mouth: 4 items) were based on the paper by Zeithaml, Berry and Parasuraman (1996).

3.3 Assessment of measurement instrument psychometric properties

To assess measurement reliability and validity, a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) containing all the multi-item constructs in our framework was estimated using EQS 6.1 (Bentler, 2005). Raw data screening showed evidence of non-normal distribution (Mardia's coefficient normalized estimate = 80.77). We decided to use the method of correcting the statistics rather than using different estimation methods, so robust statistics (Satorra & Bentler, 1994) would be provided.

Table 2 shows the main goodness of fit indicators for the measurement model and the values of the indicators calculated to examine the model's psychometric properties. The values for BBNFI=.887, BBNNFI= .941, CFI=.947, IFI=.947 and RMSEA=.047 show that the model offers good global fit as the corresponding critical values are exceeded (Hair et al., 2005).

Table 2

Confirmatory Factor Analysis: reliability and convergent validity

Factor	Item	Convergent Validity		Reliability		
		Load (robust <i>t</i> value)	Average loads	Cronbach's <i>α</i>	CR	VEI
CSR ASSOCIATIONS (CSR)	csr1	-	,83	,92	,92	,69
	csr2	,77 (16,33)*				
	csr3	,84 (19,98)*				
	csr4	,86 (18,91)*				
	csr5	,86 (16,16)*				
	csr6	,82 (15,12)*				
BRAND AWARENESS (AWA)	awa1	,71 (11,08)*	,75	,84	,84	,57
	awa2	,81 (14,94)*				
	awa3	,72 (11,64)*				
	awa4	-				
	awa5	,78 (16,71)*				
BRAND ATTITUDE (ATT)	att1	,82 (15,20)*	,83	,90	,90	,69
	att2	,90 (18,76)*				
	att3	-				
	att4	,85 (15,73)*				
	att5	,75 (14,20)*				
SATISFACTION (SAT)	sat1	,90 (19,30)*	,88	,93	,93	,76
	sat2	,85 (16,63)*				
	sat3	,89 (17,53)*				
	sat4	,84 (17,16)*				
ATTITUDINAL LOYALTY (ATT_L)	att_l1	,75 (-) [#]	,81	,88	,89	,68
	att_l2	,90 (16,40)*				
	att_l3	,78 (16,40)*				
	att_l4	,83 (16,40)*				
PURCHASE INTENT (PUR)	pur1	,87 (20,74)	,81	,87	,88	,65
	pur2	,78 (15,51)*				
	pur3	,77 (17,44)*				
	pur4	,79 (17,49)*				
EXPENDITURE LEVEL (EXP)	exp1	,76 (-) [#]	,78	,80	,80	,57
	exp2	,80 (13,94)*				
	exp3	,70 (13,08)*				
WORD-OF-MOUTH (WOM)	wom1	,87 (-) [#]	,85	,89	,89	,68
	wom2	,86 (19,75)*				
	wom3	,81 (20,26)*				
	wom4	,75 (17,88)*				
LOYALTY (LOY) (2 nd order, reflective)	att_l	,88 (13,52)*	,88	,93	,93	,76
	pur	,94 (18,12)*				
	exp	,91 (14,83)*				
	wom	,80 (15,15)*				
Goodness of fit indicators						
S-B χ^2 (450)= 797,521 (p=,00)	BBNFI	BBNNFI	CFI	IFI	RMSEA	
	,887	,941	,947	,947	,047	

Note: * = $p < .01$; - = Eliminated item; [#] = parameter set at 1 to identify the second order factor; CR = Composite reliability; AVE = Average Variance Extracted

Table 2 demonstrates the high internal consistency of the constructs. In each case, reliability indicators were higher than their corresponding desirable values. Cronbach's alpha exceeded Nunnally and Bernstein's (1994) recommendation of .80, Composite Reliability was higher than .60 (Bagozzi & Yi, 1988) and the calculation of Average Variance Extracted (AVE) resulted in values greater than .50 (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). As evidence of convergent validity, the CFA results indicate that all items are significantly ($p < .01$) related to their hypothesized factors, and all standardized loadings are higher than .60 (Bagozzi & Yi, 1988) and the averages of the item-to-factor loadings are higher than .70 (Hair et al., 2005).

Finally, the measurement model was checked to ensure discriminant validity. Firstly,

it was found that inter-factor correlations were significantly below one, through calculation of the corresponding confidence intervals (F-value \pm two standard errors, see Table 3) (Anderson & Gerbing, 1988); secondly, for each pair of factors, it was verified that the difference of χ^2 between the proposed measurement model and a restricted model where the correlation between said factors was set at 1 (Fornell & Larcker, 1981) was significant. Finally, the Variance Extracted test (Fornell & Larcker, 1981) showed that AVE for each factor was higher than the square of the coefficients of correlation with each of the other factors (this condition was fulfilled for every factor, except AWA-ATT and AWA-LOY, see Table 3). Thus, the overall positive results of the three tests make it possible to confirm the measurement model's discriminant validity.

Table 3

Discriminant validity

	CSR	AWA	ATT	SAT	LOY
CSR	,69				
AWA	[,22 ; ,44]	,57			
ATT	[,40 ; ,60]	[,75 ; ,88]	,69		
SAT	[,41 ; ,61]	[,50 ; ,72]	[,75 ; ,92]	,76	
LOY	[,43 ; ,62]	[,56 ; ,73]	[,63 ; ,76]	[,62 ; ,79]	,76

Note: The diagonal shows the AVE; below the diagonal are the 95% confidence intervals; above the diagonal are the squared correlations.

4 Results

Table 4 shows the standardised coefficients of the structural relations contrasted with their

associated t value and the verification of the corresponding hypotheses.

Table 4

Structural Equations Model. Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis	Structural relation	β	Robust <i>t</i>	Verification	
H1	CSR \Rightarrow Awareness	,36	5,05*	Accepted	
H2	CSR \Rightarrow Attitude	,07	1,39	Rejected	
H3	CSR \Rightarrow Satisfaction	,52	8,60*	Accepted	
H4	Awareness \Rightarrow Attitude	,53	8,93*	Accepted	
H5	Satisfaction \Rightarrow Attitude	,60	7,74*	Accepted	
H6	CSR \Rightarrow Loyalty	,21	3,38*	Accepted	
H7	Awareness \Rightarrow Loyalty	,42	3,07*	Accepted	
H8	Attitude \Rightarrow Loyalty	-,11	-,50	Rejected	
H9	Satisfaction \Rightarrow Loyalty	,50	2,83*	Accepted	
Goodness of fit indicators					
S-B χ^2 (451) = 865,091 (p=,00)	BBNFI	BBNNFI	CFI	IFI	RMSEA
	,877	,930	,937	,937	,051

* = $p < .01$ R^2 (Awareness) = .13; R^2 (Satisfaction) = .27; R^2 (Attitude) = .83; R^2 (Loyalty) = .57

The goodness of fit measurements for the structural model show good global fit (BBNFI=.877; BBNNFI=.930; CFI=.937; IFI=.937; RMSEA=.051). In addition, the Lagrange multipliers test did not suggest the inclusion of any new structural variable between the latent variables and so the proposed theoretical model was regarded as valid.

As for the role of variables mediating the influence of perception of CSR associations on consumer loyalty, the results suggest that brand CSR associations significantly influence brand awareness ($b = .36$; $p < .01$; H1 supported) and consumer satisfaction with the brand ($b = .52$; $p < .01$; H3 supported). However, in contrast to the suggestion in H2, CSR associations are not a significant antecedent of brand attitude ($b = .07$; $p > .1$; H2 rejected), probably due to the fact that their role in forming attitude is diminished by the preponderant role of awareness ($b = .53$; $p < .01$; H4 supported) and brand satisfaction ($b = .60$; $p < .01$; H5 supported). Two further explanations might be attributed. First, when consumers are aware of the CSR practices they

might consider this a required initiative as part of the current social role of brands. Second, a lack of responsibility or even irresponsibility (Riera & Iborra, 2017) might mitigate the influence on brand attitude.

Secondly, in the present study context, perception of CSR associations is able to generate, although with less intensity, greater consumer loyalty ($b = .21$; $p < .01$; H6 accepted). Awareness ($b = .42$; $p < .01$; H4 supported) and consumer brand satisfaction ($b = .50$; $p < .01$; H4 accepted) are powerful antecedents of loyalty; however, remarkably, brand attitude does not appear to be a leading predictor of consumer loyalty ($b = -.11$; $p > .1$; H8 rejected). Similarly to the reasoning shown for H2, this result highlights that consumers do not currently attribute value to their attitude towards the brand based on CSR, probably due to the fact that the social role is required as a social norm, rather than an exceptional initiative. Also, the higher influence of brand awareness and satisfaction might mitigate the influence of brand attitude on loyalty. These results are shown in graphic form in Figure 2.

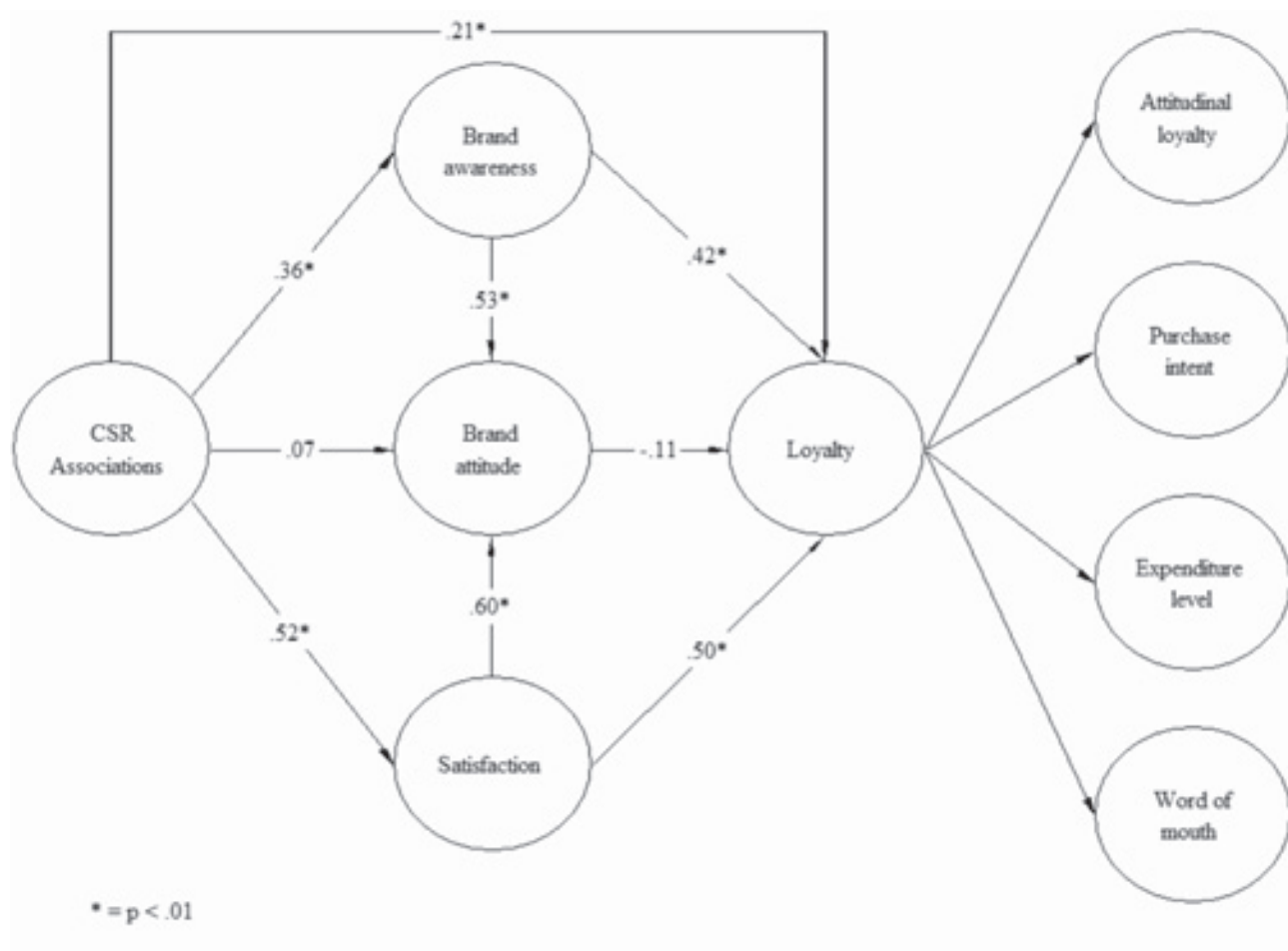


Figure 2. Final estimated model

5 Conclusions and Implications

The following are the main conclusions to be extracted from this research. First, sportswear consumers react positively overall in their purchase behaviour to corporate social responsibility actions. These consumers relate to the social dimension of the brand through different complementary variables: increased enjoyment of social satisfaction, increased recognition of the brand's social awareness, and social behaviour encouraged through loyalty as a variable in turn composed of positive reactions in attitudinal loyalty, purchase intention, level of expenditure and intention to recommend. Finally, the CSR actions of sportswear brands increase the intensity of the positive relationship between CSR and loyalty through awareness and satisfaction; but

brand attitude does not increase or encourage CSR in its relationship with loyalty (H2 and H8 rejected). It appears, in our model, that satisfaction, awareness and loyalty (with its attitudinal component) are eclipsing the supposed role of attitude towards the socially responsible brand. This may well be due to the fact that this study omitted from the analysis of antecedents of CSR brand attitudes other constructs such as trust, brand identification and legitimation (altruistic attribution).

This research attempts to provide deep, valuable insights for both academics and practitioners regarding CSR associations and customer loyalty. According to our results, when companies adopt CSR, consumers are willing to be loyal to the brand. More importantly, this study shows that loyalty is driven by two key

marketing variables, namely brand awareness and satisfaction. Therefore, the gain of adopting CSR affects loyalty and, more interestingly, the study shows which variables are driven by this relationship. The double route of CSR associations to brand loyalty, which is direct and indirect through brand awareness and consumer satisfaction, not only provides robustness to the relationship but also shows which variables are eliciting this relationship.

Furthermore, we found that attitude does not have a significant influence on the effect of CSR on loyalty. This result might shed light on the usefulness of measuring attitudes towards brands with CSR. We argue that attitude does not accurately capture the influence of CSR on loyalty due to two potential explanations. First, consumers may be sceptical of the true motives for a company adopting CSR. Second, social responsibility is seen by consumers as part of current companies' social roles and in turn do not value this highly in their decision to be loyal to brands.

The results of this research and the results of the model of CSR and consumer behaviour suggest a number of conclusions and implications for strategic and business management. First, the role of CSR as a source of competitive advantage is confirmed by the increase in brand value and differential positioning through greater consumer recognition of the firm's social actions and the repercussion on purchase behaviour. Second, it is important to construct marketing strategies that integrate CSR with consumer orientation using the three dimensions of the model validated in the study (brand awareness, satisfaction and the many dimensions of loyalty) and do so in an integrated way.

Third, therefore, the results of this study suggest reinforcing CSR actions which improve the impact on brand attitude and from attitude to brand loyalty with its four explanatory subvariables: attitudinal loyalty, purchase intention, expenditure level and intention to recommend. Compliance with this objective

would be aided by developing relational marketing tools to segment consumers in relation to their social profiles, which integrate the dimension of social purchase behaviour.

This research also has limitations, in addition to the one already mentioned concerning the non-integration in the model of other antecedents of attitude (in addition to brand awareness and brand satisfaction) such as trust and identification with the brand. For example, in relation to the greater or lesser complexity of the model, one possible limitation could be that of not exploring consumer responses to different forms of CSR (Green & Peloza, 2011), and not exploring the creation of more efficient ways of measuring the value that consumers receive from an exchange.

The conclusions and limitations of this study suggest the need to address new lines of research to study the subjects dealt with here in greater depth, for example by applying the model to industries other than sportswear, where global brands predominate, for example to a mass popular consumption market; or the need to explore possible consumer priorities for certain types of CSR in their purchase decision and how they make it.

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Appendix. Scales used

The brand of your preference...

CSR Associations

- csr1. Tries to manage economic resources well
 - csr2. Tries to improve the working conditions of collaborators
 - csr3. Tries to contribute to the improvement of the communities in which it works
 - csr4. Tries to make contributions to social causes
 - csr5. Tries to promote environmental sustainability
 - csr6. Tries to behave in an ethically responsible manner
-

Brand Awareness

- awa1. It is a well-known brand in its sector
 - awa2. The brand is appropriate for sportswear
 - awa3. I can easily recognize it among others in the sector
 - awa4. I can quickly remember its logo
 - awa5. It has unique products
-

Brand Attitude

- att1. I think it is a brand that offers products with good performance
 - att2. It is a brand I can rely on
 - att3. I find it is a brand that offers good value for money
 - att4. I think it is a brand with a good image
 - att5. I think it is a suitable brand for sportswear
-

Customer Satisfaction

- sat1. The brand meets my expectations
 - sat2. The brand has the expected quality
 - sat3. I am satisfied to buy this brand
 - sat4. I have done the right thing by buying this brand
-

Attitudinal Loyalty

- att_l1. It fits my personality
 - att_l2. I consider myself loyal to this brand
 - att_l3. If I do not find this brand, I prefer to wait to find it to make my purchase
 - att_l4. I prefer to continue with my reference brand rather than trying other brands
-

Purchase Intention

- pur1. I consider my reference brand as my first choice when buying sportswear
 - pur2. I will buy my reference brand in my next purchases of sportswear
 - pur3. Given equal characteristics with other brands, I prefer to buy my reference brand
 - pur4. I do not buy another brand if my reference brand is available in the store
-

Expenditure Level

- exp1. I am willing to spend more on this brand than on other brands
 - exp2. I spend most of my budget on sportswear on this brand
 - exp3. I spend more on this brand than on the sportswear of other brands because it lasts longer
 - exp4. If the price of my brand's sportswear is increased, I do not stop buying it
-

Word of Mouth

- wom1. I say positive things about the brand to other people
 - wom2. I recommend the brand to those who ask for my opinion
 - wom3. I motivate friends and family to buy the brand
 - wom4. I communicate to others the promotions of the brand
-

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Has any preliminary version of this article been presented / published in annals of scientific congresses or is it derived from a thesis or dissertation?

Rivera, J.J., Bigne, E., & Curras-Perez, R. (2013). Model of consumer relationships with brand social dimension: effects of Corporate Social Responsibility on brand loyalty. *8th Global Brand Conference of the AM Brand, Corporate Identity and Reputation Special Interest Group, Oporto, Portugal*, 3-5 April 2013.

Contribution of each author

Contribution	Rivera	Bigne	Currás
1. Definition of research problem	√	√	√
2. Development of hypotheses or research questions (empirical studies)	√	√	√
3. Development of theoretical propositions (theoretical work)	√	√	
4. Theoretical foundation/ Literature review	√	√	√
5. Definition of methodological procedures	√	√	√
6. Data collection	√		
7. Statistical analysis	√	√	√
8. Analysis and interpretation of data	√	√	√
9. Critical revision of the manuscript	√	√	√
10. Manuscript writing	√	√	√
11. Other (please specify which)			