

Review

A Review of Antecedents and Effects of Loyalty on Food Retailers toward Sustainability

Yating Tian ^{1,*}  and Qeis Kamran ²

¹ Department of Design Production & Management, University of Twente, Drienerlolaan 5, 7522 NB Enschede, The Netherlands

² International School of Management GmbH, Faculty of International Management, Otto-Hahn-Straße 19, 44227 Dortmund, Germany; qeis.kamran@ism.de

* Correspondence: y.tian-1@utwente.nl

Abstract: With the increase in consumer awareness of sustainability and diversified retailer brands, the conceptualizations and dimensions of brand loyalty are changing. Existing research studies have focused on traditional constructs and measurements to explain new phenomena in the food retail sector but ignored the environmental and social effects on consumers' attitudinal and behavioral loyalty. This study entails an extensive and structured review of definitions, taxonomy, dimensions, and measurements of loyalty within a food marketing context. With an additional emphasis on the notion of sustainability, it provides a perspective theory synthesis that integrates all testified antecedents of all types of loyalty to emphasize a trend of sustainability beyond brand scope, whereby sustainability values create loyalty. A systematic literature review and qualitative analysis methods were used to identify the relevant literature. The studies that qualified for inclusion were those that reported (1) research methods, (2) dimensions of brand loyalty, (3) knowledge of sustainability factors, and (4) organic marketing. This paper summarizes and compares the key constructs and measurements of loyalty to retailers. The results show inconsistencies in relation to two important attitudinal dimensions, namely, brand satisfaction and brand value. Although loyalty towards product brands, loyalty toward service organizations, store loyalty, and retailer loyalty have been studied in recent decades by marketing academics, little attention has been paid to clarifying their role in food retailing, especially regarding whether the established dimensions are relevant in conceptualizing consumer loyalty in sustainability based on organic food marketing. The theoretical implications are discussed in association with the research gap between loyalty dimensions and sustainability values, as well as multidimensional measurements development. The practical implications of this review are important for food retailers and organic food marketers that can meet the satisfaction and retain consumers' loyalty by providing organic and sustainable products and improving related service quality involving environmental consequences and social well-being.

Keywords: brand loyalty; food retailing; sustainability; organic marketing; values



Citation: Tian, Y.; Kamran, Q. A Review of Antecedents and Effects of Loyalty on Food Retailers toward Sustainability. *Sustainability* **2021**, *13*, 13419. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132313419>

Academic Editors: Fausto Cavallaro and Marc A. Rosen

Received: 24 October 2021

Accepted: 1 December 2021

Published: 3 December 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Loyalty is one of the most important assets of a corporate brand. Research in this area has examined evolutionary marketing activities and the relationships with customers. The growth of customer-centric marketing has occurred in the product-, market-, and customer-oriented phases [1]. Brand loyalty has prospered due to the strong marketing inputs, but existing research studies have only explored this concept using sole dimensional measures, for example, in terms of a behavioral dimension for an earlier time period. Therefore, consumer loyalty deserves recognition as a multi-dimensional construct [2]. In the food market, consumers are increasingly concerned about the environment and the realization of a sustainable society. Their interest is aroused by organic, pro-environmental, and sustainable products. Therefore, the sustainability-oriented marketing notion has

increasingly proliferated in food retailing and academic research [3,4]. A challenge for food retail corporations is implementing effective brand-focused marketing strategies over the long term to consolidate consumer loyalty. Furthermore, corporate executives evaluate the essential performance of their marketing strategies to better understand what antecedents are important for ensuring consumer loyalty in food marketing and how to measure it.

The current specifications of predictors to consumer loyalty to food retailers have a disputable theoretical background. Based on the extant literature about antecedents and constructs of loyalty, combined with the contemporary research background of integrating sustainability in marketing and the practical sustainable business, the current theoretical background, and new challenges are visualized in Figure 1.

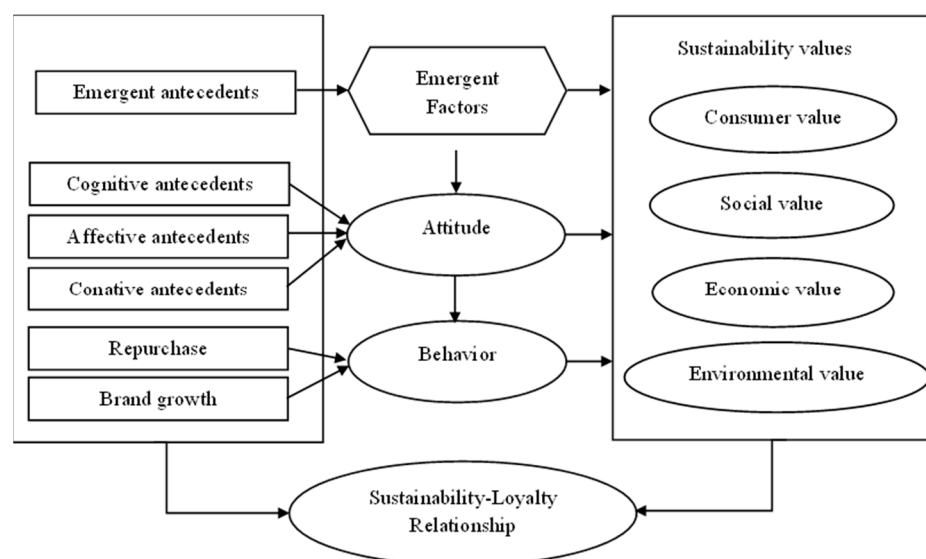


Figure 1. Theoretical Background and New Challenges.

Therefore, this study answers the following questions: (1) What are the antecedents of loyalty in relation to marketing? (2) What dimensions have newly evolved pertaining to food retailers' sustainable marketing? (3) How should this loyalty be discerned? To this end, a systematic literature review was conducted to identify valid dimensions and measures of consumer loyalty for food retailers selling sustainable food products.

The term "brand loyalty" is primarily used when describing product-oriented brands. There are a variety of definitions in the consumer loyalty literature, such as the earlier mainstream concept using the following six criteria: (1) the biased (2) behavioral response (3) expressed over time (4) by some decision-making unit (5) with respect to one or more alternative brands (6) which is a function of psychological processes [5–7]. This approach to defining brand loyalty has been deemed inadequate for explaining the heterogeneity of consumers' characteristics. Moreover, measurements of the behavioral response "purchase or repurchase" may be individual for reasons other than brand switching behavior [8–11].

Subsequently, the definition expanded to service loyalty, which has been typically derived from service organizations and developed in the market orientation phase. This concept has extended loyalty to the brands of organizations that provide intangible products [12]. The dimensions involve the following composite constructs: (1) behavioral loyalty, for example, typical purchase response [13]; (2) attitudinal loyalty, for example, consciousness and intentions [14]; and (3) cognitive loyalty, for example, brand preference underlying psychological commitment [15]. This theory is consistent with Dick and Basu's [16] combination model of relative attitude and repeat patronage.

The three central constructs of brand relationships pertaining to customer brand loyalty are attachment, trust, and identification, as demonstrated by Diallo et al. [17]. These constructs influence the relationships between brand image dimensions and the dimensions

of loyalty that incorporate cognitive, affective, and normative aspects. These dimensions can be categorized into attitudinal and socio-psychological attributes.

However, consumers' purchase intentions and their perception of retailer brands may be related to some emergent factors, for example, whether the brand is dedicated to values of sustainability and food safety, and public food policy as well. The core values of sustainability are economic, environmental, and social values [18–20]. Retailers have incorporated this practice into organic, healthy, and functional food marketing. This approach differs from other established tactics and induces new dimensional loyalty toward retailer corporations attitudinally, which may apply not only to tangible products but also to intangible brand assets.

Therefore, this study is motivated by the fact that there is a gap between defining consumer loyalty toward sustainability in marketing research and providing advanced measurements in the food business practice, which is still an open problem. Consumers are increasingly concerned with sustainability issues involving environmental consequences, social influences, and consumer well-being. Retailers are challenged to retain consumers and strengthen loyalty by reasonable input decisions for substantial profits.

This study is significant to the various stakeholders: (1) Food retailers—this review will help them determine the marketing inputs toward sustainability values based on organic products and related services to retain consumer loyalty. (2) Public policymakers—this study will hopefully enlighten associated governmental bodies regarding the necessity to enhance social well-being by authorizing appropriate organic control organizations, as well as motivating retailers to be members of organic associations. (3) Organic food manufacturers/producers—this review explains that organic products can create sustainability values for both retailers and their own brands by cooperation, which would be beneficial for organic food manufacturers/producers. The objective is to understand essential loyalty definitions and constructs of the concept of sustainability for enhancing consumer loyalty to food retailers. In comparison to previous studies, the novelty of this paper lies in the proposal of redefining loyalty based on sustainability values and integrating the multidimensional measurements for sustainable business in the food retail sector.

Increasing attention is paid to retailer loyalty in the marketing literature in various contexts [21,22], given its importance in retailing. However, we observed inconsistent conceptualizations and findings in these contexts. Moreover, the question of whether valid loyalty measurements are essential for retailers in terms of sustainability based on organic and sustainable marketing remains unexplored, calling for an emerging research agenda. Hence, the analysis starts with the chronological academic definitions of loyalty. Next, we evaluate the major types of methods used in related studies. Finally, conclusions are drawn and implications for future research directions for the managerial application of food retailers' loyalty measurements are provided.

2. Materials and Methods

This study uses a hybrid narrative review approach, which falls into a systematic review category, as it adopts two categories—theory and constructs—in the models. The examination of theory, context, and method (TCM) is conducted from an integrated view. Therefore, the TCM framework was developed based on previous review studies [23,24]. As recommended by the PRISMA statement, we chronologically investigated the existing body of loyalty research between 1961 and 2021 in major journals in the Web of Science database in the fields of business, retail brand management, and marketing. To ensure a high-quality analysis leading to a more integrated review, we started with broad keywords, such as loyalty, brand, and marketing, which implicate any type of discussion about these concepts and cover academic studies without omitting relevant and valuable information. Then, we focused on mainstream loyalty conceptualizations and their taxonomy; the selection criteria of keywords such as brand loyalty, service loyalty, retailer loyalty, consumer loyalty, organic marketing, and sustainability were specified. The selected studies were those that (1) elaborated on the definitions of loyalty; (2) conceptualized the dimensions of

loyalty; (3) provided measurement models and hypothesis test analysis; (4) reported the relationship directions of the effects; and (5) yielded statistically significant constructs, indicators, and predictors. A stepwise systematic desk search was performed and 117 studies were finally selected. Figure 2 shows a flow diagram of the review.

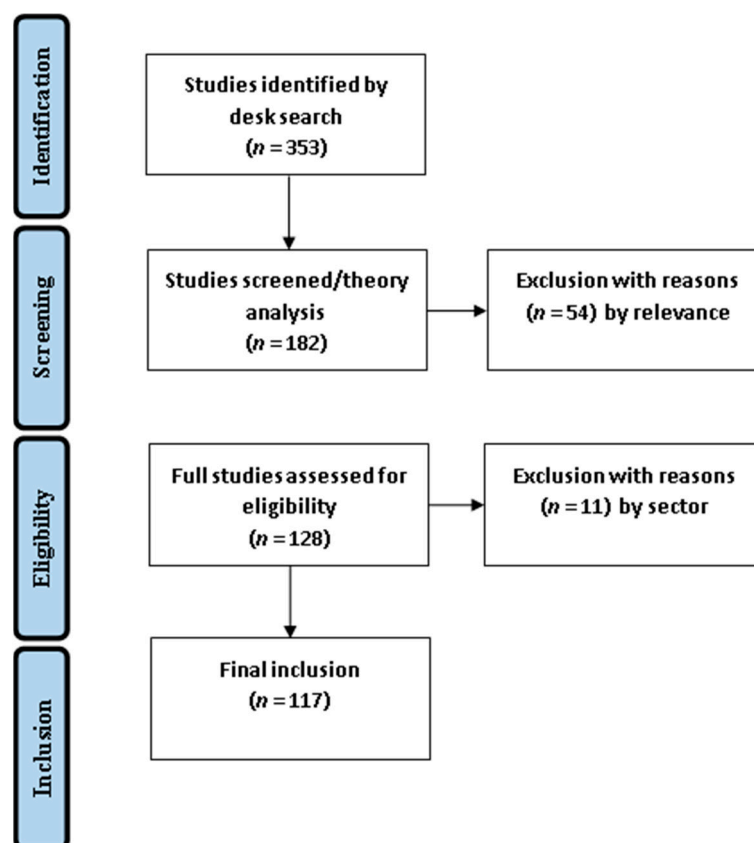


Figure 2. Method.

The first step was to search for all the articles concerning the original discussion on brand loyalty. The second step was to identify if the study cases included the dimensions concerning the conceptualization of brand loyalty and to analyze the theories, namely, examine which elements had been applied in each theory. The third step involved screening and extending the evolved loyalty concepts within market-oriented industries. The fourth step distinguished between general and sectorial loyalty, such as retailer loyalty. The fifth step identified unexplored loyalty themes in the retailing field. The final step focused on selecting the studies to be analyzed. We found a large amount of literature on loyalty. However, some of the identified studies [25,26] were screened out, owing to limitations relating to relevance, topic directions, and results. According to the eligibility test, we excluded studies from the fashion, energy, politics, luxury, and banking industries [27,28]. As this research study focuses on food retailer loyalty, especially at the sustainability level, which has been hitherto less explored, the final sample size of 117 was the result of rigorous selection. Appendix A shows the review steps with the keywords used.

3. Literature Review

Loyalty is a major source of brand equity, as it refers to retaining customers; the authors of [29–31] demonstrated an interactive relationship in this regard. They argued that brand equity is an important antecedent of customer loyalty, while other researchers hold that the direction of the relationship is the other way around, in that customer loyalty is an antecedent of brand equity [30]. Here, we provide a comprehensive discussion of definitions and dimensions, antecedents and determined constructs, design of measures,

and sustainability issues in relation to loyalty that have not been analyzed in depth in the literature.

3.1. Definitions

Based on the antecedents and components of loyalty, as well as the derived relational effects mentioned in the literature, we found that antecedents vary with the taxonomy of loyalty. In terms of distinctive characteristics, attributes of objectives, target groups of business activities, and type of industry, loyalty can be categorized into brand, service, store, and retailer loyalty [32]. Table 1 summarizes these definitions and dimensions from various perspectives.

Table 1. Definitions and dimensions of loyalty.

Study	Attribute/Type	Dimension	Focus	Definition
Cunningham [11]	Customer loyalty to store (including chains) and brand	Behavioral	Repurchase	"... important is the proportion of a family's total food purchases that are made in any one particular store. This proportion ... describes family's loyalty to any given store or combination of stores." (p. 128)
Tucker [13]	Brand loyalty	Behavioral	Choice	"... is conceived to be simply biased choice behavior with respect to branded merchandise ... " (p. 32)
Jacoby and Kyner [6]	Consumer loyalty	Behavioral	Repurchase	"... is first distinguished from simple repeat purchasing behavior and then conceptually defined in terms of six necessary and collectively sufficient conditions ... " (p. 1)
Sheth and Park [2]	Brand loyalty	Emotive, evaluative, and behavioral	Tendency	"... a positively biased tendency contains three distinct dimensions ... the first dimension is the emotive tendency toward the brand ... the second dimension is the evaluative tendency toward the brand ... the third dimension is the behavioral tendency toward the brand ... " (p. 450)
Jacoby and Chestnut [5]	Brand loyalty	Behavioral	Purchase	"... biased behavioral response, expressed over time, by some decisions-making unit, with respect to one or more alternative brands out of a set of such brands and is a function of psychological processes ... " (p. 80)
Gremler and Brown [12]	Service loyalty	Behavioral, attitudinal, and cognitive	Satisfaction, switching costs, interpersonal bonds	"... is the degree to which a customer exhibits repeat purchasing behavior from a service provider, possesses a positive attitudinal disposition toward the provider and considers using only this provider when a need for this service arises ... " (p. 173)
Bloemer and de Ruyter [21]	Store loyalty	Attitudinal and behavioral	Store satisfaction and store image	"... the repeat visiting behavior based on a maximum amount of commitment ... " (p. 500)
Wallace et al. [22]	Retailer loyalty	Attitudinal and behavioral	Satisfaction	"... as the customer's attitudinal and behavioral preference for the retailer when compared with available competitive alternatives ... " (p. 251)
Schultz and Block [33]	Brand sustainability	Organizational performance	Average growth rate (AGR) and net promoter score (NPS)	"... brands have some type of 'sustainable' quality, that is, they grow and evolve over time, there is increasing evidence that brands, such as other corporate resources, can decline and fail if not properly managed ... " (p. 343)

Table 1 shows the definitions and dimensions of the distinct types of loyalty from several pathbreaking studies. This table is based on a chronological evolutionary map of loyalty, which moves from product-concentrated to market-focused, to service-dependent, and to sustainability-provoked research studies. These studies have paved the way for understanding what antecedents, dimensions, and components can construct loyalty. Although they provide different perspectives, the converging points are customers or consumers.

3.2. TCM Framework

According to Chaudhary et al. [23], the TCM framework provides a clear understanding of how a theory has evolved historically from different perspectives. Moreover, the influential factors provide a mainstream research trend. Considering that journal articles published earlier have a higher citation probability, the papers ranked by the number of citations divided by the number of years since publications were used as “citations per year” [34]. Table 2 overviews the selected studies that share higher influential factors (cited over 10 times per year) according to SSCI, as well as mainstream theories and models, data collection methods, and the context.

Table 2. TCM framework.

Study	Total Citations	Citations per Year	Theories and Models	Data Collection Methods	Context
Morgan and Hunt [35]	8602	330.85	Commitment Theory / Rival Model	Survey	United States
Dick and Basu [16]	3978	153.00	Customer Loyalty / Attitude / Behavior	Conceptual	International
Chaudhuri and Holbrook [36]	3099	163.10	A Model of Brand Loyalty and Brand Performance	Survey	United States
Brakus et al. [37]	1650	149.96	Brand Experience Dimensions / Four-Factor Model	Experiential Brands	International
Boulding et al. [38]	1432	53.04	Behavioral Process Model	Experiment / Survey	United States
Caruana [39]	1081	60.06	Service Loyalty / Mediational Model	Questionnaire Mailings	Malta
Reichheld and Scheffer [40]	1024	51.20	E-Loyalty	Conceptual	United States
Thomson et al. [41]	991	66.07	Emotional Attachments to Brands	Survey	International
Anderson and Srinivasan [42]	823	48.41	Moderated Effect	Survey	International
Kim and Ko [43]	766	95.73	Structural Equation Model	Survey	Korea
Bloemer and de Ruyter [21]	723	32.85	Latent Satisfaction and Loyalty	Survey	Switzerland
Bloemer and Kasper [44]	708	28.34	Satisfaction—Loyalty Theory	Questionnaire	The Netherlands
Delgado-Ballester and Munuera-Alemán [45]	595	31.30	Overall Satisfaction and Loyalty	Interview	Spain
Gremler and Brown [12]	575	23.98	A Model of Service Loyalty	Interview	United States
Homburg and Giering (2001)	537	28.26	Satisfaction—Loyalty Theory	Survey	Germany
Sirohi et al. [46]	529	24.05	Consumer Perceptions and Store Loyalty	Phone Interview	United States
Jacoby and Kyner [6]	514	10.94	Brand Loyalty and Repeated Purchase	Experiment	United States
Uncles et al. [47]	509	29.91	Customer Loyalty	Conceptual	International
Bloemer et al. [48]	476	22.65	Service Loyalty	Interview	Belgium
Fullerton [49]	455	26.79	Commitment—Loyalty Theory	Experiment	Canada
Reichheld [50]	452	16.74	Employee Loyalty	Conceptual	United States
Chintagunta et al. [51]	448	15.45	Logit Model	Panel Data	United States
Corstjens and Lal [52]	379	18.95	Game Theory	Panel Data	International
Vlachos et al. [53]	366	33.27	Consumer Trust	Phone Interview	Greece
Jones and Suh [54]	329	16.45	Full / Partial Mediation Model and Moderation Model	Survey	United States
Tellis [55]	320	9.99	Rival Models	Scanner Records	United States
Agustin and Singh [56]	318	21.20	Structural Equation Model	Survey	United States
Pullman and Gross [57]	303	18.94	Latent Path Model	Survey	United States
Pivato et al. [58]	290	24.17	Trust and Brand Loyalty	Survey	EU
Wallace et al. [22]	275	17.20	Customer Retailer Loyalty	Survey	United States

Table 2. Cont.

Study	Total Citations	Citations per Year	Theories and Models	Data Collection Methods	Context
Evanschitzky and Wunderlich [59]	272	19.43	Four-Stage Loyalty Model	Survey	Germany
Gommans et al. [60]	266	14.00	The E-Loyalty Framework	Conceptual	International
Reichheld and Scheffer [40]	249	12.46	E-Loyalty	Conceptual	United States
Mascarenhas et al. [61]	245	17.53	Total Customer Experience Approach	Conceptual	International
Palmatier et al. [62]	240	18.44	Salesperson-Owned Loyalty	Survey	United States
Taylor et al. [31]	232	14.50	Behavioral and Attitudinal Loyalty	Survey	United States
Iglesias et al. [63]	226	22.61	Brand Experience and Brand Loyalty	Survey	Spain
Ailawadi et al. [64]	221	18.42	Behavioral Loyalty	Panel Data	The Netherlands
Evanschitzky et al. [65]	210	15.00	Attitudinal and Behavioral Loyalty	Survey	Western Europe
Bandyopadhyay and Martell [66]	203	15.64	Attitudinal and Behavioral Loyalty	Survey	United States
Carpenter and Moore [67]	178	12.73	Choice Theory	Survey	United States
Olsen [11]	173	13.31	Satisfaction and Repurchase Loyalty	Survey	Norway
Sichtmann [68]	157	12.08	Trust Model	Survey	Germany
Fullerton [69]	151	10.07	Satisfaction–Commitment–Repurchase	Survey	Canada
Das [70]	142	23.67	Retailer Loyalty	Survey	India
Pan et al. [71]	134	16.80	Customer- and Product-Related Loyalty	Review	International
Bao et al. [32]	100	10.00	Utilization Theory	Survey	United States
Toufaily et al. [72]	96	13.71	Integrative Model	Review	International
Anderson et al. [73]	77	12.89	Utilitarian and Hedonic Model	Panel Data	International
Van der Westhuizen [74]	26	13.00	Brand Experience and Loyalty Model	Survey	International
Amine [75]	232	10.53	True Brand Loyalty Construct	Conceptual	International

3.3. Measure Design

The constructs of loyalty are multi-dimensional. This renders both qualitative and quantitative designs possible [37]. Having reviewed the definitions and dimensions, as well as the predictions for varying constructs, a qualitative analysis of the research design of the measures in the literature was conducted, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. The research design for measuring loyalty (selected).

	Research Design/Items/Measurement Model/Hypothesis Test	Data/Sample	Scale	Study
1. Quantitative	Cronbach's alpha/CFA/PLS/SEM/path model/ECSI/2SI/direct-effects model	Face-to-face interview/online-/intercept and questionnaire survey/random sampling by call/mail survey	Likert (5/6/7/10 points)/semantic differential	Sirohi et al. [76]; Wallace et al. [22]; Palmatier et al. [62]; Sichtmann [68]; Vlachos et al. [53]; Das [70]; Park and Kim [77]; Strenitzzerová and Gáña [78]; Diallo et al. [17]
	Multinomial logit model/weighted least squares/linear regression/meta-analysis/multivariate regression	Panel data	Weighted/average market share/ordinal	Cunningham [10]; Day [14]; Tellis [55]; Dekimpe et al. [79]; Pan et al. [71]
	Descriptive statistic/content analysis	Literature review/personal interview	Frequency/distribution/5-point/percent/rating	Brown [80]; Wiese et al. [81]; Toufaily et al. [72]
	Naturalistic inquiry	Semi-structured depth interview		Gremler and Brown [12]
	Transcripts and content analysis	Focus group interview	Continuous scale	Huddleston et al. [82]

Table 3. Cont.

	Research Design/Items/Measurement Model/Hypothesis Test	Data/Sample	Scale	Study
2. Items/Questions		Behavioral loyalty		Anderson and Srinivasan [42]; Srinivasan et al. [83]; Ailawadi et al. [64]
		- I can easily choose another brand, if my preferred brand is not available in the supermarket;		
		- I prefer the brand I always buy instead of trying another one that I am not sure about;		
		- Once I choose a brand, I do not like to switch.		
		Attitudinal loyalty		Yoo and Donthu [84]; Das [70]
		- I consider myself loyal to the store;		
		- I will not buy products from other retailers if I can buy the same item at the store;		
		- The store would be my first choice.		
		Cognitive, affective, conative, and action loyalty/composite loyalty		Harris and Goode [85]; Oliver [9]; Palmatier et al. [62]
		- I would continue to buy this brand from this company even if prices were increased somewhat;		
		- This company's prices are reasonable considering the value I receive;		
		- I feel that I am getting a good deal in my dealings with this company.		

Note: CFA, confirmatory factor analysis; PLS, partial least squares; SEM, structural equation modeling; ECSI, European Consumer Satisfaction Index; 2SI: two-step single-indicant estimation method.

Table 3 shows the types of research designs employed in the existing studies; examples of questionnaire items, methods, or data sources; measurement scales; and studies. Given the diverse designs of the studies exploring the antecedents and predicting the outcomes of loyalty theories, constructs are empirically divergent [71]. However, the relationships among variables are under one of the following three dimensions: behavioral, attitudinal, and cognitive [66]. As dimensional constructs, researchers often use factors that consist of indicators. A variety of model analyses have been conducted so far, including commonly used methods such as confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), partial least squares (PLS), and structural equation modeling (SEM). Some other methods have not been frequently used, such as naturalistic inquiry and content analysis in qualitative studies, multinomial logit models by panel data analysis, the European Consumer Satisfaction Index (ECSI), the two-step single-indicant (2SI) estimation method, and the direct effects model. The CFA tests the consistency of the measures of constructs in empirical studies that specify one or more latent variables with a fixed scale [86] and is traditionally employed instead of confirmatory composite analysis, which is a better fit when including emergent variables. The next commonly used model analysis is PLS-SEM, which enables researchers to estimate complex models with many constructs. The most used measurement scale is the Likert scale. The results of this review show that the research designs of the papers analyzed differ according to the data, sample, and dimensions of the variables. Only two studies used a qualitative design. One of them conducted a transcript and content analysis [82] and tested the relationship between the antecedents of relative attitude and repeat patronage using the model of Dick and Basu [16]. The other study involved a theory development for service loyalty [12]. In the beginning phase of theory construction and question formulation, in-depth interviews were applied to determine how service loyalty can be constructed and what antecedents are important for both customers and managers. The results showed that service loyalty is a multi-dimensional construct. Therefore, based on this revelation, subsequent empirical studies can be conducted.

Antecedents of loyalty were hypothesized in some empirical studies as the main constructs of the relational concept framework, while other studies investigated these antecedents at the moderator or mediator levels [14,87]. We review them subsequently within the structure of loyalty taxonomy by combining the three dimensions with the two relational levels (main construct and moderator or mediator) and the sustainability level, which has not been hitherto fully explored.

3.4. Antecedents and Dimensions at the Determined Construct Level

Despite typological differences, the main constructs that lead to loyalty may follow the same dimensions. Even so, the same antecedents may have more direct and determined effects on outcome loyalty in some studies than in others.

3.4.1. Brand Loyalty

Measures capturing both the attitudinal and behavioral dimensions are recommended for measuring brand loyalty. A two-dimensional concept was developed by Day [14], who queried the loyalty measures of purchase response. The single dimensional variable alone could not identify the difference between intentional loyalty and the “spurious” loyalty related to the long-term purchasing of a brand [88]. Therefore, Day [14] proposed four constructing factors: sociodemographic, price and store response, exposure to information, and reaction to the purchasing environment [67]. Indicators underlying the attitudinal dimension, such as economic consciousness and confidence of judgment, were also formulated. The outcome focused on consumers’ brand preferences, which represented brand loyalty [89–93]. Since then, the exploration of the relationship between both dimensional constructs and brand loyalty, as well as the interrelationship between them, has ensued [16,80]. Satisfaction is regarded as one of the key behavioral constructs for developing brand loyalty [9,16,94–97]. It is based on product usage. A weakness of this argument is its insufficiency in detecting other mechanisms that influence consumers’ fortitude, such as switching costs at the beginning of its formation. Additionally, subjective norms and social bonding, which represent the degree to which social group support affects consumers’ decision to retain their loyalty, were ignored. The perceived value and perceived product quality, as attitudinal dimensional constructs, were proven to be significant in predicting brand preferences that led to brand loyalty [38,98,99]. As such, they were discussed merely in terms of being related to product brands. Brand trust is often hypothesized to be related to the degree of commitment predisposition toward a brand [45,49,59,65,69]. It is related to both behavioral and attitudinal loyalty and is highly valued, as it creates exchange relationships [35,36,68].

3.4.2. Service Loyalty

This type of loyalty is an extension of brand loyalty and was developed for service organizations that provide somewhat intangible products [12]. The core construct of service loyalty is service quality [48,100], which is a multi-dimensional concept that includes reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy, and tangibles. Thus, it emerged that attitudinal quality dimension performance has a varying influence on service loyalty by industry [9].

3.4.3. Store Loyalty

Affective and conative antecedents are more predictive of food store loyalty than the cognitive dimensions. Satisfaction as a cognitive dimension does not imply food store loyalty beyond social norms [82]. A contrary finding was obtained by [101], who argued that store loyalty may increase with customer satisfaction. Additionally, some studies argued that store loyalty is a source of retailer loyalty, although retailers are categorized as service providers [102]. Therefore, service/merchandise quality is regarded as the main determinant of store loyalty. Simultaneously, the perceived value of the focal store and value for money were empirically proven to be significant determinants of store loyalty [7,103,104].

3.4.4. Retailer Loyalty

Retail loyalty can be understood as loyalty at the organizational level (corporate level) or the retail chain level. Its antecedents can be the characteristics of a brand, service, and store loyalty, but retail loyalty can also be considered at the corporate level [105]. Demonstrating corporate social responsibility, for example, by offering organic products at

food retail chains, is regarded as a practice that engenders food retailer loyalty [58,106]. The effect of customer satisfaction on the retailer loyalty hypothesis was confirmed as positively significant. Brand value was empirically demonstrated as an essential component in the formation of retailer loyalty [107]. In accordance with the retailer format, such as retailers' websites or presence on a social media platform, information access, and experiential shopping were verified as having a causal relationship with retailer loyalty [73].

3.5. Moderator and/or Mediator Level

A mediator may intervene and reveal the true relationship between two related constructs (antecedents and loyalty), while a moderator may change the strength or direction of a relationship between two constructs in a hypothesized model [108].

3.5.1. Brand Loyalty

Although satisfaction was adopted in many empirical studies as the main construct leading to loyalty, there is a distinction between "manifest satisfaction" and "latent satisfaction", according to Bloemer and Kasper [44]. A strong significant effect of "manifest satisfaction" on true loyalty has a moderator effect on the relationship between satisfaction and loyalty. In this case, satisfaction can be measured under the attitudinal and affective dimensions. Another affective dimension that has been researched as a mediator is affective commitment, which has been shown to mediate the link between brand experience and brand loyalty [61,63]. Furthermore, the attitudinal dimension of brand value also plays a primary role in influencing brand loyalty at the moderator level. Brand value can be perceived by customers. This moderating effect has been elaborated by several scholars [87] in terms of affecting brand loyalty. Additionally, perceived quality is considered as a moderator of the relationship between satisfaction and loyalty [109]. In the consumer research field, simulated personal characteristics, such as age, income, and variety seeking, were also explored as moderators [88]. These variables significantly moderate the relationship between satisfaction and loyalty [46].

3.5.2. Service Loyalty

Satisfaction is another mediator linking service quality and service loyalty [39]. Some studies claimed that brand experience mediates the association between self-brand connection and service brand loyalty [74]. Nevertheless, others asserted that brand trust mediates the relationship between brand experience and service brand loyalty [110]. The latest research studies show that brand trust positively mediates the relationships between brand image and loyalty types [17,62].

3.5.3. Store Loyalty

Consumer satisfaction is disputable as a moderator for defining store loyalty. It was shown to decrease if the number of corresponding manufacturer brands was reduced in retail stores [101]. Other studies argued that store brands build store loyalty directly [52,111–113]. One point of consensus is that behavioral measures alone are inadequate, either as major constructs or as mediator variables [21].

3.5.4. Retailer Loyalty

At the corporate level, trust is an important mediator of retailer loyalty [58,84] and a source of it [114]. Due to the variety of retailer attributes, as well as channels and formats, the factors of multi-channel employment, service outputs, portfolios, and satisfaction affect retailer loyalty [22,47,83]. Retailer service outputs are mediated by satisfaction and positively affect retailer loyalty.

3.6. Untapped Loyalty at the Sustainability Level

At the sustainability level, the discussion is not limited to the present; rather, it is future-oriented. While consumers can be intrinsically loyal to a brand, store, or retailer at the

chain level, they are also potential switchers [79]. In marketing, sustainability has not been given a unified definition used to build models and conceptualize relationships [20,78]. Thus, dichotomous results are evident in the literature on consumer behavior. One category of results is merely environment-focused, which indicates the perception of green or sustainable products, while the other is holistically defined, in relation to which how it affects consumers' preferences [115] and their loyalty under a multi-dimensional framework with emergent factors has not been explored. Long-term sustainability loyalty requires the support of lifetime customer value (LTV) according to Schultz and Block [33]. They proposed a brand sustainability concept that has not been constructed, measured, or evaluated. This concept is beyond brand loyalty and involves the next level of brand growth. In this study, the suggested measures are based on the organizational-level average growth rate (AGR), which is the main indicator of brand sustainability. In fact, organizational profit is a sustainability value. Thus, understanding what values consumers appreciate and where managers should direct their attention to achieve a marketing edge is vital [99,116].

The relationships among the four core values of sustainability and consumer brand loyalty may not be measured solely by corporate profit. Retailers who exhibit core sustainability values can acquire loyalty over the long term [117]. The discussion on "retailer as the brand" has persisted for almost two decades [118,119]. Notwithstanding, the loyalty measures at the sustainability level lag and are fragmentary. On the one hand, retailers distinguish among product, intangible service, and restricted store brands. On the other hand, brands possess all the above-mentioned characteristics. A satisfying relationship between retailers and consumers, rather than a passing transaction, should be built [120]. Consumers expect retailers to commit to environmental and social value creation [53]. Some researchers categorize loyalty into food brand loyalty, namely, the sustainable products offered by retailers, such as organic food. The analyzed studies suggested that this type of loyalty may be facilitated by attitudinal measures since the purchase of ethical and sustainable products reflected a strong attitude toward those brands that represented consumers' individual values [121–124]. This motivated consumers to buy more organic food than others [125–127]. Studies have shown that a single-dimensional measure fails to conceptualize retailer loyalty. Thus, researchers and managers should consider multi-dimensional measures of loyalty for food retailers that integrate the core values of sustainability. However, the starting point varies. The most argued sustainability-related keyword in retail literature is organic, followed by sustainable/sustainability, green, environment/environmental, carbon footprint/CO₂, and CSR/social responsibility, in this order [81,128–130]. Organic branding is a marketing strategy of food retailers that contributes to organic growth based on economic, social, and environmental values. Both the attitudinal and behavioral dimensions are salient for food marketing and have been demonstrated to reliably predict and positively influence consumers' true loyalty in the long term [131]. The emergent factors include the public policy, labeling scheme, and global sustainability movement which are arising and enforced to influence consumers' loyalty to retailers.

4. Results

Following the integrative review, the results of this study are as follows. Firstly, food retailer loyalty toward sustainability can be defined not only from product-related dimensions but also from service-dominant scopes. The attitude to product quality cannot be the single element that generates consumers' loyalty; service-dominant retailers can influence patrons and/or acquire new consumers by retailing service quality. To define loyalty, one should consider the special characteristics of the food retail sector. This result concurs that food retailers possess two attributes, in that they supply goods and provide services. Secondly, consumer satisfaction and trust are arguable either as the main construct or as moderator and mediator among the constructs to form the consumers' loyalty. These two constructs can be derived from attitudinal, cognitive, and behavioral dimensions which require appropriate combined methods and measure items for their examination relative to consumers. Thirdly, there is a lack of an integrated framework for emergent

sustainability values based on sustainable products and services. The newness of this study enriches the existing relational concept between attitudinal and behavioral loyalty by integrating emergent sustainability values in the business practice.

5. Discussion

Promoting consumer loyalty to retailers relies on dynamic long-term marketing inputs. To effectively achieve consumer-oriented brand loyalty, the identification of the antecedents and dimensions of sustainable food marketing is necessary. Our systematic review suggests that there are indicative distinctions across the literature, substantiating diverse forms of customer loyalty, such as brand, service, store, and retailer loyalty. However, there are also inconsistent antecedents and sequences of measures in predicting the overall loyalty framework. The traditional agreement between the attitude and behavior dimensional levels is unresponsive to sustainability and its inherent values. A variety of effects of both the determined constructs and mediators or moderators were also inconsistent regarding the final loyalty construct.

5.1. Theoretical Contributions

The theoretical contributions of this study can be divided as follows:

- (1) This review discerned that the dimensional research gap in relation to consumers' cognitive concerns is represented by the lack of product/service life cycle in consumption practice. For example, in predicting loyalty, the behavioral measure fails to forecast the pre-purchase decision-making process, as a pure attitudinal measure may not capture actual purchases [132,133]. Furthermore, mixed measures at different construct levels may not reflect the direction of the actual causal relationships. Consequently, there is a lack of integrated dimensions to effectively predict brand loyalty.
- (2) The measures of brand loyalty are suggested to be improving according to the industrial and marketing focus. We observed that the mediator effects vary across industries and service settings. Thus, it is impossible to use the same definitions and measures for loyalty in diverse industrial categories. The dimensions of satisfaction, brand value, and trust were measured in some studies as exogenous constructs, while these dimensions served as mediators in others. Product brand measures should not be used to predict service brands. Food retailers sell goods, while also providing services. Their sustainable branding activities evoke consumers' cognition and increase their value. Therefore, consistent, transcending, and dynamic factors should be developed based on consumers' perceptions.
- (3) Regarding the data, sample, and research phase, qualitative and quantitative methods lend themselves to three research directions. Qualitative research aims to stimulate new theory development beyond the existing dimensions of the loyalty framework [134]. Quantitative research tests the reliability, validity, and significance of relationships among the antecedents of loyalty. Finally, field and consumption practice research can more directly observe consumers' actual behaviors in association with their loyalty across the product/service cycle.
- (4) Further research on retailer brand loyalty can be extended to study the relationship among service-dominant loyalty, environmental consequences, and social well-being. In this case, a mixed qualitative-quantitative approach may be appropriate to find the emergent factors in relation to sustainability and identify the complex correlations, thus producing enlightening results.
- (5) The conceptualization of consumer loyalty for retailers may integrate constructs involving emergent factors and elements of sustainability value, sustainable marketing elements, and loyalty. Organic marketing, innovativeness of store formats, and improvement of healthy and nutritional food products and services stimulate organic and retailer brand growth [135,136]. The value created by this growth can contribute to loyalty construction in coordination with economic, environmental, consumer, and social values. Previous research studies concur that consumer attitude toward

sustainability is related to consumer loyalty if brands make strategic decisions that have positive impacts on the environment [137,138]. This research call is consistent with research studies arguing that perceived value is an important antecedent of brand loyalty. The emergent food policy may strengthen the perceived trust of food retailers in association with food safety and sustainability values.

- (6) This research study is limited in the scope of constructs and measurements of loyalty in the food retail sector. The other limitation is that it considers only antecedents and effects on loyalty in the B2C background but not for B2B.

5.2. Managerial Implications

The main managerial contribution of this study is bridging the dimensional gap between theory and practice by applying a sustainable marketing framework to enhance retail brand loyalty. As loyalty is often regarded as a multi-dimensional construct, consumers can switch quickly to competitors and content can be changed dramatically because of the dynamic social and environmental influences. This study suggests that retail corporate managers should identify both loyal consumers in terms of their purchase behavior and unexplored consumer groups that attitudinally and cognitively lean toward retailers' sustainable marketing development. They can also strengthen loyalty by emphasizing positive organic business growth and organic knowledge diffusion and by further guiding the specialized organic marketing efforts toward sustainability. Using a simpler but strategic value measure may sustain loyalty in the long term.

6. Conclusions

The purpose of this study is to discuss the current knowledge about consumer loyalty in the food retail sector among influential marketing research studies and to understand the critical dimensions and constructs around the concept of sustainability. It grasps the power of sustainable business concepts, such as organic growth by branding strategy of retailers, product/service lifecycle values, consumer satisfaction, experiential brands, and consumer trust, in utilizing consumer loyalty to the benefit of retailers. Regarding the role of food retailers as suppliers of goods/products and service providers, conceptualizing and constructing consumer loyalty should be considered from both perspectives bearing in mind sustainability values.

This study focuses on the antecedents, research design, and measures of loyalty and offers suggestions for further relational research on sustainability. However, the variables and items used to construct the effective relationships between sustainability-based food branding and consumer loyalty must be thoroughly discussed in future studies. The potential areas of improvement in further research studies can be developed in three directions: (1) An integrative framework including the design of emergent variables derived from sustainability values should be developed. (2) The relationship between sustainable marketing and satisfaction can be explored by the consumer practice method in order to detect manifested, latent, and emergent satisfaction. (3) Studies that focus on the measurement of consumer values, corporate social responsibility, and sustainable well-being are needed to examine the effects of consumer loyalty on food retailers.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, Y.T. and Q.K.; methodology, Y.T. and Q.K.; formal analysis, Y.T.; resources, Y.T.; data curation, Y.T. and Q.K.; writing—original draft preparation, Y.T.; writing—review and editing, Y.T.; visualization, Y.T.; supervision, Q.K.; project administration, Y.T. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: The authors received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix A

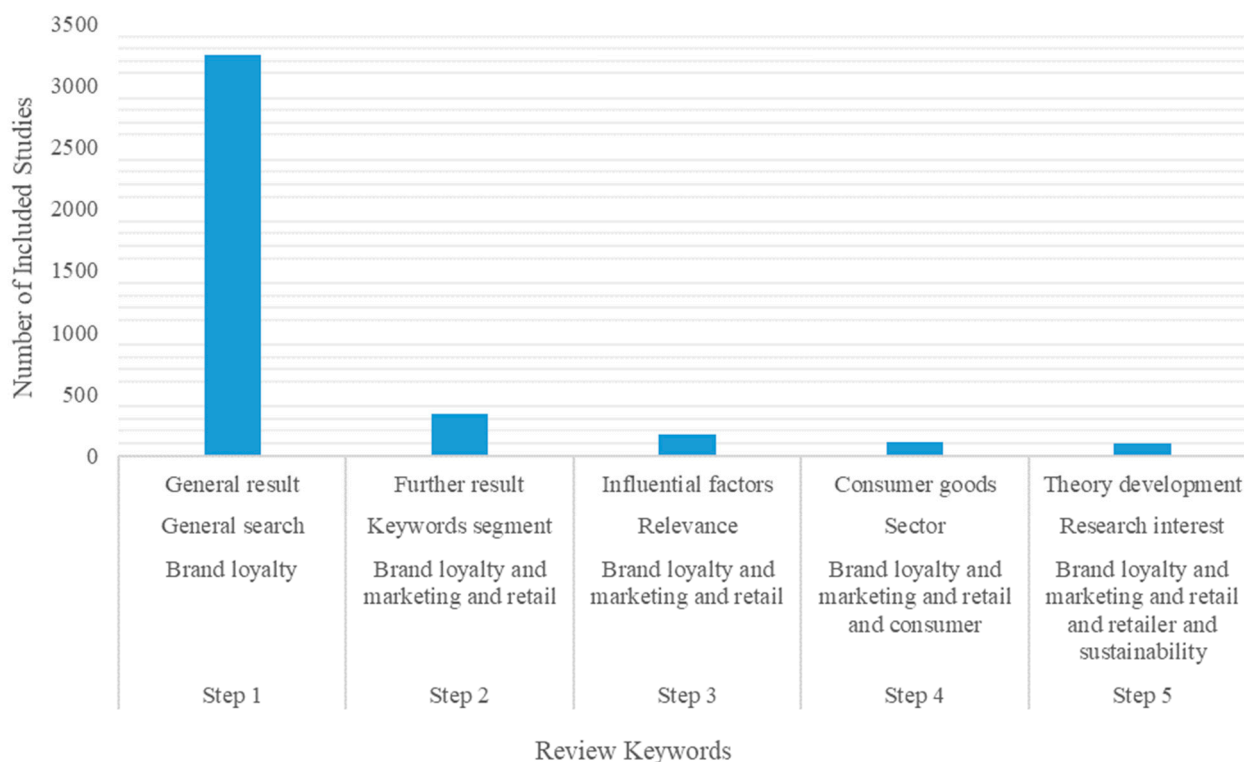


Figure A1. Review steps with keywords.

References

- Sheth, J.N.; Sisodia, R.S.; Sharma, A. The antecedents and consequences of customer-centric marketing. *J. Acad. Mark. Sci.* **2000**, *28*, 55–66. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Sheth, J.N.; Park, C.W. A theory of multidimensional brand loyalty. *Adv. Consum. Res.* **1974**, *1*, 449–459.
- Jones, P.; Clarke-Hill, C.; Comfort, D.; Hillier, D. Marketing and sustainability. *Mark. Intell. Plan.* **2008**, *26*, 123–130. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Meffert, H.; Kirchgeorg, M.; Kenning, P. *Sustainable Marketing Management-Grundlagen und Cases*; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2014.
- Jacoby, J.; Chestnut, R.W. *Brand Loyalty: Measurement and Management*; John Wiley & Sons: Hoboken, NJ, USA, 1978.
- Jacoby, J.; Kyner, D.B. Brand loyalty vs. repeat purchasing behavior. *J. Mark. Res.* **1973**, *10*, 1–9. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Jacoby, J. A model of multi-brand loyalty. *J. Advert. Res.* **1971**, *11*, 25–31.
- Newman, J.W.; Werbel, R.A. multivariate analysis of brand loyalty for major household appliances. *J. Mark. Res.* **1973**, *10*, 404–409. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Oliver, R.L. Whence consumer loyalty? *J. Mark.* **1999**, *63*, 33–44. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Cunningham, R.M. Customer loyalty to store and brand. *Harv. Bus. Rev.* **1961**, *39*, 127–137.
- Olsen, S.O. Repurchase loyalty: The role of involvement and satisfaction. *Psychol. Mark.* **2007**, *24*, 315–341. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Gremler, D.D.; Brown, S.W. Service loyalty: Its nature, importance, and implication. In *Advancing Service Quality: A Global Perspective*; Edvardsson, B., Brown, S.W., Johnston, R., Scheuing, E.E., Eds.; International Service Quality Association Inc.: New York, NY, USA, 1996; pp. 171–180.
- Tucker, W.T. The development of brand loyalty. *J. Mark. Res.* **1964**, *1*, 32–35. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Day, G.S. A two-dimensional concept of brand loyalty. *J. Advert. Res.* **1969**, *9*, 29–35.
- Pritchard, M.P.; Howard, D.R.; Havitz, M.E. Loyalty measurement: A critical examination and theoretical extension. *Leis. Sci.* **1992**, *14*, 155–164. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Dick, A.S.; Basu, K. Customer loyalty: Toward an integrated conceptual framework. *J. Acad. Mark. Sci.* **1994**, *22*, 99–113. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Diallo, M.F.; Moulins, J.-L.; Roux, E. Unpacking brand loyalty in retailing: A three-dimensional approach to customer-brand relationships. *Int. J. Retail Distrib. Manag.* **2021**, *49*, 204–222. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Brundtland, G.H. *Our Common Future—Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development*; United Nations Digital Library: Geneva, Switzerland, 1987; Available online: www.worldinbalance.net/intagreements/1987-brundtland.php (accessed on 12 December 2020).

19. Elkington, J. Enter the triple bottom line. In *The Triple Bottom Line: Does It All Add Up?* Enriques, A., Richardson, J., Eds.; Earthscan: London, UK, 1994; pp. 1–16.
20. Lunde, M.B. Sustainability in marketing: A systematic review unifying 20 years of theoretical and substantive contributions (1997–2016). *AMS Rev.* **2018**, *8*, 85–110. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Bloemer, J.; De Ruyter, K. On the relationship between store image, store satisfaction and store loyalty. *Eur. J. Mark.* **1998**, *32*, 499–513. [[CrossRef](#)]
22. Wallace, D.W.; Giese, J.L.; Johnson, J.L. Customer retailer loyalty in the context of multiple channel strategies. *J. Retail.* **2004**, *80*, 249–263. [[CrossRef](#)]
23. Chaudhary, A.H.; Polonsky, M.J.; McClaren, N. Littering behaviour: A systematic review. *Int. J. Consum. Stud.* **2021**, *45*, 478–510. [[CrossRef](#)]
24. Paul, J.; Parthasarathy, S.; Gupta, P. Exporting challenges of SMEs: A review and future research agenda. *J. World Bus.* **2017**, *52*, 327–342. [[CrossRef](#)]
25. Clark, M.K.; Lages, C.R.; Hollebeek, L.D. Friend or foe? Customer engagement's value-based effects on fellow customers and the firm. *J. Bus. Res.* **2020**, *121*, 549–556. [[CrossRef](#)]
26. Pappu, R.; Quester, P. A commentary on "Conceptualising and Measuring Consumer-Based Brand–Retailer—Channel Equity". *J. Retail Consum. Serv.* **2021**, *58*, 101405. [[CrossRef](#)]
27. Burgess, J.; Spinks, W.; Sharma, B. The effect of a brand transgression on a politician's brand resonance: The case of Kevin Rudd. *J. Political Mark.* **2020**, *19*, 362–385. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. Guo, R.; Tao, L.; Li, C.B.; Wang, T. A path analysis of greenwashing in a trust crisis among chinese energy companies: The role of brand legitimacy and brand loyalty. *J. Bus. Ethics* **2017**, *140*, 523–536. [[CrossRef](#)]
29. Aaker, D.A. The value of brand equity. *J. Bus. Strategy* **1992**, *13*, 27–32. [[CrossRef](#)]
30. Mellens, M.; Dekimpe, M.G.; Steenkamp, J.B.E.M. A review of brand-loyalty measures in marketing. *Tijdschr. Econ. Manag.* **1996**, *41*, 507–533.
31. Taylor, S.A.; Celuch, K.; Goodwin, S. The importance of brand equity to customer loyalty. *J. Prod. Brand Manag.* **2004**, *13*, 217–227. [[CrossRef](#)]
32. Bao, Y.; Bao, Y.; Sheng, S. Motivating purchase of private brands: Effects of store image, product signatureness, and quality variation. *J. Bus. Res.* **2010**, *64*, 220–226. [[CrossRef](#)]
33. Schultz, D.E.; Block, M.P. Beyond brand loyalty: Brand sustainability. *J. Mark. Commun.* **2013**, *21*, 340–355. [[CrossRef](#)]
34. Furrer, O.; Thomas, H.; Goussevskaia, A. The structure and evolution of the strategic management field: A content analysis of 26 years of strategic management research. *Int. J. Manag. Rev.* **2008**, *10*, 1–23. [[CrossRef](#)]
35. Morgan, R.M.; Hunt, S.D. The commitment-trust theory of relationship marketing. *J. Mark.* **1994**, *58*, 20–38. [[CrossRef](#)]
36. Chaudhuri, A.; Holbrook, M.B. The chain of effects from brand trust and brand affect to brand performance: The role of brand loyalty. *J. Mark.* **2001**, *65*, 81–93. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Brakus, J.J.; Schmitt, B.H.; Zarantonello, L. Brand experience: What is it? How is it measured? Does it affect loyalty? *J. Mark.* **2009**, *73*, 52–68. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Boulding, W.; Kalra, A.; Staelin, R.; Zeithaml, V.A. A dynamic process model of service quality: From expectations to behavioral intentions. *J. Mark. Res.* **1993**, *30*, 7–27. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Caruana, A. Service loyalty—The effects of service quality and the mediating role of customer satisfaction. *Eur. J. Mark.* **2002**, *36*, 811–828. [[CrossRef](#)]
40. Reichheld, F.F.; Scheffer, P. E loyalty—Your secret weapon on the web. *Harv. Bus. Rev.* **2000**, *78*, 105–113.
41. Thomson, M.; MacInnis, D.J.; Park, C.W. The ties that bind: Measuring the strength of consumers' emotional attachments to brands. *J. Consum. Psychol.* **2005**, *15*, 77–91. [[CrossRef](#)]
42. Anderson, R.E.; Srinivasan, S.S. E-satisfaction and e-loyalty: A contingency framework. *Psychol. Mark.* **2003**, *20*, 123–138. [[CrossRef](#)]
43. Kim, A.J.; Ko, E. Do social media marketing activities enhance customer equity? An empirical study of luxury fashion brand. *J. Bus. Res.* **2012**, *65*, 1480–1486. [[CrossRef](#)]
44. Bloemer, J.; Kasper, H.D. The complex relationship between consumer satisfaction and brand loyalty. *J. Econ. Psychol.* **1995**, *16*, 311–329. [[CrossRef](#)]
45. Delgado-Ballester, E.; Munuera-Alemán, J.L. Brand trust in the context of consumer loyalty. *Eur. J. Mark.* **2001**, *35*, 1238–1258. [[CrossRef](#)]
46. Homburg, C.; Giering, A. Personal characteristics as moderators of the relationship between customer satisfaction and loyalty? An empirical analysis. *Psychol. Mark.* **2000**, *18*, 43–66. [[CrossRef](#)]
47. Uncles, M.D.; Dowling, G.R.; Hammond, K. Customer loyalty and customer loyalty programs. *J. Consum. Mark.* **2003**, *20*, 294–316. [[CrossRef](#)]
48. Bloemer, J.; De Ruyter, J.K.; Wetzels, M.M. Linking perceived service quality and service loyalty: A multi-dimensional perspective. *Eur. J. Mark.* **1999**, *33*, 1082–1106. [[CrossRef](#)]
49. Fullerton, G. When does commitment lead to loyalty? *J. Serv. Res.* **2003**, *5*, 333–344. [[CrossRef](#)]
50. Reichheld, F.F. Loyalty-based management. *Harv. Bus. Rev.* **1993**, *71*, 64–73. [[PubMed](#)]

51. Chintagunta, P.K.; Jain, D.C.; Vilcassim, N.J. Investigating heterogeneity in brand preferences in logit models for panel data. *J. Mark. Res.* **1991**, *28*, 417–428. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
52. Corstjens, M.; Lal, R. Building store loyalty through store brands. *J. Mark. Res.* **2000**, *37*, 281–291. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
53. Vlachos, P.; Tsamakos, A.; Vrechopoulos, A.P.; Avramidis, P.K. Corporate social responsibility: Attributions, loyalty, and the mediating role of trust. *J. Acad. Mark. Sci.* **2008**, *37*, 170–180. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
54. Jones, M.A.; Suh, J. Transaction-specific satisfaction and overall satisfaction: An empirical analysis. *J. Serv. Mark.* **2000**, *14*, 147–159. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
55. Tellis, G.J. Advertising exposure, loyalty, and brand purchase: A two-stage model of choice. *J. Mark. Res.* **1988**, *25*, 134–144. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
56. Agustin, C.; Singh, J. Curvilinear effects of consumer loyalty determinants in relational exchanges. *J. Mark. Res.* **2005**, *42*, 96–108. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
57. Pullman, M.; Gross, M.A. Ability of experience design elements to elicit emotions and loyalty behaviors. *Decis. Sci.* **2004**, *35*, 551–578. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
58. Pivato, S.; Misani, N.; Tencati, A. The impact of corporate social responsibility on consumer trust: The case of organic food. *Bus. Ethics A Eur. Rev.* **2008**, *17*, 3–12. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
59. Evanschitzky, H.; Wunderlich, M. An examination of moderator effects in the four-stage loyalty model. *J. Serv. Res.* **2006**, *8*, 330–345. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
60. Gommans, M.; Krishnan, K.S.; Scheffold, K.B. From brand loyalty to E-loyalty: A conceptual framework. *J. Econ. Soc. Res.* **2001**, *3*, 43–58.
61. Mascarenhas, O.A.; Kesavan, R.; Bernacchi, M. Lasting customer loyalty: A total customer experience approach. *J. Consum. Mark.* **2006**, *23*, 397–405. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
62. Palmatier, R.W.; Scheer, L.K.; Steenkamp, J.-B.E. Customer loyalty to whom? Managing the benefits and risks of salesperson-owned loyalty. *J. Mark. Res.* **2007**, *44*, 185–199. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
63. Iglesias, O.; Singh, J.J.; Batistafoquet, J.M. The role of brand experience and affective commitment in determining brand loyalty. *J. Brand Manag.* **2011**, *18*, 570–582. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
64. Ailawadi, K.L.; Pauwels, K.; Steenkamp, J.-B.E. Private-label use and store loyalty. *J. Mark.* **2008**, *72*, 19–30. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
65. Evanschitzky, H.; Iyer, G.R.; Plassmann, H.; Niessing, J.; Meffert, H. The relative strength of affective commitment in securing loyalty in service relationships. *J. Bus. Res.* **2006**, *59*, 1207–1213. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
66. Bandyopadhyay, S.; Martell, M. Does attitudinal loyalty influence behavioral loyalty? A theoretical and empirical study. *J. Retail Consum. Serv.* **2007**, *14*, 35–44. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
67. Carpenter, J.M.; Moore, M. Consumer demographics, store attributes, and retail format choice in the US grocery market. *Int. J. Retail Distrib. Manag.* **2006**, *34*, 434–452. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
68. Sichtmann, C. An analysis of antecedents and consequences of trust in a corporate brand. *Eur. J. Mark.* **2007**, *41*, 999–1015. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
69. Fullerton, G. The impact of brand commitment on loyalty to retail service brands. *Can. J. Adm. Sci.* **2005**, *22*, 97–110. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
70. Das, G. Linkages of retailer awareness, retailer association, retailer perceived quality and retailer loyalty with purchase intention: A study of Indian food retail brands. *J. Retail Consum. Serv.* **2014**, *21*, 284–292. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
71. Pan, Y.; Sheng, S.; Xie, F.T. Antecedents of customer loyalty: An empirical synthesis and reexamination. *J. Retail Consum. Serv.* **2012**, *19*, 150–158. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
72. Toufaily, E.; Ricard, L.; Perrien, J. Customer loyalty to a commercial website: Descriptive meta-analysis of the empirical literature and proposal of an integrative model. *J. Bus. Res.* **2013**, *66*, 1436–1447. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
73. Anderson, K.C.; Knight, D.K.; Pookulangara, S.; Josiam, B. Influence of hedonic and utilitarian motivations on retailer loyalty and purchase intention: A Facebook perspective. *J. Retail Consum. Serv.* **2014**, *21*, 773–779. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
74. Van der Westhuizen, L.-M. Brand loyalty: Exploring self-brand connection and brand experience. *J. Prod. Brand Manag.* **2018**, *27*, 172–184. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
75. Amine, A. Consumers' true brand loyalty: The central role of commitment. *J. Strateg. Mark.* **1998**, *6*, 305–319. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
76. Sirohi, N.; McLaughlin, E.W.; Wittink, D.R. A model of consumer perceptions and store loyalty intentions for a supermarket retailer. *J. Retail.* **1998**, *74*, 223–245. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
77. Park, H.; Kim, Y.-K. Proactive versus reactive apparel brands in sustainability: Influences on brand loyalty. *J. Retail. Consum. Serv.* **2016**, *29*, 114–122. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
78. Strenitzzerová, M.; Gaña, J. Customer satisfaction and loyalty as a part of customer-based corporate sustainability in the sector of mobile communications services. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 1657. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
79. Dekimpe, M.G.; Steenkamp, J.-B.E.; Mellens, M.; Abeele, P.V. Decline and variability in brand loyalty. *Int. J. Res. Mark.* **1997**, *14*, 405–420. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
80. Brown, J.D. Factors related to consumer loyalty for private food brands. *J. Food Distrib. Res.* **1972**, *3*, 48–54.
81. Wiese, A.; Kellner, J.; Lietke, B.; Toporowski, W.; Zielke, S. Sustainability in retailing—A summative content analysis. *Int. J. Retail Distrib. Manag.* **2012**, *40*, 318–335. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
82. Huddleston, P.; Whipple, J.; VanAuken, A. Food store loyalty: Application of a consumer loyalty framework. *J. Target. Meas. Anal. Mark.* **2003**, *12*, 213–230. [\[CrossRef\]](#)

83. Srinivasan, S.S.; Anderson, R.; Ponnnavolu, K. Customer loyalty in e-commerce: An exploration of its antecedents and consequences. *J. Retail.* **2002**, *78*, 41–50. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
84. Yoo, B.; Donthu, N. Developing and validating a multidimensional consumer-based brand equity scale. *J. Bus. Res.* **2001**, *52*, 1–14. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
85. Harris, L.C.; Goode, M.M. The four levels of loyalty and the pivotal role of trust: A study of online service dynamics. *J. Retail.* **2004**, *80*, 139–158. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
86. Henseler, J.; Schuberth, F. Using confirmatory composite analysis to assess emergent variables in business research. *J. Bus. Res.* **2020**, *120*, 147–156. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
87. Grewal, D.; Levy, M.; Lehmann, D.R. Retail branding and customer loyalty: An overview. *J. Retail.* **2004**, *80*, 249. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
88. East, R.; Harris, P.; Willson, G.; Hammond, K. Correlates of first-brand loyalty. *J. Mark. Manag.* **1995**, *11*, 487–497. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
89. Rao, T.R. Are some consumers more prone to purchase private brands? *J. Mark. Res.* **1969**, *6*, 447. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
90. Coe, B. Private versus national preference among lower- and middle-income consumers. *J. Retail.* **1971**, *47*, 61–72.
91. Frank, R.E. Is brand loyalty a useful basis for market segmentation? *J. Advert. Res.* **1967**, *7*, 27–33.
92. Frank, R.E.; Boyd, H.W. Are private-brand-prone grocery customers really different? *J. Advert. Res.* **1965**, *5*, 27–35.
93. Kahn, B.E.; Louie, T.A. Effects of retraction of price promotions on brand choice behavior for variety-seeking and last-purchase-loyal consumers. *J. Mark. Res.* **1990**, *27*, 279. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
94. Kasper, H. On problem perception, dissatisfaction and brand loyalty. *J. Econ. Psychol.* **1988**, *9*, 387–397. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
95. Punniyamoorthy, M.; Raj, M.P.M. An empirical model for brand loyalty measurement. *J. Target. Meas. Anal. Mark.* **2007**, *15*, 222–233. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
96. Edvardsson, B.; Johnson, M.D.; Gustafsson, A.; Strandvik, T. The effects of satisfaction and loyalty on profits and growth: Products versus services. *Total Qual. Manag.* **2000**, *11*, 917–927. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
97. Fraering, M.; Minor, M.S. Beyond loyalty: Customer satisfaction, loyalty, and fortitude. *J. Serv. Mark.* **2013**, *27*, 334–344. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
98. Slack, N.; Singh, G.; Sharma, S. Impact of perceived value on the satisfaction of supermarket customers: Developing country perspective. *Int. J. Retail Distrib. Manag.* **2020**, *48*, 1235–1254. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
99. Woodruff, R.B. Customer value: The next source for competitive advantage. *J. Acad. Mark. Sci.* **1997**, *25*, 139–153. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
100. Parasuraman, A.; Berry, L.L.; Zeithaml, V.A. Refinement and reassessment of the SERVQUAL scale. *J. Retail.* **1991**, *67*, 420–450.
101. Martenson, R. Corporate brand image, satisfaction and store loyalty: A study of the store as a brand, store brands and manufacturer brands. *Int. J. Retail Distrib. Manag.* **2007**, *35*, 544–555. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
102. Berry, L.L. Cultivating service brand equity. *J. Acad. Mark. Sci.* **2000**, *28*, 128–137. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
103. Dixon, J.; Bridson, K.; Evans, J.; Morrison, M. An alternative perspective on relationships, loyalty and future store choice. *Int. Rev. Retail Distrib. Consum. Res.* **2005**, *15*, 351–374. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
104. González-Benito, O.; Martos-Partal, M. Role of retailer positioning and product category on the relationship between store brand consumption and store loyalty. *J. Retail.* **2012**, *88*, 236–249. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
105. Ewing, M.T. Brand and retailer loyalty: Past behavior and future intentions. *J. Prod. Brand Manag.* **2000**, *9*, 120–127. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
106. Osman, M.Z. A conceptual model of retail image influences on loyalty patronage behaviour. *Int. Rev. Retail Distrib. Consum. Res.* **1993**, *3*, 133–148. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
107. Gable, M.; Fiorito, S.S.; Topol, M.T. An empirical analysis of the components of retailer customer loyalty programs. *Int. J. Retail Distrib. Manag.* **2008**, *36*, 32–49. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
108. Hair, J.F.; Hult, G.T.M.; Ringel, C.M.; Sarstedt, M. *A Primer on Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM)*; SAGE: Thousand Oaks, CA, USA, 2017.
109. Bitner, M.J. Evaluating service encounters: The effects of physical surroundings and employee responses. *J. Mark.* **1990**, *54*, 69–82. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
110. Huang, C.-C. The impacts of brand experiences on brand loyalty: Mediators of brand love and trust. *Manag. Decis.* **2017**, *55*, 915–934. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
111. Labeaga, J.; Lado, N.; Martos, M. Behavioural loyalty towards store brands. *J. Retail Consum. Serv.* **2007**, *14*, 347–356. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
112. Chintagunta, P.; Bonfrer, A.; Song, I. Investigating the effects of store-brand introduction on retailer demand and pricing behavior. *Manag. Sci.* **2002**, *48*, 1242–1267. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
113. Dick, A.; Jain, A.; Richardson, P. Correlates of store brand proneness: Some empirical observations. *J. Prod. Brand Manag.* **1995**, *4*, 15–22. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
114. Anselmsson, J.; Burt, S.; Tunca, B. An integrated retailer image and brand equity framework: Re-examining, extending, and restructuring retailer brand equity. *J. Retail Consum. Serv.* **2017**, *38*, 194–203. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
115. Luchs, M.G.; Naylor, R.W.; Irwin, J.R.; Raghunathan, R. The sustainability liability: Potential negative effects of ethicality on product preference. *J. Mark.* **2010**, *74*, 18–31. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
116. Sweeney, J.C.; Soutar, G. Consumer perceived value: The development of a multiple item scale. *J. Retail.* **2001**, *77*, 203–220. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
117. Bolton, R.; Drew, J.H. A multistage model of customers' assessments of service quality and value. *J. Consum. Res.* **1991**, *17*, 375–384. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
118. Ailawadi, K.L.; Keller, K.L. Understanding retail branding: Conceptual insights and research priorities. *J. Retail.* **2004**, *80*, 331–342. [\[CrossRef\]](#)

119. Burt, S.L.; Sparks, L. Corporate branding, retailing, and retail internationalization. *Corp. Reput. Rev.* **2002**, *5*, 194–212. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
120. Sundström, M.; Hjelm-Lidholm, S. Re-positioning customer loyalty in a fast moving consumer goods market. *Australas. Mark. J.* **2020**, *28*, 30–34. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
121. Beldona, S.; Wysong, S. Putting the “brand” back into store brands: An exploratory examination of store brands and brand personality. *J. Prod. Brand Manage.* **2007**, *16*, 226–235. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
122. Trewern, J.; Chenoweth, J.; Christie, I.; Keller, E.; Halevy, S. Are UK retailers well placed to deliver ‘less and better’ meat and dairy to consumers? *Sustain. Prod. Consum.* **2021**, *28*, 154–163. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
123. Tanveer, M.; Ahmad, A.-R.; Mahmood, H.; Haq, I. Role of ethical marketing in driving consumer brand relationships and brand loyalty: A sustainable marketing approach. *Sustainability* **2021**, *13*, 6839. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
124. Sánchez-González, I.; Gil-Saura, I.; Ruiz-Molina, M.E. Ethically minded consumer behavior, retailers’ commitment to sustainable development, and store equity in hypermarkets. *Sustainability* **2020**, *12*, 8041. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
125. Juhl, H.J.; Fenger, M.H.J.; Thøgersen, J. Will the consistent organic food consumer step forward? An empirical analysis. *J. Consum. Res.* **2017**, *44*, 519–535. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
126. Górská-Warsewicz, H.; Zakowska-Biemans, S.; Czechtoko, M.; Swiatkowska, M.; Stangierska, D.; Swistak, E.; Bobola, A.; Szlachciuk, J.; Krajewski, K. Organic private labels as sources of competitive advantage-The case of international retailers operating on the Polish market. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 2338. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
127. Cachero-Martínez, S. Consumer behaviour towards organic products: The moderating role of environmental concern. *J. Risk Financ. Manag.* **2020**, *13*, 330. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
128. Park, E.; Kim, K.J. What drives “customer loyalty”? The role of corporate social responsibility. *Sustain. Dev.* **2019**, *27*, 304–311. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
129. Ahmed, N.; Scholz, M.; Ullah, Z.; Arshad, M.Z.; Sabir, R.I.; Khan, W.A. The nexus of CSR and co-creation: A roadmap towards consumer loyalty. *Sustainability* **2021**, *13*, 523. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
130. Godefroit-Winkel, D.; Schill, M.; Diop-Sall, F. Does environmental corporate social responsibility increase consumer loyalty? *Int. J. Retail Distrib.* **2021**. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
131. Baldinger, A.L.; Robinson, J. Brand loyalty: The link between attitude and behavior. *J. Advert. Res.* **1996**, *36*, 22–34.
132. Russell-Bennett, R.; Rundel-Thiele, S. The brand loyalty life cycle: Implications for marketers. *J. Brand Manag.* **2005**, *12*, 250–263. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
133. East, R.; Gendall, P.; Hammond, K.; Lomax, W. Consumer loyalty: Singular, additive or interactive? *Australas. Mark. J.* **2005**, *13*, 10–26. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
134. Kim, B. Understanding key antecedents of consumer loyalty toward sharing-economy platforms: The case of Airbnb. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 5195. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
135. Konuk, R.A. The impact of retailer innovativeness and food healthiness on store prestige, store trust and store loyalty. *Food Res. Int.* **2019**, *116*, 724–730. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
136. Marin-Garcia, A.; Gil-Saura, I.; Ruiz-Molina, M.E. How do innovation and sustainability contribute to generate retail equity? Evidence from Spanish retailing. *J. Prod. Brand Manag.* **2020**, *29*, 601–615. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
137. Kuchinkam, D.G.; Balazs, S.; Gavrilteam, M.D.; Djokic, B.B. Consumer attitudes toward sustainable development and risk to brand loyalty. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 997. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
138. Panda, T.K.; Kumar, A.; Jakhar, S.; Luthra, S.; Garza-Reyes, J.A.; Kazancoglu, I.; Nayak, S.S. Social and environmental sustainability model on consumers’ altruism, green purchase intention, green brand loyalty and evangelism. *J. Clean. Prod.* **2020**, *243*, 118575. [\[CrossRef\]](#)