
Environmental concern has to do with the stated purchase behavior of green products at retail?

Sergio Silva Braga Junior^{1,*}, Dirceu da Silva², Eduardo Guilherme Satolo¹,
Marcelo Marques Magalhães¹, Fernando Ferrari Putti¹, Waleska Reali de Oliveira Braga¹

¹UNESP– Univ. Estadual Paulista, Tupã Campus, Sao Paulo, Brazil

²UNINOVE – University Nine de July, Post-Graduation Programme in Business Administration, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Email address:

sergio@tupa.unesp.br (S. S. B. Junior), dirceuds@gmail.com (D. Silva), eduardo@tupa.unesp.br (E. G. Satolo),

marcelo@tupa.unesp.br (M. M. Magalhães), fernandoputti@gmail.com (F. F. Putti), waleskareali@gmail.com (W. R. O. Braga)

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Abstract: Does environmental concern influence declared retail purchasing of green products? Current analysis evaluates the influence of environmental concern in people's retail buying behavior of green products. A survey with 811 consumers from Brazil was undertaken on their perception as individuals and the manner they perceive people in society. Results obtained by current analysis show that consumers do not demonstrate a direct relationship between environmental concern and declared retail purchase of green products. The above reinforces the model by Bagozzi (1981) who explains behavior has intent rather than attitude as a precedent. The same behavior may be perceived when subjects place their perception above the behavior of people in society.

Keywords: Consumer Behavior, Environmental Concern, Environmental Responsibility, Purchase Declared

1. Introduction

Environmental issues are the concern of all and entrepreneurs are increasingly seeking alternatives to decrease or eliminate possible environmental and social negative impacts. Environmental administration has actually become an investment and not a liability (XUEMING & BHAT-TACHARYA, 2006).

Since several firms have tried to adapt themselves to these trends, they have incorporated sustainability practices to strategic planning through environmental management and social actions within their communities (BARBIERI, 2007). Such practices are frequently linked to environmental management (CREYER & ROSS, 1997; SEYFANG & PAAVOLA, 2008).

Foregrounded on the above context, studies on retail supermarket have become relevant to verify whether consumers perceive the relevance of environmental and social practices. The possibility of evaluating whether firms' environmental and social practices are acknowledged lies in the purchasing and consumption of the final product. The above occurs through the consumers' environmental concern transformed into purchase intention and subsequent

buying declaration. The issue that foregrounds current research may be expressed by the following question: Does Environmental Concern affect declared purchase of retailed green products?

Current investigation's general aim is to evaluate whether consumers acknowledge and effectively declare that they buy green products on the retail market. So that the issue in current research could be solved and the above aim complied with, current investigation deals with the behavior of the consumer in two response forms: (1) how do consumers express their attitudes and (2) how do they perceive the attitude of people within society with regard to purchase behavior for green products on the retail market.

Results show that environmental concern is not directly reflected on declared purchase intent for green and organic products on the retail market. However, the perception of respondents is similar in the model construction and is not affected by social desirability, both for the environmental concern and for declared purchase.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Purchase Attitude and Behavior

Products in supermarkets are not merely shown to consumers. They are placed to attend to a previously signaled and identified need by marketing so that they could be commercialized in the correct way (KOTLER & KELLER, 2006).

Market-given stimulus tries to transform purchase intention into purchase attitude and behavior. According to Bagozzi (1981), attitudes will only affect behavior through behavioral intentions, or rather, intentions directly affect behavior and only indirectly attitudes affect consumers' behavior.

According to Ajzen and Fishbein (1977), attitudes are formed by some aspects within the consumers' weltanschauung which represent the evaluation of the product concerned. Attitude measurements are the activities that consumers decide to take in their behavior purchasing in retail supermarkets.

Ajzen (2001) explains that there is a general agreement that attitude represents a quick evaluation of a psychological object caught in attribute dimensions as something good-bad, dangerous-beneficent, pleasant-unpleasant and sympathetic-antipathetic. The above author explains further that attitude facilitates the adaptation of the subjects to the social environment in which they are inserted so that they express and defend their behavior and adequate themselves to it.

So that one may understand how an attitude may be transformed emphatically in purchase behavior, the manner consumers take decisions within the purchase process must be understood. According to Lopes (2010), several authors, with slight variations between them, have shown graphically certain models of decision-taking, divided into stages (HOWARD & SHETH, 1967; ENGEL, BLACKWELL & MINIARD, 2005; ALTURAS, 2005).

The above stages show how consumers construct their purchase intentions and the manner intentions become attitudes and buying behavior. It may be observed that, among the stages of models in the process of buying-decision given by the authors above, they provide as a final aim the search for the clients' satisfaction triggered by an issue, a need or a desire signaled or identified by marketing.

The model given by Engel, Blackwell and Miniard (1995) has been much discussed and employed to expose the process of purchase decision made by the consumer. In fact, it is the most complete and detailed in stage description, as Figure 1 shows.

The authors discuss the seven stages of the purchase-decision process and, within each, which are the highest influential aspects within each stage. It is thus possible to evaluate the precise moment the consumer is stimulated by a specific marketing issue or by external factors regardless of the market.

The process starts when consumers perceive the need for a certain product and the satisfaction that the product provides for the consumers' problem (BLACKWELL, MINIARD & ENGEL, 2005).

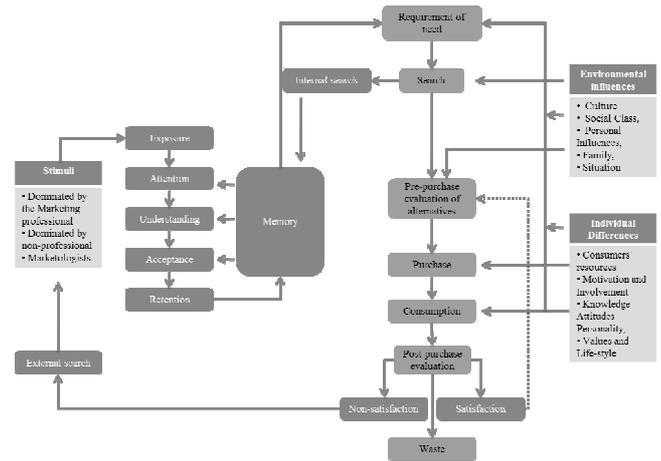


Figure 1. Consumers' decision process. [Source: Blackwell, Miniard & Engel (2005, p. 86)]

According to Lopes (2010, p.35):

“Stimuli push consumers to seek information on the product. After processing the collected (or received) information, consumers evaluate several alternatives and take an attitude. The installed attitude, coupled to the environmental variables, will determine purchase decision.”

So that the perceived need would be solved, a knowledge-bound solution already retained in the memory or collected from external information is sought. Purchase alternatives, which may be simple or sophisticated following consumer-defined evaluation criteria, are thus laid bare.

Consequently, Blackwell, Miniard & Engel (2005), Alturas (2005), Kotler & Keller (2006) describe the stages that involve the influences received by consumers in their purchase-decision process in a simplified way (Figure 2)

The first phase, acknowledgement of needs, deals with factors that may affect any time the solution of a problem or the satisfaction of a desire. The first sources of information for the solution of a problem are provided.



Figure 2. Model of consumers' purchase process. [Source: Adapted from Kotler & Keller (2006, p. 189)]

Seeking information follows. This consists of the retrieval of knowledge from memory or the collection of information from relatives, friends or the market.

The evaluation of valid alternatives by consumers in their process of information seeking constitutes the third stage. Evaluation criteria and potentially relevant attributes are defined (BLACKWELL, MINIARD & ENGEL, 2005) and finally determinant attributes for decision-taking are assessed when there is equivalence between evaluation criteria. Purchase and consumption phases come next, mainly characterized by possession and the utilization of the product or service (BLACKWELL, MINIARD & ENGEL, 2005).

When the process of the consumers' decision-taking is taken into account, the firm must focus on other processes

prior to purchase, since consumers define in such processes where their money will be applied. Blackwell, Miniard & Engel (2005) state that influence factors in these processes strongly affect consumers' behavior with regard to their choice for products or services.

Kotler & Keller (2006) report that beliefs, attitudes and personal, commercial, public and experimental sources, fetched from the consumers' memory, strengthen the processes. Figure 3 shows the information-seeking processes and alternative evaluation with the main influence factors within the consumers' choice process.

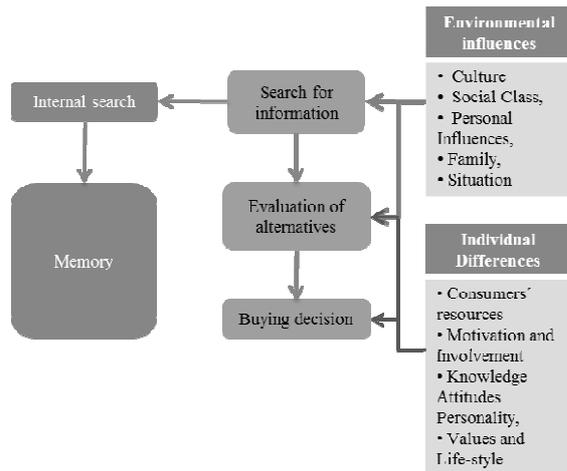


Figure 3. Phases in consumers' decision process and the main influencing factors. [Source: Adapted from Blackwell, Miniard & Engel (2005, p. 86)]

Knowledge on environmental issues and concerns are currently factors of environmental influence that interferes in purchase behavior for retail green products. The latter are increasingly gaining ground within the process of information and evaluation of alternatives in Brazil. Consequently, consumers' attitude and perceptions are analyzed in researchers that relate Information Seeking stage with consumers' social and environmental concerns, as provided by Garcia, Silva, Pereira, Rossi & Minciotti (2008), Bedante & Slongo (2004) and Seyfang & Paavola (2008).

The above aspects have been underscored by Lages & Vargas Neto (2002), Garcia et al. (2008) and Moretti, Silva & Braga Junior (2010) who insist in stating that the subject's behavior is related to the object of purchase. The authors report that subjects with an ecological-prone relationship with the product or firm are more likely to tend towards the environment and more favorable to firms that show social and environmental responsibility.

The same authors also express the possibility that respondents may be presenting a politically correct behavior within the community and thus establish a research bias which may jeopardize the development of issues linked to the theme.

Politically correct behavior bias is known as social desirability. The subject acquires a behavior, frequently unconscious, within the standards which society defines as correct. Aspects are underscored by Lages & Vargas Neto (2002), Garcia et al (2008) and Moretti, Silva & Braga Junior (2010)

who demonstrated that the subject's behavior was related to the object of purchase. The above authors reported that subjects with a positive relationship in ecological attitudes towards an ecological attitude with the product and firm were prone to be more favorable to the environment and more reception towards firms that put into practice social and environmental responsibilities. The authors also showed the possibility that respondents were presenting a politically correct behavior within society (social desirability).

2.2. Social Desirability

According to Ribas Junior et al. (2004, p. 84), social desirability is "the trend of people participating in psychological research to answer questions biasedly". Respondents are inclined to give answers that they think socially more acceptable and correct even though such replies are against their attitudes, or rather, their true inclinations remain covert if they are not socially acceptable. The term 'social desirability' may also indicate answers given for the sake to pleasing the interviewer (GOUVEIA et al., 2009).

The theory of social desirability explains that politically correct cultural norms and standards affect subjects' answers especially in research that foments self-report, such as personality or psychological content research (GOUVEIA et al., 2009).

A response influence is extant when social and cultural standards affect the subjects' answers. It may be defined as a trend perspective to provide positive answers, or rather, answering positively when questioned, or giving negative answers (always answer negatively), according to Gouveia et al. (2009).

Distortions caused by social desirability may also be related to other variables and subjective characteristics, such as the humor and self-perception. Self-deceit may occur within a research. According to Ribas Junior et al. (2004), the above occurs when the influence of social desirability is involuntary, or rather, the respondent is not aware of a biased answer. A variation of social desirability is image management that occurs when the respondent manipulates the answer on purpose and thus the personal image transmitted is controlled.

The requirement to know and assess social desirability is due to the fact that the variable may jeopardize the validity and reliability of psychological and behavior research (RIBAS JUNIOR et al., 2004). Consequently, several social desirability measurement scales have been recently prepared.

According to Poinhos et al. (2008), the Marlowe-Crowne scale is one of the most employed scales to evaluate social desirability indexes. The above scale considers social desirability a trait that evidences the need for social approval and "supposes that a common subject does not always behave within a socially desirable manner" (POINHOS et al, 2008, p.223). The subject who had the direst need of approval will show a greater trend to exhibit socially positive answers (POINHOS et al, 2008). The above-mentioned scale measures the personal inclination to answer questions which are socially desirable even though the answer is untrue. (BARROS, 2005).

As quoted in Barros (2005), the scale contains 33 items or questions and is based on the concept of types of behavior that, although socially approved, are not common and not so frequent (RIBAS JUNIOR *et al.*, 2008).

According to Poinhos *et al.* (2008), social desirability corresponds to the trend to transmit a culturally acceptable image and according to social norms, with approval and avoidance of criticism in test situations.

Subjects with high social desirability will be more prone to provide answers that they consider better accepted by society regardless of their status as true or false, denying personal association to socially disapproved opinions or behaviors.

Distortion in social desirability-caused replies may be associated to personal traits (such as humor), conditions and application modes of psychological instruments.

3. Methodological Procedures

Current research evaluates consumers' purchase intentions for retailed green products, compares results on their self-evaluation and the manner they observe the attitude of others (or society's). A survey with 811 participants was undertaken to evaluate the following hypotheses:

H1: The subjects' environmental concern is the environmental concern attributed by others.

H2: The subjects' declared purchase is the declared purchase attributed by others

H3: The subjects' environmental concern transforms itself into a declared purchase

H4: Environmental concern attributed by others is transformed into declared purchase

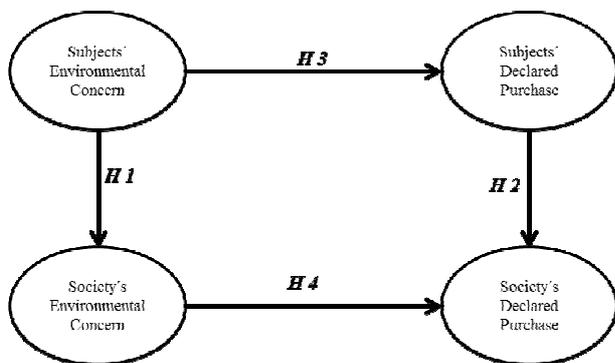


Figure 4. Research hypotheses.

Research survey was undertaken with 811 subjects residing in Brazil, between August and December 2013. Researchers approached the interviewed directly, without any scale interference during the filling so that interference and biased answers could be avoided.

Following recommendations by DeVellis (2003), validated scale contained 17 items on Environmental Concern, 13 on Declared Purchase. Analysis by 10 experts in marketing and environment was undertaken to adjust phrases (evaluation) and to see whether they complied with the construct proposed by the research (phase validity) so that the validation

of scale phase in Table 1 to 3 could be assessed. They received the scale to classify the answers within the constructs proposed by research, coupled to the concepts of each construct. An average of 4 questions was classified as not belonging to the research proposal.

Table 1. Scales used in research to evaluate Environmental Concern.

Lab	Items
P_32	1. Firms that damage or disrespect the environment should be punished.
P_43	2. Agricultural toxics and dangerous substances in food harm the environment.
P_16	3. I switched or did not use anymore products because of ecological motives.
P_9	4. I understand that organic products do not impact the environment
P_23	5. Environmental declarations demonstrate that the manufacturer may have concern with the environment.
P_21	6. I am concerned with pollution in my town
P_38	7. I am worried when I see people dirtying streets and parks
P_36	8. I separate recyclable wastes from organic residues at home
P_4	9. Deforesting may place the future of humanity at risk
P_27	10. I prefer public transport or bike riding
P_17	11. I feel that I may help solve the problem of natural resources by saving water and energy
P_42	12. I feel I may protect the environment by buying ecologically correct products
P_31	13. The emission of carbon dioxide damages the atmosphere
P_18	14. Plastic and paper bags destroy natural resources
P_24	15. Plastic and paper bags should be recycled and not deposited in the environment.
P_20	16. Home chemical products (detergents and cleaning products) damage the environment after use
P_11	17. I try to reuse wrappings when possible

Table 2. Scales used in research to evaluate Purchase Intention.

Lab	Items
P_14	18. When possible I choose products which cause the least pollution possible.
P_34	19. I avoid manufactured products that damage or disrespect the environment.
P_13	20. I buy food without agricultural toxic products since the environment is respected.
P_19	21. I pay a somewhat higher price for products and food free of chemical substances which damage the environment.
P_15	22. Difference in price interferes in my intention in buying ecologically correct products.
P_10	23. I may pay more to buy organic products since they do not impact the environment
P_33	24. I may prefer products with information on the manufacturers' environmental certificates.
P_25	25. I verify whether a product that I intend to buy does not damage the environment or other people
P_7	26. I am decided to buy concentrated products
P_40	27. I am decided to buy compacted products to reduce gas emission into the atmosphere
P_6	28. I am decided to buy products with scanty wrappings to reduce the consumption of natural resources
P_5	29. I am decided to avoid buying products with non-biodegradable wrappings.

Lab	Items
P_29	30. I am decided to buy home chemical products (detergents and cleaning products) which are ecologically correct or biodegradable
P_44	31. I am decided to buy refill products so that the previous wrapping need not be disposed of
P_37	32. I am decided to buy some products (currently bought in smaller sizes) in bigger sizes and with less frequency

Table 3. Scales used in research to evaluate Declared Intention.

Lab	Items
P_12	33. When I buy a product I always verify whether the manufacturing firms damage or disrespect the environment.
P_41	34. I always buy food without any agricultural toxins since I am aware that I am preserving the environment.
P_28	35. I pay more to buy products that promote the protection of the environment
P_22	36. I buy organic products because they are healthier.
P_30	37. I pay more to buy organic products since they are healthier.
P_3	38. I buy products with environmental certificates since they are ecologically correct.
P_2	39. I always choose a product which causes the least damage to people and to the environment when choosing between two competitive products.
P_26	40. I always buy concentrated products since they may save water and energy
P_39	41. I buy compacted products to contribute for the decrease in gas emissions and their transport is easier
P_45	42. I always buy products with the least wrappings possible
P_8	43. I always buy ecologically correct or biodegradable home chemicals (detergents and cleaning products)
P_35	44. I buy refill products to take advantage of the previous wrapping
P_1	45. I always buy products with non-traditional packing design since less solid wastes may be produced.

Likert-like scale with five agreement-disagreement points was employed in which 1 meant total disagreement and 5 meant total agreement. Research's variables were gender, age, earning and marital status.

For column YOU, participants were asked to give score 1 to 5 for statements to which they disagreed or agreed. For column OTHERS, participants were asked to give score 1 to 5 when it is believed that other people (colleagues, society) would disagree or agree with each statement.

SPSS 15.0 was used for data analysis of frequency tests and Smart PLS 2.0 – M3 was employed to evaluate structural equations modeling (SEM) (RINGLE, WENDE & WILL, 2005)

SEM was employed as the main method for data analysis. In fact, the model evaluates the causal relationships between the constructs and the subsequent hypotheses test by evaluating past coefficients

Measure model Partial Least Square – Path Modeling (PLS-PM) was employed. When Mardia PK test of adherence to a normal multivariate distribution was undertaken (JÖRESKOG & SÖBOM, 1993), it was significant ($p < 0.001$). Consequently, data from matrix variables failed to comply with the desired multivariate distribution

Measurement models for SEM calculation were those with

Free Asymptotic Distribution, or rather, the non-necessity of multivariate normality. Three models may be used: Diagonally Weighted Least Square (DWLS), Weighted Least Square (WLS) and PLS-PM. (JÖRESKOG & SÖBOM, 1993; HAIR et al., 2009). The first two require extensive samples, or rather, at least, double that obtained in current research. They were disposed of. PLS-PM was an adequate possibility for data analysis. PLS-PM is a quality alternative proven by the international research community in several areas of knowledge (RINGLE, WENDE & WILL, 2005), with great flexibility in data analysis.

4. Analysis of Results

As was discussed for the analysis of the data was used Smart PLS 2.0 M3 software. Departing from the original model with all items of the scale, the model was tested and corrected by removing items that did not have a factor loading above 0.50 (Chin, 1995) and that harm the fit of the model and its statistical validity.

Even so, the averages, standard deviations and coefficients of variation of the responses provided by the individuals of the sample collected for discarded items. Thus, it was found a very low variability (most showed a constant response or disagreement within the same issue without presenting a possible variability analysis).

The R^2 evaluates the variables that explain portion of the constructs. Indicates the quality of the fitted model. Values of 0.75, 0.50 and 0.25 are considered significant, moderate and weak, respectively. (Hair et al., 2014). The Average Variance Extracted (AVE) should be greater than 0.50 to satisfy the convergence of the model (Fornell and Larcker, 1981). Already Cronbrach alpha (internal consistency) and Composite Reliability is used to assess whether the sample is free of bias, or if the answers as a whole, are reliable.

The Commonality (f^2) is evaluated as each construct is "useful" to the model fit. Values of 0.02, 0.15 and 0.35 are considered small, medium and large, respectively and Redundancy (Q^2) evaluates the accuracy of the fitted model. The evaluation criteria are greater than zero (Hair et al., 2014) values. After those adjustments, the average variance extracted (AVE), composite reliability, Cronbach's alpha and R^2 , Commonality (f^2) and Redundancy (Q^2) of the constructs were assessed to analyze how the model was measured, as shown in Table 4.

Owing to research data and the relationship between environmental concern and declared purchase, the reflexive model was estimated by structural equations modeling (SEM) in which indicators were construct manifestations (Figure 5).

During the modeling analysis, issues that represented environmental concern and which did not present acceptable minimum adherence in the model's adjustments were removed. These issues reflect an aspect of collective routine behavior purchase. Respondents failed to understand these aspects as factors that interfere in their environmental concern.

Issues in the construct declared purchase which failed to have the minimum acceptable adherence to the model were also removed. They were actually linked to possible social and environmental attitudes (intention) and to the price of green products. On the other hand, the adjusted items featured biodegradable or compacted products or with scanty wrappings.

Table 4. Quality criteria of model adjustments – SEM specification – Rates of average variance extracted (AVE), composite reliability, R² and Cronbach’s Alpha of Constructs.

Construct	AVE	Composite reliability	R ²	Cronbach’s Alpha	Communality	Redundancy
Declared purchase	0.55	0.9021	0.2	0.8761	0.4013	0.1275
Others	0.359	0.8601	0.6	0.8046	0.3111	0.3156
Declared purchase Ind	0.50	0.8601	0.6	0.8046	0.3111	0.3156
Environmental concern Ind	0.50	0.8005	----	0.6783	0.1908	0.1908
Environmental concern Others	0.55	0.8592	0.0	0.7948	0.3299	0.0411
Reference value	>0.50	>0.70	See Text	>0.60	Positive	Positive

nating validity of data, as Table 5 shows (CHIN, 1995). The model had discriminating validity when RMS-AVE were higher than Pearson’s co-relation coefficients. Table 3 shows RMS-AVE rates higher than co-relations and the existence of the model’s discriminating validity.

The model’s general quality was calculated by indicator GoF (Goodness-of-Fit) which is the geometric mean of mean R² and mean AVE (TENENHAUS *et al.*, 2009). Result was given as 0.410 and indicated a well-adjusted model, since, according to the authors, rates over 0.36 were good in the case of Applied Social Sciences (WETZELS *et al.*, 2009).

Table 5. Comparison of AVE versus Co-relationships of Constructs.

	Purchase intention Individual	Purchase intention Others	Environmental Concern Individual	Environmental Concern Others
Declared Purchase Individual	0.7320806			
Declared Purchase Others	0.594504	0.711743		
Environmental concern Individual	0.497973	0.225209	0.709572	
Environmental concern Others	0.270399	0.67592	0.280235	0.7419481

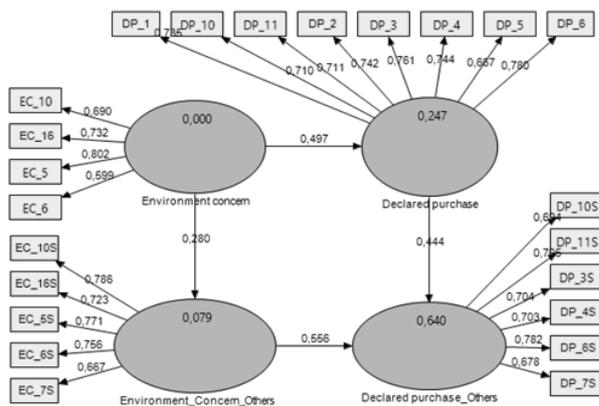


Figure 5. Model adjusted in research. [Note: All structural coefficients were significant (p<0.05). Significance was estimated by bootstrap method with N=150 and 1000 replications (RINGLE, WENDE & WILL, 2005)]

It may be observed that when R² was evaluated, only Environmental Concern attributed to society (others) was weak in the context of Applied Social Sciences. The above aspect showed that the item composing the construct ‘Environmental Concern Others’ did not represent substantially the respondents’ perception for the construct. It may be stated that the subjects had environmental concern but failed to notice this aspect in the people around them (society).

The above may be corroborated when AVE rates above the references (>0.50) were analyzed, besides the Compound Reliability and Cronbach’s Alpha rates, demonstrating well-adjusted model, with quality for interpretation.

Square root of AVEs of each construct was analyzed by Pearson’s co-relation coefficients to confirm the discrimi-

When the quality of the model’s adjustments were confirmed, the inferences on the path coefficients and their rates could be made. Since the model was adjusted, rates may be employed to evaluate the research’s hypotheses (Table 6).

Table 6. Evaluation of hypotheses.

Pathway	Charge	p-value	Conclusion
Environmental concern Ind => Environmental Concern Others	0.4442	0.0293	Supported
Declared purchase Ind => Declared purchase Others	0.4970	0.0313	Supported
Environmental concern Ind => Declared purchase Ind	0.2802	0.0405	Supported
Environmental Concern Others => Declared Purchase Others	0.5558	0.0265	Supported
Reference Value	Positive	<0,05	

5. Conclusions

The measurement of consumers’ perception on social and environmental behavior is increasingly employed since firms are seeking the aggregation of values to their products and are making available retailed green items.

Current research evaluated whether consumers were declaring the purchase of retailed green products. It has been observed that there was no statistically based relationship to justify the link between the two constructs. The subjects’ environmental concern did not interfere in their purchase decision with regard to retailed green products.

According to Bagozzi (1981), the subjects’ purchase behavior was preceded by the intention of purchasing, which was what really mattered in their decision. When retailed

green products were concerned, the above relationship was valid and should be the object of other investigations and researches on the same subject. Frequently the decision taken by a subject is not the desired one but that which attended to their needs for the moment. On the other hand, society in which the subjects were inserted failed to produce adaptation conditions and did not require from them attitudes that were not part and parcel of society.

Although Lordelo, Fonseca and Araújo (2000) showed that the results of behavior-linked research were different for different people with different social and economical conditions, the environmental concern in declared purchase did not show changes with categorical variables that formed the social and economical indicator. In fact, most subjects who participated in current research were young people who earned above BRS 4,000.

Since green products are not easily found in great quantities for retail, it may be that most consumers are not really ready to pay for them or at least did not valorize the firms concerned with environmental issues (GARCIA et al., 2008).

The above aspect may foreground the statements given in hypotheses H1 and H2 which present most common items and compose the constructs environmental concern and declared purchase among the subjects' and society's perceptions.

Current analysis was limited since it was a convenience and homogeneous sample, albeit balanced in terms of gender. However, one cannot go beyond these results for the population under analysis. On the other hand, results indicate further knowledge on the theme since it may be observed that environmental concern exists. In fact, people in the sample deemed important the social and environmental attributes. However, it was not reflected wholly in purchase behavior for retailed green products.

Current analysis contributed towards the broadening of the investigation field on the evaluation of purchase intention and declared purchase on environmental concern. Although several debates have been going on the subject, there is only scanty evidence on the success or failure of the initiatives.

The research's contribution for firm management is also accordingly. It should be underscored, however, that the approximation between scholars and market needs upgrading. In fact, little information exchange occurs on research by firms towards development. Great efforts should be employed to link scholarship and market, the two most important information sources on the subject.

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