


Online Retail Store Community Engagement and Its Impact on Purchase Intentions in the Context of Online Reviews

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ABSTRACT

Consumers want to engage with the retail store community in the shopping context. This study examines how consumers' perceptions of source credibility and perceived usefulness of online reviews impact an intention to engage with the online retail store community and purchase intentions. The study also identifies differences when reviews are posted by customers versus store employees. Results show that the proposed relationships within the structural model are significant, and reviews posted by store employees are seen as more credible, whereas reviews posted by other customers are perceived to be more useful. Theoretical and managerial implications are discussed.

KEYWORDS

Online Reviews, Perceived Usefulness, Purchase Intentions, Retail Store Community Engagement, Source Credibility

INTRODUCTION

Shopping is an inherently social experience (Carter, 2020). Whether it be shopping with friends and family, interacting with other shoppers or salespeople, or chatting with store employees at checkout, customers have reported that shopping in the retail store is communal in nature (Borghini et al., 2009; Jones & Kim, 2011; Peters & Bodkin, 2018). However, as shopping has increasingly moved online, due to convenience factors and the more recent pandemic stay-at-home orders, one may question whether the communal nature of shopping that exists in retail stores applies when customers are shopping online.

Practitioners are advocating that the social nature of shopping still exists when customers move online but in a way that differs from shopping in traditional retail stores (Beaulac, 2019; McIntyre, 2020). "Social shopping" is defined as customers going online to find reviews and recommendations about products and then using those reviews to guide purchase decisions (Widmer, 2020). The concept of "social shopping" is significant, as 93% of consumers have anecdotally reported that online reviews have impacted their purchase decisions (Widmer, 2020).

The purpose of this study is to examine the communal nature of utilizing online reviews for online shopping. There is a growing literature on community in physical stores, but marketers need greater understanding of community within online retailing. In addition, there are few papers that examine source credibility and perceived usefulness as they relate to community engagement in the context of

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online reviews, factors which may be important to social shopping. And while the literature suggests that shoppers view both customers and store employees as members of the retail store community, few studies to date have unpacked differences that may exist when online reviews are provided by these disparate sources. Thus, this study examines the following research questions to address the gaps in the literature: How do consumers' perceptions of source credibility and usefulness of online reviews, impact feelings of community and purchase intentions when posted by customers and store employees? Furthermore, do these relationships differ when the post is provided by other customers versus store employees?

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES

While there is plethora of studies on community in marketing, the literature on retail store community is just beginning and has been mostly focused on physical stores, as opposed to online shopping (Borghini et al., 2009; Jones & Kim, 2011; Peters & Bodkin, 2018). And while there are numerous papers on online reviews, there are virtually no studies to date examining the impact of reviews on community engagement in the context of online shopping. Although this study is primarily grounded in theory on community, theories related to online reviews were also incorporated into the development of the hypotheses.

Source Credibility

Source credibility's impact on the believability of online reviews (Tahir & Khan, 2020), as well as its impact on purchase intentions in the context of online reviews (Assaker, 2020; Kiran & Srivastava, 2020; Xu et al., 2020), has been well established in the literature. There are no studies to date, however, that have examined the relationship between the source credibility of online reviews and consumers' intention to engage in an online retail community. The literature on virtual community shows that the credibility of information posted within these types of communities is of utmost importance to consumers. For example, Hajli et al. (2015) studied an online health community and found that consumers often questioned whether the other peoples' posts were credible and accurate. Chou et al. (2015) examined a virtual community and found that source credibility predicted the adoption of knowledge from the group. Nair and Harshavardhini (2002) also found that source credibility impacted eWOM adoption through perceived usefulness. Chih et al. (2013) surveyed a fashion community and found that website reputation, source credibility, obtaining buying information, and social orientation influenced perceived review credibility, and in turn attitudes and purchase intentions. Thus, based on the role of source credibility theory in the context of online reviews, as well as studies examining the impact of source credibility within virtual communities, the following hypotheses are posited:

Hypothesis One: In the context of online reviews, source credibility has a positive effect on online retail store community engagement intention.

Hypothesis Two: In the context of online reviews, source credibility has a positive effect on purchase intention.

Perceived Usefulness

Davis (1989) introduced the technology acceptance model (TAM), which identifies ease of use and perceived usefulness as determinants of the use of technology, to the field of information systems. The TAM model was introduced in a work context but has been applied in other consumer contexts, including e-commerce and online reviews (Bernardino et al., 2020; Kiran & Srivastava, 2020; Ventre & Kolbe, 2020). The model has also been utilized in the literature on social commerce and virtual community. Zhang et al. (2016) examined social commerce among Chinese consumers and found that website quality, trust, and eWOM influenced online purchase intentions with perceived ease

of use and perceived usefulness moderating the relationship between website quality and purchase intentions. More recent studies have also confirmed a direct relationship between perceived usefulness and purchase intentions (Kiran & Srivastava, 2020; Xh et al., 2020; Ventre & Kolbe, 2020; Zhang et al., 2021).

Xie et al. (2020) found that, within social commerce, user satisfaction, IT self-efficacy, user relationship network structure, platform quality, perceived usefulness, and emotional attachment significantly impact users' intentions to adopt information. Similarly, Assaker (2020) found that perceived usefulness, trustworthiness, expertise, and ease of use were significantly related to usage intention of online reviews, with these relationships differing by age and gender. The impact of perceived usefulness on the adoption of information provided in reviews has been reinforced in more recent studies as well (Nair & Harshavardhini, 2020).

The virtual community literature has also identified perceived usefulness as a significant predictor of consumers' intention to engage with the community and adopt information from the group. Corkindale et al. (2018) identified trust and interface design as factors that drove consumers' intention to engage with a firm-hosted online community, with perceived usefulness mediating these relationships. Gadgil et al. (2018) conducted a study of an HIV virtual community and found that perceived usefulness and information quality were the two primary factors that influenced the quality of support and continued user engagement among group members. Other studies in the literature on virtual community have also reinforced perceived usefulness, among other variables, as significantly impacting consumers' intentions to engage with an online community (Chen & Qi, 2015; Wang et al., 2012). Tsai et al. (2011) examined online group buying, and found that perceived usefulness, a sense of virtual community, and trust in the community were determinants of purchase intentions. Thus, based on studies utilizing TAM variables in the context of online reviews, as well as papers identifying the impact of perceived usefulness on intentions to engage and purchase in the contexts of social commerce and virtual communities, the following hypotheses are posited:

Hypothesis Three: In the context of online reviews, perceived usefulness has a positive effect on online retail store community engagement intention.

Hypothesis Four: In the context of online reviews, perceived usefulness has a positive effect on purchase intention.

Online Retail Store Community Engagement Intention

Early on, the literature on brand community found that an intention to engage with the group impacted brand loyalty, which encompasses both attitudinal and behavioral components (McAlexander et al. 2002). As the community literature has grown, this finding has been reinforced and expanded into both the retail store and virtual community contexts. Borghini et al. (2009), identified the American Girl retail store as an active brand community that inspires intense loyalty. Jones and Kim (2011) examined single-brand retail stores and found that consumers' identification with the store was related to brand community, which in turn, impacted brand loyalty. Peters and Bodkin (2021) found that retail store community engagement had a positive impact on store employee trust, store satisfaction, store commitment, and shopping enjoyment.

Although no papers on retail store community engagement have captured its impact on purchase intentions, the larger literature on virtual communities has identified the significance of this relationship. In their study of social media, Ekanayake and Abeysekera (2016) found that brand and brand community engagement predicted both brand equity and purchase intentions. Lyu and Kim (2020) also examined e-commerce activities via social media. They showed that perceived interactivity and perceived sense of community (i.e., engagement and sharing stories) related to self-brand connection and brand commitment, which impacted brand attitudes and purchase intentions. Prentice et al.'s (2019) study showed that identification with a virtual community related to attitudinal

and behavioural engagement with the group, which predicted purchase intentions. Dos Santos et al. (2018) examined sports sponsorship of a Soccer team and found that trust and a sense of membership within the community related to attitudes toward the team and sponsorship brands, which in turn, impacted purchase intentions. Huang et al. (2012) found that a sense of virtual community moderated the influence of comments posted on attitudes toward the product and purchase intentions. Thus, based on theory about community in marketing and its impact on attitudes and behaviours, as well as studies identifying the impact of engagement with virtual community and its relationship to attitudes and purchase intentions, the following hypotheses are posited:

Hypothesis Five: In the context of online reviews, online retail store community engagement intention has a positive impact on purchase intention.

Hypothesis Six: In the context of online reviews, online retail store community engagement intention has a positive impact on attitude toward the store.

Hypothesis Seven: In the context of online reviews, attitude toward the store has a positive impact on purchase intention.

Customers Versus Store Employees

Early on, the personal selling literature identified salesperson expertise as a factor which impacts purchasing behavior among customers (Woodside & Davenport, 1974). The role of salesperson expertise continues to be studied, but in a more nuanced fashion. Sharma (1990), for example, examined the relationships between salesperson credibility (i.e., expertise and trust), the buyer's product evaluations, and purchase intentions. Sharma showed that salesperson credibility has a positive impact on product evaluations and purchase intentions when buyers have little prior knowledge or low expectations of the brand. Similarly, Belonax et al. (2007) found that salesperson credibility was more impactful in the context of low involvement purchases. And within a retailing context, Friedman et al. (2011) discovered that store employee expertise predicts customer satisfaction and share of wallet. When considering theory about salesperson expertise and its impact on attitudes and behaviours, as well as specific studies examining salesperson credibility and the expertise of store employees impacting satisfaction and purchase intentions, the following hypotheses are posited:

Hypothesis Eight: The impact of source credibility on online retail store community engagement intention will be stronger for store employee reviews, compared to reviews provided by other customers.

Hypothesis Nine: The impact of source credibility on purchase intention will be stronger for store employee reviews, compared to reviews provided by other customers.

There are a few studies which compare differences in consumers' perceptions when the information posted in an online review is provided by other customers versus store employees. Chen et al. (2016) examined source differences in online reviews and found that purchase intentions differed when the source of information was from other customers, a third party, or the manufacturer/retailer. Moreover, the differences varied by consumers' susceptibility to informational influence (Chen et al., 2016). For those consumers with high susceptibility to informational influence, word of mouth provided by other customers was perceived to be the most useful. In contrast, for consumers with low susceptibility to informational influence, reviews provided by all three sources were equally useful. Tata et al. (2020) also examined whether reviews provided by retailers versus a third party had a significant impact on attitudes and purchase intentions when shopping online, but they found no significant difference between these sources. Diwanji and Cortese (2020) also found no difference in perceived usefulness nor consumers' purchase intentions when videos reviews were posted by other users versus the brand.

The variance in the perceptions of the sources in online reviews, as noted by Chen et al. (2016), may be related to trust and authenticity. Research shows that consumers are living in a postmodern, experiential economy and are actively seeking engaging experiences via their shopping and consumption behaviours (Leigh et al., 2006). Moreover, the literature on online reviews has affirmed the importance of trustworthiness of the review in impacting purchase intentions (Lee & Hong, 2019; Reimer & Benkenstein, 2016). Additionally, Qiao et al. (2020) found that when users are paid to post reviews, the resulting reviews are more positive yet lower quality. Thus, based on theory on authenticity and trust in online reviews, combined with Chen et al.'s (2016) study showing consumers with a high susceptibility to informational influence viewed reviews provided by other customers as more useful than reviews provided by a third party or manufacturer/retailer, the following hypotheses are posited:

Hypothesis Ten: The impact of perceived usefulness on online retail store community engagement intention will be stronger for reviews provided by other customers, compared to store employee reviews.

Hypothesis Eleven: The impact of perceived usefulness on purchase intention will be stronger for reviews provided by other customers, compared to store employee reviews.

The literature on retail store community has found that the characteristics of brand community (moral responsibility, shared consciousness, and rituals/traditions; Muñiz & O'Guinn, 2001) exist among shoppers in the retail store context. Furthermore, this research also shows store employees are an active part of the community, in conjunction with other shoppers. Peters and Bodkin (2018) state that store employees are "brand ambassadors and members of the brand community" (p. 8) and they facilitate community by representing the brand while simultaneously building relationships with customers in the context of the retail store. More recent studies have also found that shoppers' retail store community engagement positively impacts store employee trust, which relates to their overall store satisfaction and commitment (Peters & Bodkin, 2021). Because these findings situate the store employee as part of the retail store community in conjunction with other customers, no differences would be expected in how the relationships between engagement with the online community and its impact on attitudes toward the store and purchase intentions would vary when reviews are provided by other customers versus store employees. Thus, the following hypotheses are posited:

Hypothesis Twelve: There will be no difference in the impact of online retail store community engagement intentions on attitude toward the store, when comparing store employee reviews to reviews provided by other customers.

Hypothesis Thirteen: There will be no difference in the impact of attitude toward the store on purchase intentions, when comparing store employee reviews to reviews provided by other customers.

Hypothesis Fourteen: There will be no difference in the impact of online retail store community engagement intentions on purchase intentions, when comparing store employee reviews to reviews provided by other customers.

METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

Data were collected via an online survey built from five pre-existing scales, with established validity and reliability, along with demographic questions. The scales were modified for an online clothing context. An online clothing store was an appropriate context for studying retail store communities because these retailers often focus on community engagement as part of their missions (<https://www.abercrombie.com/shop/us/about-us>; <https://info.lululemon.com/about/our-story>). The survey was administered, via Qualtrics, to students attending a large university in the south-eastern United States.

Respondents agreed to participate in the study in exchange for a 1% bonus point. Of the 303 initial email invitations sent, 230 responded and were randomly assigned to view one of two scenarios; 113 (49%) were shown a scenario where other customers were the source of communication; 117 (51%) were shown the same scenario with store employees as the source of communication. The scenarios were worded as follows:

You are shopping online at [store they provided in earlier question] for an article of clothing. You notice that the website has posted product reviews that are provided **by other customers [by store employees]**. These reviews discuss the quality and craftsmanship of the different styles of clothing that you are considering.

Twenty-five respondents incorrectly answered the filter questions that were embedded to ensure community engagement, resulting in a final sample of 205 (i.e., 67.6% response rate, consistent with Cook et al., 2000; 51% were shown the ‘other customers’ scenario; 49% were shown the ‘store employees’ scenario). The majority of respondents were male (55%), white (70%), and employed part-time (53%). These demographics are reflective of the larger student population at the university; thus, non-respondents had similar backgrounds. Approximately 95% of respondents indicated they spend money on clothing in a typical year; 84.4% indicated they spend “a little” to “a moderate” amount. The average response to the question, “How often do you shop for clothing at [a clothing store they named]?” was 3.1 using a scale of 1 (Not very often) to 7 (Very often).

Measurement

Online retail store community engagement intention is defined as “the consumer’s intrinsic motivation to interact and cooperate with community members” in an online retail store context (Algesheimer et al., 2005, p. 21). This construct was measured using a scale developed by Lee et al. (2011), which was modified from brand community to retail store. *Source credibility* was defined as the extent to which consumers believe information provided by other people and organizations about products and services is based on expertise and trustworthiness (Pornpitakpan, 2004) and was measured by adapting the Flanagin and Metzger’s (2000) scale of reviewer credibility. *Perceived usefulness*, defined as when “people tend to use or not use an application to the extent they believe it will help them” (Davis, 1989, p. 320), was measured by adapting a scale developed by Hassanein and Head (2007). *Attitude toward the store* is defined as the degree to which a customer holds a positive impression of an online store. Muehling et al.’s (1991) scale to assess brand attitude was adapted to ask respondents about their attitude toward the online store. Finally, *purchase intention* was measured by adapting a scale used by Putrevu and Lord (1994) to assess consumers’ likelihood to purchase a brand in the future. Table 1 shows the full list of survey questions, along with measurement properties; each of the scales was reliable according to Cronbach’s alpha.

Data Analysis

Data analysis began by assessing the validity of the constructs. First, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test was conducted to assess how well data were suited to factor analysis. The test score of .91 suggested that the sampling was adequate. Bartlett’s test of sphericity yielded a p-value <.001. Subsequently, the researchers followed Fornell and Larcker’s (1981) criteria to examine convergent and discriminant validity. First, the researchers examined the factor loadings of the constructs and found that all exceeded .70, except for one item in the online retail store community engagement construct. After validating the factor loadings, the researchers examined the average variance extracted (AVE) for each construct and found that all five constructs had an AVE greater than or equal to .60. The composite reliability value for all five constructs exceeded .70, suggesting good internal consistency (Hair et al., 2010). The greatest percentage of variance extracted from any single factor was 23.8%. To confirm the existence of different constructs in the model, the square root of the AVE of each construct was compared with the squared correlations of the construct itself and other constructs in the model (Fornell & Larcker, 1981; Hair et al., 2010). See Table 2 for details.

Table 1. Matrix of factor loadings, Cronbach's Alpha, average variance extracted, and composite reliability

Construct	Variable	Factor loading	Cronbach's alpha
Community engagement (Thinking about your purchase from ____ in the scenario above, please indicate your level of agreement)	SC1 I would be supportive of other members of the online store community	0.720	0.880
	SC2 I would provide new information about the online store to other people	0.784	
	SC3 I would actively participate in the online store community's activities	0.599	
	SC4 I would say positive things about the online store community to other people	0.827	
	SC5 I would recommend the online store to anyone who sought advice about the store and its community	0.868	
	SC6 I would encourage other people to use the online store in the future	0.826	
	SC7 I would not hesitate to refer other people to the online store	0.758	
Perceived usefulness	PU1 ____ reviews from ____ provide good information about quality and price	0.907	0.940
	PU2 ____ reviews from ____ improve my performance in assessing the product quality and price	0.944	
	PU3 ____ reviews from ____ increase my effectiveness for product quality and price assessment online	0.906	
	PU4 ____ reviews from ____ are useful for evaluating the product quality and price	0.942	
Source credibility	Cred1 ____ reviews from ____ are credible	0.922	0.940
	Cred2 ____ reviews from ____ are believable	0.917	
	Cred3 ____ reviews from ____ are accurate	0.924	
	Cred4 ____ reviews from ____ are trustworthy	0.929	
Purchase intention	(Based on ____ reviews from ____.)		0.930
	PI1 It is very likely that I would purchase from this online retailer	0.930	
	PI2 I would purchase from this online retailer the next time I need clothing	0.950	
	PI3 I would definitely make a future purchase from this online retailer	0.935	
Attitude toward the store	Thinking about your purchase from ____ in the scenario above, please how you feel about ____		0.870
	Att1 Bad/Good	0.887	
	Att2 Unfavorable/Favorable	0.894	
	Att3 Negative/Positive	0.889	

^a Scale: 1=very unlikely; 7= very likely
^b Scale: 1=strongly disagree; 7= strongly agree

Next, the researchers created summary measures of the constructs (Martinez-Lopez et al., 2013). Hair et al. (2010) suggest that single-item measures are appropriate for simple concepts, such as behavioural outcomes, and averaging scales also can reduce model complexity (Martinez-Lopez et al., 2013). Scales used in the present study were reliable (Table 1; Cronbach's alpha ranged from .87-.94) and valid in previous research. Because the scales were reliable and drawn from previous research, Petrescu (2013) suggests the use of single-item indicators. As single items do not affect internal reliability, common method bias is minimized (Bergkvist & Rossiter, 2007), and using common latent factor analysis, only 1.4% common method bias was found (Gaskin, 2012).

Method of Analysis

Based on assessment of the constructs, the analysis proceeded with an examination of the proposed model, which was tested using path analysis. Path analysis allows examination of multiple regression models and is useful when assessing the fit of a priori theoretical models, because it allows examination of the significance of hypothesized relationships (Stage et al., 2004). Path analysis also provides an overall indicator of model fit (i.e., a chi-square statistic) and multiple goodness-of-fit indices. Although path analysis does not allow determination of the impact of individual scale items, the reliabilities of the variables were excellent. Finally, due to the sample size, path analysis provides greater predictive power relative to latent variable analysis. Subsequent to the examination of the proposed model, a group analysis was conducted to assess the influence of customer versus store employee reviews.

RESULTS

Path Analysis (via AMOS 26) was used to test the model and hypotheses shown in Figure 1, Model 1. Multiple indicators, averaged for each construct, were used to represent the construct (Li & Calantone, 1998). The results of the path analysis for the original model indicated a good fit of the data. The fit statistics for the model are as follows: $\chi^2 = 5.501$, $p = .064$, root mean residual = .028, goodness-of-fit = .989, adjusted goodness-of-fit = .921, normed fit index = .989, comparative fit index = .993, Tucker-

Table 2. Convergent and discriminant validity (Fornell and Larcker)

Construct	Composite			Community engagement	Perceived Usefulness	Source Credibility	Purchase Intention	Attitude toward the store
	Means	Std. Dev.	Reliability (CR)					
Community engagement	4.89	1.23	0.91	<i>0.60^a</i>				
Perceived usefulness	5.22	1.45	0.96	0.19	<i>0.86</i>			
Source credibility	4.64	1.41	0.96	0.25	0.49	<i>0.85</i>		
Purchase intention	4.83	1.51	0.96	0.31	0.53	0.61	<i>0.88</i>	
Attitude toward the	2.77	0.41	0.92	0.18	0.08	0.12	0.13	<i>0.79</i>

^a Average variances extracted (AVE) are on the diagonal; squared correlations are off-diagonal. The AVEs for each construct are greater than the corresponding inter-construct square correlations which supports

Lewis index=.965 incremental fit index=.993, and root mean square error of approximation=.09. The statistically non-significant χ^2 ($p=.064$) indicated a good fit of the model to the data, which was confirmed by the other indices. Standardized path coefficients for the model indicated that six of the seven hypotheses were significant ($p<.05$) (see Table 3). One of the standardized path coefficients for the hypothesis was not significant at $p<.05$ (H_7 , $p<=.047$).

The R-squared value is the proportion of variance accounted for by its predictors (Arbuckle, 2009). In the original model, approximately 26% of the variance in online retail store community engagement was explained by source credibility and perceived usefulness, and the model explained approximately 18% of the variance in attitude toward the store, and 71% of the variance in purchase intention (see Figure 1, Model 1). Based on the findings and support of the proposed hypotheses, the model appeared to provide insight into the role of online retail store community engagement intention and its ability to impact purchase intentions.

Group Analysis

The results of the path analysis for the group model (customer versus store employee reviews) indicated a good fit of the data. The fit statistics for the model are as follows: $\chi^2=7.146$, $p=.128$, root mean residual=.03, goodness-of-fit=.987, adjusted goodness-of-fit=.899, normed fit index=.985, comparative fit index=.993, Tucker-Lewis index=.966 incremental fit index=.993, and root mean square error of approximation=.06. The statistically non-significant χ^2 ($p=.128$) indicated a good fit of the model to the data, which was confirmed by the other indices. Standardized path coefficients for the model indicated that six of the seven hypotheses were significant ($p<.05$; see Table 3). One of the standardized path coefficients for the hypothesis was not significant at $p<.05$ (H_{14} , $p<=.076$ for customers and $p<=.009$ for store employees).

For the customers model, approximately 22% of the variance in online retail store community engagement was explained by source credibility and perceived usefulness, and the model explained approximately 17% of the variance in attitude toward the store, and 67% of the variance in purchase intention (see Figure 1, Model 2). For the store employee model, approximately 31% of the variance in online retail store community engagement was explained by source credibility and perceived usefulness, and the model explained approximately 18% of the variance in attitude toward the store, and 73% of the variance in purchase intention (see Figure 1, Model 3). Based on the findings and support of the proposed hypotheses for the grouped analysis, the models appear to provide insight into the role of source credibility and perceived usefulness of online reviews and their ability to impact purchase intentions. Specifically, source credibility of online store employee reviews and perceived usefulness of online customer reviews significantly ($p=.007$; $p=.011$, respectively) increases purchase intention.

Indirect Effects

In addition to the models' direct effects, indirect effects of source credibility, purchase intention, and online retail store community engagement on purchase intention were examined. A mediation analysis was conducted using a bootstrap sample of 200. As seen in Table 3, mediation was identified using variance ratios (Hair et al., 2014). According to Hair et al. (2014), a complete mediating effect occurs if the proportion of the total variance that is systematic variance (VAF) $>.80$, a partial mediating effect if $.20 < \text{VAF} < .80$, and no mediating effect if $\text{VAF} < .20$. For the present study, significant indirect effects ($p \leq .01$) were found between source credibility and purchase intention for the original and store employee models, but no significant mediation effect was found ($\text{VAF} < .20$).

CONCLUSION

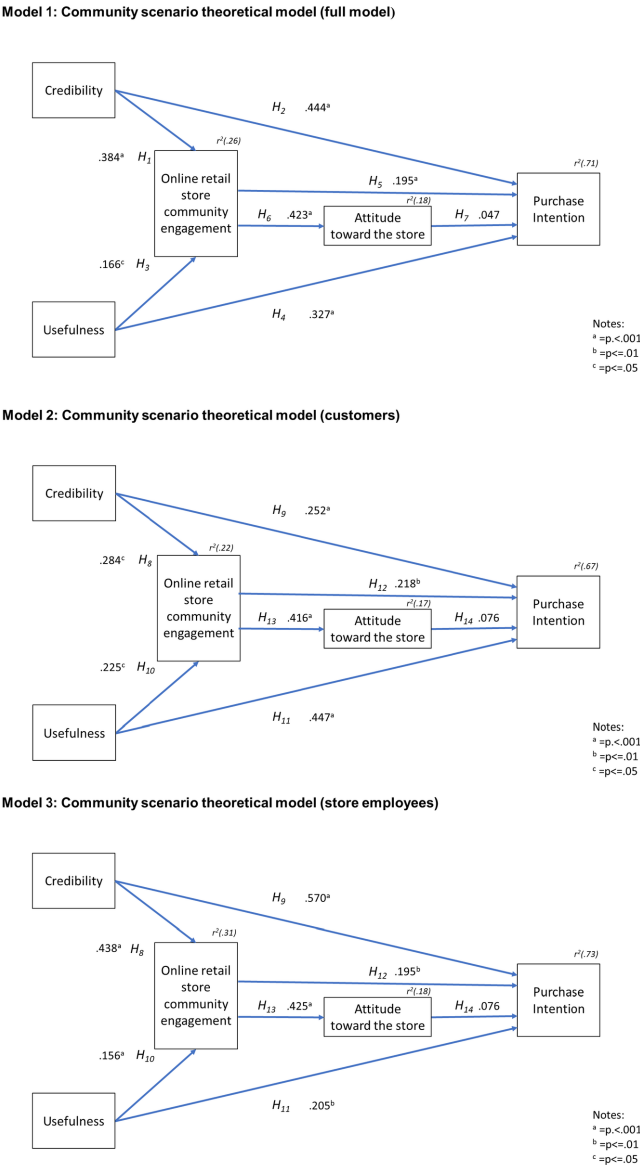
In the same way that characteristics of brand community exist within physical stores, community is in play for online retailers with respect to social shopping and reviews. This study found that consumers' perceptions of source credibility and the perceived usefulness of online reviews significantly impact an intention to engage with the online retail store community and shape consumers' attitudes toward the store and purchase intentions. The finding that source credibility relates to an intention to engage with the online retail store community is new, while the impact of credibility on purchase intentions is consistent with previous research (Assaker, 2020; Kiran & Srivastava, 2020; Xu et al., 2020). Moreover, the study's results show that consumers' perceived usefulness significantly impacts an intention to engage with the online retail store community, which is also unique, while the impact on purchase intentions aligns with previous research (Kiran & Srivastava, 2020; Xu et al., 2020; Ventre & Kolbe, 2020; Zhang et al., 2021).

Online retailers may believe that including reviews as part of their websites is enough to increase sales. However, this study's results suggest that there may be a bigger picture to the influence of reviews, one in which the social nature of shopping plays an important role. Like shopping in-stores, consumers want to engage with the online retail store community via reviews. Retailers should consider ways they can increase community among consumers posting reviews and those reading them. Inviting customers to post reviews and providing suggestions for how these reviews can help other shoppers is an example of how an online retailer can encourage moral responsibility among shoppers. Asking shoppers to post reviews on a regular basis can be construed as rituals and traditions that exist within the community. And shared consciousness could be encouraged by explaining to customers that they share common interests with other shoppers and the contents of their reviews are thus helpful to the community.

This study has specific managerial implications for retailers that also extend beyond community into consumer decision making. Models such as Prospect Theory and Means End Chain Theory detail what factors motivate consumers and influence their purchase decisions. The model developed in this study similarly highlights how perceptions of online reviews (with respect to the source, credibility, and usefulness), impact socialization factors such as community engagement, which ultimately influence consumer decision making. The findings also highlight how reviews provide social proof that motivate communal engagement, which ultimately benefits the online retailer. And, in the end, retailers who utilize reviews, whether from existing customers or store employees, are viewed as more trustworthy, helpful, and social, factors which increase sales.

Another contribution of this study is that consumers evaluate reviews from other customers differently from those provided by store employees. Reviews provided by employees are viewed as more credible, most likely due to their perceived level of salesperson expertise. In contrast, reviews provided by other customers are perceived as more useful, potentially due to the authenticity and trust that comes from believing that consumers are not paid to post the reviews and thus are more objective. Some successful online retailers, like Zappos.com, rely on store employees to provide reviews; while others, like Amazon.com, rely more on customer reviews. This study highlights how

Figure 1. Community scenario models



different sources for the reviews influence community engagement and purchase intentions in unique ways, which extends the literature on online reviews and source differences (Chen et al., 2016; Diwanji & Cortese, 2020; Tata et al., 2020).

Managerially, this study's results also suggest that retailers may want to consider the strategic objectives behind utilizing reviews on their websites. Reviews provided by store employees reinforce expertise, while reviews provided by other customers appear to be more useful for shoppers. And both constructs impact online retail store community engagement and purchase intentions. Thus, depending on the objectives and resources of the online store, a retailer may only want to provide one source for reviews. For example, if the product sold is technical, such as power generators, the

Table 3. Results of path analysis model

Constructs		Hypotheses	Total model	Hypotheses	Customers	Store Employees	Difference between customers and store employees
			Path Coefficient t		Path Coefficient (Std.)	Path Coefficient (Std.)	(p-value)
Source credibility	---> Community engagement	H ₁	0.384 ^a	H ₈	0.284 ^c	0.438 ^a	0.625
Source credibility	---> Purchase intention	H ₂	0.444 ^a	H ₉	0.252 ^a	0.570 ^a	0.007
Perceived usefulness	---> Community engagement	H ₃	0.166 ^c	H ₁₀	0.225 ^c	0.156	0.547
Perceived usefulness	---> Purchase intention	H ₄	0.327 ^a	H ₁₁	0.477 ^a	0.205 ^b	0.011
Community engagement	---> Purchase intention	H ₅	0.195 ^b	H ₁₂	0.218 ^b	0.195 ^b	0.916
Community engagement	---> Attitude toward the store	H ₆	0.423 ^a	H ₁₃	0.416 ^a	0.425 ^a	0.817
Attitude toward the store	---> Purchase intention	H ₇	0.047	H ₁₄	0.076	0.009	0.510
Indirect Effects:							
Source credibility	---> Purchase intention		0.088 ^b		0.071	0.087 ^b	
Perceived usefulness	---> Purchase intention		0.037		0.056	0.031	
Community engagement	---> Purchase intention		0.024		0.032	0.004	
Total Effects:							
Source credibility	---> Purchase intention		0.527 ^b		0.323 ^c	0.657 ^c	
Perceived usefulness	---> Purchase intention		0.363 ^c		0.533 ^b	0.235 ^c	
Community engagement	---> Purchase intention		0.214 ^c		0.249 ^c	0.198 ^c	
Attitude toward the store	---> Purchase intention		0.047		0.076	0.009	

^a p<=.001; ^b p<=.01; ^c p<=.05

^a p<=.001; ^b p<=.01; ^c p<=.05

credibility of the reviewer may be especially important. Alternatively, for products such as a pair of jeans, perceived usefulness may be of greater importance. And some retailers might want to include both types of reviews to maximize the impact on community engagement and purchase intentions among shoppers on their website.

Limitations and Future Research

This study has several limitations, suggesting calls for future research. The study utilized a sample of U. S. college students, who were mostly white males and employed part-time. While college students are an appropriate sample with 91% purchasing online (Lester et al. 2006), an increasing number of older, more diverse, fully employed consumers are shopping online. Previous research also suggests that the effects of this study are likely to exist within other countries and cultures (Dos Santos et al., 2018; Ventre & Kolbe, 2020; Zhang et al., 2016). Thus, future research should examine how various demographic groups in both the U.S. and in other countries utilize online reviews and intend to engage with community as they shop online.

While the original model was assessed using 11 indicators of significance, the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) was .09. While this value may be perceived as high, Chen et. al (2008, p. 476) states there “is no empirical evidence for the use of 0.05 or 0.10 as universal cut-off values to determine adequate model fit.” Moreover, not all potential antecedents were included in the model, such as ease of use, social influence, cognition, and individual differences in computer use. And the structural model did not capture all possible outcomes, such as brand loyalty. Additionally, within the results, the relationship between attitude toward the store and purchase intentions was not significant. Theory of Reasoned Action (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1999) suggests that attitudes would predict purchase intentions. However, the justification of H7 was based on attitudes toward the product, rather than the store. Because the respondents did not actually interact with the product, know the brand name, nor view a specific website, the absence of information about the online store may have contributed to the lack of significance for this hypothesis.

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