

*Residents' perceptions of environmental certification, environmental impacts and support for the World Expo 2015: the moderating effect of place attachment*

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# Residents' Perceptions of Environmental Certification, Environmental Impacts and Support for the World Expo 2015: The Moderating Effect of Place Attachment

## Abstract

**Purpose.** Based on social exchange theory (SET) and signaling theory (ST), this study evaluates how an event's perceived environmental certification (PEC) by residents, affect their evaluations of environmental impacts and subsequent event support (ES). The moderating role of place attachment (PA) on some of these relationships is also evaluated.

**Design/methodology/approach.** Using PLS-SEM, a theoretical model is tested on a sample of 450 residents who attended the 2015 Milan World Expo.

**Findings.** PEC positively affects evaluations of positive environmental impacts (PEI) but negatively affects evaluations of negative environmental impacts (NEI). PEC positively affects ES, while the relationship between PEC and NEI is moderated by PA.

**Research limitations/implications.** Items used to measure PEC, PEI, and NEI are not exhaustive. SET has its own limitations in explaining residents' ES, which we have attempted to attenuate by using ST.

**Practical implications.** Using environmental certification as a communication tool must demonstrate to residents how it reduces negative externalities, rather than focusing only on its positive community benefits. Less well educated residents had the lowest ES, suggesting the need to use social media to increase ES.

**Originality/value.** This study contributes to understandings of the perceptions of the benefits of event certification by residents, and how this affects their ES. PA moderates the relationship between PEC and NEI.

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8 **Keywords:** Event support; event certification; environmental impacts; place attachment;  
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10 certification benefits; World Expo  
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## 1. Introduction

Effective management of large and small-scale events depends on residents' sensitivities to positive and negative impacts (Chi *et al.*, 2018; Prayag *et al.*, 2013). This understanding can also facilitate the design, development, and implementation of event policies that minimize negative impacts and maximize benefits for local communities (Prayag *et al.*, 2013; Styliadis *et al.*, 2014). Unsurprisingly, event impact studies using the triple bottom line assessment of economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impacts, abound in the literature (e.g., Al-Emadi *et al.*, 2017; Olya and Gavilyan, 2017; Prayag *et al.*, 2013). In particular, existing studies have examined the relationships between different types of event impacts, quality-of-life, and event support (Al-Emadi *et al.*, 2017; Kaplanidou *et al.*, 2013). For example, Kaplanidou *et al.* (2013) investigated the influence of social, political, economic, and psychological impacts of events on quality-of-life and event support. Al-Emadi *et al.* (2017) investigated the triple bottom line effects of event impact on factors such as quality-of-life, attitude toward the event, and event support. Although Kaplanidou *et al.* (2013) evaluated event support using a single item, they did not consider environmental impacts, whereas Al-Emadi *et al.* (2017) evaluated environmental impacts before the actual event. Neither study examined environmental certification as a determinant of resident attitudes and perceptions towards an event.

Assessments of resident perceptions have often prioritized the economic impacts of events over environmental impacts (Al-Emadi *et al.*, 2017; Guizzardi *et al.*, 2017; Prayag *et al.*, 2013; Wang *et al.*, 2019), and the economic gains from an event often occur at the expense of the environment and society (Getz and Page, 2016). Accordingly, pressure has increased from governments, residents, and event organizers such as the International Olympics Committee (IOC), to host more sustainable events (Collins *et al.*,

2009; Guizzardi *et al.*, 2017). In recent years, different ways of evaluating an event's environmental sustainability (e.g., ecological footprint - Collins *et al.*, 2009; 2012) and event greening (Mair and Jago, 2010) have been proposed, but these are often costly, and difficult to implement (Glasson and Therivel, 2013).

Existing studies have three notable limitations. First, despite event support being well-researched (see Kaplanidou *et al.*, 2013; Ouyang *et al.*, 2017; Prayag and Savalli, 2020; Schnitzer *et al.*, 2021; Styliadis *et al.*, 2014), resident-focused studies omit considerations of the influence of environmental certification on environmental impacts. To the best of our knowledge, only Guizzardi *et al.* (2017) evaluated how perceived certification and environmental impacts affected overall attitudes toward the Milan World Expo. They concluded that perceptions of environmental impacts can predict the benefits that residents associate with event certification. Based on signaling theory (ST), it is evident that certification provides a strong indication to consumers that an organization is committed to organizational practices and culture that enhance sustainable development and customer value creation (Sebhatu and Enquist, 2007).

Second, environmental impact measurement is often reduced to a few items, measuring different types of pollution and littering (see Al-Emadi *et al.*, 2017; Olya and Gavilyan, 2017; Ouyang *et al.*, 2017; Prayag *et al.*, 2013; Prayag and Savalli, 2020), except in a study by Guizzardi *et al.* (2017) which assessed 11 different environmental impacts. In most studies, the effect of negative environmental impacts on resident support (or lack thereof) is generally negligible, due to validity issues and the types of indicators used to measure negative impacts (Gursoy *et al.*, 2019). Third, residents can have mixed reactions to tourism, and given the limitations of social exchange theory (SET), place perceptions have been argued to affect evaluations of both event impact and support

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4 (Scarpi *et al.*, 2019; Smith *et al.*, 2017). However, the relationship between place  
5 attachment (PA), residents' perceptions of impacts, and support, is at best contradictory  
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7 attachment (PA), residents' perceptions of impacts, and support, is at best contradictory  
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9 (Látková and Vogt, 2012; Olya and Gavilyan, 2017). While Silva *et al.* (2013) modeled  
10 PA as an outcome of perceptions of tourism impacts, others modeled it as an antecedent  
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12 PA as an outcome of perceptions of tourism impacts, others modeled it as an antecedent  
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14 (Chi *et al.*, 2018; Eusébio *et al.*, 2018). However, strong attachment does not lead to  
15 increased resident sensitivity to negative tourism impacts. In addition, stronger negative  
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17 increased resident sensitivity to negative tourism impacts. In addition, stronger negative  
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19 perceptions of the impacts of tourism do not always reduce support. Thus, the influence  
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21 of PA on event impacts remains to be determined.  
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24 Our study contributes to the event management literature in three ways. First, the  
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26 study provides empirical evidence of residents' PEC affecting both perceptions of  
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28 environmental impacts (PEI and NEI) and ES. This extends Guizzardi *et al.*'s (2017)  
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30 study, linking environmental impacts to only one benefit of certification without assessing  
31  
32 the subsequent effects on residents' ES. Second, by focusing on residents' perceptions of  
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34 negative and positive event environmental impacts, we address the call by Gursoy *et al.*  
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36 (2019) for a more wide-ranging evaluation of these impacts. Third, by testing how the  
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38 relationship between PEC and environmental impacts is moderated by PA, we provide  
39  
40 further evidence for the role of place perceptions in determining residents' supportive  
41  
42 behaviors. As such, this study aimed to examine a model based on SET and ST,  
43  
44 postulating that residents' perceptions of event certification, influence their perceptions  
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46 of environmental impacts and ES. The model was tested on residents of Milan in relation  
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48 to the 2015 World Expo. Thus, this was a pre-COVID-19 study, when mega-events were  
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50 primarily face-to-face. The COVID-19 pandemic has created uncertainties for mega-  
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52 events (Ludvigsen and Hayton, 2020), leading to the cancellation of the 2020 Olympic  
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54 games and Euro 2020 (Parnell *et al.*, 2020). Given that some mega-events are dominated  
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4 by a single sport, while others include a variety of sports, the size and type of mega-event,  
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6 will affect how future events are hosted, with various hybrid forms of event hosting  
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8 emerging (Ludvigsen and Hayton, 2020). COVID-19 is also likely to affect the sensitivity  
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10 of local residents to having a large influx of visitors in their neighborhood (Ludvigsen  
11  
12 and Hayton, 2020).  
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## 15 16 **2. Literature Review**

### 17 18 *2.1 Signaling Theory (ST) and Social Exchange Theory (SET)*

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21 Signaling theory explains the behavior that occurs when two parties (individuals or  
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23 organizations) engage in a relationship in which there is information asymmetry, with one  
24  
25 party seeking to communicate (signal) specific information to the other, to facilitate  
26  
27 decision-making processes (Connelly *et al.*, 2011). Hence, firms use certification  
28  
29 (including environmental certification) to signal their commitment to a particular issue  
30  
31 incorporated in the accreditation standards. From the certified organization's perspective,  
32  
33 environmental certification can function as an important marketing tool to communicate  
34  
35 hidden environmental commitments (i.e. practices) that are often difficult for consumers  
36  
37 to observe and evaluate (D'Souza *et al.*, 2019). Therefore, environmental certification can  
38  
39 help reduce the information asymmetries inherent in the consumer-firm relationship  
40  
41 concerning environmental commitments. From the consumer's perspective, certification  
42  
43 provides assurance of an organization's commitment and compliance to international  
44  
45 standards (Esparon *et al.*, 2014). Thus, an environmentally certified event can signal to  
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47 potential attendees, the event's commitment to reducing environmental impacts, thereby  
48  
49 facilitating the decision to attend and support the event.  
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57 Social exchange theory is a prominent theoretical lens used to understand  
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59 perceptions of residents on the impacts of tourism (Nunkoo and Ramkissoon, 2011;  
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4 Prayag and Savalli, 2020; Schnitzer *et al.*, 2021), green practices and consumers'  
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6 perceived value in a hotel context (Assaker *et al.*, 2020), and event support (Gursoy and  
7  
8 Kendall, 2006; Gursoy *et al.*, 2019; Prayag *et al.*, 2013). SET assumes that individuals  
9  
10 will participate in an exchange when they perceive that the benefits are greater than the  
11  
12 costs (Assaker *et al.*, 2020; Nunkoo and Ramkissoon, 2011), implying that residents are  
13  
14 more likely to support an event when the perceived benefits accruing to them are greater  
15  
16 than are the costs (Gursoy and Kendall, 2006; Gursoy *et al.*, 2019). If the event is  
17  
18 perceived to have many negative impacts, residents show reduced support (Gursoy *et al.*,  
19  
20 2019; Prayag *et al.*, 2013; Prayag and Savalli, 2020). However, SET has been criticized  
21  
22 for over-simplifying the decision-making processes of residents, ignoring how place and  
23  
24 context affect perceptions, and emphasizing rationality over affective responses (Ouyang  
25  
26 *et al.*, 2017). Incorporating PA in examining the effect of residents' support on tourism  
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28 development can therefore improve the explanatory power of SET (Gursoy *et al.*, 2019;  
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30 Sung *et al.*, 2021).  
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37 By integrating ST and SET, we postulate that an event organizer expects a signal  
38  
39 (certification) to be perceived positively, and reciprocated in the form of ES, which is  
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41 vital for the success of the event. Thus, both ST and SET explain the link between the  
42  
43 signal and the response episode, with the signaling action of the event organizer having  
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45 consequences on the response from residents. The response is determined by how  
46  
47 residents evaluate the event's positive and negative environmental impacts. While ST  
48  
49 emphasizes the role of certification as a means for stakeholders to evaluate the event's  
50  
51 environmental commitment, SET explains the stakeholders' response in relationship  
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53 building with the event, which will be in proportion to the perceived benefits they expect  
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55 to accrue.  
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## 2.2 Event Environmental Impacts

The Milan World Expo qualifies as a mega-event due to its size and impact on the local economy (Guizzardi *et al.*, 2017). Mega-events affect the natural and built environments through positive and negative environmental impacts (Collins *et al.*, 2009; Wang *et al.*, 2019). In particular, they can lead to a revitalization of the host city, especially when sustainable initiatives are pilot tested before implementation (Collins *et al.*, 2009). International organizations such as the IOC and Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), have stressed the importance of environmental considerations in event planning and staging. For example, the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games were used as a vehicle to promote environmental awareness among residents, through emphasizing a 'Green' Olympics and a commitment to 'zero-net emissions' by the organizing committee (Collins *et al.*, 2009). Mega-events can also help to preserve the physical landscape and aspects of the local heritage that would otherwise be ignored (Chi *et al.*, 2018; Ouyang *et al.*, 2017). However, Al-Emadi *et al.* (2017) found that environmental impacts had no significant influence on resident support (i.e., Qataris and expatriates) before the Qatar FIFA World Cup in 2022.

Mega-events can also negatively impact local eco-systems, utilize reserves of irreplaceable natural capital, and increase carbon emissions that contribute to climate change (Collins *et al.*, 2009; Wang *et al.*, 2019). They can also change land use patterns and damage cultural and historical resources (Kim *et al.*, 2006), while causing architectural pollution, over-tourism, and the development of non-sustainable event facilities (Preuss, 2009). Mega-events can also increase litter and pollution (e.g., noise, air and visual) (Chi *et al.*, 2018; Prayag *et al.*, 2013). However, quantifying the

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4 contribution of a mega-event to specific environmental issues (e.g., climate change and  
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6 the use of non-renewable resources) is problematic (Wang *et al.*, 2019). Existing  
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8 environmental impact management initiatives are also not always successful. For  
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10 example, the ‘Green Goal 2010’ program for the FIFA 2010 World Cup in South Africa  
11  
12 was initially aimed at managing waste and recycling, improving biodiversity protection,  
13  
14 upgrading public transport, and introducing energy efficiency measurements at stadiums.  
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16 However, due to a lack of coordination, the program was implemented sporadically across  
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18 the various hosting cities, leading to sub-optimal event outcomes and a missed  
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20 opportunity to leave an environmental legacy for the host communities (Death, 2011).  
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### 25 26 *2.3 Environmental Certification and Events*

27  
28 Studies on how consumers perceive event certification and its benefits are scarce (Getz  
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30 and Page, 2016). As the first universal expo endowed with a certification, the Milan Expo  
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32 2015 complied with international standards on management systems for event  
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34 sustainability (Guizzardi *et al.*, 2017). However, there was poor awareness of this  
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36 certification among Milan’s residents, while those who were aware were unsure of its  
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38 benefits (Guizzardi *et al.*, 2017). Wang *et al.* (2019) found that environmental  
39  
40 certification was absent from the governance structure of the 2011 International  
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42 Horticultural Exposition in Xi’an, China, despite the implementation of several event  
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44 greening processes and practices. Mega-events’ greening practices can include pollution  
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46 regulation, sustainable waste management, water conservation, recycling, biodiversity  
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48 protection, and investments in greening the ecosystem (Wang *et al.*, 2019). Generally,  
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50 environmental certification schemes provide consumer benefits in the form of quality  
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52 assurance (Esparon *et al.*, 2014). Environmental certifications can also promote the  
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54 voluntary adoption of sustainability practices, eliminate environmentally harmful  
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practices, and attract eco-friendly customers, reducing costs and improving employees' knowledge of jobs and production systems (Geerts, 2014). These certifications can also facilitate better linkages with local communities, and increase public relations benefits (Rowe and Higham, 2007).

### 3. Hypotheses Development

#### 3.1 Perceptions of Environmental Certification (PEC) and Environmental Impacts

Environmentally conscious individuals tend to exhibit behaviors that minimize their negative impacts on the natural environment, and implement actions that improve the environment (Cheng *et al.*, 2013; Steg and Vlek, 2009), such as those that promote environmental protection (Steg and Vlek, 2009). An event that complies with environmental standards will be perceived by residents favorably when the perceived benefits of environmental certification contribute to reducing perceived environmental damage (Wang *et al.*, 2019). Based on ST, the adoption of an environmental certification communicates an organizer's environmental protection commitment to stakeholders. Certification helps organizers build positive public opinion, market credibility, and customers' trust, by signaling that the event complies with stakeholders' expectations of environmental management (Buathong and Lai, 2017). Studies in tourism and hospitality have shown that various strategic actions implemented by organizations signaled their environmental commitments to stakeholders, such as the adoption of green practices or environmentally friendly services (Aboramadan and Karatepe, 2021; Balaji *et al.*, 2019; Galeazzo *et al.*, 2021; Manaktola and Jauhari, 2007). Events, however, face challenges in highlighting their environmental commitments and improvements, primarily due to the temporary and non-repetitive nature of some events. Consequently, customers and residents can find it difficult to make *a priori* assessments of an event's environmental

sustainability. Thus, environmental certification can provide an effective means for signaling environmental commitments to gain customer attention and trust, while enhancing an event's reputation, both offline and online (Mariani and Borghi, 2021).

As customers and residents interpret the environmental certification signal positively, they will gain confidence in the event's environmental commitments in two ways. First, the perceived benefits of certification will contribute to reinforce their beliefs that the event's environmental certification provides tangible evidence of the positive community benefits. Second, the perceived benefits of environmental certification will contribute to mitigating perceptions of environmental damages from event hosting (Wang *et al.*, 2019). Accordingly, we propose:

**H<sub>1</sub>.** *PEC will have a positive effect on perceived positive environmental impacts (PEI)*

**H<sub>2</sub>.** *PEC will have a negative effect on perceived negative environmental impacts (NEI)*

### 3.2 PEI and ES

Based on ST, certification signals that an event organizer is committed to managing environmental impacts. If residents perceive this signal positively, their trust and confidence in the event's environmental benefits for the community will improve, affecting their cognitive, affective, and behavioral responses. SET suggests that residents are willing to reciprocate with supportive behaviors when an event's positive impacts outweigh any negative impacts (Prayag *et al.*, 2013), leading to the relationship between positive event impacts and resident support being well founded (Chi *et al.*, 2018). For example, aggregating all positive event impacts (e.g., economic, social, and environmental), including raising environmental awareness, conservation, and protection,

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4 Chi *et al.* (2018) found a positive association between PEI and ES before and after the  
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6 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil. Prayag *et al.* (2013) found the same relationship for the  
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8 2012 London Olympics, but mediated by overall attitude. However, anecdotal evidence  
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10 suggests this is not always the case. For example, Al-Emadi *et al.* (2017) found an  
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12 insignificant relationship between PEI and ES for the upcoming 2022 Qatar FIFA World  
13  
14 Cup. Thus, we propose:  
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18 **H<sub>3</sub>.** *PEI have a positive effect on ES*

### 21 3.3 NEI and ES

22  
23 Resident attitude studies have confirmed an inverse relationship between negative  
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25 perceptions of the impacts of tourism, and support for tourism development (Eusébio *et*  
26  
27 *al.*, 2018; Nunkoo and Ramkissoon, 2010). However, residents can downgrade the  
28  
29 importance of negative impacts when they perceive positive community benefits accruing  
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31 from tourism development (Chen and Chen, 2010). Validity issues in the measurement  
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33 of NEI can also affect its relationship with resident support (Gursoy *et al.*, 2019). Thus,  
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35 evidence on the effect of NEI on ES is contradictory. For example, Al-Emadi *et al.* (2017)  
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37 could not confirm this relationship among residents in relation to the planned 2022 Qatar  
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39 FIFA World Cup. Aggregating all negative impacts (including environmental ones), the  
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41 negative effect on ES has been confirmed in previous studies (Chi *et al.*, 2018; Ouyang  
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43 *et al.*, 2017). Prayag *et al.* (2013) showed that the relationship between NEI and ES was  
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45 fully mediated by overall attitude. Thus, we propose:  
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52 **H<sub>4</sub>.** *NEI have a negative effect on ES*

### 55 3.4 PEC and ES

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4 Consumers' positive attitudes and behaviors toward environmentally certified products  
5 and services have been noted (Martínez *et al.*, 2019; Sharma *et al.*, 2020). Arguably, an  
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7 interest in environmental issues and awareness of the benefits of environmental  
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9 certification should influence consumer purchasing behavior (Sharma *et al.*, 2020). An  
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11 event organizer's environmental certification signals to local residents and event  
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13 participants, its commitment to managing environmental impacts (Wang *et al.*, 2019).  
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16 Based on ST, we argue that this signal is received positively by residents because they  
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18 transfer existing knowledge on the benefits of certification from their previous  
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20 experiences with consumer products, and use this to evaluate the credibility of the signal  
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22 (benefits), which then informs their support of the event. Wang *et al.* (2019) argued that  
23  
24 compliance with environmental standards by event organizers can improve the  
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26 environmental practices of mega-events, but whether this affects residents' perceptions  
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28 of and support for an event, was not evaluated. Thus, an event that is perceived as  
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30 complying with environmental standards, is likely to have greater support from residents.  
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33 Thus, we propose:  
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39 **H<sub>5</sub>. PEC will have a positive effect on ES**

### 40 41 42 3.5 The Moderating Role of PA

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44  
45 The effects of environmental benefits signaled to residents by certification in terms of  
46  
47 positive and negative environmental benefits have been objectively examined in the  
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49 previous sections. It is important to note, however, that how the signal is received is  
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51 conditional on several factors, including the receiver's characteristics (Cheung *et al.*,  
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53 2014), and how they align with ST; such conditional factors will moderate the relationship  
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55 between the signal and how it is received (Cheung *et al.*, 2014). Thus, we argue that  
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57 residents' characteristics in relation to place perceptions, will moderate the relationship  
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4 between their perceptions of certification and perceived event impacts (positive and  
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6 negative). From a behavioral perspective, these relationships will be different for  
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8 residents who have stayed in a place longer than those who have not. Among the different  
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10 conditional factors related to resident characteristics, we consider that their PA levels play  
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12 a significant role in influencing their perceptions of the potential environmental benefits  
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14 of certification.  
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19 Place attachment (PA) can be defined as people's attachment to and the meanings  
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21 ascribed to physical place (Lee *et al.*, 2012). The concept is multi-dimensional, consisting  
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23 of place identity, place dependence, and social bonding (Lee *et al.*, 2012; Ramkissoon  
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25 and Mavondo, 2015), but study results have often shown that place identity is  
26  
27 indistinguishable from social bonding (Lee *et al.*, 2012). Unsurprisingly, several studies  
28  
29 have considered PA as a unidimensional construct (Eusébio *et al.*, 2018). While several  
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31 studies have examined the influence of PA on pro-environmental behaviors (Cheng *et al.*,  
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33 2013; Cheng and Wu, 2015) and events (Oshimi and Harada, 2019; Scarpi *et al.*, 2019),  
34  
35 there is no consensus on whether PA affects perceived tourism or event impacts. For  
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37 example, Tournois and Djeric (2019) failed to identify any moderating effects of PA on  
38  
39 the relationship between perceived impacts (economic, socio-cultural, and  
40  
41 environmental) and support for tourism development. Wang and Xu (2015) demonstrated  
42  
43 the direct effect of place identity on attitudes to the positive and negative impacts of  
44  
45 tourism. In the events literature, researchers have focused on related concepts such as  
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47 community attachment (Gursoy and Kendall, 2006), event attachment (Ouyang *et al.*,  
48  
49 2017) and venue attachment (Smith *et al.*, 2017), because they affect how an event is  
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51 perceived, and the subsequent support for it. Ouyang *et al.* (2017), for example, found  
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53 that event attachment moderates the relationship between trust and perceived positive and  
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negative event impacts. Others have shown the moderating role of PA on quality judgements and behavioral outcomes (Kim *et al.*, 2017).

Residents' PA depends on identification with, dependence on, and embeddedness of, social relationships within a community (Chen *et al.*, 2021). Stronger PA generates more positive attitudes toward a place, and a stronger sense of self in relation to place (Raggiotto and Scarpi, 2021). Thus, residents with strong PA, are likely to have a strong interest in environmental issues that affect a place (Halpenny, 2010; Ramkissoon *et al.*, 2012). While negative event impacts can be perceived as diminishing place environmental quality, environmental certification can counteract such perceptions by highlighting environmental benefits among residents with strong PA. Certification serves as a proxy to residents that PEI will occur and make their neighborhood a better place to live. This expectation will lead to stronger identification with their place, and social bonding. To the contrary, an event perceived as producing negative outcomes for the environment, will not necessarily diminish PA among those who are highly attached, so long as they perceive that event certification will limit the negative environmental impacts. Thus, we suggest:

**H<sub>6a</sub>.** *PEC and PEI is positively moderated by PA*

**H<sub>6b</sub>.** *PEC and NEI is positively moderated by PA*

Figure 1 encapsulates the six hypotheses of this study.

[Figure 1 here]

## 4. Method

### 4.1 Study Context – The World Expo 2015

Milan World Expo 2015 was the fourth World Expo held in Italy, and the second event hosted in Milan. As a periodic event, the theme of “Feeding the planet, energy for life,” was one of the most controversial to date, due to the event’s escalating budget and allegations of the organizers’ corruption. The expo attracted participants from more than 200 countries, along with 20 million visitors (Ministero\_Dell’Ambiente, 2015). One ambitious event objective was to show leadership in environmental issues, by being the first sustainable and carbon neutral expo. The expo was a field experiment that defined and tested tools, indicators, and initiatives, that aimed to minimize the event’s environmental footprint. At the time of writing, it was the only World Expo endowed with an environmental certification, and would remain so until the following one in Dubai, in late 2021. World Expo 2015 adopted the ISO 20121 standard as the management system for event sustainability. Such adoption by organizers provides the appropriate context for evaluating residents’ perceptions of certification and its environmental impacts. However, residents are not expected to understand ISO standards in their evaluation of the event’s environmental impacts, but instead, we focused on whether certification as a marketing tool (D’Souza *et al.*, 2009) was perceived to have positive benefits.

#### *4.2 Questionnaire Development*

Residents’ PEC was measured using six items adapted from previous studies (Guizzardi *et al.*, 2017; United Nations Environment Programme, 2012). PEI and NEI were operationalized using five and six modified items respectively, from former studies (Guizzardi *et al.*, 2017; Prayag *et al.*, 2013). ES was operationalized using three items adapted from Prayag *et al.* (2013) and Zhou and Ap (2009). Six items were used to measure PA based on previous studies (Lee *et al.*, 2012; Prayag and Ryan, 2012;

Ramkissoon and Mavondo, 2015). All constructs were measured on a 5-point Likert scale. The questionnaire's original language was English, which was then translated into Italian, and back-translated to ensure equivalence with the original questionnaire (Brislin, 1970). The questionnaire was pre-tested on a sample of Milan residents, leading to minor changes in item wording in the final version. To address common method bias (CMB) concerns, Harman's one-factor test using the 26 items used in the model was carried out (Podsakoff *et al.*, 2003). No single factor explained more than 25.73% of the observed variance, suggesting that CMB was not a pervasive issue in the study.

#### 4.3 Sampling, Data Collection and Analysis

Milan residents were the target population, and identified using a convenience sampling method as per previous studies (Gursoy and Kendall, 2006; Lorde *et al.*, 2011). We selected respondents using two screening questions: first, are you a resident of Milan, and second, did you know that the World Expo 2015 is taking place in Milan? We collected data from March to July 2015 using a well-established market research company that is ISO 9001 certified for market and social research. With 35 employees, this company provides a range of market research services to private, governmental, and academic institutions in Europe. The company employed trained researchers to identify respondents using the specified screening criteria. Potential respondents were identified around public places in all nine neighborhoods of Milan, to capture a diverse socio-demographic profile, taking gender and age into account, so the sample could reflect some characteristics of the wider Milan population. In total, we obtained 450 useable completed questionnaires. We present the respondents' profile in Table 1.

[Table 1 here]

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4 The sample size was estimated following established recommendations (Hair *et al.*,  
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6 (2017). Using a statistical power of 80%, significance level of 5%, and minimum R<sup>2</sup> value  
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8 of 0.10, the recommended sample size was calculated as 174, as indicated by the eight  
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10 arrows pointing toward ES (see Figure 2). This is much smaller than the actual sample  
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12 size of 450. We used SmartPLS 3.2.8 to analyze the data.  
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## 15 16 17 **5. Findings**

### 18 19 *5.1 Evaluation of Measurement Model*

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22 Scale validity and reliability assessment are key to measurement model evaluation (Hair  
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24 *et al.*, 2017). Scale reliability was assessed using Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ), composite  
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26 reliability (CR) and rho\_A with a threshold of 0.70, to establish internal consistency (Hair  
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28 *et al.*, 2017). After deleting four items (two items for NEI, one item for PEI, and one item  
29  
30 for PA) due to low item loading ( $<0.50$ ), all remaining item loadings on their  
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32 corresponding latent variables were higher than 0.70, except for four indicators (see Table  
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34 2). These four indicators had item loadings ranging from 0.525 to 0.690, suggesting that  
35  
36 they should not be removed, as they did not affect the internal consistency reliability and  
37  
38 average variance extracted (AVE) (Hair *et al.*, 2017) of their respective constructs. Table  
39  
40 2 shows that internal consistency reliability of all reflective latent variables using all three  
41  
42 coefficients (i.e.  $\alpha$ , CR and rho\_A) were upheld. Results also showed that the AVEs of  
43  
44 all latent variables were higher than the threshold value of 0.5. Convergent validity of  
45  
46 each reflective latent variable was assessed using Fornell and Larcker's (1981) criterion  
47  
48 of AVE being higher than 0.50 (Hair *et al.*, 2017). Table 2 shows that the AVE for all  
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50 constructs ranged from 0.541 to 0.748, thus exceeding the acceptable threshold.  
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58 **[Table 2 here]**  
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Discriminant validity was tested using two different methods. In the first method, we required all correlations be less than the square root of the AVE (Fornell and Larcker, 1981). Table 3 shows that this was met. In our second approach, we estimated that the Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) correlation ratios should be less than 0.85, hence, discriminating the two factors (Henseler *et al.*, 2016). Table 3 shows that all the correlation ratios were below the critical level. We assessed model fit using the standardized root mean square residual (SRMR), resulting in a value of 0.055, which was less than 0.08 (Hu and Bentler, 1999), showing adequate fit for PLS path modeling (Henseler *et al.*, 2016).

**[Table 3 here]**

### 5.2 Structural Model Evaluation

The structural model was assessed based on the step-by-step procedure recommended by Hair *et al.*(2017). First, we assessed multi-collinearity based on inner VIF values; these were less than the threshold of 5. Second, we assessed the path coefficient ( $\beta$ ) of all hypothesized paths. Our results showed that resident's PEC had a positive effect on PEI ( $\beta=0.491, t=12.886, p<0.001$ ), and a negative effect on NEI ( $\beta=-0.217, t=3.942, p<0.001$ ), supporting H<sub>1</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> respectively. PEI positively influenced ES ( $\beta=0.382, t=8.322, p<0.001$ ), and NEI negatively influenced ES ( $\beta=-0.258, t=5.995, p<0.001$ ), providing support for H<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>4</sub> respectively. PEC positively influenced ES ( $\beta= 0.186, t=4.287, p<0.001$ ), supporting H<sub>5</sub>. Our results revealed the positive moderating effect of PA on the relationship between PEC and NEI ( $\beta=0.095, t= .988, p<0.05$ ), but PA had no moderating effect on the relationship between PEC and PEI. This result suggests that higher levels of attachment to the city of Milan by residents, had attenuated the negative relationship

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4 between PEC and NEI. Therefore, the results supported  $H_{6b}$  but not  $H_{6a}$ . We also tested  
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6 the total indirect effect of PEC on ES ( $\beta=0.244$ ,  $t=7.866$ ,  $p<0.001$ ); this indirect effect  
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8 was stronger than was the direct effect. In the third step, we evaluated the model's  
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10 predictive power using  $R^2$  value; our model explained 10.1% and 30% of the variance in  
11  
12 NEI and PEI respectively. The model also explained 44.5% of the variance in ES. In the  
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14 next step, we assessed the effect size using the  $f^2$  value to examine the impact of  
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16 independent variables on the dependent variables. The results indicated two medium size  
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18 effects (i.e.  $f^2 > 0.15$  but  $< 0.35$ ), three small effects (i.e.  $f^2 > 0.02$  but  $< 0.15$ ), and a  
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20 further two with effects smaller than 0.02 (see Table 4). In the last step, we examined  
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22 Stone-Geisser's  $Q^2$  value to assess the model's predictive relevance; all  $Q^2$  values were  
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24 greater than 0, implying the predictive relevance of the exogenous variables on the  
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26 endogenous constructs.  
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33 **[Table 4 here]**  
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36 We controlled for the effects of gender, age, education level, occupation, and the  
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38 distance residents lived from the expo, on ES (see Figure 2). These variables had affected  
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40 resident support for events and tourism development in previous studies (Prayag *et al.*,  
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42 2013; Scarpi *et al.*, 2019; Tournois and Djeric, 2019). None of these control variables had  
43  
44 any significant effect on ES [e.g., gender ( $\beta=0.036$ ,  $t=0.975$ ,  $p=0.330$ ), age ( $\beta=0.001$ ,  
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46  $t=0.020$ ,  $p=0.984$ ), occupation ( $\beta=0.018$ ,  $t=0.483$ ,  $p=0.629$ ), distance to expo ( $\beta=-0.024$ ,  
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48  $t=0.747$ ,  $p=0.455$ )] except for education level. Education level positively affected  
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50 ( $\beta=0.133$ ,  $t=3.448$ ,  $p<0.001$ ) ES, suggesting that the better educated respondents had  
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52 stronger ES. The distance that residents lived from the expo had no significant effect on  
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54 PEI and NEI, but respondents' occupation had a negative and significant effect on NEI  
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56 ( $\beta=-0.100$ ,  $t=2.044$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), but no significant effect on PEI ( $\beta=-0.073$ ,  $t=1.800$ ,  
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4  $p=0.072$ ). As an additional test, we assessed the influence of residents' education level  
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6 on PEC, which resulted in a non-significant effect ( $p>0.05$ ). This implies that residents'  
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8 formal education had little to do with their understanding of the benefits of environmental  
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10 certification.  
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14 [Figure 2 here]  
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## 16 17 **6. Discussion and Conclusion**

### 18 19 *6.1 Discussion*

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21  
22 This study evaluated a theoretical model based on ST and SET, postulating that residents'  
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24 perceptions of event environmental certification affected their evaluations of  
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26 environmental impacts and ES. Place attachment was purported to have a moderating  
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28 effect on the relationship between event certification and environmental impacts. The  
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30 findings highlight the importance of certification in shaping residents' support for an  
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32 event. Perceptions of the event's NEI affected residents' PA by modifying place identity,  
33  
34 dependence, and social bonding. Thus, the attitudes and perceptions of residents towards  
35  
36 their own community are impacted by mega-events, having implications for long-term  
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38 quality-of-life and wellbeing (Kaplanidou *et al.*, 2013). Event organizers need to consider  
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40 the legacy for communities in relation to PA, in that events should strengthen PA and  
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42 build social capital by strengthening community relationships.  
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### 48 49 *6.2 Theoretical Implications*

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51 Similar to the findings of previous studies (Gursoy and Kendall, 2006; Gursoy *et al.*,  
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53 2019; Nunkoo and Ramkissoon, 2011; Prayag *et al.*, 2013; Prayag and Savalli, 2020;  
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55 Schnitzer *et al.*, 2021), we confirmed SET as a useful framework for understanding  
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57 residents' perceptions of environmental impacts and their subsequent ES. By  
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4 incorporating ST in the conceptual model, we extended SET and showed that residents  
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6 perceive certification as a positive indicator of the environmental benefits of an event.  
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8 Accordingly, residents expect the benefits of certification will improve an event's PEI  
9  
10 while reducing NEI, as suggested in H<sub>1</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> respectively. The positive benefits of  
11  
12 certification can reduce information asymmetry between event organizers and residents,  
13  
14 allowing the latter to use certification as a proxy for assessing the environmental impacts  
15  
16 of an event. This finding concurs with those of Guizzardi *et al.*(2017), but we extended  
17  
18 the range of benefits associated with certification by residents. Wang *et al.* (2019)  
19  
20 suggested that compliance with environmental standards can create positive  
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22 environmental benefits for event organizers. We extended this by showing that the  
23  
24 positive benefits of certification by residents contribute to their perceptions that an event  
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26 has higher PEI, but lower NEI.  
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33 When perceptions of environmental impacts are positive, residents increase ES,  
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35 as suggested by H<sub>3</sub>. This finding concurs with Prayag *et al.*'s (2013) call for the  
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37 disaggregation of event positive impacts, using the triple bottom line approach to improve  
38  
39 understandings of environmental impacts. Likewise, the more NEI residents perceive, the  
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41 lower is their ES, as suggested by H<sub>4</sub>. While this finding mirrors the results of previous  
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43 event studies (Chi *et al.*, 2018; Ouyang *et al.*, 2017) that aggregated the triple bottom line  
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45 impacts, our findings highlight that NEI on their own have a direct influence on ES,  
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47 providing contrary evidence to that of existing studies (Al-Emadi *et al.*, 2017; Prayag *et*  
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49 *al.*, 2013). Perceptions of event certification benefits can improve ES by residents as  
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51 suggested by H<sub>5</sub>, establishing the former as an important antecedent of the latter. Thus,  
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53 beyond overall attitudes towards an event, which were determined by perceptions of  
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55 environmental impacts in Guizzardi *et al.*'s (2017) work, certification influences a range  
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of supportive behaviors from residents. This finding also extends into the hospitality field (Martínez *et al.*, 2019), where the focus has been on the relationship between hotel choice, certification (Sharma *et al.*, 2020), and environmental practices (González-Rodríguez *et al.*, 2020). A greater focus on measuring the effectiveness of green certification schemes is required throughout both hospitality and events fields (Sharma *et al.*, 2020).

Attachment can improve the explanatory power of SET for resident support models of tourism development (Gursoy *et al.*, 2019). Similar to other authors (Scarpi *et al.*, 2019; Smith *et al.*, 2017), we argue that perceptions of place have an effect on residents' evaluations of event impacts. However, unlike previous studies (Chi *et al.*, 2018; Eusébio *et al.*, 2018; Silva *et al.*, 2013), this study showed the moderating effect of PA on SET-based ES models, rather than direct or mediating effects. Extending the work of Tournois and Djeric (2019) on tourism development, we showed that PA has a moderating effect on perceptions of event impacts. PA is equally relevant to event studies that primarily assessed the influence of concepts such as community and event attachment on ES (Sung *et al.*, 2021).

As a moderator, PA attenuates the relationship between PEC and NEI, as suggested by  $H_{6b}$ , but not for PEI ( $H_{6a}$ ). This implies that certification provides the right signal to residents that event organizers will manage negative impacts effectively. Thus, residents who are more attached to place, expect that an event's environmental certification will be used to reduce the NEI on the community. In this way, the relationship between PA, event impacts, and certification, highlights the importance of sustainable events to communities. Related concepts such as event (Ouyang *et al.*, 2017; Sung *et al.*, 2021), venue (Smith *et al.*, 2017) and community attachment (Gursoy and Kendall, 2006), are important in relation to the finding of this study, by showing how PA

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4 develops and is strengthened, by managing event impacts in such a way that the benefits  
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6 to communities outweigh the costs. This is a central tenet of SET. However, the result of  
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8  $H_{6a}$  did not support the idea that residents who are more place attached, expect that an  
9  
10 event's environmental certification will magnify the positive environmental benefits for  
11  
12 the community. A plausible explanation for this could be that during the event studied,  
13  
14 residents were more concerned, or experienced more negative environmental impacts  
15  
16 than positive ones. As suggested by Guizzardi *et al.* (2017), residents of Milan had poor  
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18 knowledge of the certification, and poor awareness of environmental impacts prior to the  
19  
20 event. These concerns became more significant during the event, when negative impacts  
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22 were felt on the community, as suggested by the results.  
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### 28 *6.3 Managerial Implications*

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30 The results suggest that residents have positive PEC when they limit various types of  
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32 pollution (e.g., air, noise, and visual), litter, and traffic congestion. In essence,  
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34 certification should limit environmental damage, as professed by the organizing  
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36 committee of the Milan World Expo. However, ES is dampened by residents' perceptions  
37  
38 of NEI, as suggested by the findings. Event organizers should therefore better  
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40 communicate environmental sustainability achievements both during and after the event,  
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42 as shown in past studies (Guizzardi *et al.*, 2017). The indirect effect of PEC on ES is  
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44 stronger through NEI than through PEI, suggesting that using certification as a marketing  
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46 tool must demonstrate the reduced negative impacts, and not just focus on positive  
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48 benefits for the community. Information provision campaigns for boosting ES should  
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50 focus on residents with poor education levels, as they have the weakest ES, according to  
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52 the findings. As occupation had a significant effect on perceptions of NEI in this study,  
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54 we advise that marketing campaigns should be customized to highlight (for example) to  
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4 retirees, that the event is managing NEI on the community through its certification  
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6 standards.  
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9 Marketing campaigns to gain ES from residents should also consider their  
10 attachment levels to the city. Through community surveys, the extent of residents'  
11 identification with place (place identity), dependence on the existing infrastructure and  
12 amenities (place dependence), and the depth of their social networks and relationships  
13 (social bonding) can be assessed (Chen *et al.*, 2021) to better understand their support for  
14 the event. Place identification and social bonding can be developed and strengthened  
15 through regular community events, thus building social capital. As the findings suggest,  
16 residents who are strongly attached to their city, are more sensitive to a certification being  
17 used to minimize an event's NEI. Residents' attachment levels can be used to design ES  
18 communication campaigns, having implications for the media mix used to deliver  
19 campaigns to different resident groups. Poorly educated residents could be targeted using  
20 social media rather than print media. However, post-pandemic marketing campaigns to  
21 boost residents' support for events will have to mitigate the existing fear and safety  
22 concerns of COVID-19 spreading as a result of hosting an event (Ludvigsen and Hayton,  
23 2020). Understanding residents' engagement with environmental issues on social media  
24 may also provide a way to understand the importance of managing environmental impacts  
25 to boost ES, and guide decisions for event attendance. As Mariani and Borghi (2021)  
26 observed, online consumers' environmental discourses positively affect how they  
27 perceive electronic word-of-mouth helpfulness in hotel choice.  
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53 In terms of policy implications, event sustainability certification provides a  
54 comprehensive assessment of an event's environmental impacts, from event bidding and  
55 preparation (pre-event), to execution and the aftermath (post-event). Understandably,  
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4 mega-events can offer significant economic and social benefits for communities.  
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7 However, such benefits need to be balanced against the likelihood that negative  
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9 environmental impacts may linger after the event, and hence compromise the long-term  
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11 community benefits. Governments therefore need to develop event policies that will lead  
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13 to positive net benefits (both short-term and long-term), by incorporating inputs from  
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15 community members that are directly and indirectly (i.e., neighborhood or sheer  
16  
17 proximity) impacted by the event. Furthermore, while mandating event certification  
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19 might still be in the distant future, governments can incentivize certified events and help  
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21 promote them in the community, and most importantly, educate the community on the  
22  
23 environmental benefits of the event, as well as on strategies to mitigate the environmental  
24  
25 costs. Incentives can also be provided to companies that supply products and services to  
26  
27 event organizers, so that supply chain practices are green. When green initiatives are used  
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29 in organizations, they increase employee performance and organizational citizenship  
30  
31 behaviors (Aboramadan and Karatepe, 2021).  
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#### 36 37 *6.4 Limitations and Future Research*

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39 Four major limitations of this study were identified. First, the items used to measure the  
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41 benefits of event certification and environmental impacts are not exhaustive. Future  
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43 studies can expand these by incorporating other facets of certification such as energy use,  
44  
45 water, and waste management. A more comprehensive assessment of environmental  
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47 impacts using better measurement items is necessary. (Gursoy *et al.*, 2019). Second, data  
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49 collected during an event can increase residents' sensitivity to its impacts, affecting  
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51 evaluations of PEI and NEI. Future studies can attenuate this sensitivity by comparing  
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53 pre, during, and post event data. Third, SET has its own limitations (see Ouyang *et al.*,  
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55 2017), which we attenuated through its integration with ST. However, other theories such  
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as social dilemma theory (Chien *et al.*, 2012) alongside ST may also be relevant in explaining residents' ES. Fourth, this was a pre COVID-19 study, when face-to-face events and data collections were the norm. However, some mega-events such as the 2021 Olympic Games, were hosted mainly for a virtual audience, whereas the 2021 World Expo in Dubai was maintained as a face-to-face event; future studies should therefore examine support for mega-events that are either fully online or hybrid versions.

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**Table 1.** Respondent profile

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	48.67	<=25 years old	30.89
Female	50.44	26-35 yrs old	24.00
Did not respond	0.89	36-45 yrs old	19.33
		46-55 yrs old	13.78
		56-65 yrs old	6.22
		>=66 yrs old	5.78
<b>Education</b>		<b>Distance from place of residence to Expo Venue</b>	
Less than high/secondary school	11.56	Less than 500m	0.67
High/Secondary school completed	38.00	500m-1km	4.23
Bachelor/University degree completed	26.66	1-2 km	1.78
Master's/Postgraduate degree completed	23.78	3-5 km	10.44
<b>Occupation</b>		6-10 km	29.33
Housewife	4.22	More than 10 km	53.33
Professional	10.44	Did not respond	0.22
Retiree	7.78	<b>Length of residence in Milan</b>	
Student	30.22	< 1 year	4.89
Civil servant	8.67	1-3 years	8.66
Self-employed	12.89	4-6 years	9.11
Employed in a general company	19.11	7-9 years	6.67
Employed in a tourism and hospitality company	4.00	10-12 years	9.78
Unemployed	2.67	>12 years	60.89
<b>Income</b>		<b>Level of involvement</b>	
< 15,000 euros	1.78	Very low	49.56
15-28	29.78	Low	17.33
28-55	30.22	Neither low nor high	22.66
55-75	16.67	High	9.56
75-95	7.78	Very high	0.89
95-115	4.44		
115-135	0.67		
>135,000 euros	0.44		
Did not respond	8.22		

**Table 2. Psychometric properties of constructs and items**

<b>Constructs and items</b>	<b>Std. Loading</b>	<b>t-value</b>	<b>VIF</b>
<b>Perceptions of Environmental Certification (PEC)</b> ( $\alpha = 0.855$ , $\rho_A = 0.858$ , $CR = 0.893$ , $AVE = 0.582$ )			
PCert 1: CES will limit the increase in air pollution	0.792	33.928	1.951
PCert 2: CES will limit the increase in littering	0.706	23.335	1.605
PCert 3: CES will limit the damage for the natural environment	0.815	46.927	1.999
PCert 4: CES will limit the increase in noise pollution	0.794	37.861	2.055
PCert 5: CES will limit the increase in traffic congestion	0.690	24.643	1.461
PCert 6: CES will limit the increase in visual pollution	0.770	36.330	2.019
<b>Positive Environmental Impacts (PEI)</b> ( $\alpha = 0.726$ , $\rho_A = 0.753$ , $CR = 0.833$ , $AVE = 0.561$ ; $Q^2 = 0.155$ )			
Pos1: Increase the culture of biodiversity in food for Milan residents	0.822	45.749	1.841
Pos2: Increase the awareness of the importance of food and avoid food waste	0.766	29.798	1.449
Pos3: Increase the culture for healthy lifestyles for Milan residents	0.842	53.127	1.869
Pos4: Stimulate planning and administrative controls	0.525	11.320	1.103
<b>Negative Environmental Impacts (NEI)</b> ( $\alpha = 0.719$ , $\rho_A = 0.752$ , $CR = 0.823$ , $AVE = 0.541$ , $Q^2 = 0.045$ )			
Neg1: Increase air pollution	0.660	12.820	1.332
Neg2: Damage the natural environment	0.814	36.116	1.445
Neg3: Increase noise pollution	0.800	34.563	1.599
Neg4: Increase visual pollution	0.653	15.861	1.220
<b>Event Support (ES)</b> ( $\alpha = 0.831$ , $\rho_A = 0.838$ , $CR = 0.899$ , $AVE = 0.748$ , $Q^2 = 0.309$ )			
Sup1: I am excited about Milan hosting the 2015 Expo	0.892	82.677	2.147
Sup2: I support the 2015 Expo as a resident	0.869	63.256	1.930
Sup3: Milan should bid for other major business events	0.831	39.341	1.773
<b>Place Attachment (PA)</b> ( $\alpha = 0.895$ , $\rho_A = 0.932$ , $CR = 0.922$ , $AVE = 0.702$ )			
Att1: I identify strongly with my place of residence, Milan	0.869	58.373	2.372
Att2: I feel this city is part of me	0.892	76.572	2.651
Att3: This city says a lot about who I am	0.835	44.544	2.334
Att4: I feel a strong sense of belonging to this city	0.843	40.016	2.629
Att5: This city means a lot to me	0.744	24.19	1.733

**Model fit:** SRMR = 0.055

**Table 3.** Discriminant validity

Latent Constructs	PEC	PEI	NEI	ES	PA
PEC	<b>0.763</b>				
PEI	0.515 [0.655]	<b>0.749</b>			
NEI	-0.252 [0.300]	-0.279 [0.352]	<b>0.735</b>		
ES	0.468 [0.549]	0.556 [0.716]	-0.431 [0.543]	<b>0.812</b>	
PA	0.156 [0.167]	0.247 [0.284]	-0.171 [0.195]	0.308 [0.351]	<b>0.838</b>

Note: Bold figures shows the square root of AVE, HTMT ratios are shown in brackets, PEC= Perception of Event Certification, PEI= Positive Environmental Impacts, NEI= Negative Environmental Impacts, ES= Event Support, PA= Place Attachment

**Table 4.** Path coefficient, effect size and hypothesis testing

Hypothesis	Paths	Path coefficients (p-level)	BCa Confidence Intervals		Effect sizes ( $f^2$ )	Hypothesis Supported
			2.5%	97.5%		
H <sub>1</sub>	PEC → PEI	0.491 (p<0.001)	0.411	0.559	0.324	Yes
H <sub>2</sub>	PEC → NEI	-0.217 (p<0.001)	-0.321	-0.112	0.049	Yes
H <sub>3</sub>	PEI → ES	0.382 (p<0.001)	0.287	0.474	0.184	Yes
H <sub>4</sub>	NEI → ES	-0.258 (p<0.001)	-0.339	-0.173	0.103	Yes
H <sub>5</sub>	PEC → ES	0.186 (p<0.001)	0.098	0.272	0.043	Yes
H <sub>6a</sub>	PEC*PA → PEI	0.012 (p = 0.726)	-0.059	0.080	0.000	No
H <sub>6b</sub>	PEC*PA → NEI	0.095 (p<0.05)	0.002	0.186	0.012	Yes

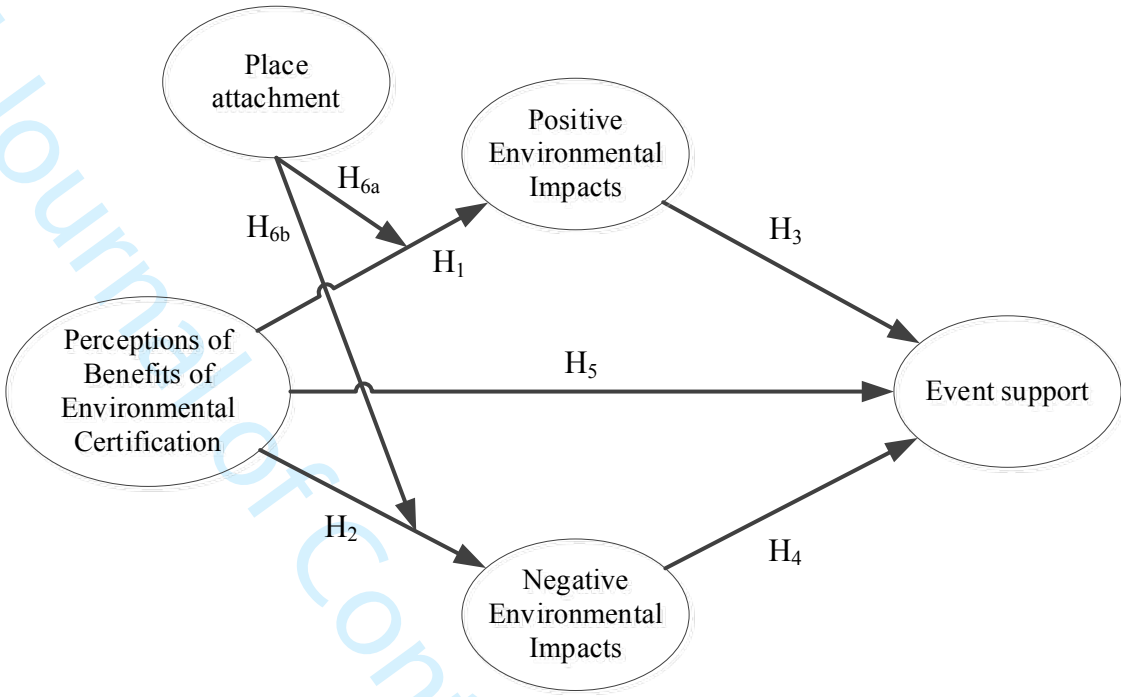


Figure 1. Conceptual Model of the Study

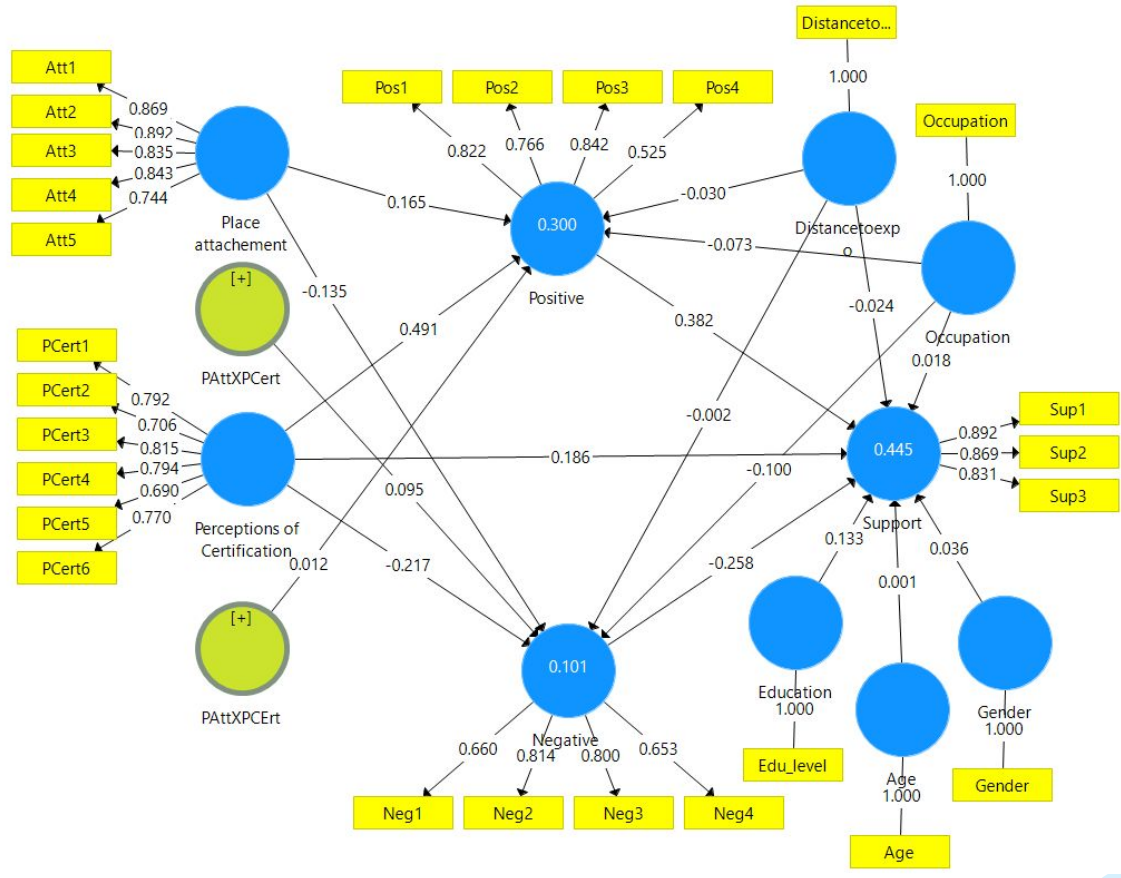


Figure 2. Structural model

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**REVIEWER 3**

Suggestions/comments from the Reviewer	Response from the Author(s)
1. P.44 (line 14) 'The expo was a ...' should read as 'The expo. was a ...'	corrected
2. Cheung et al. (2014) - Issue no. was not indicated	Done
3. Ludvigsen et al. (2020) - Vol no. and issue no. were not indicated	Article in press, doi now provided -
4. Raggiotto et al. (2021) - Issue no. was not indicated.	Done

Associate Editor

Suggestions/comments from the Reviewer	Response from the Author(s)
1. This is an interesting study on an important topic. The study can benefit from a strong copy-editing. The theoretical foundation and theoretical implications should be improved further. The following studies can help the authors with this task. Below studies are just suggestions and the authors may find similar relevant and recent studies.	We have edited the manuscript further and incorporated some of these suggested studies, bearing in mind the word limitations imposed by the journal.
2. Sharma, T., Chen, J. and Liu, W.Y. (2020), "Eco-innovation in hospitality research (1998-2018): a systematic review", International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, Vol. 32 No. 2, pp. 913-933. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-01-2019-0002">https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-01-2019-0002</a>	We have incorporated the article by Sharma et al. (2020) in the discussion of the results and literature review.
Chan, J., Gao, Y.(L). and McGinley, S. (2021), "Updates in service standards in hotels: how COVID-19 changed operations", International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, Vol. 33 No. 5, pp. 1668-1687. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-09-2020-1013">https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-09-2020-1013</a>	We did not find this article relevant in any way to our manuscript.
Aboramadan, M. and Karatepe, O.M. (2021), "Green human resource management, perceived green organizational support and their effects on hotel employees' behavioral outcomes", International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, Vol. 33 No. 10, pp. 3199-3222. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-12-2020-1440">https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-12-2020-1440</a>	We have added this article by Aboramadan and Karatepe in the discussion of results.
Mariani, M. and Borghi, M. (2021), "Are environmental-related online reviews more helpful? A big data analytics approach", International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, Vol. 33 No. 6, pp. 2065-2090. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-06-2020-0548">https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-06-2020-0548</a>	We have added this article to the discussion/implications section of the manuscript
Assaker, G. (2020), "The effects of hotel green business practices on consumers' loyalty intentions: an expanded multidimensional service model in the upscale segment", International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, Vol. 32 No. 12, pp. 3787-3807. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-05-2020-0461">https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-05-2020-0461</a>	We have added this study to the literature review
González-Rodríguez, M.R., Díaz-Fernández, M.C. and Font, X. (2020), "Factors influencing willingness of customers of	We have added this article to the discussion



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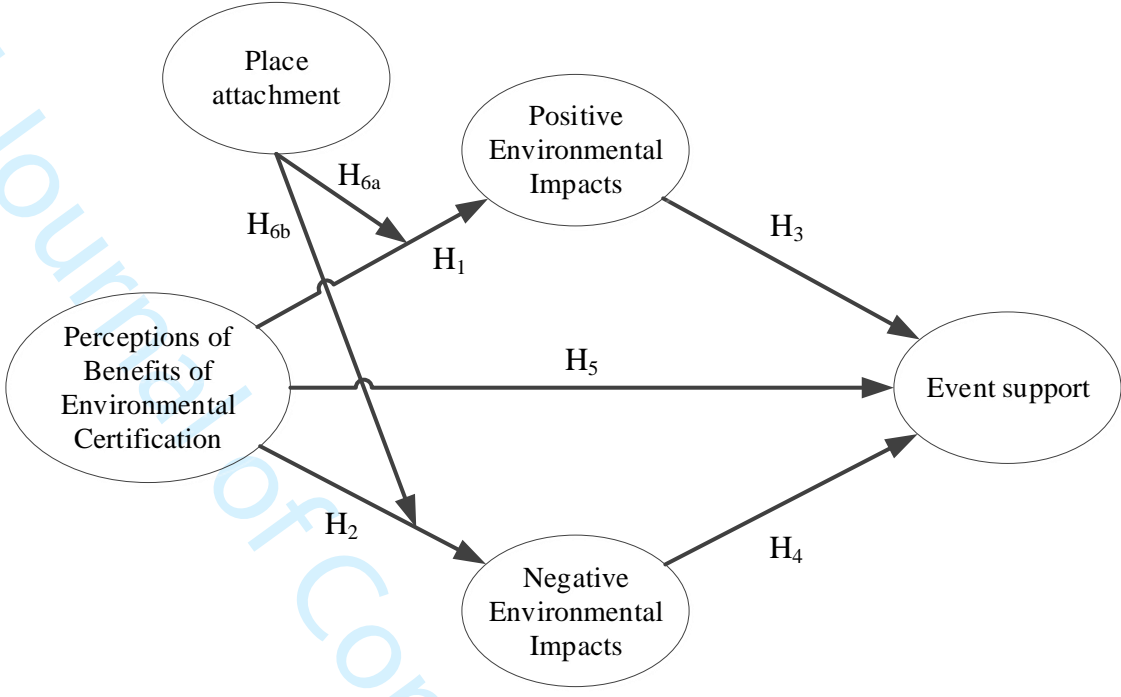
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We did not find this article useful as the key findings relate  
more to customers rather than residents

We did not find this article useful



**FIGURE 1 Conceptual Model of the Study**

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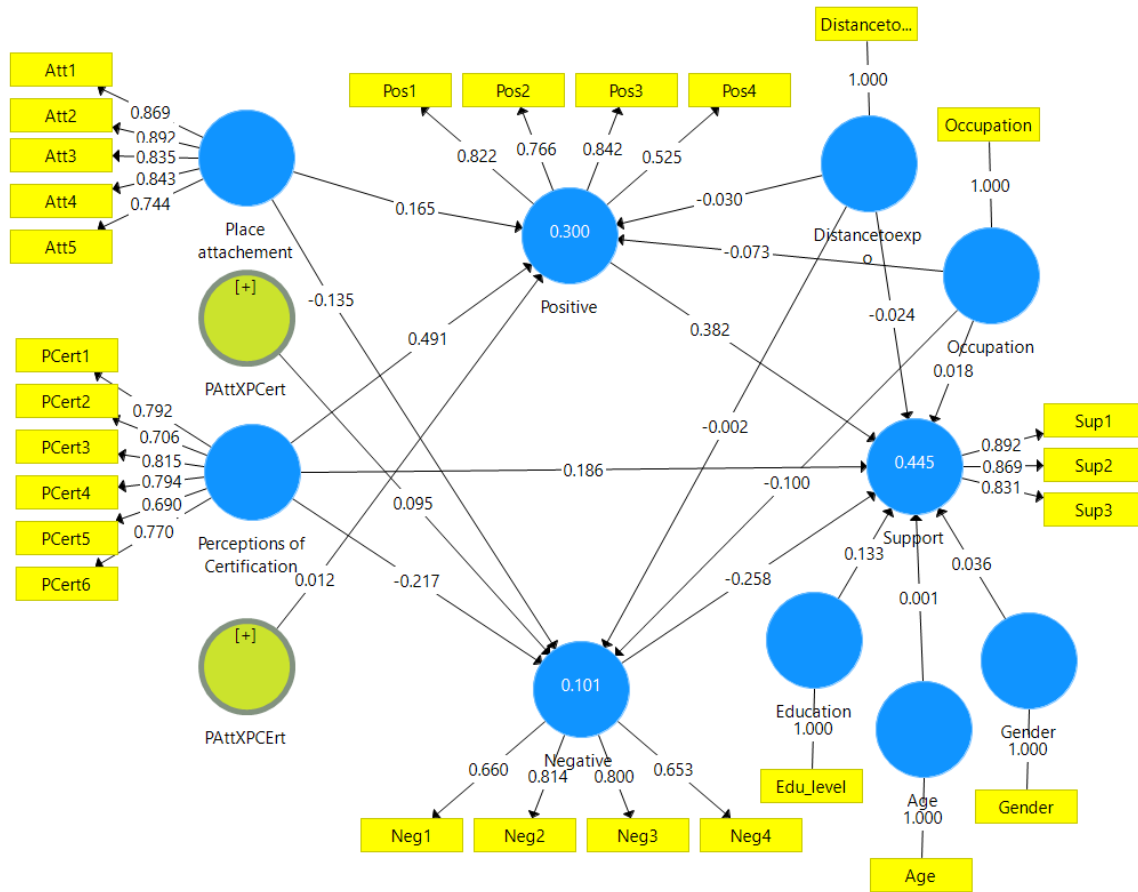


FIGURE 2. Structural model