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Article

Examining Customer–Brand Relationships: A Critical Approach to Empirical Models on Brand Attachment, Love, and Engagement

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Abstract: This study establishes the relationship among three concepts (attachment, love, and engagement) that have attracted the interest of both practitioners and researchers lately. Based on the consumer–brand relationship literature, a theoretical model is proposed. Using data obtained from a survey to 320 consumers from Madrid (Spain), the results show that only two constructs actually exist: attachment and active engagement, with love being part of attachment (passion) or engagement (long-term relationship). Thus, emotional attachment must be based on emotions that generate captivation. This admiration activates engagement, turning the consumer into the best brand promoter.

Keywords: brand; consumer; customer; brand love; attachment; engagement; structural equation modeling (SEM)

1. Introduction

Relationships between consumers and brands encompass several dimensions that have attracted the attention of those in marketing research. Terms such as emotional attachment (Thomson et al. 2005), brand love (Carroll and Ahuvia 2006; Batra et al. 2012), or engagement (Brodie et al. 2011; Hollebeek et al. 2014; Vivek et al. 2014) refer, a priori, to different stages of the relationship developed between brands and individuals. They represent close notions, sharing certain features, and describe both the degree of connection and the intensity of the consumer–brand relationship. Although they share some traits, they might be different constructs in terms of their meaning, their dimensionality, items employed to define them, and the link between them.

The purpose of this paper is to shed light into these relationships, delimiting their definitions and measurement. In order to do so, the main objective of this study is to establish the links—and boundaries—between these three related concepts, by examining their relationships. A second objective, derived from the first one, is to provide the readers with a better measurement of the constructs “underlying” attachment, love, and engagement.

Therefore, the current study posed the following research questions (RQ):

- (1) Where is the conceptual border between the three notions that allude to the consumer affection toward brands? That is,
 - a. Do they represent the same concept or are they different? (RQ1)
 - b. Which are the items that define each construct? (RQ2)
- (2) Are these concepts properly measured? (RQ3)
- (3) Are they multidimensional or unidimensional? (RQ4)

The contribution of this study is threefold. First, it theoretically elucidates the understanding of consumer–brand relationships. Second, it generates a model that comprises the entire process of moving from attachment to engagement. This model is used to test a framework to provide further evidence of the (dis)similarity of the constructs. Third, the findings of this paper could also aid managers to use efficient communication strategies, not only based on the emotions, but also supported by values that produce a viral activation among consumers. Then, attachment supposes a real bond to the brand that transforms loyal consumers into brand promoters.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. First, a review of the relevant literature is provided. By defining briefly the three terms and establishing the controversial arguments and evidence in the literature, the reader will understand if these dimensions are the same or are different. Next, the studies that developed empirical analyses are examined, focusing especially on measurement. Then, an empirical model with data from a survey of 320 consumers in Spain with structural equation modeling (SEM) is tested. This improved measurement of the links between the constructs is needed to define managerial implications. The last section is devoted to the discussion, limitations, and possible directions for future research.

2. Background: The Conceptual Border between Attachment, Love, and Engagement

Three related notions were identified in the literature survey: emotional attachment, brand love, and customer engagement. Criticism regarding recent consumer–brand relationship concepts in the marketing literature, especially in the case of brand love (Rossiter 2012; Moussa 2015), highlights the importance of establishing the boundaries between attachment, love, and engagement. This conceptual delimitation is relevant, since the different terms may constitute either antecedents or consequences of different conceptual models that have been researched separately except for four recent studies (Bergkvist and Bech-Larsen 2010; Wallace et al. 2014; Sarkar and Sreejesh 2014; Vernuccio et al. 2015).

Most likely, the problem that creates the relative terminological confusion is that the concepts originate from different pre-existing theories in diverse fields. For instance, the conceptual development of brand love arose from social psychology (Batra et al. 2012). In contrast, consumer engagement comes from the expanded domain of relationship marketing and the service-dominant logic perspective (Brodie et al. 2011; Hollebeek et al. 2014). Hence, the research tradition that shapes their theoretical frameworks and main definitions has not converged.

2.1. Definitions

Thomson et al. (2005) provided the seminal empirical work on emotional attachment to brands (Grisaffe and Nguyen 2011). According to the first authors, emotional attachment is an “emotion-laden target-specific bond between a person and a specific object” (p. 78). Attachments vary in strength, and stronger attachments are associated with stronger feelings of connection, affection, and passion (Thomson et al. 2005).

Brand love represents the intimate experience of very positive emotion toward a particular brand. Nevertheless, there are two main notions for brand love in the literature. On the one hand, Carroll and Ahuvia (2006, p. 81) define it as “the degree of passionate emotional attachment a satisfied consumer has for a particular trade name”. On the second hand, Batra et al. (2012, p. 2) provide a more complete definition: “a higher-order construct including multiple cognitions, emotions, and behaviors, which consumers organize into a mental prototype”. The first definition is based on the idea that brand love is platonic in nature, and typically focuses on aspirational brands that represent a lifestyle. The second suggests that brand love must be based not only on passion, but also on a long-term relationship (Batra et al. 2012; Albert and Merunka 2013). Thus, it refers to an ongoing relationship over an extended period of time (Gómez-Suárez et al. 2016). These two different conceptualizations have led to diverse conceptual and empirical models.

The third concept, customer engagement, is also considered in the literature as an ongoing relationship between a brand and a customer. According to Romero (2017), marketing researchers study

customer engagement from two different perspectives: a psychological perspective, encompassing cognitive, emotional, and behavioral elements (Brodie et al. 2011); and from a behavioral point of view, focusing on customer engagement behavioral manifestation such as word-of-mouth or co-creation. The lack of consensus pertaining to the definition of focal engagement-based concepts (Hollebeek 2013) provides different definitions. For instance, focusing on the psychological perspective, Brodie et al. (2011, p. 3) define customer engagement as “a multidimensional concept comprising cognitive, emotional, and/or behavioral dimensions, [which] plays a central role in the process of relational exchange”. By contrast, Vivek et al. (2014, p. 401) state that it is “the level of the customer’s (or potential customer’s) interactions and connections with the brand or firm’s offerings or activities” (Vivek et al. 2014, p. 401).

2.2. Boundaries between the Concepts: Are These Dimensions the Same or Are They Different?

For Moussa (2015), the concepts of brand love and brand attachment are not only composed of the same constituent elements, but are the same concept, being both “the two facets of the same single penny” (p. 79). According to this author, the two terms are distinctly delimited from a non-stop race between academics who have transferred concepts from interpersonal relationship theories into the branding literature as a consequence of the “publish or perish” mechanism, so that hardly a year goes by without some reinventions or retouching of the proposed conceptualizations for both.

Unlike Moussa, some researchers have observed some differences between brand love and attachment. Hwang and Kandampully (2012, p. 101) recognized that both are conceptually similar, and distinguished the two constructs based on intensity: “brand love necessitates the intensity of emotional responses towards an object, while emotional attachment does not necessarily require such intensity”. Bergkvist and Bech-Larsen (2010, p. 504) also considered brand love as “a facet or dimension of broader constructs such as brand relationship quality or emotional attachment”, with love being “generally regarded as quantitatively different from liking, that is, love is not extreme liking but rather a construct that is different from, but related to, liking” (p. 506).

By contrast, the differences between attachment and engagement are more evident. Vivek (2009, p. 32) claimed that “attachment is an affective construct strongly associated with ownership or possession of objects or products, and so is different from customer engagement. However, attachment could lead to engagement in several situations”.

Regarding the brand love and engagement relationship, there has been a fragmented interpretation depending on the research context in which they have been supported. This issue especially arises when analyzing some antecedents of both concepts. According to Gómez-Suárez et al. (2016), different labels refer to the same concepts. For instance, the concepts of self-expression or self-congruity—derived from branding theories—have nearly the same meaning as identity, derived from identification theory.

2.3. Measurement: An Overview of Past Empirical Studies

In order to understand the nature of these three concepts, analyses of past studies were carried out by examining 46 empirical studies. These studies, classified by countries, methods, sample, dimensions, and main constructs, are offered in the Appendix A (Tables A1–A4).

In general, the limitations of the previous studies were due to the method by which the data were obtained. The collection method in most studies was a convenience sample, often including students (18 studies). In some cases, the sample size was very small or had biases regarding age or sex. Mainly, the studies were carried out in a single country with the United States (14 studies) being the most frequently analyzed. If the research was qualitative, the authors recognized the lack of validity without no subsequent quantitative endorsement. If it was an experiment, they required that, in later works, the brand, product, or service not be fictitious. In the case of developing several methods, as in a large part of the studies, the online selection of the sample produced a bias by sex or a number of classification variables.

Regarding dimensionality, although most of the studies that analyzed a single construct proposed a single dimension, the most recent empirical models were multidimensional. This was the case of the attachment models proposed by Fedorikhin et al. (2008), Grisaffe and Nguyen (2011), and Jimenez and Voss (2014). The engagement model was proposed by Javornik and Mandelli (2012) and the brand love models were proposed by Carroll and Ahuvia (2006), Hwang and Kandampully (2012), Rageh and Spinelli (2012), Fetscherin (2014), Huber et al. (2015), Dalman et al. (2017), Delgado-Ballester et al. (2017), and Algharabat (2017). However, the five papers that combined love and engagement (Bergkvist and Bech-Larsen 2010; Wallace et al. 2014; Sarkar and Sreejesh 2014; Vernuccio et al. 2015; Loureiro et al. 2017) treated the concepts as unidimensional constructs.

3. Conceptual Proposal

Following the definitions and models tested in empirical study, the three concepts (attachment, love, and engagement) appear to be multidimensional and reflect different constructs. Most of them reflect affective, cognitive, and behavioral dimensions. Nevertheless, they differ both in the breadth of the term and in the degree of connection with the brand. Therefore, exploring how many dimensions exist in each case and the relationships among them is a key issue for empirical analyses. The proposed model implied by these relationships is shown in Figure 1.

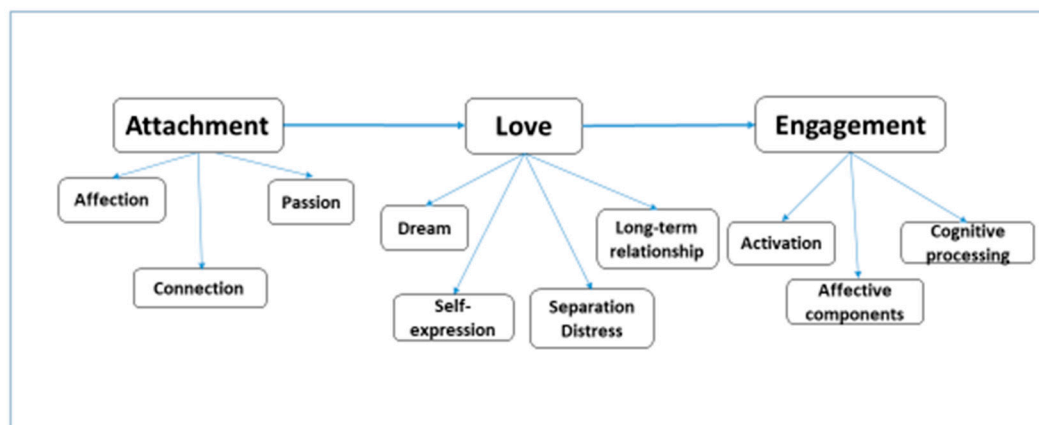


Figure 1. Conceptual proposal.

Based upon the literature review explained before and the theoretical framework proposed, our main research hypotheses are as follows.

H1. Brand attachment reflects on affection, passion and connection (Thomson et al. 2005; Malär et al. 2011; Zhou et al. 2012).

Previous studies have proposed a direct and positive relationship between brand attachment and brand love, being attachment an antecedent of love. Then:

H2. Brand attachment is an antecedent of brand love, being these two constructs positively related (Albert et al. 2008; Bergkvist and Bech-Larsen 2010; Hwang and Kandampully 2012).

By integrating all the diverse results obtained in the precedent empirical models (Carroll and Ahuvia 2006; Albert et al. 2008; Batra et al. 2012; Rauschnabel and Ahuvia 2014; Gómez-Suárez et al. 2016), brand love could be derived into six dimensions (passion, emotional bonding, separation distress, self-expression), dream, and long-term relationship. However, brand love measure in these past studies seemed to overlap a number of other constructs related to emotional attachment. Thus, in order to minimize the risk of overlap with other brand-related constructs, passion and emotional bonding dimensions were included in the attachment construct, as an antecedent of brand love, being the hypotheses:

H3. *Brand love is reflected into four dimensions: dream, self-expression, separation distress and long-term relationship (Albert et al. 2008; Batra et al. 2012).*

H4. *Brand love is an antecedent of brand engagement, being these constructs positively related (Bergkvist and Bech-Larsen 2010; Sarkar and Sreejesh 2014; Loureiro et al. 2017).*

Regarding the components of engagement, when comparing dimensions and items, there were some similarities between some affective components. For instance, happiness or being proud, on the scale provided by Hollebeek et al. (2014), may be similar to positive emotional connection or positive attitude valence on the scale used by Batra et al. (2012). Activation, the time and effort devoted to the brand, on the scale used by Hollebeek et al. (2014), had a similar meaning to the long-term relationship variables on the scale used by Batra et al. (2012) or by Albert et al. (2008). Vivek et al.'s scale (2014) also included items related to enthused participation reminiscent of the anticipated separation distress by Batra et al. (2012) or social connection, which directly refers to the attachment scale by Thomson et al. (2005). For this research, Hollebeek et al. (2014) model is chosen, but refining some of the items (see Appendix B Table A5). Therefore, the hypothesis is:

H5. *Engagement is reflected into three dimensions: cognitive processing, affective components and activation (Hollebeek et al. 2014).*

4. Research Methods

First, a pilot sample (27 respondents) was used to ensure the wording of the questionnaire was clear, after which some adjustments were made. This pre-test served to clarify the meaning of some confusing items, to analyze incoherent answers, and to test the validity of the scales. Data were collected from a survey of non-student adult participants. Similarly, to the study by Carroll and Ahuvia (2006), a cross-sectional survey of non-student adults, ages 21 and up, was carried out. Students in the last year of postgraduate study in marketing with training in market research approached to residents in Madrid (Spain) to complete a ten-minute self-administered questionnaire. These students were given extensive instructions that stressed the importance data purity (e.g., each respondent was to complete the questionnaire independently). They were also trained to meet pre-set quotas and perform adequate fieldwork. The sample was chosen through a careful stratified process according to sex, age, and occupation. Thus, no bias was produced by these sociodemographic variables. The fieldwork was conducted in January 2016. This process produced complete questionnaires from 320 adult consumers.

The questionnaire was created based on the literature review, and all measurement items were adapted from existing instruments. In order to avoid common method bias, the items and questions were prepared to be simple and concise (not including unfamiliar terms or complex syntax). The physical distance between measures was also considered, so that all items of the same construct were not right next to each other.

Common method variance (CMV) was also examined by making some previous estimations with the data. First, we carried out the procedure suggested by Hair et al. (2014) to check the absence of outliers. According to this procedure, we standardized each variable and analyzed their descriptive measures. The minimum and the maximum do not surpass the threshold value (4) for samples larger than 80 cases. Second, we connected each indicator to single construct in confirmatory factor analysis (i.e., factor that captures the potential common method variance) instead of separate ones, this estimation led to a significant decrease in the model's fit (MacKenzie and Podsakoff 2012). Therefore, CMV did not appear to be a significant problem in the present study.

There was a key previous question. Respondents named a brand for which they felt affection. The approach was similar to the brand elicitation in Thomson et al. (2005). Participants provided self-described reasons for this affection. No constraints on the elicitation were imposed. Respondents had the freedom to choose whatever brand they desired from any product category, without regard to preconceived classifications (e.g., goods vs. services; family brands vs. product item brands).

Afterwards, they had to describe why they chose that brand, then rating their degree of agreement with a series of items related to the three concepts.

The constructs were measured using pre-developed instruments from the marketing literature. Appendix B Table A5 provides a list of all the items. The respondents marked their responses on a Likert-type question format (where 1 = strongly disagree; 7 = strongly agree).

5. Results

Regarding descriptive results, the respondents mentioned 78 different brands. The most mentioned brands were Apple (21), Coca Cola (20), Zara (18), Nike (9), and Hacendado, Mercadona's private label for groceries (9). In terms of product category, the most mentioned was textile (20.8%), followed by food (16.5%). Other categories with a high number of mentions were electronics (11.5%), beverages (10.7%), cosmetics (9.7%), and cars (6.9%).

The purification process was based on a sequence of principal components analysis (PCA) with oblimin rotation. This process was undertaken to study the relationships between the different elements of each construct and to determine the items to be included in the confirmatory analyses (CFA). The accumulated variance of the final PCA model was 73.7%. Descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) and PCA results are presented in Table 1. Community and reliability examinations—Cronbach's alpha—indicated that the final number of items to be included in the CFA model was 11. The dimensions relating to separation distress, self-expression, cognitive processing, and affective engagement did not fulfill the required criteria, either for communality or for reliability. Consequently, they were not included in the next confirmatory model. The PCA model included three factors: attachment (with five items from the connection and affection dimensions), passion (with three items from the dream and passion dimensions), and engagement (three items, two from the activation dimension—engagement, and one from long-term relationship—love).

Next, sequential CFA were run in order to determine psychometric properties and an accurate goodness of fit. These tests were performed using Amos 22.0. (Armonk, NY, USA), according to a maximum likelihood procedure. After four estimations, the achieved final model with three dimensions (attachment, passion, and engagement) lacked discriminant validity (all results can be provided to the readers upon request). Two procedures to test discriminant validity were used: the square inter-construct correlation and the average variance extracted (AVE) comparison (Fornell and Larcker 1981) (Table 2); and a comparison of the goodness of fit indexes for two models—free correlations and correlations restricted to the unit (Anderson and Gerbing 1988) (Table 3). Both showed a lack of discriminant validity for the passion and attachment constructs that appeared to participate in the same dimension.

Table 1. Descriptive and principle components analysis (PCA) results.

Items	Descriptive Measure			Component		
	Mean	SD	Variation Coef.	Attach.	Engage	Love
I feel care for this brand (AFF3)	4.33	1.99	0.46	0.920		
I feel friendship for this brand (AFF2)	4.01	1.88	0.47	0.898		
I feel affection for this brand (AFF1)	4.73	1.83	0.39	0.857		
I feel attached to this brand (CON3)	4.40	2.02	0.46	0.713		
I feel bonded to this brand (CON2)	4.49	1.93	0.43	0.685		
Whenever I am choosing among various products, it is the brand that I use (AC2)	6.12	1.18	0.19		0.862	
It is one of the brands I use the most (AC3)	5.68	1.54	0.27		0.782	
It is the brand that I will use in the future (PS7)	6.16	1.17	0.19		0.780	
It is a brand that surprises me (PS2)	4.78	1.80	0.38			0.897
It is a brand that makes me dream (PS3)	3.63	2.01	0.55			0.606
I feel captivated for this brand (PAS4)	4.15	1.97	0.47			0.548
Accumulated Variance				47.558	16.639	9.505
Cronbach's Alpha				0.918	0.720	0.779

Table 2. Discriminant validity procedure 1 based on [Fornell and Larcker \(1981\)](#).

	Attachment	Passion	Engagement
Attach	0.778 (*)		
Passion	0.788 (**)	0.767 (*)	
Engagement	0.389 (**)	0.359 (**)	0.743 (*)

Note: (*) root-square of AVE; (**) inter-construct correlation.

Table 3. Discriminant validity procedure 2 based on [Anderson and Gerbing \(1988\)](#).

Goodness of Fit Indexes	
Non-restricted model	$X^2 = 14.388$; $df = 10$; $X^2/df = 1.439$ GFI = 0.965; AGFI = 0.995; NFI = 0.985; CFI = 0.990; RMSEA = 0.037
Restricted Model	$X^2 = 14.966$; $df = 11$; $X^2/df = 1.363$ GFI = 0.987; AGFI = 0.967; NFI = 0.984; CFI = 0.996; RMSEA = 0.034

Note: df = degrees of freedom; GFI = Goodness of Fit Index; AGFI: Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index; NFI = Normed Fit Index; CFI = Comparative Fit Index; RMSA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation. Note: $X^2 = 18.88$; $df = 7$; $X^2/df = 1.69$ GFI = 0.988; AGFI = 0.965; NFI = 0.986; CFI = 0.987; RMSEA = 0.047.

An alternative CFA model was then tested (Table 4). This model had two related dimensions: attachment and engagement. Therefore, the model joined the initial two constructs from attachment and love into a single dimension. To fulfill convergent validity, the item “surprised” from the passion dimension was not included. Next, attachment, a first-order unidimensional construct, comprised four items from those initially proposal by [Thomson et al. \(2005\)](#): two from affection, one from connection, and one from passion. Table 3 shows the parameters and the psychometric properties of this model.

Table 4. Alternative model. Loads, reliability, and validity measures.

Item	Li	Critical Ratio	p-Value	Composite Reliability	AVE	Alfa
I feel affection for this brand (AFF1)	0.160	-	-			
I feel friendship for this brand (AFF2)	0.724	18.239	***	0.848	0.584	0.872
I feel bonded to this brand (CON2)	0.879	12.312	***			
I feel captivated for this brand (PAS4)	0.726	11.623	***			
It is the brand that I use (AC2)	0.705	-	-	0.709	0.550	0.701
It is the brand that I will use in the future (PS7)	0.776	5188	***			

Note: *** significant at 1% level.

The final structural model is shown in Table 5. Attachment ($\lambda = 0.404$) positively and directly influenced engagement. In addition, attachment was reflected in AFF1 affection ($\lambda = 0.716$), AFF2 friendship ($\lambda = 0.724$), bonded CON2 ($\lambda = 0.879$), and PAS4 captivated ($\lambda = 0.726$). Engagement was reflected in the items AC2 (“Whenever I am choosing among various products, it is the brand that I use”; $\lambda = 0.705$), and PS7 (“It is the brand that I will use in the future”; $\lambda = 0.776$).

Table 5. Global model estimation: structural parameters.

Construct/Item		Construct	Estimate
ENGAGEMENT	<—	ATTACHMENT	0.406
AFF1_1	<—	ATTACHMENT	0.716
AFF2_1	<—	ATTACHMENT	0.724
CON2_1	<—	ATTACHMENT	0.879
PAS4_1	<—	ATTACHMENT	0.726
AC2_1	<—	ENGAGEMENT	0.705
PS7_1	<—	ENGAGEMENT	0.776

Note: $X^2 = 11.88$; $d.f. = 7$; $X^2/d.f. = 1.69$ GFI = 0.988; AGFI = 0.965; NFI = 0.986; CFI = 0.987; RMSEA = 0.047.

6. Discussion and Implications

To the best of our knowledge, this study is the first attempt to integrate three different dimensions proposed in the past literature to understand the consumer–brand relationship: attachment, love, and engagement. A better conceptualization of the phenomenon was provided to delimit these terms, providing a simple and integrative scheme.

Related to the research hypotheses, Table 6 summarizes the main results of our empirical model. Following this table, summarized answers to the research questions are as follows. The conceptual border between the three concepts is not as clear as it initially appeared. In order to answer RQ1—do these dimensions represent the same concept or are they different?—the alternative model shows that there are two dimensions (and not three) that comprised the consumer–brand relationship: attachment and active engagement. Brand love is not a dimension, being actually part of the two other related constructs: attachment and engagement. Passion participates in the attachment dimension, and long-term relationship participates in the engagement dimension. Related to RQ2, whose items define each construct, the number of items is less than expected. Attachment reflects in four items (affection, friendship, bond, captivation) and engagement (activation) reflects in two items (chosen and used, using in the future). Therefore, in relation to RQ3, the three concepts have not been properly measured in the past. When integrating all the dimensions, some constructs and items are not included in the final alternative model. Regarding to RQ4, the two final constructs were both unidimensional instead of multidimensional.

Table 6. Research hypotheses decision and explanation.

Hypotheses	Accepted/Rejected	Explanation
<i>H1: Brand attachment reflects on affection, passion, and connection</i>	Partially	Attachment is a unidimensional construct that reflects into four items related to affection, connection (friendship and bond) and passion (captivation)
<i>H2: Brand attachment is an antecedent of brand love, with these two constructs being positively related</i>	Rejected	Brand love takes part in the attachment construct
<i>H3: Brand love is reflected into four dimensions: dream, self-expression, separation distress, and long-term relationship</i>	Rejected	Brand love also takes part in engagement, being a long-term relationship represented in the activation items
<i>H4: Brand love is an antecedent of brand engagement, with these constructs being positively related</i>	Partially	
<i>H5: Engagement is reflected into three dimensions: cognitive processing, affective components, and activation</i>	Partially	

From a managerial point of view, brand managers need to be aware of the importance of understanding certain traits of their target audience to guide the design of those activities aimed at developing affection and a more effective administration of the emotional bond with brands. Therefore, the manufacturers of leading brands must show values and benefits related to the items that help reinforce the affective bond, such as passion or friendship.

The emotional attachment that the consumer can feel towards a brand is represented then by a connection that goes beyond the mere satisfaction of the client and that is built from emotions that generate captivation. For all this, it is convenient that leader companies reinforce the positive values of their brands and, as far as possible, arouse positive and lasting feelings in the consumer. For instance, Coca-Cola associated its brand with happiness, and Danone with the nostalgia of childhood. More recently, the global campaigns of Apple are based on this kind of captivation claim.

When it is possible to reach this state of connection, the consumer considers that the brand has integrated into their life, identifies with it and its values, and likes to show it socially. To achieve these affective bonds with their customers, companies must be willing to offer exclusive experiences, in order to make position themselves as market benchmarks.

In our view, two main drivers can help to develop a strong link between attachment and engagement: consumer experience and coordinated communication strategies, using traditional mass campaigns combined with an accurate personalization.

The sense of captivation is more difficult to develop in mass-market products. However, a brand that provides happiness, pleasure, or positive emotions is probably creating this sensation. These intrinsic rewards are commonplace among brands that adapt to the customer through offers or personalized communication. The brand adopts a dimension of uniqueness based on communication that gives the consumer something else, for instance, offering exclusive care, personalized information, and even a sense of romance. This strategy is particularly intense in the fashion market for luxury brands (Chanel, Dior, Louis Vuitton, Armani, etc.)

Finally, the framework proposed for the consumer–brand relationship is based on the global Marketing 4.0 perspective that emerged by the end of 2016. Its goal is to help organizations reach and engage consumers more fully than in previous years by analyzing shifts in consumers' behaviors (Kotler et al. 2017). Thus, Marketing 4.0 emphasizes the need to consider, simultaneously, the "new" and the "old" marketing, to turn consumers into brand main promoters (Martínez-Ruiz et al. 2017).

The case of Toyota can be used to illustrate this new perspective. Its re-positioning in Europe is based on this kind of connection between the brand and its potential customers. Toyota cars, widely recognized for their reliability, were not leaders in the European markets because this attribute was not appealing for consumers. In 2017, the company decided to change their differentiation pattern by focusing on two different attributes: mobility and ecological motors. Communication managers in Spain decide to risk with a very different message "Drive as you think", emphasizing the bond with the consumer based on ecological values: Toyota hybrid cars help to conserve the planet. Some ads were even risking the sale of their brand since they urge drivers to park the Yaris Hybrid car and take the bus. This campaign—appealing to emotions and connecting with the new millennial consumer—has been a great success, activating the consumers' wish for this brand. Those loyal to the brand before changed from gasoline to hybrid Toyota cars. Those new in the market chose this brand or will choose it in the future. The global ad campaign in Spain is winning advertisement prizes, and the social networks made the slogan viral, with very positive comments that showed the consumers' admiration. This produced a multiplying presence of Toyota everywhere, with news in traditional media (magazines, newspapers, or TV). This finally has turned into sales, since half of the hybrid models were sold by Toyota in 2018. In market share terms, this brand has occupied the first place in sales, surpassing Volkswagen, the traditional leader in the Spanish market.

7. Limitations and Future Research

The present study has several limitations, specifically in its exploratory nature, the use of a small sample, and the need to establish a better control of different possible segments a priori. Although participants were consumers, non-student adults, and carefully chosen through a stratification process, the sample was chosen by convenience; therefore, caution should be taken when generalizing the results. In addition, the final model lost many initial items in the purification process through PCA and CFA, in order to fulfill all the requirements for psychometric properties. The reduction in the number of items may seem drastic, but this was the only method that could possibly reproduce an accurate statistical SEM model. Furthermore, as the study was conducted among consumers in Spain, it should be tested further, using participants from a variety of cultures and locations, to enhance the validity and reliability of the results. However, studies on consumer–brand relationships have been completed in cultural environments that differ from the Spain. Thus, considering the cultural determinants, this research provides new empirical evidence about the Spanish context.

Future studies could further employ qualitative and quantitative methods that enhance the robustness and generalizability of the findings, such as in-depth interviews, longitudinal studies, or experiments. For instance, the last method will allow the comparison of different segments, such as groups of "traditional" and "social media" consumers, both in high/low involvement consumption

contexts. Maybe these groups perceive attachment or engagement differently, and a new model could better explain their perceptions.

Furthermore, there is a need to investigate the managerial relevance related to the identification of actionable variables for these constructs. Self-congruity or identification could represent antecedents for attachment. Further research could assess the relative strength of the constructs that compose the output of the process, such as word-of-mouth, loyalty, trust, and commitment. Such an assessment would provide both academic researchers and practitioners with valuable results.

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Appendix A

Table A1. Summary of past empirical studies for emotional attachment.

Author	Country	Method	Sample	Dimensions	Main Constructs
Thomson et al. (2005)	USA	Survey and experiment (5 studies)	Students (Study 1 = 68; Study 2 = 120; Study 3 = 75; Study 4 = 184; Study 5 = 175)	Multidimensional	Emotional attachment Three dimensions: affection, connection, and passion
Fedorikhin et al. (2008)	USA	Experiment. 2 × 3 between-subject design	Consumers ($n = 70$)	Unidimensional	Emotional attachment
Park et al. (2010)	USA	Survey	Students (Study 1 = 108; Study 2 = 141)	Multidimensional	Brand attachment and brand attitude strength
Grisaffe and Nguyen (2011)	USA	Qualitative, brand elicitation, code development	579 students and acquaintances	Unidimensional	Emotional attachment
Malär et al. (2011)	Switzerland	E-mail survey. 2 studies	Students (Study 1 = 1329; Study 2 = 890)	Multidimensional	Emotional attachment Three dimensions: affection, connection and passion
Zhou et al. (2012)	China	Online survey	586 car club members	Multidimensional	Emotional attachment Three dimensions: affection, connection and passion
So et al. (2013)	Malaysia	Survey with random systematic mall-intercept	282 consumers	Multidimensional	Emotional attachment
Jimenez and Voss (2014)	USA	Survey	Students (Study 1 = 149, Study 2 = 119)	Unidimensional	Emotional attachment

Table A2. Summary of past empirical studies for brand love.

Author	Country	Method	Sample	Dimensions	Main Constructs
Pawle and Cooper (2006)	USA	Storytelling, beta-test, visual images	300 individuals	Multidimensional	Mystery, passion, intimacy
Carroll and Ahuvia (2006)	USA	Survey administrated by students	334 non-student adults	Unidimensional	Brand love
Albert et al. (2008)	France	Internet survey; not directly asking for love but through images identification	843 individuals	Multidimensional	Passion, duration of the relationship, self-congruity, dreams, memories, pleasure, attraction, uniqueness, beauty, trust, declaration of affect
Bergkvist and Bech-Larsen (2010)	Australia	Survey	Students: Study 1 = 158; Study 2 = 135	Unidimensional	Brand love
Pang et al. (2009)	China	Experiment	100 students	Multidimensional	Passion, intimacy, commitment
Patwardhan and Balasubramanian (2011)	USA	Survey	99 students; 112 students	Multidimensional	Brand romance
Rageh and Spinelli (2012)	UK	Survey	250 students	Unidimensional	Brand love
Batra et al. (2012)	USA	Three studies: 70 structures telephone interviews; 18 in-depth interviews and survey	Main study: 268 undergrad students	Multidimensional	Passion-driven, self-brand integration, positive emotional connection, anticipated separation distress, long-term relationship, positive attitude valence, certainty, and confidence
Long-Tolbert and Gammoh (2012)	USA	Experiment	210 students	Multidimensional	Brand love (passion, intimacy, decision commitment)
Hwang and Kandampully (2012)		Online survey	210 students	Unidimensional	Brand love, emotional attachment
Rageh and Spinelli (2012)	UK	Survey	250 students	Unidimensional	Brand love
Albert and Merunka (2013)	France	Survey: online panel	1505 consumers	Multidimensional	Idealization, intimacy, dream, pleasure, memories and unicity, passion, and affection
Fetscherin (2014)	USA/Japan	Survey	180 students USA and 225 in Japan	Unidimensional	Interpersonal love/parasocial love
Rauschnabel and Ahuvia (2014)	Germany	Online survey	1092 internet users	Multidimensional	Brand love (Batra et al. 2012 dimensions)

Table A2. Cont.

Author	Country	Method	Sample	Dimensions	Main Constructs
Wallace et al. (2014)	Ireland	Survey	265 students (Facebook users)	Unidimensional	Brand love
Sarkar and Sreejesh (2014)	India	Survey	320 car owners	Unidimensional	Brand love
Huber et al. (2015)	Germany	Survey: Online questionnaire	175	Unidimensional	Passion
Vernuccio et al. (2015)	Internet (no country)	Facebook survey	20 Facebook fans' pages	Unidimensional	Social engagement, social identity
Dalman et al. (2017)	Internet (no country)	mTurk Survey	339 buyers	Unidimensional	Brand love
Delgado-Ballester et al. (2017)	Spain	Survey online panel	256 panelists	Unidimensional	Single measure (general indicator)
Algharabat (2017)	Jordan	Online survey	400 students	Unidimensional	Brand love

Table A3. Summary of past empirical studies for engagement.

Author	Country	Method	Sample	Dimensions	Main Constructs
Algesheimer et al. (2005)	Germany	Web-based survey	529 participants in car clubs	Multidimensional	Utilitarian, hedonic, social
Hollebeek (2011)	New Zealand	In-depth interviewing/focus group	14 informants	Multidimensional	Cognitive, emotional, behavioral
Brodie et al. (2011)	New Zealand	Qualitative-ethnographic	427 posts	Multidimensional	Cognitive, emotional, behavioral
Gummerus et al. (2012)	Finland and Sweden	Survey	276 usable responses	Multidimensional	Community and transactional engagement behaviors
Goldsmith and Goldsmith (2012)	USA	Online survey	132 American college students	Multidimensional	Specific brand engagement, brand engagement with self-concept
Javornik and Mandelli (2012)	Switzerland	Survey and focus groups	66 participants in the survey and 6 in the focus group	Unidimensional	Behavioral engagement: willingness of customers to engage
Hollebeek (2013)	New Zealand	Dual-depth interviewing/focus group	14 informants	Na	Conceptual association between engagement and customer value
Hollebeek and Chen (2014)	Internet (no specific country)	Ethnography	141 posts for Apple; 11 posts for Samsung	Multidimensional	Immersion, passion, activation
Vivek et al. (2014)	USA	Survey	247 students	Multidimensional	Conscious activation, enthused participation, social connection
Hollebeek et al. (2014)	New Zealand	Survey	194 students; 554 consumers	Multidimensional	Cognitive processing, affection, activation

Table A4. Summary of past empirical studies for both brand love and engagement.

Author	Country	Method	Sample	Dimensions	Main Constructs
Bergkvist and Bech-Larsen (2010)	Australia	Survey	Students: Study 1 = 158; Study 2 = 135	Unidimensional	Brand love and engagement
Wallace et al. (2014)	Ireland	Survey	265 students (Facebook users)	Unidimensional	Brand love and online customer engagement
Sarkar and Sreejesh (2014)	India	Survey	320 car owners	Unidimensional	Brand love and engagement
Vernuccio et al. (2015)	Internet (no country)	Facebook survey	20 Facebook fans' pages	Unidimensional	Social engagement, social identity
Loureiro et al. (2017)	Germany	Survey panel sampling Qualtrics	201 panelists	Unidimensional	Brand love and online customer engagement

Appendix B

In order to measure brand attachment, the scale suggested by Thomson et al. (2005) is used. This study uses a 10-item scale with three first-order dimensions of affection, connection, and passion. Hence, in the present study, these constructs are antecedents of brand love. The scale for brand love was adapted from the studies by Albert et al. (2008) and Batra et al. (2012). As previously mentioned in Section 2, passion is part of attachment dimension and long-term relationship is part of engagement. The scale proposed by Hollebeek et al. (2014) served to measure engagement.

Table A5. Dimensions, sub-dimensions, items, and authors.

Dimension	Sub-Dimension	Short	Item	Description	Authors
Attachment	affection	AFF1	affection	I feel affection for this brand	Thomson et al. (2005)
Attachment	affection	AFF2	friendship	I feel friendship for this brand	Thomson et al. (2005)
Attachment	affection	AFF3	care	I feel care to this brand	Thomson et al. (2005)
Attachment	connection	CON1	connected	I feel connected to this brand	Thomson et al. (2005)
Attachment	connection	CON2	bonded	I feel bonded to this brand	Thomson et al. (2005)
Attachment	connection	CON3	attached	I feel attached to this brand	Thomson et al. (2005)
Attachment	passion	PAS1	peaceful	I feel peaceful when I use this brand	Thomson et al. (2005)
Attachment	passion	PAS2	love	I feel love for this brand	Thomson et al. (2005)
Attachment	passion	PAS3	delighted	I am delighted when I use this brand	Thomson et al. (2005)
Attachment	passion	PAS4	captivated	I feel captivated for this brand	Thomson et al. (2005)
Attachment	passion	PS6	passion	I feel passion for this brand	Batra et al. (2012)
Love	dream	PS1	mythical	It is a mythical brand	Albert et al. (2008)
Love	dream	PS2	surprises	It is a brand that surprises me	Albert et al. (2008)
Love	dream	PS3	dream	It is a brand that makes me dream	Albert et al. (2008)
Love	separation	PS10	separation	I feel bad if I cannot use this brand	Batra et al. (2012)
Love	self-expression	PS9	sense	It is a brand that makes sense to my life	Batra et al. (2012)
Love	self-expression	SBC1	reflects	It is a brand that reflects what I am	Batra et al. (2012)
Love	self-expression	SBC1	personality	It is a brand that reflects my personality	Batra et al. (2012)
Love	long-term	PS5	committed	It is a brand I feel committed to	Albert et al. (2008)
Love	long-term	PS8	invest	It is a brand that I am willing to invest on it	Batra et al. (2012)
Love	long-term	PS4	longtime	It is a brand that I use long time ago	Albert et al. (2008)
Love	long-term	PS7	use future	It is the brand I think I will use in the future	Albert et al. (2008)
Engagement	activation	AC1	lot of time	I spend a lot of time using this brand	Hollebeek et al. (2014)
Engagement	activation	AC2	chosen	Whenever I am choosing among various products, it is the brand that I use	Hollebeek et al. (2014)
Engagement	activation	AC3	use the most	It is one of the brands I use the most	Hollebeek et al. (2014)
Engagement	affective	AF2	happy	Using this brand makes me happy	Hollebeek et al. (2014)
Engagement	affective	AF3	feel good	I feel good when I use this brand	Hollebeek et al. (2014)
Engagement	affective	AF4	proud	I'm proud to use this brand	Hollebeek et al. (2014)
Engagement	cognitive	CP1	makes me think	Using this brand gets me to think about it	Hollebeek et al. (2014)
Engagement	cognitive	CP2	think a lot	I think about this brand a lot when I am using it.	Hollebeek et al. (2014)
Engagement	cognitive	CP3	learning	Using this brand stimulates my interest to learn more about it	Hollebeek et al. (2014)

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