

Original Research Article

Corporate Social Responsibility and Customer Behavior Associated with Hotels in Zanzibar

ABSTRACT

As part of their market segmentation, chain branding, and or the wider issue of customers' increasing attention in the context of a low-carbon economy, hotels seem to be increasingly engaged in Corporate Social Responsibility activities to better capture their customer reaction, Yet there are limited studies at a micro-level examining the impact among various categories of hotels in Zanzibar. With the emphasis on environmental dimensions, this study focuses on investigating the impact of the existing Corporate Social Responsibility practices on customer behavior perspective targeting visitors, hoteliers and employees. Primary data using survey questionnaires were collected and involved tourists or visitors and hotels' employees sample-sized of 140. The study adapts sequential mixed methods with quantitative and qualitative patterns and with purposive sampling technique the study takes 100 from the 140 respondents of selected hotels' employees to provide information on the problem area and 40 tourists were selected randomly at different hotels as customers and by employing various multivariate analysis techniques results were achieved. At the 0.05 level of confidence, the study revealed that all of the four predictors: green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management have significant impact on the customer behavior in a positive direction. The results show that customers who have positive attitudes on green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management tend to be influenced in their behavioral change positively which then provide rooms and opportunities for stakeholders in the hospitality industry such as hotels in Zanzibar to attract more customers by improving issues like green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management in their surroundings. as a dynamically developing sector of the economy, tourism sector and in particular, hotel management should meet society's expectations within the framework of minimizing negative effects on the natural environment and focus on corporate social responsibility as business strategy for long-term business vision.

KEYWORDS: Corporate Social Responsibility; Customer; Environment; Hotels; Tourism; Zanzibar

1. INTRODUCTION

The service industry accounted for over 70 percent of global gross domestic product (GDP) in 2010 and has been expanding at a quicker rate than the agriculture and the manufacturing industry for many decades (Ehret, ~~initial removed from here~~ et al 2015). Service industry has become the fastest-growing economic segment in its own right – from business services, to healthcare, to entertainment. Services generate more than two-thirds of economic output, attract over two-thirds of foreign direct investment, and provide almost two-thirds of jobs in developing countries and four-fifths in developed ones. (World Trade Report 2019). The world tourism industry in particular, accounts for 760 million people and accounts for roughly a tenth of global employment and capital formation. In most countries, especially low-income countries, tourism is seen as a viable option for economic growth, but current unsustainable tourism practices can impact the health and well-being of the environment and community as well as tourism itself (Rachel & Joppe, 2005). In the same way however, tourism development beautifies community environment through preservation and conservation of nature, the development is also a potential destruction of natural environment in the same community (Kolawole et al, 2016). Uncontrolled conventional tourism poses potential threats to many natural areas around the world. (Sunlu, 2003). It can put enormous pressure on an area and lead to impacts such as soil erosion, increased pollution, discharges into the sea, natural habitat loss, increased pressure on endangered species and heightened vulnerability to forest fires. (Sunlu, 2003). It often puts a strain on water resources, and it can force local populations to compete for the use of critical resources. (Sunlu, 2003). In many low-income countries however, tourism is significant to the economy or is growing, and long-haul travel is growing at the fastest rate (Rachel & Joppe, 2005) nevertheless destination areas that have embraced tourism for its economic benefits have witnessed heightened levels of crime and prostitution, and displacement due to rising land costs and loss of the cultural heritage of local people, particularly youth (Kim, 2002)

In 2018, the world tourist arrival number reached 1.4 billion representing an increase of 6% from 2017 (UNWTO, 2019) and accounted for 10% of the world's jobs and 10.4% of the world's GDP (WTTC, 2019). While in Africa tourism is one of the key industries driving the current change and could be a transformative tool within this departure. From a small base of just 6.7 million visitors in 1990, attracted 33.8 million visitors in 2012. Receipts from tourism in 2012 amounted to over US\$36 billion and directly contributed 2.8% to the region's GDP (total contribution, including direct, indirect and induced, stood at 7.3% of GDP). (WTTC, 2013). According to Africa Tourism Monitor 2018 the continent earned \$36.2 billion in revenue from 62.9 million international visitors in 2016, compared to 17.4 million in 1990 – a sign of a significant upturn. This issue analyses the most recent data on the impact of tourism on the economies of Africa.

In Zanzibar, Tourism has been promoted as the major sector of economy which generate about 80% foreign exchange earnings, employment opportunities, stimulate local economy, support other sectors such as agriculture, small-scale handcraft industry, and above all as a way of economic diversification. This move was initiated in 1980's where

the Structural Economic Programme (SEP) among other things proposed a move towards a Free Economic Policy and Trade Liberalization. Thus, from **the mid-1980s**, Zanzibar adopted liberalized economic policies **concerning** the role of Private Sector Investments, Free Trade and liberal exchange rate. (Zanzibar Tourism Marketing Plan 2015-2020).

Zanzibar continues to be a relatively among the top five attractive tourism destinations in East Africa (Anouk, 2019) and realized 20% increase of tourists arrival in 2018. The number of tourists arrived in Zanzibar in 2018, has already exceeded the half a million-threshold target set by the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to be achieved by 2022. **Tourism earnings** in Zanzibar is estimated to be \$507million (Tanzania Tourism Exit Survey 2018), this earning rose by 3.7%.

Leisure industry is inspired to enhance community development and assist connection with corporate social responsibility practices among stake holders. On the other hand, when companies and enterprises are considering sustainability in development, socioeconomic aspect takes its way in influencing equity and fairness to environmental and social development.

Instead, expectations from the society towards the environment continue to evolve and companies have begun devising strategies for sustainable management practices. In the past decade, companies have diverted their focus from purely economic dimensions to embrace social and environmental aspects as well (Camilleri, 2020; Font & Lynes, 2018; Rameshwar et al., 2020 and Madanaguli et al., 2021). In the tourism industry, firms are adopting sustainable forms of tourism, such as eco-tourism, green tourism, environmentally friendly travel and alternative tourism (Nyahunzvi, 2013 and Madanaguli et al., 2021).

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a management strategies in which companies voluntarily take into account the social and environmental aspects and consequences of their activity. The basic idea of CSR is ethical and responsible conduct towards all stakeholders while respecting the environment at the same time. Initially, the idea of corporate social responsibility was particularly practiced by big corporations, especially the international ones. Currently, CSR becomes appealing not only to corporations and management theorists, but also to small and medium-sized companies. The strategy allows them to operate **stably and efficiently** and opens up new areas of competitiveness (Abram et al, 2016).

Traditionally, in Tanzania, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is widely understood as philanthropy (doing well with part of the profit) and thus refers to charitable community support projects in most cases. In the contemporary global business environment, CSR generally refers to sustainable business performance, i.e. the principle to generate profit itself in a socially and environmentally responsible way. Community involvement and development **are** part of this, but other aspects such as labor practices/human rights, **environmentally** friendly production methods, and fair and transparent operating practices are equally important (Mader, 2012).

In most industries, CSR standards and practices have been developed by the private sector to respond to external pressure and principle to be successful. This is a concept that has

multiple levels and tries to satisfy both sides. However, many hotels in Zanzibar practice CSR as part of hotel's market segmentation, chain branding or the wider issue of customers' increasing attention in the context of a low-carbon economy. There is an imperative need therefore to **research** to better understand current hotel CSR performance level and the customer reaction. This study attempts to meet such a need by employing a combination of theoretical and empirical approaches for instance, customer and employee rights, environmental pollution, and natural resource shortage, **and** public and community relations.

Hotel management aspect as a dynamically developing sector of economy and an important part of the tourism sector, apart from providing **high-quality services**, should meet **society's** expectations within the framework of minimizing negative effects on the natural environment, supporting their workers and local community. It is a specific industry **that contributes** to environmental degradation **by erecting** and running tourist accommodation facilities. In turn, the employees of this sector have to deal with the Physical and psychosocial risks, including extended working hours and social threats. (Abram & Jarzabek, 2016).

The development of Corporate Social Responsibility awareness in Zanzibar is still at an early stage and is seen not on self-regulatory of business initiatives but in the promotion strategy on the **medium-sized** companies engaged in social and media reporting. The companies still do not fully appreciate the importance of corporate social responsibility. They focused on achieving short-term market goal without a long-term strategic vision. In this context there is a need for the company to take their responsibility for the impacts produced by their actions and contribute to sustainable development so corporate social responsibility is part of their strategic focus.

Zanzibar recorded 20,416 tourist arrivals in June, 2021 compared with 353 visitors in June, 2020; nonetheless, that achievement implies that the ratio of locals to tourists is 3:1. This relationship between locals and tourists puts a huge pressure to Zanzibar's environment and its limited resources, most importantly, on non-renewable resources. As previously argued, tourism-related environmental problems in Small Island Development States (SIDS) are often ignored by authorities due to the social-economic benefits derived from tourism industry. Zanzibar is no **exception** to that notion. Nonetheless, it cannot be denied that the high rate of tourism development in Zanzibar poses a major threat on the environment in the areas related to freshwater management, waste management and demand for housing and investing, among others.

In addition, the rapid expansion of tourist activities such as sport fishing, scuba diving and snorkeling can threaten the coral reefs and other marine resources, destroying and disturbance of marine aquatic life can also be caused by the intensive use of excitement or water activities and thrill craft, such as frequent boat tours, jet skis and boat anchors.

In realizing this problem the government of Zanzibar by using their institutions of Zanzibar Investment and Promotion Authority (ZIPA), Zanzibar Commission for Tourism (ZCT) to emphasis the investors to practice the Corporate Social Responsibility and enforced in the investment policy **to** reduce the negative impact on their action and,

plastic recycling companies such as ZANREC, OZTI and ZASEA, among others, have joined hands in cleaning Zanzibar. All of these efforts are the results of tourism environmental consciousness.

Although some of hotel investors practice it but the problem of environmental degradation still affect the destination solid waste pollution and mosquito infestation are of great concern to visiting international tourists and the hotel staff. According to Mfinanga Study of 2011 on Environmental Ethics and Ecotourism in Zanzibar highlight that hotels generate 80% of all solid waste on the island of which 20% are collected for proper disposal and that hotels use large quantities of chemicals and insecticides in their attempt to control mosquito nuisance and risk of mosquito-borne infections. So there are need to research to understand the hotel corporate social responsibility influence on customer behavior. This study emphasis on Corporate Social Responsibility activities in the hospitality industry in Zanzibar from a customer behavior perspective and specifically targets at identifying the existing environmental dimensions practiced by selected hotels towards their customers through surveying the influence of environmental dimensions such as green promotion, recycling, friendly product and solid waste management on customer behavior among customers in the selected hotels in Zanzibar Urban west region. The study will also reveal the hotel customers with various demographic features expect the environmental dimensions of an overall hotel CSR.

This will help generating new knowledge useful to regional development planners and policy makers or decision makers when dealing with related issues and will enlighten other academicians to engage in related research work concerning the problem so that **shortly the problem can be weakened.**

1.1. Literature Perspective

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) represents a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concern in their business operation and interact with their stakeholders. CSR is generally understood as being the way through which a company achieves a balance of economic, environmental and social imperative. (Unido, 2019). CSR activities encompass many zones, including programs and policies. Welford (2004, 2005), stated 20 different aspects of CSR from commitment and local community protection to the development of a code of ethics and support for sustainable development. Carroll (2008), described four pyramidal phases of CSR and for this study however, social responsibility will comprise many aspects like environmental sustainability initiatives, education programme in developing countries, donations, charities, clean water, etc.

In the past times, “social responsibility” was related to philanthropic practices. Andrew Carnegie, in 1899, established the classical approach of CSR in large companies, based on the principles of charity and custody. In 1953, Bowen proposed the concept that organizations had to implement policies and make decisions or follow goals that are desirable in terms of the objectives and values of the society (Bowen, 1954). According to Milton Friedman (1970) “there is one and only one social responsibility of business-to

use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits so long as it stays within the rules of the game, which is to say, engages in open and free competition without deception or fraud.” Also suggested that a company’s responsibility was only to maximize profits, pay its taxes and employees. Other scholars argued that organizations must pay a social counterpart. Environmental sustainability initiatives enacted by businesses generally focus on two main areas: limiting pollution and reducing greenhouse gases. As the awareness of environmental issues grows, businesses that take steps to reduce air, land and water pollution can increase their standing as good corporate citizens while also benefiting society as a whole. For example, Cisco Systems, a multinational technology company, has taken a variety of steps to reduce its carbon footprint, including the installation of photovoltaic systems at production facilities and developing platforms that allow employees to work from remote locations rather than commuting to the office. (Krohn, 2018)

Castaldo and Perrini (2004) presented a model which measures consumer perception of CSR and in the context of fair-trade products. The model signifies organizations’ sensitivity towards environmental issues, protecting consumers’ rights and interests and on satisfying their needs. Braze (2018) defines Customer Behavior as any action that consumer takes related to your company but as marketer we are particularly interested in actions that we can track and learn from to build relationships.

1.2. Corporate Social Responsibility in Hospitality Industry

A major player in the field of CSR and its application in practice which took a big step forward is undoubtedly hotels and the entire hospitality industry, while it was hotels that applied a comprehensive atmosphere of friendliness, collegiality and increasing employee satisfaction that is one of the important factors, therefore many hospitality enterprises refer to its employees as team members, which increases the degree of accountability of employees and also encourages them to support a certain integrity with the business. (Lorenc, 2010)

CSR policies is not only financial income but also the intention to search for social relationships, whether between employees and management or between the hotel and the public. Hotel companies must understand the cultural diversity and specificity of the given countries (Hofstede, 2011). Large multinational hotel chains are therefore faced not only with environments relating to language, law and socio-economic conditions, but also with ethical dilemmas. This means that if an enterprise does business in one country and according to the law it is right within one culture, it could be perceived as unethical elsewhere in another culture. For this reason, there is an effort here to adapt activity directly from their headquarters both to respect customs and ethical standards. Steinmann, (1995) mentions that perhaps one of the biggest challenges that hotel chains are facing is to achieve a certain balance in the foreign country, namely in the cultural and moral field, whether in their home countries or in those in which they operate (Steinmann, 1995). Therefore, it seems that the culture and environment is a big topic, as well as a factor

which to some extent affects whether and what kind of success a hotel company has in the countries where it does businesses.

1.3. Environmental Attention

The rise in consumers ecological consciousness in recent years has increased their willingness to pay for green products, recycling, solid waste management, (OECD, 2002). OECD points out that 27% of consumers in OECD countries can be labeled “green consumers” due to their strong willingness to pay and strong environmental activism. 10% of these are “green activists” with high environmental activism but lower willingness to pay. In its 2005 paper on the effects of eco-labeling schemes, OECD compiles several studies revealing greater consumer willingness to pay for eco-labeled products. The question of the determinants of demand for “green products” is particularly significant. In a standard microeconomic approach, the willingness to pay more for a green product reflects a higher marginal utility when buying a green product. It also reveals the consumer's environmental preferences. Consuming a given product because of its perceived positive environmental impact (e.g. buying an environmentally friendly car or coffee with an eco-label) can be described as ecological behavior. It is generally accepted that environmental concern is an important factor in consumer decision-making, and several studies have found it to be an important determinant in green buying and organic food consumption (Tanner & Wolfing Kast, 2003).

The World Bank came up with a new concept of Environmentalism whereby developed a new theory known as the “Environmentalism theory” which aims at finding a “win-win area” so that the development and environment could go together. Through this new theory which is also construed as “free market environmentalism” The World Bank stresses on the need to correct the failure concerning market policy and also calls upon the government to integrate fully the economic and environmental concern into developmental process by stimulating environmentally sound market behavior. (Patil. n.d)

1.4. Environmental Dimensions

According to Nathanson is the elements of the activities, products, or services of the organization interacts with the environment.

Green Promotion refers to the specific type of advertising that focuses on the promotion of sustainable policies, environmentally friendly operations, *green* packaging and environmental measures adopted by a firm (conserve energy future, 2019). **Friendly products** are products that do not harm the environment whether in their production, use or disposal”. In other words, these products help preserve the environment by significantly reducing the pollution they could produce. Eco-friendly products can be made from scratch, or recycled materials. (Conserve energy future, 2019). **Recycling** is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects. It is an alternative to "conventional" waste disposal that can save material and help lower greenhouse gas emissions. Recycling can prevent the waste of potentially useful materials and reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, thereby reducing: energy usage, air pollution (from incineration), and water pollution (from landfilling). Recycling is a key component of modern waste reduction and is the third component of the "Reduce, Reuse,

and Recycle. (Conserve energy future, 2019). *Recyclable materials* include many kinds of glass, paper, cardboard, metal, plastic, tires, textiles, batteries, and electronics. The composting or other reuse of biodegradable waste such as food is also a form of recycling. **Solid-waste management**, is the collecting, **treating**, and disposing of solid material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful. Improper disposal of municipal solid waste can create unsanitary conditions, and these conditions in turn can lead to pollution of the environment and to outbreaks of vector-borne disease that is, diseases spread by rodents and insects. The tasks of solid-waste management present complex technical challenges. They also pose a wide variety of administrative, economic, and social problems that must be managed and solved. (Nathansons, 2019)

1.5. Corporate Social Responsibility and Customer Behavior

Consumer behavior can be broadly classified as the decisions and actions that influence the purchasing behavior of a consumer. What drives consumers to choose a particular product **concerning** others is a **question that is** often analyzed and studied by marketers. Most of the selection process involved in purchasing is based on emotions and reasoning. (I Research service, 2018)

The behavior of a consumer who is socially conscious and looks for social change is known as social responsibility consumer behavior. Such consumer searches for more information or details **about** the products or services, **purchase** and use and disposes of the products in a way that maximizes the advantages and minimizes any harmful effects on society (Mohr . 2001).

Consumer behavior includes mental, physical and emotional activities which people do when they want to select, purchase, use or throw away the product or the service that fulfills their needs and demands (Vahdati, 2015). Understanding consumer buying behavior can support marketers become more familiar with their customers. In addition, it could be the root for marketers to develop applicable marketing strategies (Safi & Ramay, 2013). If marketers are aware of the consumer buying process, they know how consumers get information to buy and what factors influence their decision to buy (Vahdati, 2015).

The study of consumer behavior not only helps to understand the past but even predict the future. The factors about the tendencies, attitudes and priorities of people must be given due importance to have a fairly good understanding of the purchasing patterns of consumers.

By borrowing the theories of social and organizational identification, which could help to better understand how CSR practice generates consumers' support for companies, Marin and Ruiz (2007) designed and tested a model of corporate identity attractiveness (CIA). In their research they found that companies' CSR practices would generate greater consumer identification with such companies than any other method. Their finding also revealed the fact that the more consumers are informed of companies' CSR practices, the stronger the image consumers will have of the companies. Academics' theoretical findings are also

supported by an increasing number of market polls, which revealed the positive influences of CSR practices on consumer behavior from the practitioner's perspective (Community, 1997; Cone Inc., 1999).

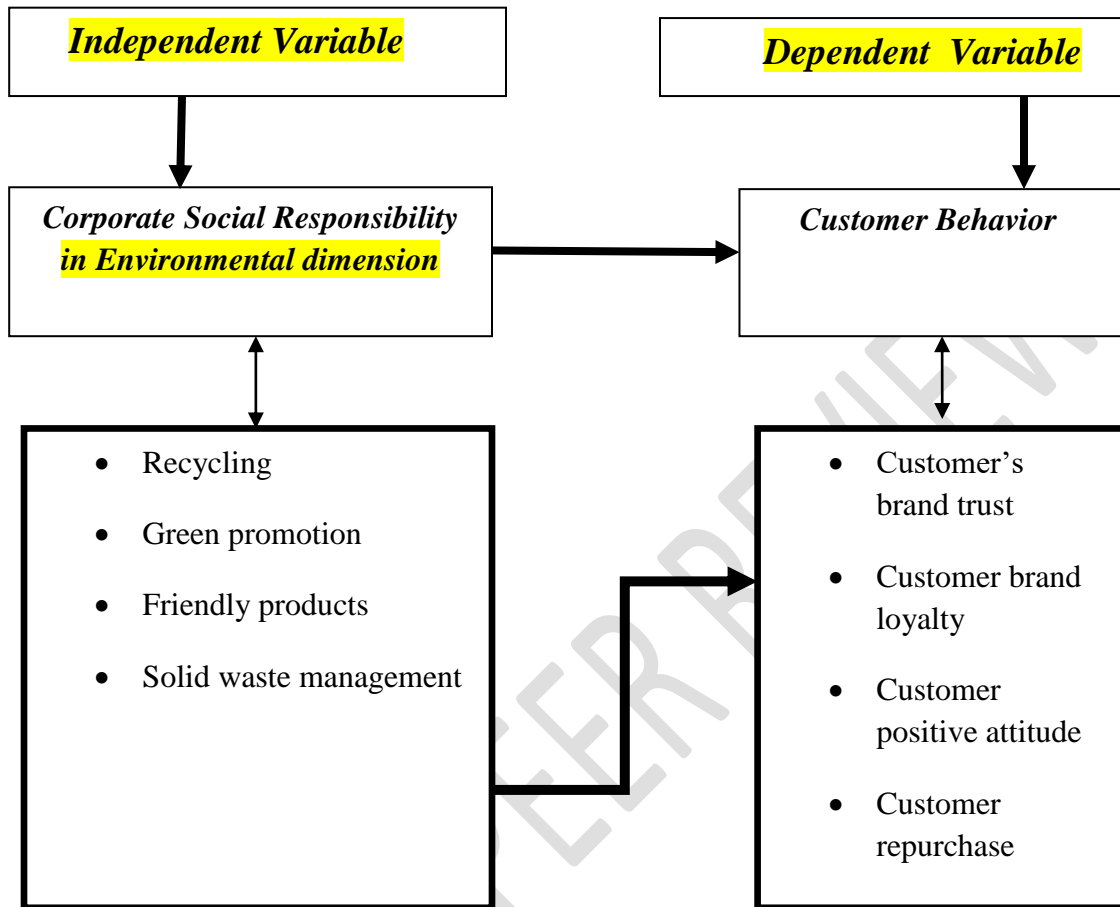
2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Contextual Frame of the Study

The above-reviewed studies provide a valuable basis for this study as they have been able to identify the main focus of corporate social responsibility in hospitality industry towards customer behavior to enjoy more payoff, large market share and be more competitive in the market. Also, various strategies have been put forward on how the customer is influenced by corporate social responsibility in the dimension of environment. However, this study went extra mile to try to provide in depth insights. The study focused on the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility in environmental dimensions on customer behavior and recommends effective strategies that will enable Tourism investors and government departments to compete in the contemporary tourism business.

Figure 1 below indicates that, the framework that follows similar approach by specifically focusing on one area of CSR - specifically the environmental dimension and attempt to further explore and identify its sub-dimensions of green promotion, friendly products, recycling, solid waste management variables thus variable output of customer behavior specifically in repeat purchase, customer brand trust, positive attitude, and customer brand loyalty. The increase in environmental awareness including safety and protection has forced organizations and safety industries, in particular, to engage in promotional strategies by enhancing environmental issues. This strategy is intending to attract customers through green promotion. By promoting green products customers foster their repeat purchase intention. Here the researcher wants to examine the impact of environmental dimensions in terms of green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management on customer behavior among customers in selected hotels in Zanzibar to achieve the objective.

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework of the study



Source: Author 2022

2.1.1. Hypothesis and Techniques

The following prior hypotheses have been postulated about factors or patterns of measured variables mentioned in the conceptual framework.

H1a: Improved green promotion has an impact on customer behavior in selected hotels in Zanzibar.

H1a: Improved green promotion has an impact on customer behavior in selected hotels in Zanzibar.

H1b: Proper recycling has an impact on customer behavior in selected hotels in Zanzibar

H1c: Friendly product has an impact on customer behavior in selected hotels in Zanzibar

H1d: Proper waste management has an impact on customer behavior in selected hotels in Zanzibar.

Based on the nature of the study issue, the research *design* is descriptive and according to Donald & Pamela (2006), a descriptive study deals with the what, how and who of a phenomenon which is the concern for this study. The study used West Urban region in Unguja as the study. Purposively the study takes 100 from 140 respondents of selected hotels' employees to provide information on the problem area and 40 tourists were selected randomly at different hotels as customers to enable the researcher to know the criteria selected by them to choose the hotel during their holiday here in Zanzibar. The basis of this selection technique is that, the researcher targeted the hotel employees who possessed relevant information concerning the study objectives and that will lead to better insights and more precise results. The hotels are ranging from one star to five stars as appeared in table 1 below and represent also, the composition of the sample. The questionnaires were collected from hotel employees only 86% fit for analysis and the 40 collected from tourists only 36% fit for analysis since they were not filled 100% .

Table 1: Composition and distribution of respondents

HOTELS	GRADES	RESPONDENTS
Hotel Verde	Five Star	10
Park Hyyat	Five star	10
Double Tree by Hilton	Four star	10
Golden Tulip	Four Star	10
Zanzibar Ocean view	One star	5
Zanzibar Beach Resort	Three star	10
Frodhani Park Hotel	One star	5
Tembo Hotel	Three star	10
Marumaru Hotel	Four star	10
Emerson's Hurumzi	One star	5
Emerson's Spice	One star	5

Kisiwa House	One star	5
Zanzibar Hotel	Two star	5
Tourists		40
Total		140

Primary data was collected through interview with structured schedules and using closed and unstructured (open-ended) questions administered by the researcher and the questionnaires with mix of a closed-ended set of questions developed for the selected respondents to answer at their own conveniences were used. This is because it was easier and possible means to gather the required information for the study from the large number of participants in a short time. Two different questionnaires were designed so as to capture the study objectives. One for interviewing the employees of selected hotels with relative information on corporate social responsibility practices by the hotels and the other one distributed to the customers/tourists to provide data on attitude of the customer in purchasing behavior and willingness of the customer concerning corporate social responsibility.

Descriptive statistics used to summarize and analyze the data with the help of the statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) package. The data analyzed by using multiple regressions to examine the relationship existing in more than one variables, descriptive statistics and cross-tabulation presented by using various statistical methods such as statistical tables, percentages and statistical charts.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Checking for normality that using Skewness and Kurtosis

Table 2 :Descriptive Statistics

	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Age	36	1	5	2.67	1.265	.498	.393	-.484	.768
Education background	36	1	7	3.64	1.588	.410	.393	.017	.768
Purpose to visit Zanzibar	36	1	4	1.50	.878	1.741	.393	2.154	.768
Green promotion	36	1	5	3.83	.878	-.997	.393	2.002	.768
Recycling	36	1	6	3.47	1.108	.141	.393	-.221	.768

Friendly product	36	2	6	4.00	.862	.000	.393	-.202	.768
Valid N (listwise)	36								

From table 2 above the value of Skewness and Kurtosis both show the statistic line from age to friendly product that lie to **z value** $< \pm 2.58$ showing the normality of the data distribution.

The study's findings indicate that young and active employee age group of "26-35" took the lead by accounting for about 37% of all respondents, followed by the age group of "36-49", which accounted for 33%. Age group of 18-25 accounted for 23% and "50-64" accounted for about 7% as shown in the figure 2 below.

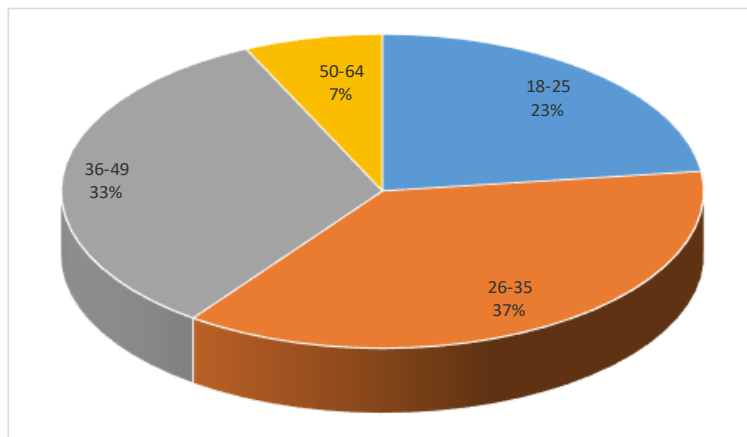


Figure 2 Employee by age group

3.1. Customer Age

Also the study indicates the young customer aged 36-49 dominant to Zanzibar destination accounted about 33% of all respondents followed by the age of 26-35 which accounted 28%. Age group of 18-25 took 19% followed by aged over 65 which accounted about 14% and the age group of 50-64 accounted about 6%. As shown in the figure 3 below. This indicates that the young generation is more travelled therefore high effort is needed for the tourism stake holders to attract this target group of customers to enjoy the opportunity of their travelling.

Regarding to Gender, the study finding also shows that the most respondent is male which accounted about 53% than a female which accounted 47% of all the respondents. These give the blueprint that most of tourists who come to Zanzibar were male. This is obviously most common trend that women tend to travel less and being away from home and automatically more luxurious in terms of entertainment or transports and services more than men. This could also indicate significant influence on tourism gender and destinations.

Therefore high effort is needed for the tourism stake holders to boost convenient measures to support and motivate female to come to Zanzibar so everybody has an equal opportunity to come regardless their gender.

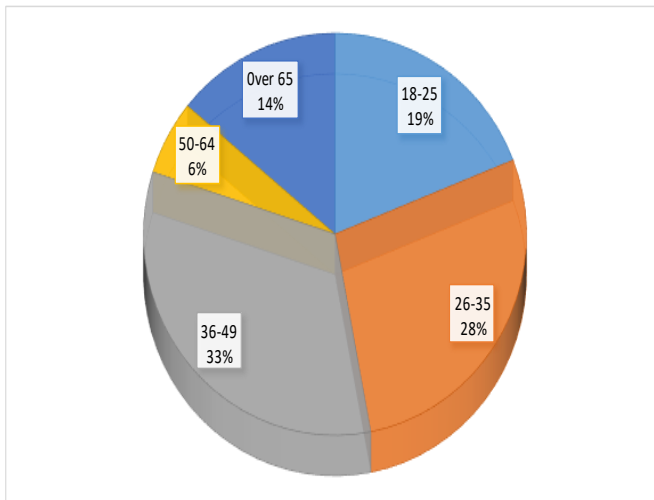


Figure 3: Customer by age

3.1.1. Purpose of Visit

The study respondents were asked “what is your purpose to visit Zanzibar”? The results are as shown in figure 4.1 below.

Most of the respondents come to Zanzibar for leisure as shown in the figure 4.1 below, **indicating** about 69% the further result show that 17% come for business followed by visiting friend and relative which accounted about 8% and 6% come for **another purpose**, the same result shown on Tourists exit survey report of 2017 indicates about 86% of visitors come to Zanzibar for leisure followed with visiting friend and relative about 5% and 2% for business. The result depicted that there is a need for Hotels to provide quality products and service to meet the expectation of the customers.

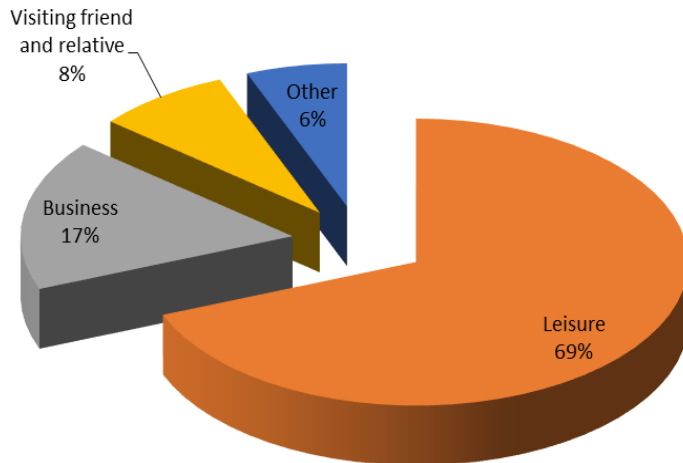


Figure 4.1 Purpose of visit

3.1.2. Status of Environmental Aspects in Zanzibar

The researcher want to find out the status of current environmental situation in Zanzibar the result shown in the figure 4.2 below depict that friendly product and green promotion are in good situation where accounted by 26 frequency of all the respondents followed by the solid waste management accounted by 17 frequency and recycling accounted by 16 frequency. The result show that the hotels emphasis on the plantation of trees and using the local product and that not harmful to the environment.

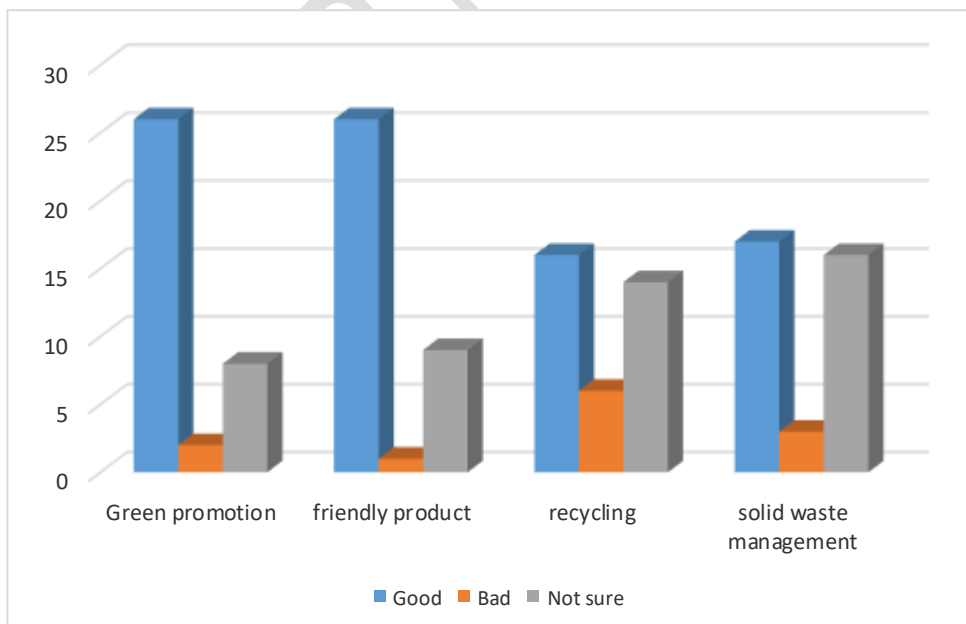


Figure 4.2: Status of environmental aspects

3.1.3. Corporate Social Responsibility (Environmental dimension) practiced by hotels

The study findings indicate that most hotel in urban west region use safety insecticides for the environment and use friendly product for their guest as represented by the figure 4.3 below which accounted about 71 frequency out of 86 respondents of agree, followed by using clean energy source and efficient solid waste management which accounted about 63 frequency where by green promotion agreed by 50 respondents and followed by recycling most of the respondent disagree. The study indicates that most of the hotel in urban west region have a lower system of recycling which indicate the highest of disagree to the statement of “hotel has an efficient recycling program”.

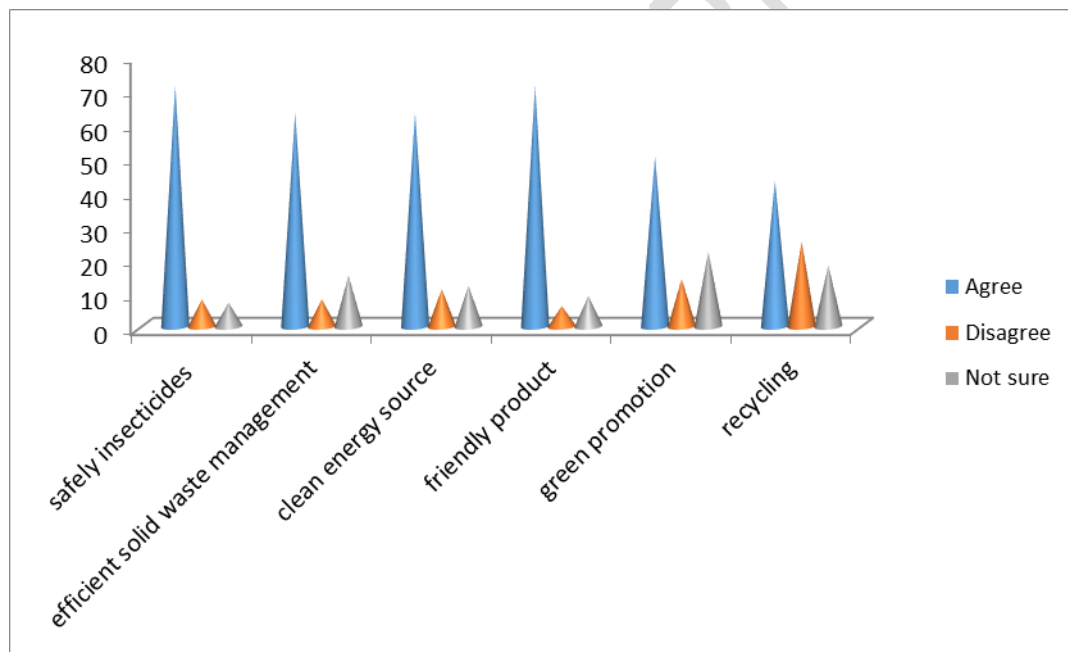


Figure 4.3: Environmental aspects practice by hotels

3.1.4. Impacts of Environmental aspects toward the customer behavior

The researcher want to examine the impact of environmental dimensions (green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management) on customer behavior among customers in selected hotels in Zanzibar the result are shown below: In order to

answer this objective clearly, four hypotheses were developed as seen in the chapter two. These hypotheses are:-

H1a: Improved green promotion has an impact on customer behavior in selected hotels in Zanzibar.

H1b: Proper recycling has an impact on customer behavior in selected hotels in Zanzibar.

H1c: Friendly products have an impact on customer behavior in selected hotels in Zanzibar.

H1d: Proper waste management has an impact on customer behavior in selected hotels in Zanzibar.

This type of objective can be well addressed or analyzed by using various multivariate analysis techniques, such as structural equation modelling and multiple regression (Pallant, 2016). In light to this opinion, this research has employed a multiple regression techniques to answer this objective. According to Pallant (2016) multiple regression is a cluster of techniques that can be employed to explore the relationship between one dependent variable and more than one independent variables. Under this case, the standard multiple regression was used in which all independent variables were entered into the equation concurrently or simultaneously through the use of SPSS version 23. Pallant (2016) opines that standard multiple regression is the most commonly used technique since it informs the researcher how much unique variance in the outcome variable each of the predictor variable explained.

The results of standard multiple regression as displayed in Table 3 below indicated that the independent variables namely green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management accounted for 31.8% of the variability in customer behavior among customers in selected hotels in Zanzibar ($R^2 = 0.318$). The adjusted R square value was 0.302. Therefore, these findings substantiate that only 32% of variability in customer behavior could be explained by factors like green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management. The remaining 68% of variability depends on other unexplained factors.

Table 3: Results of Standard Multiple Regression for the Testing of Environmental Dimensions on Customer Behaviour.

Model Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	R Square Change	F Change	Sig. F Change
.564 ^a	.318	.302	.318	20.115	0.000

- a. Predictors: (Constant), green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management
- b. Dependent Variable: Customer Behaviour

Apart from Table 3 above, the following Table 4 below displays the coefficients' columns for the standard multiple regression conducted.

Table 4: Coefficients Table for the Impact of Green Promotion, Recycling, Friendly Products and Waste Management on Customer Behaviour.

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
(Constant)	.861	.229			3.763	.000
Green Promotion	.394	.091	.329		4.332	.000

Recycling	.159	.066	.181	2.396	.017
Friendly Products	.223	.079	.198	2.836	.005
Waste Management	.245	.052	.307	4.725	.000

Hypotheses	Results
H1a: Improved green promotion has an impact on customer behavior in selected hotels in Zanzibar.	Accepted
H1b: Proper recycling has an impact on customer behavior in selected hotels in Zanzibar.	Accepted
H1d: Proper waste management has an impact on customer behavior in selected hotels in Zanzibar.	Accepted Accepted

With reference to Table 4 above, at the 0.05 level of confidence, the study has revealed that all four independent variable or predictors (green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management) had a significant effect or impact on the outcome variable (customer behavior). In other words, the results of predictor variables as seen in Table 4 Above are as follow: - green promotion ($\beta = 0.329$, $t = 4.332$, $p < 0.05$), recycling ($\beta = 0.181$, $t = 2.396$, $p < 0.05$), friendly products ($\beta = 0.198$, $t = 2.836$, $p < 0.05$) and waste management ($\beta = 0.307$, $t = 4.725$, $p < 0.05$).

Basically, the impact or effect of green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management on customer behavior among customers in the selected hotels in Zanzibar was in a positive direction. This situation indicates that the increase of scores in these predictor variables (green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management) **increases** scores in the outcome variable (customer

Table 5: Summary of the Results for Hypotheses H1a – H1d.

Behaviour) (Pallant, 2016). This condition entails that customers who have positive attitudes on green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management tend to be influenced in their behavioral change positively. Therefore, these findings provide the opportunities for stakeholders in the hospitality industry such as hotels in Zanzibar to attract more customers by improving issues like green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management in their surroundings.

Concerning the standard multiple regression results, it has been seen that all independent variables namely green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management had an impact on customer behavior, thus all *H1a*, *H1b*, *H1c*, and *H1d* are accepted as seen in the following table 5.

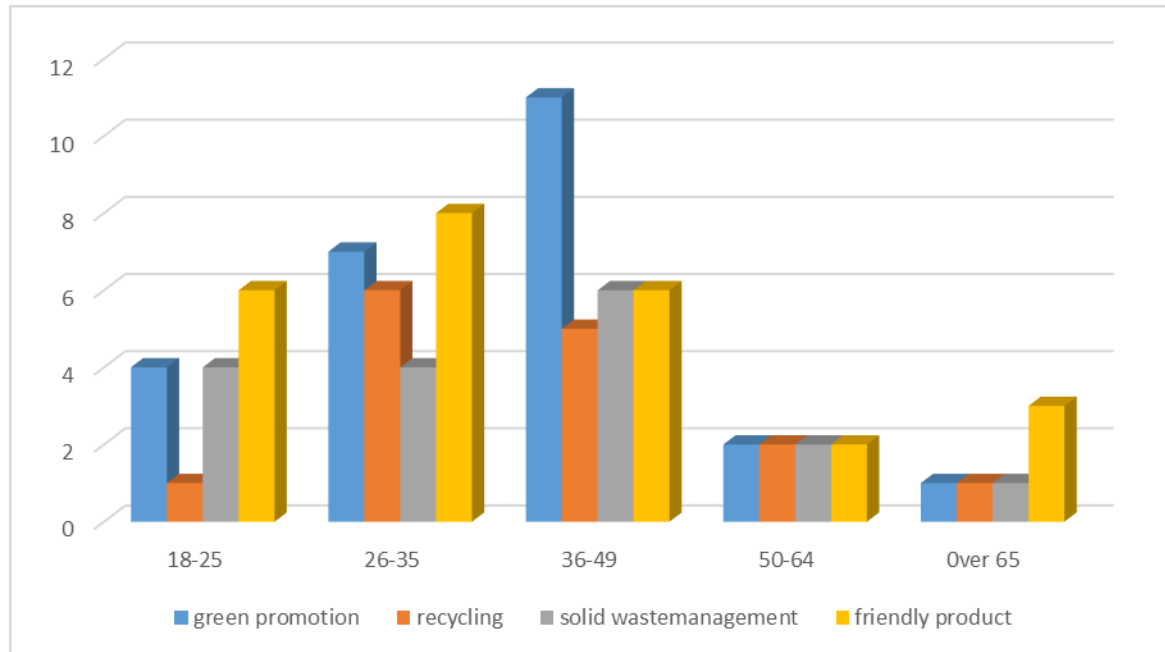
3.2. Customers with different demographic expect on environmental aspects

3.2.1. Age group by environmental dimension

The researcher want to reveal how different demographic expects on environmental dimensions and the result are shown below: The study finds that the age group of 36-49 prefer more green promotion, solid waste management and friendly product accoutered about 11,6,6, frequency respectively, the age group of 26-35 prefer friendly product accounted about 8 frequency, the result depicts that customer are not interested on the recycling programme rather than **green promotion as figure 4.4** seen below . Therefore

the hotelier must promote the green promotion and used friendly product to the environment and proper solid waste management to enjoy the opportunity to receive the young generation age, where by the most customer visit to Zanzibar.

Figure 4.4: Age group by environmental dimension



3.2.2. Gender group by environmental dimensions

The study revealed that both gender groups prefer green promotion which accounted about 14 frequency for male and 10 frequency for female and friendly product accounted about 13 frequency for male and 10 for female followed with solid waste management whereby male accounted to 9 frequency and female 7 frequency and recycling accounted 8 frequency for male and 6 frequency for female as shown in the figure 4.5 below.

Therefore the result seen that both gender group are influenced on environmental dimensions of green promotion, friendly product and solid waste management and recycling thus there are need for stakeholders in the hospitality industry such as hotels in Zanzibar to attract more customers by improving issues like green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management in their surroundings. In addition, Men and women should be agents in environmental management, including equal participation in decision making and policy processes. Women show a more positive green consumption intention, consume less carbon, and purchase green products more frequently. Whereas men are doing better than women in terms of environmental knowledge, and in some regions, they express higher concerns about environmental problems (Zhao et al, 2021)

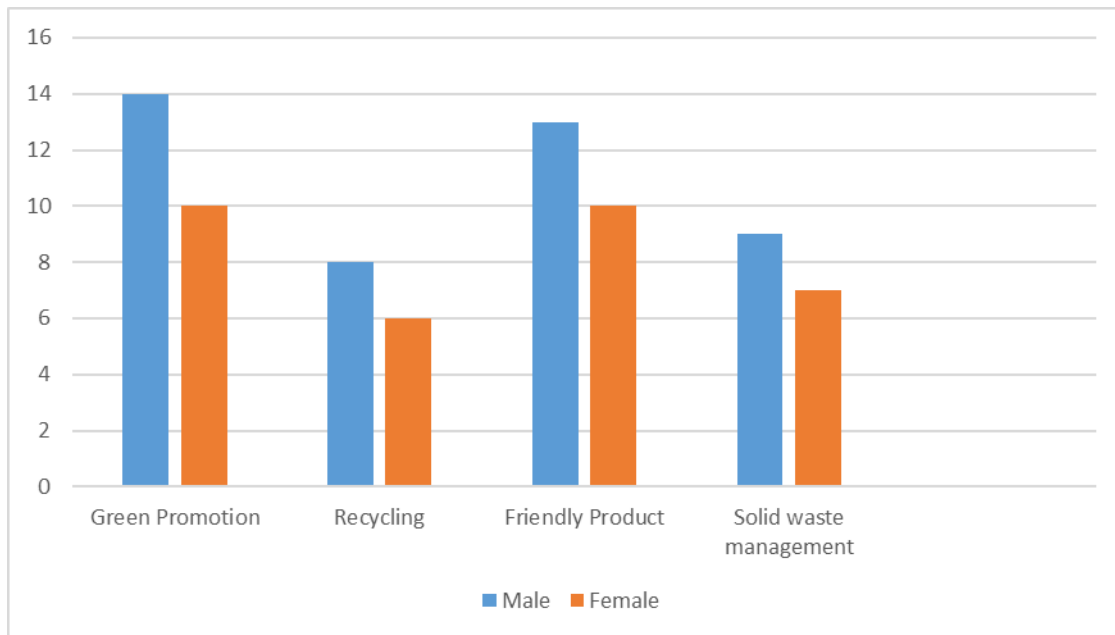


Figure 4.5: Gender group by environmental dimension

3.2.3. Willingness of the customer to pay premium on environmental dimension

The researcher asked the question “Can you choose the hotel that has environmental friendly even you paying a premium price?” the result are as follows

The figure 4.6 below shown that about 69% of the respondent answer yes, that is willing to choose the hotels that has environmental friendly even paying a premium but 28% of the respondents answer No that they are no willing to pay premium to the **environmentally** friendly hotel and 3% are not sure. The above findings show that the environmental issue has the impacts on influence the customer to purchase the product and services. As indicted by Gautam Agarwal on the study of Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Consumer Behaviour, the aim was to assess the influence of CSR product features on consumers’ behavior, the result consumers are willing to pay more for environmental attributes than for labour attributes with regards to coffee. Also OECD points out most of consumers in OECD countries can be labeled “green consumers” due to their strong willingness-to-pay and strong environmental activism.

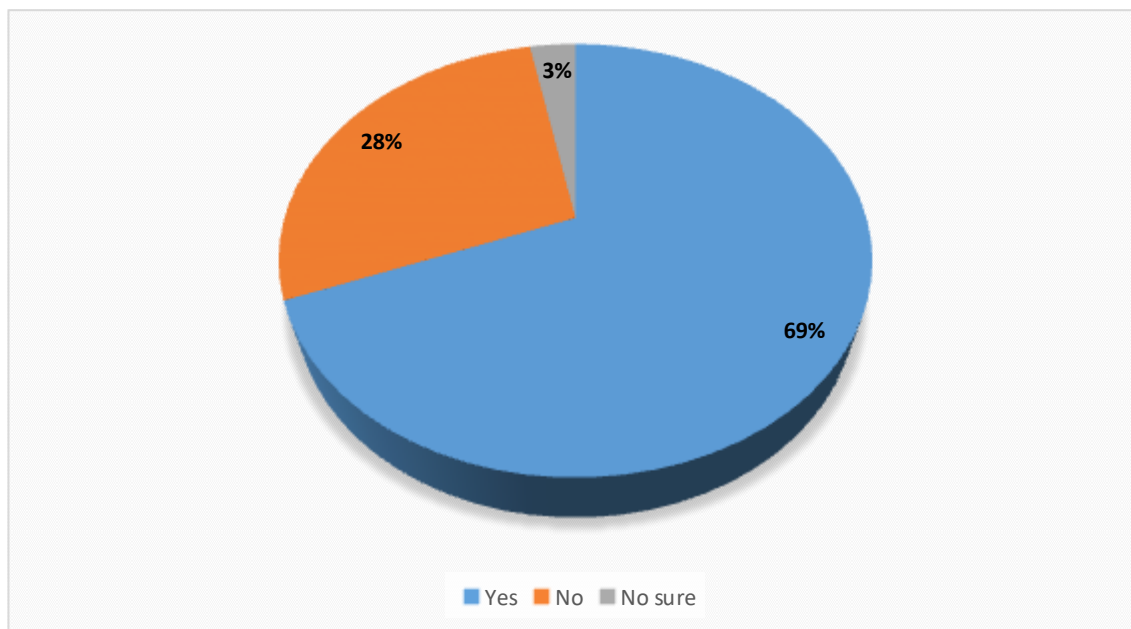


Figure 4.6: Willingness of customer to pay premium price

3.2.4. Reasons for the customer to choose the hotels

The Tourists come to Zanzibar for different purpose and choosing the hotel for their different reasons, the research finding indicate that most of the respondent choose the hotels because of friendly employee and good service which accounted about 33%, followed by good environment accounted by 22%, whereby friendly staff accounted about 14% of the respondents and good services accounted about 11% but other respondent choose the hotels for other reasons indicated about 19% like good price, location of stone town, good food , comfortable rooms, etc. as table 6 shown below.

The results of the study insist that the environment is one among the reasons that can influence the customer to purchase the product and services. The effort must be taken to promote the environment as the tourism product and the hotelier must conserve for sustainable development.

Table 6: Reasons of the customer to choose the hotels

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
friendly staff	5	14.0

Good service	4	11.0
friendly employee and good service	12	33.0
Good environment	8	22.0
other	7	19.0
Total	36	100.0

Source: Primary source 2022

4. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION AND LIMITATION

Travel and tourism will grow to new heights in the 21st century as it becomes more accessible to a larger cross section of the global population. This will result in commensurate economic opportunities for developed and emerging destinations around the world. Successful destinations will strike a balance in developing their tourism industries by engaging tourism stakeholders, monitoring international trends, ensuring that the benefits of tourism outweigh any potential negative impacts and pledging a more equitable distribution of tourism revenue. Although it is not possible to envisage all issues affecting tourism, it is essential to recognize important trends that already have and will have considerable influence on tourism demand. As a result of economic, social, technological, political and other changes, countries and regions are becoming more interrelated.

The findings from this study show that majority of tourists visiting Zanzibar are in the age group between 26 years to 46 and mostly are male and comes for leisure. This shows that youth are the most travelled age group which is important to Zanzibar as a tourism destination.

Findings indicate that, the status of green promotion and friendly product in hotels is very good rather than solid waste management and recycling. Moreover, the finding indicate that the environmental aspects has influence on purchasing behavior of the customer and the customers are willing to pay premium price (69% agree and 28% dis-agree to pay premium price). Furthermore, the results indicate the friendly employee and good service are the most reasons that customer choose the hotels accounted about 33% followed by good environment accoutered about 22%.

The environmental dimension practiced by selected hotels towards their customer in this context there are safety insecticides, clean energy source, friendly product, green promotion, efficient solid waste management, and recycling. The impact of environmental

dimension practiced by selected hotel towards their customer **behavior showed** that green promotion, recycling, friendly products and waste management) had a significant effect or impact on the outcome variable (customer behavior). With hotels customers with various demographic features expect the environmental aspects of an overall hotel CSR, the result was found that both gender group prefers green promotion and friendly product followed by solid waste management and recycling. The age group of 36-49 prefer more green promotion accounted to 11 frequency, the age group of 26-35 prefer friendly product accounted 8 frequency, while the age group of 36-49 also prefer solid waste management and friendly product accounted of 6 frequency.

Considering the youth, the hotelier need to promote the green promotion, efficient solid waste management, using product that are friendly to the environment as a part of marketing strategy for this kind of target market. They need to know the characteristics of this group such as what they like, which media of communication they use most often to get the information.

Zanzibar is endowed with variety of marine attractions such as corals and variety of fish species. Marine attractions offer a wide range of activities such as kite surfing, scuba diving, snorkeling and dolphin watch geared toward domestic as well as international tourists. Although marine attractions are well advertised, it is difficult for visitors to understand what different marine tourism activities are available. Better conservation like recycling in order to reduce more plastic into the oceans for sustainability of marine creatures and for future generation. It is recommended that Hotel management as a dynamically developing sector of economy and an important part of the tourism sector should meet the society's expectations within the framework of minimizing negative effects on the natural environment and focus the corporate social responsibility as business strategy for long-term business vision. Hotels use large quantities of chemicals insecticides in their attempt to control mosquito nuisance and risk of mosquito borne infections. It is highly advised that the chemicals that are used must friendly to the environmental because the customers are highly preferable to the products that are friendly to the environment. It is advised that hoteliers should improve their services and employ highly qualified staff, training on customer care as finding indicate that the major reason of customer choosing the hotels is quality services and friendly employee.

It is also recommended that Zanzibar Commission for Tourism (ZCT) should identify the effective ecotourism products and its effective marketing strategy.

Considering that most tourists come to Zanzibar for leisure, according to the Tourists exit survey report of 2017 about 86% of visitors come to Zanzibar for leisure and also research finding show that 69% of respondents come for leisure it's advisable that, the government should encourage investors and community to plant trees along the beach, efficient solid waste management as to protect the land and source of water from contaminated as per the tourist should meet their expectation of enjoyment.

The investment one stop center, Zanzibar Investment and Promotion Authority (ZIPA), Zanzibar Commission for Tourism (ZCT), Ministry of Land (MOL) and Zanzibar Environmental Monitoring Authority (ZEMA) has to enforce any establish project must conduct environmental impact assessment before operation. And also environmental audit in a certain period to resolve the negative impact caused by operation for tourism

sustainable development. It is also recommended that Zanzibar Commission for Tourism (ZCT) should identify the effective ecotourism products and its effective marketing strategy. This study has identified the environmental dimensions practiced by hotels, and determined the impacts of environmental dimensions on customer behavior. Areas on Corporate Social Responsibility and customer Intension to Purchase or sustainable Tourism in Zanzibar and Corporate Social Responsibility could be more emanating in future.

One limitation of the study was that the sample population of the study consisted of employees working in selected hotels and tourists visiting the hotels as customers. This population was selected based on purposive technique that could be influenced by the researcher generalized assumptions about the hotels, employees and customers. If the population and areas had been selected without risk of biasness and by using perhaps the number of visitor's arrivals in hotels and the employees within the community in destination areas, the outcomes might have been different. In addition, this study was focused only on tourists and employees in the selected hotels and it is possible that if the study was conducted using the other tourism stakeholders such as tour guide, drivers and employees in varied dhow activities the size and direction of the impact between and among the variables might be different. Also, if the study was prolonged to include tourism business managers, tourism planners, or other kinds of stakeholders in the tourism community, there could be different levels of influence.

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