Social CRM Performance Model: 
An Empirical Evaluation

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Abstract

This paper presents an empirical investigation of a Social CRM performance model within an organizational perspective. A constraining factor regarding the implementation of Social CRM and the achievement of its objectives is the lack of an appropriate performance model. Little research has been conducted on a corresponding holistic approach and on the development of formative performance constructs. To address this gap, the article develops and empirically evaluates a Social CRM performance model, including an infrastructure-, process-, customer- and organizational performance construct. The data is analyzed using a structural equation model with a surveying sample of 126 marketing, communication and IT decision makers. The results show that infrastructure performance has an indirect, process performance a direct and customer performance no association with organizational performance. The Social CRM performance model generates deeper insights into a company’s performance interrelationship and provides a control system, in order to assess Social CRM activities and enhance organizational performance.
Keywords: Social CRM, Social CRM Performance, Social CRM Performance Model, Empirical Performance Model

1 Introduction

Social Customer Relationship Management (Social CRM) deals with the integration of Web 2.0 and Social Media into CRM (Lehmkuhl and Jung 2013). Social CRM is a rising phenomenon, leading to a new scientific paradigm (Askool and Nakata 2011). It is defined as “[…] a philosophy and a business strategy, supported by a technology platform, business rules, processes and social characteristics, designed to engage the customer in a collaborative conversation in order to provide mutually beneficial value in a trusted and transparent business environment” (Greenberg 2010). Gartner has identified Social CRM as one of the top innovation-triggered themes in the next five to seven years (Alvarez 2013).

Given that Social CRM is defined as a business strategy, its implementation requires holistic “transformational efforts among all organizational parts” (Lehmkuhl and Jung 2013). Particularly the implementation of Social CRM has the potential to provide mutually beneficial value for a company and its customers. Today, companies transform their business by applying new strategies, conducting organizational change, and purchasing new Social CRM technologies to achieve competitive business benefits (Trainor et al. 2014). Yet, companies implement Social CRM rather warily due to the lack of a holistic performance model, which allows companies to assess Social CRM activities and enhance organizational performance (e.g., increase brand awareness +10%).

A literature review by Küpper et al. (2014) focuses on the current state of knowledge for Social CRM performance measures and reveals the lack of clearly defined and robust constructs and corresponding formative indicators. Previous work covers CRM performance measurement models, aiming at developing a balanced score card (Grabner-Kraeuter et al. 2007; Jain, Jain, and Dhar 2003; Kim and Kim 2009; Kim, Suh, and Hwang 2003; Llamas-Alonso et al. 2009; Sedera and Wang 2009; Wang, Sedera, and Tan 2009). Other research approaches test the interrelated association of different performance constructs empirically within the context of CRM (e.g., Jayachandran et al. 2013; Coltman et al. 2011; Reinartz et al. 2004; Roh et al. 2005; Keramati et al. 2010). The current articles to Social CRM focus on the conceptualization of Social CRM performance measures (Küpper et al. 2015; Trainor 2012) or evaluate individual Social CRM performance constructs (e.g., Trainor et al. 2014). Given the novelty of the topic and lack of research, no article investigates a holistic Social CRM performance model, i.e., including different dimensions (e.g., infrastructure, processes). Therefore, the objective of the article is to develop and evaluate a Social CRM performance model within an organizational perspective. The corresponding research question (RQ) is as follows:

RQ: Which performance constructs for Social CRM have a significant influence on organizational performance?

To achieve the stated objective, the article develops and evaluates a structural model, deriving five hypotheses from current literature. Accordingly, data from a survey sample of 126 marketing, communication and IT decision makers are analyzed through
a structural equation model, as proposed by Hair et al. (2013), so as to answer the RQ. The result shows that two of three constructs influence organizational performance. The Social CRM performance model constitutes a scientific contribution as well as practical implication. The practical implication is given by providing a control system, in order to assess Social CRM activities and enhance organizational performance. The rigorous methodology enables researchers to adopt and apply the model as well as the new constructs and indicators for their research.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 presents the theoretical framing, including the conceptual background and the derived hypotheses of the article. Next, a methodology is given. Section 4 highlights the results of the Social CRM performance model, regarding the support as well as not support hypotheses. Section 5, presents the discussion and highlights scientific contributions and practical implications. The final section presents the limitations and outlines further research approaches.

2 Theoretical Framing

2.1 Conceptual Background

To the best of our knowledge, this article contributes the first holistic empirically evaluated performance model for Social CRM. Due to the definition of Social CRM, the obvious related context is on CRM. Related performance measurement models shall be adopted to develop a conceptual Social CRM performance model. An overview of performance measurement models in CRM literature is presented in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Levela</th>
<th>Typb</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Relationshipc</th>
<th>Background</th>
</tr>
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<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>Zinnbauer and Eberl (2005)</td>
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<td>Lin et al. (2006)</td>
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<td>Grabner-Kraeuter et al. (2007)</td>
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<td>Jain et al. (2003)</td>
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<td>Wang et al. (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedera &amp; Wang (2009)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4  9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ind. = Individual Level; Org. = Organizational Level; Con. = Conceptual; Emp. = Empirical; Part. = Partial; Holist. = Holistic; N.-cas. Rel. = Non-causal Relationships; Cas. Rel. = Causal Relationship; Level of Analysis; Type of validated model; Development of relationships between the mentioned dimensions

Table 1: Overview of performance measurement models in literature

Kim and Kim's (2009) performance measurement model is adopted for the current research based on three reasons, covering scientific and practical aspects. First, after having conducted a rigorous and in-depth literature review on different performance models and performance measures for Social CRM, the model by Kim and Kim appears most holistic and well balanced. This impression is further support by the fact that it is published within a high-ranked journal and widely used, providing a high degree of
external validity. Second, the authors derived conceptually causal interrelationships between its dimensions (cf. Table 1), which are a valuable approach to develop a performance model (e.g., focusing on a quantitative evaluation with a structural equation model). Lastly, the model has been well received by practitioners: within two focus groups, representatives from companies have classified Social CRM-specific objectives into the different constructs of the performance measurement model, showing its high feasibility and comprehensiveness as a management tool. In a final step, these practitioners also have created exemplified metrics for each performance measure, using these metrics for application in the corresponding departments of their companies, again stressing the usefulness of the model for application in real-life.

The corresponding performance measurement model adopts a company perspective and includes four dimensions (i.e., constructs), namely (1) infrastructure performance, (2) process performance, (3) customer performance, and (4) organizational performance.

The previous literature review (Küpper et al. 2014), based on a systematic research process (vom Brocke et al. 2009), was conducted to derive performance measures and to classify them within the constructs of the performance measurement model, as recommended by Kim and Kim (2009). Additionally, 15 semi-structured interviews identifies 25 Social CRM performance measures (Küpper et al. 2015). After another evaluation (e.g., discussing the results), two measures are removed and eight sub-dimensions are built to separate the performance measures in detail (i.e., each of the four constructs captures two sub-dimensions). To sum up, Table 2 presents the four adopted constructs, the eight derived sub-dimensions and the 23 performance measures in the context of Social CRM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constructs (dimensions)</th>
<th>Sub-dimensions</th>
<th>Performance Measures</th>
<th>ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Performance</td>
<td>Cultural Performance</td>
<td>Employee Commitment</td>
<td>IN1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cultural Readiness</td>
<td></td>
<td>IN2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IT Performance</td>
<td>Online Brand Communities</td>
<td>IN3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IT-Readiness</td>
<td></td>
<td>IN4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process Performance</td>
<td>Company-wide Performance</td>
<td>Customer Orientation</td>
<td>PR1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Selling</td>
<td></td>
<td>PR2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-Channel and Ubiquitous Interaction</td>
<td>Market and Customer Segmentation</td>
<td>PR5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Customer Insights</td>
<td>Customer Co-Creation</td>
<td>PR5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Customer Interaction</td>
<td>Customer Interaction Events</td>
<td>PR8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Performance</td>
<td>Indirect Customer Performance</td>
<td>Peer-to-Peer-Communication</td>
<td>CU1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Customer-Based Relationship Performance</td>
<td>Customer Loyalty</td>
<td>CU2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Customer Loyalty</td>
<td></td>
<td>CU3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Direct Customer Performance</td>
<td>Personalized Product and Services</td>
<td>CU4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Customer Convenience</td>
<td></td>
<td>CU5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Performance</td>
<td>Monetization Performance</td>
<td>New Product Performance</td>
<td>OR1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Customer Lifetime Value</td>
<td>Financial Benefits</td>
<td>OR2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intangible Performance</td>
<td>Business Optimization</td>
<td>OR4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brand Awareness</td>
<td>Competitive Advantage</td>
<td>OR6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Dimensions of Social CRM performance

1It is the most cited article for the abovementioned CRM performance measurement models, based on Google Scholar in October 2014.
2.2 Hypotheses Development and Conceptual Model

A current analysis of the academic literature yields a total of 101 articles. The focus of the analysis is on performance models (CRM background) with an empirical investigation, identifying significant effects. After analyzing (reading) title, abstract and introduction and eliminating duplets, 29 relevant articles are identified. The analysis of the relevant articles, containing the four constructs (including the 23 measures), reveals five hypotheses, which yield a conceptual Social CRM performance model. Figure 1 presents an overview of all investigated direct, significant interrelationships of the conceptual Social CRM performance model.

![Conceptual Social CRM performance model](image)

**Figure 1:** Conceptual Social CRM performance model (references are listed in the appendix)

2.2.1 Infrastructure Performance

The infrastructure performance construct describes activities and/or results of infrastructural aspects (Neely, Gregory, and Platts 1995), which includes an IT dimension (e.g., IT-Readiness) and a cultural dimension (e.g., employee commitment). Due to cultural integration and the implementation of, e.g., an IT-infrastructure, employees are able to communicate in a more customer-oriented way and the company is able to monitor their customers, in order to generate new customer insights. The reviewed literature especially reveals that infrastructure performance has an association with process performance. This conclusion is supported by Peltier et al. (2013), Kim (2008), and Keramati et al. (2010), which found positive significant relationships between a cultural dimension and process performance within the context of CRM. Positive and significant relationship for the IT perspective to process performance within CRM, is supported by the contributions of Chuang and Lin (2013), Ernst et al. (2011), Lee et al. (2010), Wang and Feng (2012). Thus, the first hypothesis is as follows:

H1: Infrastructure performance has a positive association with process performance within the context of Social CRM.
Additionally, the literature also supports an association of infrastructure performance with customer performance. Especially, IT enables organizations to interact more effectively and efficiently with customers (Trainor et al. 2014). The results of Ahearne et al. (2007), Jayachandran et al. (2005), and Ahearne et al. (2005) support a positive and significant relationship with customer performance within the context of CRM. Thus, the second hypothesis is stated as:

H2: Infrastructure performance has a positive association with customer performance within the context of Social CRM.

2.2.2 Process Performance
The construct describes aspects that relate to company-wide as well as department-specific processes and activities of Social CRM (i.e., activities using resources that are executed to achieve a business goal to create value). Within CRM literature the construct is also named CRM process capabilities, covering the abovementioned aspects in the corresponding topic. Due to target-oriented customer events, new customer insights, better customer interactions with the company and across customers etc., process performance provides a more efficient customer performance as well as enhances the organizational performance. Particularly, the literature supports a positive and significant association of process performance with customer performance within the CRM context (Chen et al. 2009; Liu, Zhou, and Chen 2006; Padmavathy, Balaji, and Sivakumar 2012; Roh, Ahn, and Han 2005). Thus, the third hypothesis is stated as:

H3: Process performance has a positive association with customer performance within the context of Social CRM.

Concerning the association with organizational performance, the literature also reveals positive and significant relationships. Especially, the results within a CRM context from Chen et al. (2004), Dutu and Hălmăjan (2011), Ernst et al. (2011), Harrigan et al. (2010), and Reinartz et al. (2004), provide strong support for the next hypothesis:

H4: Process performance has a positive association with organizational performance within the context of Social CRM.

2.2.3 Customer Performance
The construct describes the effects of Social CRM on the customers (customer perception) and the aspects of Social CRM, which are perceived by customers. Additionally, the construct includes direct aspects (i.e., the company has to operate actively) as well as indirect aspects (i.e., management activities of a company, e.g., the peer-to-peer communication), in order to achieve the desired organizational performance. Especially, the results from Chen et al. (2009), Harrigan et al. (2010), Liu et al. (2006), Thongpapanl and Ashraf (2011), Zablah et al. (2012) supports the last hypothesis:

H5: Customer performance has a positive association with organizational performance within the context of Social CRM.

2.2.4 Organizational Performance
The construct describes the dimension of the company’s success and business results. Particularly, the constructs includes monetization aspects (e.g., financial benefits, customer lifetime value etc.) as well as intangible aspects (e.g., brand awareness,
competitive advantage etc.), capturing a holistic approach (Kaplan and Haenlein 2010), in order to establish a long-term and profitable customer relationship.

3 Methodology

3.1 Instrument Development

The process of developing instruments (i.e., indicators) is depicted in Figure 2 (cf. Walther et al., 2013). It is conducted in a three stage approach (I. item creation, II. scale development and III. indicator testing), including six sub-stages in total, as proposed by Moore and Benbasat (1991). The first sub-stage “Conceptualization Content Specification” focuses on a literature review, in order to identify context-specific constructs (dimensions), corresponding sub-dimensions and indicators (i.e., performance measures, see Table 2). Second (“Item Generation”), based on the results, indicators are deduced to operationalize the previous constructs. Third, a Q-sorting procedure assesses the “Access Content Validity” with the calculation of an inter-rater reliability index (or related indexes, e.g., Cronbach’s Alpha). Within the next two sub-stages (“Pretest and Refinement” and “Field Test”), the questionnaire is tested, in order to obtain some initial feedback, for instance on problematic areas (definitions, wording, length of the questionnaire etc.). Especially for the unique characteristics of formative indicators and the corresponding constructs, the last sub-stage “Evaluation of Formative Measurement Model and Re-Specification” is based on the process of formative measurements from Cenfetelli and Bassellier (2009). The applied confirmatory factor analysis is designed according to Diamantopoulos and Winklhofer (2001), and focuses on a statistical evaluation of formative indicators and corresponding constructs.

![Figure 2: Process of developing instruments](image)

3.2 Data Collection

A pre-test is distributed online to PhD students and four selected practitioners in the corresponding Social CRM context. To ensure a high degree of validity and increase the quality of the data two screen-out questions are implemented. Participants that answered any of these questions with “no” have been excluded from the online-survey. The final survey is distributed over several Social Media channels (e.g., Xing, LinkedIn, Twitter etc.), focusing on marketing, communication, and IT decision makers. The indicators are measured using a 7-point Likert scale from the agreement-level “strongly disagree” (1) to “strongly agree” (7). In total, a dataset of 126 answers was captured and serves as the basis for the analysis. Some statistics of the data are presented in Table 3.
3.3 Data Analysis

The prerequisite step to analyze the structural model is the evaluation of the measurement model, which is calculated using the statistical software SmartPLS and SPSS (e.g., calculating the variance inflation factors). The five hypotheses are tested with SmartPLS. In particular, the coefficients of the corresponding associations are estimated by conducting a structural equation model with a partial least square method (Hair et al. 2013).

4 Results

The estimators from the partial least square method are reported, as recommended by Hair et al. (2013), in a two-step approach (Chin 2010). First, the measurement model is calculated. The reflective measurement model is reported as provided by Söllner et al. (2012) and investigate the higher order constructs. The development process of formatively measured indicators and corresponding constructs follows the first four steps recommended by Cenfetelli and Bassellier (2009), applying a confirmatory factor analysis (Diamantopoulos and Winklhofer 2001). Second, the coefficients of the structural model are calculated (Hair et al. 2013) and two quality criteria are presented (i.e., $f^2$, GoF) (Gefen et al., 2011; Wetzels et al., 2009). Both estimations are calculated with a parameter setting using 120 cases and 5000 samples.

4.1 Measurement Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reflective indicators</th>
<th>AVE</th>
<th>Com. R.</th>
<th>Load.</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure performance</td>
<td>0.896</td>
<td>0.945</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN1_R* In general, sufficient resources are available and cultural aspects within the company are established.</td>
<td>0.944</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN2_R* All in all, resources are available and cultural aspects disseminated throughout the company.</td>
<td>0.949</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process performance</td>
<td>0.916</td>
<td>0.956</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR1_R* In general, the processes and activities in the company are improved through Social CRM.</td>
<td>0.957</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR2_R* All in all, the improvement of business processes and activities is substantial.</td>
<td>0.957</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer performance</td>
<td>0.923</td>
<td>0.960</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CU1_R* Generally, Social CRM activities improve a positive customer perception.</td>
<td>0.959</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CU2_R* All in all, customer perceptions are enhanced substantially due to Social CRM activities.</td>
<td>0.962</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational performance</td>
<td>0.921</td>
<td>0.959</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR1_R* Generally, Social CRM activities increase business results.</td>
<td>0.957</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR2_R* All in all, the profitability of the Social CRM activities enhancing results is high.</td>
<td>0.963</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AVE = Average Variance Extracted; Com. R. = Composite Reliability; Load. = Loadings; *p-value < 0.05

Table 4: Test statistics for the reflective measurement model
The reflective measurement model is assessed by estimating (1) convergent validity (i.e., AVE and factor loadings), (2) internal consistency (i.e., composite reliability) and (3) discriminant validity (Hair et al. 2013). Table 4 provides an overview of the test statistics. The indicators show (1) a satisfactory convergent validity as all reflective loadings are clearly above the threshold of 0.5 and significant (Hulland 1999). Additionally, the average variance extracted (AVE) of all reflective constructs is clearly above 0.5 (Fornell and Larcker 1981). (2) Composite reliability also present adequate results of all constructs being above the threshold of 0.7 (Nunnally and Bernstein 1994). The (3) discriminant validity shows a robust result (Hair, Ringle, and Sarstedt 2011), due to the fact that all square roots of each AVE are higher than the corresponding latent variable correlation (Table 5). To conclude, the reflective measurement model is validated for the higher order constructs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(I)</th>
<th>(II)</th>
<th>(III)</th>
<th>(IV)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Customer P.</td>
<td>0.430</td>
<td>0.961</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process P.</td>
<td>0.535</td>
<td>0.758</td>
<td>0.977</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational P.</td>
<td>0.487</td>
<td>0.680</td>
<td>0.784</td>
<td>0.980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Discriminant validity

After the fulfillment of the quality criteria for the reflective measurement model, the focus is on evaluating the formative measurement model, concerning the steps: 1. multicollinearity testing, 2. the effect of the number of indicators and non-significant weights, 3. co-occurrence of negative and positive indicators weights, and 4. absolute versus relative indicator contributions (Cenfetelli and Bassellier 2009). Table 6 provides an overview of the test statistics. For the first step (multicollinearity testing), the variance inflation factors (VIFs) are calculated using SPSS. All VIFs are below the maximum threshold of 5.0, recommended by Hair et al. (2011) and Walther et al. (2013). The results reveal that multicollinearity is not an issue in this article. Steps two to four are based on calculated values and test statistics using SmartPLS. The second step (the effect of the number of indicators and non-significant weights) deals with the problem that a large number of indicators cause non-significant weights. The results show that the indicators PR4, PR7 and OR5 are not significant (i.e., illustrated by a high p-value), which has to be considered in the following steps. Cenfetelli and Bassellier (2009) also state that this should not be misinterpreted concerning any irrelevance of the indicators. The only interpretation of this issue is that some indicators have a lower influence than others. In order to gain a deeper understanding, this article continues with step three (co-occurrence of negative and positive indicators weights). No indicator has negative weights; therefore this is not an issue in the article. Step four (absolute versus relative indicator contributions) needs to be conducted by reporting the respective loadings. The loadings indicate that an “indicator could have only a small formative impact on the construct (shown by a low weight), but it still could be an important part of the construct (shown by a high loading)” (Söllner et al. 2012). Concerning the issues with PR4, PR7 and OR5, which show non-significant or low weights, but very high loadings (i.e., higher than 0.7), no further improvements (e.g., dropping indicators) have to be performed (Cenfetelli and Bassellier 2009; Hair, Ringle, and Sarstedt 2011; Hair et al. 2013).
Within the context of Social CRM, the company …

**Cultural Performance**

- **IN1** integrates Social CRM into the company culture. 1.000 0.303 < 0.01 0.686
- **IN2** considers cultural aspects. 1.000 0.822 < 0.01 0.963

**IT Performance**

- **IN3** provides an online brand community to interact with customers e.g., about service or product-related content. 1.000 0.399 < 0.01 0.784
- **IN4** has established a good infrastructure (e.g., IT resources). 1.000 0.731 < 0.01 0.941

**Company-wide Performance**

- **PR1** improves organizational processes and activities so that they are more customer-oriented. 2.059 0.339 < 0.01 0.875
- **PR2** supports sales activities by other users. 2.051 0.43 < 0.01 0.923
- **PR3** improves ubiquitous communication between the customers and the company. 1.747 0.349 < 0.01 0.878

**Department-specific Performance**

- **PR4** improves the level of knowledge about a customer through new customer insights. 2.296 0.138 0.095 0.845
- **PR5** enables a more efficient and effective segmentation (e.g., market and customer segmentation). 2.277 0.376 0.015 0.907
- **PR6** improves the involvement of customers as co-creators (e.g., in the innovation process). 2.937 0.27 0.012 0.872
- **PR7** enhances the effectiveness of company-initiated interactions with customers. 4.609 0.129 0.149 0.887
- **PR8** improves the efficient and effective arrangement of target-oriented customer events. 3.122 0.231 0.033 0.836

**Indirect Customer Performance**

- **CU1** enhances and simplifies the exchange of information between consumers. 1.641 0.281 < 0.01 0.808
- **CU2** enhances the perceived relationship quality of customers with the company. 2.370 0.390 < 0.01 0.910
- **CU3** increases customer interest in company products, services and/or company activities. 1.646 0.452 < 0.01 0.925

**Direct Customer Performance**

- **CU4** improves personalized and customer-oriented products and services. 1.000 0.326 < 0.01 0.787
- **CU5** improves customer access to a variety of support options for interacting with the company. 1.000 0.770 < 0.01 0.965

**Monetization Performance**

- **OR1** increases the success of newly introduced or developed products and services. 1.867 0.302 < 0.01 0.843
- **OR2** increases customer value over the relationship lifespan. 2.354 0.314 < 0.01 0.897
- **OR3** increases the company’s profit and/or decreases costs. 1.757 0.496 < 0.01 0.933

**Intangible Performance**

- **OR4** increases the efficiency and effectiveness of business activities (e.g., increases the efficiency of supply chain management). 1.999 0.584 < 0.01 0.914
- **OR5** increases brand awareness and brand recognition (e.g., by means of customer recommendations). 1.627 0.036 0.270 0.733
- **OR6** secures a competitive advantage. 1.537 0.497 < 0.01 0.885

P.C. = Path Coefficient between 1st- and 2nd-order construct; VIF = Variance Inflation Factor; Load. = Loadings; * p-value < 0.05

Table 6: Test statistics for the formative measurement model
To investigate all relationships of the measurement model, the interrelationship between the first- and second-order constructs have to be considered. Due to the fact of having eight first-order constructs (cultural-, IT performance etc.), resulting in four second-order constructs (infrastructure performance etc.), the path coefficients have to be investigated. Seven out of eight interrelationships reveal highly significant path coefficients (i.e., p-value < 0.01). Based on the high, but still significant, p-value of “Direct Customer Performance” (i.e., p-value < 0.10), no further improvements have to be performed. To conclude, the measurement model is well-suited and validated within the Social CRM context.

4.2 Structural Model
Having established the appropriateness of the measures, the structural model is tested with the outlined parameter setting. Three path coefficients (H1, H3, H4) show significant structural relationships (p-value lower than 0.05). In contrast, the derived hypotheses (H2, H5) reveal non-significant structural relationships (Figure 3).

![Figure 3: Result of the evaluated Social CRM performance model](image)

In addition, two quality criteria are presented (i.e., $f^2$, GoF) (Gefen et al., 2011; Wetzels et al., 2009). The $f^2$ criteria highlight possible omission of structural relationships. All calculated values are below the threshold of 0.02 (Wetzels et al. 2009). Therefore, it can be stated that no important structural relationships are omitted. The Goodness of Fit (GoF) criteria is “defined as the geometric mean of the average communality and average $R^2$ (for endogenous constructs)” (Wetzels et al. 2009). The calculated value of 0.849 is above the threshold of 0.36 and indicate a well global performance of the structural model (Tenenhaus et al. 2005).

5 Discussion and Implications
The article makes several important contributions by presenting an empirically evaluated performance model for Social CRM. The four adopted constructs (infrastructure performance, process performance, customer performance and organizational performance) are well-suited for the Social CRM context. As outlined in the hypotheses development section, the first hypothesis can be supported, starting that
IT and cultural aspects enable a company to implement effective and efficient Social CRM processes (Chuang and Lin 2013; Ernst et al. 2011; Lee et al. 2010; Wang and Feng 2012). According to Chen et al. (2009) and Liu et al. (2006), hypothesis three can be supported. The knowledge of, e.g., customer insights enables a better customer interaction, provides offerings of individual products and services etc. Additionally, the support of hypothesis four is not really surprising (Chen et al. 2004; Dutu and Hălmăjan 2011; Harrigan et al. 2010; Reinartz, Krafft, and Hoyer 2004). In particular, process performance has a highly significant association with organizational performance. To conclude, it can be stated that the internal performance aspects (i.e., infrastructure, process and organizational) are well-suited for the Social CRM context. However, the two additional results show no support (hypotheses two and five). Compared to the previous statement, customer performance neither has an association with organizational performance nor serves as a mediator for infrastructure performance. One possibility is the maturity level of already implemented Social CRM activities. Companies are on an early stage of this process. As interviews with practitioners show, companies are starting to implement Social CRM in a testable and internal setting, i.e., by creating a Social CRM campaign. Therefore, the internal performance aspects are significant influence factors. Companies are still neglecting the effect of a good communicated added value for their customers, which lead to the non-significant influence factor as well as mediator for the organizational performance.

The study has various implications for the scientific community. Firstly, the resulting measurement model facilitates the use of new indicators and corresponding constructs for measuring Social CRM performance. Secondly, the rigorous nature of the study enables researchers to adopt and apply the measurement model for their own research. Finally, the holistic approach, including different dimensions of performance, generates deeper insights into Social CRM performance within a company and guides future research activities.

Three practical implications in particular can be stated. First, the model facilitates a control system for current Social CRM activities, e.g., an appraisal of social campaigns, considering various aspects of effective or ineffective campaigns. Second, it enables the justification of current and future Social CRM initiatives and engagements in a company, e.g., spending money on new investments in Social CRM processes, like increasing the total number of customer touch-points, which have a strong influence on the organizational performance. Finally, companies can detect clearly defined strength and weaknesses of their Social CRM activities. To conclude, the Social CRM performance model generates deeper insights into company’s performance interrelationships and provides a control system, in order to assess Social CRM activities and enhance organizational performance.

6 Limitations and further Research

Three potential limitations constrain the results of this research. Firstly, despite the highly significant values of the measurement model (i.e., the statistical test values), there may be missing formative indicators, which should be included in the model. Secondly, due to the fact that the study is the first evaluated performance model for Social CRM, conducting a transferability test is not possible (Cenfetelli and Bassellier 2009). Finally, the study does not control the maturity level of the companies, which could influence the results.
One promising approach for further research is an extension of the Social CRM performance model based on the resource-based view. An investigation of resources (e.g., Social CRM technology use) and an empirical investigation of capabilities (e.g., processes) can be tested statistically. For example, the impact of Social CRM capabilities on performance (Rapp et al., 2010), or the impact of Social CRM technology use on performance (Zablah et al., 2012). To conclude, the rigorous and systematically derived results presented in the article form a sound basis for further research projects.

References


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### Appendix

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