

## Article

# Ethics and Sustainable Management. An Empirical Modelling of Carroll's Pyramid for the Italian Landscape

Ernesto D'Avanzo <sup>1,\*</sup>, Mariangela Franch <sup>1</sup> and Elio Borgonovi <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Economics and Management, University of Trento, 38122 Trento, Italy; mariangela.franch@unitn.it

<sup>2</sup> Department of Social and Political Sciences, Bocconi University, 20100 Milano, Italy; elio.borgonovi@unibocconi.it

\* Correspondence: ernesto.davanzo@unitn.it

**Abstract:** Business management and, more generally, decision makers, are increasingly aware of the importance of *corporate social responsibility* and *ethical choices* within the strategic business vision. The number of *tools* (e.g., board of directors, organization actions), *levers* (e.g., cultural, social example of direct boss) and *rules* (e.g., protocols, certifications, law decrees) available, however, makes it difficult for management to identify the set of *best practices* to be adopted within its own organization. Further, the task is even more difficult when management is called upon to choose these tools for *life-long learning programs* intended for company staff as well as for new hires. The *Italian Association for Managerial Training* has promoted a survey that pays particular attention to the «ethical choices» and «behaviors» to be adopted in the *organization's management* and their *training programs*. The results of the survey have been modelled through «Carroll's conceptual framework» that, as known, is made of two parts: the most cited *CSR pyramid* and the least mentioned, but equally important, *descriptive types* of management. In this work, it has been employed a two steps *multivariate analysis*, employing an *Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)* and a *Structural Equation Modelling (SEM)*. *EFA* has been used to identify Carroll's *descriptive types* (or *profiles*), while *SEMs* were employed to verify the plausibility of the *causal models* that represent, in turn, *thought experiments* simulating «ethical dilemmas» useful for the company's management during its *decision making*. The models identified, readable in the form of simple «heuristics», are interpreted in the light of Carroll's «descriptive types» of management (i.e., moral, immoral and amoral). Thereby, any organization, even of a small size, interested in adopting «sustainable policies», can make use of the identified *models* to establish which guidelines can be adopted by the management during her/his *decision making*, and, according to Carroll, «to isolate the ethical or moral component of CSR and relate it to perspectives that reflect the three major ethical approaches to management», with the overall objective of managing with «stakeholders in an ethical or moral fashion».

**Keywords:** *corporate social responsibility (CSR)*; *exploratory factor analysis (EFA)*; business management; ethical dilemma; sustainable policies; *structural equation modelling (SEM)*



**Citation:** D'Avanzo, E.; Franch, M.; Borgonovi, E. Ethics and Sustainable Management. An Empirical Modelling of Carroll's Pyramid for the Italian Landscape. *Sustainability* **2021**, *13*, 12057. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132112057>

Academic Editor: Andrea Appolloni

Received: 9 September 2021

Accepted: 27 October 2021

Published: 1 November 2021

**Publisher's Note:** MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



**Copyright:** © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

## 1. Introduction

Decision makers are increasingly aware of the importance of *corporate social responsibility* (CSR) and *ethical choices* within the strategic business vision. As for all the interdisciplinary areas, so also for the CSR there are different points of view regarding its «foundational» aspects, starting with the definition of the discipline, which changes according to the origin of the interested scholars and stakeholders [1,2]. There is a lot of scientific literature that touches on the different aspects of this field of investigation [3–9]. For instance, in the Italian landscape, it is interesting to note, among others, the work of Carlo Masini who was one of the Italian pioneers of CSR. Masini [10] insisted on the mixed character of the composition of the *governing bodies* of companies and, consequently, on

the equitable distribution of the economic result among these categories (i.e., *shareholders* and *workers*). The Italian scholar considered the conception and organization of work that, according to him, should have deal with the «material and spiritual aspirations of workers».

In this context stands out the work of Carroll [11], the *pyramid of social responsibility*. It represents a systematic attempt trying to reorganize the «foundational» aspects of the subject, at least in the last three decades. One of the fundamental points of Carroll's paper, which appeared on *Business Horizons*, is precisely the vision of «pyramidal structure» according to which CSR is organized. As we will see in the next section, Carroll himself, together with Schwartz, proposed a new vision of his method [12], but which he abandoned by returning to his vision of CSR in the form of a «pyramid», because it is easily understood by management and in training programs, both at the *business student* level and in *life-long learning programs* within companies.

The *Italian Association for Managerial Training* (from now on ASFOR—ASFOR is the reference association dealing with management training. The ASFOR system brings together 80 associates, including the main Italian universities or Business Schools, numerous consulting and training companies as well as the Corporate Academies of large private and public groups and some professional associations. The *data* used in the various analyzes were given by ASFOR, in anonymous format, with the permission to process and publish the analysis based on them. All data are gathered among managers of public and private institutions associated to ASFOR network), trying to best interpret its mission of spreading the culture of *entrepreneurship* and *business management*, has promoted a survey to understand what *decision-makers* think, paying particular attention to the «ethical choices» and «behaviors» to be adopted in the *organization's management* and their *training programs*.

The results of the survey have been modelled through «Carroll's conceptual framework» that, as known, is made of two parts: the most cited *CSR pyramid* and the least mentioned, but equally important, *descriptive types* of management. Whereas the former represents an easy framework to understand *how* and *why* organizations should match their «social responsibilities», the latter allows the comprehension of the «management type».

Carroll's *model* looked suitable for the objective of this investigation, since it is shared by the scientific community and, at the same time, can be easily and intuitively used as a reference framework by *decision* and *policy makers*, both at *corporate* and *public administration* levels, as well as for *training programs* purposes. Some authors [13] proposed a model that supports the «heuristic» value of the *pyramid*, which, according to the authors, can be considered as a tool «to replace mental shortcuts», *à la* Simon [14], to translate complex problems into intuitive managerial actions. Meynhardt and Gomez, in their work [13], underline how it is the «heuristic value» of the *pyramid* that explains its popularity. Carroll's model, in fact, proves to be crucial for avoiding management from using cognitive processes to analyze complex situations, especially in conditions of *uncertainty*. To sum up, the authors support the thesis that the mentioned «heuristic value» represents its best justification as well.

In the *research design* section of this work, it has been employed a two steps *multivariate analysis*, employing an *Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)* and a *Structural Equation Modelling (SEM)*. *EFA* has been used to identify Carroll's *descriptive types* (or *profiles*), while *SEMs* were employed to verify the plausibility of the *causal models* that represent, in turn, *thought experiments* simulating «ethical dilemmas» useful for the company's management during its *decision making*. The models identified have a «heuristic» value, as supported by [13] for the Carroll pyramid. In addition, the models identified with *SEMs*, readable in the form of simple «heuristics», are interpreted in the light of Carroll's «descriptive types» of management (i.e., moral, immoral and amoral). Thereby, any organization, even of a small size, interested in adopting «sustainable policies», can make use of the identified *models* to establish which guidelines [15] can be adopted by the management during her/his *decision making*.

Section 2 introduces Carroll's *conceptual framework* and a *literature review* that seeks to capture the recent debate on Carroll's model, including the positions taken by the creator

himself. Section 3 reports on the *research design, method* and *material* adopted in this work. The research design is based on the adoption of a twofold method of *multivariate analysis*, that is *EFA* and a *SEM*. *EFA* aims at identifying the underlying relationships between measured variables, offering the opportunity of gaining an overall view of survey data. Instead, *SEM* allows the interpretation of three *thought experiments* that represent as many solutions to «ethical dilemma», which represent *management beliefs* in adopting *ethical or unethical behaviors*. It is worth remembering that, according to Carroll, the overall objective is managing with «stakeholders in an ethical or moral fashion». Section 4, reports on the results obtained from the two analyses (i.e., *EFA* and *SEM*). In particular, factors identified through the *EFA* are interpreted in the light of the «types» of management introduced by Carroll in his work, while *SEM* supports the existence of three different types of models for investigating the relationships among multiple variables, where some of them have the role of cause and others of effect. In addition to the emergence of an immoral model, two moral models emerge, one of a «deliberative nature», based on levers and tools, and the other of «regulatory nature», produced by the adoption of sustainable protocols and laws. Section 5 provide an overall discussion of the results, also in the light of current literature. Finally, Section 6 draws the conclusions of this work and, above all, its limits.

## 2. Literature Review and Conceptual Background

As known, at the bottom of the Carroll's *pyramid* is the concept of *economic performance*, what Carroll calls «be profitable». The *motto* of the next level of the *pyramid* is «obeying the law», since business is expected to represent the codification of *acceptable* and *unacceptable* behaviors of society. «Be ethical» is the third level of Carroll's *pyramid* and translates the obligation to do what is right; in this way it is avoided or, in any case, minimized the damage to *stakeholders*, whether *internal* or *external* ones. «Be a good corporate citizen» represents the highest level of the *pyramid* produced by the vision of the American scholar. This last concept captures the idea of «philanthropic responsibility», according to which the company is expected to provide financial and human resources to the community, contributing to improve its quality of life.

It is important to briefly mention another aspect that Carroll has developed in his work, and which is relevant to the later aims of this discussion. These are the ones that Carroll himself baptized as *descriptive categories* of three «types» of managers or, better, let us say *management* (in this context, *management* or *manager* is used, interchangeably, without wanting to alter the original meaning attributed by Carroll in his work): «immoral», «amoral» and «moral».

In the *conceptual model of behavioral types* proposed by Carroll [11], the «immoral manager» is the one whose *decisions, actions* and, in general, *behaviors* suggest an active opposition, one would say «deliberate», to what is considered «right» or «ethical». The main strategy adopted by «immoral management» is to exploit opportunities for personal or business gain. The second *type* identified by Carroll is the «amoral management», that is not sensitive to the fact that his daily *business decisions* can have detrimental effects on others, thus lacking completely *ethical perception* or *awareness*. The third *profile* traced by Carroll is the «moral management» which employs *ethical norms* that respect a high standard of behavior. For instance, when an *ethical dilemma* arises, the «moral manager» succeeds in assuming a *leadership* position for his company or organization [16–18] and are examples of *leadership* when ethical issues arise [19]. Carroll, in his seminal work, points out that the «goal is to accentuate the *moral management* approach by contrasting it with the other two types» [11].

Meynhardt and Gomez [13] emphasize that Carroll's remains the best model of CSR, despite the various attempts to resize the *pyramid* or attempts to replace it, such as that by its own creator, Archie Carroll that, in 2003, together with his co-author, Mark S. Schwartz, proposed a new approach [12]. Schwartz and Carroll have adopted *Venn diagrams* as a model to depict domains of *economic, legal, and ethical* responsibilities in a unique overall framework. In their work the authors suggested corporate examples classified according

to the new model. The model developed by Schwartz and Carroll, however, did not have the same success as the *pyramid*, which, on the other hand, proved to be strategic not only for management, but, above all, for educational purposes, as he rightly points out [20].

In her work [20], Denise Baden proposes a re-dimensioning of the order proposed by Carroll's pyramid model, in the light of a new vision, more «socially responsible», which, in her opinion, must adopt business practitioners and business students. In particular, the author of the work questions the *primacy* of «economic responsibility» at the base of the pyramid. Referring to *moral conceptual arguments* and *empirical findings*, the author argues that Carroll's pyramid does not represent *real-life* models of «social responsibility» and proposes a re-ordered pyramid, placing *ethical responsibilities* at its base, followed by *legal* ones, then *economic responsibilities* and, finally, *philanthropic responsibilities*.

In his work [21], Masoud proposed «the international pyramid model of CSR» introducing two attempts of innovation with respect to the original pyramid. The first attempt is represented by the introduction of the «glocal responsibilities» (i.e., *global + local*), aiming at linking *environment*, *socio cultural matters*, *technology users*, and *political rights*. The second attempt is represented by the merging of *legal* and *ethical* responsibilities into one level of obligation. With the introduction of «glocal responsibilities», the explicit goal of the author is to support «CSR activities to the wider population of the country concerned, and even beyond that to the global community as a means of identifying worthwhile social goals and remedying social concerns».

Jintao et al. [22] analyzed Carroll's pyramid, in the small-medium enterprises (SMEs) context, with the aim of proving the usefulness of an updated pyramid model as business strategy for organizational performance of Industry 4.0 advance. The new pyramid contemplates «organizational innovation» as a *mediator* and «corporate image» as a *moderator*. Results show that the new *conceptual model* has positive implications for the organizational performance of the SMEs, which, according to the author, should adopt the Industry 4.0 concept to take ethical, ecological and economic advantages. The experiments also show that the economic and ethical components are of crucial importance for SME's performance. Overall, the work suggests CSR activities to the senior management of the SMEs in order to add a green «corporate image» by adopting an environmental component in Carroll's pyramid.

In a review article [23], published in 2016, Archie Carroll put the emphasis on some features of his model, which, according to the author, were not highlighted in his seminal work appeared on *Business Horizon*. For instance, Carroll emphasizes the «global applicability» of his model and its value for «use in different contexts». As regards the former point, Carroll takes up the theses outlined by Visser in his work [24], according to which «each region, country or community has a different set of drivers of CSR». Further, Carroll still shares Vissen's view when he argues that among the most important «*glocal* (*global + local*) drivers of CSR», a chief role is played by «cultural tradition», «political reform», «socio-economic priorities», «governance gaps», and «crisis response». As for the latter aspect (i.e., the use of the pyramid in different contexts), the American scholar argues that some contexts of potential interest «include *private sector* (*large vs. small firms*), *public sector*, and *civil society organization*».

Two important aspects taken up by Carroll in this work are the «pyramid shape» of its model and the concept of «sustainability». Regarding the first aspect, Carroll argues that «the pyramid was selected as a geometric design because it is simple, intuitive, and built to withstand the test of time». As regards the concept of *sustainability*, Carroll supports the thesis that «the pyramid should be seen as sustainable in that these responsibilities represent long term obligations that overarch into future generations of stakeholders as well». In other words, for Archie Carroll, the pyramid is «intended to be seen as a dynamic, adaptable framework the content of which focuses both on the present and the future».

As can be seen from the short survey of the literature above, by no means exhaustive, the works reviewed represent attempts in which, overall, it has been proposed to change the priority of the levels of Carroll's pyramid, arguing now in favor of one now of the other

level at the base of the pyramid. For example, the primacy of *economic responsibility* has been questioned by many authors. Others have highlighted the importance of the primacy of *ethical responsibilities*. Carroll, however, supports that the concept of «ethics» permeates its pyramid [23].

In the following sections of our work, the levels of responsibility of *Carroll's pyramid* are not questioned, given the remarkable success that the pyramid model is also enjoying in the eyes of its detractors. As seen above, some attempts have done nothing but look for a solution within the *Carroll paradigm*, perhaps moving the different levels of responsibility «up and down the pyramid», to testify the recognition and validity of the Carroll's model.

Another reason led us to keep Carroll's original approach, that is, the «descriptive categories» of management [11], through which Carroll aims «to isolate the ethical or moral component of CSR and relate it to perspectives that reflect the three major ethical approaches to management», with the overall objective of managing with «stakeholders in an ethical or moral fashion» [11] (p. 39). To this end the experiments performed in the following represent an attempt to empirically identify Carroll's types, from scratch, employing local *drivers* and *levers*, as suggested the literature reviewed above.

Last, but not least, the models identified in the following of this work, and interpreted in the light of Carroll's «descriptive types» of management, are readable in the form of simple «heuristics», as supported by [13], and in the light of Carroll *pyramid*.

### 3. Material and Methods

The overall objective of the following two-step-analysis is «to isolate the ethical or moral component of CSR» and playing with some *scenarios* to verify the managing with «stakeholders in an ethical or moral fashion», as imagined by Carroll in his work [11].

A sustainable corporate management model is based on ethical decisions. To better understand in which way business responsible behaviors are associated to ethics, participants into a survey were asked to indicate the degree of consistency between «ethics» and types of business responsibility suggested by Carroll's pyramid.

The *dataset* coming from survey, and run among Italian managers, during the first two weeks of May 2018, is made of 157 *observations*, described by 72 *variables*. During the pre-processing step, 5 variables have been deleted because they were incomplete and with noise, so the final number of variables amounts to 67. The answers were given on a *Likert scale* from 1 to 7, in which 7 represents the highest degree of adhesion between «ethics» and related concepts.

The method for analyzing data employed is made of two steps: an *Exploratory Factor Analysis* (EFA) and a *Structural Equation Modelling* (SEM). EFA has been used to identify Carroll's *descriptive types* of management, while SEM was employed to investigate the relationships among *factors* identified in the first step.

*First analysis—EFA analysis* allows the identification of new *factors* which are common to the *variables* collected through the survey. EFA aims at identifying the underlying relationships between *measured variables* [25], offering the opportunity of gaining an overall view of the data. The output can be employed in subsequent analyses [26,27], as in the following Section 4, to understand how some of the *factors* identified are related each other's through some kinds of «causal relations».

The literature supports that the ideal number of *factors* to consider should correspond to the number of positive *eigenvalues* of the *correlation matrix* [28,29], even if some useful *rule of thumbs* [30] suggest keeping only those *factors* whose *eigenvalues* are greater than 1. Another important issue to be considered emerges when it is time to interpret and naming the extracted *factors*, on the basis of their *factor loadings*. A body of knowledge [31–33] suggests the adoption of *factor rotation* because it alters the *pattern* of the *factor loadings* and, as a consequence, can improve the overall interpretation of the model proposed.

In order of interpreting *factors*, EFA asks for the employment of the *pattern matrix* that allows the inspection of *pattern loadings* (i.e., *regression coefficients* of variables on *factors*). Table 1 shows the *pattern matrix* of the final EFA described in the following.

Reference [34] suggests the employment of *factor loadings* whose absolute values are greater than 0.4; in other words, this rule allows to identify only those *factors* able to explain about 16% of *variance*.

**Table 1.** The table contains the complete list of the 13 factors returned by EFA, and the corresponding factor loadings.

	Observed Variable/Item Name	Code	# of Items	Factor Loadings
Factor 1 Professional ethics perception (Moral profile)	Degree of coincidence/coherence of the concept of ethics with the nouns proposed— <b>Correctness</b>	V55	39	0.83
	Degree of coincidence/coherence of the concept of ethics with the nouns proposed— <b>Morality</b>	V56	40	0.82
	Degree of coincidence/coherence of the concept of ethics with the nouns proposed— <b>Legality</b>	V53	37	0.79
	Degree of coincidence/coherence of the concept of ethics with the nouns proposed— <b>Impartiality</b>	V58	42	0.79
	Degree of coincidence/coherence of the concept of ethics with the nouns proposed— <b>Justice</b>	V57	41	0.76
	Degree of coincidence/coherence of the concept of ethics with the nouns proposed— <b>Legality</b>	V54	38	0.76
	Degree of coincidence/coherence of the concept of ethics with the nouns proposed— <b>Meritocracy</b>	V59	43	0.74
Factor 2 Ethical dilemma (Immoral profile)	Keep the secret of known pollution effects for reasons of competitiveness, knowing however that there may be risks (not certainties) for the health of workers and/or inhabitants, to safeguard the survival of the company and the work of its employees	V44	30	0.85
	Finding formally correct ways to get bribes or other forms of corruption to avoid the risk of bankruptcy of companies/organizations or to dismiss a significant number of employees (e.g., over 50%)	V35	21	0.77
	In order not to pay back debts (e.g., debts to suppliers, debts to the tax authorities) decide to plan the bankruptcy of the company and then establish another	V40	26	0.69
	Keep the secret on known pollution effects, which however have no direct impact on the health of workers and inhabitants, to safeguard the survival of the company and the work of its employees for reasons of competitiveness	V43	29	0.68
	Finding formally correct ways to get bribes or implement other forms of corruption at international level when it is considered that this is the general practice	V42	28	0.65
	Do not punish/sanction the behaviors of collaborators who have violated ethical rules not for their own interests but to bring more profits to the company	V37	23	0.62
Factor 3 Culture, reputation and leadership (Moral profile)	Optimize/maximize results, given certain constraints, such as market constraints, competition for companies, laws and policy choices in public administrations, resources available from donations and contributions for non-profit institutions, etc.	V73	44	0.75
	Board of directors	V75	46	0.66

Table 1. Cont.

Factor 4 Levers for ethical behaviors (Moral profile)	The example of the behavior of direct boss	V84	52	0.92
	Social network	V82	51	0.76
	The spread of markedly corporate culture	V87	54	0.56
	Organizational actions to spread the culture of ethics	V85	53	0.46
Factor 5 Sustainable policies For management (Moral profile)	Application of laws/guidelines anti-corruption protocols	V77	48	0.69
	Ethical certification SA 8000	V78	49	0.61
	Social balance sheet, social impact indicators and other CSR instruments	V79	50	0.57
Factor 6 Lobbying as responsible activity (Moral profile)	Specifically, the D.L. 231/2011 on corporate responsibility and 190/2012 for public administrations	V76	47	0.56
	The lobbying activity would not in itself be negative when regulated and made transparent	V32	19	0.88
Factor 7 Management awareness of bad practices (Moral profile)	The regulated and transparent lobbying activity can be positive because, on complex problems, it brings to the attention both of those who decide public policies and of the interests of different stakeholders who can balance each other	V31	9	0.79
	The diffusion of the ethical sense depends mainly on the culture of the countries	V19	9	0.76
Factor 8 Management awareness of bad practice (Immoral profile)	The phenomenon of bribery–corruption is mainly linked to the culture of a country and is not strictly economic	V28	17	0.72
	The diffusion of the ethical sense depends mainly on the individual values of people	V18	8	0.46
Factor 9 Personal ethical perception (Moral profile)	In Italy the corruption–bribery phenomenon is a widespread practice to obtain advantages in the relationships between companies (in general private subjects) and public administrations (tenders, supplies, concessions, authorizations, etc.)	V24	13	0.61
	There has been a lot of talk in Italy in recent years but little has been done to combat corruption–bribery	V26	15	0.60
	The debate on ethics is mainly of image and facade, often used in an instrumental way and does not substantially touch the real behavior of companies/organizations	V8	1	0.52
Factor 10 Ethical dilemma (Moral profile)	Indicate the degree of coincidence/coherence of the “ethical” concept with the proposed nouns, according to <b>your own conception—Impartiality</b>	V50	35	0.73
	Indicate the degree of coincidence/coherence of the “ethical” concept with the proposed nouns, according to <b>your own conception—Justice</b>	V49	34	0.65
	Indicate the degree of coincidence/coherence of the “ethical” concept with the proposed nouns, according to <b>your own conception—Meritocracy</b>	V51	36	0.57
	Indicate the degree of coincidence/coherence of the “ethical” concept with the proposed nouns, according to <b>your own conception—Correctness</b>	V47	33	0.42
Factor 10 Ethical dilemma (Moral profile)	Look for new markets to abandon markets that are recognized as ethically compromised even if they are at a high profit	V41	27	0.57
	Apply safeguards to reconcile work/family actions	V38	24	0.56
	Choose not to withhold earnings to avoid laying off some employees	V36	22	0.45
	Support higher costs for environmental prevention and land conservation, even when it is not mandatory by law	V39	25	0.43

Table 1. Cont.

Factor 11 Desire of clear rules (Moral profile)	In all sectors the presence of clear rules favors ethical behaviors	V20	10	0.77
	The difficulties of adopting ethical behavior depend on the lack of clear and transparent rules	V16	7	0.57
Factor 12 Desire of clear rules (Moral profile)	The crisis has positively influenced the adoption of ethical behaviors	V23	12	0.78
	The adoption of ethical behavior was negatively affected by the recent crisis	V14	6	−46
Factor 13 Perception of Ethics for-profit and non-profit	In Italy the corruption–bribery phenomenon is a widespread practice in relations between private individuals/companies (companies' supply chains, credit concessions by banks, etc.)	V25	14	0.50
	In the public sector, on average, there is a higher ethical sense than in the private sector	V22	11	0.43
	The ethical sense is stronger in the non-profit sector compared to for-profit companies	V13	5	0.41

To establish the number of *factors* that can summarize data, it has been employed the *Very Simple Structure* procedure (VSS) that applies a *goodness of fit* test to determine the optimal number of *factors* to be extracted [35]. VSS achieves a maximum of 0.63 with 12 *factors* (with a *fit* of 0.85 and *RMSEA* of 0.065), even if *parallel analysis* suggests that the number of *factors* should be 10, as can be seen looking at Figure 1.

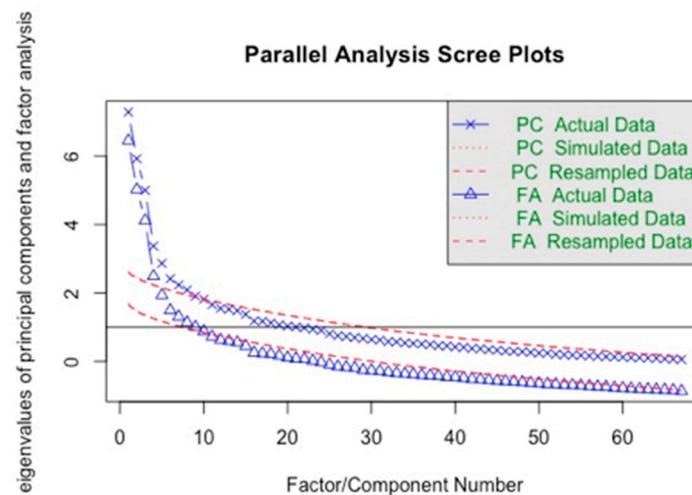


Figure 1. Parallel analysis suggests that the number of factors should be 10. Eigenvalues range.

*Second analysis*—Even if EFA is a useful methodology to identify *factors* representing the «profiles» of Carroll's *conceptual framework*, it does not offer a view on how factors are related each other's, a job that is proposed in the following by employing causal models, an approach for investigating the relationships among multiple variables, where some of them have the role of cause and others of effect [36].

The *causal models* employed in the following are based on *structural equation modelling* (SEM). As known, when employing SEM, the relationships between the *constructs* constitute the so-called *structural model*, which, together with the *measurement model*, generated by the relationships between *indicators* and *constructs*, generates the SEM. As for the *structural model*, for instance, the arrow that starts from the *construct* «immoral management», the *cause*, is directed towards the *construct* «ethical dilemma», that is the *effect*.

The first model, discussed in Section 4 represents a *thought experiment* where the «immoral management» *construct* causes questionable managerial choices, as demonstrated

by the solution to «ethical dilemma», which represents a general *belief* of the *management* in adopting *unethical behaviors* when these are believed useful for the company.

The second model, discussed in Section 4, is twofold because it is represented by two *thought experiments*, aiming to investigate what *levers* and *tools* were useful for guiding *ethical choices* by management. Indeed, as supported by Carroll in his work [11], that support the overall objective of managing with «stakeholders in an ethical or moral fashion».

#### 4. Results

*Results from first analysis*—Factors identified through the EFA are interpreted in the light of the «types» of management introduced by Carroll in his work [11]. In this context, the term «profile» is used synonymously with «type», as proposed by the American scholar (briefly, we mean by «profile» the result of the quantitative analysis of the features of an organization or of a person who interacts with that organization). The complete list of the 13 factors returned by EFA, and the corresponding factor loadings, are shown in the Table 1. The table also contains a code/identifier for each variable/response that is employed for any further analysis carried out in this work.

The profile «reflected in» factor 1, and represented in Figure 2, is interpretable as a general attitude towards *ethical behaviors* and characterized by «morality», «legality», «justice», «meritocracy» and so on. A management characterized by this profile is certainly located in the intermediate part of Carroll's pyramid, distinguished by the motto «be ethical».

Factor 2, represented in Figure 3, seems to express a general *intention* of the subject in adopting *unethical behaviors* when he believes that it could be useful for his company.

As mentioned in Section 2, this management profile is primarily concerned with the profitability and success of its organization that, on the whole, induces the management interpreting the *legality standards* as barriers or impediments to overcome, in order to achieve its own goals.

Variables «reflected in» factor 2 a *conflict of values*, where the manager is required to take a decision, such as in «keep the secret of known pollution effects for reasons of competitiveness [ . . . ]».

Factor 3, as can be observed in Table 1, is characterized by an overall attitude towards *reputation and leadership*. Indeed, the first variable where factor 3 is «reflected in» contemplates an «optimization among market constraints, competition, laws and policy choices in public administrations, resources available from donations and contributions for non-profit institutions», indicating an overall *reputation tool*, while the second variable represents a *leadership tool*, that is the «board of directors».

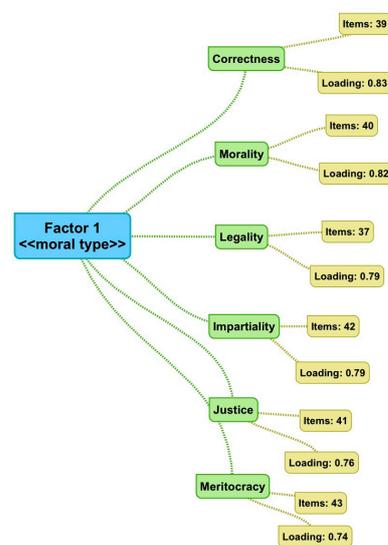


Figure 2. «Moral management» profile represented by factor 1.

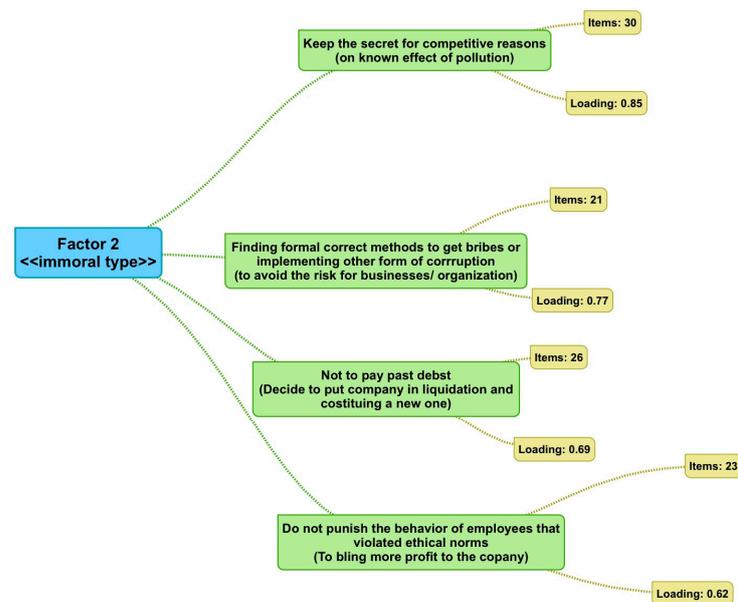


Figure 3. «Immoral management» profile represented by factor 2 (ethical dilemmas).

Factor 4, as represented in Figure 4, indicates the *levers* that are considered to be effective in order to spread or strengthen *ethical behaviors*. Indeed, the most important *variable/response* is «the example of direct leader behavior» which still represents a request for *leadership*.

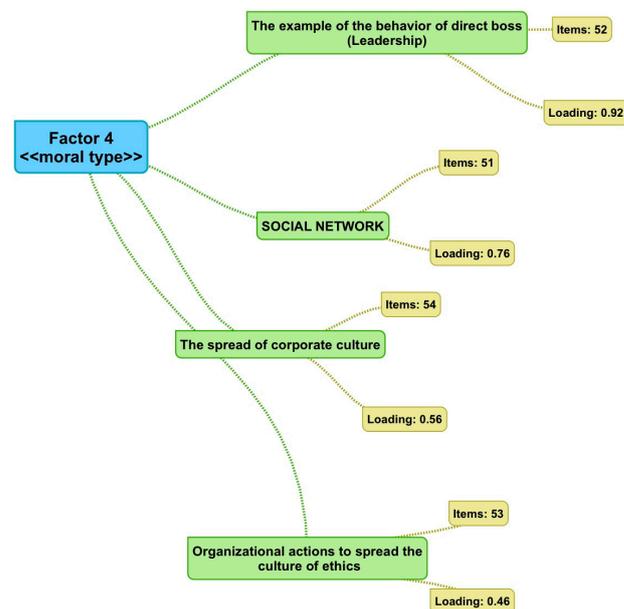


Figure 4. «Moral management» profile represented by factor 4.

Figure 5 shows *factor 5* that indicates a general *intention/desire* to develop «legislative measures» or, in any case, «ethical rules/norms» that can be used in the management of an organization. *Variables* represent *CSR* and *sustainability policies* such as the «ethical certification SA 8000», or «anti-corruption protocols», that are perceived as effective tools that companies, and organizations, can adopt to spread or strengthen *ethical behaviors*.

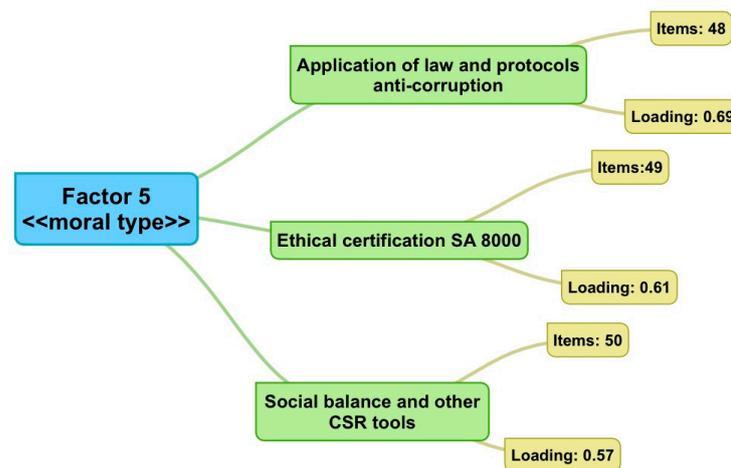


Figure 5. «Moral management» profile represented by factor 5.

Factor 6, which gives rise to a variable such as «the lobbying activity would not in itself be negative when regulated and made transparent» in line with [37], which supported that «business lobbying is a socially responsible activity» to institutionally regulate external relations between companies.

Factor 7, depicted in Figure 6, identifies the perception of the *ethical sense* diffusion in the various sectors such as those depending on «the culture of the country» and/or «individual values of people».

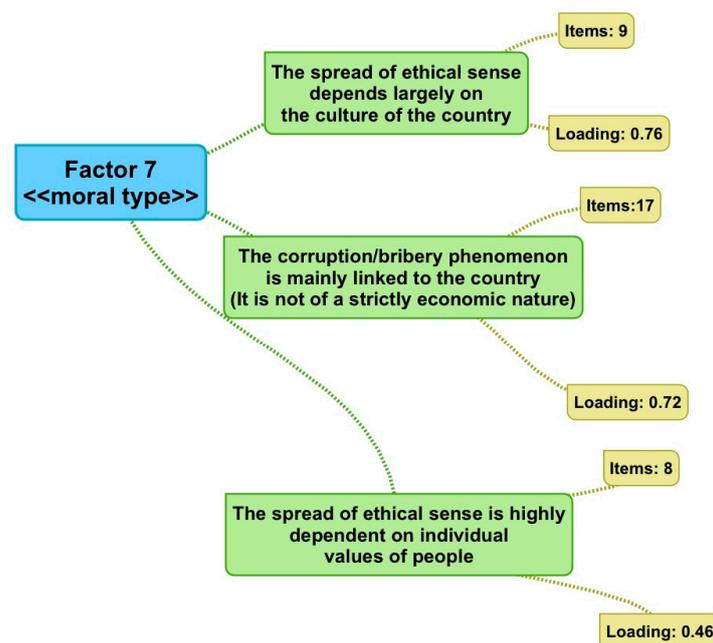


Figure 6. «Moral management» profile represented by factor 7.

Variables/responses that contribute to «construct» factor 8, represented in Figure 7, also make explicit reference to the phenomenon of «corruption» as a *practice* in Italy «to obtain advantages in relationships where players are companies and public administration». Another *variable/answer* belonging to factor 8 (see Table 1) supports that «there has been a lot of talk in Italy in recent years, but little has been done to combat corruption–bribery».



Figure 7. «Moral management» profile represented by factor 8.

Factor 9 relates terms (i.e., synonyms or correlates), which describe the concept of *ethics* (e.g., *impartiality*, *justice*, *meritocracy* and so on) as perceived by the managers interviewed, unlike the same terms grouped by *factor 1*, which instead refer to the professional environment.

Factor 10 gives rise to *variables/answers* that represent another battery of *ethical dilemmas* such as «look for new markets to abandon markets that are recognized as ethically compromised even if they are at a high profit».

The *desire* for «clear rules» to be adopted are also represented by *factor 11*, while from *factor 12* it emerges that the economic crisis represented a stimulus to adopt *ethical behaviors* in the management of companies and organizations.

Finally, *factor 13* also shows that the ethical sense is perceived stronger in the non-profit sector compared to for-profit companies.

Results from second analysis—in the first model, represented in Figure 8, an «immoral management» construct is «reflected in» five *indicators* (i.e., variable/responses): V24, V25, V26 and V28.

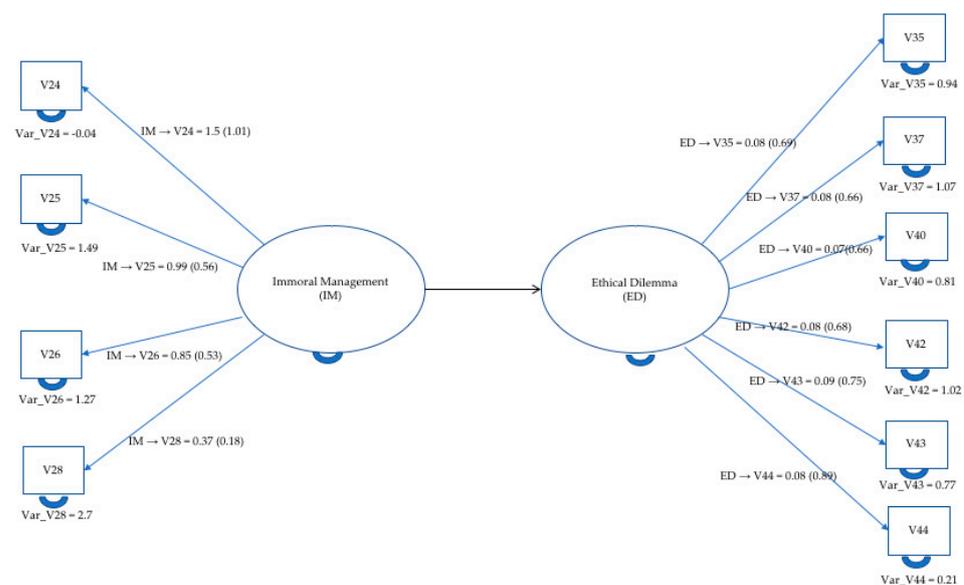


Figure 8. The first SEM model «explains» the relationship among the triggered «immoral management» construct (IM) and the «ethical dilemma» construct (ED).

As can be seen in Table 1, all variables *reflecting in* this construct represent the *perception of ethics* (V24 and V26) on a *social* (V25), and *cultural* (V28) basis, as discussed in EFA above. The construct «immoral management» *causes* questionable *managerial choices*, as

demonstrated by the solution of «ethical dilemma» that is *triggered*, in turn, by variables V35, V37, V40, V42, V43, V44. In fact, all such *indicators* belong to the *factor 2*, identified by EFA above, which represents a general *belief* of the *management* in adopting *unethical behaviors* when these are believed useful for the company (e.g., V44).

Table 2 reports analytical results demonstrating the «goodness of the model» and its reasonability to explain the *causal* relationship among «immoral management» and «ethical dilemma» *constructs*, with the former is significant to explain the latter.

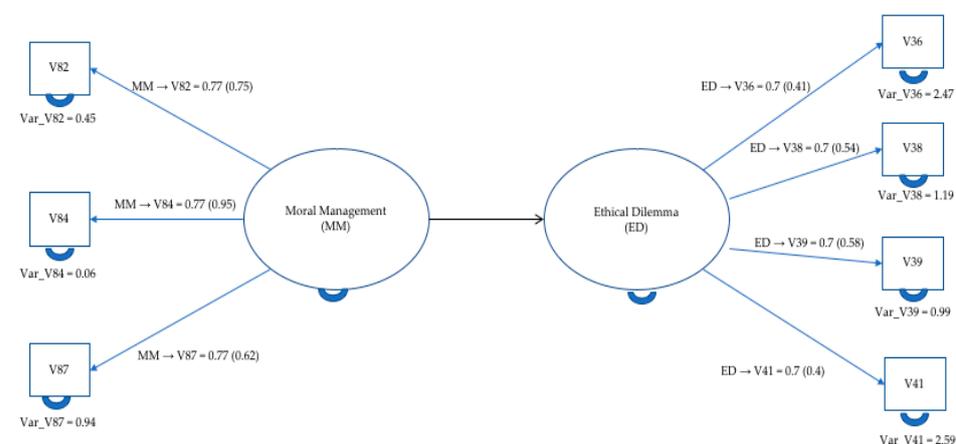
**Table 2.** The table reports the goodness of the model represented in Figure 8. For each index, the corresponding reference scores (good and acceptable) is reported.

Fit Index	Score	Reference Scores	
		Good	Acceptable
$\chi^2/df$	0.920	$0 \leq \chi^2/df \leq 2$	$2 \leq \chi^2/df \leq 3$
CFI (Comparative fit index)	0.988	$0.97 \leq NFI \leq 1.00$	$0.95 \leq NFI \leq 0.97$
TLI (The Tucker-Lewis coefficient)	0.984	As close as possible to 1	
RMSEA (Root mean square error of approximation)	0.034	$0 \leq RMSEA \leq 0.05$	$0.05 \leq RMSEA \leq 0.10$

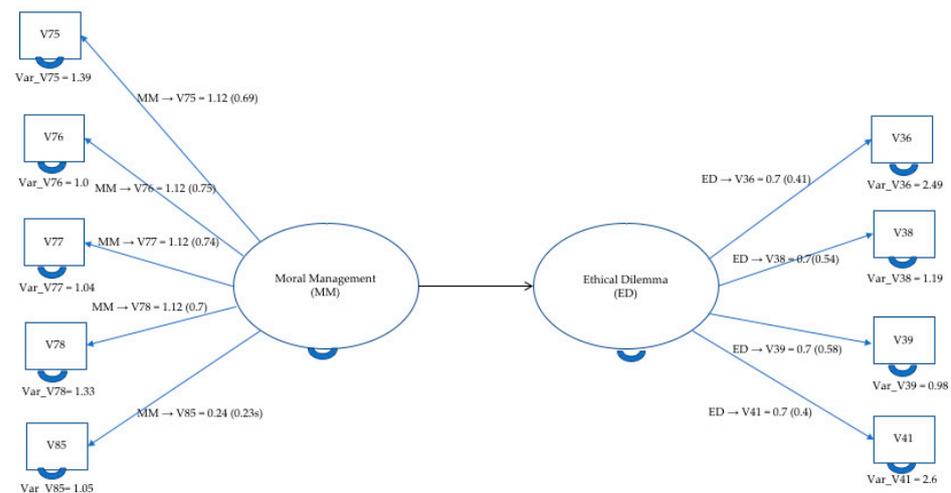
The solution of the «ethical dilemma» represented in the model of Figure 8, if read in terms of Carroll's *conceptual framework*, it belongs to the lowest level of the *pyramid*, the one distinguished by the *economic performance*, what Carroll calls «be profitable».

Since during the administration of the questionnaire, the managers interviewed were asked to indicate, in their opinion, what was the effectiveness of some «levers» and «tools» in spreading or strengthening *ethical behaviors*, then two other *thought experiments* were introduced aiming to investigate what *levers* and *tools* were useful for guiding *ethical choices* by management. Indeed, as supported by Carroll in his work [11], the overall objective is managing with «stakeholders in an ethical or moral fashion» [11] (p. 39).

The two simulations have been performed employing the *causal models* represented in Figures 9 and 10, both referring to the same «ethical dilemma», that is the one «reflected in» the *indicators* V36, V38, V39, and V41. A high degree of adherence with the *indicators* of this factor can be interpreted as an *attitude* towards a «moral management» profile, the highest of Carroll's *pyramid*, that captures the idea of *philanthropic responsibility*.



**Figure 9.** The second SEM model «explains» the relationship among the triggered «moral management» construct (MM) and the «ethical dilemma» construct (ED).



**Figure 10.** The third SEM model «explains» the relationship among the triggered «moral management» construct (MM) and the «ethical dilemma» construct (ED).

As for the first *thought experiment* (i.e., first moral model), the indicators «reflecting in» the «moral management» construct (i.e., V82, V84, V87) come from factor 4 of EFA. As said above, V84 is an example of *leadership* request, since it recognizes the chief role played by «the example of the behavior of direct boss». V82 refers to a «the spread of markedly corporate culture». The fundamental role of both indicators is in line with the work of [38] and [39], according to whom, corporate culture plays a crucial role to uphold CSR and to increase the social value of corporations, while the CEO seems facilitating this relationship, in line with the role played by V84 indicator identified by the model in Figure 9. As said above, Carroll as well, in his work [11], pointed out the importance of the management in assuming a *leadership* position for his company or organization when ethical issues arise, as well as the chief role played by the *cultural* component.

Table 3 reports the analytical results showing the «goodness of the model» and its adequacy to explain the *causal relationship* among «moral management» and «ethical dilemma» constructs. As reported in the table, the scores of all the fundamental *indices* reach the highest admissible values (column of *reference scores*), thus supporting the plausibility of the model proposed in Figure 9.

**Table 3.** The table reports the goodness of the model represented in Figure 9. For each index, the corresponding reference scores (good and acceptable) is reported.

Fit Index	Score	Reference Scores	
		Good	Acceptable
$\chi^2/df$	0.954	$0 \leq \chi^2/df \leq 2$	$2 \leq \chi^2/df \leq 3$
CFI (Comparative fit index)	0.991	$0.97 \leq NFI \leq 1.00$	$0.95 \leq NFI \leq 0.97$
TLI (The Tucker-Lewis coefficient)	0.989	As close as possible to 1	
RMSEA (Root mean square error of approximation)	0.027	$0 \leq RMSEA \leq 0.05$	$0.05 \leq RMSEA \leq 0.10$

It is interesting also noting the place occupied by the «moral management» construct of the model in Figure 9 in terms of Carroll's *conceptual framework*, since its *indicators* represent the «levers» that allow adopting high profile *behaviors* of the pyramid. As it was said, the indicators of this construct, as emerges from the EFA, in addition belonging to F4 (i.e., *reputation* and *leadership* tools), have in common the characteristic of representing «deliberate choices» of the management that, in other words, are not based on the adoption of *protocols*, *certifications*, *law decrees* or other written rules. If read in terms of *attitudes*, *intentions*, and

*beliefs*, the «moral management» represents an *intention* (because it subsumes a kind of *goal*) of the management to adopt high standards when facing with *conflict of values*.

In the two *thought experiments* above, whose models are represented in Figures 8 and 9, both «immoral management» and «moral management» *constructs* are *reflected in* cultural levers (i.e., V28 and V87), but which are of different nature. In fact, in the first case, for example, the cultural «lever» is accompanied by the *attitude* to believe that the corruption phenomenon is a widespread practice (V24) and little has been done to combat corruption (V26). In the second *thought experiment*, however, that of Figure 9, the cultural «lever» is accompanied, among others, by the «example of the behavior of direct boss» (V84). The contextual importance of the presence of these two levers, *culture* and *example of the direct boss*, makes the contribution of the cultural aspects different from what happens for the first model, as also confirmed by the scientific literature. Reference [37] supported that corporate culture can come to life thanks to a founder, who elaborates and puts into practice particular concepts and values, such as, for example, a vision, a philosophy or a business strategy, guiding decision-making in the absence of written rules.

With the model of the next *thought experiment*, unlike the last one, the aim is evaluating the contribution of specific *tools*, of a «regulatory nature», at different levels, starting with the adoption of *best practices* at the corporate level (V85), to pass to any protocols and/or certifications (V77 and V78), up to the point of evaluating the specific contribution of law decrees (V76). Similar to what occurred for the model of Figure 9, the goal of the next *thought experiment* was to verify if these *tools*, on the whole, could have trigger a solution to the «ethical dilemma» as in the previous model, characterized by the emergence of *attitude* towards a «moral management» profile, the highest of Carroll's pyramid, marked by the *motto* «be a good corporate citizen», which captures the idea of *philanthropic responsibility*.

## 5. Discussion

Some aspects that emerged from the two levels of analysis offer interesting elements. In particular, the coherence between the *attitude* towards «moral management» and the *Carroll's pyramid*, the role of «socio-cultural» and «geographical» aspects in the adoption of anti-corruption behaviors and the relationship between «ethical certification» choices and ethical behaviors in the company. All of them are discussed in the following of this Section.

*Factor 3* emerged from EFA finds its evidence in [40], which analyzed the role played by the *board of directors* with respect to the corruption prevention plans, to identify its role in the management of company's system, also considering the role of the «anti-corruption national legislation» (*Law 190/2012*) and the «risk management and organization model» (*Legislative Decree 231/2001*). Their investigation supports the idea that the *board of directors* has a central role in managing a company system and in the corporate corruption prevention, where it may play a chief role both for adopting and applying legislation [41].

An interesting aspect is offered by the importance of the *social networks* as perceived by respondents (*Factor 4*), proving to be a fundamental *tool* both for the diffusion of the *corporate culture* and its *reputation*.

*Policies* captured by *factor 5* of EFA, fall within the third level of the *pyramid* of CSR. The adoption of *sustainability policies*, such as the «ethical certification SA 8000», is consistent with the work carried out by [42] that investigated the perception of «ethical certification SA 8000» in the landscape of Italian companies, showing that their adoption could improve both themselves with respect to external stakeholders and their own internal working environment. As can be seen from both Figure 5 and the Table 1, in addition to *SA 8000 certification* our findings also show the importance of other CSR *tools* and *sustainable policies* such as the *D.L. 231/2011 on corporate responsibility*, *D.L. 190/2012 for public administrations*, as showed also by [40] cited above (see Table 1).

Both *factor 7* and *factor 8*, if read contextually, denote an awareness of management, let's say a *belief*, according to which in the country are taking place *bad practices*, such as «corruption», in the relations between companies and public administration, and that explicitly refer to «socio-cultural» and «geographical» aspects.

A high degree of adherence with these answers, that «reflect in» *factor 10*, can be interpreted as an *attitude* towards a «moral management» profile, the highest of Carroll's *pyramid*, according to which the company is expected to provide financial and human resources to the community, contributing to improve its quality of life as well.

*Factor 2* and *factor 10* represent two batteries of «ethical dilemmas» and, as such, they represent situations that arise when a *choice*, or a *behavior*, is desirable/undesirable due to potential positive/negative consequences of ethical nature. *Factor 2* suggests an *attitude* that generates profits for the company, at the cost of paying a tribute in *social* and *human* terms, while *factor 10* gives rise to *variables* that, unequivocally, recall the highest levels of the Carroll's *pyramid*.

Overall, the two *factors* represent the outputs of two possible «codes of conduct», respectively an «unethical management» and an «ethical management», that are triggered depending on certain circumstances (i.e., *variables/responses*). The topic is covered in the following of this discussion, where these «codes of conduct» presented in the light of simulations through *thought experiments* which, in turn, are modeled through *SEM*, as shown in Section 4.

As with regards the «moral management» *construct* for the model in Figure 10 (i.e., second moral model), as can be seen, it is reflected in five *indicators* that are characterized by a general *intention* to implement «legislative measures» (V76), «ethical rules» (V78), and protocols (V77), as emerged from EFA above. *Sustainability policies*, such as the «ethical certification SA 8000», is consistent with the work carried out by [30], which showed how companies adopted this *standard* in order to increase their relations with external stakeholders and with the internal working environment. From EFA also emerged the importance of other *CSR tools* and *sustainable policies* such as the D.L. 231/2011 on *corporate responsibility* and D.L. 190/2012 for *public administrations*, whose relevance is also highlighted by the literature [40]. The model proposed in Figure 10 analyzes the contextual contribution of these tools, whereas the literature, up to now, investigated looking at their role individually.

Other two *indicators* «reflect in» the moral management *construct* of Figure 10, that are V75, representing the *board of directors*, and V85 that represents any *organization action to spread the culture of ethics*. As regarding the former, [40] showed its chief role in both for adopting and applying legislation, also considering the role of the anti-corruption national legislation (*Law 190/2012*) and the risk management and organization model (*Legislative Decree 231/2001*). Last, but not least, it was also hypothesized if the «moral management» *construct* could also be «reflected in» the V85 indicator which, for all effects, seems to be a tool capable of promoting the coexistence, the implementation and effectiveness of the other *indicators* described above.

Table 4 reports the «goodness of the model» represented in Figure 10. Analytical results show its plausibility for explaining the causal relationship among «moral management» and «ethical dilemma» *constructs*, since the scores of all the fundamental *indices* reach the highest admissible values (column of *reference scores*).

Similar to the *thought experiment* represented by the model in Figure 9, also the model of Figure 10 solves the «ethical dilemma» adopting behaviors that occupy the highest level of Carroll's *pyramid*. However, the *causes* of these desirable actions are not «deliberate choices» of a management, as in the previous model, but codified *sustainable policies* that are favored by a *board of directors* directly involved in their implementation and by specific corporate implementation actions.

On the whole, *thought experiments* reproduced in the *models* of Figures 9 and 10 show that there is the possibility of adopting ethical behaviors on the part of management and that if such behaviors are not deliberate, such as in the model of Figure 9, there is the possibility of «stimulating» them by resorting to adequate adoption of *sustainable policies*, as supported by the model of Figure 10.

**Table 4.** The table reports the goodness of the model represented in Figure 10. For each index, the corresponding reference scores (good and acceptable) is reported.

Fit Index	Score	Reference Scores	
		Good	Acceptable
$\chi^2/df$	1.157	$0 \leq \chi^2/df \leq 2$	$2 \leq \chi^2/df \leq 3$
CFI (Comparative fit index)	0.96	$0.97 \leq NFI \leq 1.00$	$0.95 \leq NFI \leq 0.97$
TLI (The Tucker-Lewis coefficient)	0.956	As close as possible to 1	
RMSEA (Root mean square error of approximation)	0.044	$0 \leq RMSEA \leq 0.05$	$0.05 \leq RMSEA \leq 0.10$

## 6. Conclusions

*Decision makers* are aware of the importance of *corporate social responsibility* and *ethical choices* within the strategic business vision. However, the number of *tools, levers, and rules* available (e.g., *board of directors, social example of direct boss, or law decrees*) makes it difficult for management to identify the set of *best practices* to be adopted within its own organization.

The paper reports on the analysis of a survey whose *data* have been modelled through «Carroll's conceptual framework», that is made of the *CSR pyramid* and the *descriptive types* of management, employing a two steps *multivariate analysis*. First, an *Exploratory Factor Analysis* (EFA) has been used to identify Carroll's *descriptive types* (or *profiles*). From EFA emerges an *attitude* and a general *intention* towards «moral management». This preliminary analysis also supports the chief role played by «reputation» and «leadership» *factors* within an organization. Other *factors* emerged from EFA, clearly represent a «container» of *CSR tools and policies*, or somehow that have familiarity with *reputation and leadership*.

Subsequently, the research interest focused on the role that some *tools* (e.g., «reputation» and «leadership»), and *levers* («cultural» and «social»), could play in the choices of management, so that it could orient itself in «conduct» worthy of the upper part of the Carroll pyramid. To answer this type of question three simulations of the *thought experiments* conducted by means of *Structural Equation Modelling* (SEM) have been performed. In other words, *SEMs* were employed to verify the plausibility of the *causal models* that represent, in turn, *thought experiments* simulating «ethical dilemmas» useful for the company's management during its *decision making*.

With the first *thought experiment*, the model states that when an «ethical dilemma» arises, the *management* probably will adopt *unethical behaviors* when these are believed useful for the company, as expected by the lowest level of Carroll pyramid.

For the second *thought experiment* the model also confirms what supported by a body of knowledge, according to, when an *ethical dilemma* arises, if the appropriate *social* (i.e., reputational) and *cultural* conditions exist, the manager succeeds in assuming a *leadership* position for his company [16–19].

Finally, the third *thought experiment*: it has been tested the role played by specific *sustainability policies*, such as the «ethical certification SA 8000», legislative Decrees 231/2011 on *corporate responsibility* and D.L. 190/2012 for *public administrations*, besides indicators representing *tools* such as the *board of directors* and *organization action to spread the culture of ethics*. The «ethical certification SA 8000» is consistent with the work carried out by [42]. As regarding the *board of directors*, [40] showed its chief role in both for adopting and applying legislation, also considering the role of the anti-corruption national legislation (*Law 190/2012*) and the risk management and organization model (*Legislative Decree 231/2001*). On the whole, the third model proposed an analysis to evaluate the contextual contribution of these tools, whereas in the literature their role has been investigated looking at their role individually.

On the whole, *thought experiments* reproduced in the two «moral management» *models* show that, on the part of management, there is the possibility of adopting *ethical behaviors*

and that if such behaviors are not «deliberate», there is the possibility of encouraging them by resorting to adequate adoption of *sustainable policies*.

The results of this investigation can have some practical implications, as, for instance, become the subject of specific *training programs* at company and organizational level, especially for new hires. The models, in fact, are easily viewable and disseminated even with the new Human Resources (HR) employed within the organization. In addition, HR units can commit the results of both the EFA and the SEMs. The former to identify possible *risk profiles* (i.e., *immoral* or *moral manager*) within the organization, while the latter, in the form of «ethical dilemmas», can be useful to understand and establish the management's orientation in certain situations and, obviously, to guess what their orientation would be with respect to specific *sustainability policies*, adopted or to be adopted within the organization. Finally, since the models identified in the research are easy to understand, any type of organization, even of a small size, interested in adopting *sustainable policies*, can make use of the above models to establish, pragmatically, both «deliberate» and «regulated» guidelines to be employed.

This investigation presents some limitations that have to be addressed in the future. For instance, from EFA emerged the «lobbying» *indicator* according to «the regulated and transparent lobbying activity can be positive [ . . . ]». This is in line with [37], which support that «business lobbying is a socially responsible activity which needs to be restrained by ethical standards». SEMs, however, did not identify any role for this *indicator*, in none of the three *thought experiments*. Given the enormous debate that has emerged in Italy in recent years on the role of lobbying, we hope to address this issue in a future experimentation where, perhaps, a greater number of responses will allow the attribution of a direct or mediating role to *lobbying*.

Another limitation of this work emerges when considering the results «reflecting in» *variables/responses* that explicitly refer to «socio-cultural» and «geographical» aspects. Their role needs a more focused analysis in the light of other specific *indicators* emerged from EFA according to «corruption» is «linked to the culture of a country» and «does not have a strictly economic root».

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, E.D., M.F. and E.B.; methodology, E.D.; software, E.D.; validation, E.B. and M.F.; formal analysis, E.D.; investigation, E.B. and E.D.; resources, E.B.; data curation, E.D.; writing—original draft preparation, E.D., M.F. and E.B.; writing—review and editing, E.D., M.F. and E.B.; visualization, E.D.; supervision, E.B.; project administration, E.B.; funding acquisition, E.B. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** This research received no external funding.

**Institutional Review Board Statement:** Not applicable.

**Informed Consent Statement:** Not applicable.

**Data Availability Statement:** Data can be requested from the authors of the paper.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## References

1. Sheehy, B. Defining CSR: Problems and Solutions. *J. Bus. Ethics* **2015**, *131*, 625–648. [CrossRef]
2. Liang, H.; Renneboog, L. On the Foundations of Corporate Social Responsibility. *J. Financ.* **2017**, *72*, 853–910. [CrossRef]
3. Matten, D.; Moon, J. Corporate Social Responsibility. *J. Bus. Ethics* **2004**, *54*, 323–337. [CrossRef]
4. McGuire, J.B.; Sundgren, A.; Schneeweis, T. Corporate Social Responsibility and Firm Financial Performance. *Acad. Manag. J.* **1988**, *31*, 854–872. [CrossRef]
5. Carroll, A.B. Corporate Social Responsibility: Evolution of a Definitional Construct. *Bus. Soc.* **1999**, *38*, 268–295. [CrossRef]
6. Garriga, E.; Mele, D. Corporate Social Responsibility Theories: Mapping the Territory. *J. Bus. Ethics* **2004**, *53*, 51–71. [CrossRef]
7. Freundlieb, M.; Teuteberg, F. Corporate social responsibility reporting—A transnational analysis of online corporate social responsibility reports by market-listed companies: Contents and their evolution. *Int. J. Innov. Sustain. Dev.* **2013**, *7*, 1–26. [CrossRef]
8. Etter, M.; Fieseler, C.; Whelan, G. Sharing Economy, Sharing Responsibility? Corporate Social Responsibility in the Digital Age. *J. Bus. Ethics* **2019**, *159*, 935–942. [CrossRef]

9. Yuan, Y.; Lu, L.Y.; Tian, G. Business Strategy and Corporate Social Responsibility. *J. Bus. Ethics* **2020**, *162*, 359–377. [[CrossRef](#)]
10. Masini, C. *Lavoro e Risparmio*; UTET: Torino, Italy, 1979.
11. Carroll, A.B. The pyramid of corporate social responsibility: Toward the moral management of organizational stakeholders. *Bus. Horiz.* **1991**, *34*, 39–48. [[CrossRef](#)]
12. Schwartz, M.; Carroll, A. Corporate Social Responsibility: A Three-Domain Approach. *Bus. Ethics Q.* **2003**, *13*, 503–530. [[CrossRef](#)]
13. Meynhardt, T.; Gomez, P. Building Blocks for Alternative Four-Dimensional Pyramids of Corporate Social Responsibilities. *Bus. Soc.* **2019**, *58*, 404–438. [[CrossRef](#)]
14. Simon, H.S. Invariants of Human Behavior. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.* **1990**, *41*, 1–20. [[CrossRef](#)]
15. Hart, S.M. Self-regulation, Corporate Social Responsibility, and the Business Case: Do they Work in Achieving Workplace Equality and Safety? *J. Bus. Ethics* **2010**, *92*, 585–600. [[CrossRef](#)]
16. Carlson, D.S.; Perrewe, P.L. Institutionalization of organizational ethics through transformational leadership. *J. Bus. Ethics* **1995**, *14*, 829–838. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. Mihelic, K.K.; Lipicnik, B.; Tekavcic, M. Ethical Leadership. *Int. J. Manag. Inf. Syst.* **2010**, *14*, 31–34. [[CrossRef](#)]
18. Kaptein, M. The Moral Entrepreneur: A New Component of Ethical Leadership. *J. Bus. Ethics* **2019**, *156*, 1135–1150. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Carroll, A.B. Ethical Challenges for Business in the New Millennium: Corporate Social Responsibility and Models of Management Morality. *Bus. Ethics Q.* **2000**, *10*, 33–42. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Baden, D. A reconstruction of Carroll’s pyramid of corporate social responsibility for the 21st century. *Int. J. Corporate Soc. Responsib.* **2016**, *1*, 8. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Masoud, N. How to win the battle of ideas in corporate social responsibility: The International Pyramid Model of CSR. *Int. J. Corp. Soc. Responsib.* **2017**, *2*, 4. [[CrossRef](#)]
22. Lu, J.; Ren, L.; Zhang, C.; Rong, D.; Ahmed, R.R.; Streimikis, J. Modified Carroll’s pyramid of corporate social responsibility to enhance organizational performance of SMEs industry. *J. Clean. Prod.* **2020**, *217*, 122456. [[CrossRef](#)]
23. Carroll, A.B. Carroll’s pyramid of CSR: Taking another look. *Int. J. Corp. Soc. Responsib.* **2016**, *34*, 39–48. [[CrossRef](#)]
24. Visser, W. *The Age of Responsibility: CSR 2.0 and the New DNA of Business*; John Wiley & Sons: West Sussex, UK, 2011.
25. Norris, M.; Lecavalier, L. Evaluating the Use of Exploratory Factor Analysis in Developmental Disability Psychological Research. *J. Autism Dev. Disord.* **2010**, *40*, 8–20. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
26. Field, A. *Discovering Statistics Using SPSS for Windows. Advanced Techniques for Beginners*; Sage Publications: Thousand Oak, CA, USA, 2000.
27. Agarwal, J.; Malloy, D.C. Ethical Work Climate Dimensions in a Not-For-Profit Organization: An Empirical Study. *J. Bus. Ethics* **1999**, *20*, 1–14. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. Patil, V.H.; Singh, S.N.; Mishra, S.; Donovan, D.T. Efficient theory development and factor retention criteria: Abandon the ‘eigenvalue greater than one’ criterion. *J. Bus. Res.* **2008**, *61*, 162–170. [[CrossRef](#)]
29. Ruscio, J.; Roche, B. Determining the number of factors to retain in an exploratory factor analysis using comparison data of known factorial structure. *Psychol. Assess.* **2012**, *24*, 282–292. [[CrossRef](#)]
30. Rietveld, T.; Van Hout, R. *Statistical Techniques for the Study of Language and Language Behaviour*; Mouton de Gruyter: Berlin, Germany; New York, NY, USA, 1993.
31. Reio, T.G.; Shuck, B. Exploratory Factor Analysis: Implications for Theory, Research, and Practice. *Adv. Dev. Hum. Resour.* **2015**, *17*, 12–25. [[CrossRef](#)]
32. Iantovics, L.B.; Rotar, C.; Morar, F. Survey on establishing the optimal number of factors in exploratory factor analysis applied to data mining. *WIREs Data Min. Knowl. Discov.* **2019**, *9*, e1294. [[CrossRef](#)]
33. Khan, N.U.; Wu, W.; Saufi, R.B.A.; Sabri, N.A.A.; Shah, A.A. Antecedents of Sustainable Performance in Manufacturing Organizations: A Structural Equation Modeling Approach. *Sustainability* **2021**, *13*, 897. [[CrossRef](#)]
34. Stevens, J.P. *Applied Multivariate Statistics for the Social Sciences*, 2nd ed.; Lawrence Erlbaum Associates: Mahwah, NJ, USA, 1992.
35. Revelle, W.; Rocklin, T. Very Simple Structure: An Alternative Procedure for Estimating the Optimal Number of Interpretable Factors. *Multivar. Behav. Res.* **1979**, *14*, 403–414. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
36. Kyriazos, T. Applied Psychometrics: Sample Size and Sample Power Considerations in Factor Analysis (EFA, CFA) and SEM in General. *Psychology* **2018**, *9*, 2207–2230. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Hamilton, J.; Hoch, D. Ethical Standards for Business Lobbying: Some Practical Suggestions. *Bus. Ethics Q.* **1997**, *7*, 117–129. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Maak, T. Undivided Corporate Responsibility: Towards a Theory of Corporate Integrity. *J. Bus. Ethics* **2008**, *82*, 353–368. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Remišová, A.; Lašáková, A.; Kirchmayer, Z. Influence of Formal Ethics Program Components on Managerial Ethical Behavior. *J. Bus. Ethics* **2019**, *160*, 151–166. [[CrossRef](#)]
40. Lombardi, L.; Trequattrini, R.; Cuzzo, B.; Cano-Rubio, M. Corporate corruption prevention, sustainable governance and legislation: First exploratory evidence from the Italian scenario. *J. Clean. Prod.* **2019**, *217*, 666–675. [[CrossRef](#)]
41. Băndoi, A.; Bocean, C.G.; Del Baldo, M.; Mandache, L.; Mănescu, L.G.; Sitnikov, C.S. Including Sustainable Reporting Practices in Corporate Management Reports: Assessing the Impact of Transparency on Economic Performance. *Sustainability* **2021**, *13*, 940. [[CrossRef](#)]
42. Murmura, F.; Bravi, L.; Palazzi, F. Evaluating companies’ commitment to corporate social responsibility: Perceptions of the SA 8000 standard. *J. Clean. Prod.* **2017**, *164*, 1406–1418. [[CrossRef](#)]