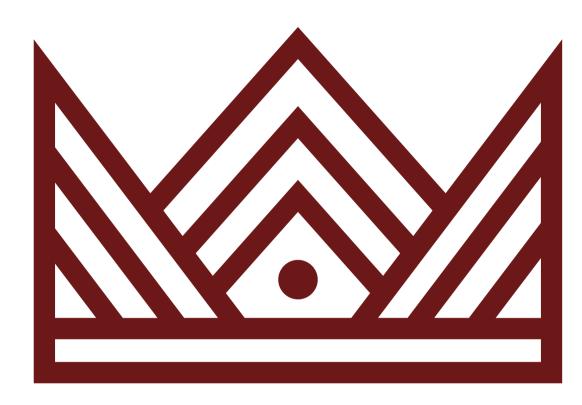
## "Luxury Brand Perception"

Scientific and Educational Group
"Innovations in Culture and Arts"
4th seminar









Generation Z

# Future of the market

- largest generation (2.5 bln people in 2021) (Schroders, 2021);
- by 2035 generation Z will account for 40% of the luxury goods market, form their loyalties now (Fanbytes, 2021);
- not like boomers and millennials.





### Research design

segment?

#### Method Research question Research purpose To measure the What is the association relationship between between the perceived Mixed: luxury value perceptions value and the buying - interviews; and purchase intentions intention of generation Z in - survey. among the young luxury the context of lux consumers in the case of

Cartier.

# Who are generation Z?

- "The generation born in the late 1990s or the early 21st century, perceived as being familiar with the use of digital technology, the internet, and social media from a very young age." (Oxford Dictionary)
- poorly explored.





# Generation Z as consumers

- block ads;
- listen to influencers (Bytyci, A., 2020);
- like videos;
- impatient;
- buy online;
- choose from several alternatives;
- support socially aware brands. (Ganoksin, 2017)



### What Generation Z values in brands?

https://fanbytes.co.uk/luxury-marketing-for-gen-z/

https://jingdaily.com/gen-z-disrupt-luxury-business-models/

Concern with social issues	Experience & Innovations	Authenticity and truth
LGBT+, bodypositivity, sustainability, mental health, inclusivity.	- interactivity; - videos; - gaming, VR; - NFT, Metaverse	<ul> <li>- brand story;</li> <li>- do not try to pretend young;</li> <li>- clear statement, standing for values;</li> <li>- brand should have a "soul"</li> </ul>



# Cultural Heritage role in perception of brand

RQ: how does the cultural value of cultural capital affect the perception of a luxury brand?

Cultural Heritage

Cultural Capital

Cultural Value

Economic Value

Brand Perception

Brand Reputation

Luxury Brand



# Brand Antiquity

Thomas Baumert, María de las Mercedes de Obesso (2021)

the antiquity of a brand affects its perception and is reflected in its willingness to pay a higher price for an ancient brand than for a brand without this component.



### Brand Reputation

Fombrun, Gardberg, and Sever (2000) and Barajas-Portas (2015)

the influence of brand reputation on brand perception formation.

### Cultural capital



#### Pierre Bourdieu(1983)

Cultural capital, which under certain conditions is convertible into economic capital and can be institutionalised.

Cultural capital can appear in an objectified state in the form of cultural goods (paintings, books, dictionaries, tools, machines, etc.)

which are the imprint or embodiment of theories or their critique.

#### Valery Radaev(2002)

Cultural capital is considered in the

form of "cultural goods". These
cultural goods represent its
objectified form.
Cultural goods are not simply
physical objects, but enclosed in their
tangible form specific signs and
symbols that allow us to recognise
the meaning of relationships and
decode cultural codes

### David Throtsby(1999)

Cultural capital through an economic approach and argues that cultural capital encompasses **cultural value** and **economic value**, which are inextricably linked.

The accumulation and possession of cultural capital contributes to the differentiation and stratification of society, creating automatic markers for social identification.



- H1: The perception of luxury brand through its antiquity and reputation influences the intention to buy.
- H2: The perception of luxury brand on cultural capital is expressed through economic and cultural values
- H3: The thought of owning cultural capital (belonging to luxury) influences the intention to buy

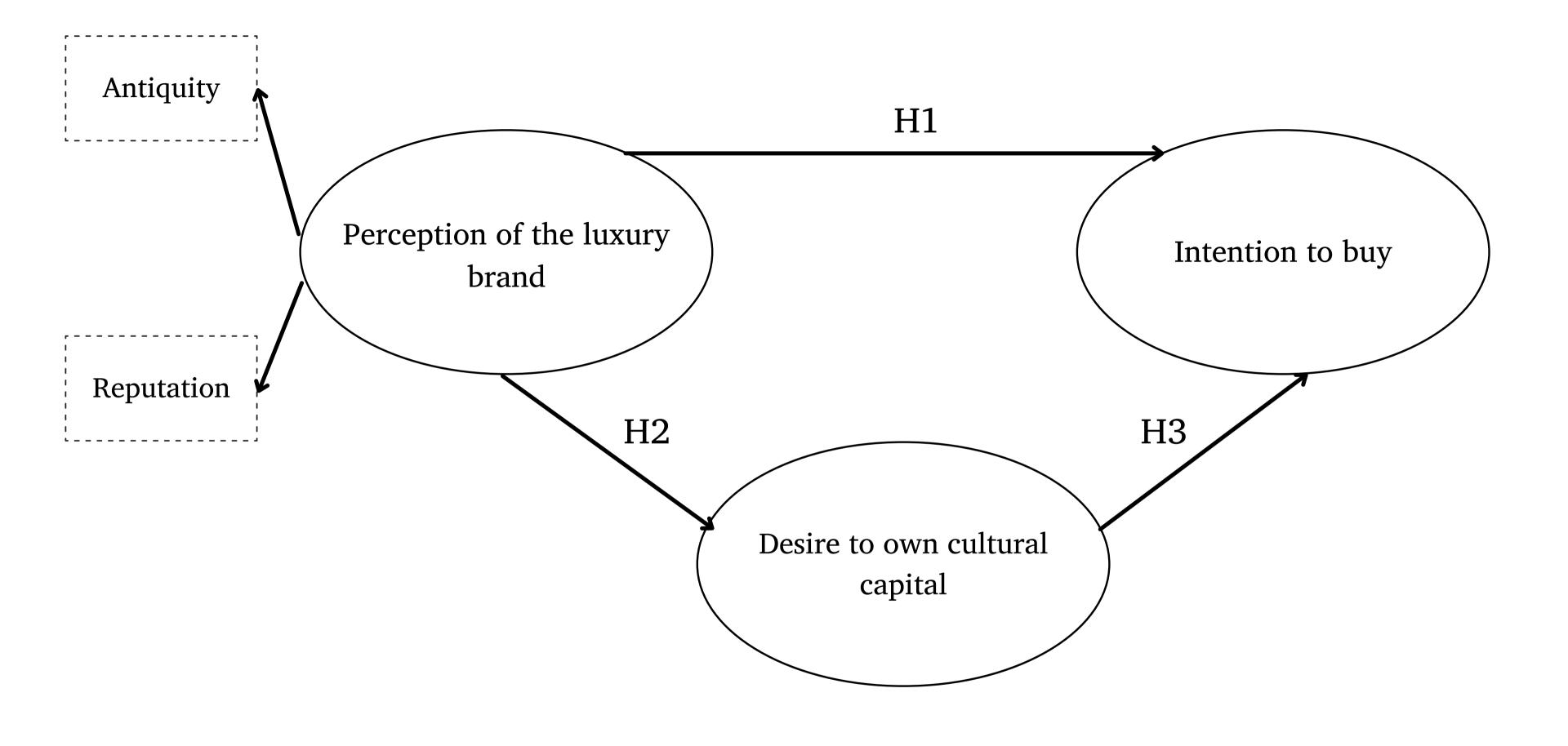


Figure 1. Proposed hypothetical model



#### References

- Bytyci, A. (2020), "What generation Z expects from luxury brands", Geneva Business News | Actualités: Emploi, RH, Économie, Entreprises, Genève, Suisse., 16 March, available at: https://www.gbnews.ch/what-generation-z-expects-from-luxury-brands/ (accessed 22 April 2022).
- "Generation Z: Future jewelry consumers ganoksin jewelry making community". (2017), Ganoksin, 21 January, available at: https://www.ganoksin.com/article/generation-z-future-jewelry-consumers/ (accessed 22 April 2022).
- Langer, D. and Wu, W. (2021), "How to redefine luxury for gen Z", Jing Daily, 1 October, available at: https://jingdaily.com/gen-z-disrupt-luxury-business-models/ (accessed 22 April 2022).
- "Luxury marketing for gen Z: How to get it right". (2022), Fanbytes, 14 January, available at: https://fanbytes.co.uk/luxury-marketing-for-gen-z/ (accessed 21 April 2022).
- "What investors need to know about Gen Z". (2021), Schroders, 8 April, available at: https://www.schroders.com/de/ch/wealthmanagement/insights/markte/what-investors-need-to-know-about-gen-z/ (accessed 21 April 2022).
- Baumert, T., Obesso, M., (2021). Brand antiquity and value perception: Are customers willing to pay higher prices for older brands?, *Journal of Business Research*, vol. 123, 241-254.
- Bourdier, P. (2005). Forms of Capital. *Economical Sociology*, 3(6), 60–74
- Radaev, V., (2002). The concept of capital, forms of capital and their conversion. *Economic sociology*, vol. 3, no. 4, 20–33.
- Throsby, D. (1999) Cultural Capital. *Journal of Cultural Economics*, 23, 166-169. (<a href="https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1007543313370">https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1007543313370</a>)