

Royo-Vela, Marcelo; Pérez Sánchez, Mónica

Article

Downward price-based luxury brand line extension: Effects on premium luxury buyer's perception and consequences on buying intention and brand loyalty

European Research on Management and Business Economics (ERMBE)

Provided in Cooperation with:

European Academy of Management and Business Economics (AEDEM), Vigo (Pontevedra)

Suggested Citation: Royo-Vela, Marcelo; Pérez Sánchez, Mónica (2022) : Downward price-based luxury brand line extension: Effects on premium luxury buyer's perception and consequences on buying intention and brand loyalty, European Research on Management and Business Economics (ERMBE), ISSN 2444-8834, Elsevier, Amsterdam, Vol. 28, Iss. 3, pp. 1-10, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2022.100198>

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/294100>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.



<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>



Downward price-based luxury brand line extension: Effects on premium luxury buyer's perception and consequences on buying intention and brand loyalty

Marcelo Royo-Vela^{a,b,*}, Mónica Pérez Sánchez^b

^a Corvinus Institute for Advanced Studies and Marketing Institute, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

^b Department of Commercialization and Market Research, University of Valencia, Avda. De los Naranjos s/n, Valencia 46022, Spain

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 23 July 2020

Revised 11 February 2022

Accepted 22 February 2022

Available online 12 June 2022

Keywords:

Luxury brand perception

Luxury consumer self-image congruency

Brand concept consistency

Brand personality

Downward price-based brand extension

Purchase intention

Brand loyalty

JEL codes:

M37

M310

M370

ABSTRACT

This research was carried out from the perspective of downward price-based brand extensions with the aim to discover its effects on customer perceptions regarding luxury brands and brand extensions and consequences on buying intention and luxury brand loyalty. The conceptual framework is based on both previous qualitative and quantitative research. A five factors model is tested in a judgemental sample of 158 premium luxury brands consumers using Partial Least Squares (PLS). Findings confirm that extension in new segments could negatively affect the brand concept perception of the parent luxury brand. These results indicate that (a) the brand concept consistency is affected by down-price brand extension, (b) due to brand concept changes then brand personality also changes, (c) this variations affect the fit between brand personality and consumer self-image and, (d), as a consequence, the purchase intention and brand loyalty are affected in a negative way. From a managerial point of view, this type of brand extension can be less positive than expected, generating negative effects against the extension and the parent brand itself. This work contributes to rethink the use of downward price-based brand extensions as an strategic alternative for brand managers.

© 2022 The Authors. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. on behalf of AEDEM. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

1. Introduction

The luxury business, in recent decades, has been characterised by its robustness and spectacular growth, including the launch of the Prêt-à-Porter company on the internet fifteen years ago (Blogginnith, 2014) and the increasing application of information and communication in the luxury market (see Amendola, Calabrese, & Caputo, 2018; Arrigo, 2018; Mosca & Civera (2017); Jin, 2012; Okonkwo, 2010; Phan, Thomas, & Heine, 2011). The online channel grew 22% in 2019 and continues gaining share and representing 12% of the market (D'Arpizio, Levato, Prete, & Gault, 2020). According to those authors, the market for personal luxury goods reached a value of 281 billion dollars in 2019 with a 4% increase since 2018, and the luxury customer base will expand to 450 million people in 2025 from 390 million in 2019. The "happy few" are becoming "the happy many" (Kapferer & Laurent, 2016).

The growth of the luxury sector can be attributed to the increasing offer of luxury products and services (Kapferer, 2012; Okonkwo, 2009; Pop et al., 2012). This growth also supposes an increase in the number of luxury brand consumers and is experienced by companies with smart strategic choices (Goday et al., 2013), including an expansion through brand extension or the "abundant rarity" strategy (Kapferer, 2012).

Brand extension is one of the developments to have had a great economic impact and led to a diverse range of commercial actions on the global business scene. Companies have created these versions to diversify from brands traditionally aimed at wealthy consumers (Silverstein, Fiske, & Butman, 2006). This way, they have diversified their business portfolio with more profitable lines reaching different segments (Meyers, 2004). The implementation of brand extensions should be studied systematically, as it can weaken the brand's image due to inconsistencies (Mathiesen & Phau, 2010), as well as affecting the congruence of the self-image. Luxury consumers buy products and brands that they perceive as possessing a symbolic power similar or complementary to their self-image, which creates congruence between brand and image. A great majority of the purchases by the

* Corresponding author at: Department of Commercialization and Market Research, University of Valencia, Avda. De los Naranjos s/n, Valencia 46022, Spain.
E-mail address: marcelo.royo@uv.es (M. Royo-Vela).

consumers are directly influenced by individuals' image of themselves.

Parent brand consumers already know the essential characteristics of the product, and any single change could affect their perception of luxury products, especially their attitude towards the luxury brand extensions (Eren-Erdogmus, Akgun, & Arda, 2018; Margariti, Boutsouki, & Hatzithomas, 2019), purchase motivation (Ambler & Styles, 1997; He & Mukherjee, 2007; Riley, Lomax, & Blunden, 2004), response to exclusivity (Okonkwo, 2009), high visibility (Riley et al., 2004), limited accessibility, or the scarcity of these brands (Hennigs, Wiedmann, & Klarmann, 2012), which are used to justify the high prices. Therefore, the traditional consumers' desire to own the product may reduce (Riley et al., 2004) or its brand image maybe be diluted (Matthiesen & Phau, 2010; Phau, et al., (2021)). In this line, cheaper versions of the luxury brand products that do not fit within the brand associations of exclusivity and status may harm the overall brand concept (Eren-Erdogmus et al., 2018). Brand extensions based on price-reduction could result in broader accessibility to some other segments, an aspect that affects the exclusivity and uniqueness of the luxury brand and has a reverse effect on its perceived value (Dall'Olmo et al., 2013). Hence, extension in new segments could affect the brand value perception in consumers of the parent luxury brand (Aaker & Keller, 1990; Margariti et al., 2019) or the perceived fit between the parent brand and the extension, damaging the brand associations in the mid or long term or reducing the intention to purchase the brand extension (Pourazad, Stocchi, & Pare, 2019; Ries & Trout, 1981).

This work intends, on the one hand, to contribute to the literature related to the impact of brand extensions on the luxury business or on real luxury consumers, as still little empirical research is available (Ciornea, 2013) due to a general focus on the study of non-luxury brands (Reddy, Terblanche, Pitt, & Parent, 2009) or not real luxury consumers – most samples have been made up of undergraduate students from business schools – or fictitious extensions presented as stimulus to the surveyed participants. Indeed, few studies have been conducted on actual luxury consumers (i.e. Kapferer & Valette-Florence, 2016.), and only a couple of them have worked directly with premium luxury brands (Royo-Vela & Voss, 2012, 2015).

Other works on brand extension in the luxury sector are highlighted by Liu, Li, Mizerski, and Soh (2012); however, these authors inquire about brand extension generally, analysing consumers' attitudes. More recent works such as that of Royo-Vela and Voss (2015) are studies of qualitative cut and scope, and the work by Dall'Olmo Riley, Pina, and Bravo (2015) also observes brand extensions with vertical displacement, upwards and downwards. Their work is quantitative, but the public analysed is indiscriminate; the authors considered people with different incomes, not luxury consumers. Something similar can be said regarding the research of Kapferer and Laurent (2016) in which the sample did not limit itself to a small percentage of "happy few" but instead, represented the top half of the population in terms of household income, which include, indeed, many non-luxury consumers. Thus, one of the contributions of this research is to choose the best way of studying the effects on consumers of luxury brands from the appearance of luxury brand extensions on the market.

On the other hand, given that the negative effects of the downward extension of the brand due to the price decrease have been scarcely studied (Dall'Olmo Riley et al., 2015), this research enriches our understanding of the impact that the appearance of downward price-based brand extensions could provoke regarding consumers' perceptions of the parent luxury brand. As a consequence, line extensions affect consumer perception of brand concept congruency, brand personality and self-image congruence, as well as changes in purchase intention and brand loyalty.

2. Theoretical background and hypothesis development

Buying a luxury product is not always related to a special necessity (Puccinelli et al., 2009). Rather, it is connected to the fact that its symbolic characteristics can generate a variety of reactions in the consumer, including increased self-esteem and recognition (Kotler & Keller, 2006) or satisfaction of emotional and social necessities (Bhatnagar & Ghose, 2004; Haasler, 2006; Ruvio, 2008). The brand name and the image associated with the luxury product are critical aspects in purchase decisions (Chevalier & Mazzalovo, 2008), as by the simple act of buying the products, consumers can enhance the perception of their personality (Sirgy, 1986). Furthermore, in the luxury sector, the brand must be able to offer benefits not found anywhere else. If consumers perceive these benefits, they will perceive the product as unique (Chaudhuri & Holbrook, 2001), and, therefore, they will simultaneously promote and buy the brand (Hennigs et al., 2012).

Previous research has confirmed that when a brand image or personality is congruent with the consumer's self-image (see below), it positively influences the latter's behavior in terms of brand attitude, the purchasing motives and brand loyalty (Davis & Lang, 2013; Sirgy, 1982, 2008). Loyalty arises from the consumer's favorable attitude towards a company, products or a brand, which is why the brand's concept or personality plays a crucial role with respect to the consumer's attitude and, consequently, their loyalty (Kumar, Luthra, and Datta (2006). showed that brands with clear communication and coherent personality have a larger group of consumers loyal to them. They will be greater spenders, will shop more frequently and/or will recommend the company to others (Liu et al., 2012) Royo-Vela and Voss (2012., 2015), like Kressmann et al. (2006) and Liu et al. (2012), affirm that self-image congruency (see below) has direct positive effects on brand loyalty. Self-image is enhanced by the brand personality (see below) and its associations and attracts a person to the brand product as it indicates the value that can be obtained through its use or purchase (Aguirre-Rodríguez, Bosnjak, & Sirgy, 2012). The brand personality and associations of luxury brands are related to high price, high sophistication, social recognition and exclusivity that express membership in certain social groups. Subsequently, it is questionable whether this belief and a positive extension assessment by consumers can still be sustained when the luxury brand extends to cheaper segments (Park, Milberg, & Lawson, 1991).

2.1. Brand concept consistency

The previous research related to brand extension has demonstrated the relevance of product category fit but has also highlighted the need to evaluate the brand concept consistency (Lanseng & Olsen, 2012). The brand concept is the main aspect that helps position a product in the consumer's mind and differentiates it from other brands in the same product category (Park, Jaworski, & MacInnis, 1986). It represents the core character of the brand composed of the symbols and the set of brand associations (Aaker, 1996; Black & Veloutsou, 2017; Coleman, De Chernatony, & Christodoulides, 2011). Brand concept has a unique abstract meaning, which can be maintained with time through consolidated marketing actions that lend consistency to the brand. Brand concept consistency, therefore, encompasses the extended product line; therefore, if it evokes the same associations in the consumer as the parent brand, it will probably similarly influence consumer reaction to brand line extensions (Park et al., 1991).

Luxury items are purchased because they are social indicators, and some other attributes attach distinction and differentiation to the consumers of luxury brands and predispose them to pay more, as extreme expensiveness enhances these qualities (Zhang & Kim, 2013). Then, the role of brand concept consistency directly affects the consumer's evaluation of brand extensions (Kressmann et al., 2006; Liu et al., 2012; Park et al., 1991). The

extension of brand names has resulted not only in the reconsideration of the concept of luxury but also as a strategy of mass marketing associated with the weakness of the image of exclusivity through the introduction of more economical versions of luxury branded goods.

According to the text exposed, the brand contains associations and attributes, which are well-known and perceived by the consumer through its concept consistency. Therefore, in the context of downward price brand extension, the brand concept consistency will be affected. The concept change also modifies the product attributes, provoking a new evaluation of the brand extension and a possible new opinion of the extended brand, if the concept of a luxury brand is not similar to the luxury brand extension, due to a different concept perception, which could decrease the purchase intention and consequently affect the loyalty toward the brand. Hence, we define the first hypotheses:

H1a-. The lesser the brand concept consistency, the lesser the purchase intention.

H1b-. The lesser the brand concept consistency, the lesser the loyalty towards the brand.

2.2. Brand personality

Brand personality furnishes the brand with human-like attributes (Aaker, 1997; Wee, 2004). For some brands, marketing communication manages to acquire for the brand a personality recognised by the consumer. This works better for those brands that invariably appear similar to consumers' perceptions of themselves. This personality helps to link the brand concept and brand image to the consumer's self-concept. Brand personality communicates associations through traits, just like a human being, and when consumers perceive these personality traits, they compare them with themselves. If the comparison is positive, then the brand becomes a vector of expression of the person, and brand value appears (Dubois & Duquense, 1995). Then, the value of a luxury brand is based on the personality traits that the luxury products are bought for (Haasler, 2006; Heine, Atwal, Crener-Ricard, & Phan, 2018; Phau & Pendergast, 2000).

Value can be considered the "capacity that a brand has to transmit to its clients' personality the brand associations, and to be converted into the vector of their personal expression" (Dubois & Duquense, 1995). The latter is possible through the use/consumption of certain brands, which possess brand personality (e.g. Carolina Herrera portrays a distinguished person). In a context of downward price brand extension, the brand concept and image may be affected. Due to these changes, some traits of the brand personality may also be affected and consequently may shift more away from the consumer's personality (Royo-Vela & Voss, 2012, 2015). Therefore, we establish the next hypotheses:

H2a-. The lesser the coincidence between the brand's personality and the consumer's personality, the lesser the purchase intention.

H2b-. The lesser the coincidence between the brand's personality and the consumer's personality, the lesser the loyalty towards the brand.

2.3. Self-image congruence

Brand image is the subjective concept of a brand maintained by the consumer (Dobni & Zinkhan, 1990), which is affected by marketing activities, due to the variable contexts and characteristics of the perceiver. The brand image, according to the consumer's self-image, generates a subjective experience referred to as brand-image congruence or self-image congruence (Sirgy, Grewal, Mangelburg, & Park, 1997). According to the level of congruence perceived between the attributes and certain factors related to the consumers, they will tend to consume one brand or another, preferring the one whose image is similar to theirs. Consumers evaluate the fit between the brand's image and their own concept to decide if that brand image enhances

their self-image expression (Kang, Hong, & Lee, 2009). Consumers prefer brands with images congruent with self-image (Douglas & George, 1970; Kressmann et al., 2006; Liu et al., 2012).

According to the above, when a price-based downward extension of a luxury brand is launched, the brand image may be affected and luxury consumers may perceive and feel that the brand fits their own image in a lesser way than before launching and consequently may become less loyal to the luxury brand (Royo-Vela & Voss, 2012, 2015). In other words, luxury consumers will purchase a premium luxury brand if its image coincides with their self-image, which they wish to show to the public. Hence, we establish the next hypotheses:

H3a- The lesser the perception of congruence with self-image, the lesser the purchase intention.

H3b- The lesser the congruence of the consumer's self-image, the lesser the loyalty towards the brand.

2.4. The proposed model

The context within which the research emerges is the luxury market; this sector traditionally is characterised by the exclusivity, scarcity and uniqueness of its products, characteristics usually related to their expected high price. The perception of luxury brands by luxury consumers may be affected when the brand concept, personality and image do not match their perception of what a luxury brand is supposed to be.

When the parent brand has a brand extension with extensive price, which means that consumers can buy luxury goods at a reduced price or that they can buy in a lower price retail format, the consequence could be that the consumers perceive that the brand expresses different brand associations and attributes, and as a consequence, the concept of the brand does not anymore fit the previous consumer perception, not with the brand personality or with their self-image.

This research focuses on accurately understanding consumers' perception changes from the moment they learn about the existence of the downward price-based brand extensions in the market and its effects on brand concept consistency, brand personality changes and self-image congruency. It proposes, based on the literature (see Table 1), an integrative five-factor model of antecedents (brand concept consistency, brand personality and congruence of self-image) and consequences (purchase intention and brand loyalty) and their structural relationships in the form of hypotheses (see Fig. 1).

Hence, these dimensions and their relations were not chosen at random but instead based on previously proposed conceptual models. The work by Liu et al. (2012) was observed, who considered image congruence to be made of three constructs not related to the product. This research considers only two of those attributes: brand personality congruence and user congruence together with brand personality. All three affect purchasing intention and loyalty. The symbolic congruence of the use of the brand was not considered because the concept itself already contains the symbolic considerations that luxury brands imply. Another dimension not considered is the fifth dimension established by Aaker (1997) in the scale of measurement of the brand personality construct. The work by Liu et al. (2012) demonstrated that this last dimension is not significant in prestigious brands.

Additionally, the qualitative investigation carried out by Royo-Vela and Voss (2012, see Method section) is particularly relevant as the precedent for the current model, which aims to develop a quantitative model that allows the comparison of the results with their findings. It could also sustain and enhance their previously proposed theoretical model. Actually, this study adopted a confirmed approach in its aim to validate and enhance some of the conclusions obtained by the previous qualitative research in the form of propositions (Royo-Vela & Voss, 2012, 2015). A synthesis of the analyses in both

Table 1
Previous research on consumer perceptions of luxury brands and consequences on consumer behavior.

Author and Year	Antecedents	Consequences	Results
Park et al. (1991)	Brand Concept Consistency (BCC)	Reactions to Brand Extension	The higher the BCC the better the reactions to expressive brand extensions (brand loyalty)
Kressmann, Sirgy, Andreas Herrmann, Frank Huber, Stephanie Huber, Dong-Jin Lee, (2006)	Self Image Congruence (SIC)	Brand Loyalty	SIC affects positively to BL
Sirgy et al. (2008)	Self Image Congruence (with sponsored event) (SIC)	Brand Loyalty	SIC affects positively to BL
Liu et al. (2012)	Brand Usage Imaginery Congruence (BUI) Brand Personality Congruence (BP)* Brand User Imaginery Congruence (SIC)	Brand Attitude (BA) and Loyalty (BL)	BUI and SIC affect positively to BA and BL No BP effects on BA and weaker effects than BUI and SIC on BL. Ruggedness factor does not fit luxury brands
Davis and Lang (2013)	Self Image Congruence (SIC)	Product Usage (PU) and Product Purchase (PP)	SIC affects positively to PU and PP

*Brand personality antecedents according to Aaker (1997) are: sincerity excitement competence sophistication and ruggedness.

qualitative propositions and quantitative hypotheses research is presented in Table 4 in the Results and Discussion Section.

3. Method

The empirical research of a quantitative nature, which follows (see 3.2), has considered previous qualitative works on the subject (see, for example, Aaker & Keller, 1990; Bath & Reddy, 2001; Dacin & Smith, 1994) and is based on the qualitative investigation by Royo-Vela and Voss (2012, 2015, see below).

3.1. Preliminary qualitative research on the model proposed

As a first research step, qualitative techniques, i.e. focus group and in-depth interview, were applied. The objectives of the focus

group were the following: a) understand the consumers’ perception of luxury goods, revealing important brand personality traits and brand associations that define luxury for the consumers; b) identify the underlying motivations for luxury goods purchase and the value proposition they offer to the consumer; c) comprehend and evaluate how consumers attach their own personality to the luxury goods they buy and try to reveal the consumers’ emotions and attitudes towards price-based brand line extensions in connection to their self-image and the overall brand concept.

In total, six people attended the Focus Group, four women ranging from 32 to 60 years old and two men ranging from 41 to 57 years old. All of them were current consumers of luxury brands such as Gucci, Prada, Valentino, Chanel, Porsche, Mont Blanc, Dior, Louis Vuitton, Lancome or Strenesse among others. The choice of the participants

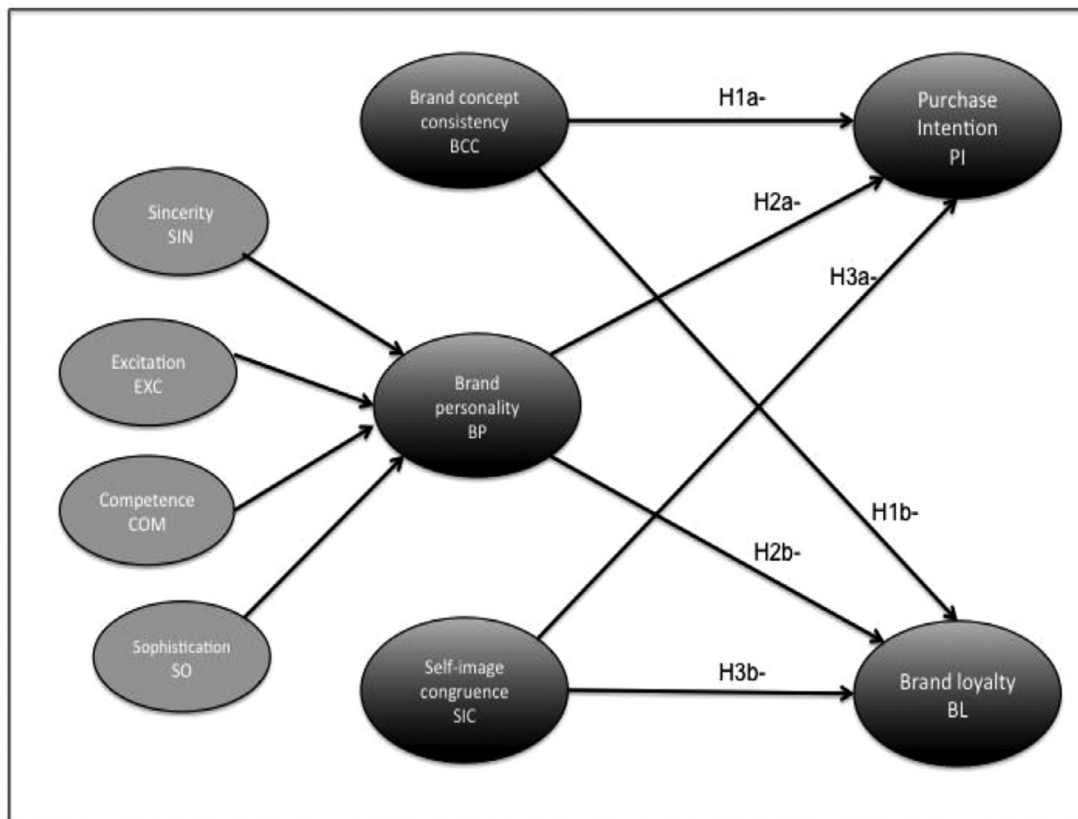


Fig. 1. The proposed model and its structural relationships.

depended on the specific luxury brand and the respective product category of the brand of which they were consumers. The brands were chosen considering both their symbolic personality/image associations and their prestige value-creating attributes, as opposed to the functional ones (Kressmann et al., 2006). The Focus Group was conducted in Hamburg, Germany. The session was taped with a voice recorder, as two participants did not feel comfortable being filmed and did not want to be recognised. The participants were only told though that the research was conducted to expose consumers' attitudes towards luxury goods and their underlying motivations for buying them. The exact details about the concepts and constructs involved were not directly mentioned, though, to prevent biased answers. To evaluate the brand concept and the self-image congruity (actual and ideal self-congruity), the brand personality framework developed by Aaker (1997), as suggested by Kressmann et al. (2006), was applied.

Additionally, two in-depth interviews were conducted to uncover deeper insight into the research topic and the findings of the focus group discussions. A 48-year-old man and a 54-year-old woman were interviewed. As in the focus group discussion, the actual known and purchased luxury brands of the participants were taken as the main stimulus to establish the necessary familiarity with the brand and the image of the particular brand. The interviews were also recorded. The focus group and in-depth interviews proceeded through the following steps: introduction, warm-up (writing down three to five words participants associated with luxury and discussion), projective (arrange those words according to their importance in concentric circles the core one being the most important and discussion), open-ended questions and discussion, and brand extension explanation and discussion.

3.2. Population, sampling and sample

According to the Bain and Company study (2018), Spain was placed fifth in luxury market consumption within the European Union. In the year 2017, the annual spending on the luxury market in Spain reached €9200 million, with an increase of 9% since the previous year (Bain & Company, 2018).

The target population of this study comprises luxury brand consumers, with a focus on the "Prosper Medium Class" segment consisting of families with an annual income exceeding €100,000, which includes about 400,000 families in Spain (INE, 2017).

The sample was selected by a non-probabilistic approach, applying a purposive sampling technique. The survey and its interviews followed a structured questionnaire, applied face-to-face to consumers in premium luxury brand stores such as Chanel, Gucci, Loewe, Lladró, Louis Vuitton, Prada, Porsche, Rolex, Tiffany & Co, Versace and so on. Some years ago, it was relatively unproblematic to identify the wealthy population; however, nowadays, due to the emergence of the *nouveau-ric* and brand extensions, neither exact numbers nor a classification is available. When selecting the survey respondent, nationality, country, gender, balanced gender proportion and an additional criterion based on whether luxury store visitors already wore luxury brand products, i.e. car, portfolio, handbag, clothes, were considered.

Finally, a valid sample size of 158 premium luxury (mother) brand consumers in the three main Spanish cities was obtained, among them 46% men and 54% women. The more representative age group range at 44% was between 47 and 57 years old, followed closely by the 36- to 46-year-old band with 43%. Most of the respondents, 44%, have at least a university degree, and 43% have completed a master's degree. Most of the respondents, 73%, have a full-time job, while 15% are self-employed, and 48% of the respondents reported an average monthly income of over €6000. In comparison, both the €4000–5000 and €5000–6000 ranges represented 20% of the respondents.

3.3. Measurement of the variables

The research measurement scales have been chosen from the related constructs proposed in the literature and previous research work, predominantly using a seven-point *Likert-type* response format. Thus, to measure brand concept consistency, the scale developed by Park, McCarthy, and Milberg (1993) is used. In the case of brand personality, a scale proposed by Liu et al. (2012) was considered. Additionally, for the study of self-image congruence, the scale conceived by Sirgy et al. (1997) is applied. Purchase intention was measured on a scale designed by Hung et al. (2011). Finally, brand loyalty was measured on a scale devised by Kim, Han, and Park (2001). These scales were chosen for this study because of the positive results and validity as well as their precision.

Respondents were told about the meaning of a brand extension and more precisely a downward price-based brand line extension. To reinforce the understanding of the concept, two graphic examples were displayed, a parent brand with a downward price-based brand extension. The respondent was then asked to recall their favorite luxury brand, to keep it in their mind during the interview, and then to imagine the company deciding to sell a brand extension based on price reduction and asked to mention both the mother brand and the extension. Thus, the aim was always to provoke the participant to focus on the luxury brand and the vertical extension when answering the questionnaire.

3.4. Fieldwork and final sample size

As far as the research instrument is concerned, a structured survey was applied. A pilot study was conducted involving 20 people. On obtaining the data, we decided to modify the questionnaire by reducing the number of questions without altering the scales. Following the data collection phase, we ended up with a small but sufficient sample of 158 answered questionnaires. Various minimum sample sizes have been suggested for a valid study, e.g. Hair, Sarstedt, Hopkins and Kuppelwieser (2014), suggests 130 instruments, Westland (2010) indicates 128, while Sivo, Fan, Witta, and Willse (2006) recommend 150 elements.

3.5. Psychometric properties of the measurement instrument

Regarding convergent validity, a bootstrap of over 5000 resamples was conducted with no sign changes in the resampling, which is the most conservative method. After that, we compared the results with sign changes at a construct level and individual changes. We used a one-tailed test at a significance level of 0.05. The results were consistent among the three methods, and all indicators obtained outer loadings higher than 0.70 as suggested by Carmines and Zeller (1979), so the reflective constructs were accepted. The reliability and validity of the scales were confirmed by the information obtained from values, which were over the established coefficients criteria.

Below are the details of standardised loadings, average variance extracted (AVE), composite reliability (CR) and Cronbach's alpha (CA) for each concept. As shown in Table 2, all item loads on their predicted factor as well as the loads for brand personality dimension on the formative second-order factor are significant.

As regards reliability and convergent validity evaluation, Cronbach's alpha scores are greater than 0.70, the suggested standard criteria by Nunally and Bernstein (1994). The composite reliability (CR) values exceed 0.89, far above 0.60, the proposed threshold by Bagozzi and Yi (1998). Finally, the average variance extracted (AVE) values are greater than 0.64, more than 0.50, the benchmark recommended by Fornell and Lacker (1981).

Evaluation of the discriminant validity (see Table 3) was based on chi-square differences and confidence interval (CI) (Anderson & Gerbing, 1988). The extracted variance for each construct was higher than

Table 2
Reliability and convergent validity of the measurement model.

Factor	Formative 2nd order	Item	Loadings	Weight	t-value	CA	CR	AVE
F1. BCC		BBC1	.91***		41.36	.762	0.766	0.622
		BBC2	.88***		75.84			
F2. SIC		SIC1	.81***		29.67	.921	0.924	0.754
		SIC2	.94***		113.96			
		SIC3	.94***		95.25			
		SIC4	.89***		46.30			
F3.BP	Dimension 1 SIN 0.328**	BP1		.97	34.35	N/A	N/A	N/A
		BP2		.83	33.56			
		BP3		.87	35.62			
		BP4		.82	33.10			
	Dimension 2 EXC.285**	BP5		.87	24.12			
		BP6		.91	29.25			
		BP7		.65	10.75			
	Dimension 3 COM 0.268**	BP8		.84	23.68			
		BP9		.91	48.47			
		BP10		.91	50.88			
	Dimension 4 SO.204**	BP11		.93	48.91			
		BP12		.94	48.72			
		BP13		.94	55.63			
F4. PI		PI1	.94***		86.22	.954	0.953	0.872
		PI2	.97***		157.47			
		PI3	.96***		107.66			
F5.BL		BL1	.93***		67.07	.948	0.948	0.821
		BL2	.94***		74.66			
		BL3	.93***		101.82			
		BL4	.92***		60.96			

Note: CA= Cronbach's alpha; CR = Composite reliability; AVE = Average variance extracted N/A = Not applicable
 *** p<0.01.
 ** p<0.05.

the square root of the correlation between that construct and any other, as is suggested by [Fornell and Larcker \(1981\)](#).

Moreover, we ran the heterotrait-monotrait ratio (HTMT; [Henseler, Ringle & Sarstedt, 2015](#)) to test the discriminant validity, and the ratios for Brand Concept Consistency (BCC) and Self-Image Congruence (SIC), 0.697 and 0.898, respectively, were below the threshold of 0.90 ([Fornell & Larcker, 1981](#)). This means that all the pairs of reflective constructs share discriminant validity.

4. Results and discussion

The concept model was estimated using partial least squared (PLS) for two reasons. First, the work aims to analyse the predictive capacity of a model composed of two dependent constructs (Intention and Loyalty) and maximise their explained variance by predictive variables: brand concept consistency, brand personality, and self-image congruence ([Hair et al., 2019](#)). Second, a small, although sufficient, sample size was available.

4.1. Structural model assessment: inner model evaluation

For assessing the structural model, we must analyse the dependent latent variable variance explained by the predictive constructs. Therefore, the criterion to apply is R² and must be higher than 0.1 ([Falk & Miller, 1992](#)). In addition to R², [Hair, Sarstedt, Ringle, and](#)

[Mena \(2012\)](#) suggest the use of the effect size (f²), as well as path coefficients with their respective t-values for models with reflective indicators. We also assessed the cross-validated redundancy index (Q²) by blindfolding ([Geisser, 1975; Stone, 1974](#)) that will inform together to R², about the predictive relevance of endogenous constructs, with values above zero indicating the predictive relevance of the model ([Chin, 1998](#); see [Table 5](#)).

To assess validity for the formative brand personality construct, collinearity and weights' statistical significance criteria were analysed ([Chin, 1998](#)). Most of the variance inflation factor (VIF) indicators were less than 5 and higher than 0.20, which is the recommended range to leave the preselected variables ([Hair, Ringle & Sarstedt, 2011](#)). The only exception shows a light collinearity tension through the second-order factors, with a 5.299 value. However, this does not affect the content validity criteria established by [Hair et al. \(2011\)](#). Regarding weights, all of them are statistically significant (see [Table 2](#)).

4.2. Propositions and hypotheses testing

Regarding qualitative results, as summarised in [Table 2](#) in which the relevant variables identified in the qualitative research are in the middle column, Propositions 1 and 2 were observed for luxury goods that are solely bought for emotional or symbolic motives. Here the downward price-based line extension most likely boosts the availability of the brand, which in turn diminishes the exclusivity character and thus alters the brand concept, rendering it inconsistent from the viewpoint of the consumer. Luxury goods that fall out of the pure image associations, i.e. brands bought for their superior quality, do not suffer from an inconsistent brand concept after a price-based line extension as this does not automatically diminish the quality proposition or promise of the brand towards the consumer. For this reason and only for functional brands, Propositions 1 and 2 were partially observed.

Also regarding Propositions 3 and 4, if both an inconsistent brand concept (P3) occurs due to a downward price-based line extension

Table 3
Discriminant validity.

FACTOR	BBC	SIC	PI	BL
Self-image Congruence (SIC)	.901			
Brand Concept Consistency (BCC)	.697	.898		
Purchase Intention (PI)	.822	.665	.957	
Brand Loyalty (BL)	.801	.635	.891	.931

Note. The extracted variance for each construct was higher than the square of the correlation between that construct and any other.

and an incongruent self-concept or mismatch results between the consumers' image and the image of the brand (P4), loyal attitudes towards the luxury brand will diminish and so will consumer repurchase behaviour. These results are confirmed in the quantitative research (see H1b and H3b below).

Regarding quantitative results, as we can see in Table 5, brand concept consistency has a negative and direct effect on purchase intention; hence, the hypothesis H1a is supported. Thus, the lower the brand concept consistency, the lesser the purchase intention. Similar results although related to reactions towards brand extensions were observed by Park et al. (1991). On extending the parent brand into reduced-price luxury goods due to brand extension, certain characteristics could change, affecting the consumer's concept of the parent brand. This means that from the downward-price brand extension, the concept will be affected, and then, consequently, the purchase intention will be affected negatively.

The hypothesis H1b, unlike the P3 observed in the qualitative research, is not supported. The brand concept consistency weakly affects brand loyalty. The standardised beta and the t value are insignificant. In the qualitative research, P3 was observed for luxury goods solely bought because of the image, emotional and prestige value proposition of the brand. If consumers perceive the concept of the entire brand to be inconsistent and not clear anymore, their emotions towards the brand may change and attitudinal loyalty may diminish resulting in weakened behavioural loyalty. However, as Royo-Vela and Voss (2015) stated:

"Goods that are bought for functional reasons or rational motives, i.e. because a superior quality, have to be taken into account differently. It was argued that if the quality of the extended and original product stays the same, a question about the repurchase decision would be answered with yes if the brand is bought for quality attributes. In this case, the concept of the entire brand evolves mostly around the superior quality offering as value proposition and not around any symbolic, emotional or hedonic attributes. Therefore, if the quality of the good stays the same, the brand concept is not altered. If the quality instead would diminish due to an extension, the quality concept of the overall brand would also suffer and a repurchase would not be as likely as before". (p.154)

This could explain why this relationship was not significant.

The hypothesis H2a is rejected. We observed a weak effect of brand personality on purchase intention. Therefore, rather than a direct effect on purchase intention, a moderating role between self-image congruency and purchase intention seems more accurate (see Aaker, 1997). Brand personality, which is studied as a formative concept, has a similar correlation with its four dimensions; all the results are significant at the 5% level. Overall, the four factors have a direct and positive effect on brand loyalty. Then, hypothesis H2b is supported. As stated by Liu et al. (2012), as long as the brand personality dimensions of sincerity, excitement, competence and sophistication reflect the personality of consumers, they will remain loyal to the brand. Thus, the lower the resemblance between the brand's personality and the consumer's personality, the lesser the loyalty towards the brand. The typical luxury brand buyer's loyalty will be significantly affected depending on the relative perceived difference between them and the brand extension buyer.

The highest result we observed was concerning self-image congruence (henceforth SIC) and its effect on purchase intention and brand loyalty. It significantly affects both concepts. Therefore, hypotheses H3a and H3b are accepted. Thus, the lower the perception of SIC, the lower the purchase intention. Self-image is strengthened by the consumption of brands that reflect user traits, and therefore its weakness will directly affect the purchase intention positively Davis and Lang (2013). also found a positive effect of SIC on product usage and purchase. Regarding H3b, the lesser the consumer's SIC, the lesser the loyalty towards the brand. Similar direct effects of SIC on brand loyalty were observed both in the qualitative research

(see P4 above) and by Kressmann et al. (2006), Sirgy et al. (2008) and Liu et al. (2012). The loyalty towards a brand is negatively affected by the inconsistency between self-image and brand image following the introduction of the brand extension.

To assess the structural model, we have analysed the dependent latent variables variance explained by the predictive constructs (see Table 3). Therefore, the criterion to apply is R^2 , and it must be higher than 0.1 (Falk & Miller, 1992). In addition to R^2 , we also assessed the cross-validated redundancy index (Q^2) by blindfolding (Geisser, 1975; Stone, 1974), which will inform, together with R^2 , about the predictive capacity of endogenous constructs, with values above zero indicating the model's predictive relevance (Chin, 1998) Hair et al. (2011), suggest that the use of the effect size (f^2) is somewhat redundant for the size of the path coefficients with their respective t-values for models with reflective indicators. Regarding the proposed model, the results aim to explain the general model fit. The indicators support the fact that buying intention and brand loyalty are moderately explained by the antecedents with an R^2 equal to 0.41 and 0.32, respectively (Hair et al., 2011). A medium predictive accuracy is confirmed by Q^2 scores higher than 0.25 and lower than 0.5 (Hair, Sarstedt, & Ringle, 2019).

5. Conclusions

Empirical research about luxury brand consumers, although not nonexistent (see Kapferer & Valette-Florence, 2016), is limited (Ciornea, 2013) as studies (so far) have mainly focused on non-luxury brands (Reddy et al., 2009) or non-real luxury consumers. Thus, this analysis contributes to the field in the specific context of luxury brands. As suggested by Graeff (1997), research results based on the opinion of actual consumers of luxury brand products offer substantial information on real luxury brand clients, in this specific case, with a special focus on downward price-based brand extensions.

Both the current study and its qualitatively based predecessor by Royo-Vela and Voss (2012, 2015) show, like Park et al. (1991), that brand concept consistency has a direct and negative effect on brand loyalty and purchase intention (H1a and H1b). The current research has confirmed quantitatively this relationship, just like it was already observed in the exploratory research regarding effects on brand loyalty. Even though results show a weak effect, as far as these two dependent variables, intention and loyalty, are highly correlated, it is logical to think that brand concept consistency affects brand loyalty also, especially when rather than functional attributes, symbolic, emotional or hedonic attributes of the luxury brand are in play. Additionally, results regarding the weakness of brand concept consistency also obtained in both studies, qualitative and quantitative, inform us that it directly and negatively affects the luxury brand consumer's SIC (H1a and H1b). Therefore, a downward price-based brand line extension reduces brand concept consistency (see P1), which in turn lowers purchase intention and brand loyalty.

Results also confirm other propositions and hypotheses observed and supported before by Kressmann et al. (2006), Liu et al. (2012), Royo-Vela and Voss (2012, 2015), and Park et al. (1991). These are, on the one hand, that SIC has negative and direct effects on brand intention and loyalty (P4, H3a and H3b). And on the other hand, as stated by Park et al. (1991), the role that brand concept consistency plays in the consumer evaluation of brand extensions. Indeed, the extension based on the decrease of prices increases the availability of the brand, which generates a clear inconsistency in the brand concept, and then SIC decreases with respect to the typical image of the brand extension user (Royo-Vela & Voss, 2015, see Table 1 and, P1, P2 in Table 4).

Furthermore, in this paper, we have identified the importance of the brand personality role in terms of other factors such as brand concept consistency and self-image consistency. Therefore, it appears that it is necessary to understand better the role that brand personality plays in the relation between self-image consistency and buying

Table. 4
Propositions and hypotheses testing.

Propositions/Hypotheses	Results	Results in qualitative research	Results in quantitative research
The greater the brand extension, lesser the brand concept consistency.	The extension based on the decrease of prices increases brand availability, which generates a clear inconsistency in the brand concept.	Partially Observed. (P1)	Relationship not tested.
The greater the brand extension, the weaker the self-image congruence.	Self-image congruence decreases in regards to the typical image of the brand extension user.	Partially Observed. (P2)	Relationship not tested.
The lower the brand concept consistency, the lesser the loyalty towards the brand.	The loyalty to luxury brands that are solely bought for epicurean reasons is negatively affected, thus weakening the brand concept consistency.	Observed. (P3)	(H1b)
The lower the coincidence between the brand's personality and the subject's personality, the lesser the loyalty towards the brand.	The typical luxury brand buyer's loyalty will be significantly affected depending on the relative perceived difference between him/her and the brand extension buyer.	Relationship not analysed.	(H2b)*
The lesser the consumer's self-image congruence, the lesser the loyalty towards the brand.	The loyalty towards the brand is negatively affected by the inconsistency between self-image and brand image that follows the introduction of the brand extension. The self-image inconsistency is due to changes in the brand extension user's profile.	Observed. (P4)	(H3b)*
The lower the brand concept consistency, the lower the purchase intention.	When the consistency is weakened, the brand image becomes dubious and questionable. This directly affects to the purchase intention in a negative way.	Relationship not analysed.	(H1a)*
The lesser coincidence between the brand's personality and the buyer's personality, the lower the purchase intention.	There is no potential identification of the typical user's image prevailing with line extensions (Royo & Voss, 2012, 2015). In this study, the proposition that the brand's personality changes between the luxury brand user and the brand extension user has been confirmed	Relationship not analysed.	(H2a)
The lower the perception of self-image congruence, the lower the purchase intention.	Self-image is strengthened by the brand consumption that reflect user characteristics. Therefore its weakness affects the purchase intention in a positive manner.	Relationship not analysed.	(H3a)*

* finally supported by quantitative research results
Source: the authors themselves.

intention and brand loyalty. The consumer's self-perception will be maintained depending on whether they can identify with the brand personality to achieve the highest self-consistency possible. Then, since price reduction appears, the brand concept consistency may be affected, especially regarding consumer perception given that, as explained before, the attributes and values of the brand would differ from the consumer's view and brand concept. So, the typical image of the luxury brand user may change after the introduction of the downward price-based brand extension. The existence of brand price downward price-based extensions definitely affects the overall perception of the general image of the parent brand as reflected in the results, and, consequently, the typical luxury brand user starts questioning their loyalty towards it (H2a and H2b).

This study combined effects of the brand concept consistency (concept fit) with the consumer's self-image and found that consumers compare the personality of the brand and its associations with their own personality, and judge the adjustment, on which in turn, the evaluation of the brand extension will also be based. Therefore,

unlike Liu et al. (2012)) who noted a weak direct effect of brand personality on brand loyalty, brand personality seems to have a moderator role between consumer's self-image and brand extension evaluation.

Regarding the brand personality construct, this study has measured it as a formative factor and confirmed that the four dimensions suggested by Liu et al. (2012)), namely, sincerity, excitement, competence and sophistication, are relevant in terms of measuring the brand personality of luxury brands.

5.1. Implications for management

The luxury sector has historically proven to be a social and personal phenomenon, which despite its fragility in the face of the economic crises (Zhang & Kim, 2013), has demonstrated steady growth, becoming one of the most significant commercial activities. This development considerably impacts the demand in the luxury market, as the introduction of extensions such as mass-market strategy dilutes and weakens the brand image through various inconsistencies (Matthiesen & Phau, 2010). Indeed, the current literature related to brand extensions reveals the benefits and the inconveniences of the strategy, the consequences of the lack of fitting between the brand concept or the brand image and the consumer's self-image, especially with respect to the luxury market. In this sense, we advise to qualify the use of this strategy as a very sensitive issue.

As all the messages will be observed by the consumer, who creates a general perception made up of a set of beliefs, associations and impressions about the brand, the brand concept, personality and image should be observed carefully, analysing the synthesis of all the signals emitted by the brand very well. When price comes into play, its reduction could create a different impression of these luxury brands, affecting the perception of exclusivity and scarcity that drives the consumer to achieve higher social status through differentiation with respect to other consumers. Then, for luxury brands operating

Table. 5
Hypotheses testing.

Standardized Hypotheses	beta	T (bootstrap)	f ²	Q ²	R ²
H1a: Brand concept consistency → Purchase intention	.126*	1.844			
H2a: Brand personality → Purchase intention	.112 Ns	1.507	.692	.4	.41
H3a: Self-image congruence → Purchase intention	.657**	7.566			
H1b: Brand concept consistency → Brand loyalty	.036 Ns	.639			
H2b: Brand personality → Brand loyalty	.242*	3.091	.671	.33	.32
H3b: Self-image congruence → Brand loyalty	.609**	7.473			

across multiple product categories, the challenge is to differentiate between the parent product line and the extension but always alluding to the core brand perceptions (Liu et al., 2012) and to create more affordable product categories (Loken & Deborah, 1998), while generating marketing strategies and communications to preserve the overall parent brand image (see below).

5.2. Limitations and future research

First, the reasons for purchasing the line extension could be either hedonistic/emotional reasons or functional/rational ones. The current study has not separated these two issues, which could be considered in the future. The congruence of the brand image analysis refers to associations through the typical user perceptions about the brand and its perceived appropriate use (Liu et al., 2012; Sotiropoulos, 2003). This study has analysed only the perception of typical brand users and the way they evaluate the correspondence between the brand image and personality and the self-image and personality.

Second, the consumer's brand involvement is another aspect that could be considered in future studies. According to Royo-Vela and Voss (2015), only known brands can create links that may be the key to the acceptance of brand extensions. Additionally, the symbolic nature of the luxury brands suggests that other constructions of self could be more relevant with real consumers in studies related to luxury brands and their extensions.

Third, profound study is required of the different parent brand segments, including the luxury brand extension users. Although various product categories have been researched, this methodology of segmentation needs application in various differentiated groups so that their reasons for purchase can be established more clearly between expensive and new cheaper buyers (see Dall'Olmo et al., 2013; Kapferer & Laurent, 2016).

Fourth, in this study, we focused on brand concept consistency and the attributes or associations of the brand concept. Naturally, one could argue that the brand can keep its identity even after the appearance of the brand extension, depending on the company's communication strategy and its efforts to preserve the parent's brand concept. However, these communication strategies necessary to maintain the brand concept after the brand extension are not part of this study; rather, they could be considered for future research.

Finally, the small sample size, although enough for modelling testing, is limited to only one country and should be increased to become more proportional and representative of the luxury consumer population.

This paper was partially funded by the Corvinus Institute for Advanced Studies (CIAS) and its Fellowship program. Corvinus University of Budapest.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgement

The authors want to thank to anonymous reviewers and to the editor for their valuable comments and suggestions.

References

Aaker, D., & Keller, K. L. (1990). Consumer evaluations to brand extensions. *Journal of Marketing*, 54(1), 27–41.

Aaker, J. L. (1997). Dimensions of brand personality. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 34(3), 347–356.

Aguiar-Rodríguez, A., Bosnjak, M., & Sirgy, M. J. (2012). Moderators of the self-congruity effect on consumer decision-making: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Business Research*, 65(8), 1179–1188.

Ambler, T., & Styles, C. (1997). Brand development versus new product development: Toward a process model of extension decisions. *Journal of Product & Brand Management*, 6(4), 222–234.

Amendola, C., Calabrese, M., & Caputo, F. (2018). Fashion companies and customer satisfaction: A relation mediated by information and communication technologies. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 43, 251–257.

Anderson, J., & Gerbing, D. (1988). Structural equation modeling in practice: A review and recommended two-step approach. *Psychological Bulletin*, 103(2), 411–423.

Arrigo, E. (2018). The flagship stores as sustainability communication channels for luxury fashion retailers. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 44, 170–177.

Bagozzi, R. P., & Yi, Y. (1988). On the evaluation of structural equation models. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 16(1), 74–94.

Bain & Company. (2018). *Spanish excellence: Today and tomorrow*. Bain & Co.

Bhat, S., & Reddy, S. K. (2001). The impact of parent brand attribute associations and effect on brand extension evaluation. *Journal of Business Research*, 53(3), 111–122.

Bhatnagar, A., & Ghose, S. (2004). Segmenting consumers based on the benefits and risks of internet shopping. *Journal of Business Research*, 57(12), 1352–1360.

Black, I., & Veloutsou, C. (2017). Working consumers: Co-creation of brand identity, consumer identity and brand community identity. *Journal of Business Research*, 70, 416–429.

Blogginzenith (2014). El sector del lujo se pone la capa del e-commerce y echa volar. Retrieved from <http://blogginzenith.zenithmedia.es/el-sector-del-lujo-se-pone-la-capade-commerce-y-echa-volar/> Accessed 3rd November 2017.

Carmines, E. G., & Zeller, R. A. (1979). Assessing reliability. *Assessing Reliability: Reliability and Validity Assessment*, 17, 37–49.

Chin, W. W. (1998). The partial least squares approach to structural equation modeling. *Modern Methods for Business Research*, 295(2), 295–336.

Chaudhuri, A., & Holbrook, M. B. (2001). The chain of effects from brand trust and brand effect to brand performance: The role of brand loyalty. *Journal of Marketing*, 65(2), 81–93.

Chevalier, M., & Mazzalovo, G. (2008). *Luxury brand management: A world of privilege*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

Giornea, R. (2013). Drivers of consumer's satisfaction with luxury fashion products and overall satisfaction's impact on repurchase intention. *Marketing from Information to Decision*, 6, 51–67.

Coleman, D., De Chernatony, L., & Christodoulides, G. (2011). B2B service brand identity: Scale development and validation. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 40(7), 1063–1071.

Dacin, P. A., & Smith, D. C. (1994). The effect of brand portfolio characteristics on consumer evaluations of brand extensions. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 31(2), 229–242.

Dall'Olmo Riley, F., Pina, J. M., & Bravo, R. (2013). Downscale extensions: Consumer evaluation and feedback effects. *Journal of Business Research*, 66, 196–206.

Dall'Olmo Riley, F., Pina, J. M., & Bravo, R. (2015). The role of perceived value in vertical brand extensions of luxury and premium brands. *Journal of Marketing Management*, 31(7–8), 881–913.

Davis, R., & Lang, B. (2013). Does game self-congruity increase usage and purchase? *Young Consumers: Insight and Ideas for Responsible Marketers*, 14(1), 52–66.

D'Arpizio, C. L., Levato, F., Prete, F., & Gault (2020). Eight themes that are rewriting the future of luxury goods. *Luxury goods. Worldwide market study, fall–winter*. Bain & Company. 2019 Retrieved from https://www.bain.com/globalassets/noindex/2020/bain_digest_eight_themes_that_are_rewriting_the_future_of_luxury-goods.pdf Accessed 7th May 2020.

Douglas, J., & George, A. (1970). Human behavior in marketing. Stuart Hender-son Britt. *Consumer behavior in theory and in action*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

Dobni, D., & Zinkhan, G. M. (1990). In search of brand image: A foundation analysis. *Advances in Consumer Research*, 17(1), 110–119.

Dubois, B., & Duquesne, P. (1995). Un concept essentiel pour comprendre la valeur des marques: La force de conviction. *Revue Française du Marketing*, 152, 23–34.

Eren-Erdogmus, I., Akgun, I., & Arda, E. (2018). Drivers of successful luxury fashion brand extensions: Cases of complement and transfer extensions. *Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management: An International Journal*, 22(4), 476–493. doi:10.1108/JFMM-02-2018-0020.

Falk, R. F., & Miller, N. B. (1992). *A primer for soft modeling*. APA Psycinfo: University of Akron Press.

Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. (1981). Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 18(1), 39–50.

Geisser, S. (1975). The predictive sample reuse method with applications. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 70(350), 320–328.

Goday, B., Pederzoli, D., Aiello, G., Donvito, R., Wiedmann, K. P., & Hennigs, N. (2013). A cross-cultural exploratory content analysis of the perception of luxury from six countries. *Journal of Product and Brand Management*, 22(3), 229–237.

Graeff, T. R. (1997). Consumption situations and the effects of brand image on consumers' brand evaluations. *Psychology & Marketing*, 14(1), 49–70.

Haasler, H. (2006). Luxury pricing. Retrieved from <http://www.brandchannel.com/image/papers/luxuryPricingArticle.pdf>. Accessed 27th June 2017.

Hair, J. F., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2011). PLS-SEM: Indeed a silver bullet. *Journal of Marketing Theory and Practice*, 19(2), 139–152.

Hair, J. F., Sarstedt, M., Ringle, C. M., & Mena, J. A. (2012). An assessment of the use of partial least squares structural equation modeling in marketing research. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 40(3), 414–433.

Hair, J. F., Sarstedt, M., Hopkins, L., & Kuppelwieser, G. (2014). Partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM), an emerging tool in business research. *European Business Review*, 26(2), 106–121.

- Hair, J. F., Jr, Sarstedt, M., & Ringle, C. M. (2019). When to use and how to report the results of PLSSEM. *European Business Review*, 31(1), 2–24.
- He, H., & Mukherjee, A. (2007). I am, ergo I shop: Does store image congruity explain shopping behaviour of Chinese consumers? *Journal of Marketing Management*, 23(5–6), 443–460.
- Hennigs, N., Wiedmann, K. P., & Klarmann, C. (2012). Luxury brands in the digital age – exclusivity versus ubiquity. *Marketing Review*, 29(1), 30–35 St. Gallen.
- Heine, K., Atwal, G., Crener-Ricard, S., & Phan, M. (2018). Personality-driven luxury brand management. *Journal of Brand Management*, 25(5), 474–487.
- Henseler, J., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2015). A new criterion for assessing discriminant validity in variance-based structural equation modeling. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 43(1), 115–135.
- Hung, K. P., Chen, A. H., Peng, N., Hackley, C., Tiwaskul, R. A., & Chou, C. L. (2011). Antecedents of luxury brand purchase intention. *Journal of Product and Brand Management*, 20(6) 457467.
- INE. (2017). *Encuesta continua de hogares*. Instituto nacional de estadística Retrieved from Buscador (ine.es) Accessed, 7th February 2022.
- Jin, S. A. (2012). The potential of social media for luxury brand management. *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, 30, 687–699.
- Kang, Y. S., Hong, S., & Lee, H. (2009). Exploring continued online service usage behavior: The roles of self-image congruity and regret. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 25(1), 111–122.
- Kapferer, J. N. (2012). Abundant rarity: The key to luxury growth. *Business Horizons*, 55(5), 453–462.
- Kapferer, J. N., & Valette-Florence, P. (2016). "Beyond rarity: The paths of luxury desire. How luxury brands grow yet remain desirable". *Journal of Product & Brand Management*, 25(2), 120–133.
- Kapferer, J. N., & Laurent, G. (2016). Where do consumers think luxury begins? A study of perceived minimum price for 21 luxury goods in 7 countries. *Journal of Business Research*, 69(1), 332–340.
- Kim, C. K., Han, D., & Park, S. B. (2001). The effect of brand personality and brand identification on brand loyalty: Applying the theory of social identification. *Japanese Psychological Research*, 43(4), 195–206.
- Kotler, P., & Keller, K. (2006). *Marketing management* (12th ed.). New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Kressmann, F., Sirgy, M., Herrmann, A., Huber, F., Huber, S., & Lee, D.-J. (2006). Direct and indirect effects of self-image congruence on brand loyalty. *Journal of Business Research*, 59(9), 955–964.
- Kumar, R., Luthra, A., & Datta, G. (2006). Linkage between brand personality and brand loyalty: A qualitative study in an emerging market in the Indian context. *South Asian Journal of Management*, 13(2), 11–36.
- Lanseng, E. J., & Olsen, L. E. (2012). Brand alliances: The role of brand concept consistency. *European Journal of Marketing*, 46(9), 1108–1126.
- Liu, F., Li, J., Mizerski, D., & Soh, H. (2012). Self-congruity, brand attitude, and brand loyalty: A study on luxury brands. *European Journal of Marketing*, 46(7/8), 922–937.
- Loken, B., & Deborah, R.-J. (1998). The negative impact of extensions. Can flagship products be deluted. *Journal of Marketing*, 62(1), 19–32.
- Margariti, K., Boutsouki, C., & Hatzithomas, L. (2019). The dilemma of luxury brand extensions. *Journal of Global Fashion Marketing*, 10(4), 305–323.
- Matthiesen, I. M., & Phau, I. (2010). Brand image inconsistencies of luxury fashion brands: A buyerseller exchange situation model of Hugo Boss Australia. *Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management*, 14(2), 202–218.
- Meyers, T. (2004). Marketers learn luxury isn't simply for the very wealthy. *Advertising Age*, 75(37), 2–3.
- Mosca, F., & Civera, C. (2017). *Digital channels and social media management in luxury markets*. London: Routledge Publication.
- Nunnally, J., & Bernstein, I. (1994). *Psychometric theory* (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Okonkwo, U. (2009). The luxury brand strategy challenge. *Journal of Brand Management*, 16(5), 287–289.
- Okonkwo, U. (2010). *Luxury online: Styles, systems, strategies*. Cham: Springer.
- Park, C. W., Jaworski, B. J., & MacInnis, D. J. (1986). Strategic brand concept-image management. *Journal of Marketing*, 50(4), 135–145.
- Park, C. W., Milberg, S., & Lawson, R. (1991). Evaluation of brand extensions: The role of product feature similarity and brand concept consistency. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 18(2), 185–193.
- Park, C. W., McCarthy, M. S., & Milberg, S. J. (1993). The effects of direct and associative brand extension strategies on consumer response to brand extensions. *Advances in Consumer Research*, 20(1), 28–33.
- Phan, M., Thomas, R., & Heine, K. (2011). Social media and luxury brand management: The case of Burberry. *Journal of Global Fashion Marketing*, 2(4), 213–222.
- Phau, I., & Prendergast, G. (2000). Consuming luxury brands: The relevance of the 'rarity principle'. *The Journal of Brand Management*, 8(2), 122–138.
- Phau, I., Matthiesen, I. M., & Shimul, A. S. (2021). Is HUGO still the BOSS? Investigating the reciprocal effects of brand extensions on brand personality of luxury brands. *Australasian Marketing Journal*, 29(4), 297–305. doi:10.1016/j.ausmj.2020.02.003 first published 1 august 2020.
- Pop, P. M. D., & Bacila, L. P. M. F. (2012). Was luxury little researched? An exploration of studies and research trends in the area of marketing of luxury goods, before 2005. *Management & Marketing-Craiova*, 2, 325–340.
- Pourazad, N., Stocchi, L., & Pare, V. (2019). Brand attribute associations, emotional consumer-brand relationship and evaluation of brand extensions. *Australasian Marketing Journal*, 27(4), 249–260.
- Puccinelli, N. M., Goodstein, R. C., Grewal, D., Price, R., Raghubir, P., & Stewart, D. (2009). Customer experience management in retailing: Understanding the buying process. *Journal of Retailing*, 85(1), 15–30.
- Reddy, M., Terblanche, N., Pitt, L., & Parent, M. (2009). How far can luxury brands travel? Avoiding the pitfalls of luxury brand extension. *Business Horizons*, 52(2), 187–197.
- Ries, A., & Trout, J. (1981). *Positioning: The battle for your mind*. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.
- Riley, F. D. O., Lomax, W., & Blunden, A. (2004). Dove vs. Dior: Extending the brand extension decision-making process from mass to luxury. *Australasian Marketing Journal*, 12(3), 40–55.
- Royo-Vela, M., & Voss, E. (2012). Downward Price-based brand line extensions in the luxury goods market. *An analysis of whether or how the current developments in the luxury industry affect customers*. Chisinau: LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing GmbH and Co.
- Royo-Vela, M., & Voss, E. (2015). Downward price-based brand lines extensions effects on luxury brands. *Business and Economics Research Journal*, 6(3), 145–161.
- Ruvio, A. (2008). Unique like everybody else? The dual role of consumers' need for uniqueness. *Psychology and Marketing*, 25(5), 444–464.
- Sirgy, M. J. (1982). Self-concept in consumer behaviour: A critical review. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 9(3), 287–300.
- Sirgy, M. J. (1986). *Self-congruity: Toward a theory of personality and cybernetics*. New York: Praeger.
- Sirgy, M. J., Grewal, D., Mangelburg, T., & Park, J. (1997). Assessing the predictive validity of two methods of measuring self-image congruence. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 25(3), 229–241.
- Sivo, S. A., Fan, X., Witta, E. L., & Willse, J. T. (2006). The search for optimal cutoff properties: Fit index criteria in structural equation modeling. *The Journal of Experimental Education*, 74(3), 267–288.
- Silverstein, M. J., Fiske, N., & Butman, J. (2006). *La seducción del lujo: ¿Por qué los consumidores quieren productos de "nuevo lujo" y cómo lo crean las empresas?* Barcelona: Deusto.
- Sirgy, M. J., Lee, D. J., Johar, J. S., & Tidwell, J. (2008). Effect of self-congruity with sponsorship on brand loyalty. *Journal of Business Research*, 61(10), 1091–1097.
- Stone, M. (1974). Cross-validatory choice and assessment of statistical predictions. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series B (Methodological)*, 36(2), 111–147.
- Sotiropoulos, V. (2003). *Luxury fashion brands. The impact of embodied imagery on brand responses*. Concordia University Doctoral dissertation.
- Wee, T. T. T. (2004). Extending human personality to brands: The stability factor. *Journal of Brand Management*, 11(4), 317–330.
- Westland, J. C. (2010). Lower bounds on sample size in structural equation modeling. *Electronic Commerce Research and Applications*, 9(6), 476–487.
- Zhang, B., & Kim, J. (2013). Luxury fashion consumption in china: Factors affecting attitude and purchase intent. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 20(1), 68–77.