

# When Luxury meets Art Typology of Luxury Brand-Art Collaborations (LBACs)

2014 Monaco Symposium on Luxury 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> of April 2014

Carsten Baumgarth Professor of Marketing and Brand Management Berlin School of Economics and Law Berlin/Germany

Olga Louisa Kastner Project Manager New Business – Luxury Brand Accounts Liganova, Stuttgart/Germany



- 1. Introduction
- 2. Study design
- 3. Conceptual framework
- 4. Study results
- 5. Limitations and further research
- 6. Discussion



1. Introduction

- 2. Study design
- 3. Conceptual framework
- 4. Study results
- 5. Limitations and further research
- 6. Discussion

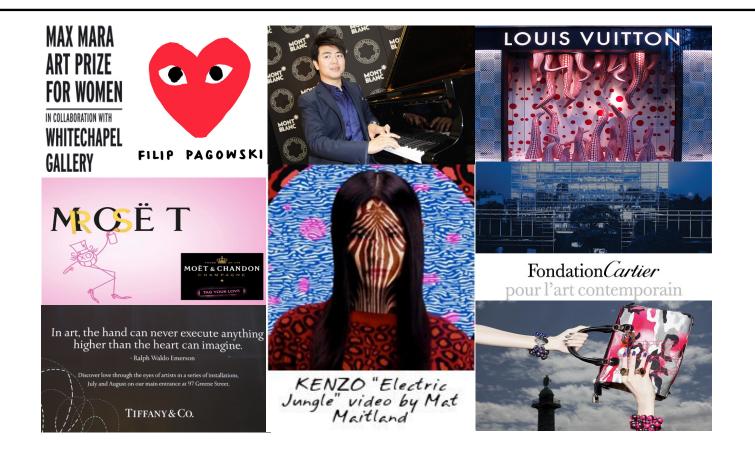


# Motivation for research

- Increasing number of collaborations between luxury brands and art
- No homogenous strategy
- Manifold forms, appearances and manifestations
- > Assumptions:
  - High practical relevance of LBACs
  - High level of heterogeneity of LBACs



# Diverse forms of collaborations



Coined as "Luxury Brand-Art Collaborations" (LBACs)

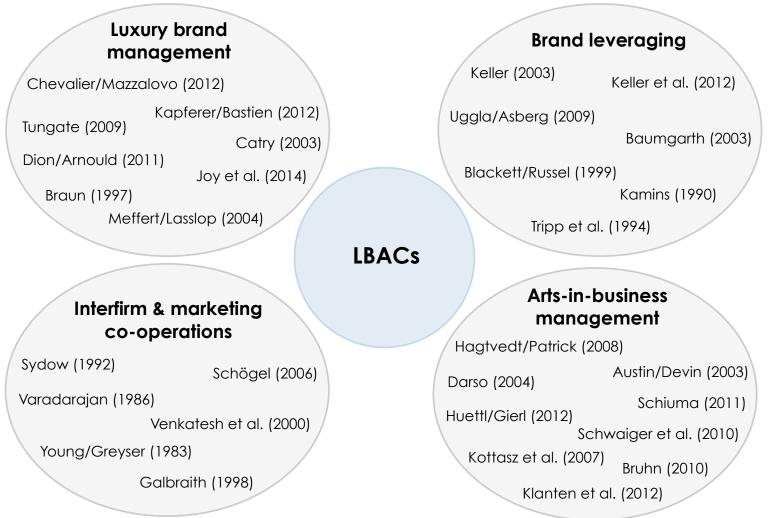


# Definition of LBACs

Any kind of deliberate association between a luxury brand and the arts within the scope of which a luxury brand intentionally connects itself with a representative of the contemporary art world (i.e. artist, artwork or art institution) and the latter brings in a sensually perceivable artistic contribution.



# Literature review (1/2)



2014 Monaco Symposium on Luxury Baumgarth/Kastner: When Luxury meets Art – Typology of Luxury Brand-Art Collaborations



# Literature review (2/2)

- Existing literature exclusively focuses on
  - historic parallels between luxury and art
  - conceptual proximity between luxury and art

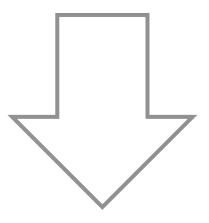
- Existing research projects limit their analyses to
  - LBACs as one illustrating example of a larger branding practice
  - the beneficial impact of art across all conceivable industries, categories and corporate functions



# Research gap and objective

No systematization of the myriad, empirically observable forms of

collaboration between luxury brands and the arts to date



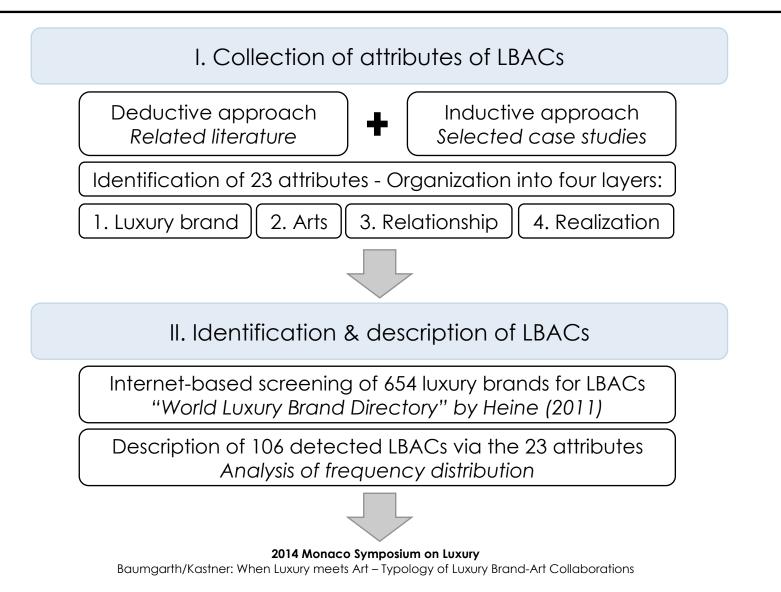
- Classification of collaborative patterns between luxury brands and art
- Empirical derivation of a meaningful LBAC-typology



- 1. Introduction
- 2. Study design
- 3. Conceptual framework
- 4. Study results
- 5. Limitations and further research
- 6. Discussion

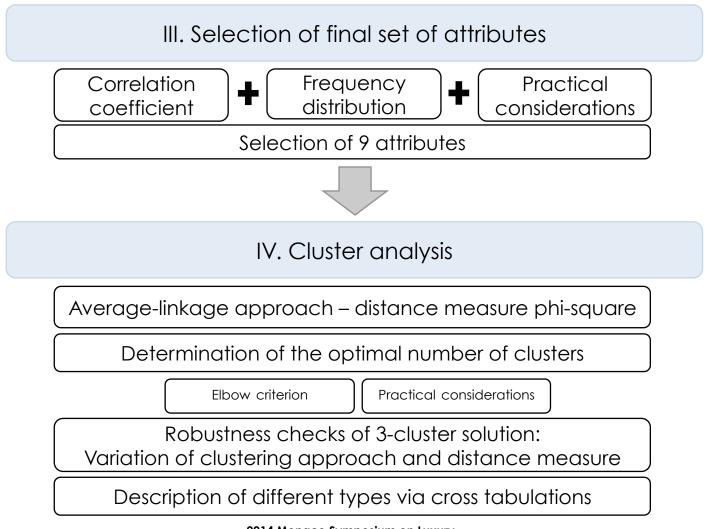


# Multi-dimensional classification (1/2)





# Multi-dimensional classification (2/2)

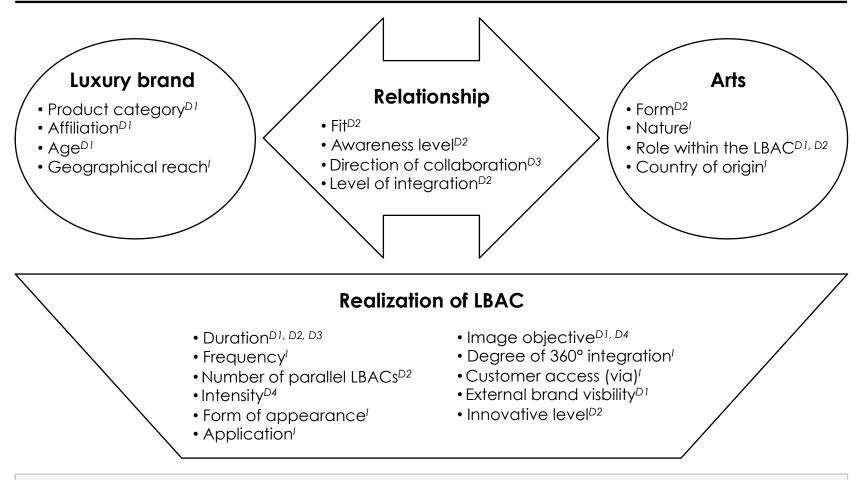




- 1. Introduction
- 2. Study design
- 3. Conceptual framework
- 4. Study results
- 5. Limitations and further research
- 6. Discussion



# Attributes of LBACs



**Deductive approach**: D1: Luxury brand management, D2: Brand leveraging, D3: Interfirm co-operation, D4: Arts-in-business management **Inductive approach**: *I*: Case studies



- 1. Introduction
- 2. Study design
- 3. Conceptual framework
- 4. Study results
- 5. Limitations and further research
- 6. Discussion



# Descriptive results

#### Sample

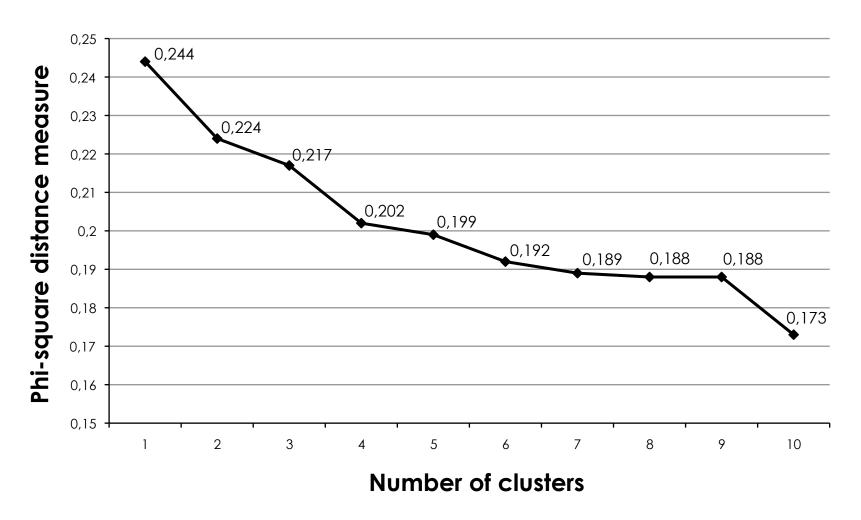
- 654 luxury brands screened for LBACs
- 106 luxury brands involved in LBACs (16,2%)
- 23 luxury brands involved in several LBACs (21,7%)
  - Final sample size: n = 136 LBACs
  - > No negligible niche strategy
  - > Important, both tactical and strategic branding tool

#### Frequency distribution of characteristic values

- Frequencies fairly evenly distributed across LBACs
- No missing values for any of the 136 LBAC
  - Evidence for high degree of heterogeneity of LBACs
  - Support of overall pertinence of attribute selection



#### Scree plot





# LBAC-Typology

Name	Cluster 1 Arty Limited Edition	Cluster 2 Philanthropic LBAC	Cluster 3 Experimental LBAC
Age***	Old (43%)	Middle-aged (43%)	Young (76%)
Form**	Visual arts (88%)	Visual arts (67%)/ Non-visual arts (33%)	Visual arts (62%)/ Non-visual arts (38%)
Role within the LBAC***	Functional (93%)	Creative-inspirational (98%)	Creative-inspirational (93%)
Fit***	Existent (48%)/ Non-existent (52%)	Existent (84%)	Existent (69%)
Direction of collaboration***	Towards brand (100%)	Towards art (90%)	Towards brand (93%)
Duration***	Limited (100%)	Limited (47%)/ Unlimited (53%)	Limited (100%)
Intensity***	Image-driven (100%)	Image-driven (75%)	Image-driven (69%)/ Identity-driven (31%)
Application***	Commercial (98%)	Non-commercial (88%)	Commercial (31%)/ Non-commercial (69%)
Size	56 (41.2 %)	51 (37.5%)	29 (21.3%)

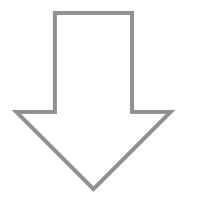


- 1. Introduction
- 2. Study design
- 3. Conceptual framework
- 4. Study results
- 5. Limitations and further research
- 6. Discussion



# Limitations of study

- Lack of underlying theoretical rationale
- No test statistic available
- Strong influence of individual researcher



- Re-performance of cluster analysis by independent coders
- Optimization of cluster assignments via partitioning procedures
- Verification of value combinations via discriminant analysis



### Further research

#### (1) Management level

- Identification of success dimensions, indicators and factors for all 3 types
- Qualitative and quantitative verification of such frameworks

#### (2) Effect level

- Impact on consumers' perception of, and attitude towards luxury brands
- Comparison to related branding initiatives (e.g. celebrity endorsements)
- Laboratory experiments with consumers

#### (3) Internal level

- Impact on corporate culture and brand identity
- Longitudinal case studies

#### (4) Artist's level

- Role of LBACs in building the artist's brand
- The artist's trade-off: increased visibility vs. decreased credibility
- Multiple case studies and one-to-one interviews

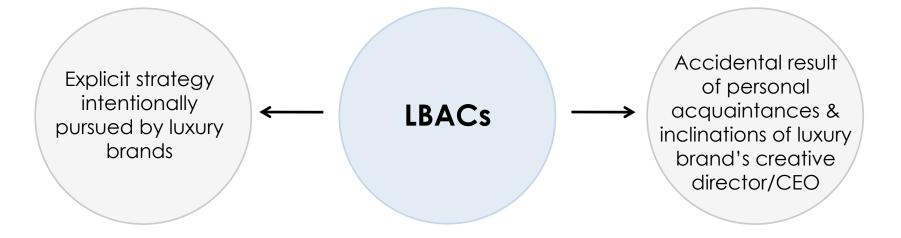


- 1. Introduction
- 2. Study design
- 3. Conceptual framework
- 4. Study results
- 5. Limitations and further research

6. Discussion



### Discussion





# THANK YOU!

#### **Contact Details**

Carsten Baumgarth Professor of Marketing and Brand Management Berlin School of Economics and Law Berlin/Germany Email: cb@cbaumgarth.net

Olga Louisa Kastner Project Manager New Business – Luxury Brand Accounts Liganova, Stuttgart/Germany Email: Iouisa.kastner@gmx.de



# References (1/4)

- Austin, R. & Devin, L. (2003). Artful making. Upper Saddle River: Financial Times.
- Baumgarth, C. (2003). Wirkungen des Cobrandings. Wiesbaden: DUV/Gabler.
- Blackett, T. & Russel, N. (1999). What is Co-Branding? In Blackett, T. & Boad, B. (Eds), Co-Branding (1-21), Houndmills: MacMillan Press.
- Braun, M. (1997). Becoming an institutional brand. Bamberg: University of St. Gallen.
- Bruhn, M. (2010). Sponsoring (4th ed.). Wiesbaden: Gabler.
- Catry, B. (2003). The great pretenders. Business Strategy Review, 14(3), 10-17.
- Chevalier, M. & Mazzalovo, G. (2012). Luxury brand management (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Hoboken/New Jersey: Wiley.
- Darso, L. (2004). Artful creation. Copenhagen: Samfundslitteratur.
- Dion, D. & Arnould, E. (2011). Retail luxury strategy. Journal of Retailing, 87(4), 502-520.
- Galbraith, J. R. (1998). Designing the networked organization. In Mohrman, S. A., Galbraith, J. R., Lawler, E. E. & Associates (Eds). Tomorrow's organization (76-102), San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.



# References (2/4)

- Hagtvedt, H. & Patrick, V. M. (2008). Art and the brand. Journal of Consumer Psychology, 18(3), 212-222.
- Huettl, V. & Gierl, H. (2012). Visual art in advertising. Marketing Letters, 23(3), 893-904.
- Joy, A., Wang, J. J., Chan, T.-S., Sherry, J. F. & Cui, G. (2014). M(Art) Worlds: Consumer Perceptions of How Luxury Brand Stores Become Art Institutions. Journal of Retailing (in press).
- Kamins, M. A. (1990). An Investigation into the "Match-Up" Hypothesis in Celebrity Advertising. Journal of Advertising, 19(1), 4-13.
- Kapferer, J.-N. & Bastien, V. (2012). The luxury strategy (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). London: Kogan Page.
- Keller, K. L. (2003). Brand synthesis. Journal of Consumer Research, 29(4), 595-600.
- Keller, K. L., Apéria, T. & Georgson, M. (2012). Strategic brand management (2nd ed.). Harlow: Financial Times/Prentince Hall.
- Klanten, R., Ehmann, S. & Sinofzik, A. (2012). Taken by surprise. Berlin: Gestalten.



# References (3/4)

- Kottasz, R., Bennett, R., Savani, S. & Ali-Choudhury, R. (2007). The role or corporate art in the management of corporate identity, Corporate Communication, 13(3), 235-254.
- Meffert, H. & Lasslop, I. (2004). Luxusmarkenstrategie. In M. Bruhn (Ed.). Handbuch Markenführung (2nd ed.) (927-947), Wiesbaden: Gabler.
- Schiuma, G. (2011). The Value of Arts for Business, New York et al.: Cambridge University Press.

Schögel, M. (2006). Kooperationsfähigkeiten im Marketing. Wiesbaden: Gabler.

- Schwaiger, M., Sarstedt, M. & Taylor, C. (2010). Art for sake of the corporation. Journal of Advertising Research, 50(1), 77-90.
- Sydow, J. (1992). Strategische Netzwerke. Evolution und Organisation. Wiesbaden: Gabler.
- Tripp, C., Jensen, T. D. & Carlson, L. (1994). The effects of multiple product endorsements by celebrities on consumers' attitudes and intentions. Journal of Consumer Research, 20(4), 535-547.

Tungate, M. (2009). Luxury world. London: Kogan Page.



# References (4/4)

- Uggla, H. & Asberg, P. (2009). Corporate Brand as Co-Driver. IUP Journal of Brand Management, 6(3/4), 104-121.
- Varadarajan, P. R. (1986). Horizontal Cooperative Sales Promotion. Journal of Marketing, 16(2), 61-73.
- Venkatesh, R., Mahajan, V. & Muller, E. (2000). Dynamic co-marketing alliances. International Journal of Research in Marketing, 17(1), 3-21.
- Young, R. F. & Geyser, S. A. (1982). Managing Cooperative Advertising. Lexington: Lexington Books.