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Article

Don't tell me stories: The narratives of retirement and their relation with brand associations

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Empirical Paper

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Don't tell me stories – the narratives of retirement and their relation with brand associations

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Abstract:

Purpose: The concept of cultural branding based on various narratives has been established in the marketing literature, but there is a lack of studies linking this concept with brand-related effects. The aim of this paper is to explore and explain the possible relationships between various brand narratives based on the changing meaning of retirement and brand associations.

Design/methodology/approach: An experimental design was used to test the proposed conceptual model and examine the impact of brand narrative on brand associations. Data were collected using an online survey from a random group of 432 respondents and analyzed using MANOVA.

Findings: Our research did not confirm that in the case of financial products, brand narratives represented by distinctive retirement cultural codes had an impact on brand associations. Partial relation was found only for brand personality.

Originality: This is the first study that explores brand narratives' based on cultural codes relations with brand associations.

Keywords: brand associations, brand narrative, cultural branding, cultural codes, retirement

JEL Classification: M31, M37

1 Introduction

A different branding paradigm has emerged and been established over the past 15 years among scholars, redirecting brand-oriented research from functional benefits of products toward that of cultural-rooted stories [Ardelet et al., 2015; Ikäheimo, 2021]. Holt [2017] noticed that in this paradigm, scholars should include research and actions toward relevant social problems, such as climate change, access to healthcare services, or poverty. In our paper, we aim to respond to this call. We believe that research on an aging society, retirement, and their relations with branding can also be placed among such issues. We claim that understanding how brand narratives apply the changing meaning of retirement would be fundamental for companies serving the aging market. Using a brand narrative in communication messages may switch the brand associations and affect consumers' behavior.

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The trend of the aging European population [Worldometers, 2019] opens up a new range of opportunities for brands oriented toward senior customers. The main opportunity results from the rapidly growing market segment, though it does not come without challenges, such as changing perceptions of youth and older age, the way of presenting the aged people in media advertising [Simcock and Sudbury, 2006] or in point-of-purchase advertising [Greco et al., 1997], or various cultural representations of retirement, which are dynamic and difficult to capture making the retirement perceived as a concept in flux [Loretto et al., 2013; McGann et al., 2016].

Despite the fact that the brand narrative concept has already been discussed in the literature [Ardelet et al., 2015; Ikäheimo, 2021], there seems to be no research on the relation between various types of narratives and brand associations. If we add age as a moderator, which could be the driver of different types of retirement image preferences, we may be able to investigate the differences between narratives and their impact on brand associations among different age groups. In this paper, we focus on retirement as a cultural category and we use various narratives of retirement, represented by distinctive codes suggested by Oswald [2012], to propose a research model, aiming at highlighting the possible relations between those codes and brand associations. Based on the literature, we suggest that age may be a moderator of the hypothesized relation, and we propose a model to be tested through an experimental study.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. In the following section we discuss the theoretical background of our study by presenting the concept of brand narratives, the changing meaning of the retirement and brand associations. Next, we provide the rationale for hypotheses development and present the research model. Then we outline the research methods and describe the research design. This is followed by the section in which we present the results of our research. Finally, we discuss the results and develop managerial implications, limitations, and avenues of further research.

2 Theoretical background

Our study is rooted in the sociocultural perspective in the marketing and branding literature, which has become well established [Holt, 2004, 2017; Arnould and Thompson, 2005; McCracken, 2005; Holt and Cameron, 2010; Oswald, 2012; Narvanen and Goulding, 2016]. In this perspective, brand image occurs in the intersection between the culture and the marketing efforts – if culture changes, so does brand meaning [Eckhardt and Houston, 2002]. Holt [2004, 2017] has synthesized previous studies and offered the concept of cultural branding, defining it as aligning the brand with the right cultural ideal in a credible and appealing way.

2.1 Brand narratives

Brand positioning based on sociocultural issues was defined by Rossatolos [2013] as a brand narrative. Narrative refers to “spoken or written account of connected events” [Sarpong et al., 2019], often including emotional appeals that shape how consumers use products to create meaning [Brechman and Purvis, 2015]. Brand narratives are also defined as stories, accounts, or tales [Ardelet et al., 2015].

Creation of meaning by employing a particular brand narrative is done by using different cultural codes, which are a collection of signs [Oswald, 2012], a system of words, symbols, or behaviors or “a hidden systems of meaning” used to carry messages set in a particular context [Hyatt and Simons, 1999]. Codes may be expressed at an observable level of culture, through verbal and nonverbal signs. In the following part of the paper, we explore the codes related to retirement and how they can be applied for creating brand narratives.

2.2 Changing meaning of retirement

There are different cultural categories that could be investigated within the context of cultural branding, with retirement being mentioned as one of them [Holt, 2004]. The aging population has become one of the

most crucial social antecedents of various shifts observed and it has implications for nearly all sectors of the economy [United Nations, 2019]. The number of older persons – aged 60 years or above – is expected to more than double by 2050 and to more than triple by 2100, rising from 962 million globally in 2017 to 2.1 billion in 2050 and 3.1 billion in 2100 [United Nations, 2019].

Due to the aging of the population, retirement patterns have gained considerable attention in many societies. Retirement has been investigated as a psychological concept [Laberon et al., 2019], where researchers have highlighted behavioral and psychological antecedents, outcomes, and psychological mechanisms underlying the retirement process [Shulz and Wang, 2011].

The end of productive life is inevitably connected with the cultural perception of “being old”. But old age seems nowadays more like a personal decision rather than a demographic metric, according to the study entitled “Predictors of Attitudes to Age Across Europe” by Euromonitor International [2011]. Greater longevity is changing the narrative of both aging and retirement.

According to marketing experts from companies serving older customers, there are two ways of approaching the issue: The first approach is based on the belief that, as they age, people get isolated and lose their interest in the world around them. The second approach, which is more modern, is based on the view that the oldest should keep themselves active for as long as possible and that they should seek out substitute activities to replace the ones they can no longer carry out [Euromonitor International, 2011]. Several surveys claim that a decent percentage (between 71% and 83%) of American baby boomers intends to keep working after retirement [Euromonitor International, 2011]. There is even a new language to describe the phenomenon of people who refuse to retire – they are called “nevertirees” [Foxon, 2014]. The evolving landscape surrounding retirement has changed its meaning and nature [Henkens and van Solinge, 2021] and as a result must be reflected in the communication built around brands targeting older customers.

2.3 Brand associations

One of the concepts to investigate the effect of brand narrative built around the product are brand associations [Boisvert and Burton, 2011] that provide information about either positive or negative image rooted in the brain memory recalled by the consumer [Emari et al., 2012]. The research on brand associations has been already developed by many scholars who investigated how they affect the consumer response [Rio et al., 2001], the positive relationship between the brand perception and willingness to buy the product [Chan et al., 2013], as well as the relation between the brand image and the willingness to pay the premium price [Anselmsson et al., 2014]. Moreover, the brand association serves as a consumer’s support to process and retrieve information in order to differentiate or position the brand [Till et al., 2011]. Finally, brand association provides a purchasing reason, as it is related to brand attributes, the target consumer market, and the benefits brought by possessing the product [Len et al., 2007].

As already discussed, the concept of brand associations provides more insights into brand valuation as presented by Buil et al. [2008], who introduced the detailed view of measuring the brand association by including items such as perceived value (PV), brand personality (BP), and organizational associations (OA). That is the approach we follow in our study when investigating the relations between various brand narratives of retirement and brand associations.

3 Hypotheses development

3.1 Brand narrative and brand associations

Previous studies have shown that brand narratives foster building particular brand image [Dahlen et al., 2010]. However the question of whether it is true, despite the cultural content of these narratives, remains open. As cultural ideas and codes change over time, so can brand narratives, and the relation between these dynamic changes and brand associations remain for further investigation. Williams [1981] has offered the concept allowing to capture how cultural codes evolve over time, indicating three types of codes: residual

codes – past cultural ideas and their representations, dominant – current, contemporary cultural ideas and their representations, and emergent – new, fresh cultural ideas and how they are presented [Mahtabi and Eslamieh, 2015]. This notion provides a framework that allows to investigate and to understand how sociocultural paradigms evolve over time [Mahtabi and Eslamieh, 2015].

We may observe such evolution of cultural codes regarding retirement, which was earlier conceptualized as an extensive unhappiness caused by the feeling of having not much to live for, and now evolved to the stage where retirement is treated as a new beginning where the life beyond work is discovered [Kloep and Hendry, 2006], with the shift toward a positive view of retirement often defined even as a period of freedom [Apouey, 2020]. Therefore, the growing complexity of the cultural ideas of retirement created the need for seeking a renewed way of thinking about aging [Coleman and O'Hanlon, 2017]. Thus, the objectives of the narrative are built around shaping the decisions of aging individuals transitioning into the new meanings of retirement created through contemporary discourses of “positive” aging [Rudman, 2015].

The remaining question is whether consumers tend to reject emergent cultural ideas in branding and opt for old-fashioned, traditional narratives? Or, alternatively, do they choose well-known contemporary stories? Previous research has shown that older and mature consumers remain attached to product options that they have been using for a long time and may be less prone to try or buy new products [Lambert-Pandraud and Laurent, 2010]. But, what if an established brand offered an innovative, progressive narrative, based on the emergent cultural trend? Would it be less acceptable for consumers than the traditional narrative based on the residual cultural trend? To understand more completely the key tenets of using brand narratives and their impact on brand-related effects the following hypothesis is proposed:

H₁: The specific cultural brand narrative of retirement has an impact on brand associations.

3.2 Older customer behaviors and brand associations

Age is reported to be one of the drivers of consumer behaviors and therefore many scholars have already mentioned the importance of addressing the needs of older adults in marketing strategies [Natarajan and Bagozzi, 1999]. Such an approach is rooted in using the aging process as one of the explanations for changing preferences [Gregoire, 2003], as the retirement experience may be reflected in postretirement lifestyle approaches and consumption changes [Hopkins et al., 2006]. As mentioned by Lambert-Pandraud et al. [2005], we may distinguish four main mechanisms that are the drivers of changes in consumer behavior over time. These are biological aging (responsible for decline of physical capabilities), cognitive decline (responsible for limiting the number of information analyzed in purchase process), socioemotional selectivity (growing as the time perspective is getting shorter which is manifested by using the emotions and feelings as the purchase drivers), and change aversion (represented by lower willingness to choose a new product, even if the old one is not satisfactory). Furthermore, the preferences exhibited by an individual are regarded as a part of that person's consumption history – which is longer in an elderly individual – and not as just a behavior at a given point in time [Frytak et al., 2003]. Hence, the analysis should focus on causal pathways of consumption activities and their determinants across the entire life span of the individual [Moschis, 2007].

The research on differences in the decision-making process on brand choice has revealed that elderly customers are more likely to repurchase and actively resist switching brands once a favorite has been established [Karani and Fraccastoro, 2010]. Cole et al. [2008] have highlighted some drivers that affect the brand preferences that vary with age: a habit mechanism that develops with age and decreases in willingness to innovate. Similar results were obtained by Sikkell [2013], who showed that among elder customers a decreased tolerance to ambiguity, consistent with low cognitive–affective complexity results in a higher need for longer, well-established relationship with the brand and affects its associations, as the consumers were seeking for brands with a long history and presence on the market.

The patterns observed across previous studies allow to draw inferences regarding the differences related to aging: in consumer preferences [Gregoire, 2003], in brand switching and willingness to repurchase the

brand [Karani and Fraccastoro, 2010], in decreasing the willingness to innovate [Cole et al., 2008], and in the increasing preference for older, well-established brands [Yoon et al., 2009].

It calls for further investigation to better understand how these consumers act on the basis of various brand narratives built around different cultural codes. We assume that age would moderate the relation between particular retirement brand narratives and brand associations. Therefore the following specific hypothesis has been proposed:

H₂: Age moderates the impact of retirement brand narrative on brand associations.

3.3 Research model

Diversity in modes of retirement has already been investigated by some scholars providing the exploration of distinct ways of conceptualizing and experiencing retirement [i.e. Hornstein and Wapner, 1985]. These conceptualizations were recently examined to reveal the impact on personal wellbeing during retirement [Bačová and Halama, 2020]. However, there are several factors having an influence on the individual perspective, with the cultural representations of aging and retirement being dominant. Diversified cultural codes of retirement were put together by Oswald [2012], who defined three types of codes: residual (retirement as “the clinic”), dominant (“the cruise”), and emergent (“the road trip”) that are being used in different contexts by narratives employed by the brands. The details of the codes are presented in Table 1.

These codes create a cultural landscape [Holt, 2004] in which companies can search for inspirations for their brands’ narratives. Companies offering products related to retirement should reconsider its changing meaning in terms of their decisions of how to communicate brands, products, or related services. The changing codes of retirement serve as the foundation for various brand narratives. Based on our previous research [Hajdas, 2019], in this study we investigate the conservative narrative (based on residual “clinic” code), contemporary narrative (based on dominant “cruise” code) and progressive narrative (based on “road trip” code). That is the approach we further explore.

Our research model is presented in Figure 1.

Table 1. Types of cultural codes of retirement

Metaphor	Residual code: “the clinic”	Dominant code: “the cruise”	Emergent code: “the road trip”
Verbal and visual signs used in a code	The end of the road, resignation, immobility, surrender	A closed circuit, controlled and directed, gazing into the sunset, spectating, anchored, transcendence	The open road, control, self-directed, discovery, mobility, freedom, living the dream, staying in the game.
Emotional needs	To satisfy fear and apprehension	Caring, security, relationship	Freedom, impact, control, discovery, fun

Source: Oswald [2012].

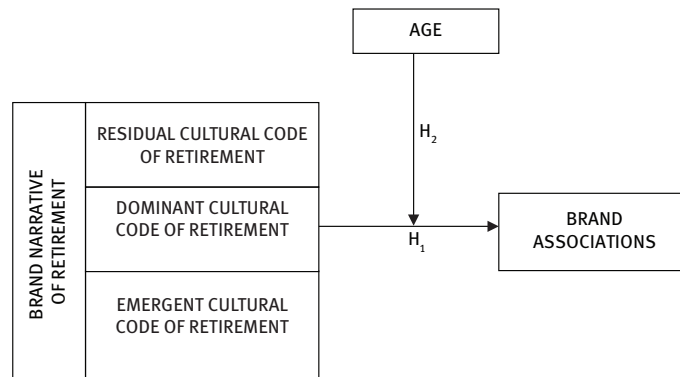


Figure 1. Research model.

To investigate the model proposed, we have performed an experimental study with different age groups, based on the financial product (voluntary pension saving account). The experiment design, procedure, and results are described in the following section.

4 Research method

4.1 Research design and stimuli

To test our research hypothesis H_1 and H_2 the experiment has been used based on investigating the separate and joint effect of two factors: age (with three groups distinguished –30 to 39, 40–49, 50–60) and three brand narratives represented by three types of codes (residual: “the clinic”, dominant: “the cruise”, and emergent: “the road trip”). The proposed model was tested using a survey-based quantitative method. We have decided to use the financial product – a voluntary pension saving account, as it has already been reported that retirement financial services providers have been very active in the marketing communication tools usage [Koehler and Mercer, 2009]. Moreover, as revealed by Estelami [2009] and Huhmann and McQuitty [2009] the financial services advertising employs some communication approaches with limited financial information, providing instead some biased perceptions of financial offers. Such a perception may be rooted in the cultural code used to build the particular narrative.

Four versions of a print ad were prepared for the purpose of this experiment. The main layout of all four versions of the ad was the same; including the same description of a saving account: *A voluntary pension saving account is a solution for you if you want to voluntarily accumulate capital for the future. It is an interest rate account, where you accumulate additional money for retirement. When you reach the age of 65, you can withdraw the money anyway you like – in whole or partially.* Differentiated paragraphs of the body text were used to describe the particular narrative.

In the control group the following text was used: *Retirement can vary. It will depend on your condition and money.*

For the experimental Group 1, the body text was supplemented by the content representing the residual code: *Retirement can be difficult. Lower income and more worries – shopping, medications, bills. It's a time when we still want to be physically and financially independent, but that doesn't always work out.*

For the experimental Group 2 the body text was supplemented by the content representing the dominant code: *Retirement is a time of well-deserved rest. It's the longest vacation when you don't have to do anything anymore. It's time for yourself, for your relatives. Books? Gardening? A walk in the woods? Retirement is a time to relax.*

For the experimental Group 3 the body text was supplemented by the content representing the emergent code: *Retirement can be an adventure. It's a time when you don't have to do anything anymore and can take full control of your life. Perhaps it's a time for the trip of a lifetime? Or pursuing a long-postponed passion? A new sport? A new home? A new business? Retirement is a time that belongs only to you.*

All participants, after being randomly assigned to a respective stimulus, were given time to read the advertisement which was displayed by the whole time of fulfilling the questionnaire, and then were asked to answer series of 16 questions on brand association measures and in the second section – 7 questions related to the characteristics of the sample.

4.2 Sampling and data collection

We have collected a random group of 432 respondents, divided by age into 3 subsets with the following age intervals: 30–39, 40–49, and 50–60. Each subset had 1/3 of the total number of participants (144). All 144 respondents were randomly assigned to one of the groups: control group assessing brand associations with cultural-neutral narrative, Group 1 assessing brand associations with narrative based on “the clinic” code, Group 2 based on “the cruise” code and Group 3 based on “the road trip” code. Finally, each experimental group consisted of 36 respondents. The final sample of 432 randomly chosen participants

consisted of 218 female and 214 male respondents. All participants had at least a bachelor's degree, and almost equally represented different regions of Poland, where 94% of the sample lived in towns with over 100,000 inhabitants; 76% of participants have an average monthly income below 1,168 EUR (1,287 USD), while 16% earn between 1,168 EUR (1,287 USD) and 1,752 EUR (1,930 USD), and the remaining 8% earn more than 1,752 EUR (1,930 USD). All participants have established an employment situation, and report having a fulltime job.

4.3 Measures

Based on the literature review, we generated the scale items and constructs to measure the brand associations. Following Churchill's paradigm [1979], we provided a multi-item scale for each construct analyzed. To ensure high reliability, we used the scales that have already been validated. In all cases, 7-point Likert-type questions were used with 1 – strongly disagree and 7 – strongly agree. A list of the items used to measure each construct is provided in Table 2.

4.4 Reliability analysis

Employed scale was tested for reliability using Cronbach's alpha and the results are presented in Table 3.

Cronbach's alpha for the entire scale equals 0.954, the coefficients for each construct equals the same value of around 0.9, and for the items it varies between 0.736 and 0.917. These coefficients meet the required criteria, that is, ranging between the recommended 0.70 and 0.95 [Taber, 2018]. Excluding any of the items from the PV and OA would lower the Cronbach's alpha. The only exception is observed for BP construct, where excluding the third item, I have a clear image of the type of person who would use brand X, would

Table 2. Dependent variables – brand associations metrics and questions for the questionnaire

Brand associations scale			
Construct	Symbol	Item	Reference
PV	PV1	Brand X is good value for money	Lassar et al. [1995],
	PV2	Within insurance companies I consider brand X a good buy	Aaker [1996],
	PV3	Considering what I would pay for brand X, I would get much more than my money's worth	Netemeyer et al. [2004] in: Buil et al. [2008]
BP	BP1	Brand X has a personality	Aaker [1996] in:
	BP2	Brand X is interesting	Buil et al. [2008]
	BP3	I have a clear image of the type of person who would use brand X	
Organizational associations	OA1	I trust the company which makes brand X	Aaker [1996];
	OA2	I like the company which makes brand X	Pappu et al. [2005, 2006]
	OA3	The company which makes brand X has credibility	in: Buil et al. 2008]

BP, brand personality; OA, organizational associations; PV, perceived value.

Table 3. Cronbach's alpha for brand associations scale

Brand association scale	Cronbach's alpha (for scale = 0.954)			
	For construct	When excluded		
		Item 1	Item 2	Item 3
PV	0.904	0.867	0.832	0.887
BP	0.847	0.747	0.736	0.876
OA	0.937	0.900	0.909	0.917

*Items are listed in Table 2.

BP, brand personality; OA, organizational associations; PV, perceived value.

increase the Cronbach's alpha by 0.029 (i.e. 0.876 vs. 0.847); but as the difference is insignificant and it cannot alter the final result, we finally decided to include the item in the analysis. Based on the above analysis of Cronbach's alpha, we can assess the scale applied in this study as highly reliable.

5 Results

5.1 Manipulation pretest

To check the manipulation effect of our 3 versions of narratives, 4 groups of 48 respondents each were randomly chosen, and each group has seen one version of the ad. All participants answered the same series of the following question: Do you recognize the ad as conservative/contemporary/progressive. Next, respondents matched the answer on the 7-point Likert's scale (where one is strongly disagree, and seven is strongly agree).

To test the effect one-way ANOVA was applied. The means differed significantly on the level of 0.05 in the control group ($F = 5.066$, $p\text{-value} = 0.010$), Group 2 ($F = 7.856$, $p\text{-value} = 0.001$) and Group 3 ($F = 7.892$, $p\text{-value} = 0.001$). No difference between means was observed in Group 1 ($F = 0.517$, $p\text{-value} = 0.599$). The results meets our expectations partially, that is, narrative 3 (progressive) was recognized as more progressive and contemporary and statistically less conservative, narrative 2 (contemporary) was recognized more contemporary and progressive, and less conservative. However, narrative 1 (conservative) has no statistically significant effect on the respondents' evaluations and a version presented to control group (with cultural-neutral narrative) was assessed as more contemporary and progressive and less conservative. The results of manipulation check are presented in Table 4.

5.2 Manipulation and confound check

We tested the potential sources of bias that can be caused by such factors as: gender, income and place of living. No differential effects were observed on gender (PV: $F = 1.378$, $p\text{-value} = 0.241$; BP: $F = 3.171$, $p\text{-value} = 0.075$; OA: $F = 1.422$, $p\text{-value} = 0.233$) and monthly average income (PV: $F = 0.417$, $p\text{-value} = 0.796$; BP: $F = 0.915$, $p\text{-value} = 0.455$; OA: $F = 0.861$, $p\text{-value} = 0.487$). An effect in PV and BP was observed on the town size (PV: $F = 4.167$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0016$; BP: $F = 5.763$, $p\text{-value} = 0.003$), however, between groups comparisons based on the Tukey's test did not allow to distinguish any apparent tendency in the evaluations, and therefore cannot result in any apparent tendency.

Additionally, we tested the equality of variances of brand associations constructs: PV, BP and OA (i.e. we compared variances of four stimuli groups in each construct) to investigate whether different brand cultural oriented narratives significantly influence the variances observed within groups. Tests for homogeneity of variances of stimuli groups are presented in Table 5.

The $p\text{-values}$ reported in the last column of Table 5 give no evidence to reject the null hypothesis about the equality of variances, and on these bases we concluded that the variances are equal. We sustain that changing the brand narrative does not influence the shape of the distribution of brand association constructs, which is expected by the analysis.

Table 4. Results of manipulation check – within group means and homogeneous groups

Narration recognized as	Control group Cultural-neutral narrative (no manipulation)	Group 1 Narrative 1 “the clinic” (conservative)	Group 2 Narrative 2 “the cruise” (contemporary)	Group 3 Narrative 3 “the road trip” (progressive)
Conservative	3.75*	4.00*	3.375*	3.750*
Contemporary	5.06**	4.50*	4.000**	5.063**
Progressive	5.12**	4.50*	5.063**	5.250**

* and ** indicate homogenous groups built based on the results of Scheffe test, with $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table 5. Tests for homogeneity of variances of stimuli groups

Brand associations	Hartley's Fmax	Cochran's C	Bartlett's Chi-squared	d-f	p-value
PV	1.532	0.310	5.044	3	0.169
BP	1.541	0.293	5.179	3	0.159
OA	1.430	0.303	3.732	3	0.292

BP, brand personality; OA, organizational associations; PV, perceived value.

Table 6. Correlations coefficients between items

Construct	Item no.	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3
PV	Item 1	1.000	0.798	0.713
	Item 2	0.798	1.000	0.766
	Item 3	0.713	0.766	1.000
BP	Item 1	1.000	0.782	0.588
	Item 2	0.782	1.000	0.598
	Item 3	0.588	0.598	1.000
OA	Item 1	1.000	0.850	0.840
	Item 2	0.850	1.000	0.819
	Item 3	0.840	0.819	1.000

BP, brand personality; OA, organizational associations; PV, perceived value.

5.3 Confirmatory factorial analysis

We analyzed the different possibilities to aggregate the scale. We considered the factorial analysis versus simple average. Correlation coefficients between construct items are high and almost equal, that is, for the BP construct correlations between items equals on average 0.75, for PV 0.66 and for OA 0.85 (these coefficients are reported in Table 6).

Factorial analysis yields one factor for each constructs (based on the Kaiser's criterion of eigenvalue magnitude). The correlation between factors and simple average of items is equal for all constructs for the same value of -0.99 . Having received these results, we decided to apply in further analysis simple average for the following reasons. First, as the correlations coefficients between items are almost equal, the weights exploited by factorial analyses are almost equal. Second, we prefer to analyze the result within the original 7-point scale, than within transferred scale yields by factorial analysis. Third, as the correlation coefficients between factors and simple average of items are close to 1 (in absolute values) the results of the ANOVA/MANOVA cannot change, no matter which variable is used. To test the effect of the age and brand narrative the items for each brand associations were averaged, and three variables, namely average perceived value (avPV), average brand personality (avBP), and average organizational associations (avOA) where further analyzed.

5.4 Overall evaluation of brand associations

The brand association evaluations were analyzed within $4 \times 3 = 12$ experimental groups using two-way MANOVA (i.e. within groups gained from crossing four narratives: culture-neutral, clinic, cruise, road trip, and three responders groups distinguished by age: 30–39, 40–49, 50–60). The results of MANOVA are displayed in Table 7, while the means and standard deviations of the constructs are presented in Table 8.

In this experiment, average assessments of the brand associations constructs do not differ within and between the experimental groups. The average assessment in each experimental groups oscillate around middle of the 7-point scale, and standard deviation is very low and almost equal, and therefore all statistics result in no significant effect on the level of significance equals 0.05. A MANOVA yielded no significant effect on brand narrative, the age group, and interactions between factors as well.

Table 7. Results of two-way MANOVA test

Effect	Test	Test value	F	Effect df	Error df	p-value
Intercept	Wilks' Lambda	0.076	1696.512	3	418	0
	Hotelling's T2	12.176	1696.512	3	418	0
Brand narrative	Wilks' Lambda	0.977	1.093	9	1017.453	0.365
	Hotelling's T2	0.024	1.093	9	1250	0.365
Age	Wilks' Lambda	0.98	1.422	6	836	0.202
	Hotelling's T2	0.02	1.424	6	834	0.202
Brand narrative × age	Wilks' Lambda	0.941	1.417	18	1182.768	0.114
	Hotelling's T2	0.061	1.418	18	1250	0.113

Table 8. Means and SDs of brand associations constructs

Age	avPV		avBP		avOA	
	Mean and SD		Mean and SD		Mean and SD	
Control group (cultural-neutral)						
30–39	4.287	0.204	4.398	0.198	4.278	0.224
40–49	4.278	0.183	4.139	0.183	4.074	0.185
50–60	4.120	0.187	4.130	0.204	3.889	0.194
Group 1 (“the clinic” conservative narrative)						
30–39	4.278	0.265	4.120	0.291	4.037	0.272
40–49	3.815	0.266	3.991	0.258	3.750	0.259
50–60	4.204	0.158	4.407	0.155	4.000	0.187
Group 2 (“the cruise” contemporary narrative)						
30–39	4.315	0.209	4.176	0.228	4.148	0.208
40–49	4.250	0.201	4.111	0.217	4.028	0.209
50–60	4.537	0.230	4.620	0.232	4.463	0.217
Group 3 (“the road trip” progressive narrative)						
30–39	3.657	0.235	3.417	0.244	3.630	0.218
40–49	4.417	0.201	4.500	0.212	4.472	0.227
50–60	4.500	0.146	4.333	0.180	4.250	0.193

avBP, average brand personality; avOA, average organizational associations; avPV, average perceived value; SDs, standard deviations.

Based on the results of the experiment tested by MANOVA we found no evidence in the sample to confirm H_1 (p -value = 0.365 for both Wilks' Lambda and Hotelling's T^2 tests). As a result we found that brand associations as jointly measured by avPV, avBP and avOA do not differ by the type of the brand narrative. Therefore, as the level of significance equals 0.05, we cannot sustain that the cultural oriented brand narrative of retirement has an impact on the brand associations. Next, based on our results, we found no evidence to confirm the second research hypothesis, H_2 (p -value = 0.202 for relevant statistics). Brand associations as jointly measured by avPV, avBP, and avOA do not differ by the age of the experiment participants: 30–39 years, 40–49 years, and 50–60 years old. Similarly, as the level of significance equals 0.05, we cannot confirm that the age of the respondents moderates the impact of the particular brand narrative of retirement on the evaluation of brand associations. Furthermore, no significant interaction between the two factors: brand narrative and age was found on the level of 0.05 (p -value = 0.11 for respective statistics), which supports the conclusion that in our experiment, age and brand narrative do not interact in the evaluation of brand associations.

Partial evaluation of brand associations

In addition to the above analysis, ANOVA was applied to test the effects on each of the brand association constructs separately. The results are depicted in Table 9.

Table 9. Two-way ANOVA results for separate brand associations

Effect	avPV		avBP		avOA	
	F statistics	p-value	F statistics	p-value	F statistics	p-Value
Intercept	4845.244	0.000	4374.755	0.000	4223.975	0.000
Brand narrative	0.845	0.470	0.523	0.667	0.881	0.451
Age	1.030	0.358	2.470	0.086	0.343	0.710
Brand narrative \times age	1.989	0.066	2.531	0.020*	2.019	0.062

*Significant at the level of 0.05.

avBP, average brand personality; avOA, average organizational associations; avPV, average perceived value.

Table 10. Results of the groups comparisons based on HSD Tukey test ($\alpha = 0.05$)

Brand narrative	Age	BP evaluation (mean)	Homogenous group	
			No. 1	No. 2
Group 3 (“the road trip” conservative narrative)	30–39	3.417		****
Group 1 (“the clinic” contemporary narrative)	40–49	3.991	****	****
Group 2 (“the cruise” progressive narrative)	40–49	4.111	****	****
Group 1 (“the clinic” conservative narrative)	30–39	4.120	****	****
Control group (cultural-neutral)	50–60	4.130	****	****
Control group (cultural-neutral)	40–49	4.139	****	****
Group 2 (“the cruise” contemporary narrative)	30–39	4.176	****	****
Group 3 (“the road trip” progressive narrative)	50–60	4.333	****	****
Control group (cultural-neutral)	30–39	4.398	****	****
Group 1 (“the clinic” conservative narrative)	50–60	4.407	****	****
Group 3 (“the road trip” progressive narrative)	40–49	4.500	****	
Group 2 (“the cruise” contemporary narrative)	50–60	4.620	****	

**** is used to indicate elements of the homogenous group.

BP, brand personality.

Relying on the ANOVA output, we found no evidence in our experiment results supporting research hypothesis H_1 tested on the level of significance equal to 0.05 in separate brand association constructs – the cultural oriented brand narrative of retirement has no effect on the participant evaluations of the brand PV (avPV: $F = 0.845$, p -value = 0.47), BP (avBP: $F = 0.523$, p -value = 0.667), and OA either (avOA: $F = 0.881$, p -value = 0.451). We found no evidence supporting H_2 ; age of the experiment participants does not influence the evaluation of the brand PV (avPV: $F = 1.030$, p -value = 0.358), BP (avBP: $F = 2.470$, p -value = 0.086), and brand OA either (avOA: $F = 0.343$, p -value = 0.710). However, the interaction between two factors: cultural oriented brand narrative and age results in one significant effect at the level of 0.05 for assessment of BP (avBP: $F = 2.531$, p -value = 0.02). Between-group comparisons based on the HSD Tukey tests allows to distinguish two homogeneous, unfortunately overlapping, groups (see Table 10).

Experiment participants in the age 30–39 evaluate BP under the “road trip” progressive narrative statistically lower than the remaining experiment participants. On the other hand, the experiment participants in the age of 40–49 years evaluate BP with the “road trip” progressive narrative and participants in the age of 50–60 years evaluating BP with the “cruise” contemporary narrative evaluate this brand association statistically higher compared with the remaining narratives. We found no evidence in our experiment supporting the above interaction for the brand PV (avPV: $F = 1.989$, p -value = 0.066) and brand OA (avOA: $F = 2.019$, p -value = 0.062).

6 Discussion

Following the suggestions of Holt [2017], who outlined the necessity to explore how branding deals with the relevant social problems from socio-cultural standpoint our study was focused on the cultural context

of aging and retirement which may be perceived as one of the global concerns of modern marketing and therefore worth further investigation [Donthu et al., 2021]. Based on previous research by Hajdas [2019], Holt [2017], Rossatolos [2013], Schroeder [2009], and Holt [2004], we suggested that using particular brand narrative based on changing meaning of retirement might impact brand associations and that age would be a moderator for this relation [Yoon et al., 2009; Lambert-Pandraud and Laurent, 2010]. However, our research did not confirm that in the case of financial product, brand narratives represented by distinctive retirement cultural codes had an impact on brand associations. Partial relation was found only for BP.

Several drivers could work as an explanation for these results. As we measured the brand association, most of them are related to the product used as a stimuli. One of them could be associated with the category of product chosen. We have focused on voluntary pension saving account, one of the financial services that were found in previous studies as medium or high involvement product categories [Aldlaigan and Buttle, 2001]. According to many studies consumers' decision process vary significantly across product categories [Laroche et al., 2010; Santos and Gonçalves, 2021] having some products decisions that induce more involvement than others. This involvement may require more time and more investment [Grant et al., 2007; Santos and Gonçalves, 2021]. In the case of high involvement decisions, less emotional and more factual and informative communication messages are suggested [Amaldoss and He, 2010]. Assuming that voluntary pension saving account is a medium- to high-involvement product category, we can suspect that the products connected with retirement should offer more functional approaches instead of emotions and storytelling.

Our results may also be related to cultural and political perspectives. As pension is provided by the state, private pension insurance is a product perceived with more resistance, as more unappealing to purchase, and may even reveal a negative demand [Brown et al., 2008], with all its consequences in terms of the efficiency of marketing campaigns used. As such, we cannot discharge the possibility that the cultural context plays a relevant role.

Another factor that might impact the results was the financial literacy of our sample. Recent studies suggest that the higher the literacy the more financial products the person holds [De Beckker et al., 2019] and that the family is the key variable in the development of such skills [Mancebón et al., 2019]. It would require more research to find out whether financial literacy is the moderator of a relation between various brand narratives and brand associations in such product category, as it was found to moderate a relation between financial education and sound personal finance [Son and Park, 2019].

It is also worth mentioning the susceptibility of product category to particular marketing strategy or tactics. As, for example, some product categories were found to be less prone to cause-related marketing [Nan and Heo, 2007], or, contrarily, more disposed to – like association to a cause [Silva and Martins, 2017]. This means that there seems to be no consistency in the way marketing tactics operate over certain types of products and certain types of decisions. Based on this we can assume that brand narrative could be more effective in evoking brand associations in some product categories, and less in other categories. Such comparisons would require further studies.

6.1 Managerial implications

We believe our results may serve as some inspiration for managers considering applying brand narratives in their brand strategies.

First, our results show that the only component of brand associations affected by the application of particular brand narratives based on various cultural codes is BP. Therefore managers who aim at creating distinctive BP could consider using brand narratives in their brand communication strategies.

Second, our results show that evaluation of BP based on brand narrative differs according to respondents' age, therefore managers trying to target various demographic segments could consider differentiating the narratives, respectively, age segment of 30–39 evaluated BP under the “road trip” narrative statistically lower, whereas people aged 40–49 years evaluated BP under the same narrative statistically higher. This suggests that age and possibly the stage of family life cycle make people more or less prone to “adventurous”

narratives. Our results also indicate that people aged 50–60 years old, who are soon to be retired, evaluate BP under the “cruise” narrative statistically higher compared with the remaining narratives.

We encourage managers to use these suggestions when developing and testing various narratives for particular market segments.

6.2 Limitations and further research

Our study has some limitations. It is based on an experiment with one set of narrative stimuli (verbal only). Using image in the stimuli might extend the findings. The study may also be limited by the use of a single product (voluntary pension saving account), therefore different types of products within the high involvement product category could be further investigated. Other avenues for research remain open in the field of product category context and the relations between the brand narrative and brand associations. Further investigation could explain whether such relations exist in the case of low involvement product categories. Expanding the scope of research would allow to understand better the impact of retirement brand narratives on brand-related effects.

Another future research direction is connected with the constructs measured. Our research revealed that in the case of voluntary pension insurance, the retirement narratives used in experiment did not impact brand associations. Future study could be devoted to other dimensions of brand equity [Aaker, 1991], as brand associations are one of its constructs. Further research could revolve around brand performance indicators examined by De Chernatony et al. [2004] for financial services industry (brand loyalty, consumer satisfaction and brand reputation).

Finally, taking into account multiple research calls for a more socially oriented perspective in branding studies [Golob et al., 2020; Swaminathan et al., 2020], future research could shift away from addressing brand-related metrics into exploring and explaining how using various brand narratives affects consumers’ self-esteem [Machin et al., 2019], empowerment [Hajdas and Kłeczek, 2021] or create a social change [Naidoo and Abratt, 2018].

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We confirm that there are no relevant financial or non-financial competing interests to report.

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