

Article

Factors Influencing Saudi Young Female Consumers' Luxury Fashion in Saudi Arabia: Predeterminants of Culture and Lifestyles in Neom City

Areej Algumzi

College of Business Administration, University of Tabuk, Tabuk 47512, Saudi Arabia; aalgumzi@ut.edu.sa

Abstract: Saudi Arabia has been taking various initiatives (such as improving women's rights for reduced dependency on male guardians, and creating training opportunities for skills improvement among Saudi locals) for creating an integrated community with diverse cultures and lifestyles as a part of transforming into a knowledge-based economy (Vision 2030). As a part of these initiatives, a new city, the NEOM project, is being constructed in the country, which includes diverse cultures, innovative technologies integrated into the ways of living and working, or simply put, as a new model for sustainable living, working and prospering. This never-before-attempted model in the country may have an impact on the local Saudi culture and lifestyles. In this context, the perceptions towards luxury fashion among the Saudi citizens were identified to be one of the important areas in lifestyles, which may be influenced by progress and development. Therefore, this study identifies and evaluates factors influencing Saudi young female consumers' luxury fashion in Saudi Arabia, which can act as predeterminants of culture and lifestyles in Neom city. An online questionnaire-based survey was used for collecting data related to the various influencing factors classified from the literature review. A random sampling and snowball sampling approach was adopted to select the female participants across all the regions. A final sample of 775 participants was achieved after filtering the incomplete and ineligible responses. The results revealed that both motivational factors and store factors positively influenced the perceptions towards luxury brands, while significant differences were observed between the groups (educated and uneducated; employed and unemployed), while no differences were observed in relation to external factors. It can be concluded that the perception that luxury is intended for the wealthy and affluent was identified to be irrelevant, and there is a strong influence of external factors, such as social norms, religion, culture, and family on young female consumers' luxury fashion in Saudi Arabia.



Citation: Algumzi, Areej. 2022. Factors Influencing Saudi Young Female Consumers' Luxury Fashion in Saudi Arabia: Predeterminants of Culture and Lifestyles in Neom City. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management* 15: 274. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm15070274>

Academic Editor: Robert Brooks

Received: 20 March 2022

Accepted: 9 May 2022

Published: 21 June 2022

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



Copyright: © 2022 by the author. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Keywords: NEOM; marketing; luxury; fashion; influencing factors; motivation; brands

1. Introduction

Luxury brands were identified to be one of the fastest-growing sectors of marketing in the last decade. According to a study conducted by Deloitte in 2019, aggregate sales of global luxury goods sale accounted for USD 281 billion in 2019, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8% observed over a period from 2016 to 2019, and a composite year of sales growth of 8.5%. It was also identified that the average size of the top 100 global luxury companies was identified to be USD 2.8 billion, and the composite net profit margin was identified to be 11.2% (Deloitte 2020). Globally, Europe has the largest share (31%) of the personal luxury goods market; and the United States is recorded to be the country with the largest personal luxury goods market (Statista 2021). The Goldstein Market Intelligence report forecasted that the luxury goods market in the Middle East is projected to reach USD 22.4 billion by 2030, with a CAGR of 8.1% during the period from 2017 to 2030 (Goldstein Research 2021). Similarly, Deloitte has identified that the Middle East represented a big opportunity for marketing their products by global luxury brands (Deloitte 2021). Luxury

malls and many shopping areas in Abu Dhabi and Dubai, the regions which are less affected by global economic uncertainty and political unrest, and with increasing international tourism and strong growth, were identified to be major markets for global luxury brands. In addition, Saudi Arabia is another country in the region, which is transforming itself from an oil-dependent country to a knowledge-based country through its Vision 2030 programme, leading various innovations and developments in different sectors (Nurunnabi 2017). The country has mega shopping malls in cities, such as Riyadh, Mecca, and Medina, which attract religious international tourism, and provides opportunities for global luxury brands to expand their market (Deloitte 2021). The development of the Wassem fashion district in Jeddah is one of the examples of such initiatives led by the government for promoting entrepreneurship, manufacturing, and retail marketing in the fashion industry (Alghamdi and Mostapha 2020).

One of the major initiatives led by Saudi Arabia, in this context, is the development of Neom (meaning a new future), a new 170 km long linear urban city, being referred to as 'The Line' (NEOM 2021). The Saudi Arabian government has allocated USD 500 billion to the investment (Reuters 2021) for the new oxagon city (Figure 1), which is strategically located on the coast of the Red Sea (Uddin 2021), where 13% of the international trade flows and is a location to which more than 40% of the world's population can reach with less than a four-hour flight (Arab News 2021), having good potential for promoting tourism and trade. The city is designed for more than one million international and local residents, with a concept of living in harmony with nature and relying 100% on clean energy (Bostock 2021; NEOM 2021). Various developments are planned, such as a dinosaur park island with robotic dinosaurs and a city for entrepreneurs and start-ups for leading research, innovation, and development by deploying advanced artificial intelligence technologies (NEOM 2021) to attract tourism and immigration of skilled and enthusiastic entrepreneurs. Though the objectives reflect this as a megaproject, which is similar to the developments led in Dubai over a decade ago (Al-Saleh 2017), there could be various types of impacts on the local culture and lifestyles of the people with an increase in internationalisation. While few studies argue that the UAE has successfully balanced the local culture and international culture by easing restrictions, modifying policies and norms for increasing investors, foreign direct investments (FDIs), and promoting tourism, others reflect this approach as side-lining local culture and tradition and, hence, adopting western culture to promote growth and development (Jaafar 2020; Stephenson and Ali-Knight 2010; Zaidan 2016). While few hosts supported international culture, few opposed it; and others argued that the development of lines of luxury has increased the cost of living (Stephenson and Ali-Knight 2010; Zaidan 2019; Zaidan and Kovacs 2017).

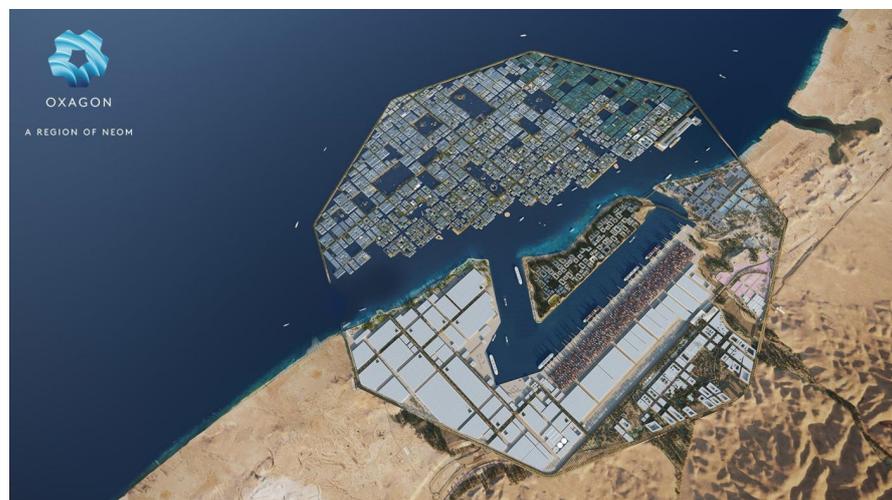


Figure 1. Proposed structure of Neom city.

In a similar context, it is very much essential for Saudi Arabia to define the approach toward cultural diversification, promotion of fashion, international culture, and lifestyles in the proposed initiatives, such as Neom city, which is planned for the world. Leading such an initiative would definitely have an impact on the local people's cultures, fashion, and lifestyles. A recent study (Semaan et al. 2019) has identified that Gulf Arab women displayed a number of independent and agentic behaviours in their luxury consumption, which contrasts with their social role in the Gulf Arab society, which is often more communal and interdependent. Therefore, in developing social norms in a culturally diverse city, it is important to understand female perceptions and attitudes towards fashion luxury brands, which can help in devising plans for the socio-cultural integration of diverse people. However, there is a lack of research in this context (Alosaimi et al. 2020), especially in understanding the Saudi females' perception of luxury brands, as it is an important area that can influence local culture and lifestyles in a country that has a long history of strict socio-cultural norms. Understanding these attitudes can help the decision-makers in developing plans for balancing various cultures and lifestyles, along with Saudi culture, which plays an important role in the development of the city in the future. In this context, the purpose of this study is to identify and evaluate the factors influencing Saudi young females' luxury fashion, which can act as predeterminants of culture and lifestyles in Neom city.

2. Literature Review

As the nature of luxury is constantly changing with the frequent development of new and innovative products and services, it is difficult to derive a universal definition for a luxury brand. However, researchers have used various terminologies for defining and understanding luxury brands from different perspectives. Luxury brands can be understood from different facets. For example, an expressive facet can be related to the exclusivity of luxury brands; an impressive facet that can be related to premium quality; and an impressive emotional facet that can be related to extraordinary aesthetic aspects (Hudders et al. 2013). In addition, from a societal perspective, luxury brands can be related to the wealthy, affluent, and powerful (Atwal and Williams 2017). However, with the rising socio-economic status of citizens in few countries, luxury brands are no more considered as privileges of the wealthy but as accessible to a wide range of people who are not necessarily wealthy but influenced by many factors, such as quality, design, durability, and who are ready to spend huge, being motivated by various factors (Atwal and Williams 2017). Luxury consumption, unlike in the past, has undergone various changes along with changes in lifestyles. For example, the new market segment of the luxury market now includes younger and affluent people who are more involved in enjoying life and are inclined to be spendthrifts (Ko et al. 2019; Morhart et al. 2020; Jhamb et al. 2020).

There are various purchase motivational factors identified in the literature review, which mainly focused on selection and seduction (Kapferer and Valette-Florence 2016). The preferences for luxury brands can be related to the consumers' satisfaction with their social goals, such as making an impression, connecting with people, attention-seeking, etc. It was identified that dissatisfaction with one social goal may promote their expectation of the satisfaction of another social goal, reflecting their inclination toward luxury brands (Zhang et al. 2019). It was identified that consumers may adopt other approaches, such as renting luxury brands rather than buying, in order to fulfil their satisfaction with social goals (Pantano and Stylos 2020). However, the main drivers for purchase motivation are related to socio-economic factors of the people. It was identified that financial freedom and market efforts were identified to be the main drivers of luxury brand sales in emerging markets (Sharma et al. 2020). In addition, rising social interactions on online social platforms were also identified as being related to the consumers' relationship and purchase intentions with luxury brands (Oliveira and Fernandes 2020). In addition, the exclusivity factor, such as a unique dress or handbag being owned, which highlights them as unique and being the first among their peers to own a luxury item, was considered to be another purchasing

motivational factor (Dubois et al. 2021). Studies (Farrag 2017; Yeoman and McMahon-Beattie 2018; Ünal et al. 2019) also identified that the age group of consumers (young) and gender (females) were significantly correlated with purchase intentions of luxury brands.

From a brand perspective, the luxury brand’s image, services offered, up-to-date fashion, facilitating an enjoyable shopping experience, and the brand effect, were identified as the major attributes which can influence people’s relationship with a luxury brand (Akbar et al. 2020). Innovative technologies, such as chatbots are being used by luxury brands to provide an enhanced and enjoyable shopping experience for their customers (Chung et al. 2020). There are also other factors that may influence the association with and purchases of luxury brands, for example, celebrity endorsement of luxury brands (Bazi et al. 2020; Cuomo et al. 2019), family and friends (Siddiqui et al. 2019), and social media (Arrigo 2018) can influence peoples’ association with luxury brands.

Based on the literature reviewed, various perceptions about luxury brands are identified, which include quality, high price, bought by the successful, bought by the wealthy, latest designs, and high durability.

In addition, eight motivational factors, six store factors, and six external factors, as shown in Figure 2, were identified to be influencing the individuals in purchasing luxury brands. These influencing factors reflect the psychological aspects, such as motivation, attraction to designs, or influence by celebrities. There are also other influencing factors, such as financial conditions, social life (marital status), etc. However, this study only considers the factors that have a psychological impact on the consumers, because it is complex to integrate a large number of influencing factors into questionnaires and analyses.

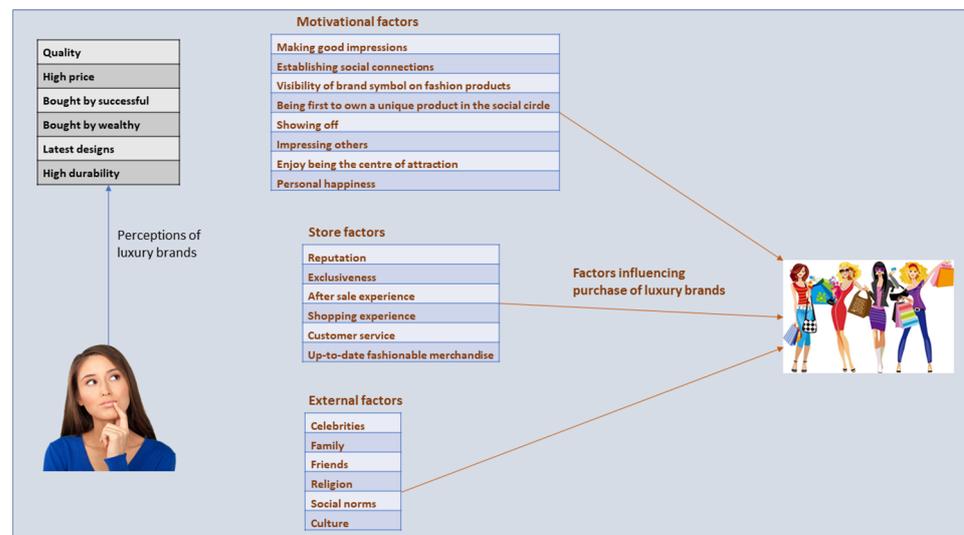


Figure 2. Study model.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Participants and Settings

The participants in the study included young Saudi females aged between 18–32 years. All other participants are excluded from the study. Various factors related to luxury brand features, influencing factors on consumers, purchase motivations, and store attributes were identified from the literature review (Akbar et al. 2020; Atwal and Williams 2017; Bazi et al. 2020; Chung et al. 2020; Cuomo et al. 2019; Dubois et al. 2021; Farrag 2017; Hudders et al. 2013; Jhamb et al. 2020; Kapferer and Valette-Florence 2016; Ko et al. 2019; Morhart et al. 2020; Oliveira and Fernandes 2020; Pantano and Stylos 2020; Semaan et al. 2019; Sharma et al. 2020; Ünal et al. 2019; Yeoman and McMahon-Beattie 2018; Zhang et al. 2019). These factors were used in the context of the Saudi Arabian young female population for determining the factors of influence on the perceptions of luxury fashion. These factors

were used for creating an online survey questionnaire so that it could reach a maximum number of participants in a short time.

3.2. Questionnaire Design

An online questionnaire-based survey was adopted for evaluating the factors identified in the literature review (Akbar et al. 2020; Atwal and Williams 2017; Bazi et al. 2020; Chung et al. 2020; Cuomo et al. 2019; Dubois et al. 2021; Farrag 2017; Hudders et al. 2013; Jhamb et al. 2020; Kapferer and Valette-Florence 2016; Ko et al. 2019; Morhart et al. 2020; Oliveira and Fernandes 2020; Pantano and Stylos 2020; Semaan et al. 2019; Sharma et al. 2020; Ünal et al. 2019; Yeoman and McMahon-Beattie 2018; Zhang et al. 2019). The survey questionnaire was designed in two parts. The first part provides the introduction to the survey, a brief description of the purpose of the study, data usage policy, and privacy aspects for fully informing the participants about the study and its objectives. At the end of the first section, an acceptance button was provided to which participants provided their consent. The second part of the questionnaire was designed by listing various factors, including perceptions about luxury brand features (five items), motivational factors for purchasing luxury brands (eight items), store attributes (six items), and external factors of influence (six items). Each item in the questionnaire was carried out to be rated using the five scale Likert ratings (Likert 1932). The questionnaire was then translated into Arabic using two professional Arabic translators.

A pilot study was conducted with six university female MBA students. Cronbach's alpha ($0.83 > 0.70$) (Taber 2018) was used for calculating the reliability of the questionnaire items, indicating good reliability and consistency. In addition, feedback was collected from all the participants in the pilot study, based on which few words were required to be rewritten in Arabic to reflect a more accurate meaning in relation to the items in the English version of the questionnaire. The Arabic version of the questionnaire was then uploaded to the QuestionPro application (Rosly and Khalid 2018), generating a link to the questionnaire.

3.3. Data Collection

The survey link was forwarded to young female participants on various social platforms, including Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, WeChat, and other popular social media applications, and also online communities. The survey was conducted over a period of seven weeks, between 2 November 2020 and 21 December 2020. Ethical approval for the survey was received from the ethics committee at the University of Tabuk, Saudi Arabia.

3.4. Sampling

Cochran's formula (Woolson et al. 1986) was used for calculating the sample size. Considering the Saudi female population (aged above 18 years), to be 6 million (General Authority of Statistics 2022), the estimated sample size was calculated to be 384 required for generalising the findings. As the objective of this study was to identify and evaluate young female consumers' luxury fashion trends in Saudi Arabia, the need to identify a specific group of young participants from various regions of Saudi Arabia was realised. Accordingly, a random sampling (Etikan 2016) was adopted in selecting the participants aged between 18–32 years (as used in a similar study (Wu et al. 2015)). In addition, snowball sampling (Naderifar et al. 2017) was adopted by placing a request to the participants to forward the link to their female colleagues in the message. As explained in the previous section, the survey link was initially forwarded to 961 young females through different platforms, out of which 38 participants only completed a part of the survey and 85 participants did not participate in the survey, and 63 participants were out of the age group selected for inclusion (18–32 years). As a result, a final sample of 775 was achieved, reflecting a response rate of 80.6%, and thus, we achieved a sample greater than the estimated sample population.

3.5. Data Analysis

The responses for the questionnaire items were downloaded from the QuestionPro application, which was loaded into Excel spreadsheets. Average ratings (mean) and standard deviations for each item were calculated in order to prioritise the influencing factors based on their impact and to analyse the variance in responses, respectively. In addition, statistical tests, including t-tests, were used for identifying the differences between the various groups categorised by education and employment. Accordingly, the findings are discussed in the next section.

4. Results and Discussion

Participants' demographic information is presented in Table 1. It can be observed that the majority of the participants in the study were employed (59.6%), and there were a considerable number of participants who were unemployed (40.4%). Focusing on the age groups, the majority of the participants belonged to the 23–27 age group (47.5%), followed by 32.9% in the 18–22 years age group and 19.6% in the 28–32 years age group. Focusing on educational levels, 64.6% of the participants were educated, which included 29.4% of the participants who held a master's degree, 29.1% with a bachelor's degree, 4.7% with a diploma or other education, and 1.4% of the participants had doctorates. A considerable number of participants (35.4%) were uneducated. The majority of the participants belonged to the central and western regions, and the remaining were almost equally distributed across the north, east, and southern regions of Saudi Arabia.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Demographic Variables.

Variables	n (%)
Employment	
Employed	462 (59.6%)
Unemployed	313 (40.4%)
Age	
18–22	255 (32.9%)
23–27	368 (47.5%)
28–32	152 (19.6%)
Education	
Bachelor's Degree	225 (29.1%)
Master's Degree	228 (29.4%)
Ph.D.	11 (1.4%)
Diploma/Others	37 (4.7%)
Uneducated	274 (35.4%)
Region	
North (Jawf, Northern borders)	94 (12.1%)
West (Tabuk, Medina, Mecca, Al Bahah)	263 (33.9%)
Central (Ha'il, Qasim, Riyadh)	231 (29.9%)
East (Eastern Province)	98 (12.6%)
South (Asir, Najran, Jazan)	89 (11.5%)

Various aspects, such as quality, price, consumer types, design, and durability, were used in different studies (Atwal and Williams 2017; Hudders et al. 2013; Jhamb et al. 2020; Ko et al. 2019; Morhart et al. 2020) in understanding the luxury brands. The findings observed in this study (Table 2) revealed that the majority of the participants perceived that luxury brands can be related to quality, price, design, and durability. However, the majority of them disagreed with the type of consumers with whom the luxury brands are associated with. Luxury brands, being associated with the wealthy (Mean = 2.9, SD = 4.27) and successful (Mean = 2.3, SD = 3.16) reflected the neutral nature and little disagreement, respectively, among the participants. These findings can be related to (Wu et al. 2015) identifying the change in the consumers of luxury brands, who now include the strawberry generation.

Table 2. Perceptions about luxury brands.

Factors	Mean	Std. Deviation
Quality	4.2	1.16
High price	3.9	1.24
Bought by successful	2.3	3.16
Bought by wealthy	2.9	4.27
Latest designs	4.4	1.35
High durability	4.1	1.05

Various motivational factors were identified in studies (Kapferer and Valette-Florence 2016; Pantano and Stylos 2020; Zhang et al. 2019) which influenced purchasing decisions of luxury brands. Findings in this study, however, revealed that personal happiness (Mean = 4.5, SD = 1.47) was the strongest motivational factor, followed by making good impressions (Mean = 3.8, SD = 1.25), and being the centre of attraction among peers (Mean = 3.8, SD = 4.63). These findings were similar to (Dubois and Czellar 2002) who identified ‘self-indulgence’ and ‘sense of being important’ as the major motivational factors. However, ‘being centre of attraction’ reflected a difference of opinions with few participants considering it as a negative motivational factor, as evident from the large variance in SD. Showing off (Mean = 2.7, SD = 1.87) is the least motivational factor identified in the study. However, findings in (Wu et al. 2015) revealed that female participants reflected that they enjoy attention-seeking, and would like to best present themselves. In addition, other motivational factors and their influence can be observed in Table A1 in Appendix A. Findings related to motivational factors among young females reflected a sense of personal happiness and modesty in owning luxury brands, and they are not associated with showing off or attention-seeking.

By further analysing the motivational factors by education, significant differences were identified with respect to the influence of motivational factors on purchasing luxury brands, as shown in Table 3. The mean scores of educated participants (Mean = 4.1, SD = 1.91) and uneducated participants (Mean = 2.8, SD = 2.59), identified in the analysis, reflected educated participants were positively motivated and the uneducated were negatively motivated in relation to the presented motivational factors (Table A1). The *t*-value, as shown in Table 3, was found to be *t* = 7.9563 at a 0.05 confidence interval, and was identified to be statistically significant (*p* < 0.0001).

Table 3. Difference in motivational factors influence for purchasing luxury brands (By education).

Variable	Education	N	Mean	Std.	df	<i>t</i> -Value	<i>p</i> -Value
Difference in opinions	Educated	501	4.1	1.91	773	7.9563	<0.0001 *
	Uneducated	274	2.8	2.59			

* Significant at (0.05) level.

The results were further analysed by employment, which reflected similar results as shown in Table 4. The mean scores of employed participants (Mean = 3.9, SD = 2.13) and uneducated participants (Mean = 3.0, SD = 2.37), identified in the analysis, reflected that employed participants were positively motivated and the unemployed were less positively motivated in relation to the presented motivational factors (Table A1). The *t*-value, as shown in Table 4, was found to be *t* = 5.5129 at a 0.05 confidence interval, and was identified to be statistically significant (*p* < 0.0001).

Table 4. Difference in motivational factors influence for purchasing luxury brands (by employment).

Variable	Employment	N	Mean	Std.	df	t-Value	p-Value
Difference in opinions	Employed	462	3.9	2.13	773	5.5129	<0.0001 *
	Unemployed	313	3.0	2.37			

* Significant at (0.05) level.

Studies (Akbar et al. 2020; Chung et al. 2020) identified various store features, such as brand image, exclusiveness, services offered, and experience provided, which can influence the luxury brand consumers. Accordingly, various items related to the store features presented in the questionnaire were designed in a way that they can be applicable for both online and offline stores, as presented in Table A2 in Appendix A. Overall, the up-to-date fashionable experience (Mean = 4.3, SD = 1.31) and reputation (Mean = 4.3, SD = 1.38) factors reflected a strong influence on the participants. All other factors also were identified to be having a strong influence (Mean > 3.8), and the low SDs reflected similar and collective opinions held by the participants. The findings related to the store factors were identified to be similar to (Dubois and Czellar 2002; Fairhurst et al. 1989; Wu et al. 2015).

By further analysing the store factors by education, significant differences were identified with respect to the influence of store factors on purchasing luxury brands, as shown in Table 5. The mean scores of educated participants (Mean = 4.3, SD = 1.59) and uneducated participants (Mean = 3.8, SD = 1.15), identified in the analysis, reflected both educated and uneducated participants as being positively influenced in relation to the presented store factors (Table A2). The t-value, as shown in Table 5, was found to be $t = 4.5895$ at a 0.05 confidence interval, and was identified to be statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$). However, slight differences can be observed in their opinions related to various store factors. While employed participants preferred reputation, after sale experience, and up-to-date fashionable merchandise, the unemployed participants preferred shopping experience and customer services.

Table 5. Difference in the store factors influence for purchasing luxury brands (by education).

Variable	Education	N	Mean	Std.	df	t-Value	p-Value
Difference in opinions	Educated	501	4.3	1.59	773	4.5895	<0.0001 *
	Uneducated	274	3.8	1.15			

* Significant at (0.05) level.

By further analysing the store factors by employment, significant differences were identified with respect to the influence of store factors on purchasing luxury brands, as shown in Table 6. The mean scores of employed participants (Mean = 4.4, SD = 1.62) and unemployed participants (Mean = 3.7, SD = 1.12), identified in the analysis, reflected that both the employed and unemployed participants were positively influenced in relation to the presented store factors (Table A2). The t-value, as shown in Table 6, was found to be $t = 6.6436$ at a 0.05 confidence interval, and was identified to be statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$). However slight differences can be observed in their opinions related to various store factors. While educated participants preferred reputation, customer service, and up-to-date fashionable merchandise, the unemployed participants preferred shopping experience and exclusiveness.

Table 6. Difference in the store factors influence for purchasing luxury brands (by employment).

Variable	Employment	N	Mean	Std.	df	t-Value	p-Value
Difference in opinions	Employed	462	4.4	1.62	773	6.6436	<0.0001 *
	Unemployed	313	3.7	1.12			

* Significant at (0.05) level.

Studies (Arrigo 2018; Bazi et al. 2020; Cuomo et al. 2019; Siddiqui et al. 2019) identified various external factors influencing the purchasing decisions of luxury brands, which included celebrity branding, family, and friends, culture, etc. Two additional factors, including religion and social norms, were included in the context of Saudi Arabia. The findings revealed that celebrity branding (Mean = 3.9, SD = 1.19) and friends (Mean = 3.5, SD = 1.83) were the strongest positive influencing factors; while all other factors, including family, religion, social norms, and culture, were identified to be reflecting a slightly negative influence on the purchase decisions of luxury brands by the participants. The findings are similar to (Semaan et al. 2019), which identified that the fashion trends and opinions reflected by Gulf women were in contrast with their culture and social norms.

By further analysing the external factors of education, no significant differences were identified with respect to the influence of the external factors on purchasing luxury brands, as shown in Table 7. The mean scores of educated participants (Mean = 2.8, SD = 1.41) and uneducated participants (Mean = 2.9, SD = 1.35), identified in the analysis, reflected that both educated and uneducated participants were negatively influenced in relation to the presented external factors (Table A3). The *t*-value, as shown in Table 7, was found to be *t* = 0.9589 at a 0.05 confidence interval, and was identified to be not statistically significant (*p* = 0.3383, *p* > 0.05).

Table 7. Difference in external factors influence for purchasing luxury brands (by education).

Variable	Education	N	Mean	Std.	df	<i>t</i> -Value	<i>p</i> -Value
Difference in opinions	Educated	501	2.8	1.41	773	0.9589	0.3383 *
	Uneducated	274	2.9	1.35			

* Significant at (0.05) level.

By further analysing the external factors of employment, no significant differences were identified with respect to the influence of external factors on purchasing luxury brands, as shown in Table 8. The mean scores of employed participants (Mean = 3.0, SD = 1.61) and unemployed participants (Mean = 2.7, SD = 1.15), identified in the analysis, reflected that both employed and unemployed participants were less positively influenced in relation to the presented external factors (Table A3). The *t*-value, as shown in Table 8, was found to be *t* = 2.8416 at a 0.05 confidence interval, and was identified to be statistically significant (*p* < 0.05).

Table 8. Difference in external factors influence for purchasing luxury brands (by employment).

Variable	Employment	N	Mean	Std.	df	<i>t</i> -Value	<i>p</i> -Value
Difference in opinions	Employed	462	3.0	1.61	773	2.8416	0.0046 *
	Unemployed	313	2.7	1.15			

* Significant at (0.05) level.

However, slight differences can be observed in their opinions related to various external factors. While employed participants presented celebrities and friends to have a positive influence; unemployed participants reflected family, social norms, and religion to be having a negative influence on their purchasing of luxury brands.

The findings have revealed that various influencing factors have a different impact on different groups of Saudi females, categorised by age, education, and employment. Therefore, more detailed future studies are required in this area in order to understand the impact of various factors on Saudi females' perceptions of purchasing luxury brands. Accordingly, future studies may investigate the impact of other influential factors, such as financial and social factors, on both male and female perceptions and attitudes towards luxury brands' shopping.

This study has both theoretical and practical implications. Firstly, this study contributes to the literature by identifying the various factors influencing the purchasing of luxury brands, which were categorised under motivational, store, and external factors. In addition, this study addresses the research gaps (lack of research on the female attitudes towards luxury brands in Saudi Arabia), thereby providing a valuable contribution to the literature, which can guide future research. Moreover, the findings can help the decision-makers better understand the females' perceptions of luxury brands, which can enable them to the effective planning of the new initiatives in the newly proposed city of Neom, by carefully balancing diverse cultures along with Saudi culture.

However, this study has certain limitations. Firstly, this study only considered the female adult population in Saudi Arabia as the sample, excluding both males and females under the age of 18 years who may also become influenced by luxury brands. Secondly, this study used only a survey as a research strategy for collecting the data. As the study included psychological factors, a mixed-methods approach that included both surveys and interviews, could have improved the quality of findings. Therefore, the generalisation of findings in this study must be done with care in future studies.

5. Conclusions

The purpose of this study was to identify and evaluate various factors influencing young female consumers' luxury fashion in Saudi Arabia. The luxury brand is related in terms of quality, price, the latest designs, and high durability in Saudi Arabia, whereas the perception that luxury is intended for the wealthy and affluent, was identified to be irrelevant. Focusing on the motivational factors and store factors influencing the purchase of luxury brands, significant differences were observed between the groups (educated and uneducated; employed and unemployed), reflecting varying opinions and perceptions relating to luxury fashion. However, there were no significant differences between the educated and uneducated identified in relation to the influence of external factors, however, differences were identified among the employed and unemployed. Findings revealed that there is a strong influence of external factors, such as social norms, religion, culture, and family on the young female consumers' luxury fashion in Saudi Arabia.

Thus, this study identified various influencing factors of young female consumers regarding luxury fashion and evaluated them. These findings can be used as predeterminants for designing the socio-cultural norms, culture, and lifestyles in Neom city, which is proposed to accommodate more than one million residents, including both international and local Saudi Arabian citizens. There are a few limitations observed in this study. Firstly, this study adopted a survey instrument for data collection. Using additional methods, such as case study comparison, and qualitative interviews can lead to a collection of quality data, which can enable a better analysis of young Saudi females' opinions from different perspectives. In addition, the sample consisted only of females; however, it can be further extended with a mixed sample in future studies.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

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

Appendix A

Table A1. Motivational factors influence on purchasing luxury brands.

Factors	Mean	Std. Deviation
Making good impressions	3.8	1.25
Establishing social connections	3.2	1.01
Visibility of brand symbol on fashion products	3.6	2.54
Being first to own a unique product in the social circle	2.9	1.68
Showing off	2.7	1.87
Impressing others	3.1	3.55
Enjoy being the centre of attraction	3.8	4.63
Personal happiness	4.5	1.47

Table A2. Store factors influence on purchasing luxury brands.

Factors	Mean	Std. Deviation
Reputation	4.3	1.38
Exclusiveness	3.9	1.09
After sale experience	4.1	1.43
Shopping experience	4.1	1.77
Customer service	3.8	1.24
Up-to-date fashionable merchandise	4.3	1.31

Table A3. External factors influence on purchasing luxury brands.

Factors	Mean	Std. Deviation
Celebrities	3.9	1.19
Family	2.3	1.24
Friends	3.5	1.83
Religion	2.6	1.57
Social norms	2.1	1.09
Culture	2.7	1.38

References

- Akbar, Kashifa, Minhas Mahsud, Farkhanda Afzal, Murat Cancan, and Iqra Riaz. 2020. Exploring drivers of luxury brand buying behavior: An empirical study. *Journal of Statistics and Management Systems* 24: 715–27. [CrossRef]
- Alghamdi, Huda Faisal, and Lobna Mostapha. 2020. Fashion District. *Journal of Critical Reviews* 7: 535–37.
- Alosaimi, Sarah, Patsy Perry, Rosy Boardman, and Iain Duncan Stalker. 2020. Saudi Consumer Perceptions of International Luxury Fashion Brands' Social Media Marketing Activities: An Abstract. In *Enlightened Marketing in Challenging Times: Proceedings of the 2019 AMS World Marketing Congress (WMC)*. Edited by Felipe Pantoja, Shuang Wu and Nina Krey. Cham: Springer. [CrossRef]
- Al-Saleh, Yasser. 2017. Crystallising the Dubai model of cluster-based development. *Place Branding and Public Diplomacy* 14: 305–17. [CrossRef]
- Arab News. 2021. Submerged floating bridge wins 'Dream NEOM' contest in KSA. *Arab News*. April 14. Available online: <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1482091/saudi-arabia> (accessed on 15 January 2021).
- Arrigo, Elisa. 2018. Social media marketing in luxury brands: A systematic literature review and implications for management research. *Management Research Review* 41: 657–79. [CrossRef]
- Atwal, Glyn, and Alistair Williams. 2017. Luxury Brand Marketing—The Experience Is Everything! In *Advances in Luxury Brand Management*. Edited by Jean-Noël Kapferer, Joachim Kernstock, Tim Oliver Brexendorf and Shaun M. Powell. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan. [CrossRef]
- Bazi, Saleh, Raffaele Filieri, and Matthew Gorton. 2020. Customers' motivation to engage with luxury brands on social media. *Journal of Business Research* 112: 223–35. [CrossRef]
- Bostock, Bill. 2021. Everything we know about Neom, a 'mega-city' project in Saudi Arabia with plans for flying cars and robot dinosaurs. *Business Insider*. September 21. Available online: <https://www.businessinsider.in/advertising/everything-we-know-about-neom-a-mega-city-project-in-saudi-arabia-with-plans-for-flying-cars-and-robot-dinosaurs/articleshow/71232439.cms> (accessed on 15 January 2021).
- Chung, Minjee, Eunju Ko, Heerim Joung, and Sang Jin Kim. 2020. Chatbot e-service and customer satisfaction regarding luxury brands. *Journal of Business Research* 117: 587–95. [CrossRef]

- Cuomo, Maria Teresa, Pantea Foroudi, Debora Tortora, Shahzeb Hussain, and T. C. Melewar. 2019. Celebrity Endorsement and the Attitude Towards Luxury Brands for Sustainable Consumption. *Sustainability* 11: 6791. [CrossRef]
- Deloitte. 2020. Global Powers of Luxury Goods 2020: The New Age of Fashion and Luxury. Available online: <https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/at/Documents/consumer-business/at-global-powers-luxury-goods-2020.pdf> (accessed on 19 January 2021).
- Deloitte. 2021. Middle East a Growth Potential for Global Luxury Goods Sector | Deloitte Saudi Arabia | Press Release. Available online: <https://www2.deloitte.com/sa/en/pages/about-deloitte/articles/me-a-growth-potential-for-global-luxury-goods-sector.html> (accessed on 19 January 2021).
- Dubois, Bernard, and Sandor Czellar. 2002. Prestige Brands or Luxury Brands? An Exploratory Inquiry on Consumer Perceptions. Paper presented at 31st Annual Conference of the European Marketing Academy, Braga, Portugal, May 28–31.
- Dubois, David, Sungjin Jung, and Nailya Ordabayeva. 2021. The psychology of luxury consumption. *Current Opinion in Psychology* 39: 82–87. [CrossRef]
- Etikan, Ilker. 2016. Comparison of Convenience Sampling and Purposive Sampling. *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics* 5: 1–4. [CrossRef]
- Fairhurst, Ann E., Linda K. Good, and James W. Gentry. 1989. Fashion Involvement: An instrument validation procedure. *Article in Clothing and Textiles Research Journal* 7: 10–14. [CrossRef]
- Farrag, Dalia Abdelrahman. 2017. The young luxury consumer in Qatar. *Young Consumers* 18: 393–407. [CrossRef]
- General Authority of Statistics. 2022. Population Estimates. Available online: <https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/43> (accessed on 19 April 2022).
- Goldstein Research. 2021. Middle East Luxury Goods Market Research | Edition 2020. *Goldstein Market Intelligence*. January 19. Available online: <https://www.goldsteinresearch.com/report/middle-east-luxury-goods-market-size#:~:text=Goldstein%20Market%20Intelligence%20analyst%20forecast,importance%20of%20the%20millennial%20consumers> (accessed on 19 January 2021).
- Hudders, Liselot, Mario Pandelaere, and Patrick Vyncke. 2013. Consumer Meaning Making: The Meaning of Luxury Brands in a Democratised Luxury World. *International Journal of Market Research* 55: 391–412. [CrossRef]
- Jaafar, Kamal. 2020. The Impact of Culture Diversification on Project Processes. Evidence from Dubai-UAE. *Journal of modern project Management* 8: 162–87.
- Jhamb, Deepika, Arun Aggarwal, Amit Mittal, and Justin Paul. 2020. Experience and attitude towards luxury brands consumption in an emerging market. *European Business Review* 32: 909–36. [CrossRef]
- Kapferer, Jean-Noel, and Pierre Valette-Florence. 2016. Beyond rarity: The paths of luxury desire. How luxury brands grow yet remain desirable. *Journal of Product & Brand Management* 25: 120–33.
- Ko, Eunju, John P. Costello, and Charles R. Taylor. 2019. What is a luxury brand? A new definition and review of the literature. *Journal of Business Research* 99: 405–13. [CrossRef]
- Likert, Rensis. 1932. Technique for the Measurement of Attitudes. *Archives of Psychology* 140: 1–55.
- Morhart, Felicitas, Keith Wilcox, and Sandor Czellar. 2020. *Research Handbook on Luxury Branding*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.
- Naderifar, Mahin, Hamideh Goli, and Fereshteh Ghaljaei. 2017. Snowball Sampling: A Purposeful Method of Sampling in Qualitative Research. *Strides in Development of Medical Education* 14: 1–6. [CrossRef]
- NEOM. 2021. NEOM—IT'S TIME TO DRAW THE LINE. Available online: <https://www.neom.com/whatistheline/> (accessed on 15 January 2021).
- Nurunnabi, Mohammad. 2017. Transformation from an Oil-based Economy to a Knowledge-based Economy in Saudi Arabia: The Direction of Saudi Vision 2030. *Journal of Knowledge Economics* 8: 536–64. [CrossRef]
- Oliveira, Marta, and Teresa Fernandes. 2020. Luxury brands and social media: Drivers and outcomes of consumer engagement on Instagram. *Journal of Strategic Marketing* 12: 1–19. [CrossRef]
- Pantano, Eleonora, and Nikolaos Stylos. 2020. The Cinderella moment: Exploring consumers' motivations to engage with renting as collaborative luxury consumption mode. *Psychology & Marketing* 37: 740–53.
- Reuters. 2021. UPDATE 1-Saudi NEOM Set Up as Joint Stock Company Run by State Fund—SPA. Available online: <https://www.reuters.com/article/saudi-neom-idUKL5N1ZT4C9?edition-redirect=uk> (accessed on 15 January 2021).
- Rosly, Rohaila Mohd, and Fariza Khalid. 2018. Evaluation of the “e-Daftar” System Using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). *Creat Education* 9: 675–86. [CrossRef]
- Semaan, Rania W., Val Lindsay, Paul Williams, and Nick Ashill. 2019. The influence of gender roles in the drivers of luxury consumption for women: Insights from the gulf region. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services* 51: 165–75. [CrossRef]
- Sharma, Amalesh, Mauli Soni, Sourav Bikash Borah, and Alok R. Saboo. 2020. Identifying the drivers of luxury brand sales in emerging markets: An exploratory study. *Journal of Business Research* 111: 25–40. [CrossRef]
- Siddiqui, Noreen, Mike Mannion, and Ruth Marciniak. 2019. An Exploratory Investigation into the Consumer Use of WeChat to Engage with Luxury Fashion Brands. In *Social Commerce*. Edited by Rosy Boardman, Marta Blazquez, Claudia E. Henninger and Daniella Ryding. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Statista. 2021. Topic: Global Personal Luxury Goods Industry. Available online: <https://www.statista.com/topics/1110/global-luxury-goods-industry/> (accessed on 19 January 2021).

- Stephenson, Marcus L., and Jane Ali-Knight. 2010. Dubai's tourism industry and its societal impact: Social implications and sustainable challenges. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change* 8: 278–92. [CrossRef]
- Taber, Keith S. 2018. The Use of Cronbach's Alpha When Developing and Reporting Research Instruments in Science Education. *Research in Science Education* 48: 1273–96. [CrossRef]
- Uddin, R. 2021. Saudi Arabia to Build Eight-Sided City that Floats on Water. Available online: <https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/saudi-arabia-oxagon-city-floating-water-neom> (accessed on 19 April 2022).
- Ünal, Sevtap, Elif Deniz, and Nisa Akin. 2019. Determining the Factors that Influence the Intention to Purchase Luxury Fashion Brands of Young Consumers. *Ege Akademik Bakis (Ege Academic Review)* 19: 221–36. [CrossRef]
- Woolson, Robert F., Judy A. Bean, and Patricio B. Rojas. 1986. Sample Size for Case-Control Studies Using Cochran's Statistic. *Biometrics* 42: 927. [CrossRef]
- Wu, Meng-Shan Sharon, Isabella Chaney, Cheng-Hao Steve Chen, Bang Nguyen, and T. C. Melewar. 2015. Luxury fashion brands: Factors influencing young female consumers' luxury fashion purchasing in Taiwan. *Qualitative Market Research* 8: 298–319. [CrossRef]
- Yeoman, Ian, and Una McMahon-Beattie. 2018. The future of luxury: Mega drivers, new faces and scenarios. *Journal of Revenue and Pricing Management* 17: 204–17. [CrossRef]
- Zaidan, Esmat, and Jason F. Kovacs. 2017. Resident Attitudes towards Tourists and Tourism Growth: A Case Study from the Middle East, Dubai in United Arab Emirates. *European Journal of Sustainable Development* 6: 291–91. [CrossRef]
- Zaidan, Esmat. 2016. The impact of cultural distance on local residents perception of tourism development: The case of Dubai in UAE. *Tourism: An International Interdisciplinary Journal* 64: 109–26.
- Zaidan, Esmat. 2019. Cultural-based challenges of the westernised approach to development in newly developed societies. *Development in Practice* 29: 570–81. [CrossRef]
- Zhang, Wuke, Jia Jin, Ailian Wang, Qingguo Ma, and Haihong Yu. 2019. Consumers' Implicit Motivation of Purchasing Luxury Brands: An EEG Study. *Psychology Research and Behavior Management* 12: 913–29. [CrossRef]