CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Research Background

Historically speaking, new and emerging technologies – from steam engine to World Wide Web, has always find itself in the forefront of big companies as they were able to give them some edge to gain competitive advantage. Yet, ever since the web technologies (social networking, collaborative content creation and other web-based environment technologies), their development has always been firmly dictated by market demands and trends of society. Especially, personal use of technology instead of business use (Creese, 2007). Since the invention of the internet and World Wide Web (www) corporate dan businesses had tried to harness its capability as means of communication, collaboration and collection instead of just online information storage & sharing platform. This phenomenon created a new term dubbed "Web 2.0" first coined by Jupiter Media (2007) which they defined as "A second generation of world wide web ... focused on the ability for people to collaborate and share information online ... with an emphasis on web-based communities of users". This means companies are shifting its focus when communicating online toward their customers and communities instead of themselves as. Which laid the foundation of social media: Connection, Flexibility & Communication (Creese, 2007; O'Reilly, 2005)

Social Media is arguably the "evolution" of Web 2.0. It is arguable that social media is a platform built upon the web 2.0 concepts & technologies with the purpose to create a dynamic space where usergenerated content could be further explored without boundaries (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010). Thus, social media and Web 2.0 together shifted the role of user who was a mere consumer to user as participant – allowing multiple creator and interactive engagement, making social media as an Ideal platform to foster relationship amongst its user (Obar & Wildman, 2016)

Since it first appearance in Indonesia – back in 2008, social media has gained massive foothold among Indonesian internet user. According to recent Hootsuite survey published in January 2020, 160 million people - 59% of total population, accessed their social media account with average of 3 hours 26 minutes daily screen time. (Hootsuite, 2020). The data shows that social media has immersed themselves into the life of society and played an integral part of modern society. Due to its massive impact and its ability to reach any part of society, businesses started to see social media's potential as a marketing vehicle to promote their products and services. Survey conducted by Statista®, published recently in July 2020, shows 59% of respondent agreed that social media marketing could improve sales in terms of either increased sales volume or improved pricing schemes. Figure below provide further detail of the survey.

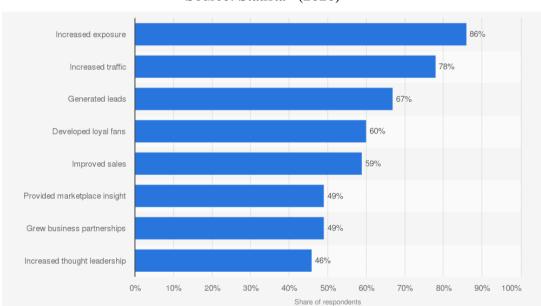


Figure 1.1. Leading Benefits of Social Media Marketing Source: Statista® (2020)

This claim is backed numbers of studies that had previously elaborated why social media has tremendously changed how companies and their brands interact with their customer and even shaped trends of how business is digitally conducted. (Obar & Wildman, 2016). With higher level

of interaction allowed in social media, customer - in this case social media user that act as a participant, could take part in generating additional values by creating their own "content" namely: becoming brand advocates, as well as influencing other customers purchase behavior through electronic word-of-mouth. (Bruhn et al., 2012; Godey et al., 2016) Thus, transferring the power of shapes colors and images of brands to customers' connections and contents.

During the covid-19 pandemic that started earlier this year, food & beverage restaurant has taken a huge toll since. The Jakarta post reported among more than a dozen cities affected, Surabaya in East Java and Bali were the two cities with the biggest fall in daily earnings. In some days restaurants in Surabaya lost as much as 26% of their daily earnings during the pandemic. This number also includes premium restaurants, since most of their buyer chose to stay at home instead of dining out due to strict health and safety measures imposed by local government. (The Jakarta Post, 2020).

Domicile's Kitchen & Lounge is one of Surabaya's Top premium restaurant, located in Gubeng Vicinity, Central Surabaya. It is even listed in CNN travel's top 10 premium restaurant in Surabaya back in 2018. As premium restaurant Domicile's Kitchen & Lounge serves broad varieties of delicacies from entrée, desserts, and snacks, mainly in western or European style. It charges IDR 50,000 to IDR 110,000 for snacks and sandwiches, IDR 350,000 to IDR 1,200,000 for meat-based grill and IDR 65,000 to IDR 325,000 beverages. Average person in 2019 spent about IDR 350,000 to 550,000 in single dining (TripAdvisor, 2020). According to Atmodjo (2005) and Soekresno (2000), a premium restaurant is indicated by average customer spending of more than IDR 400,000 in a single dining. Thus, Domicile's Kitchen & Lounge is considered as premium restaurant.



Figure 1.2: Domicile's Kitchen Price List (2019)

Source: http://www.domicile-sby.com

Compared to its rivals such as The Goods Dinner (TGD), and The Socialite (TSL), their main competitor in the industry Domicile's Kitchen & Lounge (DKL) has shown clear advantage by having more content posted and twice the followers. DKL has 1,338 content posts, while TSL and TGD has 1,310 and 102 posts respectively. In terms of followers, DKL has clear advantage by having around 16,400 accounts while TGD and TSL only has 8,211 and 5,597. Figure below summarize DKL advantage in SMMA.

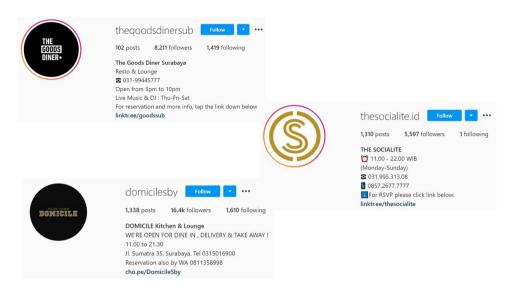


Figure 1.3: Social Media (Instagram) account comparison Source: Instagram

As main player in delicacies and premium food it's not immune to economic turmoil caused by covid-19. To stay afloat in the times of crisis Domicile's Kitchen and Lounge relies on its ability to charge premium price for its menu. It is hard to not noticing that during crisis, Domicile's Kitchen & Lounge did not make any price cut as its survival strategy. Instead, they offer to add value to its product & services but charging relatively similar price. Around IDR 75,000 to IDR 350,000 per meal. This raises the question, where does this ability to charge higher prices come from? And why people are willing to pay such a price in times of crisis just to eat?

Social Media Marketing Activities (SMMA) is defined as all marketing activities that utilises or related to social media platforms (Kim & Ko, 2012) and generally divided into 2 groups – *Paid* and *Organic*. *Paid* SMMA is when marketers have to pay some amount to be able to achieve their objective such as advertising and endorsement. While *Organic* SMMA is when marketers have to do all the work by themselves (Casey, 2017). This study is aimed to analyse *Organic* SMMA. Social media itself has continuously growing popularity. Globally speaking, social media screen time has constantly growing from 90 minutes daily in 2012 to 153 minutes daily in 2019 (BroadbandSearch.net, 2020). A massive 70% growth or 1

hour 3 minutes increase of screen time between 7 years of time. Making social media an ideal platform for marketing activities especially for gaining social exposures without direct physical Contact. Thus, making Social Media Marketing Activities crucial in surviving COVID-19 pandemic where people are highly restricted to make physical contact. Especially for a premium restaurant such as Domicile's Kitchen & Lounge.

Brand Image is defined as an embedded physical structure within one's mind related to certain establishment (Kapferer, 2008). In luxury products, brand image plays an important role especially in shaping customer perception on company's reputation, service offering capability, and product solution (Anselmsson et al., 2014; Bondesson, 2012). Therefore, brand image is inherently aligned with Domicile's Kitchen & Lounge nature as premium restaurant in conveying messages or positioning themselves in customer's mind.

Based on that case, the author decided to conduct a study analysing Domicile's Kitchen & Lounge ability to charge premium price towards its customer. The author argues that the ability to charge premium price comes to Domicile's superior Social Media Marketing Activities (SMMA) which allows it to communicate effectively towards its customers and audience. Therefore, boosting its Brand Image which influence its customer willingness to pay premium price. This study is created to analyse how SMMA influence Domicile's Kitchen & Lounge customer willingness to pay Premium Price which mediated by Brand Image.

1.2. Research Questions

- a. Does Social Media Marketing Activities significantly affects
 Domicile's Kitchen Brand Image?
- b. Does Social Media Marketing Activities significantly affects

 Domicile's Kitchen Price Premiums?
- c. Does Brand Image significantly affects Domicile's Kitchen Price Premium?

d. Does Brand Image Mediates Social Media Marketing Activities relationship with Price Premiums

1.3. Research Objectives

- a. To analyse the effect of Social Media Marketing Activities towards

 Domicile's Kitchen Brand Image
- b. To analyse the effect Social Media Marketing Activities towards Domicile's Kitchen Price premiums
- To analyse the effect Brand Image significantly towards Domicile's Kitchen Price premiums
- d. To analyse the mediation effect of Brand Image towards Social Media Marketing Activities (SMMA) and Price premiums on Domicile's Kitchen

1.4. Research Significance

1.4.1. Academic Significance

This study aims to contribute in the academic world in form of giving better pictures and hopefully harder evidence on how social media marketing dynamics influence customer willingness to pay premium price.

1.4.2. Practical Significance

The author believe that his study will benefit:

- Particularly for Domicile's Kitchen management and other High-end restaurants to create a better social media marketing to reach their customer, especially those who are willing to pay premium price
- 2. Other culinary industries, especially for those who wants to enhance their brand image through social media marketing.

1.5. Writing Systematics

This study is written based on Widya Mandala's standards of writing systematics which further elaborated below:

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This part of the study is discussing the general outline of the study which includes: Research background, research questions, research objectives, significance of the study, and the writing systematic.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will discuss the underlining theories and other supporting literature that shape the author framework in conducting the study. Which are previous researches, and relationships between variables, and research framework.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter will discuss the technical aspects in carrying out the research activities which includes research design, identification of variables, operational definitions, types and sources of data, data collection methods, population, sample, sampling technique, data analysis technique, and hypothesis testing procedure.

CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION

This part mainly discussing about what are the results of this study and generally talks about data display obtained from the results of research, analysis and discussion, testing hypothesis and discussion of research results.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

This chapter contains conclusions from the descriptions as a whole by including the suggestions considered need.