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ETHICAL CONSUMERISM

WHAT IS A NEED VERSUS A WANT?

MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS



MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS

- Created in 1943 by American psychologist Abraham Maslow
- Believed in hierarchy of basic "deficiency" needs versus "growth" needs
 - Lower needs must be met to allow for higher needs to develop
- Based on Maslow's observations rather than empirical evidence
- Potentially useful framework for considering needs versus wants

THE CHEMISTRY OF CONSUMPTION

- Shopping increases dopamine in reward pathways
 - Similar spike seen in addictive behaviors such as drug use and overeating
- Association between "holiday" and discounts also activates dopamine
 - Discounts as bargains leads to competitive "thrill"
 - Thinking about purchases activates dopamine as much as actual purchase
 - Seasonal shopping viewed as a socially acceptable indulgence
- Pavlovian reinforcement by retail discounters

BUT WHEN DO HOLIDAYS END?



FAST FASHION

- Trend in clothing designed geared around cheap, disposable fashion
 - Made possible with modern manufacturing techniques and marketing
- Cheaply made clothing geared around less wear-time and fewer washes
- Lower cost makes it feel like a value
 - More expensive over long term
- 52 micro-seasons for fashion
 - Designed to make customers feel out of fashion after the first week

FAST FASHION ISSUES

- Clothing may contain lead or other health hazards to wearer
- Often made with child labor
- Heavy environmental cost during manufacturing
 - Many toxic chemicals used in textile process resulting in tons of waste water
- Heavy environmental cost after disposal
 - Average American throws away 68lbs of textiles into landfills each year
 - Synthetic fabrics made with petroleum-based fibers so they don't biodegrade for decades
- Heavy human cost after disposal
 - Many clothing donations end up in developing nations, which competes with local textile industries

A MINDSET ACROSS ALL INDUSTRIES

- Marketing promotes fast consumption and disposal of a product
- In manufactured goods, this includes planned obsolescence or constant advertising
- In media, this includes constant advertising and pressure for social conformity

INSTAPOLL QUESTION

What is a product you enjoy consuming? (should go without saying, but list something that is not illegal or inappropriate from work)

A SOCIAL COMPONENT

- Friendships can include:
 - Inside jokes
 - Activities
 - Social coding



EXAMPLE: FORTNITE

- Manufactured Discontent:
 - https://youtu.be/dPHPNglihR0?t=300



MARKETING FOR CONSUMPTION

- Must "game" the system to have product stand out
- Search Engine Optimization (SEO) grew as Internet became a platform for revenue and marketing
 - In early 2000s, use of spam links, comments, and keywords prevalent for boosting site's ranking
 - Arms race between SEO tactics and search engines
 - In late 2000s, social media became increasingly important component of page rank
 - Sites expected to produce a constant stream of user-generated content

EXAMPLE: BOTS AND CONTENT-GENERATION

- "It's not so much that bots are now passing the Turing test it's that humans are failing it." – Matt Kaemmerer
- Bots can churn out social media much faster than humans (and are cheaper!)
 - Prevalent on Twitter, Youtube, and many others
 - Leads to derivative content at best
 - Leads to disturbing, manipulative content (often targeting kids) at worst

BOTS, CONTENT-GENERATION, AND THE HUMAN RESPONSE



CONSUMERISM AND WEALTH INEQUALITY

- Millennials have been accused of killing (among other things):
 - Napkins
 - Golf
 - Soap bars
 - Vacations/cruises
 - Homeownership
 - Wine corks
 - Diamonds
 - Department stores
- Downside of a consumer-based economy is that we all have to contribute by constantly consuming things!

HOW DOES MARKETING IMPACT SOCIETY?

INSTAPOLL QUESTION

- Which of these is the most important aspect of ethical consumption for you?
 - A. Environmental
 - B. Social
 - C. Political
 - D. Economic

GROUP ACTIVITY

- Break into groups of 3 or 4 and discuss the following questions:
 - What do you consider ethical consumption?
 - How do you try to consume ethically?
 - When do you cut corners?
 - What are some practical strategies for consuming ethically?
 - What are some practical strategies for producing ethically?
 - Whose responsibility is ethical consumption? (i.e. governmental, business, personal)

EXTREME OUTLIER: BHUTAN

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