

## Institute of Marketing and Communication Management Faculty of Communication, Culture and Society

Leonardo Conte Email: leonardo.conte@usi.ch Telephone: +41 58 666 4632 Léna Pellandini-Simányi Email: lena.pellandini.simanyi@usi.ch Telephone: +41 58 666 4480

## The Making of Healthy, Wealthy, and Happy Consumers: Practices and Politics of Nudging in For-Profit Firms

Nudging is typically adopted to address public policy issues (Thaler & Sunstein, 2008; Whitehead et al., 2014)

However, organizations recently started to apply nudging practices with for-profit purposes (Ly et al., 2013; Tikotsky, Pe'er, & Feldman, 2020)

Consumer Behavior research is focused on finding out which nudges work better, through experimental studies (Hummel & Maedche, 2019)

Research gap: assessment of the application of consumer nudges from a critical, sociological perspective (Reisch & Zhao, 2017; Frerichs, 2011; Rebonato, 2014)



What kind of consumers are intended to be made through nudging practices



Which are their underlying normative visions



How does nudging *de facto* shape consumers

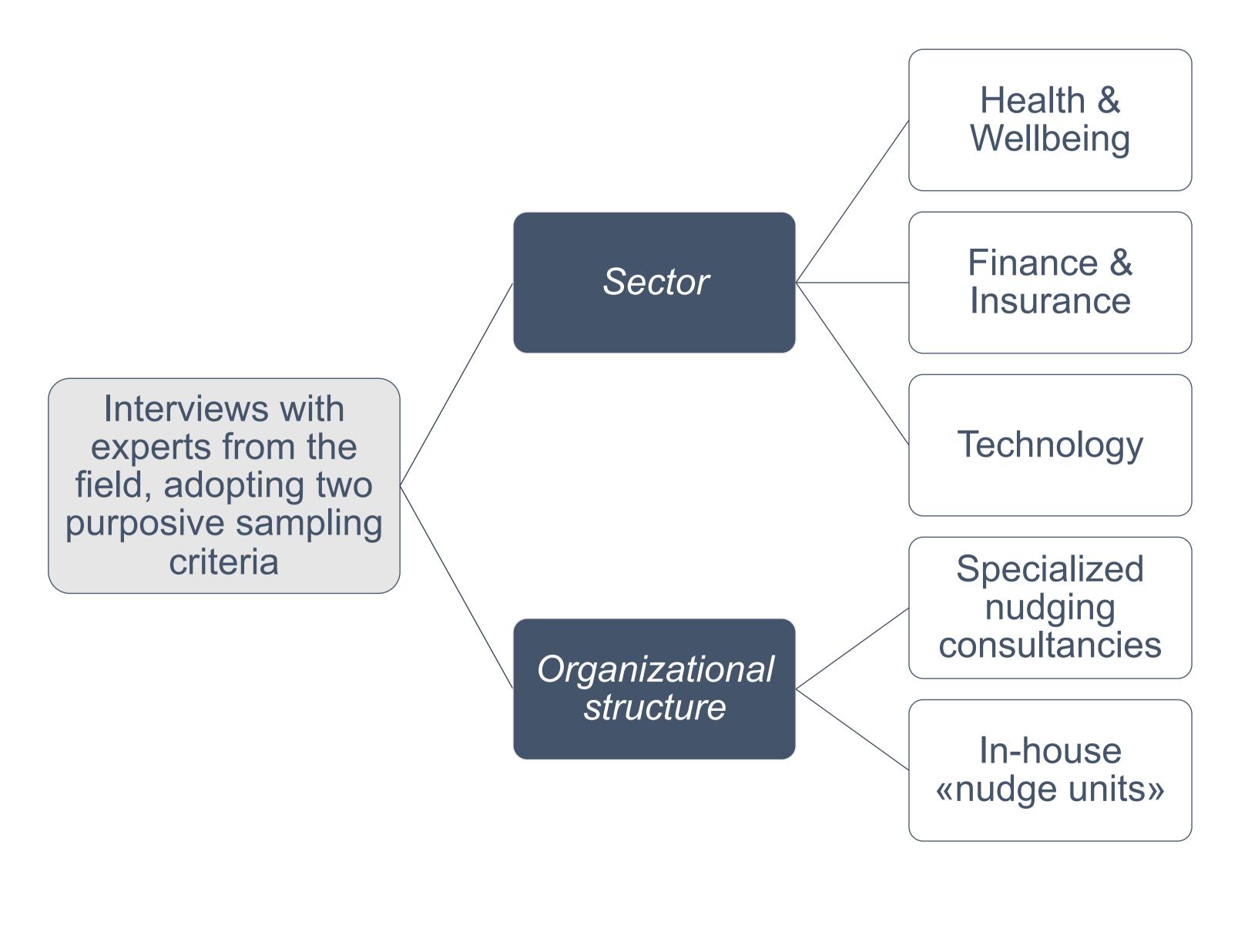
Foucauldian governmentality (Foucault, 1979/1991)

Consumer Culture Theory studies on the making of the consumer subject (Thompson, 2011, 2004; Veresiu & Giesler, 2018)

Neo-liberal consumerism and responsibilization (Giesler & Veresiu, 2014; Yngfalk, 2016; Fuentes & Sörum, 2019; Gollnhofer & Kuruoglu, 2018) Performativity theory
(Callon, 2007;
MacKenzie et al., 2008)

Economics language and assumptions can shape reality through practices (Ferraro, Pfeffer, & Sutton, 2005)

Marketing theories and models are intended to affect rather than simply describe the market (Mason, Kjellberg, & Hagberg, 2015)





Neoliberal consumer responsibilization: consumers are free to choose goods and services (Crouch, 2011; McMahon, 2015) – being urged by politicians to take upon themselves responsibilities (Miller & Rose, 2008)

"Post-neoliberal" consumer deresponsibilization (Pellandini-Simányi & Conte, 2020): consumers are being 'de-agenced' by governments and organizations who seek to steer individual decisions toward "better" choices (Altvater, 2009; Davies, 2015)

Callon, M. (2007). What does it mean to say that economics is performative? In D. MacKenzie, F. Muniesa, & L. Siu, *Do Economists Make Markets?* Princeton: Princeton University Press. Ferraro, F., Pfeffer, J., & Sutton, R. I. (2005). Economics Language and Assumptions: How Theories Can Become Self-Fulfilling. *The Academy of Management Review*, 30(1): 8-24. Foucault, M. (1979/1991). On Governmentality. *Ideology and Consciousness*, 5-21.

Giesler, M., & Veresiu, E. (2014). Creating the Responsible Consumer: Moralistic Governance Regimes and Consumer Subjectivity. *Journal of Consumer Research*. 41(October): 840-57. Mason, K., Kjellberg, H., & Hagberg, J. (2015). Exploring the performativity of marketing: theories, practices and devices. *Journal of Marketing Management*. 31(1-2): 1-15.

Miller, P., & Rose, N. (2008). Governing the Present: Administering Economic, Social and Personal Life. Polity Press.

Thaler, R. H., & Sunstein, C. R. (2008). Nudge: Improving Decisions About Health, Wealth, and Happiness. Yale University Press.

Thompson, C. J. (2004). Marketplace Mythology and Discourses of Power. *Journal of Consumer Research*. 31(June): 162-79.

Veresiu, E., & Giesler, M. (2018). Beyond Acculturation: Multiculturalism and the Institutional Shaping of an Ethnic Consumer Subject. Journal of Consumer Research. 45: 553-70.