

Social Responsibility & Ethics in Marketing

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Lecture 10



MGM204

PRINCIPLE OF MARKETING



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

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2. Social criticisms of Marketing
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- Responsible marketers discover what consumers want and respond with market offerings that create value for buyers and capture value in return.
- The *marketing concept* is a philosophy of customer value and mutual gain. Its practice leads the economy by an invisible hand to satisfy the many and changing needs of consumers.
- Not all marketers follow the marketing concept, however. In fact, some companies use questionable marketing practices that serve their own rather than consumers' interests.
- Even well-intentioned marketing actions that meet the current needs of some consumers may cause immediate or future harm to other consumers or the larger society.
- Responsible marketers must consider whether their actions are sustainable in the longer run.

1. Definitions

- **Social responsibility:** an organization's obligation to maximize its positive impact and minimize its negative impact on society.
- **Sustainable marketing:** Socially and environmentally responsible marketing that meets the present needs of consumers and businesses while also preserving or enhancing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
- **Marketing Ethics:** Principles and standards that define acceptable marketing conduct as determined by various stakeholders.



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Pyramid Of Corporate Social Responsibility



Social Responsibility Issues

table 4.2 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ISSUES

Issue	Description	Major Social Concerns
Natural environment	Consumers insisting not only on a good quality of life but on a healthful environment so they can maintain a high standard of living during their lifetimes	Conservation Water pollution Air pollution Land pollution
Consumerism	Activities undertaken by independent individuals, groups, and organizations to protect their rights as consumers	The right to safety The right to be informed The right to choose The right to be heard
Community relations	Society eager to have marketers contribute to its well-being, wishing to know what marketers do to help solve social problems	Equality issues Disadvantaged members of society Safety and health Education and general welfare

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2. Social criticisms of Marketing



2.1. Marketing 's impact on individual consumers

HIGH PRICES

DECEPTIVE PRACTICES

HIGH-PRESSURE SELLING

SHODDY, HARMFUL, OR UNSAFE PRODUCTS

PLANNED OBSOLESCENCE

POOR SERVICE TO DISADVANTAGED CONSUMERS

2.1. Marketing's impact on individual consumers

1.1. HIGH PRICES:

- Many critics charge that marketing system causes prices to be higher.
- Critics point to three factors:
 - **High costs of distribution**
 - **High advertising and promotion costs**
 - **Excessive markups.**



Critic Point	Socialists view	Marketers view
High costs of distribution	Greedy marketing channel members mark up prices beyond the value of their services. As a result, distribution costs too much, and consumers pay for these excessive costs in the form of higher prices.	Intermediaries do work that would otherwise have to be done by manufacturers or consumers. Their prices reflect services that consumers want—more convenience, larger stores and assortments, more service, longer store hours, and others. They argue that retail competition is so intense that margins are actually quite low.
High advertising and promotion costs	Modern marketing is pushing up prices to finance unneeded advertising, sales promotion, and packaging. Much of this promotion and packaging adds only psychological, not functional, value.	Although advertising adds to product costs, it also adds value by informing potential buyers of the availability and merits of a brand. Brand name products may cost more, but branding assures buyers of consistent quality. Moreover, although consumers can usually buy functional versions of products at lower prices, they <i>want</i> and are willing to pay more for products that also provide psychological benefits—that make them feel wealthy, attractive, or special.
Excessive markups.	Some companies mark up goods excessively. They point to the drug industry, where a pill costing five cents to make may cost the consumer \$2 to buy, and to the high charges for auto repairs and other services.	Most businesses try to price fairly to consumers because they want to build customer relationships and repeat business. Also, they assert, consumers often don't understand the reasons for high markups. For example, pharmaceutical markups help cover the costs of making and distributing existing medicines plus the high costs of developing and testing new medicines.

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Movie theater
popcorn has an
average markup
of 1,275 percent!

**HIGH MARKUP
PRICES!**



“Today’s medicines finance
tomorrow’s miracles.”



1.2. DECEPTIVE PRACTICES:

- **Deceptive practices fall into 3 groups:**
 - **Pricing:** Deceptive pricing includes practices such as falsely advertising “factory” or “wholesale” prices or a large price reduction from a phony high retail list price.
 - **Promotion:** Deceptive promotion includes practices such as misrepresenting the product's features or performance or luring customers to the store for a bargain that is out of stock.
 - **Packaging:** Deceptive packaging includes exaggerating package contents through subtle design, using misleading labeling, or describing size in misleading terms.
- Deceptive practices have led to legislation and other consumer protection actions.



Example of deceptive pricing

Overstock.com was fined \$6.8 million by a California court as a result of a fraudulent pricing lawsuit.

The suit charged that the online giant routinely advertised its prices as lower than fabricated “list prices.”

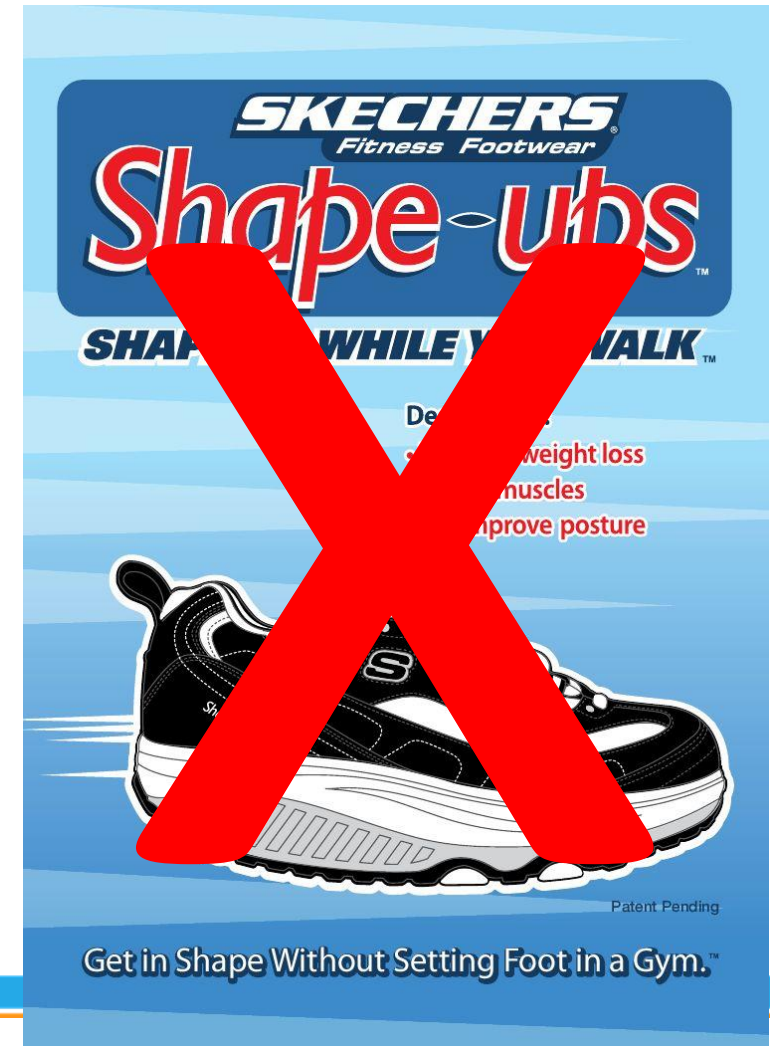
It recites one example in which Overstock sold a patio set for \$449 while claiming that the list price was \$999. When the item was delivered, the customer found that it had a Walmart sticker stating a price of \$247

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Example of deceptive promotion



Skechers paid \$55 million in consumer because it made false advertising claims that its rocker-bottom Shapeups and other toning shoes would help customers tone muscles and lose weight.





Example of deceptive packaging

Deceptive practices are not good for business!

- Marketers argue that most companies avoid deceptive practices.
- Such practices harm a company's business in the long run, they simply aren't sustainable.
- Profitable customer relationships are built on a foundation of value and trust.
- If consumers do not get what they expect, they will switch to more reliable products.
- In addition, consumers usually protect themselves from deception. Most consumers recognize a marketer's selling intent and are careful when they buy, sometimes even to the point of not believing completely true product claims.

1.3. HIGH-PRESSURE SELLING:

- Salespeople are sometimes accused of high-pressure selling that persuades people to buy goods they had no thought of buying.
- Such tactics may work in one-time selling situations for short-term gain, involves building long-term relationships with valued customers.
- High-pressure or deceptive selling can seriously damage such relationships.



2.1. Marketing's impact on individual consumers

1.4. SHODDY, HARMFUL, OR UNSAFE PRODUCTS:

- Criticism concern poor quality of products (does not meet expectations: product fails, does not perform as promised, delivered late, hard to find customer service, etc...)
- A second complaint concerns product safety.
- A third complaint is that many products deliver little benefit or may even be harmful.



1.5. PLANNED OBSOLESCENCE:

- Critics also have charged that some companies practice *planned obsolescence*, causing their products to become obsolete before they actually should need replacement. They accuse some producers of using materials and components that will break, wear, rust, or rot sooner than they should.
- Other companies are charged with *perceived obsolescence*—continually changing consumer concepts of acceptable styles to encourage more and earlier buying.





1.5. PLANNED OBSOLESCENCE:

- Marketers respond that consumers *like* style changes; they get tired of the old goods and want a new look in fashion.
- Or they *want* the latest high-tech innovations, even if older models still work.
- No one has to buy a new product, and if too few people like it, it will simply fail.
- Finally, most companies do not design their products to break down earlier because they do not want to lose customers to other brands. Instead, they seek constant improvement to ensure that products will consistently meet or exceed customer expectations.
- Much of the so-called planned obsolescence is the **working of the competitive and technological forces** in a free society—forces that lead to ever-improving goods and services. For example, if Apple produced a new iPhone or iPad that would last 10 years, few consumers would want it. Instead, buyers want the latest technological innovations.

2.1. Marketing's impact on individual consumers

1.6. POOR SERVICE TO DISADVANTAGED CONSUMERS:

- Critics accuse major chain retailers of *redlining*, drawing a red line around disadvantaged neighborhoods and avoiding placing stores there.
- Better marketing systems must be built to service disadvantaged consumers. In fact, many marketers profitably target such consumers with legitimate goods and services that create real value.



2.2. Marketing's impact on **society as a whole**

**False wants
and too much
materialism**

**Too few social
goods**

**Cultural
Pollution**

2.2.1. FALSE WANTS AND TOO MUCH MATERIALISM

- Critics have charged that the marketing system urges too much interest in material possessions
- People are now judged by what they own rather than by who they are.
- Critics see this interest in material things as a matter of false wants created by marketing. Marketers, they claim, stimulate people's desires for goods and create materialistic models of the good life. Thus, marketers have created an endless cycle of mass consumption.
- In this view, marketing is creating overconsumption and it creates a growing "aspirational gap"



2.2. Marketing's impact on society as a whole

• 2.2.1. FALSE WANTS AND TOO MUCH MATERIALISM

- Marketers respond that such criticisms **overstate the power of business** to create needs.
- They claim people have strong defenses against advertising and other marketing tools.
- Even minor purchases that may be affected by advertising messages lead to repeat purchases only if the product delivers the promised customer value.
- The high failure rate of new products shows that companies are not able to control demand.
- On a deeper level, our wants and values are influenced not only by marketers but also by family, peer groups, religion, cultural background, and education. If people are highly materialistic, these values arose out of basic socialization processes rather than marketing efforts.



2.2.2. TOO FEW SOCIAL GOODS

- Business has been accused of overselling private goods at the expense of public goods.
- For example, private automobile ownership (private good) requires highways, traffic control, parking spaces, and police services (public goods).
- The overselling of private goods results in social costs. For cars, some of the social costs include traffic congestion, gasoline shortages, and air pollution.
- For example, American travelers lose, on average, 38 hours a year in traffic jams, costing the United States more than \$120 billion a year—\$820 per commuter. In the process, they waste 2.9 billion gallons of fuel and emit 56 billion tons of greenhouse gases.





2.2.2. TOO FEW SOCIAL GOODS

- One option is to make producers bear the full social costs of their operations (government is requiring automobile manufacturers to build cars with more efficient engines and better pollution-control systems).
- A second option is to make consumers pay the social costs. For example, many cities around the world are now charging congestion tolls in an effort to reduce traffic congestion. To decrease rush hour, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission charges a \$6 toll during peak commute hours versus \$4 at other times.

2.2.3. CULTURAL POLLUTION

- Our senses are constantly assaulted by marketing and advertising
- The critics claim that these messages continually pollute people's minds with ideas related to materialism, power, or status.
- Marketers answer these critics by advocating that advertising is entertaining and informative. Besides, today's consumers have alternatives they can skip or zap if they don't want to be exposed to the advertisement.



2.3. Marketing's impact on other businesses

Critics also charge that a company's marketing practices can harm other companies and reduce competition. They identify three problems:

Acquisitions of competitors



Creating barriers to entry



Investment Capital



Economies of Scale



Intellectual
Property and
Patents



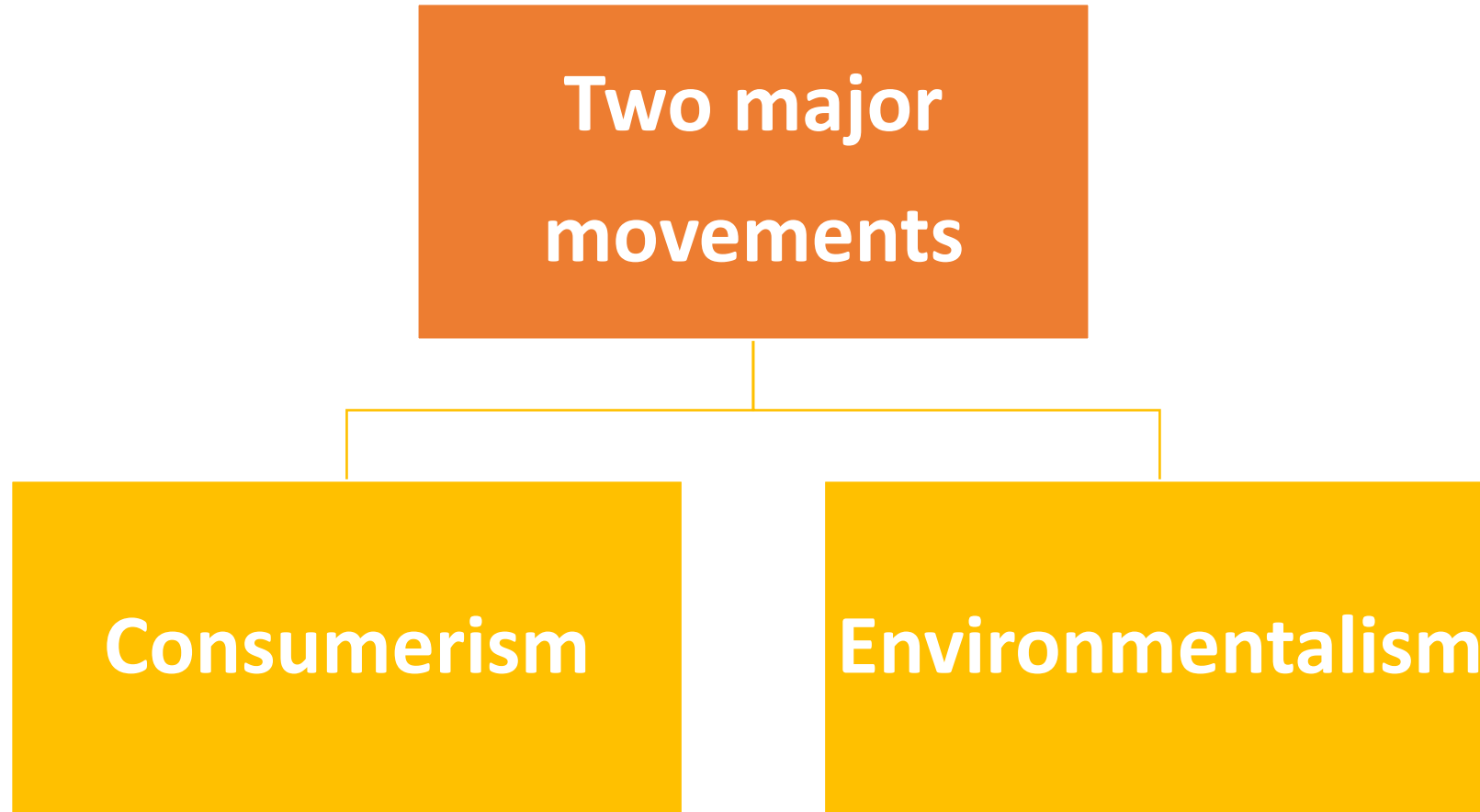
Regulations and
Approvals

Pharmaceutical industry



Unfair competitive marketing practices

3. Consumer actions to Promote sustainable Marketing



3. Consumer actions to Promote sustainable Marketing

Consumerism: An organized movement of citizens and government agencies to improve the rights and power of buyers in relation to sellers.

- Consumer advocates call for the following additional consumer rights:
 - ✓ The right to be well informed about important aspects of the product
 - ✓ The right to be protected against questionable products and marketing practices
 - ✓ The right to influence products and marketing practices in ways that will improve “quality of life”
 - ✓ The right to consume now in a way that will preserve the world for future generations of consumers

Nutrition Facts

8 servings per container

Serving size 2/3 cup (55g)

Amount per serving

Calories 230

% Daily Value*

Total Fat 8g 10%

Saturated Fat 1g 5%

Trans Fat 0g

Cholesterol 0mg 0%

Sodium 160mg 7%

Total Carbohydrate 37g 13%

Dietary Fiber 4g 14%

Total Sugars 12g

Includes 10g Added Sugars 20%

Protein 3g

Vitamin D 2mcg 10%

Calcium 260mg 20%

Iron 8mg 45%

Potassium 235mg 6%

*The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

3. Consumer actions to Promote sustainable Marketing

Environmentalism: An organized movement of concerned citizens, businesses, and government agencies designed to protect and improve people's current and future living environment

- Environmentalists are not against marketing and consumption; they simply want people and organizations to operate with more care for the environment
- The marketing system's goal, environmentalists assert, should be to maximize life quality.
- Life quality means not only the quantity and quality of consumer goods and services but also the quality of the environment, now and for future generations.
- Environmentalism is concerned with damage to the ecosystem caused by global warming, resource depletion, toxic and solid wastes, litter, the availability of fresh water, and other problems. Other issues include the loss of recreational areas and the increase in health problems caused by bad air, polluted water, and chemically treated food.



3. consumer actions to Promote sustainable Marketing

- In recent years, however, most companies have accepted responsibility for doing no harm to the environment
- More and more companies are now adopting policies of **environmental sustainability**.
- **Environmental sustainability**: A management approach that involves developing strategies that both sustain the environment and produce profits for the company



Persil Small & Mighty concentrated laundry detergents use less packaging, making them cheaper and less polluting to transport. More important, they've been reformulated to wash efficiently at lower temperatures, using less energy and water. Unilever estimates that these changes have achieved a 15 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

- **Green marketing:** The specific development, pricing, promotion, and distribution of products that do not harm the natural environment.
- **Corporate Goals For The Natural Environment:**
 - ✂ Eliminate concept of waste
 - ✂ Reinvent concept of a product
 - ✂ Make prices reflect the cost
 - ✂ Make environmentalism profitable



5.1. Sustainable Marketing Principles:

- Under the sustainable marketing concept, a company's marketing should be guided by five sustainable marketing principles:

1. Consumer-oriented marketing

2. Customer value marketing

3. Innovative marketing

4. Sense-of-mission marketing

5. Societal marketing

4. Business actions toward sustainable marketing

- 1. Consumer-oriented marketing:** A company should view and organize its marketing activities from the consumer's point of view. Companies should serve and satisfy the needs of a defined group of customers—*both now and in the future*. Only by seeing the world through its customers' eyes can the company build sustainable and profitable customer relationships.
- 2. Customer value marketing:** A company should put most of its resources into customer value-building marketing investments. Enlightened marketing calls for building long run consumer engagement, loyalty, and relationships by continually improving the value consumers receive from the firm's market offering. By creating value *for* consumers, the company can capture value *from* consumers in return.
- 3. Innovative marketing:** A company should seek real product and marketing improvements. The company that overlooks new and better ways to do things will eventually lose customers to another company that has found a better way.

4. Business actions toward sustainable marketing

4. Sense-of-mission marketing: A company should define its mission in broad *social* terms rather than narrow *product* terms. For example, IKEA has a deeply ingrained sense of mission—called The IKEA Way—to create a better everyday life for people by “offering well designed, functional home furnishing products at prices so low that as many people as possible will be able to afford them.”



The IKEA Way

- Low costs
- Long production lines
- Self-assembly at home
- Self-transport
- Convenient boxes
- Catalogues
- Remaining Swedish (design, management)
- Modern ideals (durable, easy to live with, natural and free style, color, joy)

4. Business actions toward sustainable marketing

5. **Societal marketing:** A company should make marketing decisions by considering consumers' wants, the company's requirements, consumers' long-run interests, and society's long-run interests. Sustainable marketing calls for products that are **not only pleasing but also beneficial**.



Societal classification of Products

Deficient products: Products that have neither immediate appeal nor long-run benefits.

Pleasing products: Products that give high immediate satisfaction but may hurt consumers in the long run.

Salutary products: Products that have low immediate appeal but may benefit consumers in the long run.

Desirable products: Products that give both high immediate satisfaction and high long-run benefits.



- **Marketing Ethics:** Principles and standards that define acceptable marketing conduct as determined by various stakeholders.
- In the long run, unethical marketing harms customers and society as a whole. It eventually damages a company's reputation and effectiveness, jeopardizing its very survival.
- Sustainable marketing goals of long-term consumer and business welfare can be achieved only through ethical marketing conduct.

table 4.3 SAMPLE ETHICAL ISSUES RELATED TO THE MARKETING MIX

Product Issue <i>Product information</i>	Covering up defects that could cause harm to a consumer; withholding critical performance information that could affect a purchase decision.
Distribution Issue <i>Counterfeiting</i>	Counterfeit products are widespread, especially in the areas of computer software, clothing, and audio and video products. The Internet has facilitated the distribution of counterfeit products.
Promotion Issue <i>Advertising</i>	Deceptive advertising or withholding important product information in a personal-selling situation.
Pricing Issue <i>Pricing</i>	Indicating that an advertised sale price is a reduction below the regular price when in fact that is not the case.

5. Marketing Ethics

Ethics in Marketing



- The American Marketing Association developed a code of ethics :
 - **Do no harm.** This means consciously avoiding harmful actions or omissions by embodying high ethical standards and adhering to all applicable laws and regulations in the choices we make.
 - **Foster trust in the marketing system.** This means striving for good faith and fair dealing so as to contribute toward the efficacy of the exchange process as well as avoiding deception in product design, pricing, communication, and delivery or distribution.
 - **Embrace ethical values.** This means building relationships and enhancing consumer confidence in the integrity of marketing by affirming these core values: honesty, responsibility, fairness, respect, transparency, and citizenship.

6. The Sustainable company



The sustainable company

- At the foundation of marketing is the belief that companies that fulfill the needs and wants of customers will thrive.
- Companies that fail to meet customer needs or that intentionally or unintentionally harm customers, others in society, or future generations will decline.
- Sustainable companies are those that create value for customers through socially, environmentally, and ethically responsible actions. Sustainable marketing goes beyond caring for the needs and wants of today's customers.
- It means having concern for tomorrow's customers in ensuring the survival and success of the business, shareholders, employees, and the broader world in which they all live.
- It means pursuing the mission of a triple bottom line: people, planet, profits.
- Sustainable marketing provides the context in which companies can build profitable customer relationships by creating value *for* customers in order to capture value *from* customers in return—now and in the future.

A rustic, handcrafted scene featuring a rectangular piece of light-colored wood with a natural grain. A small hole is drilled into the left side of the wood, through which a piece of dark, frayed twine is threaded. The words "Thank you!" are written in a bold, black, cursive script across the center of the wood. The wood block sits on a rough, light-brown wooden surface. To the right of the wood block, a small green plant with several serrated leaves and a tiny bud is growing. The background is a soft-focus view of more green foliage and a wooden surface, creating a warm, natural atmosphere.

Thank
you!