

### Materialism lowers well-being: The mediating role of need for autonomy

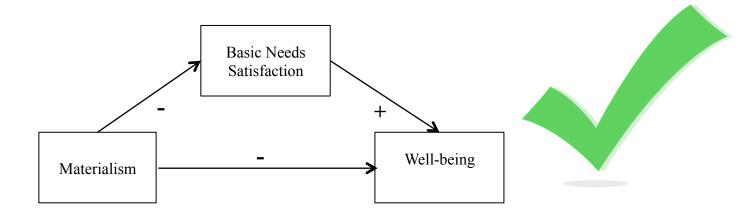
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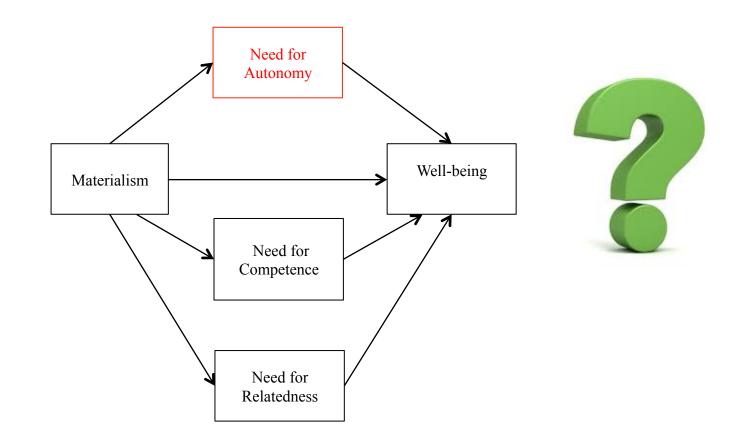
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17<sup>th</sup> June 2016

# INTRODUCTION

- Materialistic values are defined as pre occupation with material goods, money, financial success and status to the neglect of other matters.
- Materialistic values related to
  - negative personal and societal outcomes (Richins & Dawson 1992)
  - reduced life satisfaction (Garoarsdittor et al., 2008)
  - reduced meaning in life (Kashdan & Breen, 2007)
  - lesser vitality (Kasser & Ahuvia, 2002)
- SDT- SELF DETERMINATION THEORY has explained the relationship between materialistic values and well-being.
  - Strong materialistic values orientation are unable to satisfy the basic psychological needs for autonomy competence and relatedness (Kasser et al., 2013; Chen, Yao & Yan, 2013; Tsang, Carpenter, Roberts, Frisch & Cariisie, 2014)





# Why look at the differential effects?

- Need satisfaction is a multi-dimensional construct (Sheldon & Hilpert, 2014)
- Wide array of SDT research has shown that needs get easier expression in certain environments/domains.
  - Need for relatedness was the most important predictor of attachment quality and relationship commitment among interaction partners as compared to autonomy and competence (LaGuardia, Ryan, Couchman, & Deci, 2000)
  - Participants in a relatedness prime condition showed highest intentions to volunteer as compared to those in autonomy or competence prime conditions (Pavey, Greitmeyer & Sparks, 2007).
  - Similarly, another study showed a strong relationship between satisfaction of the need for competence and job engagement. (Deci, Ryan, Gagne, Leone, Usunov, & Kornazheva, 2001)

## Why only need for autonomy?

### WHY not COMPETENCE AND RELATEDNESS?

- Goal achievement and efficacy- promote satisfaction of competence needs
- Experiential purchases foster social relationships- promote satisfaction of relatedness needs

### **Hypothesis and Study structure**

- The need for autonomy will mediate the negative relationship between materialism and well-being
- Study 1- Correlational study preliminary support for our multiple mediation model
- Study 2- Experiment- Additional support for our model

### Study 1

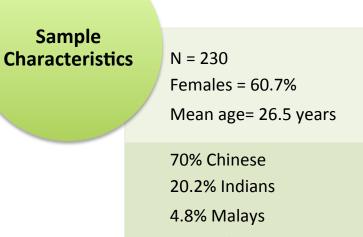
#### Measures

#### **Materialistic Values**

• Materialistic Values Scale

#### **Well Being**

- Satisfaction With Life Scale
- Self Actualization Scale
- Basic Psychological Needs Scale



4.5% other races

## RESULTS

	Mean	SD	А	В	С	D	Е	F
A. Materialism	50.43	10.56	$\frown$					
B. Life satisfaction	22.95	5.51	26**	(.85)				
C. Self-actualization	40.84	4.67	38**	.33**	(.63)			
D. Autonomy	4.55	0.79	29**	.41**	.61**	(.72)		
E. Competence	4.53	0.88	32**	.41**	.53**	$.70^{**}$	(.73)	
F. Relatedness	4.88	0.87	23**	.35**	.48**	.66**	.65**	(.82)

Well-being indicator	Total effect of domain	Direct effect of domain	Mediation by autonomy need				Mediation by competence need			Mediation by relatedness need		
	С	c'	$a_1$	$b_1$	a <sub>1</sub> xb <sub>1</sub>	a <sub>2</sub>	<b>b</b> <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>2</sub> xb <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	<b>b</b> <sub>3</sub>	a <sub>3</sub> xb <sub>3</sub>	Total R <sup>2</sup>
Life satisfaction	13***	06*	-0.02**	$1.40^{*}$	-0.03*	03**	ns	ns	02**	ns	ns	.26**
Self-actualisation	16***	08**	-0.02**	2.54***	-0.05**	03**	ns	ns	01**	ns	ns	.37**
					$\bigcirc$			$\bigcirc$			$\bigcirc$	

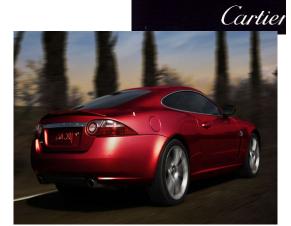
### Study 2

Consumer Cue condition: 19 Pictures of luxury material goods Neutral Control Condition:19 Pictures of mundane products

#### ATTITUDE GIORGIO ARMANI



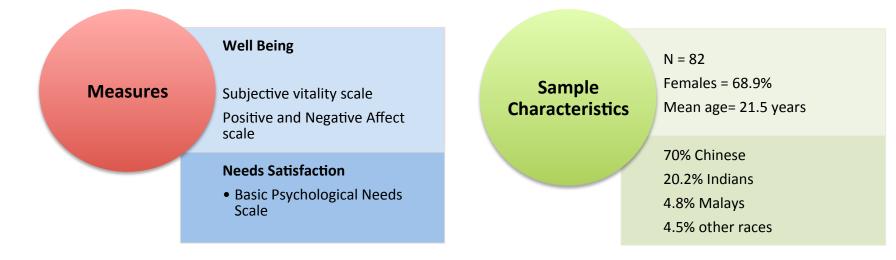












### **RESULTS-** Study 2

Dependent	Consumer Cue		Neutral	Control	Comparison		
Measure	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	t	р	
Autonomy	4.49	0.72	4.85	0.86	-2.03 (79)	.05	
Competence	4.63	0.73	4.55	0.92	0.45 (78)	.65	
Relatedness	4.99	0.73	5.25	0.84	-1.52 (79)	.13	
Positive Affect	28.09	7.41	27.41	8.11	0.29 (80)	.76	
Negative Affect	16.50	3.87	14.39	5.40	2.09 (80)	.04	
Vitality	3.79	1.10	3.88	0.99	-0.40 (80)	.69	
Valence of pictures	3.77	0.33	3.13	0.41	7.63 (80)	.00	

# DISCUSSION

- When people are focused on materialistic pursuits, they experience a loss of autonomy
- Core features of being materialistic are incompatible with autonomy:
  - Extrinsic in nature, external standards of status, fame and identity
  - Upward social comparisons
  - Thus, a sense of inherent choice and will is often lost.
- Needs for competence and relatedness are not readily compromised
  - Materialistic pursuits promote a sense of competence and relatedness:
    - Personal goals achievement theory
    - Multiple opportunities for social engagement
    - Fame, popularity, social identity
  - Thus, competence and relatedness needs are met in the short run.
- Differential effect on positive and negative affect
  - Materialistic pursuits may paticularly encourage negative affectivity:
    - Upward social comparisons
    - Mounting discontent with one's current standing
  - Thus, greater negative affect is experienced.

### **IMPLICATIONS-** Where does Positive Psychology Fit in?

- i. Positive psychology as an applied field is rooted in developing tools and interventions that might enhance psychological well-being.
- ii. Possible action levers for interventions designed to build resilience to materialism.
- iii. Autonomy-supportive environments can be assessed for their capability in bringing about changes in materialistic values and aspirations towards healthier values and belief systems.
- iv. TAKE HOME MESSAGE:
  - Materialistic values are harmful for our well-being
  - Materialistic values thwart the basic psychological need for autonomy
  - Light at the end of the tunnel!!

# LIMITATIONS

- i. Uncertain whether short term deficits in emotional well-being translate into long-term changes in general well-being
- ii. Self reports may be affected by social desirability
- iii. Homogenous sample

