

**This is an electronic reprint of the original article.
This reprint *may differ* from the original in pagination and typographic detail.**

Author(s): Kuoppamäki, Sanna-Mari; Wilska, Terhi-Anna; Taipale, Sakari

Title: Ageing and consumption in Finland : the effect of age and life course stage on ecological, economical and self-indulgent consumption among late middle-agers and young adults between 1999 and 2014

Year: 2017

Version:

Please cite the original version:

Kuoppamäki, S.-M., Wilska, T.-A., & Taipale, S. (2017). Ageing and consumption in Finland : the effect of age and life course stage on ecological, economical and self-indulgent consumption among late middle-agers and young adults between 1999 and 2014. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 41(5), 457-464.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/ijcs.12353>

All material supplied via JYX is protected by copyright and other intellectual property rights, and duplication or sale of all or part of any of the repository collections is not permitted, except that material may be duplicated by you for your research use or educational purposes in electronic or print form. You must obtain permission for any other use. Electronic or print copies may not be offered, whether for sale or otherwise to anyone who is not an authorised user.

Sanna-Mari Kuoppamäki 

Ageing and consumption in Finland: the effect of age and life course stage on ecological, economical and self-indulgent consumption among late middle-agers and young adults between 1999 and 2014

Corresponding author:

Sanna-Mari Kuoppamäki (1)

Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Address: PO Box 35, FI-40014 University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Phone: +35840 805 3562
Email: sanna.kuoppamaki@jyu.fi

Terhi-Anna Wilska (2)

Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Address: PO Box 35, FI-40014 University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Phone: +35840 805 4201
Email: terhi-anna.wilska@jyu.fi

Sakari Taipale (3)

Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Address: PO Box 35, FI-40014 University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Phone: +358400 728 852
Email: sakari.taipale@jyu.fi

This article has been accepted for publication and undergone full peer review but has not been through the copyediting, typesetting, pagination and proofreading process which may lead to differences between this version and the Version of Record. Please cite this article as an 'Accepted Article', doi: 10.1111/ijcs.12353

Author biographies

Sanna-Mari Kuoppamäki is a PhD candidate in Sociology at the Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of Jyväskylä, Finland. Her research interests include consumption, life-course, age and digital technologies. Currently she studies ageing consumers and digital environments.

Terhi-Anna Wilska is a professor of Sociology at the Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of Jyväskylä, Finland. Her research interests include consumption and consumer society, lifestyles and well-being, age and generation and the social effects of new technology.

Sakari Taipale is an academy research fellow at the Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of Jyväskylä, Finland. He is also an adjunct professor (docent) at the University of Eastern Finland. His research interests include information society and use of new media and digital technologies.

Ageing and consumption in Finland: the effect of age and life course stage on ecological, economical and self-indulgent consumption among late middle-agers and young adults between 1999 and 2014

Abstract

Previous studies on ageing consumers have mainly focused on chronological age and generational values or studied ageing and consumption with cross-sectional data. Few quantitative studies exist that examine the effect of age together with life course on consumption using longitudinal data. To bridge this gap, the article examines ageing and attitudes towards consumption in Finland, focusing particularly on late middle-agers (46 to 60 year-olds) in comparison to young adults (18 to 30 year-olds) between 1999 and 2014. The article explores three consumption patterns based on attitudinal statements: ecological, economical and self-indulgent consumption. Through analysis of a nationally representative survey study in Finland (N=8543), the article reveals that in all years under examination, late middle-agers reported more ecological attitudes towards consumption than young adults. In 1999 and 2004, the attitudes of late middle-agers appeared more economical, but age-related differences in economical attitudes disappeared between 2009 and 2014. In each year, late middle-agers reported less self-indulgent attitudes than young adults, and these age-related differences did not remarkably change between 1999 and 2014. The results indicate that in 1999 and 2004, ecological and economical attitudes towards consumption were best predicted by age at the year of the study. In later years, ecological attitudes were more closely determined by life course stage, i.e. household type and other socio-demographic determinants. Regarding economical attitudes, generational or cohort effects were pronounced among late middle-agers in 1999. In contrast, the significance of age remained throughout the

years for self-indulgent attitudes, indicating the absence of generational or cohort effects.

Keywords

consumers, attitudes, late middle-agers, young adults, age, life-course

Introduction

Ageing consumers are rapidly becoming the most affluent consumer segment in the marketplace (Biggs *et al.*, 2007; Jones *et al.*, 2008; Drolet *et al.*, 2010). In Finland and worldwide, the income levels of those aged 55 to 65 have risen and this group also consumes more than 30 years ago (Atkinson and Hayes, 2010; Ahonen and Vaitinen, 2015). The factors that affect the consumption patterns of older people are not entirely known. Previous studies of ageing consumers have mainly focused on chronological age (Drolet *et al.*, 2010). The majority of such studies have interpreted the consumption patterns as reflecting generational values (Carr *et al.*, 2012; Eastman and Liu, 2012; Parment, 2013), and studied consumers with cross-sectional data (e.g. Katz-Gerro, 2002; Wilska, 2002). Most quantitative studies on ageing consumers have ignored the effect of life course stage, typically understood as biographical changes and changes in household structures, on consumption (Settersten, 2003; Elder and Shanahan, 2007; Hutchison, 2011). During periods of economic growth, older adults nevertheless have decreased financial responsibility for their children and more opportunities to spend on themselves as daily consumption is no longer affected by the needs of other family members (Jones *et al.*, 2008). Intergenerational relationships, being influenced by macro-economic situations, might, however, be subject to change due to the long-standing economic depression and the increased income inequality among the working-age population (Ahonen and Vaitinen, 2015).

In previous research, age and life course-related differences between consumers have been found particularly in terms of ecological, economical and self-indulgent consumption (Katz-Gerro, 2002; Wilska, 2002; Berg, 2015). Therefore, the article examines the development of ecological, economical and self-indulgent attitudes towards consumption in order to reveal the effect of age and life course stage on consumption during different time periods. In the analysis we compare the attitudes of late middle-agers (46 to 60 year-olds) and young adults (18 to 30 year-olds) in 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014. Both age groups are experiencing a life stage that involves changes in social relationships and household structures (e.g. Hutteman *et al.*, 2014). In specific years under examination, cultural and societal changes might have an impact on values and attitudes, causing generational or cohort effects on consumption (Mannheim, 1952; Turner, 2002; Carr *et al.*, 2012). Presently, these age groups belong to generational cohorts known as Generation Y (1979–1994) and Generation X (1964–1978) which allegedly possess different attitudes towards consumption (Carr *et al.*, 2012; Eastman and Liu, 2012; Parment, 2013). In Finland, the Baby Boomers (1945–1955) are known to share common values and generational identity (Karisto, 2007; Purhonen, 2009), which may have an influence on their consumption attitudes respectively. By comparing distinctive life stages over a long time period, the overall effects of age and life course on consumption can be better distinguished.

The rest of the article begins with an overview of explanatory approaches to consumer decisions with respect to age, life course and time period. This is followed by an empirical analysis of longitudinal data derived from four surveys carried out in Finland in 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014. Findings and implications are discussed in terms of age, the life course, and consumption, especially highlighting the findings regarding late middle-agers.

Consumer decisions, age and life course

The *ethical value paradigm* argues that consumer choices are shaped by personal values like consumerism, described as hedonism, materialism, possessive individualism and narcissism, or sustainable values, described as religious traditions, radical ecology and other values outside the modern capitalist marketplace (e.g. Crompton, 2010; Holt, 2012). Empirical studies show significant differences in attitudes towards consumption among consumers at all ages; younger adults' attitudes are more materialistic and hedonistic than the attitudes of the middle-aged or the elderly, who report more economical, ethical and environmentally conscious attitudes and interest towards cultural consumption (Katz-Gerro, 2002; Wilska, 2002; Atkinson and Hayes, 2010; Purhonen *et al.*, 2011; Berg, 2015). Personal value orientations have shown to change along with ageing, as people in late midlife start to value benevolence, i.e., the promotion of the wellbeing of close relatives, universalism, i.e., taking care of other people and nature, and safety, implying the security of society, personal relationships, and life in general (Charles and Carstensen, 2010; Pulkkinen and Polet, 2010).

Accordingly, consumption practices are explained by the *life course approach* which addresses the roles of household resources and life-course events on consumption (e.g. Plessz *et al.*, 2016). Biographies and biographical transitions, such as the initiation of cohabitation with a partner or the first child's birth offer opportunities for alterations of new routines and leisure activities (Bisogni *et al.*, 2005; Bove and Sobal, 2006; Plessz *et al.*, 2016; Southerton, 2006). Many consumption practices are linked to parental responsibility, especially in consumption that is related to nutritional and health norms (Régnier and Masullo, 2009; Plessz *et al.*, 2016). Young adulthood, involving transitions such as leaving the parental home, finishing education, entering working life, forming a romantic relationship and becoming a parent (Settersten, 2003; Elder and Shanahan, 2007) differs from late midlife that is characterised by the approach of the zenith of one's career and life's highest social position and income. Important

transitions also occur as children move away from home and leisure time increases (Helson *et al.*, 2006; Kokko, 2010). Life transitions in certain cultural, societal, geographical and historical contexts (Pilcher, 1995) might nevertheless be under change due to the risks and constraints related to job markets and decreasing financial resources. In societies with advanced economies, many life transitions related to achieving full independence have generally become postponed, as the life transitions that used to occur earlier, in people's 20s, now often occur in their 30s (e.g. Izuhara, 2013).

Consumer decisions, time period and generational cohorts

As the values and attitudes in comparison to individuals' behaviour show major contradictions, the consumption patterns of individuals are understood in respect to *market construction paradigms* that specify how market actors repurpose particular cultural, institutional and technological resources to construct and transform markets; hence, the consumption patterns of individuals get constructed as markets evolve (Holt, 2012). The macro-economic situation of society, including economic booms and recessions, necessarily affects material values, attitudes and individuals' behaviour. The economic depression in Finland during 1990–1994 as well as the following economic boom in the late 1990s and early 2000s caused major changes in consumption patterns and attitudes towards consumption (Laaksonen *et al.*, 1998; Wilska, 2002; Räsänen, 2003; Autio and Heinonen, 2004). The global financial crisis in 2008 and 2009 in most developed countries increased poverty and deprivation (Saunders and Wong, 2012). The effect of time period on consumption can thus cause generational or cohort effects on consumption (see also Mannheim, 1952; Turner, 2002). In previous studies, cohort effects were pronounced in the dimensions of early adoption of new products, conscious consumption and personal debt, indicating that members of Generation X, born in the 1960s and 1970s, exhibit the highest rates of overconsumption and competitive

consumption while also displaying the lowest rates of conscious consumption (Carr *et al.*, 2012).

In Finland, the Baby Boomers experienced the post-war economic boom and the rise of the welfare state (Karisto, 2007; Purhonen, 2007) and the values of the Boomers are often described as post-materialistic (Wilska, 2011). However, the life course effects may also be in play, and thus consumption patterns can change when moving closer to the retirement age. Many consumption-related values and attitudes, such as attitudes towards ecological and ethical issues, have become established as socially desirable opinions during the past decades (Aro and Wilska, 2014). Thus, recent studies show little variation between age groups or generations in these attitudes (Huttunen and Autio, 2010).

Research questions

The study examines ageing and consumption in Finland by distinguishing the effects of age and life course stage on consumption among late middle-aged and young adult consumers in 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014. The research questions are the following:

RQ1: How have ecological, economical and self-indulgent attitudes towards consumption developed among late middle-agers (46 to 60 year-olds) and young adults (18 to 30 year-olds) between 1999 and 2014?

RQ2: To what extent do age in the year under examination and life course stage (i.e. household type and marital status) explain attitudes towards consumption between 1999 and 2014 when other socio-demographic background variables are controlled for?

Data and methods

Data

The data used in this study are derived from the postal survey 'Finland – Consumption and Lifestyle', first carried out in 1999 (N=2417) and repeated in 2004 (N=3574), 2009 (N=1202) and 2014 (N=1350), making the total N=8543 (Koivula *et al.*, 2015). Each year questionnaires were sent out to 18 to 74-year-old Finnish-speakers, who were randomly selected from the Finnish Population Register Database. In 1999, the response rate was 61%, in 2004 60%, in 2009 49%, and in 2014, 46% (Erola and Räsänen, 2000; Erola *et al.*, 2005; Sarpila *et al.*, 2010; Koivula *et al.*, 2015). In the final data, some age groups and genders were over or under-represented, which was corrected by weighting the data by age and gender.

Measurements

The study focuses on respondent selection of attitude statements regarding ecological, economical and self-indulgent consumption; these standardised statements were used in all years under examination. With each statement a five-point Likert scale, with values ranging from 'Completely agree' (1) to 'Completely disagree' (5), was provided to respondents¹. Almost the same questionnaire was used from 1999 to 2014, with only small amendments. The statements in the original questionnaire in 1999 were formulated in the light of theories in the late 1990s regarding ecologically conscious values and attitudes (e.g. Heiskanen and Pantzar, 1997), frugal and thrifty consumption (Autio and Heinonen, 2004) and consumption related to hedonism and individualism (Warde, 1994; Bauman, 2005). From these statements, aggregate variables were formulated and tested with a factor analysis using 13 attitudinal statements regarding ecological, economical and self-indulgent consumption.

¹ In the analysis, the order of the values was reversed.

Ecological, economical and self-indulgent attitudes towards consumption were explained in 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 by age at the year of the study and life-course stage including marital status the household type. Control variables were gender, education, employment position, socio-economic position and income per consumption unit. The coding of socio-economic position was conducted on the basis of the ISCO-08 (International Standard Classification of Occupations) classification used by Statistics Finland. The variable 'income per consumption unit'² was created using the OECD's scale³ and recoded into five different income quintiles.

Statistical procedures

The analysis started with a factor analysis using attitudinal variables of ecological, economical and self-indulgent consumption that were available in the data from 1999 to 2014. Factor analysis was carried out with the principal axis factoring method and promax rotation to reveal the latent dimension of attitudinal variables.

Three aggregate variables were constituted based on the loadings on each dimension in the factor analysis. To detect the development of the attitudes between 1999 and 2014 among young adults and late middle-agers, the means of the aggregate variables were compared between age groups for each year, by building Two-Way ANOVA models for each year under examination.

The ANOVA model was further executed to examine the effects of age and life -course stage while the effects of other independent variables were controlled for. The ANOVA models were executed separately for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 data sets. The factor scores of the consumption attitudes were used as continuous independent variables and the socio-demographic determinants as categorical dependent variables.

Results

² First converted into 2014 euro.

³ According to the traditional OECD scale the first adult of the household receives a weight of 1, the second adult receives a weight of 0.7 and children under 18 receive a weight of 0.5.

Factor analysis confirmed the latent dimensions of ecological, economical and self-indulgent consumption. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy was 0.749 and Bartlett's test of sphericity was significant at the level of $p=0.000$. In each of the three factors, the rotation sums of squared loadings varied from 1.12 to 1.90 based on the factor loadings of the attitude statements. The Cronbach's alphas in the factors 'Ecological' (.645), 'Economical' (.567) and 'Self-indulgent' (.525) were rather low, but this is acceptable in attitudinal questions in social science surveys with large number of questions and respondents.

[insert Table 1 here]

Ecological attitudes towards consumption

On the basis of the factor loadings, three aggregate variables were constructed: ecological, economical and self-indulgent attitudes. In ecological attitudes towards consumption, the comparison of means between age groups was statistically significant ($p<0.000$) in the ANOVA model in all years under examination, except in 2009 ($p=0.059$). Figure 1 shows that the differences in ecological attitudes between late middle-agers ($M=3.84$) and young adults ($M=3.52$) were largest in 1999 and 2004. In 2009 and 2014, the differences had slightly decreased, although late middle-agers still had more ecological attitudes than young adults in 2014 ($M=3.73$ and $M=3.48$ respectively).

[insert Figure 1 here]

The factor scores of the attitudinal dimensions were tested in the ANOVA model in 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014, with main effect tests for age-related variables and other socio-demographic determinants, separately in the years 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014. The factor scores were included in the model as dependent variables. The overall statistical significances of the independent variables are indicated by the F values. The unstandardised parameter estimates (B) describe how much the means of the different categories of independent variables deviate from a reference category. The reference categories (0^a) used in the model were selected on the basis of the lowest value or the reference category with the highest number of cases. The adjusted coefficients of determination (adjusted R^2) show the proportions of variance explained by all independent variables together.

In ecological attitudes towards consumption, age at the year of the study remained a significant determinant in 1999 and 2004 ($F=10.556^{***}$, $F=21.811^{***}$). In 2009 and 2014, age was no longer significant. The absence of children in the household predicted ecological attitudes in 2004 and 2009 ($F=4.298$, $B=.092$; $F=10.409^{**}$, $B=.240^{**}$). In 2014, age and the presence of children did not remain significant, and other socio-demographic variables predicted these attitudes better than age and life course stage. In the whole period, marital status was not significant.

In all years under examination, ecological attitudes were more typical for female respondents ($F=24.010^{***}$, $B=.226^{***}$; $F=92.580^{***}$, $B=.338^{***}$; $F=12.151^{**}$, $B=.198^{**}$; $F=5.405^*$, $B=.146^*$, in order from earliest to latest year). High education (i.e. university degree) was a significant determinant between 2004 and 2014 ($F=4.949^{**}$, $B=.249^*$; $F=7.097^{***}$, $B=.270$; $F=2.663^*$, $B=.283^*$, respectively). In 2004, ecological attitudes were most typical for respondents in a manager position ($F=2.979^*$, $B=.126^*$). Income level was associated with ecological attitudes in all years under examination. Ecological attitudes were least typical for respondents with high

income ($F=4.164^{**}$, $B=-.348^{***}$; $F=6.300^{***}$, $B=-.267^{***}$; $F=4.368^{**}$, $B=-.320^{**}$; $F=4.164^{**}$, $B=-.348^{***}$, in order from lowest to highest income level).

In the ANOVA model for ecological attitudes between 1999 and 2014, the Adjusted R^2 values were .071, .098, .083, .050, in chronological order.

Economical attitudes towards consumption

In economical attitudes towards consumption, the comparison of means between age groups was statistically significant ($p < 0.000$) in the ANOVA model in 1999 and 2004. In 2009, the difference was significant at the level of $p=0.01$, and in 2014, at the level of $p=0.05$. Figure 2 shows that between 1999 and 2009, late middle-agers reported more economical attitudes towards consumption ($M=3.16$) than young adults ($M=2.76$). Differences between age groups disappeared between 2009 and 2014, and in the last year under examination, late middle-agers reported less economical attitudes towards consumption ($M=2.89$) than young adults ($M=3.02$).

[insert Figure 2 here]

In economical attitudes towards consumption, age at the year of the study remained a significant determinant in 1999 and 2004 ($F=15.502^{***}$, $F=31.880^{***}$). In 2009, age was less significant than in previous years ($F=3.032^*$), and in 2014, not significant at all. The absence of children in the household and marital status determined economical attitudes in 1999 and 2004. Economical attitudes were more typical for households without children ($F=7.732^{**}$, $B=.153^{**}$; $F=18.301^{***}$, $B=.201^{***}$) and for married respondents ($F=3.438^{**}$, $B=.226^{**}$; $F=4.660^{**}$, $B=.198^{**}$). In 2009, the effect of the household type and marital status remained ($F=10.195^{**}$, $B=.281$; $F=3.169^*$, $B=.223^{**}$). In 2014, only the absence of children in the household predicted these attitudes ($F=6.286^*$, $B=.201^*$).

In 1999 and 2004, economical attitudes were more typical for female respondents ($F=6.408^*$, $B=.111^*$; $F=13.458^{***}$, $B=.117^{***}$). In 1999, retired respondents appeared most economical ($F=4.580^{**}$, $B=.389^{***}$). In all years under examination, economical attitudes were determined by income level, and respondents with high income reported economical attitudes least frequently, in order from lowest to highest income level ($F=4.462^{**}$, $B=-.287^*$; $F=17.235^{***}$, $B=-.413^{***}$; $F=6.211^{***}$, $B=-.414^{***}$; $F=2.444^*$, $B=-.331^{**}$).

In the ANOVA model for economical attitudes between 1999 and 2014, the Adjusted R^2 values were .161, .143, .107, .021, in chronological order.

Self-indulgent attitudes towards consumption

In self-indulgent attitudes towards consumption, the comparison of means between age groups was statistically significant at the level of $p=0.000$ in the ANOVA model in all years under examination. Particularly in 2014, late middle-agers reported less self-indulgent attitudes towards consumption ($M=3.47$) than young adults ($M=4.06$). Differences between age groups remained almost unchanged between 1999 and 2014.

[insert Figure 3 here]

In self-indulgent attitudes, age at the year of the study remained the most significant determinant in all years ($F=10.547^{***}$, $F=16.377^{***}$, $F=12.246^{***}$, $F=8.777^{***}$) in order from earliest to latest year. In 1999 and 2004, married couples reported slightly less self-indulgent attitudes in comparison to singles ($F=2.531^*$, $B=-.218^{**}$; $F=2.444^*$, $B=-.109^*$). The effect of marital status did not persist in later years. The presence of children in the household did not explain the self-indulgent attitudes in the whole period.

In 1999, self-indulgent attitudes were more typical for female respondents ($F=4.739^*$, $B=.104^*$). In 2009, workers in office, service or sale professions reported self-indulgent attitudes most frequently ($F=3.657^{**}$, $B=.327^{***}$). In 2004 and 2009, people in higher income quintiles appeared most self-indulgent in their attitudes ($F=7.131^{***}$, $B=.324^{***}$, $F=2.565^*$, $B=.292^{**}$).

In the ANOVA model for self-indulgent attitudes between 1999 and 2014, the Adjusted R^2 values were .067, .056, .088, .082, in chronological order.

Discussion and conclusions

This study threw light on the connection between consumption and ageing by focusing on the development of attitudes towards consumption among late middle-agers and young adults between 1999 and 2014. The results of the study support to some extent the previous findings of young consumers as hedonistic actors with self-indulgent attitudes, and ageing consumers as environmentally concerned with ecological attitudes towards consumption (Katz-Gerro, 2002; Wilska, 2002; Atkinson and Hayes, 2010; Purhonen *et al.*, 2011; Berg, 2015). The study revealed, however, that age in the year under examination explains only certain attitudes towards consumption, and currently, the significance of age is decreasing, particularly in ecological and economical consumption. The significance of presence of children in the household is relatively strong, especially in ecological and economical attitudes towards consumption.

The respondent's age remained a significant determinant in ecological attitudes only in 1999 and 2004. In later years, ecological attitudes were better explained by the absence of children in the household and other socio-demographic determinants, such as gender.

These findings suggest that the ecological attitudes of the late middle-agers are increasingly explained by their life stage, such as changes in household structures and values related to life stage, such as benevolence, universalism and the wellbeing of others (Charles and Carstensen, 2010; Helson *et al.*, 2006; Kokko, 2010; Pulkkinen and Polet, 2010).

Furthermore, the study exposed a significant change in economical attitudes towards consumption in both age groups under the years of examination. In 1999 and 2004, late middle-agers reported more economical attitudes towards consumption, but the differences between age groups faded away in later years. In fact, in 2014, young adults reported these attitudes more frequently than late middle-agers. The effect of age on economical attitudes remained significant only in 1999 and 2004, but the household structure was associated with economical attitudes throughout the years. In 1999, there was an economic boom in Finland, but in 2014, a long-standing economic depression persisted. Yet, late middle-agers reported economical attitudes more frequently than young adults in 1999. It is likely that the late middle-agers in 1999, who belonged to the Baby Boomer cohort, possessed economical consumption attitudes regardless of the macro-economic situation. This may indicate a generational or cohort effect on economical consumption. The attitudes of young respondents may be more dependent on economic conditions, and thus the growth in economical attitudes among young adults could be affected by the economic depression that started in 2008. In the whole period, income level was negatively associated with economical attitudes towards consumption.

In contrast, for self-indulgent attitudes age remained significant in all years under examination, and household structure i.e. the absence of children or other socio-demographic determinants were not remarkably associated with these attitudes. Previous studies have illustrated members of certain generations as particularly

hedonistic or prone to status consumption, and interpreted these consumption ideals as typical for certain generational cohorts (e.g. Carr *et al.*, 2012; Eastman and Liu, 2012). In our study, no generational or cohort effects in self-indulgent attitudes were pronounced, and self-indulgence was associated with age in all years under examination.

There are naturally limitations to the study. Although the data cover a long time period and it is unique in that sense, it is not panel data with the same respondents over time. In survey studies respondents often tend to give socially desirable answers and therefore attitudes towards consumption may not correspond with actual consumer behaviour (see also Holt, 1997; Thompson and Troester, 2002). The results are thus limited to self-reported attitudes regarding certain statements in a Finnish context. Despite these limitations, the attitudes reflect consumption ideals and trends over time and across generations in societies of advanced economies. By examining the development of attitudes in a national context, implications for other similar societies can be postulated. However, comparative research and even longer longitudinal studies will also be necessary in the future.

References

- Ahonen, K. & Vaittinen, R. (2015) *Retirees' consumption in Finland from 1985 to 2012*. Reports of the Finnish Centre for Pensions. [WWW document] URL http://www.etk.fi/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/summary_06_2015.pdf (accessed on August 9th, 2016).
- Aro, R. & Wilska, T-A. (2014) Standard of living, consumption norms, and perceived necessities. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 34(9), 710-728.

Atkinson, A. & Hayes, D. (2010) Consumption Patterns among older consumers. Statistical analysis. [WWW document] URL http://www.ilcuk.org.uk/files/pdf_pdf_156.pdf (accessed on August 9th, 2016).

Autio, M. & Heinonen, V. (2004) To consume or not to consume? Young people's environmentalism in the affluent Finnish society. *Young – Nordic Journal of Youth Research*, 12(2), 137-153.

Bauman, Z. (2005) *Work, Consumerism and the New Poor*. Open University Press, Milton Keynes.

Berg, L. (2015) Consumer vulnerability: are older people more vulnerable as consumers than others? *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 39(4), 284-293.

Biggs, S., Phillipson, C., Leach, R., & Money, A-M. (2007) The Mature Imagination and Consumption Strategies. Age and Generation in the Development of a United Kingdom Baby Boomer Identity. *International Journal of Ageing and Later Life*, 2(2), 31-59.

Bisogni, C.A., Jastran, M., Shen, L. *et al.*, (2005) A biographical study of food choice capacity: Standards, circumstances and food management skills. *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behaviour*, 37(6), 284-291.

Bove, C.F. & Sobal, J. (2006) Foodwork in newly married couples. *Food, Culture and Society*, 9(1), 69-89.

Carr, D.J, Gotlieb, M.R., Lee, N.J. & Shah, D.V. (2012) Examining Overconsumption, Competitive Consumption and Conscious Consumption from 1994 to 2004: Disentangling Cohort and Period Effects. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 664(1), 220-233.

Charles, S.T. & Carstensen, L.L. (2010) Social and Emotional Aging. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 61, 383-409.

Crompton, T. (2010) *Common cause: The case of working with our cultural values*. Washington, DC, World Wildlife Fund.

Drolet, A., Schwartz, N. & Yoon, C. (ed) (2010) *The Aging Consumer. Perspectives from Psychology and Economics*. Taylor & Francis Group, Routledge.

Eastman, J.K. & Liu, J. (2012) The impact of generational cohorts on status consumption: an exploratory look at generational cohort and demographics on status consumption. *Journal of Consumer Marketing*, 29(2): 93-102.

Elder, G.H. & Shanahan, M.J. (2007) The life course and human development. In: *The handbook of child psychology* (ed by W. Damon and R.M. Lerner). Wiley, New York.

Erola, J. & Räsänen, P. (2000) Suomi 1999: aineiston keruu ja tutkimuseloste. In: *Maksuhäiriöisyys laman jälkeisessä Suomessa* (ed by J. Erola). Turun yliopisto, Turku.

Erola, J., Räsänen, P., Halenius, L., Vasunta, V. & Haapanen, T. (2005) Suomi 2004. Aineistonkeruu ja Tutkimuseloste sekä Yhteiskunnan ja Kulutuksen Muutos 1999–2004. Turun yliopisto, Turku.

Helson, R., Soto, C.J. & Cate, R.A. (2006) From young adulthood through the middle ages. In: *Handbook of personality development* (ed by D.K. Mroczek and T.D. Little). Psychology Press, Mahwah, NJ.

Heiskanen, E. & Pantzar, M. (1997) Towards sustainable consumption: two new perspectives. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 20(4), 409-442.

Holt, D.B. (2012) Constructing Sustainable Consumption: From Ethical Values to the Cultural Transformation of Unsustainable Markets. *The Annals of the American Academy*, 664, 236-255.

Holt, D.B. (1997) Poststructuralist lifestyle analysis: The patterning of consumption in postmodernity. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 23, 326-350.

Hutchison, E.D. (2011). *Dimensions of Human Behaviour: The Changing Life Course*, 4th ed. Sage, Los Angeles.

Hutteman, R., Hennecke, M., Orth, U., Reitz, A.K. & Specht, J. (2014) Developmental Tasks as a Framework to Study Personality Development in Adulthood and Old Age. *European Journal of Personality*, 28(3), 267-278.

Huttunen, K. & Autio, M. (2010) Consumer Ethoses in Finnish Consumer Life Stories – Agrarianism, Economism and Green Consumerism. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 34(2), 146-152.

Izuhara, M. (2015) Life-course Diversity, Housing Choices and Constraints for Women of the ‘Lost’ Generation in Japan. *Housing Studies*. 30(1), 60-77.

Jones, I.R., Hyde, M., Victor, C.R., Wiggins, R.D., Gilleard, C., Higgs, P. (2008) *Ageing in a Consumer Society. From passive to active consumption in Britain*. The Polity Press, UK.

Katz-Gerro, T. (2002) Highbrow cultural consumption and class distinction in Italy, Israel, West-Germany, Sweden and the United States. *Social Forces*, 81(1), 207-229.

Karisto, A. (2007) Finnish Baby Boomers and the Emergence of the Third Age. *International Journal of Ageing and Later Life* 2(2): 91-108.

Kokko, K. (2010) Keski-ikäen määrittelyä ja kuvailua. In: *Keski-ikä elämänvaiheena* (ed by L. Pulkkinen and K. Kokko). Jyväskylän yliopiston psykologian laitoksen julkaisuja (352). Jyväskylän yliopisto, Jyväskylä.

Koivula, A., Räsänen, P. & Sarpila, O. (2015) Working Papers in Economic Sociology: Suomi 2014 –kulutus ja elämäntapa. Tutkimusseloste ja aineistojen 2009 ja 2014 vertailua. Turun yliopisto, Turku.

Laaksonen, P., Laaksonen, M. & Möller, K. (1998) The changing consumer in Finland. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, 15(2), 169-180.

Parment, A. (2013) Generation Y vs. Baby Boomers: Shopping behavior, byer involvement and implications for retailing. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 20(2): 189-199.

Pilcher, J. (1995) *Age and Generation in Modern Britain*. Oxford University Press, United States.

Plessz, M., Dubuisson-Quellier, S., Gojard, S. & Barrey, S. (2016) How consumption prescriptions affect food practices: Assessing the roles of household resources and life-course events. *Journal of Consumer Culture*, 16(1), 101-123.

Pulkkinen, L. & Polet, J. (2010) Tyydytystä ja huolta aiheuttavat asiat elämässä. In: *Keski-ikä elämänvaiheena* (ed by L. Pulkkinen and K. Kokko). Jyväskylän yliopiston psykologian laitoksen julkaisuja (352). Jyväskylän yliopisto, Jyväskylä.

Purhonen, S. (2007) *Sukupolvien ongelma. Tutkielma sukupolven käsitteestä, sukupolvytietoisuudesta ja suurista ikäluokista*. PhD Thesis, Research Reports No. 251. University of Helsinki, Helsinki.

- Purhonen, S., Gronow, J. & Rahkonen, K. (2011) Highbrow culture in Finland: Knowledge, taste and participation. *Acta Sociologica*, 54(4), 385-402.
- Régnier, F & Masullo, A. (2009) Obésité, goûts et consommation. Intégration des normes d'alimentation et appartenance sociale. *Revue Française de Sociologie*, 50(4), 747-773.
- Räsänen, P. (2003) *In the Twilight of Social Structures. A Mechanism-Based Study of Contemporary Consumer Behaviour*. Annales Universitatis Turkuensis. Serie B:263. University of Turku, Turku.
- Sarpila, O., Räsänen, P., Erola, J., Kekki, J. & Pitkänen, K. (2010) *Suomi 2009. Tutkimuslause ja aineistojen 1999–2009 vertailua*. Turun yliopisto, Turku.
- Saunders, P. & Wong, M. (2012) Estimating the impact of the Global Financial Crisis on poverty and deprivation. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 47(4), 485-503.
- Settersten, R.A. (ed) (2003) *Invitation to the life course : toward new understandings of later life*. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc, New York.
- Southerton, D. (2006). Analysing the temporal organization of daily life : Social constraints, practices and their allocation. *Sociology*, 40(3), 435-454.
- Thompson, C.J., & Troester, M. (2002) Consumer value systems in the age of postmodern fragmentations and the ideological recruitment of of consumption communities. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 34 (2), 135-152.
- Turner, B.S. (2002) Strategic generations: Historical change, literary expression, and generational politics. In: *Generational Consciousness, Narrative, and Politics* (ed by J.Edmunds and B.S. Turner). Rowman and Littlefield, Oxford.

Warde, A. (1994) Consumption, identity-formation and uncertainty. *Sociology*, 28(4), 877-898.

Wilska, T-A. (2002) Me – A Consumer? Consumption, Identities and Lifestyles in Today's Finland. *Acta Sociologica*, 45(3): 195-210.

Wilska, T-A- (2011) Generation. In: *Encyclopedia for Consumer Culture*. D Southerton (ed by D. Southerton). Sage, London.

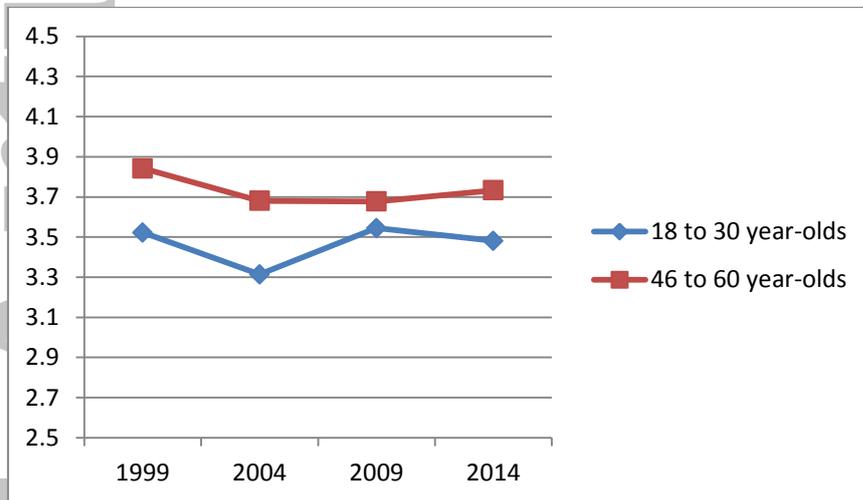


Figure 1. Ecological attitudes towards consumption among young adults and late middle-agers between 1999 and 2014, (1=completely disagree, 5=completely agree).

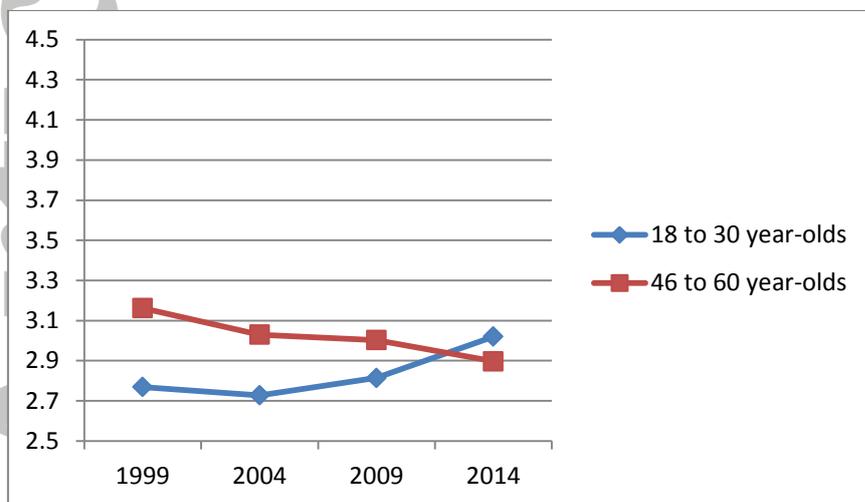


Figure 2. Economical attitudes towards consumption among young adults and late middle-agers between 1999 and 2014, (1=completely disagree, 5=completely agree)

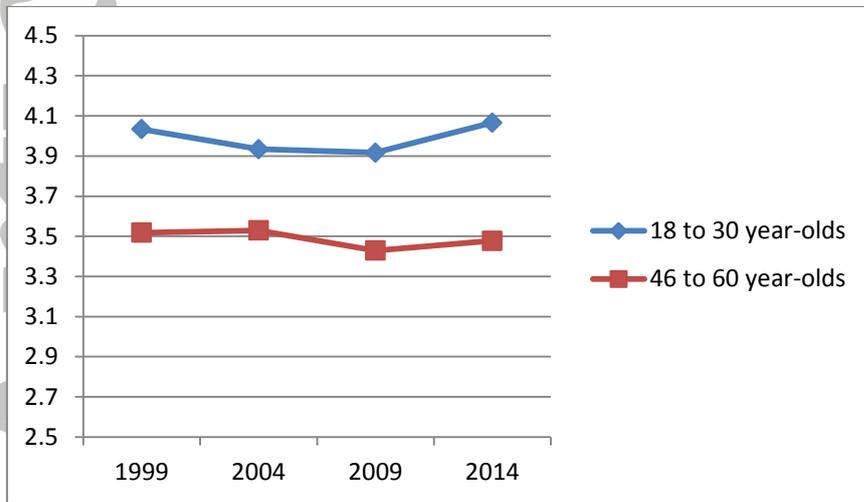


Figure 3. Self-indulgent attitudes towards consumption among young adults and late middle-agers between 1999 and 2014, (1=completely disagree, 5=completely agree)

Table 1. Attitudes towards ecological, economical and self-indulgent consumption, factor analysis (1999–2014)

Statement	Ecological	Economical	Self-indulgent
'I am worried about the environmental effects of my consumption'	.709		
'The world is overloaded with goods and life is too consumption-oriented'	.343		
'I consciously prefer ecological products'	.707		
'I am worried about the origins and health risks of food that is sold to consumers'	.472		
'Everyone should save money for a rainy day'		.589	
'In my opinion, my lifestyle is economical'		.532	
'I will fund my purchases by saving in advance'		.557	
'I am concerned about what other people think of me'			.414
'I take good care of my looks'			.404
'I want to derive pleasure from my consumption'			.506
'I often eat out'			.390
'I often shop impulsively'			.421
Eigenvalue, % (cumulative %)	21.3 (21.3)	14.1 (35.3)	10.2 (46.0)
Cronbach's Alfa	.645	.567	.525