

GAMIFICATION AND SUSTAINABLE MARKETING: OPENING THE RESEARCH AGENDA

Ujjal Mukherjee, Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE), Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Global giants like Nike, Volkswagen, and Lyft have shown how gamification communicates sustainability efforts, signaling a shift towards the next-gen business ecosystem. Scholarly research on gamification's potential in promoting sustainable marketing is still emerging. This paper aims to investigate the connection and processes for using gamification in sustainable marketing communication. The author reviews the scarce literature on gamification and sustainable marketing, revealing a lack of focus and contrasting findings. Some scholars see a positive impact of gamification on sustainability, while others find no such influence. To develop a theoretical framework explaining this phenomenon, the authors employed various theories like Self-Determination Theory, Cognitive Evaluation Theory, and Operant Conditioning Theory to elucidate gamification's impact on user attitudes and behaviors in sustainability. Challenges in conveying sustainability values and fostering long-term behavior change are emphasized. The paper defines a research agenda that integrates gamification with emerging technologies, advancing theoretical understanding in this field. It offers actionable insights for practitioners and draws from marketing, psychology, and environmental studies to inspire future research across disciplines, enriching our grasp of how gamification can drive positive environmental and societal outcomes.

Keywords: Gamification, Sustainable Marketing, Green Marketing, Environmentally Responsible Practices.

INTRODUCTION

The value of the global gamification market experienced growth, escalating from around 5 billion USD in 2016 to 12 billion USD in 2021 (Statista, 2022), with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 26.5% projected from 2023 to 2030. The advent of gamification has revolutionized the way communication, engagement and motivation are approached in diverse domains, from education to employee training. Concurrently, the urgency to communicate sustainability challenges necessitates innovative strategies within marketing (Maignan, Ferrell and Ferrell, 2005) to foster consumer engagement with socially and environmentally responsible practices. Gamification may serve as a perfect solution to communicate, engage and educate consumers (Kim *et al.*, 2018) on sustainable practices. However, the academic literature in this important area of research is scarce and lacks direction. There are conflicting findings in this area. Some researchers found a positive influence of gamification on sustainability-related behavior (Mulcahy *et al.*, 2020; Mulcahy *et al.*, 2021; Whittaker *et al.*, 2021), while Huang *et al.* (2023) reported no such impact. This review aims to assess current limited research, explore theories on gamification's impact on sustainable marketing, identify research gaps, and propose a future research agenda at the intersection of gamification and sustainable marketing.

Sustainable marketing involves promoting products, services, and initiatives that prioritize environmental and social responsibility (Singh and Pandey, 2023). It prioritizes environmental and social responsibility (Prakash, 2002), and that is crucial for businesses

aiming to align with evolving consumer values and contribute to a healthier planet. Moreover, it plays a vital role in fostering societal awareness and responsible consumption habits (Zhou *et al.*, 2023). However, effectively conveying these values remains a challenge. To address this, gamification may offer as a solution by infusing game-like elements into marketing strategies. By integrating challenges, rewards, and interactive experiences, gamification captivates consumers' attention and fosters engagement (Suh, Wagner and Liu, 2015). It transforms mundane tasks into enjoyable activities, motivating individuals to adopt sustainable behaviors (Negruşa *et al.*, 2015). Through gamified campaigns, brands can make learning about eco-friendly practices interactive and incentivize positive actions.

Real-world exemplifications of successful gamified sustainable marketing initiatives provide evidence of their transformative impact on consumer engagement and behavior. Nike's "ReUse-A-Shoe" program demonstrates how gamification can drive sustainability by enticing consumers to recycle old athletic shoes for new sports surfaces, leveraging competitiveness and positive impact. Volkswagen's "The Fun Theory" campaign showcases gamification's role in behavior change, transforming a subway staircase into a piano keyboard to make stair climbing entertaining and encourage energy conservation. Recyclebank's loyalty program rewards users for eco-conscious actions, effectively promoting sustainable behaviors and offering tangible incentives. Lyft's "Green Mode" initiative promotes sustainable transportation choices interactively, aligning users' decisions with reduced carbon emissions and fostering a sense of contribution. The JouleBug app encourages eco-friendly practices through badges and points, fostering engagement and community collaboration. Collectively, these instances underline gamified sustainable marketing's potential to drive consumer engagement, facilitate behavior change, and foster a culture of environmental responsibility.

This approach taps into human psychology, driving behavioral change and creating a more impactful connection between sustainable messages and consumer actions. The current review aims to: (i) analyse the current literature in the area; (ii) explore various theories that may explain how gamification strategies communicate sustainable marketing practices, (ii) highlight gaps in the existing research on the integration of gamification and sustainable marketing, and (iii) presents a research agenda aimed at providing direction for future inquiries into the utilization of gamification as a tool for effectively communicating sustainable marketing principles.

The outlined objective of the research paper offer valuable contributions to academia, practitioners, and society. For academics, these objectives steer research, advancing theory in gamification and sustainable marketing literature and exploring their intersection. Practitioners will benefit from actionable insights and gaining inspiration from successful gamification strategies. On a larger scale, society gains from aligned consumer behavior and increased awareness, facilitated by gamified approaches, fostering widespread adoption of sustainable practices and informed decision-making.

Gamification in Marketing

Definition and elements of gamification

Gamification involves integrating game elements and mechanics into non-game contexts to enhance engagement and motivation in order to achieve specific goals or desired behaviors (Alsawaier, 2018). By applying principles from game design to real-world scenarios, gamification aims to make tasks more enjoyable and interactive (Deterding *et al.*, 2011). It encompasses components such as points, which quantify progress, badges that symbolize achievements, leaderboards that foster competition, challenges that push individuals to improve, and narratives that provide context and purpose (Nah *et al.*, 2019).

Rewards, progression, and feedback are integral to the experience, as they reinforce desired actions and provide a sense of accomplishment. Customization allows users to personalize their interactions, while incorporating elements of competition and cooperation taps into their social nature. The key to successful gamification lies in careful design that considers the target audience, desired outcomes, and ethical considerations (Tai and Chen, 2023), ensuring a balanced and enjoyable experience that aligns with positive behaviors and outcomes.

Gamification's Impact on Consumer Behavior

Empirical research has provided substantial evidence on the transformative effects of gamification within marketing contexts (e.g. Di Paolo & Pizziol, 2023; Huber & Hilty, 2015; Negruşa et al., 2015; Tai & Chen, 2023; Zhou et al., 2023), shedding light on its influence on consumer engagement, motivation, and decision-making processes. A multitude of studies have revealed that gamification strategies significantly bolster consumer engagement by imbuing interactions with an element of interactivity and enjoyment (Chen, Wigand and Nilan, 2000; Prakash, 2002; Jovanovic and Matejevic, 2014; Argyriou *et al.*, 2017; Suh *et al.*, 2017; Nel, 2022; Lee and Lu, 2023). Integrating gamified elements into a mobile app not only heightened user engagement but also prolonged the duration of usage when compared to a non-gamified counterpart (Yu, 2023). Moreover, gamification has demonstrated its prowess in amplifying consumer motivation (White and Marchet, 2021), tapping into intrinsic drivers like achievement and autonomy (Xi and Hamari, 2019; White and Marchet, 2021). The efficacy of gamified learning platforms in elevating student motivation (Zainuddin and Keumala, 2021) and cultivating a genuine eagerness to learn, surpass the impact of platforms lacking gamification elements.

In the realm of consumer behavior, gamification has exhibited the capacity to incite behavioral shifts towards desired outcomes (Castellanos, 2016). Incorporating game-inspired components, such as points and leaderboards, into an online community spurred heightened participation (Blandin, 2023) and fostered an increased sense of accomplishment and motivation to contribute among users. Furthermore, the influence of gamification extends to consumer decision-making processes (Xi and Hamari, 2019; Nel, 2022; Tai and Chen, 2023; Zhou *et al.*, 2023). Gamified loyalty programs hold the potential to shape customers' perceptions of rewards (Hwang and Choi, 2020), thereby encouraging repeat purchases (Azmi, Ahmad and Iahad, 2021) and manifesting the tangible effect of gamification on purchase decisions.

A pivotal dimension where gamification excels is in facilitating social interactions among consumers (Gupta *et al.*, 2022). Gamification elements embedded within online communities invigorated user engagement (Bitrián, Buil and Catalán, 2021), promoting knowledge exchange and collaborative engagement among participants. The ramifications of gamification may extend to brand loyalty as well. The infusion of gamified elements into loyalty programs contributes positively to consumers' attitudes towards the brand (Silva et al., 2023), nurturing a sustained intention to remain engaged with the brand.

As users traverse the gamified journey, a sense of achievement may become a driving force for prolonged engagement. Participants who experienced a sense of accomplishment through gamified interventions demonstrated a proclivity to continue engaging with the platform (Kara et al., 2023), attesting to the enduring impact of such experiences. Personalization and customization also emerge as potent avenues for enhancing the effects of gamification (Saxena, Jain and Mishra, 2023). Personalized gamification elements tailored to individual users elevated motivation and engagement levels, particularly evidenced in fitness applications (Sampat, Behl and Raj, 2023).

In parallel, the psychological dimensions evoked by gamification cannot be overlooked. Incorporating elements like challenges and narratives led to heightened feelings of enjoyment and curiosity among users, underlines the psychological appeal that fuels the success of gamified experiences (Flores-Aguilar et al., 2023).

The empirical evidence overwhelmingly substantiates the transformative power of gamification in shaping consumer engagement (Abbasi et al., 2021), motivation (van Roy and Zaman, 2019), and decision-making (Tobon, Ruiz-Alba and García-Madariaga, 2020) within marketing contexts. Nonetheless, prudent design and ethical considerations remain paramount to ensure the alignment of gamification techniques with overarching campaign objectives and ethical guidelines.

Sustainable Marketing

The Rise of Sustainable Consumerism

The surge in consumer demand for sustainable products reflects a profound transformation in consumer preferences (Peattie, 2010), driven by heightened awareness of environmental issues and a strong ethical inclination. As individuals gain a deeper understanding of the detrimental consequences of conventional production and consumption practices, they are actively seeking products that align with their values and contribute positively to the planet. This growing consciousness has given rise to an elevated focus on eco-friendly marketing strategies (Rajput et al., 2022), aiming to resonate with environmentally aware consumers and simultaneously foster positive environmental impacts and business outcomes.

Within this evolving landscape of eco-friendly marketing, several noteworthy trends have emerged. First and foremost is the emphasis on transparency and authenticity. Consumers are demanding genuine information about a product's environmental impact, supply chain, and manufacturing processes (Sartal et al., 2020), rendering authenticity a crucial factor for brands to address. Deceptive practices, commonly known as greenwashing, are being exposed and rejected by consumers, underscoring the importance of genuine commitment to sustainability. Furthermore, eco-friendly marketing strategies are embracing lifecycle assessments to comprehensively gauge a product's ecological footprint, covering all stages from raw material extraction to eventual disposal (Varadarajan, 2017). This approach aids in identifying areas for improvement and serves as a means to educate consumers about a product's overall environmental impact.

Companies are also taking proactive steps to reduce their carbon footprint and are actively communicating their progress toward carbon reduction goals. Initiatives such as carbon-neutral operations, adoption of renewable energy sources, and carbon offset programs are integral elements of contemporary eco-friendly marketing strategies (Yigitcanlar and Lee, 2014).

The concept of a circular economy is gaining traction, encouraging brands to prioritize product durability, repairability, and recyclability. These principles are being integrated into marketing efforts to highlight products designed for longevity (Franco, 2019), reduced waste generation (de Souza et al., 2021a), and responsible consumption patterns (Franco, 2019). In tandem with minimizing waste, brands are responding to consumer concerns about plastic pollution by embracing minimal packaging and advocating for plastic-free alternatives (de Souza et al., 2021b). Such endeavors are not only resonating with conscientious consumers but are also shaping responsible consumer behavior. Eco-friendly marketing strategies are characterized by a commitment to consumer education, empowering

individuals to make informed choices. Brands like Adidas are taking on the role of educators, providing insights into sustainable practices, recycling methods, and proper product disposal. In recognition of the interconnectedness of sustainability and social responsibility, brands are placing a significant emphasis on ethical sourcing, fair labor practices, and community support. Marketing strategies are aligned with these values to resonate with socially conscious consumers who seek to support ethical business practices (Piercy and Lane, 2009). Collaborations and partnerships are becoming pivotal aspects of eco-friendly marketing, as brands join forces with environmental organizations, non-governmental entities, and sustainability advocates. These partnerships not only enhance credibility but also amplify the impact of sustainability efforts, demonstrating a dedication to broader environmental causes. Innovative technologies are at the forefront of eco-friendly marketing strategies (Nadeem et al., 2020), showcasing advancements that enable sustainable production methods. These range from lab-grown materials to the integration of renewable energy sources, presenting innovative solutions that resonate with eco-conscious consumers. Digital platforms and social media are proving invaluable for brands engaging with environmentally conscious consumers (Hossain et al., 2020). Online channels provide avenues to communicate sustainability initiatives, share progress updates, and create engaging content that resonates with consumers' values.

The escalating consumer preference for sustainable products has catalyzed a transformation in the marketing landscape. Eco-friendly strategies are no longer peripheral; they have become instrumental for brands to attract, engage, and retain environmentally conscious consumers. These strategies extend beyond mere marketing rhetoric, emphasizing transparency, authenticity, and a comprehensive commitment to environmental and social responsibility. Businesses that earnestly embrace sustainability and effectively communicate their endeavors are poised to thrive in this evolving era of eco-friendly marketing.

Challenges in Sustainable Consumer Engagement

The effective communication of sustainability messages encounters various obstacles that can impede the desired impact of inspiring eco-conscious behaviors. To surmount these challenges, novel approaches are imperative to engage and captivate individuals, encouraging them to adopt environmentally responsible actions. One primary barrier lies in the complexity and jargon often associated with sustainability topics like greenwashing, carbon footprint, circular economy, eco-anxiety, etc. The intricate scientific, technical, and socio-economic concepts can alienate audiences, making it difficult for them to grasp the relevance and significance of the message. Moreover, the overwhelming influx of sustainability information and consistent warnings of an impending worldwide catastrophe creates "green fatigue," which can lead to disengagement as individuals become desensitized to the constant stream of environmental messages.

The diverse perspectives of audiences present another hurdle. Crafting messages that cater to a wide array of viewpoints while maintaining clarity and consistency can be challenging. Additionally, the lack of emotional connection in many sustainability messages poses a significant barrier. People often respond more effectively to messages that evoke empathy (Fisher, Vandenbosch and Antia, 2008), hope (Dillard and Nabi, 2006), or a sense of shared purpose (Markowitz and Shariff, 2012), rather than those that rely solely on facts and statistics. The intangibility of certain sustainability concepts, such as climate change, can further impede understanding and engagement. Tangible, relatable examples that demonstrate the direct impact of eco-conscious behaviors on personal lives can help bridge this gap. In an era of dwindling attention spans and information overload, it is crucial to design succinct, impactful messages that can quickly capture and sustain audience attention.

Overcoming behavioral inertia, the tendency to stick with established routines, poses another substantial challenge (Sunstein and Reisch, 2014). Encouraging meaningful change, particularly when it requires breaking entrenched habits, demands innovative strategies. Moreover, conflicts between sustainability and personal or economic interests can create resistance to change (Cherrier, Russell and Fielding, 2012). Addressing these conflicts and highlighting the mutual benefits of eco-conscious behaviors is essential.

The challenges in effectively communicating sustainability messages require innovative solutions that transcend traditional approaches. By accepting innovative strategies, we can better manage barriers and develop an understanding of sustainability to eco-conscious behaviors, driving desired movement toward a more environmentally friendly future. Gamification has the capacity to turn sustainable behaviors into enjoyable and gratifying experiences by incorporating elements from the world of gaming.

Convergence of Gamification and Sustainable Marketing

In this section, we examine how gamification shapes user attitudes and behaviors in sustainable marketing. The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), developed by Ajzen in 1985, provides a structured framework for understanding gamification's influence on sustainability. Gamification can mold user attitudes by fostering positive beliefs about sustainable actions and incorporating social elements like leaderboards and challenges to establish subjective norms, making sustainability socially accepted. It also enhances perceived ease in adopting sustainability and offers rewards, empowering users to engage in eco-friendly actions. This fosters stronger intentions for sustainable behaviors, translating into real-world actions like energy conservation and increased recycling, promoting sustainability through gamification. Using additional theories, the authors discuss the psychological mechanisms and user experiences. They explain the significance of intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, and their interaction in understanding the attitudes and behaviors of gamification users. Additionally, it discusses the importance of experiencing "flow" and how it influences user engagement in sustainable marketing-related gamifications.

Intrinsic vs. Extrinsic Motivation in Gamified Sustainability

The interaction between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation in the context of gamified sustainable marketing can be explained through Self-Determination Theory (SDT) (Deci and Ryan, 1985). Gamification can boost consumers' adoption of sustainable practices by aligning with their innate needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness, as outlined in SDT. This alignment enhances intrinsic motivation, driving sustained engagement in eco-conscious behaviors. In addition to SDT, another theory that can help explain the interaction between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation in the context of gamified sustainable marketing strategies is Operant Conditioning Theory. Operant conditioning, proposed by Skinner in 1971, focuses on how rewards and punishments can influence behavior. In the context of gamified sustainable marketing, operant conditioning theory can be applied to understand how extrinsic rewards, like badges, points, or discounts, can shape and reinforce sustainable behaviors. It helps elucidate how the strategic use of these extrinsic motivators can drive desired sustainable actions and responses from individuals.

Intrinsic Motivation

Intrinsic motivation is defined as the internal drive that individuals experience when engaged in actions associated with their personal values, interests, and beliefs (Deci and Ryan, 1985). In the sustainability ecosystem, this motivation originates from a concern for

the environment and a want to contribute affirmatively to change. Gamified sustainable marketing strategies can have the ability to positively influence intrinsic motivation by creating meaningful associations between sustainable behaviors and a larger purpose. By developing eco-friendly actions, individuals experience a sense of achievement, thus improving their intrinsic motivation. These strategies may also foster autonomy by letting individuals to decide from various sustainable choices, supporting with their inclinations and strengthening their sense of control. Additionally, gamified interventions offers continuous feedback on movement towards sustainability objectives, demonstrating how individual behaviors directly lead to positive outcomes, which in turn strengthens the sense of intrinsic motivation to get involved in sustainable behaviors.

Extrinsic Motivation

Extrinsic motivation involves external incentives or rewards that encourage individuals to engage in specific behaviors (Deci and Ryan, 1985). In the realm of gamified sustainable marketing strategies, extrinsic motivation often takes the form of points, badges, virtual rewards, discounts, and acknowledgments. Gamification can effectively capitalizes on extrinsic motivation through the many mechanisms. Firstly, by providing tangible rewards such as discounts, coupons, or exclusive content access, gamified strategies stimulate individuals to partake in sustainable actions. These extrinsic incentives will serve as catalysts for initiating engagement. Secondly, extrinsic rewards may play a pivotal role in drawing individuals into the gamified experience itself. This initial interaction introduces participants to eco-conscious behaviors they may have not actively considered otherwise. Over time, this engagement has the potential to foster a transition from extrinsic to intrinsic motivation, where the enjoyment of the activity becomes its own reward. Lastly, the infusion of competitive elements, like leaderboards or challenges, can effectively fuel extrinsic motivation. As participants compete for extrinsic rewards such as recognition or a higher leaderboard position, this competitive drive can significantly enhance engagement and incite behavior change.

The Interplay

The interplay between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation within gamified strategies is intricate. Although extrinsic rewards initially serve as catalysts for involvement, sustainable behavior change often evolves from extrinsic to intrinsic motivation. For instance, individuals initially enticed by rewards may develop a genuine environmental concern, leading to an intrinsic desire to make a positive impact. Successful gamification may balance both forms of motivation, utilizing extrinsic incentives as initial motivators while nurturing intrinsic satisfaction through meaningful engagement, continuous learning, and a profound understanding of the value of eco-conscious behaviors.

Flow State and Sustainable Engagement

When an individual is fully absorbed in a task, typically explained by a sense of focus and enjoyment, then he or she is said to be experiencing the state of “flow” (Csikszentmihalyi, 1990). In the context of gamification, flow may play an important role in developing user experience and continuous engagement with sustainability-related content.

Operant conditioning theory provides valuable insights into the significance of the flow state within gamification. In operant conditioning, behaviors are reinforced through various means. Within the realm of gamified sustainability content, the flow state operates as a potent mechanism for positive reinforcement. When users achieve this state, they undergo a

profound sense of accomplishment and contentment, thereby fortifying their dedication to the content. This sustained engagement, driven by the flow experience, can eventually culminate in the adoption of sustainable behaviors over time. The strategic amalgamation of challenges, rewards, and interactive elements within gamification assumes a pivotal role in shaping an environment conducive to the flow state.

The integration of the flow state into gamification holds the potential to elevate the user experience by nurturing sensations of achievement and progress. As users surmount obstacles and promptly experience gratification, they are enveloped in a sense of attainment, further fueling their ongoing involvement with the content. This constructive cycle of positive reinforcement not only cultivates continued interaction but also amplifies the retention of sustainability-related information.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the context of sustainability, gamification may also serve the chance for participants to track their advancement over time. This picturization of their labours can aid as a strong stimulus to endure or improve their performance. Additionally, the creativity may inspire by gamification help participants to develop inventive answers for sustainability challenges while nurturing a sense of association among individuals. The usefulness of gamification may help to develop long-term engagement with sustainability initiatives.

There is a relatively limited body of research on the connection between gamification and sustainable marketing. Four distinct research papers have been identified in this area. Among them, Mulcahy et al., (2020); Mulcahy et al., (2021); and Whittaker et al., (2021), have focused on specific sustainable behaviors related to energy consumption. These studies emphasize the potential of gamification to positively influence sustainable behaviors through various mechanisms, such as rewards (Mulcahy et al., 2021), game designs (Mulcahy et al., 2020), and customer engagement (Whittaker et al., 2021). Additionally, Mulcahy et al. (2020) focuses on the immediate effects of game design elements on behavior and how various game design elements will impact enjoyment of hardcore versus casual players. They found that for hardcore users, challenge enhanced knowledge acquisition, while character held greater sway among casual users which calls for further investigation on specific game design elements and their influence on user engagement and flow through experimental designs and objective. All the above-mentioned studies promote both environmental responsibility and financial savings, mainly by reducing household energy bills. Moreover, there's room for more research on how gamification impacts other sustainable behaviors beyond just saving energy and cutting costs in household energy use, by switching off lights or using cold water for laundry, such as water conservation, recycling, food use and disposable (White et al., 2019).

However, a different perspective emerges from the study by Huang et al. (2023). The examination of responses from Chinese university students showed that there is no correlation between gamification and green advertising, suggesting that the gamification approach does not promote sustainable behavior. These conflicting findings suggest the need for further research into aspects of green marketing variables and how they might influence the relationship between gamification and sustainable behavior (Huang et al., 2023).

There is a need to conduct longitudinal study to test the relationship. Consistent updates and growing challenges may help to continue participants' interest and engagement to eco-conscious actions. Future researchers may study the optimum frequency of updates and level of difficulty that may maximise engagement among participants. Additionally, studies may also consider the data collected through gamified interventions as it provides useful information about the participants' behavior, helping to develop custom-made sustainability strategies that may enhance the effectiveness of future initiatives.

Researchers can also examine the influence of moderating variables, such as levels of environmental consciousness, pre-existing sustainability awareness, and skepticism, on relation between gamification and sustainable marketing (Whittaker et al., 2021). Furthermore, researchers can investigate the impact of social interactions within gamification with respect to sustainability marketing (Mulcahy et al., 2021).

FUTURE RESEARCH AGENDA

This section extensively explores three key research directions within the realm of gamified sustainable marketing. Firstly, it emphasizes the necessity of investigating the enduring implications of gamification on sustainable behavior modification, stressing the critical need to comprehend how these approaches impact individuals' eco-conscious actions over extended durations. Secondly, it underscores the significance of considering variations in responses to gamified sustainable marketing across diverse cultural and demographic contexts, acknowledging that distinct cultural settings and demographic profiles can potentially affect the efficacy of these strategies. Lastly, it proposes that the incorporation of emerging technologies such as augmented reality and artificial intelligence into gamified sustainable marketing represents a promising avenue for research, holding the potential to enhance user experiences and stimulate sustainable behaviors in an ever-evolving technological landscape.

Long-term Behavior Change Effects

This section of the research agenda focuses on examining the durability of behavioral changes induced by gamified sustainable marketing initiatives. While short-term engagement and initial enthusiasm can be achieved through gamification, the fundamental question remains- Do these changes in consumer behavior have a lasting impact or are they merely temporary shifts?

In studying changes in consumer behavior due to gamification, researchers can employ a multidimensional approach using the Habit Formation Theory (Messinis, 1999), Social Cognitive Theory (Bandura, 1989), and Nudge Theory (Thaler and Sunstein, 2009). The Habit Formation Theory helps assess whether sustainable behaviors promoted through gamified experiences become enduring habits by tracking their persistence beyond the gamification intervention. Social Cognitive Theory examines how social influences within gamified contexts impact real-world behavior changes, particularly by observing how interactions with peers and virtual communities influence adoption and maintenance of sustainable actions. Nudge Theory, rooted in behavioral economics, evaluates the effectiveness of subtle nudges within gamified interventions in prompting and sustaining behavior changes.

To comprehensively address the above-mentioned question (Do these changes in consumer behavior have a lasting impact or are they merely temporary shifts?), the research agenda outlines several areas of investigation:

Longitudinal Studies

Conducting longitudinal studies over extended periods is essential to observe the trajectory of consumer behavior changes. Researchers can design studies that involve tracking participants' behaviors over months or even years, comparing the sustained effects of gamified sustainable marketing campaigns against traditional non-gamified campaigns.

Behavior Persistence Patterns

This area involves analyzing the patterns of behavior persistence post-engagement. Researchers can explore whether the behaviors adopted during the gamification experience continue beyond the gamified context or if they gradually fade away once the gamified elements are removed.

Reinforcement Mechanisms

Investigating the role of reinforcement mechanisms in sustaining behavior change is crucial. Researchers can examine whether intrinsic motivation developed during gamification contributes to long-term behavior change, or if external rewards are necessary to maintain sustainable practices over time.

Cognitive Dissonance and Commitment

Exploring the interplay between cognitive dissonance and commitment to sustainable behaviors is important. Researchers can investigate if participants who actively engage with gamified sustainable marketing campaigns experience cognitive dissonance when their behaviors deviate from the sustainable path, leading to increased commitment to the desired behavior.

Social Norms and Peer Influence

Studying the influence of social norms and peer networks on the persistence of gamified-induced behavioral changes is critical. Research can investigate how these external factors impact participants' continued engagement with sustainable behaviors beyond the gamification context.

Habit Formation

Understanding the potential for habit formation as a result of gamified sustainable marketing is valuable. Researchers can explore whether consistent engagement with gamified sustainable practices leads to habit formation, increasing the likelihood of lasting behavior change.

Contextual Factors

Considering contextual factors that might facilitate or hinder long-term behavior change is important. Researchers can examine how changes in participants' personal circumstances or environmental factors impact the persistence of gamification-induced sustainable behaviors.

Comparative Analysis

Comparing the longevity of behavioral changes induced by gamified strategies across different demographic groups and cultural contexts can provide insights into the universal effectiveness of gamification in promoting sustainable behaviors.

Impact on Brand Loyalty and Perception

Evaluating whether sustained engagement with gamified sustainable marketing campaigns translates into enhanced brand loyalty and improved perceptions of the associated

brands is also essential. Researchers can investigate whether consumers view brands more favorably due to their continued commitment to sustainable practices.

Iterative Gamification Design

Exploring the effectiveness of iterative gamification design approaches—where gamified elements evolve over time to maintain engagement and behavior change—is a promising avenue. Researchers can assess whether continuous updates and novel challenges are more effective in sustaining behavior change compared to static gamified designs.

Implications for Policy and Strategy

Considering the implications of long-term behavior change induced by gamified sustainable marketing for policy-making and marketing strategies is critical. Researchers can investigate how governments, organizations, and marketers can leverage sustained behavioral shifts to promote broader sustainability goals.

Cross-Cultural and Demographic Variations

Considering consumer behaviors and preferences are influenced by cultural, socio-economic, and personal factors, this research agenda attempts to discover the nuances of how gamification functions differently within these contexts. Several theories may prove valuable to study this phenomenon. Cultural theories, such as Hofstede's Cultural Dimensions (Hofstede and Bond, 1984) or the GLOBE Framework (Dickson, 2004), may provide insights into how cultural values and norms influence responses to gamification. Researchers can adapt strategies to align with cultural preferences. Social Identity Theory (Tajfel and Turner, 2004) may explore how group identities affect gamification responses, offering a lens for designing approaches that resonate with specific social identities. Psychological theories, including Self-Determination Theory, shed light on how personal factors interact with gamification, while social influence theories like Social Learning Theory explain the impact of social interactions. Additionally, technology acceptance theories like the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) can gauge how individuals from diverse backgrounds perceive and adopt gamified technologies.

Cultural Dimensions and Values

Researchers can study how cultural dimensions, such as individualism vs. collectivism, power distance, and uncertainty avoidance, influence the impact of gamified sustainable marketing. This involves studying whether gamification maps with cultural values and whether some cultures are more open to gamified approaches to sustainability.

Perception of Rewards and Incentives

Study how people from diverse cultural and demographic groups perceive rewards and incentives applied in gamified sustainable marketing campaigns. This may include analyzing whether specific rewards resonate more with certain groups due to cultural or socio-economic factors.

Motivational Factors

Examine the motivational drivers behind engagement with gamified sustainable marketing across cultures and demographics. Research can uncover whether intrinsic or

extrinsic motivations are more dominant in certain groups and how these motivations impact sustained participation.

Communication Styles

Explore how communication styles vary across cultures and demographics and how this impacts the design and effectiveness of gamified messages. Researchers can analyze whether gamified campaigns need to be adapted to match specific communication preferences.

Psychological Barriers

Investigate potential psychological barriers that hinder engagement with gamified sustainable marketing strategies among certain cultural or demographic groups. This could include factors like cultural skepticism, language barriers, or differing perceptions of environmental issues.

Local Contextualization

Examine the necessity of localizing gamified sustainable marketing campaigns to fit cultural norms, values, and language nuances. Researchers can explore how customization enhances resonance and engagement.

Impact on Attitudes and Beliefs

Evaluate how gamified sustainable marketing influences attitudes and beliefs related to sustainability across cultures and demographics. Researchers can investigate whether engagement with gamified content leads to shifts in environmental consciousness and pro-sustainability attitudes.

Intergenerational Differences

Explore how gamified sustainable marketing is received differently by various age groups. Researchers can analyze how generational factors influence the adoption and longevity of behavior change resulting from gamification.

Socio-Economic Factors

Investigate how socio-economic factors impact the accessibility and effectiveness of gamified sustainable marketing strategies. This includes examining whether lower-income groups find gamified campaigns less appealing or whether certain incentives are more attractive to specific income brackets.

Comparative Analysis

Conduct comparative analyses across different cultural and demographic groups to identify patterns of engagement, resistance, and adaptation. Researchers can uncover universal principles as well as culture-specific findings.

Ethical Considerations

Examine the ethical considerations of deploying gamified sustainable marketing across diverse cultures, ensuring that the strategies respect cultural values and do not inadvertently perpetuate stereotypes or biases.

Implications for Global Campaigns

Discuss the implications of cross-cultural and demographic differences for designing global gamified sustainable marketing campaigns. Researchers can provide insights into how to create campaigns that resonate across borders while acknowledging cultural diversity.

The Role of Emerging Technologies

Understanding how technologies like augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), and blockchain influence the relationship between gamification and sustainable marketing activities can benefit from several theories such as Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) (Tajfel and Turner, 2004) and the Extended Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT2) (Venkatesh, Thong and Xu, 2012). TAM assesses how users embrace new technologies and enables researchers to gauge if the incorporation of these technologies enhances or hinders the effectiveness of gamification. UTAUT2, on the other hand, digs deeper into technology acceptance by considering factors such as performance expectations, ease of use, and social influence.

User Experience and Engagement

Investigate how VR and AR can enhance user engagement and immersion in gamified sustainable marketing experiences. Explore the psychological and emotional impact of these technologies on users' connection to eco-conscious actions and behaviors.

Behavioral Impact

Examine the long-term effects of using VR, AR, and blockchain in gamified sustainable marketing on individuals' behavior change. Analyze whether the immersive and transparent nature of these technologies leads to more lasting and meaningful eco-friendly habits.

Ethical Considerations

Address ethical concerns related to the use of emerging technologies in sustainable marketing. Investigate issues such as data privacy, informed consent, and potential unintended consequences of gamification with VR, AR, and blockchain.

Measurement and Verification

Explore the feasibility and accuracy of using blockchain to measure and verify sustainable actions. Investigate how blockchain can provide a transparent and tamper-proof record of individuals' eco-friendly behaviors, contributing to credibility and trust in gamified campaigns.

Cross-Cultural Analysis

Analyze how the integration of emerging technologies in gamified sustainable marketing varies across different cultures and regions. Understand how cultural factors influence the effectiveness and reception of VR, AR, and blockchain-based strategies.

Sustainability Education

Examine how VR and AR can be used as educational tools to raise awareness about environmental issues and sustainable practices. Investigate whether these technologies can effectively communicate complex concepts and inspire behavior change.

Business Impact

Evaluate the business outcomes of incorporating emerging technologies into gamified sustainable marketing. Assess factors such as cost-effectiveness, return on investment, and competitive advantages for brands adopting these innovative approaches.

Long-Term Adoption

Study the challenges and opportunities for long-term adoption and integration of VR, AR, and blockchain in sustainable marketing strategies. Identify barriers that organizations may face and strategies to overcome them.

User Motivation and Rewards

Investigate how the use of VR, AR, and blockchain impacts user motivation and the effectiveness of extrinsic rewards in gamified sustainable marketing. Understand how these technologies influence users' perceptions of the value and authenticity of rewards.

Societal and Environmental Impact

Assess the overall societal and environmental impact of gamified sustainable marketing with emerging technologies. Examine whether these strategies contribute to wider sustainable practices, community engagement, and positive environmental outcomes.

CONCLUSION

The review has revealed that organizations are actively incorporating gamification into their marketing strategies as a means to effectively engage users and steer their behaviors toward sustainable products. However, despite the evident adoption of gamification in marketing for sustainability, it is evident that research in this domain is lacking both in terms of quantity and quality. There is a need to gain a thorough understanding of the processes through which gamification can induce lasting changes in user behavior. There is an urgent and compelling need to bolster research efforts in this area.

The exploration of gamification's role within the realm of sustainable marketing has unveiled a promising avenue that holds potential to revolutionize how businesses and consumers engage with eco-conscious behaviors. This review has underlined the significance of addressing the challenges inherent in conveying sustainability values effectively and fostering long-term behavior change. The authors applied Self-Determination Theory, Cognitive Evaluation Theory, and Operant Conditioning Theory to elucidate how gamification influences user attitudes and behaviors within the context of sustainable marketing initiatives. They reviewed the current literature in the area and outlined a research agenda that presents a comprehensive roadmap for future investigations into the integration of gamification, particularly with emerging technologies like virtual reality, augmented reality, and blockchain. By exploring areas such as user engagement, behavioral impacts, and

business implications, researchers can contribute to a more profound understanding of how these technologies can be harnessed to drive positive environmental and societal outcomes. As scholars embark on this research agenda, the intersection of innovation and environmental responsibility promises to yield insights that shape the next era of sustainable marketing practices. Companies can harness gamification to effectively cultivate eco-conscious behavior among consumers, thereby bolstering their sustainability efforts.

REFERENCES

- Abbasi, A.Z. et al. (2021) 'How Engagement with Gamified Applications Impacts Quality of Life: A Conceptual Model', *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (including subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)*, 13097 LNCS, 3–10.
- Alsawaier, R.S. (2018) 'The effect of gamification on motivation and engagement', *International Journal of Information and Learning Technology*, 35(1), 56–79.
- Argyriou, L. et al. (2017) 'Engaging Immersive Video Consumers: Challenges Regarding 360-Degree Gamified Video Applications', *Proceedings - 2016 15th International Conference on Ubiquitous Computing and Communications and 2016 8th International Symposium on Cyberspace and Security, IUCC-CSS 2016*, 145–152.
- Azmi, L.F., Ahmad, N. and Iahad, N.A. (2021) 'Gamification Elements in E-commerce - A Review', *2021 International Congress of Advanced Technology and Engineering, ICOTEN 2021 [Preprint]*.
- Bandura, A. (1989) 'Human Agency in Social Cognitive Theory', *American Psychologist*, 44(9), 1175–1184.
- Bitrián, P., Buil, I. and Catalán, S. (2021) 'Enhancing user engagement: The role of gamification in mobile apps', *Journal of Business Research*, 132, 170–185.
- Blandin, D.C.M. (2023) 'Evaluating Applicant Reactions to a Gamified Assessment of Personal Values: Developing and Testing a Theoretical Model'.
- Castellanos, S. (2016) 'Delivering modal-shift incentives by using gamification and smartphones: A field study example in Bogota, Colombia', *Case Studies on Transport Policy*, 4(4), 269–278.
- Chen, H., Wigand, R.T. and Nilan, M. (2000) 'Exploring Web users' optimal flow experiences', *Information Technology & People*, 13(4), 263–281.
- Cherrier, H., Russell, S. V. and Fielding, K. (2012) 'Corporate environmentalism and top management identity negotiation', *Journal of Organizational Change Management*, 25(4), 518–534.
- de Souza, M. et al. (2021b) 'A digitally enabled circular economy for mitigating food waste: Understanding innovative marketing strategies in the context of an emerging economy', *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 173, 121062.
- Deci, E.L. and Ryan, R.M. (1985) 'Intrinsic Motivation and Self-Determination in Human Behavior', *Intrinsic Motivation and Self-Determination in Human Behavior*.
- Deterding, S. et al. (2011) 'From game design elements to gamefulness: Defining "gamification"', *Proceedings of the 15th International Academic MindTrek Conference: Envisioning Future Media Environments, MindTrek 2011*, 9–15.
- Di Paolo, R. and Pizziol, V. (2023) 'Gamification and Sustainable Water Use: The Case of the Blutube Educational Program'.
- Dickson, M.W. (2004) 'The Development and Validation of the GLOBE Culture and Leadership Scales'.
- Dillard, J.P. and Nabi, R.L. (2006) 'The Persuasive Influence of Emotion in Cancer Prevention and Detection Messages', *Journal of Communication*, 56(suppl_1), 123–139.
- Fisher, R.J., Vandenbosch, M. and Antia, K.D. (2008) 'An empathy-helping perspective on consumers' responses to fund-raising appeals', *Journal of Consumer Research*, 35(3), 519–531.
- Flores-Aguilar, G. et al. (2023) "'I Learned More Because I Became More Involved": Teacher's and Students' Voice on Gamification in Physical Education Teacher Education', *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 20(4), 3038.
- Franco, M.A. (2019) 'A system dynamics approach to product design and business model strategies for the circular economy', *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 241, 118327.
- Gupta, K. et al. (2022) 'The super engagers of freemium gamified services: using multimethod approach to examine why highly interactive consumers become paying consumers', *Internet Research*, 32(6), 1891–1909.
- Hofstede, G. and Bond, M.H. (1984) 'Hofstede's Culture Dimensions', 15(4), 417–433.
- Hossain, S.F.A. et al. (2020) 'Ubiquitous Role of Social Networking in Driving M-Commerce: Evaluating the Use of Mobile Phones for Online Shopping and Payment in the Context of Trust', *SAGE Open*, 10(3).
- Huber, M.Z. and Hilty, L.M. (2015) 'Gamification and sustainable consumption: Overcoming the limitations of persuasive technologies', *Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing*, 310, 367–385.

- Hwang, J. and Choi, L. (2020) 'Having fun while receiving rewards?: Exploration of gamification in loyalty programs for consumer loyalty', *Journal of Business Research*, 106, 365–376.
- Jovanovic, D. and Matejevic, M. (2014) 'Relationship between Rewards and Intrinsic Motivation for Learning – Researches Review', *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 149, 456–460.
- Kara, H.; et al. (2023) 'Effects of Gamified Mobile Apps on Purchase Intentions and Word-of-Mouth Engagement: Implications for Sustainability Behavior', *Sustainability* 2023, Vol. 15, Page 10506, 15(13), 10506.
- Kim, S. et al. (2018) 'What is Gamification in Learning and Education?', *Gamification in Learning and Education*, 25–38.
- Lee, W. and Lu, L. (2023) 'Designing gamified interactions with self-service technology at restaurants', *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 113, 103503.
- Maignan, I., Ferrell, O.C. and Ferrell, L. (2005) 'A stakeholder model for implementing social responsibility in marketing', *European Journal of Marketing*, 39(9–10), 956–977.
- Markowitz, E.M. and Shariff, A.F. (2012) 'Climate change and moral judgement', *Nature Climate Change* 2012 2:4, 2(4), 243–247.
- Messinis, G. (1999) 'Habit Formation and the Theory of Addiction', *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 13(4), 417–442.
- Nadeem, M. et al. (2020) 'Are women eco-friendly? Board gender diversity and environmental innovation', *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 29(8), 3146–3161.
- Nah, F.F.H. et al. (2019) 'Gamification of Enterprise Systems', *Systems* 2019, 7(1), 13.
- Negruşa, A.L. et al. (2015) 'Exploring Gamification Techniques and Applications for Sustainable Tourism', *Sustainability* 7(8), 11160–11189.
- Nel, V.L. (2022a) 'Exploring gamification in the South African fashion retail industry'.
- Peattie, K. (2010) 'Green Consumption: Behavior and Norms',
- Piercy, N.F. and Lane, N. (2009) 'Corporate social responsibility: impacts on strategic marketing and customer value', *The Marketing Review*, 9(4), 335–360.
- Prakash, A. (2002) 'Green marketing, public policy and managerial strategies', *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 11(5), 285–297.
- Rajput, N. et al. (2022) 'Current global green marketing standard: changing market and company branding', *International Journal of System Assurance Engineering and Management*, 13(1), 727–735.
- Sampat, B., Behl, A. and Raj, S. (2023) 'Understanding Fitness App Users' Loyalty and Word of Mouth through Gameful Experience and Flow Theory', *AIS Transactions on Human-Computer Interaction*, 15(2), 193–223.
- Sartal, A. et al. (2020) 'The sustainable manufacturing concept, evolution and opportunities within Industry 4.0: A literature review', *Advances in Mechanical Engineering*, 12(5).
- Saxena, G., Jain, S. and Mishra, S. (2023) 'Enhancing affective commitment through gamified services of luxury brands: role of game mechanics and self-congruity', *Journal of Services Marketing, ahead-of-print* (ahead-of-print).
- Silva, S.C. et al. (2023) 'Value Creation in Gamified Chatbot Interactions and Its Impact on Brand Engagement', *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (including subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)*, 13815 LNCS, 50–65.
- Singh, S. and Pandey, L. (2023) 'Impact of sustainable development goals on sustainable marketing practices', *15(1)*, 59–64.
- Suh, A. et al. (2017) 'Gamification in the Workplace: *The Central Role of the Aesthetic Experience*', 34(1), 268–305.
- Suh, A., Wagner, C. and Liu, L. (2015) 'The effects of game dynamics on user engagement in gamified systems', *Proceedings of the Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences*, 2015-March, 672–681.
- Sunstein, C.R. and Reisch, L.A. (2014) 'Automatically Green: Behavioral Economics and Environmental Protection', *Harvard Environmental Law Review*, 38.
- Tajfel, H. and Turner, J.C. (2004) 'The Social Identity Theory of Intergroup Behavior', *Political Psychology*, 276–293.
- Thaler, R.H. and Sunstein, C.R. (2009) 'Nudge : Richard H. Thaler : 9780141040011', 320.
- Tobon, S., Ruiz-Alba, J.L. and García-Madariaga, J. (2020) 'Gamification and online consumer decisions: Is the game over?', *Decision Support Systems*, 128, 113167.
- van Roy, R. and Zaman, B. (2019) 'Unravelling the ambivalent motivational power of gamification: A basic psychological needs perspective', *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*, 127, 38–50.
- Varadarajan, R. (2017) 'Innovating for sustainability: a framework for sustainable innovations and a model of sustainable innovations orientation', *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 45(1), 14–36.

- Venkatesh, V., Thong, J.Y.L. and Xu, X. (2012) 'Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: Extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology', *MIS Quarterly: Management Information Systems*, 36(1), 157–178.
- White, T. and Marchet, F. (2021) 'Digital Social Markets: Exploring the Opportunities and Impacts of Gamification and Reward Mechanisms in Citizen Engagement and Smart City Services', *Intelligent Systems, Control and Automation: Science and Engineering*, 98, 103–125.
- Xi, N. and Hamari, J. (2019) 'Does gamification satisfy needs? A study on the relationship between gamification features and intrinsic need satisfaction', *International Journal of Information Management*, 46, 210–221.
- Yigitcanlar, T. and Lee, S.H. (2014) 'Korean ubiquitous-eco-city: A smart-sustainable urban form or a branding hoax?', *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 89, 100–114.
- Yu, Z. (2023) 'Learning Outcomes, Motivation, and Satisfaction in Gamified English Vocabulary Learning', *SAGE Open*, 13(2).
- Zainuddin, Z. and Keumala, C.M. (2021) 'Gamification concept without digital platforms: a strategy for parents on motivating children study at home during covid-19 pandemic', *pedagogik: Journal Pendidikan*, 8(1), 156–193.
- Zhou, X. et al. (2023) 'The Moderating Effect of Green Advertising on the Relationship between Gamification and Sustainable Consumption Behavior: A Case Study of the Ant Forest Social Media App', *Sustainability* 2023, 15, 2883, 15(4), 2883.

Received: 03-Nov-2023, Manuscript No. AMSJ-23-14151; **Editor assigned:** 06-Nov-2023, PreQC No. AMSJ-23-14151(PQ); **Reviewed:** 29-Jan-2024, QC No. AMSJ-23-14151; **Revised:** 29-Feb-2024, Manuscript No. AMSJ-23-14151(R); **Published:** 21-Mar-2024