

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

# This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search http://ageconsearch.umn.edu aesearch@umn.edu

Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.

No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.

### **Emotional Shocks and Consumer Spending**

Qingyin Cai<sup>†</sup> Department of Applied Economics University of Minnesota

Qingxiao Li<sup>‡</sup> Department of Agricultural Economics & Agribusiness Louisiana State University

Selected Poster prepared for presentation at the 2024 Agricultural & Applied Economics Association Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA: July 28-30, 2024

Copyright 2024 by Qingyin Cai and Qingxiao Li. All rights reserved. Readers may make verbatim copies of this document for non-commercial purposes by any means, provided that this copyright notice appears on all such copies.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> Department of Applied Economics, University of Minnesota. E-mail: <u>cai00154@umn.edu</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup>Department of Agricultural Economics & Agribusiness, Louisiana State University. E-mail: <u>qli@agcenter.lsu.edu</u>

Disclaimer: Researcher(s)' own analyses calculated (or derived) based in part on data from Nielsen Consumer LLC and marketing databases provided through the NielsenIQ Datasets at the Kilts Center for Marketing Data Center at The University of Chicago Booth School of Business. The conclusions drawn from the NielsenIQ data are those of the researcher(s) and do not reflect the views of NielsenIQ. NielsenIQ is not responsible for, had no role in, and was not involved in analyzing and preparing the results reported herein.



# **Emotional Shocks and Consumer Spending** Qingyin Cai<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Applied Economics, University of Minnesota <sup>2</sup> Department of Agricultural Economics & Agribusiness, Louisiana State University

## **Motivation**

- There is growing interest in the role of emotions in advertising, consumer decision-making, and retailing (Das & Varshneya, 2017).
- Although previous studies have focused on emotional cues within shopping environments and their influence on consumer expenditure (Cachero-Martínez & Vázquez-Casielles, 2021), the impact of direct emotional shocks from daily life on spending patterns remains underexplored.
- Following Card & Dahl (2011) and Eren & Mocan (2018), we utilize the unexpected outcomes of significant sports events to induce emotional shocks in consumers and examine their subsequent behavioral changes in spending.

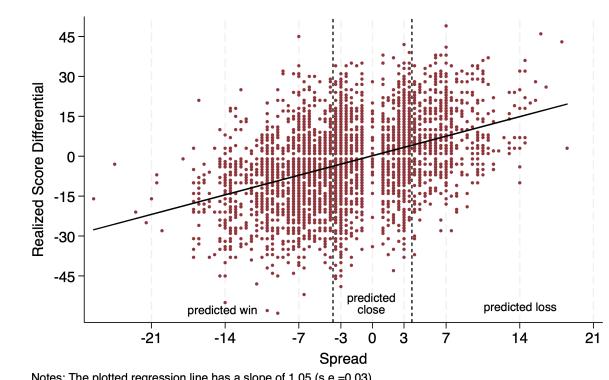
### **Objectives**

• We examine the impact of emotional shocks on consumer spending behaviors by leveraging the unexpected outcomes of National Football League (NFL) games as a natural experiment.

### **Empirical Methodology**

- $Ln(S_{iks}) = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 UpsetLoss_{ks} + \lambda_2 CloseLoss_{ks} +$  $\lambda_3 UpsetWin_{ks} + \lambda_4 PredictedWin_{ks} +$  $\lambda_5 PredictedClose_{ks} + \lambda_6 PredictedLoss_{ks} +$  $X'_{iks}\beta + \mu_i + \gamma_k + \sigma_s + \varepsilon_{iks}$
- where  $S_{iks}$  is the amount of dollar spent on goods by HH i on week k in game season s
- Predicted results based on the Las Vegas pregame point spread

- 81, 986 households
- Collected NFL game information



Notes: The plotted regression line has a slope of 1.05 (s.e.=0.03). Figure 1 Realized score differential (opponent - home) and pregame point spread

- Upset losses lead to higher total spending (1.3%~5.4%), food spending (1%~4.6%), and alcohol spending (0.3%~1.2%). Losses in closely contested games yield minimal effects.
- Upset wins lead to a reduction in household spending.
- The effects are more substantial during high-stakes games.
- The impact on consumer spending of negative emotions lasts for a short-term period (1~3 days) after the game.
- Early games impact game day spending more

Disclaimer: Researchers' own analyses calculated (or derived) based in part on data from Nielsen IQ Datasets at the Kilts Center for Marketing Data Center at The University of Chicago Booth School of Business. The conclusions drawn from the NielsenIQ data are those of the researchers and do not reflect the views of NielsenIQ. NielsenIQ is not responsible for, had no role in, and was not involved in analyzing and preparing the results reported herein. **Contact information:** cai00154@umn.edu; qli@agcenter.lsu.edu

Qingxiao Li<sup>2</sup>

### Data

• The dataset includes NFL regular seasons from 2004 to 2019 • NielsenIQ Consumer panel data with purchase records of

### **Results**

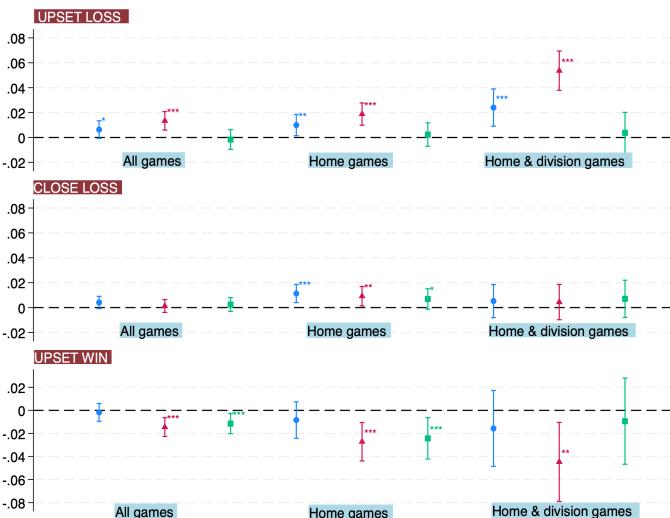


Figure 2 The effects of emotional shocks from NFL games on household total spending

## **Conclusions**

- Emotional shocks directly affect consumer spending behavior, but the effects are short-lived.
- Our findings enhance the understanding of individual responses to unexpected emotional shocks and provide evidence for the role of emotions in consumer behavior.

## **References**

Card, D., & Dahl, G. B. (2011). Family violence and football: The effect of unexpected emotional cues on violent behavior. The quarterly journal of economics, 126(1), 103-143.

Cachero-Martínez, S., & Vázquez-Casielles, R. (2021). Building consumer loyalty through e-shopping experiences: The mediating role of emotions. Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services, 60, 102481. Das, G., & Varshneya, G. (2017). Consumer emotions: Determinants and outcomes in a shopping mall. Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services, 38, 177-185.

Eren, O., & Mocan, N. (2018). Emotional judges and unlucky juveniles. American Economic Journal: Applied *Economics*, 10(3), 171-205.



		•	Sunday
			Culluly
		<b>A</b>	MonToTue
_	_		MonToSat
		٠	Sunday
			MonToTue
_	_	. •	MonToSat
—	—	•	Sunday
			MonToTue
			MonToSat

