Running Head: WE ARE THE CHAMPIONS

We are the champions, but how do we respond? Savoring and dampening in response to
championship victories among passionate sports fans

Benjamin J. I. Schellenberg

Faculty of Kinesiology and Recreation Management, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB,
CANADA

Jérémie Verner-Filion

Département des sciences de L'éducation, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Gatineau,
QC, CANADA

Patrick Gaudreau

School of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, CANADA

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Benjamin Schellenberg,
Faculty of Kinesiology and Recreation Management, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB,
R3T 2N2. Email: ben.schellenberg@umanitoba.ca

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Abstract

Our aim in this research was to test if the ways passionate sports fans respond immediately after an important team victory depend on the extent to which passion is harmonious or obsessive. Fans of Liverpool F.C. ($n = 299$) and the Winnipeg Blue Bombers ($n = 334$) completed online surveys shortly after their teams had won an important championship game. Fans answered questions assessing passion and the extent to which they engaged in savoring (i.e., attempting to maintain, augment, or prolong positive emotions) and dampening (i.e., attempting to stifle positive emotions) following the victory. In both samples, we found that both harmonious and obsessive passion predicted greater savoring, but only obsessive passion predicted greater dampening. These findings build on previous research and suggest an additional reason for why harmonious and obsessive passion among sports fans tend to predict more and less adaptive outcomes, respectively.

Keywords: dualistic model of passion; emotion regulation; harmonious passion; obsessive passion

Passionate sports fans often support the same team over the course of many seasons or even their entire lives. Accordingly, fans almost always experience important team successes, such as championship victories, as extremely positive events. But fans can differ in how they respond to team successes. One way fans can respond is to engage in behaviors aimed at maintaining, enhancing, or prolonging their good feelings (e.g., counting blessings, sharing the experience with others, etc.). This response has been referred to as *savoring* (Bryant & Veroff, 2007). However, another way fans can respond to positive events is to stifle positive emotions and attempt to keep their good feelings in check (e.g., trying to stay calm, reminding oneself that nothing lasts forever, etc.). This response has been referred to as *dampening* (e.g., Wood, Heimpel, & Michela, 2003). Both savoring and dampening have been shown to predict important well-being outcomes (e.g., Wilson, & Saklofske, 2018); it is therefore important to understand the types of sports fans who might engage in savoring and dampening following positive events.

One concept that has been proposed to be relevant in predicting savoring and dampening responses is passion (Schellenberg & Gaudreau, in press; Vallerand & St-Louis, in press). Previous research in this area has relied on the dualistic model of passion (Curran, Hill, Appleton, Vallerand, & Standage, 2015; Vallerand, 2015), which treats passion as a dualistic construct that comes in two varieties. The first, *harmonious passion* (HP) emerges when an activity is pursued because of its inherent qualities (e.g., a person simply enjoys the activity) and entails engaging in a meaningful activity with a sense of control and personal volition. This way of engaging in an activity should predict greater savoring because it facilitates mindfulness (St-Louis, Verner-Filion, Bergeron, & Vallerand, 2018), absorption and flow in an activity (Philippe, Vallerand, Andrianarisoa, & Brunel, 2009), and positive outlooks on past, present, and future events (Vallerand & St-Louis, in press). The second passion variety, *obsessive passion* (OP),

emerges when an activity is pursued because of contingencies that are linked with an activity, such as a sense of excitement or a need for self-esteem, and involves an uncontrollable urge to engage in an activity. This way of engaging in an activity should predict less savoring because it triggers processes that impede savoring behavior, including activity conflict (Vallerand, Paquet, Philippe, & Charest, 2010), concentration difficulties (Philippe et al., 2009), and less mindfulness (St-Louis et al., 2018). In fact, OP could predict greater dampening because of a need to retain control during emotional highs (Verner-Filion, Schellenberg, Rapaport, Bélanger, & Vallerand, 2018), a desire to manage expectations, or even because of the superstitious belief that enjoying positive emotions will cause something bad to occur (e.g., Miyamoto & Ma, 2011).

An initial test of these hypotheses with sports fans was recently reported by Schellenberg and Gaudreau (in press). In one study, they asked undergraduate sports fans to report how they generally respond to positive team events, and to recall how they had responded to a recent important team victory. They found that HP predicted greater savoring, both in general and following the team victory, whereas OP predicted less savoring in general and greater dampening following the team victory. In their final study, they asked soccer fans to anticipate how they would respond if their favourite team won the 2018 UEFA Champions League. Once again, HP positively predicted savoring and did not predict dampening. However, OP positively predicted both savoring and dampening. Therefore, this initial research found that HP consistently predicted greater savoring and that OP consistently predicted greater dampening; however, the relationship between OP and savoring was inconsistent.

A key limitation of this previous study was that fans were asked to recall how they had responded to a team victory that happened in the past or anticipate how they think they would respond to a team victory that might happen in the future, thus introducing biases in recall and

forecasting. It is unclear if both passion varieties predict savoring and dampening immediately following an important team victory. Our aim in this research was to fill this gap by recruiting sports fans shortly after an important team victory and testing if savoring and dampening responses were predicted by HP and OP. In line with previous research (Schellenberg & Gaudreau, in press), we hypothesized that HP would predict greater savoring, and that OP would predict greater dampening. We did not expect HP to predict dampening and, given conflicting findings from previous research (Schellenberg & Gaudreau, in press), we did not form any hypotheses regarding the relationship between OP and savoring. We targeted fans of two different teams after each team had won a major championship game. First, fans of Liverpool F.C. (LFC) were recruited immediately after LFC had won the 2019 UEFA Champions League - one of the most prestigious soccer competitions in the world. Second, fans of the Winnipeg Blue Bombers (WBB) were recruited after the WBB had won the 2019 Grey Cup championship game of the Canadian Football League (CFL). Ethics approval was obtained from the Education/Nursing Research Ethics Board at the University of Manitoba prior to data collection, and each participant provided informed consent. All data have been made publicly available via the Open Science Framework and can be accessed at <http://osf.io/qmfvz/>.

Method

Participants and Procedure

On June 1, 2019, after LFC had won the UEFA Champions League championship game (they defeated Tottenham Hotspur 2-0), we distributed online surveys to LFC fans ($n = 330$) that asked them to report how they responded to the victory that had just happened. LFC fans were recruited from the Prolific Academic (www.prolific.co) recruitment website.¹ Prolific users

¹ Using G*Power software (Fraul, Erdfelder, Buchner, & Lang, 2009), we determined that we would need to recruit 314 participants in each sample to detect a small-to-medium sized effect ($p = .20$) with an alpha of .05 (two-tailed),

complete a screening questionnaire upon initial registration with Prolific Academic, and to be invited to participate in this study they must have reported that they were 18 years of age or older and a fan of LFC. Participants received £0.78 (approximately \$0.97 USD) in exchange for participation. All surveys were completed within two days of the championship game.

On November 28, 2019, four days after the WBB had won the Grey Cup championship game (they crushed the Hamilton Tiger-Cats 33-12), we distributed online surveys to WBB fans ($n = 345$) that asked them to report how they responded to the Grey Cup victory. WBB fans were recruited by placing advertisements on social media platforms targeted toward WBB fans living in Manitoba, Canada, and also by sharing a link to the online survey using our faculty social media accounts. WBB fans who were over 18 years of age were invited to participate, and those who did were entered into a draw to win one \$50 CAD (approximately \$38 USD) gift card to an online retailer. All surveys were completed within 10 days of the championship game.

With each sample, we excluded participants from analyses if they indicated on the surveys that they were not fans of the team (LFC $n = 25$; WBB $n = 7$), reported on an integrity-check item that they were not honest in their responses (LFC $n = 5$; WBB $n = 2$), or did not answer a large portion of the survey questions (LFC $n = 1$; WBB $n = 2$). Therefore, final analyses were based on 299 LFC fans and 334 WBB fans. Characteristics of the samples and precise recruitment timelines are outlined in the online Supplementary Material. However, it is worth noting here that in both samples participants ranged between 18 to 76 years of age, had on average been fans of their respective teams for either 11.17 years (LFC) or 25.31 years (WBB), and were mostly males (63.2%) in the LFC sample and females (69.5%) in the WBB sample.

Measures

and power of .95. We recruited additional participants because we anticipated that some would need to be excluded due to dishonest responding.

Harmonious and obsessive passion. Fans completed The Passion Scale (Vallerand et al., 2003) to assess HP (6 items; e.g., “Being a Liverpool FC fan is well integrated in my life”) and OP (6 items; e.g., “I have almost an obsessive feeling for being a Liverpool FC fan”) for being a fan of their team. Items were altered to refer to the appropriate team in each sample.

Responses to the victory. First, following the stem “After the game I felt...”, fans indicated how positive the victory was for them by reporting their agreement with three feelings: happy, proud, and excited (see Schall et al., 2017). Averaged responses to these three items in both the LFC ($M = 6.00$, $SD = 1.18$, $Mode = 7$) and WBB fans ($M = 6.46$, $SD = 0.95$, $Mode = 7$) indicated that fans did indeed experience the victories as very positive events. Next, fans answered the 19-item brief Ways of Savoring Checklist (WOSC; Bryant & Veroff, 2007; Jose et al., 2012) which assesses both savoring (e.g., “I screamed or made other verbal expressions of excitement”) and dampening (e.g., “I reminded myself that nothing lasts forever”). To supplement this scale, and to allow for direct comparison with previous research with sports fans (Schellenberg & Gaudreau, in press), participants answered 5 additional savoring items derived from Schall et al. (2017; e.g., “I savored the present moment”), and 3 additional dampening items derived from both Schall et al. (2017; e.g., “I thought about things that decreased my positive feelings”) and Wood et al. (2003; e.g., “I thought about things to decrease my excitement – to calm down”). All items measuring savoring and dampening were strongly correlated with one another and demonstrated high internal consistency. Therefore, items were aggregated to create savoring and dampening scores.² The Supplementary Material displays descriptive statistics, correlations, and the internal consistency of each scale for both samples.

² The results do not change in any meaningful way when specific indices are used to assess savoring or dampening. The Supplementary Material presents these results to allow comparisons between savoring and dampening indices and with results obtained with previous research with sports fans (Schellenberg & Gaudreau, in press).

Participants responded to all survey items on a scale from 1 (*not agree at all*) to 7 (*totally agree*).

Results

We tested our hypotheses using path analyses in Mplus (version 8.2, Muthén & Muthén, Los Angeles, CA). This allowed us to estimate models using robust maximum likelihood estimation and handle a very small amount of missing data using the default method of full information maximum likelihood (there were no missing responses with the LFC fans and less than 0.10% missing with WBB fans). With each sample, we tested a model that included (a) both savoring and dampening as dependent variables, (b) both HP and OP as independent variables in order to account for overlapping variance between them (Curran et al., 2015), and (c) the positivity of the victory as a covariate because both passion types have been shown to predict different emotional reactions in sport (e.g., Verner-Filion et al., 2018). This model and the results from both samples are displayed in Figure 1.³ The results showed that HP positively predicted savoring (LFC fans: $B = .285$, 95% CI [.186, .383], $p < .001$; WBB fans: $B = .208$, 95% CI [.091, .315], $p < .001$) but not dampening (LFC fans: $B = -.006$, 95% CI [-.130, .116], $p = .918$; WBB fans: $B = -.124$, 95% CI [-.266, .028], $p = .102$), whereas OP positively predicted both savoring (LFC fans: $B = .364$, 95% CI [.278, .444], $p < .001$; WBB fans: $B = .408$, 95% CI [.321, .501], $p < .001$) and dampening (LFC fans: $B = .685$, 95% CI [.555, .802], $p < .001$; WBB fans: $B = .533$, 95% CI [.383, .664], $p < .001$).⁴

Discussion

This research showed that the ways in which passionate fans responded after an

³ We studied the unique effects of both passion types because this approach was best suited to test our research hypotheses. However, Schellenberg et al. (2019) recently proposed a quadripartite approach to passion that distinguishes between four passion subtypes based on their relative strengths: pure HP, pure OP, mixed passion, and non-passion. For exploratory purposes, we analyzed the data using this approach and obtained results that are in line with the results reported in our main analysis. We report these results in full in the Supplementary Material.

⁴ 95% confidence intervals are bias corrected and based on 5000 bootstrapped samples.

important victory was associated with the extent to which their passion was harmonious and obsessive. Replicating past research that focused on recalled and anticipated savoring (Schellenberg & Gaudreau, in press), this research found that HP predicted greater savoring after an important team victory. This means that sports fans with high HP tend to make the most of team successes by attempting to prolong or augment their resulting good feelings. OP, on the other hand, predicted both greater savoring and dampening. This pattern reveals that fans with high OP have more conflicted responses to team successes, in which they both savor victories and attempt to keep their positive feelings from getting out of hand by engaging in dampening. Notably, the same pattern of relationship between HP, OP, and victory responses emerged in two samples of fans supporting different teams playing different sports in different continents.⁵

This research addressed an important limitation in previous research by studying savoring and dampening among sports fans shortly after very important team successes. Yet key questions remain about the relationship between passion types and sports fans' responses to positive events. First, OP predicted greater savoring in this research; in fact, the size of this effect in both samples was greater than the relationship between HP and savoring, a finding that does not align with previous research (Schellenberg & Gaudreau, in press). Therefore, it is important to understand the conditions that determine when OP will predict more or less savoring. One potential moderating variable is the magnitude of a team's success; OP may be a positive predictor of savoring only after major victories (e.g., championships), and predict less savoring after more minor victories. Second, a finding that was consistent with previous research was that OP was a strong predictor of dampening. Many explanations for this relationship have been

⁵ This also means that there were different contexts surrounding both victories. LFC, for instance, made the Champions League final after a dramatic come-from-behind victory against heavily-favored Barcelona F.C. in the semi-finals. And the WBB had not won the Grey Cup in the previous 28 years – this 28-year drought was notable because, over that period of time, there were fewer than 9 other teams in the CFL.

proposed, including the possibility that fans with high OP dampen to keep positive emotions from getting out of control, to manage their expectations about future team performances, or because major team successes are more bittersweet for them because these events often mean that a season or tournament has come to an end (Schellenberg & Gaudreau, in press). There is clearly a need to start testing these proposed mechanisms to better understand why OP consistently predicts greater dampening, even after a team wins a major championship.

In addition to examining potential mediating and moderating variables, research is needed to understand the effects that different responses to positive events have on sports fans. Previous research outside of sport has found that the way people manage their positive emotional experiences has implications for how they feel in the moment and in their lives generally (e.g., Wilson, & Saklofske, 2018; Wood et al., 2003). In passionate sports fans, the dampening that is characteristic of OP could diminish the extent to which fans bask in the glory of team victories (e.g., Cialdini et al., 1976), or have interpersonal consequences given that dampening entails adopting “buzz kill” thinking. Once again, more research is needed to understand the impact that savoring and dampening have on the outcomes and experiences of passionate sports fans.

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Figure Caption

Figure 1. Relationships between savoring, dampening, passion types, and victory positivity.

Values before and after each slash are from samples of Liverpool F.C. fans and Winnipeg Blue Bombers fans, respectively. Standardized estimates are reported. $*p \leq .05$ $**p \leq .01$

Supplementary File

Table S1

Data Collection Timeline

Event	Sample 1: LFC fans (<i>n</i> = 299)	Sample 2: WBB fans (<i>n</i> = 334)
Championship game end	1600 (approximately) on June 1, 2019	2045 (approximately) on November 24, 2019
Survey available to fans	1628 on June 1, 2019 (using Prolific Academic)	1610 on November 28, 2019 (using social media)
First survey completed	1634 on June 1, 2019	1617 on November 28, 2019
Last survey completed	0325 on June 2, 2019	1456 on December 4, 2019

Note. All times are Central Standard Time. LFC = Liverpool F.C. WBB = Winnipeg Blue Bombers.

Table S2
Sample Characteristics

Characteristic	Sample 1: LFC fans (<i>n</i> = 299)	Sample 2: WBB fans (<i>n</i> = 334)
Age - mean (<i>SD</i>), range	34.08 (11.17), 18 - 76	39.86 (13.85), 18 - 76
Years as a fan - mean (<i>SD</i>), range	16.30 (2.46), 1 - 50	25.31 (14.52), 1 - 63
Gender (%)		
Female	35.5	69.5
Male	63.2	29.9
Non-binary/not specified	1.3	0.6
Ethnic/Cultural Background (%)		
Aboriginal/First Nations	0.0	2.7
Arab/West Asian	2.7	0.0
Black	2.7	0.3
Chinese	1.7	1.5
Filipino	0.0	1.2
Japanese	0.3	0.0
Korean	0.0	0.0
Latin American	2.7	0.0
Métis	0.3	2.7
South Asian	4.3	1.5
South East Asian	2.0	0.0
White/European	77.9	77.2
Other ^a	5.4	12.6
Current Country of Residence (%) ^b		
Australia	2.3	
Canada	1.3	
Estonia	1.3	
Germany	2.3	
Greece	3.0	
Hungary	1.3	
Mexico	1.7	
Poland	6.4	
Portugal	6.7	
Spain	2.3	
United Kingdom	49.8	
United States of America	12.0	
Other ^c	5.0	
Not reported	4.3	

Note. LFC = Liverpool F.C. WBB = Winnipeg Blue Bombers.

^a Fans identifying with the “other” ethnic/cultural background include those who identified with an ethnicity/culture that was not included as a response option (they were given an option to report the ethnicity/cultural background with which they identify), and also those who identified with more than one of the listed response options. ^b With WBB fans, country of residence was not assessed because only fans living in Manitoba, Canada were targeted using social media advertisements. Also note that percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding error. ^c Other countries include Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, and Sweden.

Table S3
Sample 1 (Liverpool F.C. fans): Descriptive Statistics, Correlations, and Partial Correlations

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	α	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Harmonious Passion	4.130	1.405	.903				.271**	.326**	.332**	-.001	-.013	-.009
2. Obsessive Passion	2.646	1.529	.895	.723**			.429**	.264**	.373**	.511**	.407**	.502**
3. Positivity	5.996	1.175	.893	.449**	.394**							
4. WOSC - Savoring	4.103	1.540	.932	.689**	.710**	.641**						
5. Savoring - 5 items	4.227	1.609	.897	.663**	.626**	.517**	.837**					
6. Savoring Aggregated	4.165	1.509	.952	.705**	.696**	.603**	.956**	.960**				
7. WOSC - Dampening	2.636	1.473	.907	.425**	.619**	.132*	.531**	.459**	.516**			
8. Dampening - 3 items	2.089	1.656	.940	.316**	.484**	.054	.379**	.354**	.382**	.686**		
9. Dampening Aggregated	2.363	1.437	.929	.400**	.597**	.098	.491**	.439**	.485**	.908**	.928**	

Note. $N = 299$. Partial correlations (calculated using SPSS) are displayed above the diagonal and control for both the positivity of the victory and the other passion type. Indices of savoring were computed from a brief Ways of Savoring Checklist (WOSC) scale presented by Jose et al., 2012 (WOSC - Savoring), items presented by Schall et al., 2017 (Savoring - 5 items), and an aggregated score of both these measures (Savoring Aggregated, analyzed in the main text). Indices of dampening were computed from a brief WOSC scale presented by Jose et al., 2012 (WOSC - Dampening), items presented by both Schall et al., 2017 and Wood et al., 2003 (Dampening - 3 items), and an aggregated score of both these measures (Dampening Aggregated, analyzed in the main text).
 * $p \leq .05$ ** $p \leq .01$

Table S4

Sample 2 (Winnipeg Blue Bombers fans): Descriptive Statistics, Correlations, and Partial Correlations

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>α</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Harmonious Passion	4.341	1.360	.886				.217**	.188**	.221**	-.081	-.116*	-.108*
2. Obsessive Passion	2.423	1.470	.870	.669**			.416**	.375**	.427**	.389**	.354**	.405**
3. Positivity	6.457	0.952	.892	.453**	.332**							
4. WOSC - Savoring	4.368	1.473	.907	.629**	.648**	.587**						
5. Savoring - 5 items	3.967	1.693	.882	.580**	.611**	.490**	.824**					
6. Savoring Aggregated	4.167	1.512	.939	.631**	.658**	.560**	.948**	.961**				
7. WOSC - Dampening	1.831	1.007	.844	.220**	.428**	.084	.413**	.460**	.459**			
8. Dampening - 3 items	1.372	0.946	.820	.152**	.362**	.065	.273**	.326**	.315**	.692**		
9. Dampening Aggregated	1.602	0.898	.883	.204**	.431**	.081	.375**	.430**	.423**	.925**	.914**	

Note. $N = 334$. Partial correlations (calculated using SPSS) are displayed above the diagonal and control for both the positivity of the victory and the other passion type. Indices of savoring were computed from a brief Ways of Savoring Checklist (WOSC) scale presented by Jose et al., 2012 (WOSC - Savoring), items presented by Schall et al., 2017 (Savoring - 5 items), and an aggregated score of both these measures (Savoring Aggregated, analyzed in the main text). Indices of dampening were computed from a brief WOSC scale presented by Jose et al., 2012 (WOSC - Dampening), items presented by both Schall et al., 2017 and Wood et al., 2003 (Dampening - 3 items), and an aggregated score of both these measures (Dampening Aggregated, analyzed in the main text).

* $p \leq .05$ ** $p \leq .01$

Exploratory Analyses using the Quadripartite Approach to Passion

The quadripartite approach to passion (Schellenberg et al., 2019) identifies four prototypical passion subtypes based on the relative strengths of both passion dimensions: *pure HP* (high HP combined with low OP), *pure OP* (low HP combined with high OP), *mixed passion* (high HP combined with high OP), and *non-passion* (low HP combined with low OP). Using this approach, predicted values for dependent variables are calculated based on high and low levels of both HP and OP. This approach is most useful for testing hypotheses regarding how passion dimensions relate with one another to predict different outcome variables. We conducted additional analyses using the quadripartite approach, but did so for exploratory purposes because the hypotheses of this research were focused on the unique effects of both passion dimensions on savoring and dampening.

In each sample, we began our analyses by testing *interactive models* that predicted each dependent variable from three mean-centered variables, HP, OP, and victory positivity (included as a covariate), along with their statistical interactions (HP $\times$ positivity, OP $\times$ positivity, HP $\times$ OP). Among LFC fans, we found a significant HP $\times$ OP interaction when predicting dampening, $b = 0.092$, $SE = 0.043$, $p = .032$, 95% CI [0.008, 0.177]. We therefore relied on this interactive model to compare differences between each passion subtypes. However, the HP $\times$ OP interaction effect was not statistically significant when predicting savoring in both samples, and when predicting dampening among WBB fans. We therefore omitted these non-significant interaction terms in order to test more parsimonious *main effects* models. Note that the main effects models are identical to those reported in the main document. We used these models to calculate simple intercepts and simple slopes of one passion dimension at high (+1 *SD*) and low (-1 *SD*) levels of the other passion dimension. We also compared predicted values of the

dependent variables with each of the four passion subtypes by interpreting simple slopes and by calculating Cohen's d values (see Schellenberg et al., 2019). Simple slopes and Cohen's d calculations were conducted using the MODEL CONSTRAINT function in Mplus.

Comparisons between passion subtypes for each dependent variable in both samples are reported in Tables S5 (LFC fans) and S6 (WBB fans). We also display the predicted values with each passion subtype in Figure S1. The findings from these analyses are in line with those reported in the main text: both HP and OP are positively associated with savoring, and only OP positively predicts dampening. However, the quadripartite approach allows for the comparison between specific passion subtypes. For instance, in both samples, savoring scores were highest when high HP was combined with high OP (i.e., mixed passion), and lowest with low levels of both HP and OP (i.e., non-passion). Also, having high OP is associated with greater dampening, regardless of whether or not high OP is combined with high HP (i.e., mixed passion) or low HP (i.e., pure OP).

Table S5

Sample 1 (Liverpool F.C. fans): Associations Between Passion Subtypes, Savoring, and Dampening

Dependent Variable	<i>d</i>	Description	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	95% CI
Savoring					
PHP v. POP	-0.160	-----	-----	-----	-----
MP v. PHP	0.729**	OP at High HP	0.359**	0.042	[0.277, 0.441]
PHP v. NP	0.569**	HP at Low OP	0.305**	0.055	[0.198, 0.412]
MP v. POP	0.569**	HP at High OP	0.305**	0.055	[0.198, 0.412]
POP v. NP	0.729**	OP at Low HP	0.359**	0.042	[0.277, 0.441]
MP v. NP	1.298**	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dampening					
PHP v. POP	-1.155**	-----	-----	-----	-----
MP v. PHP	1.568**	OP at High HP	0.728**	0.065	[0.600, 0.856]
PHP v. NP	-0.145	HP at Low OP	-0.073	0.064	[-0.199, 0.052]
MP v. POP	0.413	HP at High OP	0.209	0.123	[-0.033, 0.450]
POP v. NP	1.010**	OP at Low HP	0.469**	0.110	[0.254, 0.684]
MP v. NP	1.423**	-----	-----	-----	-----

Note. Unstandardized estimates are reported. The main effects model was interpreted for savoring, and the interactive effects model was interpreted for dampening. Models control for the positivity of the victory and, in the case of the interactive effects model, the HP $\times$ positivity and OP $\times$ positivity interactions. PHP = pure harmonious passion; POP = pure obsessive passion; MP = mixed passion; NP = Non-passion; HP = harmonious passion; OP = obsessive passion.

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$

Table S6

Sample 2 (Winnipeg Blue Bombers fans): Associations Between Passion Subtypes, Savoring, and Dampening

Dependent Variable	<i>d</i>	Description	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	95% CI
Savoring					
PHP v. POP	-0.400*	-----	-----	-----	-----
MP v. PHP	0.816**	OP at High HP	0.411	0.046	[0.321, 0.500]
PHP v. NP	0.416**	HP at Low OP	0.226	0.061	[0.108, 0.345]
MP v. POP	0.416**	HP at High OP	0.226	0.061	[0.108, 0.345]
POP v. NP	0.816**	OP at Low HP	0.411	0.046	[0.321, 0.500]
MP v. NP	1.232**	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dampening					
PHP v. POP	-1.314**	-----	-----	-----	-----
MP v. PHP	1.066**	OP at High HP	0.337	0.059	[0.221, 0.453]
PHP v. NP	-0.248	HP at Low OP	-0.085	0.054	[-0.192, 0.022]
MP v. POP	-0.248	HP at High OP	-0.085	0.054	[-0.192, 0.022]
POP v. NP	1.066**	OP at Low HP	0.337	0.059	[0.221, 0.453]
MP v. NP	0.818**	-----	-----	-----	-----

Note. Unstandardized estimates are reported. The main effects model was interpreted for both savoring and dampening. Models control for the positivity of the victory. PHP = pure harmonious passion; POP = pure obsessive passion; MP = mixed passion; NP = Non-passion; HP = harmonious passion; OP = obsessive passion. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$

Figure S1. Associations between harmonious passion, obsessive passion, and responses to the championship victory. Panels A and B display results from Liverpool F.C. fans, and panels C and D display results from Winnipeg Blue Bombers fans. High and low values of harmonious and obsessive passion were plotted at one standard deviation (SD) above and below the mean. Harmonious and obsessive passion scores were mean-centered and control for the positivity of the victory. PHP = pure harmonious passion; POP = pure obsessive passion; MP = mixed passion; NP = non-passion.