

Through Sadness to Sustainability: How Meaning Threat Sparks Sustainable Consumption

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Abstract. Prior research has highlighted that negative emotions have motivational features toward positive changes; however, findings are mixed and rather limited when it comes to the consumption domain. The present research expands existing perspectives on the motivational role of the negative emotion of sadness, which serves as a mechanism directed toward preventing losses in the future. With our research, we offer evidence that exposure to a meaning threat increases sadness. Moreover, the current research shows the direct effect of meaning threat on sustainable consumption. Most importantly, we demonstrate the mediating role of sadness and test this underlying process with different sustainable products. Theoretical and managerial implications are discussed, along with suggestions for future research.

Keywords: meaning threats, sadness, sustainable consumption, motivation

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1. Introduction

Emotions influence what we think and how we think by shaping our attention, perception, memory, physiological state, mood, as well as our goals and behaviors (Cosmides & Tooby, 2000). As such, emotions facilitate adaptation to the environment and serve important psychological functions (Salerno et al., 2014). Emotions help us understand goals, solve problems, protect our health, strengthen resilience, create an attachment to other people, and guide the behavior of groups, social systems, and nations (Pekrun et al., 2002).

Prior research has mostly addressed the bright side of positive emotions and has shown that positive emotions expand a person's cognitive domain and thus nurture personal resources (Fredrickson, 2013). Furthermore, positive emotions can provide long-term benefits in important areas, including work, physical health, and relationships (Armenta et al., 2017). However, another stream of studies provides evidence that negative emotions can also serve a positive function and have a motivating effect (Forgas, 2013), leading to more cautious, calculated behavior (Tan & Forgas, 2010), indicating a need to take concrete action to deal with the situation following existing social norms (Tan & Forgas, 2010).

Interestingly, prior research suggests that, in some cases, negative emotions can be more effective than positive ones (e.g., by motivating constructive changes in target behavior; Shuman et al., 2018). In our research, we take the negative emotion of sadness as a case point and expect to capture its motivational role when coping with a meaning threat. If sadness can offer new ways to acquire meaning in the consumption domain, such meaning can be obtained by making more sustainable choices. Indeed, recent research shows that sadness evoked by reminders of social norms can lead to more sustainable behaviors, such as using an energy footprint calculator or donating larger sums for specific environment-related projects (Schwartz & Loewenstein, 2017).

Prior research has dedicated a lot of attention to how various positive and negative emotions affect behavior, including in the context of sustainability (e.g., Antonetti & Maklan, 2014; Onwezen et al., 2013; Peloza et al., 2013). However, the role of the negative emotion of sadness remains poorly understood (e.g., Forgas, 2017; Garg & Lerner, 2013), as previous findings are mixed (e.g., Cryder et al., 2008). Meanwhile, the relationship between meaning threats and sustainable consumption appears to be previously unexamined. Therefore, building on prior knowledge, we propose that meaning threats will increase sadness, which, in turn, will act as a mechanism for restoring the desired state by experiencing a greater desire to purchase sustainable products.

This paper aims to contribute to the existing knowledge in two ways. First, we contribute to the scientific literature by expanding the knowledge about the motivational role of negative emotions, specifically the emotion of sadness. Although prior research has highlighted motivational features of negative emotions toward positive changes (e.g., Lazarus, 1991; Lench et al., 2011), findings regarding sadness are mixed (Cryder

et al., 2008; Garg & Lerner, 2013), and it remains underexplored within the consumption domain (Forgas, 2017; Schwartz & Loewenstein, 2017). In contrast with literature highlighting the role of sadness in driving compensatory consumption—which brings negative consequences (e.g., Allard & White, 2015)—we show that this frequently experienced emotion can, in some cases, actively direct people toward positive behavior. Specifically, the current research shows that sadness elicited by meaning threat leads to sustainable consumption. Second, we expand the knowledge about the ways to reinstate a threatened sense of meaning in life. Prior research has studied how facing meaning threats in life stimulates engagement even in activities that can be unrelated to the threats' origin, as individuals hope to strengthen their sense of life being meaningful (Heine et al., 2006; Zhang et al., 2019). We contribute to the generalizability of previous findings by showing that sustainable consumption might also serve as a source to reinstate threatened meaning in life. To the best of our knowledge, this research is the first to show the link between meaning threats and sustainable consumption.

2. Literature Review and Hypotheses Development

2.1 *Meaning Threats, Sadness, and Sustainable Consumption*

People have a fundamental need for their lives to be meaningful (Fiorito et al., 2021). However, during a lifespan, individuals unavoidably face various meaning threats, i.e., “experiences that are inconsistent with the expectations that follow from our understandings” (Proulx & Inzlicht, 2012, p. 318). Meaning threats result in a sense of shaken or lost meaning in life (Park, 2010; Proulx & Inzlicht, 2012).

People can experience meaning threats when a sense of belonging is reduced, e.g., due to social ostracism, social exclusion, or rejection (e.g., Lee & Shrum, 2012; Twenge et al., 2003; Stillman et al., 2009; Zadro et al., 2004; Zhang et al., 2019). Prior studies have also shown that the reminders of death (Abeyta et al., 2015; Baumeister, 1991; Heine et al., 2006), personal uncertainty (Randles et al., 2018), traumatic events (Steger & Park, 2012), lack of coherence in the environment (Heine et al., 2006; Heintzelman et al., 2013) have a negative impact on the sense of meaningfulness.

Exposure to meaning threats means experiencing self-discrepancy, which can produce negative emotions (Higgins, 1987; Packard & Wooten, 2013). Indeed, meaning threats are followed by cognitive and emotional processing (see Park, 2010). Cognitive processing refers to the adaptation of beliefs or assumptions (Creamer et al., 1992; Holton & Kriss, 1984), while emotional processing, on the other hand, focuses on experiencing and exploring emotions (Foa & Kozak, 1986). Both cognitive and emotional processing overlap (Hayes et al., 2007) and are important in reinstating the sense of meaning in life (Hunt et al., 2007; Ullrich & Lutgendorf, 2002).

Previous research has shown the link between various meaning threats and negative emotions. For instance, ostracism elicits anger (e.g., Chow et al., 2008), mortali-

ty salience induces fear and anxiety (e.g., Huang et al., 2021), and perceiving oneself as unworthy is related to shame (e.g., Lynd, 2013). If the sense of meaning in life is threatened, individuals lose a sense of purpose, agency, and value in life (Heintzelman & King, 2014). Respectively, when a person learns about the loss (e.g., a goal or valued aspect of the self), this is a moment when the emotion of sadness arises, and this is one of the features that makes sadness different from other overlapping emotions such as anger, anxiety, or yearning (Dalglish & Power, 2000; Freed & Mann, 2007). Therefore, we hypothesize that:

H1: *Meaning threat increases sadness.*

When individuals are confronted with meaning threats, they often engage in behaviors that help them restore or reaffirm a sense of meaning. This premise is central to several theoretical frameworks.

According to the Meaning Maintenance Model, when people face a meaning threat in one domain, they may seek to restore their sense of meaningfulness by engaging in activities even in unrelated areas (Heine et al., 2006). The Meaning Maintenance Model highlights the flexibility and substitutability of compensatory sources of meaning (Heine et al., 2006). Similarly, the Pragmatic Meaning Regulation theory (Van Tilburg & Igou, 2011) proposes that people striving to regain or strengthen their sense of meaning are more attuned to potential behavioral strategies that can regulate their meaning. Next, the Meaning-Making Model (Park & Folkman, 1997) also supports these compensatory efforts, suggesting that meaning threats are understood as discrepancies in perception between specific instances and general orienting systems. These discrepancies lead to distress and motivate individuals to reduce those discrepancies (Park, 2013). Indeed, Zhang et al. (2019) pointed out that it is too painful to admit meaninglessness; thus, people start actively searching for confirmations that life has meaning after facing meaning threats. Such a mechanism might be explained by the Cognitive Dissonance theory (Festinger, 1962), revealing individuals' flexibility regarding various sources of meaning: if one domain does not provide meaning in life anymore, alternatives start becoming more important (Zhang et al., 2019).

Engaging in prosocial or responsible behaviors, such as volunteering, spending money to benefit others (Klein, 2017), and pro-environmental actions (Jia et al., 2021), is one of the ways how individuals restore or reaffirm a sense of meaning. Indeed, prior research showed that these behaviors enhance one's sense of meaning (Dakin et al., 2022) as well as feelings of belonging, which also significantly increases perceptions of meaning in life (Fiorito et al., 2021; Lambert et al., 2013). Sustainable consumption, which involves making choices that benefit the environment and society, can be understood as an example of such meaning-restorative behavior.

Although research has started to explore the correlational link between meaning in life and sustainable consumption (Hunecke & Richter, 2019), causal mechanisms remain underexplored. In line with spillover effects observed in meaning-regulation (e.g.,

Zhang et al., 2019), we propose that individuals exposed to meaning threat in one domain might find engagement in sustainable consumption as a compensatory strategy. Therefore, we hypothesize that:

H2: *Meaning threat increases willingness to buy sustainable products.*

2.2 Emotions, Sadness, and Sustainable Consumption

Emotions are important drivers of behavior, including in the domain of sustainability. Prior literature has shown that both positive and negative emotions, such as hope, pride, guilt, anger, shame, and sadness, can positively impact sustainable consumption (e.g., Antonetti & Maklan, 2014; Dahl et al., 2003; Ferguson & Branscombe, 2010; Harth et al., 2013; Mallett et al., 2013; Peter & Honea, 2012; Rees et al., 2015; Schwartz & Loewenstein, 2017; Van Zomeren et al., 2010; Van Zomeren et al., 2011; Wang & Wu, 2016). These emotions may motivate consumers to make more sustainable decisions as a means to regulate their negative emotional state, maintain a positive one, or even proactively avoid negative emotions (e.g., anticipated guilt or regret; Carrus et al., 2008; Onwezen et al., 2014; Pelloza et al., 2013; Steenhaut et al., 2006) and because the expectations that their behavior will result in a positive emotional experience, so-called “warm glow” (Hartmann et al., 2017; Onwezen et al., 2013; Rezvani et al., 2017).

Among these emotions, sadness remains understudied, particularly in terms of its adaptive motivational functions (Forgas, 2017). If fear, shame, or guilt often provokes immediate action or avoidance (Löw et al., 2015; Schmader & Lickel, 2006), sadness, on the contrary, is related to reflective (Cryder et al., 2008), future-oriented goals such as preventing further losses or restoring coherence after a disruption (Lazarus, 1991; Forgas, 2017; Lench et al., 2011). In the consumption domain, it has been shown that one of the functions of sadness is to make a person more vigilant and thus prevent future losses (Lazarus, 1991; Lench et al., 2011).

Conceptual approaches to sadness show that this emotion occurs after the collapse of a very large and important plan or the loss of a personal goal (Garg & Lerner, 2013; Oatley & Johnson-Laird, 1987). Respectively, if the meaning is threatened, individuals lose a sense of purpose, agency, and value in life (Heintzelman & King, 2014). Therefore, it is plausible to expect individuals experiencing meaning threats to experience elevated levels of sadness, too. In line with the discrete emotion theory, which states that each discrete emotion causes changes in cognitive, judgmental, experiential, behavioral, and physiological contexts (see Lench et al., 2011 for review), we propose that sadness evoked by meaning threats can motivate individuals to restore meaning by engaging into value-driven behaviors and we take engagement in sustainable consumption as a case point.

Indeed, emerging research shows that individuals engage in prosocial and responsible behavior to restore the sense of meaning (e.g., Jia et al., 2021; Klein, 2017). Sadness may facilitate this process, since it expands the cognition (Gable & Harmon-

Jones, 2010) and helps acquire new sources of meaning or appreciate existing sources of meaning more favorably (Tang et al., 2013). Recent research, indeed, shows that sadness evoked by reminders of social norms can lead to more sustainable behaviors (Schwartz & Loewenstein, 2017).

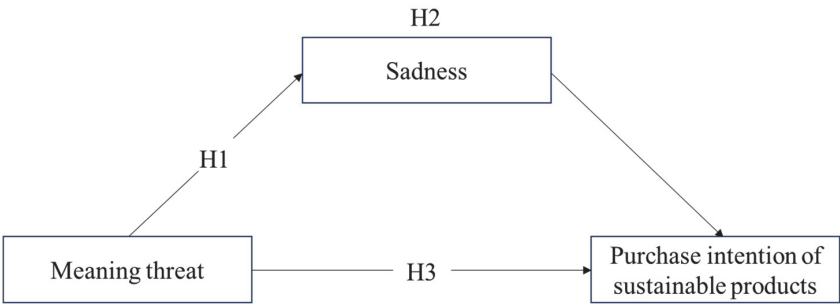
We propose that sadness will play a mediating role between meaning threats and sustainable consumption. Specifically, we argue that meaning threats will increase sadness as a signal of loss. Sadness, in turn, will act as a mechanism for restoring the sense of meaning by engaging in behavior such as sustainable consumption that helps to achieve this aim. We hypothesize:

H3: *Meaning threat will increase the extent of sadness felt and, in turn, will lead to a greater willingness to buy sustainable products.*

2.3 Overview of Empirical Research

We conducted four experiments and tested our hypotheses across different types of sustainable products. We chose a small, low-cost everyday product (reusable drinking straws) and a larger, more expensive electronic item (power bank) as representative examples. Both reusable drinking straws and power banks are widely recognized and available. More importantly, they are consistent with widely accepted sustainability principles, such as reducing waste and promoting renewable energy. Study 1 provides initial evidence that meaning threat (vs. control) increases the emotion of sadness (H1). Next, Study 2 demonstrates the direct effect of exposure to meaning threat (vs. control) on greater purchase intention of sustainable products (H2). Study 3 shows the downstream consequences of sadness on the purchase intentions of sustainable products. It demonstrates the robustness of our propositions by conveying that exposure to meaning threat (vs. control) increases the emotion of sadness and, in turn, leads to a higher intention to purchase sustainable products (H3). Finally, Study 4 replicates the findings of Study 3 and shows its generalizability by testing the underlying process with a different sustainable product.

Figure 1
The Conceptual Research Model



Manipulation checks were significant in all experimental studies, showing that the meaning threat condition elicited greater doubt in the belief that life is full of meaning for participants exposed to the meaning threat (vs. control) condition. We did not use any screening measures in any of the studies.

3. Study 1

Study 1 aimed to test whether exposure to meaning threat (vs. control) increases the emotion of sadness.

3.1 Method and Measures

299 British participants ($M_{age} = 32.3$, $SD_{age} = 11.4$, 67.9% female) were recruited from the Prolific Academic online platform to participate in the experiment in return for a small monetary compensation. This study was a part of a larger study. The extent of sadness felt was our dependent variable.

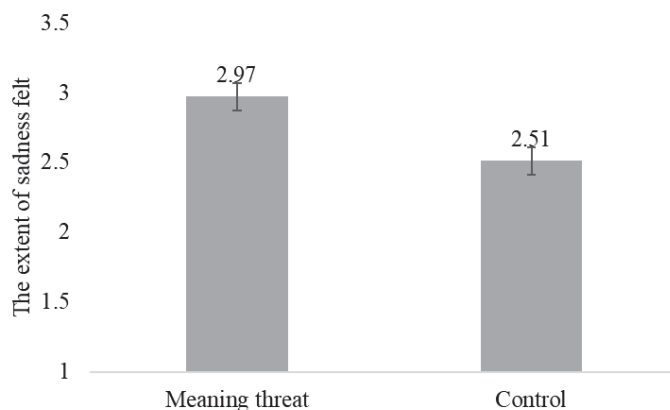
Participants were informed that they were going to be presented with 10 different sentences, one at a time. They were instructed to think about the meaning of each sentence and then rewrite it in their own words on the next page. Participants were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions. To manipulate meaning threat, participants were assigned to read and rewrite sentences about life meaninglessness (e.g., “Human life seems like a useless, meaningless treadmill”). In the control condition, sentences were about various facts that are not relevant to meaning in life (e.g., “The Nile River in Africa is the world’s longest river”). This manipulation was drawn from Park and Baumeister (2017), who adapted it from Routledge et al. (2011) and Vohs and Schooler (2008). After the reading and writing task, participants completed a four-item Discrete Emotions Questionnaire, sadness subscale (Harmon-Jones et al., 2016) with items such as “sad”, “grief”, “empty”, and “lonely”, using a seven-point scale, where 1 = “don’t harbor this feeling”, 7 = “extremely” ($M = 2.74$, $SD = 1.41$, Cronbach’s $\alpha = .80$). Finally, participants completed a manipulation check (“How much did the sentences cast doubt on the belief that life is full of meaning?”; 1 = “not at all”, 7 = “very much”; $M = 3.41$, $SD = 1.92$; Park & Baumeister, 2017; Routledge et al., 2011).

3.2 Results and Discussion

A univariate test was conducted to test the effect of meaning threat on sadness. The result indicates that the extent of sadness felt differed across the conditions. Participants in the meaning threat condition reported feeling more sadness than participants in the control condition ($M_{threat} = 2.97$, $SD_{threat} = 1.58$ vs. $M_{control} = 2.51$, $SD_{control} = 1.18$; $F(1, 297) = 8.13$, $p = .005$, $\eta^2 = .027$; see Figure 2).

Figure 2

The Effect of Meaning Threat on Sadness



Study 1 provides initial evidence that meaning threats increase sadness and supports Hypothesis 1.

4. Study 2

With Study 2, we opted to test whether meaning threat (vs. control) has a direct effect on intentions to purchase sustainable products.

4.1 Method and Measures

A total of 199 British participants ($M_{age} = 36$, $SD_{age} = 13.4$, 70.4% female) were recruited from the Prolific Academic online platform to participate in the experiment in return for a small monetary compensation. This study was a part of a larger study. The design was a single factor between-subjects design. The independent variable had two levels: meaning threat (1) present and (2) absent. Purchase intention was our main dependent variable.

Participants were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions. For meaning threat and control conditions we used the same reading and writing task as in Study 1. After the manipulation procedure participants were provided with a picture and description of sustainable drinking straws: “Reduce plastic waste with reusable drinking straws! Sustainable, reusable stainless steel drinking straws. Available in a convenient pack of 8. Two different lengths and shapes for different needs” and asked to indicate their intentions to purchase. To measure purchase intention, we used a four-item scale (adapted from Putrevu & Lord, 1994). Participants were asked to indicate the extent of agreement with each statement on a seven-point Likert scale (e.g., “If someone offered me these drinking straws, I would probably buy it”; 1 = “totally disagree”, 7 = “totally agree”; $M = 4.33$, $SD = 1.88$, Cronbach’s $\alpha = .96$). Finally, participants completed a ma-

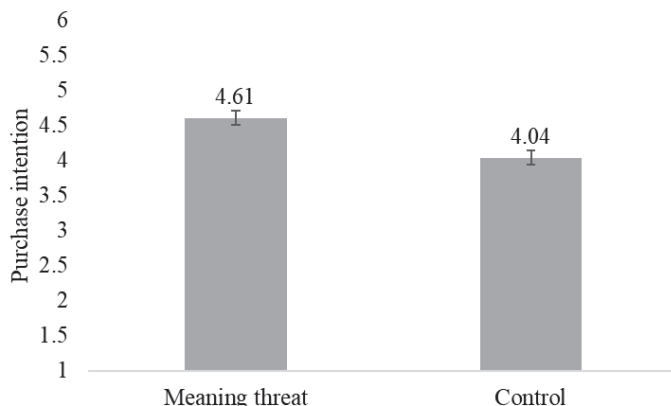
nipulation check, the same as in Study 1 ($M = 2.97$, $SD = 1.92$; Park & Baumeister, 2017; Routledge et al., 2011), were thanked and debriefed.

4.2 Results and Discussion

We performed a univariate analysis to evaluate the effect of meaning threat on sustainable purchase intention. The results prove the direct effect of meaning threat (vs. control) on the intention to purchase sustainable product, as a univariate test showed that the purchase intention significantly differed across the conditions. Participants in the meaning threat condition reported greater purchase intention compared to participants in the control condition ($M_{threat} = 4.61$, $SD_{threat} = 1.73$ vs. $M_{control} = 4.04$, $SD_{control} = 1.99$; $F(1, 197) = 4.68$, $p = .032$, $\eta^2 = .023$; see Figure 3).

Figure 3

The Effect of Meaning Threat on Sustainable Purchase Intention



Study 2 reveals the direct effect of meaning threat on sustainable purchase intention and supports Hypothesis 2, stating that meaning threat (vs. control) increases willingness to buy sustainable products.

5. Study 3

Study 3 tested the downstream consequences of meaning threat on the intention to purchase a sustainable product. More particularly, we aimed to assess the underlying mechanism by testing the emotion of sadness as a mediator between meaning threat and purchase intention.

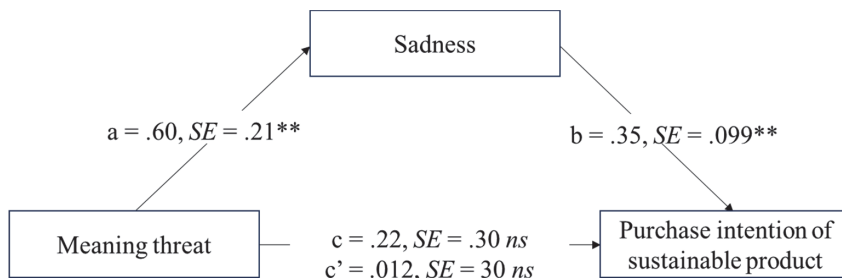
5.1 Method and Measures

A total of 199 British participants ($M_{age} = 35.4$, $SD_{age} = 13.4$, 70.4% female) were recruited from the Prolific Academic online platform to participate in the experiment in return for a small monetary compensation. This study was a part of a larger study. The design was a single-factor between-subjects design. The independent variable had two levels: meaning threat (1) present, (2) absent. Purchase intention was our main dependent variable, and the emotion of sadness was a mediator in our model.

Participants were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions and had a reading and writing task for the manipulation procedure, which was identical to the one used in Study 1 and Study 2. After manipulation, participants were asked to complete the same four-item Discrete Emotions Questionnaire, sadness subscale (Harmon-Jones et al., 2016; $M = 2.24$, $SD = 1.50$, Cronbach's $\alpha = .90$) as in Study 1. Further, participants were presented with a picture and description of sustainable drinking straws identical to the one used in Study 2 and asked to evaluate their intention to purchase these straws (adapted from Putrevu & Lord, 1994; $M = 4.43$, $SD = 2.10$, Cronbach's $\alpha = .98$). Finally, participants completed a manipulation check ($M = 3.20$, $SD = 2.02$; Park & Baumeister, 2017; Routledge et al., 2011), were thanked and debriefed.

5.2 Results and Discussion

Using the PROCESS macro for SPSS, we tested the mediation model (Hayes, 2022; PROCESS; Model 4, 5000 boot-strapped samples) and observed that the relationship between meaning threat presence (dummy coded, 0 = control; 1 = threat) and intention to purchase the sustainable product was mediated by the emotion of sadness. Corroborating the analysis above, the meaning threat presence (vs. control) increases the extent of sadness felt (path a : $B = .60$, $SE = .21$, $t(197) = 2.87$, $p = .005$). In turn, the emotion of sadness increases the purchase intention of a sustainable product (path b : $B = .35$, $SE = .099$, $t(196) = 3.54$, $p < .001$). Next, the direct effect of meaning threat presence (vs. control) on the purchase intention of a sustainable product was not significant (path c' : $B = .012$, $SE = .30$, $t(196) = .041$, $p = .97$) as well as total effect (path c : $B = .22$, $SE = .30$, $t(197) = .74$, $p = .46$). Importantly, to assess whether the impact of meaning threat presence on the intention to purchase sustainable products is mediated by the emotion of sadness, we assessed the indirect effect. The analysis shows that the impact of meaning threat presence (vs. control) on purchase intention was indeed fully mediated by the emotion of sadness as the 95% confidence interval did not include zero ($effect = .21$, 95% CI [.053 to .41]; see Figure 4).

Figure 4*Meaning Threat Presence Effects on Intention to Purchase Sustainable Products via Emotion of Sadness*

Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, ns = non-significant.

The results of Study 3 support H3 by showing that meaning threat (vs. control) increases the extent of sadness felt and, in turn, leads to greater intention to purchase sustainable products.

6. Study 4

Study 4 aimed to replicate the findings of Study 3 by testing the processes using a different sustainable product without highlighting its sustainability benefits.

6.1 Method and measures

A total of 199 British participants ($M_{age} = 37.2$, $SD_{age} = 14.8$, 70.4% female) were recruited from the Prolific Academic online platform to participate in the experiment in return for a small monetary compensation. This study was a part of a larger study. The design was a single-factor between-subjects design. The independent variable had two levels: meaning threat (1) present and (2) absent. Purchase intention was our main dependent variable, and the emotion of sadness was a mediator.

Participants were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions and had a reading and writing task for the manipulation procedure, which was identical to the one used in the first three studies. After manipulation, participants were asked to complete the same four-item Discrete Emotions Questionnaire, sadness subscale (Harmon-Jones et al., 2016; $M = 2.33$, $SD = 1.43$, Cronbach's $\alpha = .88$) as in Studies 1 and 3. Further, participants were presented with a picture of a portable power bank together with a description: "Be practical with a portable charger and external backup battery! Charger and portable power bank with a high-efficiency solar panel. The battery is capable of charging your tablet or smartphone several times. Protection for overdischarges allows you to use your electric devices even more efficiently!". Next, participants were asked to evaluate their intention to purchase this power bank using four statements on a sev-

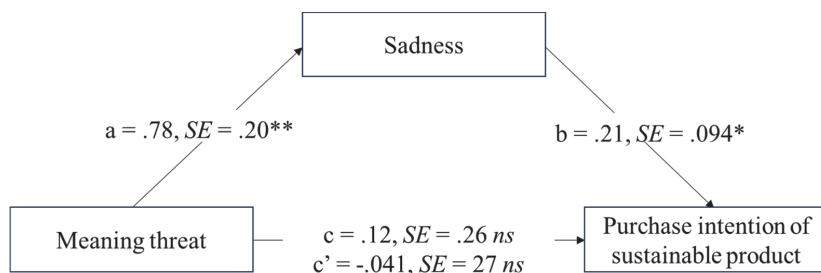
en-point Likert scale (e.g., “If someone offered me this power bank, I would probably buy it”; 1 = “totally disagree”, 7 = “totally agree”; adapted from Putrevu & Lord, 1994; $M = 4.15$, $SD = 1.85$, Cronbach’s $\alpha = .97$). Finally, as in the previous study, participants completed a manipulation check ($M = 3.12$, $SD = 2.04$; Park & Baumeister, 2017; Routledge et al., 2011), answered to the control question whether they consider the power bank presented earlier to be sustainable using a seven-point Likert scale (1 = “not at all”, 7 = “very much”; $M = 4.44$, $SD = 1.78$), were thanked and debriefed.

6.2 Results and Discussion

Using the PROCESS macro for SPSS, we performed mediation analysis (Hayes, 2022; PROCESS; Model 4, 5000 boot-strapped samples) and observed that the relationship between meaning threat presence (dummy coded, 0 = control; 1 = meaning threat) and intention to purchase sustainable products was mediated by the emotion of sadness. The meaning threat presence (vs. control) increases the extent of sadness felt (path a : $B = .78$, $SE = .20$, $t(197) = 3.98$, $p < .001$). In turn, the emotion of sadness increases the purchase intention of a sustainable product (path b : $B = .21$, $SE = .094$, $t(196) = 2.23$, $p = .027$). Next, the direct effect of meaning threat presence (vs. absence) on the purchase intention of sustainable product was not significant (path c' : $B = -.041$, $SE = .27$, $t(196) = -.15$, $p = .88$), as well as total effect (path c : $B = .12$, $SE = .26$, $t(197) = .47$, $p = .64$). Importantly, to assess whether the impact of meaning threat presence on the intention to purchase sustainable products is mediated by the emotion of sadness, we assessed the indirect effect. The analysis shows that the impact of meaning threat presence (vs. control) on purchase intention was indeed fully mediated by emotion of sadness as the 95% confidence interval did not include zero ($effect = .16$, 95% CI [.019 to .35]; see Figure 5).

Figure 5

Meaning Threat Presence Effects on Intention to Purchase Sustainable Products via the Emotion of Sadness



Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, ns = non-significant.

The results of Study 4 support H3 by showing that meaning threat (vs. control) increases the extent of sadness felt and, in turn, leads to greater intention to purchase sustainable products.

7. General Discussion

The current research findings add to the understanding of the motivational role of the emotion of sadness in the sustainable consumption domain. Prior research has suggested that meaning threats lead to negative affect and psychological discomfort (e.g., Garg & Lerner, 2013; Heintzelman & King, 2014). Our work replicates these findings by showing that meaning threats have a strong effect on causing greater sadness. Most importantly, we expand prior knowledge and demonstrate that negative emotion of sadness not only signals psychological pain, but also performs a motivational role, sparking positive changes, specifically by increasing willingness to engage in sustainable consumption.

These findings are theoretically significant since they contribute to a longstanding debate within emotion research in consumer behavior. One line of prior research highlights the demotivating or passiveness-inducing nature of sadness (e.g., Oatley & Johnson-Laird, 1987). Meanwhile, more recent research emphasizes the regulatory and prevention functions of sadness (e.g., Andrade & Cohen, 2007; Forgas, 2017; Garg & Lerner, 2013). Our findings are in line with the recent stream of literature, since they suggest that sadness rooted in exposure to meaning threats may activate behaviors aiming to restore a sense of meaningful life. This contributes to a better understanding of sadness as a motivational emotion in the consumption domain, moving beyond its previously assumed maladaptive or compensatory roles (e.g., Cryder et al., 2008; Allard & White, 2015).

With our research, we also shed more light on how individuals cope when facing meaning threats. Our findings are in line with the Meaning Maintenance Model (Heine et al., 2006) and the Meaning-Making Model (Park & Folkman, 1997), as we demonstrate that individuals can re-find meaning through behaviors even in unrelated, not threatened areas. Prior research has identified several ways in which individuals seek to restore or reaffirm a sense of meaning in life, e.g., volunteering, spending money to benefit others (Klein, 2017), engagement in pro-environmental or sense of belonging inducing actions (Fiorito et al., 2021; Jia et al., 2021; Lambert et al., 2013). Our research is the first to show that sustainable consumption can also serve a meaning-restorative function, which not only broadens the scope of strategies for restoring the sense of meaning in life but also introduces engagement in sustainable consumption as a psychologically relevant response to meaning threat.

Finally, our work deepens knowledge by showing the underlying process between exposure to meaning threat and greater engagement in sustainable consumption. By offering experimental evidence to demonstrate causal relationships and showing how

sadness explains the link between meaning threat and sustainable consumption, we advance the literature on both negative emotion and sustainable consumption. Prior research has paid attention to correlational links between meaning in life and sustainable behavior (e.g., Hunecke & Richter, 2019). Meanwhile, the current research expands the knowledge by providing causal evidence for the emotional process involved, in such a way emphasizing the value of integrating existential psychology when understanding and explaining consumer behavior, especially in the sustainability domain.

7.1 Managerial Implications

Our research provides important managerial implications. First, given our findings that meaning threat increases sadness, which in turn boosts sustainable consumption, policymakers and managers can design campaigns highlighting that sustainable consumption can serve as a meaningful way to cope with emotionally challenging situations. More particularly, messages might promote engagement in sustainable consumption as an opportunity to reaffirm the sense of meaning in life, responding to sadness with meaningful action.

Second, sustainable consumption is related to long-term benefits that primarily concern future generations rather than immediate personal benefits (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987). It also requires more effort, even sacrifice, as sustainable consumption is associated with higher costs (e.g., Zhao et al., 2014). We did not directly test the positioning of sustainable consumption; however, our findings suggest that framing sustainable consumption as a form of emotional regulation or purpose restoration may help highlight a new perspective of engagement in sustainable consumption by showing its personal relevance and benefits.

Third, findings of our work suggest that consumers exposed to meaning threats may be more receptive to messages related to sustainable consumption. While the findings are limited and do not provide information regarding such consumers' segments, managers can provide targeted offers during situations related to meaning threats (e.g., during economic or environmental crises) and test consumers' responsiveness to the emotional cues.

7.2 Limitations and Direction for Future Research

Despite important contributions, our study has several limitations that future research might address. First, regarding negative emotions, further research is needed to explain why the emotion of sadness increases the willingness to engage in sustainable consumption. Testing various boundary conditions could shed more light on this question. Moreover, future research could expand our findings by including other emotions (e.g., anxiety, anger, or fear) as parallel mediators, examine their relative contributions, and disentangle the complex emotional pathways linking meaning threats and sustainable consumption. Second, sustainable consumption might provide various benefits—en-

vironmental, social, or economic—, and future studies might explore whether sadness produces different effects when highlighting one or another benefit. Third, future research could explore the generalizability of current findings by testing consumers' decisions in a field setting where the purchase choices are made in the presence of product variety, including both sustainable, regular, or even indulging choices. Fourth, in our studies, all individuals meeting the inclusion criteria could participate, regardless of gender. Therefore, the gender distribution in our samples was uneven. Although we did not find a significant moderating effect of gender on the relation between meaning threat presence (vs. control) and sadness across all studies, Study 2 showed that males had increased sustainable purchase intention when exposed to meaning threat (vs. control) condition, meanwhile, for females, the effect was not present. Prior research has demonstrated that gender may influence the frequency and intensity of emotions felt (e.g., Bradley et al., 2001; Grossman & Wood, 1993; Lench et al., 2011; Wood et al., 1989); moreover, individuals of different genders apply different sadness regulation strategies (see Zaid et al., 2021 for review). Thus, future studies could address this limitation and apply the quotas for the gender makeup of the sample when further investigating the role of sadness or other emotions in the responsible consumption domain. Fifth, in our research, we manipulated the sense of meaning in life by threatening the life purpose account. However, it is worth testing whether other meaning threats (e.g., sense of belongingness) would produce the same effects. Finally, we show the causal relationships among the constructs under investigation; however, another research method, such as qualitative interviews, would be a valuable tool to delve more thoroughly into why sadness leads to increased sustainable behavior.

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