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| Title | Authors | Year | Journal | Latex citation | Topics | Summary |
| HRR in Soccer: Analysis of UEFA EURO 2012  and FIFA World Cup Tie-breaking Systems | Yannick Berker | 2014 | European Sport Management Quarterly | berker2014tie | HRR (Heteronomous Relative Ranking) | HRR is more likely under UEFA regulations due to the head-to-head prioritization  FIFA’s tie-breaking system is more robust in preventing HRR by emphasizing overall team performance |
| The importance of suspense and surprise in entertainment demand: Evidence from Wimbledon | Paolo Bizzozero, Raphael Flepp, Egon Franck | 2016 | Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization | bizzozero2016importance | Suspense and surprise | Suspense and surprise are complementary and demand for entertainment is stronger for higher levels of suspense and surprise. Surprise seems to be more important than suspense. |
| How to avoid uncompetitive games? The importance of tie-breaking rules | László Csató | 2023 | European Journal of Operational Research | csato2023avoid | Tournament design, uncompetitive/unnecessary games | Tie-breaking rules might affect the occurrence of uncompetitive games.  Collusion opportunities created in the matches played.  **preferring goal difference to head-to-head results in tie-breaking is unambiguously beneficial for the excitement**  **of the games.** |
| UNSCRIPTED DRAMA: SOCCER AUDIENCE RESPONSE TO SUSPENSE,  SURPRISE, AND SHOCK | BABATUNDE BURAIMO, DAVID FORREST, IAN G. MCHALE and J.D. TENA | 2020 | Economic Inquiry | buraimo2020unscripted | Demand pl, surprise and suspense. | Suspense measure is driven by event on the field.  Short time inertia in viewing  Suspense, surprise, and shock all contribute to demand for broadcast.  Shock plays a role in determining demand only in the second half of a football game |
| Suspense and Surprise | Jerey Ely  Alexander Frankel  Emir Kamenica | 2015 | Journal of Political Economy | ely2015suspense | Definition of surprise and suspense |  |
| On the Edge of Your Seat: Demand  for Football on Television and the  Uncertainty of Outcome Hypothesis | Kevin Alavy, Alison Gaskell, Stephanie Leach, and Stefan Szymanski | 2010 | International Journal of Sport Finance | Alavy2010edge | Relationship between television demand for English football and outcome uncertainty.  The model links the measures of outcome uncertainty to minute-by-minute viewership data | What matters most is the progression of the game  As drawing looks increasingly likely, interest drops.  Viewers are attracted to unexpected |
| Competitiveness in Formula One | Ronald Peeters, Dennis Wesselbaum | 2023 | Sport Economic Review | Peeters2023competitiveness | Competitiveness |  |
| Increasing competitiveness by imbalanced groups:  The example of the 48-team FIFA World Cup | Laszlo Csató, Andras Gyimesi | 2025 |  | Csato2025imbalanced | OR in sports; fairness; FIFA World Cup; simulation; tournament design | This paper addresses the problem of **stateless (non-competitive) matches** in international football tournaments, particularly under the newly approved format for the 2026 FIFA World Cup. It highlights how such matches—where teams have already qualified or been eliminated—can undermine fairness and viewer interest. The authors propose a **novel weighting scheme** to evaluate the cost of stateless matches, taking into account team strength and tournament context. They show that by **intentionally creating imbalanced groups** during the draw, the tournament design can reduce the number of stateless matches, especially for top teams, while increasing uncertainty and competitiveness in later stages. |

**Suspense**

* bizzozero2016importance : feeling of excitement or anxiety while waiting for something uncertain to happen . A forward-looking approach that evolves through the assessment of future events.
* ely2015suspense: suspense focuses on anticipated variance in belief about the future, the agent derives utility from expecting large changes in belief, even if those changes do not materialize

**Surprise**

* bizzozero2016importance: an unexpected event, or the feeling cause when something unexpected happens. A backward-looking approach that evolves by assessing past events/predictions.
* ely2015suspense: surprise focuses on realized variance in beliefs. The agent derives utility from the actual, observed shifts in belief over time.

Bayesian setting: people transform their prior beliefs into posteriori beliefs when new and relevant information arrives

**Shock**

* buraimo2020unscripted**:** difference between current outcome probabilities and pre-match outcome probabilities.

Literature that **relates uncertainty of outcomes to suspense**