

Expert says multistate foodborne illness outbreaks impact restaurant stock price, public perception

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As demand for food from restaurants soars in the U.S., so does the importance of understanding the impacts of foodborne illness outbreaks.



A new paper co-written by a University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign expert in food marketing and food policy finds that outbreaks spanning multiple states bring swift financial losses, increased media attention and a public-relations hit that makes smaller outbreaks more financially damaging.

In the U.S., more than 60% of <u>foodborne illness outbreaks</u> occur at restaurants, and the vast majority of those outbreaks are confined to a single state. As these smaller food safety events are announced by local health agencies and media, their impact has been generally not well understood.

When restaurants experience multistate outbreaks—as did the fast-casual chain Chipotle Mexican Grill in 2015—that can lead to a stock market penalty, substantial negative news media coverage and a discernible change for the worse in how investors and the public view the company's smaller outbreaks, says Maria Kalaitzandonakes, a professor of agricultural and consumer economics at Illinois and lead author of the study.

"Foodborne illness outbreaks are somewhat common in the U.S. If you operate a restaurant, it's difficult to get that risk down to zero. When a restaurant has a single-state outbreak, the public may not even hear about it," she said.

"But if you have what happened at Chipotle—where your brand becomes associated with foodborne illness after a multistate outbreak—that's when you start to see responses to these single-state outbreaks. Investors start to get rattled, the media pays attention and we see clear impacts from those types of outbreaks."

The <u>paper</u>, which was published by the journal *Agribusiness*, was cowritten by Maria Teresa Serra Devesa, the T.A. Hieronymus



Distinguished Chair in Futures Markets at Illinois, and Brenna Ellison of Purdue University.

To gauge the effect of foodborne illness outbreaks, the researchers studied eight such occurrences at the ubiquitous fast-casual chain to evaluate the media and stock market responses to both single and multistate outbreaks.

"We chose to study Chipotle because it's publicly traded and not owned by a <u>parent company</u>, which means we can zero in on the financial impacts of the outbreaks through the change in its <u>stock price</u>," Kalaitzandonakes said. "We were able to identify the first announcement for each outbreak and get stock price data down to the minute level."

In their analysis, the researchers found "a fundamental shift" in news media coverage and stock market response to single-state outbreaks before and after Chipotle's multistate E. coli outbreaks, according to the paper.

Before Chipotle's more well-known multistate outbreaks, the company's single-state outbreaks earned little public scrutiny and incurred no financial losses for the company—whereas after the multistate food safety events, subsequent single-state outbreaks resulted in national media coverage and <u>financial losses</u>, Kalaitzandonakes said.

"We'd expect multistate outbreaks to be newsworthy nationally, so the fact that Chipotle's multistate E. coli outbreaks were highly reported on is intuitive. It is less expected that single-state outbreaks would be of interest to national news," she said.

But the results show that media attention for single-state outbreaks depended on whether they occurred before or after the multistate outbreaks, Kalaitzandonakes said.



"Before, media attention of single-state outbreaks was low, generating only a handful of news stories," she said. "After, media attention was much higher, generating hundreds of news stories with national audiences."

Similarly, the researchers found that Chipotle's multistate outbreaks were associated with declines in stock price returns of more than 5%, resulting in a market capitalization decline of \$1.75 million. But the impact of Chipotle's single-state outbreaks was more nuanced: Single-state outbreaks that occurred before the multistate outbreak brought no losses, whereas single-state outbreaks that occurred after resulted in a 4%-7% reduction in Chipotle's stock price returns.

"This could be for a variety of reasons—increased media coverage, reduced faith in management, worry about consumers staying away and reducing revenues, and so on," Kalaitzandonakes said.

The researchers found that the differences in both media coverage and stock market response to single-state outbreaks before and after Chipotle's multistate E. coli outbreaks were unrelated to their severity, suggesting that multistate outbreaks changed the calculus for both media and investor perceptions about foodborne illness risk at the chain.

"Before the multistate outbreaks, which generated significant negative national <u>media</u> attention, these single-state outbreaks didn't really register," she said. "But single-state outbreaks after the multistate outbreak—investors responded very quickly and negatively, indicating they thought these events were risky."

The lessons from Chipotle's case underscore the importance of restaurants investing in outbreak prevention, Kalaitzandonakes said.

"Foodborne illness outbreaks at restaurants are most frequently caused



by sick workers or poor food handling practices," she said. "So preventing foodborne illness through enhanced <u>safety measures</u> is a relatively straightforward fix that's likely to have a high return on investment for both the company and public health."

More information: Maria Kalaitzandonakes et al, The financial impact of foodborne illness outbreaks at restaurants: Chipotle Mexican Grill, *Agribusiness* (2024). DOI: 10.1002/agr.21898

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