

Eat less and be happy—really

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THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE OF EATING

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We've collected the newest thinking from 30 consumer behavior researchers into the inaugural issue of the Journal of the Association for Consumer Research.

I. HUNGER AND SATIETY



SKIP DINNER IF YOU'RE NOT HUNGRY:

Spikes in your blood sugar can lead to weight gain. ¹



DON'T CALL IT HEALTHY: You overeat food called "healthy" because you think it's less filling. ²



MAKE LESS - WASTE LESS:

Low-income families prepare too much food in fear of "running out." ³



MIRRORS = MINDFULNESS: Kitchen mirrors make you dislike unhealthy food. ⁴

II. SHOPPING AND DINING



HAPPY MEALS CAN BE HEALTHY

MEALS: Brain scans show that small prizes keep you happy when eating less food. ⁵



DISNEY HELPS DIETS: When juice and fruit came with meals, Disney World goers consumed 11-24% more of them. ⁶



READ CAREFULLY: Per-serving calorie labels can lead to mindless overeating. ⁷



SLICE SMALLER: Smaller portions (and bigger tables) lead to smaller meals. ⁸



FOOD PANTRY SOLUTIONS:

Behavioral economics in food pantries lead to healthier shopping. ⁹

III. MINDLESSLY EATING BETTER



USE SMALL PLATES: You serve 20-25% less when using small plates - but only if a researcher is not watching! ¹⁰



THE LESS FANCY THE PLATE,

the Less You'll Eat. We may eat the least off paper plates. ¹¹



FORKS OVER SPOONS: Forks (versus spoons) make you overestimate calories. ¹²



AVOID NEGATIVE MESSAGES:

Telling dieters "Don't eat cookies" can double how much they eat. Use 2-sided messages instead. ¹³

IV. THE FUTURE OF FOOD RESEARCH

FROM FRINGE TO FOCUS:

The Behavioral Science of Eating: Encouraging Boundary Research that has Impact ¹⁴

Boundary Research: Tools and Rules to Impact Emerging Fields ¹⁵



LEARN MORE AND WATCH THE VIDEOS
FOODPSYCHOLOGY.CORNELL.EDU/JACR



¹ Gal, JACR 2016

² Suher, Raghunathan & Hoyer, JACR 2016

³ Porpino, JACR 2016

⁴ Jami, JACR 2016

⁵ Reimann, MacInnis & Bechara, JACR 2016

⁶ Peters, Beck, Lande, Pan, Cardel, Ayoob & Hill, JACR 2016

⁷ Elshiewy, Jahn & Boztug, JACR 2016

⁸ Davis, Payne & Bui, JACR 2016

⁹ Wilson, JACR 2016

¹⁰ Holden, Zlatevska & Dubelaar, JACR 2016

¹¹ Williamson, Block & Keller, JACR 2016

¹² Szocs & Biswas, JACR 2016

¹³ Pham, Mandel & Morales, JACR 2016

¹⁴ Van Ittersum & Wansink, JACR 2016

¹⁵ Wansink & van Ittersum, JCB 2016

This is from the inaugural issue of the *Journal of the Association for Consumer Research*. Credit: Cornell Food and Brand Lab

Try this on for size: The Happy Meal could be the answer to our nation's obesity epidemic. Not the actual contents of a McDonald's kid's meal, but the concept of it. Researchers from the University of Arizona's Eller College of Management as well as the University of Southern California's Marshall School of Business and Dornsife College of Letters, Arts and Sciences have found that offering a small incentive with a meal consistently motivates kids and adults to choose smaller portions.

According to functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies, the brain responds to a small toy, gift card, or lottery ticket in the same way it does to a mouthwatering burger or cheese-slathered pizza.

Martin Reimann, assistant professor of marketing at the Eller College of Management at the University of Arizona, Deborah MacInnis, and Ramona I. Hilliard Professor of Business Administration and professor of marketing at USC Marshall; Antoine Bechara, professor of psychology at USC Dornsife, published their paper—the culmination of Reimann's doctoral research in psychology at USC—in the *Journal of the Association for Consumer Research*.

In "Can Smaller Meals Make You Happy? Behavioral, Neurophysiological and Psychological Insights Into Motivating Smaller Portion Choice," the authors offer food for thought on why we overeat and how we can be just as happy not doing it.

"Clearly, eating less is not fun for many people (and may even be a source of short-term unhappiness), as portion size restriction requires discipline and self-control," the authors wrote. "Yet, by combining one shorter-term desire (to eat) with another shorter-term desire (to play) that in combination also address a longer-term desire (to be healthy), different sources of happiness become commensurable."

In a series of experiments, the researchers found that the majority of children and adults chose a half-sized portion paired with a toy or monetary prize over a full-sized portion without a toy or monetary prize. The price of the two options was kept the same.

Great, right? But it gets better. Not only can a small prize motivate the healthier meal choice, but, in fact, the mere prospect of getting it is more motivating than the prize itself. In other words, the researchers found that people were more likely to choose a smaller meal for the chance to win a \$10 lottery than to get a guaranteed reward. The premiums in the study were the chance to win \$10, \$50 or \$100.

"The fact that participants were willing to substitute part of a tangible food item for the mere prospect of a relatively small monetary premium is intriguing," said Martin Reimann. "Unlike the Happy Meal, which offers a toy every time, adults were willing to sacrifice calories for a gamble," commented Deborah MacInnis

While participants identified their choices with various foods and incentives, researchers collected neuroimaging data with fMRIs. The results showed that the combination of half-sized portion and nonfood premium activates similar areas of the brain (specifically, the striatum which is associated with reward, desire and motivation) as the full-sized portion alone.

What's more, people were strongly motivated to choose half a burger or

pizza even if they were hungry. And they didn't compensate by eating more calories later.

Desirability of the prize also impacts motivation, the researchers found. While uncertain prizes are highly motivating, further research showed that a vague possibility of winning frequent flyer miles (You could win!) was more effective than a probable contest that listed the odds (You have a 1 in 5 chance of winning.).

"One explanation for this finding is that possible premiums may be more emotionally evocative than certainty premiums," said Reimann. "This emotional evocation is clearly present in gambling or sports contexts, where the uncertainty of winning provides added attraction and desirability through emotional 'rushes' and 'thrills.' The possibility of receiving a premium also evokes a state of hope for the premium's receipt—a state that is in itself psychologically rewarding."

MacInnis, Reimann and Bechara wrote that these findings imply that individuals can reward themselves for eating less food with nonfood items. "This substitution of rewards assists consumers in staying happy and satisfied," they said.

Individuals could also celebrate other achievements, like a job promotion, with something other than food and still be happy.

"Similarly, we recommend that parents could reward and, thus, reinforce their children's achievements with nonfood incentives, even uncertain ones, rather than with food," the authors wrote. "As such, parents lessen the likelihood of linking good behavior to food intake, but instead link good behavior to the receipt of a nonfood incentive and, thus, avoid overeating."

This research suggests a win-win solution for both consumers and firms.

"Restaurants and food manufacturers are, more often than not, interested in selling more food, not less," Antoine Bechara said. "Our research provides a simple but powerful solution to unite these two, seemingly contradictory goals of selling more versus eating less."

More information: This article is published in the inaugural issue of the *Journal of the Association for Consumer Research* entitled "The Behavioral Science of Eating."

Provided by Cornell Food & Brand Lab

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