

## Increase in types and brands of same food items contributes to overconsumption

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People who eat different types and brands of commonly available food items, such as pizza, are more likely to overeat than people who tend to consume the same brand, according to research by the Universities of

Liverpool and Bristol.

Psychologists undertook the first study of its kind to look at the effect of the wide variety of types and brands of mass-produced foods on consumption.

The number of [varieties](#) of the same [food product](#) that are available to consumers has increased dramatically since the 1970s and the use of low-energy sweeteners and fat substitutes means that the [calorie content](#) can vary considerably.

## Eating behaviour

In a study of nearly 200 participants, researchers examined the eating [behaviour](#) of people who ate lots of different makes and varieties of pepperoni pizza, and those who tended to consume the same brand and type of pizza.

They identified over 70 different types of pepperoni pizzas which are available to buy in supermarkets and from well-known takeaway suppliers. Within these different brands and types, the calorie content differed by more than 300% (the lowest was 501 calories per pizza, and the highest contained 1909 calories per pizza).

They found that participants who regularly ate different varieties of pepperoni pizza failed to compensate for the calories in pizza when they ate again later and went on to eat more additional food than the participants who usually ate the same variety of pizza. These participants also believed that a slice of pepperoni pizza would be less filling.

## Portion size

Dr Charlotte Hardman, from the University's Institute of Psychology, Health and Society, said: "There has been a lot of research into the effects of portion sizes and the availability of energy-dense food on overeating and obesity.

"However, this is the first time that the number of different varieties within a single food that people eat has been examined. We used pepperoni pizza in this study, but it could apply to other mass produced [food items](#) which are available to buy in many varieties and by many manufacturers.

"We found that people who ate a wide range of different brands and types of pepperoni pizza were more likely to carry on eating more, and were more likely to think the pizza was less filling.

"It would appear that this high variability of food items makes it more difficult for people to learn about food and manage their consumption which exposes a new feature of Western diets and which has potential public health implications."

**More information:** "So Many Brands and Varieties to Choose from: Does This Compromise the Control of Food Intake in Humans?" *PLoS ONE* 10(4): e0125869. [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0125869](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0125869)

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