TRANSFORM SNACKING INTO A MINDFUL EXPERIENCE

Mindful Snacking
is choosing and enjoying
snacks with both attention
and intention.

Snacking is a universal behavior that transcends cultures and geographies. The reason for snacking is not just about satisfying hunger, and we recognize that snacking helps support both physical and emotional needs. That's why we believe in the importance of Mindful Snacking. We strive to embed mindfulness into how we craft our foods and encourage people to savor the whole eating experience.

EXPERTS SAY MINDFUL EATING LEADS TO:



A positive relationship with food ¹⁻⁴ supporting well-being



More pleasure derived from snacking moments 5-9



More satisfying moments with less food 5-9

- FIRST, IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND WHY YOU WANT A SNACK.

Do you need **fuel**, **energy for a pick-me-up** or **comfort**?

THIS WILL HELP YOU CHOOSE WHAT TO EAT FOR A MORE SATISFYING SNACKING EXPERIENCE.

Are you looking for something **sweet** or **savoury**, **creamy** or **crunchy**, **hot** or **cold**, **soft** or **crispy**?

3

THEN, BE IN THE MOMENT. HERE'S HOW:

- ✓ PORTION OUT YOUR SNACK and put the rest away; or choose single, pre-wrapped servings of snack foods
- ✓ MINIMIZE DISTRACTIONS
 (phone, TV, computer)
- ✓ SMELL AND TASTE each bite fully

- ✓ CHEW SLOWLY

 and give each bite your
 full attention
- ✓ NOTICE the texture
- ✓ FINISH

 your bite before you take the next



This guide was created by Dr. Susan Albers, Psy.D., clinical psychologist and mindful eating expert. She is a *New York Times* best-selling author of seven books on mindful eating. She also conducts mindful eating workshops. Mondelēz International commissioned Dr. Albers as a consultant to create this work.

(1) Alberts H.J., et al. "Dealing with problematic eating behaviour. The effects of a mindfulness-based intervention on eating behaviour, food cravings, dichotomous thinking and body image concern." Appetite. 2012 Jun. 8(3):847-51. (2) Katterman S.N., et al. "Mindfulness meditation as an intervention for binge eating, emotional eating, and weight loss: a systematic review." Eat. Behav., 2014, Apr., 15(2):197-204. (3) Gravel K., et al. "Effect of sensory-based intervention on the increased use of food related descriptive terms among restrained eaters." Food Qual. Prefer., 2014, 32:271-276. (4) Hendrickson K.L. and Rasmussen E.B. "Mindful eating reduces impulsive food choice in adolescents and adults." Health Psychol., 2017 Mar., 36(3):226-235. (5) Arch J.J., et al. "Enjoying Food without Caloric Cost: The Impact of Brief Mindfulness on Laboratory Eating Outcomes." Behav. Res. Ther., vol. 79, 2016, pp. 23–34. (6) Hong P.Y., et al. "Mindfulness and Eating: An Experiment Examining the Effect of Mindful Raisin Eating on the Enjoyment of Sampled Food." Mindfulness, vol. 5, no. 1, 2014, pp. 80–87. (7) Cornil Y., et al. "Pleasure as a Substitute for Size: How Multisensory Imagery Can Make People Happier with Smaller Food Portions." J. Mark. Res., vol. 53, no. 5, 2016, 847–64. (8) Hetherington M.M., et al. "Understanding the Science of Portion Control and the Art of Downsizing." Proc. Nutr. Soc., vol. 77, no. 3, 2018, 347–55. (9) Meier B., et al. "Less Is More: Mindfulness, Portion Size, and Candy Eating Pleasure." Food Qual. Prefer., 2023, art.104703.

