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# Eat Right

Food, Nutrition and Health Tips from the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics

## **Shop Smart— Get the Facts on the New Food Labels**

You may have already noticed some differences in the way the Nutrition Facts panel looks. The new and improved Nutrition Facts label will help you make better decisions about the foods and beverages you eat and drink. Become a smart shopper by reading food labels and start making healthier choices today.

- Find out which foods are good sources of dietary fiber, vitamin D, calcium, iron, and potassium.
- Compare similar foods to find out which one is lower in calories.
- Look for foods that are lower in saturated fat, trans fat, sodium, and added sugars.

#### **Start with the Servings Per Container** and Serving Size

- Look here for both the number of servings in the package and the serving size (the amount for one serving).
- Serving sizes on the new label reflect the portions most people are eating, not what they should be eating.
- Remember to compare the portion you take to the serving size listed on the label. If the label serving size is one cup, and you eat two cups, you are getting twice the calories, fat and other nutrients listed on the label.
- For packages that contain more than one serving but could reasonably be eaten in one sitting, a second column will be listed to show the nutrition information for the whole package.

## Let the Percent Daily Values Be Your Guide

Use percent Daily Values (DV) to help you evaluate how a particular food or beverage fits into your daily eating plan:

Daily Values are average levels of nutrients for a person eating 2,000 calories a day.

**Current Label:** New Label: **Nutrition Facts Nutrition Facts** Serving Size 2/3 cup (55g) Servings Per Container About 8 8 servings per container Serving size 2/3 cup (55g) Amount Per Serving Calories from Fat 72 Amount per serving Calories 230 % Daily Value\* **Calories** Total Fat 8g 12% % Daily Value Saturated Fat 1g 5% Total Fat 8g Trans Fat 0g Saturated Fat 1g Cholesterol 0mg 0% Trans Fat 0g Sodium 160mg **7**% Total Carbohydrate 37g Cholesterol 0mg Dietary Fiber 4a 16% Sodium 160mg Sugars 12g **Total Carbohydrate** 37g Protein 3g Dietary Fiber 4g Total Sugars 12g Vitamin A 10% Includes 10g Added Sugars Vitamin C 8% Protein 3g Calcium 20% 45% Iron Vitamin D 2mcg Percent Daily Values are based on a 2.000 calorie diet. Calcium 260mg Your daily value may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs. Calories: 2,000 2,500 Iron 8mg Less than 80g Potassium 235mg 20g 300mg 2,400mg 300g 25g Sat Fat Cholesterol Less than 300mg 2,400mg 375g 30g \* The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice. Sodium Total Carbohydrate Dietary Fiber

Source: FDA.gov, FOR REFERENCE ONLY

U.S. Food and Drug Administration at

www.fda.gov/Food/ResourcesForYou/Consumers

For more food label information, visit the

- Remember: percent DV are for the entire day—not just for one meal or snack.
- You may need more or less than 2,000 calories per day. For some nutrients you may need more or less than 100% DV.
- 5 percent or less is low try to aim low in saturated fat, trans fat, sodium and added sugars.
- 20 percent or more is high—try to aim high in vitamins, minerals and dietary fiber.

#### Limit Saturated Fat, Trans Fat and Sodium

Eating less of these may help reduce your risk for some chronic diseases.

- Limit saturated fats to less than 10% of total calories daily by replacing them with unsaturated fats.
- Limit *trans* fats to as low as possible.
- Limit sodium to less than 2,300 mg daily (for adults and children 14 years and older). Adults with prehypertension and hypertension may benefit from reducing it further to 1,500 mg per day.

#### **Limit Sources of Added Sugars**

Foods and drinks with added sugars often lack nutrients and take the place of more nutritious foods. Examples of added sugars include white granulated and brown sugars, as well as syrups, nectars, honey and other sweeteners.

On the new labels, the amount of added sugars will show grams per serving and a percent DV.\*

• Limit added sugars to less than 10% of your total calories per day.

\*Products sold separately, such as bags of sugar or bottles of honey will only display the percent DV.

## **Nutrients That May Be Lacking**

The new labels put a focus on nutrients many Americans don't get enough of, including vitamin D, calcium and potassium. Iron is also listed, since young children, adolescent girls, and women who are capable of becoming pregnant may not get enough. These nutrients have replaced vitamins A and C on the new label.

## **Check the Ingredient List**

Foods with more than one ingredient must have an ingredient list on the label. Ingredients are listed in descending order by weight. Those in the largest amounts are listed first.

Food manufacturers are also required to state if food products contain any ingredients that are derived from the eight major allergenic foods: milk, eggs, fish, crustacean shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts, wheat and soybeans.

#### What Claims on Food Labels Really Mean

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has strict guidelines on how certain food label terms can be used. FDA also sets standards for health-related claims and nutrient content claims to help consumers identify foods that are rich in nutrients and those that may help to reduce the risk for certain diseases based on the available research.

For example, health claims may highlight the link between calcium, vitamin D and osteoporosis or sodium and high blood pressure (hypertension).

These are some of the claims that are seen on food packaging, as defined by the FDA:

- **Reduced** 25% less of the specified nutrient or calories than the usual product.
- Good source of Provides at least 10% of the DV of a particular nutrient per serving.
- Fat free / sugar free Less than ½ gram of fat or sugar per serving.
- Low sodium —140 mg or less of sodium per serving.
- **High in (or Excellent source of)** Provides 20% or more of the DV of a specified nutrient per serving.

For a referral to a registered dietitian nutritionist and for additional food and nutrition information visit www.eatright.org.



The Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics is the world's largest organization of food and nutrition professionals. The Academy is committed to improving health and advancing the profession of dietetics through research, education and advocacy.

This tip sheet is provided by:

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Sources: US Food and Drug Administration, Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Complete Food & Nutrition Guide, 5th edition