

Make Sense of Food Labels

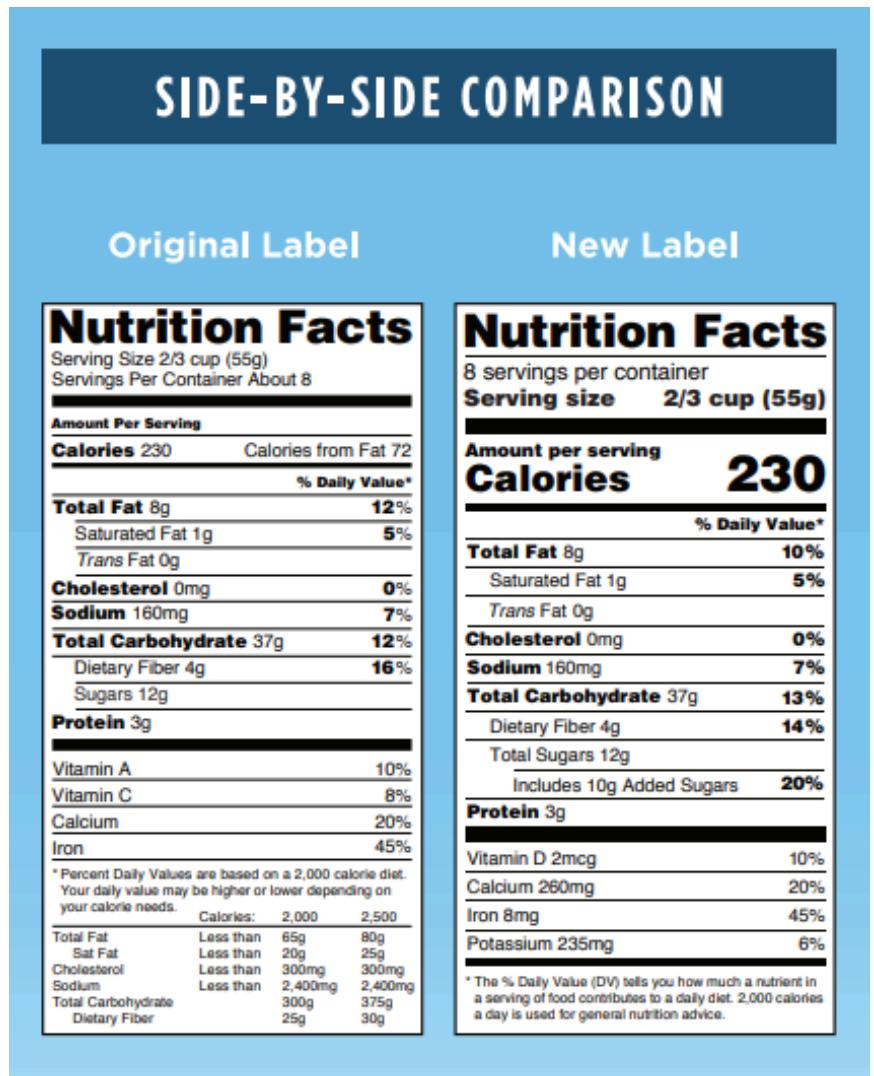
Reading food labels is an important step in understanding how many calories you're consuming. Accurately recognizing serving size, calories, as well as nutrients to limit and those to increase, will help you understand how to make healthy food choices as you improve your whole body health.

In this graphic, you see two versions of the label. All manufacturers will be required to carry the new label by January 2021.

1. Serving Size

Start by looking at the serving size. All the other facts on the label are based on this amount of food.

Also look at the number of servings in the package. This package contains eight servings. So if you eat the whole package, you'll need to multiply all the other facts on the label by eight. Compare the serving size you eat with the size listed on the label.



Source: FDA.gov

Other ways to find out nutrition facts:

- Computer apps
- Smartphone apps
- Websites
- Food manufacturer websites
- Restaurant website - for many chain restaurants

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2. Calories

Knowing the calories can help you reach or stay at a healthy weight. The calories are the amount of energy you get from a serving of this food. Many Americans consume more calories than they need. Try to get fewer than 30 percent of your calories from fat.

3. Limit These Nutrients

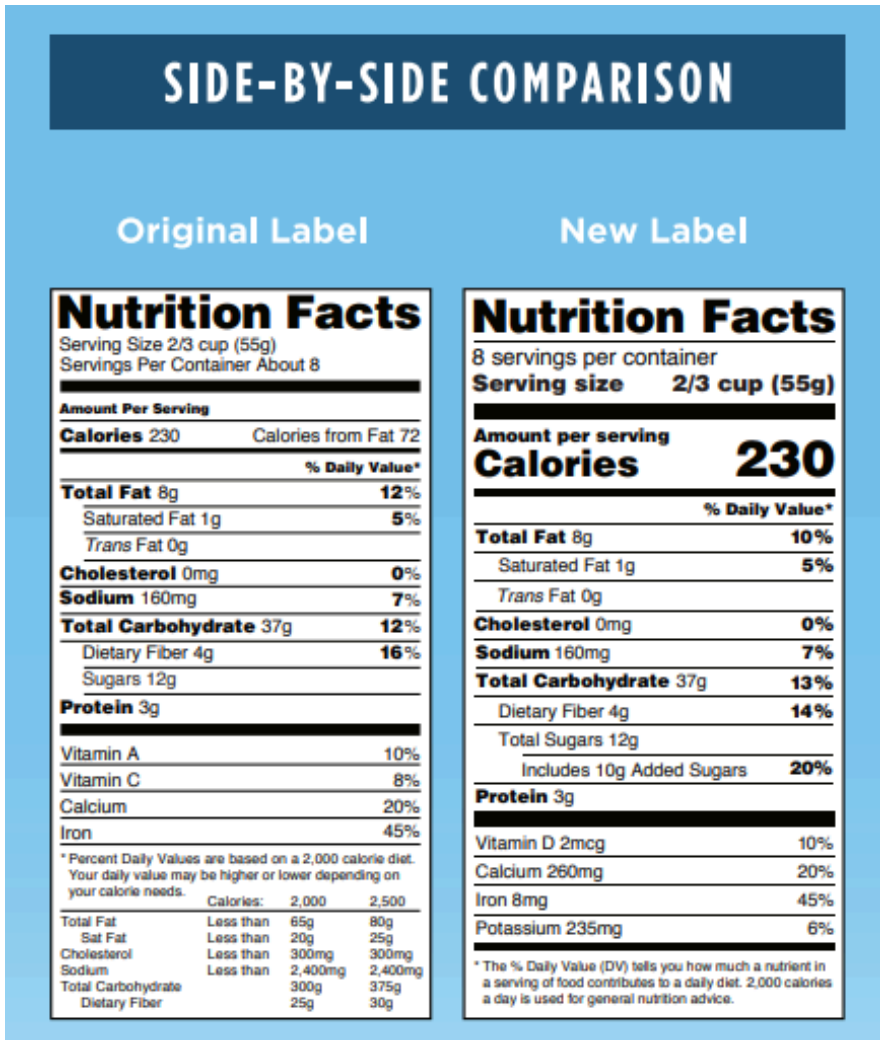
- Fat
- Saturated fat
- Trans fat
- cholesterol
- Sodium
- Added Sugar

Eating too much of these nutrients can raise your risk of certain health problems, including heart disease, some cancers, and high blood pressure. A product with 5% or less daily value is considered “low” in that nutrient.

4. Get Enough of These Nutrients

- Fiber
- Vitamins (such as vitamin A, C and D)
- Minerals (such as calcium, iron and potassium)

Eating enough of these nutrients can improve your health and lower your risk of certain health problems. For instance, getting enough calcium can help strengthen your bones and teeth. Eating plenty of fiber can help you lose weight, lower your cholesterol, and manage your blood sugar. A product with 20% or more daily value is considered “high” in that nutrient.



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5. Check the Ingredients List

The list of ingredients can also help you make good food choices. Look for products with a short list of “real food” ingredients that you recognize. This means the food is less processed.

SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISON

Original Label

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 2/3 cup (55g) Servings Per Container About 8	
Amount Per Serving	
Calories 230	Calories from Fat 72
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 8g	12%
Saturated Fat 1g	5%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 160mg	7%
Total Carbohydrate 37g	12%
Dietary Fiber 4g	16%
Sugars 12g	
Protein 3g	
Vitamin A	10%
Vitamin C	8%
Calcium	20%
Iron	45%
* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily value may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.	
	Calories: 2,000 2,500
Total Fat	Less than 65g 80g
Sat Fat	Less than 20g 25g
Cholesterol	Less than 300mg 300mg
Sodium	Less than 2,400mg 2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate	300g 375g
Dietary Fiber	25g 30g

New Label

Nutrition Facts	
8 servings per container	
Serving size	2/3 cup (55g)
Amount per serving	
Calories	230
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 8g	10%
Saturated Fat 1g	5%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 160mg	7%
Total Carbohydrate 37g	13%
Dietary Fiber 4g	14%
Total Sugars 12g	
Includes 10g Added Sugars	20%
Protein 3g	
Vitamin D 2mcg	10%
Calcium 260mg	20%
Iron 8mg	45%
Potassium 235mg	6%
* 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.	