



Using the Nutrition Facts Label: FOR OLDER ADULTS



Making healthy dietary choices can help you feel your best and stay active. It can also help you lower your risk of developing some health conditions that are common among older adults.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has a tool to help you make informed food choices that can have positive effects on your health and wellness. It is called the **Nutrition Facts label** and you can find it on packaged foods and beverages. Read this booklet to learn how to use the Nutrition Facts label.

UNDERSTANDING THE NUTRITION FACTS LABEL



Servings Per
Container



Calories



Nutrition Facts

4 servings per container

Serving size 1 1/2 cup (208g)

Amount per serving

Calories

240

% Daily Value*

Total Fat 4g **5%**

Saturated Fat 1.5g **8%**

Trans Fat 0g

Cholesterol 5mg **2%**

Sodium 430mg **19%**

Total Carbohydrate 46g **17%**

Dietary Fiber 7g **25%**

Total Sugars 4g

Includes 2g Added Sugars **4%**

Protein 11g

Vitamin D 2mcg **10%**

Calcium 260mg **20%**

Iron 6mg **35%**

Potassium 240mg **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.

← Serving Size

← % Daily Value
(%DV)

UNDERSTANDING THE NUTRITION FACTS LABEL

The following key terms are intended to make it easier for you to use the Nutrition Facts labels to make informed food choices.

Servings Per Container shows the total number of servings in the entire food package or container. One package of food may contain more than one serving. For example, if you eat or drink two servings, you are getting double the calories and double the nutrients that are listed on the label.

Serving Size is based on the amount of food that is usually eaten at one time. Serving size is not a recommendation of how much to eat. The nutrition information listed on the label is usually based on one serving of the food; however, some containers may also have nutrition information listed for the entire package.

Calories refers to the total number of calories in a serving of the food. To achieve or maintain a healthy body weight, balance the number of calories you eat and drink with the number of calories your body uses.

2,000 calories a day is used as a general guide for nutrition advice. Your calorie needs may be higher or lower and vary depending on your age, sex, height, weight, and physical activity level. Check your calorie needs at www.ChooseMyPlate.gov/MyPlatePlan.



UNDERSTANDING THE NUTRITION FACTS LABEL

% Daily Value (%DV) shows how much a nutrient in a serving of the food contributes to a total daily diet. The Daily Values are reference amounts (in grams, milligrams, or micrograms) of nutrients to consume or not to exceed each day.

Use the %DV to determine if a serving of the food is high or low in an individual nutrient. You can also use the %DV to compare food products (make sure the serving size is the same). For example, if you eat one serving of a food and it provides 10% DV of dietary fiber, then for that day, you have eaten 10% of your dietary fiber daily goal.

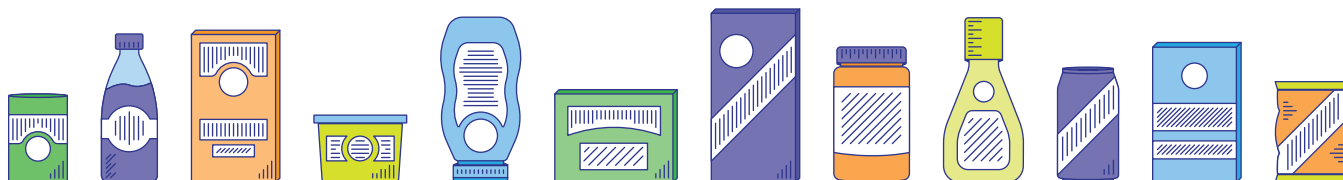
**As a
general
guide:**



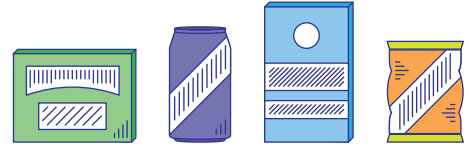
5% DV or less of a nutrient per serving is considered **low**



20% DV or more of a nutrient per serving is considered **high**



NUTRIENTS AND YOUR NEEDS



Nutrients are substances in your food that keep your body working well. Eating too much or too little of some nutrients may increase your risk of certain chronic diseases, such as heart disease and high blood pressure.

Older adults have different nutritional needs than other age groups. The Nutrition Facts label can help you monitor some of the nutrients in your diet.

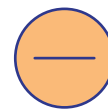
This booklet gives some basic facts about the nutrients commonly seen on the Nutrition Facts label. Use this booklet to help you talk to your healthcare provider about which nutrients you should track closely for your overall health. Visit www.ChooseMyPlate.gov for more information on making healthy food choices.



More often, look for packaged foods that are:



Higher in dietary fiber, vitamin D, calcium, and potassium.



Lower in saturated fat, sodium, and added sugars.



GET MORE OF THESE NUTRIENTS: **Dietary Fiber, Vitamin D, Calcium, and Potassium**

Many older adults do not get the recommended amount of these nutrients. More often, compare and choose foods to get more of these nutrients on most days.

Dietary fiber is a type of carbohydrate that cannot be easily digested. It can speed up the movement of food and waste through the body increasing the frequency of bowel movements. Diets higher in dietary fiber may reduce the risk of developing cardiovascular disease.

The Daily Value for dietary fiber is 28 grams (g) per day.*

Calcium is a mineral that is important for bone health. It also helps with muscle and nerve function, blood clotting, and hormone secretion. Diets higher in calcium can reduce the risk of developing osteoporosis (weak and brittle bones).

The Daily Value for calcium is 1,300 milligrams (mg) per day.*



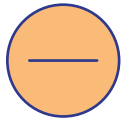
Vitamin D helps your body absorb calcium and is important for bone health. It also plays a role in blood pressure management, hormone production, and immune and nervous system function. Diets higher in vitamin D can reduce the risk of developing osteoporosis (weak and brittle bones).

The Daily Value for vitamin D is 20 micrograms (mcg) per day.*

Potassium is a mineral that helps with fluid balance and heart, muscle, and nervous system function.

The Daily Value for potassium is 4,700 mg per day.*

**Based on a 2,000-calorie daily diet.*



GET LESS OF THESE NUTRIENTS: **Saturated Fat, Sodium, and Added Sugars**

Most older adults get too much of these nutrients. More often, compare and choose foods to get less of these nutrients each day.

Saturated fat is found in higher amounts in animal products. An exception is seafood, which is generally low in saturated fat. Unsaturated fats are found in higher amounts in plant-based oils (e.g., canola and olive oils), nuts, seeds, and seafood. Diets in which unsaturated fats are eaten in place of saturated fats and within the recommended daily limits for calories, are associated with a reduced risk of developing cardiovascular disease.

The Daily Value for saturated fat is less than 20 g per day.*

Sodium is a mineral and is commonly found in table salt and in many commercially processed, packaged and prepared foods. The body needs sodium in relatively small amounts. Sodium is important for fluid balance as well as muscle and nervous system function. Diets higher in sodium are associated with an increased risk of developing high blood pressure, which can raise the risk of heart attacks, heart failure, stroke, kidney disease, and blindness. Since blood pressure often rises with age, limiting your sodium intake becomes even more important each year.

The Daily Value for sodium is less than 2,300 mg per day.*

Added sugars includes sugars that are added during the processing of foods (such as sucrose or dextrose), foods packaged as sweeteners (such as table sugar), sugars from syrups and honey, and sugars from concentrated fruit or vegetable juices. Diets high in calories from added sugars can make it harder to meet nutrient needs while staying within calorie limits.

The Daily Value for Added Sugars is less than 50 g per day.*

**Based on a 2,000-calorie daily diet.*

USE THE NUTRITION FACTS LABEL TO MAKE HEALTHY CHOICES: 3 TIPS



Check the Servings.

1

The nutrition information listed on the label is usually based on one serving of the food. When comparing calories and nutrients in different foods, check the serving size to make a correct comparison.

And remember, it is common for a food package or beverage to have more than one serving.

Know Your Calorie Needs.

2

2,000 calories a day is used as a general guide for nutrition advice. However, your calorie needs may be higher or lower and depend on your age, sex, height, weight, and the amount of physical activity you get each day. Talk to your healthcare provider about your calorie and nutrition needs, as you age.

Visit **www.ChooseMyPlate.gov/MyPlatePlan** and talk to your healthcare provider to see what calorie range is right for you.

Use % Daily Value as a Guide.

3

The %DV can help you look for foods to decide which is the better choice for you.

Older adults should more often look for foods with a higher %DV of dietary fiber, vitamin D, calcium, and potassium. Older adults should also more often look for foods with a lower %DV of saturated fat, sodium, and added sugars. Talk to your healthcare provider about which nutrients you should track closely for your overall health.

To learn more about the Nutrition Facts label, go to: www.fda.gov/nutritioneducation

For more information, contact the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition's Food and Cosmetic Information Center at 1-800-SAFEFOOD (toll free), Monday through Friday 10 AM to 4PM ET (except Thursdays from 12:30 PM to 1:30 PM ET and Federal holidays).