Label Reading Questions (Before)

1.	A heal	thy food might have lots of:
	a)	Cholesterol
	b)	Sugar
	c)	Fibre
	d)	Saturated fat
2.	The be	st source of nutrition information on a food package is:
	a)	The ingredient list

- b) Nutrition claims on the front of the package
- c) The Nutrition Facts Table
- d) All of the above
- 3. Which granola bar is healthier?
 - a) Chocolate dip

b) Oatmeal to go

Nutrition Facts	% Daily Value		Nutrition Facts	%	Daily
					Value
1 Serving 1 bar (30g)			1 serving ½ bar	(30g)	
Calories	140		Calories	105	
Total fat	6 g	9%	Total fat	2 g	3%
Saturated fat	4 g	20%	Saturated fat	1 g	2%
Sodium	80 mg	3%	Sodium	115 g	5%
Carbohydrate	22 g	7%	Carbohydrate	22 g	7%
Sugar	12 g		Sugar	7 g	
Fibre	1 g	4%	Fibre	5 g	24%
Protein	2 g		Protein	2 g	

4.	Answer the	following	question	using	the sca	ile be	low:
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I would feel comfortable teaching someone in my community how to read food labels.

Disagree 1 2 3 4 5 Agree

Reading Food Labels

A few questions before we start

- 1. A healthy food might have lots of:
 - a) Cholesterol
 - b) Sugar
 - c) Fibre
 - d) Saturated fat

Questions Continued

- 2. The best source of nutrition information on a food package is:
 - a) The ingredient list
 - b) Nutrition claims on the front of the package
 - c) The Nutrition Facts Table
 - d) All of the above

3. Which granola bar is healthier?										
A. Chocolate dip B. Oatmeal to go										
Nutrition Facts % Daily Value			Nutrition Facts	%	Daily Value					
1 Serving 1 bar (31	g)		1 Serving ½ bar (30g	1)						
Calories 140			Calories 105							
Total Fat	6g	9%	Total Fat	2g	3%					
Saturated Fat	4g	20%	Saturated Fat	0.5g	2%					
Sodium	80mg	3%	Sodium	115mg	5%					
Carbohydrate	22g	7%	Carbohydrate	22g	7%					
Sugars	12g		Sugars	7g						
Fibre	1g	4%	Fibre	5g	21%					
Protein	2g		Protein	2g						

Answer the following question using the scale below

4. I would feel comfortable teaching someone in my community member how to read food labels.

Disagree Agree

After this session, you will be able to:

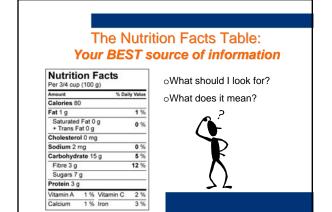
- Read and understand the:
 - Nutrition Facts Table
 - Ingredient List
 - · Nutrition Claims
- · Make healthier choices within the 4 food groups
- · Teach others in your community to read labels



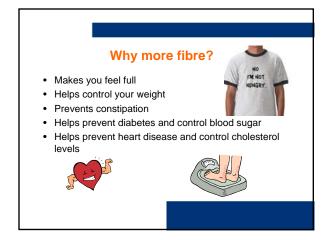
A Story

Alfred is a 40 year old welder with 5 kids. His doctor just told him his cholesterol is high and he has to eat healthier foods with less fat and salt. He buys his food at the local convenience store, where most foods are pre-packaged. He knows there are healthier and less healthy choices but doesn't know how to tell which is which.

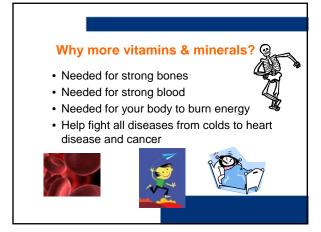


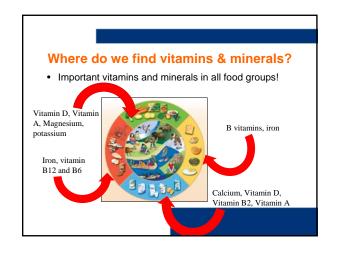


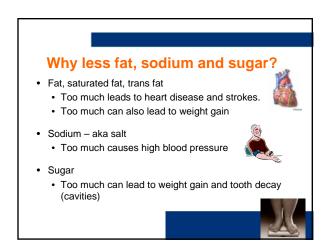




















Reading the Nutrition Facts Table

The Nutrition facts table can tell us:

- 1. Which food is a healthier choice when we compare two foods
- 2. If a food is a healthy choice based on some handy rules of thumb

Reading Food Labels Check the serving size

- This can contains 120 g of tuna. The nutrition facts are based on ½ can.
- When comparing 2 foods, make sure the serving sizes are the same.



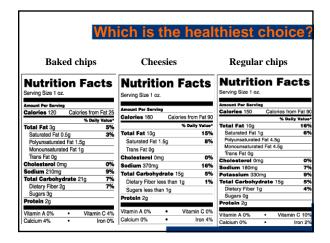
How to compare 2 foods Which cracker is healthier? Cracker #1 Cracker #2

Cracker #1 **Nutrition Facts** Per 4 crackers (20 g) % Daily Value Calories 90 Fat 3 g 5 % Saturated Fat 0.5 g + Trans Fat 1 g 8 % Cholesterol 0 mg Sodium 132 mg Carbohydrate 14 g Fibre 2 g 8 % Sugars 2 g Protein 2 g Vitamin A 0 % Vitamin C 0 % 0 % Iron Calcium



What if...

Albert wants to pick out a fun snack to eat with his kids during the hockey game. What would be his healthiest choice?



How to tell if a food is healthy Look at the daily value **Nutrition Facts** Use these handy rules of thumb: Calories 80 Fat 1 g 1% 5% or less is low. Use for fat, sodium and cholesterol Saturated Fat 0 g + Trans Fat 0 g 0 % Cholesterol 0 mg Sodium 2 mg 0 % 10% or less for saturated and trans Carbohydrate 15 g 5 % fat is low Fibre 3 g 12 % Sugars 7 g 15% or more is high. Use for fibre, Protein 3 g Vitamin A 1 % Vitamin C vitamins and minerals 2 % 1 % Iron Calcium 3 %

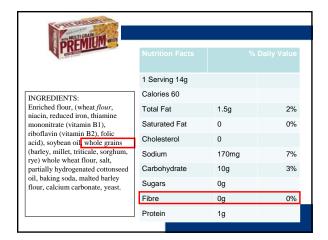


List of Ingredients

- · All of the ingredients for a food are listed by weight
- · The ingredient that is in the largest amount is listed first

Example of a granola-type snack bar:

"flour, sugar, whole oats, water, hydrogenated vegetable oil, honey, milk powder, wheat bran"



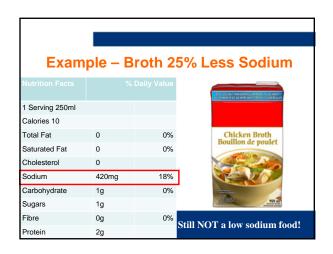
Nutrition Claims

- They are:
 - · found only on some food products
 - often on the front of food packages
 - a quick and easy way to get information about a food (but check the Nutrition Facts for complete information)

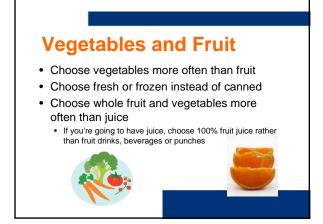
Examples of Nutrient Content Claims

- Sugar-free
- No sugar added
- Trans fatty acid free
- Low calorie
- Low fat
- High source of dietary fibre

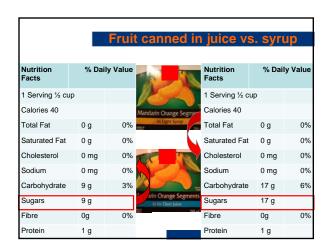
It's always a good idea to look at the nutrition facts panel.

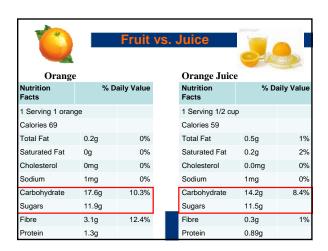






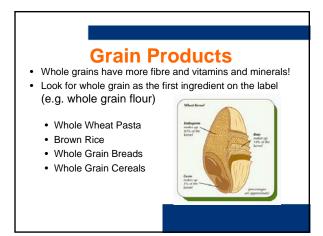
Canned vs. Frozen										
Canned Peas Frozen Peas										
Nutrition Facts	% E	Daily Value	Nutrition Facts	9	6 Daily Value					
1 Serving 1 cup			1 Serving 100 g							
Calories 73			Calories 61							
Total Fat	0.5	1	Total Fat	0.4	1%					
Saturated Fat	0.2	2	Saturated Fat	0.1	1%					
Cholesterol	0.0	0	Cholesterol	0.0	0%					
Sodium	230mg	17%	Sodium	1mg	0%					
Carbohydrate	8.5g	3%	Carbohydrate	6.4g	2%					
Sugars	3.7g		Sugars	2.7g						
Fibre	7.0g	28%	Fibre	6.4g	26%					
Protein	5.4g		Protein	4.8g						

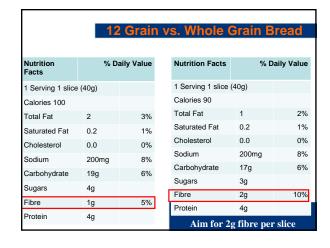


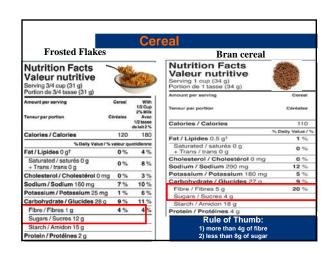


100% Juice vs. Drink Crystals 100% Orange Juice **Orange Drink Crystals** % Daily Value Nutrition Facts % Daily Value **Nutrition Facts** 1 Serving 1/2 cup 1 Serving 1/2 c Calories 59 Calories 67 Total Fat Total Fat 0.5 1% Saturated Fat 0.2 2% Saturated Fat Cholesterol 0.0 0% Cholesterol 0% Sodium 1mg 0% Sodium 0% Carbohydrate 14.2g 8.4% Carbohydrate 16.9g 9.8% 11.5g Sugars 16.9g Sugars Fibre 0.3g Fibre 0% 1% 0g Protein 0.89g Protein 0q





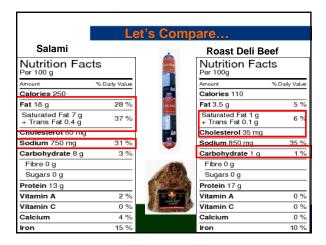






Meat and Alternatives

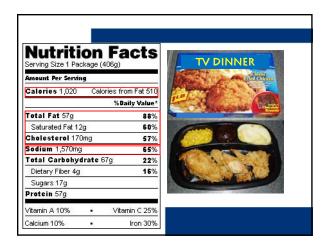
- · Choose lean cuts of meat more often
- Choose fresh meats instead of salted meats like ham, deli meat and hot dogs
- Cook with little or no fat...broil, boil/stew, bake, BBQ, over a fire

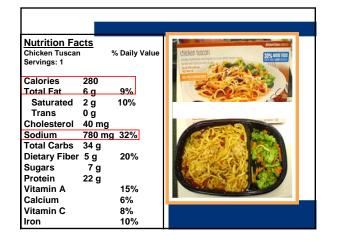


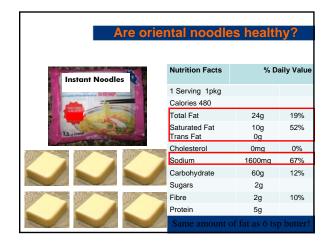
Other Foods Worth Mentioning!

- Frozen Dinners or frozen ready prepared meal
 - Often high in fat and expensive
 - Look for varieties with about 300 cal and 10g of fat or less
 - Look for less than 30% of your % daily value for sodium

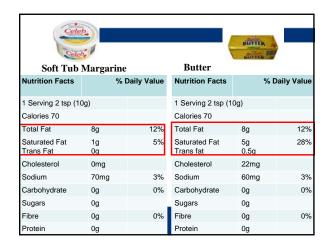












What if Alfred came to you?

- Show him how to read food labels using these slides
- Tell him how to make the best choices from the food groups
- · Practice reading food labels
 - At a food store, your home, his home, a community centre
 - Read the labels of his favorite foods and see if you can find healthier options

Get comfortable with the information

- Teach a friend or relative to read nutrition labels
- · Read the labels of foods in your house
 - · How healthy are those foods?
- Read labels at the grocery store or corner store.
 - What's the healthiest snack food at your store?
 - What's the healthiest frozen dinner?
 - What's the LEAST healthy?

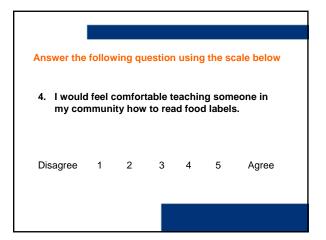
Questions again....

- 1. A healthy food might have lots of:
 - a) Cholesterol
 - b) Sugar
 - c) Fibre
 - d) Saturated fat

Questions Continued

- 2. The best source of nutrition information on a food package is:
 - a) The ingredient list
 - b) Nutrition claims on the front of the package
 - c) The Nutrition Facts Table
 - d) All of the above

3. Which granola bar is healthier?									
A. Chocolate dip B. Oatmeal to go									
Nutrition Facts	% [Daily Value	Nutrition Facts	%	Daily Value				
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Calories 140			Calories 105						
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Saturated Fat	4g	20%	Saturated Fat	0.5g	2%				
Sodium	80mg	3%	Sodium	115mg	5%				
Carbohydrate	22g	7%	Carbohydrate	22g	7%				
Sugars	12g		Sugars	7g					
Fibre	1g	4%	Fibre	5g	21%				
Protein	2g		Protein	2g					







Santé

Canada

Eating Well with

Canada's Food Guide

First Nations, Inuit and Métis





How to use Canada's Food Guide

The Food Guide shows how many servings to choose from each food group every day and how much food makes a serving.

Children 2-3

years old

Recommended Number of Food Guide Servings per day

Teens and Adults

(Females)

Children 4-13

vears old

Vegetables and Fruit Fresh, frozen and canned.	4	5-6	7-8	7-10	
Grain Products	3	4-6	6-7	7-8	
Milk and Alternatives	2	2-4	Teens 3-4 Adults (19-50 years) 2 Adults (51+ years) 3	Teens 3-4 Adults (19-50 years) 2 Adults (51+ years) 3	
Meat and Alternatives	1	1-2	2	3	

- 1. Find your age and sex group in the chart below.
- 2. Follow down the column to the number of servings you need for each of the four food groups every day.
- 3. Look at the examples of the amount of food that counts as one serving. For instance, 125 mL (1/2 cup) of carrots is one serving in the Vegetables and Fruit food group.

What is one Food Guide Serving?

Look at the examples below.

Eating Well Every Day

Canada's Food Guide describes healthy eating for Canadians two years of age or older. Choosing the amount and type of food recommended in Canada's Food Guide will help:

- children and teens grow and thrive
- meet your needs for vitamins, minerals and other nutrients
- lower your risk of obesity, type 2 diabetes, heart disease, certain types of cancer and osteoporosis (weak and brittle bones).

Eat at least one dark green and one orange vegetable each day. Choose vegetables and fruit prepared with little or no added fat, sugar or salt. Have vegetables and fruit more often than juice.



Dark green and orange vegetables 125 mL (1/2 cup)



Other vegetables 125 mL (1/2 cup)



Leafy vegetables and wild plants cooked 125 mL (1/2 cup) raw 250 mL (1 cup)



125 mL (1/2 cup)



1 fruit or 125 mL (1/2 cup)





Make at least half of your grain products whole grain each day. Choose grain products that are lower in fat, sugar or salt.



Bread 1 slice (35 g)



Bannock 35 g (2" x 2" x 1")



Cold cereal 30 g (see food package)

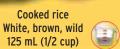


Hot cereal 175 mL (3/4 cup)



Cooked pasta 125 mL (1/2 cup)





Drink 500 mL (2 cups) of skim, 1% or 2% milk each day. Select lower fat milk alternatives. Drink fortified soy beverages if you do not drink milk.



Powdered milk, mixed 250 mL (1 cup)













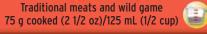




Cheese 50 g (1 1/2 oz.)

Have meat alternatives such as beans, lentils and tofu often. Eat at least two Food Guide Servings of fish each week.* Select lean meat and alternatives prepared with little or no added fat or salt.







75 g cooked (2 1/2 oz)/125 mL (1/2 cup) Fish and shellfish



Lean meat and poultry 75 g cooked (2 1/2 oz)/125 mL (1/2 cup)



2 eggs



Beans - cooked 175 mL (3/4 cup)



Peanut butter 30 mL (2 Tbsp)

When cooking or adding fat to food:

- Most of the time, use vegetable oils with unsaturated fats. These include canola, olive and soybean oils.
- Aim for a small amount (2 to 3 tablespoons or about 30-45 mL) each day. This amount includes oil used for cooking, salad dressings, margarine and mayonnaise.
- Traditional fats that are liquid at room temperature, such as seal and whale oil, or ooligan grease, also contain unsaturated fats. They can be used as all or part of the 2-3 tablespoons of unsaturated fats recommended per day.
- Choose soft margarines that are low in saturated and trans fats.
 - Limit butter, hard margarine, lard, shortening and bacon fat.

Respect your body... Your choices matter

Following Canada's Food Guide and limiting foods and drinks which contain a lot of calories, fat, sugar or salt are important ways to respect your body. Examples of foods and drinks to limit are:

- pop
- fruit flavoured drinks
- sweet drinks made from crystals
- sports and energy drinks

- candy and chocolate
- · cakes, pastries, doughnuts and muffins
- · granola bars and cookies
- ice cream and frozen desserts
- potato chips
- nachos and other salty snacks
- french fries
- alcohol

People who do not eat or drink milk products must plan carefully to make sure they get enough nutrients.

The traditional foods pictured here are examples of how people got, and continue to get, nutrients found in milk products. Since traditional foods are not eaten as much as in the past, people may not get these nutrients in the amounts needed for health.

People who do not eat or drink milk products need more individual advice from a health care provider.



Women of childbearing age

All women who could become pregnant, and pregnant and breastfeeding women, need a multivitamin with **folic acid** every day. Pregnant women should make sure that their multivitamin also contains **iron**. A health care provider can help you find the multivitamin that is right for you.

When pregnant and breastfeeding, women need to eat a little more. They should include an extra 2 to 3 Food Guide Servings from any of the food groups each day.

For example:

- have dry meat or fish and a small piece of bannock for a snack, or
- have an extra slice of toast at breakfast and an extra piece of cheese at lunch.

Women and men over the age of 50

The need for vitamin D increases after the age of 50.

In addition to following Canada's Food Guide, men and women over the age of 50 should take a daily vitamin D supplement of 10 μ g (400 IU).

For strong body, mind and spirit, be active every day.















This guide is based on *Eating Well with Canada's Food Guide*.

For more information, interactive tools or additional copies visit Canada's Food Guide at: www.healthcanada.gc.ca/foodguide

or contact: Publications • Health Canada • Ottawa, Ontario K1A OK9 • E-Mail: publications@hc-sc.gc.ca • Tel.: 1-866-225-0709 • TTY: 1-800-267-1245 • Fax: (613) 941-5366
Également disponible en français sous le titre : Bien manger avec le Guide alimentaire canadien – Premières Nations, Inuit et Métis

This publication can be made available on request on diskette, large print, audio-cassette and braille.

Healthy Label Reading Tips

General tips:

- 5% or less is low. Use for fat, sodium and cholesterol
- 10% or less is low for saturated fat
- 15% or more is high. Use for fibre, calcium, iron, and vitamins A and C

Amount			% Daily Va	lue
Calories 8	0			
Fat 1 g			1	%
Saturated + Trans F		-	0	%
Cholester	0 m	g		
Sodium 2	mg		0	%
Carbohydi	ate 1	5 g	5	%
Fibre 3 g			12	%
Sugars 7	g			
Protein 3 g	3			
Vitamin A	1 %	Vitam	nin C 2	%
Calcium	1 %	Iron	3	%

Tips for bread:



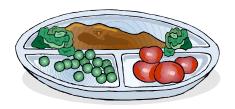
- Aim for 2g of fibre per slice
- Watch out, sometimes the serving size is two slices!

Tips for cereal and granola bars:

- Aim for 4g of fibre per serving
- · Aim for less than 8g of sugar per serving



Tips for Frozen Meals



- Look for varieties with about 300 cal and 10g of fat or less.
- Look for less than 30% of your % daily value for sodium

Label Reading Questions (After)

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1.	A heal	thy food might have lots of:
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	b)	Sugar
	c)	Fibre

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d) Saturated fat

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Protein	2 g		Protein	2 g	

4. Answer the following question using the scale below:

I would feel comfortable teaching someone in my community how to read food labels.

Disagree 1 2 3 4 5 Agree