Community Nutrition Education

In Your Hands



Shopping When the Budget is Tight - Unit Pricing

Finding the best prices at the supermarket can be challenging. Many foods come in different sizes. Using unit prices can help you find the best deal!

What is a Unit Price? It is the price per amount of a food item.

Here's an example:



Say you want to buy oatmeal. You notice that two products are the same - regular quick oats, but are different sizes. Finding the **unit price** can help you decide which product is the better value.

Option 1 – Box of 12 Quick Oats packets

Option 2 – 42 oz. Quick Oats



Which One is a Better Value?



Option 1 costs \$5.68 per pound and Option 2 costs \$1.90 per pound. You save \$3.78 per pound by buying Option 2.

Tricks of the Trade

Buy what you need

Buying in bulk is at times less expensive, but don't buy more than you can use!

Shop for store brands

Store brands are often less expensive and are just as high quality as name brands!

Look high, look low

Higher priced items are often at eye level. Look on high and low shelves for the better deals!

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CULTIVATING HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

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How to Read Nutrition Facts Labels

We've all seen the Nutrition Facts on the back of food packaging, but what does it mean? This fact sheet will help you better understand nutrition facts labels so you can make better choices for you and your family.



Here's how to do it:

- <u>CHECK THE SERVING SIZE</u> Sometimes there is more than one serving per package.
- (2) <u>CHECK THE CALORIES</u> This section tells you how many calories there are <u>per serving</u>. Make sure you multiply if you eat more than the indicated serving size.
- 3 <u>AIM LOW</u> These are the nutrients you should limit for better health: Fat, sodium, cholesterol and added sugars.
- AIM HIGH Select foods high in these nutrients dietary fiber, vitamin D, calcium, iron and potassium.
- PERCENT DAILY VALUE (% DV) These tell you how much of each nutrient is in that item. 5% or less is considered "low," 20% or more is considered "high" and 10% or more is a "good" source.

www.heart.org

Give it a try!

Practice Questions

- 1. What is the **serving size** and how many calories does it have?
- 2. Which nutrients have a % DV that is considered a "high" source?
- 3. Which nutrients have a % DV that is considered a "low" source?

Answers:

1) 1 1/2 cup and 240 Calories,
2) Total Carbohydrate, fiber, sodium, vitamin D, iron
3) fat, cholesterol, added sugars, potassium

Nutrition Facts 4 servings per container Serving size 1 1/2 cup (208g) Calories % Daily Value Total Fat 4g 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% 35% Iron 6ma 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.

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