



# **Nutrition Labelling: Understanding and Use of Nutrition Facts Tables among Young Canadians**

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## ➡ BACKGROUND

- Dietary patterns are associated with nutrition-related chronic diseases such as obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer
- Poor dietary patterns among adolescents and young adults in Canada



# ➡ Adolescents and Young Adults





# Nutrition Labels

<b>Nutrition Facts</b>	
<b>Valeur nutritive</b>	
Per 1 bowl (300 g) / Pour 1 bol (300 g)	
Amount	% Daily Value
Teneur	% valeur quotidienne
<b>Calories / Calories</b>	440
<b>Fat / Lipides</b> 19 g	<b>29 %</b>
Saturated / Saturés 4 g	<b>21 %</b>
+ Trans / Trans 0.2 g	
<b>Cholesterol / Cholestérol</b> 35 mg	
<b>Sodium / Sodium</b> 860 mg	<b>36 %</b>
<b>Carbohydrate / Glucides</b> 53 g	<b>18 %</b>
Fibre / Fibres 4 g	<b>16 %</b>
Sugars / Sucres 6 g	
<b>Protein / Protéines</b> 15 g	
Vitamin A / Vitamine A	45 %
Vitamin C / Vitamine C	4 %
Calcium / Calcium	20 %
Iron / Fer	20 %

**CAUTION**

**MASS**

**CONFUSION**

## ➡ PREVIOUS RESEARCH

- Not a single published study in Canada has examined the understanding and use of NFTs among young people



## ▶ **PRIMARY RESEARCH OBJECTIVE**

To investigate if and how young people in Canada comprehend and use serving size and %DV information on the current and modified Nfts when choosing and comparing foods.



**STUDY 1** will consist of a quantitative survey with 2,000 participants between the ages of 16-24 years from across Canada

**STUDY 2** will use qualitative methods to explore the process by which young people engage with, understand, and use serving size and %DV information on the current and modified NFTs.





# STUDY 1

- Part 1: Demographic and Background Information
  - Age, gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, height, weight, education, shopping and label use habits, interest in nutrition and measures related to body weight concerns and attitudes towards eating using the EAT-26
- Part 2: Efficacy of NFTs on Comprehension and Use
  - Between-groups experiment to test comprehension and use of modified formats of the NFT compared to the current NFTs using a nutrition knowledge survey



# EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS

	Current Serving Sizes	Standard Serving Sizes based on CFG servings
%DV only	Condition #1 - control	Condition #2
%DV + HIGH / LOW Descriptors**	Condition #3	Condition #4
%DV + HIGH / LOW Descriptors** + Colour	Condition #5	Condition #6

\*n=~333 participants per condition

\*\*HIGH =  $\geq 15\%$  DV per serving LOW =  $\leq 5\%$  DV per serving

## CONDITION #6

### HIGH Sodium NFt

#### Product A

### Nutrition Facts / Valeur nutritive

Per: 7 crackers (30g) /par 7 craquelins (30g)

Amount	% Daily Value
Teneur	% valeur quotidienne
<b>Calories / Calories 154</b>	
<b>Fat / Lipides 2.7g</b>	<b>LOW/BAS</b> 4%
Saturated/ saturates 0.4g	<b>LOW/BAS</b> 4%
+ Trans / trans 0g	
<b>Cholesterol/ Cholesterol 4mg</b>	0%
<b>Sodium/Sodium 266mg</b>	<b>HIGH/HAUT</b> 18%
<b>Carbohydrate/ Glucides 20g</b>	7%
Fibre 1.75g	7%
Sugars 1.4g	
<b>Protein 2.8g</b>	
<b>Vit A/Vit A</b>	0%
<b>Vit C/Vit C</b>	0%
<b>Calcium/Calcium</b>	0%
<b>Iron/Fer</b>	8%

### LOW Sodium NFt

#### Product B

### Nutrition Facts / Valeur nutritive

Per: 7 crackers (30g) /par 7 craquelins (30g)

Amount	% Daily Value
Teneur	% valeur quotidienne
<b>Calories / Calories 145</b>	
<b>Fat / Lipides 2.6g</b>	<b>LOW/BAS</b> 4%
Saturated/ saturates 0.8g	<b>LOW/BAS</b> 4%
+ Trans / trans 0g	
<b>Cholesterol/ Cholesterol 4mg</b>	0%
<b>Sodium/Sodium 60mg</b>	<b>LOW/BAS</b> 4%
<b>Carbohydrate/ Glucides 19g</b>	6%
Fibre 1g	4%
Sugars 5g	
<b>Protein 2g</b>	
<b>Vit A/Vit A</b>	0%
<b>Vit C/Vit C</b>	0%
<b>Calcium/Calcium</b>	0%
<b>Iron/Fer</b>	6%

# SURVEY

- Looking at **Products A & B**, which product do you think would be the best option for someone who was trying to reduce their risk of blood pressure by lowering their sodium intake?

- Product A
- Product B
- Don't Know

- If you consumed **one box of Product A**, what percentage of your recommended **daily value of total fat** would you consume?

\*Questions based on previously validated surveys from Health Canada and Mackison et al.

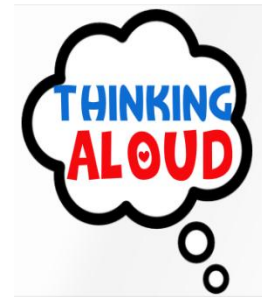
# ANALYSES

- **Part 1**: Descriptive statistics to characterize self-reported patterns of current use and levels of comprehension
- **Part 2**: Logistic regression models to examine differences across conditions for the four outcomes: participants' ability to correctly
  1. Interpret;
  2. Define;
  3. Compare; and,
  4. Mathematically manipulate information on the NFt.

## STUDY 2

### Design Overview:

- Verbal Protocol + semi-structured interviews within randomized stimulus conditions and asked to “think aloud” while participating in 2 Behavioural Tasks



## STUDY 2



- Behavioural Task 1:

- Purpose: explore participants' food choices in the context of other factors
- Receive \$5 and asked to purchase one of two boxes of crackers from a table replicating a grocery shelf with price indicated
- Watch video and conduct interview

- Behavioural Task 2:

- Purpose: explore how participants understand and use information on the NfT
- Complete the same nutrition knowledge survey as described in Study 1
- Discuss task and interview

# ➡ ANALYSES



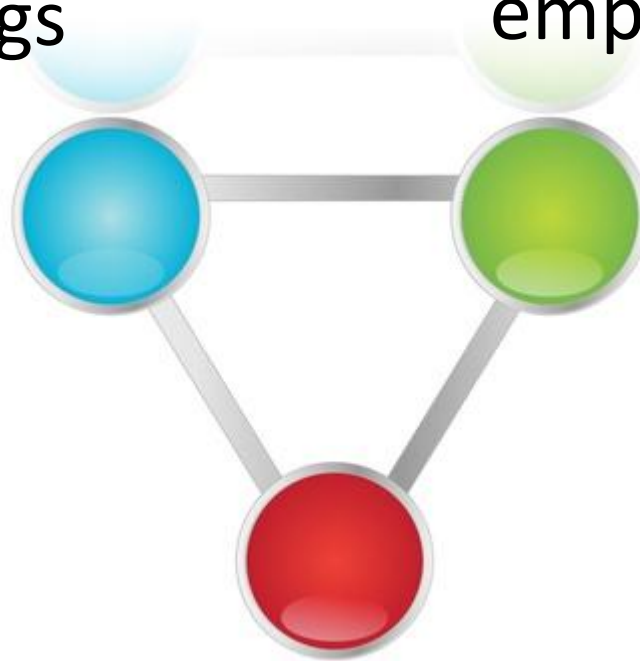
- Recordings will be used to create transcript
- Content analysis
  - Data from *Task 1* will be analyzed inductively using standardized open coding techniques to identify categories and themes
  - Data from *Task 2* will be analyzed deductively using four stages: sampling, unitizing, coding, and producing a visual representation



# ➡ LINKING DATA

Study 1 – quantitative  
empirical findings

Study 2 – qualitative  
empirical findings



**Understanding and using NFTs will support young people  
in making more informed and healthier food choices**



# RESEARCH TEAM

**Food and Nutrition**

**Experimental Design and Survey Methods**

**Qualitative Methods and Think Aloud**

**Young People**

- Dr. David Hammond  
Associate Professor, U Waterloo
- Dr. Erin Hobin  
Scientist, Public Health Ontario
- Dr. Judy Sheeshka  
RD, Professor, Victoria University
- Ms. Mary Fodor O'Brien  
RD, Public Health Ontario
- Dr. Gail McVey  
Scientist, Hospital for Sick Kids

**TIMELINE: September 2012 through to June 2014**

# ➡ IMPLICATIONS

- Results can support the CFDR to advocate for more effective and evidence-informed regulatory changes to NfTs.
- Translate findings to communicating nutrition information on Front-of-Package and menu labelling initiatives.
- Aligned with several NfT-related recommendations made by Canada's Sodium Working Group.
- Guide school curricula.



 **Thank you**