

2021 FOOD & HEALTH SURVEY

International Food Information Council



About IFIC



Our Mission

To effectively communicate science-based information about health, nutrition, food safety and agriculture



Our Vision

We envision a global environment where credible science drives food policy and consumer choice.



Our Philosophy

We work to better the health and well-being of communities and to provide evidence-based information on health, nutrition and food safety for the public good.

Methodology



Online survey of 1,014 Americans ages 18 to 80. Fielding took place between March 23 to March 31, 2021.



The survey took approximately 21 minutes to complete on average.

The results were weighted to ensure that they are reflective of the American population ages 18 to 80, as seen in the 2020 Current Population Survey. Specifically, they were weighted by age, education, gender, race/ethnicity and region.

The survey was conducted by Greenwald Research, using Dynata's consumer panel.

Note: Significant changes in trend vs. 2020 (or in some cases prior years) are indicated where appropriate with up and down arrows or call-out boxes.

Suggested citation: International Food Information Council. *2021 Food & Health Survey*. 19 May 2021. <https://foodinsight.org/2021-food-health-survey/>



Executive Summary

This year's Food and Health Survey marks the 16th time the International Food Information Council (IFIC) has surveyed American consumers to understand their perceptions, beliefs, and behaviors around food and food purchasing decisions.

The findings from this year's online survey of 1,014 Americans ages 18 to 80 focus on:

- The ongoing impact of COVID-19 on food and diet habits
- Perceptions of about health and nutrition, and how healthy food and healthy eating patterns are defined
- Food and beverage purchase drivers
- The importance of both environmental sustainability and social sustainability
- Eating patterns and diets, including what snacking looks like for Americans in 2021
- Health benefits consumers seek from food and how they get them
- How Americans approach sugar consumption and the use of low/no-calorie sweeteners
- Beliefs about food production and food technologies
- Views on food safety issues

Findings are presented for all respondents. Additional insights are provided based on how findings vary by different types of demographic groups such as by age, race, gender, and income.

This year, compelling findings of the Food and Health Survey include:

Pandemic diets and food habits that spiked in 2020 may be easing back to normal in 2021.

In April 2020, 85% of Americans reported having experienced some change to their habits surrounding eating or food preparation as a result of the pandemic. Now, one year later, there are still 72% who say the pandemic is changing the way they eat and prepare food. But there have also been significant decreases in many behaviors, such as cooking at home more than usual, washing produce more, snacking more, thinking about food more, and eating more than usual.

A third of Americans reported snacking more than usual in the spring of 2020; now, only 18% say this remains true. The percent who are thinking about food more than usual has gone from 27% to 13%.

There is also excitement about the possibility of getting back to normal life when the pandemic eventually subsides:

Americans are most excited about not having to wear a mask and not worrying about COVID-19 when shopping or at a restaurant. They also look forward to going out to restaurants more, eating/cooking with family more, and being able to attend larger gatherings with family and friends, like dinner parties, cookouts and holiday meals.

Those with children under 18 are especially excited about going out on date nights again, going out for drinks with friends, and getting back to a healthier diet (or starting one).

Online grocery shopping has considerably picked up steam a year into the pandemic.

Forty-two percent of Americans now say they shop online for groceries at least monthly (up from 33% in 2020 and 27% in 2019). Similarly, 20% shop online at least weekly (vs. 11% in 2020 and 13% in 2019). This trend appears to have taken off across the country.

Younger consumers, African Americans, and parents, in particular, tend to grocery shop online more frequently than others.

Three in 4 Americans have made a real effort to help their community during this year of crisis.

2020 was an unbelievably difficult year for many across the country, marked by a global pandemic, racial injustice and a deepening political divide. Yet, many Americans appear to have truly made an effort to help their community in this difficult time:

- 44% made an effort to support local restaurants
- 42% made an effort to tip restaurant servers/delivery people more
- 25% made an effort to buy food from local farmers
- 21% shopped/dined at minority owned restaurants/grocery stores
- 20% donated to or volunteered at a food charity or foodbank
- 18% helped people in their community who needed assistance to get food/groceries
- 12% made an effort to learn more about food-related social justice issues.

While this show of community caring is remarkable, there are still many dealing with the impacts of the crisis. In the last year, roughly 4 in 10 say they have purchased less healthy food than they would have if they could afford healthier options, purchased less food overall, worried about running out of food before they had the money to buy more and delayed buying needed food because of other expenses like rent or bills. Of those facing food insecurity, 75% say it is due at least in part to the pandemic (4 in 10 say the pandemic is a significant reason).

In comparison to 2018 (when IFIC last asked these questions in the Food and Health Survey), the *number* of people facing these food insecurity issues has not necessarily increased, however. The economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic has been imbalanced, with some segments of society able to easily transition to telework and not impacted by the employment shocks of 2020. Other groups, especially younger, lower income, minorities and those in service and entertainment industries have suffered disproportionately. In the Food and Health Survey, we can see this especially for African Americans: from 2018, the share of these consumers who “often” delayed buying food because of other expenses went from 10% to 21% in 2021. Among white consumers, the number only went from 11% to 12%.

Amazingly, however, those who experienced food insecurity as a result of COVID-19 are even more likely to have made an effort to help their community (86% vs. 68% of those who didn’t experience a hardship).

Americans' definition of a "healthy food" has taken a more positive tone. Three in 4 are confident they can choose healthy foods.

When it comes to defining "healthy food," Americans have a variety of opinions. In 2016, consumers most identified with the negative: the absence of certain components, like fat and sugar content. This year, the definition takes a more positive tone: 27% say it is defined by the presence of healthful components (like fruits, veggies, and nutrients) (up from 17%) and 25% say it is the food that is simply "good for you" (up from 18%), while 25% say it is about the absence of certain components (down from 35%).

Americans define a "healthy eating pattern" with 3 key attributes: eating appropriate portion sizes at each meal, avoiding processed foods, and eating the right mix of different foods.

Interestingly, 73% say they are confident they know how to choose healthy foods, 68% find it easy to cook/prepare food that follows a healthy eating pattern and 67% find it is easy to figure out how healthy a product is based on information on the packaging.

Four in 10 believe their own choices about food and beverage purchases can have an impact on the environment.

A large swath of Americans believe their own individual choices about food/beverage purchases can impact the environment: 42% say it can have a significant/moderate impact and 1 in 6 believe the impact can be significant. In addition, half (53%) say that if it was easier to understand the impact their choices have, it would have a greater influence on the choices they make.

This belief in the impact of individual choices is important for motivating action. Of those who say their choices have no real impact on the environment, only 14% consider environmental sustainability a key driver of their purchases. Of those who believe their choices have a moderate impact, 34% put sustainability as a key driver. For those who believe their choices have a significant impact, a full 2 in 3 (67%) say that environmental sustainability is a key purchase driver.

Of those who believe their choices have at least a moderate impact, two categories of products stand out as having the greatest potential negative impact on the environment: 1) meat and poultry and 2) bottled beverages.

The factors that influence purchases have remained largely the same, although the importance of taste is down slightly.

As has been the case in most years, the priority of purchase drivers remains largely stable: taste is #1 (82%), followed by price (66%), healthfulness (58%), convenience (52%) and environmental sustainability (31%). While the order maintained, taste is down slightly from 88% last year.

Sixty-eight percent say familiarity is a key driver when it comes to purchasing foods and beverages. Interestingly, while one might expect Americans to gravitate *more* towards the comfort of the familiar in a crisis environment, the importance of this factor hasn't increased compared to before the pandemic.

Awareness of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans continues to rise, which many believe gives them the knowledge to eat healthy and make smart food choices.

Last year revealed a dramatic increase in familiarity with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans over the past decade, with the percent knowing at least a fair amount going from 23% in 2010 to 41% in 2020. Perhaps boosted by the late-2020 release of the 2020-2025 edition of the Guidelines, the number continues to rise, with 46% now saying the same in 2021.

Those who know about the Guidelines also credit this knowledge with important outcomes: 59% say they help them have a general awareness of how to eat healthy, 57% say they help them make smarter food choices and 55% say they help them understand how much of each food group to aim for. Fifty-seven percent of parents of children under 18 also say they help them make smarter choices for their family/kids.

Consumers care more about whether their food has ingredients with chemical-sounding names than they care about long ingredient lists.

Four in 10 Americans say it is important to them that a food/beverage include only a few ingredients (43%). Yet, the type of ingredients are much more impactful: 54% say it is important the ingredients not have “chemical-sounding names” and half care about only having ingredients they consider healthy or ingredients they recognize.

We also tested these ideas together. Consumers evaluated two hypothetical products that had the same Nutrition Facts label: *Product A has a long list of ingredients, but none of the ingredients have a chemical-sounding name. Product B has a short list of ingredients, but several of the ingredients have a chemical-sounding name.*

Overall, 48% of consumers said Product A was likely to be the healthier of the two, vs. just 9% choosing Product B. For those concerned about chemical-sounding names, the majority (53%) say the concern relates to both healthfulness and safety.

Younger consumers are much more likely to snack at almost every time of the day; more than 1 in 3 snack in the late-night hours after 11 p.m.

When it comes to snacking, Americans’ favorite times of day to partake are late afternoon (3 p.m.-5 p.m.) and late evening (8 p.m.-11 p.m.). In both of these windows, nearly half reach for a snack.

Snacking habits vary greatly by age, though. Younger people are more likely to snack throughout the day. In comparison to those age 65+, consumers under 35 are more than twice as likely to snack in the late morning/early afternoon, six times more likely in the early morning, and ten times more likely late at night. In fact, 37% of these younger consumers snack after 11 p.m.

Four in 10 Americans followed a diet in the past year, but fewer did so for appearance's sake.

As in previous years, about 4 in 10 say they followed a diet or specific eating pattern (39% in 2021, 43% in 2020, 38% in 2019). Interestingly, *calorie counting*, a new addition this year, has taken the lead as most common, edging out *clean eating* and *intermittent fasting*, which have jockeyed for the top spot for several years.

Also notable: wanting to lose weight remains the top reason to try a diet, but fewer now say this is the case: from 47% in 2020 to 38% in 2021. Similarly, those who say the reason is to improve their physical appearance fell from 39% to 29%.

After wanting to lose weight (38%), the next most common reasons for following a diet in 2021 are protecting long-term health/preventing future health conditions (37%) and wanting to feel better and have more energy (37%).

Nearly 7 in 10 who seek health benefits from food say it is easy to find the foods or nutrients that deliver those benefits.

Overall, 20% of Americans actively seek out foods or follow a diet for specific health benefits and 60% just try to eat healthy in general. Weight loss/management, energy/less fatigue, digestive health and heart health are the most common benefits sought. Interestingly, 68% of those seeking a health benefit from food say it is easy to find foods or nutrients that provide that benefit.

When it comes to the Carbohydrates section of the Nutrition Facts label, *Total Sugars* has a much bigger impact on purchase decisions vs. *Added Sugars*.

Twenty-five percent of consumers say that the Total Sugars information on the Carbohydrates portion of Nutrition Facts labels has the biggest influence on their purchases. Twenty-one percent say the same about Total Carbohydrates information and only 13% say this about Added Sugars. Overall, the number of Americans limiting or avoiding sugars in their diet has remained stable (72%) since 2020 but remains down vs. 2019 (80%).

Six in 10 Americans say that the fair and equitable treatment of workers is important to them.

Fifty-nine percent of Americans say it is important to them that the foods they purchase or consume are produced in ways that are committed to the fair and equitable treatment of workers, an aspect of social sustainability. More than a quarter say it is very important (27%).

In particular, parents with children under 18 (69% vs. 56%), African Americans (68% vs. 56%), those who made an effort to help their community in 2020 (67% vs. 35%) and those with higher education (63% vs. 57%) are all more likely to say this is important vs. their respective counterparts.

Those who care about this issue are mixed in whether it is easy or difficult to find information on it: 44% report that it is easy to find while 48% say it is difficult.

Although concern over foodborne illness and chemicals in foods are down vs. their pre-pandemic position in 2019, they remain the top two safety concerns for Americans.

More than 50% of Americans consider foodborne illness from food a top food safety concern, including 26% who say it is issue number one. Nearly 50% consider chemicals found in food and carcinogens in food a top issue (although chemicals edges out carcinogens in terms of #1 issue).

In addition, 4 in 10 express concern about exposure to the novel coronavirus when shopping in grocery stores or from those preparing food in restaurants. Concern about exposure from farmers/food manufacturers is lower, but 28% still express concern.

Even with these overarching concerns, 68% remain confident in the in the safety of the U.S. food supply in general – a figure that has remained constant for the last several years, even amidst the pandemic.

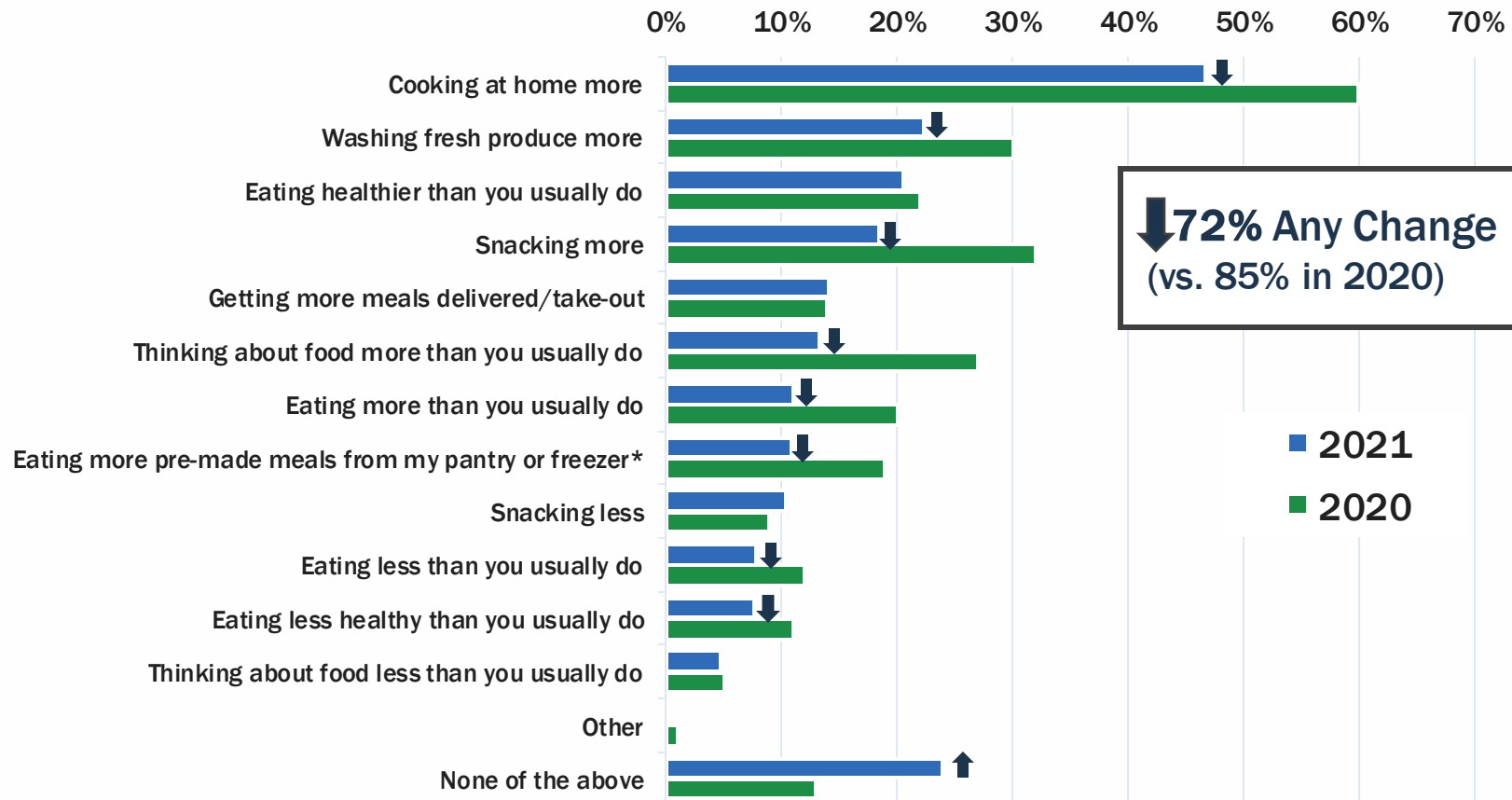
Ongoing Impact of COVID-19



Pandemic-related changes to eating and food prep are decreasing

Parents, people with non-communicable diseases, Hispanics and younger consumers are more likely to have experienced a change as a result of the pandemic

Changes to Eating and Food Preparation Due to COVID-19



75% of those ages 18-64 have experienced any change (vs. 62% age 65+)

82% of Hispanics have experienced any change (vs. 68% of non-Hispanic whites)

74% of those with a non-communicable disease have experienced any change (vs. 64% without a non-communicable disease)

79% of parents with children under 18 have experienced any change (vs. 70% without children under 18)

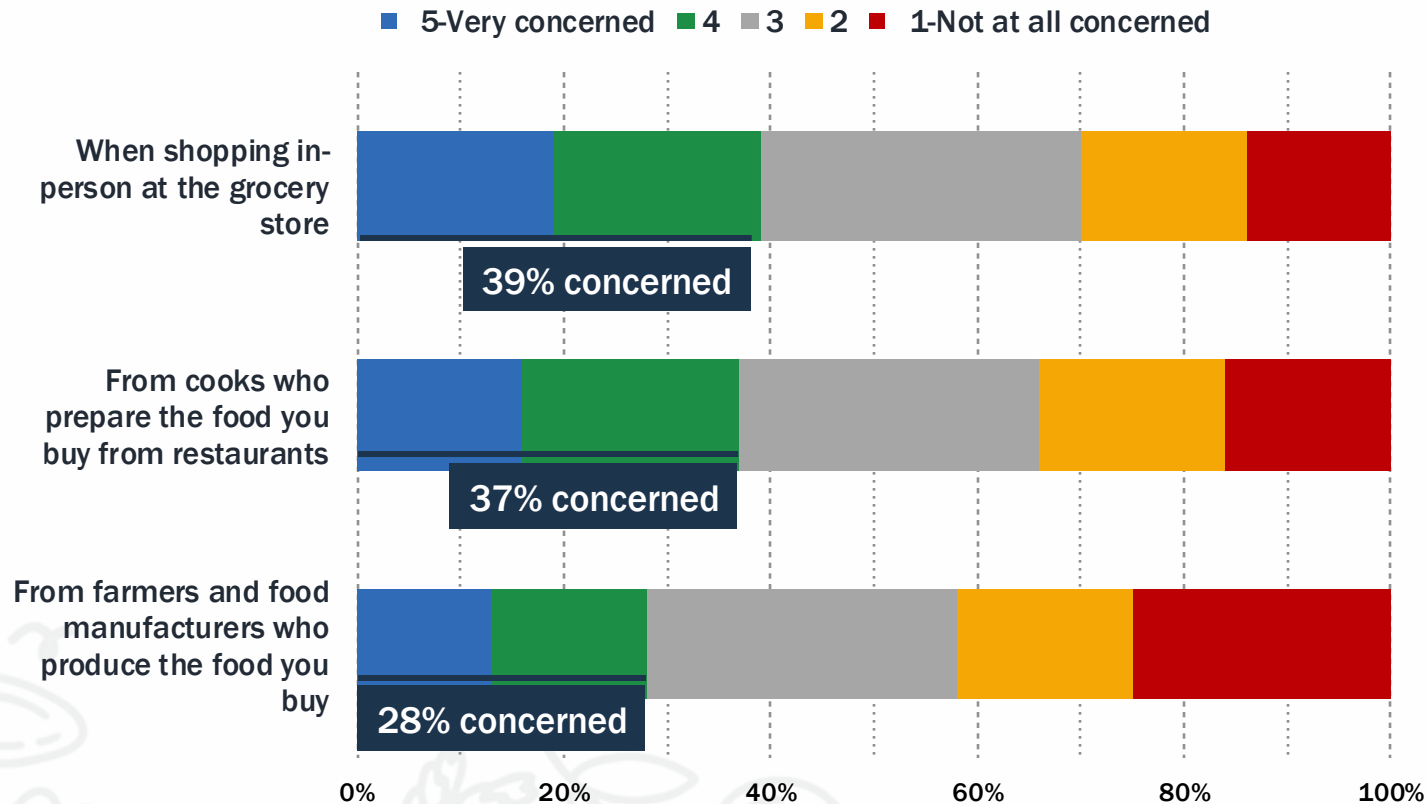
(REVISED TREND) Q18. Has there been any change to food you eat or how you prepare food as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic? Select all that apply. (n=1,014)

*Slight wording change in 2021

Four in 10 remain concerned about COVID-19 exposure in stores/restaurants

There is less concern about exposure from farmers/food manufacturers, but 28% still express concern

Concern About COVID-19 Exposure Related To...



African Americans are more likely than non-Hispanic whites to be concerned about being exposed to COVID-19 in all three scenarios

Parents with children under 18 are more likely than those without children under 18 to be concerned about being exposed to COVID-19 in all three scenarios

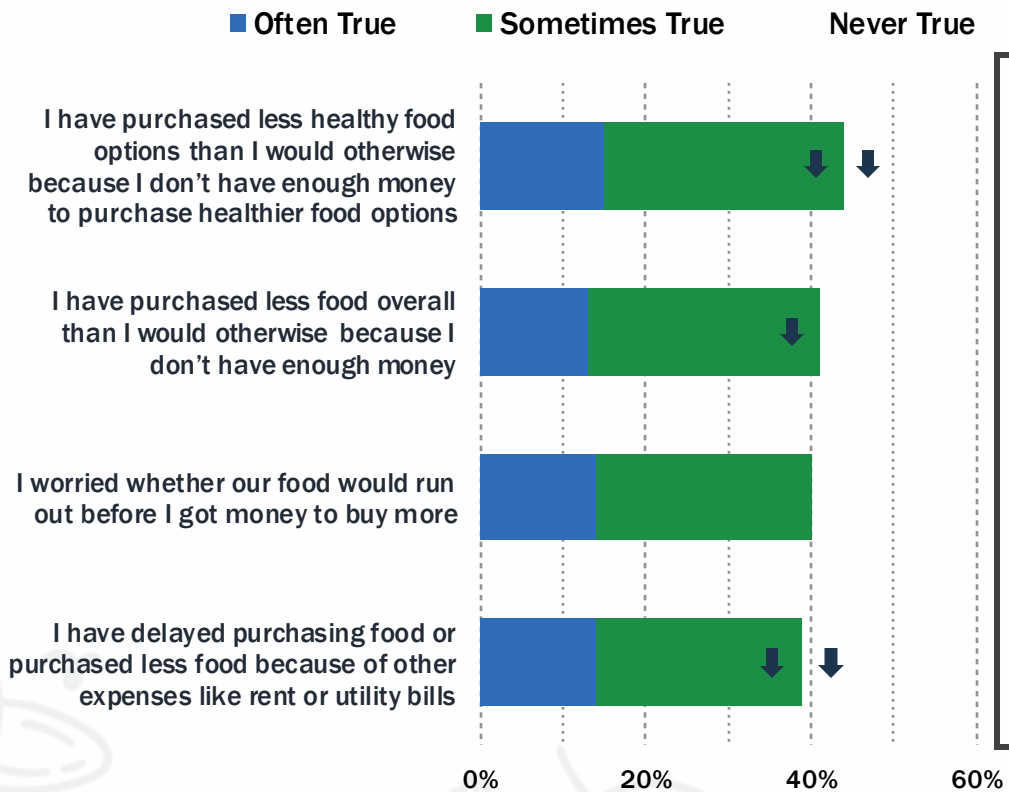
38% of people ages 18-34 indicate that they are concerned about being exposed to COVID-19 from farmers and food manufacturers (vs. 24% age 35+)

Q62. How concerned are you about the risk of being exposed to COVID-19...? (n=1,014)

Three in 4 Americans who experienced food insecurity attributed it to the effects of COVID-19

African American consumers, those ages 18-34, and those with an income <\$75k are more likely than their counterparts to say any of the below statements are often or sometimes true

Level of Food Insecurity

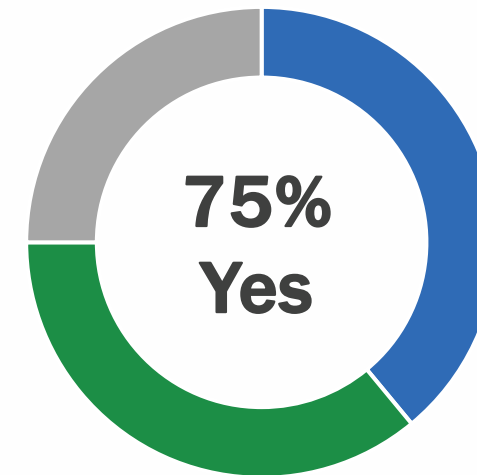


African Americans specifically have faced new food insecurity:

- Often purchased less healthy options (25% vs. 19% in 2018)
- Often purchased less food overall (22% vs. 12% in 2018)
- Often worried food would run out (20% vs. 12% in 2018)
- Often delayed purchasing food due to other expenses (21% vs. 10% in 2018)

Was COVID-19 the Cause of Food Insecurity? (Of those who have often/sometimes experienced food insecurity)

■ Yes, a significant reason ■ Yes, somewhat ■ No

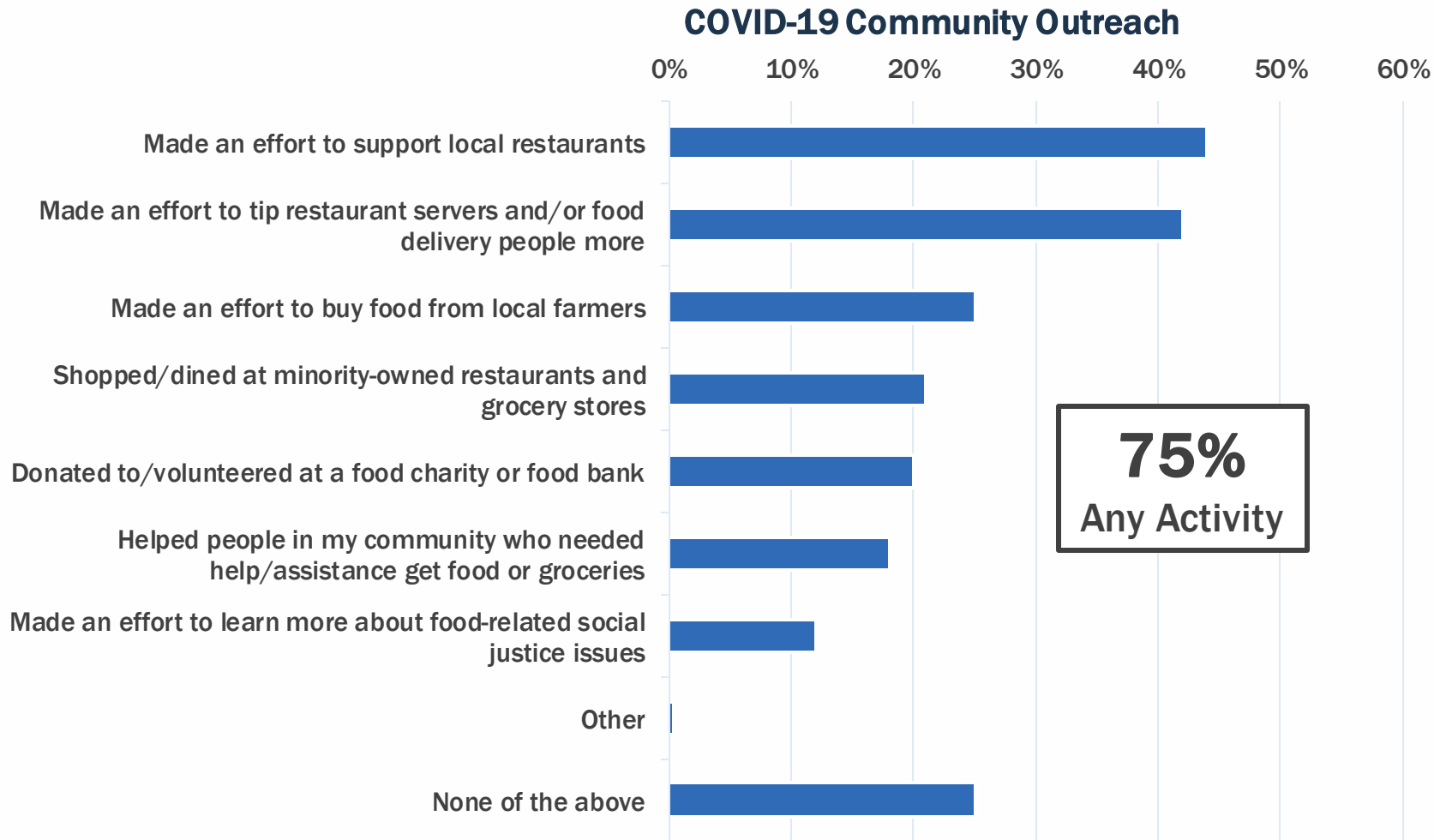


(TREND 2018) Q20. In the past 12 months...? (n=1,014)

Q21. You mentioned that the following are at least sometimes true for you: [INSERT SELECTIONS FROM Q20]. Was the COVID-19 pandemic a reason why you experienced some of these issues? (Often/Sometimes true in Q20, n=513)

Three-quarters have made an effort to help their community in the past year

The most common actions: supporting local restaurants and tipping restaurants servers and/or delivery people more



86% of those who experienced food insecurity due to COVID-19 have done any of these activities (vs. 68% of those who have not experienced food insecurity (in general or due to COVID-19))

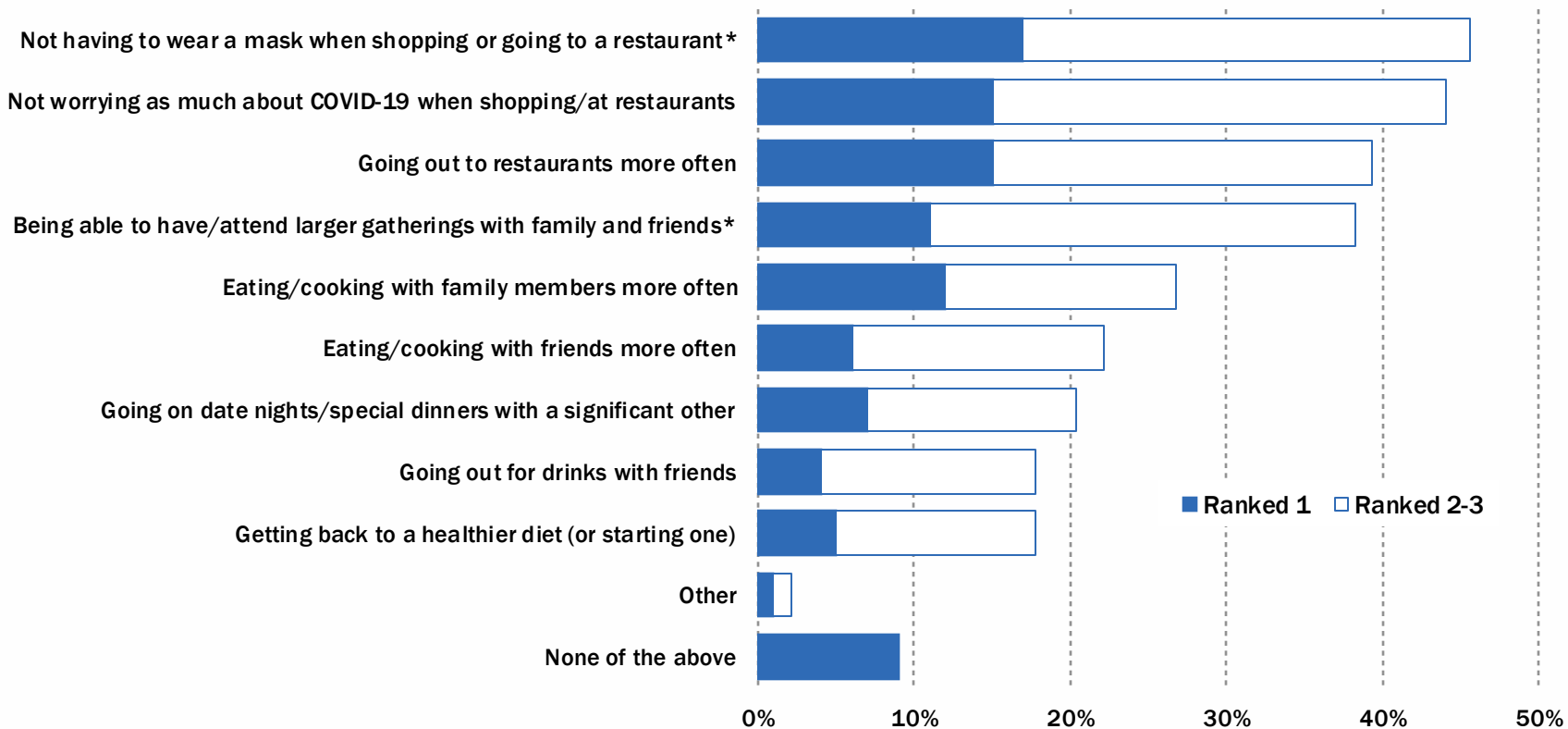
84% of parents with children under 18 have done any of these activities (vs. 73% without children under 18)

Q17. Over the past year, which of the following, if any, have you done? Select all that apply. (n=1,014)

Americans are excited for a number of food-related activities when the pandemic subsides

Younger consumers and parents are more likely to be excited about going on date nights and getting back to a healthier diet (or starting one)

Most Sought-After Activities After Pandemic Subsides
(Ranked 1-3)



50% of non-Hispanic whites rank being excited about not having to wear a mask as one of their top 3 (vs. 40% of Hispanics and 33% of African Americans)

Consumers ages 18-64 are more likely to rank going on date nights and getting back to a healthier diet within their top 3 vs. those 65+

Parents with children under 18 are more likely than those without to rank the following:

- Going on date nights (31% vs. 17%)
- Going out for drinks with friends (23% vs. 16%)
- Getting back to a healthier diet (or starting one) (28% vs. 14%)

*Response text abridged

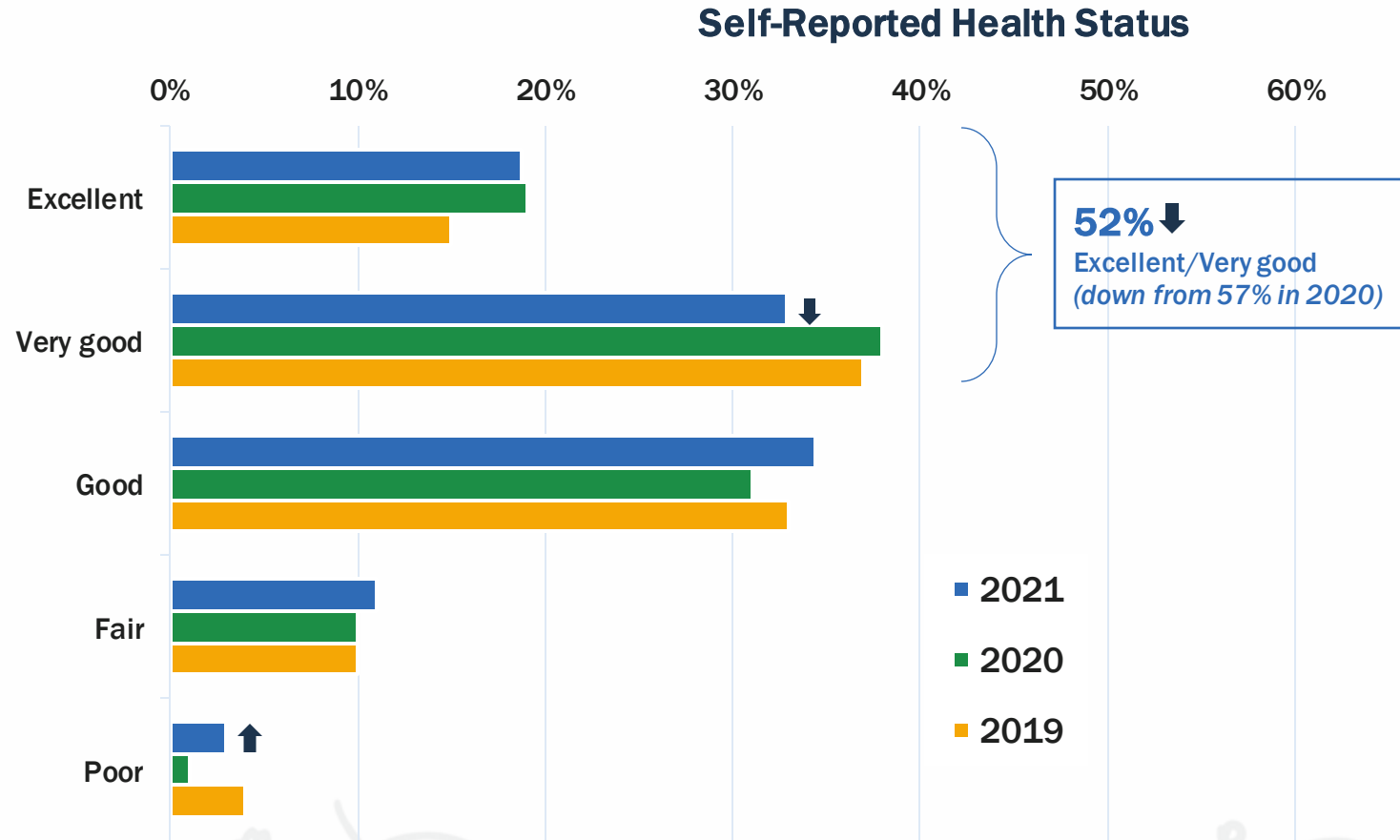
Q19. When the pandemic subsides and life returns to normal, what are you most excited about when it comes to food? Please rank your top 3, with 1=Most excited about. (n=1,014)

Perceptions About Health and Nutrition



More than half of Americans consider themselves to be in excellent or very good health

As in previous years, the health disparity by income is immense: only 37% of those with income of less than \$35K view their health as excellent/very good



65% of those with a college degree describe their health as excellent/very good (vs. 44% with less than a college degree)

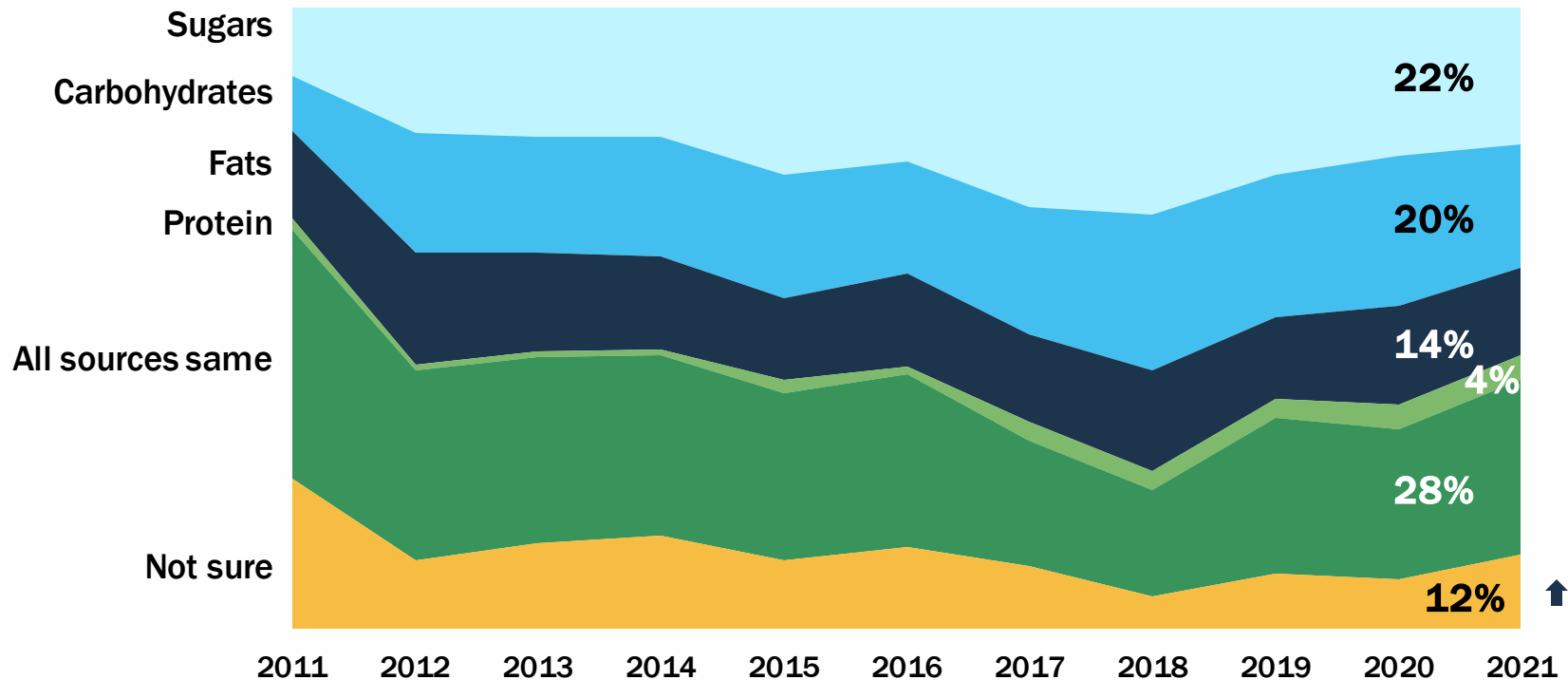
58% of consumers with an income of \$35k+ describe their health as excellent/very good (vs. 37% with an income of <\$35k)

65% of parents with children under 18 describe their health as excellent/very good (vs. 47% without children under 18)

Beliefs about the most likely sources of weight gain are generally unchanged

Nearly 3 in 10 believe that all sources of calories are equally likely to cause weight gain

Source of Calories Most Likely to Cause Weight Gain



24% of people with a non-communicable disease believe calories from sugars are most likely to cause weight gain (vs. 14% without a non-communicable disease)

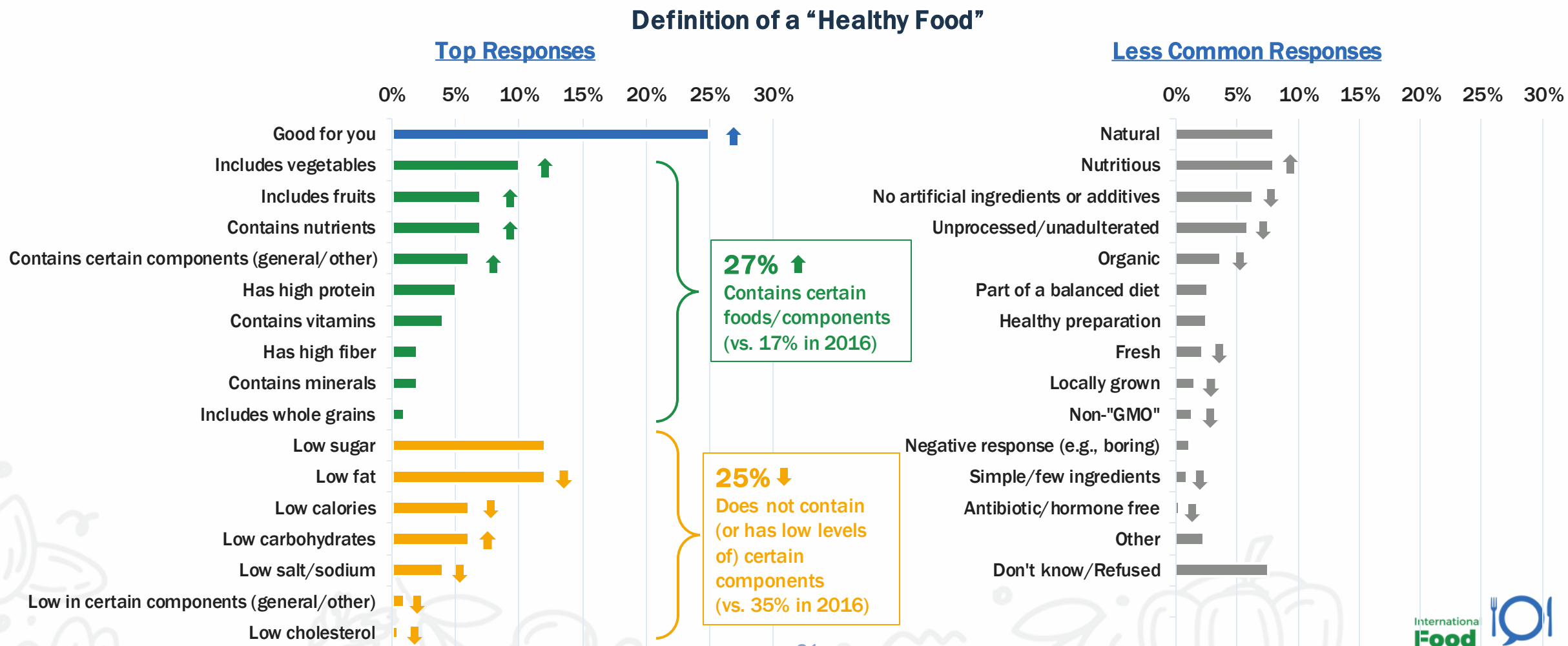
21% of parents with children under the age of 18 believe calories from fats are most likely to cause weight gain (vs. 12% of without children under the age of 18)

31% of consumers who find it easy to figure out which foods are healthy believe calories from all sources have the same impact on weight gain (vs. 24% who find it difficult)

(TREND) Q5. What source of calories is the most likely to cause weight gain? (n=1,014)

Americans' definition of "healthy food" took a more positive tone in 2021

27% define it as containing certain healthy components, up from 17% in 2016

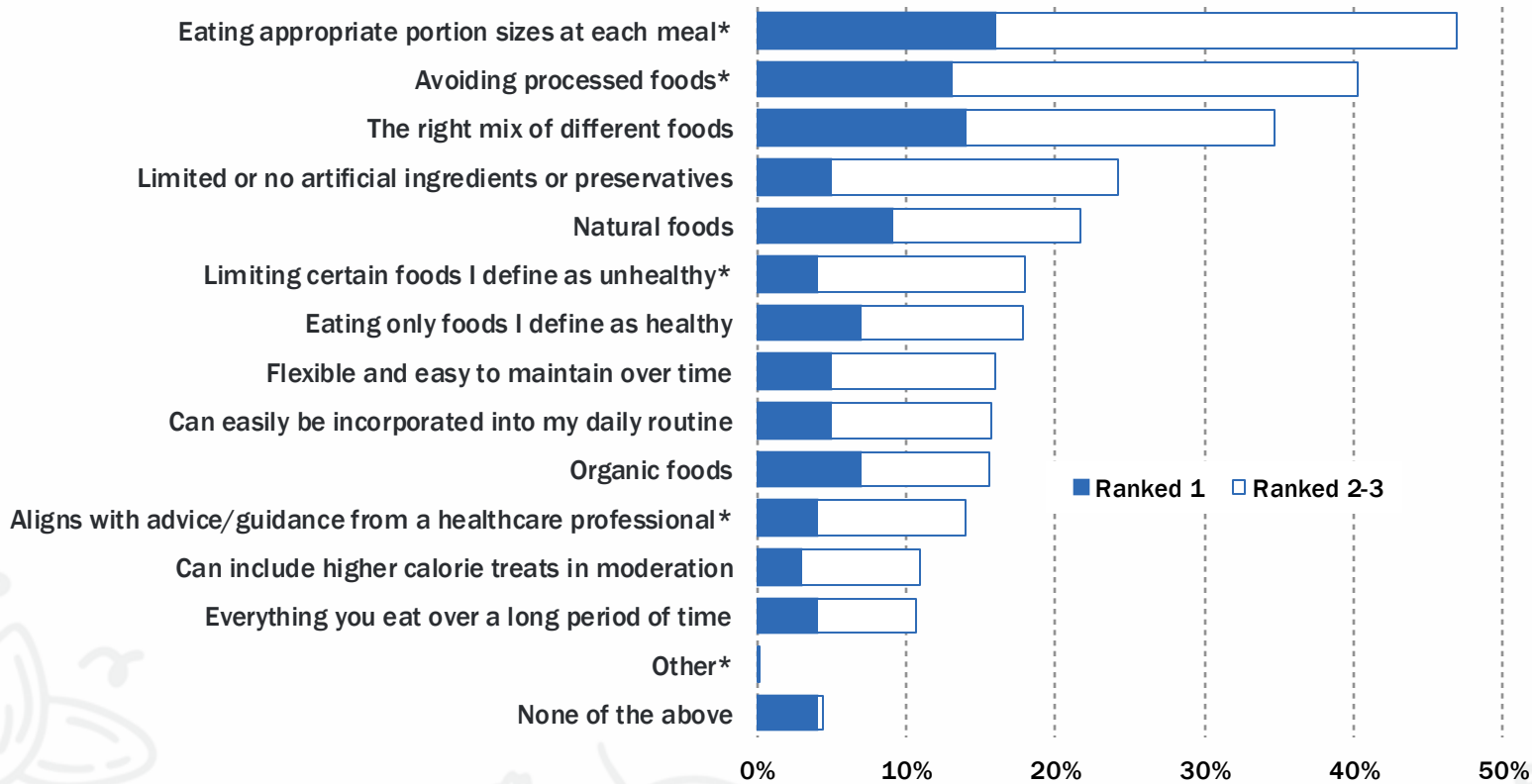


(TREND 2016) Q11. How do you define a healthy food? (n=1,014) Data based on coding of open-ended responses.

Consumers deem appropriate portion sizes the most common element of a “healthy eating pattern”

Eating the right mix of different foods is still a top response, similar to 2016

Definition of a Healthy Eating Pattern
(Ranked 1-3)



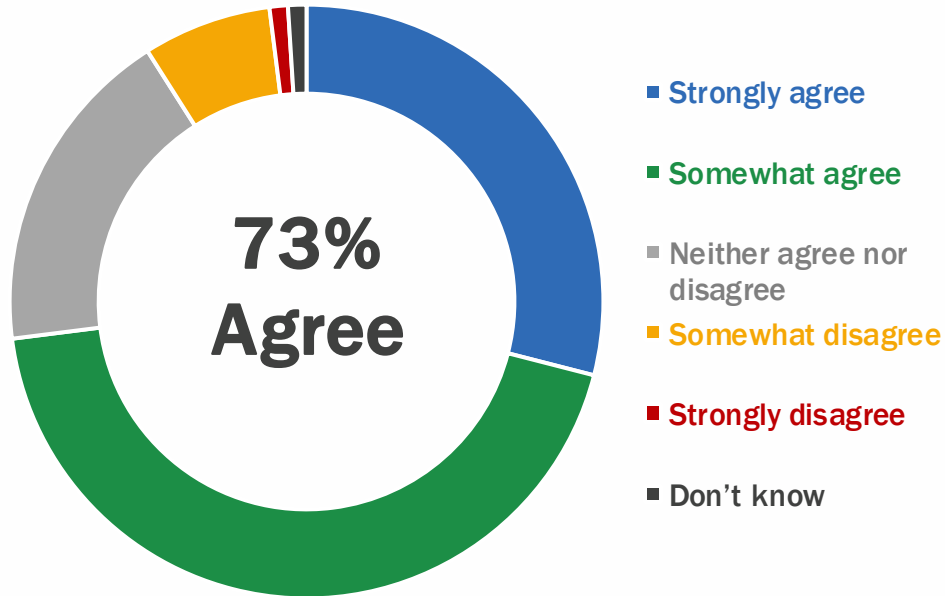
Top 5 Responses: 2016 vs. 2021
(Based on Top Ranked Response)

	2016	2021
#1	The right mix of different foods	Eating appropriate portion sizes at each meal (NEW)
#2	Natural foods	The right mix of different foods
#3	Limited or no artificial ingredients or preservatives	Avoiding processed foods (NEW)
#4	Can easily be incorporated into my daily routine	Natural foods
#5	Eating only foods I define as healthy	Eating only foods I define as healthy

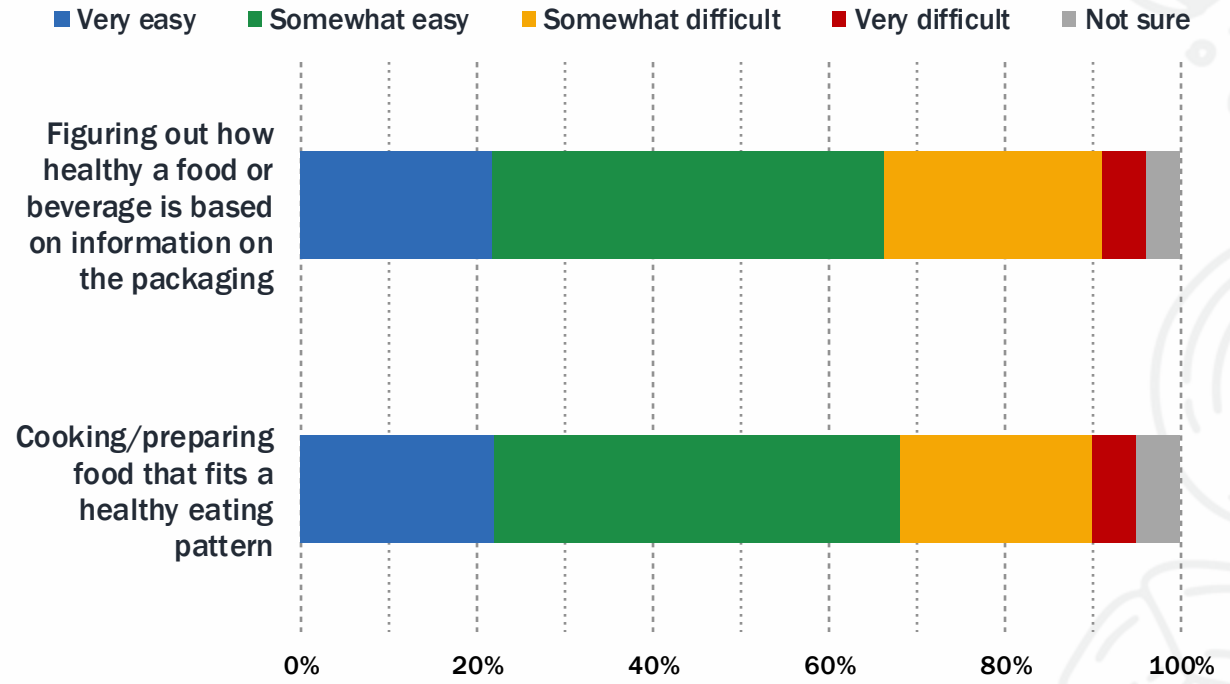
Almost three-quarters are confident in their ability to choose healthy foods

Around 2 in 3 Americans also find it easy to figure out how healthy a product is based on the information on the packaging and to cook/prepare food that fits a healthy eating pattern

Agreement With Confidence in Choosing Healthy Foods



Ease of Doing the Following Related to Healthy Foods



Q13. How strongly do you disagree or agree with the following statement? "I am confident that I know how to choose healthy foods." (n=1,014)

Q14. How easy or difficult are the following? (n=1,014)

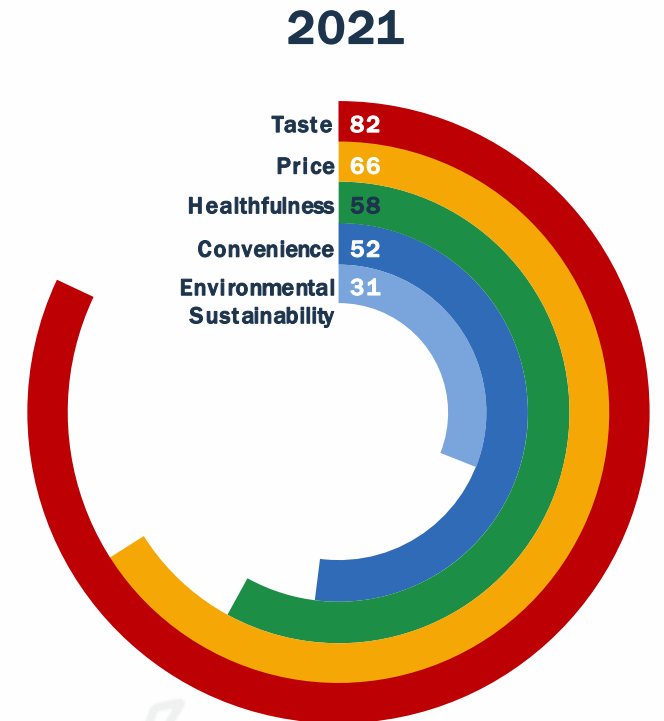
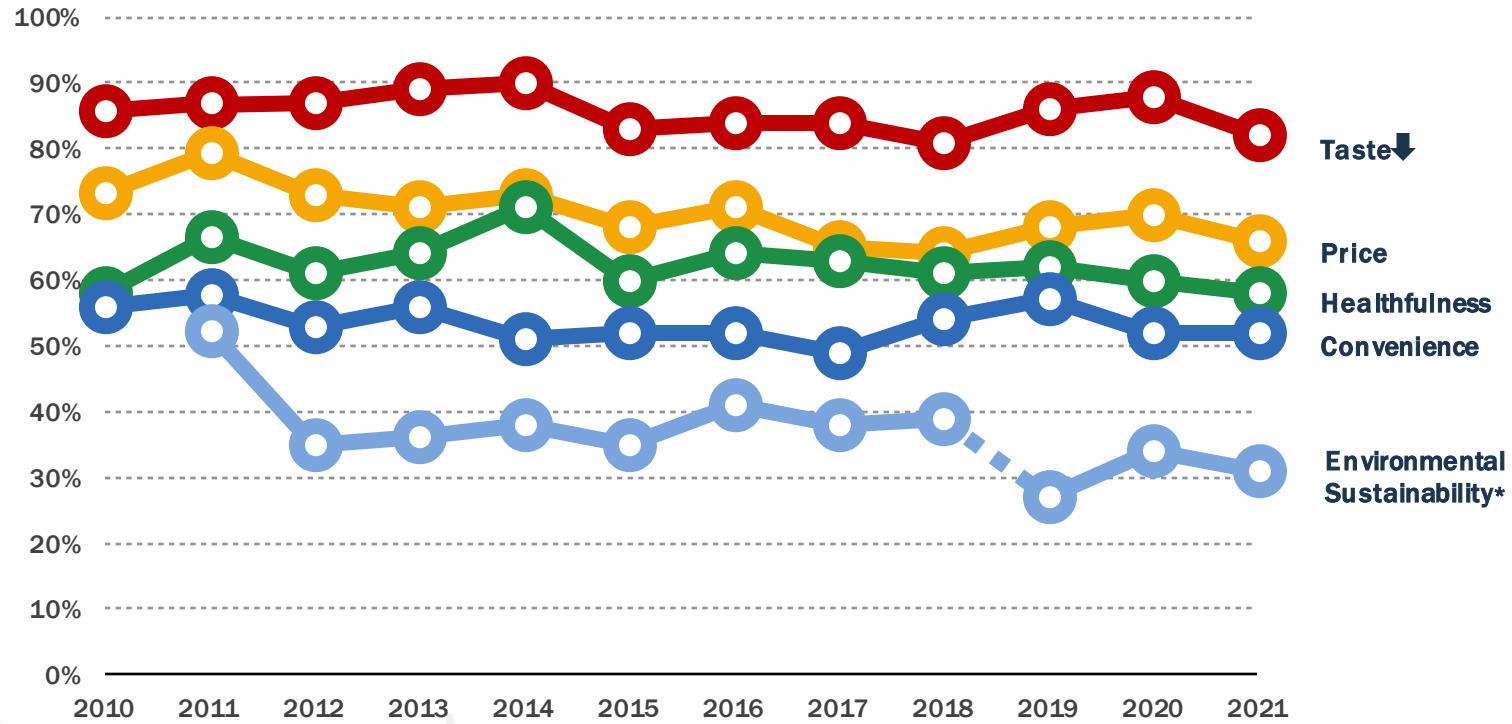
Purchase Drivers and Shopping Patterns



While taste is still the top driver of food and beverage purchases, its importance slipped slightly in 2021

Otherwise, the drivers of purchase decisions have remained largely stable since 2020

Purchase Drivers Over Time (% 4-5 Impact out of 5)



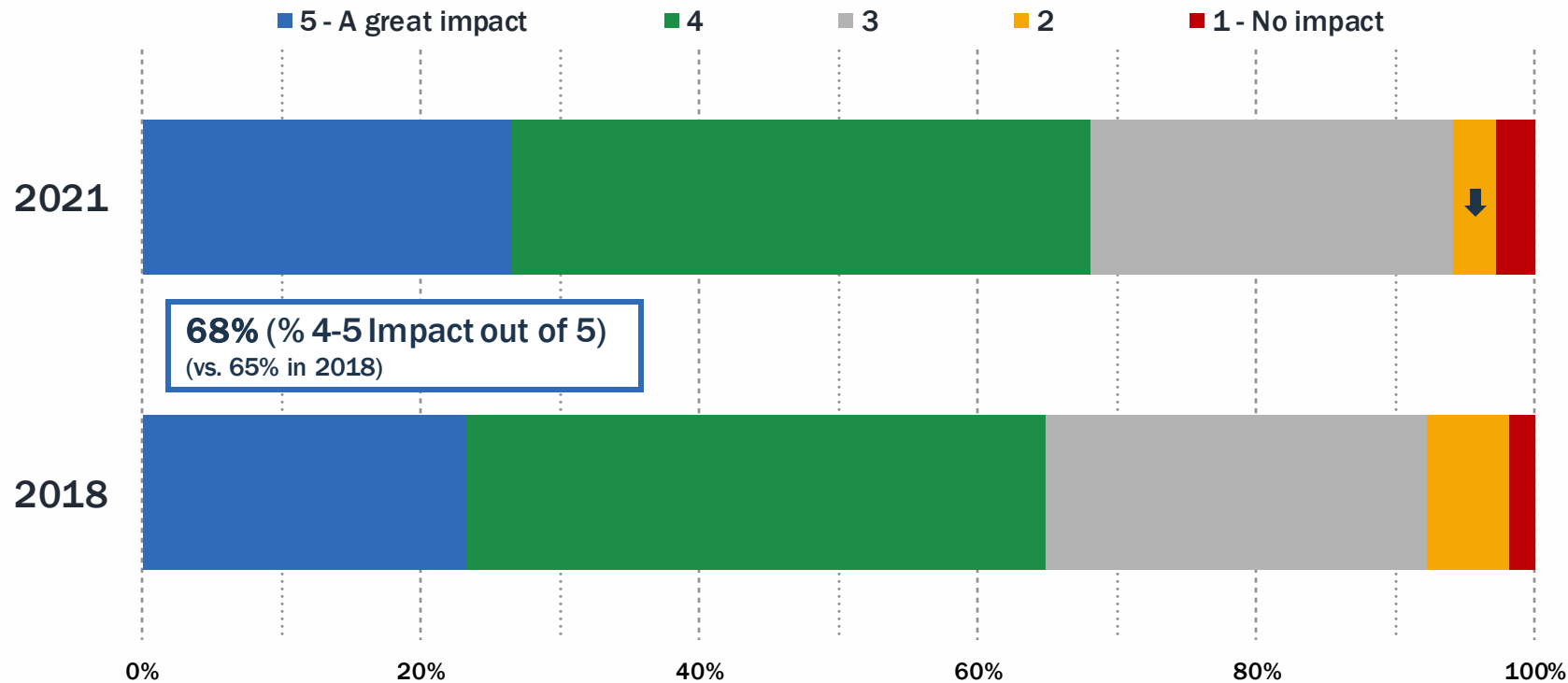
(TREND) Q6. How much of an impact do the following have on your decision to buy foods and beverages? (n=1,014)

*Prior to 2019, Environmental Sustainability was asked simply as "Sustainability"

Nearly 7 in 10 consider familiarity important when purchasing a product

Familiarity tends to be more impactful for those with a higher income and those who are married or partnered

Impact of Familiarity on Purchases



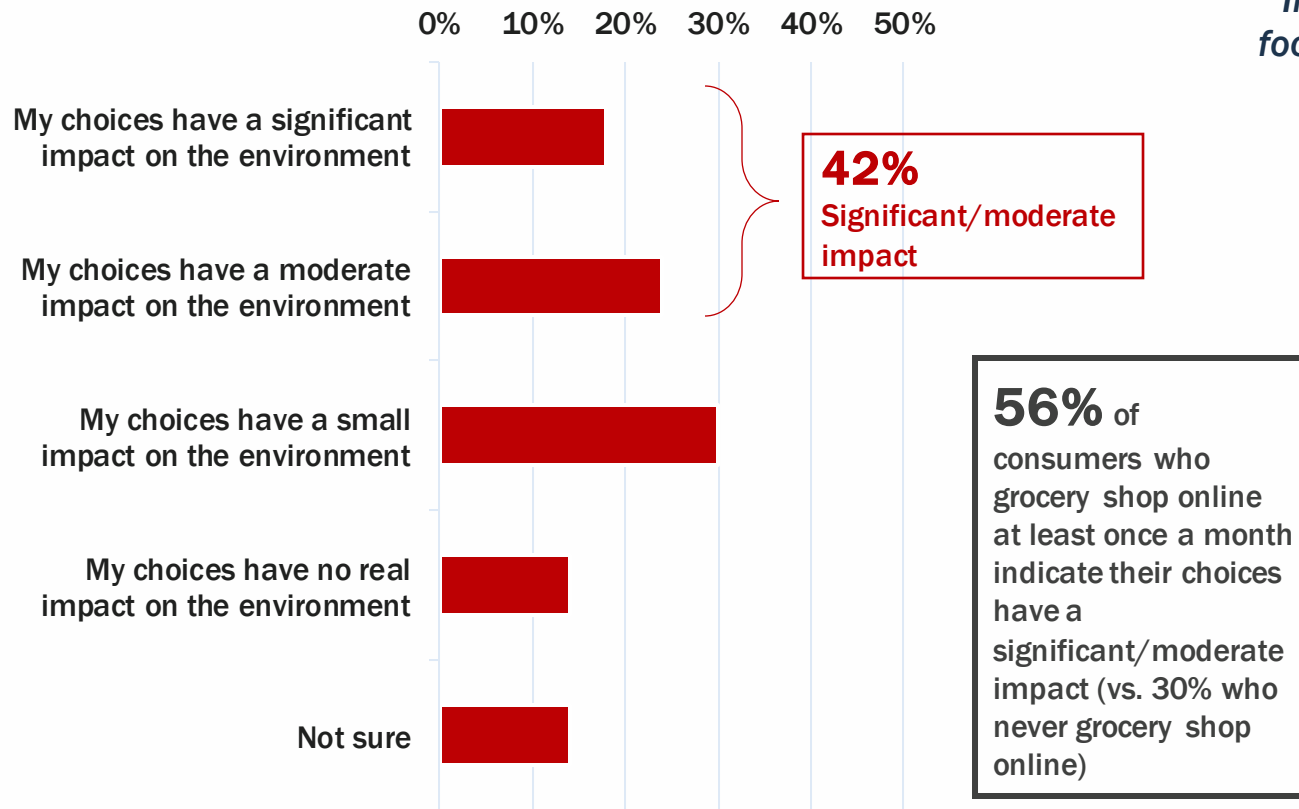
68% (% 4-5 Impact out of 5)
(vs. 65% in 2018)

76% of consumers with an income of \$75k+ say familiarity has an impact (vs. 55% with an income of <\$35k)

Over 4 in 10 believe their individual food and beverage choices impact the environment

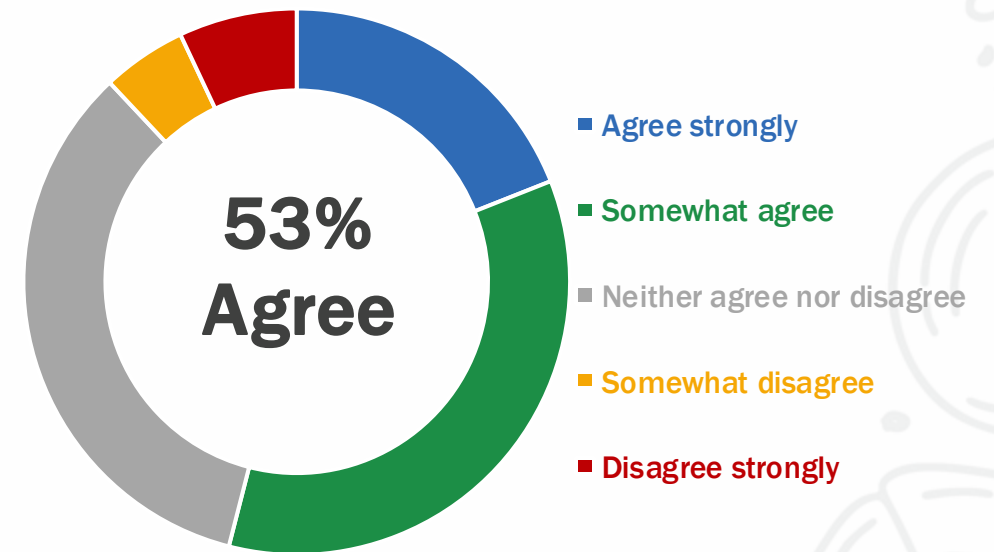
Half of Americans also agree that if it were easier to understand the actual impact of their choices, it would have a greater influence

Impact of Individual Choices on Environment



Agreement with Environmental Impact Statement

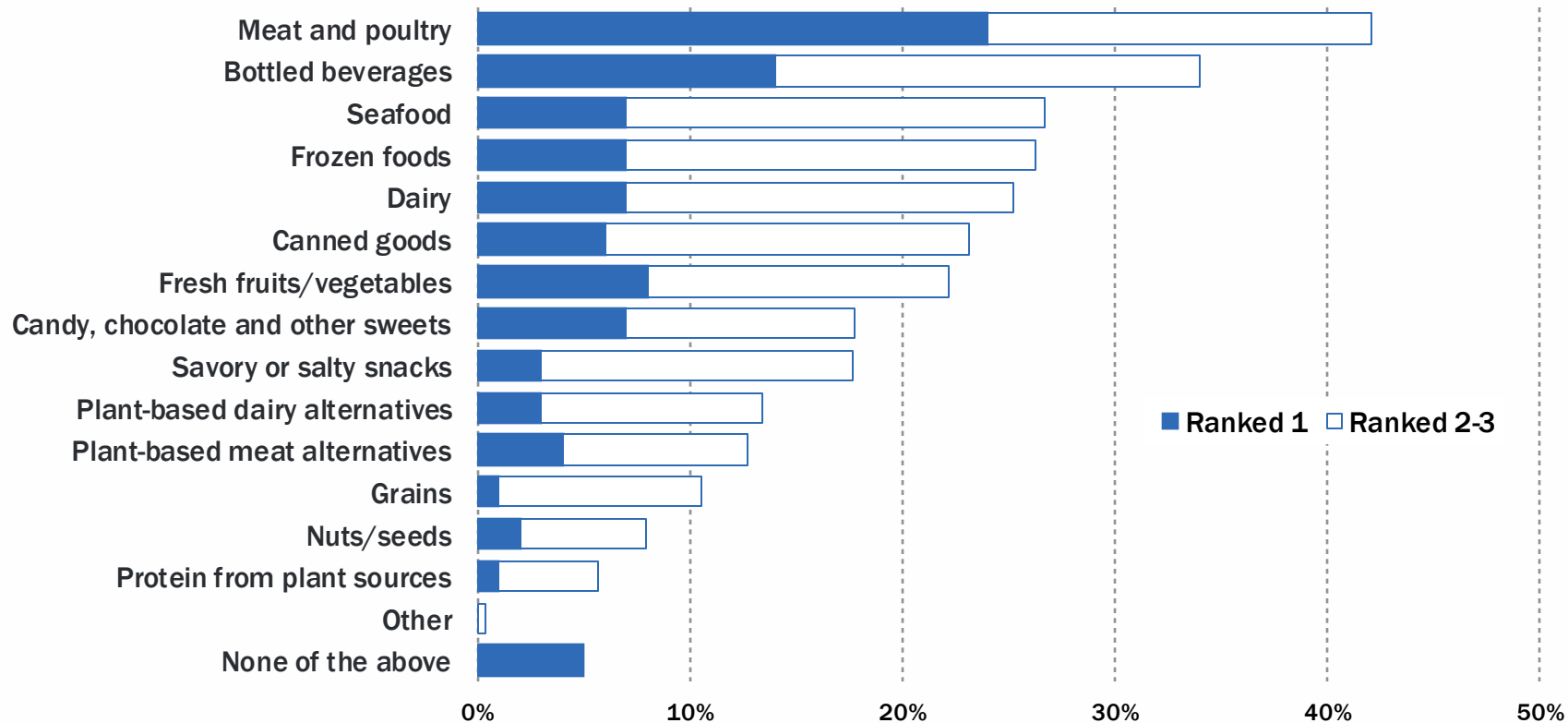
"If it was easier to understand the actual environmental impact of my food choices, it would have a greater influence on the choices I make."



Meat/poultry is seen as having the greatest negative impact on the environment

Bottled beverages rank second, followed by seafood, frozen foods and dairy

Items With the Greatest Negative Impact On The Environment*
(Of Those Who Believe Their Choices Have A Significant/Moderate Impact On Environment)



48% of those without children under 18 rate meat and poultry as a top 3 environmental impactor (vs. 30% of parents with children <18). They are also more likely to select bottled beverages as #1 (39% vs. 26%).

54% of people ages 65+ rate bottled beverages as a top three environmental impactor (vs. 30% ages 18-64)

*Response text is abridged (examples were shown for several of the options)

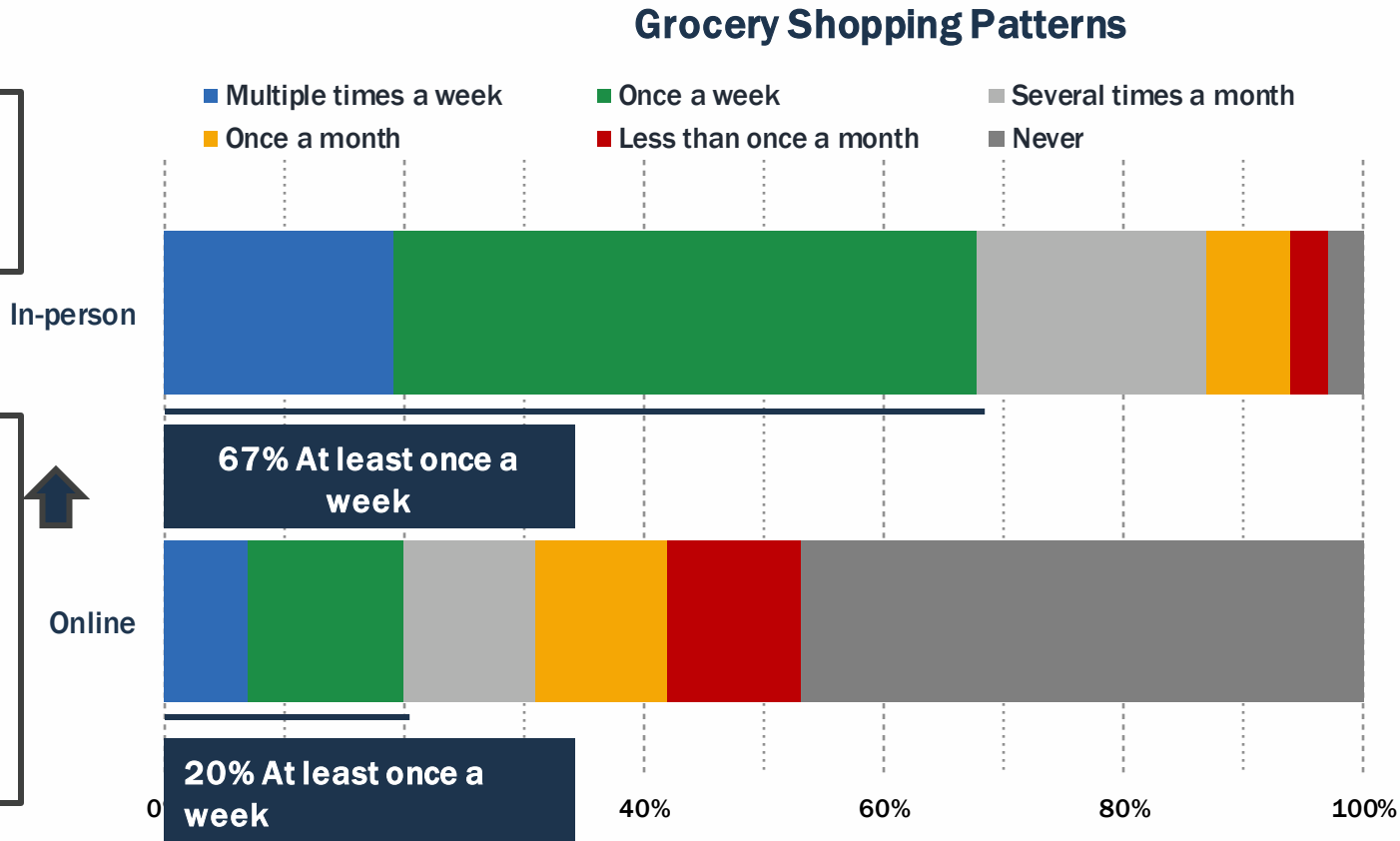
Q10. You indicated that your individual food choices can impact the environment. Of the food/beverage types below, which do you view as having the greatest negative impact on the environment? (Please rank the top 3, with 1=Biggest impact.) (Those who believe their choices have a moderate/significant effect, n=431)

Compared with spring 2020, many more are grocery shopping online

Younger consumers, African Americans and parents tend to grocery shop online more frequently than their counterparts

No change in in-person vs. 2020
(63% at least weekly in 2020)

More shop online vs. 2020:
At least monthly:
(42% in 2021, 33% in 2020, 27% in 2019)
At least weekly:
(20% in 2021, 11% in 2020, 13% in 2019)



35% of consumers ages 18-34 grocery shop online at least once a week (vs. 14% ages 35+)

35% of African Americans grocery shop online at least once a week (vs. 17% of non-Hispanic whites)

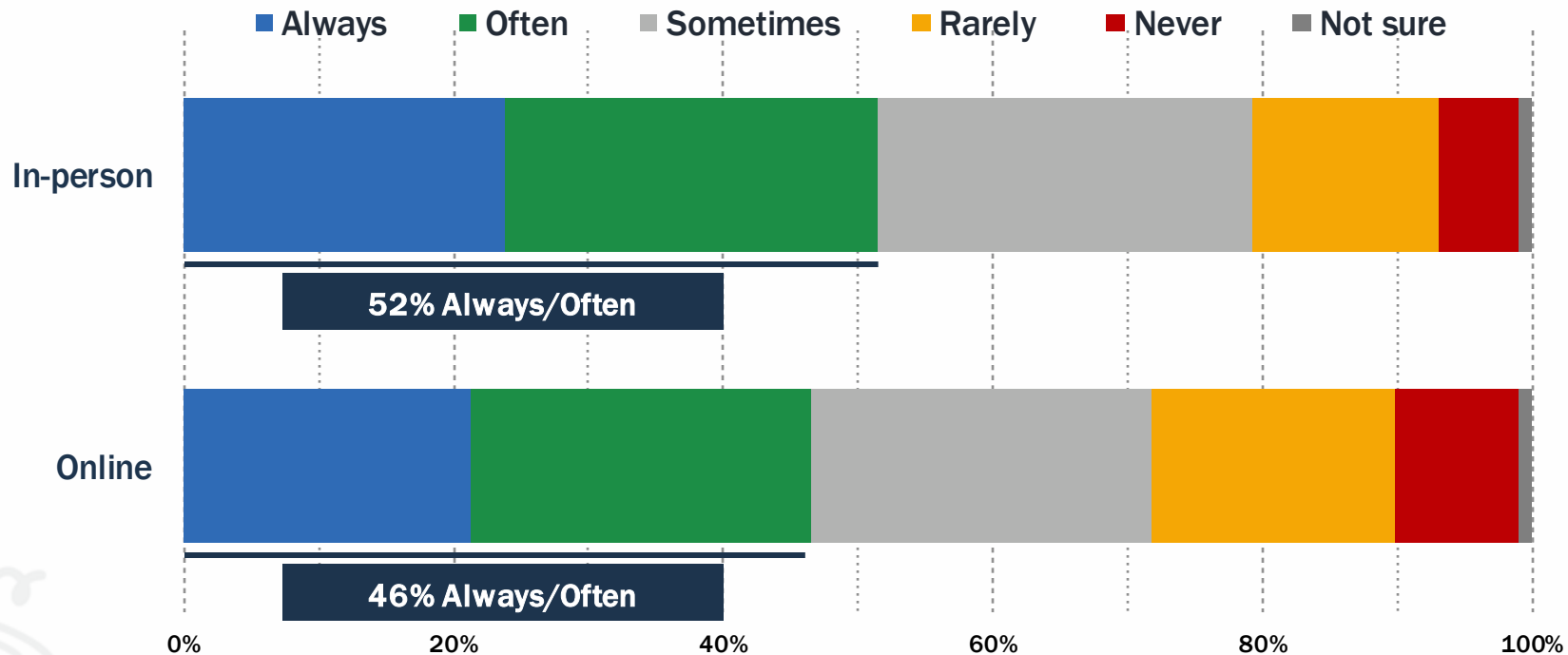
74% of people in excellent/very good health grocery shop in person at least once a week (vs. 60% of those in worse health)

32% of parents with children under the age of 18 grocery shop online at least once a week (vs. 16% without children under the age of 18)

About half pay close attention to food labels when shopping (online or in-person)

People in excellent/very good health are far more likely to pay attention to food labels in-person than those in worse health

Frequency of Attention Paid to Food Labels When Shopping



51% of consumers with an income of \$35k+ always or often pay attention to food labels when shopping online (vs. 35% with an income of <\$35k)

60% of people in excellent/very good health always or often pay attention to food labels when shopping in person (vs. 43% in worse health)

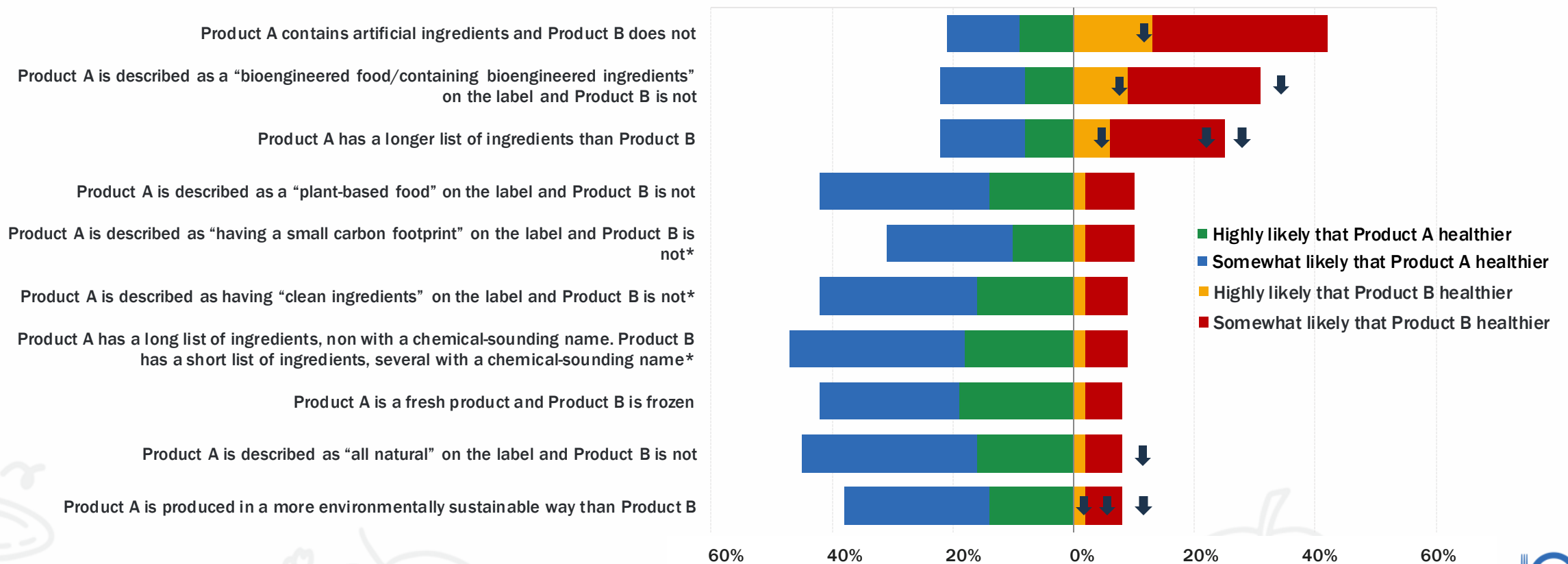
59% of those with a college degree or more always or often pay attention to food labels when shopping in person (vs. 48% with less than a college degree)

58% of parents with children under 18 always or often pay attention to food labels when shopping in person (vs. 50% without children <18)

Consumers perceive health differences even when two products have the same Nutrition Facts label

Not having chemical sounding ingredients, being “all natural,” and being “plant-based” products garner healthier images

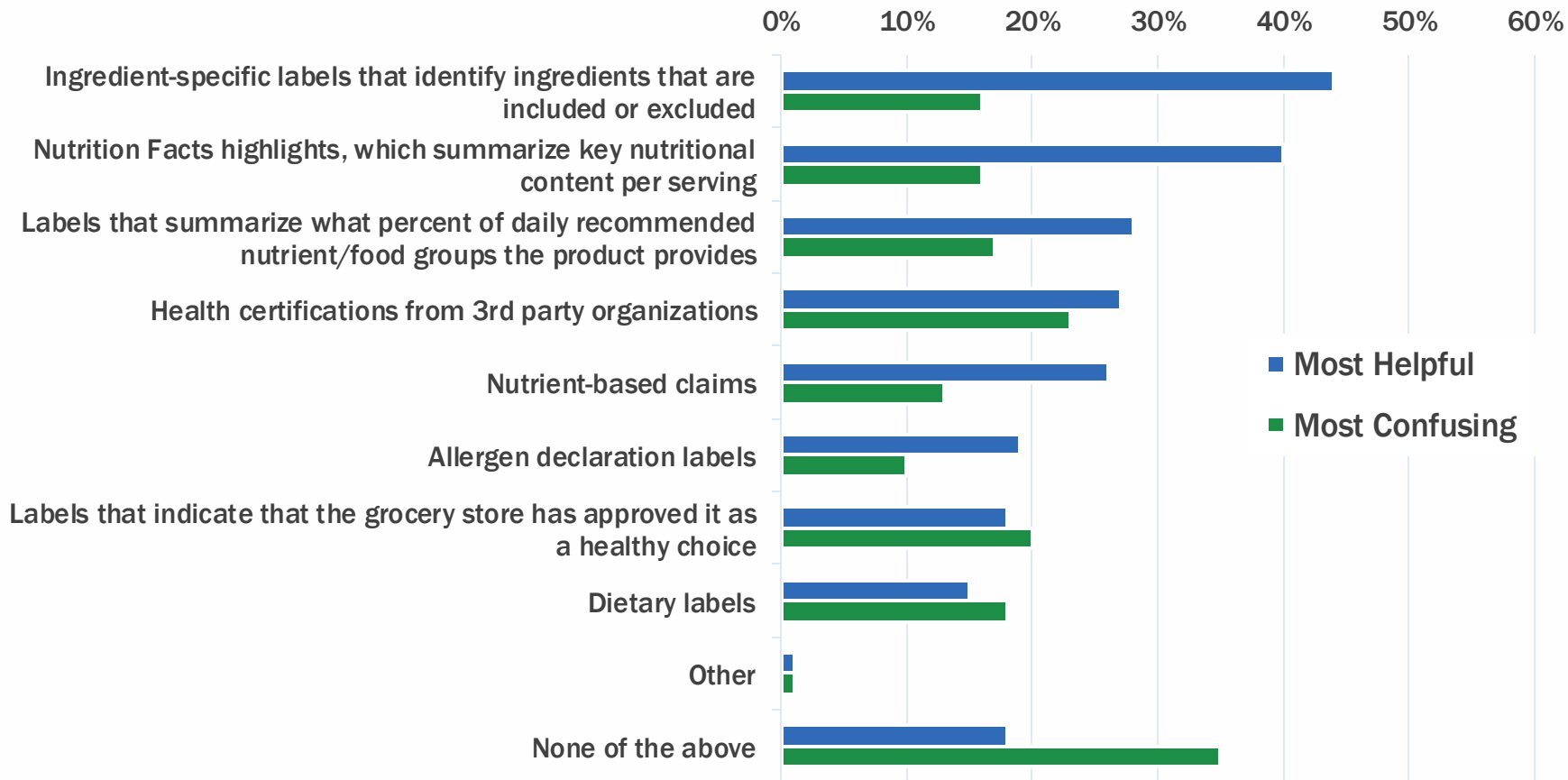
If Two Products Have the Same Nutrition Facts Panel, Which Is Healthier?



Ingredient-specific labels and Nutrition Facts highlights are seen as most helpful

Health certifications and labels that indicate that the grocery store has approved it as a healthy choice are most confusing

Front Package Food Label Perceptions



26% of people ages 18-34 find labels that indicate that the store has approved it as a healthy choice most useful (vs. 10% ages 50+). This group is also more likely to find dietary labels most helpful (22% vs. 10%).

33% of parents with children under 18 indicate that labels with nutrient-based claims are most useful (vs. 23% of those without children under 18). This group is also more likely to find labels that indicate that the store has approved it as a healthy choice most helpful (31% vs. 12%).

Q23. Which of the following labels found on the front packaging of food and beverage products do you find most useful to you? Select all that apply. (n=1,014)
 Q24. Which of the following labels found on the front packaging of food and beverage products do you find most confusing to you? Select all that apply. (n=1,014)

Familiarity with Dietary Guidelines

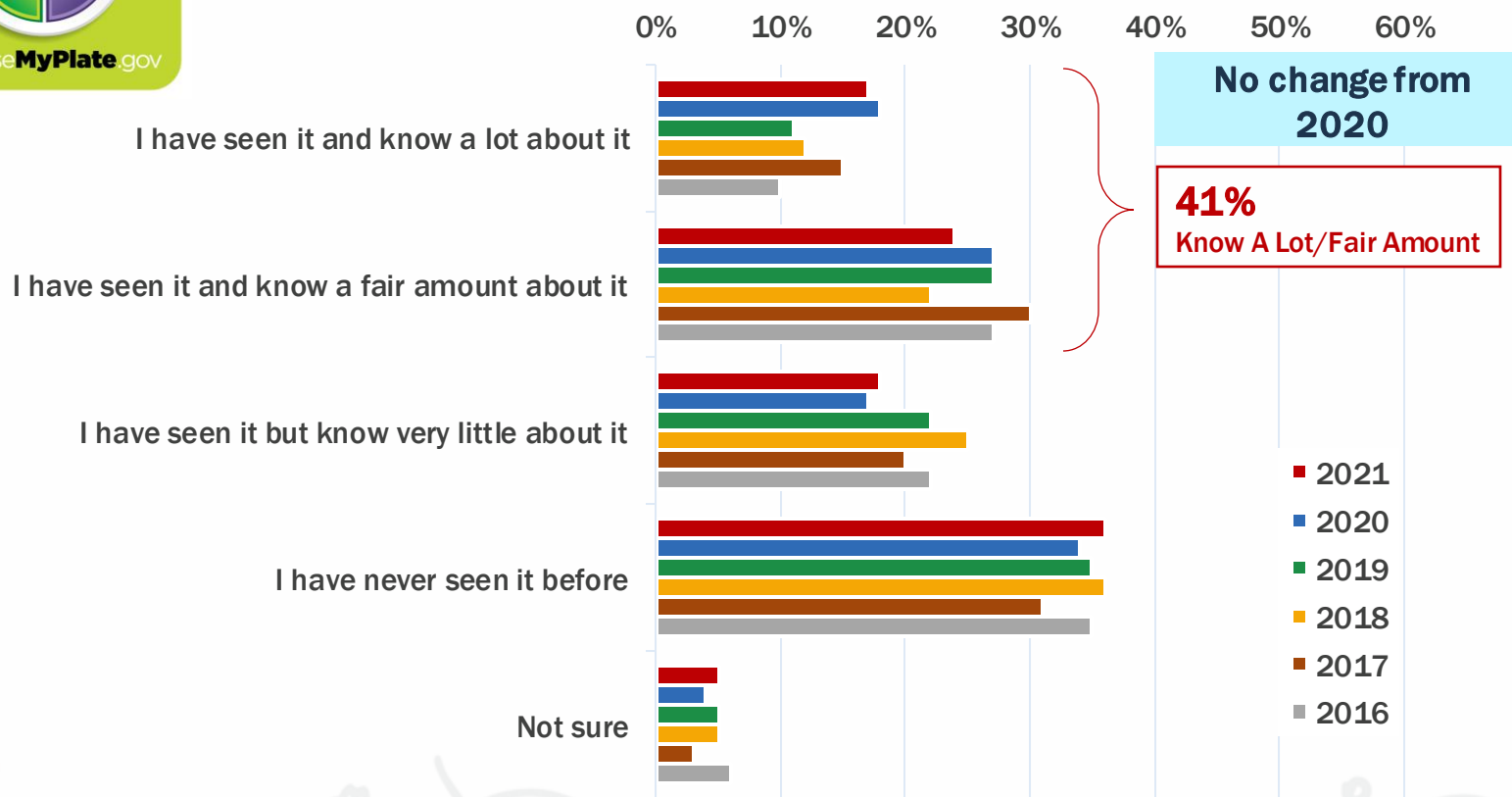


Familiarity with the MyPlate graphic is steady with 2020

Younger consumers, higher-income consumers, parents and those in good health are more likely to know about the graphic



Familiarity with the MyPlate Graphic



59% of people ages 18-34 know a lot/fair amount (vs. 33% ages 35+)

58% of parents with children under 18 know a lot/fair amount (vs. 35% of those without)

47% of people in excellent/very good health know a lot/fair amount (vs. 35% of those in worse health)

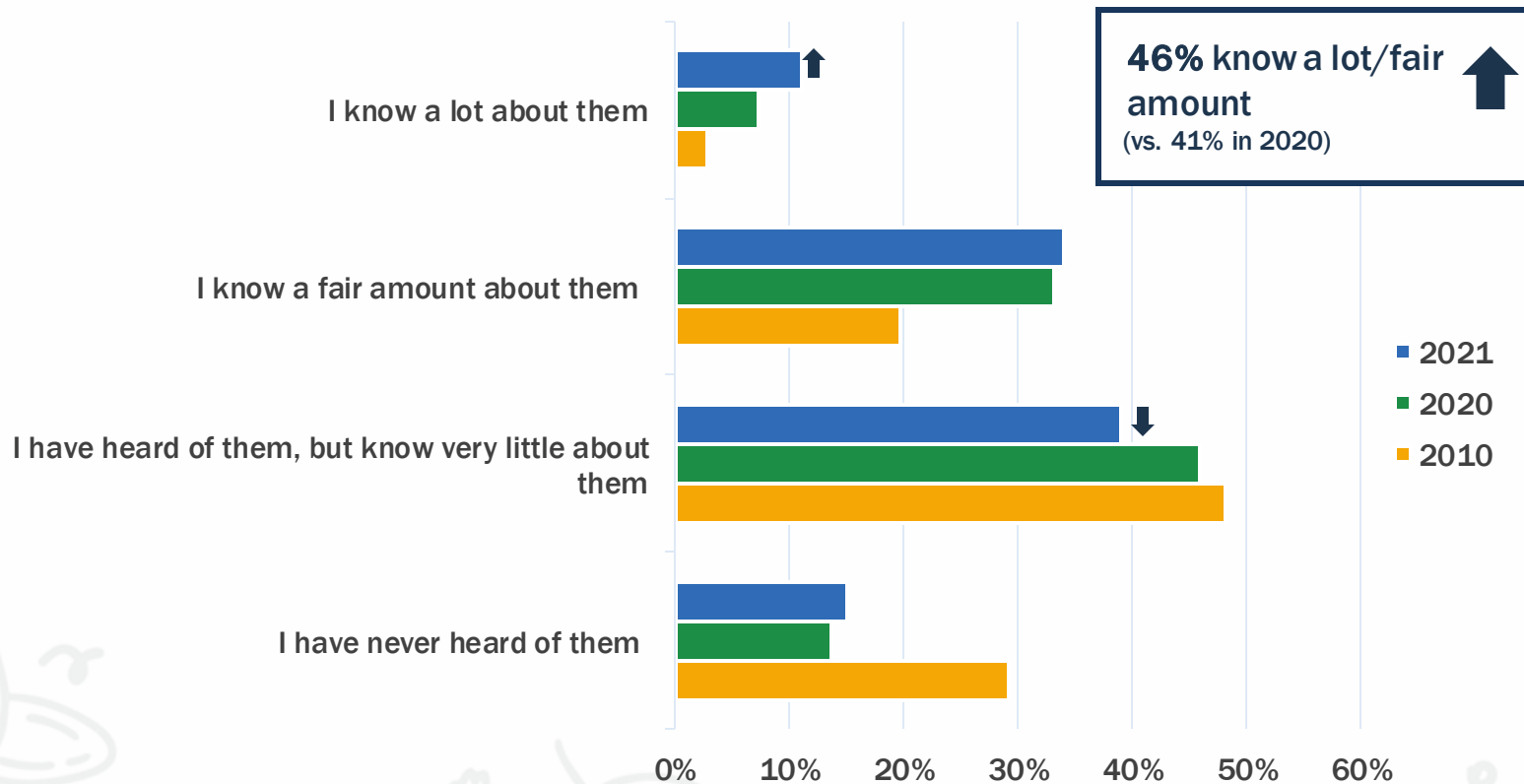
(TREND) Q2. How familiar are you, if at all, with the following graphic [MY PLATE]? (n=1,014)



Familiarity with and knowledge about the Dietary Guidelines for Americans is up from 2020

This survey was fielded in March 2021, nearly three months after the newest edition of the Guidelines was released

Familiarity with Dietary Guidelines for Americans



46% know a lot/fair amount
(vs. 41% in 2020) ↑

57% of people ages 18-34 know a lot/fair amount (vs. 41% ages 35+)

53% who find it easy to figure out what foods are healthy know a lot/fair amount about the Guidelines (vs. 33% of those who do not)

58% of African Americans know a lot/fair amount (vs. 45% non-Hispanic whites)

59% of parents with children under the age of 18 know a lot/fair amount (vs. 41% without children <18)

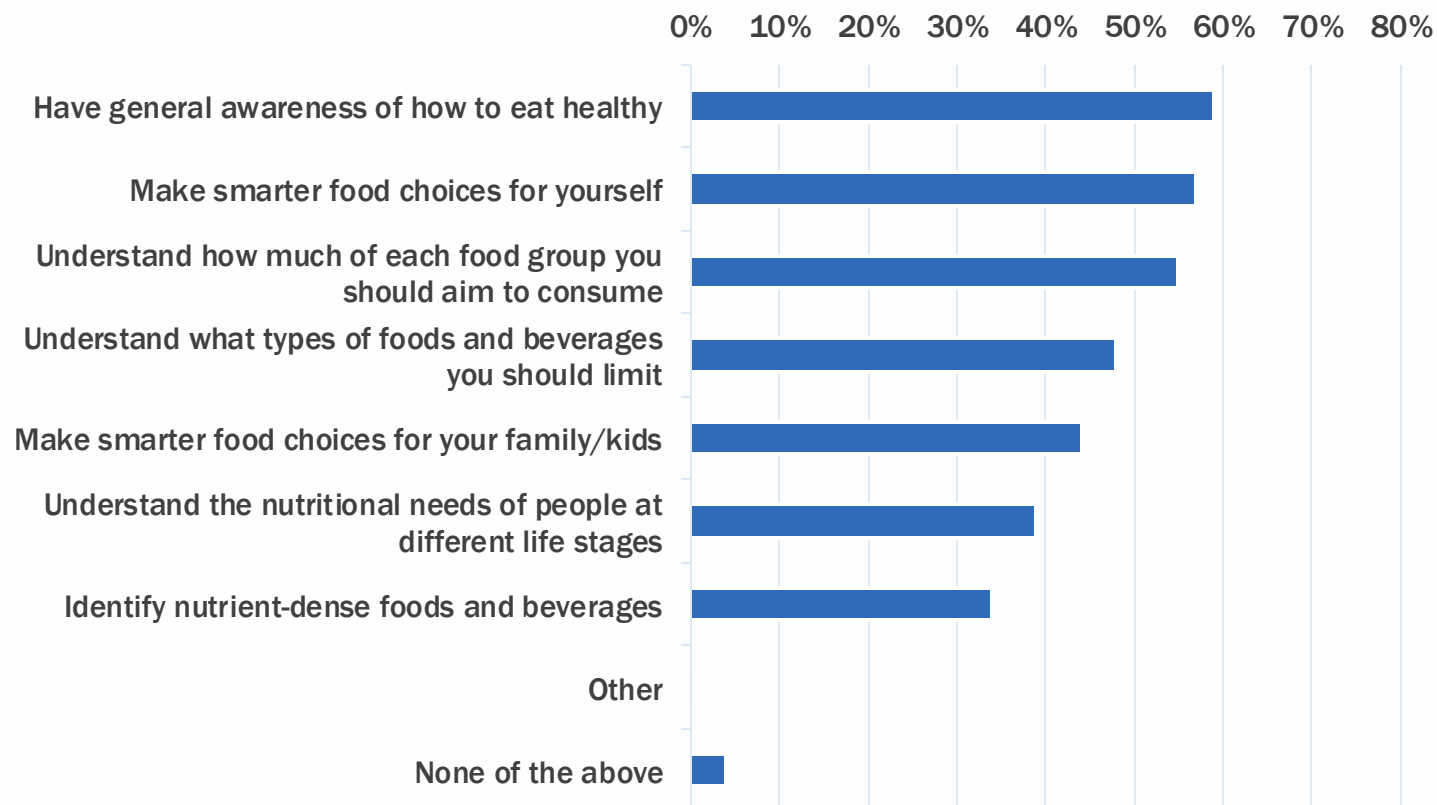
51% of those in excellent/very good health know a lot/fair amount (vs. 40% in worse health)

(TREND) Q3. Which of the following best describes your familiarity with the "Dietary Guidelines for Americans", which are the US government-approved, food and nutrition guidelines? (n=1,014)

Those who know about the Guidelines say it helps them know how to eat healthy

Nearly 6 in 10 parents who know a fair amount about the Guidelines say it helps them make smarter choices for their family/kids

Impact of Knowing About Dietary Guidelines (Of those who know a lot/fair amount about DGAs)



78% of people ages 65-80 say knowing about DGA helps to have a general awareness of how to eat healthy (vs. 55% ages <65)

57% of parents with children under the age of 18 say knowing about DGAs helps them make smarter food choices for their family/kids (vs. 38% without kids under the age of 18)

37% of consumers who find figuring out what foods are healthy is easy say knowing about DGA helps them identify nutrient-dense foods and beverages (vs. 26% of those who find it difficult)

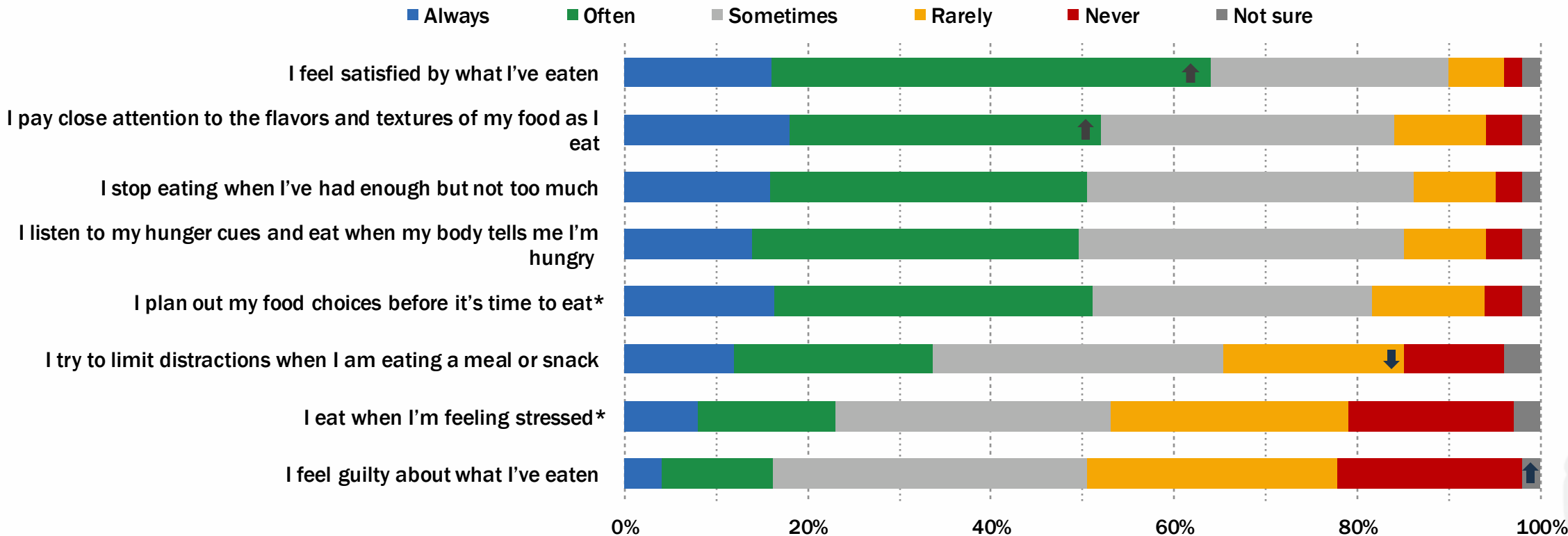
Diets and Eating Patterns



Half of Americans stop eating when full and listen to hunger cues for when to eat

Parents are more likely to try to limit distractions when eating a meal or snack, eat when feeling stressed and feel guilty about what they've eaten

Eating Patterns Related to Mindful/Intuitive Eating

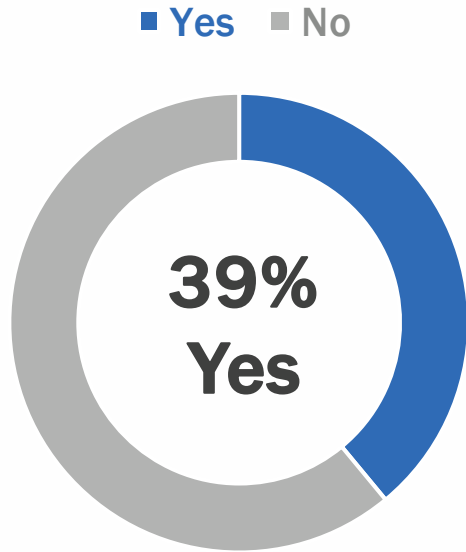


(TREND) Q25. How often do you do the following? (n=1,014)
 *New additions in 2021

There has been no change in the number following a diet/eating pattern in the last year

Younger consumers, those with a college degree or more, women and parents are more likely to have tried a diet

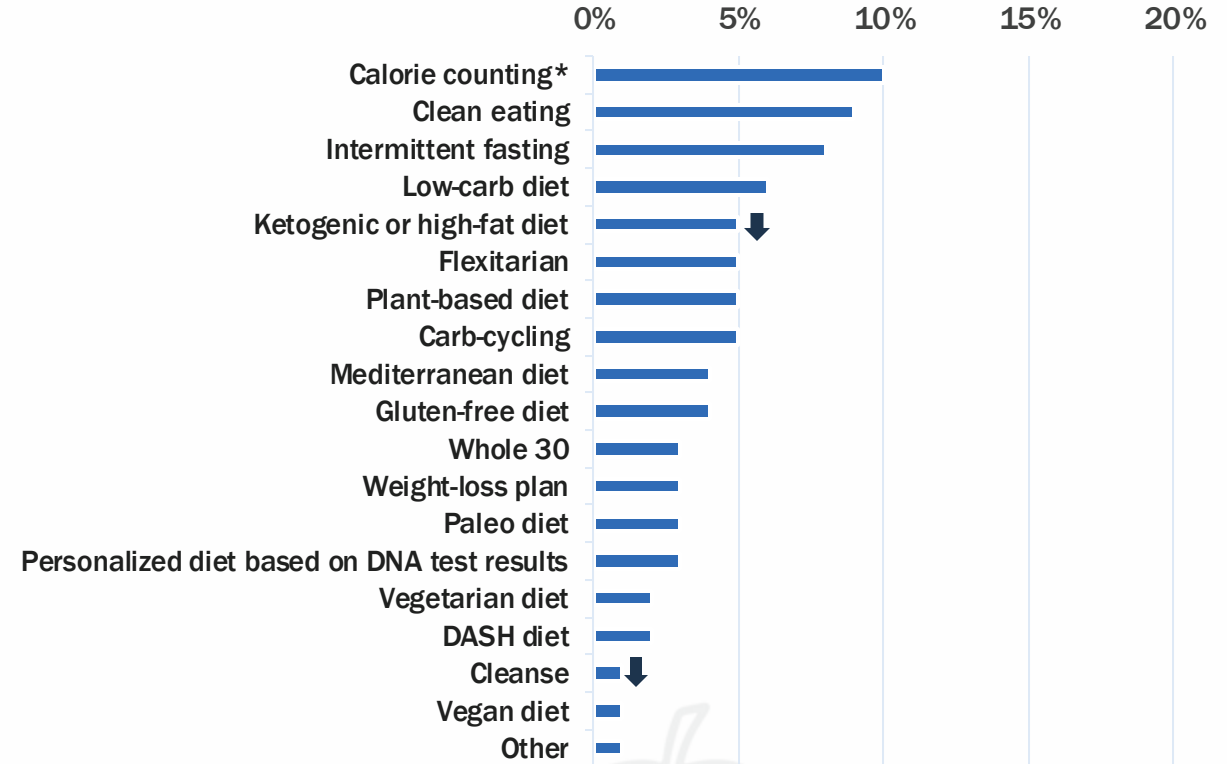
Followed A Diet in Past Year?



No change
from 2020

- 52%** of people ages 18-34 have tried a diet in the past year (vs. 33% ages 35+)
- 43%** of women have tried a diet in the past year (vs. 34% of men)
- 50%** of Hispanics have tried a diet in the past year (vs. 34% of non-Hispanic whites)
- 53%** of parents with children under 18 have tried a diet in the past year (vs. 34% without children under 18)

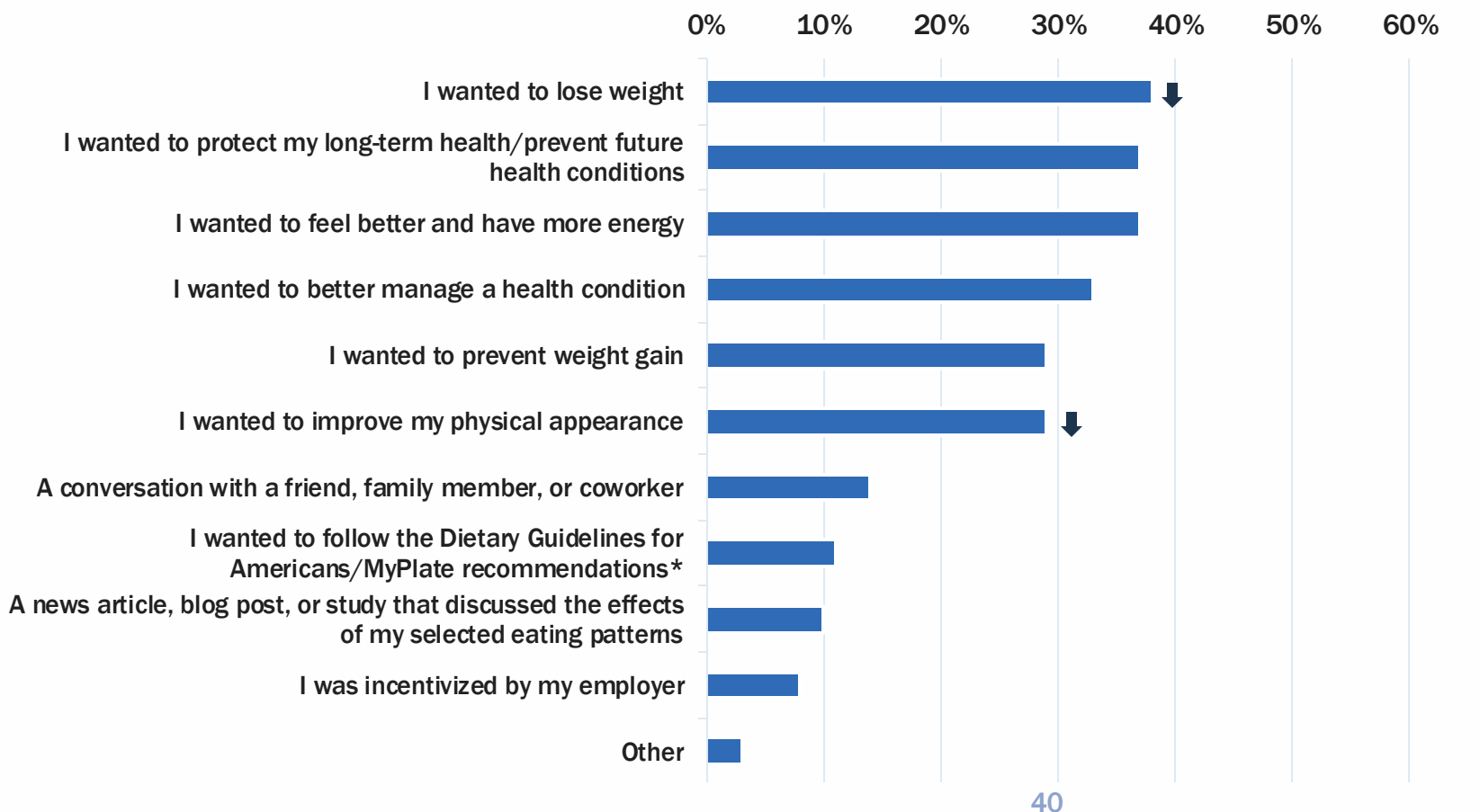
Type of Diet Followed



Fewer Americans dieted in 2020 in order to lose weight, although it still ranks #1

Women and older consumers are more likely to have started a diet in order to protect their long-term health

Motivators for Adopting a New Diet
(Of those who followed a specific eating pattern in past year)



Women are more likely than men to have tried a diet due to wanting to lose weight, wanting to protect their long-term health, and wanting to improve their physical appearance

61% of people ages 65+ tried a diet due to wanting to protect their long-term health/prevent future health conditions (vs. 30% ages 18-49)

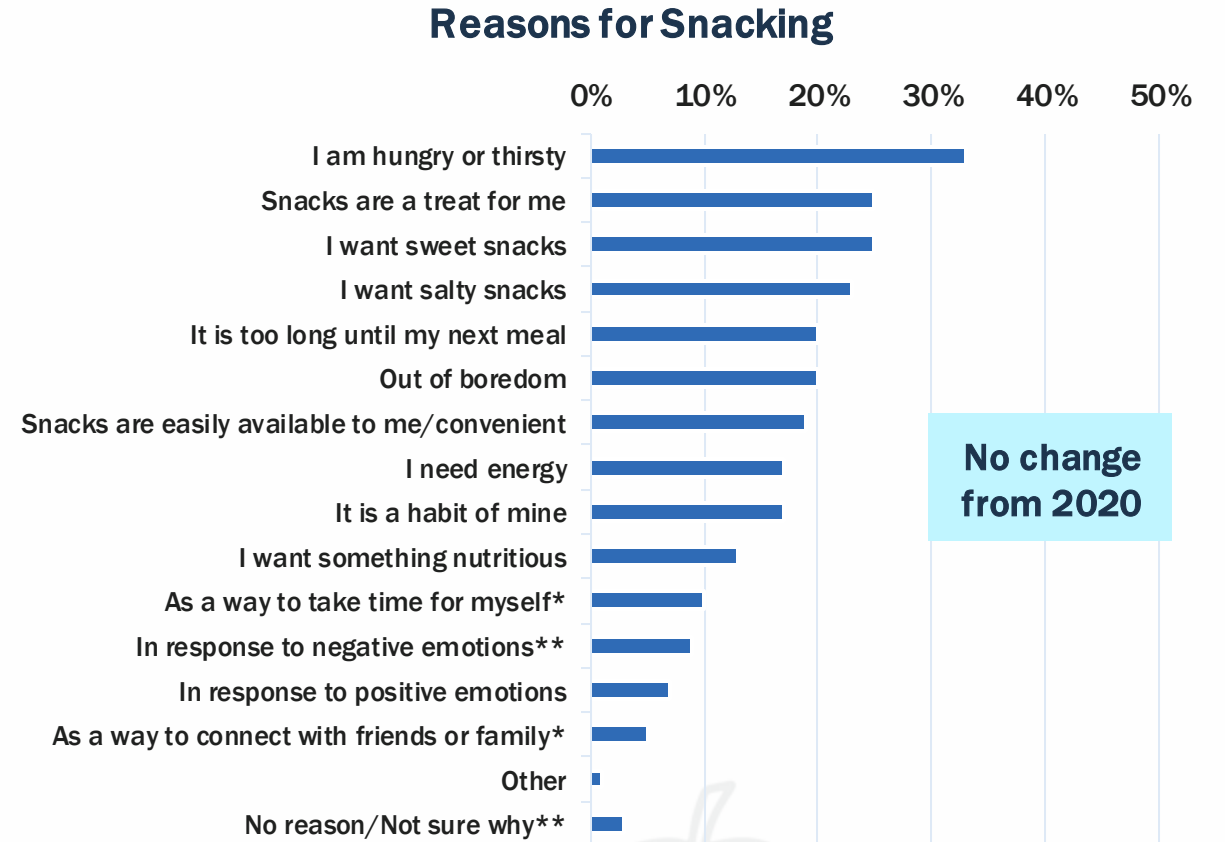
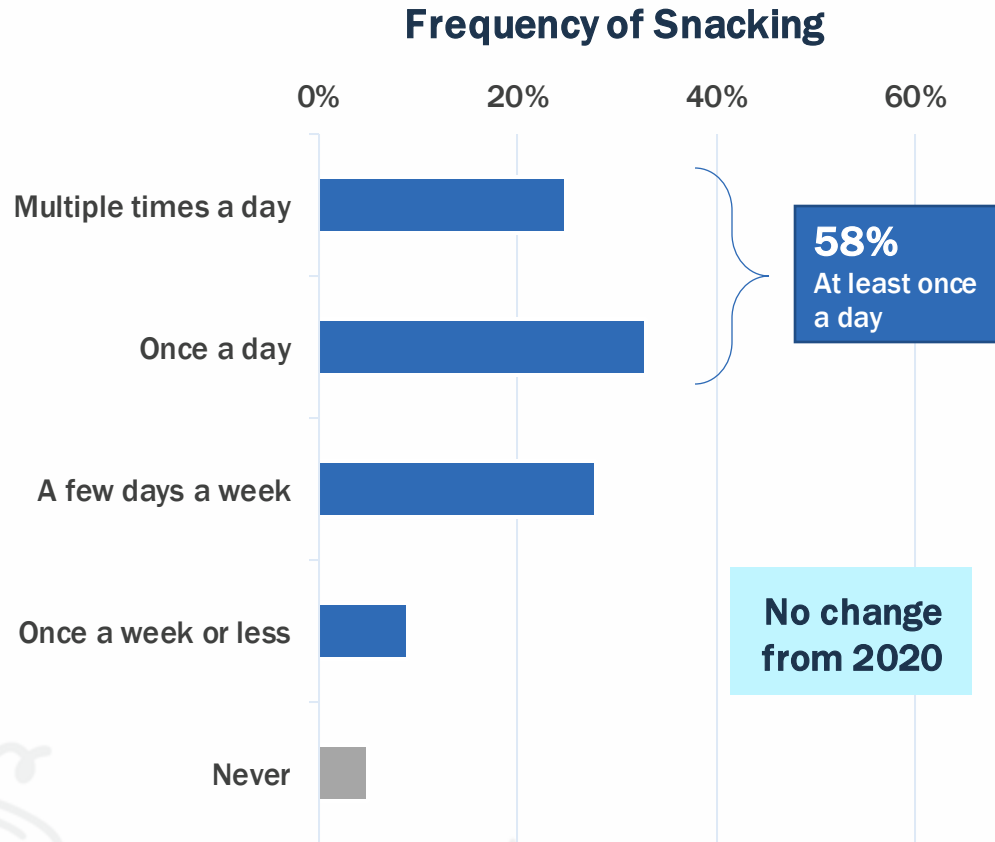
20% of parents with children under 18 tried a diet because they wanted to follow the Dietary Guidelines/MyPlate recommendations (vs. 6% of those without children <18)

(REVISED TREND) Q29. Which of the following motivated you to make an effort to adopt a new eating pattern/diet? Select all that apply. (Of those who tried a diet, n=390)

*New addition in 2021

Frequency of snacking is steady with 2020

There has been little change in reasons for snacking—the top reason remains being hungry or thirsty



*New additions in 2021
 **Slight wording change in 2021

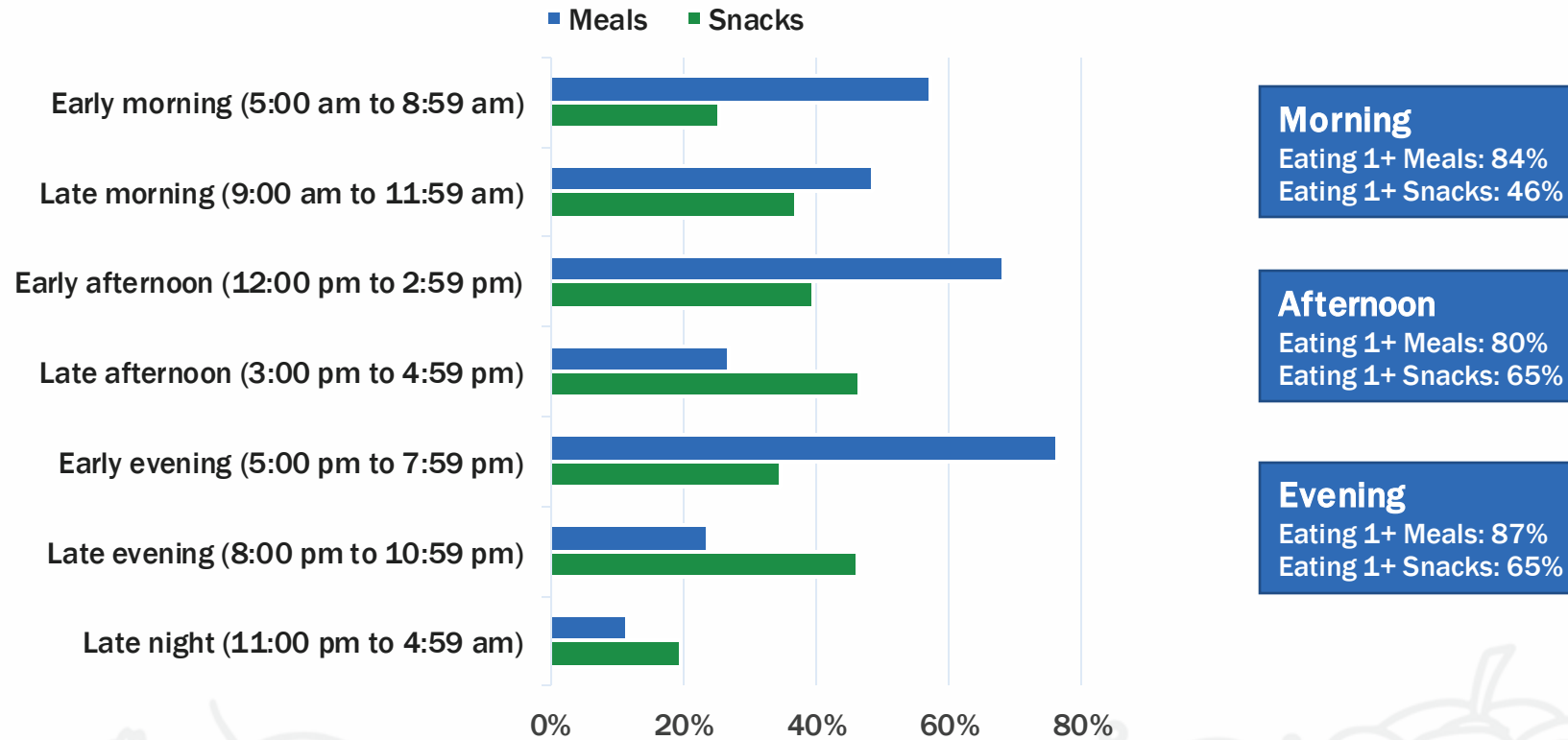
(TREND) Q26. In a typical week, how often do you snack in addition to your main meals? (n=1,014)

(REVISED TREND) Q27. Which of the following are the most common reasons why you choose to snack? Please select your top 3 reasons. (Of those who snack, n=968)

Snacking is most common in the late afternoon and late evening

Nearly half of Americans say they snack between 3pm and 5pm and between 8pm and 11pm; about 4 in 10 snack in the late morning and early afternoon

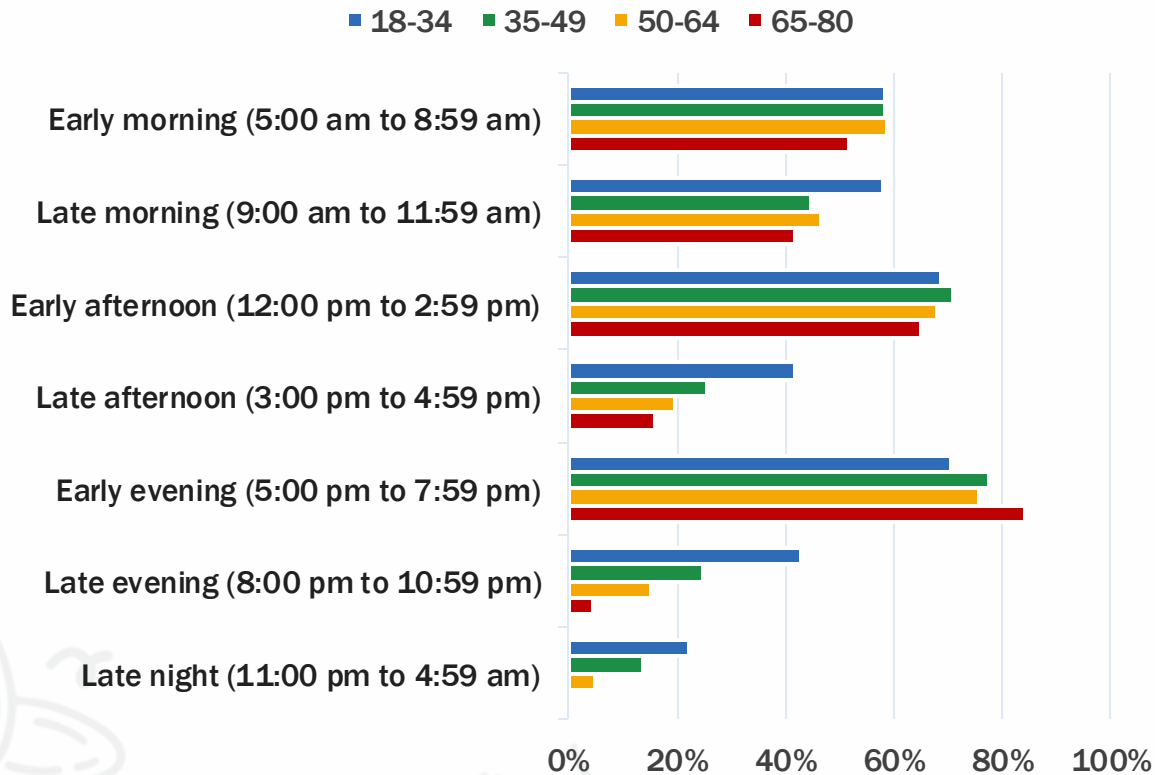
When Americans Eat Meals and Snacks
(% who eat meals/snacks during each time period)



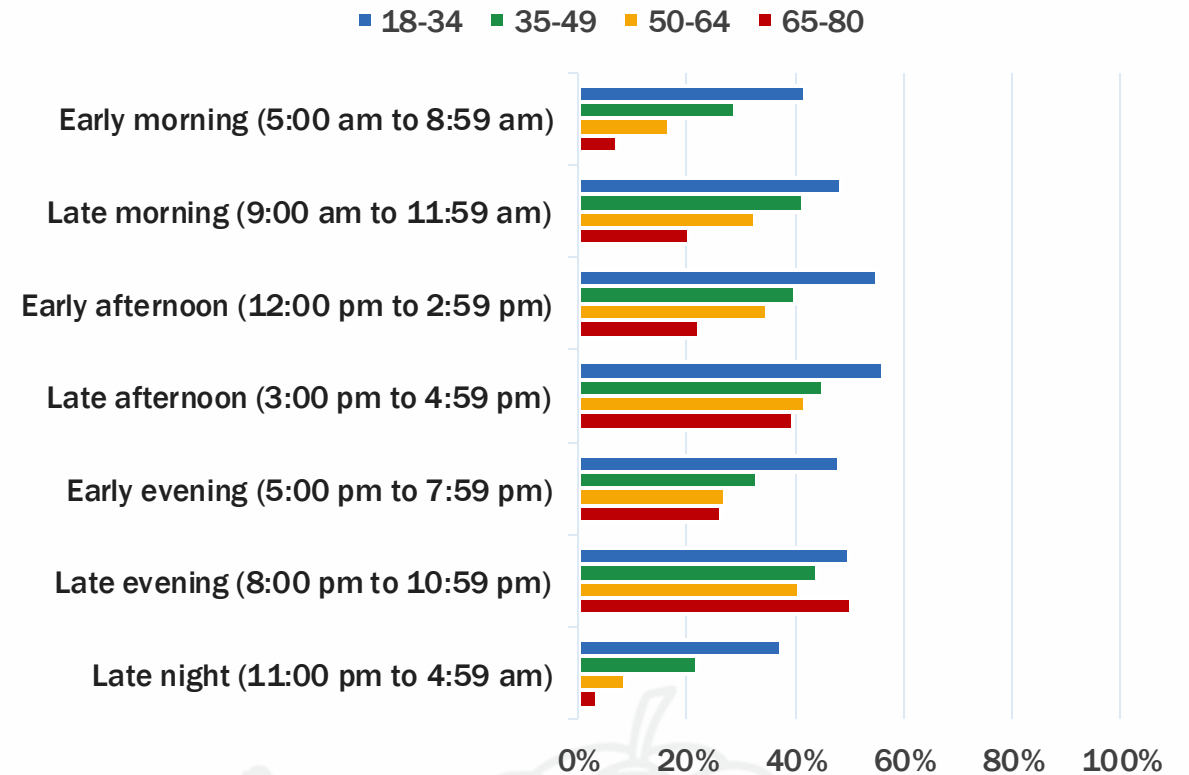
Younger Americans are more likely to snack throughout the day

More than a third of consumers age 18-34 say they snack late at night

When Americans Eat Meals, by Age Group
(% who eat meals/snacks during each time period)



When Americans Eat Snacks, by Age Group
(% who eat meals/snacks during each time period)

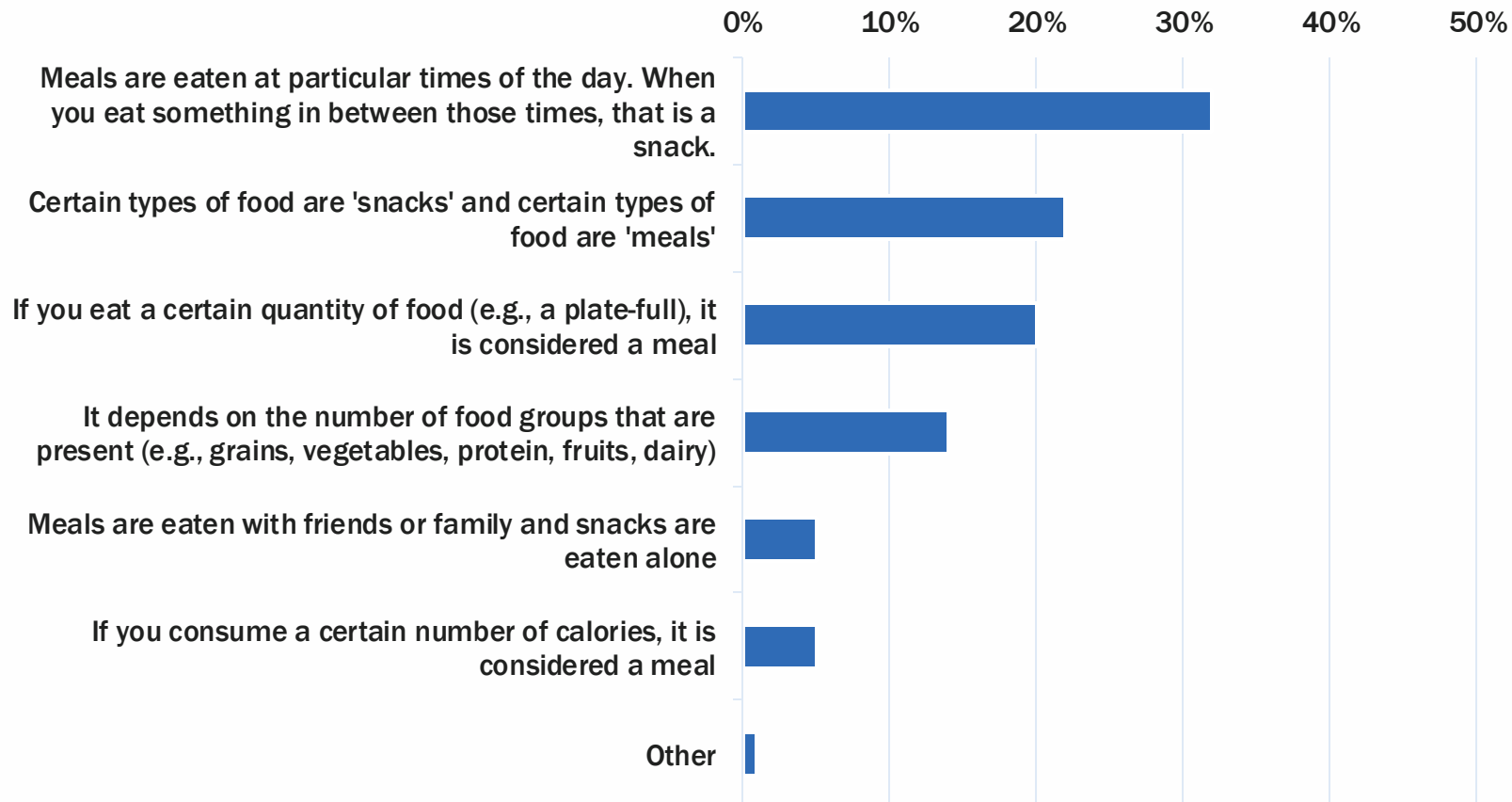


Q30. In the average day, how often do you eat during these time periods. (n=1,014)

Snacks are most often defined by *when* they are eaten

Older Americans are much more likely to define snacks by time of day; those age 18-34 consider the type of food to be the number one distinction

Definition of “Meal” vs. “Snack”



44% of people ages 65+ say that meals are eaten at particular times of the day (vs. 27% ages 18-49)

36% of those without children under 18 say meals are eaten at particular times of the day (vs. 22% of parents with children under 18)

Nutrients and Desired Health Benefits



One in 5 actively seek health benefits from foods

Weight loss/management, energy, and digestive health are the most common health benefits sought from food

Seeks Health Benefits from Foods?

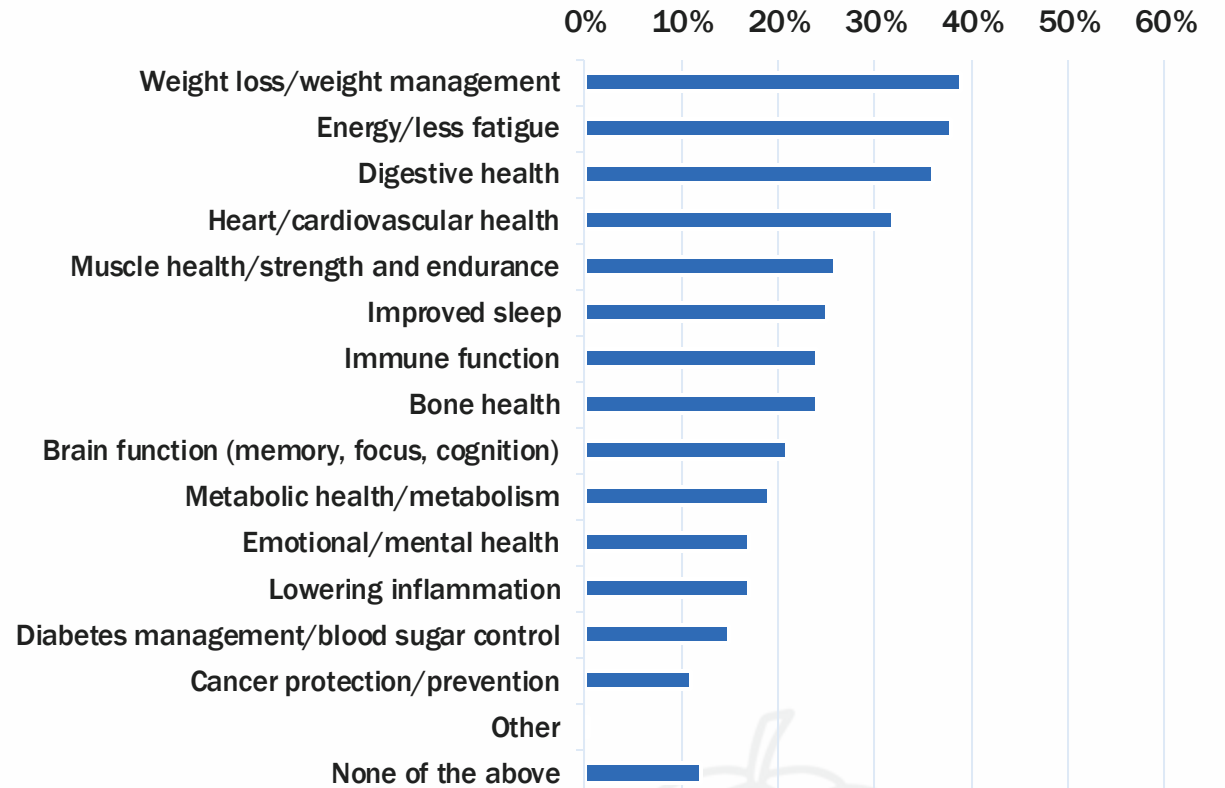
- I actively seek out foods or follow a diet for health benefits
- I try to eat healthy in general, but do not actively seek out specific foods or diets for their health benefits
- Health benefits are not a factor in my food choices
- Not sure



32% of African Americans say they actively seek out health benefits (vs. 19% of non-Hispanic whites)

27% of parents with children under 18 say they actively seek out health benefits (vs. 19% of those without)

Health Benefits Sought from Food



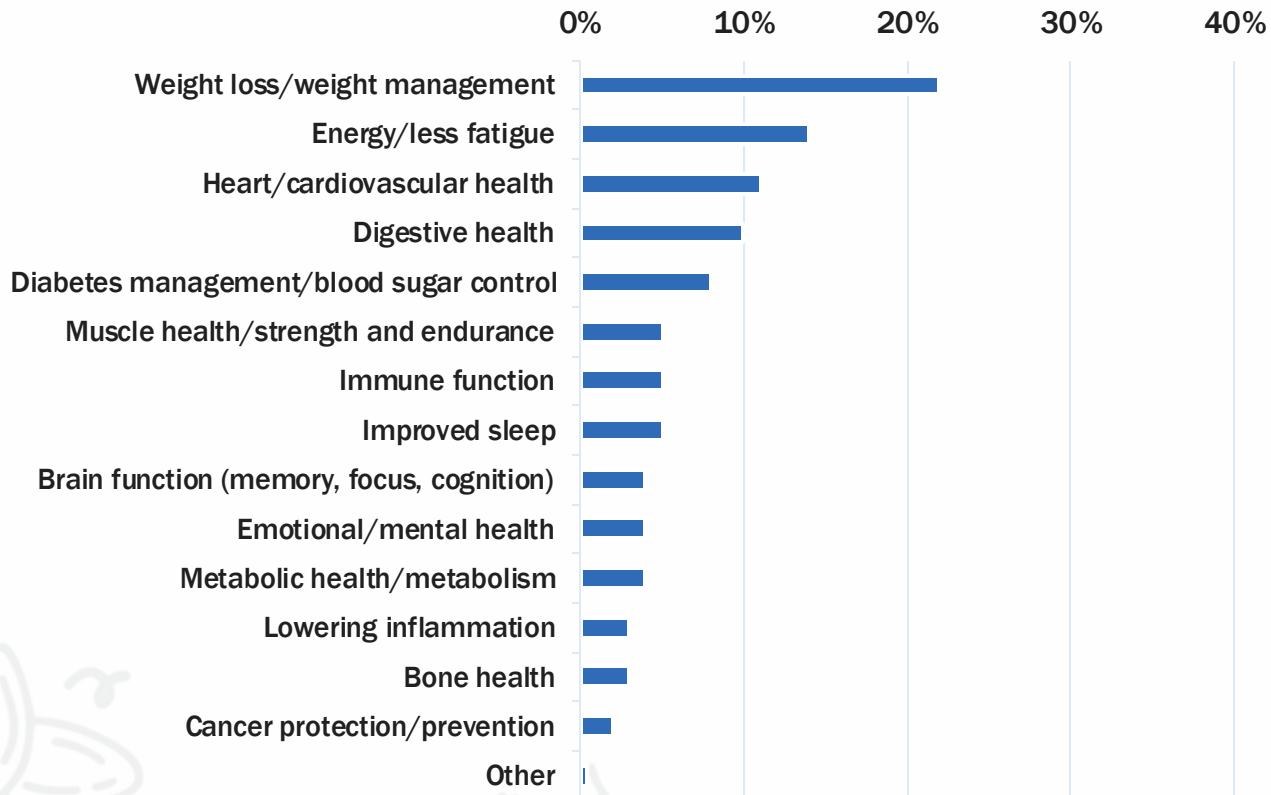
Q32. Which of the following best describes your approach to your food or diet choices? (n=1,014)

Q33. Which of the following health benefits are you seeking to get from foods or nutrients? Select all that apply. (If actively seeks health benefits OR just tries to eat healthy, n=833)

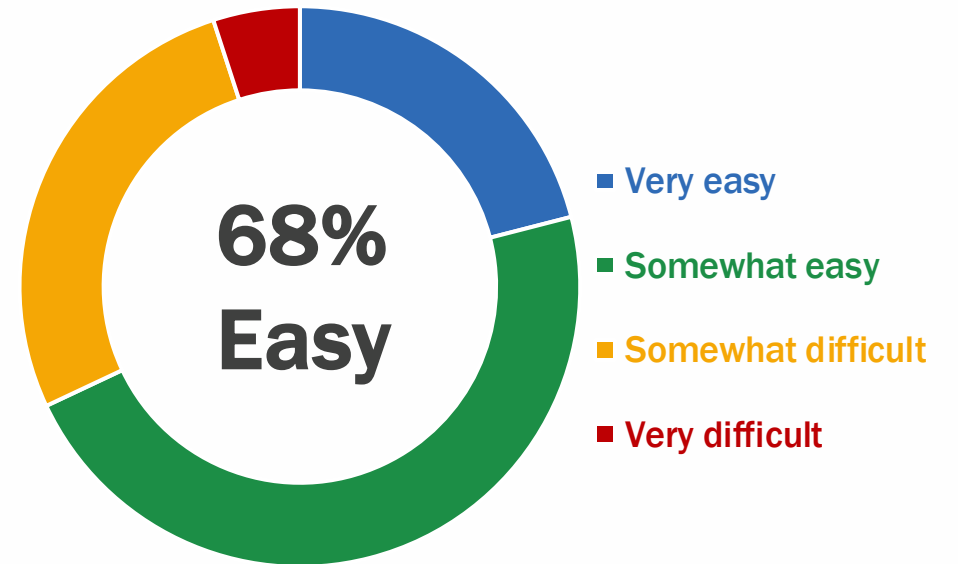
Two in 3 say it is easy to find foods that provide their top health benefit

Although some benefits are more common than others, there are a wide range of benefits selected #1 by Americans; only 4 health benefits are identified as #1 by at least 10%

#1 Health Benefit Sought from Food



Ease of Finding Food that Supports Top Health Benefit



**68%
Easy**

76% of parents with children under 18 say it is very/somewhat easy (vs. 65% of those without)

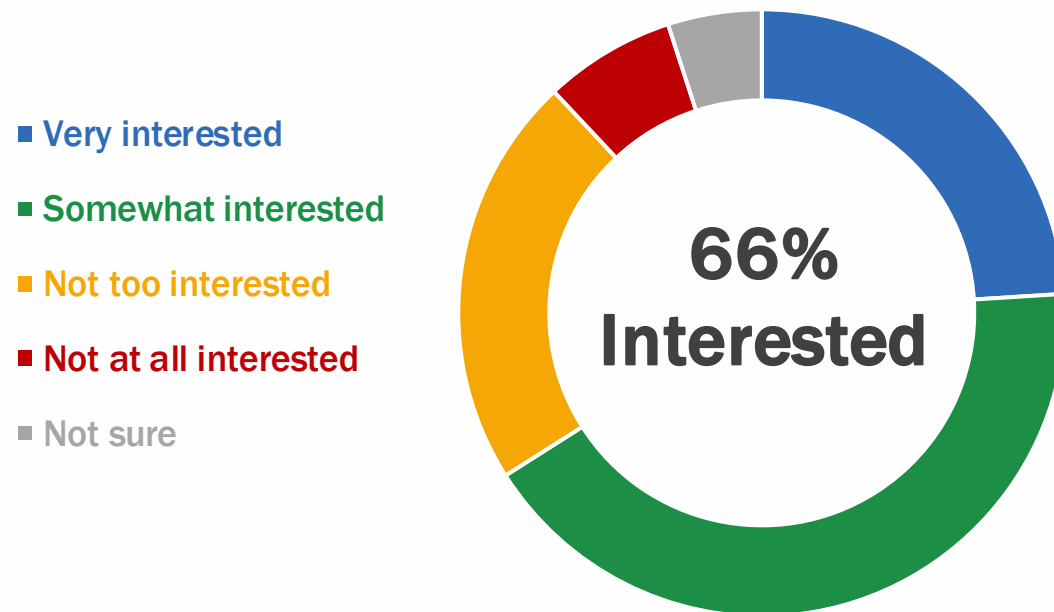
Q34. Which of the following would you rank as the number one health benefit you seek to get from foods or nutrients? Select only one. (If seeks health benefits, n=737)

Q35. How easy or difficult is it for you to find foods/nutrients that provide this health benefit? (If seeks health benefits, n=737)

Two-thirds are interested in learning more about the role of food and nutrients in immune health

Parents with children under 18 and those with middle-high income are more interested in the role foods and nutrients play in immune health vs. their counterparts

Interest in Learning About the Role that Foods and Nutrients Play in Immune Health



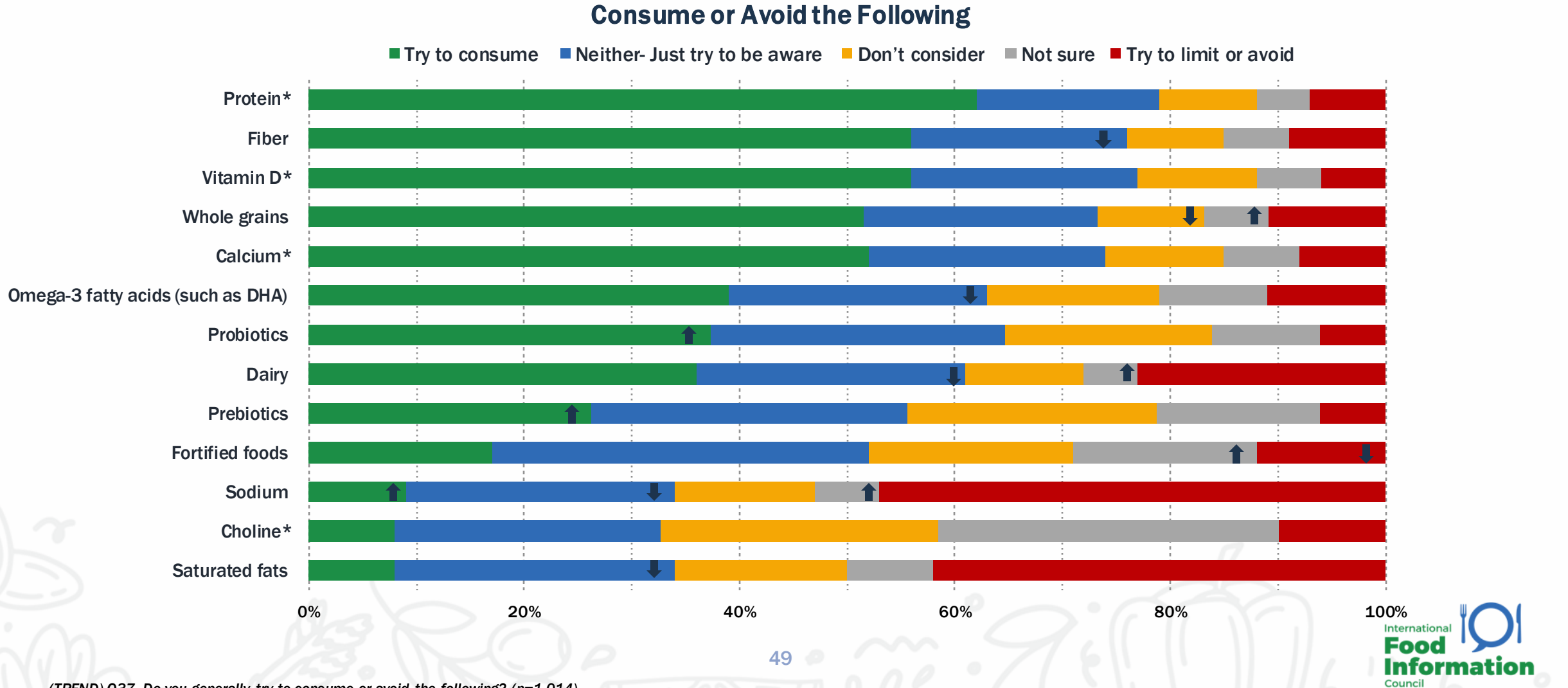
71% of consumers with an income of \$35k+ say they are very/somewhat interested (vs. 55% of consumers with an income of less than \$35k)

74% of parents with children under 18 say that they are very/somewhat interested (vs. 64% of those without children under 18)

71% of people who grocery shop online at least once a month say that they are very/somewhat interested (vs. 60% of people who never grocery shop online)

More are trying to consume probiotics and prebiotics in 2021

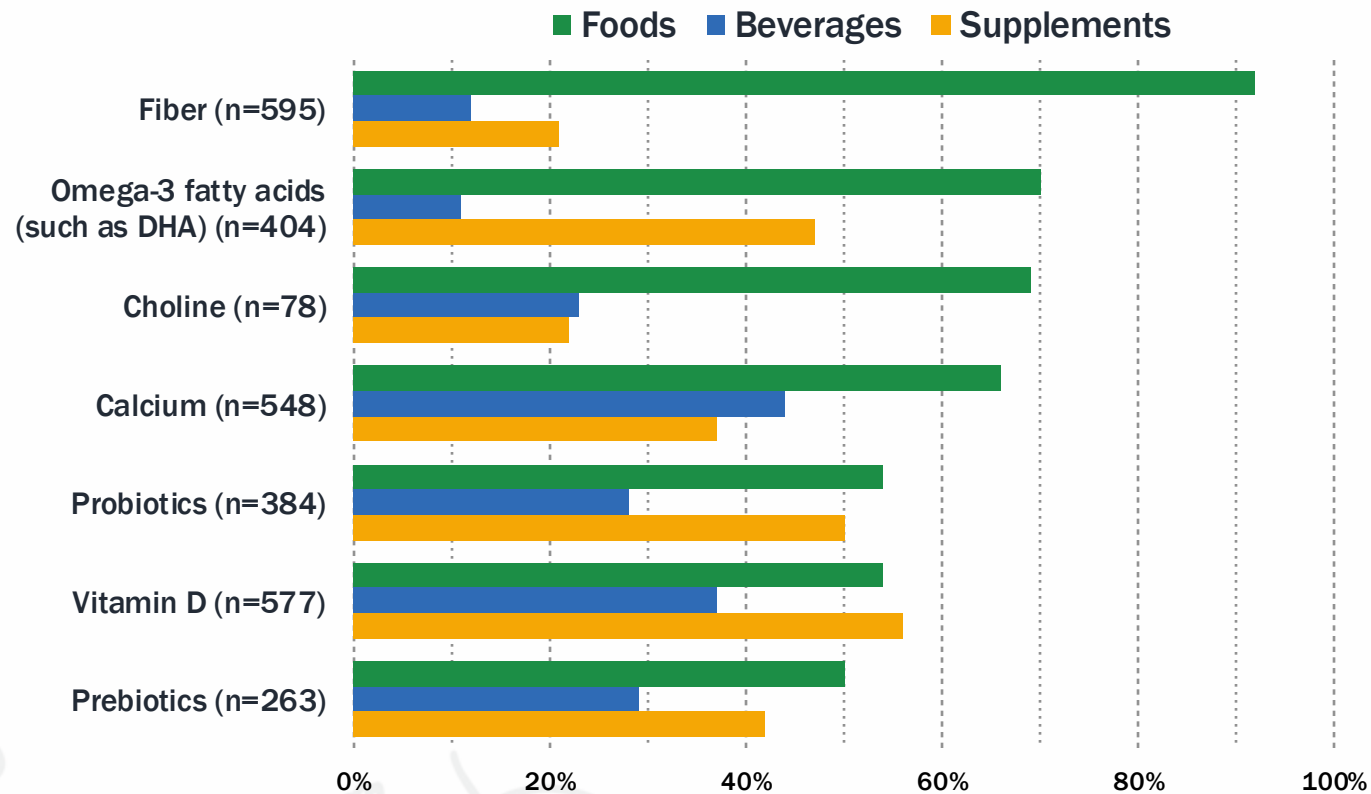
62% try to consume protein, 56% try to consume vitamin D, and 52% try to consume calcium; Choline is relatively unknown



With the exception of vitamin D, consumers most often seek many nutrients from foods vs. beverages or supplements

Fiber is most often sought from foods (92% of those seeking fiber), although 1 in 5 still use supplements for fiber; other nutrients, like probiotics, vitamin D, and prebiotics, are consumed from a variety of sources

Sources Used to Consume Following Nutrients



50% of women try to consume calcium from supplements (vs. 23% of men)

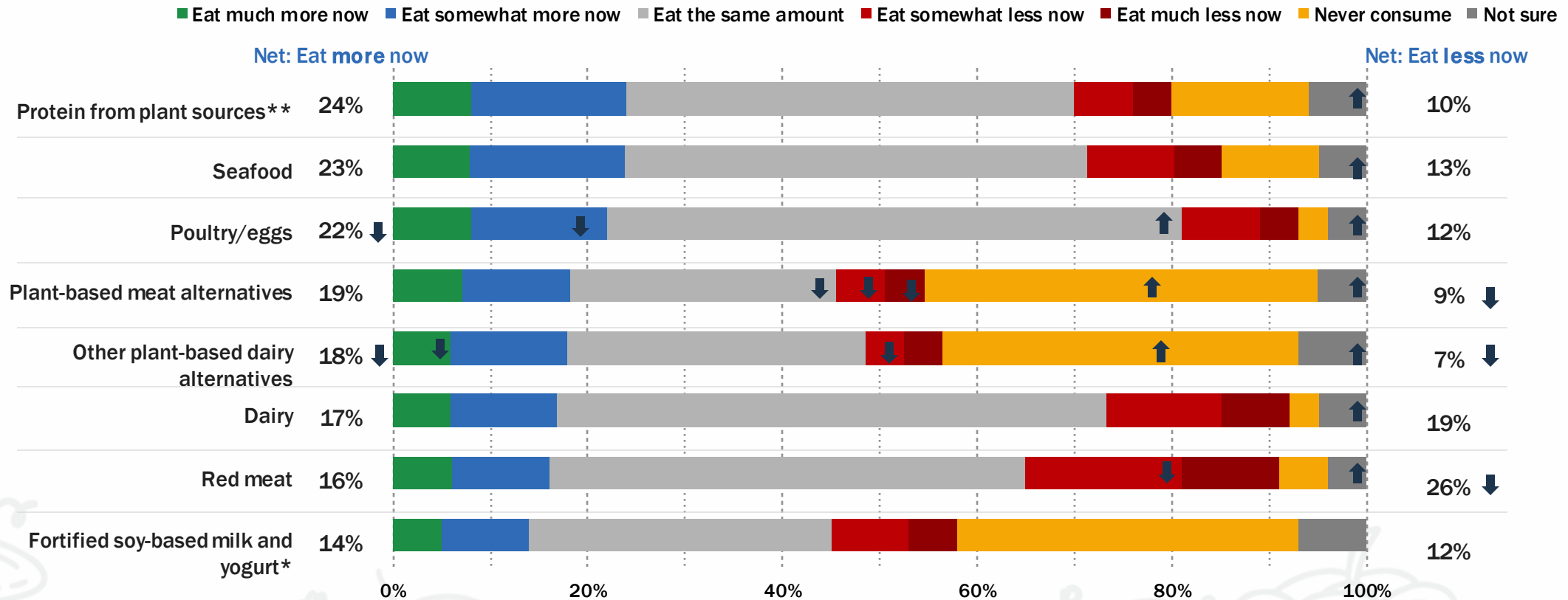
Parents with children under 18 are more likely than those without to try to consume:

- Vitamin D from foods (64% vs. 51%)
- Fiber from supplements (32% vs. 17%)
- All nutrients besides calcium from beverages

One in 4 say they are eating more protein from plant sources vs. a year ago

Consumption of seafood and poultry/eggs is also higher for more than 20% and plant-based meat alternatives is higher for 19%

Change in Consumption of Protein Sources in the Past 12 Months



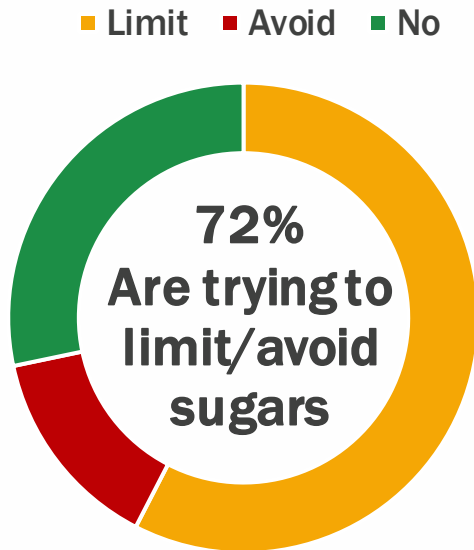
Sugars and Sweeteners



The number limiting or avoiding sugars remains down from 2019

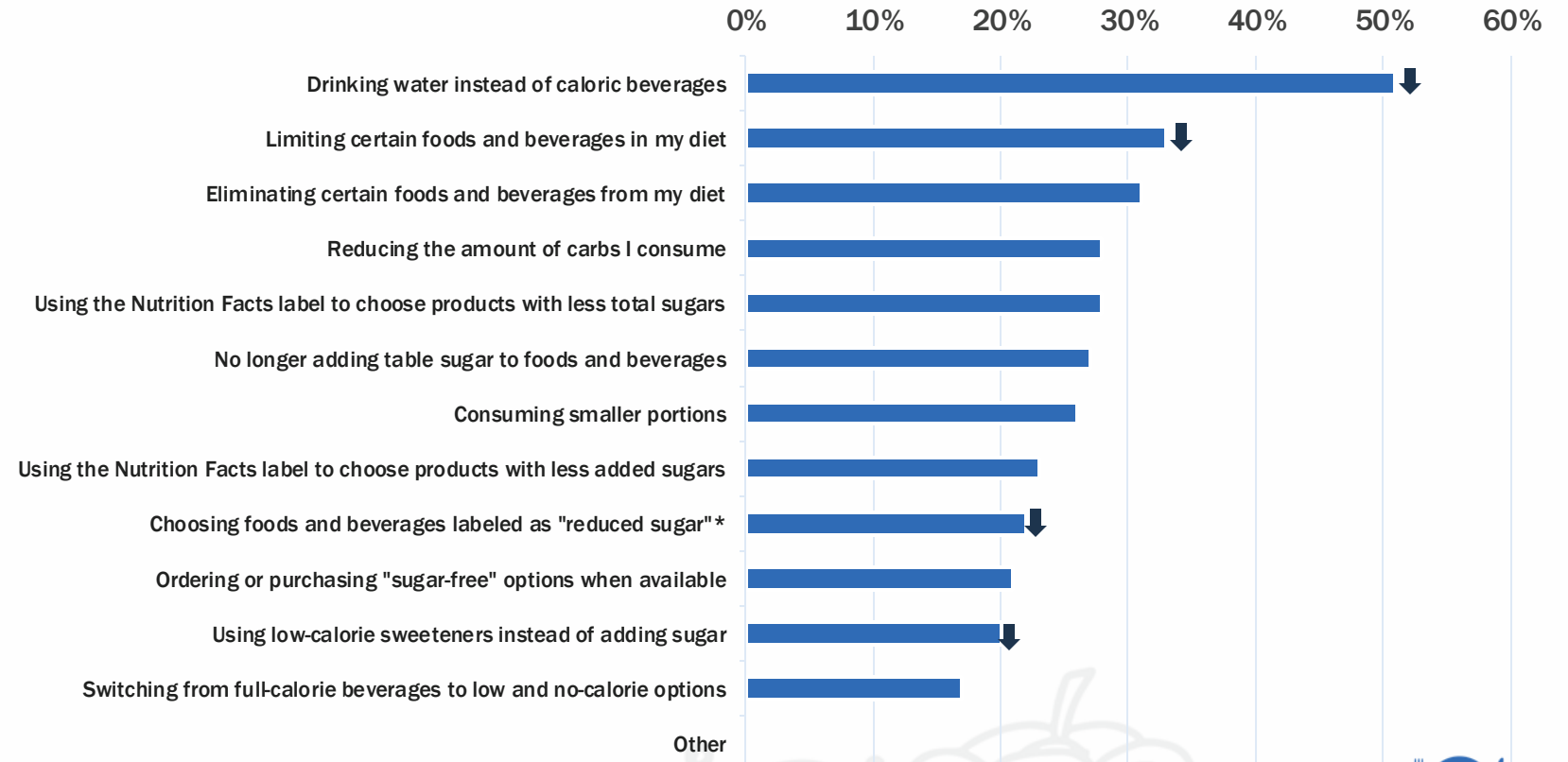
The top 2 reasons for limiting/avoiding sugars remain the same from 2020, although they have slipped slightly in frequency

Limiting/Avoiding Sugars in Diet



No change from 2020
(but down from 80% in
2019 and 77% in
2018)

Actions Taken to Limit/Avoid Sugars (Of those limiting/avoiding sugars)



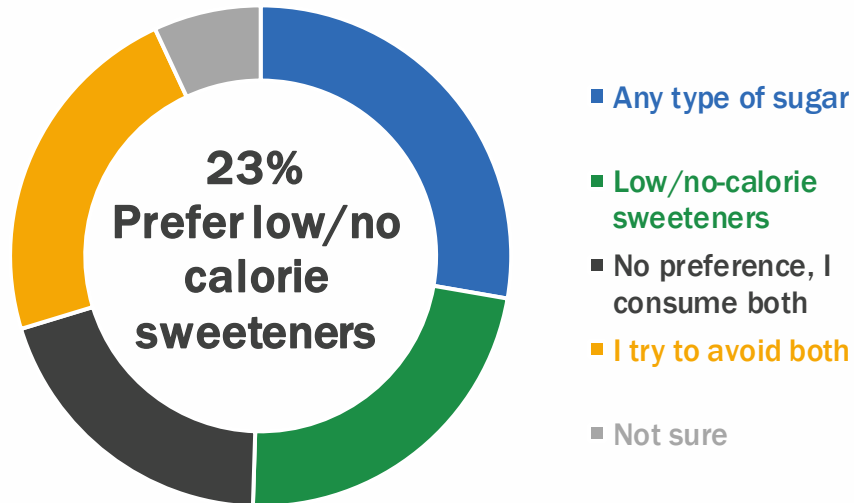
(TREND) Q40. Are you trying to limit or avoid sugars in your diet? (n=1,014)

(REVISED TREND) Q41. What action(s) are you taking to limit or avoid sugars? Select all that apply. (Of those limiting/avoiding sugars, n=737), *Slight wording change in 2021

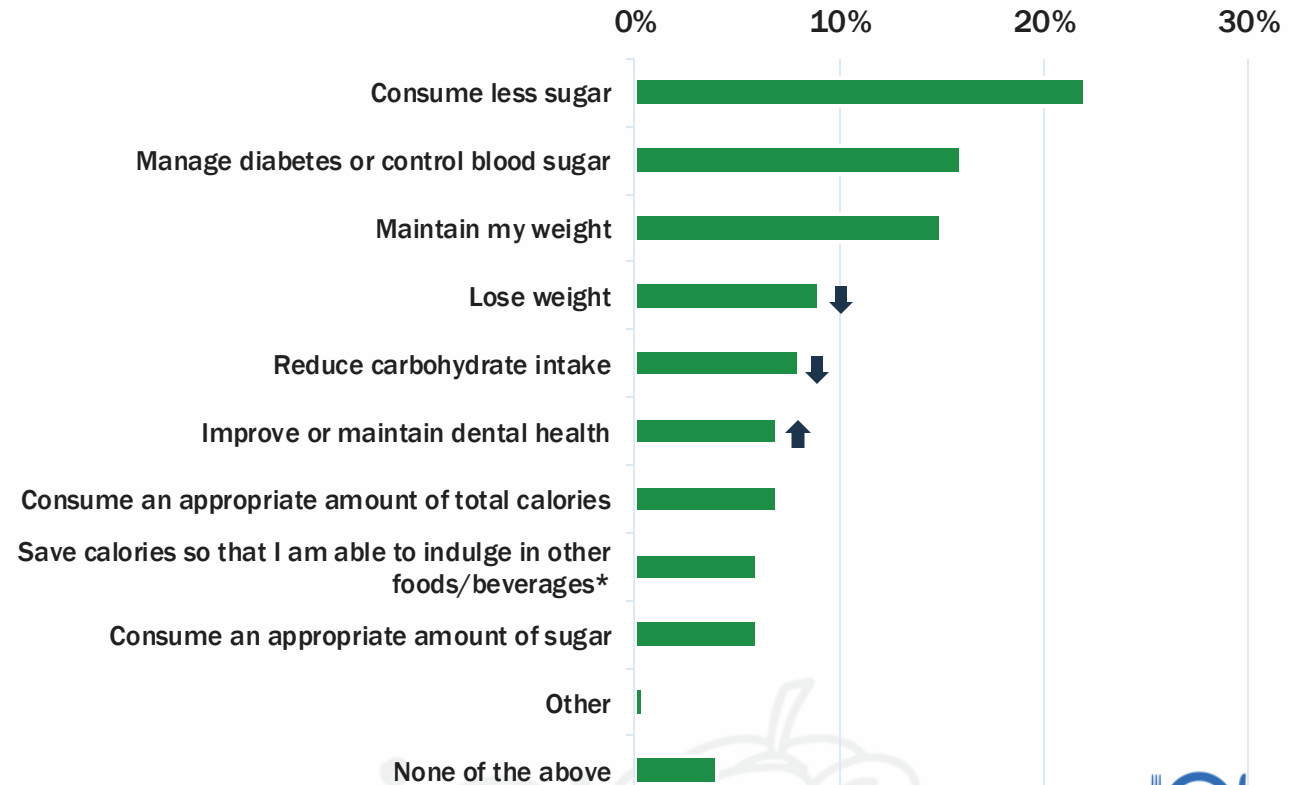
Sugar edges out low/no-calorie sweeteners 28% to 23% in terms of preference

Those preferring low/no-calorie sweeteners are most likely to believe that they help them consume less sugar, manage diabetes and maintain their weight

Preference for Sweetener to Add to Food or Used in Products Purchased



Perceived Benefits of Consuming Low/No Cal Sweeteners (Of those who prefer low-calorie sweeteners)



*New addition in 2021

Q42. Do you have a preference for the type of sweetener you add to your foods and/or beverages or that is used in the products you purchase? (n=1,014)

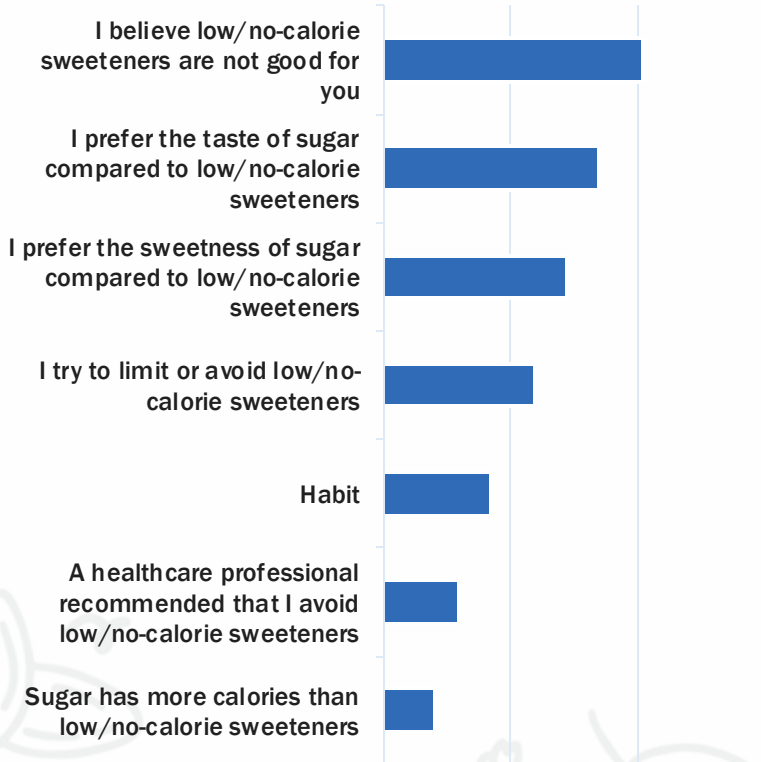
(REVISED TREND) Q46. Which of the following, if any, do you believe consuming low/no-calorie sweeteners helps you do? Select top answer. (Of those who prefer low/no-calorie sweeteners, n=227)

Few attribute their sweetener preference as a matter of habit

Preference for low/no-calorie sweeteners is often about avoiding sugar or calories from sugar; nearly one in 5 say that a healthcare professional recommendation to avoid sugar is one reason

Reasons for Preferring Sugars
(Of those who prefer sugars)

0% 20% 40% 60%



Reasons for Preferring Low/No Cal Sweeteners
(Of those who prefer sweeteners)

0% 20% 40% 60%



Reasons for Preferring Neither
(Of those who prefer neither)

0% 20% 40% 60%



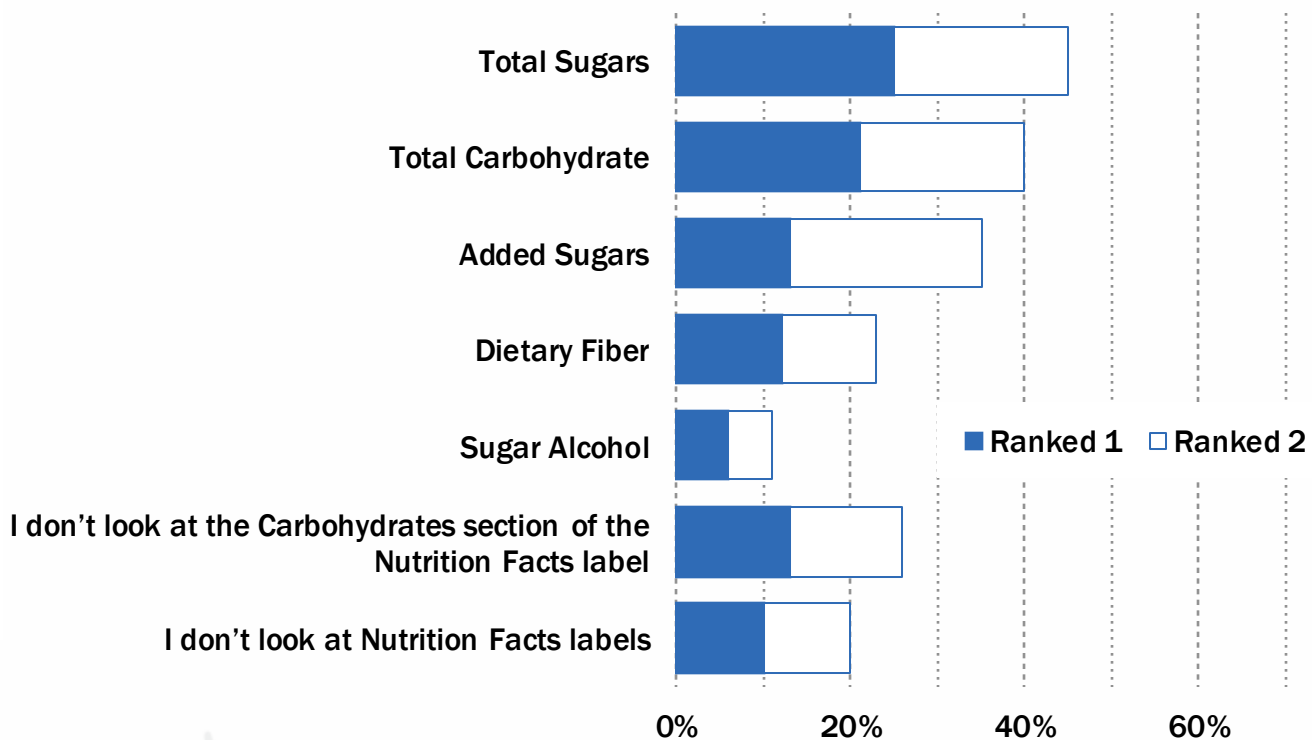
Among options found in the Carbohydrates section of the Nutrition Facts label, Total Sugars and Total Carbohydrate have the biggest influence on purchases

One in 4 consumers say Total Sugars has the biggest influence on their decision vs. just 13% who say the same about Added Sugars

Biggest Influencers on Shopping in Carbohydrates Section

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%
Sugar Alcohol 0g	
Protein 3g	
Vitamin D 2mcg	10%
Calcium 260mg	20%
Iron 8mg	45%
Potassium 235mg	6%

* The % Daily Value 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.



17% of people ages 18-34 indicate sugar alcohol as top 2 influence (vs. 9% ages 50+)

41% and 42% of non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics, respectively, indicate total carbohydrate as a top 2 influence (vs. 27% of African Americans)

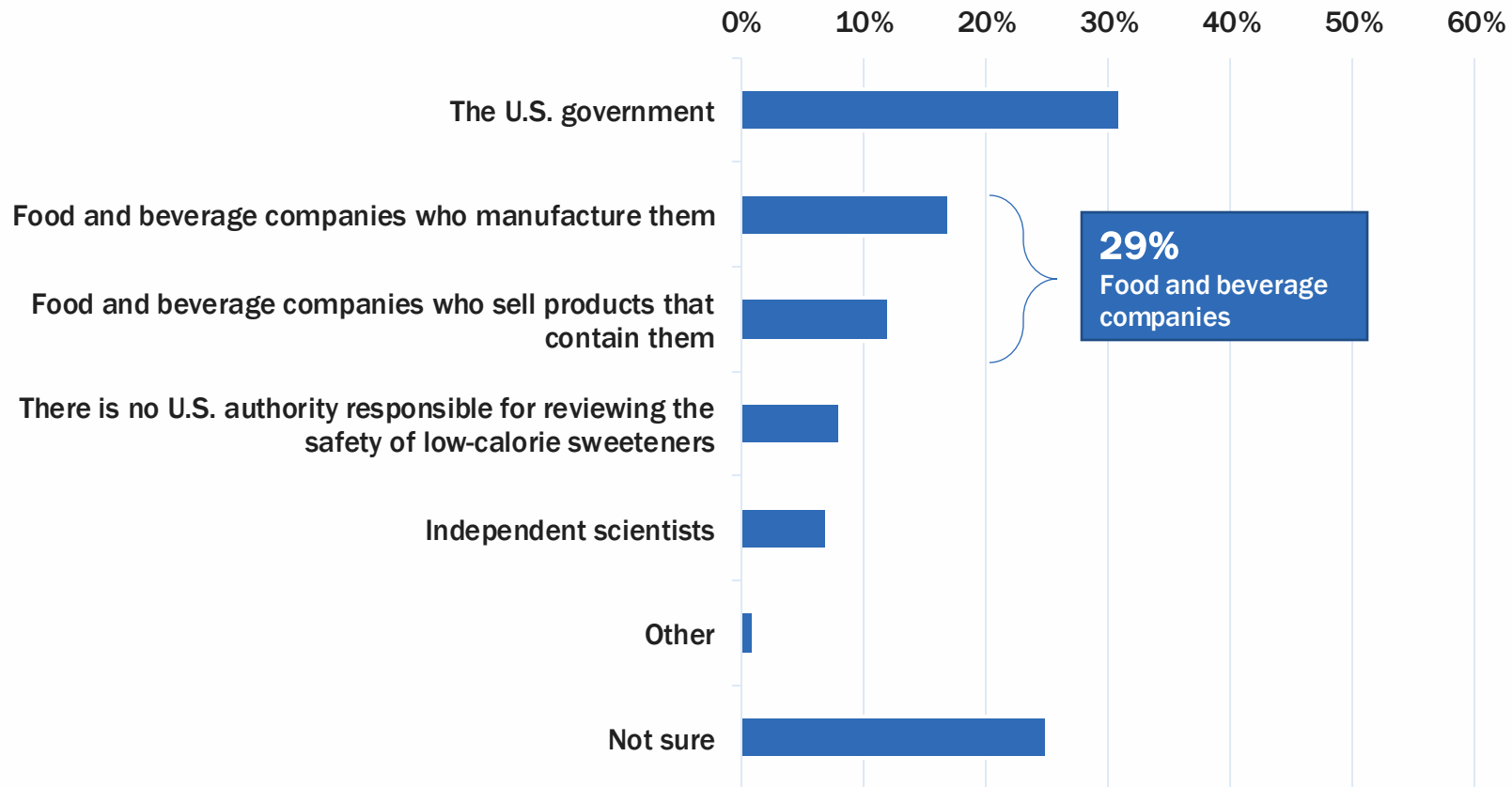
Parents with children under 18 are more likely than those without to indicate the following have a top 2 influence:

- Total Carbohydrate (47% vs. 38%)
- Dietary Fiber (28% vs. 20%)
- Sugar Alcohol (16% vs. 10%)

Three in 10 believe companies are responsible for reviewing low-calorie sweetener safety

Although a plurality view the government as the responsible party, a similar share say the same about companies that manufacture or sell low-calorie sweeteners; a quarter are not sure who is responsible

Responsible Party for Reviewing Safety of Low-Calorie Sweeteners



24% of African Americans believe that food and beverage companies who manufacture are responsible (vs. 10% of non-Hispanic whites and 11% of Hispanics)

38% of consumers with a college degree or more believe the U.S. government is responsible (vs. 27% with less than a college degree)

23% and 18% of people ages 18-34 believe either food and beverage companies who manufacture or who sell products that contain them are responsible (vs. 14% and 9%, respectively, of people ages 50+)

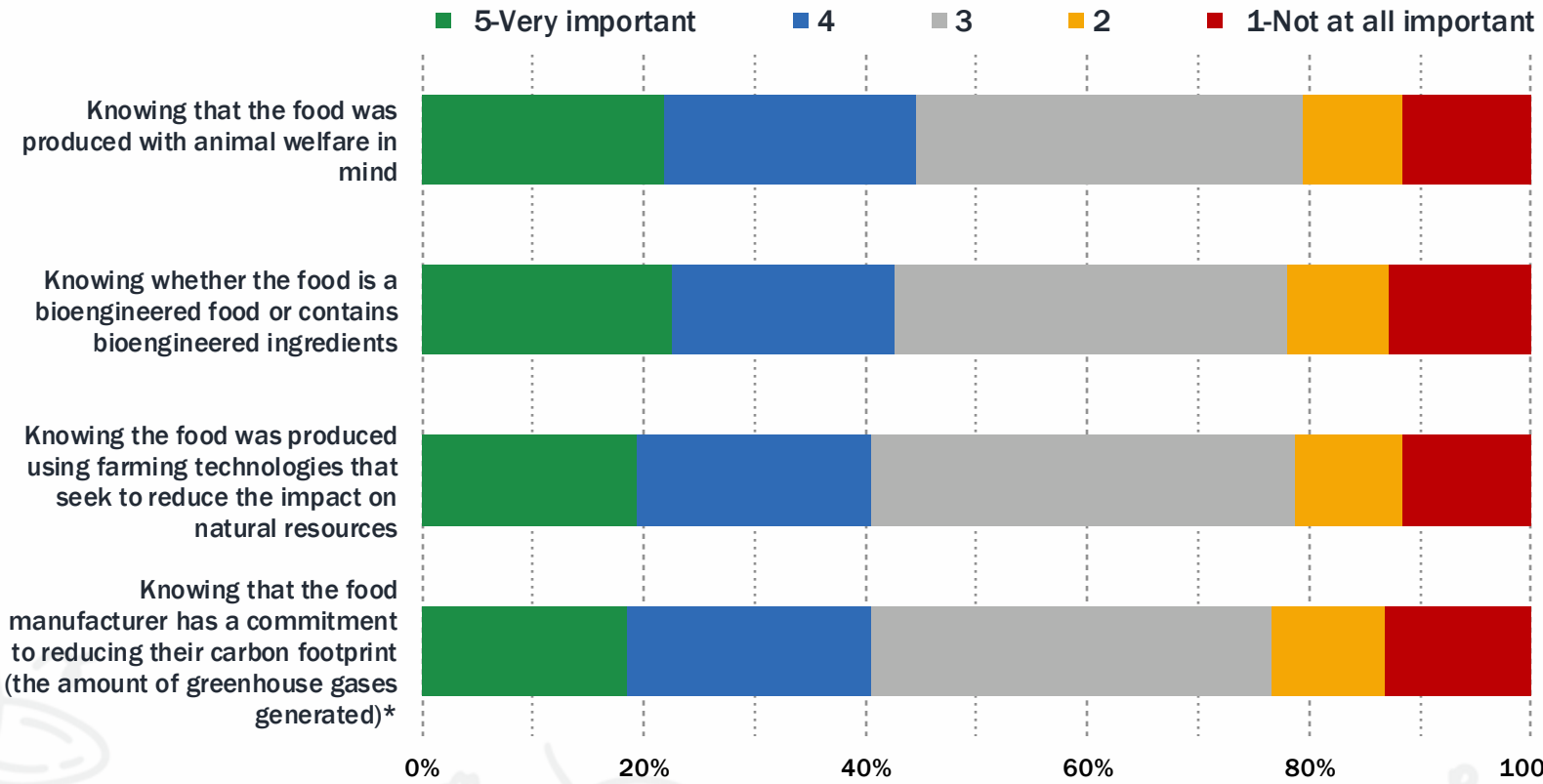
Food Production



The importance of certain food production factors on food purchases has remained stable

Knowing that a food manufacturer has a commitment to reducing their carbon footprint is important to 4 in 10 consumers

Importance of Food Production on Purchase Decisions



No change from 2020

No change from 2020

No change from 2020

Consumers with higher income are more likely to consider important:

- Animal welfare
- BE food
- Low impact on natural resources

Women are more likely than men to consider animal welfare and BE food to be important.

African Americans are more likely to consider all 4 important

Parents with children under 18 are more likely to consider all 4 important

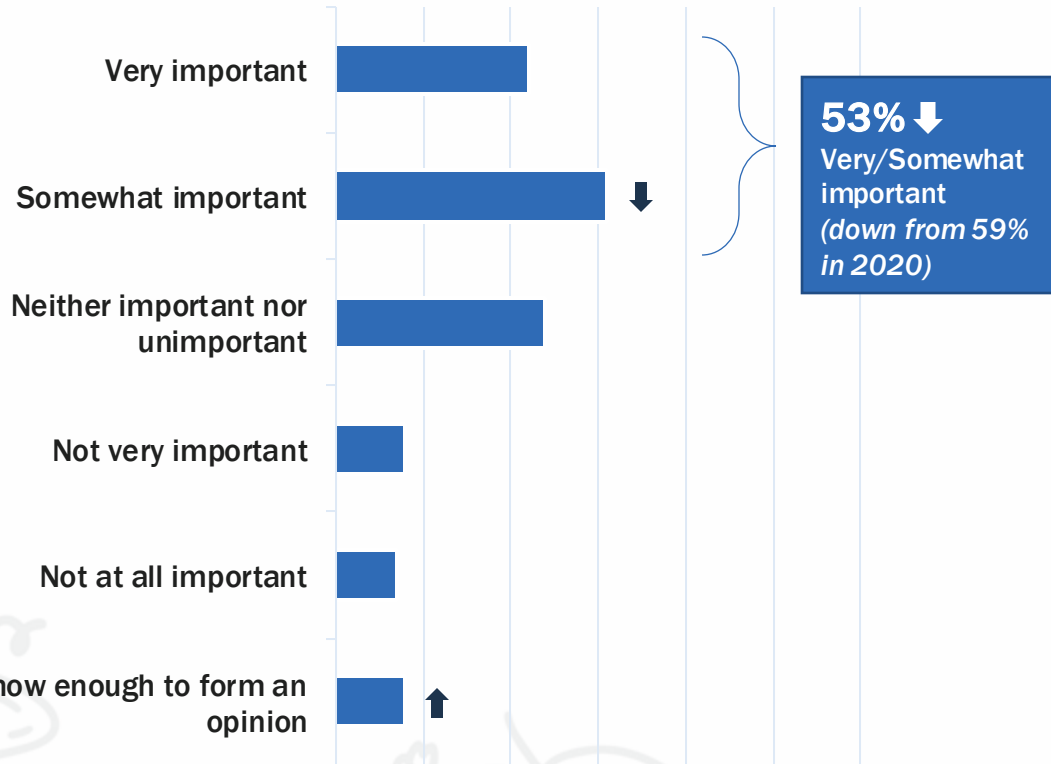
(TREND) Q49. How important are the following factors in your decision to purchase a food or beverage? (n=1,014)
*New addition in 2021

Recyclable packaging, and sustainably sourced labels are key indicators of environmental sustainability

Although the importance of environmental sustainability is down slightly from 2020, it is still viewed as important by over half

Importance of Environmental Sustainability on Purchase Decisions

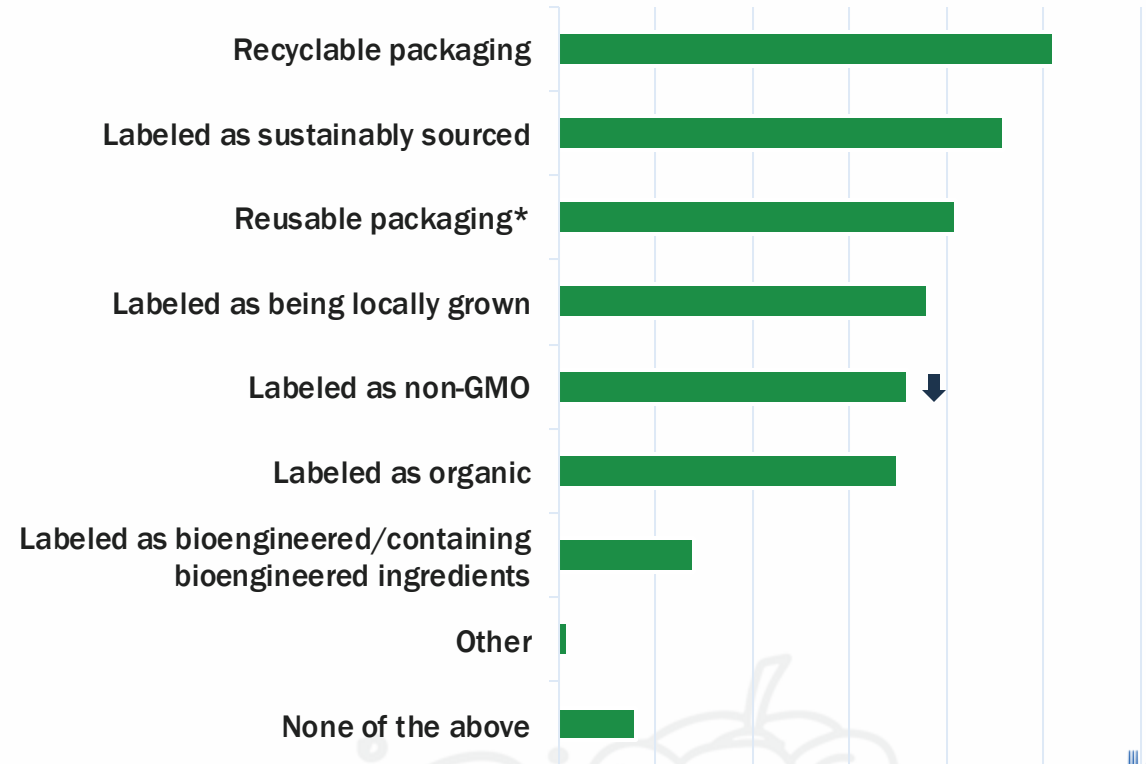
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%



Indicators of Product's Environmental Sustainability

(Of those who believe environmental sustainability of products is very/somewhat important)

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%



*New addition in 2021

(TREND) Q50. How important is it to you that the food products you purchase or consume are produced in an environmentally sustainable way? (n=1,014)

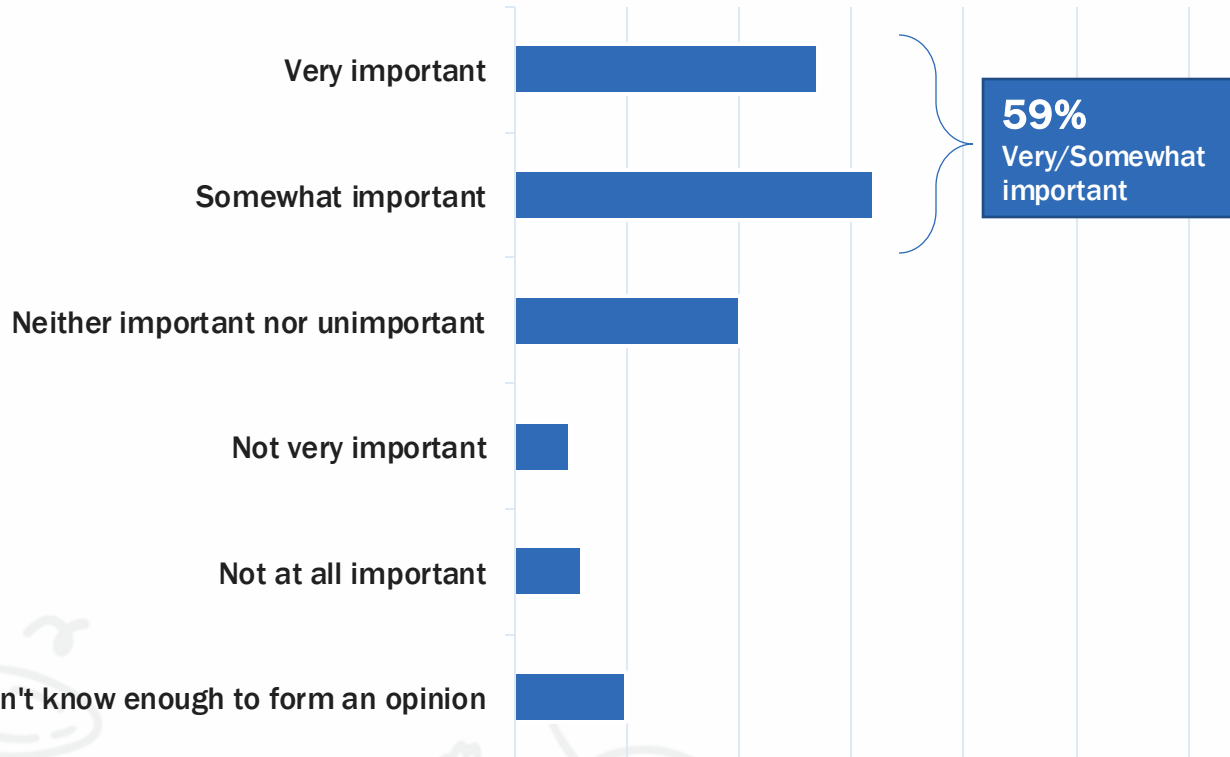
(REVISED TREND) Q51. You mentioned that it is important to you that food products are produced in an environmentally sustainable way. When shopping for foods and beverages, which of the following do you look for as an indication that a product is produced in an environmentally sustainable way? (Select all that apply.) (Very/somewhat important that products produced in environmentally sustainable way, n=538)

Six in 10 Americans say fair and equitable treatment of food workers is important to them

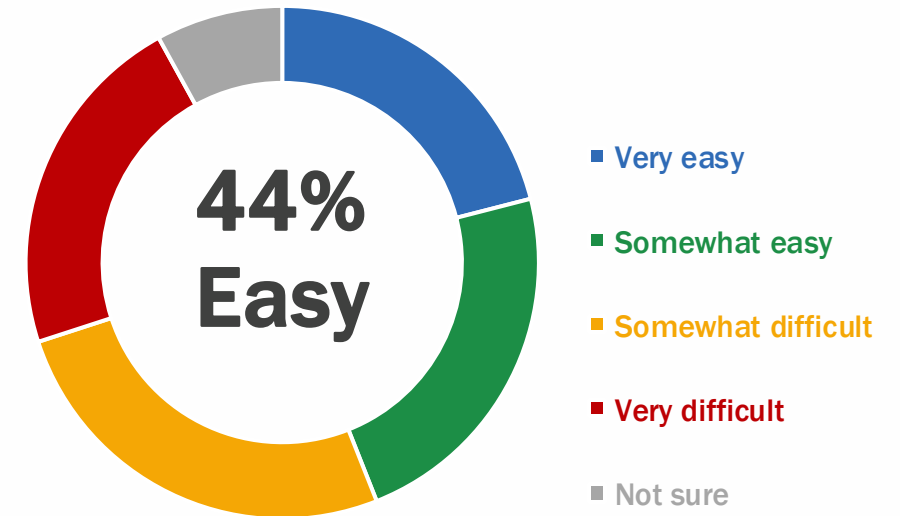
African Americans are especially likely to see this as important; those who do find it important are mixed on how easy it is to actually find this information

Importance of Fair and Equitable Treatment of Workers on Purchase Decisions

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%



Ease of Finding Information on Fair and Equitable Treatment of Workers (Of those who believe it is important)



Q52. How important is it to you that the food products you purchase or consume are produced in ways that are committed to the fair and equitable treatment of workers (e.g., farm hands, factory workers, retail and foodservice staff)? (n=1,014)

Q53. You mentioned fair and equitable treatment of workers is important to you. How easy or difficult is it for you to find this type of information about food producers, manufacturers, stores and restaurants? (Fair and equitable treatment of workers very/somewhat important, n=598)

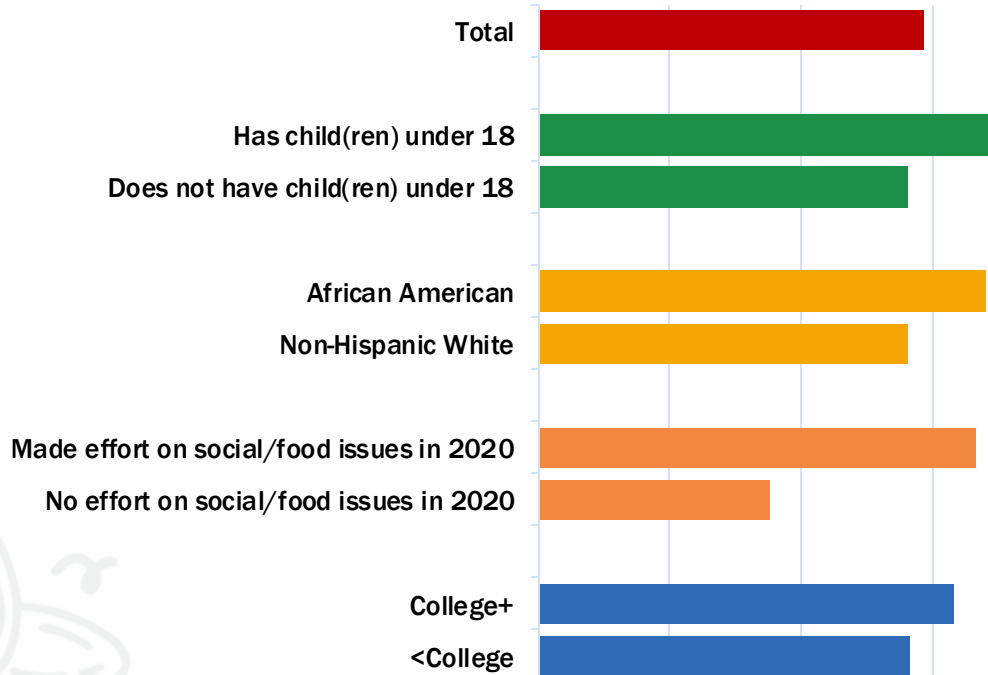
Importance of fair and equitable treatment of food workers differs greatly by group

Parents, African Americans, and those who made an effort on social/food issues in 2020 tend to find fair and equitable treatment more important. Those groups also find it easier to find information on this topic than their counterparts.

Importance of Fair and Equitable Treatment of Workers on Purchase Decisions

%Very/Somewhat Important

0% 20% 40% 60% 80%

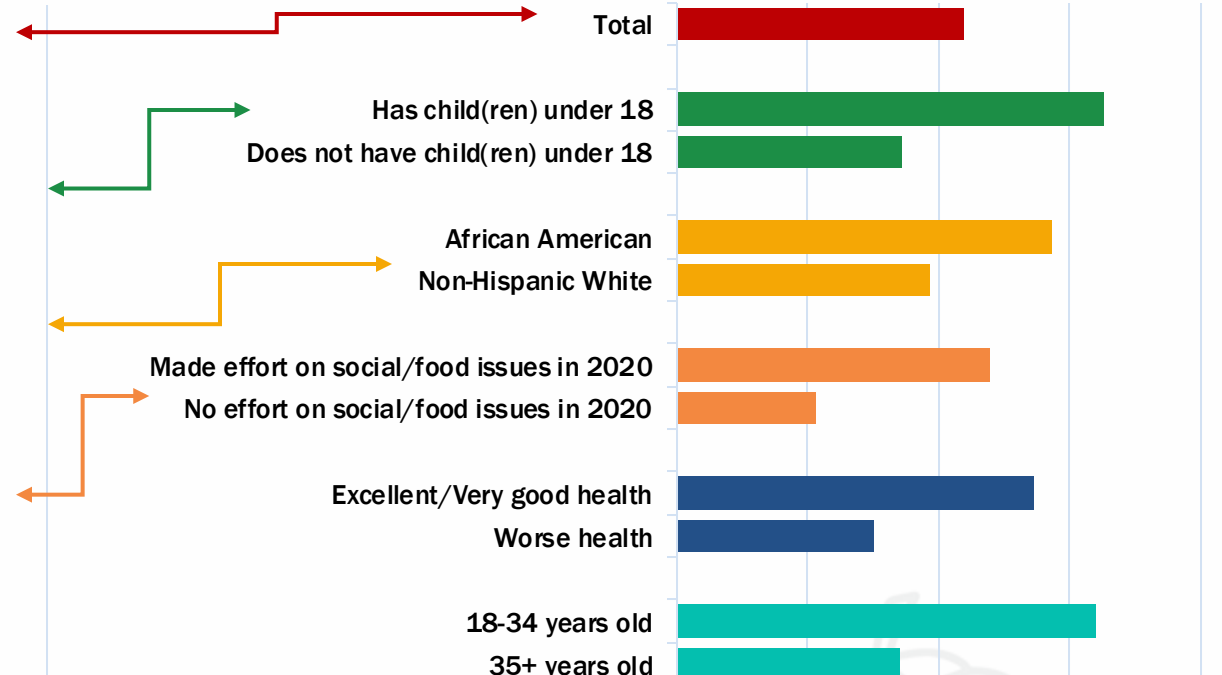


Ease of Finding Information on Fair and Equitable Treatment of Workers

(Of those who believe fair & equitable treatment of workers is important)

%Very/Somewhat Easy

0% 20% 40% 60% 80%



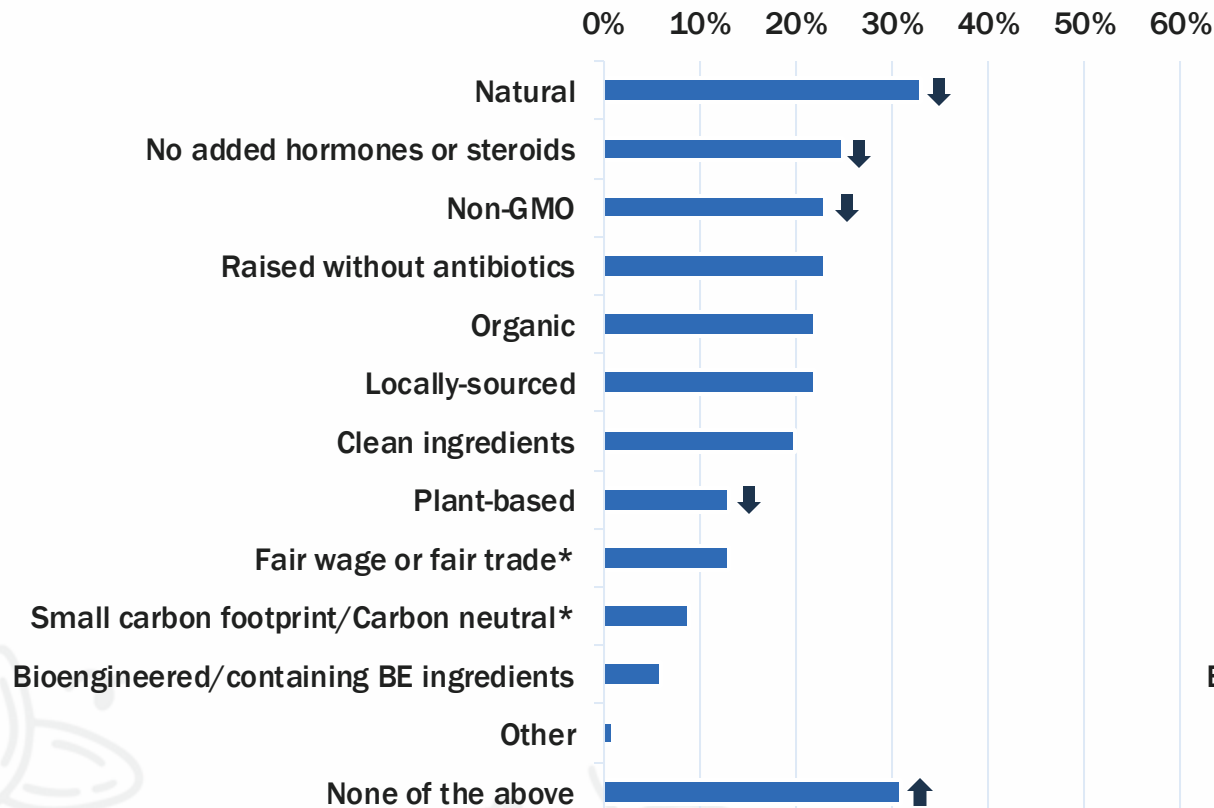
Q52. How important is it to you that the food products you purchase or consume are produced in ways that are committed to the fair and equitable treatment of workers (e.g., farm hands, factory workers, retail and foodservice staff)? (n=1,014)

Q53. You mentioned fair and equitable treatment of workers is important to you. How easy or difficult is it for you to find this type of information about food producers, manufacturers, stores and restaurants? (Fair and equitable treatment of workers very/somewhat important, n=598)

“Natural” labels are most impactful when grocery shopping in-store or online

Natural, no added hormones/steroids, non-GMO and plant-based are all down somewhat vs. 2020

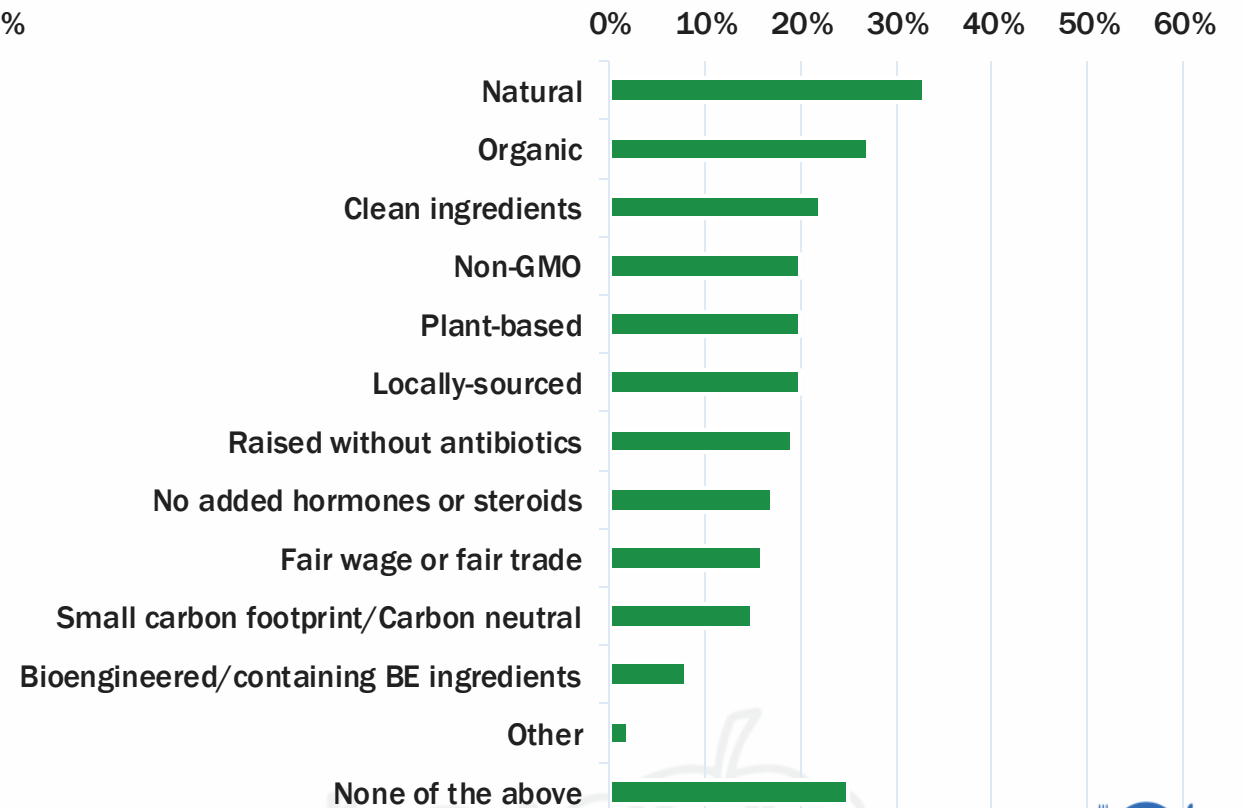
Impact of Labels When Shopping



*New additions in 2021

Impact of Labels When Shopping Online

(Of those who use grocery shop online at least once a month)



(REVISED TREND) Q54. Which of the following, if any, do you do on a regular basis (that is, most times when you shop for foods and beverages)? Buy foods and beverages because they are advertised on the label as...? (Select all that apply.) (n=1,014)

Q55. You mentioned that you buy groceries online at least occasionally. Which of the following, if any, do you do on a regular basis (that is, most times when you shop for foods and beverages online)? Select all that apply. Buy foods and beverages online because they are advertised as... (Of those who shop online at least once a month, n=412)

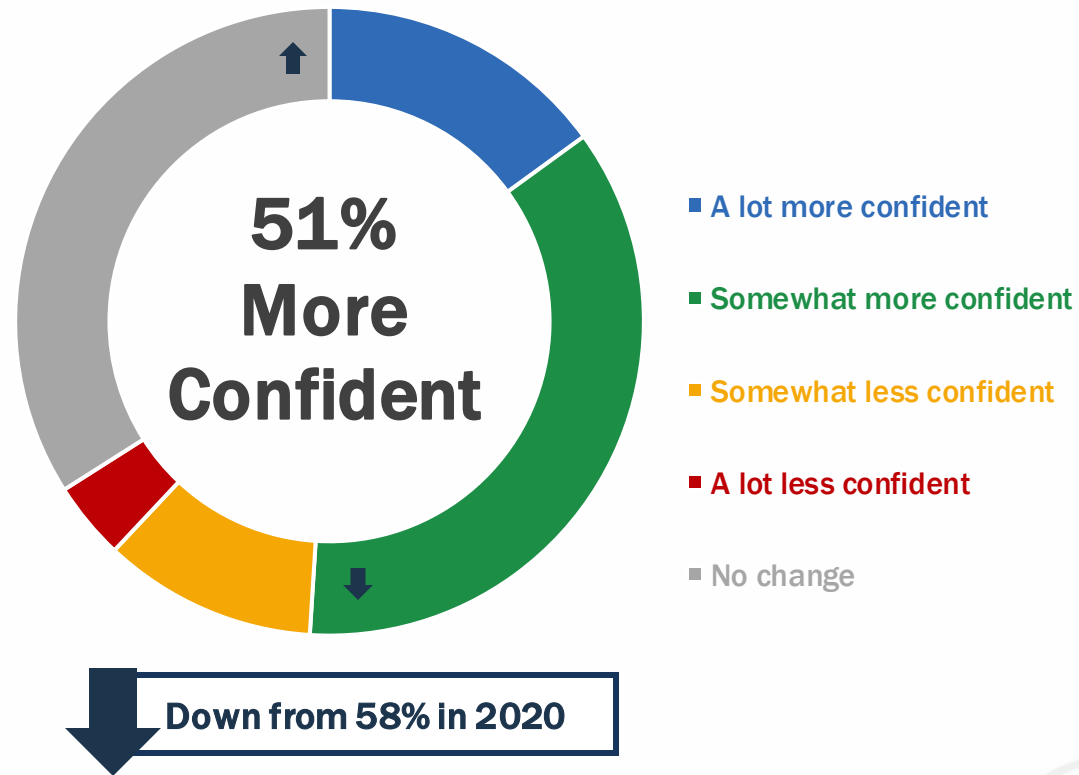
Knowledge of veterinarian oversight on antibiotics increases confidence in purchasing animal products for one in 2

This impact is down from 2020 (51% vs. 58%) although the movement is from “somewhat more confident” to “no change”

Change in Confidence Since Regulation of Antibiotics

As part of US Food and Drug Administration regulation on the use of antibiotics in animals producing food, it is required that a veterinarian oversee the usage of most antibiotics to fight illness in the animals.

How does this veterinarian oversight on the usage of antibiotics to fight illness impact your level of confidence in purchasing meat, poultry, egg, and milk products? Are you...?*



59% of consumers with a college degree or higher are more confident (vs. 46% of consumers with less than a college degree)

55% of people with an income of \$35k+ are more confident (vs. 43% with an income of less than \$35k)

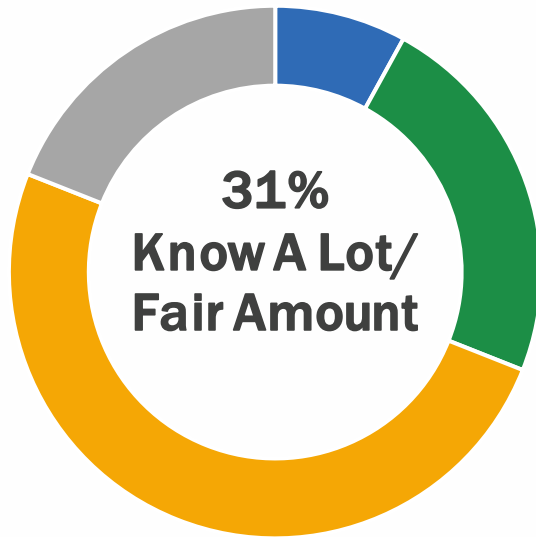
57% of those in excellent/very good health are more confident (vs. 44% in worse health)

Only 8% say they know a lot about bioengineered food and ingredients

Younger consumers are more likely to know at least a fair amount; only 27% who have heard of BE foods say they are trying to limit or avoid them

Familiarity With Bioengineered Foods/Ingredients

- I know a lot about them
- I know a fair amount about them
- I have heard of them, but know very little about them
- I have never heard of them

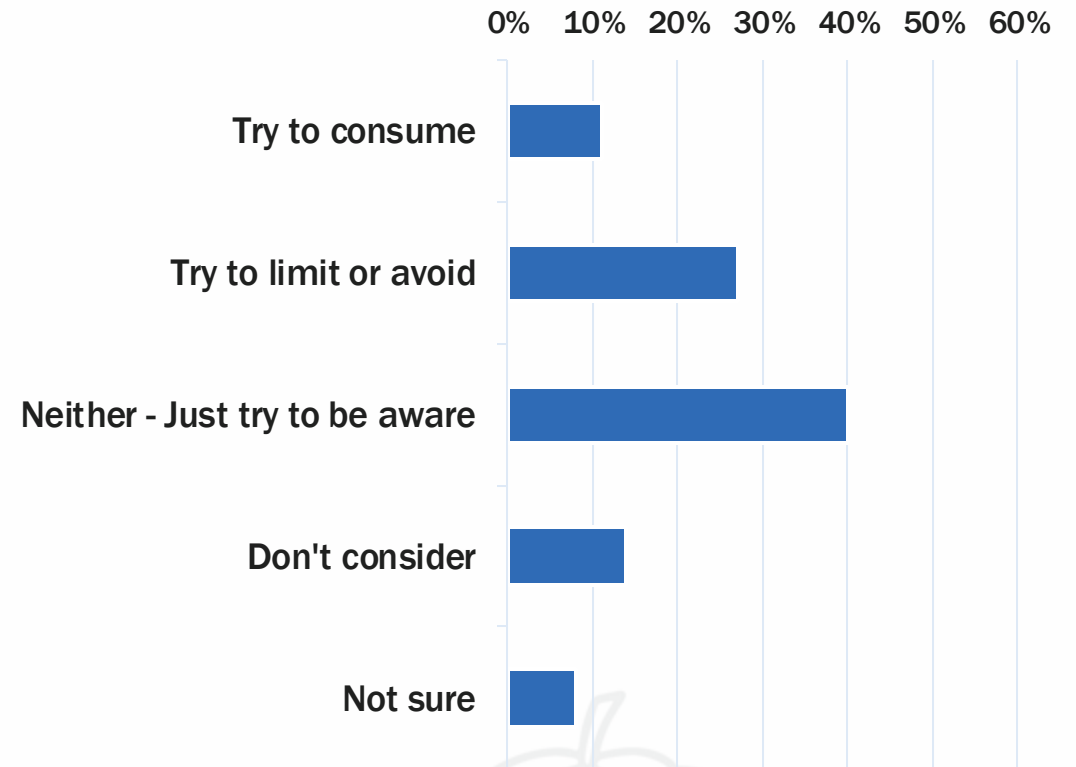


45% of people ages 18-34 indicate they know a lot/fair amount (vs. 25% ages 35+)

39% of consumers with a college degree or higher indicate they know a lot/fair amount (vs. 26% with less than a college degree)

42% of African Americans indicate they know a lot/fair amount (vs. 29% of non-Hispanic whites)

Consume or Avoid Bioengineered Foods (Of those who have heard of bioengineered foods/ingredients)



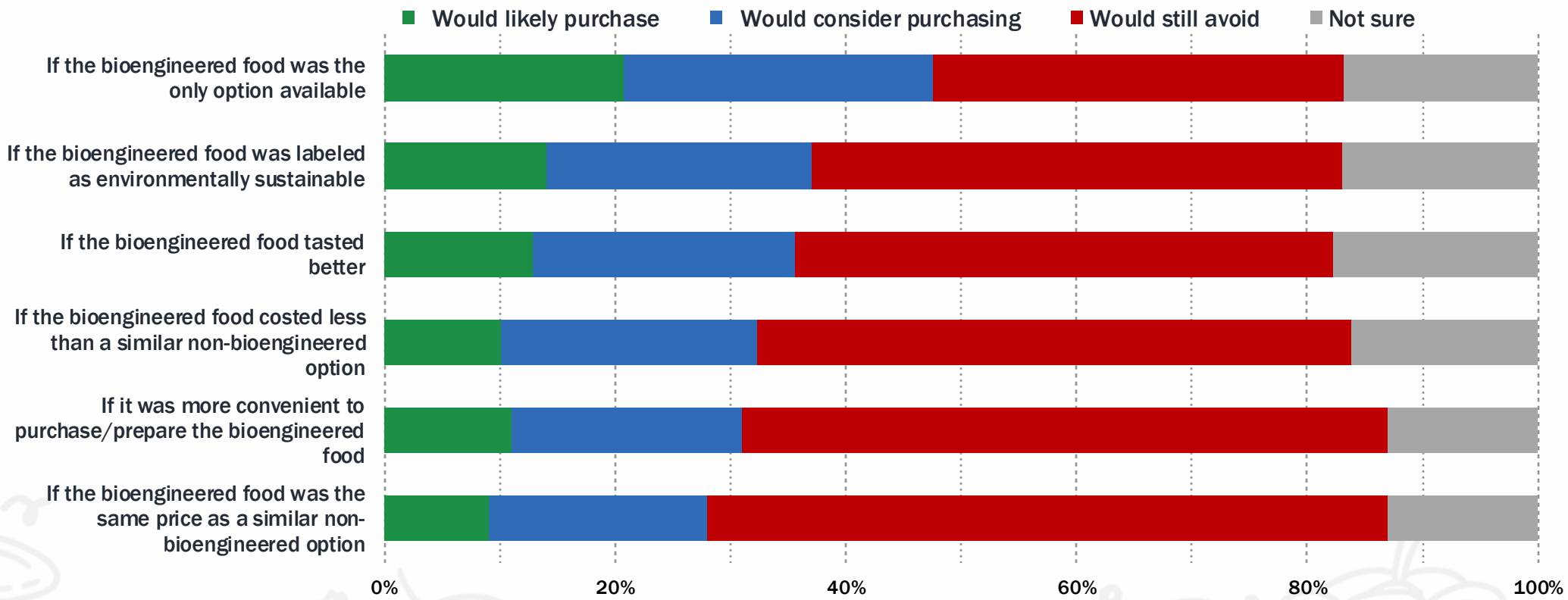
Q57. Which of the following best describes your familiarity with "bioengineered foods/ingredients"? (n=1,014)

Q58. Do you generally try to consume or avoid bioengineered foods or foods containing bioengineered ingredients? (If heard of bioengineered foods/ingredients, n=828)

Price is least likely to dissuade those limiting/avoiding BE foods

Those limiting/avoiding BE foods would be more likely to consider the products if there were no alternatives, if it was labeled as environmentally sustainable or if it tasted better

Would You Still Avoid Bioengineered Foods If They Had The Following Characteristics?
(Of Those Who Limit or Avoid Bioengineered Foods/Ingredients)



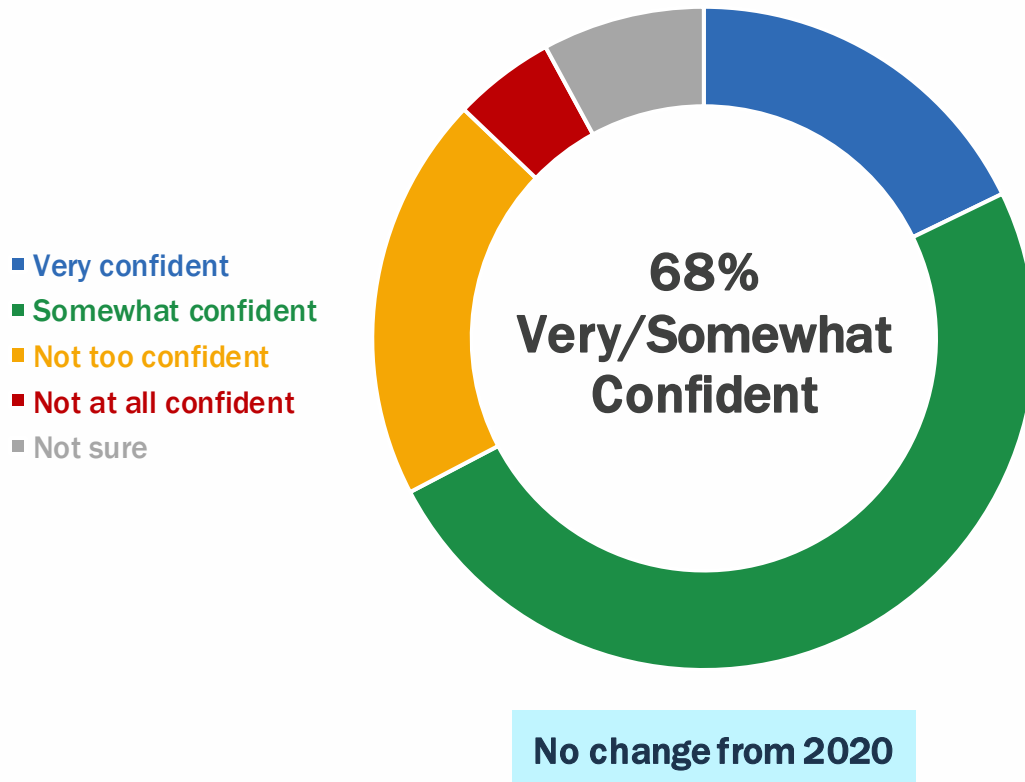
Food Ingredients and Food Safety



Confidence in the safety of the U.S. food supply is unchanged since 2018

Seven in 10 are confident and 1 in 6 are very confident in the safety of the food supply; older consumers, those with higher education and income, men and those in better health are more confident

Confidence in the Safety of the US Food Supply



82% of people ages 65+ indicate that they are very/somewhat confident (vs. 64% under the age of 65)

72% of consumers with a college degree or higher indicate that they are very/somewhat confident (vs. 65% with less than a college degree)

74% of those with an income of \$35k+ indicate that they are very/somewhat confident (vs. 53% with an income of <\$35k)

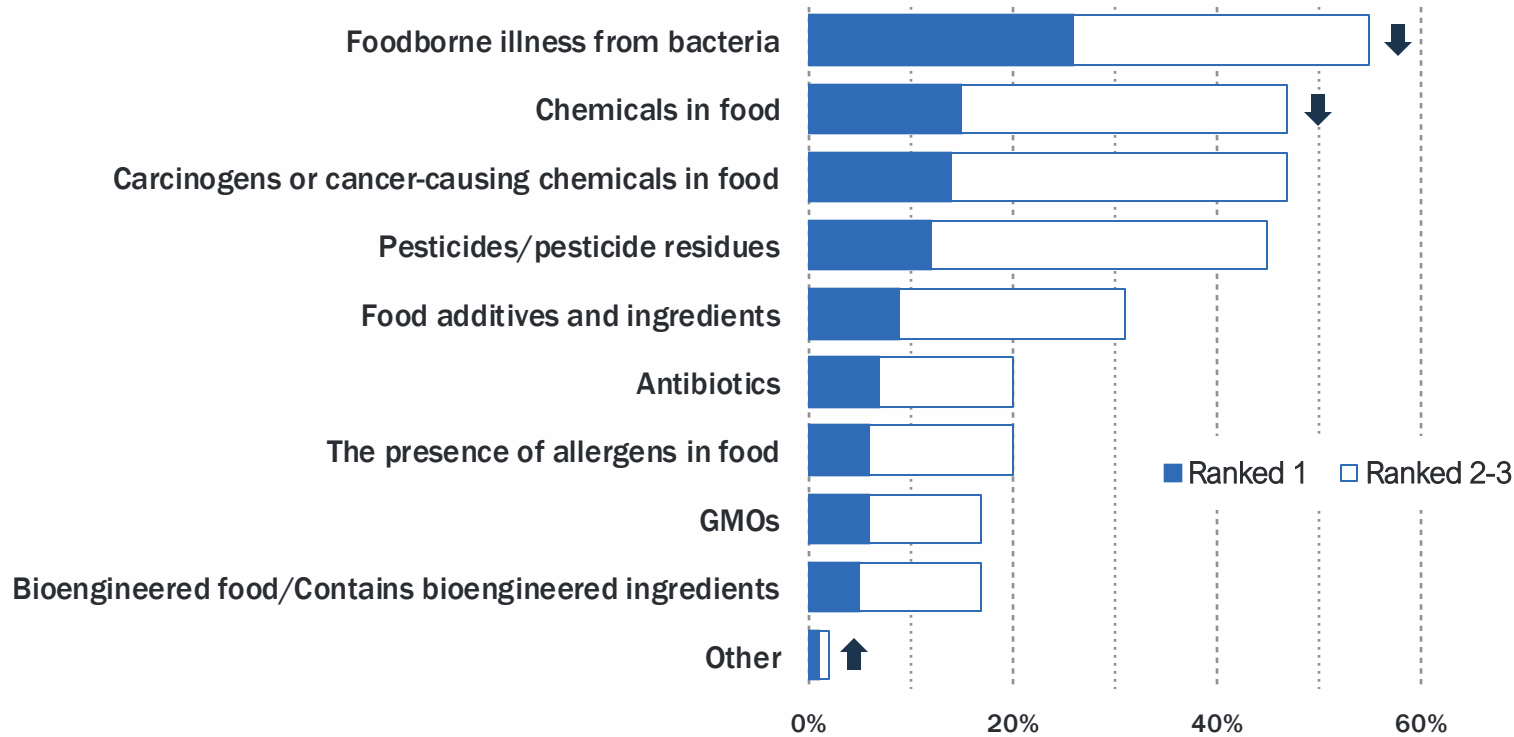
73% of men indicate that they are very/somewhat confident (vs. 63% of women)

73% of those in excellent/very good health indicate that they are very/somewhat confident (vs. 62% in worse health)

Foodborne illness remains the top food safety concern

Although the overall importance of foodborne illness and chemicals in foods are down vs. their pre-pandemic position in 2019, they are the top two safety concerns for Americans (as was the case in 2019)

Most Important Food Safety Issues Today*



64% of people ages 50+ rank foodborne illness as a top concern (vs. 48% under the age of 50)

34% of African Americans rank the presence of allergens as a top concern (vs. 18% of non-Hispanic whites and 19% of Hispanics)

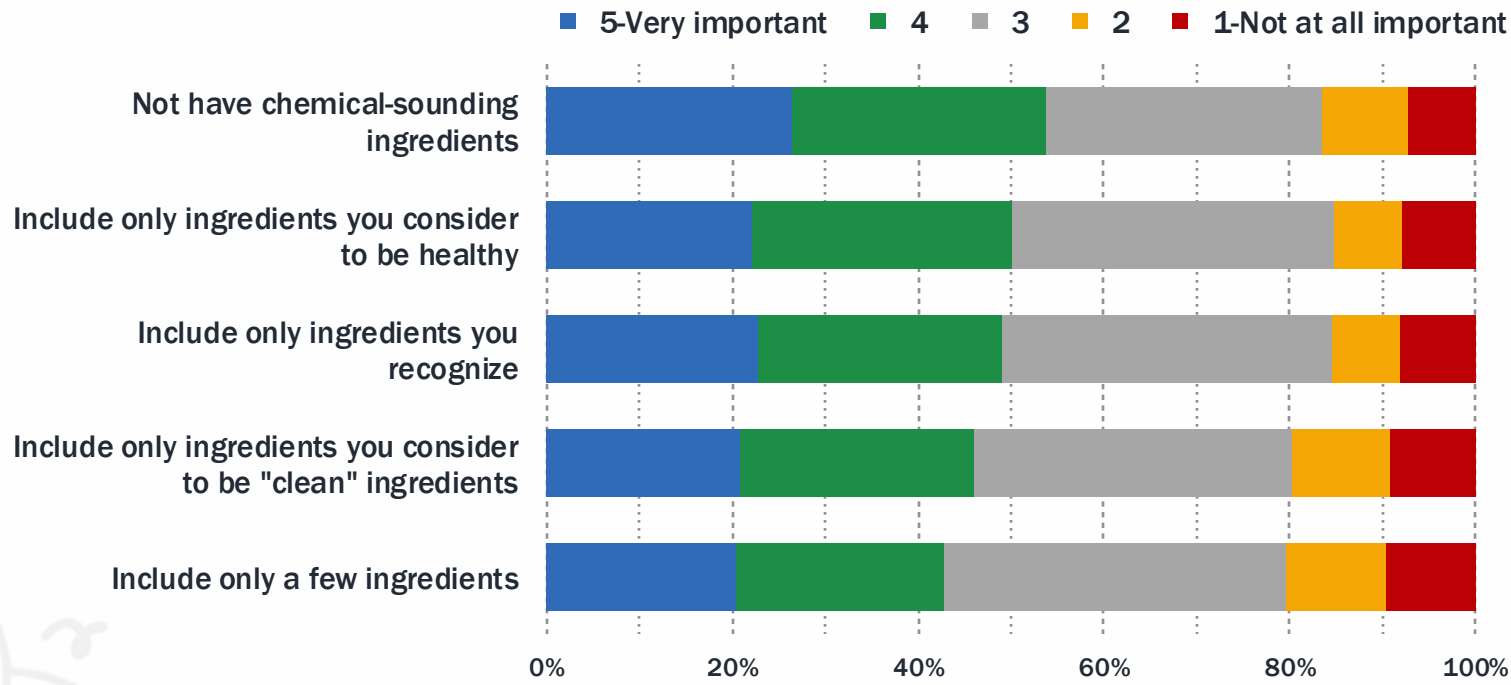
26% of parents with children under 18 rank bioengineered foods as a top concern (vs. 13% of those without)

(TREND) Q61. What in your opinion are the three most important food safety issues today? (Please rank from 1 to 3, with 1=Most Important.) (n=1,014)
 *Note: Trend compared to 2019 (the 2020 version shifted temporarily to accommodate concerns about COVID-19)

Half say it is important to avoid chemical-sounding ingredients

While having only a few ingredients is important to 4 in 10, it clearly has less impact than familiarity and chemical-sounding names

Importance of the Ingredients List to...



Consumers with an income of \$35k+ are more likely than those with an income of less than \$35k to find the following important about ingredients labels:

- Not have chemical-sounding ingredients (58% vs. 43%)
- Include only ingredients you recognize (53% vs. 39%)

African Americans are more likely than non-Hispanic whites to find the following important about ingredients labels:

- Include only ingredients you consider to be healthy (67% vs. 45%)
- Include only ingredients you recognize (60% vs. 48%)
- Include only ingredients you consider to be "clean" ingredients (71% vs. 41%)
- Include only a few ingredients (60% vs. 39%)

Parents with children under 18 are more likely than those without children under 18 to find all options important

Avoidance of chemical-sounding names is about health *and* safety

Half who have concerns about chemical-sounding ingredients say their concern is related to both health and safety; only 19% say it is only about safety and only 17% say the same about healthfulness

Concern About Chemical-Sounding Ingredients Related To...?
(Of those who believe not having chemical-sounding ingredients is important)



- Both healthfulness and food safety
- Whether the food/beverage is safe to consume
- How healthy that food/beverage would be for you
- Neither
- Not sure

60% of people age 50+ say their concern is about both healthfulness and food safety (vs. 46% ages 18-34)

61% of consumers who are married/partnered say their concern is about both healthfulness and food safety (vs. 43% who are not)

Caffeine Consumption

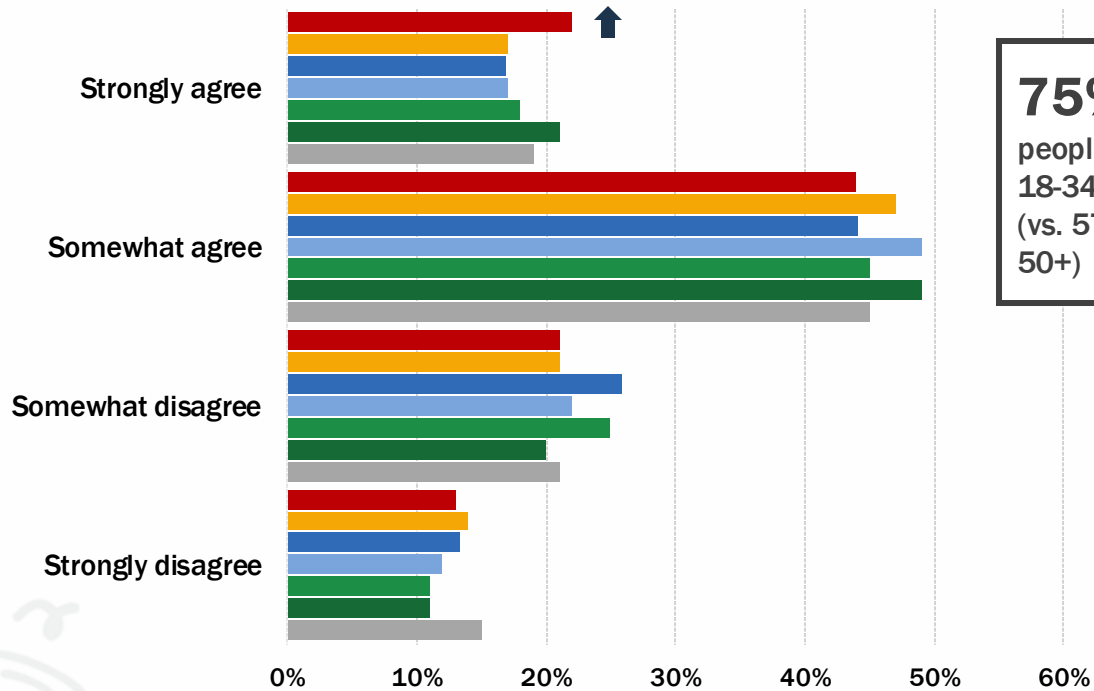


Belief that all caffeine has the same effect continues to grow

Younger consumers are especially likely to believe they know the amount of caffeine they consume

Knows the Amount of Caffeine in Foods and Beverages Consumed

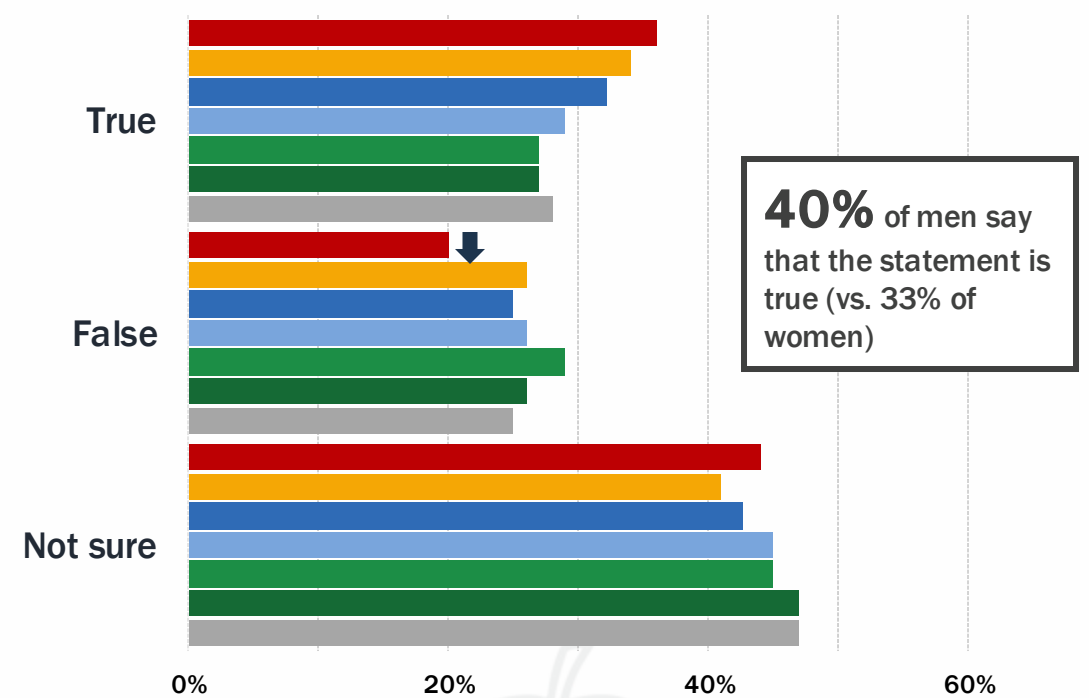
2021 2020 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015



75% of people ages 18-34 agree (vs. 57% age 50+)

True/False: Caffeine that is naturally occurring has the same effect as caffeine that is added

2021 2020 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015



40% of men say that the statement is true (vs. 33% of women)

(TREND) Q63: Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statement: I know the amount of caffeine that is in the foods and beverages I consume. (Of those who consume caffeine, n=952)
 (TREND) Q64: Please indicate whether the following statement is true or false: Caffeine that is naturally occurring in foods and beverages has the same effect as caffeine that is added to foods and beverages. (n=1,014)

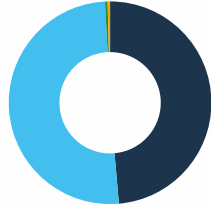
Demographics



Demographics

Gender

Male	49%
Female	51
Other	<0.5
Prefer not to say	<0.5



Age

18 to 34	30%
35 to 49	25
50 to 64	25
65 to 80	20



Race/Ethnicity (Multiple responses accepted)

White	69%
Hispanic/Latino/Spanish descent	17%
Black or African American	13%
Asian or Pacific Islander	7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	2%
Other	<0.5%

Household Income

Less than \$35,000	25%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12
\$150,000 and above	9
Don't know	<0.5
Prefer not to answer	6



Education

Less than high school	3%
Graduated high school	34
Some college	16
AA degree/technical/vocational	12
Bachelor's degree	23
Graduate/professional degree	12



Demographics

US Region

Northeast	17%
South	38
West	24
Midwest	21



Type of Location

Suburban	46%
Urban	29
Rural	16
Small town	9



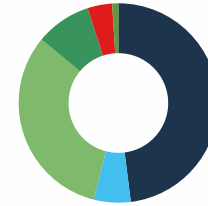
BMI Score

Normal or Low	38%
Overweight	30
Obese	27
Prefer not to answer	5



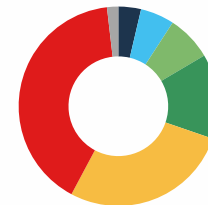
Marital Status

Married	48%
Living with partner	6
Single, never married	32
Divorced or separated	9
Widowed	4
Other	1



Children's Ages

Newborn to 2 years old	4%
3 to 5 years old	6
6 to 8 years old	8
9 to 17 years old	15
18 or older	30
Do not have any children	44
Prefer not to say	2



Demographics

Diagnosed Medical Conditions (Multiple responses accepted)

High blood pressure	26%
High cholesterol	22%
Stress/Anxiety/Depression	19%
Overweight/obesity	14%
Diabetes	11%
Gastrointestinal disorders	6%
Food allergies	6%
Osteoporosis	5%
Heart disease	4%
Cancer/cancer survivor	4%
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	4%
Decreased muscle strength/impaired mobility	3%
Stroke	1%
Alzheimer's disease or related forms of dementias	<0.5%
Other	3%
None of the above	41%



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