Dairy and Dairy Alternatives: Media Portrayal vs. Nutritional Facts

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Citation
Methods

To avoid making the same mistakes as the popular media articles, I did research from scholarly reviewed journals, as well as using my survey to get some first hand results. The survey was given to 25 people, but due to incompleteness and lack of answers, only 16 of those that were returned were used. In the surveys I looked to determine which dairy products or alternatives were being consumed, and to see if there were any correlations between age and gender and dairy consumption. To have a sense of the actual nutritional content of each dairy alternative I examined (soy milk, almond milk, and rice milk), I bought a carton of each and found the food labels of those brands from the manufacturer’s websites. I then compared the results of my survey questions with the nutritional value of each alternative, soy milk, and 2% milk (see handout). I then used that information to compare the nutritional facts with the consumer perceptions of the health benefits as determined by the survey.

Media Portrayal Summary

As mentioned before, there are many discrepancies in information presented in different articles about milk products. This makes it difficult to create a list from healthiest to least healthy. Instead, I created a table showing the ranges of nutrients present in each alternative based on the information from ten different articles. Those results are shown below (Table 3).

Nutritional facts from Products

The nutritional values presented in the table below were collected directly off of the packaging for each dairy alternative and dairy product.

Analysis & Conclusions

When comparing nutritional labels, it is clear to see that there is very little difference between most of the dairy alternatives and cow’s milk. The only marked differences were seen in protein content and calorie content. There was greater amount of variation in fat content, mostly due to the fact that skim is fat free. The variation between the dairy alternatives and the 2% milk was only approximately 3 grams.

The goal of this research was to find out how the media was portraying dairy alternatives, as well as what the nutritional facts were concerning dairy and dairy alternatives. In my survey, people consistently ranked the alternatives as healthiest, but many were merely guessing or had gathered their information from popular media. These assumptions were correct when looking at calorie and fat content, which were the two major concerns expressed by the survey takers.

Finally, my study showed no correlations between gender and dairy consumption or age and dairy consumption. This came as a surprise. I expected older generations to be more prone to drinking dairy, while the younger ones would be more accepting of alternatives. This assumption stemmed from the fact that dairy alternatives have only recently become more popular, and so the older generations would be more “set in their ways”. I also expected women to drink more alternatives than men, but this assumption was due to my own personal experience. The small number of results from the survey means that the lack of correlation may just be from the small sample size. To really study those patterns in depth, a larger sample size would be needed.

Analysis & Conclusions

While it is true that the nutrients presented by popular media sources do not contradict the product labels, it is obvious that the discrepancies between articles can give people an incorrect view of which dairy alternative is the healthiest. The ranges seen here are very broad, and can cause a lot of confusion. If a person were to only read one article in their search for the best dairy alternative, the chances of them finding one that presents the correct values for those nutrients is extremely slim.

Table 1. Types of products consumed

Table 2. Surveyor opinions of healthiest to least healthy

Table 3. Ranges of nutrients from popular media articles

Table 4. Nutritional values from products

References