

**CONSUMPTION OF INTENSE SWEETENERS
IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND:
Benchmark Survey 2003**

EVALUATION REPORT SERIES NO. 8

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Consumption of Intense Sweeteners in Australia and New Zealand

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Consumption of Intense Sweeteners – Australia/New Zealand

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Food additives permitted for use in the Australian and New Zealand food supply are identified in the joint *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* ('the Code'). In December 2000 the Code was adopted to replace both the *Australian Food Standards Code* and relevant *New Zealand Food Regulations*, although the standard covering food additives (*Standard 1.3.1*) was in place before December 2000. There was a two-year transition period before the new Code became fully implementable from 20 December 2002. *Standard 1.3.1* of the Code permits eight intense sweeteners to be used - cyclamate, saccharin, aspartame, acesulphame-K, sucralose, alitame, neotame and thaumatin.

In 1994, the then National Food Authority commissioned Roy Morgan Research to undertake preliminary research into intense sweetener consumption patterns in Australia. The aims of that research were to provide baseline data for 12 to 39 year old Australians on exposure to the intense sweeteners cyclamate, saccharin, aspartame and acesulphame-K and to identify sub-groups of the population who may have been at risk of exceeding the Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)¹ for individual intense sweeteners. Dietary exposure was estimated by combining survey data on individual respondents' weekly consumption of different foods with data on the level of intense sweetener in each food. Neither alitame nor sucralose exposure were included in that survey as there were few products containing these two intense sweeteners available in the market at that time. In the 1994 study, high consumers of saccharin and cyclamate had exposures to these sweeteners that approached or exceeded their respective ADIs.

The present research forms part of Food Standards Australia New Zealand's (FSANZ) Evaluation Strategy 2001-2003, designed to assess the impact of implementing the Code (FSANZ 2001). This study uses the 1994 research as baseline data on Australians' dietary exposure to intense sweeteners. The parameters of the latest research, however, were extended to include investigation of the consumption patterns and exposure to intense sweeteners of Australians aged 40 years and over, as well as of the New Zealand population. In addition, there was a supplementary diary survey of people with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance.

¹ ADI or Acceptable Daily Intake is the amount of a food additive that can be ingested daily over an entire lifetime without any appreciable risk to health. It is expressed in units of milligrams per kilogram of bodyweight per day (mg/kg bw/day). Food regulators aim to set food standards to ensure a population's exposure to food additives does not exceed the ADI. However occasional exposure above the ADI does not necessarily indicate a health risk as ADIs incorporate substantial safety margins.

Methodology

The present research comprised the following three survey groups in both Australia and New Zealand:

- a national telephone (screener) survey of all respondents aged 12 years and over, to determine patterns of consumption of twelve key food groups containing intense sweeteners and to screen respondents in order to select apparent high consumers of these products;
- a diary survey of potential high consumers of products containing intense sweeteners, selected from the screener survey, to estimate their exposure to individual intense sweeteners; and
- a supplementary diary survey of people with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance to estimate their exposure to individual intense sweeteners.

In total, 3,529 people were interviewed as part of the screener survey; 2,514 in Australia and 1,015 in New Zealand. The screener survey sample was weighted to represent the overall population distribution in each country. All interviews were administered by computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The fieldwork was conducted over two phases from 30 August – 16 September 2002, and 17 January – 7 February 2003. This phased approach to the screener survey provided more seasonally representative data and also allowed greater control over the sampling methodology, so that any under-representations in the sampling for the initial phase could be remedied in the second phase.

Exactly 400 respondents to the screener survey (263 in Australia and 137 in New Zealand), who were identified as potential high consumers of the products containing intense sweeteners, accepted and completed a 7-day diary. Consumption patterns recorded for these consumers may therefore be different to those of the population as a whole. These high consuming respondents included 111 respondents with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance. A further 187 diabetics or those with impaired glucose tolerance were recruited from other sources to participate in a supplementary 7-day diary survey. Therefore, in total 298 people (223 in Australia and 75 in New Zealand) with either medical condition completed a diary.

Summary of Findings – Screener Survey

From the screener survey it was clear that there were several population groups who were more likely than others to have consumed products containing intense sweeteners. These sub-groups included females, people with diabetes and those on a weight control diet. In terms of age, the younger age groups were significantly more likely to be consumers of cordials, fruit drinks, flavoured milks and confectioneries containing intense sweeteners. At the other end of the age spectrum, those aged 60 years and over were significantly more likely to have consumed jams and canned fruits containing intense sweeteners, as well as tabletop intense sweeteners.

Very few differences were evident between Australia and New Zealand in the proportions of the populations consuming products containing intense sweeteners. New Zealand respondents, however, were more likely than their Australian counterparts to have consumed fruit drinks, canned fruits and jams containing intense sweeteners.

Likewise, the mean daily consumption amongst actual *consumers* of the various products containing intense sweeteners differed very little between Australia and New Zealand (consumers are those respondents who actually consumed from a particular product group – see Appendix 22 for a glossary of terms used in this report). However, the mean daily amount of fruit drinks consumed containing intense sweeteners was higher in New Zealand, while the mean daily consumption of flavoured yoghurts containing intense sweetener was higher in Australia.

Overall, the mean daily consumption of products containing intense sweeteners was significantly higher for people with diabetes and those on a weight control diet. A similar finding was evident in the 1994 survey. On the other hand, the sugar sweetened versions of the products tended to be consumed in larger amounts by those without diabetes or not on such diets.

In comparison with the 1994 survey, which focused solely on 12-39 year old Australians, there has been a significant increase in the average daily amount of carbonated soft drinks containing intense sweeteners consumed amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years. Significant increases were also evident for cordials, flavoured yoghurts/mousses (both particularly amongst Australian male consumers) and flavoured milks (amongst Australian female consumers) containing intense sweeteners. More Australians now consume intense sweetened cordials than in 1994 but fewer consume sugar sweetened cordials and sugar sweetened carbonated soft drinks. Overall, more Australians now consume foods containing intense sweetener (66%) than in 1994 (51%).

Summary of Findings – Diary Surveys

It is evident from the diary surveys that the mean consumer exposures to all sweeteners measured were well below the ADI for each sweetener. This applied in both Australia and New Zealand, both among those respondents selected from the screener survey as potential high consumers of products containing intense sweeteners, and among those with either diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance who were recruited independently.

The estimated mean daily exposure to acesulphame-K amongst 12-39 year old Australian consumers (ie those who were exposed to the sweetener during the 7-day diary period) has increased significantly since 1994.

The mean daily exposure to intense sweeteners amongst respondents with diabetes and those with impaired glucose tolerance living in Australia was significantly higher, though, than for their counterparts living in New Zealand. This was particularly the case for aspartame, cyclamate and saccharin.

However, it is interesting to note that, the estimated mean daily consumer exposure amongst those with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance (in both Australia and New Zealand), did not differ significantly from the main diary consumers who did not have either of these medical conditions.

As a percentage of the respective ADI, cyclamate exposure was the highest of all the intense sweeteners measured. This was particularly the case amongst the small number of 12-17 year olds recruited from the screener survey who completed a diary. Furthermore, there were some consumers who exceeded the ADI for cyclamate at the 95th percentile exposure level. The products which contributed most to cyclamate exposure were cordials, fruit drinks, carbonated soft drinks (and tabletop sweeteners in New Zealand).

Tabletop sweeteners containing cyclamate were permitted in New Zealand, but not Australia, until the Code became enforceable in both countries from 20 December 2002. Under stock-in-trade provisions, these tabletop sweeteners could still be available for sale during 2003. Therefore at the time of the survey, such cyclamate-containing products could still have been available but will not be available for sale in the near future. Similarly, at the time of the survey, it was still possible to buy cordials and soft drinks containing higher levels of saccharin and cyclamate than are now permitted under the Code for products manufactured after 20 December 2002.

Key Findings:

- ❖ Mean exposure to all intense sweeteners surveyed was below their ADI;
- ❖ Acesulphame K exposure (mg/day) has increased in Australia since 1994;
- ❖ Exposure in relation to each ADI was highest for cyclamate with some consumers exceeding the cyclamate ADI;
- ❖ Cordials, fruit drinks and carbonated soft drinks were the major contributors to cyclamate exposure;
- ❖ Consumption amounts of carbonated soft drinks and yoghurts/mousses containing intense sweeteners has increased in Australia since 1994;
- ❖ Women, diabetics and those on weight control diets were more likely to use foods containing intense sweeteners;
- ❖ Diabetics and those with impaired glucose tolerance who consume foods containing intense sweeteners were not exposed to higher amounts of intense sweeteners than consumers who have neither of these medical conditions.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The use of food additives in the food supply is set out in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* ('the Code'). In December 2000 the Code was adopted and replaced the joint *Australian Food Standards Code* ('the Old Code') and the relevant *New Zealand Food Regulations* (NZFR). After a two-year transition period, the Code became fully implementable from 20 December 2002. This research forms part of the Food Standards Australia New Zealand's (FSANZ) Evaluation Strategy 2001-2003 (FSANZ 2001), designed to assess the impact of implementing the Code.

Standard 1.3.1 Food Additives of the Code specifies requirements for the use of intense sweeteners and other additives. This standard was adopted in Australia and New Zealand in July 1999, earlier than the adoption of the remainder of the Code (FSANZ 2002).

1.2 Key Features of the Code in Relation to Intense Sweeteners

Prior to the development of the Code, in both Australia and New Zealand, food additive permissions were set out in the individual food commodity standards. The new food additives standard brings the food additives that may be used in all foods together into one generic standard that covers all foods. Some maximum limits for intense sweeteners included under the old Code are retained but some additional restrictions were introduced for cyclamates and saccharin. As previously, a food additive must not be added to a food unless expressly permitted by the Code.

Under the old Code and the NZFR, seven intense sweeteners (previously known as artificial sweeteners) were approved for use. In 2001, an eighth intense sweetener, neotame, was approved for use. The approval for use of individual intense sweeteners under the new Code depends on whether the sweetener is listed in Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 of Standard 1.3.1 (see Table 1). Generally, Schedule 1 additives have restricted permissions in specific food groups, whilst Schedule 2 additives are permitted at good manufacturing practice levels (GMP) in the majority of processed foods and beverages, although some sweeteners are listed in both schedules. For sweeteners, there are extra requirements stated in Clause 4 of *Standard 1.3.1*, which states that where GMP permissions are given, intense sweeteners may only be added to food in an amount

necessary to replace the sweetness normally provided by sugars, or as a flavour enhancer. Some sweeteners (aspartame, sucralose and thaumatin) are listed in both schedules as they have GMP permissions in the majority of processed foods and beverages, subject to the aforementioned restriction, but additional permissions in specific food categories.

Table 1: Classification of Intense Sweeteners under the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code 2002*

Schedule 1 Additives with Restricted Permissions		Schedule 2 Additives Permitted at GMP levels	
950	acesulphame potassium	951	aspartame
951	aspartame (confectionery, table top sweetener, electrolyte drinks and electrolyte drink bases, brewed soft drinks)	955	sucralose
952	cyclamates	957	thaumatin
954	saccharin	961	neotame
955	sucralose (confectionery, table top sweetener, brewed soft drinks)		
956	alitame		
957	thaumatin (brewed soft drinks)		

Another change over this period has been the use of the term ‘low joule’. In the old Code, the number of food categories that could have low joule versions was restricted. This term is now generic and can be applied to any food category providing conditions of maximum energy content are met. As a result, intense sweeteners can now be used across a wider range of food categories than previously assessed in 1994. In the previous study conducted by Roy Morgan Research, eight *specific* categories of food were surveyed (carbonated soft drinks, cordials, table top sweeteners, flavoured milk, flavoured yoghurts, jellies and other desserts, jams and chewing gum).

Table 2 shows for each sweetener permitted for use in New Zealand and Australia the ADI and relative sweetness compared to sucrose. As noted earlier, the ADI represents the amount of a food additive that can be ingested daily over an entire lifetime without any appreciable risk to health.

Table 2: Intense Sweeteners Approved for Use in Australia and New Zealand

Intense sweetener	ADI (mg/kg body weight)*	Approx. sweetness (relative to sucrose = 1)
Saccharin	0-5	300
Cyclamate	0-11	30
Aspartame	0-40	180
Acesulphame-K	0-15	200
Thaumatococin	Not specified [#]	2000-3000
Sucralose	0-15	600
Alitame	0-1	2000
Neotame	0-2	7000-13000

Note: *determined by the WHO/FAO Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives.

establishment of an ADI is not deemed necessary because of a good safety profile.

1.3 Research Objectives

The objectives of the present research were to:

- provide information on current consumption patterns of foods containing intense sweeteners for the Australian and New Zealand populations and specified sub-populations as follows:
 - country (Australia versus New Zealand);
 - gender;
 - country by gender;
 - age;
 - location (city/non-city);
 - country of birth;
 - ethnic origin;
 - education level;
 - respondent income;
 - respondent occupation;
 - diabetes (yes/no);
 - impaired glucose tolerance (yes/no);
 - weight control diet (yes/no); and
 - body mass index (underweight, acceptable, overweight, obese).
- assess the current dietary exposure to the eight intense sweeteners permitted for use under *Standard 1.3.1* of the Code against their respective reference health standards (ADIs) for both the Australian and New Zealand populations and specified sub-populations;
- identify if there are any particular sub-groups within the population whose members appear to be at risk of exceeding ADIs;
- compare information on dietary exposure to intense sweeteners estimated in 1994 to that estimated in 2002/03 for the Australian population aged 12-39 years; and
- provide information for the purposes of assessment of current safety provisions and future decision making in relation to the food additive standard.

Approval for conducting the survey was obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Health & Ageing Ethics Committee in 2002. The summarised findings of the research are presented in this report.

2. METHODOLOGY

In 1994, the then National Food Authority commissioned Roy Morgan Research to undertake preliminary research into intense sweetener consumption patterns in Australia. The aims of that research were to provide baseline data for 12-39 year old Australians on exposure to the intense sweeteners cyclamate, saccharin, aspartame, and acesulphame-K and to identify sub-groups of the population who may have been at risk of exceeding the ADI for individual intense sweeteners. Dietary exposure was estimated by combining survey data on individual respondents' weekly consumption of different foods with data on the level of intense sweetener in each food. Neither alitame nor sucralose exposure were included in that survey as there were no products consumed in the survey that contained either of these two intense sweeteners.

The research in 1994 used face-to-face screener interviews to assess the weekly consumption of sugar sweetened foods and foods containing intense sweeteners. This helped identify respondents with a high level of consumption of products containing intense sweeteners. These respondents were then invited to participate in a one-week (7-day) diary survey.

The present research used the 1994 survey as baseline data on Australians' dietary exposure to intense sweeteners (NFA 1995). The latest research, however, used a telephone screener survey and the parameters were extended to include investigation of the consumption patterns of Australians aged 40 years and over so as to cover a broader section of the population as well as of the New Zealand population.

Children under 12 years of age were not included in this survey as it was considered that the survey methodology was not appropriate for this age group. Alternative survey techniques would be required to adequately estimate consumption of products containing intense sweeteners by children.

In addition to the diary survey of apparent high consumers of intense sweetened foods, there was also a supplementary diary survey of people with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance.

The research involved three survey groups in both Australia and New Zealand:

- a national (screener) survey of all respondents aged 12 years or over, to determine patterns of consumption of twelve key food product groups containing intense sweeteners and to screen respondents in order to select apparent high consumers of key products;
- a diary survey of apparent high consumers of products containing intense sweeteners, selected from the screener survey, to estimate their exposure to individual intense sweeteners; and
- a supplementary diary survey of people with diabetes or those with impaired glucose tolerance to estimate their exposure to individual intense sweeteners.

The following were identified as the main food product groups containing intense sweeteners:

- carbonated soft drinks*;
- cordials*;
- fruit drinks;
- tabletop sweeteners*;
- confectioneries^;
- flavoured yoghurts and mousses*;
- jellies and milk based puddings*;
- jams or preserves*;
- flavoured milks*;
- canned fruits;
- toppings; and
- ice creams.

* Represents foods also surveyed in 1994

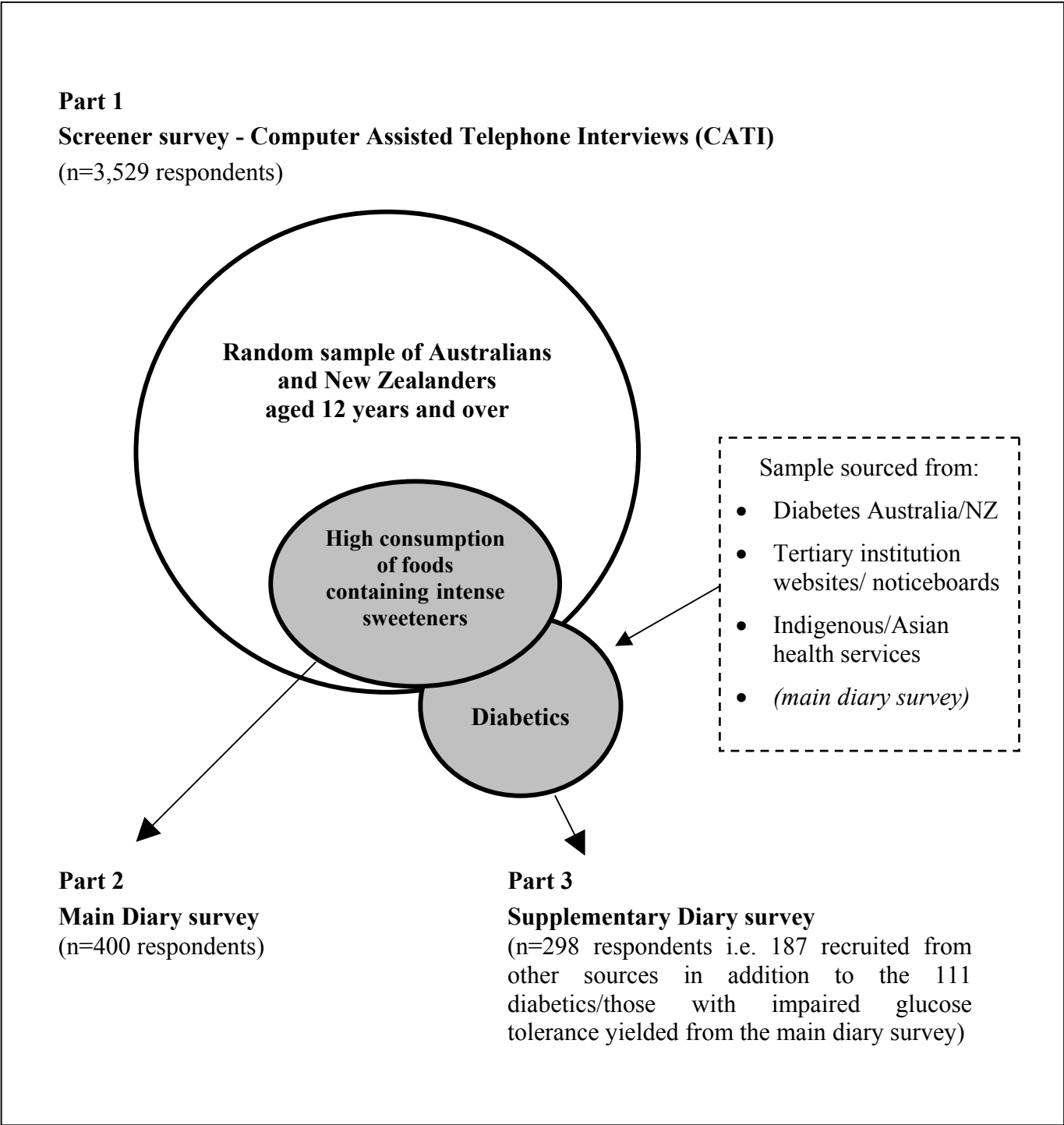
^ Only chewing gum consumption was surveyed in 1994

Roy Morgan Research developed the questionnaire and diaries in conjunction with FSANZ staff and were guided by a project team that included representatives from FSANZ external stakeholders.

The following diagram (Figure 1) gives an overview of the research methodology. The circles represent the research respondents. The larger circle represents all the screener survey respondents. The shaded circles specifically indicate the diary respondents. The section of the “Diabetics” circle lying outside the “Screener survey” circle represents those with diabetes who were recruited from other sources for the supplementary diary survey. The area where the two shaded circles intersect represents those with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance who were interviewed as part of the screener sample, and therefore eligible to take part in the main diary survey.

In Section 5 of this report, diary respondents who suffer from diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance are compared with those diary respondents who had neither of the two medical conditions. Therefore, in this context, those respondents represented by the intersection of the two shaded circles are not double-counted. In Section 4, however, all those recruited from the screener survey who completed the diary are used for analysis purposes. This group is representative of the population of all those eligible to take part in the diary survey and naturally includes a high proportion who have either diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance.

Fig. 1: Overview of Research Methodology



2.1 Screener Survey

The screener survey (Part 1 of the research) comprised a computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) survey with respondents from Australia and New Zealand.

2.1.1 Objectives

The screener survey had two functions:

- to collect data on the patterns of consumption of food and drinks containing intense sweeteners, and their sugar sweetened counterparts, for the twelve food product groups from a nationally representative sample of the general population; and
- to select a sub-sample of respondents who were apparent high consumers of intense sweeteners, for participation in the diary survey.

2.1.2 Methodology

The screener questionnaire was pre-tested in July 2002 and then piloted in August 2002. A separate report on the outcomes of the pre-test and pilot was provided to FSANZ in September 2002.

The final screener questionnaire is attached to this report as Appendix 1. The same questionnaire was used in both Australia and New Zealand. Essentially, the questionnaire comprised a 7-day recall of consumption of the 12 selected food groups, recording both those containing sugar and those containing intense sweeteners. Reported units of consumption of each product type were converted to metric measures (see Appendix 2).

Self reported height and weight was recorded for each respondent in the screener survey. Each respondent also self-reported whether they had diabetes, followed a diet for impaired glucose tolerance, or were on a diet to lose or control weight.

The final questionnaire was administered (by telephone) using Roy Morgan Research's CATI facilities. In total, 3,529 people were interviewed as part of the screener survey; 2,514 in Australia and 1,015 in New Zealand. The fieldwork was conducted over two phases; 30 August – 16 September 2002 and 17 January – 7 February 2003.

The screener fieldwork was conducted over two phases for two main reasons. Firstly, for seasonal reasons - by conducting some of the research during the summer months, consumption of products such as carbonated soft drinks and ice cream was captured at a

time when they are likely to be highest. If the research was conducted only in non-summer months it could be argued that consumption would be understated and less reflective of the year as a whole.

Secondly, conducting the research over two phases allowed more control over the sample. It was possible to review after the first phase whether any age or geographic groups were being under-represented, which could be then remedied by boosting the relevant sample numbers in the second phase.

During the second phase of the screener fieldwork, the 12-39 year age group was boosted as they were under-represented in the initial phase. The other age groups, while also interviewed, were therefore under-represented in this phase. This boosting attempted to yield a more robust sample of these younger respondents for analysis purposes. Weighting was applied to the data to ensure it was representative of the population and to correct for the boosting which took place.

Households were randomly selected from the electronic *White Pages* (EWP) telephone directories. The entire EWP is randomly sorted using a program that utilises a random number generator. Sample is then drawn from this randomly sorted file, top down, according to geographic stratification criteria. As the file is randomly sorted to start with, drawing sample from the top down results in a random selection of records (households).

Only one respondent was interviewed per household and that respondent was selected based on the *next birthday*² technique. In addition, quotas were set to age, gender and area in both Australia and New Zealand in proportion to Australian Bureau of Statistics (2003, 2001) and Statistics New Zealand (2003) data, as applicable.

If a respondent was aged 12-15 years, permission to interview that person was sought from a responsible adult, within that particular household. Permission had to be received before the 12-15 year olds could be interviewed.

Also, Roy Morgan Research had facilities available for translation for non-English speakers including Maori. Advice on surveying Maori people in New Zealand was sought from *Kahui Kounga Kai*, FSANZ's Maori Reference Group.

² The next birthday technique is a method of randomly choosing a person to interview within a selected household. The person chosen (within that household) to take part in the survey is the person who has the next birthday. If that person is not available at the time of the call, the interviewer makes an appointment to call back at another time when that person is available. No other household member can take part. This technique avoids just interviewing people who are easier to contact ie those who are always at home, who may be quite different (demographically or otherwise) to those people who are not at home as often.

Furthermore, during the CATI screener survey, if there was a build up of five or more interviews in a language other than English, then Roy Morgan Research arranged to have these interviews completed with bi-lingual Roy Morgan Research interviewers.

Demographic information on the unweighted Screener survey sample is provided as Appendix 3.

2.1.3 Weighting

Statistical weighting was applied to the survey data collected to ensure it was representative of the respective Australian and New Zealand population in terms of age, gender and area of residence.

In Australia an 88 cell weighting matrix was employed (2 gender groups x 4 age groups x 11 geographic regions), while in New Zealand a 40 cell weighting matrix was employed (2 gender groups x 4 age groups x 5 geographic regions). The overall population of the two countries was a combination of both.

The age groups used for weighting purposes in both countries were as follows:

- 12-24 years
- 25-39 years
- 40-59 years
- 60+ years

Moreover, the geographic regions used in the weighting for each country were as follows:

- | Australia | New Zealand |
|------------------|----------------------|
| • Sydney | • Auckland |
| • Other NSW/ACT | • Wellington |
| • Melbourne | • Christchurch |
| • Other VIC | • Other North Island |
| • Brisbane | • Other South Island |
| • Other QLD | |
| • Adelaide | |
| • Other SA/NT | |
| • Tasmania | |
| • Perth | |
| • Other WA | |

The following table (Table 3) shows an unweighted demographic summary profile of the screener sample compared to the population profile, which it was subsequently weighted to. This is shown for Australia and New Zealand combined, as well as for each country separately.

Table 3: Demographic Summary Profile of Screener Sample versus Population Profile

Demographics	TOTAL (%)		Australia (%)		New Zealand (%)	
	Screener Sample (Unweighted)	Population	Screener Sample (Unweighted)	Population ¹	Screener Sample (Unweighted)	Population ²
Gender						
Male	39	49	40	49	36	49
Female	61	51	60	51	64	51
Age (years)						
18-24	18	22	18	22	17	24
25-39	27	26	27	26	27	26
40-59	31	32	32	32	30	32
60+	24	20	24	20	27	19
Geographical location						
City	61	62	61	63	62	60
Non –City	39	38	39	37	38	40

Note: ¹Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). 2003.
 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). 2001.
²Statistics New Zealand (SNZ). 2003.

2.2 Diary Survey

The main diary survey, which formed Part 2 of the research, comprised a 7-consecutive day, recall diary survey of respondents identified as potential high intense sweetener consumers from the screener survey. This included those from the screener survey who claimed to have diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance.

2.2.1 Objectives

The diary survey had two aims:

- to estimate exposure to intense sweeteners for a sub-group of the population who appeared to be high consumers of key products containing intense sweeteners; and
- to assess estimated exposure to intense sweeteners with respect to their individual ADI.

2.2.2 Methodology

Respondents to the screener survey (see Section 2.1) who were identified, through their self-reported behaviour, to be high consumers of certain products containing intense sweeteners were invited to participate in the diary survey. Selection was based on the reported amounts of key foods or beverages (carbonated soft drinks, cordials and tabletop sweeteners) consumed in relation to body weight. The criteria were set such that screener survey respondents consuming more than the equivalent amount of intense sweetener contained in half a can of carbonated soft drink per day, at a body weight of 70 kg, were selected (see appendix 18 for more details). These criteria were the same as those used in the 1994 survey.

These respondents were invited to complete a 7-day diary record of consumption of the listed key product groups, including details such as brand (identified during a market survey in 2001-02), flavour and the quantity consumed. (This diary was pre-tested and then piloted in July/August 2002). The diary was mailed out to those eligible who agreed to accept a diary, along with a reply-paid envelope for them to return the diary when completed.

A financial incentive of \$25 and entry into a draw for a prize of \$4,000 was offered to those eligible for the diary survey to encourage their participation in the diary phase. (The

letter sent with the diary explaining this is included as Appendix 3 to this report). Only those who completed and returned their diary received a cheque and entry into the draw.

In the diary, respondents recorded for each day the quantity of each listed brand of food or drink consumed. Respondents could also nominate brands consumed that were not already listed in the diary. Where quantities of food and drinks consumed were not in individual cans or containers, respondents were asked to record by household measures such as glasses or teaspoons (see Appendix 2 for equivalent measures). Each respondent also reported their own height and weight.

FSANZ, in co-operation with manufacturers of products containing intense sweeteners, compiled a commercial-in-confidence database of the intense sweetener content of all the individual branded products listed in the diary. The database covered virtually all such products available for sale in Australia and New Zealand at the time of the survey.

In order to estimate exposure to individual sweeteners for each individual in the diary phase, food consumption data recorded in the diary, for specific branded products, was combined with information on intense sweetener content for these specific products, as recorded in the confidential database.

All returned diaries were manually checked for completeness, ambiguities and errors such as amounts entered in the wrong unit measure, or amounts entered in the wrong place in the diary. Also, codes were created for 'other' artificially or intense sweetened products marked in by respondents.

The following table (Table 4) shows the number of respondents eligible for the diary survey, the number who accepted the diary and the number who returned the diary completed. The resulting response rate (ie the proportion of those eligible for the diary who actually returned it completed) was 52% overall, with a higher response rate in New Zealand (61%) than in Australia (48%).

Table 4: Response Rate Summary – Main Diary Survey

Details	TOTAL	Australia	New Zealand
CATI Screener - Total	3,529	2,514	1,015
Eligible for Diary (A)	771	546	225
Accepted Diary	645	439	206
Completed Diary (B)	400	263	137
Response Rate [(A÷B) X 100%]	52%	48%	61%

2.2.3 Weighting

As already reported in Section 2.1.3, the overall screener sample was weighted to ensure it was representative of the Australian and New Zealand populations aged 12 years and over. From within this the representative demographic profile of those eligible to receive a diary was identified.

As shown in Table 4, not everyone who was eligible for a diary accepted one, nor did everyone who accepted a diary return it completed, despite follow-up reminder calls to do so. To correct for such non-response, the data from the diaries that were completed correctly were weighted to the known profile of those who were eligible for the diary, as ascertained from the screener survey.

The diary data collected was weighted to ensure it was representative in terms of age, gender and area of residence of those identified as high consumers of products with intense sweeteners. A less comprehensive weighting matrix was applied to the diary data compared to that applied to the screener data, to accommodate the smaller sample size involved in that phase.

The age groups used for weighting the main diary data, in both countries, were as follows:

- 12-24 years
- 25-39 years
- 40-59 years
- 60+ years

The sample size was too small to weight to the 11 regions in Australia and to the 5 regions in New Zealand as used for weighting the screener survey data. Consequently, for the diary weighting purposes, Australia was divided into city and non-city areas, while New Zealand was not broken down by area type.

Therefore, in Australia a 16 cell weighting matrix was employed (2 gender groups x the 4 age groups x the 2 area types), while in New Zealand an 8 cell weighting matrix was employed (2 gender groups x the 4 age groups). The overall weighted diary population of the two countries was a combination of both.

The following tables compares the profile of the survey respondents. Table 5 shows the unweighted demographic profile of the screener sample versus those who completed the diary. Table 6 then shows the weighted profile of those eligible for the diary versus the overall weighted population profile. From this it is possible to see how those who are high consumers of products containing intense sweeteners differ demographically from the overall population. It is interesting to note from Table 6 that, in Australia, females were particularly more likely to have been eligible for the diary survey, as were non-city residents in New Zealand.

Table 7 shows the unweighted profile of those who completed a diary compared to the weighted representative profile of those eligible for a diary (to which the diary respondents were ultimately weighted).

Finally, it should be remembered that the consumption patterns of those who completed the diary survey do not represent those of the whole population, as diary participants were selected primarily on the basis of their high consumption of foods containing intense sweeteners. Therefore, estimated exposure to intense sweeteners among the diary group is expected to be higher than for the population as a whole.

Table 5: Demographic Profile of Sample – Screener versus Diaries Completed (Unweighted)

Demographics	TOTAL (%)		Australia (%)		New Zealand (%)	
	Screener Sample (n=3,529)	Diaries Completed (n=400)	Screener Sample (n=2,514)	Diaries Completed (n=263)	Screener sample (n=1,015)	Diaries Completed (n=137)
Gender						
Male	39	29	40	28	36	31
Female	61	71	60	72	64	69
Age (years)						
12-17	9	12	29	11	9	14
18-24	9	6	9	5	8	9
25-39	27	24	27	26	27	22
40-59	31	27	32	28	30	26
60+	24	30	24	31	27	29
Geographical Location						
City	61	65	61	65	62	65
Non-City	39	35	39	35	38	35
Weight Control Diet						
Yes	13	27	12	29	13	23
No	87	73	88	71	87	77
Medical Condition Requiring Low Sugar Diet						
Diabetes	4	19	4	17	5	23
Impaired glucose tolerance	2	9	2	8	2	10
None of these	94	72	95	75	93	68
Body Mass Index (BMI)*						
Underweight (<20)	13	10	13	11	11	10
Acceptable (20-25)	52	48	52	50	50	45
Overweight (26-30)	24	27	23	26	26	29
Obese (>30)	10	14	10	13	11	15
No answer	1	1	1	1	2	2

Note: * BMI classifications as used by the World Health Organization. Units are kg/m². Self reported weight and height used to estimate BMI in this survey.

Table 5 (Cont'd) : Demographic Profile of Sample – Screener versus Diaries Completed (Unweighted)

Demographics	TOTAL (%)		Australia (%)		New Zealand (%)	
	Screener Sample (n=3,529)	Diaries Completed (n=400)	Screener Sample (n=2,514)	Diaries Completed (n=263)	Screener sample (n=1,015)	Diaries Completed (n=137)
Country of birth						
Australia	57	53	80	80	2	-
New Zealand	25	31	2	2	81	85
Europe	12	11	12	12	11	10
Other	7	6	7	6	6	5
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal/ Torres Strait Islander	1	1	1	2	-	-
Other Australian Residents	70	65	99	98	-	-
NZ Maori/ Pacific Islander	4	5	-	-	14	15
Other New Zealand Residents	25	29	-	-	86	85
Education						
Some primary	4	5	5	2	6	10
Some secondary	55	58	58	57	55	58
Some tertiary	40	37	37	41	38	29
No answer/None	1	1	1	-	1	2
Respondent Income (AUD/NZD)						
Under \$25,000	36	42	38	44	32	39
\$25,000-\$39,999	13	10	13	10	14	10
\$40,000+	51	48	50	46	53	50
Respondent Occupation						
Professional/managerial	19	18	18	18	21	18
White collar	35	34	39	37	27	30
Blue collar	30	31	27	29	38	35
Unskilled	5	5	5	5	5	5
None	11	13	11	13	10	12

Note: - denotes not applicable

Table 6: Demographic Profile of Diary Eligibility versus Overall Population Profile

Demographics	TOTAL (%)		Australia (%)		New Zealand (%)	
	Eligible for Diary (Weighted)	Population	Eligible for Diary (Weighted)	Population ¹	Eligible for Diary (Weighted)	Population ²
Gender						
Male	41	49	40	49	47	49
Female	59	51	60	51	53	51
Age (years)						
12-17	16	11	16	11	19	12
18-24	7	11	7	11	10	12
25-39	24	26	25	26	20	26
40-59	29	32	29	32	28	32
60+	24	20	24	20	24	19
Geographical Location						
City	65	62	64	63	68	60
Non-City	35	38	36	37	32	40

Note: ¹Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). 2003.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). 2001.

²Statistics New Zealand. 2003.

Table 7: Demographic Profile of Diary Eligibility versus Diaries Completed

Demographics	TOTAL (%)		Australia (%)		New Zealand (%)	
	Eligible for Diary [^] (Weighted)	Diaries Completed (Unweighted)	Eligible for Diary [^] (Weighted)	Diaries Completed (Unweighted)	Eligible for Diary [^] (Weighted)	Diaries Completed (Unweighted)
Gender						
Male	41	29	40	28	47	31
Female	59	71	60	72	53	69
Age (years)						
12-17	16	12	16	11	19	14
18-24	7	6	7	5	10	9
25-39	24	24	25	26	20	22
40-59	29	27	29	28	28	26
60+	24	30	24	31	24	29
Geographical Location						
City	65	65	64	65	68	65
Non-City	35	35	36	35	32	35

Note: [^] Also represents weighted profile of Diaries Completed.

2.2.4 Limitations of the Diary Survey

Assessment of lifetime dietary exposure to intense sweeteners derived from 7-day recall data can only provide approximate estimates of the potential exposure of consumers. The data contained in the diary was essentially based on self-reported consumption which may differ from actual consumption due to errors in recording. For example, respondents may have forgotten they consumed a particular type of product on a certain day or may have incorrectly recalled the brand or may have over/under-estimated the actual amount consumed.

Furthermore, eligibility for the diary was based on a set of criteria based on consumption of products containing intense sweeteners in the 7-days prior to the screener survey. Some respondents may have consumed more products containing intense sweeteners in that period than they normally would. Thus, they qualified to participate when ordinarily they might not have qualified (the reverse could also apply). This issue is accentuated by the fact that the second stage of the screener survey took place during summer months when the consumption of products like carbonated soft drinks, other cold drinks and ice cream are typically higher.

Also, eligibility for the diary survey is determined in part by the respondent's self-reported bodyweight, which may be lower than actual body weight. This increases the chances of someone becoming eligible for the diary survey when they ordinarily shouldn't. It also results in higher exposures as a percentage of the ADI being calculated, as this calculation is undertaken on a per kilogram bodyweight basis.

As it is likely that not all foods containing intense sweeteners were listed in the diary, respondents may have not reported their consumption of these unlisted foods and therefore this may have lead to an underestimate of dietary exposure to intense sweeteners.

2.3 Supplementary Diary Survey of People with Diabetes/Impaired Glucose Tolerance

People with diabetes or with impaired glucose tolerance were also studied as a separate group in this research, as it was assumed that this group of respondents may consume greater amounts of foods containing intense sweeteners than the rest of the population.

Approximately two percent of the general population in Australia and four percent of the general population in New Zealand have been diagnosed with diabetes at some time in their lives (ABS 1995; Statistics NZ 1997). Almost one in four Australians aged 25 years or older has either diabetes or a condition of impaired glucose metabolism (Zimmet 2002). Furthermore, some population groups with high prevalence of diabetes are less likely to be contacted by means of random surveying techniques.

As diabetics were, therefore, not likely to be recruited in large numbers (from the screener survey of the general population) for the diary survey, a supplementary survey of diabetics was undertaken using convenience sampling techniques.

2.3.1 Objectives

The supplementary diary survey had two basic aims:

- to estimate exposure to intense sweeteners for a more robust sample size of diabetics and those with impaired glucose tolerance; and
- to assess this group's estimated exposure to intense sweeteners with respect to acceptable daily intakes (ADIs).

2.3.2 Methodology

The diary survey, in this context, comprised a pragmatic or purposive sample of diabetics and those with impaired glucose tolerance. The sample was not intended to be representative of the overall diabetic/impaired glucose tolerance population, but aimed to provide greater understanding of consumption patterns in this group.

A range of different approaches were used in an attempt to recruit enough Asian, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, New Zealand Maori people and young people with diabetes to enable an appropriate sample, as follows:

- A number of people with diabetes were identified via diabetes support groups. For example, Diabetes Australia (and some of its State/Territory branches) and Diabetes New Zealand both agreed to include an invitation to take part in the research in their regular newsletters to members.
- An invitation to participate in the diary survey was also placed on the multilingual Internet resource of Diabetes Australia and on the website of Diabetes New Zealand.
- Young people with diabetes were invited to take part in the diary survey through a notice on the *Reality Check* website. This is a Melbourne-based website for young people with diabetes and it includes a well-frequented online discussion forum. Advertisements were also placed in university notice boards and e-notices.
- There is a high prevalence of diabetes amongst Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples³, Maori/Pacific Islanders or people of Asian origin. These people are likely to be under-represented using the other methods outlined above (AIHW 2001; Simmons et al 1999). A sample of health services catering specifically for indigenous and Asian groups in Australia, and Maori/Pacific Islanders in New Zealand were approached to distribute the diary to people with diabetes from these backgrounds.

Respondents with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance who were interviewed as part of the screener survey were combined with the diabetics recruited from all these other sources above to form an overall diabetics/impaired glucose tolerance group for the purposes of the analysis in Section 5 of this report. In total, 298 people with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance completed a diary, including 187 recruited from sources other than the CATI screener survey.

The sample sizes for the successfully recruited diabetics (along with diabetics/those with impaired glucose tolerance yielded from the screener survey) are outlined in Table 8.

³ In 1995, self-reported diabetes was 7 to 8 times higher among Indigenous Australians than for other Australians aged 25-55 years

Table 8: Sample Sizes for those with Diabetes/Impaired Glucose Tolerance

Sample - Recruitment	TOTAL	Australia	New Zealand
Screening Survey (Main Diary)			
Diabetic	76	45	31
Impaired Glucose Tolerance	35	22	13
<i>(Total)</i>	<i>(111)</i>	<i>(67)</i>	<i>(44)</i>
Other Sources	187	156	31
TOTAL	298	223	75

Table 8 shows that 111 respondents with either diabetes (76) or impaired glucose tolerance (35) recruited from the screener survey took part in the main diary survey. This group represents (as shown earlier in Table 5) 28% of those who *completed* a main diary, and represents a similar proportion of those *eligible* for the main diary survey. This underlines the fact that those with diabetes/impaired glucose tolerance are over-represented in the population of high consumers of products containing intense sweeteners.

Table 9 provides a demographic profile of the overall purposive sample of those with diabetes/impaired glucose tolerance. Only basic demographics (age, gender and country) were available for those recruited from sources other than the CATI screener.

Table 9: Demographic Profile of Diabetic/Impaired Glucose Tolerance Sample

Demographics	TOTAL (n=298) %
Gender	
Male	44
Female	56
Age (years)	
12-17	13
18-24	1
25-39	12
40-59	29
60+	44
Country	
Australia	75
New Zealand	25

2.3.3 Limitations of Supplementary Diary Survey

All the limitations relating to self reported consumption behaviour, as mentioned in Section 2.2.4 for the main diary survey, also apply to the supplementary diary survey. Furthermore, the sample for this supplementary survey of people with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance is not representative of this group nor is it weighted to any particular profile. It is intended as a purposive sample of those with either of the two medical conditions. Due to the manner in which the extra diabetics were recruited, this sample is likely to comprise more educated people who access the Internet, read newsletters, are members of support groups and who can read English.

3. KEY FINDINGS – SCREENER SURVEY

The screener survey data was analysed to determine the consumption of the twelve selected food groups containing sugar or intense sweetener. The analysis specifically examined the mean daily consumption based on all respondents to the screener survey and the mean, median, 90th and 95th percentile daily consumption for the subset of respondents that actually consumed each of the particular food types (referred to as *consumers* in this report).

The analysis also examined the percentage that products containing intense sweeteners represented out of the total consumption of each of the selected food groups.

The data was analysed according to the following demographic information:

- country (Australia versus New Zealand);
- gender;
- gender by country;
- age;
- location (city/non-city);
- country of birth;
- ethnic origin;
- education level;
- respondent income;
- respondent occupation;
- diabetes (yes/no);
- impaired glucose tolerance (yes/no);
- weight control diet (yes/no); and
- body mass index (underweight, acceptable, overweight, obese).

Patterns of consumption according to the different demographic sub-groups are reported in the text and in Appendix 5. Consumption for the total Australian and New Zealand population is outlined in this section, along with comparisons where possible with the 1994 survey for Australians aged 12-39 years.

The mean daily consumption according to the above demographic groups is shown in Appendices 6 to 20. Demographic differences have been mentioned in the text where they were determined to be statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, using a one-tailed Z-score test.

3.1 Patterns of Consumption

The following section outlines the pattern of consumption for each of the twelve food product groups measured in the screener survey. Table 10 contains information on the percent of the population consuming each of those 12 key food groups over the previous seven days. Tables 12 and 13 provide information on the consumption amounts in each of the food product groups in Australia and New Zealand respectively.

The findings are compared to the 1994 survey wherever possible, and show that there has been a significant increase in the proportion of 12-39 year old Australians consuming products containing intense sweeteners (66% in 2002-03 compared with 51% in 1994). However, this is likely to be due to a greater number of product groups containing intense sweeteners in 2002-03 compared to 1994⁴, rather than an increase in the percentage of this age group consuming the products that were previously measured in 1994 (see Table 11).

3.1.1 Carbonated Soft Drinks

Carbonated Soft Drinks Containing Intense Sweeteners

Twenty seven per cent of the screener survey population reported that they had consumed some carbonated soft drinks containing intense sweeteners in the week prior to the survey, while 51% claimed they had consumed sugar sweetened carbonated soft drinks (see Table 10).

In comparison with the 1994 survey, there has not been a significant change in the proportion of 12-39 year old Australians consuming carbonated soft drinks containing intense sweetener - 31% in 2002-03 compared with 28% in 1994 (see Table 11).

The groups most likely to have consumed carbonated soft drinks containing intense sweeteners in the week prior to the survey were those with diabetes (61%) or on a weight control diet (48%), those considered obese in terms of their body mass index (41%), 12-17 year olds (40%) and females (31%). See Appendix 5 for further details and the glossary at the back of this report (see Appendix 22) for definitions of the body mass classifications used.

⁴ In 2003-03 an additional four product groups were included in the survey: fruit drinks, canned fruit, toppings and ice creams.

The reported mean daily consumption of carbonated soft drinks containing intense sweetener amongst all respondents across both Australia and New Zealand was 80 ml, while the consumer average was 294 ml. There was no significant difference between Australia or New Zealand (see Appendix 6).

In Australia the median consumer consumption of carbonated soft drinks containing intense sweetener was 171 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile consumer consumption was 643 ml and 1,000 ml respectively. In New Zealand the median consumer consumption was 179 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile was 686 ml and 857 ml respectively (see Tables 12-13).

The mean daily consumption has increased significantly for Australians aged 12-39 (both male and female) since 1994. The mean for Australian male respondents aged 12-39 years has risen from 58 ml to 81 ml (see Table 15), and from 65 ml to 95 ml for female respondents aged 12-39 years (see Table 16). The consumer mean has also increased significantly for Australian females, up from 192 ml to 268 ml in the current survey (see Tables 14-16).

In both Australia and New Zealand, 38% of the total consumption of carbonated soft drinks consumed contained intense sweetener. This proportion of total consumption was significantly higher amongst females than males (48% compared to 31%).

Sugar-Sweetened Carbonated Soft Drinks

The groups most likely to have consumed sugar sweetened carbonated soft drinks included the younger age groups i.e. 12-17 year olds (78%) and the 18-24 years old (75%). These groups were significantly more likely to be consumers of these type of drinks than their older counterparts (see Appendix 5).

Underlining this younger age profile, those with an annual income of less than \$40,000, those with secondary level education or less and those with either no occupation or an unskilled occupation were more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened carbonated soft drinks. (These latter groups would include younger people still at school/college who have no income or occupation).

Males were, also, more likely to be consumers than females (58% compared to 44%). Furthermore, consumption of sugar sweetened soft drinks was more evident amongst those without diabetes (52% compared to 19% of diabetics), those who are glucose tolerant (51% compared to 30% of those with impaired glucose tolerance) and those not on a weight control diet (53% compared to 30% compared to those not on such a diet).

Interestingly, those who are underweight were more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened soft drinks (63%) than those with a higher body mass index (46–51%).

The reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened carbonated soft drinks for all ages was estimated at 130 ml, and at 257 ml for consumers. There was no statistically significant difference between Australia and New Zealand. Amongst Australian consumers, the median consumption was 161 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 571 ml and 857 ml respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median consumption was 171 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 571 ml and 750 ml respectively (see Tables 12-13).

The reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened carbonated soft drinks amongst consumers was significantly higher amongst 18-24 year olds, 25-39 year olds, males, those considered to be over-weight or obese, those with secondary education, blue collar workers and Maori/Pacific Islanders (compared with other New Zealand residents) (see Appendix 6).

In comparison with the 1994 survey results, no statistically significant change in the mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened carbonated soft drinks was evident amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years, either male or female (see Tables 14-16).

Table 10: Screener Survey - Percentage of People Consuming From Product Groups at Least Once in the Last 7 Days

Product Group	TOTAL	Australia (%)			New Zealand (%)			
		TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	
Any product	S	97	97	97	96	97	98	97
	IS	58	58	52	63*	63	60	66
Carbonated soft drinks (including flavoured mineral waters)	S	51	50	57*	43	53	60*	46
	IS	27	27	24	31*	26	22	30*
Cordials (including fruit flavoured powdered drink bases)	S	28	29	31*	26	24	26	23
	IS	8	8	8	8	8	9	8
Fruit drinks	S	23	21	21	20	36	36	36
	IS	3	2	2	3	5	4	6
Table top sweeteners	Sugar	59	59	66*	52	56	61*	51
	Tabletop sweetener	10	10	8	11	10	9	11
Confectioneries (including chewing gum, chocolate)	S	60	60	55	65*	57	54	60
	IS	27	27	23	30	26	22	30
Flavoured yoghurts/mousses	S	26	26	24	28*	26	24	28
	IS	13	13	9	17*	12	7	17*
Jellies/milk based puddings	S	9	9	9	9	11	10	13
	IS	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
Jams or conserves	S	45	45	46	44	49	50	47
	IS	5	5	4	5	7	8	7
Flavoured milks	S	24	23	27*	18	30	34	27
	IS	3	3	2	3	4	5	3
Canned fruits	S	25	24	23	25	27	27	27
	IS	3	3	2	3	6	5	7
Toppings	S	9	9	11*	7	9	8	9
	IS	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Ice creams	S	48	49	50	47	48	54*	41
	IS	7	7	6	8	7	5	9*

Note:1. Base: Total respondents - screener survey (n=3,529).

2. S = containing sugars, IS = containing intense sweetener.

3. Significant Differences by gender within each country are marked with an *.

Table 11: Screener Survey - Percentage of People Consuming From Product Groups at Least Once in the Last 7 Days - 1994 versus 2002-03 (Australians aged 12-39)

Product Group		1994 %	2002-03 %
Any product	IS	51	66*
Carbonated soft drinks (including flavoured mineral waters)	S	71*	66
	IS	28	31
Cordials (including fruit flavoured powdered drink bases)	S	46*	39
	IS	7	10*
Table top sweeteners	Sugar	62	64
	Tabletop sweetener	6	7
Flavoured yoghurts/mousses	S	22	26*
	IS	12	13
Jellies/milk based puddings	S	9	7
	IS	1	2
Jams or conserves	S	44*	36
	IS	4	4
Flavoured milks	S	27	35*
	IS	3	4

- Note:
1. Base: Total Australian respondents aged 12-39 - screener (n=1,131 in 2002-03; 1,265 in 1994).
 2. S = containing sugars, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 3. Only the products groups included on both the 1994 and the 2002-03 survey are shown above.
 4. Significant Differences between 1994 and 2002-03 are marked with an *.

Table 12: Daily Consumption of Product Groups from the Screener Survey – Australia

Product Group		Mean consumption all screener	Mean consumption (median consumption) consumers screener	90 th percentile consumers screener	95 th percentile consumers screener
Carbonated soft drinks (ml)	S	130	259 (161)	571	857
	IS	80	293 (171)	643	1000
(% IS product)		(38)			
Cordials (ml)	S	81	283 (163)	600	850
	IS	20	256 (163)	600	814
(% IS product)		(20)			
Fruit drinks (ml)	S	41	198 (143)	393	550
	IS	3	124 (81)	214	244
(% IS product)		(6)			
Table top sweeteners (g)	Sugar	11	19 (12)	36	60
	Tabletop sweetener (sugar equivalents)	2	18 (12)	36	60
Confectioneries (g)	S	2	3 (2)	6	10
	IS	1	2 (1)	4	7
(% IS product)		(25)			
Flavoured yoghurts/mousses (g)	S	20	80 (57)	171	200
	IS	12	88 (57)	200	200
(% IS product)		(37)			
Jellies/milk based puddings (g)	S	4	43 (23)	55	69
	IS	1	44 (29)	114	143
(% IS product)		(24)			
Jams (g)	S	3	6 (5)	16	16
	IS	0.4	8 (5)	11	16
(% IS product)		(11)			
Flavoured milks (ml)	S	39	172 (86)	343	600
	IS	4	153 (86)	285	407
(% IS product)		(10)			
Canned fruit (g)	S	12	52 (39)	96	135
	IS	2	61 (39)	135	135
(% IS product)		(11)			
Toppings (g)	S	1	9 (5)	15	21
	IS	0	8 (8)	13	18
(% IS product)		(11)			
Ice creams (g)	S	35	72 (43)	143	200
	IS	5	74 (57)	171	286
(% IS product)		(12)			

Note: 1. Base: Total Australian respondents - screener survey (n=2,514).

2. S = containing sugars, IS = containing intense sweetener.

3. The measure for tabletop sweeteners is a “sugar equivalent”. Each serve whether in the form of a sachet, drop or tablet is considered to equal 6 g, therefore a mean consumption (for example) of 18 g would equate to 3 serves.

4. Each piece of confectionery consumed has been assigned a value of 1.5 g, therefore a mean consumption (for example) of 15 g equates to 10 pieces.

Table 13: Daily Consumption of Product Groups from the Screener Survey – New Zealand

Product Group		Mean consumption all screener	Mean consumption (median consumption) consumers screener	90 th percentile consumers screener	95 th percentile consumers screener
Carbonated soft drinks (ml)	S	131	247 (171)	571	750
	IS	79	302 (179)	686	857
(% IS product)		(38)			
Cordials (ml)	S	66	270 (163)	571	857
	IS	22	272 (163)	600	800
(% IS product)		(25)			
Fruit drinks (ml)	S	75	209 (118)	457	686
	IS	9	180 (163)	400	429
(% IS product)		(10)			
Table top sweeteners (g)	Sugar	8	15 (10)	36	48
	Tabletop sweetener (sugar equivalents)	2	20 (12)	51	60
Confectioneries (g)	S	1	3 (2)	4	7
	IS	0.4	2 (1)	4	6
(% IS product)		(26)			
Flavoured yoghurts/mousses (g)	S	18	71 (57)	171	200
	IS	9	75 (57)	200	200
(% IS product)		(33)			
Jellies/milk based puddings (g)	S	3	31 (23)	55	69
	IS	1	34 (29)	80	86
(% IS product)		(20)			
Jams (g)	S	4	7 (6)	16	23
	IS	0.4	6 (5)	11	16
(% IS product)		(11)			
Flavoured milks (ml)	S	47	154 (114)	321	400
	IS	7	190 (163)	343	407
(% IS product)		(13)			
Canned fruit (g)	S	14	51 (39)	77	116
	IS	3	54 (39)	116	116
(% IS product)		(18)			
Toppings (g)	S	1	9 (8)	18	26
	IS	0	7 (5)	10	10
(% IS product)		(10)			
Ice creams (g)	S	29	61 (43)	114	171
	IS	5	67 (29)	100	200
(% IS product)		(14)			

Note: 1. Base: Total New Zealand respondents - screener survey (n=1,015).

2. S = containing sugars, IS = containing intense sweetener.

3. The measure for tabletop sweeteners is a “sugar equivalent”. Each serve whether in the form of a sachet, drop or tablet is considered to equal 6 g, therefore a mean consumption (for example) of 18 g would equate to 3 serves.

4. Each piece of confectionery consumed has been assigned a value of 1.5 g, therefore a mean consumption (for example) of 15 g equates to 10 pieces.

3.1.2 Cordials

Cordials Containing Intense Sweeteners

Eight per cent of the survey population reported that they had consumed some cordial containing intense sweeteners in the week prior to the survey. This compares to 28% who reported to have consumed sugar sweetened cordial in the same period (see Table 10).

In comparison with the 1994 survey, there has been an increase in the proportion of 12-39 year old Australians consuming cordials containing intense sweetener; 10% in 2002-03 compared with 7% in 1994 (see Table 11).

The groups more likely to have consumed cordial containing intense sweeteners were those with diabetes (18%), those with primary education only (15%), 12-17 year olds (14%), those on a weight control diet (13%) and those living in city areas (9%) (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of made-up cordial containing intense sweetener for all respondents was estimated to be 20 ml. Amongst consumers the mean amount was 259 ml. There was no significant difference between Australia and New Zealand in the mean daily consumption of cordial containing intense sweeteners.

In Australia the median consumption of cordial containing intense sweetener amongst actual consumers was 163 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile was 600 ml and 814 ml respectively. In New Zealand the median consumption amongst consumers was also 163 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile was 600 ml and 800 ml respectively (see Tables 12-13).

Amongst consumers across Australia and New Zealand, the reported mean daily consumption of cordial containing intense sweeteners was significantly higher for males than females (311 ml compared with 209 ml), for those without impaired glucose tolerance and for those with tertiary education (see Appendix 7).

The mean daily consumption of cordial containing intense sweeteners has increased significantly for Australian male respondents aged 12-39 since the 1994 survey. The mean has risen from 12 ml to 31 ml (see Table 15).

In Australia, 20% of the total cordial consumed contained intense sweeteners. The proportion in New Zealand was slightly higher at 25%.

Table 14: Daily Consumption of Product Groups from the Screener Survey - 1994 versus 2002-03 (Australians aged 12-39 years)

Product Group		Mean consumption all screener		Mean consumption consumers screener		90 th percentile consumers screener	
		1994	2002-03	1994	2002-03	1994	2002-03
Carbonated soft drinks (ml) (% IS product)	S	195	188	275	286	571	571
	IS	62 (24)	88* (32)	218	280*	429	643
Cordials (ml) (% IS product)	S	119	125	257	323*	600	692
	IS	14 (11)	24* (16)	197	247*	429	571
Table top sweeteners (g)	Sugar	7	11	11	17	24	36
	Tabletop sweetener	0.6	1	10	10	18	24
Flavoured yoghurts/mousses (g) (% IS product)	S	15	19*	71	71	143	143
	IS	9 (38)	12* (39)	70	89*	143	200
Jellies/milk based puddings (g) (% IS product)	S	3	2	34	32	57	46
	IS	1 (26)	1 (22)	74*	28	229	57
Jams (g) (% IS product)	S	2	2	5	5	13	11
	IS	0.1 (6)	0.2 (11)	5	7	13	9
Flavoured milks (ml) (% IS product)	S	42	62*	157	176*	300	343
	IS	3 (7)	5* (8)	100	124*	171	214

- Note:
1. Base: Total Australian respondents aged 12-39 - screener (n=1,131 in 2002-03; 1,265 in 1994).
 2. S = containing sugars, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 3. Only the products groups included on both the 1994 and the 2002-03 survey are shown above.
 4. In 2002-03, the measure for tabletop sweeteners was a "sugar equivalent". Each serve equals 6 g, therefore a mean consumption (for example) of 18 g would equate to 3 serves. In the 1994 survey, a different reporting method was used for tabletop sweeteners. The value reported in this table represents an approximate consumption amount expressed in terms of the sugar equivalents approach used in the current survey. A consumption of 233 mg tabletop sweetener in the 1994 survey is assumed to be equivalent to 6 g sugar.
 5. Significant Differences between 1994 and 2002-03 are marked with an *.

Table 15: Daily Consumption of Product Groups from the Screener Survey - 1994 versus 2002-03 (Australian Males aged 12-39 years)

Product Group		Mean consumption all screener		Mean consumption consumers screener		90 th percentile consumers screener	
		1994	2002-03	1994	2002-03	1994	2002-03
Carbonated soft drinks (ml)	S	257	249	334	341		750
	IS	58 (19)	81* (25)	257	297		686
(% IS product)							
Cordials (ml)	S	162	151	305	373*		800
	IS	12 (7%)	31* (17%)	224	297		686
(% IS product)							
Table top sweeteners (g)	Sugar	9	13	12	19		39
	Tabletop sweetener	0.3	1	7	11		24
(% IS product)							
Flavoured yoghurt/mousse (g)	S	13	19*	76	77		171
	IS	4 (25)	10* (34)	73	93*		200
(% IS product)							
Jellies/milk based puddings (g)	S	4*	2	37	32		46
	IS	0.4 (11)	1 (22)	35	30		57
(% IS product)							
Jams (g)	S	3	2	6	6		11
	IS	0.1 (3)	0.3 (12)	5	12		17
(% IS product)							
Flavoured milks (ml)	S	60	87*	183	213*		571
	IS	4 (7)	5 (5)	122	120		214
(% IS product)							

- Note:
1. Base: Total Australian male respondents aged 12-39 - screener (n=477 in 2002-03; 608 in 1994).
 2. S = containing sugars, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 3. Only the products groups included on both the 1994 and the 2002-03 survey are shown above.
 4. In 2002-03, the measure for tabletop sweeteners was a “sugar equivalent”. Each serve equals 6 g, therefore a mean consumption (for example) of 18 g would equate to 3 serves. In the 1994 survey, a different reporting method was used for tabletop sweeteners. The value reported in this table represents an approximate consumption amount expressed in terms of the sugar equivalents approach used in the current survey. A consumption of 233 mg tabletop sweetener in the 1994 survey is assumed to be equivalent to 6 g sugar.
 5. Significant Differences between 1994 and 2002-03 are marked with an *.
 6. 90th consumer percentile not available for 1994 survey.

Table 16: Daily Consumption of Product Groups from the Screener Survey - 1994 versus 2002-03 (Australian Females aged 12-39 years)

Product Group		Mean consumption all screener		Mean consumption consumers screener		90 th percentile consumers screener	
		1994	2002-03	1994	2002-03	1994	2002-03
Carbonated soft drinks (ml)	S	132	127	204	234		429
	IS	65 (33)	95* (43)	192	268*		571
Cordials (ml)	S	75	98*	190	267*		571
	IS	16 (17)	18 (16)	180	191		400
Table top sweeteners (g)	Sugar	6	8	11	14		30
	Tabletop sweetener	1	1	13	9		24
Flavoured yoghurtsmousses (g)	S	18	18	68	66		143
	IS	13 (42)	14 (44)	70	87*		200
Jellies/milk based puddings (g)	S	2	2	30	32		46
	IS	2* (42)	1 (22)	102*	25		57
Jams (g)	S	2	2	4	5		9
	IS	0.2 (10)	0.2 (10)	5*	4		8
Flavoured milks (ml)	S	23	37*	114	126		285
	IS	2 (8)	6* (13)	70	129*		214

- Note:
1. Base: Total Australian female respondents aged 12-39 -screener (n=654 in 2002-03; 657 in 1994).
 2. S = containing sugars, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 3. Only the products groups included on both the 1994 and the 2002-03 survey are shown above.
 4. In 2002-03, the measure for tabletop sweeteners was a “sugar equivalent”. Each serve equals 6 g, therefore a mean consumption (for example) of 18 g would equate to 3 serves. In the 1994 survey, a different reporting method was used for tabletop sweeteners. The value reported in this table represents an approximate consumption amount expressed in terms of the sugar equivalents approach used in the current survey. A consumption of 233 mg tabletop sweetener in the 1994 survey is assumed to be equivalent to 6 g sugar.
 5. Significant Differences between 1994 and 2002-03 are marked with an *.
 6. 90th consumer percentile not available for 1994 survey.

Sugar-Sweetened Cordials

The groups more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened cordial were Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander peoples (47%) or those from Maori/Pacific Island backgrounds (32%), those with an annual income of less than \$25,000 or no occupation (31% and 35% respectively), those without diabetes (29%), those not on a weight control diet (29%), males (particularly Australian, 31%), the 12-39 year age group (34–43%), and those living in Australia (29% compared to 24% of those living in New Zealand) (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened cordials was estimated at 79 ml for all respondents, and at 281 ml for actual consumers. There were no statistically significant differences between Australian and New Zealand consumers.

Amongst Australian consumers, the median consumption was 163 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 600 ml and 850 ml respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median consumption was also 163 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 571 ml and 857 ml respectively (see Tables 12-13).

The reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened cordials for consumers was significantly higher amongst 12-39 year olds, males and non-diabetics than among other demographic groups. Those from a Maori/Pacific Islander background had a significantly higher daily mean consumption compared to other New Zealand residents (see Appendix 7).

In comparison with the 1994 survey results, statistically significant changes were evident amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years. The mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened cordial amongst these consumers rose from 257 ml to 323 ml. The increase in consumption was significant for both males and females (see Tables 14-16).

3.1.3 Fruit Drinks

Fruit Drinks Containing Intense Sweeteners

Three per cent of the survey population reported that they had consumed fruit drinks containing intense sweetener in the week prior to the survey. This compares to 23% who claimed to have consumed sugar sweetened fruit drinks in the same period (see Table 10).

Fruit drinks were not included in the 1994 survey, therefore comparisons with the present study were not possible.

Those living in New Zealand were more likely to have consumed fruit drinks containing intense sweetener than their Australian counterparts (5% compared to 2%). Across both countries, 12-17 year olds (5%) were more likely to have consumed this type of drink in the week prior to the survey than any other age group (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of fruit drinks containing intense sweetener for all respondents was estimated to be 4 ml. Amongst the small base of actual consumers (n=107) the mean amount was 141 ml. The mean daily amount consumed was significantly higher in New Zealand than in Australia - 180 ml compared to 124 ml (see Appendix 8).

In Australia the median daily consumer consumption was 81 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile was 214 ml and 244 ml respectively. In New Zealand the median consumer consumption was 163 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile was 400 ml and 429 ml respectively (see Tables 12-13).

As the base size of consumers of fruit drinks containing intense sweeteners was relatively small, it was not practical to analyse the consumers' mean daily consumption by demographics. Therefore, the consumers' means for fruit drinks containing intense sweeteners by demographics as shown in Appendix 8 must be interpreted with caution.

In Australia just 6% of the total fruit drinks consumed contained intense sweetener. The proportion in New Zealand was slightly higher at 10%.

Sugar Sweetened Fruit Drinks

The groups more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened fruit drinks were those without an occupation (35%), those living in New Zealand, (36% compared to 21% of Australians), those considered underweight (31%), the 12-24 age group and non-diabetics (24%) (see Appendix 5).

The mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened fruit drinks was estimated at 46 ml for all respondents, and at 200 ml for consumers. There were no statistically significant differences between Australian and New Zealand consumers (see Appendix 8).

Amongst Australian consumers, the median daily consumption of sugar sweetened fruit drinks was 143 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 393 ml and 550 ml respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily consumption was 118 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 457 ml and 686 ml respectively (see Tables 12-13).

The reported mean consumer consumption of sugar sweetened fruit drinks was significantly higher amongst 18-24 year olds, males, non-diabetics and those in unskilled occupations (see Appendix 8 for detailed comparisons).

3.1.4 Tabletop Sweeteners in Hot Drinks or on Cereals

Intense Sweeteners in Hot Drinks or on Cereals

Ten per cent of the survey population reported that they had consumed some tabletop intense sweetener that they had added to hot drinks or to cereal in the week prior to the survey. This compares to 59% who claimed they had consumed added sugar in hot drinks or on cereal in the same period (see Table 10).

In comparison with the 1994 survey, there has not been a significant increase in the proportion of 12-39 year old Australians using tabletop intense sweeteners in hot drinks or on cereals - 7% in 2002-03 compared with 6% in 1994 (see Table 11).

There was no significant difference between Australia and New Zealand in the proportion consuming tabletop intense sweeteners in 2002-03 (see Appendix 5 for further details).

The groups most likely to have consumed tabletop intense sweeteners in the week prior to the survey were diabetics (41%), those on a weight controlled diet (23%), those aged over 60 (18%), those with impaired glucose tolerance (16%) and those considered obese (15%).

Females were, also, slightly more likely than males to have consumed tabletop intense sweeteners (11% compared to 8%) in this period (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of tabletop intense sweetener for all respondents was 2 g, while the consumer mean was 18 g. This is based on a “**sugar equivalent**” measure, whereby a serve of intense sweetener equates to a teaspoon of sugar i.e. 6 g. Therefore, the consumer mean consumption of 18 g is essentially 3 serves, whether in the form of a powder, a sachet, a tablet or drops. There was no significant difference between Australia or New Zealand in terms of the mean daily consumption amount for consumers.

In Australia the median daily consumption of tabletop intense sweeteners for consumers was 12 g (2 serves) and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption for consumers was 30 g (5 serves) and 60 g (10 serves) respectively. In New Zealand the median consumption amounts for consumers was also 12 g (2 serves/day) and the 90th and 95th percentile was 51 g (8.5 serves) and 60 g (10 serves) respectively (see Tables 12-13).

In the 1994 survey, a different reporting method was used for tabletop sweeteners. The values for 1994 reported in Tables 14-16 represents an approximate consumption amount expressed in terms of the sugar equivalents approach used in the current survey. A consumption of 233 mg of tabletop sweetener in the 1994 survey is assumed to be equivalent to 6 g of sugar. However, it must be noted that this is not an exact comparison and therefore it is not possible to indicate whether there has been a change in the mean daily amount consumed.

Sugar in Hot Drinks or on Cereals

The groups most likely to have added sugar to their hot drinks or to their cereal were Maori/Pacific Islanders (67% compared to 54% of all other New Zealand residents), those in blue collar or unskilled occupations (65% and 67% respectively), males (65% compared to 52% of females), those living in non-city areas (61%), non-diabetics (60%) and those not on a weight control diet (60%) (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of added sugar in hot drinks and on cereal for both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 11 g (approximately 2 teaspoons) for all respondents, and at 18 g (approximately 3 teaspoons) for consumers. The mean daily consumption was statistically higher in Australia than New Zealand, both for all respondents and for consumers. The consumer mean daily consumption in Australia was 19 g, compared with 15 g in New Zealand (see Appendix 9).

Furthermore, amongst Australian consumers, the median daily sugar consumption was 12 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 36 g and 60 g respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median consumption was 10 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 36 g and 48 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

The reported mean daily consumption of added sugar amongst consumers (across both Australia and New Zealand) was significantly higher for males (21 g compared to 16 g of females), for those not on a weight control diet (19 g compared to 13 g of those on such a diet), for blue collar workers (22 g) and the non-city residents (21 g compared to 17 g of those living in cities) (see Appendix 9).

In comparison with the 1994 survey results, no statistically significant changes in the addition of sugar to hot drinks and cereals were evident amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years either male or female (see Tables 14-16).

3.1.5 Confectioneries

Confectioneries Containing Intense Sweeteners

Twenty seven per cent of the survey population reported that they had consumed confectionery (i.e. chewing gum, lollies, chocolate etc) containing intense sweetener in the week prior to the survey. This compares to 60% who claimed to have consumed sugar sweetened confectionery in the same period (see Table 10).

Australian and New Zealand residents were just as likely to have consumed confectioneries containing intense sweeteners in the week prior to the screener survey. However, across both countries, the groups more likely to have consumed this type of product were those on a weight control diet (36% compared to 25% of those not on such a diet), or those considered underweight (35% compared to 23–27% of those with a body mass index above 20), diabetics (34% compared to 26% of non-diabetics), females (30% compared to 23% of males), those living in cities (29% compared to 23% of non-city dwellers) and the 12-24 years age group (44–46% compared to 10–33% of those aged 25 years and above) (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of confectioneries containing intense sweeteners was estimated to be 1 g for all respondents. Amongst consumers the mean daily amount was 2 g (see Appendix 10). This measurement is based on each piece of confectionery consumed being assigned a value of 1.5 g, which represents the mean mass of one piece of chewing gum. Therefore a mean consumption, for example, of 15 g would equate to 10

pieces of confectionery. There was no significant difference between Australia and New Zealand in terms of the mean consumer intake. The reported consumption amounts are likely to be underestimates of the actual consumption amounts as the term ‘confectionery’ includes foods other than chewing gum (e.g. chocolate) that have a larger mass per piece than chewing gum itself.

In Australia the median daily consumption of confectioneries containing intense sweeteners amongst consumers was 1 g and the 90th and 95th percentile was 4 g and 7 g respectively. In New Zealand the median consumption amongst consumers was also 1 g and the 90th and 95th percentile were 4 g and 6 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

Amongst consumers, the reported consumption of confectioneries containing intense sweeteners was significantly higher for those on a weight control diet – 3 g compared to 2 g for those not on such a diet (see Appendix 10).

In Australia, 25% of the total confectioneries consumed contained intense sweetener. The proportion in New Zealand was similar at 26%.

The 1994 survey only recorded consumption of chewing gum rather than of all types of intense sweetened confectionery and therefore it is not possible to compare the results of the two studies for this food group.

Sugar Sweetened Confectioneries

The groups more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened confectioneries were the 12-17 year age group (78%), those without an occupation (71% - this includes 12-17 year olds who are still at school/college), those considered underweight (69%), females (64% compared to 52% of males), non-diabetics (61% compared to 30% of diabetics) and those not on a weight control diet (61% compared to 52%) (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened confectioneries across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 2 g for all respondents, and at 3 g for consumers. There was no statistically significant difference between Australia and New Zealand consumers (see Appendix 10).

Amongst Australian consumers, the median consumption of sugar sweetened confectioneries was 2 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 6 g and 10 g respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median consumption was also 2 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 4 g and 7 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

The reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened confectionery amongst consumers was significantly higher amongst males, non-diabetics, those not on a weight control diet, those considered underweight in terms of their BMI, and blue collar workers (see Appendix 10).

3.1.6 Flavoured Yoghurts and Mousses

Flavoured Yoghurts and Mousses Containing Intense Sweeteners

Thirteen per cent of the survey population reported that they had consumed flavoured yoghurt or mousse containing intense sweetener in the week prior to the survey. This compares to 26% who claimed to have consumed sugar sweetened flavoured yoghurt or mousse in the same period (see Table 10).

In comparison with the 1994 survey, there has not been an increase in the proportion of 12-39 year old Australians consuming flavoured yoghurts or mousses containing intense sweetener - 13% in 2002-03 compared with 12% in 1994 (see Table 11).

Those living in Australia and New Zealand were just as likely to have consumed the intense sweetened option in the previous 7 days. However, across both countries, the groups more likely to have consumed flavoured yoghurt or mousse containing intense sweeteners were those on a weight control diet (28% compared to 11% of those not on such a diet), diabetics (23% compared to 13% of non-diabetics), females (17% compared to 9% of males) and those who have attained secondary or tertiary level education (13% and 14% respectively compared to 6% of those with only primary education) (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of flavoured yoghurt or mousse containing intense sweetener was estimated to be 11 g for all respondents. Amongst consumers the mean amount was 87 g. Australian consumers had a significantly higher mean daily consumption of yoghurt and mousse containing intense sweetener than their New Zealand counterparts – 88 g compared to 75 g (see Appendix 11).

However, in both Australia and New Zealand the median daily consumption of yoghurt and mousse containing intense sweetener amongst actual consumers was 57 g and the 90th and 95th percentile were both 200 g (see tables 12-13).

Furthermore, the mean daily consumption amongst consumers has increased significantly since 1994 for Australians aged 12-39 years. The mean consumption has risen from 70 g

to 89 g, mainly due to an increase in consumption amongst male Australian consumers - up from 73g to 93g (see Table 15).

As the base size of consumers of flavoured yoghurt or mousse containing intense sweetener was relatively small, it was not practical to analyse the consumers' mean daily consumption by detailed demographics. Therefore the consumers' means for flavoured yoghurt or mousse containing intense sweetener, as shown in Appendix 11, must be interpreted with caution.

In Australia, 37% of the total flavoured yoghurt and mousse consumed contained intense sweetener. The proportion in New Zealand was slightly lower at 33%.

Sugar Sweetened Flavoured Yoghurts or Mousses

The groups more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened flavoured yoghurt or mousse were Maori/Pacific Islanders (35% compared to 24% of all other New Zealand residents), those with no occupation (34%), the 12-17 age group (33%), those considered underweight (30%), females (28% compared to 24% for males) and non-diabetics (26% compared to 10% of diabetics) (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened flavoured yoghurt or mousse across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 20 g for all respondents, and at 78 g for actual consumers. There was no statistically significant difference between Australia and New Zealand consumers (see Appendix 11).

Amongst both Australian and New Zealand consumers, the median daily consumption of sugar sweetened flavoured yoghurt or mousse was 57 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 171 g and 200 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

The reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened yoghurts and mousses amongst consumers was significantly higher amongst males (particularly Australian males), the 40-59 year age group, those on a weight control diet, all those not considered underweight, Australians or New Zealanders born in Europe, non-indigenous Australians and non-city residents (see Appendix 8 for detailed comparisons).

In comparison with the 1994 survey results, there were no statistically significant changes evident in the mean amount of sugar sweetened flavoured yoghurt consumed amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years (see Tables 14-16).

3.1.7 Jellies and Milk Based Puddings

Jellies and Milk Based Puddings Containing Intense Sweeteners

Three per cent of the survey population reported that they had consumed jelly or milk based pudding containing intense sweetener in the week prior to the survey. This compares to nine percent who reported consuming sugar sweetened jelly or milk based pudding in the same period (see Table 10).

In comparison with the 1994 survey, there has not been an increase in the proportion of 12-39 year old Australians consuming jelly or milk based pudding containing intense sweetener - 2% in 2002-03 compared with 1% in 1994 (see Table 11).

Those living in Australia and New Zealand were just as likely as each other to have consumed the intense sweetened option in the previous 7 days. However, across both countries, the groups more likely to have consumed jelly or milk based pudding containing intense sweeteners were those with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance (8% compared to 3% of those without impaired tolerance), those on a weight control diet (7% compared to 2% of those not on such a diet) and those who attained only primary level education (6% compared to 3% and 2% of those with secondary or tertiary education respectively) (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of jelly or milk based pudding containing intense sweetener was estimated to be 1 g for all respondents. Amongst the small base of actual consumers (n=102) the mean daily consumption of jelly containing intense sweetener was 42 g. There was no statistically significant difference in the mean daily consumption between Australian and New Zealand consumers – 44 g compared to 34 g (see Appendix 12).

In Australia the median daily consumption of jelly or milk based pudding containing intense sweetener amongst consumers was 29 g and the 90th and 95th percentile were 114 g and 143 g respectively. In New Zealand the median daily consumption of jelly or milk based pudding containing intense sweetener amongst consumers was also 29 g and the 90th and 95th percentile was 80 g and 86 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

Furthermore, the mean daily consumption of jelly or milk based pudding containing intense sweetener amongst consumers has decreased significantly for Australians aged 12-39 years since 1994; from 74 g down to 28 g. This decrease in average consumption was notable for females, where consumption decreased from 102 g in 1994 to 25 g in 2002-03 (see Tables 14-16).

As the base size of consumers of jelly or milk based pudding containing intense sweeteners was relatively small, it was not practical to analyse the consumers' mean daily consumption by detailed demographics. Therefore, the consumers' means for jelly or milk based pudding containing intense sweeteners, as shown in Appendix 12, must be interpreted with caution.

In Australia, 24% of the total jelly or milk based pudding consumed contained intense sweetener. The proportion in New Zealand was slightly lower at 20%.

Sugar Sweetened Jellies and Milk Based Puddings

The groups more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened jelly or milk based pudding were those who had only attained primary level education (18%), those aged 60 years and over (16%) and the 12-17 year old age group (12%). New Zealand females were more likely than Australian females to have consumed sugar sweetened jelly and milk based pudding in the previous seven days (13% compared to 9%) (see Appendix 5).

Across Australia and New Zealand, the reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened jelly or milk based pudding was estimated at 4 g for all respondents, and at 40 g for actual consumers. There was no statistically significant difference between Australian and New Zealand consumers (see Appendix 12).

Amongst both Australian and New Zealand consumers, the median daily consumption of sugar sweetened jelly or milk based pudding was 23 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 55 g and 69 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

The reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened jelly or milk based pudding amongst consumers did not differ significantly across any of the demographic sub-groups.

In comparison with the 1994 survey results, there was no statistically significant change evident in the mean daily amount of sugar sweetened jelly or milk based pudding consumed amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years (see Tables 14-16).

3.1.8 Jams or Conserves

Jams or Conserves Containing Intense Sweeteners

Five per cent of the survey population reported that they had consumed jam or conserve containing intense sweetener in the week prior to the survey. This compares to 46% who claimed to have consumed sugar sweetened jam or conserve in the same period (see Table 10).

In comparison with the 1994 survey, there has not been an increase in the proportion of 12-39 year old Australians consuming jam or conserve containing intense sweetener; 4% in both 2002-03 and in 1994 (see Table 11).

New Zealanders, particularly males, were more likely than Australians to have consumed jam or conserve containing intense sweeteners in the previous 7 days (7% compared to 5% respectively). However, across both countries, the groups more likely to have consumed jams or preserves containing intense sweetener were those with diabetes (26% compared to 4% of non-diabetics), those on a weight control diet (11% compared to 4% of those not on such a diet), those who had only attained primary level education (10%), the 60 years and over age group (8%) and those considered to be obese according to their body mass index (8%) (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of jam or conserve containing intense sweetener was estimated to be less than 0.5 g for all respondents. Amongst the small base of actual consumers (n=188) the mean daily amount was 8 g (equivalent to approximately 1.5 teaspoons of jam). There was no statistically significant difference in the mean consumption between Australian and New Zealand consumers (8 g compared to 6 g).

In both Australia and New Zealand the median daily consumption of jam or conserve containing intense sweetener amongst consumers was 5 g and the 90th and 95th percentile was 11 g and 16 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

Furthermore, the mean consumption amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years has not changed significantly since 1994 (see Tables 14-16).

Amongst consumers, the reported consumption of jams or preserves containing intense sweetener, across both countries, was significantly higher for males (10 g compared to 6 g for females), particularly Australian males (11 g compared to 7 g for Australian females) (see Appendix 13).

In both Australia and New Zealand, 11% of the total jams or conserves consumed contained intense sweetener.

Sugar Sweetened Jams or Conserves

Those living in New Zealand were more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened jam or conserve in the 7 days prior to the survey than their Australian counterparts (49% compared to 45%). Across both countries, the groups more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened jam or conserve were those aged 60 years and over (60%) or 40-59 years (50%), those not on a weight control diet (47% compared to 35% on such a diet), non-diabetics (46% compared to 33% of diabetics) and those with higher annual incomes (\$40,000 and over in the local currency) (see Appendix 5 for detailed comparisons).

The estimated mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened jam or conserve across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 3 g, and at 7 g for actual consumers. New Zealand consumers had a slightly, but statistically significant, higher mean than their Australian counterparts – 7 g compared to 6 g (see Appendix 13).

Amongst Australian consumers, the median daily consumption of sugar sweetened jam or conserve was 5 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption were both 16 g respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily consumption was also 6 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 16 g and 23 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

The reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened jam or conserve, amongst consumers, differed across some of the demographic sub-groups. The mean daily consumption was significantly higher amongst Maori/Pacific Islanders compared to all other New Zealand residents (11 g compared to 7 g), males (particularly New Zealand males – 9 g compared to 6 g for New Zealand females), those aged 60 years and over (8 g compared to 6–7 g for younger groups) and those living in non-city areas (7 g compared to 6 g for city dwellers) (see Appendix 13).

In comparison with the 1994 survey results, there was no statistically significant change evident in the mean daily amount of sugar sweetened jam or conserve consumed amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years (see Tables 14-16).

3.1.9 Flavoured Milks

Flavoured Milk Containing Intense Sweeteners

Three per cent of the survey population reported that they had consumed flavoured milk containing intense sweetener in the week prior to the survey. This compares to 24% who claimed to have consumed sugar sweetened flavoured milk in the same period (see Table 10).

In comparison with the 1994 survey, there has not been an increase in the proportion of 12-39 year old Australians consuming flavoured milks containing intense sweetener - 4% in 2002-03 compared with 3% in 1994 (see Table 11).

Australian and New Zealand residents were just as likely to have consumed flavoured milk containing intense sweeteners in the previous seven days (3% and 4% respectively). However, across both countries, the groups more likely to have consumed flavoured milk containing intense sweeteners were those aged 12-39 years (4–6% compared to 2% of those aged 40 years and above), Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples compared to all other Australians (15% compared to 3%), diabetics (8% compared to 3% of non-diabetics) and those on a weight control diet (5% compared to 3% of those not on such a diet) (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of flavoured milk containing intense sweetener was estimated to be 5 ml for all respondents. Amongst the small base of actual consumers (n=110) the mean amount was 161 ml. There was no statistically significant difference in the mean daily consumption between Australian and New Zealand consumers – 153 ml compared to 190 ml (see Appendix 14).

In Australia the median daily consumption of flavoured milk containing intense sweetener amongst consumers was 86 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile was 285 ml and 407 ml respectively. In New Zealand the median consumption amongst consumers was 163 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile was 343 ml and 407 ml respectively (see Tables 12-13).

Furthermore, the mean daily consumption of flavoured milk containing intense sweetener amongst consumers has increased significantly since 1994 for Australians aged 12-39 years, rising from a mean of 100 ml to 124 ml. The increase in consumption was significant for Australian female consumers aged 12-39 years, increasing from a mean daily consumption of 70 ml in 1994 to 129 ml in 2003 (see Tables 14-16).

As the base size of consumers of flavoured milk containing intense sweeteners was relatively small, it was not practical to analyse the consumers' mean daily consumption by detailed demographics. Therefore, the consumers' means for flavoured milk containing intense sweeteners, as shown in Appendix 14, must be interpreted with caution.

In Australia 10% of the total flavoured milk consumed contained intense sweeteners. The proportion in New Zealand was slightly higher at 13%.

Sugar Sweetened Flavoured Milk

New Zealand residents were more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened flavoured milk in the 7 days prior to the survey than their Australian counterparts (30% compared to 23%). New Zealand males were significantly more likely than Australian males to have consumed sugar sweetened flavoured milk (34% compared to 27%) (see Appendix 5 for a detailed comparison).

Across both countries, the groups more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened flavoured milk were those aged 12-17 and 18-24 years (53% and 44% respectively), those with no occupation (41% - this includes the younger age groups still at school and the unemployed), those considered underweight in terms of their BMI (34%), those respondents born in New Zealand as opposed to elsewhere (30%) and non-diabetics (24% compared to 10% of diabetics) (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened flavoured milk for both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 40 ml for all respondents, and at 168 ml for actual consumers. There was no statistically significant difference between Australia and New Zealand consumers (see Appendix 14).

Amongst Australian consumers, the median daily consumption of sugar sweetened flavoured milks was 86 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 343 ml and 600 ml respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily consumption was 114 ml and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 321 ml and 400 ml respectively (see Tables 12-13).

The estimated mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened flavoured milks amongst consumers differed across some of the demographic sub-groups. The mean daily consumption was greatest amongst males (particularly Australian males – 207 ml), those aged 18-24 years (196 ml) and those not on a weight control diet (174 ml compared to 122 ml for those on a diet) (see Appendix 14).

There has been a significant increase in the mean daily amount of sugar sweetened flavoured milk consumed amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years, since the 1994 survey. The mean amount rose from 157 ml in 1994 to 176 ml in 2003. The increase was particularly significant amongst the male consumers in this age group, whose mean consumption increased from 183 ml up to 213 ml (see Tables 14-16).

3.1.10 Canned Fruits

Canned Fruit Containing Intense Sweeteners

Three per cent of the survey population reported that they had consumed canned fruit containing intense sweeteners in the week prior to the survey. This compares to 25% who claimed to have consumed sugar sweetened canned fruit in the same period (see Table 10).

Canned fruit was not included in the 1994 survey, therefore comparisons with the present study were not possible.

New Zealand residents were significantly more likely than their Australian counterparts to have consumed canned fruit containing intense sweeteners in the previous 7 days (6% and 3% respectively). However, across both countries, the groups more likely to have consumed canned fruits containing intense sweeteners were those with diabetes (11% compared to 3% of non-diabetics), those with impaired glucose tolerance (10% compared to 3%), those on a weight control diet (7% compared to 3% of those not on such a diet) and those aged 60 years and over (5% compared to 1–4% of younger groups) (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of canned fruit containing intense sweetener was estimated to be 2 g for all respondents. Amongst the small base of actual consumers (n=139) the mean daily amount was 59 g. There was no statistically significant difference in the mean consumption of canned fruit containing intense sweetener between Australian and New Zealand consumers – 61 g compared to 54 g (see Appendix 15).

In Australia the median daily consumption of canned fruit containing intense sweetener amongst consumers was 39 g and the 90th and 95th percentile were both 135 g. In New Zealand the median daily consumption amongst consumers was also 39 g and the 90th and 95th percentile were both 116 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

As the base size of consumers of canned fruit containing intense sweetener was relatively small, it was not practical to analyse the consumers' mean daily consumption by detailed

demographics. Therefore, the consumers' means for canned fruit containing intense sweetener, as shown in Appendix 15, must be interpreted with caution.

In Australia 11% of the total consumption of canned fruit contained intense sweetener. The proportion in New Zealand was higher at 18%.

Sugar Sweetened Canned Fruit

There was no statistically significant difference between Australia and New Zealand in the proportion who consumed sugar sweetened canned fruit (including fruit canned in natural juice) in the 7 days prior to the screener survey (24% compared to 27%). Across both countries, the groups more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened canned fruit in that period were those in an unskilled occupation (32%), those aged 60 years and over (31%), those with a BMI in the range 20-30 (26-27%) and non-diabetics (25% compared to 16% of those with diabetes) (see Appendix 5 for a detailed comparison).

The reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened canned fruit across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 13 g for all respondents, and at 52 g amongst actual consumers. There was no statistically significant difference between Australian and New Zealand consumers (see Appendix 15).

Amongst Australian consumers, the median daily consumption of sugar sweetened canned fruit was 39 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 96 g and 135 g respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily consumption was also 39 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 77 g and 116 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

Across both countries, the older age consumer group, i.e. those aged 60 years and over had a higher mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened canned fruit than the younger groups. This trend was, also, observed among consumers with high income (56 g) or tertiary level education (59 g) compared with those with who attained primary and/or secondary education (49 g and 47 g respectively) (see Appendix 15).

3.1.11 Toppings

Toppings Containing Intense Sweeteners

One per cent of the survey population reported that they had consumed toppings containing intense sweetener in the week prior to the survey. This compares to nine percent who reported to have consumed sugar sweetened toppings in the same period (see Table 10).

Toppings were not included in the 1994 survey, therefore comparisons with the present study were not possible.

There was no statistically significant difference between Australia and New Zealand in the proportion who consumed toppings containing intense sweeteners in the period leading up to the screener survey (1% in both countries). However, across both countries, those with diabetes were more likely than non-diabetics to have been consumers of the product in the 7 days prior to the survey (3% compared to 1% respectively). No other significant differences were evident (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of toppings containing intense sweeteners was estimated to be less than 0.5 g for all respondents. Amongst the very small base of actual consumers (n=42) the mean daily amount was 8 g. There was no statistically significant difference in the mean consumption between Australian and New Zealand consumers - 8 g compared to 7 g (see Appendix 16).

In Australia the median daily consumption of toppings containing intense sweeteners amongst consumers was 8 g and the 90th and 95th percentile was 13 g and 18 g respectively. In New Zealand the median daily consumption amongst consumers was 5 g and the 90th and 95th percentile were both 10 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

As the base size of consumers of toppings containing intense sweeteners was very small, it was not practical to analyse the consumers' mean daily consumption by detailed demographics. Therefore all consumers' means for toppings containing intense sweeteners, as shown in Appendix 16 and Tables 12-13, must be interpreted with caution.

In Australia 11% of the total toppings consumed contained intense sweetener. The proportion in New Zealand was 10%.

Sugar Sweetened Toppings

There was no statistically significant difference between Australia and New Zealand in the proportion who consumed sugar sweetened toppings during the 7 days prior to the survey (9% in both countries). The groups more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened toppings in that period were the 12-17 year age group (17%), those not on a weight control diet (10% compared to 4% of those not on such a diet) and non-diabetics (9% compared to 1% of non-diabetics) (see Appendix 5 for a detailed comparison).

The reported mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened toppings across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 1 g for all respondents, and at 9 g for actual consumers. There was no statistically significant difference between Australia and New Zealand consumers (see appendix 16).

Amongst Australian consumers of sugar sweetened toppings, the median daily consumption was 5 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 15 g and 21 g respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily consumption was 8 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 18 g and 26 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

Mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened toppings did not differ greatly across the various consumer demographic sub-groups (see Appendix 16).

3.1.12 Ice Creams

Ice Cream Containing Intense Sweeteners

Seven per cent of the survey population reported that they had consumed ice cream containing intense sweeteners in the week prior to the survey. This compares to 48% who claimed to have consumed sugar sweetened ice cream in the same period (see Table 10).

Ice cream was not included in the 1994 survey, therefore comparisons with the present study were not possible.

There was no statistically significant difference between Australia and New Zealand in the proportion who consumed ice cream containing intense sweeteners in the week leading up to the survey (7% in both countries). Those with diabetes were more likely to have been consumers of the product in the 7 days prior to the survey (22% compared to 6% of non-diabetics), as were those on a weight control diet (14% compared to 6% of those not on

such a diet) and those with a lower annual income - \$25,000 or less (8% compared to 4-6% of those with incomes above this) (see Appendix 5).

The reported mean daily consumption of ice cream containing intense sweetener was estimated at 5 g for all respondents. Amongst actual consumers the mean amount was 73 g. There was no statistically significant difference between Australian and New Zealand consumers in the mean daily consumption of ice cream containing intense sweetener – 74 g compared to 67 g (see Appendix 14).

In Australia the median daily consumption of ice cream containing intense sweetener amongst consumers was 57 g and the 90th and 95th percentile was 171 g and 286 g respectively. In New Zealand the median daily consumption amongst consumers was 29 g and the 90th and 95th percentile was 100 g and 200 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

The reported mean daily consumption of ice cream containing intense sweetener did not differ greatly across the demographic sub-groups of consumers (see Appendix 17).

In Australia 12% of the total ice cream consumed contained intense sweetener. The proportion in New Zealand was slightly higher at 14%.

Sugar Sweetened Ice Cream

There was no statistically significant difference between Australia and New Zealand in the proportion who consumed sugar sweetened ice cream in the 7 days prior to the survey (49% compared to 48%). Across both countries, the groups more likely to have consumed sugar sweetened ice cream were the 12-17 year age group (62%), those considered underweight according to their BMI (55%), those not on a weight control diet (50% compared to 35%), males (51% compared to 46% of females) and non-diabetics (49% compared to 26%) (see Appendix 5).

The mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened ice cream across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 34 g for all respondents, and at 70 g for actual consumers. Australian consumers ate a significantly higher mean daily amount than their New Zealand counterparts – 72 g compared to 61 g (see Appendix 17).

Amongst Australian consumers, the median daily consumption of sugar sweetened ice cream was 43 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 143 g and 200 g respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily consumption was also 43 g and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 114 g and 171 g respectively (see Tables 12-13).

The mean daily consumption of sugar sweetened ice cream did not differ greatly across the various consumer demographic sub-groups. However, males had a significantly higher mean than females (83 g compared to 57 g). Also, those without impaired glucose tolerance had a significantly greater mean daily consumption amount than those with impaired tolerance (71 g compared to 40 g) (see Appendix 17).

3.2 Summary of Screener Survey Findings

In the week prior to the survey, 27% of the combined populations of Australia and New Zealand aged 12 years and over had consumed carbonated soft drinks containing intense sweeteners. The same proportion consumed confectioneries containing intense sweeteners (27%), while 13% consumed flavoured yoghurt/mousse containing intense sweetener.

On the other hand, ten percent or less consumed from each of the other key food product groups containing intense sweeteners. The proportions who consumed from each of the product groups containing intense sweeteners were as follows:

- carbonated soft drinks (27%);
- confectioneries (27%);
- flavoured yoghurt/mousse (13%)
- tabletop sweeteners (10%);
- cordials (8%);
- ice cream (7%);
- jam or conserve (5%);
- flavoured milk (3%);
- fruit drinks (3%);
- jelly or milk based puddings (3%);
- canned fruit (3%); and
- toppings (1%).

There were several groups who were more likely to have consumed products containing intense sweeteners than others. These included females, those with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance (despite the small base size) and those on a weight control diet.

In terms of age, the younger age groups were significantly more likely to be consumers of cordials, fruit drinks, flavoured milk and confectionery containing intense sweeteners than

the older age groups. At the other end of the age spectrum, those aged 60 years and over were significantly more likely to have consumed jam and canned fruit and tabletop sweeteners containing intense sweeteners.

Very few differences were evident between Australia and New Zealand in the consumption of food products containing intense sweeteners. New Zealand respondents, however, were more likely than their Australian counterparts to have consumed fruit drinks, canned fruit and jams/conserves containing intense sweeteners.

The reported mean daily consumption for all products had a large standard deviation. This was also evident in the 1994 survey and suggests that these products are not consumed on a regular basis.

Similar to the findings reported in the 1994 survey, the mean daily respondent consumption of products containing intense sweeteners continues to be significantly higher for those who are diabetic or are on a weight control diet. On the other hand, the consumption of the sugar sweetened versions of the products tend to be higher for those without diabetes or not on such diets.

In comparison with the 1994 Australian survey of 12-39 year olds, there has been a significant increase in the average daily consumption of carbonated soft drinks containing intense sweeteners amongst respondents and consumers in this age group. Significant increases, amongst Australian respondents aged 12-39 years, were also evident for cordial, flavoured yoghurt/mousse (both particularly amongst male consumers) and flavoured milk (amongst female consumers) containing intense sweeteners. Jellies and milk based puddings with intense sweetener showed a significant decrease in consumption while consumption of intense sweetened jam and table top sweeteners remained unchanged.

Mean daily consumption of the various products containing intense sweeteners differed very little between Australia and New Zealand. However, the mean daily consumption amount of fruit drinks containing intense sweetener was higher in New Zealand, while the mean daily consumption amount of flavoured yoghurt/mousse containing intense sweetener was higher in Australia.

4. KEY FINDINGS - DIARY SURVEY

The diary survey was used to estimate exposure to intense sweeteners for the sub-group of the population who were identified in the screener survey as potential high consumers of products containing intense sweeteners. Estimated exposures were compared to acceptable daily intakes (ADIs) for each of the following intense sweeteners:

- aspartame
- acesulphame-K
- saccharin
- cyclamate
- sucralose
- alitame

Demographic differences in mean daily exposures have been mentioned in the text where they were determined to be statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, using a one-tailed Z-score test.

Although respondents were selected from the screener survey as having had, in the previous 7-day period, a high consumption of certain products containing intense sweeteners per kilogram of body weight, they did not necessarily consume these products in the 7-day period measured in the diary.

4.1 Exposure to Intense Sweeteners

4.1.1 Proportion of Survey Respondents Exposed to Each Intense Sweetener

In order to estimate exposure to individual intense sweeteners, the reported consumption data from the diary was combined with information from a database on the intense sweetener contents of the products listed in the diary. Results are reported for acesulphame-K, aspartame, cyclamate, saccharin and sucralose. Due to limited product availability or absence in the marketplace, very few diary respondents were exposed to alitame, therefore reporting on this particular intense sweetener is more limited. No products were identified as containing either neotame or thaumatin, therefore no results are reported for these sweeteners.

While all respondents to the diary were exposed to an intense sweetener over the 7-day diary period, the proportion of respondents exposed to particular intense sweeteners varied by country and age of respondent but not by gender. Aspartame was consumed by the highest proportion of diary respondents - with 95% of all diary respondents having been exposed to it in the 7-day period, while alitame was the least commonly consumed (6%) (see Table 17).

Those living in Australia were more likely to have been exposed to acesulphame-K and aspartame than their New Zealand counterparts (87% compared to 77% and 96% compared to 90% respectively). Conversely, New Zealand residents were significantly more likely to have consumed sucralose (51% compared to 36%).

In terms of age, those aged 18-39 years were more likely than other age groups to have been exposed to acesulphame-K, while the 12-24 year age group were more likely than other ages to have been exposed to alitame. Furthermore, the (small base of) 18-24 year olds were significantly more likely than the 12-17 year olds or those aged 60 years and over to have consumed sucralose, while 25-39 year olds were more likely to have consumed cyclamate than either those aged 12-17 years or those aged 60 years and over.

Table 17: Percentage Exposed to Individual Intense Sweeteners in the Last 7 Days – Australia/New Zealand

Sweetener	TOTAL % (n=400)	Country %		Gender %		Age (years) %				
		AUS (n=263)	NZ (n=137)	Males (n=116)	Females (n=284)	12-17 (n=48)	18-24 (n=25)	25-39 (n=97)	40-59 (n=109)	60+ (n=121)
						<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>
Aspartame	95	96*	90	96	95	96	100	97	96	91
Acesulphame-K	86	87*	77	88	84	78	<i>a,e</i> 98	<i>a,e</i> 91	87	80
Saccharin	72	72	70	67	75	62	79	75	70	75
Cyclamate	71	72	70	66	75	65	77	<i>a,e</i> 81	69	66
Sucralose	39	36	51*	37	40	29	<i>a,e</i> 56	38	38	40
Alitame	6	7	4	7	6	<i>c,e</i> 16	<i>c,e</i> 11	1	<i>d</i> 7	2
Any Intense Sweetener	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: 1. Base: Total Diary respondents – Australia and New Zealand (n=400).
 2 Unless otherwise stated, values are for Australia and New Zealand combined.
 3. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

4.1.2 Mean Daily Exposures (mg/day)

As the proportion of diary respondents who consumed each individual sweetener during the survey period varied so, too, did the mean daily exposure.

However, the amounts of any one intense sweetener consumed cannot be strictly compared to other intense sweeteners, as they are different chemical compounds. Different amounts of intense sweeteners are used to achieve the same level of sweetness and each sweetener has a separate ADI.

Aspartame

The calculated mean daily exposure to aspartame across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 169 mg/day for all respondents, and at 177 mg/day for actual consumers. Australian consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure to aspartame than their New Zealand counterparts (187 mg compared to 124 mg).

Amongst Australian consumers the median daily exposure was 124 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 408 mg and 628 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily exposure was 83 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 296 mg and 334 mg respectively (see Table 18).

The mean daily exposure to aspartame differed significantly by gender and age. Across both Australia and New Zealand, male consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure than females (210 mg compared to 152 mg). In terms of age, the 25-39 year age group had a significantly higher exposure than other ages (253 mg/day).

Furthermore, the mean exposure amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years has not changed significantly since 1994 (182 mg in 1994 compared to 199 mg in 2002-03) (see Table 19).

Cyclamate

Seventy one percent of diary respondents were exposed to cyclamate over the 7 day diary period. The calculated mean daily exposure to cyclamate across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 146 mg/day for all respondents. However, amongst actual consumers the mean daily exposure was 204 mg. Australian and New Zealand consumers did not differ significantly in their daily exposure (212 mg compared to 163 mg).

Amongst Australian consumers the median daily exposure to cyclamate was 83 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 595 mg and 732 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily exposure was 67 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 428 mg and 639 mg respectively (see Table 18).

Mean daily exposure to cyclamate did not differ significantly by gender nor by age.

Furthermore, the mean exposure amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years has not changed significantly since 1994 (178 mg in 1994 compared to 231 mg in 2002-03) (see Table 19).

Saccharin

Seventy two percent of the diary respondents were exposed to saccharin over the 7-day diary period. The calculated mean daily exposure to saccharin across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 23 mg/day for all respondents, and at 31 mg/day for consumers. Australian consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure than their New Zealand counterparts (33 mg compared to 20 mg).

Amongst Australian consumers the median daily exposure was 9 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 105 mg and 168 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily exposure was 8 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 49 mg and 107 mg respectively (see Table 18).

The mean daily exposure to saccharin differed significantly by age but not by gender. Across both Australia and New Zealand, those aged 60 years and over had a significantly higher mean daily exposure than other age groups (46 mg for consumers).

The mean exposure amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years has not changed significantly since 1994 (31 mg in 1994 compared to 25 mg in 2002-03) (see Table 19).

Table 18: Daily Exposure (mg/day) to Individual Intense Sweeteners – Australia/New Zealand

Sweetener (mg)	Total	Country		Gender		Age (years)				
		AUS	NZ	Males	Females	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>
Aspartame										
Mean all respondents	169	180*	114	204*	144	99	162 ^{<i>a,b</i>}	247 ^{<i>a-e</i>}	184 ^{<i>a,e</i>}	122
Mean consumers	177	187*	124	210*	152	102	162 ^{<i>a</i>}	253 ^{<i>a,b,e</i>}	192 ^{<i>a</i>}	134
Median - consumers	119	124	83	151	104	79	149	186	124	101
90 th percentile consumers	383	408	296	455	318	285	277	628	455	279
95 th percentile consumers	586	628	334	628	500	346	347	739	671	342
Cyclamate										
Mean all respondents	146	152	113	159	137	147	114	186	117	148
Mean consumers	204	212	163	241	182	226	149	230	168	223
Median - consumers	81	83	67	120	69	110	70	69	66	97
90 th percentile consumers	561	595	428	653	472	452	472	660	458	612
95 th percentile consumers	732	732	639	722	754	509	638	1078	520	754
Saccharin										
Mean all respondents	23	24*	14	23	22	12	13	20	22	35 ^{<i>a-d</i>}
Mean consumers	31	33*	20	34	29	20	16	27	31 ^{<i>b</i>}	46 ^{<i>a-c</i>}
Median - consumers	9	9	8	12	7	8	6	9	10	19
90 th percentile consumers	98	105	49	108	84	39	55	92	108	136
95 th percentile consumers	142	168	107	136	167	49	73	120	132	186
Acesulphame-K										
Mean all respondents	31	33*	22	31	31	20	32 ^{<i>a</i>}	52 ^{<i>a,d,e</i>}	25	23
Mean consumers	35	36	28	35	35	25	33	55 ^{<i>a,d,e</i>}	28	29
Median - consumers	23	25	14	30	21	15	32	34	18	21
90 th percentile consumers	72	72	66	72	66	42	60	88	72	54
95 th percentile consumers	88	88	91	81	94	75	66	136	82	86
Sucralose										
Mean all respondents	14	11	26*	13	14	7	33	20 ^{<i>a</i>}	10	11
Mean consumers	34	29	51*	36	33	23	53	53 ^{<i>a,d,e</i>}	25	25
Median - consumers	11	7	30	12	9	18	10	12	7	12
90 th percentile consumers	84	66	129	90	84	45	240	135	75	67
95 th percentile consumers	166	188	162	188	158	84	240	300	116	88

- Note:
1. Base: Diary respondents Australia/New Zealand (n=400).
 2. Unless otherwise stated, values are for Australia and New Zealand combined.
 3. Alitame not shown as proportion of population exposed was too low.
 4. Base Sizes of diary respondents/consumers aged 12-17 years and 18-24 years are small. Refer to Table 17.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Table 19: Daily Exposure (mg/day) to Individual Intense Sweeteners - 1994 versus 2002-03 (Australians aged 12-39 years)

Sweetener	Total Aged 12-39 years	
	1994	2002-03
Aspartame		
Mean all respondents	n/a	196
Mean consumers	182	199
90 th percentile consumers	n/a	449
Cyclamate		
Mean all respondents	n/a	171
Mean consumers	178	231
90 th percentile consumers	n/a	653
Saccharin		
Mean all respondents	n/a	17
Mean consumers	31	25
90 th percentile consumers	n/a	60
Acesulphame-K		
Mean all respondents	n/a	41
Mean consumers	9	45*
90 th percentile consumers	n/a	78
Sucralose		
Mean all respondents		14
Mean consumers		41
90 th percentile consumers		72

- Note:
1. Base: Diary respondents – Australia (n=263 in 2002-03; 128 in 1994).
 2. Alitame not shown as proportion of population exposed was too low.
 3. Significant Differences between 1994 and 2002-03 are marked with an *.
 4. n/a = information not available from the 1994 survey.
 5. Sucralose not included in the 1994 survey.

Acesulphame-K

Eighty six per cent of the diary respondents were exposed to acesulphame-K during the diary period. The calculated mean daily exposure to this sweetener across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 31 mg for all respondents and at 35 mg amongst consumers. Australia and New Zealand consumers did not differ significantly in their daily exposure (36 mg compared to 28 mg).

Amongst Australian consumers the median daily exposure was 25 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 72 mg and 88 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily exposure was 14 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 66 mg and 91 mg respectively (see Table 18).

The mean daily exposure to acesulphame-K did not differ significantly by gender but did so by age. Across both Australia and New Zealand those aged 25-39 years had a significantly higher mean daily exposure (55 mg) than other age groups.

Furthermore, the mean daily exposure to acesulphame-K amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years has increased significantly since 1994 (see Table 19). This is most likely a result of a substantial increase in the number of food products using acesulphame-K in 2002-03 compared to 1994, generally in combination with aspartame.

Sucralose

Thirty nine per cent of the diary respondents were exposed to sucralose during the diary period. The calculated mean daily exposure to sucralose across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 14 mg/day, and at 34 mg/day for consumers. New Zealand consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure than their Australian counterparts - 51 mg compared to 29 mg (see Table 18).

Amongst Australian consumers the median daily exposure to sucralose was 7 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 66 mg and 188 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily exposure was 30 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 129 mg and 162 mg respectively (see Table 18).

The mean daily exposure to sucralose differed significantly by age but not by gender. Across both Australia and New Zealand, consumers aged 18-39 years had a significantly higher mean daily exposure to sucralose (53 mg), as they also did to acesulphame-K, than other age groups.

Although it was approved for use, sucralose exposure was not assessed in the 1994 survey. At that time no products containing sucralose were consumed by the respondents and there was only a limited number of products available. Therefore, no comparisons with the present study were possible.

Alitame

Just six percent of the diary respondents were exposed to alitame during the diary period, in part due to the small number of products available containing alitame (some chewing gums only). The calculated mean daily exposure across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 0.1 mg/day for all respondents, and at 1.2 mg/day for consumers. However, this consumer mean should be interpreted with caution as it is based on a very small base size of consumers (n=36). Further demographic analysis of exposure to alitame was, therefore, not practical.

4.1.3 Daily Exposures by Body Weight (mg/kg bw/day)

The daily exposure to each of the intense sweeteners was also calculated per kilogram (kg) of body weight of the respondents, using individual self-reported body weights. It is reported in milligrams (mg) per kg of the respondent's body weight (mg/kg bw). All the intense sweeteners measured are reported on in this context, but the reporting on alitame is limited since it was consumed by a very low proportion of respondents as previously mentioned.

Once more, it should be noted that the amounts of each intense sweetener consumed per kg of bodyweight cannot be strictly compared, as they are different additives comprising different compounds.

Aspartame

The calculated mean daily exposure to aspartame across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 2.31 mg/kg bw for all respondents, and at 2.42 mg/kg bw for actual consumers. Australian consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure relative to bodyweight than their New Zealand counterparts (2.56 mg/kg bw compared to 1.69 mg/kg bw).

Amongst Australian consumers, the median exposure per kg of bodyweight was 1.84 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 5.30 and 7.46 mg/kg bw respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median exposure per kg of bodyweight was 1.27 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 3.93 and 5.38 mg/kg bw respectively.

Mean daily exposure to aspartame per kg of bodyweight did not differ significantly by gender but did by age. Across both Australia and New Zealand, those aged 18-59 years (particularly the 25-39 year age group) had significantly higher mean daily exposures per kg than those aged 12-17 years or 60 years and over (see Table 20).

Table 20: Exposure (mg/kg bw/day) of Individual Intense Sweeteners - Australia/New Zealand

Sweetener (mg/kg bw)	Total	Country		Gender		Age (years)				
		AUS	NZ	Males	Females	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>
Aspartame										
Mean all respondents	2.31	2.47*	1.53	2.51	2.17	1.67	2.43 ^{<i>a,e</i>}	3.32 ^{<i>a-e</i>}	2.44 ^{<i>a,e</i>}	1.53
Mean consumers	2.42	2.56*	1.69	2.61	2.29	1.75	2.43 ^{<i>a,e</i>}	3.40 ^{<i>a,b,e</i>}	2.55 ^{<i>a,e</i>}	1.69
Median - consumers	1.71	1.84	1.27	1.89	1.55	1.42	2.23	2.81	1.57	1.42
90 th percentile consumers	5.02	5.30	3.93	5.48	4.63	4.08	3.86	8.13	5.48	3.72
95 th percentile consumers	6.98	7.46	5.38	8.13	6.42	4.86	4.08	9.89	7.86	4.55
Cyclamate										
Mean all respondents	2.09	2.21*	1.53	2.04	2.13	2.68	1.71	2.63	1.56	1.92
Mean consumers	2.93	3.08*	2.20	3.09	2.83	4.10	2.23	3.24	2.25	2.89
Median - consumers	1.23	1.26	1.12	1.34	1.14	2.44	1.25	1.14	1.09	1.43
90 th percentile consumers	7.80	8.23	7.47	8.50	7.26	8.23	4.90	9.32	5.76	7.46
95 th percentile consumers	9.32	9.89	8.75	9.32	10.18	10.18	10.30	11.44	8.25	11.05
Saccharin										
Mean all respondents	0.33	0.36*	0.19	0.30	0.35	0.23	0.19	0.29	0.31	0.50 ^{<i>a-c</i>}
Mean consumers	0.46	0.50*	0.27	0.44	0.47	0.37	0.24	0.39	0.44 ^{<i>b</i>}	0.67 ^{<i>c,b</i>}
Median - consumers	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.27
90 th percentile consumers	1.28	1.53	0.77	1.28	1.18	0.87	0.88	1.18	1.08	1.73
95 th percentile consumers	2.35	2.54	1.18	1.66	2.51	0.87	1.01	2.27	1.90	2.76
Acesulphame-K										
Mean all respondents	0.44	0.46*	0.30	0.38	0.47	0.35	0.50 ^{<i>d,e</i>}	0.73 ^{<i>d,e</i>}	0.34	0.30
Mean consumers	0.51	0.53	0.39	0.44	0.56	0.44	0.50 ^{<i>e</i>}	0.79	0.39	0.38
Median - consumers	0.36	0.37	0.21	0.36	0.36	0.31	0.45	0.46	0.27	0.27
90 th percentile consumers	0.92	0.92	0.96	0.82	1.01	0.82	0.79	1.19	0.86	0.75
95 th percentile consumers	1.39	1.39	1.59	1.04	1.41	1.64	1.14	1.94	1.07	1.01
Sucralose										
Mean all respondents	0.20	0.16	0.39*	0.18	0.22	0.13	0.54	0.28	0.13	0.16
Mean consumers	0.52	0.45	0.76*	0.47	0.55	0.43	0.96	0.73 ^{<i>d</i>}	0.34	0.38
Median - consumers	0.18	0.12	0.40	0.18	0.18	0.28	0.22	0.21	0.12	0.15
90 th percentile consumers	1.32	0.95	1.68	1.04	1.42	0.92	3.87	2.44	1.04	0.82
95 th percentile consumers	2.31	2.44	2.31	1.71	2.44	1.68	3.87	3.57	1.52	1.41

- Note:
1. Base: Diary respondents Australia/New Zealand (n=400).
 2. Unless otherwise stated, values are for Australia and New Zealand combined.
 3. Alitame not shown as proportion of population exposed was too low (mean exposure: 0.016 mg/kg bw consumers).
 4. Base sizes of diary respondents/consumers aged 12-17 years and 18-24 years are small. Refer to Table 17.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Cyclamate

The calculated mean daily exposure to cyclamate across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 2.09 mg/kg bw, and at 2.93 mg/kg bw for consumers. Australian consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure relative to bodyweight than their New Zealand counterparts (3.08 mg/kg bw compared to 2.20 mg/kg bw).

Amongst Australian consumers, the median daily exposure to cyclamate per kg of bodyweight was 1.26 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 8.23 and 9.89 mg/kg bw respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median exposure per kg of bodyweight was 1.12 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 7.47 and 8.75 mg/kg bw respectively.

Mean daily exposure to cyclamate per kg of bodyweight did not differ significantly by gender nor by age (see Table 20).

Saccharin

The calculated mean daily exposure to saccharin across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 0.33 mg/kg bw for all respondents, and at 0.46 mg/kg bw for consumers. Australian consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure relative to bodyweight than their New Zealand counterparts (0.50 mg/kg bw compared to 0.27 mg/kg bw).

Amongst Australian consumers, the median daily exposure to saccharin per kg of bodyweight was 0.14 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 1.53 and 2.54 mg/kg bw respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers, the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 0.14 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 0.77 and 1.18 mg/kg bw respectively.

Mean daily exposure to saccharin per kg of bodyweight did not differ significantly by gender but did slightly by age. Across both Australia and New Zealand, those aged 60 years and over had significantly higher mean daily exposures per kg, particularly compared to those aged 18-39 years (see Table 20).

Acesulphame-K

The calculated mean daily exposure to acesulphame-K across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 0.44 mg/kg bw for all respondents, and at 0.51 mg/kg bw for consumers. Australian and New Zealand consumers did not differ statistically significantly in this regard (0.53 mg/kg bw compared to 0.39 mg/kg bw).

Amongst Australian consumers, the median daily exposure to acesulphame-K per kg of bodyweight was 0.37 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 0.92 and 1.39 mg/kg bw respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 0.21 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 0.96 and 1.59 mg/kg bw respectively.

Mean daily exposure per kg of bodyweight to acesulphame-K did not differ significantly amongst consumers by gender nor by age. However, amongst all respondents the mean daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was significantly higher for the 18-39 year olds compared to those aged 40 years and over (see Table 20).

Sucralose

The calculated mean daily exposure to sucralose across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 0.20 mg/kg bw for all respondents, and at 0.52 mg/kg bw for consumers. New Zealand consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure relative to bodyweight than their Australian counterparts (0.76 mg/kg bw compared to 0.45 mg/kg bw).

Amongst Australian consumers, the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 0.12 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 0.95 and 2.44 mg/kg bw respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 0.40 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 1.68 and 2.31 mg/kg bw respectively.

Mean daily exposure per kg of bodyweight to sucralose did not differ significantly by gender nor by age (see Table 20).

Alitame

The calculated mean daily exposure to alitame across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 0.0015 mg/kg bw for all respondents, and at 0.016 mg/kg bw for the small base of consumers. This consumer mean for alitame should, once again, be interpreted with caution due to the small base size of its consumers.

4.2 Contribution of Each Food Group to Intense Sweetener Exposures

The main food group contributing to the intense sweetener exposure varied with each sweetener type. This applied in both Australia and New Zealand (see Tables 21-22).

Carbonated soft drinks contributed 66% and 70% towards the total aspartame exposure in Australia and New Zealand respectively. Likewise, these types of drinks contributed 52% and 71% towards acesulphame-K exposure in Australia and New Zealand respectively. These two intense sweeteners are commonly used in combination in foods to achieve the desired flavour profile.

On the other hand, cordials/fruit drinks contributed the most towards exposure to cyclamate (51% in Australia and 34% in New Zealand), and tabletop sweeteners the most towards exposure to saccharin (49% in Australia and 36% in New Zealand).

As acesulphame-K is more commonly used in yoghurts in Australia than in New Zealand, it is not surprising, therefore, that this particular product group contributed towards 22% of acesulphame-K exposure in Australia, compared to only one per cent of exposure in New Zealand.

Furthermore, in Australia carbonated soft drinks contributed towards the majority of exposure to sucralose (59% compared to only 27% in New Zealand), whereas in New Zealand flavoured yoghurt/mousse contributed to 49% of all exposure to sucralose, but only 13% in Australia.

In New Zealand tabletop sweeteners were a significant source of cyclamate exposure in this study, however this will change due to removal of permission to use cyclamate in these products from 20 December 2002.

Chewing gums were the only source of exposure to alitame in this survey.

Table 21: Percentage Contribution of Product Groups to Intense Sweetener Exposure - Australia

Product Group	Intense Sweetener Exposure (%)				
	Acesulphame-K	Aspartame	Cyclamate	Saccharin	Sucralose
Carbonated soft drinks	52	66	34	16	59
Cordials/ Fruit drinks	9	1	51	31	9
Table top sweeteners	3	9	4	49	5
Other Condiments (incl. Jam)	1	1	<0.5	<0.5	4
Sports, Energy and Weight Management Products	<0.5	7	-	-	5
Confectioneries	7	4	-	-	4
Flavoured yoghurts/mousses	22	7	-	-	13
Jellies/Milk based puddings	<0.5	<0.5	7	2	<0.5
Other Desserts/Breakfasts	1	2	4	3	1
Chocolate/Cocoa/Cappuccino drink bases	<0.5	3	-	-	-
Flavoured milks	5	3	-	-	-
Sweet Biscuits	<0.5	<0.5	-	-	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

Note: 1. Base: Total diary respondents – Australia (n=263).
2. Alitame not shown as proportion of population exposed was too low.

Table 22: Percentage Contribution of Product Groups to Intense Sweetener Exposure – New Zealand

Product Group	Intense Sweetener Exposure (%)				
	Acesulphame-K	Aspartame	Cyclamate	Saccharin	Sucralose
Carbonated soft drinks	71	70	27	26	27
Cordials/ Fruit drinks	11	1	34	25	17
Table top sweeteners	-	11	21	36	1
Other Condiments (incl. Jam)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	1	2
Sports, Energy and Weight Management Products	5	1	-	-	2
Confectioneries	10	7	-	-	4
Flavoured yoghurts/mousses	1	1	-	-	49
Jellies/Milk based puddings	1	1	11	8	<0.5
Other Desserts/Breakfasts	<0.5	<0.5	6	5	1
Chocolate/Cocoa/Cappuccino drink bases	-	6	-	-	-
Flavoured milks	2	1	-	-	-
Sweet Biscuits	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

Note: 1. Base: Total diary respondents – New Zealand (n=137).
2. Alitame not shown as proportion of population exposed was too low.

4.3 Comparison of Intense Sweetener Exposure with Acceptable Daily Intake

As shown previously, estimated exposures to individual intense sweeteners were expressed as exposures per kg of bodyweight. Exposures were then compared to the Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) for each sweetener. These were calculated on an individual person basis, from which means and other statistics were derived.

Mean Daily Exposures - All Diary Respondents

Overall, the mean daily exposure to individual intense sweeteners for all diary respondents were well below the ADI for each sweetener (cyclamate, 19% ADI; saccharin, 7% ADI; aspartame, 6% of ADI; acesulphame-K, 3% ADI; sucralose, 1% ADI; and alitame, 0.1% ADI). A similar finding was evident in both Australia and New Zealand, with the percentages being only slightly higher in Australia, with the exception of sucralose (see Tables 23 –25).

The exposure as percentage of the ADI was notably higher for cyclamate (in both countries) than for any of the other intense sweeteners, and the mean daily exposure as a percentage of the ADI was highest for the small base of those aged 12-17 years (25% across both countries; 26% in Australia and 18% in New Zealand).

Mean Daily Exposures - Consumers

For consumers of each intense sweetener in the diary survey, exposure remained low compared to the ADIs (cyclamate, 27% ADI; saccharin, 9% ADI; aspartame 6% ADI; acesulphame-K, 3% ADI; sucralose, 3% ADI). Again a similar finding was evident in both Australia and New Zealand, with the percentages being slightly higher in Australia, with the exception of sucralose (see Tables 23-26).

The exposure to alitame relative to its ADI amongst its small base of consumers was just 2%, across both countries. This finding, however, should be interpreted with caution due to the small base of consumers.

The daily exposure to cyclamate (in both countries) as a percentage of ADI was again notably higher than for any of the other sweeteners. The daily exposure to cyclamate as a percentage of the ADI was highest for the small base of consumers aged 12-17 years (37% across both countries; 42% in Australia).

The 90th and 95th percentile exposure gives an indication of the upper end of the ranges of exposures for consumers. Reported consumer exposures at the 95th percentile in the diary survey, across both countries, for those consumers aged 25-39 years were in excess of the ADI for cyclamate (104%). In Australia, the 25-39 year olds and the small base of 12-17 year old consumers exceeded the cyclamate ADI at the 95th percentile (151% and 245% respectively), while in New Zealand the small base of 25-39 year olds and those aged 60 years and over also exceeded the cyclamate ADI - 104% and 112% respectively (see Tables 23-26).

The percentage of the ADI for Australians consumers aged 12-39 years has increased slightly (but not significantly) for cyclamate and acesulphame-K since the 1994 survey. However, the upper ranges of exposures for consumers (at the 90th percentile level) has decreased for aspartame, saccharin and cyclamate (see Table 25).

Table 23: Exposure to Sweeteners as a Percentage of Acceptable Daily Intake – Australia/New Zealand

Demographics		% ADI				
		Acesulphame-K	Aspartame	Cyclamate	Saccharin	Sucralose
Gender	Male					
	Mean all respondents (n=116)	3	6	19	6	1
	Mean consumers	3	7	28	9	3
	90 th percentile consumers	5	14	77	26	7
	95 th percentile consumers	7	20	85	33	11
	Female					
	Mean all respondents (n=284)	3	5	20	7	2
	Mean consumers	4	6	26	9	4
90 th percentile consumers	7	12	66	24	10	
95 th percentile consumers	9	16	93	50	16	
Age (years)	12-17					
	Mean all respondents (n=48)	2	4	25	5	1
	Mean consumers	3	4	37	7	3
	90 th percentile consumers	5	10	75	17	6
	95 th percentile consumers	11	12	93	17	11
	18-24					
	Mean all respondents (n=25)	3	6	16	4	4
	Mean consumers	3	6	20	5	6
	90 th percentile consumers	5	10	45	18	26
	95 th percentile consumers	8	10	94	20	26
	25-39					
	Mean all respondents (n=97)	5	8	24	6	2
	Mean consumers	5	9	29	8	5
	90 th percentile consumers	8	20	85	24	16
	95 th percentile consumers	13	25	104	45	24
	TOTAL 12-39					
	Mean all respondents (n=160)	4	7	23	5	2
	Mean consumers	4	7	30	7	5
	90 th percentile consumers	7	13	81	18	11
	95 th percentile consumers	12	20	94	31	26
	40-59					
	Mean all respondents (n=109)	2	6	14	6	1
	Mean consumers	3	6	20	9	2
	90 th percentile consumers	6	15	52	22	7
95 th percentile consumers	7	20	75	38	10	
60+						
Mean all respondents (n=121)	2	4	18	10	1	
Mean consumers	3	4	26	13	3	
90 th percentile consumers	5	9	68	35	6	
95 th percentile consumers	7	11	100	55	9	
Total	Mean all respondents (n=400)	3	6	19	7	1
	Mean consumers	3	6	27	9	3
	90 th percentile consumers	6	13	71	26	9
	95 th percentile consumers	9	19	85	47	15

Note: 1. Base: Total diary respondents – Australia/NZ (n=400).
2. Alitame not shown as proportion of population exposed was too low.
3. ADIs provided in Table 2.

Table 24: Exposure to Intense Sweeteners as a Percentage of Acceptable Daily Intake – Australia

Demographics		% ADI				
		Acesulphame-K	Aspartame	Cyclamate	Saccharin	Sucralose
Gender	Male					
	Mean all respondents (n=74)	3	7	20	7	1
	Mean consumers	3	7	30	10	3
	90 th percentile consumers	5	15	77	32	6
	95 th percentile consumers	7	20	85	33	11
	Female					
	Mean all respondents (n=189)	3	6	20	8	1
	Mean consumers	4	6	27	10	3
90 th percentile consumers	6	12	66	28	6	
95 th percentile consumers	9	17	100	53	16	
Age (years)	12-17					
	Mean all respondents (n=29)	2	5	26	5	1
	Mean consumers	3	5	42	9	3
	90 th percentile consumers	5	12	81	17	6
	95 th percentile consumers	5	12	245	17	6
	18-24					
	Mean all respondents (n=13)	4	6	18	4	3
	Mean consumers	4	6	23	6	5
	90 th percentile consumers	5	10	94	18	26
	95 th percentile consumers	8	10	94	20	26
	25-39					
	Mean all respondents (n=67)	5	9	25	6	2
	Mean consumers	6	9	31	8	5
	90 th percentile consumers	8	20	85	28	16
	95 th percentile consumers	13	25	151	51	24
	TOTAL 12-39					
	Mean all respondents (n=109)	4	7	24	6	1
	Mean consumers	5	7	33	8	4
	90 th percentile consumers	7	15	84	18	16
	95 th percentile consumers	13	23	94	45	26
	40-59					
	Mean all respondents (n=73)	2	7	15	7	1
	Mean consumers	3	7	21	10	2
	90 th percentile consumers	5	15	52	32	5
95 th percentile consumers	6	20	73	53	10	
60+						
Mean all respondents (n=81)	2	4	17	11	1	
Mean consumers	3	5	26	14	2	
90 th percentile consumers	5	9	68	35	6	
95 th percentile consumers	7	11	84	55	7	
Total	Mean all respondents (n=263)	3	6	20	7	1
	Mean consumers	4	7	28	10	3
	90 th percentile consumers	6	14	75	31	6
	95 th percentile consumers	9	20	90	51	16

Note: 1. Base: Total diary respondents – Australia (n=263).
 2. Alitame not shown as proportion of population exposed was too low.
 3. ADIs provided in Table 2.

Table 25: Exposure to Intense Sweeteners as a Percentage of Acceptable Daily Intake 1994 versus 2002-03 (Australians aged 12-39 years)

Sweetener	Total Aged 12-39 years	
	1994 % ADI	2002-03 % ADI
Aspartame		
Mean all respondents	6	7
Mean consumers	7	7
90 th percentile consumers	23	15
Cyclamate		
Mean all respondents	8	24
Mean consumers	23	33
90 th percentile consumers	107	84
Saccharin		
Mean all respondents	3	6
Mean consumers	9	8
90 th percentile consumers	56	18
Acesulphame-K		
Mean all respondents	<0.5	4
Mean consumers	1	5
90 th percentile consumers	3	7
Sucralose		
Mean all respondents		1
Mean consumers		4
90 th percentile consumers		16

- Note:
1. Diary respondents aged 12-39 - Australia (n=109 in 2002-03; 128 in 1994).
 2. ADIs provided in Table 2.
 3. Alitame not shown as proportion of population exposed was too low.
 4. Sucralose not included in the 1994 survey.
 5. 95th percentile exposure was not estimated in the 1994 survey.

Table 26: Exposure to Intense Sweeteners as a Percentage of Acceptable Daily Intake – New Zealand

Demographics		% ADI				
		Acesulphame-K	Aspartame	Cyclamate	Saccharin	Sucralose
Gender	Male					
	Mean all respondents (n=42)	2	4	13	3	2
	Mean consumers	2	4	21	5	4
	90 th percentile consumers	5	9	69	15	9
	95 th percentile consumers	6	13	80	18	9
	Female					
	Mean all respondents (n=95)	3	4	15	5	3
	Mean consumers	3	5	19	6	6
90 th percentile consumers	7	10	59	17	14	
95 th percentile consumers	11	14	93	24	19	
Age (years)	12-17					
	Mean all respondents (n=19)	3	4	18	3	2
	Mean consumers	3	4	23	4	4
	90 th percentile consumers	5	9	55	16	11
	95 th percentile consumers	11	9	71	20	13
	18-24					
	Mean all respondents (n=12)	2	6	6	2	7
	Mean consumers	2	6	9	2	10
	90 th percentile consumers	5	12	41	3	52
	95 th percentile consumers	7	23	41	7	52
	25-39					
	Mean all respondents (n=30)	2	5	17	5	3
	Mean consumers	3	5	21	6	6
	90 th percentile consumers	8	11	69	24	14
	95 th percentile consumers	11	13	104	24	31
	TOTAL 12-39					
	Mean all respondents (n=61)	2	5	15	3	3
	Mean consumers	3	5	19	4	6
	90 th percentile consumers	7	11	59	15	11
	95 th percentile consumers	11	13	71	20	14
	40-59					
	Mean all respondents (n=36)	2	4	9	3	2
	Mean consumers	3	4	15	5	4
	90 th percentile consumers	6	10	35	8	14
95 th percentile consumers	11	10	80	18	19	
60+						
Mean all respondents (n=40)	2	3	17	6	2	
Mean consumers	3	3	28	9	4	
90 th percentile consumers	6	8	68	19	14	
95 th percentile consumers	7	10	112	34	15	
Total	Mean all respondents (n=137)	2	4	14	4	3
	Mean consumers	3	4	20	6	5
	90 th percentile consumers	6	10	68	15	11
	95 th percentile consumers	11	13	80	24	15

Note: 1. Base: Total diary respondents – New Zealand (n=137).
2. Alitame not shown as proportion of population exposed was too low.
3. ADIs provided in Table 2.

4.4 Summary of Diary Survey Findings

It was evident from the diary survey that estimated mean exposure levels to all sweeteners (amongst those respondents identified from the screener survey as apparent high consumers of products containing intense sweeteners) were well below the ADI for each sweetener. This was evident in both Australia and New Zealand.

The mean daily exposure to acesulphame-K amongst Australian consumers aged 12-39 years, however, has increased significantly since 1994. This is likely to be a result of more widespread use of acesulphame-K in food products.

Despite aspartame being the most widely consumed intense sweetener, it was cyclamate that had the highest percentage of the ADI of all the intense sweeteners measured. Further to this, there were some consumers in the diary survey who appeared to be exceeding the ADI for cyclamate at the 95th percentile exposure level. The products which contributed most to cyclamate exposure were cordials/fruit drinks, carbonated soft drinks (plus tabletop sweeteners in New Zealand).

It is worth noting that tabletop sweeteners containing cyclamate were permitted in New Zealand, but not Australia, until the Code became enforceable in both countries on 20 December 2002. Under stock-in-trade provisions these products could still be available for sale during 2003. Therefore, at the time of the survey, such cyclamate-containing products could still have been available to survey respondents. These products will not be available for sale in the near future. Similarly, at the time of the survey, consumers were still able to purchase cordials and soft drinks containing higher levels of saccharin and cyclamate than are now permitted under the joint Code for products manufactured after 20 December 2002.

5. KEY FINDINGS - DIARY SURVEY OF PEOPLE WITH DIABETES OR IMPAIRED GLUCOSE TOLERANCE

For the analysis in this section of the report, the diary data from the respondents with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance who were recruited from the screener survey of the general population was combined with diary data from the separate sample of diabetics recruited from various other sources. This merging of data helped form an overall diabetics/impaired glucose tolerance group. It should be noted however, as previously mentioned in the methodology section of this report, that this overall combined sample of people with diabetes/impaired glucose tolerance was only a purposive sample and therefore not representative in nature.

In this section of the report, these diabetic/impaired glucose tolerance diary respondents are analysed by country (Australia and New Zealand). However, in parts, this group is also compared with those respondents from the main diary survey who had neither of these two medical conditions.

Differences between the above groups in their mean daily exposures have been mentioned in the text where they were determined to be statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, using a one-tailed Z-score test.

5.1 Exposure to Intense Sweeteners

5.1.1 Proportion of Respondents Exposed to Intense Sweeteners

While all respondents to the diary, in this context, were exposed to an intense sweetener over the 7 day-period of the diary, the exposure to each of the intense sweeteners reflects closely that already reported for the main diary survey. However, the proportion of respondents exposed to sucralose, saccharin and cyclamate was slightly higher among those with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance.

Aspartame was again the most widely consumed intense sweetener with 94% of all diabetic/impaired glucose tolerance diary respondents having been exposed to it during the 7-day diary period. Alitame, once again, had the least proportion of consumers (3%) due to the small number of products on the market containing it (see Table 27). Likewise, neotame and thaumatin were not identified in many products on the market, therefore, no exposure was recorded for these sweeteners.

Diabetics or those with impaired glucose tolerance living in Australia were significantly more likely to have been exposed to acesulphame-K and aspartame than their New Zealand counterparts (90% compared to 69% and 96% compared to 88% respectively). Conversely, the New Zealanders were slightly more likely to have consumed sucralose but the difference was not significant - 65% compared to 56% (see Table 27).

The exposure to intense sweeteners did not differ significantly by gender.

Table 27: Consumption of Intense Sweeteners in the Last 7 Days – Total Diabetics/those with Impaired Glucose Tolerance

Sweetener (mg)	Total %	Country (%)		Gender (%)	
		AUS	NZ	Males	Females
Aspartame	94	96*	88	93	96
Acesulphame-K	85	90*	69	87	83
Saccharin	80	82	75	81	79
Cyclamate	77	79	69	77	78
Sucralose	58	56	65	55	61
Alitame	3	4	0	4	2
Any Intense Sweetener	100	100	100	100	100

Note: 1. Base: Total Diabetic/Impaired Glucose Tolerance diary respondents – AUS/NZ (n=298).
 2. Significant Differences are marked with an *.

5.1.2 Mean Daily Exposures (mg/day)

While the proportion of the survey respondents exposed to individual intense sweeteners varied so, too, did the mean daily exposure to each sweetener.

However, once again, the amounts of intense sweetener consumed cannot be directly compared as different amounts of intense sweeteners are used to achieve the same level of sweetness.

Aspartame

Ninety four percent of diabetic/impaired glucose tolerance diary respondents consumed foods containing aspartame. The calculated mean daily exposure to aspartame across both Australia and New Zealand, amongst this sample, was estimated at 177 mg/day for all respondents, and at 189 mg/day for consumers. These Australian consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure than their New Zealand counterparts - 204 mg compared to 138 mg (see Table 28).

In both countries, these estimated consumer means did not differ significantly from those evident amongst the consumers from the main diary survey who had neither of the two medical conditions (see Table 28).

Amongst Australian consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure was 130 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 464 mg and 635 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure was 75 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 312 mg and 578 mg respectively.

Cyclamate

Seventy seven percent of diabetic/impaired glucose tolerant diary respondents consumed foods containing cyclamate. The calculated mean daily exposure to cyclamate across both Australia and New Zealand, amongst this sample, was estimated at 210 mg/day for all respondents and at 274 mg/day for consumers. Australian consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure than their New Zealand counterparts - 306 mg compared to 165 mg (see Table 28).

In both countries, these estimated consumer mean exposures did not differ significantly from those evident amongst consumers from the main diary survey who had neither of the two medical conditions (see Table 28).

Amongst Australian consumers with either medical condition, the median daily exposure was 154 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 754 mg and 894 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers the median daily exposure was 108 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 301 mg and 639 mg respectively.

Saccharin

Seventy per cent of this sample of diary respondents were exposed to saccharin during the diary period. The calculated mean daily exposure to saccharin across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 34 mg/day for all respondents and at 41 mg/day for consumers. Australian consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure than their New Zealand counterparts - 47 mg compared to 21 mg (see Table 28).

In both countries, these estimated consumer mean exposures did not differ significantly from those evident amongst the main diary consumers who had neither of the two medical conditions (see Table 28).

Amongst Australian consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure was 13 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 125 mg and 180 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure was 15 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 43 mg and 65 mg respectively (see Table 28).

Acesulphame-K

Eighty five per cent of this sample of diary respondents were exposed to acesulphame-K during the diary period. The calculated mean daily exposure to acesulphame-K across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 38 mg/day for all respondents and at 44 mg/day for consumers. These Australian and New Zealand consumers did not differ significantly in their mean daily exposure (45 mg compared to 39 mg respectively, see Table 28).

Again in both countries, these estimated consumer mean exposures did not differ significantly from those evident amongst the main diary consumers who had neither of the two medical conditions (see Table 28).

Amongst Australian consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure was 27 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 89 mg and 139 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily consumption was 18 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile consumption was 66 mg and 220 mg respectively.

Table 28: Daily Exposure (mg/day) for Consumers of Intense Sweeteners - Total Diabetics/those with Impaired Glucose Tolerance

Sweetener (mg)	TOTAL		Australia		New Zealand	
	Diabetic/ Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Neither	Diabetic/ Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Neither	Diabetic/ Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Neither
Aspartame						
Mean all respondents	177	179	196 ¹	191	122	113
Mean Consumers	189	187	204 ¹	199	138	121
Median - consumers	109	125	130	131	75	91
90 th percentile consumers	455	383	464	414	312	295
95 th percentile consumers	590	628	635	628	578	334
Cyclamate						
Mean all respondents	210	160	243 ^{1, 2}	168	114	112
Mean consumers	274	219	306 ¹	231	165	153
Median - consumers	141	87	154	90	108	65
90 th percentile consumers	704	612	754	638	301	428
95 th percentile consumers	874	732	894	743	639	562
Saccharin						
Mean all respondents	34	25	40 ^{1, 2}	27	16	14
Mean consumers	41	34	47 ¹	37	21	18
Median - consumers	14	9	13	11	15	8
90 th percentile consumers	110	108	125	120	43	49
95 th percentile consumers	142	171	180	178	65	104
Acesulphame-K						
Mean all respondents	38	32	41 ¹	33	28	23
Mean consumers	44	36	45	37	39	28
Median - consumers	25	24	27	29	18	14
90 th percentile consumers	79	72	89	72	66	67
95 th percentile consumers	141	83	139	83	220	105
Sucralose						
Mean all respondents	20 ²	13	18 ²	11	27	27
Mean consumers	34	36	31	30	39	57
Median - consumers	14	12	13	6	15	30
90 th percentile consumers	82	84	81	67	90	129
95 th percentile consumers	129	188	118	188	166	162

Note: 1. Base: Total Diabetic/Impaired Glucose Tolerance diary respondents – AUS/NZ (n=298).
2. Alitame not shown as proportion of population exposed was too low.
3. Significant Differences between countries are marked with a ¹ and between groups by a ².

Sucralose

Fifty eight per cent of this sample of diary respondents were exposed to sucralose during the diary period. The calculated mean daily exposure to sucralose across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 20 mg/day for all respondents and at 34 mg/day for consumers. These Australian and New Zealand consumers did not differ significantly in their mean daily exposure - 31 mg compared to 39 mg respectively (see Table 28).

In both countries, these estimated consumer mean exposures did not differ significantly from those evident amongst the main diary consumers who had neither of the two medical conditions.

Amongst Australian consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure was 13 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 81 mg and 118 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure was 15 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 90 mg and 166 mg respectively (see Table 28).

Alitame

Just three percent of this sample of diary respondents were exposed to alitame during the diary period. The actual amounts consumed were extremely small due to the small number of products available containing alitame. The calculated mean daily exposure to alitame across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 0.1 mg/day for all respondents and at 2 mg/day for the small base of actual consumers (n=12). However, this consumer mean should be interpreted with caution as it is calculated on such a small base size of consumers. Further demographic analysis of exposure to alitame was, therefore, not practical.

5.1.3 Daily Exposures by Body Weight (mg/kg bw/day)

The mean daily exposure to each of the intense sweeteners amongst this sample of diabetics/those with impaired glucose tolerance was also calculated per kg of body weight of these respondents, using individual self-reported bodyweight as done in the previous section for the main diary respondents. Once again, it is reported in milligrams (mg) per kilogram of the respondent's body weight (mg/kg bw).

All the intense sweeteners measured are reported on in this context, but the reporting on alitame is once again limited since it was consumed by a very low proportion of respondents.

Once more, it should be noted that the amounts of each intense sweetener consumed per kg of bodyweight cannot be strictly compared, as they are different compounds. Therefore, different amounts of intense sweeteners are used to achieve the same level of sweetness.

Aspartame

The calculated mean daily exposure to aspartame across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 2.17 mg/kg bw for all respondents, and at 2.31 mg/kg bw for consumers. These Australian consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure relative to bodyweight than their New Zealand counterparts - 2.52 mg/kg bw compared to 1.66 mg/kg bw (see Table 29). This follows a similar pattern to that reported for the main diary respondents.

In either country, the estimated consumer mean exposures did not differ significantly from those evident amongst consumers from the main diary who had neither of the two medical conditions (see Table 29).

Amongst Australian consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 1.75 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 5.48 mg and 7.86 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 0.93 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 4.51 mg and 6.68 mg respectively.

Table 29: Exposure (mg/kg bw) for Consumers of Intense Sweeteners - Total Diabetics/those with Impaired Glucose Tolerance

Sweetener (mg/kg bw)	TOTAL		Australia		New Zealand	
	Diabetic/ Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Neither	Diabetic/ Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Neither	Diabetic/ Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Neither
Aspartame						
Mean all respondents	2.17	2.48	2.41 ¹	2.64	1.46	1.57
Mean consumers	2.31	2.60	2.52 ¹	2.76	1.66	1.68
Median - consumers	1.49	1.86	1.75	2.01	0.93	1.28
90 th percentile consumers	5.32	5.02	5.48	5.15	4.51	3.64
95 th percentile consumers	7.47	6.72	7.86	9.24	6.68	4.03
Cyclamate						
Mean all respondents	2.51	2.35	2.87 ¹	2.49	1.42	1.62
Mean consumers	3.26	3.23	3.62 ¹	3.42	2.05	2.22
Median - consumers	1.77	1.26	1.86	1.32	1.31	1.10
90 th percentile consumers	8.76	8.25	9.22	8.50	3.48	7.47
95 th percentile consumers	11.62	10.30	11.94	10.30	8.75	8.55
Saccharin						
Mean all respondents	0.43	0.37	0.50 ¹	0.40	0.20	0.20
Mean consumers	0.53	0.51	0.61 ¹	0.55	0.27	0.26
Median - consumers	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.12
90 th percentile consumers	1.29	1.59	1.41	1.63	0.52	0.77
95 th percentile consumers	1.89	2.54	2.47	2.54	0.90	1.18
Acesulphame-K						
Mean all respondents	0.46	0.46	0.51 ¹	0.48	0.33	0.33
Mean consumers	0.55	0.52	0.56	0.54	0.47	0.40
Median - consumers	0.33	0.84	0.34	0.39	0.23	0.22
90 th percentile consumers	1.03	0.88	1.06	0.88	0.86	1.03
95 th percentile consumers	1.95	1.39	1.95	1.19	1.82	1.62
Sucralose						
Mean all respondents	0.26	0.20	0.23	0.16	0.36	0.42
Mean consumers	0.46	0.54	0.42	0.46	0.54	0.89
Median - consumers	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.12	0.21	0.43
90 th percentile consumers	1.04	1.41	0.86	0.98	1.41	2.01
95 th percentile consumers	1.89	2.44	1.50	2.44	2.31	2.79

Note: 1. Base: Total Diabetic/Impaired Glucose Tolerance diary respondents – AUS/NZ (n=298).
2. Alitame not shown as proportion of population exposed was too low.
3. Significant Differences between countries are marked with a ¹.

Cyclamate

The calculated mean daily exposure to cyclamate across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 2.51 mg/kg bw for all respondents, and at 3.26 mg/kg bw for consumers. Australian consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure relative to bodyweight than their New Zealand counterparts - 3.62 mg/kg bw compared to 2.05 mg/kg bw (see Table 29).

In both countries, the estimated consumer mean exposures did not differ significantly from those evident amongst consumers from the main diary survey who had neither of the two medical conditions (see Table 29).

Amongst Australian consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 1.86 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 9.22 mg and 11.94 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 1.31 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 3.48 mg and 8.75 mg respectively.

Saccharin

The calculated mean daily exposure to saccharin across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 0.43 mg/kg bw for all respondents, and at 0.53 mg/kg bw for consumers. Australian consumers had a significantly higher mean daily exposure relative to bodyweight than their New Zealand counterparts - 0.61 mg/kg bw compared to 0.27 mg/kg bw (see Table 29).

In both countries, these estimated consumer mean exposures did not differ significantly from those evident amongst consumers from the main diary survey who had neither of the two medical conditions (see Table 29).

Amongst Australian consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 0.17 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 1.41 mg and 2.47 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 0.16 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 0.52 mg and 0.90 mg respectively.

Acesulphame-K

The calculated mean daily exposure to acesulphame-K across both Australia and New Zealand was quite similar to saccharin and was estimated at 0.46 mg/kg bw for all respondents, and at 0.55 mg/kg bw for consumers. These Australian and New Zealand consumers did not differ significantly in this regard - 0.56 mg/kg bw compared to 0.47 mg/kg bw respectively (see Table 29).

Furthermore, in both countries, the estimated consumer mean exposures again did not differ significantly from those evident amongst the consumers from the main diary survey who had neither of the two medical conditions (see Table 29).

Amongst Australian consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 0.34 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 1.06 mg and 1.95 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 0.23 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 0.86 mg and 1.82 mg respectively.

Sucralose

The calculated mean daily exposure to sucralose across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 0.26 mg/kg bw for all respondents, and at 0.46 mg/kg bw for consumers. Australian and New Zealand consumers did not differ significantly in this regard - 0.42 mg/kg bw compared to 0.54 mg/kg bw respectively (see Table 29).

In both countries, the estimated consumer mean exposures did not differ significantly from those evident amongst consumers from the main diary survey who had neither of the two medical conditions (see Table 29).

Amongst Australian consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 0.17 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 0.86 mg and 1.50 mg respectively. Amongst New Zealand consumers, with either medical condition, the median daily exposure per kg of bodyweight was 0.21 mg and the 90th and 95th percentile exposure was 1.41 mg and 2.31 mg respectively.

Alitame

The calculated mean daily exposure to alitame across both Australia and New Zealand was estimated at 0.0012 mg/kg bw for all respondents, and at 0.023 mg/kg bw for consumers. This consumer mean for alitame should once again be interpreted with caution due to the small base size of its consumers.

5.2 Contribution of Each Product Group to Intense Sweetener Exposures

The main food group contributing to intense sweetener exposure varied with each intense sweetener and reflects very closely that previously reported for the respondents from the main diary survey.

Carbonated soft drinks, predominantly contributed towards the total exposure to aspartame (65%) and acesulphame-K (64%). Cordials/fruit drinks contributed almost a half (45%) of all exposure to cyclamate, as did tabletop sweeteners (49%) towards exposure to saccharin.

On the other hand, no single product group contributed as significantly towards exposure to sucralose. This was divided over a number of products, but mainly carbonated soft drinks (27%), cordials/fruit drinks (25%), flavoured yoghurts/mousses (21%) and tabletop sweeteners (17%).

Table 30: Percentage Contribution of Product Groups to Intense Sweetener Exposure – Total Diabetics/those with Impaired Glucose Tolerance

Product Group	% contribution to sweetener exposure				
	Aspartame	Acesulphame-K	Cyclamate	Saccharin	Sucralose
Carbonated soft drinks	65	64	29	15	27
Cordials/ Fruit drinks	2	16	45	28	25
Table top sweeteners	16	2	7	49	17
Other Condiments (incl. Jam)	1	1	<0.5	1	4
Sports, Energy and weight management products	3	<0.5	-	-	1
Confectioneries	3	5	-	-	3
Flavoured yoghurts/mousses	4	7	-	-	21
Jellies/Milk based puddings	1	1	16	5	<0.5
Other desserts/Breakfasts	2	<0.5	4	2	2
Chocolate/Cocoa/Cappuccino drink bases	2	<0.5	-	-	-
Flavoured milk	2	3	-	-	-
Sweet biscuits	<0.5	<0.5	-	-	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

Note: 1. Base: Total Diabetic/Impaired Glucose Tolerance diary respondents – AUS/NZ (n=298).
2. Alitame not shown as proportion of population exposed was too low.

5.3 Comparison of Intense Sweetener Exposure with Acceptable Daily Intake

As reported earlier, estimated exposures to individual intense sweeteners were expressed as exposures per kg of bodyweight. Exposures were then compared to the ADI for each sweetener. The percentage of ADI measure is the only means of directly comparing exposure between sweeteners.

Daily Exposures - All Diary Respondents

Overall, the mean daily exposure to each individual sweetener for all diary respondents with either diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance was well below the ADI for each sweetener (cyclamate 23% ADI; saccharin 9% ADI; aspartame 6% ADI; acesulphame-K, 3% ADI; sucralose 2%; and alitame 0.1% ADI). The proportions of ADIs for each sweetener are almost identical to those reported for the main diary survey respondents. The proportion of the ADI was notably higher, again, for cyclamate than for any of the other sweeteners.

Daily Exposures - Consumers

Amongst consumers, with either medical condition, the exposure to intense sweetener remained low compared to the ADIs (cyclamate 30% ADI; saccharin 11% ADI; aspartame 6% ADI; acesulphame-K, 4% ADI; and sucralose 3%).

The exposure to alitame compared to its ADI amongst its small number of consumers across both countries was just 2%. This finding, however, should be interpreted with caution because of the small base of its consumers.

Again, all these findings are very similar to those from the main diary survey and the exposure as a per cent of ADI remains notably higher for cyclamate.

The 90th and 95th percentile exposure gives an indication of the upper end of the ranges of exposures for consumers. Reported consumer exposures at the 95th percentile were in excess of the ADI for cyclamate (106%), particularly for those in Australia (109%) and for females across both countries (106%) (see Table 31).

Table 31: Exposure to intense Sweeteners as a Percentage of Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) – Total Diabetics/those with Impaired Glucose Tolerance

Demographics		% ADI				
		Acesulphame-K	Aspartame	Cyclamate	Saccharin	Sucralose
Country	Australia					
	Mean all respondents (n=223)	3	6	26	10	2
	Mean consumers	4	6	33	12	3
	90 th percentile consumers	7	14	84	28	6
	95 th percentile consumers	13	20	109	49	10
	New Zealand					
	Mean all respondents (n=75)	2	6	13	4	2
	Mean consumers	3	7	19	5	4
90 th percentile consumers	6	11	32	11	9	
95 th percentile consumers	12	17	80	18	15	
Gender	Male					
	Mean all respondents (n=130)	3	5	21	9	2
	Mean consumers	4	6	28	11	3
	90 th percentile consumers	6	13	70	28	7
	95 th percentile consumers	13	19	99	34	10
	Female					
	Mean all respondents (n=168)	3	3	25	8	2
	Mean consumers	4	4	32	10	3
90 th percentile consumers	8	14	81	19	8	
95 th percentile consumers	13	17	106	38	13	
Total	TOTAL					
	Mean all respondents (n=298)	3	6	23	9	2
	Mean consumers	4	6	30	11	3
	90 th percentile consumers	7	14	80	26	7
	95 th percentile consumers	13	19	106	38	13

Note: 1. Base: Total Diabetic/Impaired Glucose Tolerance diary respondents – AUS/NZ (n=298).
2. Alitame not shown as proportion of population exposed was too low.
3. ADIs provided in Table 2.

5.4 Summary of Diary Findings – People with Diabetes/Impaired Glucose Tolerance

It was evident, from the diary survey amongst those with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance, that the mean exposure levels to all intense sweeteners were well below the ADI for each sweetener.

Cyclamate had the highest percentage of the ADI of all the intense sweeteners measured amongst this sample of diabetics/those with impaired glucose tolerance. Further to this, there were some consumers who exceeded the ADI for cyclamate at the 95th percentile exposure level. The products which contributed most to cyclamate exposure were cordials/fruit drinks and carbonated soft drinks.

The mean daily exposures for the diabetics and those with impaired glucose tolerance living in Australia was significantly higher than for their counterparts living in New Zealand, particularly for aspartame, cyclamate and saccharin.

Estimated mean exposures of those consumers of intense sweeteners with diabetes/impaired glucose tolerance, whether measured per day or by body weight per day, did not differ significantly from those evident amongst consumers from the main diary survey who suffered neither of these conditions. This finding also applied when Australians and New Zealanders were considered separately.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the increased consumption of foods containing intense sweeteners since an earlier survey in Australia in 1994, the majority of Australians and New Zealanders consume these foods in amounts that present no appreciable safety risk. However, there was a small proportion of the population in both countries whose exposure to the sweetener cyclamate was above desirable levels.

This study has demonstrated the merits of ongoing monitoring of the consumption of food additives that have been identified elsewhere as a potential public health and safety concern and has provided an important evidence base against which FSANZ can consider any necessary further action.

In light of the high exposures to cyclamate found in this study, it is recommended that the survey be repeated in the future so that the effectiveness of the Food Standards Code in moderating cyclamate exposure can be evaluated.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Screener Questionnaire

ROY MORGAN RESEARCH STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
 CATI Department, 411 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic., 3000 CM2706
 Tel: (03) 9629-6888 JULY 2002

CONSUMPTION OF INTENSE SWEETENERS

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+-----+
| Good %A. My name is (SAY NAME) | IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON AGED 12 OR
| from Roy Morgan Research, the | OVER, ASK:
| people who conduct the Morgan |
| Gallup Poll. Today we are | Q1B. Could you please tell me the
| conducting a survey on behalf of | first name, initials or nickname of
| Food Standards Australia New | the person in the household aged 12 or
| Zealand. We are interested in | over whose BIRTHDAY IS NEXT?
| talking to people about what they | RECORD FIRST NAME.
| eat and drink. |
| IF NECESSARY, SAY: Food Standards | |
| Australia New Zealand is a | |
| %478,/Commonwealth// Government | |
| agency responsible for developing | |
| food standards. The survey aims to | |
| find out the patterns of | |
| consumption of some food and drink | |
| products. Information gained from | |
| the survey will help Food | |
| Standards Australia New Zealand to | |
| review current food standards and | |
| to assess applications from | |
| industry for the use of artificial | |
| sweeteners in food and drinks. | |
| We are contacting people randomly | |
| from The White Pages Telephone | |
| Listings . I would very much | |
| appreciate your assistance. I | |
| first need to ask a few questions | |
| about the household in order to | |
| select a qualifying respondent. | |
| IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR MORE INFO | |
| ABOUT THIS PROJECT OR ROY MORGAN | |
| RESEARCH, HIT ESC H AND SELECT | |
| RMR$H. | |
| IF RESPONDENT HAS CONCERNS ABOUT | |
| PRIVACY ISSUES, HIT ESC H AND | |
| SELECT ISSUESH | |
| | |
| %480,/ | |
| | |
| APPOINTMENT COMMENTS | |
| ===== | |
| // %482,160. | |
+-----+
| |
| Q1. How many people, aged 12 years and |
| over, LIVE in this household, |
| including yourself? |
| |
| IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D. |
| |
| |__|__+ |
| |
| IF CAN'T SAY HOW MANY PEOPLE AGED 12 |
| YEARS OR OVER LIVE IN HOUSEHOLD (CODE |
| 99 ON Q1), ASK: |
| |
+-----+
| |
| IF CAN'T SAY, ASK: Could I speak |
| to someone who would be able to |
| help me? |
| MAKE APPOINTMENT IF NECESSARY. |
| IF NEW RESPONDENT, HIT RETURN FOR |
| INTRODUCTION. |
+-----+
| |
| IF NOT AVAILABLE NOW, MAKE AN |
| APPOINTMENT. |
| |
| YES, CURRENT |
| RESPONDENT |
| AVAILABLE NOW.... 1 |
| |
| YES, NEW |
| RESPONDENT |
| AVAILABLE NOW.... 2 |
| |
| NO, NOT |
| AVAILABLE: HIT |
| RETURN TO MAKE |
| APPOINTMENT NOW.. 3 |
| |
| REFUSED..... 4 |
| |
+-----+
| |
| IF NOT AVAILABLE (CODE 3 ON Q1D), MAKE |
| AN APPOINTMENT |
| |
| IF REFUSED (CODE 4 ON Q1D), SAY: |
| |
+-----+
| |
| Thank you for your time and |
| assistance. |
+-----+
    
```

CONSUMPTION OF INTENSE SWEETENERS
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IF SELECTED RESPONDENT IS AGED 12 TO 15, SAY: IF PERMISSION IS NOT ABLE TO BE GIVEN YET (CODE 3 ON Q1E), MAKE AN APPOINTMENT

Before I interview %178. I need the permission of an adult. Could I speak to an adult responsible for the household now, that is, someone 18 or over who is at home at the moment? IF NONE AVAILABLE, HIGHLIGHT CODE 3 TO MAKE APPOINTMENT. IF SAME RESPONDENT, ASK: May I have your permission to interview %178.? IF PERMISSION HAS BEEN OBTAINED, SAY: Q1F. Thank you. Can you tell me your relationship to %178.? READ OUT. IF OTHER, HIGHLIGHT OTHER AND TYPE IN RESPONSE

Parent of %178...	1
Older	
Brother/Sister of %178.....	2
Other relative of %178.....	3
(DO NOT READ)	
OTHER (SPECIFY)..	4

IF RESPONSIBLE ADULT IS A NEW RESPONDENT, SAY: Good %A. My name is (SAY NAME) from Roy Morgan Research, the people who conduct the Morgan Gallup Poll. Today we are conducting a survey on behalf of Food Standards Australia New Zealand. We are interested in talking to people about what they eat and drink. IF NECESSARY, SAY: Food Standards Australia New Zealand is a %504,/Commonwealth// Government agency responsible for developing food standards. The survey aims to find out the patterns of consumption of some food and drink products. Information gained from the survey will help Food Standards Australia New Zealand to review current food standards and to assess applications from industry for the use of artificial sweeteners in food and drinks. We are contacting people randomly from The White Pages Telephone Listings . The randomly selected respondent for this household is %178., but as he/she is under 16, I need to obtain permission of an adult before I can interview %178.. I would very much appreciate your permission. IF PERMISSION NOT ABLE TO BE GIVEN YET, ESC H TO PROVIDE MORE INFORMATION, OR HIGHLIGHT CODE 3 AND HIT RETURN TO MAKE AN APPOINTMENT. IF SELECTED RESPONDENT NOW ON PHONE, AND PERMISSION RECEIVED IF TALKING TO A 12 TO 15 YEAR OLD (CODE 2 ON Q1D OR CODE 1 ON Q1E), SAY:

```

+-----+
| TO NEW RESPONDENT: Good %A. My |
| name is (SAY NAME) from Roy Morgan |
| Research, the people who conduct |
| the Morgan Gallup Poll. Today we |
| are conducting a survey on behalf |
| of Food Standards Australia New |
| Zealand. We are interested in |
| talking to people about what they |
| eat and drink. |
| IF NECESSARY, SAY: Food Standards |
| Australia New Zealand is a |
| %515,/Commonwealth// Government |
| agency responsible for developing |
| food standards. The survey aims to |
| find out the patterns of |
| consumption of some food and drink |
| products. Information gained from |
| the survey will help Food |
| Standards Australia New Zealand to |
| review current food standards and |
| to assess applications from |
| industry for the use of artificial |
| sweeteners in food and drinks. |
| We are contacting people randomly |
| from The White Pages Telephone |
| Listings . I would very much |
| appreciate your assistance to |
| complete the survey. The survey |
| will take approximately 15 minutes |
| and will be used for Research |
| purposes only. Is now a good time |
| or would it be more convenient if |
| I made an appointment to speak to |
| you at another time? |
| IF NECESSARY, MAKE AN APPOINTMENT. |
+-----+

```

PERMISSION OBTAINED..... 1

PERMISSION REFUSED..... 2

PERMISSION NOT ABLE TO BE GIVEN YET..... 3

IF PERMISSION REFUSED (CODE 2 ON Q1E), SAY:

```

+-----+
| Thank you for your time, however |
| we need permission to interview |
| individuals under 16. |
+-----+

```

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IF ONLY ONE PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD OR IS CURRENT RESPONDENT AVAILABLE NOW (CODE 1 ON Q1 OR Q1D), SAY:	Female 12-17.....	6
	Female 18-24.....	7
+-----+	Female 25-34.....	8
I would very much appreciate your	Female 35-49.....	9
assistance to complete the survey.	Female 50+.....	10
The survey will take approximately		
15 minutes and will be used for		
Research purposes only. Is now a	SEX BY AGE2	
good time or would it be more	Male 12-17.....	1
convenient if I made an	Male 18-24.....	2
appointment to speak to you at	Male 25-44.....	3
another time?		
IF NECESSARY, MAKE AN APPOINTMENT.	Male 45-64.....	4
+-----+	Male 65+.....	5
QSEX. RECORD SEX OF RESPONDENT	Female 12-17.....	6
MALE..... 1	Female 18-24.....	7
FEMALE..... 2	Female 25-44.....	8
Q1A. Would you mind telling me your approximate age please?	Female 45-64.....	9
IF REFUSES, READ OUT. IF STILL REFUSES TERMINATE.	Female 65+.....	10
12-13..... 1		
14-15..... 2	IF QUOTA FULL, SAY:	
16-17..... 3	+-----+	
18-20..... 4	Thank you for your time and	
21-24..... 5	assistance, but we have already	
25-29..... 6	spoken to enough people in your	
30-34..... 7	age group.	
35-39..... 8	+-----+	
40-44..... 9	I would like to ask you some	
45-49..... 10	questions about how often you eat	
50-54..... 11	or drink certain things. When we	
55-59..... 12	refer to "diet" or "lite"	
60-64..... 13	products, this includes any low	
65+..... 14	calorie or low joule products,	
	even if you are not actually on a	
	diet.	
	+-----+	
	ASK EVERYONE.	
	+-----+	
SEX BY AGE	Q2. Have you drunk any diet, lite, low	
Male 12-17..... 1	calorie or low joule carbonated soft	
Male 18-24..... 2	drink or diet flavoured mineral water,	
Male 25-34..... 3	including any Reef, in the last 7	
Male 35-49..... 4	days? ("Diet" includes any low calorie	
Male 50+..... 5	or low joule drinks, even if you are	
	not actually on a diet.)	
	YES..... 1	
	NO..... 2	
	CAN'T SAY..... 3	

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CONSUMPTION OF INTENSE SWEETENERS

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IF HAVE DRUNK ANY DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q2), ASK:

Q2A. How much diet, lite, low calorie or low joule carbonated soft drink or diet flavoured mineral water, including any Reef, have you drunk in the last 7 days? You can give your answer in terms of number of cans, number of small, medium or large glasses, number of bottles or number of millilitres, whichever you find easiest.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: HIGHLIGHT THOSE MENTIONED, AND HIT RETURN TO ENTER THE NUMBER DRUNK AT NEXT SCREEN.

PLEASE PROMPT FOR SIZE OF CAN, GLASS OR BOTTLE.

SMALL CANS ON AEROPLANES ARE 300 MLS.

SMALL CAN (LESS THAN 200 ML EG. V)..... 1,

REGULAR CAN (375 ML)..... 2,

SMALL GLASS (EG 200 ML)..... 3,

MEDIUM GLASS (MIDDY/ POT SIZE) 4,

LARGE GLASS (EG 400 ML)..... 5,

SMALL BOTTLE (EG 350 ML)..... 6,

MEDIUM BOTTLE (EG 600ML)..... 7,

1.25L BOTTLE..... 8,

2L BOTTLE..... 9,

MILLILITRES..... 10,

CAN'T SAY..... 11,

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER IN SMALL CANS (CODE 1 ON Q2A), ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL CANS

Q2B. ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL CANS OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER IN REGULAR CANS (CODE 2 ON Q2A), ENTER NUMBER OF REGULAR CANS

Q2C. ENTER NUMBER OF REGULAR CANS OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER IN SMALL GLASSES (CODE 3 ON Q2A), ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL GLASSES

Q2D. ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL GLASSES OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER IN MEDIUM GLASSES OR 300ML CANS (CODE 4 ON Q2A), ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES OR 300ML CANS

Q2E. ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES OR 300 ML CANS OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER IN LARGE GLASSES (CODE 5 ON Q2A), ENTER NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES

Q2F. ENTER NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER IN SMALL BOTTLES (CODE 6 ON Q2A), ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL BOTTLES

Q2G. ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL BOTTLES OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER IN MEDIUM BOTTLES (CODE 7 ON Q2A), ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM BOTTLES

Q2H. ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM BOTTLES OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER IN 1.25L BOTTLES (CODE 8 ON Q2A), ENTER NUMBER OF 1.25L BOTTLES

Q2I. ENTER NUMBER OF 1.25 LITRE BOTTLES OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|+

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IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER IN 2 LITRE BOTTLES (CODE 9 ON Q2A), ENTER NUMBER OF 2 LITRE BOTTLES

SMALL GLASS (EG 200 ML)..... 3,

MEDIUM GLASS (MIDDY/ POT SIZE) 4,

Q2J. ENTER NUMBER OF 2 LITRE BOTTLES OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

LARGE GLASS (EG 400 ML)..... 5,

SMALL BOTTLE (EG 350 ML)..... 6,

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER IN MILLILITRES (CODE 10 ON Q2A) ENTER NUMBER OF MILLILITRES

MEDIUM BOTTLE (EG 600ML)..... 7,

1.25L BOTTLE..... 8,

2L BOTTLE..... 9,

Q2K. ENTER AMOUNT IN MILLILITRES OF DIET CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR DIET FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

MILLILITRES..... 10,

CAN'T SAY..... 11,

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER (NOT DIET) IN SMALL CANS (CODE 1 ON Q3A), ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL CANS

ASK EVERYONE.

Q3B. ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL CANS OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER, NOT DIET, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

IF NECESSARY SAY: For example, Coke, Pepsi, Fanta, Solo etc?

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER (NOT DIET) IN REGULAR CANS (CODE 2 ON Q3A), ENTER NUMBER OF REGULAR CANS

YES..... 1

NO..... 2

CAN'T SAY..... 3

Q3C. ENTER NUMBER OF REGULAR CANS OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER, NOT DIET, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

IF HAVE DRUNK ANY CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER (NOT DIET) IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q3), ASK:

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER (NOT DIET) IN SMALL GLASSES (CODE 3 ON Q3A), ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL GLASSES

Q3A. How much carbonated soft drink or flavoured mineral water that is NOT diet, nor lite, nor low joule, nor low calorie, have you drunk in the last 7 days? You can give your answer in terms of number of cans, number of small, medium or large glasses, number of bottles or number of millilitres, whichever you find easiest.

Q3D. ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL GLASSES OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER, NOT DIET, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

INTERVIEWER NOTE: HIGHLIGHT THOSE MENTIONED, AND HIT RETURN TO ENTER THE NUMBER DRUNK AT NEXT SCREEN. PLEASE PROMPT FOR SIZE OF CAN, GLASS OR BOTTLE. SMALL CANS ON AEROPLANES ARE 300 MLS.

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER (NOT DIET) IN MEDIUM GLASSES OR 300 ML CANS (CODE 4 ON Q3A), ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES OR 300ML CANS

Q3E. ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES OR 300 ML CANS OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER, NOT DIET, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

SMALL CAN (EG LESS THAN 200 ML EG V)..... 1,

REGULAR CAN (375 ML)..... 2,

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IF GAVE AMOUNT OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER (NOT DIET) IN LARGE GLASSES (CODE 5 ON Q3A), ENTER NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES
|-----+
|                                     ASK EVERYONE                                     |
|-----+
|
| Q4. Have you drunk any diet, lite, low joule or sugar free cordial drinks, including fruit flavoured powdered drink mixes, in the last 7 days? ("Diet" includes any low calorie or low joule drinks, even if you are not actually on a diet.)
| IF NECESSARY, SAY: An example of a diet fruit flavoured powdered drink mix is Diet Refresh.
|
| Q3F. ENTER NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER, NOT DIET, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS
|
|   |__|__+
|
| IF GAVE AMOUNT OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER (NOT DIET) IN SMALL BOTTLES (CODE 6 ON Q3A), ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL BOTTLES
|
|   YES..... 1
|   NO..... 2
|
| Q3G. ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL BOTTLES OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER, NOT DIET, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS
|
|   CAN'T SAY..... 3
|
| IF HAVE DRUNK ANY DIET CORDIAL DRINKS IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q4), ASK:
|
| Q4A. How much diet, lite, low joule or sugar free cordial, including fruit flavoured powdered drink mixes, have you drunk in the last 7 days? You can give your answer in terms of number of small, medium or large glasses or number of millilitres, whichever you find easiest.
|
| INTERVIEWER NOTE: HIGHLIGHT THOSE MENTIONED, AND HIT RETURN TO ENTER THE NUMBER DRUNK.
|
| IF GAVE AMOUNT OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER (NOT DIET) IN MEDIUM BOTTLES (CODE 7 ON Q3A), ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM BOTTLES
|
| Q3H. ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM BOTTLES OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER, NOT DIET, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS
|
|   |__|__+
|
| IF GAVE AMOUNT OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER (NOT DIET) IN 1.25 LITRE BOTTLES (CODE 8 ON Q3A), ENTER NUMBER OF 1.25 LITRE BOTTLES
|
| IT IS THE MADE UP AMOUNT WE WANT, NOT THE AMOUNT OF CORDIAL SYRUP ITSELF.
|
| IF THE RESPONDENT ONLY KNOWS HOW MUCH ACTUAL SYRUP THEY HAVE HAD, HIGHLIGHT CODE 5 - MILLILITRES (NOT MADE UP/ CONCENTRATE AMOUNT).
|
| Q3I. ENTER NUMBER OF 1.25 LITRE BOTTLES OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER, NOT DIET, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS
|
|   SMALL GLASS (EG 200 ML)..... 1,
|
|   MEDIUM GLASS (EG 285 ML, MIDDY/POT SIZE)..... 2,
|
|   LARGE GLASS (EG 400 ML)..... 3,
|
|   MILLILITRES (MADE UP AMOUNT)..... 4,
|
|   MILLILITRES (NOT MADE UP/ CONCENTRATE AMOUNT)..... 5,
|
|   CAN'T SAY..... 6,
|
| IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CORDIAL IN SMALL GLASSES (CODE 1 ON Q4A), ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL GLASSES
|
| Q3J. ENTER NUMBER OF 2 LITRE BOTTLES OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER, NOT DIET, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS
|
|   |__|__+
|
| IF GAVE AMOUNT OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER (NOT DIET) IN 2 LITRE BOTTLES (CODE 9 ON Q3A), ENTER NUMBER OF 2 LITRE BOTTLES
|
|
| Q3K. ENTER AMOUNT IN MILLILITRES OF CARBONATED SOFT DRINK OR FLAVOURED MINERAL WATER, NOT DIET, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS
|
|   |__|__|__|__|__|__+
|
|   |__|__+

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CONSUMPTION OF INTENSE SWEETENERS
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IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CORDIAL IN MEDIUM GLASSES (CODE 2 ON Q4A), ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES

Q4C. ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES OF DIET CORDIAL DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CORDIAL IN LARGE GLASSES (CODE 3 ON Q4A), ENTER NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES

Q4D. ENTER NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES OF DIET CORDIAL DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CORDIAL IN MADE UP MILLILITRES (CODE 4 ON Q4A) ENTER NUMBER OF MILLILITRES

Q4E. ENTER AMOUNT IN MILLILITRES OF MADE UP DIET CORDIAL DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|_|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF DIET CORDIAL CONCENTRATE IN MILLILITRES (CODE 5 ON Q4A) ENTER NUMBER OF MILLILITRES

Q4F. ENTER AMOUNT IN MILLILITRES OF DIET CORDIAL CONCENTRATE DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|_|_|_|+

+-----+
| ASK EVERYONE |
+-----+

Q5. Have you drunk any cordial drinks, including fruit flavoured powdered drink mixes, that are NOT diet, nor lite, nor low joule nor low calorie in the last 7 days?
IF NECESSARY, SAY: An example of a fruit flavoured powdered drink mix is Tang or Vitafresh.

YES..... 1

NO..... 2

CAN'T SAY..... 3

IF HAVE DRUNK ANY CORDIAL DRINKS (NOT DIET) IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q5), ASK:

|_|_|_|_|_|+

Q5A. How much cordial, including fruit flavoured powdered drink mixes, that are NOT diet, nor lite, nor low joule, nor low calorie have you drunk in the last 7 days? You can give your answer in terms of number of small, medium or large glasses, or number of millilitres, whichever you find easiest.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: HIGHLIGHT THOSE MENTIONED, AND HIT RETURN TO ENTER THE NUMBER DRUNK.

IT IS THE MADE UP AMOUNT WE WANT, NOT THE AMOUNT OF CORDIAL SYRUP ITSELF.

IF THE RESPONDENT ONLY KNOWS HOW MUCH ACTUAL SYRUP THEY HAVE HAD, HIGHLIGHT CODE 5 - MILLILITRES (NOT MADE UP/ CONCENTRATE AMOUNT).

SMALL GLASS (EG 200 ML)..... 1,

MEDIUM GLASS (EG 285 ML, MIDDY/ POT SIZE)..... 2,

LARGE GLASS (EG 400 ML)..... 3,

MILLILITRES (MADE UP AMOUNT)..... 4,

MILLILITRES (NOT MADE UP/ CONCENTRATE AMOUNT)..... 5,

CAN'T SAY..... 6,

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF CORDIAL (NOT DIET) IN SMALL GLASSES (CODE 1 ON Q5A), ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL GLASSES

Q5B. ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL GLASSES OF CORDIAL, THAT IS NOT DIET, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|_|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF CORDIAL (NOT DIET) IN MEDIUM GLASSES (CODE 2 ON Q5A), ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES

Q5C. ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES OF CORDIAL, THAT IS NOT DIET, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|_|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF CORDIAL (NOT DIET) IN LARGE GLASSES (CODE 3 ON Q5A), ENTER NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES

Q5D. ENTER NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES OF CORDIAL, THAT IS NOT DIET, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|_|_|_|+

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IF HAVE DRUNK ANY FRUIT DRINK (NOT INCLUDING OCEAN SPRAY LIFESTYLE CRANBERRY CLASSIC OR SUNRAYSIA DIET LEMON SQUASH) IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q18F), ASK:

Q18G. How much of this fruit drink have you drunk in the last 7 days? You can give your answer in terms of number of small, medium or large glasses, or number of millilitres, whichever you find easiest.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: HIGHLIGHT THOSE MENTIONED, AND HIT RETURN TO ENTER THE NUMBER DRUNK.

NOTE: THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE 100% FRUIT JUICE.

- SMALL GLASS (EG 200 ML)..... 1,
- MEDIUM GLASS (EG 285 ML, MIDDY/POT SIZE)..... 2,
- LARGE GLASS (EG 400 ML)..... 3,
- MILLILITRES..... 4,
- CAN'T SAY..... 5,

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF FRUIT DRINK (NOT DIET) IN SMALL GLASSES (CODE 1 ON Q18G), ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL GLASSES

Q18H. ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL GLASSES NONDIET FRUIT DRINK DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF FRUIT DRINK (NOT DIET) IN MEDIUM GLASSES (CODE 2 ON Q18G), ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES

Q18I. ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES OF NONDIET FRUIT DRINK DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF FRUIT DRINK (NOT DIET) IN LARGE GLASSES (CODE 3 ON Q18G), ENTER NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES

Q18J. ENTER NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES OF NONDIET FRUIT DRINK DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF FRUIT DRINK (NOT DIET) IN MILLILITRES (CODE 4 ON Q18G) ENTER NUMBER OF MILLILITRES

Q18K. ENTER AMOUNT IN MILLILITRES OF NONDIET FRUIT DRINK DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|_|_|_|_|+

-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
-----+

Q6. Have you added any ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS to your tea, coffee, or cereal in the last 7 days?

IF NECESSARY, SAY: For example, an artificial sweetener such as Equal or Nutrisweet.

- YES..... 1
- NO..... 2
- CAN'T SAY..... 3

IF HAVE ADDED ANY ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS TO TEA, COFFEE, OR CEREAL IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q6.), ASK:

Q6A. How many TABLETS, TEASPOONS, DROPS OR SACHETS of artificial sweetener did you use in tea, coffee or on cereal in the last 7 days?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: FOR EXAMPLE, AN ARTIFICIAL SWEETENER SUCH AS EQUAL OR NUTRISWEET.

IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D.

|_|_|_|+

-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
-----+

Q6B. Have you used any ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS in cooking, even if you didn't eat it, in the last 7 days?

IF NECESSARY, SAY: For example, an artificial sweetener such as Equal or Nutrisweet.

This includes things that other people may have cooked for you.

- YES..... 1
- NO..... 2
- CAN'T SAY..... 3

IF HAVE USED ANY ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS IN COOKING IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q6B.), ASK:

Q6C. How many TEASPOONS OR SACHETS of artificial sweetener did you use in cooking in the last 7 days?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: FOR EXAMPLE, AN ARTIFICIAL SWEETENER SUCH AS EQUAL OR NUTRISWEET.

IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D.

|_|_|_|+

-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
-----+

Q7. Have you added any SUGAR TO TEA, COFFEE OR ON CEREAL in the last 7 days?

- YES..... 1

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NO..... 2 | Q9A. How many pieces of chewing gum,
| lollies, chocolate or other
| confectionery, not including sugar
| free, did you consume in the last 7
| days?
| INTERVIEWER NOTE: 1 SMALL CHOCOLATE
| BAR = 5 PIECES
| 1 SMALL PACKET LOLLIES = 5 PIECES
| 1 LARGE PACKET LOLLIES = 10 PIECES

CAN'T SAY..... 3 | IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D.
|
| |__|__|__|__+
|-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
|-----+
Q7A. How many teaspoons of sugar did
you use in tea, coffee or on cereal in
the last 7 days?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: TOTAL FOR THE LAST
SEVEN DAYS
|
|-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
|-----+
Q8. Have you had any SUGAR FREE
CHEWING GUM or other SUGAR FREE
LOLLIES, CHOCOLATE OR CONFECTIONERY in
the last 7 days?
|
| YES..... 1 | YES..... 1
| NO..... 2 | NO..... 2
| CAN'T SAY..... 3 | CAN'T SAY..... 3
| IF HAVE HAD ANY SUGAR FREE CHEWING GUM
| OR OTHER SUGAR FREE LOLLIES, CHOCOLATE
| OR CONFECTIONERY IN THE LAST 7 DAYS
| (CODE 1 ON Q8.), ASK:
|
| Q8A. How many pieces of sugar free
| chewing gum or other sugar free
| lollies, chocolate or confectionery
| did you consume in the last 7 days?
| INTERVIEWER NOTE: 1 SMALL CHOCOLATE
| BAR = 5 PIECES
| 1 SMALL PACKET LOLLIES = 5 PIECES
| 1 LARGE PACKET LOLLIES = 10 PIECES
| IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D.
|
| |__|__|__|__+
|-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
|-----+
Q9. Have you had any CHEWING GUM,
LOLLIES, CHOCOLATE OR OTHER
CONFECTIONERY, NOT INCLUDING SUGAR
FREE in the last 7 days?
|
| YES..... 1 | YES..... 1
| NO..... 2 | NO..... 2
| CAN'T SAY..... 3 | CAN'T SAY..... 3
| IF HAVE HAD ANY CHEWING GUM, LOLLIES,
| CHOCOLATE, OR OTHER CONFECTIONERY, NOT
| INCLUDING SUGAR FREE IN THE LAST 7
| DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q9.), ASK:
|
| Q9A. How much artificially sweetened
| flavoured yoghurt or mousse, did you
| consume in the last 7 days? You can
| give your answer in terms of
| teaspoons, dessertspoons or small 200
| gram cartons, whichever you find
| easiest.
| INTERVIEWER NOTE: HIGHLIGHT TYPES
| MENTIONED, AND HIT RETURN TO ENTER THE
| NUMBER EATEN AT NEXT SCREEN.
|
| TEASPOONS..... 1,
| DESSERTSPOONS.... 2,
| CARTONS (200 GM). 3,
| CAN'T SAY..... 4,
| IF GAVE AMOUNT OF ARTIFICIALLY
| SWEETENED YOGHURT OR MOUSSE IN
| TEASPOONS (CODE 1 ON Q10A.), ENTER
| NUMBER OF TEASPOONS
|
| Q10. Have you had any DIET, LOW
| CALORIE OR LOW JOULE FLAVOURED YOGHURT
| OR MOUSSE, WHICH IS ARTIFICIALLY
| SWEETENED, in the last 7 days?
| IF NECESSARY SAY: Examples of
| artificially sweetened yoghurts are
| Yoplait No Fat Yoghurt, Nestle Diet No
| Fat Yoghurt or Vaalia No Fat Yoghurt.
|
| YES..... 1
| NO..... 2
| CAN'T SAY..... 3
| IF HAVE HAD ANY DIET, LOW CALORIE OR
| LOW JOULE FLAVOURED YOGHURT OR MOUSSE
| WHICH IS ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED IN THE
| LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q10.), ASK:
|
| Q10A. How much artificially sweetened
| flavoured yoghurt or mousse, did you
| consume in the last 7 days? You can
| give your answer in terms of
| teaspoons, dessertspoons or small 200
| gram cartons, whichever you find
| easiest.
| INTERVIEWER NOTE: HIGHLIGHT TYPES
| MENTIONED, AND HIT RETURN TO ENTER THE
| NUMBER EATEN AT NEXT SCREEN.
|
| TEASPOONS..... 1,
| DESSERTSPOONS.... 2,
| CARTONS (200 GM). 3,
| CAN'T SAY..... 4,
| IF GAVE AMOUNT OF ARTIFICIALLY
| SWEETENED YOGHURT OR MOUSSE IN
| TEASPOONS (CODE 1 ON Q10A.), ENTER
| NUMBER OF TEASPOONS
|
| Q10B. ENTER NUMBER OF TEASPOONS OF
| ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED YOGHURT OR
| MOUSSE EATEN IN THE LAST 7 DAYS.
|
| INTERVIEWER NOTE: 1 HEAPED TEASPOON IS
| EQUIVALENT TO 2 TEASPOONS.
|
| |__|__|__|__+

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IF GAVE AMOUNT OF ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED YOGHURT OR MOUSSE IN DESSERTSPOONS (CODE 2 ON Q10A.), ENTER NUMBER OF DESSERTSPOONS

Q10C. ENTER NUMBER OF DESSERTSPOONS OF ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED YOGHURT OR MOUSSE EATEN IN THE LAST 7 DAYS.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: 1 HEAPED DESSERTSPOON IS EQUIVALENT TO 2 DESSERTSPOONS.

|_|_|_|_+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED YOGHURT OR MOUSSE IN 200 GRAM CARTONS (CODE 3 ON Q10A.), ENTER NUMBER OF CARTONS

Q10D. ENTER NUMBER OF 200 GRAM CARTONS OF ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED YOGHURT OR MOUSSE EATEN IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

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+-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
+-----+

Q11. Have you had any FLAVOURED YOGHURT OR MOUSSE, WHICH IS NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED in the last 7 days?

IF NECESSARY SAY: Examples of flavoured yoghurts that are not artificially sweetened include Yoplait Lite Yoghurt, Nestle Light Yoghurt, D'Lite Yoghurt or Vaalia Low Fat Yoghurt, all non diet yoghurts and frozen yoghurt.

- YES..... 1
- NO..... 2
- CAN'T SAY..... 3

IF HAVE HAD ANY FLAVOURED YOGHURT OR MOUSSE, WHICH IS NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q11.), ASK:

Q11A. How much flavoured yoghurt or mousse which is NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED, did you consume in the last 7 days? You can give your answer in terms of teaspoons, dessertspoons or small 200 gram cartons, whichever you find easiest.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: HIGHLIGHT TYPES MENTIONED, AND HIT RETURN TO ENTER THE NUMBER EATEN AT NEXT SCREEN.

- TEASPOONS..... 1,
- DESSERTSPOONS.... 2,
- CARTONS (200 GM). 3,
- CAN'T SAY..... 4,

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF YOGHURT, OR MOUSSE (NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED) IN TEASPOONS (CODE 1 ON Q11A.), ENTER NUMBER OF TEASPOONS

Q11B. ENTER NUMBER OF TEASPOONS OF YOGHURT, OR MOUSSE (NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED) EATEN IN THE LAST 7 DAYS.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: 1 HEAPED TEASPOON IS EQUIVALENT TO 2 TEASPOONS.

|_|_|_|_+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF YOGHURT, OR MOUSSE (NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED) IN DESSERTSPOONS (CODE 2 ON Q11A.), ENTER NUMBER OF DESSERTSPOONS

Q11C. ENTER NUMBER OF DESSERTSPOONS OF YOGHURT, OR MOUSSE (NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED) EATEN IN THE LAST 7 DAYS.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: 1 HEAPED DESSERTSPOON IS EQUIVALENT TO 2 DESSERTSPOONS.

|_|_|_|_+

+-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
+-----+

Q11D. ENTER NUMBER OF 200 GRAM CARTONS OF YOGHURT, OR MOUSSE (NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED) EATEN IN THE LAST 7 DAYS

|_|_|_|_+

+-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
+-----+

Q12. Have you had any DIET, LITE, LOW CALORIE OR LOW JOULE JELLY OR MILK-BASED PUDDING in the last 7 days?

- YES..... 1
- NO..... 2
- CAN'T SAY..... 3

IF HAVE HAD ANY DIET, LITE, LOW CALORIE OR LOW JOULE JELLY OR MILK-BASED PUDDING IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q12.), ASK:

Q12A. How many dessertspoons of diet jelly or milk-based pudding did you consume in the last 7 days?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: A TYPICAL DESSERT BOWL CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY 5 HEAPED DESSERTSPOONS

IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D.

|_|_|_|_+

+-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
+-----+

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Q13. Have you had any ORDINARY JELLY OR MILK-BASED PUDDING in the last 7 days? IF NECESSARY, SAY: That is, not diet, lite, low calorie nor low joule. Do not include custards.	NO..... 2 CAN'T SAY..... 3	
YES..... 1 NO..... 2 CAN'T SAY..... 3	IF HAVE HAD ANY JAMS OR CONSERVES, WHICH ARE NOT DIET, NOR LITE, NOR LOW JOULE NOR LOW CALORIE IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q15.), ASK:	
IF HAVE HAD ANY ORDINARY JELLY OR MILK-BASED PUDDING IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q13.), ASK:	Q15A. How many teaspoons of ordinary jam or conserve did you consume in the last 7 days?	
Q13A. How many dessertspoons of ordinary jelly or milk-based pudding did you consume in the last 7 days? INTERVIEWER NOTE: A TYPICAL DESSERT BOWL CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY 5 HEAPED DESSERTSPOONS	IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D. _ _ _ _ + +-----+ ASK EVERYONE. +-----+	
IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D. _ _ _ _ +	Q16. Thinking of artificially sweetened flavoured milk. Have you drunk any TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE OR OTHER ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED FLAVOURED MILK in the last 7 days?	
+-----+ ASK EVERYONE. +-----+	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 CAN'T SAY..... 3	
Q14. Have you had any JAMS OR CONSERVES that contain artificial sweeteners instead of sugar in the last 7 days?	IF HAVE DRUNK ANY TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q16), ASK:	
YES..... 1 NO..... 2 CAN'T SAY..... 3	Q16A. How much Take Care, Feel Good or Oak Lite flavoured milk have you drunk in the last 7 days? You can give your answer in terms of number of small, medium or large glasses, number of 375ml or 600ml cartons or number of millilitres, whichever you find easiest.	
IF HAVE HAD ANY JAMS OR CONSERVES THAT CONTAIN ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS INSTEAD OF SUGAR IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q14.), ASK:	INTERVIEWER NOTE: HIGHLIGHT THOSE MENTIONED, AND HIT RETURN TO ENTER THE NUMBER DRUNK.	
Q14A. How many teaspoons of jam or conserve that contain artificial sweeteners instead of sugar, did you consume in the last 7 days?	SMALL GLASS (EG 200 ML)..... 1, MEDIUM GLASS (EG 285 ML, MIDDY/POT SIZE)..... 2, LARGE GLASS (EG 400 ML)..... 3, 375ML CARTON..... 4, 600ML CARTON/BOTTLE..... 5, MILLILITRES..... 6, CAN'T SAY..... 7,	
IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D. _ _ _ _ +		
+-----+ ASK EVERYONE. +-----+		
Q15. Have you had any ORDINARY JAMS OR CONSERVES in the last 7 days? IF NECESSARY, SAY: That is, jams or conserves that are not artificially sweetened		
YES..... 1		

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IF GAVE AMOUNT OF TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK IN SMALL GLASSES (CODE 1 ON Q16A), ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL GLASSES

+-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
+-----+

Q16B. ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL GLASSES OF TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS.

Q17. Have you had any ordinary flavoured milk in the last 7 days?

|_|_|+

YES..... 1
NO..... 2
CAN'T SAY..... 3

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK IN MEDIUM GLASSES (CODE 2 ON Q16A), ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES

IF HAVE DRUNK ANY PACKAGED FLAVOURED MILK, NOT INCLUDING TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q17), ASK:

Q16C. ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES OF TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS.

Q17A. How much of this flavoured milk have you drunk in the last 7 days?

|_|_|+

You can give your answer in terms of number of small, medium or large glasses, number of 375ml or 600ml cartons, or number of millilitres, whichever you find easiest.
INTERVIEWER NOTE: DO NOT INCLUDE PLAIN MILK OR FLAVOURED SOY MILK.

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK IN LARGE GLASSES (CODE 3 ON Q16A), ENTER NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES

NOTE: HIGHLIGHT THOSE MENTIONED, AND HIT RETURN TO ENTER THE NUMBER DRUNK.

Q16D. ENTER NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES OF TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS.

|_|_|+

SMALL GLASS (EG 200 ML)..... 1,

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK IN 375ML CARTONS (CODE 4 ON Q16A), ENTER NUMBER OF 375ML CARTONS

MEDIUM GLASS (EG 285 ML, MIDDY/POT SIZE)..... 2,

Q16E. ENTER NUMBER OF 375ML CARTONS OF TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS.

LARGE GLASS (EG 400 ML)..... 3,

|_|_|+

375ML CARTON..... 4,

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK IN 600ML CARTONS OR BOTTLES (CODE 5 ON Q16A), ENTER NUMBER OF 600ML CARTONS OR BOTTLES

600ML CARTON/BOTTLE..... 5,

Q16F. ENTER NUMBER OF 600ML CARTONS OR BOTTLES OF TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS.

MILLILITRES..... 6,

|_|_|+

CAN'T SAY..... 7,

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK IN MILLILITRES (CODE 6 ON Q16A), ENTER NUMBER OF MILLILITRES

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF FLAVOURED MILK IN SMALL GLASSES (CODE 1 ON Q17A), ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL GLASSES

Q16G. ENTER NUMBER OF MILLILITRES OF TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE FLAVOURED MILK DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS.

Q17B. ENTER NUMBER OF SMALL GLASSES OF FLAVOURED MILK NOT INCLUDING TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS.

|_|_|_|_|_|_|+

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF FLAVOURED MILK IN MEDIUM GLASSES (CODE 2 ON Q17A), ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES

Q17C. ENTER NUMBER OF MEDIUM GLASSES OF FLAVOURED MILK NOT INCLUDING TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS.

|_|_|+

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IF GAVE AMOUNT OF FLAVOURED MILK IN
LARGE GLASSES (CODE 3 ON Q17A), ENTER
NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES

+-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
+-----+

Q17D. ENTER NUMBER OF LARGE GLASSES OF
FLAVOURED MILK NOT INCLUDING TAKE
CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE, DRUNK IN
THE LAST 7 DAYS.

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF FLAVOURED MILK IN
375ML CARTONS (CODE 4 ON Q17A), ENTER
NUMBER OF 375ML CARTONS

Q17E. ENTER NUMBER OF 375ML CARTONS OF
FLAVOURED MILK NOT INCLUDING TAKE
CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE, DRUNK IN
THE LAST 7 DAYS.

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF FLAVOURED MILK IN
600ML CARTONS OR BOTTLES (CODE 5 ON
Q17A), ENTER NUMBER OF 600ML CARTONS
OR BOTTLES

Q17F. ENTER NUMBER OF 600ML CARTONS OR
BOTTLES OF FLAVOURED MILK NOT
INCLUDING TAKE CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK
LITE, DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS.

|_|_|+

IF GAVE AMOUNT OF FLAVOURED MILK IN
MILLILITRES (CODE 6 ON Q17A), ENTER
NUMBER OF MILLILITRES

Q17G. ENTER NUMBER OF MILLILITRES OF
FLAVOURED MILK NOT INCLUDING TAKE
CARE, FEEL GOOD OR OAK LITE, DRUNK IN
THE LAST 7 DAYS.

|_|_|_|_|_|+

+-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
+-----+

Q19. Have you had any WEIGHT WATCHERS
OR WATTIES LITE, DIET, LOW JOULE OR
LOW CALORIE CANNED FRUIT in the last 7
days?

YES..... 1

NO..... 2

CAN'T SAY..... 3

IF HAVE HAD ANY WEIGHT WATCHERS OR
WATTIES LITE, DIET, LOW JOULE OR LOW
CALORIE FRUIT IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE
1 ON Q19.), ASK:

Q19A. How many serves of Weight
Watchers or Watties Lite, Diet, Low
Joule or Low Calorie canned fruit did
you consume in the last 7 days?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: AN AVERAGE SERVE OR
SMALL TUB = 135 GM

IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D.

|_|_|_|_|+

Q19B. Have you had any CANNED FRUIT
WHICH IS NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED in
the last 7 days?
IF NECESSARY, SAY: Not including
Weight Watchers nor Watties Lite,
Diet, Low Joule or Low Calorie canned
fruit

YES..... 1

NO..... 2

CAN'T SAY..... 3

IF HAVE HAD ANY CANNED FRUIT WHICH IS
NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED IN THE LAST
7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q19B.), ASK:

Q19C. How many serves of canned fruit
which is NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED
did you consume in the last 7 days?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: AN AVERAGE SERVE OR
SMALL TUB = 135 GM

IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D.

|_|_|_|_|+

+-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
+-----+

Q20. Have you had any DIET, LITE, LOW
CALORIE OR LOW JOULE TOPPINGS in the
last 7 days?

YES..... 1

NO..... 2

CAN'T SAY..... 3

IF HAVE HAD ANY DIET, LITE, LOW
CALORIE OR LOW JOULE TOPPINGS IN THE
LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q20.), ASK:

Q20A. How many dessertspoons of diet,
lite, low calorie or low joule
toppings did you consume in the last 7
days?

IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D.

|_|_|_|_|+

+-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
+-----+

Q20B. Have you had any TOPPINGS WHICH
ARE NOT DIET NOR LITE NOR LOW CALORIE
NOR LOW JOULE in the last 7 days?

YES..... 1

NO..... 2

CAN'T SAY..... 3

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IF HAVE HAD ANY TOPPINGS WHICH ARE NOT DIET NOR LITE NOR LOW CALORIE NOR LOW JOULE IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q20B.), ASK:

Q20C. How many dessertspoons of topping which is NOT diet nor lite nor low calorie nor low joule did you consume in the last 7 days?

IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D.

|_|_|_|_+

+-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
+-----+

Q21. Have you had any DIET, LITE, LOW CALORIE OR LOW JOULE ICE CREAM WHICH IS ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED in the last 7 days?

IF NECESSARY SAY: Examples of artificially sweetened ice creams are Dairy Bell Lite Polyunsaturated No Added Sugar Ice Cream and Peters Carbohydrate Modified Ice Cream

YES..... 1
NO..... 2
CAN'T SAY..... 3

IF HAVE HAD ANY DIET, LITE, LOW CALORIE OR LOW JOULE ICE CREAM WHICH IS ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q21.), ASK:

Q21A. How many scoops of artificially sweetened ice cream did you consume in the last 7 days?

IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D.

|_|_|_|_+

+-----+
| ASK EVERYONE. |
+-----+

Q21B. Have you had any ICE CREAM WHICH IS NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED in the last 7 days?

IF NECESSARY SAY: Examples of non artificially sweetened ice creams are Dairy Bell Reduced Fat Ice Cream, Peters Light and Creamy 97% Fat Free Ice Cream, Norce Light Prestige Rich and Creamy Ice Cream, Streets Blue Ribbon Light Ice Cream, and all non diet ice creams. Icycoles/ icecreams are included.

YES..... 1
NO..... 2
CAN'T SAY..... 3

IF HAVE HAD ANY ICE CREAM WHICH IS NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED IN THE LAST 7 DAYS (CODE 1 ON Q21B.), ASK:

Q21C. How many scoops of ice cream which is NOT ARTIFICIALLY SWEETENED did you consume in the last 7 days?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: 1 ICYPOLE/ICECREAM = 1 SCOOP

IF CAN'T SAY, ESC D.

|_|_|_|_+

+-----+
| ASK EVERYONE |
+-----+

Q22. Apart from all the things we have been talking about so far, have you had any other artificially sweetened products to eat or drink in the last 7 days? For example, diet or lite biscuits, sauces, sports bars, cocoa based drinks or other diet foods?

IF OTHER, HIGHLIGHT OTHER AND TYPE IN RESPONSE

BISCUITS..... 1,
SAUCES..... 2,
SPORTS BARS..... 3,
COCOA BASED DRINKS..... 4,
OTHER (SPECIFY).. 97,
CAN'T SAY..... 98,
NONE..... 99,

+-----+
| Now I need to ask you some |
| questions about your general |
| health. |
+-----+

Q22A. Are you currently on a diet to lose or control weight?

YES..... 1
NO..... 2
CAN'T SAY..... 3

Q22B. Are you diabetic?

YES..... 1
NO..... 2
CAN'T SAY..... 3

IF DIABETIC (CODE 1 ON Q22B), ASK:

Q22C. Are you on a diet for diabetes?

YES..... 1
NO..... 2
CAN'T SAY..... 3

DATE 2-JUN-03	CONSUMPTION OF INTENSE SWEETENERS	PAGE 17
IF BMI DOES NOT FALL INTO REALISTIC RANGE, SAY:	RETIREED.....	3
+-----+ Can I just check those details please?	STUDENT.....	4
PLEASE GO BACK AND CHECK PERSON'S HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.	NON-WORKER.....	5
PLEASE ENSURE THAT WEIGHT IS ENTERED IN KILOGRAMS AND HEIGHT IS	HOME DUTIES.....	6
ENTERED IN CENTIMETRES.	+-----+ ASK EVERYONE +-----+	
DIARY ELIGIBILITY	QOCC. What is your (was your last) occupation - the position and industry?	
ELIGIBLE FOR DIARY..... 1	1: Professional	
INELIGIBLE FOR DIARY..... 2	2: Owner or Executive	
+-----+ DIARY ELIGIBILITY IS DETERMINED BY THE AMOUNT OF DIET SOFT DRINK, DIET CORDIAL AND ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS CONSUMED BY THE RESPONDENT, COMPARED TO THEIR BODY WEIGHT. ALL RESPONDENTS WHO ARE DIABETIC OR GLUCOSE INTOLERANT (CODE 1 ON Q22B OR CODE 1 ON Q22D) ARE AUTOMATICALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE DIARY.	3: Owner of Small Businesses	
+-----+	11: Sales	
Lastly, to make sure we have interviewed a true cross-section of people, I'd like to ask you a few more questions about yourself.	12: Semi-Professional	
+-----+	4: Other White Collar	
VQ18. Are you now in paid employment?	5: Skilled	
IF YES, ASK: Is that FULL-time for 35 hours or more a week, PART-time, or CASUAL?	6: Semi-Skilled	
YES, FULL-TIME... 1	7: Unskilled	
YES, PART-TIME... 2	8: Farm Owner	
YES, CASUAL..... 3	9: Farm Worker	
NO..... 4	10: No Occupation	
IF NOT EMPLOYED (CODE 4 ON VQ18) ASK:	_ _+	
VQ18A. Are you now looking for a paid job?	QINC. Would you mind telling me your approximate personal annual income from all sources before tax?	
IF LOOKING, ASK: A full-time job for 35 hours or more a week, or a part-time job?	IF CANT SAY: Well what's your best guess?	
IF NOT LOOKING, ASK: Are you retired, a student, a non-worker or home duties?	LESS THAN \$5,999. 1	
LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME..... 1	\$6,000-\$9,999... 2	
LOOKING FOR PART-TIME..... 2	\$10,000-\$14,999.. 3	
	\$15,000-\$19,999.. 4	
	\$20,000-\$24,999.. 5	
	\$25,000-\$29,999.. 6	
	\$30,000-\$34,999.. 7	
	\$35,000-\$39,999.. 8	
	\$40,000-\$44,999.. 9	
	\$45,000-\$49,999.. 10	
	\$50,000-\$59,999.. 11	
	\$60,000-\$69,999.. 12	
	\$70,000-\$79,999.. 13	
	\$80,000-\$89,999.. 14	
	\$90,000-\$99,999.. 15	
	\$100,000 OR MORE. 16	
	CAN'T SAY..... 17	
	REFUSED..... 18	

DATE 2-JUN-03	CONSUMPTION OF INTENSE SWEETENERS	PAGE 18
***> IF CAN'T SAY OR REFUSED ANNUAL INCOME (CODES 17 OR 18 IN QINC), ASK:	GREECE.....	4
QINC2. Well could you tell me whether your income before tax would be over \$50,000 or under \$50,000 per annum?	ITALY.....	5
UNDER \$50,000.... 1	OTHER EUROPE....	6
\$50,000 OR MORE.. 2	NEW ZEALAND.....	7
CAN'T SAY..... 3	ENGLAND/ SCOTLAND/ U.K....	8
REFUSED..... 4	U.S.A.....	9
+-----+ ASK EVERYONE. +-----+	AFRICA.....	10
VQ15. What is the highest level of education you have completed?	MIDDLE EAST.....	11
READ OUT.	PACIFIC ISLANDS..	12
No Formal Schooling..... 1	SOUTH AMERICA....	13
Primary School... 2	OTHER (SPECIFY)..	14
Some Secondary School (School Certificate, Leaving Certificate)..... 3	IF BORN IN AUSTRALIA (CODE 1 ON Q25), ASK:	
Completed Secondary School (H.S.C./ V.C.E./ Matric Etc)..... 4	Q26. Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?	
Trade Or Technical Qualification (eg TAFE)..... 5	NO.....	1
University/ C.A.E. Diploma, Degree Or Higher Degree..... 6	YES, ABORIGINAL..	2
(DO NOT READ) REFUSED..... 7	YES, TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER..	3
Q25. Would you mind telling me in which country were you born?	YES, BOTH ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER.....	4
IF OTHER, HIGHLIGHT OTHER AND TYPE IN RESPONSE	CAN'T SAY.....	5
AUSTRALIA..... 1	IF BORN IN NZ (CODE 7 ON Q25), ASK:	
ASIA..... 2	Q26A. Are you descended from a NZ Maori, (that is, did you have a NZ Maori birth parent, grand parent or great grand parent etc)?	
CANADA..... 3	YES.....	1
	NO.....	2
	CAN'T SAY.....	3
	Q26B. Do you belong to a Pacific Islander ethnic group?	
	YES.....	1
	NO.....	2
	CAN'T SAY.....	3

DATE 2-JUN-03

CONSUMPTION OF INTENSE SWEETENERS

PAGE 20

Thank you for your time and assistance. This market research is carried out in compliance with the Privacy Act, and the information you provided will be used only for research purposes.	END-OF-QUESTIONNAIRE
(We are conducting this research on behalf of FOOD STANDARDS AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND.)	
If you would like any more information about this project or Roy Morgan Research, you can phone us on 1800 700 086.	

CONSUMPTION OF INTENSE SWEETENERS
(C) Roy Morgan Research Pty Ltd. 2002.

Appendix 2: Diary Measurements by Product Groups

SOFT DRINKS

Large Glass:	400ml
Medium Glass:	300ml
Small Glass:	200ml
Standard Can:	375ml

CORDIALS, FRUIT FLAVOURED POWDERS AND SYRUPS (made-up amount)

Large Glass:	400ml
Medium Glass:	300ml
Small Glass:	200ml

SPORTS, ENERGY AND WEIGHT MANAGEMENT PRODUCTS (made-up amount)

Large Glass:	400ml
Medium Glass:	300ml
Small Glass:	200ml

FLAVOURED MILK

Large Glass:	400ml
Medium Glass:	300ml
Small Glass:	200ml
1 small carton:	375ml
1 large carton:	600ml

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, CAPPUCINO DRINK BASES

1 sachet: 2 heaped teaspoons

CHEWING GUM

1 pellet/tab: 1 piece

CHOCOLATE BASED CONFECTIONERY

1 bar: 5 piece

1 small block: 7 pieces

CANNED FRUIT, INCLUDING FRUIT IN TUBS

135g tub: 1 serve

400g can: 3 serves

FLAVOURED YOGHURT/MOUSSES

200g tub: 5 heaped dessert spoons

40g: 1 heaped dessert spoon

TABLETOP AND SPOON FOR SPOON INTENSE SWEETENERS

1 teaspoon: 1 sachet/tablet/drop

Appendix 3: Letter Sent to Diary Acceptors

February 2003

Dear survey respondent

Recently you agreed to participate in a survey of the foods and drinks you consume. Roy Morgan Research, on behalf of Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ), is conducting this survey in New Zealand and in all States and Territories of Australia.

FSANZ is a binational, statutory body which helps protect the health and safety of people in Australia and New Zealand through the maintenance of a safe food supply. The information gained from this survey will help FSANZ to review the effectiveness of food standards in Australia and New Zealand.

This survey collects information on the amount and types of intense sweeteners that are consumed by Australians and New Zealanders, aged 12 years and above. Intense sweeteners – also known as artificial sweeteners - include saccharin, cyclamate, aspartame, sucralose, acesulphame potassium, alitame, neotame and thaumatin.

The information you provide will be treated in strict confidence, and there is no way you will be identified from your individual responses. If you are interested, you will be able to read a report from the study published on FSANZ's website (www.foodstandards.gov.au) in 2003.

You should have received in this package a seven day consumption diary and a reply paid envelope. Be sure to complete the diary carefully as it is essential you return an accurate record of what you have eaten and drunk from the categories listed. All those who return a completed diary will receive a cheque for \$25 and will enter a draw to win a prize with a value of \$4,000.

Should you require further information on the survey, please contact, Dr Judy Cunningham at FSANZ's Canberra office (02 6271 2213) or Roy Morgan Research toll free on 1800 700 086. You will also find information about the survey on FSANZ's website. Thank you for your cooperation in this important survey.

Yours sincerely,



Gary C. Morgan

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Appendix 4: Number of Respondents by Key Demographics (Unweighted)

Demographics	TOTAL		Australia		New Zealand	
	Screener sample (n=3,529)	Diary sample (n=400)	Screener sample (n=2,514)	Diary sample (n=263)	Screener sample (n=1,015)	Diary sample (n=137)
Gender						
Male	1,362	116	996	74	366	42
Female	2,167	284	1518	189	649	95
Age (years)						
12-17	308	48	220	29	88	19
18-24	308	25	229	13	79	12
25-39	959	97	682	67	277	30
40-59	1,092	109	791	73	301	36
60+	862	121	592	81	270	40
Weight control diet						
Yes	443	107	307	75	136	32
No	3,086	293	2,207	188	879	105
Medical condition requiring low sugar diet						
Diabetes	146	76	92	45	54	31
Impaired glucose tolerance	61	35	41	22	20	13
None	3,322	289	2,381	196	941	93
Body Mass Index (BMI)*						
Underweight (<20)	446	41	338	28	108	13
Acceptable (20-25)	1,822	193	1,136	131	506	62
Overweight (26-30)	846	107	584	67	262	40
Obese (>30)	366	54	250	34	116	20
No answer	49	5	26	3	23	2

Note: * BMI classifications as used by the World Health Organization.

Appendix 4 (Cont'd.): Number of Respondents by Key Demographics (Unweighted)

Demographics	TOTAL		Australia		New Zealand	
	Screener sample (n=3,529)	Diary sample (n=400)	Screener Sample (n=2,514)	Diary sample (n=263)	Screener sample (n=1,015)	Diary sample (n=137)
Country of birth						
Australia	2,017	210	1,999	210	18	-
New Zealand	868	123	48	6	820	117
Europe	409	45	293	32	116	13
Other	235	22	174	15	61	7
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal/ Torres Strait Islanders	37	5	37	5	-	-
Other Australian Residents	2,477	258	2,477	258	-	-
Maori/ Pacific Islander	142	21	-	-	142	21
Other New Zealand Residents	873	116	-	-	873	116
Education						
Some primary	135	20	75	6	60	14
Some secondary	1,935	230	1,379	150	556	80
Some tertiary	1,429	147	1,047	107	382	40
No answer/None	30	3	13	-	17	3
Respondent income (AUD/NZD)						
Under \$25,000	1,274	169	945	115	329	54
\$25,000-\$39,999	462	41	318	27	144	14
\$40,000+	1,793	190	1,251	121	542	69
Respondent occupation						
Professional/managerial	658	70	449	46	209	24
White collar	1,237	137	967	96	270	41
Blue collar	1,073	123	688	75	385	48
Unskilled	176	20	128	13	48	7
None	385	50	282	33	103	17
Geographical location						
City	2,169	261	1,544	172	625	89
Non -City	1,360	139	970	91	390	48

Appendix 5: Percentage of Survey Population Consuming from Product Groups by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Sample size n= 3,529	Total %	Country %		Gender %		Gender by Country %				Age (years) %					
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>	
Population ('000)	19696	16533	3163	9706	9990	8168	1538	8365	1625	2114	2185	5160	6300	3937	
Carbonated soft drinks	S	51	50	53	58*	44	57	60	43	46	<i>c,d,e</i> 78	<i>c,d,e</i> 75	<i>d,e</i> 58	<i>e</i> 41	28
	IS	27	27	26	24	31*	24	22	31	30	<i>b,c,d,e</i> 40	<i>e</i> 31	<i>e</i> 29	<i>e</i> 26	18
Cordials	S	28	29*	24	31*	26	31	26	26	23	<i>c,d,e</i> 43	<i>d,e</i> 40	<i>d,e</i> 34	<i>e</i> 24	13
	IS	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	<i>c,d,e</i> 14	<i>e</i> 10	<i>e</i> 9	<i>e</i> 7	5
Fruit drinks	S	23	21	36*	23	23	21	36*	20	36*	<i>c,d,e</i> 41	<i>c,d,e</i> 37	<i>e</i> 23	<i>e</i> 20	12
	IS	3	2	5*	2	3	2	4	3	6*	<i>c,d,e</i> 5	<i>e</i> 2	<i>e</i> 2	<i>e</i> 2	2
Table top sweeteners	S	59	59	56	65*	52	66*	61	52*	51	<i>e</i> 63	<i>e</i> 62	<i>e</i> 65	<i>e</i> 66	48
	IS	10	10	10	8	11*	8	9	11	11	<i>e</i> 6	<i>e</i> 11	<i>e</i> 7	<i>e</i> 8	<i>a,b,c,d</i> 18
Confectionery	S	60	60*	57	55	64*	55	54	65*	60	<i>b,c,d,e</i> 78	<i>d,e</i> 64	<i>d,e</i> 63	<i>e</i> 56	50
	IS	27	27	26	23	30*	23	22	30	30	<i>c,d,e</i> 46	<i>c,d,e</i> 44	<i>d,e</i> 33	<i>e</i> 19	10
Flavoured yoghurt/mousse	S	26	26	26	24	28*	24	24	28	28	<i>b,c,d,e</i> 33	<i>e</i> 22	<i>e</i> 26	<i>e</i> 26	22
	IS	13	13	12	9	17*	9	7	17	17	<i>b,c,d,e</i> 10	<i>e</i> 13	<i>e</i> 14	<i>e</i> 14	13
Jelly/milk based pudding	S	9	9	11	9	10	9	10	9	13*	<i>c,d</i> 12	<i>e</i> 8	<i>e</i> 6	<i>e</i> 7	<i>b,c,d</i> 16
	IS	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	<i>c,d</i> 3	<i>e</i> 4	<i>e</i> 2	<i>e</i> 2	<i>c,d</i> 4

Sample size n= 3,529	Total %	Country %		Gender %		Gender by Country %				Age (years) %					
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>	
Jam or conserve	S	46	45	49*	47	44	46	50	44	47	34	33	<i>b</i> 40	<i>a,b,c</i> 50	<i>a,b,c,d</i> 60
	IS	5	5	7*	5	5	4	8	5	7	5	4	4	4	<i>b,c,d</i> 8
Flavoured milk	S	24	23	30*	28*	20	27	34*	18	27*	<i>b,c,d,e</i> 53	<i>c,d,e</i> 44	<i>d,e</i> 25	<i>e</i> 16	7
	IS	3	3	4	3	3	2	5*	3	3	<i>d,e</i> 6	<i>d,e</i> 5	<i>d,e</i> 4	2	2
Canned fruit	S	25	24	27	24	25	23	27	25	27	22	19	22	<i>b,c</i> 26	<i>a,b,c,d</i> 31
	IS	3	3	6*	2	4	2	5*	3	7*	2	1	<i>b</i> 4	3	<i>a,b,d</i> 5
Toppings	S	9	9	9	11	7	11	8	7	9	<i>b,c,d,e</i> 17	<i>e</i> 10	<i>d,e</i> 10	7	5
	IS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	<i>c</i> 2	<i>c</i> 2	0	<i>c</i> 1	<i>c</i> 2
Ice cream	S	48	49	48	51*	46	50	54	47*	41	<i>b,c,d,e</i> 62	<i>e</i> 52	48	46	44
	IS	7	7	7	5	8*	6	5	8	9	8	7	5	6	<i>c,d</i> 10

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 3. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 5 (cont'd): Percentage of Survey Population Consuming from Product Groups by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Sample size n= 3,529	Total %	Diabetes %		Glucose Tolerance %		Weight Control Diet %		Body Mass Index (BMI) %				
		Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On Weight control diet	Not on Weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Population ('000)	19696	700	18996	348	19348	2332	17365	2553	10256	4707	1955	
Carbonated soft drinks	S	51	19	52*	30	51*	30	53*	<i>b,c,d</i> 63	<i>c</i> 51	46 <i>a,b,e</i>	47 <i>a,b,c</i>
	IS	27	61*	26	30	27	48*	24	25	23	32	41
Cordials	S	28	8	29*	21	28	20	29*	<i>b,c</i> 35	<i>c</i> 28	24	29 <i>b</i>
	IS	8	18*	8	5	8	13*	7	8	7	8	11
Fruit drinks	S	23	13	24*	27	23	23	23	<i>b,c</i> 31	<i>c</i> 23	18	<i>c</i> 25
	IS	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
Table top sweeteners	S	59	22	60*	62	58	45	60*	61	<i>d</i> 59	58 <i>a</i>	53 <i>a,c</i>
	IS	10	41*	9	16*	10	23*	8	7	8	11	15
Confectionery	S	60	30	61*	52	60	52	61*	<i>b,c,d</i> 69	<i>d</i> 61	54	53
	IS	27	34*	26	25	27	36*	25	<i>b,c,d</i> 35	27	23	25
Flavoured yoghurt/mousse	S	26	10	26*	29	26	25	26	<i>c,d</i> 30	<i>c</i> 27	23 <i>a</i>	23 <i>a</i>
	IS	13	23*	13	18	13	28*	11	9	13	15	17

Sample size n= 3,529	Total %	Diabetes %		Glucose Tolerance %		Weight Control Diet %		Body Mass Index (BMI) %				
		Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On Weight control diet	Not on Weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Jelly/milk based pudding	S	9	6	9	11	9	7	10	11	9	11	8 <i>b</i>
	IS	3	8*	3	8*	3	7*	2	2	2	3	4
Jam or conserve	S	46	33	46*	45	46	35	47*	39	<i>a,d</i> 48	<i>a</i> 47	41 <i>b,c</i>
	IS	5	26*	4	-	5	11*	4	5	5	4	8
Flavoured milk	S	24	10	24*	26	24	20	24	<i>b,c,d</i> 34	22	22	23 <i>c</i>
	IS	3	8*	3	3	3	5*	3	<i>c</i> 4	3	2	5
Canned fruit	S	25	16	25*	23	25	23	25	19	<i>a</i> 26	<i>a,d</i> 27	21 <i>abb</i>
	IS	3	11*	3	10*	3	7*	3	2	2	4	5
Toppings	S	9	1	9*	4	9	4	10*	10	<i>c</i> 10	7	8
	IS	1	3*	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Ice cream	S	48	26	49*	49	48	35	50*	<i>b,c,d</i> 55	47	47	47 <i>b</i>
	IS	7	22*	6	10	7	14*	6	7	6	7	9

Note: 1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 3. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 5 (cont'd): Percentage of Survey Population Consuming from Product Groups by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Sample)

Sample size (n=3,529)	Total %	Location %		Country of Birth %				Ethnic Origin (Australian sample) %		Ethnic Origin (New Zealand sample) %		
		City	Non-City	Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal/ Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori/ Pacific Islander	Other	
Population ('000)	19696	12302	7394	13236	2859	2223	1377	235	16298	481	2683	
Carbonated soft drinks	S	51	52	49	<i>c</i> 52	<i>c</i> 53	41	46	72*	50	68*	50
	IS	27	29*	25	28	<i>d</i> 27	24	24	28	27	34*	25
Cordials	S	28	27	29	<i>a,c,d</i> 31	26	<i>d</i> 23	14	47*	29	32*	23
	IS	8	9*	7	8	10	7	8	5	8	12	8
Fruit drinks	S	23	24*	21	22	<i>a,c,d</i> 34	18	23	18	21	42	35
	IS	3	3	2	2	<i>a</i> 4	3	<i>a</i> 6	-	2	4	5
Table top sweeteners	S	59	57	61*	58	59	55	64	71	59	67*	54
	IS	10	10	9	9	10	11	11	6	10	8	10
Confectionery	S	60	61	58	<i>d</i> 62	<i>d</i> 58	53	54	56	60	65	56
	IS	27	29*	23	27	28	23	28	34	27	37*	24
Flavoured yoghurt/mousse	S	26	27	24	25	27	27	27	20	26	35*	24
	IS	13	14	12	13	12	14	12	7	13	9	13

Sample size (n=3,529)	Total %	Location %		Country of Birth %				Ethnic Origin (Australian sample) %		Ethnic Origin (New Zealand sample) %		
		City	Non-City	Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal/ Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori/ Pacific Islander	Other	
Jelly/milk based pudding	S	9	9	10	9	11	12	9	13	9	13	11
	IS	3	3	3	<i>c</i> 3	<i>c</i> 3	1	2	3	3	4	2
Jam or conserve	S	46	45	46	44	48	<i>a</i> 54	47	34	45	42	50
	IS	5	5	5	5	<i>a</i> 7	5	4	3	5	6	7
Flavoured milk	S	24	24	24	<i>c,d</i> 25	<i>a,c,d</i> 30	16	17	32	22	36	29
	IS	3	3	3	<i>c</i> 3	<i>c</i> 4	1	2	15*	3	6	3
Canned fruit	S	25	25	24	<i>d</i> 24	<i>a,d</i> 28	<i>a,d</i> 30	14	14	24	26	28
	IS	3	3	3	3	<i>a,d</i> 6	4	2	3	3	4	6
Toppings	S	9	8	10	<i>d</i> 10	8	7	5	6	9	10	8
	IS	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-	1	-	2
Ice cream	S	48	48	49	49	47	46	49	39	49	49	47
	IS	7	7	6	7	7	7	6	3	7	6	7

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 3. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.

Appendix 5 (cont'd): Percentage of Survey Population Consuming from Product Groups by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Sample size (n=3,529)	Total	Education Level %			Respondent Income %			Respondent Occupation %					
		Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof / Mgr <i>a</i>	White collar <i>b</i>	Blue collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No Occ. <i>e</i>	
Population ('000)	19696	682	10771	8096	6986	2626	10084	3704	6790	5901	991	2311	
Carbonated soft drinks	S	51	55	^c 52	48	^c 54	^c 54	48	41	^a 49	^a 50	^{a,b,c} 61	^{a,b,c} 67
	IS	27	23	28	27	28	27	27	^c 28	^c 29	23	26	30
Cordials	S	28	29	29	26	^c 31	27	27	24	27	28	^a 34	^{a,b,c} 35
	IS	8	^{b,c} 15	8	7	9	8	7	6	8	8	6	^{a,b,c,d} 13
Fruit drinks	S	23	24	25	22	^c 26	22	22	20	20	23	^b 27	^{a,b,c,d} 36
	IS	3	3	3	2	^b 3	1	2	3	2	2	2	^{b,c} 4
Table top sweeteners	S	59	67	59	57	59	^c 63	57	54	55	^{a,b,e} 65	^{a,b,e} 67	58
	IS	10	10	10	9	10	10	9	11	9	10	6	10
Confectionery	S	60	63	60	60	61	^c 62	58	56	^a 62	56	57	^{a,b,c,d} 71
	IS	27	26	^c 28	25	29	29	24	19	^a 27	26	^a 30	^{bcc} 37
Flavoured yoghurt/mousse	S	26	24	25	27	26	24	26	^c 27	25	22	27	^{a,b,c} 34
	IS	13	6	^a 13	^a 14	13	13	13	13	14	13	11	10

Sample size (n=3,529)	Total	Education Level %			Respondent Income %			Respondent Occupation %					
		Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof / Mgr <i>a</i>	White collar <i>b</i>	Blue collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No Occ. <i>e</i>	
Jelly/milk based pudding	S	9	18 <i>b,c</i>	10	8	11	8	9	8	9	9	12	11
	IS	3	6 <i>c</i>	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
Jam or conserve	S	46	41 <i>c</i>	44 <i>c</i>	48 <i>b</i>	44	42	48 <i>a,b</i>	48 <i>e</i>	47 <i>e</i>	46 <i>e</i>	44	37
	IS	5	10	6 <i>c</i>	4	5	5	5	4	4	6 <i>b</i>	3	5
Flavoured milk	S	24	25	28 <i>c</i>	18	27 <i>c</i>	28 <i>c</i>	21	18	20	25 <i>a,b</i>	28 <i>b</i>	41 <i>a,b,c,d</i>
	IS	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	2	5
Canned fruit	S	25	19	26	24	23	22	26	26	24	24	32 <i>b,c,e</i>	21
	IS	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	3
Toppings	S	9	8	9	9	10 <i>c</i>	10	8	8	8	10	11	13 <i>a,b</i>
	IS	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	2
Ice cream	S	48	57	48	48	48	49	49	50	48	45	48	55 <i>b,c</i>
	IS	7	6	7	6	8 <i>b,c</i>	4	6	5	8 <i>a</i>	6	6	9 <i>a</i>

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 3. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.

Appendix 6: Mean Consumption of Carbonated Soft Drinks (ml per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)					
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	130±264	130	131	174*	88	174	174	87	91	<i>d,e</i> 170	<i>a,c,d,e</i> 254	<i>d,e</i> 166	<i>e</i> 91	56
	IS	80±244	80	79	78	82	79	70	80	87	<i>e</i> 72	<i>e</i> 84	<i>Abe</i> 99	<i>e</i> 83	52
Mean - Consumers	S	257±324	259	247	302*	200	304	288	201	197	218	<i>a,d,e</i> 340	<i>a,d,e</i> 286	221	200
	IS	294±396	293	302	331*	267	334	311	262	295	179	<i>a</i> 274	<i>a</i> 348	<i>a</i> 317	<i>a</i> 286

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Tolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)				
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On Weight control diet	Not on Weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	36	134*	74	131	67	139*	139	122	138	148
	IS	299*	72	71	80	159*	69	43	<i>a</i> 68	<i>a,b</i> 100	<i>a,b,c</i> 140
Mean - Consumers	S	185	258	245	257	224	259	222	242	<i>a,b</i> 302	<i>a,b</i> 314
	IS	494*	277	235	295	330	285	173	<i>a</i> 295	<i>a</i> 308	<i>a</i> 346

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 6 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption of Carbonated Soft Drinks (ml per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)		
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other	
Mean – All Respondents	S	130±264	<i>c,d</i> 139	<i>c,d</i> 135	96	86	249*	128	228*	114
	IS	80±244	80	84	81	65	55	80	121*	71
Mean - Consumers	S	257±324	<i>d</i> 267	<i>d</i> 258	232	188	347	257	335*	226
	IS	294±396	285	317	337	277	196	294	354	289

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location		
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City	
Mean – All Respondents	S	103	<i>a,c</i> 144	114	134	<i>c</i> 152	122	99	113	<i>a,b</i> 157	<i>a,b</i> 159	<i>a,b</i> 148	128	134
	IS	46	<i>a</i> 85	<i>a</i> 76	73	87	82	<i>e</i> 88	<i>e</i> 81	<i>e</i> 85	71	54	86*	70
Mean - Consumers	S	187	<i>a,c</i> 275	239	248	281	257	240	231	<i>a,b,e</i> 312	260	223	249	272
	IS	204	<i>a</i> 307	<i>a</i> 285	262	321	<i>a</i> 311	<i>e</i> 320	<i>e</i> 276	<i>b,e</i> 364	<i>e</i> 275	179	301	282

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 7: Mean Consumption of Cordials (ml per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)					
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	79±228	81*	66	94*	64	98*	71	65	61	<i>d,e</i> 128	<i>d,e</i> 111	<i>d,e</i> 115	<i>e</i> 54	27
	IS	20±106	20	22	24*	17	24	27	17	18	<i>e</i> 29	21	<i>e</i> 26	18	12
Mean - Consumers	S	281±359	283	270	308*	251	313	275	248	264	<i>d,e</i> 299	<i>d,e</i> 280	<i>b,d,e</i> 344	225	203
	IS	259±282	256	272	311*	209	312	309	205	231	210	217	288	275	272

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Tolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)				
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On Weight control diet	Not on Weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	10	81*	69	79	50	83*	<i>c</i> 91	<i>c</i> 86	60	71
	IS	50*	19	7	21*	30*	19	21	18	22	27
Mean - Consumers	S	120	283*	337	280	251	284	258	<i>c,d</i> 307	251	247
	IS	275	257	139	260*	223	268	257	261	260	248

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 7 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption of Cordials (ml per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)		
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other	
Mean – All Respondents	S	79±228	90	75	51	22	193*	80	126*	55
	IS	20±106	19	29	14	30	9	20	37	20
Mean - Consumers	S	281±359	293	289	219	160	410	280	396*	239
	IS	259±282	240	304	212	388	181	257	318	259

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location		
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City	
Mean – All Respondents	S	80	83	73	84	69	78	56	74	85	139	88	73	89*
	IS	35	18	22	21	26	19	19	18	22	19	27	21	19
Mean - Consumers	S	277	284	278	271	259	295	233	272	308	407	249	267	304
	IS	229	224	321	239	312	259	334	239	276	291	205	246	287

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 8: Mean Consumption of Fruit Drinks (ml per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)					
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	46±126	41	75*	51*	42	46	81*	36	70*	<i>c,d,e</i> 64	<i>a,c,d,e</i> 99	<i>d,e</i> 48	<i>e</i> 36	24
	IS	4±28	3	9*	2	5*	2	6*	3	11*	6	2	3	3	4
Mean - Consumers	S	200±194	198	209	219*	182	217	224	178	194	156	<i>a,c,d,e</i> 267	<i>a</i> 207	182	199 <i>b</i>
	IS	141±107	124	180*	128	148	113	162	130	191*	123	102	160	132	172

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Intolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)				
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On weight control diet	Not on weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	17	48*	50	46	45	47	<i>b,c</i> 61	45	42	48
	IS	4	3	5	3	3	4	5	3	3	4
Mean - Consumers	S	140	202*	187	201	193	201	193	194	228	193
	IS	124	142	113	142*	96	148*	176	137	125	143

Note: 1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.

Caution: Small base of IS consumers

2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.

3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.

4. Above findings are based on weighted data.

5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.

6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 8 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption of Fruit Drinks (ml per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)		
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other	
Mean – All Respondents	S	46±126	42	<i>a,c,d</i> 72	43	39	29	41	76	75
	IS	4±28	2	<i>a</i> 8	4	<i>a</i> 7	-	3*	5	9
Mean - Consumers	S	200±194	193	<i>d</i> 215	<i>d</i> 241	169	162	198	183	214
	IS	141±107	124	<i>a,d</i> 180	158	115	-	124*	135	187*

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location		
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City	
Mean – All Respondents	S	40	48	45	50	44	45	39	39	<i>b</i> 48	<i>a,b,c</i> 85	<i>a,b</i> 59	48	44
	IS	5	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	4	2	5	4	3
Mean - Consumers	S	168	197	207	191	198	209	194	191	<i>e</i> 215	<i>a,b,c,e</i> 311	164	198	205
	IS	158	138	145	113	133	166	149	117	<i>b</i> 175	130	122	144	133

Note: 1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.

2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.

3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.

4. Above findings are based on weighted data.

5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.

6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Caution: Small base of IS consumers

Appendix 9: Mean Consumption of Sugar (grams per day) and Tabletop Intense Sweeteners (grams per day as Sugar equivalents) in Tea, Coffee or Cereals by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)				
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>
Mean – All Respondents														
Sugar	11±20	11*	8	14*	8	14*	9	8	7	7	<i>a</i>	<i>a,b,e</i>	<i>a,e</i>	<i>a</i>
Tabletop IS	2±9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a,b,c</i>	<i>a,b,c,d</i>
Mean - Consumers														
Sugar	18±23	19*	15	21*	16	22*	15	16	14	11	<i>a</i>	<i>a,b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Tabletop IS	18±21	18	20	22*	16	21	26	16	16	5	7	<i>a,b</i>	<i>a,b,c</i>	<i>a,b,c,d</i>

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Intolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)			
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On weight control diet	Not on weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>
Mean – All Respondents										
Sugar	4	11*	9	11	6	11*	8	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	10
Tabletop IS	14*	1	2	2	4*	2	1	<i>a</i>	<i>a,b</i>	<i>a,b</i>
Mean - Consumers										
Sugar	16	18	14	19	13	19*	13	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	19
Tabletop IS	33*	16	13	19	18	19	7	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	19

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.
 6. The measure for tabletop sweeteners is a “sugar equivalent”. Each serve equals 6g, therefore a mean consumption for example of 18g would equate to 3 serves.

Appendix 9 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption of Sugar (grams per day) and Tabletop Intense Sweeteners (grams per day as Sugar equivalents) in Tea, Coffee or Cereals by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)	
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori Pacific Islander	Other
Mean – All Respondents									
Sugar	11±20	<i>b</i> 11	9	<i>b</i> 12	11	18	11	10	8
Tabletop IS	2±9	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Mean - Consumers									
Sugar	18±23	<i>b</i> 19	16	<i>b</i> 22	18	25	19	15	15
Tabletop IS	18±21	17	21	22	20	25	18	13	22

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location	
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	Capital cities	Country
Mean – All Respondents													
Sugar	10	11	10	10	<i>a</i> 13	11	<i>e</i> 10 <i>b,d,e</i>	<i>e</i> 10	<i>a,b,e</i> 14 <i>d,e</i>	<i>e</i> 12	6	10	13*
Tabletop IS	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2*	2
Mean - Consumers													
Sugar	15	<i>a</i> 19	18	17	20	19	<i>e</i> 18 <i>b,e</i>	<i>e</i> 18	<i>a,b,e</i> 22 <i>e</i>	<i>e</i> 18	10	17	21*
Tabletop IS	16	19	19	18	15	19	24	16	20	15	12	19	17

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.
 6. The measure for tabletop sweeteners is a “sugar equivalent”. Each serve equals 6g, therefore a mean consumption for example of 18g would equate to 3 serves.

Appendix 10: Mean Consumption of Confectionery (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)				
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>
Mean – All Respondents	S	2±4	2	1	2	2	1	2*	1	2	<i>e</i>	<i>d,e</i>	<i>e</i>	1
	IS	1±2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	<i>d,e</i>	<i>a,d,e</i>	<i>de</i>	<i>e</i>	0
Mean - Consumers	S	3±5	3	3	3*	3	3	3*	2	3	3	<i>e</i>	3	3
	IS	2±3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	3

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Intolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)				
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On weight control diet	Not on weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	0	2*	1	2	1	2*	<i>b,c,d</i>	<i>c,d</i>	1	1
	IS	0.7*	0.5	1	1	1*	0	1	1	1	1
Mean - Consumers	S	2	3*	2	3	2	3*	<i>c,d</i>	<i>c</i>	3	3
	IS	2	2	4	2	3*	2	2	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	2

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.
 6. Each piece of confectionery consumed has been assigned a value of 1.5g. Therefore a mean consumption for example of 15g would equate to 10 pieces.

Appendix 10 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption of Confectionery (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)		
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other	
Mean – All Respondents	S	2±4	<i>d</i> 2	1	2	1	4	2	2*	1
	IS	1±2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1*	0
Mean - Consumers	S	3±5	<i>d</i> 3	3	<i>b,d</i> 3	3	8	3	3*	2
	IS	2±3	<i>d</i> 2	2	<i>d</i> 3	2	2	2	2	2

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location	
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City
Mean – All Respondents	S	1	<i>a</i> 2	2	<i>c</i> 2	1	1	<i>a,d</i> 2	<i>a,d</i> 2	1	<i>a</i> 2	2	2
	IS	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Mean - Consumers	S	2	<i>a</i> 3	3	3	3	2	<i>a,d,e</i> 3	<i>a,b,d,e</i> 4	2	3	3	3
	IS	4	2	2	2	2	3	<i>a</i> 3	<i>d</i> 2	<i>d,e</i> 3	2	2	2

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.
 6. Each piece of confectionery consumed has been assigned a value of 1.5g. Therefore a mean consumption for example of 15g would equate to 10 pieces.

Appendix 11: Mean Consumption of Flavoured Yoghurt/Mousse (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)					
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	20±51	20	18	21	20	21*	16	19	20	20	17 <i>a</i>	19 <i>a</i>	24 <i>a</i>	17 <i>a</i>
	IS	11±39	12*	9	8	14*	9	6	15	12	7	12	13	12	11
Mean - Consumers	S	78±76	80	71	87*	71	91*	68	70	74	62	76	73 <i>a</i>	91 <i>a,c</i>	78 <i>a</i>
	IS	87±73	88*	75	93	84	93	86	86*	72	67	91	89	85	92

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Intolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)				
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On weight control diet	Not on weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	8	21*	30	20	26	19	19	20 <i>a</i>	19 <i>a</i>	23 <i>a</i>
	IS	26*	11	16	11	26*	9	6	11	13	16
Mean - Consumers	S	79	78	102	78	105*	75	63	77 <i>a</i>	83 <i>a</i>	101 <i>a</i>
	IS	111	85	90	86	93	84	67	88 <i>a</i>	86 <i>a</i>	95 <i>a</i>

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 11 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption of Flavoured Yoghurt/Mousse (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)		
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other	
Mean – All Respondents	S	20±51	19 <i>b</i>	20	24 <i>b</i>	19	9	21*	29*	16
	IS	11±39	11	9	14	11	7	12	4	10*
Mean - Consumers	S	78±76	78 <i>b</i>	75	91 <i>b</i>	69	44	80*	82	68
	IS	87±73	87	72	98	91	100	88	46	79*

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location		
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City	
Mean – All Respondents	S	21	19 <i>a</i>	22 <i>a</i>	21	21	19	21	20 <i>e</i>	18	22	23	20	21
	IS	3	11	13	10	11	12	12	13	11	10	8	12	10
Mean - Consumers	S	85	77 <i>a</i>	80 <i>a</i>	79	86	76	80	79	81 <i>e</i>	85	68	73	88*
	IS	50	85	90	83	82	90	88	93	81	87	77	86	87

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 12: Mean Consumption of Jelly and Milk Based Pudding (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)					
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	4±52	3	3	5	3	3	5	4	<i>c,d</i> 4	2	2	2	9 <i>a,b,c,d</i>	
	IS	1±9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Mean - Consumers	S	40±166	43	31	32	48	32	33	53	29	30	28	34 <i>b</i>	31 <i>a,b</i>	58 <i>a,b,c</i>
	IS	42±39	44	34	46	40	48	35	41	34	26	20	36	44	63

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Intolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)				
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On weight control diet	Not on weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	2	4*	6	4	8	3	3	3	3	11 <i>a,b</i>
	IS	4	1	4	1	3*	1	1	1	1	2
Mean - Consumers	S	38	40	55	40	116	33	29	31	32 <i>a</i>	139 <i>a</i>
	IS	50	42	49	42	45	41	25	36	56	52

Note: 1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.

Caution: Small base of IS consumers

2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.

3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.

4. Above findings are based on weighted data.

5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.

6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 12 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption of Jelly and Milk Based Pudding (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)		
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other	
Mean – All Respondents	S	4±52	4	3	3	2	4	4	4	3
	IS	1±9	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	1
Mean - Consumers	S	40±166	47	31	29	25	28	43	29	31
	IS	42±39	44	39	46	30	57*	44	47	31

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location	
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City
Mean – All Respondents	S	6	3	5	3	2	4	3	5	3	4	3	3
	IS	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Mean - Consumers	S	33	30	59	31	29	51	36	55	32	33	30	47
	IS	50	46	31	37	57	44	43	38	52	40	26	37

Note: 1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.

2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.

3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.

4. Above findings are based on weighted data.

5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.

6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Caution: Small base of IS consumers

Appendix 13: Mean Consumption of Jam or Conserve (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)				
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>
Mean – All Respondents	S	3±6	3	4*	4*	3	4*	3	3	2 <i>c</i>	2	2	3 <i>a,b,c</i>	5 <i>a,b,c,d</i>
	IS	0.4±3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0 <i>c</i>	1 <i>b,c</i>
Mean - Consumers	S	7±7	6	7*	7*	7	9*	6	6	6	6	6	7 <i>c</i>	8 <i>a,b,c,d</i>
	IS	8±9	8	6	10*	6	7	6	6	11	5	4	8 <i>c</i>	9 <i>b,c</i>

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Intolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)				
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On weight control diet	Not on weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	2	3*	3	3	2	3*	2	3 <i>a</i>	3 <i>a</i>	3 <i>a</i>
	IS	2*	0	-	0*	1*	0	0	0	0	1 <i>a,c</i>
Mean - Consumers	S	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	7 <i>a</i>	7	7
	IS	9	7	-	8*	7	8	5	9	7	7

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 13 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption of Jam or Conserve (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)		
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other	
Mean – All Respondents	S	3±6		<i>a,d</i> 4	<i>a,d</i> 4	3	1	3*	4	3
	IS	0.4±3	0	0	1	0	0	0*	0	0
Mean - Consumers	S	7±7		<i>a,d</i> 7	7	6	4	6*	11*	7
	IS	8±9	8	6	<i>b,d</i> 11	5	3	8*	6	6

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location		
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City	
Mean – All Respondents	S	3	3	3	3	3	<i>b</i> 3	<i>e</i> 3	<i>e</i> 3	<i>e</i> 3	4	2	3	3*
	IS	1	0	0	0	0	0	<i>b</i> 1	<i>b,e</i> 0	1	0	0	0	0
Mean - Consumers	S	7	7	6	7	6	7	<i>e</i> 7	6	7	8	6	6	7*
	IS	6	8	7	8	8	8	<i>b,c,e</i> 12	6	6	28	6	7	8

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 14: Mean Consumption of Flavoured Milk (ml per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)					
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	40±114	39	47*	56*	25	56	56	22	37*	<i>c,d,e</i> 77	<i>c,d,e</i> 86	<i>d,e</i> 47	<i>e</i> 25	11
	IS	5±43	4	7	5	4	4	11	5	4	5	7	6	3	4
Mean - Consumers	S	168±182	172	154	200*	125	207*	167	121	139	144	<i>a,d</i> 196	<i>a</i> 184	154	155
	IS	161±197	153	190	185	139	171	226	140	133	91	148	<i>a</i> 167	232	191

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Intolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)				
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On weight control diet	Not on weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	9	41*	41	40	25	42*	<i>d</i> 50	39	40	32
	IS	17*	4	9	5	7	4	5	4	7	6
Mean - Consumers	S	93	170*	158	169	122	174*	146	<i>d</i> 179	<i>d</i> 178	139
	IS	218	155	275	158	150	163	124	137	<i>a,b,d</i> 290	126

Note: 1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.

Caution: Small base of IS consumers

2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.

3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.

4. Above findings are based on weighted data.

5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.

6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 14 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption of Flavoured Milk (ml per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)		
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other	
Mean – All Respondents	S	40±114	<i>d</i> 42	<i>d</i> 45	33	20	53	39	57	45
	IS	5±43	<i>c</i> 5	<i>c</i> 7	2	4	22	4	8	7
Mean - Consumers	S	168±182	<i>d</i> 173	<i>d</i> 153	<i>d</i> 201	118	163	172	160	153
	IS	161±197	154	185	164	165	147	154	132	209

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location		
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City	
Mean – All Respondents	S	38	<i>c</i> 48	30	39	<i>a,c</i> 56	36	30	31	<i>a,b</i> 46	<i>a,d</i> 62	<i>a,b,c</i> 59	37	45*
	IS	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	4	6	4	6	4	6
Mean - Consumers	S	152	173	162	146	<i>a</i> 201	177	168	158	<i>e</i> 184	<i>e</i> 218	145	159	184
	IS	113	139	207	125	161	193	145	161	198	179	111	152	173

Note: 1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.

2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.

3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.

4. Above findings are based on weighted data.

5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.

6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Caution: Small base of IS consumers

Appendix 15: Mean Consumption of Canned Fruit (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)					
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	13±43	12	14	13	12	13	14	12	13	9	8	<i>a,b</i> 13	<i>a,b</i> 13	<i>a,b,c,d</i> 17
	IS	2±15	2	3*	1	2*	1	3*	2	4	1	0	<i>a,b</i> 2	<i>b</i> 1	<i>a,b,d</i> 4
Mean - Consumers	S	52±73	52	51	56	48	57	53	48	49	39	42	<i>a,b</i> 58	<i>a</i> 51	<i>a,b</i> 55
	IS	59±60	61	54	56	61	56	54	64	53	44	46	54	54	<i>a</i> 73

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Intolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)				
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On weight control diet	Not on weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	7	13*	12	13	11	13	8	<i>a</i> 13	<i>a</i> 15	12
	IS	6*	2	3	2	4*	2	1	1	3	<i>a,b</i> 3
Mean - Consumers	S	44	52	51	52	48	52	44	50	<i>a</i> 58	55
	IS	54	60	30	61*	52	62	46	59	61	62

Note: 1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.

Caution: Small base of IS consumers

2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.

3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.

4. Above findings are based on weighted data.

5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.

6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 15 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption of Canned Fruit (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)		
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other	
Mean – All Respondents	S	13±43	<i>d</i> 12	<i>d</i> 14	<i>d</i> 16	8	5	13*	24	12
	IS	2±15	1	<i>a,d</i> 3	<i>d</i> 4	1	1	2	1	4*
Mean - Consumers	S	52±73	52	52	53	56	37	52	95	44
	IS	59±60	53	55	94	43	19	62*	32	56*

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location		
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City	
Mean – All Respondents	S	9	12	<i>a</i> 14	11	10	15	<i>e</i> 14	<i>e</i> 13	<i>e</i> 12	<i>e</i> 15	9	13	13
	IS	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mean - Consumers	S	49	47	<i>b</i> 59	48	44	56	54	54	51	47	44	51	53
	IS	145	58	58	60	54	60	55	67	49	80	68	61	56

Note: 1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.

2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.

3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.

4. Above findings are based on weighted data.

5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.

6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Caution: Small base of IS consumers

Appendix 16: Mean Consumption of Toppings (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)					
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	1±4	1	1	1*	1	1	0	1*	<i>d,e</i> 1	1	<i>d</i> 1	1	1	
	IS	0.1±1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>c</i> 0	0	0	0	
Mean - Consumers	S	9±11	9	9	10	7	10	10	7	9	7	11	9	7	<i>a,d</i> 11
	IS	8±4	8	7	8	8	8	7	8	6	7	8	7	7	8

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Intolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)				
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On weight control diet	Not on weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	0	1*	0	1	0	1*	1	1	1	1
	IS	0	0	-	0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean - Consumers	S	9	9	4	9	10	9	6	<i>a</i> 8	<i>a</i> 12	<i>a</i> 11
	IS	7	8	-	8*	6	8*	9	8	6	9

Note: 1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.

Caution: Small base of IS consumers

2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.

3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.

4. Above findings are based on weighted data.

5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.

6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 16 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption of Toppings (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)	
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other
Mean – All Respondents	S	1±4	<i>d</i> 1	<i>d</i> 1	1	0	1	1	1
	IS	0.1±1	0	0	0	0	-	0*	0*
Mean - Consumers	S	9±11	<i>d</i> 9	<i>d</i> 9	9	6	7	9	11
	IS	8±4	<i>d</i> 8	<i>d</i> 7	<i>d</i> 6	3	-	8*	7*

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation				Location		
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City
Mean – All Respondents	S	0	<i>a</i> 1	<i>a</i> 1	1	1	1	1	<i>a</i> 1	1	<i>a</i> 1	1	1
	IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	<i>a,d</i> 0	0	0
Mean - Consumers	S	5	<i>a</i> 8	<i>a</i> 10	8	13	8	7	<i>a,e</i> 10	9	7	8	10
	IS	5	<i>a</i> 8	<i>a</i> 7	7	10	7	<i>d</i> 8	<i>d</i> 8	-	<i>d</i> 9	8	7

Note: 1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.

2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.

3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.

4. Above findings are based on weighted data.

5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.

6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Caution: Small base of IS consumers

Appendix 17: Mean Consumption of Ice Cream (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)					
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	34±70	35*	29	42*	26	43	36	27*	22	<i>d,e</i> 43	<i>d</i> 38	<i>d</i> 37	30	31 <i>c,d</i>
	IS	5±29	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	6	<i>c,d</i> 8	4	3	4	7
Mean - Consumers	S	70±87	72*	61	83*	57	86*	67	58	53	69	72	<i>d</i> 76	65	71
	IS	73±88	74	67	78	69	79	73	71	65	94	65	61	73	74

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Intolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)				
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On weight control diet	Not on weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	20	35*	19	34*	22	36*	<i>b</i> 39	32	37	33
	IS	13*	5	7	5	12*	4	6	4	6	6
Mean - Consumers	S	75	70	40	71*	62	71	70	67	78	70
	IS	60	75	66	73	81	70	86	66	87	65

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 17 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption of Ice Cream (grams per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)		
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other	
Mean – All Respondents	S	34±70	<i>b,c</i> 37	29	27	33	28	35	34	28
	IS	5±29	5	5	4	3	0	5*	3	5
Mean - Consumers	S	70±87	<i>b,c</i> 75	62	58	66	70	72	69	60
	IS	73±88	<i>d</i> 79	67	61	52	14	75*	52	70

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location		
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City	
Mean – All Respondents	S	<i>b</i> 51	32	35	32	39	34	34	32	35	34	<i>b</i> 38	33	36
	IS	4	<i>c</i> 6	4	6	3	5	3	<i>a,c</i> 6	4	5	<i>a,c</i> 8	5	5
Mean - Consumers	S	88	67	72	66	80	71	68	<i>c</i> 66	78	70	69	69	73
	IS	68	76	69	74	76	72	66	73	63	84	92	73	73

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Above findings are based on weighted data.
 5. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 6. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.

Appendix 18: Mean Consumption by Body Weight of Carbonated Soft Drinks (ml per kilogram of body weight per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screeener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)					
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	1.9±3.7	1.8	1.9	2.3*	1.5	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	<i>c,d,e</i> 3.1	<i>c,d,e</i> 3.6	<i>d,e</i> 2.2	<i>e</i> 1.2	0.8
	IS	1.1±3.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2*	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.3	<i>e</i> 1.2	<i>e</i> 1.2	<i>e</i> 1.4	<i>e</i> 1.1	0.7
Mean - Consumers	S	3.8±4.5	3.8	3.7	4.1*	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.4	<i>d,e</i> 4.1	<i>c,d,e</i> 4.9	<i>d,e</i> 3.9	<i>a</i> 3.2	3.0
	IS	4.2±5.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.4	3.1	3.9	4.8	4.3	4.0

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Intolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)				
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On weight control diet	Not on weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	0.4	1.9*	0.9	1.9*	0.9	2.0*	<i>b,c,d</i> 2.7	1.8	1.6	1.5
	IS	3.5*	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.0*	1.0	0.9	1.0	<i>a</i> 1.2	<i>a,b</i> 1.4
Mean - Consumers	S	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.9*	<i>b,c,d</i> 4.4	3.7	3.7	3.5
	IS	6.0*	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5	<i>a,d</i> 4.6	3.9	3.7

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.
 6. For reference, the overall calculated mean body weight of the survey respondents was 72kg (72kg in Australia and 74kg in New Zealand).

Appendix 18 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption by Body Weight of Carbonated Soft Drinks (ml per kilogram of body weight per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)		
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other	
Mean – All Respondents	S	1.9±3.7	<i>c,d</i> 2.0	<i>c,d</i> 1.9	1.3	1.4	3.6*	1.8	3.1*	1.6
	IS	1.1±3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.0
Mean - Consumers	S	3.8±4.5	<i>d</i> 3.9	3.8	3.5	3.2	5.1	3.8	4.6*	3.5
	IS	4.2±5.4	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.4	2.9	4.2	4.4	4.1

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location		
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City	
Mean – All Respondents	S	1.8	<i>c</i> 2.1	1.5	<i>c</i> 2.1	<i>c</i> 2.1	1.6	1.3	<i>a</i> 1.6	<i>a,b</i> 2.1	<i>a,b</i> 2.2	<i>a,b,c</i> 2.6	1.8	1.9
	IS	0.7	<i>a</i> 1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2*	1.0
Mean - Consumers	S	3.4	<i>c</i> 4.2	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.5	<i>a,b</i> 4.3	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.0
	IS	3.1	<i>a</i> 4.4	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	<i>e</i> 4.0	<i>b,e</i> 5.0	4.1	3.1	4.2	4.0

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.
 6. For reference, the overall calculated mean body weight of the survey respondents was 72kg (72kg in Australia and 74kg in New Zealand).

Appendix 19: Mean Consumption by Body Weight of Cordial (ml per kilogram of body weight per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)					
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	1.2±3.4	1.2*	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3*	0.9	1.1	1.0	<i>b,c,d,e</i> 2.3	<i>d,e</i> 1.6	<i>d,e</i> 1.6	<i>e</i> 0.7	0.4
	IS	0.3±1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	<i>d,e</i> 0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Mean - Consumers	S	4.3±5.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.5	<i>d,e</i> 5.4	<i>d,e</i> 4.3	<i>d,e</i> 4.9	3.3	3.4
	IS	3.9±4.2	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.1	3.5	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.3

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Intolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)				
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On weight control diet	Not on weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>	
Mean – All Respondents	S	0.1	1.2*	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.2*	<i>b,c,d</i> 1.7	<i>c,d</i> 1.3	0.7	0.7
	IS	0.6*	0.3	0.1	0.3*	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mean - Consumers	S	1.5	4.4*	5.1	4.3	3.6	4.4	5.1	<i>c,d</i> 4.7	3.2	2.8
	IS	3.7	3.9	2.3	3.9*	3.1	4.1*	<i>c,d</i> 5.1	<i>d</i> 4.0	3.2	3.1

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.
 6. For reference, the overall calculated mean body weight of the survey respondents was 72kg (72kg in Australia and 74kg in New Zealand).

Appendix 19 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption by Body Weight of Cordial (ml per kilogram of body weight per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)		
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other	
Mean – All Respondents	S	1.2±3.4	<i>b,c,d</i> 1.3	<i>c,d</i> 1.1	<i>d</i> 0.7	0.3	2.6*	1.2	1.7*	0.8
	IS	0.3±1.5	0.3	<i>c</i> 0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
Mean - Consumers	S	4.3±5.5	<i>c,d</i> 4.5	<i>c,d</i> 4.5	3.4	2.7	5.8	4.3	5.5	4.0
	IS	3.9±4.2	3.7	4.8	3.1	4.9	3.1	3.9	5.7	3.7

Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location		
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City	
Mean – All Respondents	S	1.7	<i>c</i> 1.2	1.0	<i>b,c</i> 1.3	1.0	1.1	0.8	<i>a</i> 1.1	<i>a</i> 1.2	<i>a,b,c</i> 2.0	<i>a,b,c</i> 1.6	1.4	1.6
	IS	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	<i>a,b,d</i> 0.5	1.1	1.3*
Mean - Consumers	S	6.3	4.5	3.9 <i>b</i>	4.6	3.8	4.3	3.4	<i>a</i> 4.3	<i>a</i> 4.4	<i>a</i> 6.0	<i>a</i> 4.7	4.2	4.8
	IS	4.1	3.4	4.5	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.6

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.
 6. For reference, the overall calculated mean body weight of the survey respondents was 72kg (72kg in Australia and 74kg in New Zealand).

Appendix 20: Mean Consumption by Body Weight of Tabletop Sweeteners (mg per kilogram of body weight per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screener Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country		Gender		Gender by Country				Age (years)				
		Australia	New Zealand	Male	Female	AUS Male	NZ Male	AUS Female	NZ Female	12-17 <i>a</i>	18-24 <i>b</i>	25-39 <i>c</i>	40-59 <i>d</i>	60+ <i>e</i>
Mean – All Respondents	S	0.1±0.3	0.1*	0.1	0.1	0.1*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<i>a,e</i>	<i>a,e</i>	0.1
	IS	0±0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	<i>a,b,c,d</i>
Mean - Consumers	S	1.1±0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1*	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	1.1
	IS	1.1±0.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	-	-	<i>a,b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a,b</i>

Demographics	Diabetes		Glucose Intolerance		Weight Control Diet		Body Mass Index (BMI)						
	Diabetic	Not Diabetic	Impaired Glucose Tolerance	Glucose Tolerant	On weight control diet	Not on weight control diet	<20 Under <i>a</i>	20-25 Acceptable <i>b</i>	26-30 Over <i>c</i>	>30 Obese <i>d</i>			
Mean – All Respondents	S	0	0.1*	0	0.1	0	0.1*	<i>d</i>	0.1	<i>c,d</i>	0.1	<i>d</i>	0
	IS	0.1*	0	-	0*	0*	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>a</i>
Mean - Consumers	S	1.0	1.1*	1.0	1.1*	1.0	1.1*	1.0	1.1	<i>c,d,e</i>	1.2	1.1	1.1
	IS	1.2	1.1	-	1.1*	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.
 6. For reference, the overall calculated mean body weight of the survey respondents was 72kg (72kg in Australia and 74kg in New Zealand).

Appendix 20 (Cont'd): Mean Consumption by Body Weight of Tabletop Sweeteners (mg per kilogram of body weight per day) by Demographic Sub-Group (Screening Survey)

Demographics	Total	Country of Birth				Ethnic Origin (AUS sample)		Ethnic Origin (NZ sample)		
		Australia <i>a</i>	New Zealand <i>b</i>	Europe <i>c</i>	Elsewhere <i>d</i>	Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander	Other	Maori / Pacific Islander	Other	
Mean – All Respondents	S	0.1±0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	IS	0±0.1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Mean - Consumers	S	1.1±0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
	IS	1.1±0.3	1.1	1.3 <i>c,d</i>	1.0	1.0	-	1.1*	2.0*	1.2




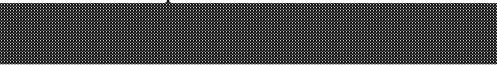



Demographics	Education Level			Respondent Income			Respondent Occupation					Location	
	Primary <i>a</i>	Secondary <i>b</i>	Tertiary <i>c</i>	<\$25,000 <i>a</i>	\$25,000 - \$39,999 <i>b</i>	\$40,000+ <i>c</i>	Prof/ Mgr <i>a</i>	White Collar <i>b</i>	Blue Collar <i>c</i>	Unskilled <i>d</i>	No occ. <i>e</i>	City	Non-City
Mean – All Respondents	S	0.1	0.1 <i>c</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 <i>e</i>	0.1 <i>e</i>	0.1 <i>b,e</i>	0.1 <i>e</i>	0	0.1	0.1
	IS	0	0	0	0	0	0 <i>d</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean - Consumers	S	1.0	1.1 <i>a</i>	1.1 <i>a</i>	1.1	1.1	1.1 <i>d</i>	1.1	1.1 <i>a</i>	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	IS	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7 <i>a,c</i>	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1*	1.0

- Note:
1. Base: Total screener survey – Australia and New Zealand.
 2. The ± figure is the overall Standard Deviation of the mean.
 3. S = containing sugar, IS = containing intense sweetener.
 4. Unless otherwise stated, values are for the Combined Australian and New Zealand populations.
 5. Significant Differences are marked with an * for demographic variables with only two sub-groups and by letters in italics for variables with multiple sub-groups. The letters represent the sub-groups which are significantly lower.
 6. For reference, the overall calculated mean body weight of the survey respondents was 72kg (72kg in Australia and 74kg in New Zealand).

Appendix 21: Eligibility Criteria for Main Diary Survey (Non-Diabetics/Non-Impaired Glucose Tolerance)

Amount	Body Weight of Respondent (kgs/st lbs)									
	120kg+	110-119kg	100-109kg	90-99kg	80-89kg	70-79kg	60-69kg	50-59kg	40-49kg	30-39kg
Diet Carbonated Drinks	18st 12+	17st 4 - 18st 11	15st 10 - 17st 3	14st 2 - 15st 9	12st 8 - 14st 11	11st - 12st 7	9st 6 - 10st 13	7st 12 - 9st 5	6st 4 - 7st 11	4st 10 - 6st 3
2625+ml/week										
2250-2624 ml/week										
1875-2249 ml/week										
1500-1874 ml/week	Check Cordial	Check Cordial								
1125-1499 ml/week			Check Cordial							
750-1124 ml/week				Check Cordial	Check Cordial	Check Cordial				
375-749 ml/week							Check Cordial	Check Cordial		
185-374 ml/week										
Diet Cordial	18st 12+	17st 4 - 18st 11	15st 10 - 17st 3	14st 2 - 15st 9	12st 8 - 14st 11	11st - 12st 7	9st 6 - 10st 13	7st 12 - 9st 5	6st 4 - 7st 11	4st 10 - 6st 3
3200 ml+										
2800-3199 ml										
2400-2799 ml										
2000-2399 ml										
1600-1999 ml										
1200-1599 ml										
800-1199 ml										
400-799 ml										
Tabletop Sweeteners (Tablets equivalent per week)*	18st 12+	17st 4 - 18st 11	15st 10 - 17st 3	14st 2 - 15st 9	12st 8 - 14st 11	11st - 12st 7	9st 6 - 10st 13	7st 12 - 9st 5	6st 4 - 7st 11	4st 10 - 6st 3
35+ tablets/week										
30-34 tablets/week										
25-29 tablets/week										
20-24 tablets/week										
15-19 tablets/week										
10-14 tablets/week										
5-9 tablets/week										
1-4 tablets/week										

Note: * includes tablets/sachets/drops

<p>1. Locate the correct body weight column for a particular respondent, then check the table, as explained below, to decide whether that person would be eligible for a diary or not</p>
<p>2. First check exposure to DIET CARBONATED BEVERAGES</p> <p> Eligible for a diary if exposure falls into the dark shaded area in the correct body weight column for DIET CARBONATED BEVERAGES</p> <p>If not eligible for a diary, check exposure to DIET CORDIAL</p> <p> Eligible for a diary if exposure falls into the dark shaded area in the correct body weight column for DIET CORDIALS</p> <p>If still not eligible for a diary, check exposure to TABLE TOP SWEETNERS</p> <p> Eligible for a diary if exposure falls into the dark shaded area in the correct body weight column for TABLE TOP SWEETNERS</p> <p>If still not eligible for a diary, go to Step 3.</p>
<p>3. Check IF the person has consumed a COMBINATION of DIET CARBONATED DRINKS, DIET CORDIAL or TABLE TOP SWEETENERS (may be 2 or 3 products)</p> <p>Then check exposure to DIET CARBONATED DRINKS</p> <p> Eligible for a diary if exposure falls into the dotted area for the correct body weight for DIET CARBONATED DRINKS and they have consumed some DIET CORDIAL or TABLE TOP SWEETENERS or both</p> <p>If still not eligible for a diary, check exposure to DIET CORDIAL</p> <p> Eligible for a diary if exposure falls into the dotted area for the correct body weight for DIET CORDIAL and they have consumed some DIET CARBONATED DRINKS or TABLE TOP SWEETENERS or both</p> <p>If still not eligible for a diary, check exposure to TABLE TOP SWEETNERS</p> <p> Eligible for a diary if exposure falls into the dotted area for the correct body weight for TABLE TOP SWEETENERS and they have consumed some DIET CARBONATED DRINKS or DIET CORDIAL or both</p> <p>If still not eligible got to Step 4.</p>
<p>4. Lastly, check if the person has consumed both DIET CARBONATED DRINKS and DIET CORDIAL</p> <p>Check the exposure to DIET CARBONATED DRINKS and then the intake of DIET CORDIAL for the correct body weight</p> <p> Eligible if exposure falls into the lightly shaded areas for BOTH the DIET CARBONATED DRINKS AND the DIET CORDIAL</p> <p>If a persons' exposure does not fit into any of the above criteria they are not eligible for a diary</p>

Appendix 22: Glossary of Terms

Screener Survey: Random telephone survey of the population to identify those who were apparent high consumers of intense sweeteners, for participation in the diary survey.

CATI: Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (the methodology used for the screener survey).

Respondents

(Screener Survey): Everyone who participated in the screener survey regardless of whether they consumed a particular type of food product or not.

Consumers

(Screener Survey): Those who participated in the screener survey who actually consumed, in the 7-days prior to the survey, food or drinks from the 12 product groups measured e.g consumers of confectionery, consumers of soft-drinks etc.

Intense Sweetener: Artificial or non-nutritive sweetener

GMP: Good Manufacturing Practice levels

Eligible for

Diary Survey: Those who participated in the screener survey who i) were identified as apparent high consumers of intense sweeteners or ii) claimed to have diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance

Main Diary Survey: Ongoing daily record of the amount of food consumed over a 7-day period by product group type (particular brands by weight/volume) amongst those deemed eligible to participate from the screener survey.

Supplementary

Diary Survey:

Ongoing daily record of the amount of food consumed over a 7-day period by product group type (particular brands by weight/volume) amongst diabetics recruited independently of the screener survey.

Respondents

(Diary Survey):

Everyone who participated in the diary survey regardless of whether they consumed a particular type of food product or not during the 7-day period measured by the diary.

Consumers

(Diary Survey):

Those who participated in the diary survey who were actually exposed to a particular intense sweetener during the 7-day period measured by the diary eg consumers of aspartame, consumers of sucralose etc

Mean:

The sum of individual values divided by the total number of individuals surveyed.

Median:

The middle point in a distribution of values.

90th/95th percentile:

Positions within a distribution of values where either 90% or 95% of individual values are below this point; only 10% or 5% of values respectively are higher than this value.

**Total Diabetics/
Impaired Glucose
Tolerance:**

All those with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance who completed a 7-day diary (regardless of whether they were recruited via the screener survey of the population or from sources independent of this).

S:

Containing sugar ie sugar sweetened

IS:

Containing intense sweeteners

ADI:

Acceptable Daily Intake

FSANZ:

Food Standards Australia New Zealand

ABS:

Australian Bureau of Statistics

SNZ: Statistics New Zealand

BMI: Body Mass Index
(*weight in kilograms/height in meters²*)
underweight is BMI <20
acceptable is BMI 20-25
overweight is BMI >25-30
obese is BMI >30

WHO: World Health Organization

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Australian Residents: Those living in Australia, regardless of ethnicity

New Zealand Residents: Those living in New Zealand, regardless of ethnicity

No Occupation: Those currently not working – includes those still at school, the unemployed, retired etc.