A LOOK INSIDE NZ FRIDGES

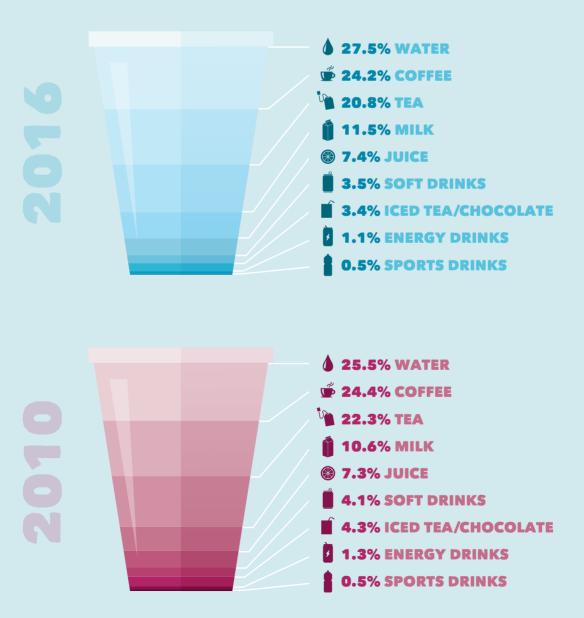


BEVERAGE CONSUMPTION IN NEW ZEALAND

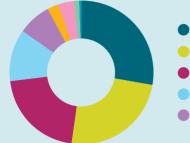


HOW MUCH KIWIS ARE DRINKING BY CATEGORY

Measured by occasion excluding alcohol¹



KIWIS CHOOSE TO DRINK WATER A THIRD OF THE TIME, WHILE SOFT DRINKS ARE CHOSEN LESS THAN 4% OF THE TIME¹



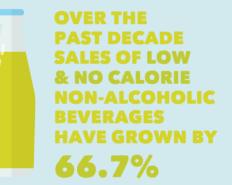
27.5% WATER
24.2% COFFEE
20.8% TEA
11.5% MILK

- 7.4% JUICE
- **3.5% SOFT DRINKS**
- **3.4% ICED TEA/CHOCOLATE**
- 1.1% ENERGY DRINKS
- 0.5% SPORTS DRINKS





32% OF KIWIS NEVER DRINK SOFT DRINKS²





KIWIS DRINK TWICE AS MUCH ALCOHOL¹ VS SOFT DRINKS ON A WEEKLY BASIS



THE TOP TEN PURCHASED ITEMS IN OUR SHOPPING TROLLEY ARE FRUIT, BREAD, VEGETABLES & MEAT PRODUCTS⁵



BOTTLED WATER PURCHASES HAVE GROWN MORE THAN 25%⁴ FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS

The first soft drink to appear on the ranking is a non-sugar soft drink at #77⁵

The most frequently bought beverage in the shopping trolley is milk at #43⁵

REFERENCES

- 1. THE NEW ZEALAND BEVERAGE COUNCIL CALCULATION BASED IN PART ON FREQUENCY OF BEVERAGE DRINKING REPORTED BY NIELSEN THROUGH ITS CONSUMER AND MEDIA INSIGHTS CMI SERVICE FOR YE QI 2016 COPYRIGHT 2016, THE NIELSEN COMPANY. THE NIELSEN CMI BEVERAGE FREQUENCY/ OCCASION DATA WAS CONVERTED AS FOLLOWS: ONCE WEEKLY – 7 OCCASIONS, WEEKLY – 1 OCCASION, MONTHLY – 0.23 OCCASIONS PER WEEK, LESS MONTHLY – 0.08 OCCASIONS PER WEEK WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO ONCE EVERY THREE MONTHS. WATER INCLUDES TAP WATER, BOTTLED WATER AND COOLER WATER.
- 2. NIELSEN CONSUMER AND MEDIA INSIGHTS YE Q1 2016. BASE: 10+, PEOPLE WHO ANSWERED YES TO DO NOT DRINK FIZZY/SOFT DRINKS OR NOT SPECIFIED 3. NIELSEN CONSUMER AND MEDIA INSIGHTS YE Q1 2016. BASE: 18+ AND DRINK FIZZY/SOFT DRINKS. NON SUGAR = DIET COKE OR COKE ZERO OR PEPSI MAX OR SPRITE ZERO.
- 4. NIELSEN SCANTRACK TOTAL SUPERMARKETS MAT TO 18/09/2016.
- 5. NIELSEN HOMESCAN KEY ITEM OCCASION RANKING REPORT. TOTAL SUPERMARKETS. 26 WEEKS TO 19 MAY 2013. COPYRIGHT 2016 THE NIELSEN COMPANY

KIWIS' ENERGY INTAKE FROM BEVERAGES, SUGAR AND FOOD

Weight Management is about balancing our energy intake with the energy we burn. Energy Intake = Calories or Kilojoules consumed as Foods + Beverages + Alcohol

WHERE DOES OUR ENERGY COME FROM, BY NUTRIENT⁵



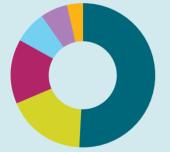
ADULTS

5% OF AN ADULT'S ENERGY COMES FROM NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES⁶



OTHER FOOD BREADS CAKES, PIES ETC GRAINS & PASTA MILK ALCOHOL NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, INCLUDING 1.6% SOFT DRINKS SUGARS & SWEETS

SOURCES OF ALL SUGAR⁶



- **50.9% ALL OTHER FOODS**
- 17.8% FRUIT
- 14.6% SUGARS & SWEETS
- **7% OTHER NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**
- 6.2% SOFT DRINKS
- **3.5% FRUIT JUICE**

SOURCES OF ADDED SUGAR^{6,7}

Sucrose intake is used as a proxy for added sugar as added sugar was not measured



- **31% OTHER FOODS & ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**
- 23.2% SUGARS & SWEETS
- **16.4% FRUIT**
- **13% CAKES, MUFFINS, BISCUITS & SNACK BARS**
- 7% OTHER NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
- 6.6% SOFT DRINKS
- 2.8% FRUIT JUICE

CHILDREN 5 – 14 YRS

6% OF A CHILD'S ENERGY COMES FROM NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES⁸



OTHER FOOD BREADS CAKES & BISCUITS MILK NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, INCLUDING 1.7% SOFT DRINKS GRAINS & PASTA FRUIT SUGARS & SWEETS

SOURCES OF ALL SUGAR⁶



SOURCES OF ADDED SUGAR^{6,7}

Sucrose intake is used as a proxy for added sugar as added sugar was not measured





NZ CHILDREN CONSUME NEARLY **3X LESS ADDED SUGAR** (SUCROSE) FROM SOFT DRINKS THAN U.S CHILDREN¹⁰

REFERENCES

- 6. UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH. 2011. A FOCUS ON NUTRITION: KEY FINDINGS OF THE 2008/09 NEW ZEALAND ADULT NUTRITION SURVEY. WELLINGTON: MINISTRY OF HEALTH.
- 7. BEVERAGES AS SOURCES OF SUGARS IN THE NEW ZEALAND DIET. 2008/09 NEW ZEALAND ADULT NUTRITION SURVEY. TECHNICAL REPORT NO.
- 8. MINISTRY OF HEALTH. 2003. NZ FOOD NZ CHILDREN: KEY RESULTS OF THE 2002 NATIONAL NUTRITION SURVEY. WELLINGTON: MINISTRY OF HEALTH.
- 9. PARNELL, WINSOME, NOELA WILSON, DONNELL ALEXANDER, MARK WOHLERS, MICALLA WILLIDEN, JOEL MANN, AND ANDREW GRAY. 2007. "EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUGARS AND DEESTY." PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION 11 8: 860866
- 10. WELSH ET AL., 2011. CONSUMPTION OF ADDED SUGARS IS DECREASING IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION, 94 3: 726734