## Sweetener Transparency Study

Full Survey Results
June 2020

## Methodology

Online quantitative survey. From May 19, 2020 to May 25, 2020, we fielded a poll among US consumers who were selected to reflect the overall $18+$ population in gender, age, education, race, and location. Sample sizes and associated margins of error for audiences regularly reflected in this document are below.

| Audience | Sample Size | Margin of Error |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full Sample | 1,002 | $+/-3.1 \%$ |
| Parents of Children Ages $\mathbf{0}-\mathbf{1 7}$ | 471 | $+/-4.52 \%$ |

## Summary

1. Among food additives, sugar substitutes are a top focus and a top concern.
2. Consumers believe they can identify sugar substitutes, but in reality they struggle to do so.
3. Nutritional claims on packaging matter to consumers, but they're not always clear.
4. Consumers want as much information as possible in order to make more -informed decisions.

## Key Takeaways

## 1. Sugar substitutes are top -ofmind for consumers

## Among food additives, sugar substitutes are foremost in consumers' thoughts

Very/somewhat important to know it's in foodVery/somewhat important to know it's in kids' food

L: How important is it for you to know ifyour food contains each of the following, if at all $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{h}}=1,002$; showing \% "very important" or "somewhat important")
R: How important is it for you to know ifyour child's/children's food
contains each of the following?, if at all $(\mathrm{h}=471$; showing \% "very important" or "somewhat important""

## And consumers feel sugar substitutes are less healthy and

 less safe than sugar - especially for children.

## In fact, more than half of the U.S. GP doesn't think artificial sweeteners are safe for children.



## As a result, more so than for any other additive tested, respondents particularly avoid sugar substitutes.


2. Consumers struggle to identify sugar substitutes

## Despite consumer confidence in picking out sugar substitutes, awareness of most substitutes is very low.

$\square$ Sweetening Ingredient $\square$ Non-Sweetening Ingredient



## $63 \%$ of the time, consumers fail to recognize sweetening additives as such.

$\square$ Percent Correct $\square$ Percent Incorrect $\square$ Percent Unsure



## And given a list of 12 food additives, consumers can correctly categorize only about $1 / 3$ of them.

- Average Number CorrectAverage Number IncorrectAverage Number Unsure



# 3. Despite the influence of packaging claims, consumers aren't always sure what to believe 

## Consumers take note of nutrition claims on the front of packages - and look to labels on the back just as often.

■ Always ■ Usually ■ Sometimes ■ Rarely or occasionally ■ Never



## Two-thirds of consumers think "no sugar added," "reduced sugar," or "low sugar" claims suggest lower -calorie products.

- Agree the product has fewer calories than the original


[^0]- Showing \%"strongly agree" or "somewhat agree" rather than "somewhat disagree" or "strongly disagree" ( $\mathrm{n}=1,002$ )

M: When products are labeled "reduced sugar," how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

- Showing \% "strongly agree" or "somewhat agree" rather than "somewhat disagree" or "strongly disagree" ( $\mathrm{n}=1,002$ )

STRATEGIES

## Similarly, two -thirds of consumers think "no sugar added" or "reduced sugar" tags suggest healthier products.

- Agree the product is healthier than the original


T: When products are labeled "no sugar added," how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

- Showing \% "strongly agree" or "somewhat agree" rather than "somewhat disagree" or "strongly dis agree" (n = 1,002)

B: When products are labeled "reduced sugar," how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

- Showing \% "strongly agree" or "somewhat agree" rather than "somewhat dis agree" or "strongly disagree" $(\mathrm{n}=1,002)$


## When shown a package that says "nothing artificial" and "naturally sweetened," respondents are split over whether the product contains sugar substitutes.


4. Consumers want more information about what's in their food

## The vast majority of consumers think it's to know how their food was sweetened

- "Extremely important" or "pretty important," All



## And about 3 in 4 parents think it's important to know the amount of sugar substitutes in children's food

■ "Extremely important" or "pretty important," Parents


STRATEGIES

## When given the choice, most consumers want sweeteners to be clearly identified on food labels.

Ingredients:
Peaches, Water, Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C), Acesulfame Potassium (Sweetener), Sucralose (Sweetener).

## 58\% preferred

## 42\% preferred

## Ingredients:

Peaches, Water, Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C), Acesulfame Potassium, Sucralose.

## Appendix

Full Survey Results

## Nutrition Familiarity and Interest

$\square$ Very $\quad$ Somewhat Not Very $\quad$ Not At All


## Frequency of Reading Nutrition Information

$\square$ Always $\square$ Usually $\square$ Sometimes Rarely or occasionally $\square$ Never


## Grocery Purchasing Habits



## Reactions to "Reduced Sugar" Labels



## Reactions to "No Sugar Added" Labels



## Reactions to "Low Sugar" Labels



## Reactions to "Zero Sugar" Labels

The product contains sugar substitutes or artificial sweeteners

- The product is unsweetened



## Dieter in Household

Someone in household follows a restrictive diet

- Nobody in household follows a restrictive diet
 STRATEGIES


## Views on Sugar



STRATEG
32 demographics.

## Sugar Consumption Habits



## Familiarity with Sugar Substitutes

$\square$ I consider myself very familiar with sugar substitutes I know what sugar substitutes are, and I know a little bit about them I know what sugar substitutes are, but I don't know much about themI'm not at all familiar with sugar substitutes


## Sugar/Artificial Sweetener Comparison

$\square$ Sugar Artificial sweeteners ■ Unsure


## Safety of Artificial Sweeteners

■ Strongly agreSomewhat agree
Somewhat disagree
E
Strongly disagree


## Sweetener -Related Importance

| Knowing the amount of sugar substitutes in my children's food* | 42 | 31 | 19 | 6 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Knowing the amount of sugar substitutes in my food | 35 | 30 | 23 | 8 | 3 |
| Knowing how food marketed for children was sweetened (i.e. sugar vs. sugar substitutes) | 35 | 30 | 23 | 7 | 4 |
| Knowing how my food was sweetened (i.e. sugar vs. sugar substitutes) | 34 | 32 | 23 | 7 | 4 |
| A requirement that food companies clearly identify sugar substitutes as "sweeteners" in ingredient lists | 34 | 32 | 25 | 6 | 3 |
| Knowing the amount of added sugar in my food | 33 | 30 | 27 | 7 | 4 |

## Sources for Sweetener Information



Nutrition labels


Ingredient lists


Other
None

## Views on Food Additives



## Views on Food Additives for Children



## Importance of Knowing Presence of Food Additives



## Importance of Knowing Presence of Food Additives for Children



## Ease of Identifying

$\square$ Very easy $\quad$ Somewhat easy $\quad$ Neither difficult nor easy Somewhat difficult $\quad$ Very difficult Unsure


## Confidence in Picking Out Sugar Substitutes

- Very confident
- Somewhat confident

Not very confidentNot at all confident

## Categorization of Food Additives

- Sweeteners



## Categorization of Food Additives








# Importance of Knowing Presence of Sugar Substitutes (Post-Aware) 

$\square$ Very important Somewhat important Not very important Not at all important
 STRATEGIES

## Influence of Sugar Substitutes on Purchases (Post Aware)



- Much less likely to purchase items with sugar substitutes
- Somewhat less likely to purchase items with sugar substitutes
- Neither more nor less likely to purchase items with sugar substitutes
Somewhat more likely to purchase items with sugar substitutes
- Much more likely to purchase items with sugar substitutes


## Packaging -Derived Expectations



## Ingredient -List Preference

```
Ingredients:
Peaches, Water, Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C), Acesulfame Potassium (Sweetener),
Sucralose (Sweetener).
```


## 58\% preferred

## 42\% preferred

## Ingredients:

Peaches, Water, Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C), Acesulfame Potassium, Sucralose.

## Packing Bias and Preference


$50 \%$ would prefer to see the original packaging if deciding whether or not to purchase this product

50\% think neither package appears to represent a healthier product
$50 \%$ would prefer to see the hypothetical packaging if deciding whether or not to purchase this product

## Soda Consumption

$\square$ At least once a week $\square$ Once or a couple times a month Every couple months or less often/never


## Reasons for Not Consuming Diet Soda



- Question asked only of those who indicated drinking diet soda "every couple months or less ofteno"r "never"
- *Shown only to respondents who also indicated drinking regular soda "every couple months or less oftenor "never"( $\mathrm{n}=203$ )
- $\quad$ Shown only to respondents who also indicated drinking regular soda "every couple months or less oftenőr more often $(\mathrm{n}=445)$


## Reasons for Not Consuming Diet Soda <br> among those who view soda as unhealthy

■ A major reason A minor reason Not a reason

(Q22) You indicated you don't or rarely drink diet soda. How much of a reason, if at all, is each of the following?

- Showing \% "a major reason" among those who answered "a major reason" for "I think soda in general is an unhealthy choice compared to
- ^ Shown only to respondents who also indicated drinking regular soda "every couple months or less often" $(\mathrm{n}=66)$


## Demographics: Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity



## Demographics: Region, Education, Employment



## Demographics: Income, Children in Household, Age(s) of Children, Grocery Purchasing Frequency




[^0]:    T: When products are labeled "no sugar added," how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

