

Supplementary appendix

Table A1: Sugar-sweetened beverage consumption by sex, age, and income quintile

Age-group (years)	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5
Panel A. Females					
15-19	3.15	3.51	3.49	3.75	4.09
20-24	2.99	3.43	3.83	3.98	3.94
25-29	3.07	3.22	3.47	4.04	3.95
30-34	2.91	4.00	3.98	3.42	3.50
35-39	2.95	3.24	3.78	3.50	3.54
40-44	2.97	3.04	3.43	3.60	3.50
45-49	2.73	3.28	3.05	3.73	2.70
50-54	2.73	3.39	3.09	2.82	3.02
55-59	2.61	2.76	2.38	2.56	2.40
60-64	2.25	2.08	2.38	2.50	2.10
65-69	1.98	1.22	1.54	1.99	1.98
70-74	1.66	1.47	2.17	1.54	2.11
75-79	1.35	1.15	1.60	1.73	0.54
80+	1.49	1.64	1.38	2.24	1.70
Panel B. Males					
15-19	2.94	3.62	4.11	4.80	4.71
20-24	3.12	3.83	4.10	4.32	4.96
25-29	3.11	3.62	4.13	4.56	4.87
30-34	3.24	4.16	4.33	5.20	4.71
35-39	3.18	3.42	4.46	3.93	5.10
40-44	2.98	3.80	4.74	4.46	4.54
45-49	3.01	4.34	4.05	3.74	4.08
50-54	2.70	3.23	3.09	3.42	3.69
55-59	2.37	2.85	3.23	2.91	3.45
60-64	2.24	3.02	3.49	2.62	2.49
65-69	2.24	2.92	2.35	2.32	2.41
70-74	1.78	3.04	2.19	2.94	2.09
75-79	2.36	2.06	2.07	2.00	1.56
80+	1.80	1.58	1.26	2.44	2.46

Notes: This table shows the number of cans/glasses/bottles of fizzy drinks consumed during the last 7 days. We assumed that each can contained 330mL of drink. Constructed from the All Media and Products Survey 2013.

Table A2: Healthcare services utilization rate by income quintile

Income Quintile	Visited healthcare setting in past 30 days as percentage of those who reported illness	Currently on diabetes medication as percentage of previously diagnosed with diabetes
Quintile 1	53%	92%
Quintile 2	57%	94%
Quintile 3	58%	92%
Quintile 4	61%	92%
Quintile 5	69%	89%

Notes: This table shows the healthcare utilization rates by income quintile. The first measure is whether individuals who reported being ill (with any disease condition) visited a healthcare facility in the past 30 days. The second measure is whether those who had been previously diagnosed with diabetes were on chronic medication. Both measures are derived from the 2015 General Household Survey.

Table A3: Definition of poverty line and values in South Africa

Poverty line	Definition	Value (inflation-adjusted value in per capita per month for 2011)
Food poverty line (FPL)	Level of consumption such that unable to purchase sufficient food to maintain proper diet	ZAR 321 (USD 21)
Lower-bound poverty line (LBPL)	Those below are able to purchase non-food items but must forego food-items to make these purchases	ZAR 443 (USD 36)
Upper-bound poverty line (UBPL)	Individuals are able to consume both food and non-food items without sacrificing substituting the latter for the former	ZAR 620 (USD 50)

Notes: This table provides the definition and values of the three poverty line measures used in South Africa. The values are inflation-adjusted and are in per-capita per month for the year 2011.