Stop The Pop!

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Disclaimer

- Research on pop is often funded by industry
- Scientific evidence is poorly developed



Liquid Candy

 There are 9-12 teaspoons of sugar per 12oz pop



The Big Gulp

- Since 1960's, serving size raised from 6oz bottle to a 12oz can.
- At theaters and quick stores, most popular size is 64 ounces.
- There are 45-60
 teaspoons of sugar per
 64 ounce Big Gulp



Pop Consumption

 Pop is ¼ of all beverages consumed in the U.S.

 One can per day for every man, woman, and child.



Pop Consumption: Toddlers

- 20% of 1-2 yr olds drink pop, with an average consumption of 7oz per day.
- Pop adds more sugar to a typical 2-year-old's diet than cookies, candy and ice cream combined.



Pop Consumption: School-age

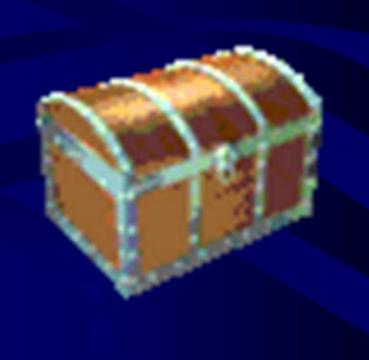
- 56% of 8-year-olds drink soft drinks daily
- Most teenage boys
 drink 3 or more cans a
 day, many a six-pack
 on a daily basis



School Contracts

 Pop is sold in over 60% of all middle and high schools

 Some schools give it away with school lunches.



Salem, Oregon

 Salem/Keizer schools received 5 million dollars over 10 years to grant an exclusive contract to Pepsi

 A bottled-water fundraiser was canceled



Head Start Center



Bottled City Water

• Dasani is bottled city water that has been run through a purifier and costs the same as pop. It may or may not be fluoridated depending on the city where it is bottled.



Health Effects

- Obesity
- Tooth decay
- Caffeine dependence
- Weakened bones



Obesity

- Schoolchildren who drink soft drinks add about 200 extra calories per day compared to those who don't drink pop
- For each additional daily serving of pop consumed during a two year prospective study, the risk of obesity increased 1.6 times.



Obesity

 Those extra calories are nutritionally empty and come solely from sugar.



Tooth Decay: Liquid Candy

• It is total sugar intake, not form, that is most important. Even the industry admits that pop causes cavities

 Phosphoric acid in pop plays a role in tooth decay



Tooth Decay: Liquid Candy

 The amount of sugar that a child consumes at age 3 is predictive of the amount of sugar she will be consuming at age 6 and also the amount of dental caries experienced at age 6.



Caffeine Dependence

- Same effects in children except children weigh less
- 28% of amount found in 8-ounce cup of coffee



Caffeine in Pop

- 35-55 milligrams per 12ounce can
- Contribute to habitual use, not flavor
- Sprite, 7-Up, ginger ale are caffeine-free



Caffeine in Pop

• The caffeine in pop can produce anxiety, mood, and sleep problems in children and teenagers.



Weakened Bones

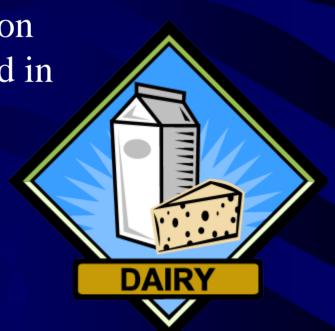
- Girls who drank cola were about five times more likely to suffer bone fractures than girls who didn't consume soda pop. (Harvard Study, 1994)
- The phosphorus in poprobs bones of calcium.



Pop has Displaced Milk in U.S. Children's Diets



• As pop consumption doubled and tripled in the U.S., milk consumption decreased proportionately.



Calcium Crisis

About ½ of children 5
 years and under get
 the RDA of calcium



Calcium Crisis

• 13.5% of girls and 36.3% of boys age 12-19 in the U.S. get the recommended daily amount of calcium

 90% of adult bone mass is established by the end of this age range



Daily Calcium Recommendations

Age Group	Recommendation	% Meeting
		Recommendations
Birth-6 months	400 mg	69.4%
6-12 months	600 mg	45.4%
1-10 years	800 mg	45-50%
11-24	1,200-1,500 mg	14-35%

Milk Matters

- Calcium in milk is well absorbed by the body
- 300 mg in 8 ounces
- No other form is as effective, without supplements



Stop the Pop Summary

- Pop has no place in a preschooler's diet.
- Pop contributes to obesity, tooth decay, and weakened bones.
- Parents should discourage pop use and promote milk at mealtimes.



Stop the Pop Summary

 Remember, teens need even more milk than toddlers!

 Schools are not on our side. Schools are taking industry money to promote pop use



Stop the Pop!

What will YOU do about it ??