

Striving for Meaningful Policies to Reduce Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Intake Among Young Children

A strong evidence base links sugar-sweetened beverage (SSB) intake to obesity in older children and adults.^{1–8} In this issue of *Pediatrics*, DeBoer et al add to the evidence using data from a nationally representative US cohort study to show a relationship between SSB intake and obesity among preschool-age children.⁹ The authors conclude that “strong consideration should be made toward policy changes leading to decreases in SSB consumption among children.”⁹ The questions we are now hoping to answer are the following: what policy solutions can curb SSB consumption among our youngest children? Equally important, how can these policies be meaningfully implemented in real-world settings?

DeBoer et al’s study draws attention to a population of preschool-aged children who are often neglected by current SSB policies. Instituting soda taxes and limiting SSB serving sizes in restaurants have been proposed and attempted.¹⁰ Healthy beverage policies have been instituted in workplaces,^{11,12} and >80% of US school districts have policies prohibiting or restricting student access to SSBs.¹³ However, policies targeting preschool-aged children remain largely absent.

There are clear federal policymaking opportunities to reduce SSB consumption among young children. The Child and Adult Food Care Program (CACFP), a US Department of Agriculture administered program that provides meals and snacks to low-income children in child care, provides reimbursement for some beverages served (ie, milk and 100% juice) to ~3.3 million children in CACFP facilities.¹⁴ The 2010 Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act made positive gains by requiring CACFP facilities to make potable water available throughout the day and limiting milk served to preschoolers to low-fat or skim.¹⁵ However, the act did not set limits on SSBs in participating facilities. New CACFP regulations will be released this fall, and pediatricians will have an unprecedented opportunity to influence what beverages are allowed in CACFP facilities.

Although federal policies are important, their reach is limited. Because CACFP facilities account for only a portion of US child care, local regulations are also needed. However, to date, fewer than a dozen states have legislation restricting SSBs in child care.^{16,17} Even without governmental regulation, child care facilities can set their own institutional beverage standards through the development of facility-level policies and policy communication in parent handbooks and trainings.

As we all know, policy implementation is where the rubber meets the road. Indeed, there are often gaps between on-the-book regulations and real-world practices. To narrow such gaps, it is critical to ensure implementation of regulations through training and monitoring of child

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preschoolers, nutrition, obesity, policy, beverages

ABBREVIATIONS

CACFP—Child and Adult Care Food Program
SSB—sugar-sweetened beverage

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care providers.¹⁸ At the same time, it is also important to implement regulations with the “spirit of the law” as well as the “letter of the law” in mind. Although California has one of the most comprehensive regulations on beverages in child care (ie, no SSBs, no more than 1 daily serving of 100% juice, water availability throughout the day including at meals and snacks, and 1% or skim milk without added sweeteners for children aged ≥ 2),¹⁹ we have found wide variation in regulation implementation. For example, although some facilities satisfy the requirement to have water available by having a sink in the classroom from which children must request a drink when thirsty, others provide water in easily accessible small pitchers with cups at meals and ensure that individual-sized reusable water bottles are available at children’s reach both indoors and outdoors.

DeBoer et al’s article emphasizes the hazards of the vacuum in SSB policy solutions targeting young children. In addition to a sharper policy focus, complementary strategies should be

adopted to ensure effective policy implementation in the preschool years:

- Widen the SSB policy scope from child care to other community settings. Establish healthy vending standards for parks,²⁰ develop regulations that provide incentives to mobile vendors that serve healthy beverages,²¹ and make milk or water the default for restaurant kids’ meals.^{12,22}
- Establish and disseminate best practices for beverages in child care. Compile and disseminate success stories and provide technical assistance to generate more widespread implementation of best practices.²³
- Provide training on beverages to child care providers and children.²⁴ Research suggests that environmental changes coupled with education is necessary for sustained behavior change.²⁵
- Include actionable limits on SSBs in the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and promote water as the

first beverage of choice for thirst. Include water on My Plate materials. Provide concrete messages (ie, limit your child’s sugar drinks to no more than once a week) to help families operationalize recommendations.

- Develop culturally relevant educational materials and campaigns to reinforce messages provided by clinicians and health educators.²⁴
- Adopt industry marketing strategies for health promotion. Include the use of recognizable characters to promote intake of water.²⁶ Prohibit marketing of SSBs in all media forms to children.

To date most SSB policy discussion has neglected the youngest children. Isn’t it time to effect meaningful policies and implementation strategies to curb SSB consumption in our youngest children?

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LAW SCHOOL WOES: *A few years ago I had written about the burgeoning size of law school classes. Enrollment had skyrocketed, peaking at more than 52,000 in 2010, and schools were often making a tidy profit. It appears, however, that the tide has dramatically turned. As reported in The Wall Street Journal (Law: July 15, 2013), the number of applicants and matriculants at law schools across the country has plunged. Nationally, the number of law school applicants has dropped from almost 100,000 in 2003 to 58,000 in 2013. Some schools have seen the number of matriculants drop by almost 50%. With fewer students paying tuition, law schools have only a few options to balance the budget: raise tuition fees, lower admissions standards, or cut administrative costs. Raising tuition would limit the number of applicants even further and lowering the admission standards could have a grave impact on the prestige of the school and indirectly lead to a drop in the number of applicants. Schools have had to turn to cost cutting. Administrative positions have been eliminated and in a rare step, faculty have been let go, offered early retirement, or asked to accept pay cuts. Each faculty position eliminated saves between \$70,000 and \$180,000 at most of the schools affected. Most schools expect to weather the storm, though graduates still need to be forewarned that jobs may be hard to find. A Vermont employment Web page succinctly states that employment prospects for graduating lawyers is still “not good.”*

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