

Argentina



Childhood Obesity in Argentina

Researchers have found that the prevalence of overweight and obesity in Argentinean school children ranges from 16-33%.¹ Other studies have shown stated that Argentina has higher rates of overweight children than the United States.²

Argentina Soft Drink Patterns³

Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)

Grades K-8: 15.8

High School: 19.5

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 1.7%

High School: 13.5%

Non-Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)⁴

Grades K-8: 2.5

High School: 2.9

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 15.5%

High School: 22.7%

Summary:

There have been significant increases in carbonated and non-carbonated soft drink consumption in both primary and high schools in Argentina. Grades K-8 have seen a 1.7% rise in carbonated colas and 15.5% of non-carbonated soft drinks which could include diluted juices, sport drinks, sugary teas and other high calorie beverages.

What now?

With rising overweight and obesity rates in Argentina, we urge you to demand the removal of all unhealthful beverages from primary schools and that soft drink companies provide only water, 100% juice and low-fat milk. Unhealthful beverages should also be removed from secondary schools, including no or low calorie carbonated colas which have been linked to dental erosion. Schools should provide their students with a model for healthy eating, and not promote poor eating habits.

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Australia



Childhood Obesity in Australia

The childhood obesity epidemic in Australia has been steadily rising over the past decade in part due to the widespread availability of calorie dense foods in and out of schools, and a decrease in physical activity. One in five children and adolescents is said to be overweight or obese in Australia. Rates of overweight have nearly doubled since 1985 and obesity rates have tripled.⁵ In a study conducted by the International Association for the Study of Obesity (IASO), researchers found that 25% of boys aged 9-13 were overweight or obese, and 30% of girls in the same age range were overweight or obese.⁶

Australia Soft Drink Patterns⁷

Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)

Grades K-8: 4.5
High School: 58.8

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 0.1
High School: -2.9

Non-Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)⁸

Grades K-8: 48.9
High School: 37.4

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 4.2
High School: 7



Summary: These figures show that carbonated soft drink consumption in grades K-8 increased slightly in 2005, and that consumption decreased among high school students. However, non-carbonated soft drink volume, including diluted fruit juices with added sugar, increased significantly in both grades K-8 (4.2%) and in high schools (7%).

Regulations, guidelines and voluntary initiatives on soft drink availability in schools around the world- An unpublished report by Corinna Hawkes for the World Heart Federation.

What Now?

Despite the fact that members⁹ of the Australian Beverage Council (ABCL) (members include Coca-Cola and PepsiCo) made a voluntary commitment to stop selling unhealthful beverages in primary schools, 4 out of 10 vendors were still found to be engaging in such activities in primary schools one year after their pledge was made. In addition, the ABCL promised *only* to provide a larger range of beverages to choose from in secondary schools – thereby not eliminating the calorie dense drinks from high school shops and vending machines. ABCL stated that they would only completely remove carbonated soft drinks at the request of local community members including parents and school officials.

In addition, parents, teachers and health professionals must work together to take action and have all carbonated soft drinks eliminated from schools. Companies seem willing to remove their products from schools where parents or school officials request it. Therefore, it is important that you act now. Also, we urge you to pressure bottlers to also remove carbonated “diet” colas from schools. While diet drinks are not high in calories, they have been linked to dental erosion due to the high content of acidity in the drinks.

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Brazil



Childhood Obesity in Brazil

In a study conducted by the International Association for the Study of Obesity, researchers found that 23% of boys aged 7-10 were considered overweight or obese and 21.1% of girls.¹⁰ Overweight and obesity are directly associated with cardiovascular disease which is the number one cause of death in Brazil.¹¹

Brazil Soft Drink Patterns¹²

Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)

Grades K-8: 185.6
High School: 112.7

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 0
High School: 3.7

Non-Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)¹³

Grades K-8: 122.6
High School: 27.9

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 0
High School: 3.7



Summary:

While rates of carbonated and non-carbonated drinks in grades K-8 have not seen any change since 2004, the volume for primary schools in Brazil is exponentially higher than in high schools. High schools have seen a 3.7% increase in both carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks.

Regulations, guidelines and voluntary initiatives on

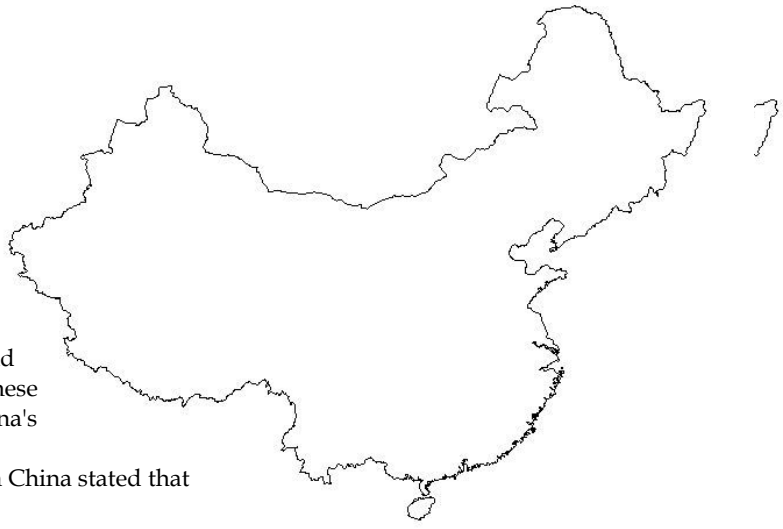
soft drink availability in schools around the world- An unpublished report by Corinna Hawkes for the World Heart Federation.

What Now?

Efforts have been made to take soft drinks out of both primary and secondary schools in ten cities, municipalities and states in Brazil, but there are no reports confirming that the regulations have been enforced. Moreover, simply removing soft drinks still leaves high calorie diluted juices, sports drinks, sugary teas and carbonated "diet" colas (that are associated with tooth erosion) for sale in schools. Brazil's pledge for K-8th grade falls short of the US agreement to eliminate all drinks that are not water, 100% juice or low-fat milk.

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China



Childhood Obesity in China

In a study conducted by the International Association for the Study of Obesity, researchers found that 14.9% of boys and 8.1% of girls aged 11 and 15 were overweight or obese.¹⁴ According to the Chinese Education Ministry, "8% of 10- to 12-year-olds in China's cities are considered obese and an additional 15% are overweight."¹⁵ One leading child health researcher in China stated that "China has entered the era of obesity."¹⁶

China Soft Drink Patterns¹⁷

Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)

Grades K-8: 4.2

High School: 8.5

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 5%

High School: 1.6%

Non-Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)¹⁸

Grades K-8: 12

High School: 5.6

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 21.8%

High School: 2.7%

Summary:

Carbonated and non-carbonated soft drink volumes have increased in primary and secondary schools. Grades K-8 have seen a 5% increase in carbonated soft drink intake and 21.8% in non-carbonated soft drinks which could include sugary teas, sports drinks, diluted juices and other high calorie beverages. High Schools consumption of carbonated soft drinks has also increased by 1.6% and non-carbonated soft drink consumption has increased by 2.7%.

What now?

With rising overweight and obesity rates in China, we urge you to pressure local bottlers to remove all unhealthy beverages from primary schools and provide only water, reasonable servings of 100% fruit juice, and low-fat milk. Unhealthy beverages should also be removed from secondary schools, including low calorie or no calorie carbonated colas which have been linked to dental erosion. Schools should provide their students with a model for healthy eating, and not promote poor eating habits.

If you have information on local or state practices, please share your stories with us by [clicking here](#).

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Egypt



Childhood Obesity in Egypt

The Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS) sponsored by the World Health Organization found that 4.7% of boys and 4.6% of girls ages 13-15 were overweight or obese.¹⁹ Additionally, researchers in smaller studies have found that 7% of boys and 18% of girls between the ages of 11-19 were overweight and 6% of boys and 8% of girls were obese.²⁰

Egypt Soft Drink Patterns²¹

Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)

Grades K-8: 9.6

High School: 13.9

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 3.2%

High School: 1.9%

Non-Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)²²

Grades K-8: 2.4

High School: 2.6

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 9.3%

High School: 2.2%

Summary:

Carbonated soft drink consumption has increased in primary schools by 3.2% and 1.9% in high schools. Non carbonated soft drink consumption has increased by 9.3% in primary schools and 2.2% in high schools. Consumption of both carbonated and non-carbonated beverages is significantly higher in primary schools than in high schools.

What now?

In addition to the rising overweight and obesity rates in Egypt, the percentage of primary school students who consume unhealthy beverages is far greater than high schools students. All unhealthy beverages should be removed from primary schools so that only water, 100% juice and low-fat milk options are available. Schools should provide their students with a model for healthy eating, and not promote poor eating habits.

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Germany



Childhood Obesity in Germany

According to a study conducted by the International Association for the Study of Obesity, 14.1% of boys and 14% of girls ages 5-17 are considered overweight or obese.²³ Renate Kuenast, the German Consumer Minister, announced in 2004 that 34% of all children aged 14 and under were overweight and Germany has fast moved its way up the charts of European countries with the highest child obesity rates.²⁴

European Union Agreement

In an agreement with the Union of European Beverages Association (UNESDA), soft drink companies can no longer “engage in any direct commercial activity in primary schools, unless otherwise requested by school authorities” in the European Union. However, soft drink companies are still able to sell their products in secondary schools so long as they provide a “full range of beverages (including water, juices and other beverages in both regular and low-calorie/calorie-free versions)...in appropriate container sizes that allow for portion control.”²⁵

What Now?

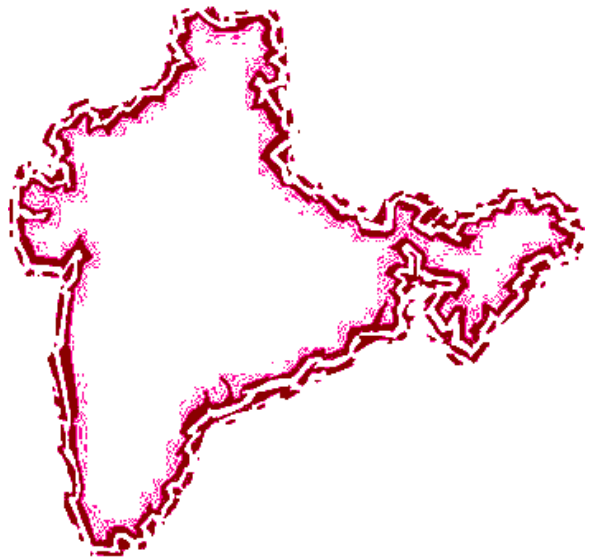
While carbonated colas and high calorie drinks have been removed from primary schools in Germany and the rest of the EU, high schools still allow the sale of regular soft drinks, diluted juices, sports drinks, sugary teas and other calorie dense beverages. Students should not be exposed to these unhealthful beverages in the school environment. In addition, low calorie or calorie free carbonated colas should also be removed from schools as they have been linked to tooth erosion. With Germany having one of the highest childhood obesity rates in Europe, it is essential that only healthful beverages be present in secondary schools.

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India

Childhood Obesity in India

In a study conducted by the International Association for the Study of Obesity, researchers found that 12.9% of boys and 8.2% of girls aged 5-17 were considered overweight or obese.²⁶ This is the first time in history where Indian children are seeing rising rates of overweight and obesity.



India Soft Drink Patterns²⁷

Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)

Grades K-8: 3.8

High School: 7.4

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 7.1%

High School: 6%

Non-Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)²⁸

Grades K-8: 1.3

High School: 4.3

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 10.9%

High School: 11.4%

Summary:

Consumption rates for both carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks have increased in grades K-8 and in high schools in India. Carbonated soft drinks in K-8 schools have risen by 7.1% and by 6% in high schools. Non-carbonated drinks have increased by 10.9% in grades K-8 and 11.4% in high schools.



Regulations, guidelines and voluntary initiatives on soft drink availability in schools around the world- Report by Corinna Hawkes for the World Heart Federation.

What Now?

There are currently no regulations in India restricting the sale of soft drinks in schools. Soft drinks have no place in primary schools and must be removed. India is seeing an increase in diet related health problems including type II diabetes, overweight and obesity. Schools should set an example for their students by encouraging good nutrition habits. We urge you to contact local bottlers and school officials to eliminate carbonated soft drinks in primary schools.

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Italy



Childhood Obesity in Italy

According to a study conducted by the International Association for the Study of Obesity, 26.6% of boys and 24.8% of girls ages 5-17 are considered overweight or obese.²⁹ According to a report published by DataMonitor, Italy has a higher rate of overweight children than the United States, in large part due to excessive snacking of high calorie foods and drinks including sodas.³⁰

European Union Agreement

In an agreement with the Union of European Beverages Association (UNESDA), soft drink companies can no longer “engage in any direct commercial activity in primary schools, unless otherwise requested by school authorities” in the European Union. However, soft drink companies are still able to sell their products in secondary schools so long as they provide a “full range of beverages (including water, juices and other beverages in both regular and low-calorie/calorie-free versions)...in appropriate container sizes that allow for portion control.”³¹

What Now?

While carbonated colas and high calorie drinks have been removed from primary schools in the EU, high schools still allow the sale of regular soft drinks, diluted juices, sports drinks, sugary teas and other calorie dense beverages. Students should not be exposed to these unhealthful beverages in the school environment. Considering the rising obesity rates in Italy, immediate action must be taken to remove unhealthful beverages from schools. In addition to regular carbonated colas, diet colas should also be removed from schools as they have been linked to tooth erosion.

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Mexico



Childhood Obesity in Mexico

In a study conducted by the International Association for the Study of Obesity (IASO), researchers found that 17% of boys and 20.7% of girls aged 10-17 are overweight or obese.³² CAMBIO, an international network of researchers involved in a project to reduce child obesity in Mexico, have reported increasing rates of overweight and obesity as well as diet related illnesses including type II diabetes and cardiovascular disease.³³

Mexico Soft Drink Patterns³⁴

Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)

Grades K-8: 66.4

High School: 111.5

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: -.2%

High School: 1%

Non-Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)³⁵

Grades K-8: 155

High School: 112

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 3.6%

High School: 6.8%



Summary:

While carbonated soft drink consumption has slightly decreased in primary school students, it has increased in secondary schools. Non-carbonated soft drinks, which could include high calorie teas and sports drinks increased by 3.6% in primary schools and 6.8% in secondary schools.

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What Now?

There are currently no regulations restricting the sale of soft drinks in primary or secondary schools. Students are able to purchase drinks from vending machines and school shops throughout the day. PepsiCo has pledged to systematically pump over \$3 billion into the Mexican soft drink market over the next few years-including campaigns utilizing sophisticated marketing techniques such as children's video games.³⁶ With obesity rates and diet related diseases rising in Mexico, action must be taken. Carbonated soft drinks must be removed from primary schools and beverages should be limited 100% juice, water or low fat milk. In addition, efforts should be made to remove unhealthful beverages from secondary schools.

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Russia



Childhood Obesity in Russia

The International Association for the Study of Obesity reported that 24.2% of boys and 19.7% of girls ages 5-17 are considered overweight or obese.³⁷ Research published in the International Journal of Epidemiology found 16% of children and adolescents were overweight or obese, and that higher prevalence rates were found in children.³⁸

Russia Soft Drink Patterns³⁹

Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)

Grades K-8: 1.1

High School: 1.6

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 0.9%

High School: 3.1%

Non-Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)⁴⁰

Grades K-8: 0.2

High School: 0.2

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 1.2%

High School: 4.1%

Summary:

Carbonated soft drink consumption in primary and secondary schools has risen by 0.9% and 3.1% respectively. Non carbonated soft drink consumption has increased slightly higher with 1.2% for primary schools and 4.1% for high schools.

What Now?

With rising overweight and obesity rates in Russia, we urge you to act now to demand that all unhealthful beverages be removed from primary schools and that soft drink companies provide only water, 100% juice and low-fat milk. Unhealthful beverages should also be removed from secondary schools, including low calorie or no calorie carbonated colas which have been linked to dental erosion. Schools should provide their students with a model for healthy eating, and not promote poor eating habits.

If you have information on local or state practices, please share your stories with us by [clicking here](#).

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Saudi Arabia



Childhood Obesity in Saudi Arabia

The International Association for the Study of Obesity reported that 16.7% of boys and 19.4% of girls between the ages of 5-17 are overweight or obese.⁴¹ In another study of 12,701 children ranging in age from 1-18 researchers found that the "overall prevalence of overweight was 10.7% and 12.7% in the boys and girls, respectively, and obesity was 6% and 6.74% in the two groups, respectively."⁴²

Saudi Arabia Soft Drink Patterns⁴³

Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)

Grades K-8: 7.3

High School: 9

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 2.8%

High School: 4.8%

Non-Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)⁴⁴

Grades K-8: 13.5

High School: 16.3

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 3.5%

High School: 4.4%

Summary:

Carbonated soft drink consumption has increased by 2.8% in primary schools and 4.8% in secondary schools. Non carbonated soft drink consumption has also increased by 3.5% (primary) and 4.4% (secondary) in schools.

What Now?

Rising overweight and obesity rates in Saudi Arabian children is of great concern. We urge you to act now to pressure bottlers to remove all unhealthful beverages from primary schools and provide only water, 100% juice and low-fat milk. Schools should provide their students with a model for healthy eating, and not promote poor eating habits.

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South Korea



Childhood Obesity in South Korea

Child overweight and obesity rates have been rising in South Korea. Researchers from the Korea Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the School of Medicine at Kyunghee University found that 16.1% of males aged 14 and 15% of girls aged 17 were overweight or obese in 2005 as compared to 8.5% and 8.9% (respectively) in 1998.⁴⁵

South Korea Soft Drink Patterns⁴⁶

Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)

Grades K-8: 0.3

High School: 0.3

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 0.3%

High School: 0.7%

Non-Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)⁴⁷

Grades K-8: 0.1

High School: 0.1

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 2.1%

High School: 1.4%



Summary:

Carbonated soft drink consumption has slightly increased from 2004 to 2005 in both primary and secondary schools. Percentages of non-carbonated drinks rose slightly higher from 2.1% in primary schools and 1.4% in secondary schools.

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What Now?

While there are strict regulations banning the sale of carbonated soft drinks in primary schools, some secondary schools still allow the sale of carbonated colas and non carbonated soft drinks including diluted juice drinks with added sugars. Considering the rising rates of overweight and obesity in South Korean children, high schools should provide healthier beverage options. In addition, carbonated "diet" colas should also be removed from schools as they have been linked to tooth erosion.

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Spain



Childhood Obesity in Spain

A study conducted by the International Association for the Study of Obesity found that 35% of boys and 32% of girls ages 13-14 are considered overweight or obese.⁴⁸ In addition, the European office of the World Health Organization stated that "13.9% of children aged 2-24 are obese and 26.3% are overweight, thus almost 1 out of 2 children are over the accepted healthy weight."⁴⁹ The rising rates of overweight and obesity are of serious concern and have prompted various stakeholders, including the Spanish Food Safety Agency and the General Directorate of Public Health, to create strategies for reducing obesity in Spain.⁵⁰

Spain Soft Drink Patterns⁵¹

Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)

Grades K-8: 0.2

High School: 0.6

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: -4.5%

High School: -3.3%

Non-Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)⁵²

Grades K-8: 1

High School: 1.2

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 1.5%

High School: 5.2%

Summary:

Consumption rates of carbonated soft drinks have decreased significantly in primary and secondary schools. However, rates of non carbonated beverages have increased by 1.5% in primary and 5.2% in secondary schools.

European Union Agreement

In an agreement with the Union of European Beverages Association (UNESDA), soft drink companies can no longer "engage in any direct commercial activity in primary schools, unless otherwise requested by school authorities" in the European Union. However, soft drink companies are still able to sell their products in secondary schools so long as they provide a "full range of beverages (including water, juices and other beverages in both regular and low-calorie/calorie-free versions)...in appropriate container sizes that allow for portion control."⁵³

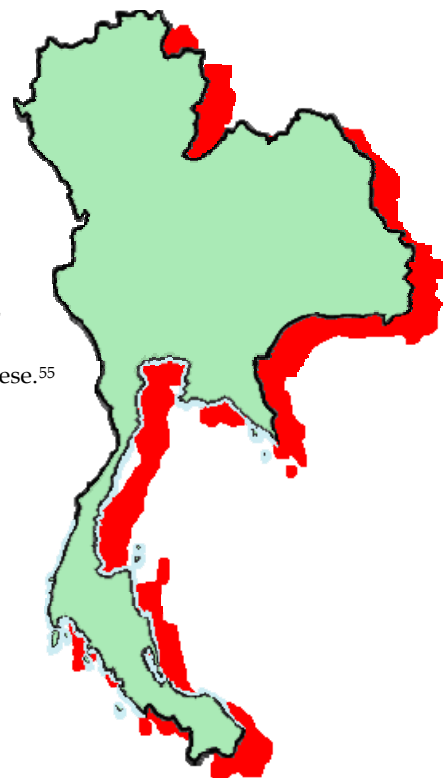
What Now?

While carbonated colas and high calorie drinks have been removed from primary schools in the EU, high schools still allow the sale of regular soft drinks, diluted juices, sports drinks, sugary teas and other calorie dense beverages. In addition, carbonated "diet" colas should also be removed from schools as they have been linked to tooth erosion.

Spain has one some of the highest overweight and obesity rates in children, therefore, immediate action should be taken to remove unhealthful beverages from schools.

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Thailand



Childhood Obesity in Thailand

According to the World Health Organization, the prevalence of obesity in 5-to-12 year olds in Thai children rose from 12.2% to 15-6% in just two years.⁵⁴ Other studies have shown that as many as 21.1% of boys and 12.6% of girls aged 5-15 are overweight or obese.⁵⁵

Thailand Soft Drink Patterns⁵⁶

Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)

Grades K-8: 0.2

High School: 1.1

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: -85.6

High School: 4.8

Non-Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)⁵⁷

Grades K-8: 2.1

High School: 0.6

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 93.8

High School: 14.8

Summary:

While the consumption of carbonated soft drinks in primary schools has decreased, there has been a 93.8% increase in non-carbonated soft drinks which could include sugary teas, sports drinks, diluted juices and other calorie dense beverages. Carbonated soft drink consumption in secondary schools has increased by 4.8% and non-carbonated has increased by 14.8%.

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What Now?

There are currently no regulations on soft drinks in both primary and secondary schools. Beverages in primary schools should be limited to only water, 100% juice and low-fat milk. A few schools in Bangkok have banned soft drinks based on pressure from parents and teachers. Similar action should be taken throughout the country. Consumers can band together to pressure local bottlers to remove unhealthful beverages from primary and high schools.

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Turkey



Childhood Obesity in Turkey

According to a survey conducted by the International Association for the Study of Obesity found that 11.4% of boys and 10.3% of girls aged 12-17 are overweight or obese.⁵⁸ Additional smaller scale studies have found 3.1% obesity and 7.5% overweight rates in adolescents.⁵⁹

Turkey Soft Drink Patterns⁶⁰

Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)

Grades K-8: 30.2

High School: 12

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 15.2%

High School: 10%

Non-Carbonated Soft Drink Volume for 2005 (liters in millions)⁶¹

Grades K-8: 102.5

High School: 64.5

% Increase in Consumption from 2004

Grades K-8: 1.3%

High School: 2.8%

Summary:

Consumption rates for carbonated soft drinks are extremely high for both primary and secondary schools. Primary schools had a 15.2% increase while high schools increased 10%. Non carbonated soft drink rates also rose by 1.3% in primary schools and 2.8% in high schools.

What Now?

The percentage of primary school students who consume large quantities of unhealthful beverages is by far greater than high schools students. We urge you to act now to remove all soft drinks and other unhealthful beverages out of primary schools and demand that schools provide only water, 100% juice and low-fat milk. Schools should provide their students with a model for healthy eating, and not promote poor eating habits.

If you have information on local or state practices, please share your stories with us by [clicking here](#).

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- ¹ Guillaume, M. Defining obesity in childhood: current practice. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, (1999):70 (supplement): 126s-30s. Available at <http://www.ajcn.org/cgi/reprint/70/1/126S.pdf> Accessed March 2009.
- ² Deckelbaum, R and Williams, C. Child Obesity, the Health Issue. *Obesity Research* (2001), s239-S243. Available at <http://www.nature.com/oby/journal/v9/n11s/full/oby2001125a.html> Accessed February 2009.
- ³ EuroMonitor. *On Trade Market Volumes: Carbonated and Non-Carbonated Soft Drinks sold in High Schools and K-8 Schools*, 2005.
- ⁴ Non Carbonated Soft Drinks include, but are not limited to, energy drinks, diluted juices, 100% juice and water. The data provided by EuroMonitor International was not broken down by specific beverage; therefore all non carbonated beverages are grouped together. The category could also include other high calorie and sugar dense beverages.
- ⁵ The Better Health Channel. *Obesity in Children: Causes*. http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/bhcv2/bhcarticles.nsf/pages/Obesity_in_children?open Accessed February 2009.
- ⁶ International Obesity Taskforce (IOTF)/International Association for the Study of Obesity Study (IASO). *Childhood overweight and Obesity*, 2008.
- ⁷ EuroMonitor. *On Trade Market Volumes: Carbonated and Non-Carbonated Soft Drinks sold in High Schools and K-8 Schools*, 2005.
- ⁸ Non Carbonated Soft Drinks include, but are not limited to, energy drinks, diluted juices, 100% juice and water. The data provided by EuroMonitor International was not broken down by specific beverage; therefore all non carbonated beverages are grouped together. The category could also include other high calorie and sugar dense beverages.
- ⁹ Members of the Australian Beverage Council. <http://www.australianbeverages.org/scripts/cgiip.exe/WService=ASP0002/ccms.r?PageId=10124> Accessed March 2009.
- ¹⁰ International Obesity Taskforce (IOTF)/International Association for the Study of Obesity Study (IASO). *Childhood overweight and Obesity*, 2008.
- ¹¹ De Costa Ribeiro, I., Taddei, J.A., Colugnatti, F. *Obesity among children attending elementary public schools in Sao Paulo, Brazil: a case-control study*. *Public Health Nutrition* (2003): 6(7), 659-663. <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayFulltext?type=1&fid=569096&jid=PHN&volumeId=6&issueId=07&aid=569088>; Additional resources include: http://www.jhsph.edu/publichealthnews/articles/2006/wang_obesity.html (Accessed January 2009).
- ¹² EuroMonitor. *On Trade Market Volumes: Carbonated and Non-Carbonated Soft Drinks sold in High Schools and K-8 Schools*, 2005.
- ¹³ Non Carbonated Soft Drinks include, but are not limited to, energy drinks, diluted juices, 100% juice and water. The data provided by EuroMonitor International was not broken down by specific beverage; therefore all non carbonated beverages are grouped together. The category could also include other high calorie and sugar dense beverages.
- ¹⁴ International Obesity Taskforce (IOTF)/International Association for the Study of Obesity Study (IASO). *Childhood overweight and Obesity*, 2008.
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