

Community concern about the sale of high caffeine drinks to children under 12 years: Western Australia population survey results

Christina Mary Pollard^{1,2,§*}, Xingqiong Meng^{1*}, Catrina McStay.²

¹School of Public Health, Curtin University, Kent Street, GPO Box U1987, Perth, 6845, Western Australia; ²Department of Health in Western Australia, 189 Royal Street East Perth 6004, Western Australia.

[§]*Corresponding author:* Dr Christina Pollard Email: C.Pollard@curtin.edu.au

Health Promotion Journal of Australia

Manuscript: Letter to the editor

Conflict of interest: Authors have no conflict of interest to declare

Word count: 560

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

The Department of Health in Western Australia has conducted the Nutrition Monitoring Survey Series since 1995. Healthway funded Curtin University's Food Law, Policy and Communications to Improve Public Health Project to assist the translation of research into practice.

In 2001 the Food Standards Australia and New Zealand developed a regulatory standard for 'energy drinks' (non-alcoholic water-based carbonated beverages containing caffeine, B complex vitamins and other substances), now referred to as formulated caffeinated beverages (FCBs) that was introduced in 2003¹. Standard 2.6.4 protects public health and safety by controlling the maximum level of caffeine and other substances used in product formulation, and requiring labeling statements advising maximum consumption levels, and warning against consumption by children, pregnant and lactating women and caffeine sensitive people². During the development of the standard, there was significant community concern in relation to potential access to caffeinated beverages by children³. There was also concern about the potential to carry-over fortification from FCBs to other products as FCBs were proposed to be used as ingredients in other beverages commonly consumed by children, such as soft drinks. The standard aims to limit the availability, appeal, marketing and promotion of FCBs to children, and labels include a statement outlining that authorities recommend limiting caffeine intake. Almost a decade later, in response to continued health concerns, and with the increasing number and types of foods on the market containing caffeine, and the higher amounts of caffeine in foods, the *Australia and New Zealand Food Regulation Ministerial Council* ordered a comprehensive review of the 2003 policy guideline on the addition of caffeine to foods⁴. The impact of mixing energy drinks with alcoholic beverages is also of concern and is being investigated as a separate issue by the Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs.⁴ The revised 2013 Australian Dietary Guidelines concluded that "Energy drinks may also be high in caffeine and are not suitable for children."⁵

Governments continually monitor public attitudes towards food and nutrition to inform a range of regulatory and policy interventions to assist the public to protect health and safety. This letter reports on the level of community concern among Western Australian adults regarding the sale of caffeinated beverages to children under 12 years of age. Data were pooled from three Nutrition Monitoring Survey Series (NMSS) telephone surveys of Western Australian 3196 adults aged 18-64 years collected in 2001, 2009 and 2012 with response rates of 33% in 2001, 88% in 2009 and 90% 2012. The lower response rate in 2001 is most likely due to the random digit dialing methods used compared with the numbers selected by electronic white pages in 2009 and 2012. The pooled data was weighted to account for sample design and adjusted for age, sex and geographic area to a single population to allow for comparisons over time. The standard population used was the 2006 Estimated Resident Population of Western Australia as it was the most recent census year. Descriptive analysis was conducted using survey module of STATA 12.

By 2012, there was a statistically significant increase in the proportion of people who said they were 'very concerned' about the sale of caffeinated beverages to children 12 years of age or younger compared to 2001, 79% in 2012 compared to 69% in 2009 and 59% in 2001. Correspondingly, the proportion of people who were not very concerned has decreased from 11% in 2001 to 6% in 2009 and only 3% in 2012, See Table 1.

Table 1: Proportion of people who rated concern about the sale of high caffeine drinks to children 12 years as quite or very concerned, NMSS 2001, 2009 and 2012 of Western Australia, n=3196

Rating of concern	2001		2009		2012		Total	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Not very	11.4	[9.4,13.7]	5.8	[4.2,8.1]	2.8	[1.6,4.8]	8.0	[6.8,9.3]
Quite concerned	26.6	[23.8,29.7]	16.2	[13.9,18.9]	10.5	[8.3,13.2]	20.2	[18.6,22.0]
Very concerned	59.2	[55.9,62.3]	68.9	[65.7,72.0]	78.9	[75.1,82.2]	66.1	[64.1,68.0]
Don't know	2.8	[1.9,4.1]	0.6	[0.3,1.3]	0.6	[0.2,1.4]	1.7	[1.2,2.3]

Community concern remains high and is increasing. It is important that government continue to control and regulate caffeinated beverages, their labeling, promotion and advertising, and, particularly access to children.

REFERENCES

1. Food Standards Australia New Zealand (2007). Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code [Internet]. Canberra: Australian Capital Territories; 2013 [cited 2013 Apr 25]. Available from: <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/foodstandardscode.cfm>
2. Food Standards Australia New Zealand. Standard 2.6.4 Formulated caffeinated beverages. Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code [Internet]. Canberra: Australian Capital Territories; 2013 [cited 2013 Apr 22]. Available from: <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2013C00107>
3. Australia New Zealand Food Authority (2001) Inquiry Report Application A394 Formulated Caffeinated Beverages. Canberra: Australian Capital Territories; 2013 [cited 2013 June 21]. Available from: [http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/documents/A394_\(full\)_report.pdf](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/documents/A394_(full)_report.pdf)
4. Food Standards Australia New Zealand. Australia and New Zealand Food Regulation Ministerial Council Communiqué 6 May 2011 [Internet]. Canberra: Australian Capital Territories; 2011 [updated 2013 Jan 18; cited 2013 Apr 22]. Available from: <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/scienceandeducation/mediacentre/mediareleases/mediareleases2011/australiaandnewzeala5154.cfm>
5. Australian Government. Eat for Health. Australian Dietary Guidelines. Providing the scientific evidence for healthier Australian diets. Canberra: National Health and Medical Research Council and Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing; 2013.