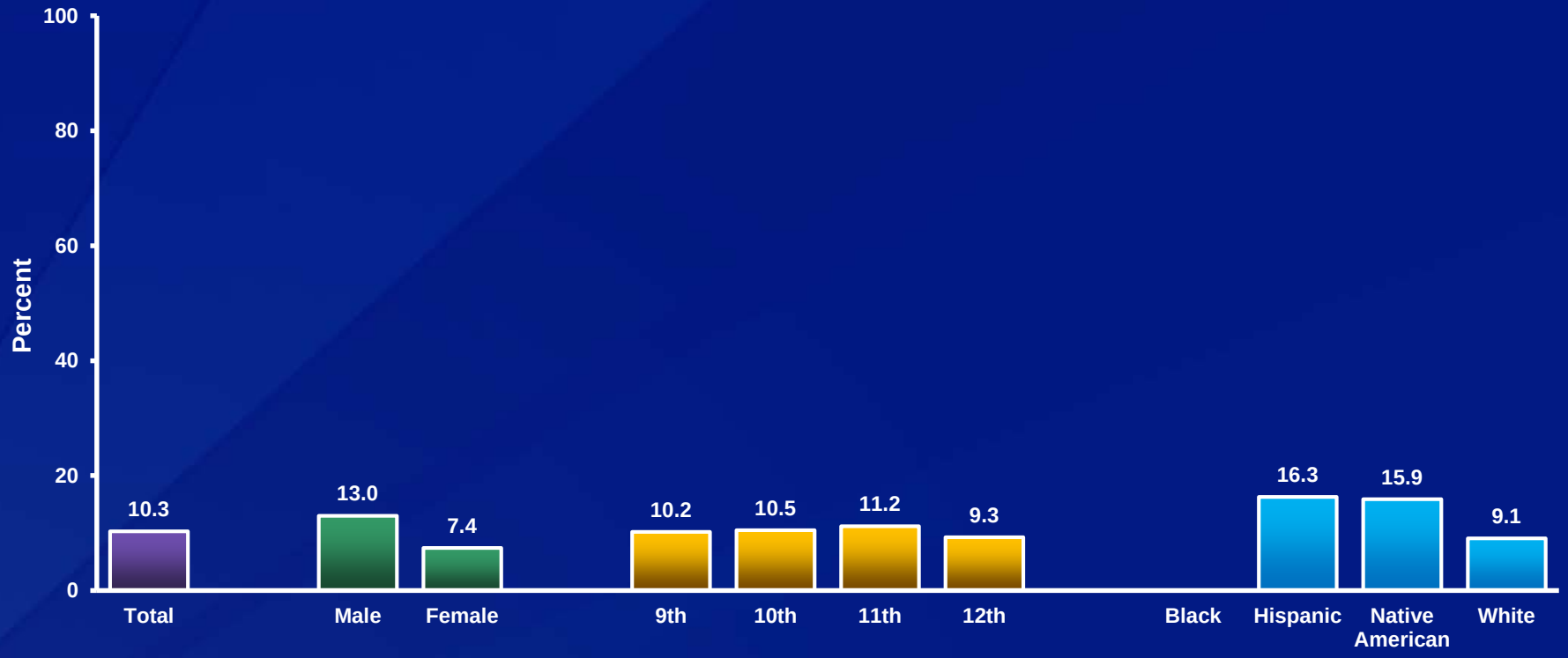
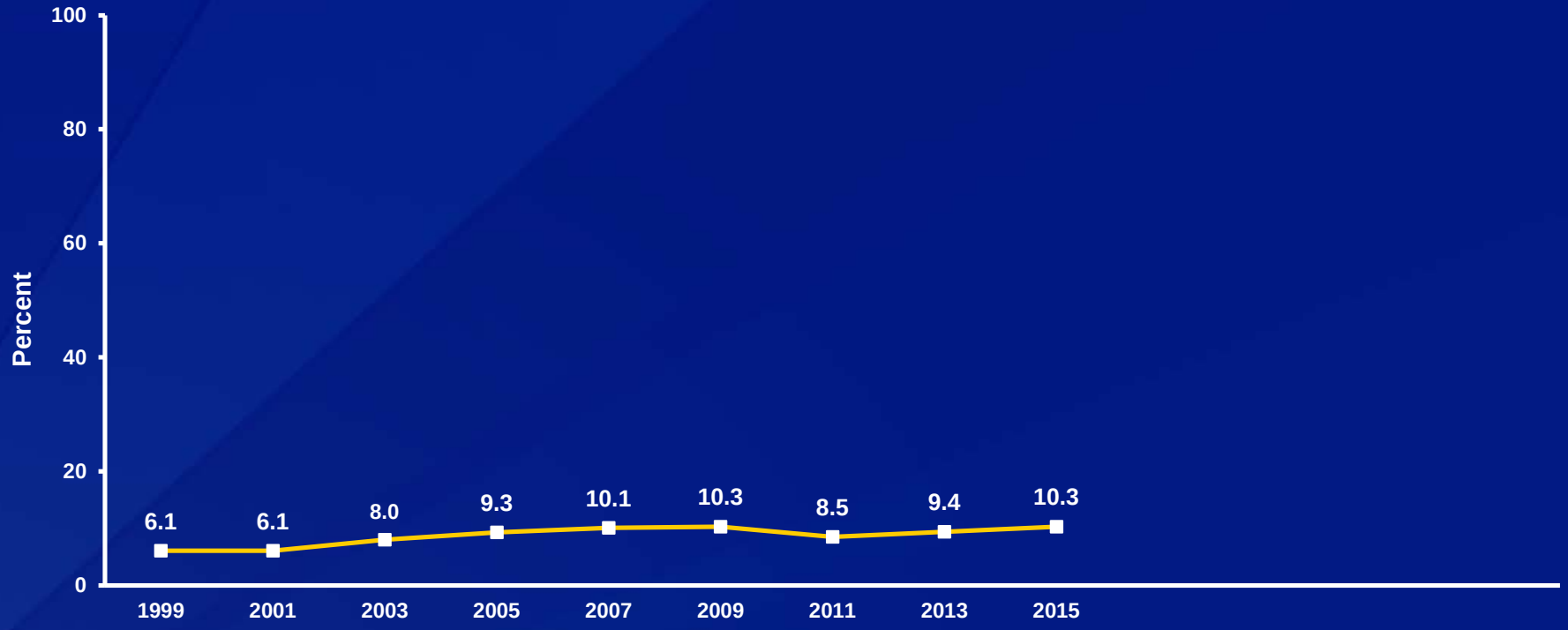
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Obese,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



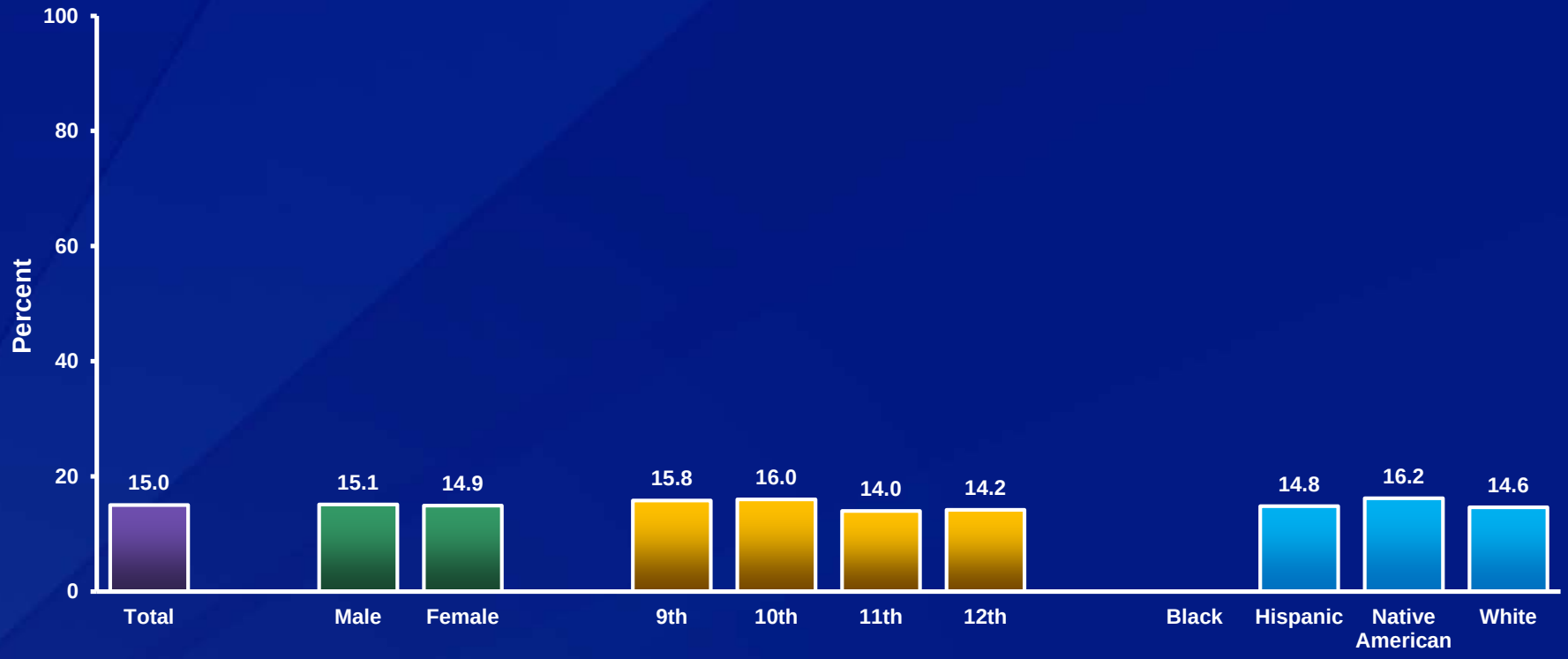
* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts
†M > F; H > W, N > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Obese,* 1999-2015†



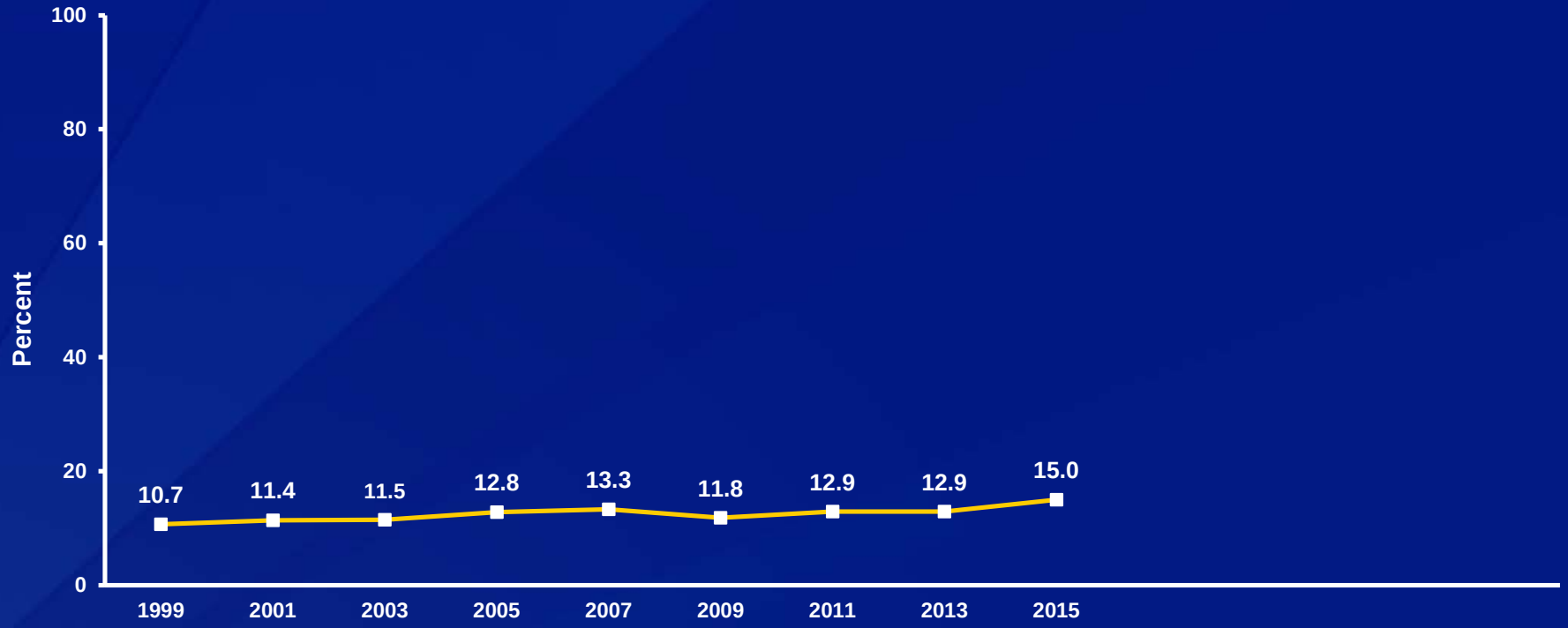
* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts
†Increased 1999-2015, increased 1999-2007, no change 2007-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* 1999-2015†

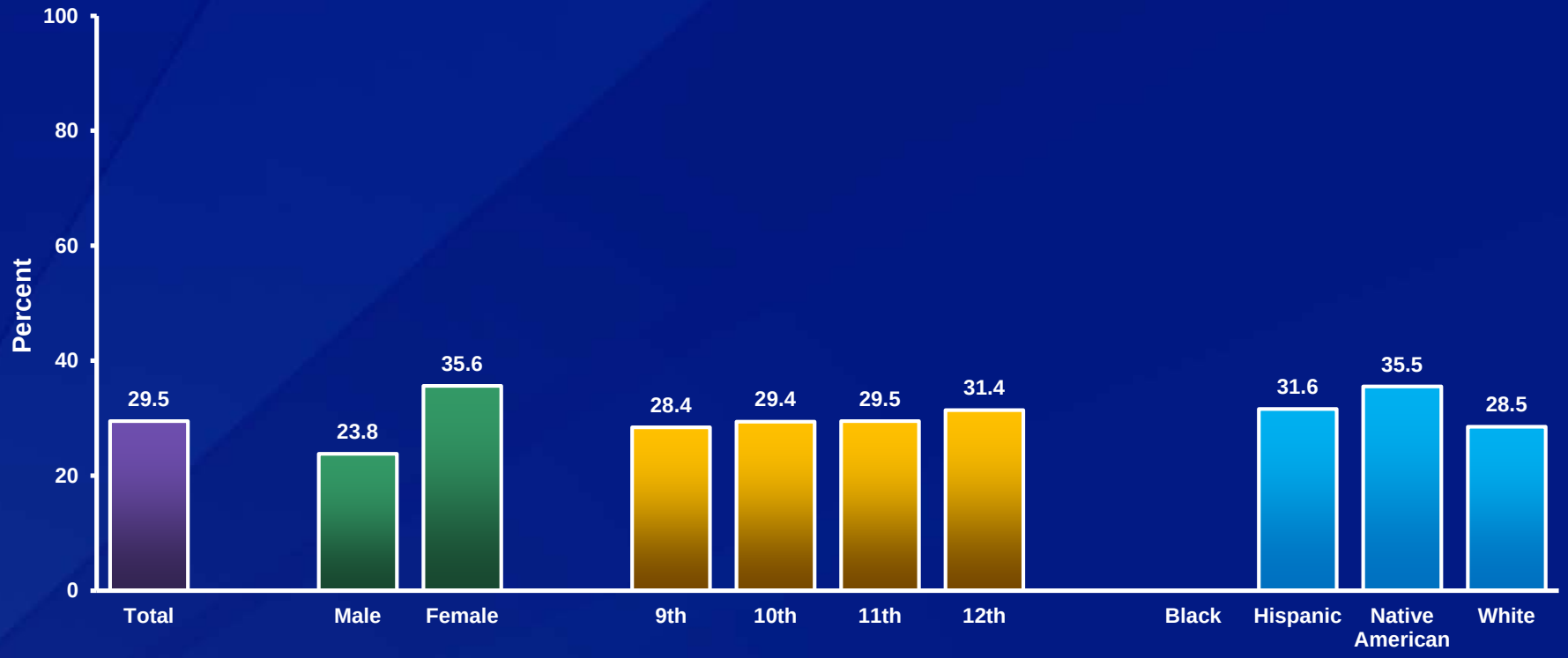


* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts

†Increased 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

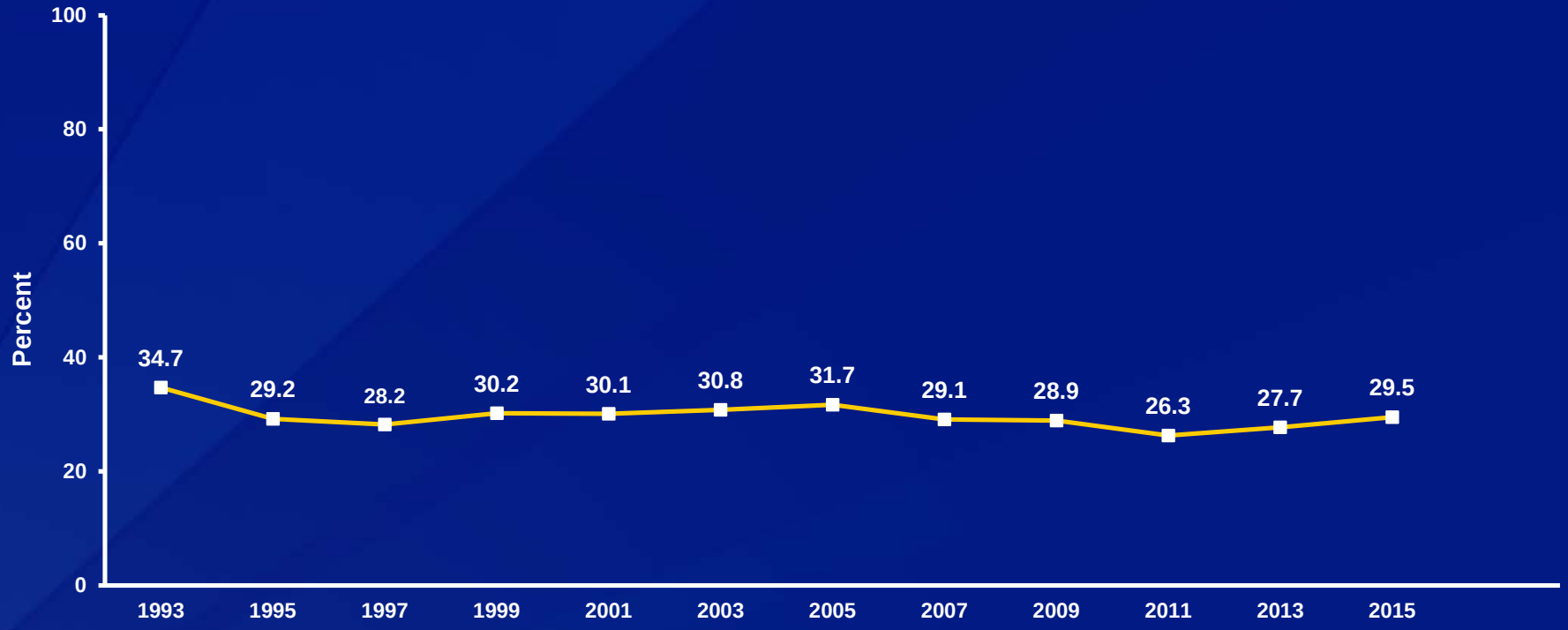
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2015



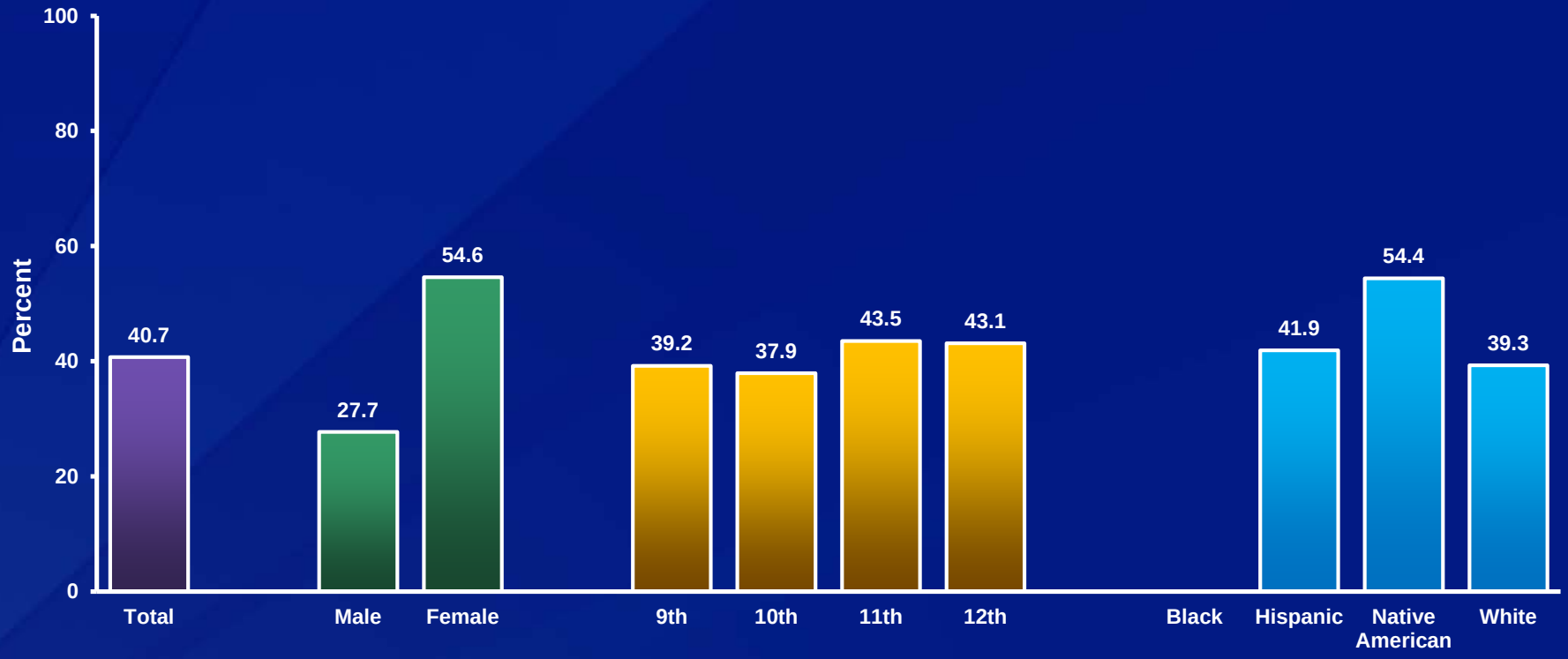
*F > M; N > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, 1993-2015*



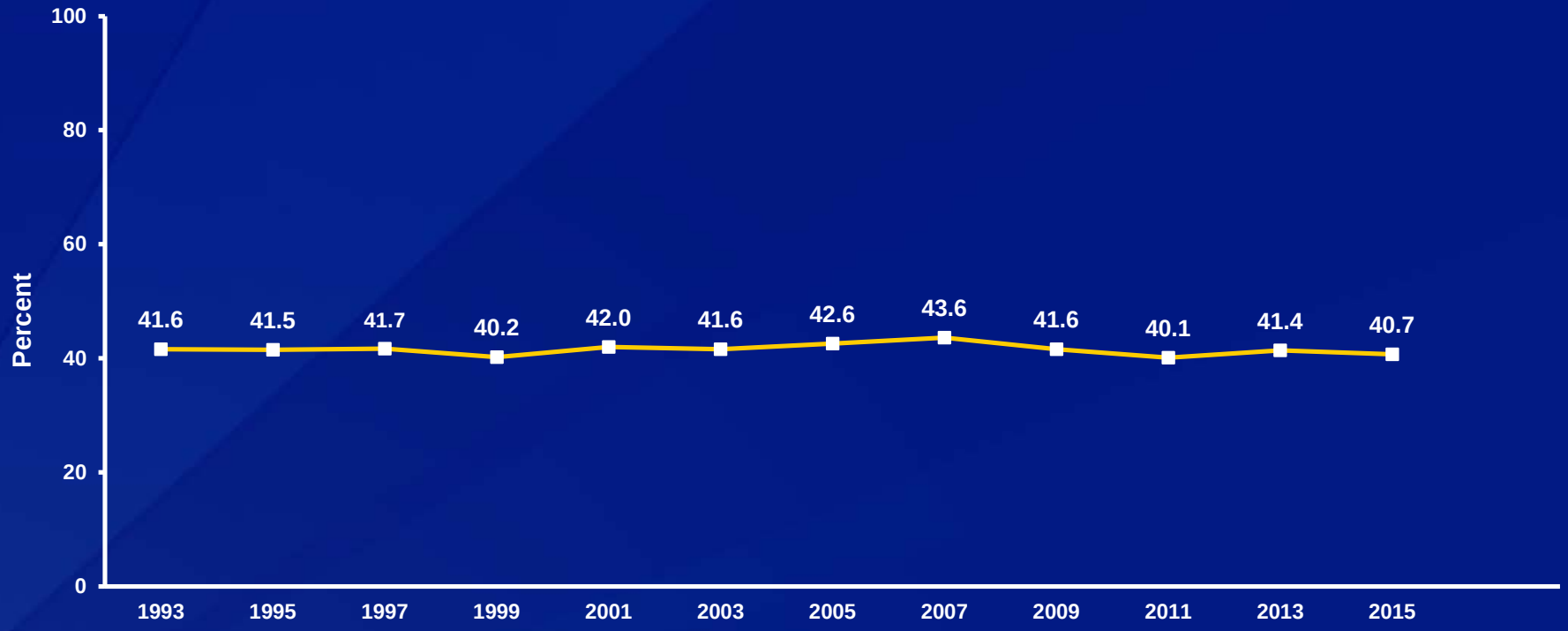
*Decreased 1993-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, by Sex,* Grade,* and Race/Ethnicity,* 2015



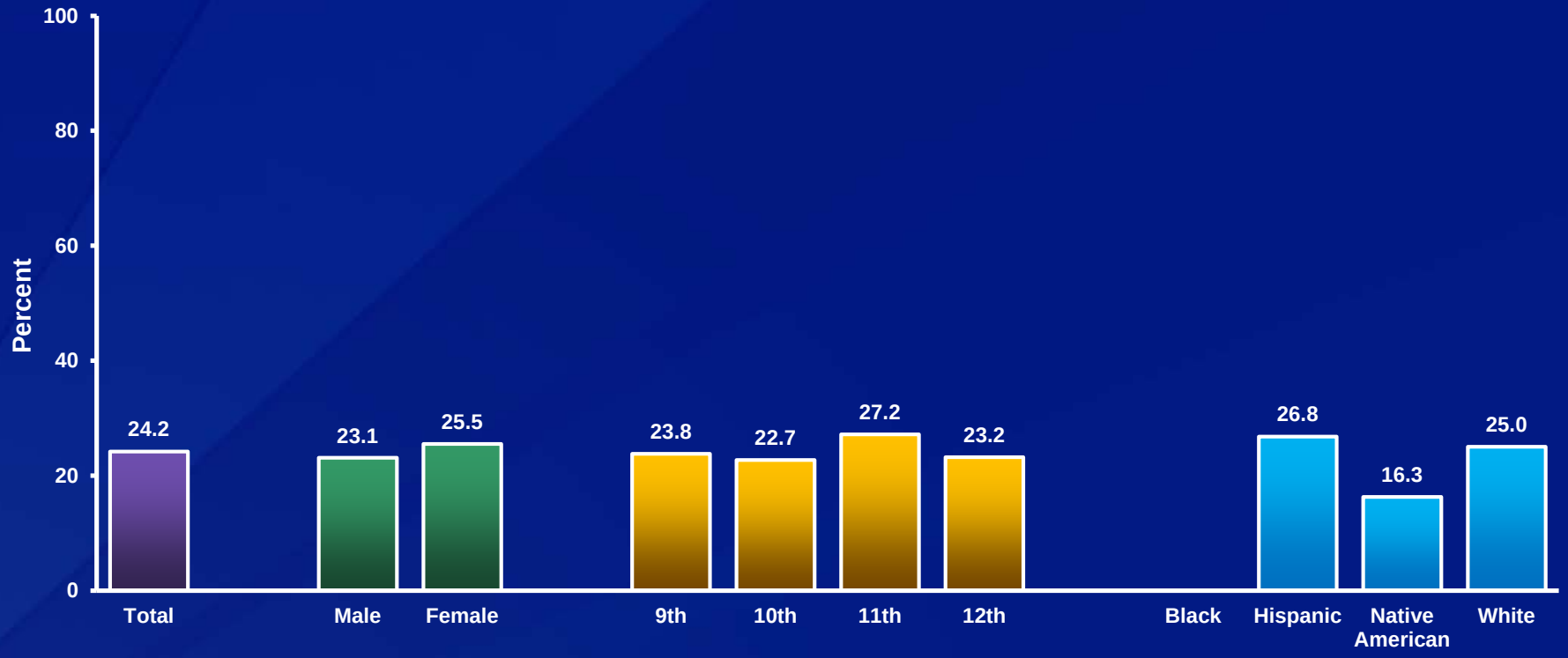
*F > M; 11th > 10th; N > H, N > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, 1993-2015*



*No change 1993-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†H > N, W > N (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

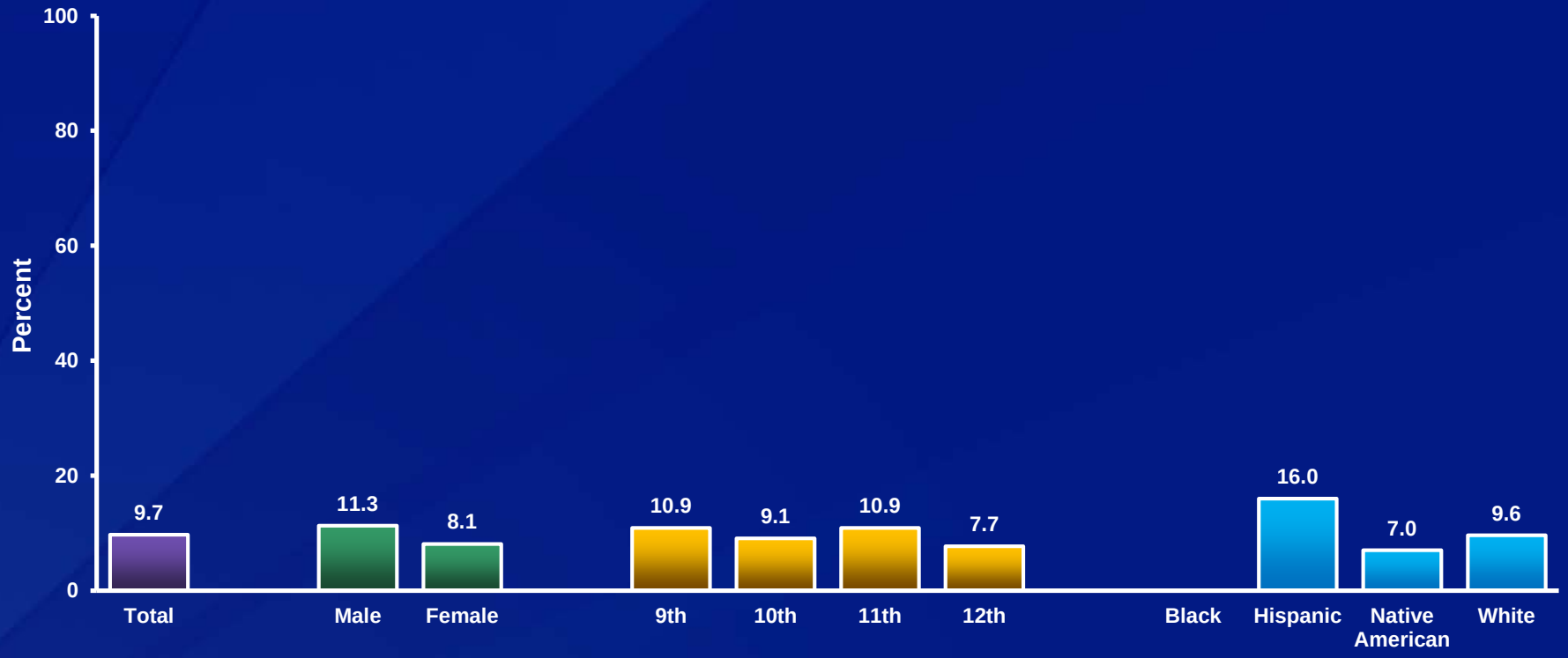
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* 1999-2015†

*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

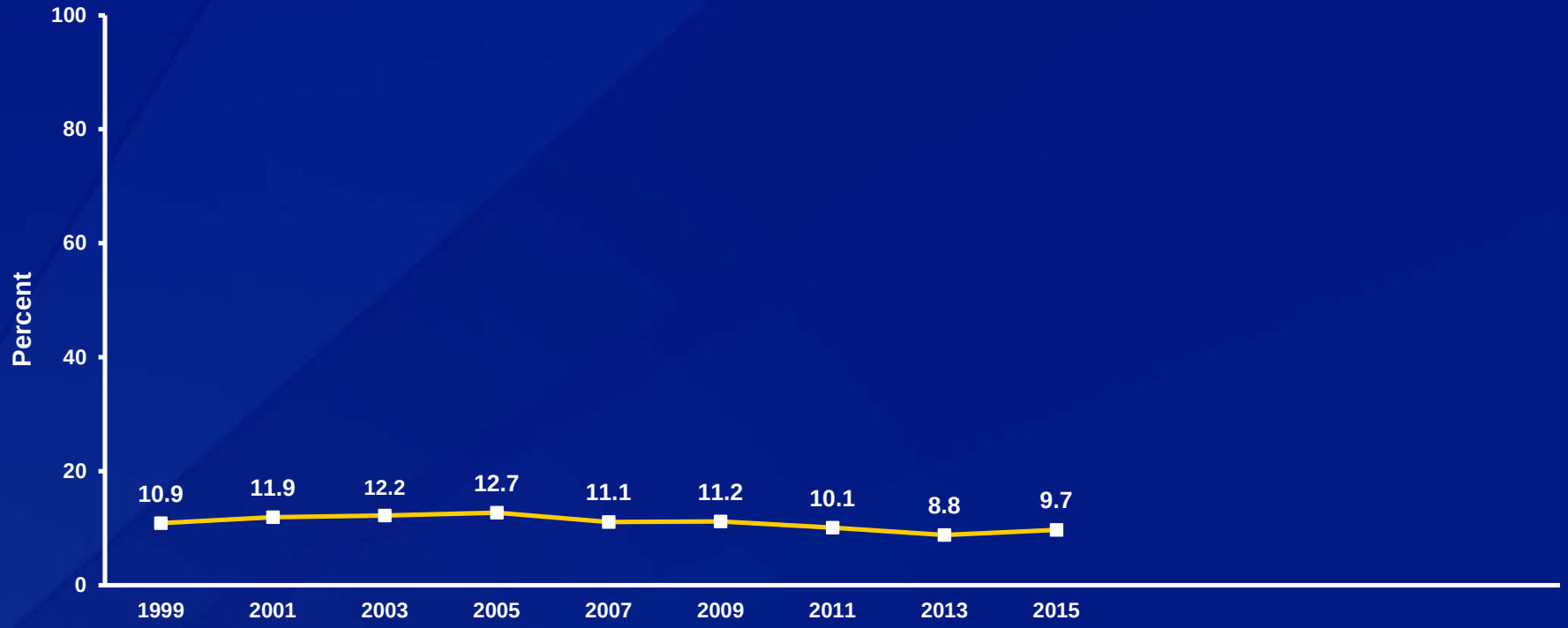
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 12th, 11th > 12th; H > N, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* 1999-2015†

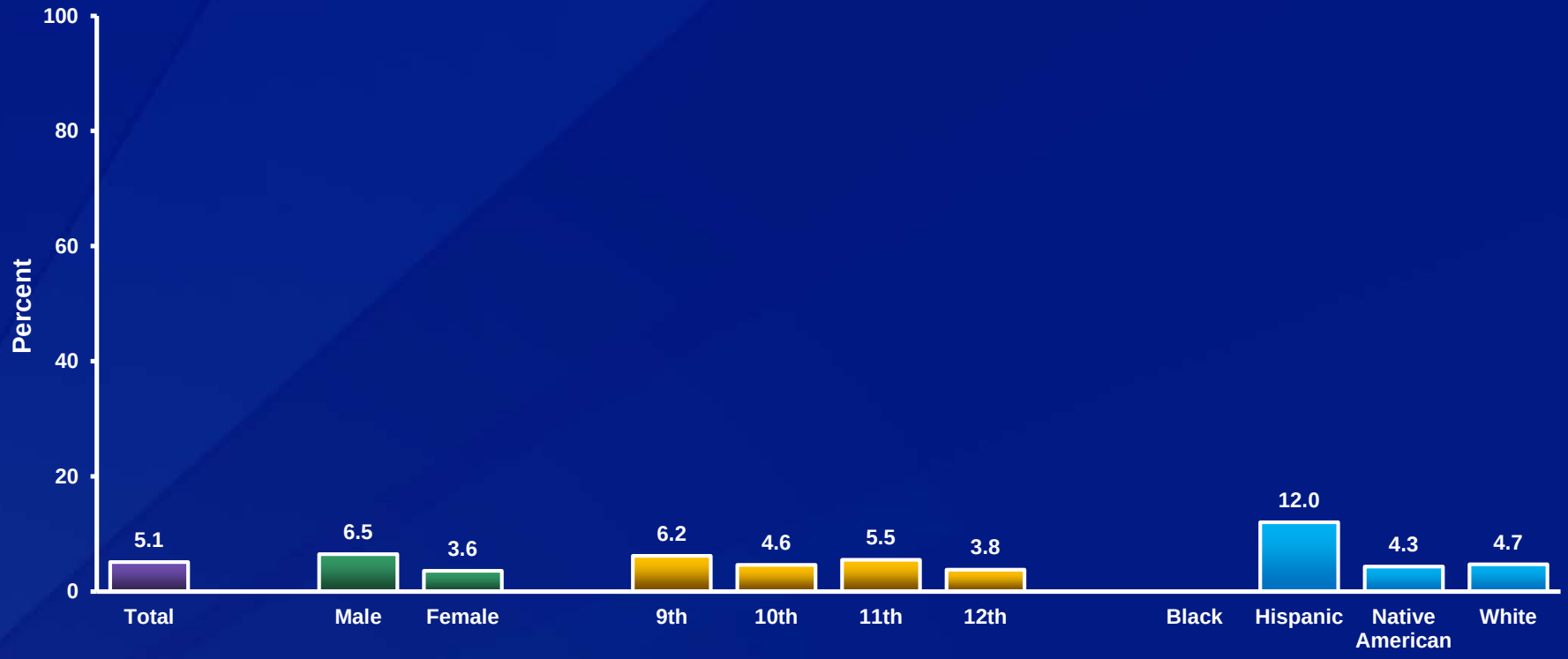


*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2015, no change 1999-2003, decreased 2003-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

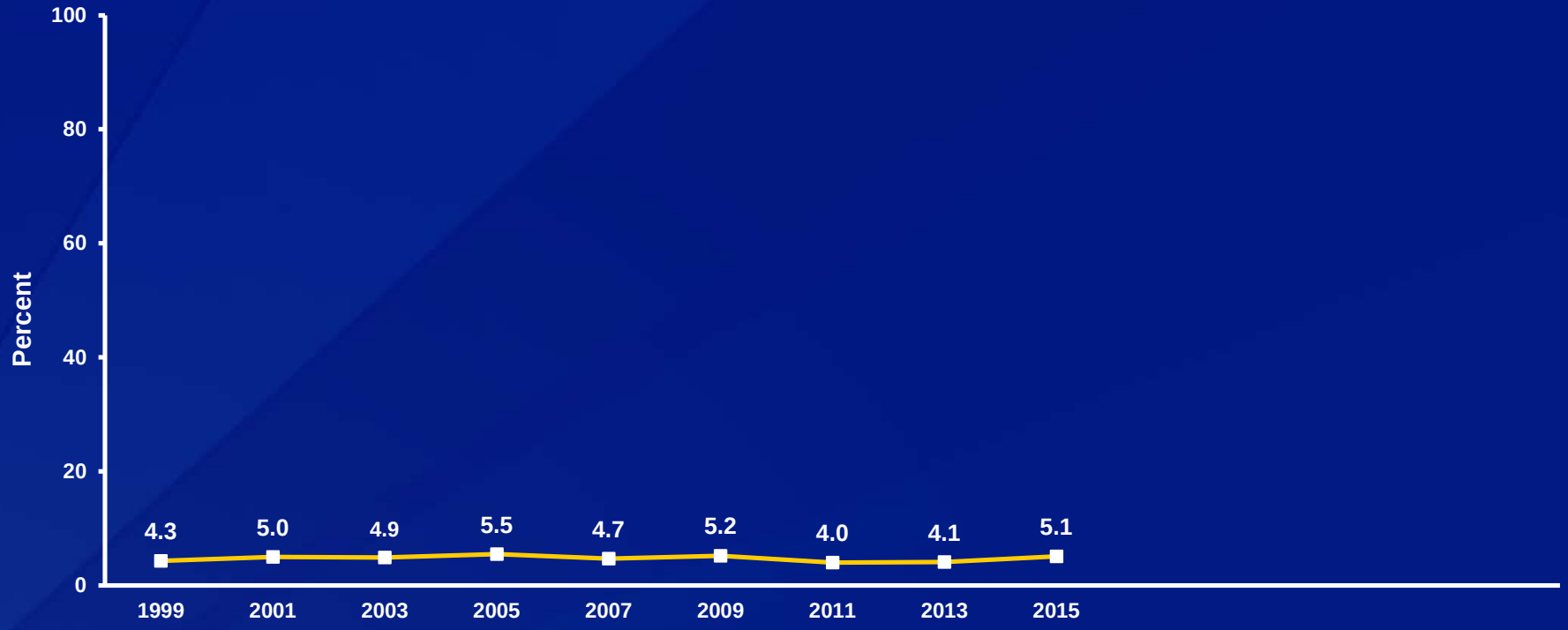
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 12th, 11th > 12th; H > N, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* 1999-2015†

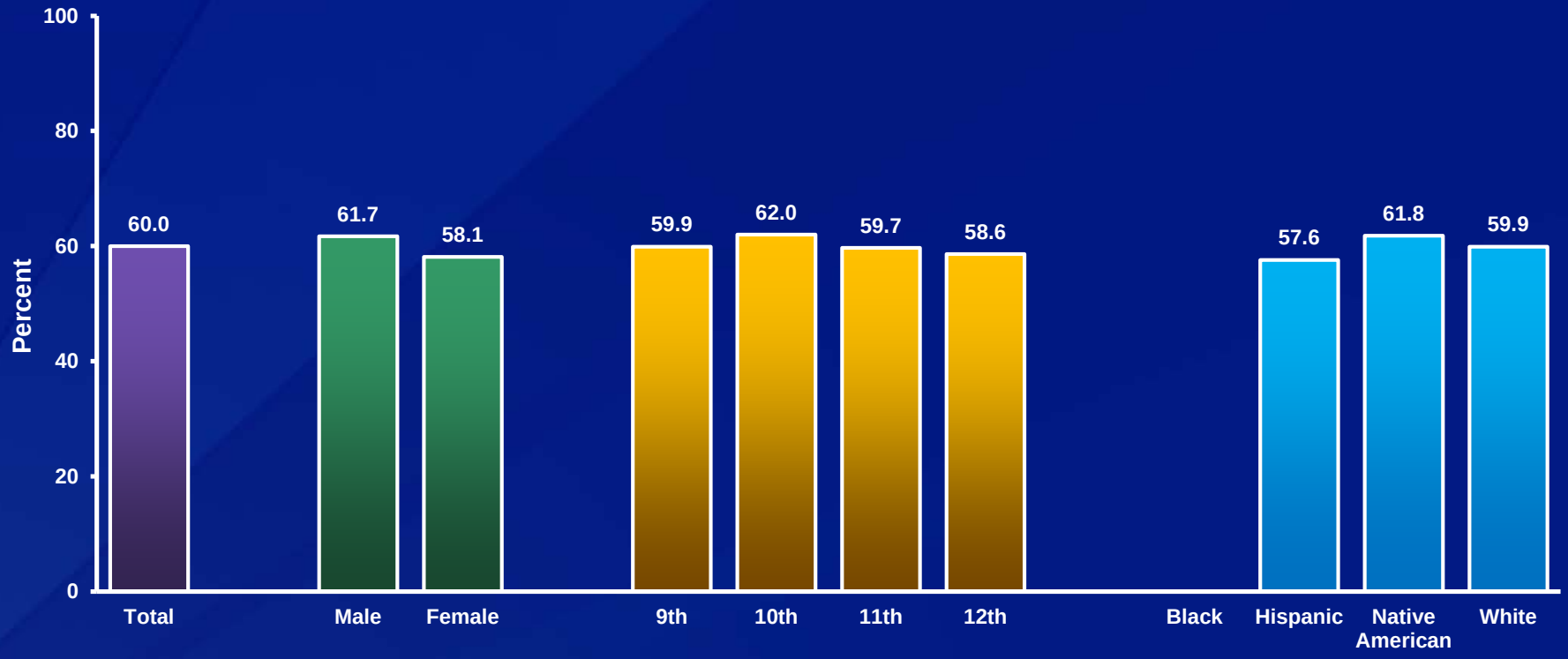


*During the 7 days before the survey

†No change 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

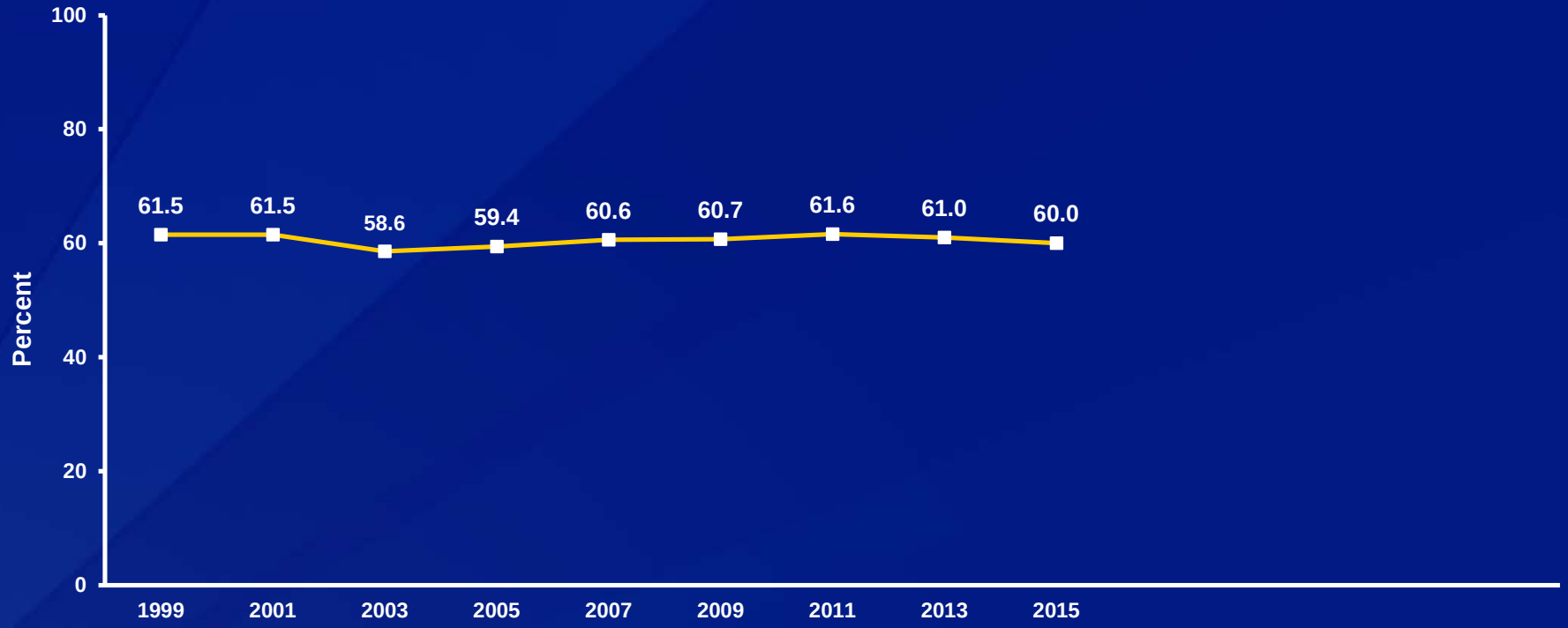
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2015†

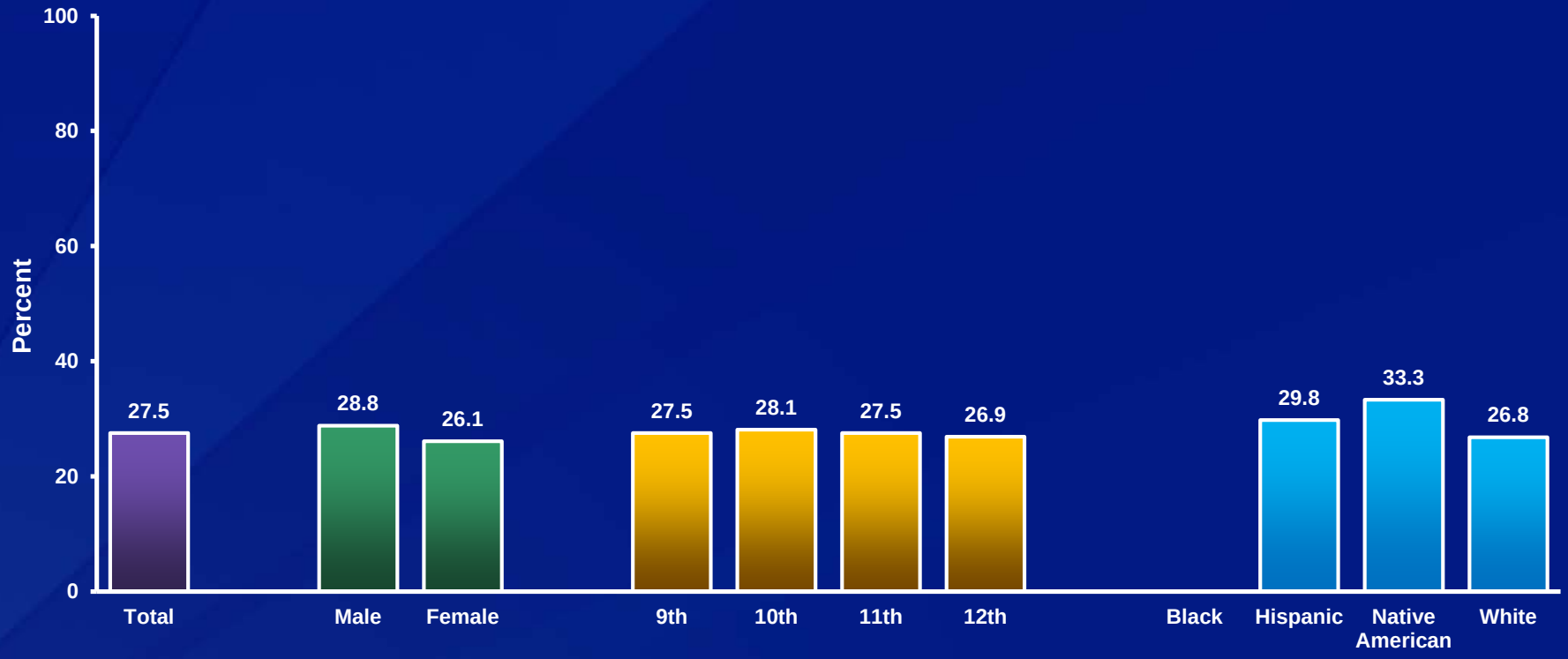


*During the 7 days before the survey

†No change 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

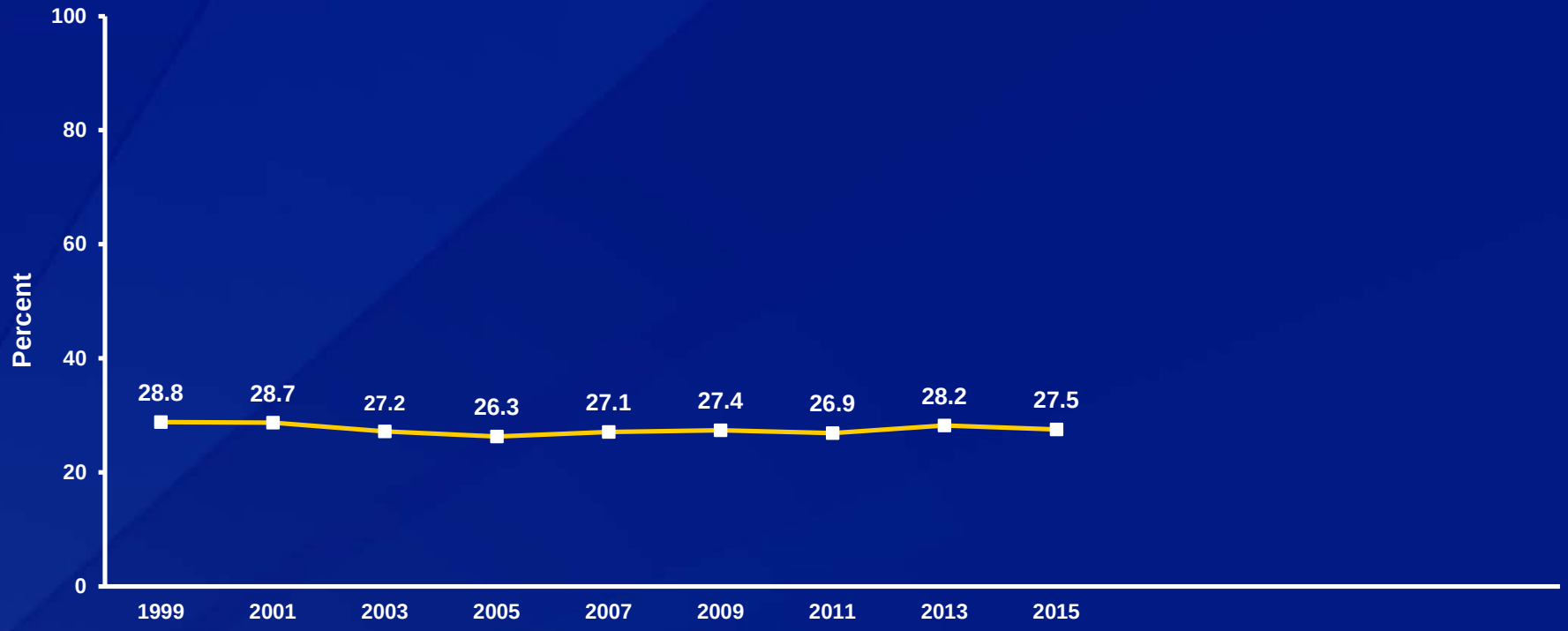
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†N > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2015†

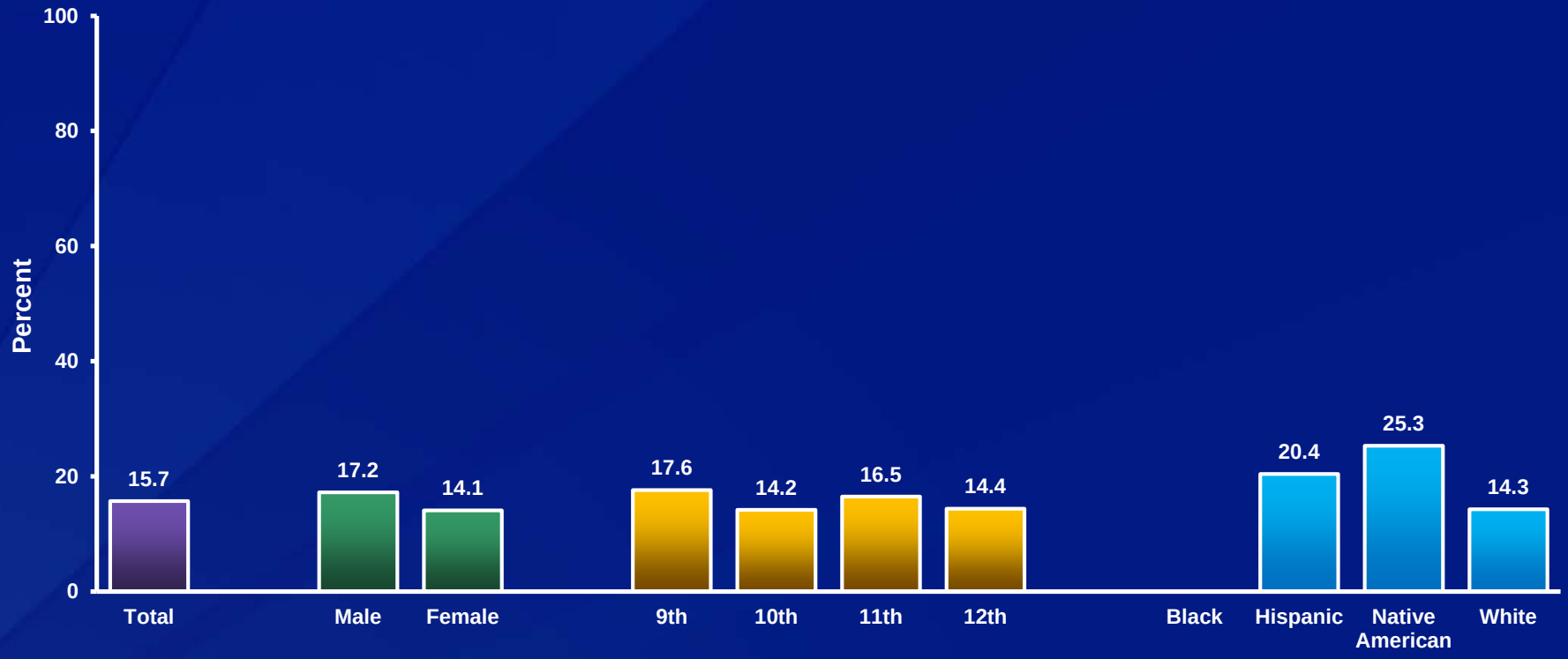


*During the 7 days before the survey

†No change 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

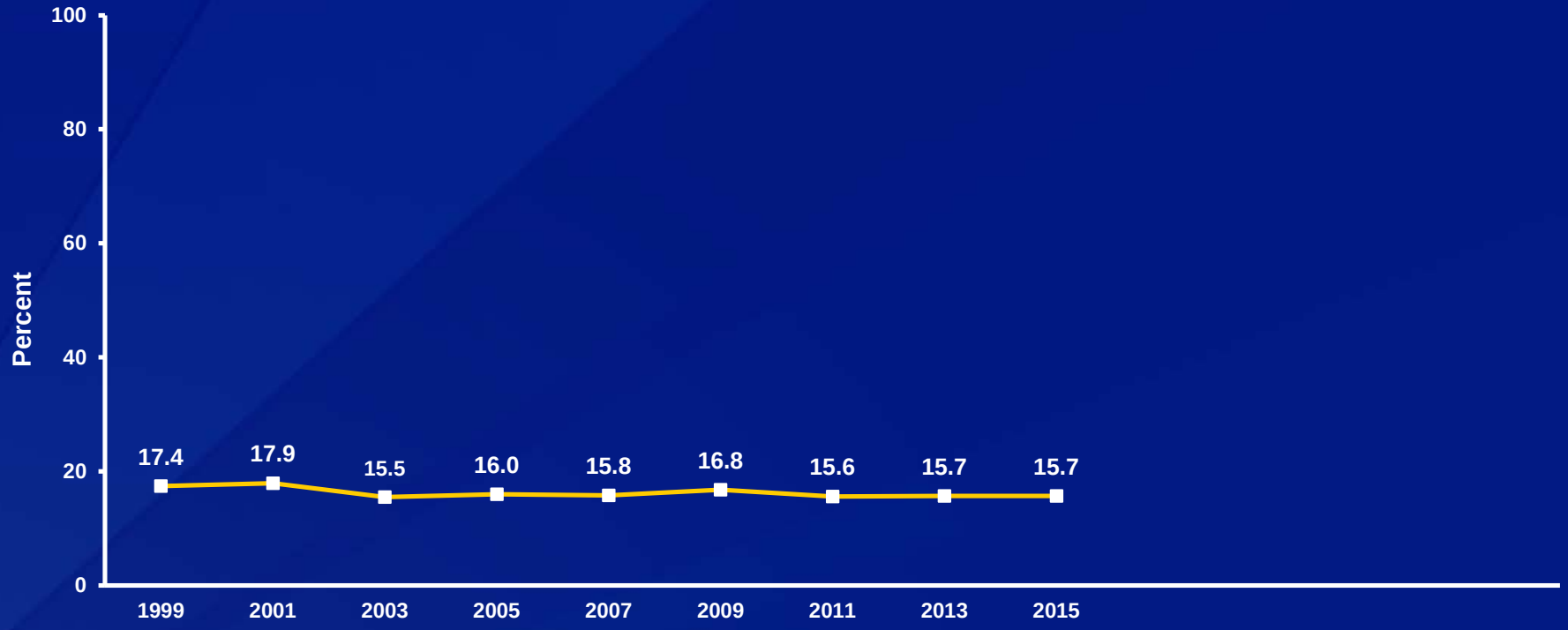
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 10th; H > W, N > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Three or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2015†

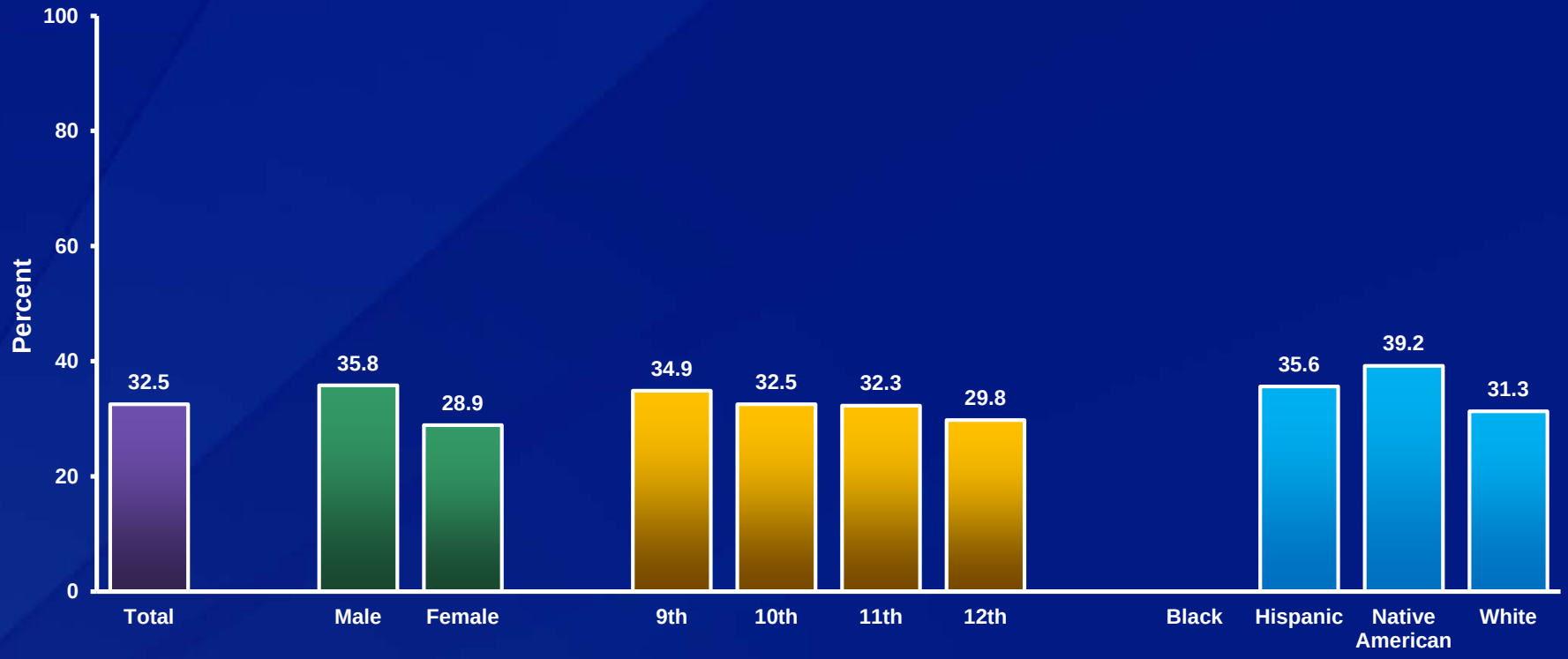


*During the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

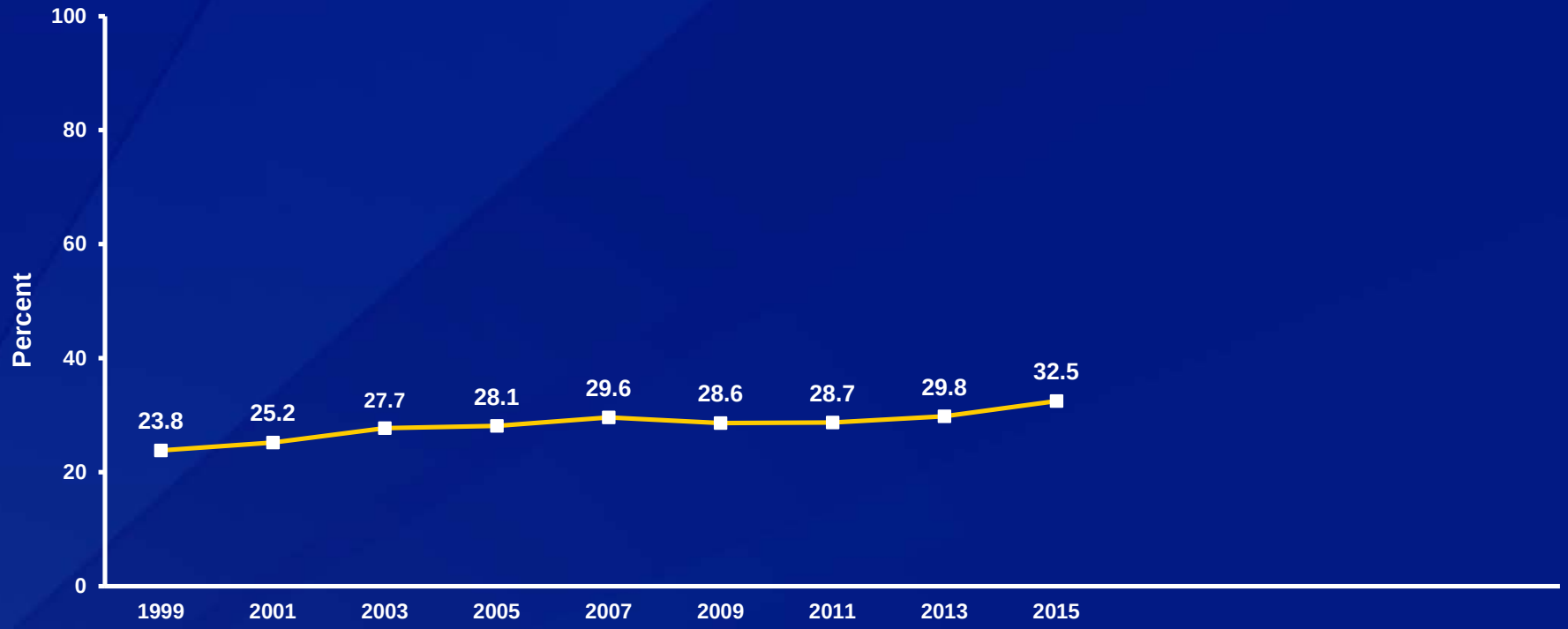
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Salad,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Salad,* 1999-2015†

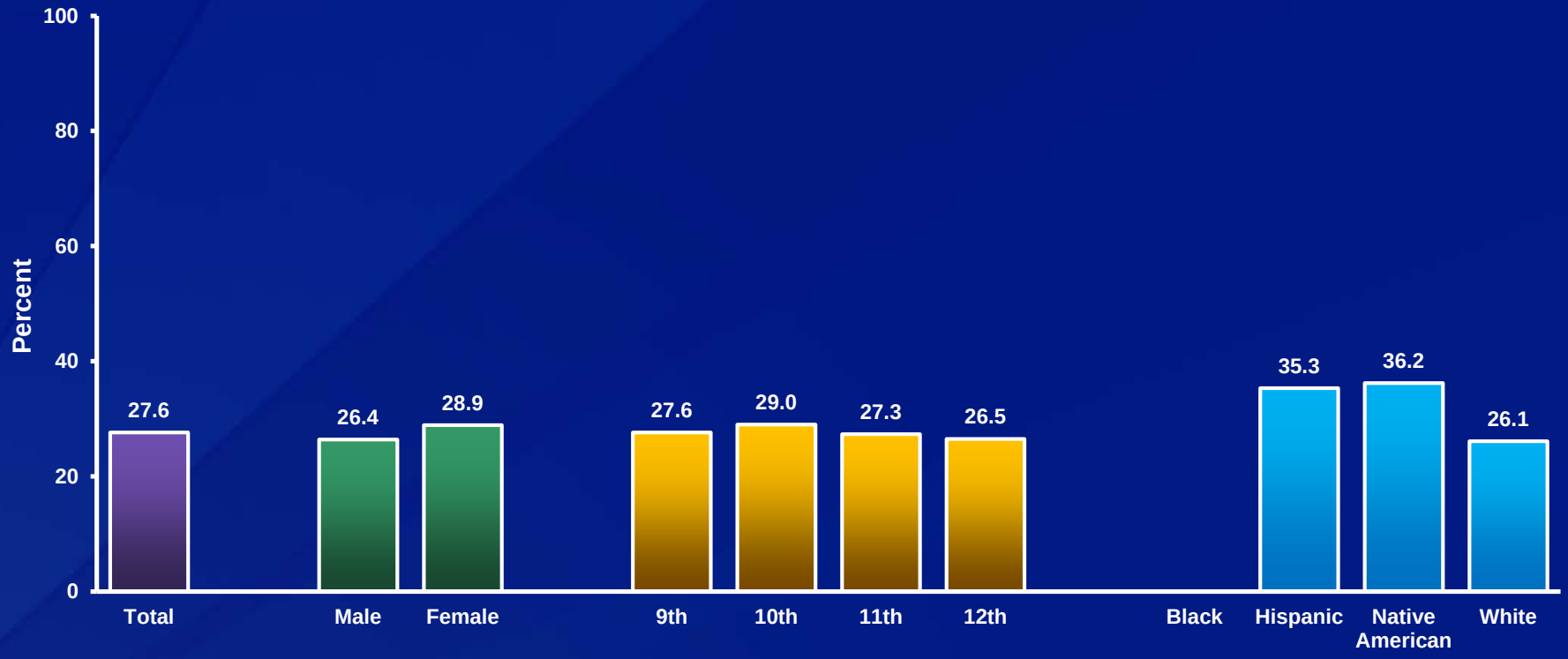


*During the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

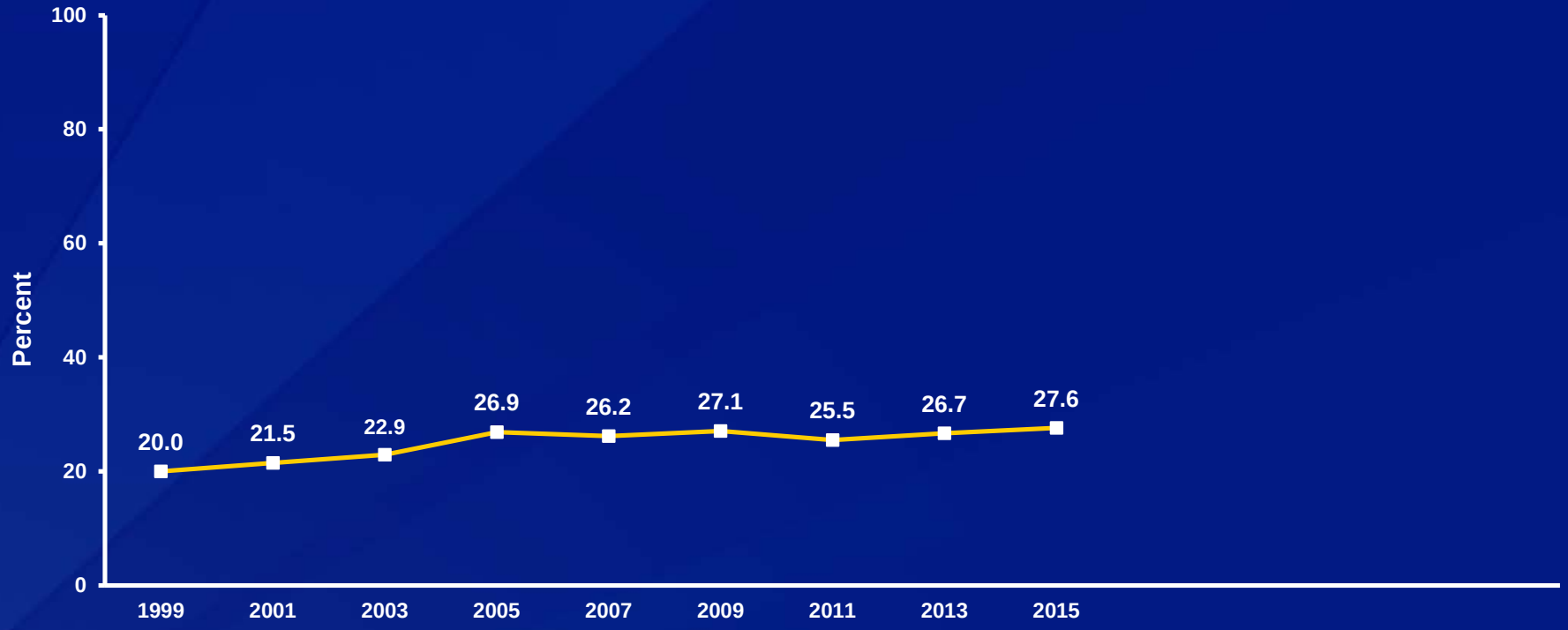
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†H > W, N > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* 1999-2015†

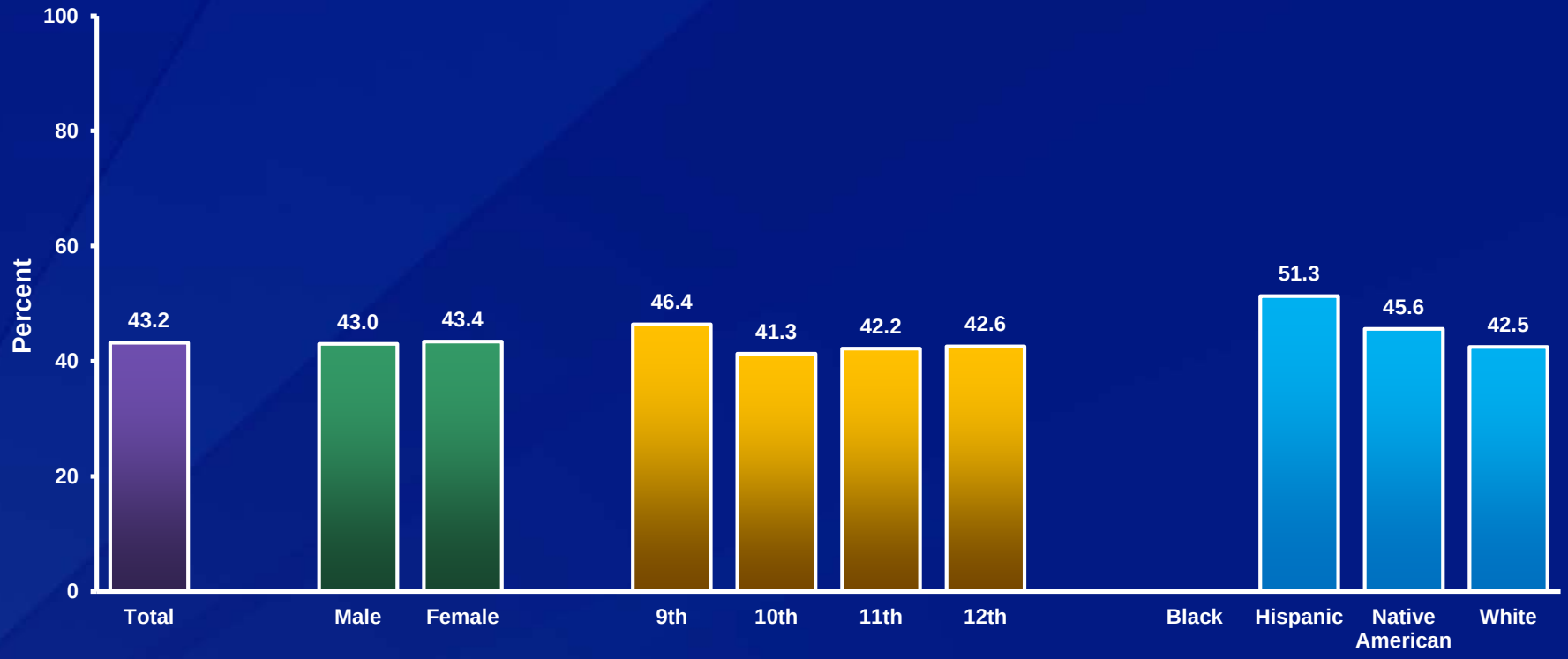


*During the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 1999-2015, increased 1999-2005, no change 2005-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

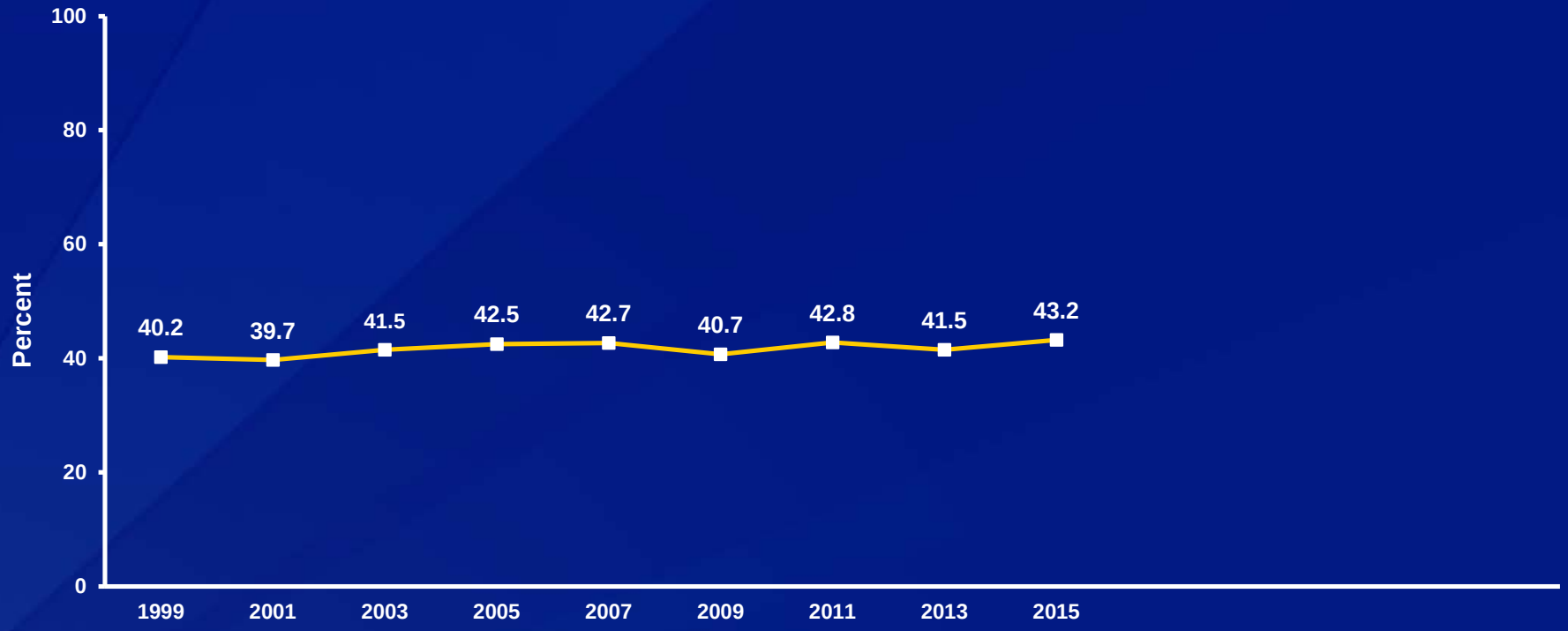
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†9th > 10th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* 1999-2015†

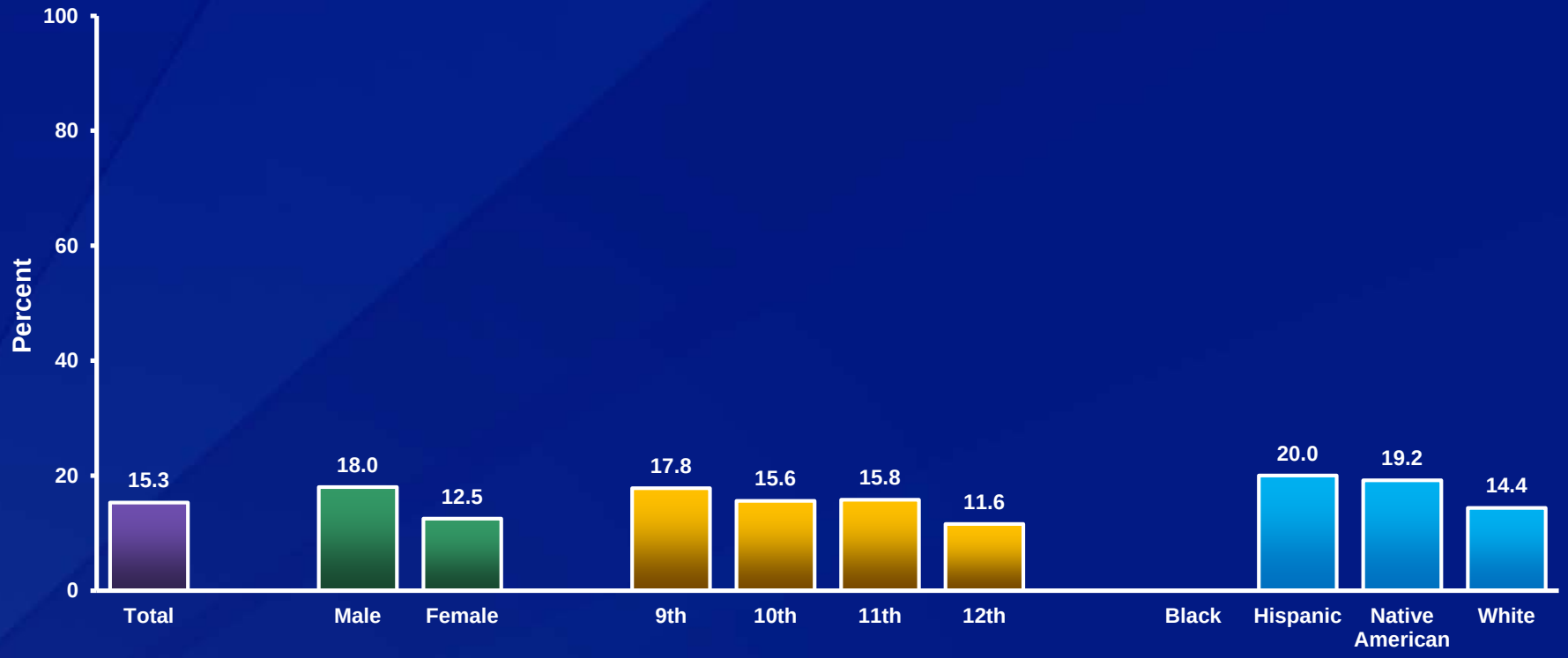


*During the 7 days before the survey

†No change 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

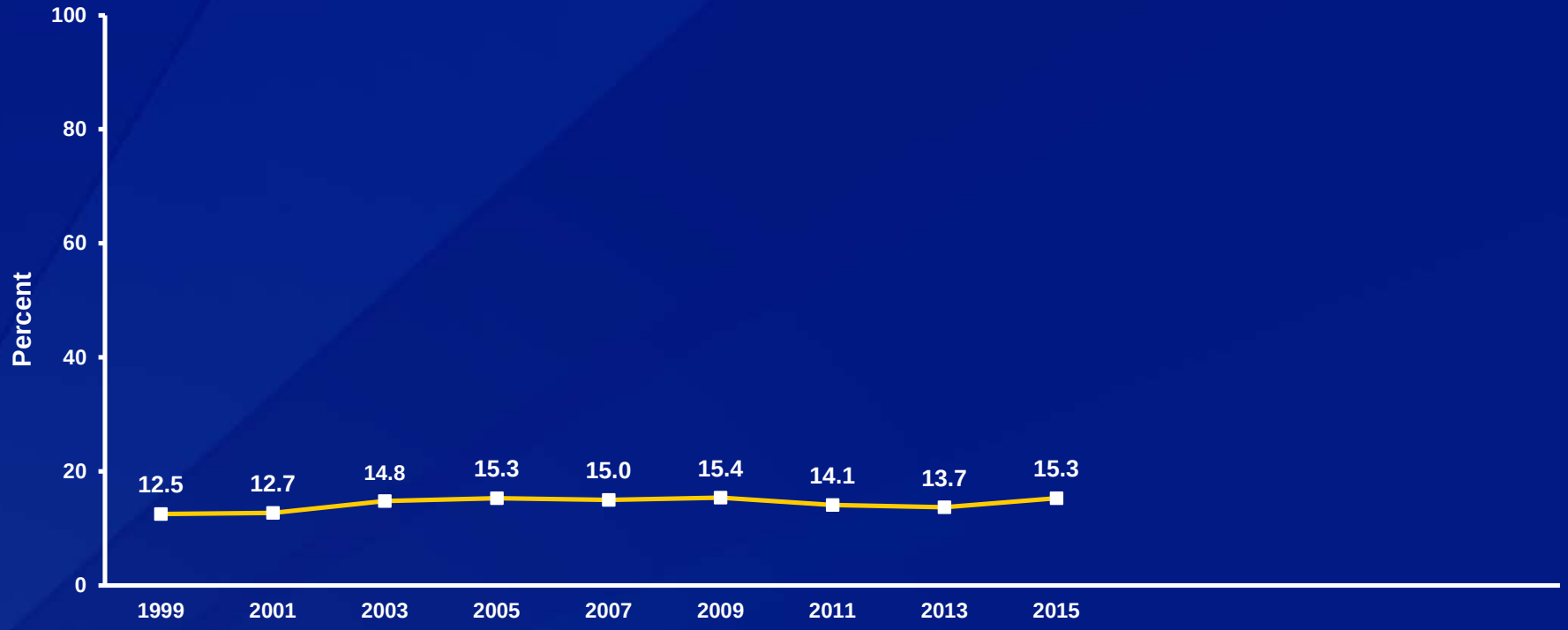
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th, 11th > 12th; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* 1999-2015†

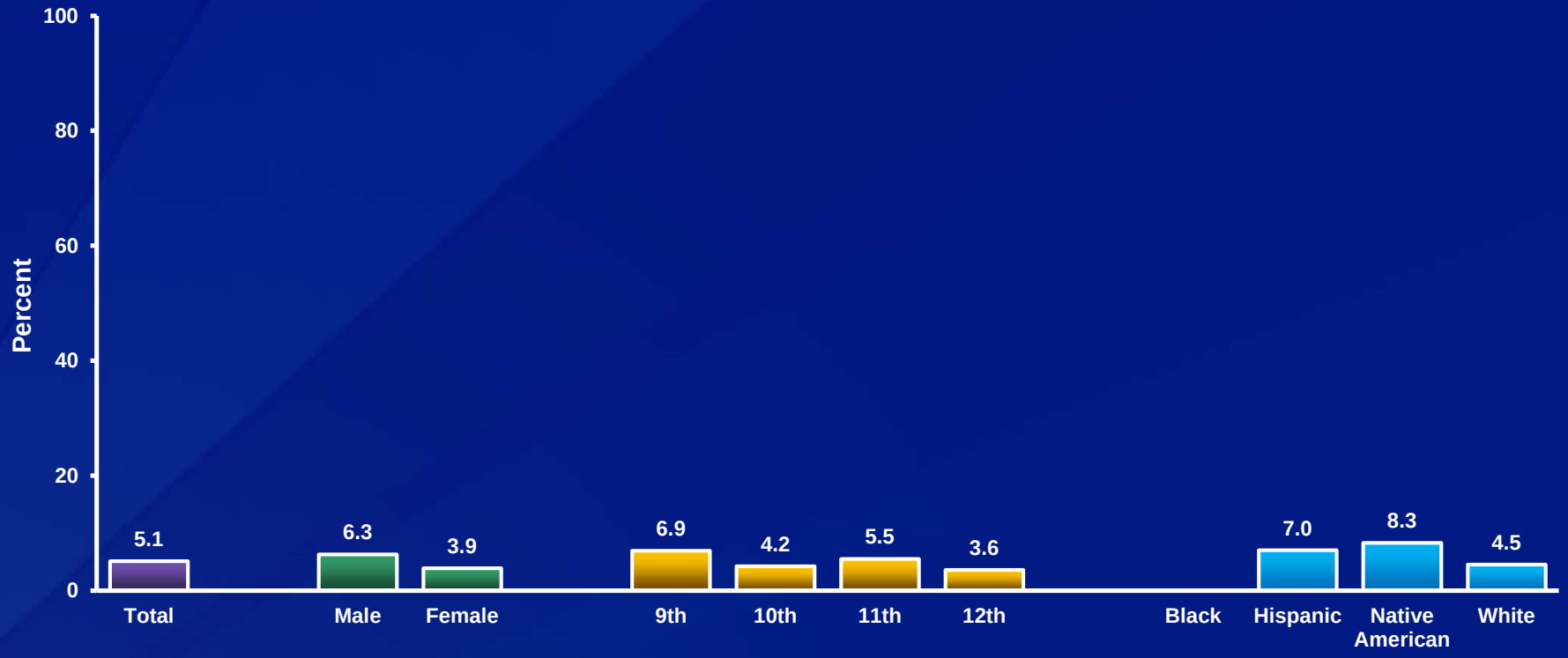


*During the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 1999-2015, increased 1999-2003, no change 2003-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

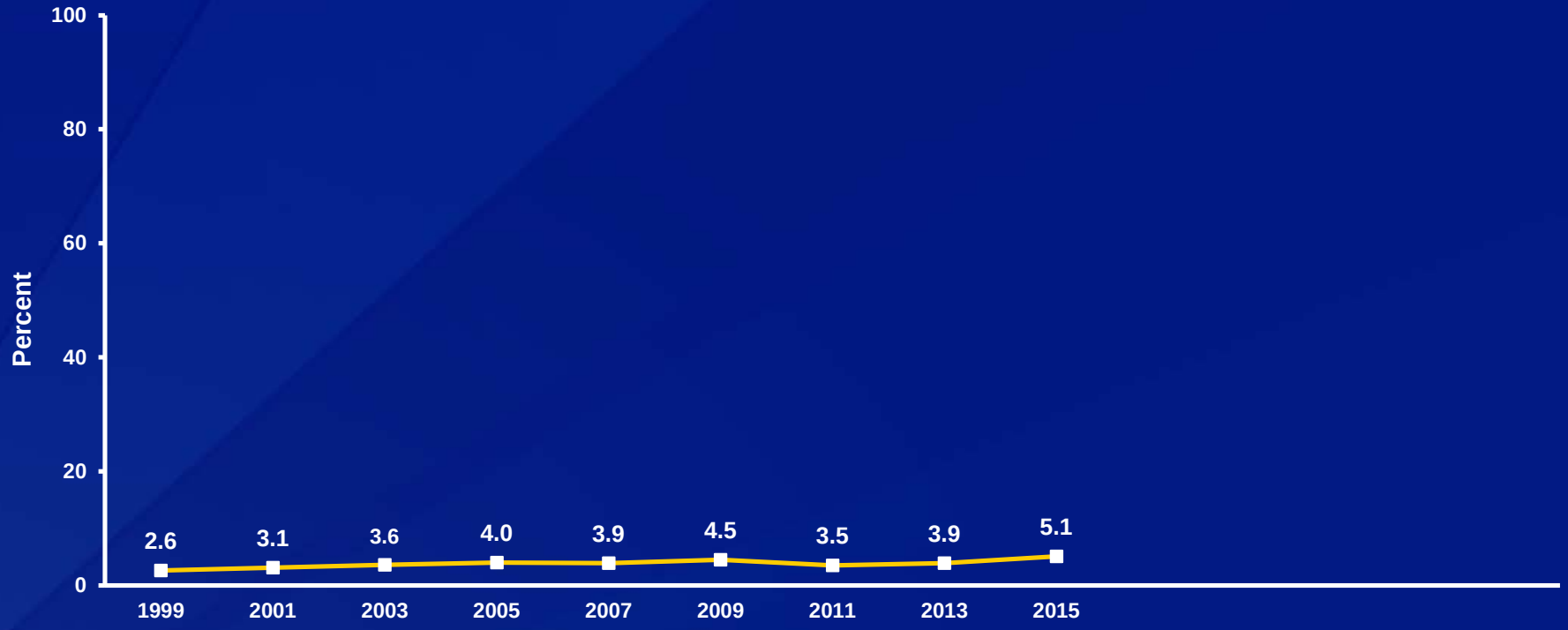
†M > F; 9th > 10th, 9th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* 1999-2015†



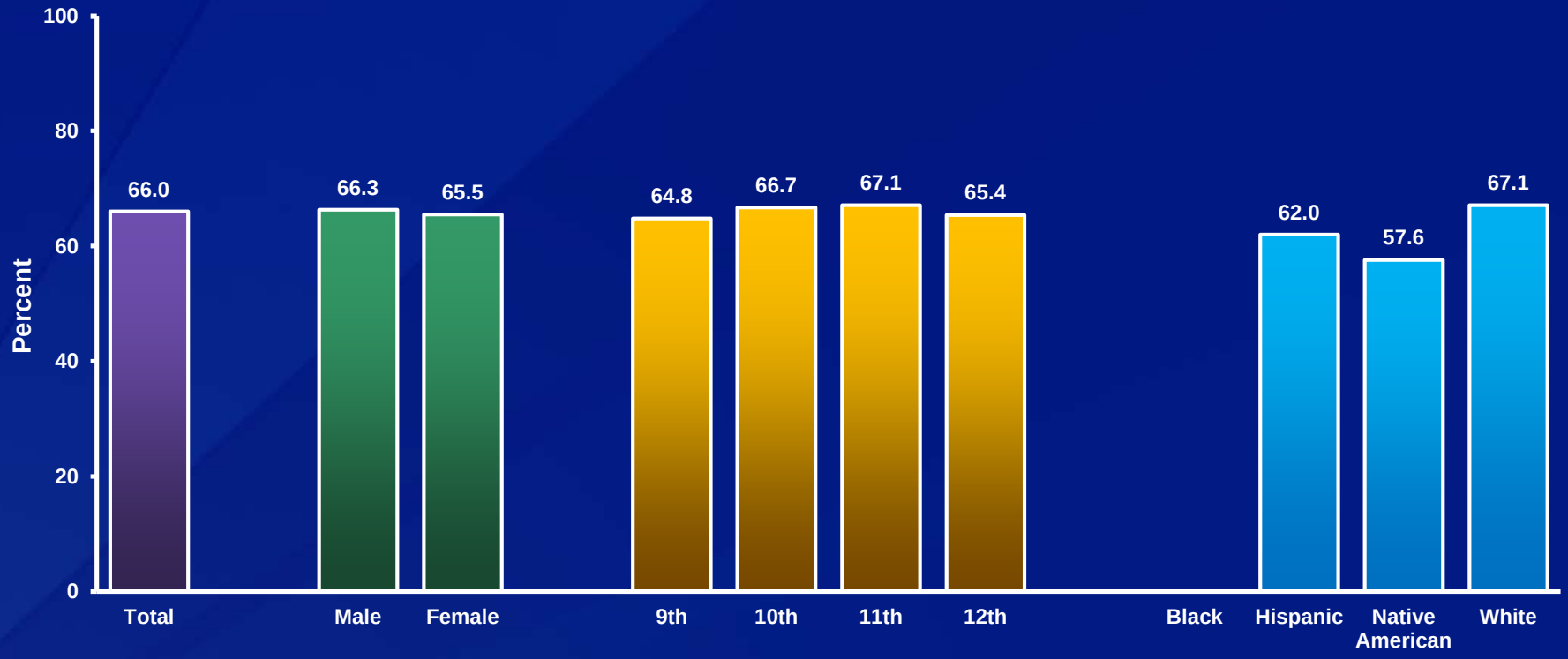
*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†Increased 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Montana - YRBS, 1999-2015 - QNVEG0

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

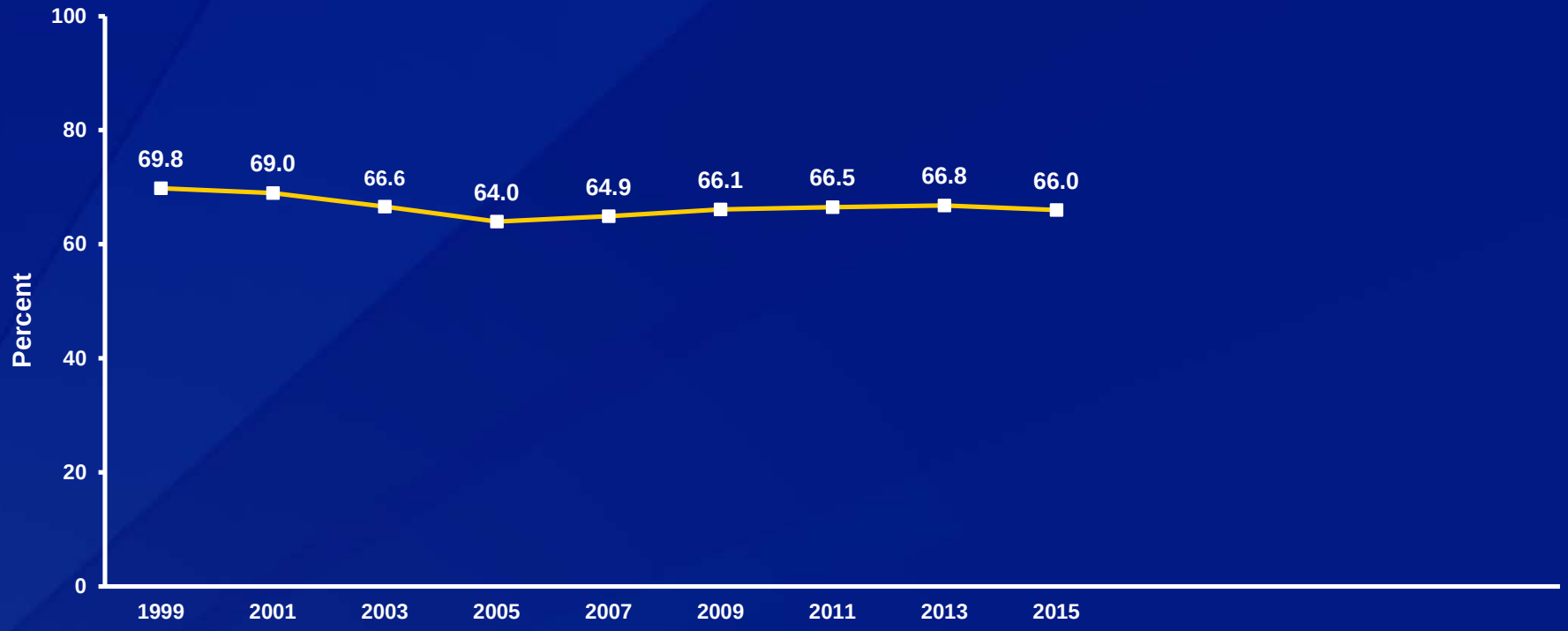
†W > H, W > N (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2015†

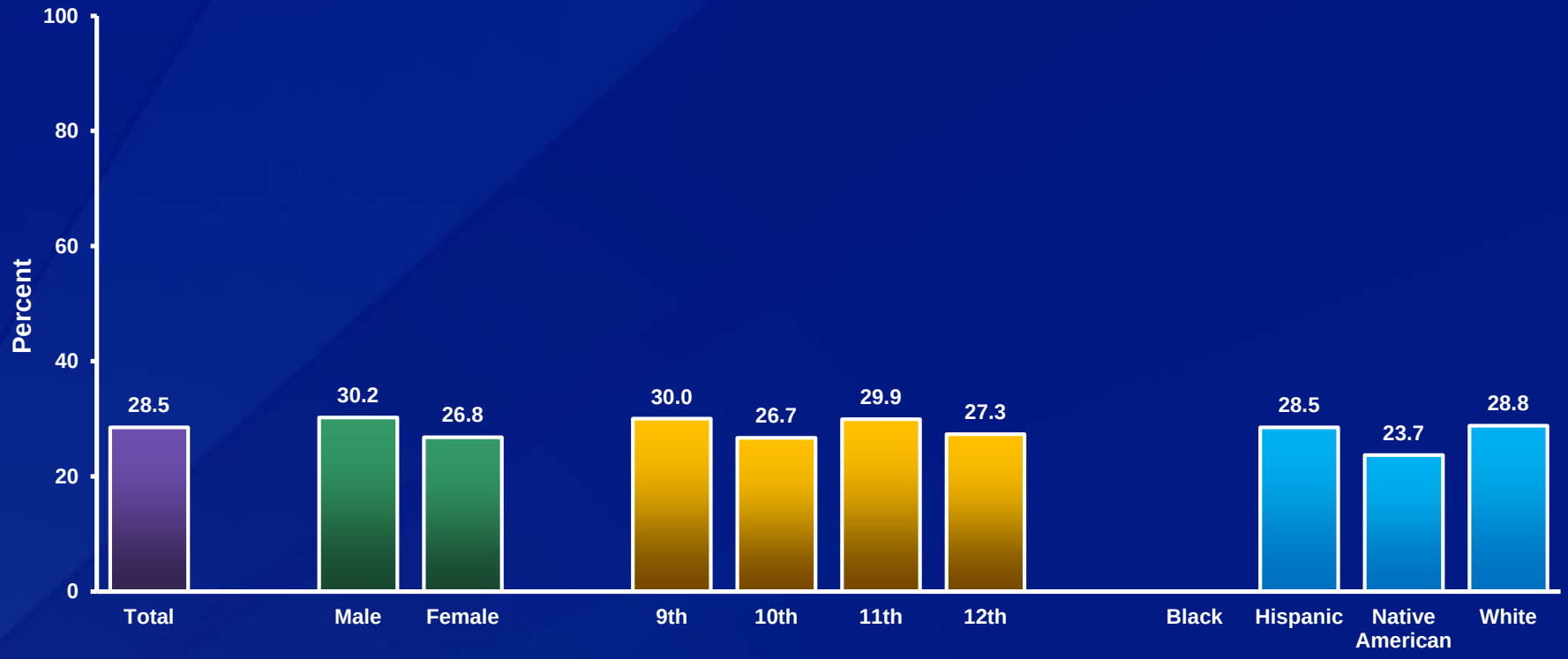


*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 1999-2015, decreased 1999-2005, increased 2005-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

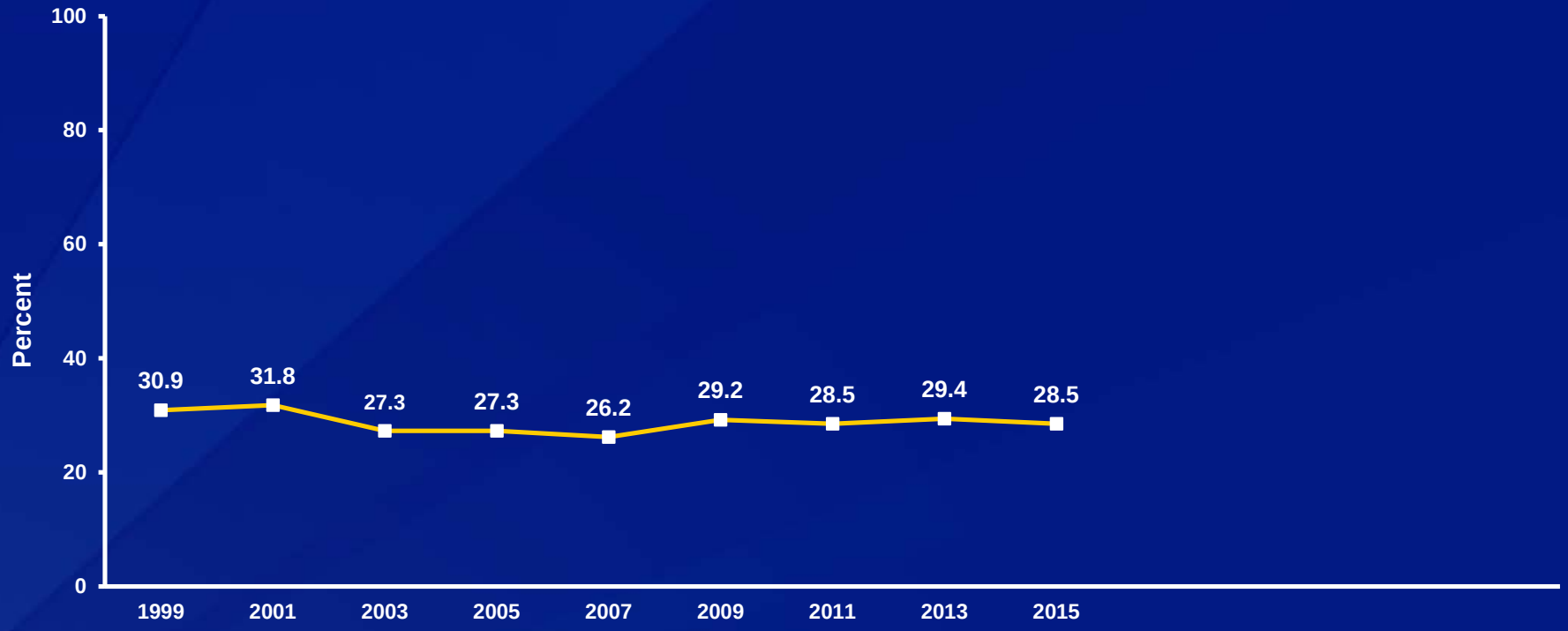
†M > F; W > N (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2015†

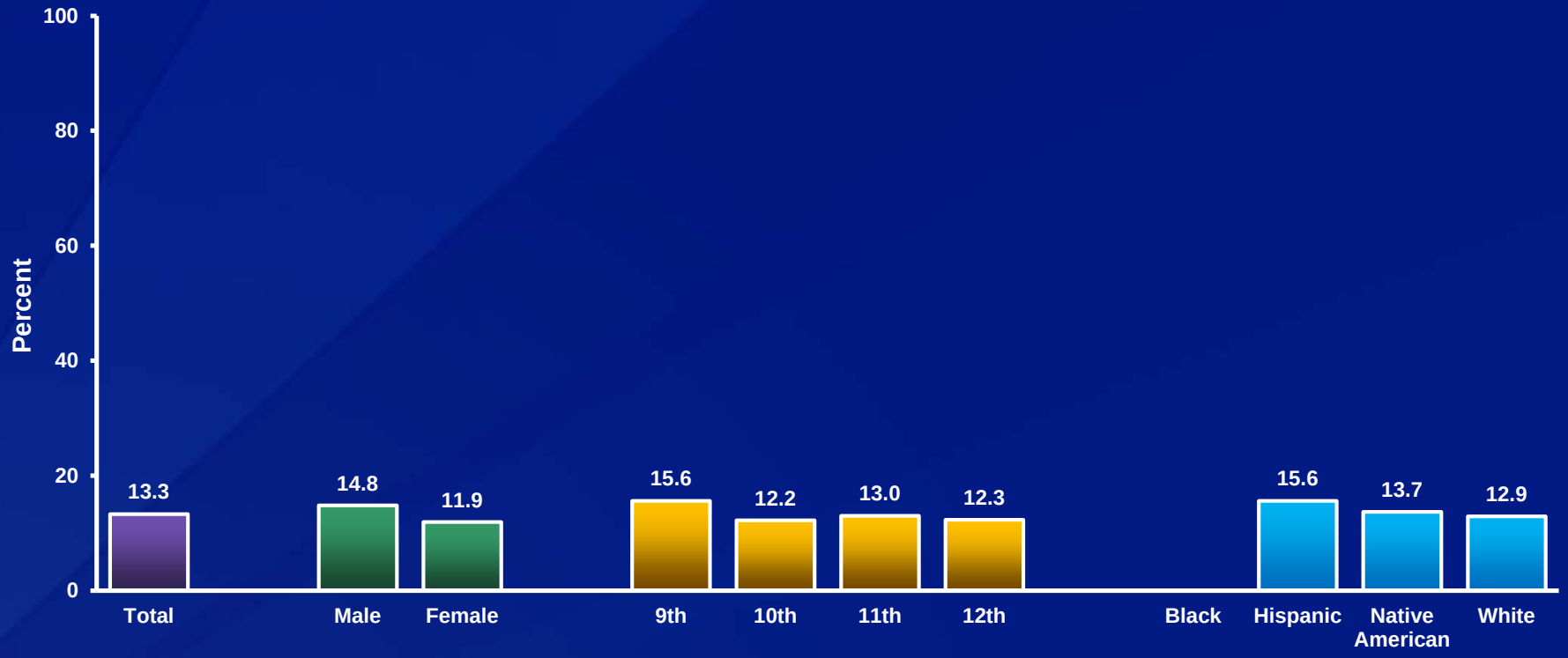


*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased, 1999-2005, increased, 2005-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

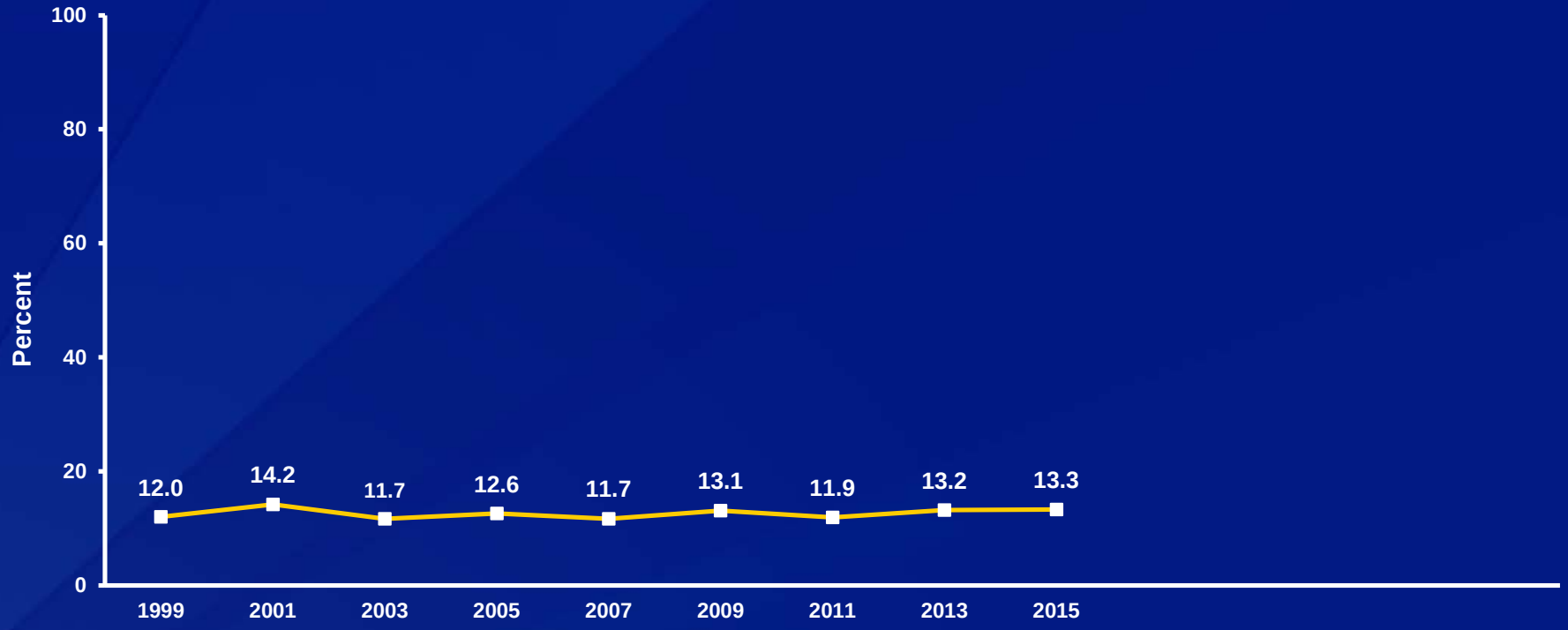
†M > F (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.

Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2015†

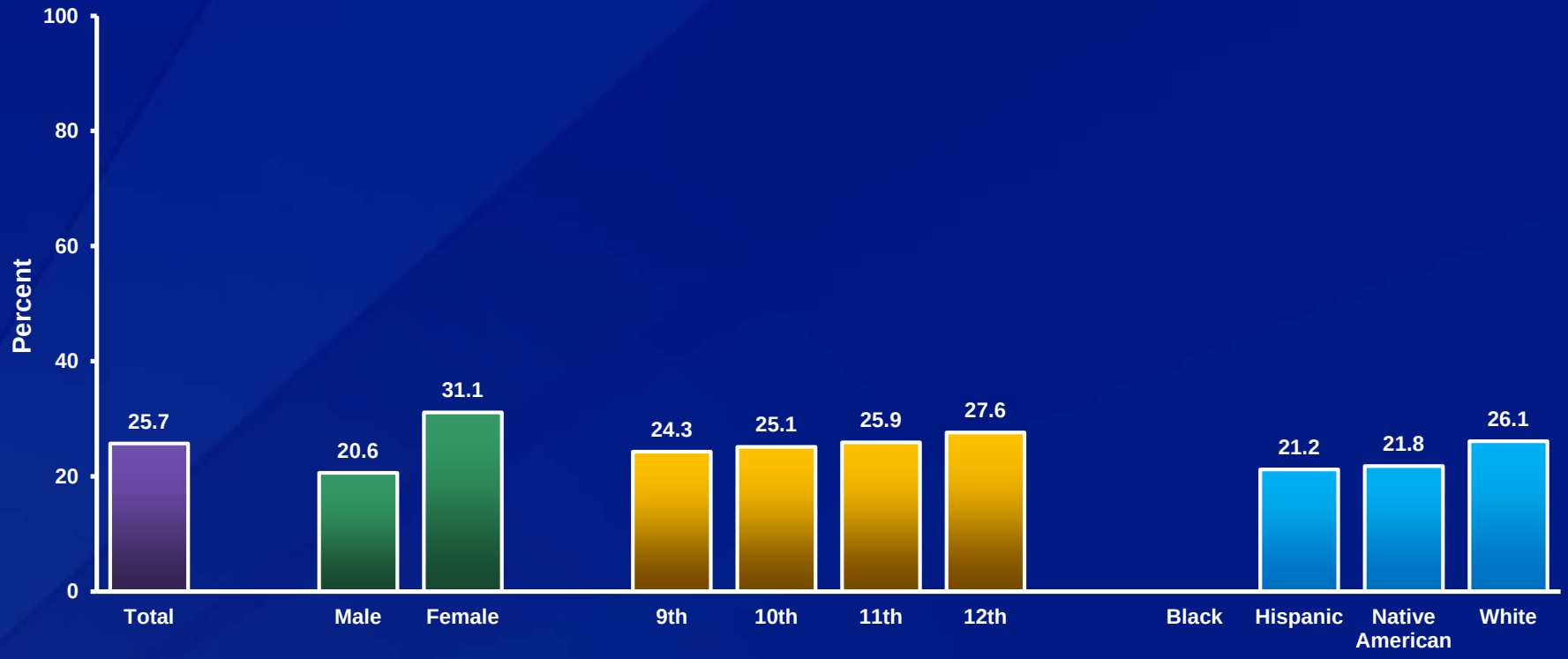


*Green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey

†No change 1999-2015 [Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$). Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).]

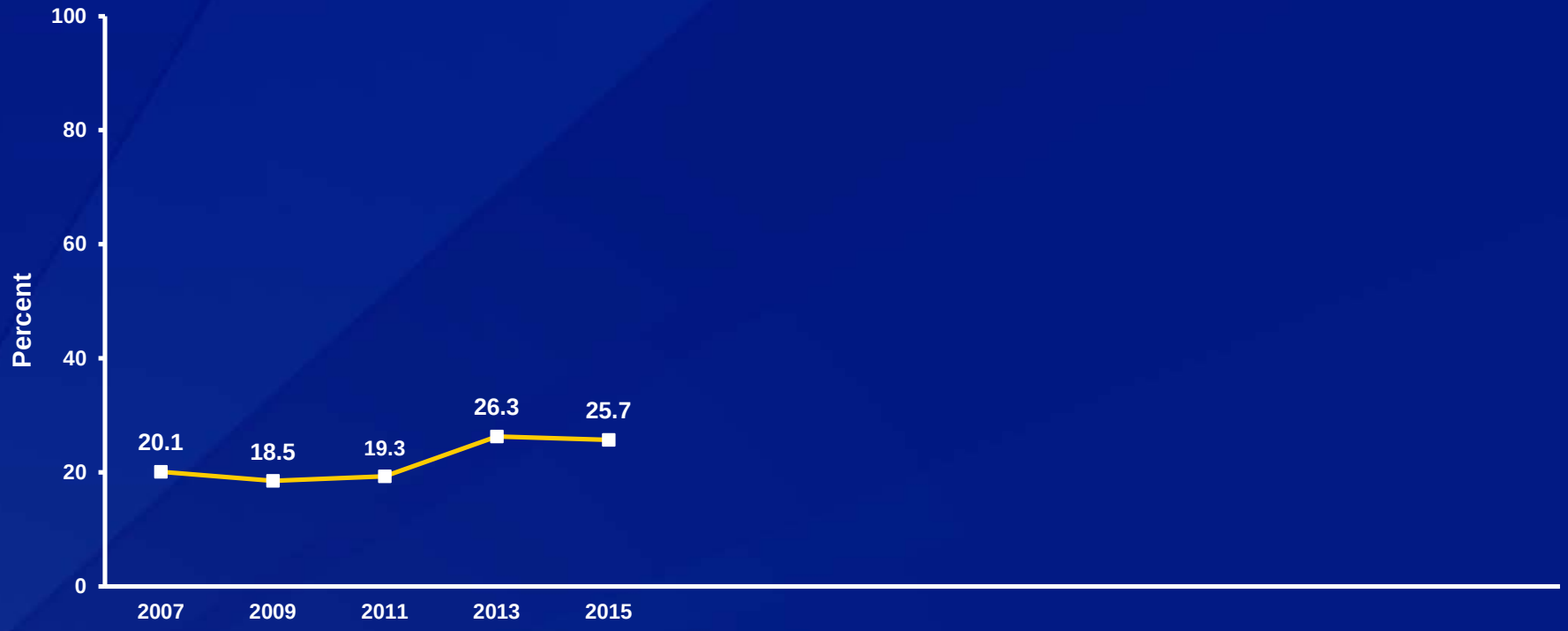
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2015



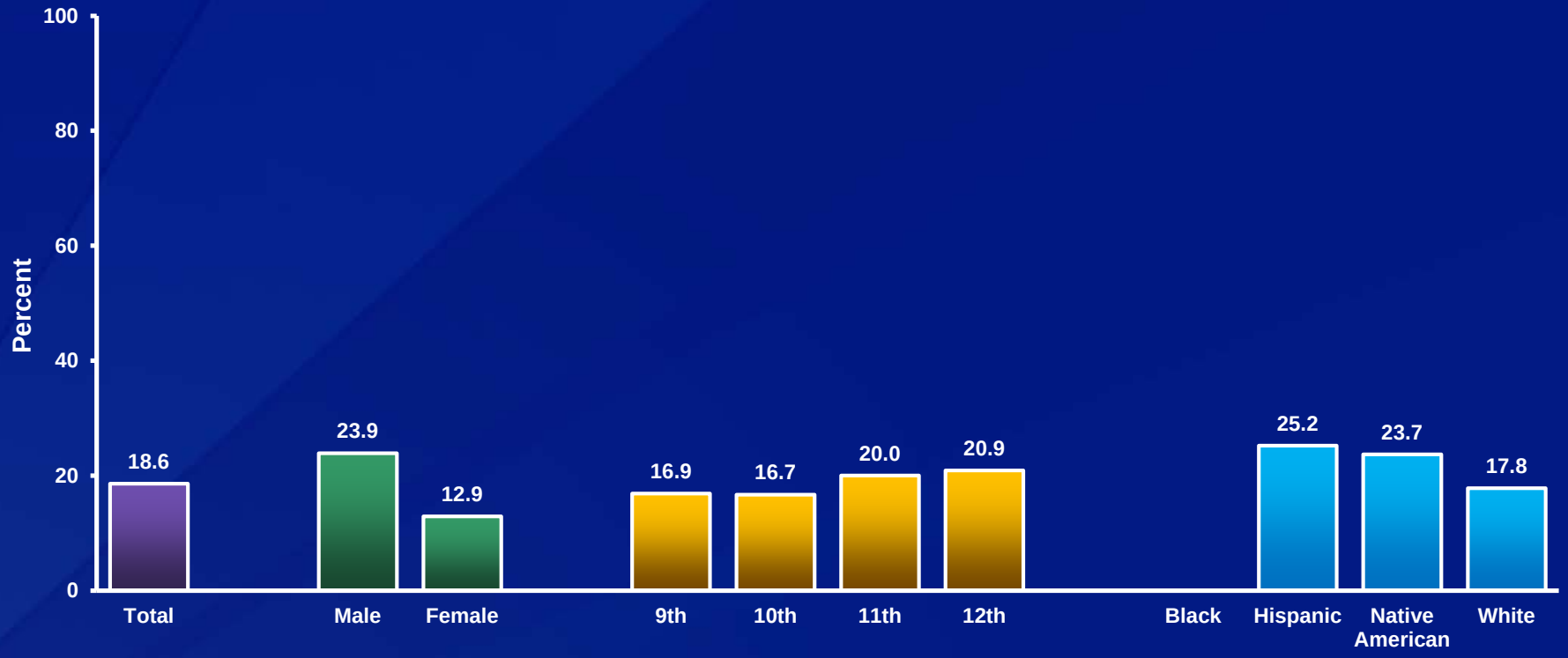
*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†F > M (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop,* 2007-2015†



*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2007-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 11th > 10th, 12th > 10th; H > W, N > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

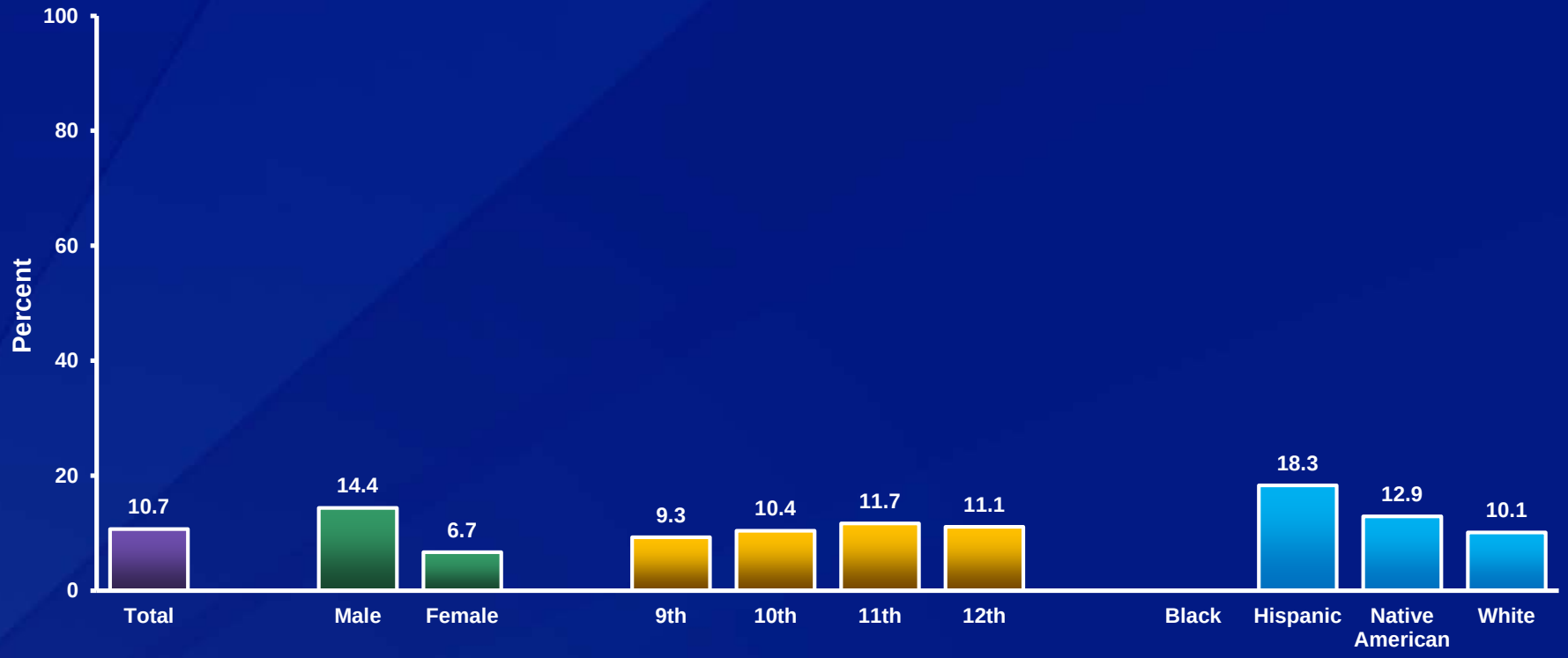
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2015†

*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

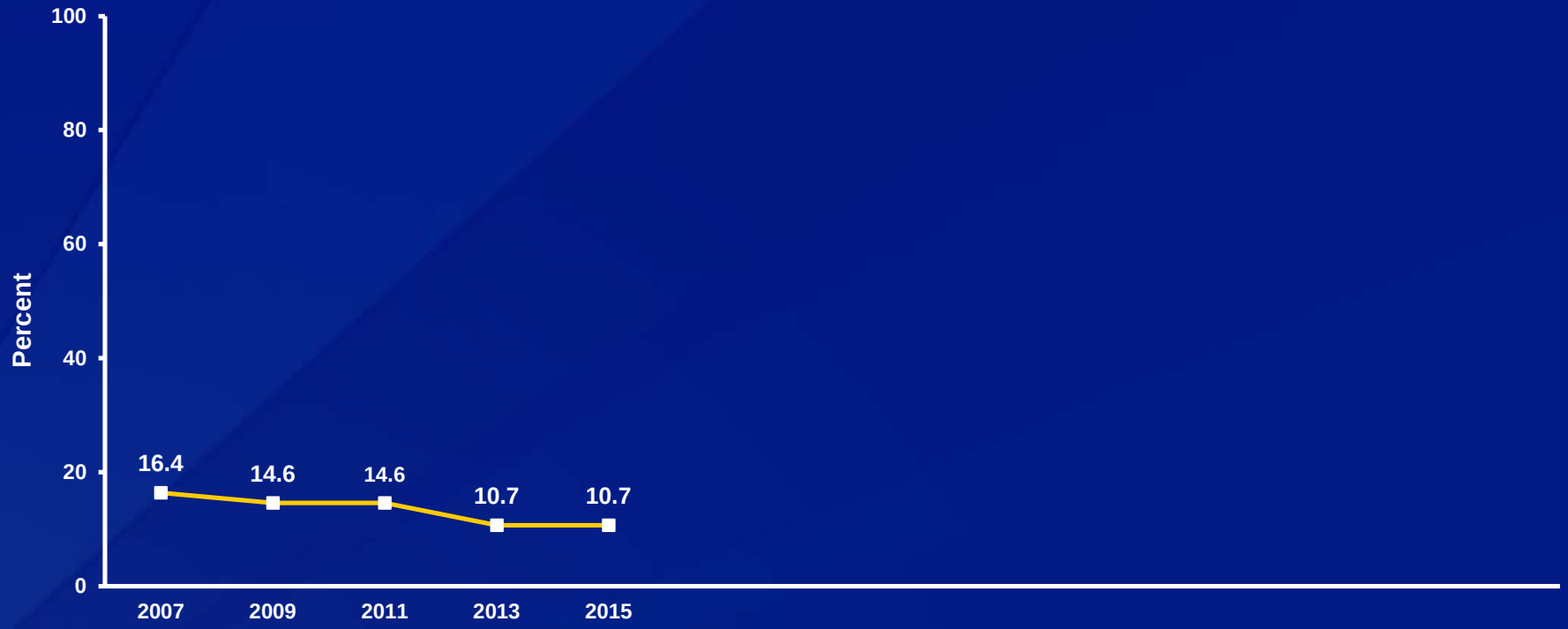
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2015†

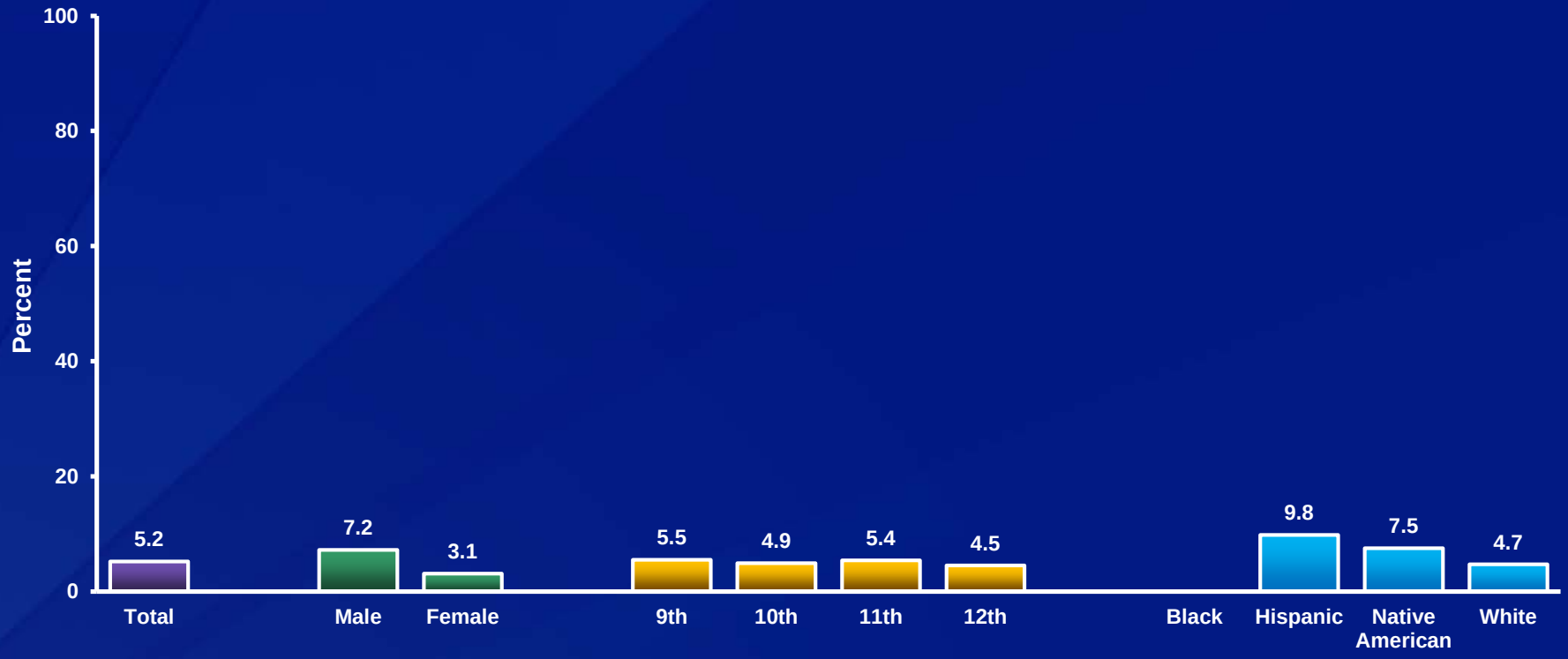


*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2007-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

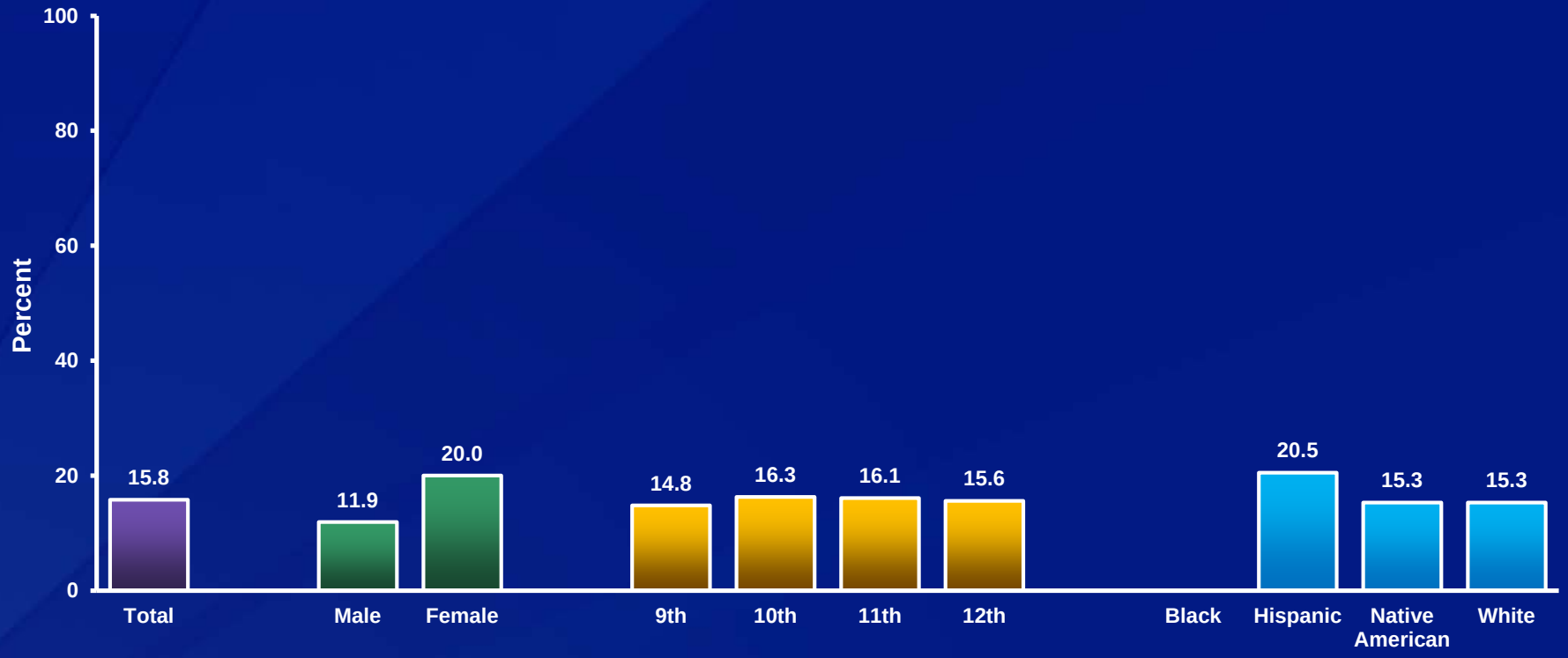


*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; H > W, N > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Three or More Times Per Day,* 2007-2015†

*Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2007-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015

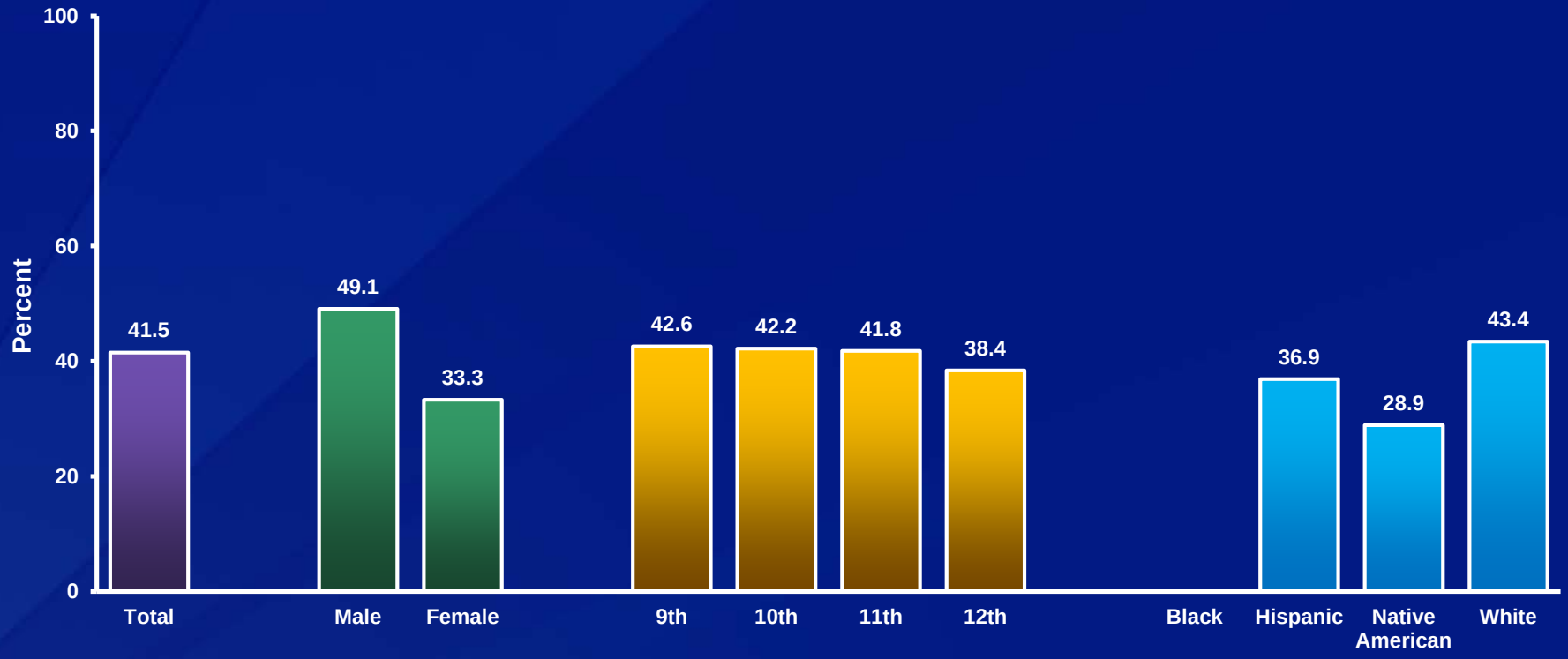


*During the 7 days before the survey
†F > M; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk,* 2013-2015†

*During the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; W > N (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

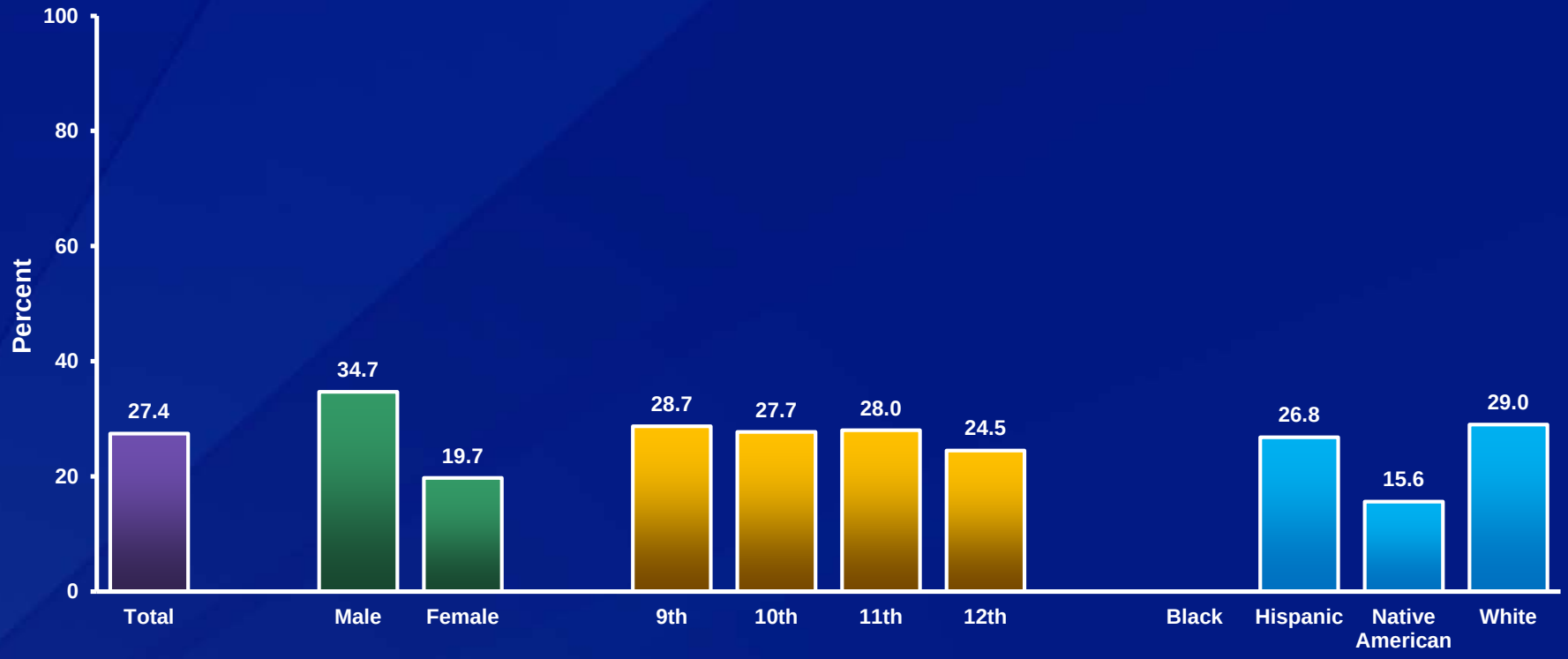
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 2013-2015†

*During the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Two or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; H > N, W > N (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

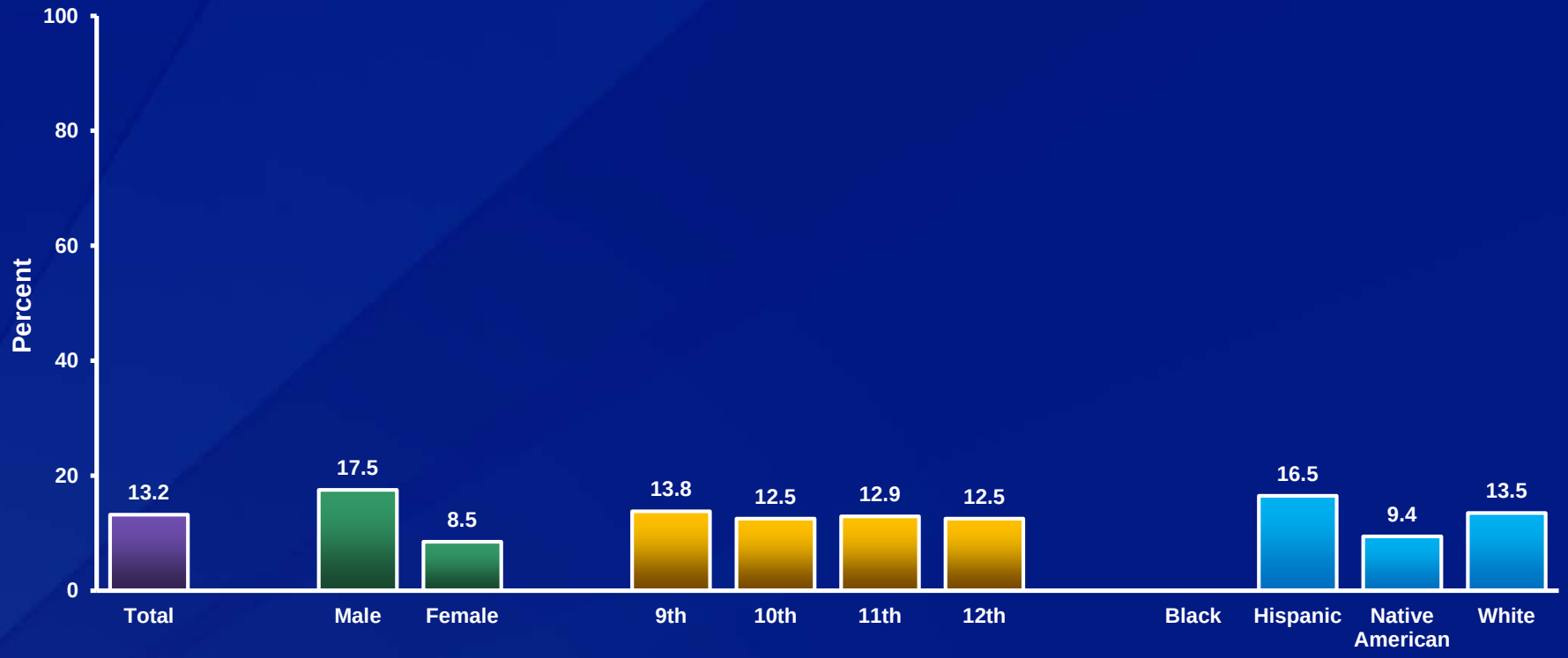
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Two or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 2013-2015†

*During the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; H > N, W > N (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

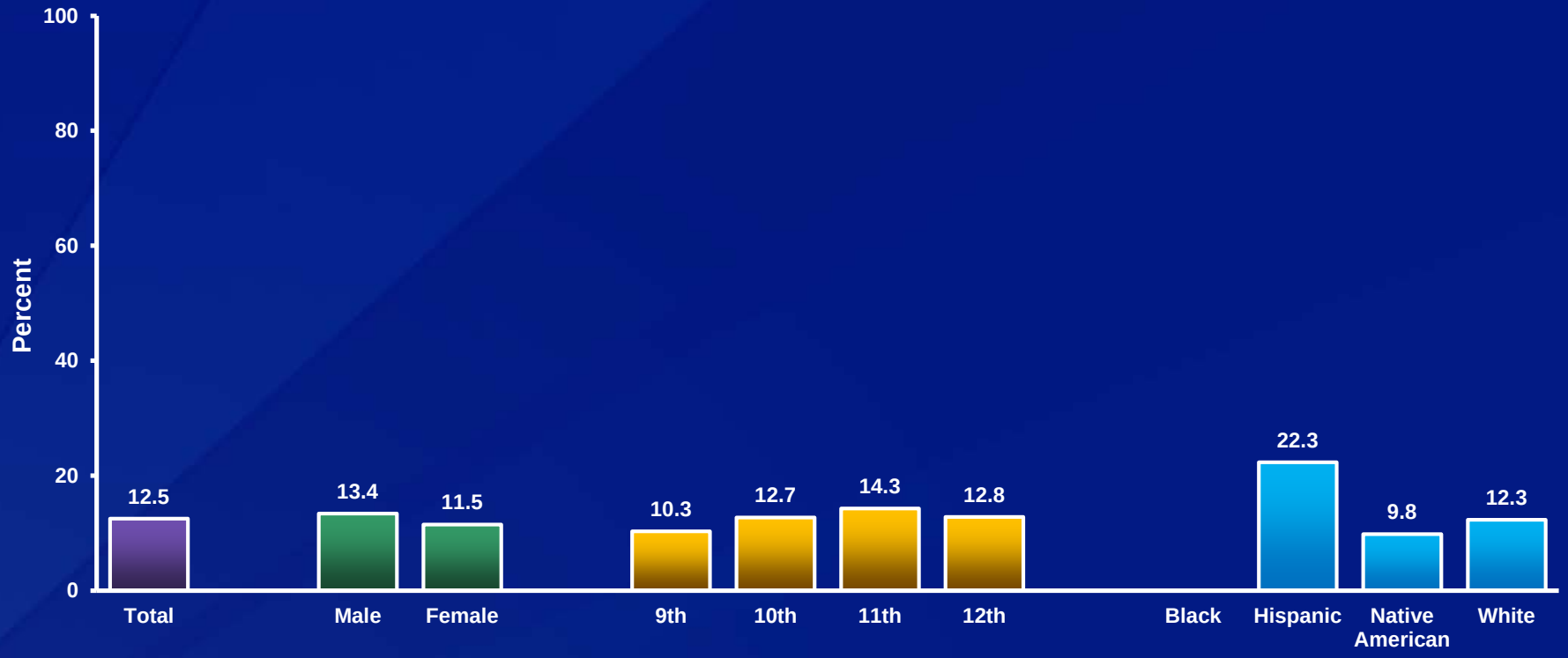
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 2013-2015†

*During the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2013-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†11th > 9th; H > N, H > W (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

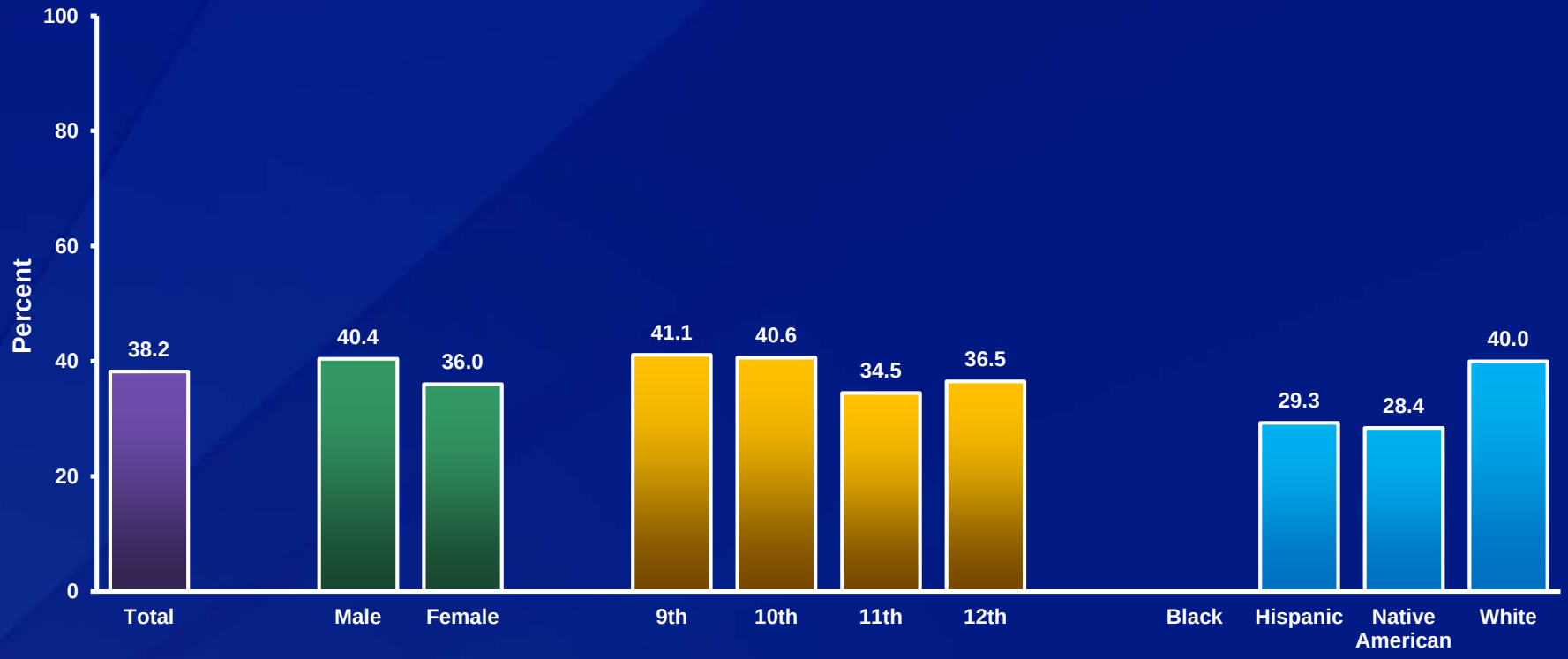
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* 2011-2015†

*During the 7 days before the survey

†No change 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]

Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015



*During the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 11th, 10th > 11th; W > H, W > N (Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.
Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* 2011-2015†

*During the 7 days before the survey
†No change 2011-2015 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$).]
Note: This graph contains weighted results.