Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021

* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

†M > F; 9th > 12th; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 1999-2021†

* ≥ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.
†Increased 1999-2021, increased 1999-2005, increased 2005-2021 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2021

* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

†9th > 11th, 9th > 12th, 10th > 11th, 10th > 12th; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight,* 1999-2021†

* ≥ 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

†Increased 1999-2021 [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).] This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, by Sex,* Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
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<th>40</th>
<th>60</th>
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<td>12th</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31.6</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31.6</td>
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<td>Native American</td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

F > M; H > W, 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.

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves As Slightly or Very Overweight, 1993-2021*

Decreased 1993-2021, decreased 1993-1997, no change 1997-2021 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, by Sex, * Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,* 2021

- Total: 41.3%
- Male: 30.1%
- Female: 52.8%
- 9th: 41.8%
- 10th: 43.6%
- 11th: 39.7%
- 12th: 39.7%
- Black: 45.1%
- Hispanic/Latino: 47.4%
- Native American: 58.9%
- White: 38.0%

\[ F > M; H > W, N > H, N > W (\text{Based on t-test analysis, } p < 0.05.) \]

All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying to Lose Weight, 1993-2021

No change 1993-2021 [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).] This graph contains weighted results.
### Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* by Sex, † Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, ‡ 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td>31.3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td>37.5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>9th</strong></td>
<td>33.6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>10th</strong></td>
<td>32.9</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>11th</strong></td>
<td>36.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12th</strong></td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic/Latino</strong></td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Native American</strong></td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†F > M; 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.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Fruit Juice,* 1999-2021†

*100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 1999-2021, increased 1999-2011, increased 2011-2021 [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).] This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,‡ 2021

- **Total**: 10.4%
- **Male**: 11.4%
- **Female**: 9.2%
- **9th**: 10.6%
- **10th**: 9.7%
- **11th**: 9.7%
- **12th**: 11.1%
- **Black**: 20.3%
- **Hispanic/Latino**: 15.5%
- **Native American**: 10.4%
- **White**: 10.0%

*One or more times 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.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit,* 1999-2021†

*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 1999-2021 [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).]
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, 2021

*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, 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.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices,* 1999-2021†

*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 1999-2021 [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).]
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, 2021

*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†9th > 12th, 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2021†

*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 1999-2021, no change 1999-2015, decreased 2015-2021 [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).]
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,‡ 2021

*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey

†9th > 12th; B > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)

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

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day, * 1999-2021†

*Such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 1999-2021 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad, by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

- Total: 36.5%
- Male: 40.3%
- Female: 32.3%
- 9th: 37.6%
- 10th: 38.8%
- 11th: 34.4%
- 12th: 34.5%
- Black: 42.4%
- Hispanic/Latino: 39.9%
- Native American: 44.5%
- White: 34.6%

*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 10th > 12th; 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.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Green Salad, *1999-2021†

*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 1999-2021 [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).]
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†F > M; 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.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Potatoes,* 1999-2021†

*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 1999-2021 [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).]
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021

*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†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.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Carrots,* 1999-2021†

*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 1999-2021 [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).]
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021

*One or more times 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.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Other Vegetables, *1999-2021†

*One or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 1999-2021 [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).] This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

*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.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables,* 1999-2021†

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 1999-2021 [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).]

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†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.
This graph contains weighted results.
**Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day,*** 1999-2021†

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>1999</td>
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<td>2001</td>
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<td>2021</td>
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*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey.

†Decreased 1999-2021 [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).]

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, 2021

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day,* 1999-2021†

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 1999-2021 [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).]
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, 2021

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day,* by Sex, Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

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

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day, *1999-2021†

*Green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey
†No change 1999-2021 [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).]
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, 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>30.7</td>
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<td>Male</td>
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<td>Black</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>31.4</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop, *2007-2021†

*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2007-2021 [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).]

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,‡ 2021

*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; B > N, B > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
‡All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
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,* 2007-2021†

*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2007-2021 [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).]
This graph contains weighted results.
<table>
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<th>Grade</th>
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<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>6.5</td>
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<td>11th</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>7.1</td>
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<td>Black</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
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<td>Native American</td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
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</table>

*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey.
†M > F; B > N, B > W, 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.
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,* 2007-2021†

*Such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2007-2021, decreased 2007-2011, decreased 2011-2021 [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).]
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th, 12th > 10th, 12th > 11th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.)
All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink Milk,* 2013-2021†

*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2013-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]
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,† 2021

*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 12th, 10th > 12th; B > N, 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.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank One or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 2013-2021†

*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey

†Decreased 2013-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).] 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,‡ 2021

*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey

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

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

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Three or More Glasses Per Day of Milk,* 2013-2021†

*Counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey.

†Decreased 2013-2021 [Based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade (p < 0.05).]

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink, * by Sex, † Grade, † and Race/Ethnicity, † 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Such as Gatorade or PowerAde, not counting low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey
†F > M; 11th > 9th, 12th > 9th; B > N, H > N, 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.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink One or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021

*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 12th; 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.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sports Drink Two or More Times Per Day,* by Sex,† Grade,† and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021

*Such as Gatorade or Powerade, not counting low calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2, during the 7 days before the survey
†M > F; 9th > 12th; B > W, 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.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* by Sex, Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2021

*During the 7 days before the survey
†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.
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast,* 2011-2021†

*During the 7 days before the survey
†Increased 2011-2021, no change 2011-2017, increased 2017-2021 [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).]
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,\* by Sex,\† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,\‡ 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>31.9</td>
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<td>10th</td>
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<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>28.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>28.7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>22.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\*During the 7 days before the survey
\†M > F; 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.

This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days,* 2011-2021†

*During the 7 days before the survey
†Decreased 2011-2021, decreased 2011-2017, decreased 2017-2021 [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).]
This graph contains weighted results.
Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Went Hungry Because There Was Not Enough Food in Their Home,* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity, 2021

*During the 30 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.
This graph contains weighted results.