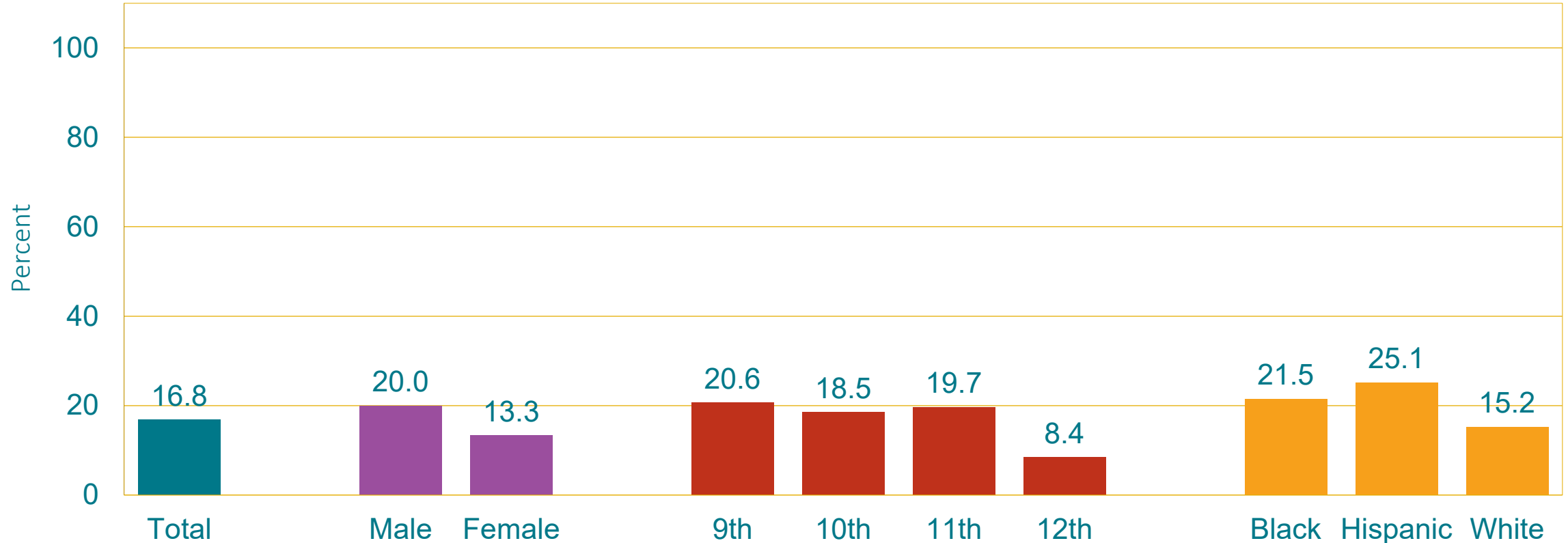


Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 2019

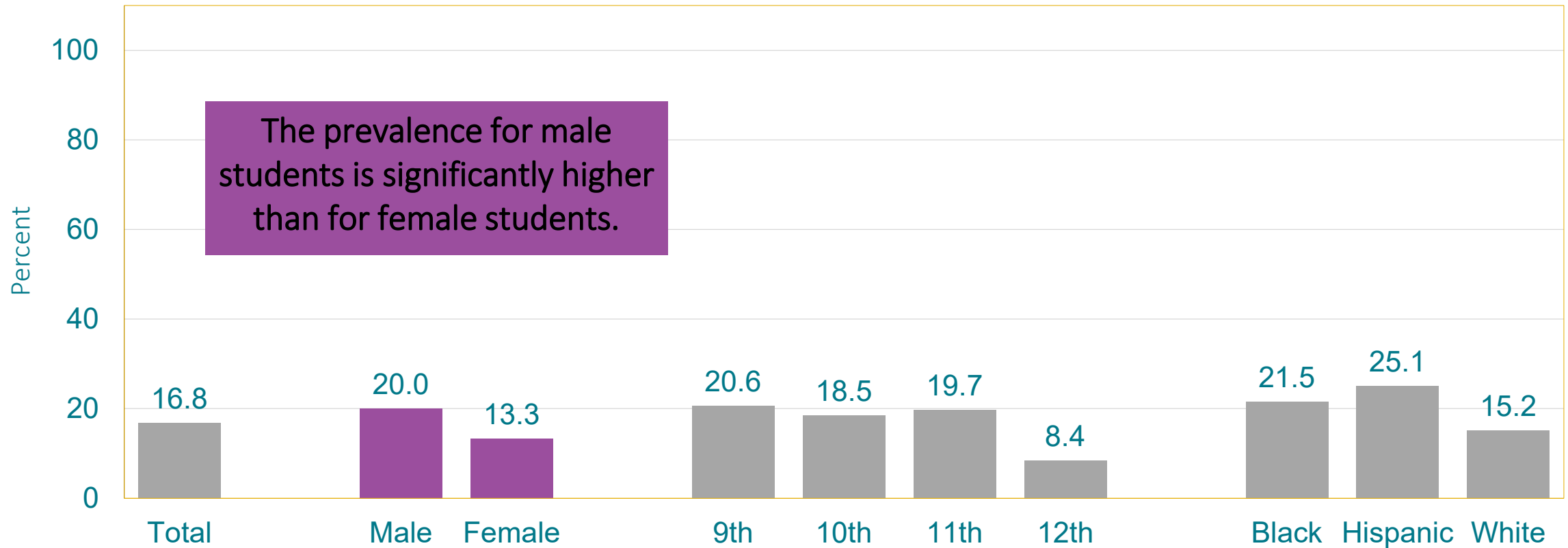
* \geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.



For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1999 (10.4%) to 2019 (16.8%).

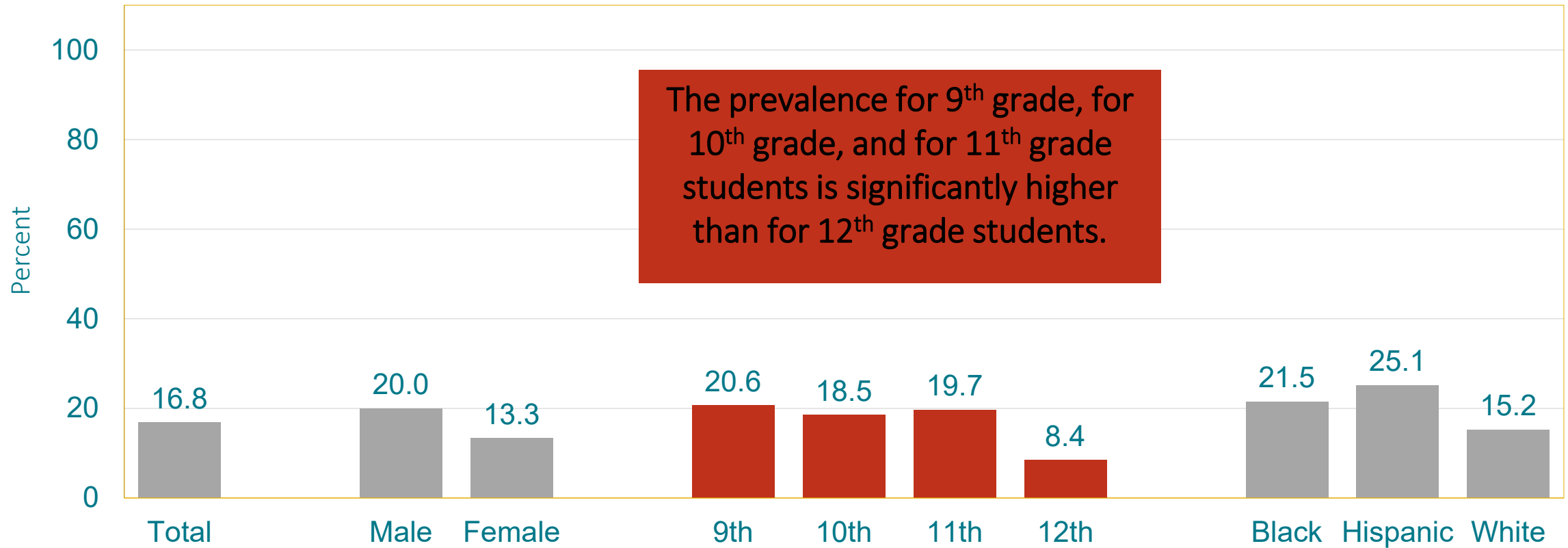
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 2019

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



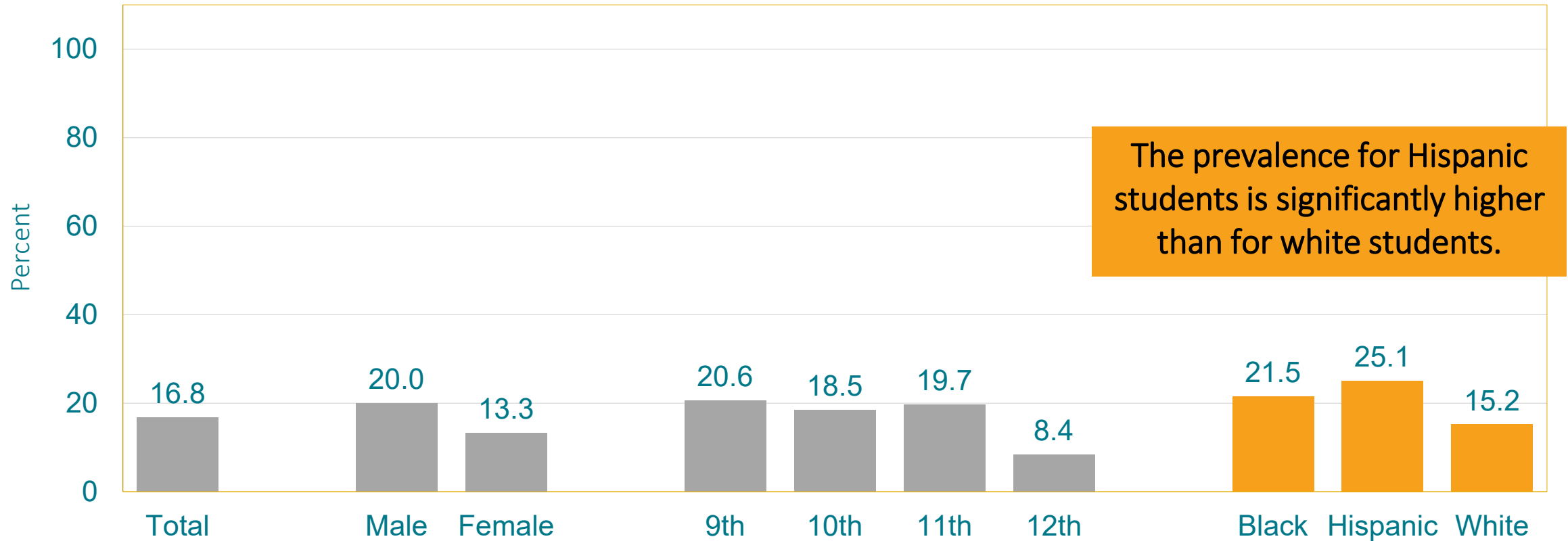
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 2019

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



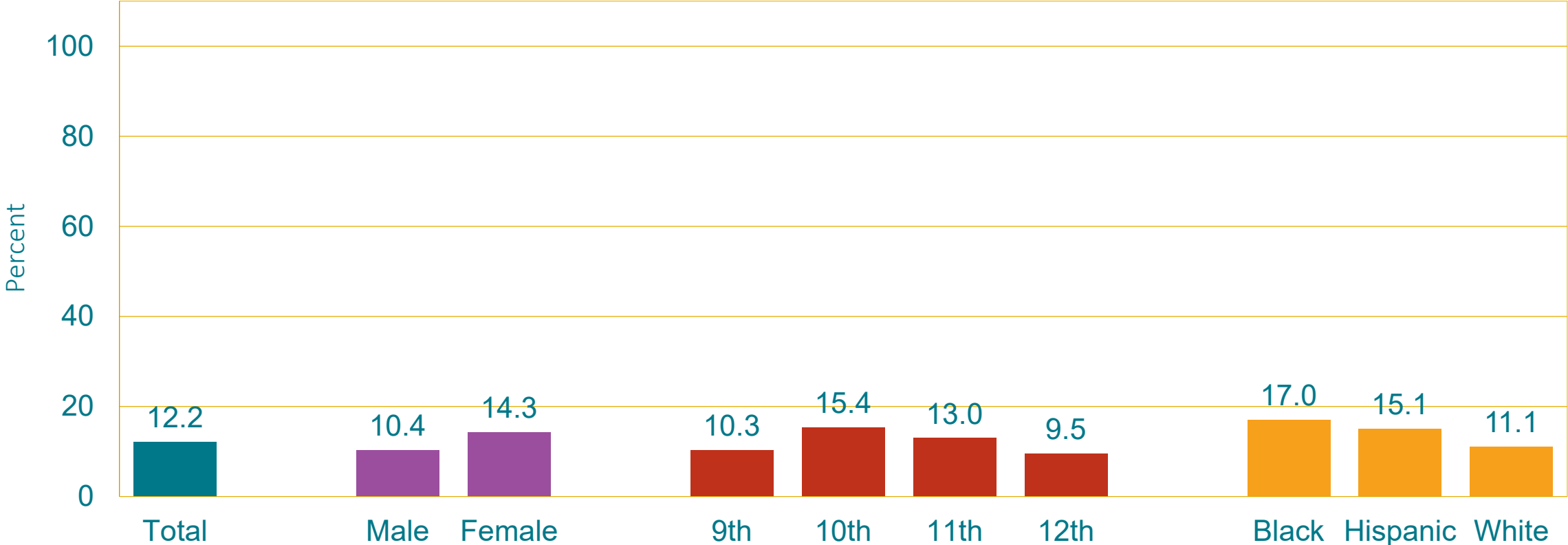
Percentage of High School Students Who Had Obesity,* 2019

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



Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight, 2019

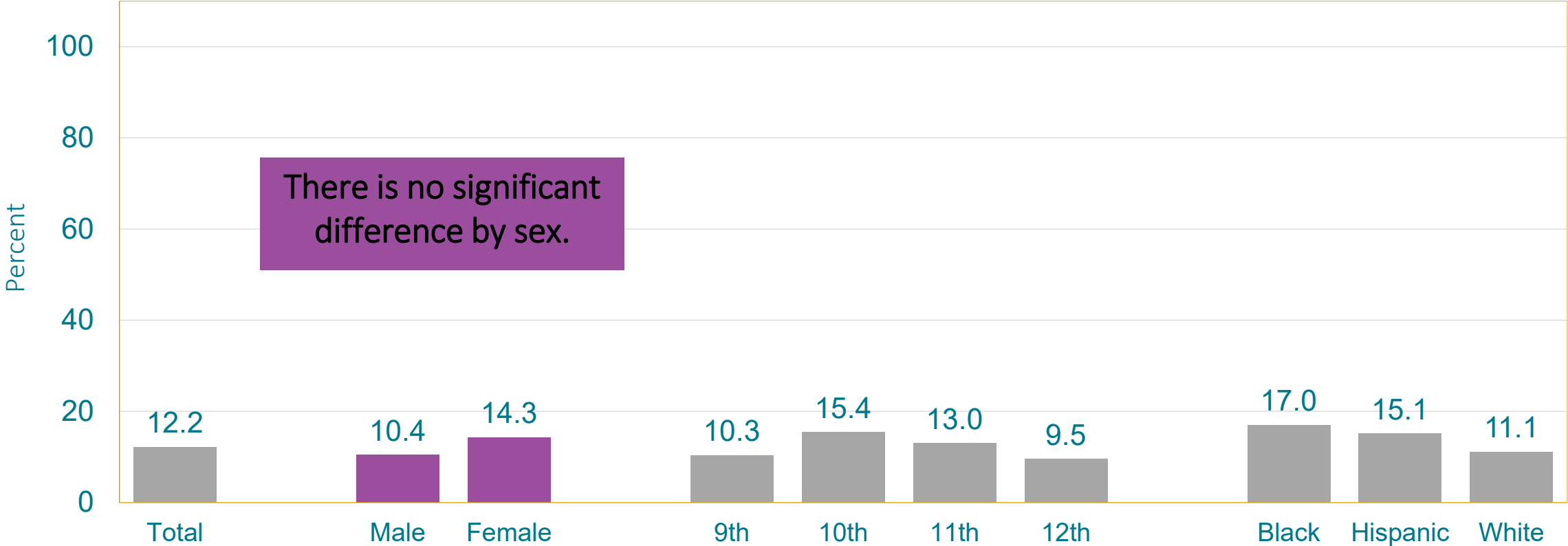
* \geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention growth charts. In 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight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



For this behavior, based on quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 1999 (12.0%) to 2011(15.3%) and decreased from 2011(15.3%) to 2019 (12.2%).

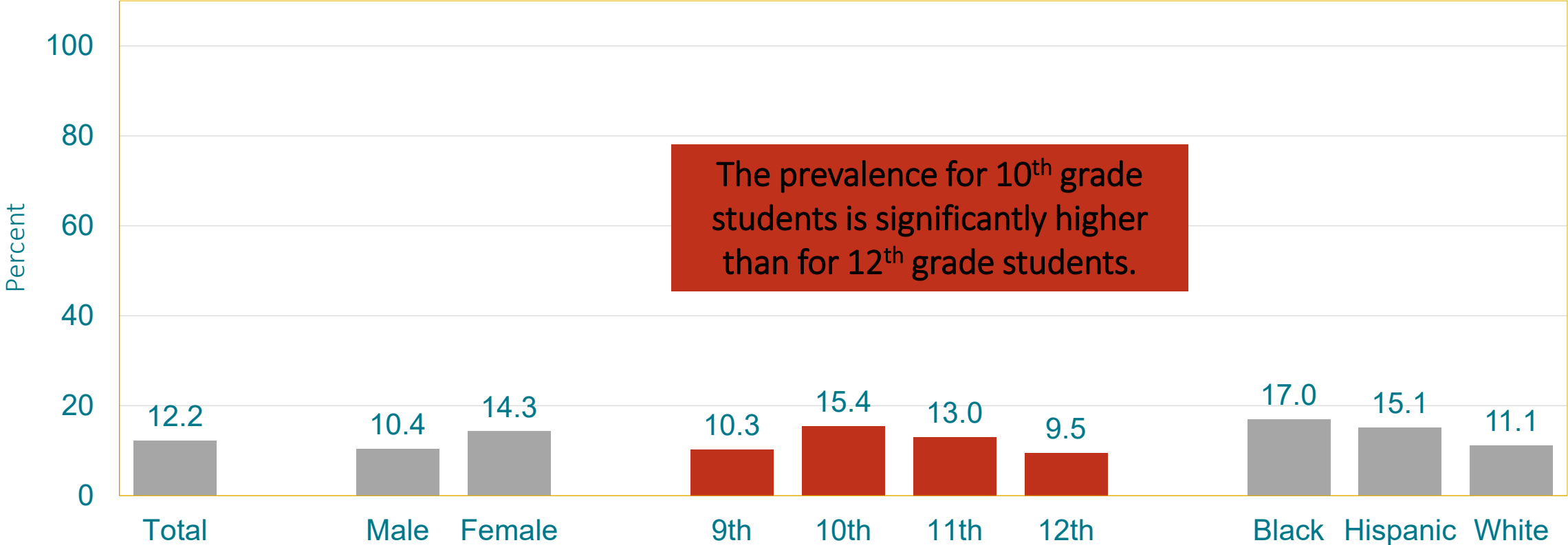
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight, 2019

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



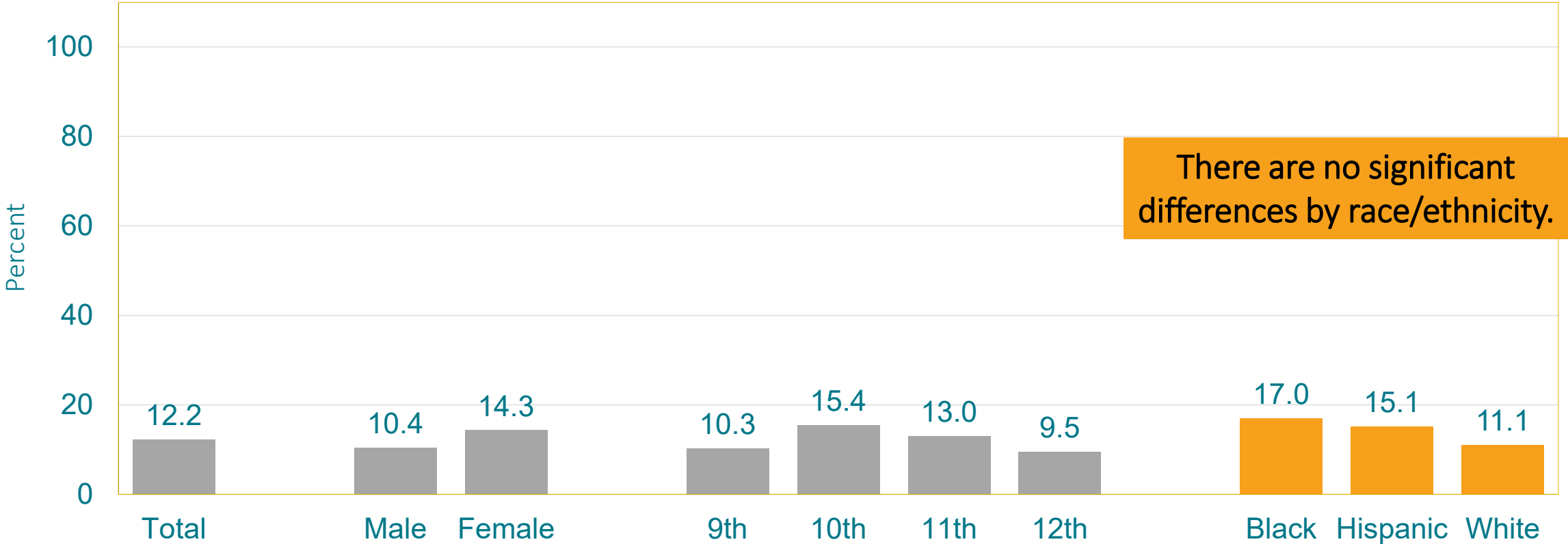
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight, 2019

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

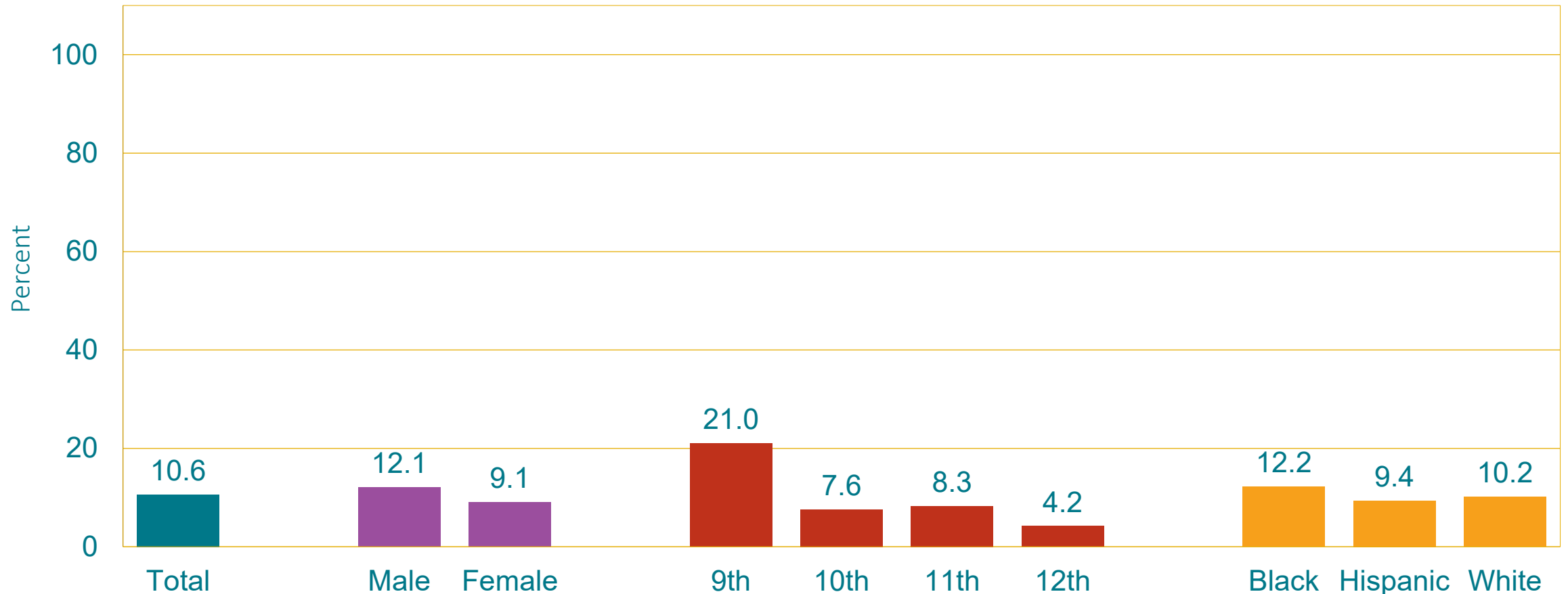


Percentage of High School Students Who Were Overweight, 2019

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

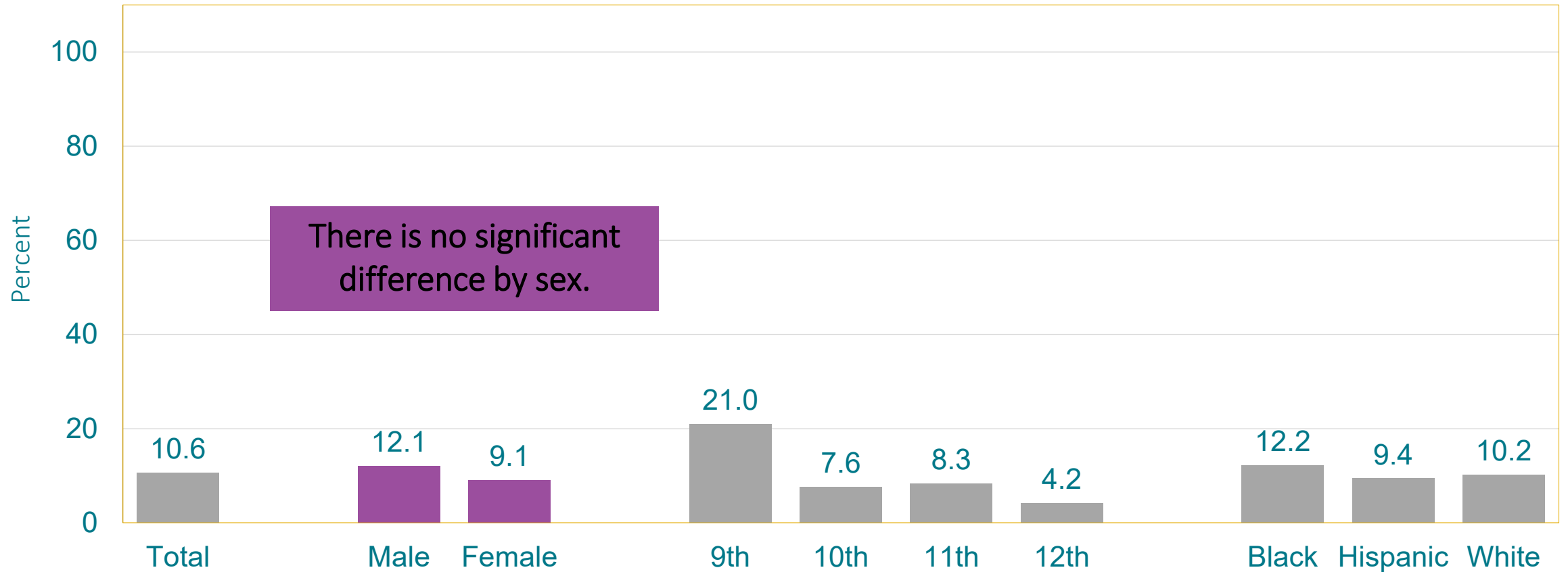


Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

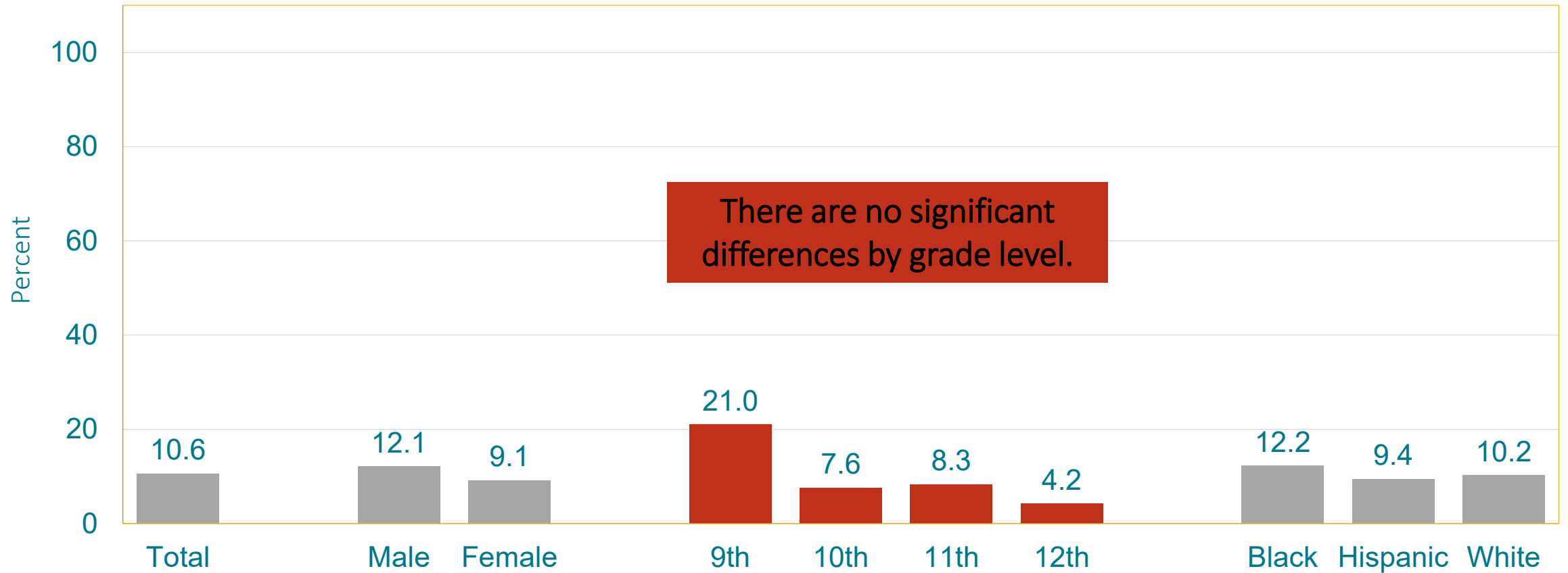


For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1999 (6.3%) to 2019 (10.6%).

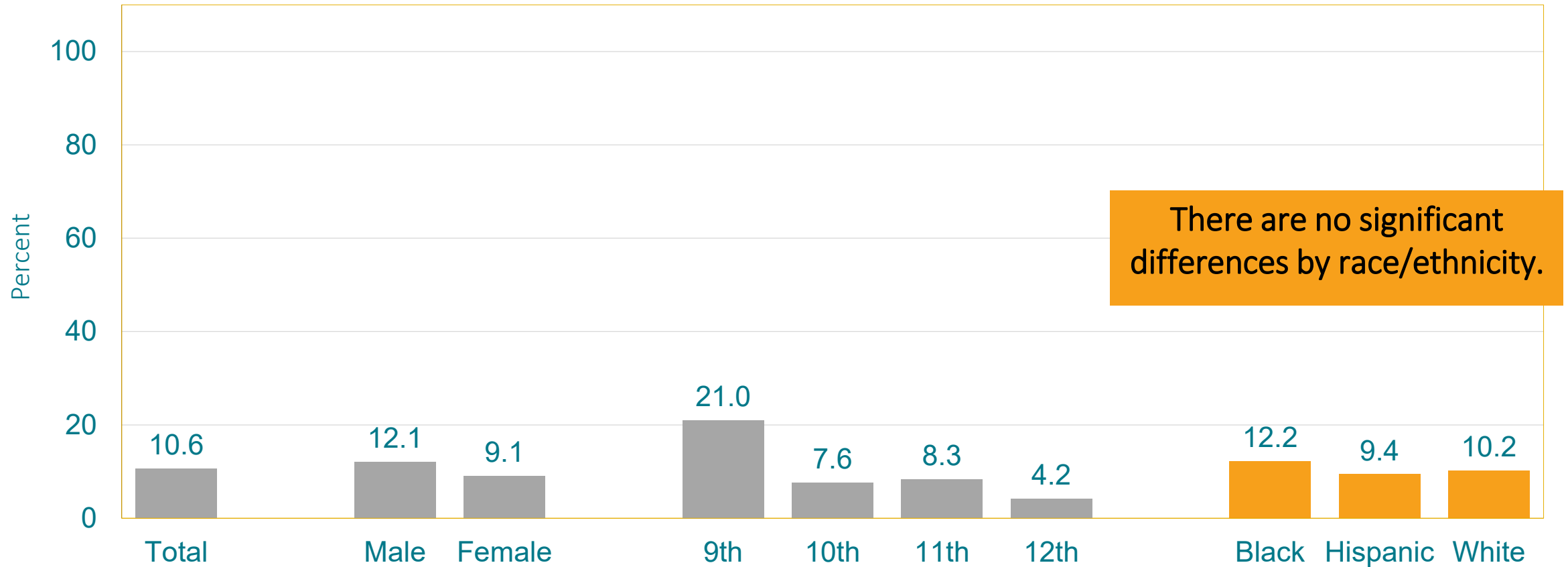
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



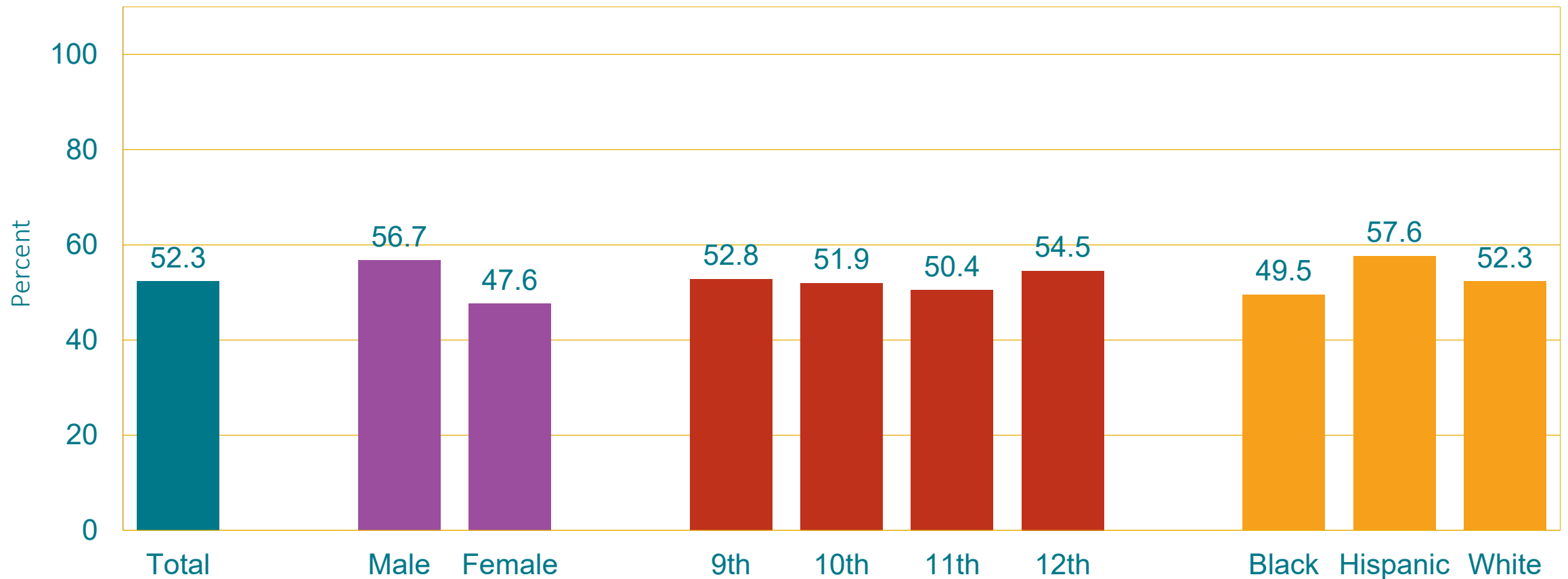
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Fruit or Drink 100% Fruit Juices, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

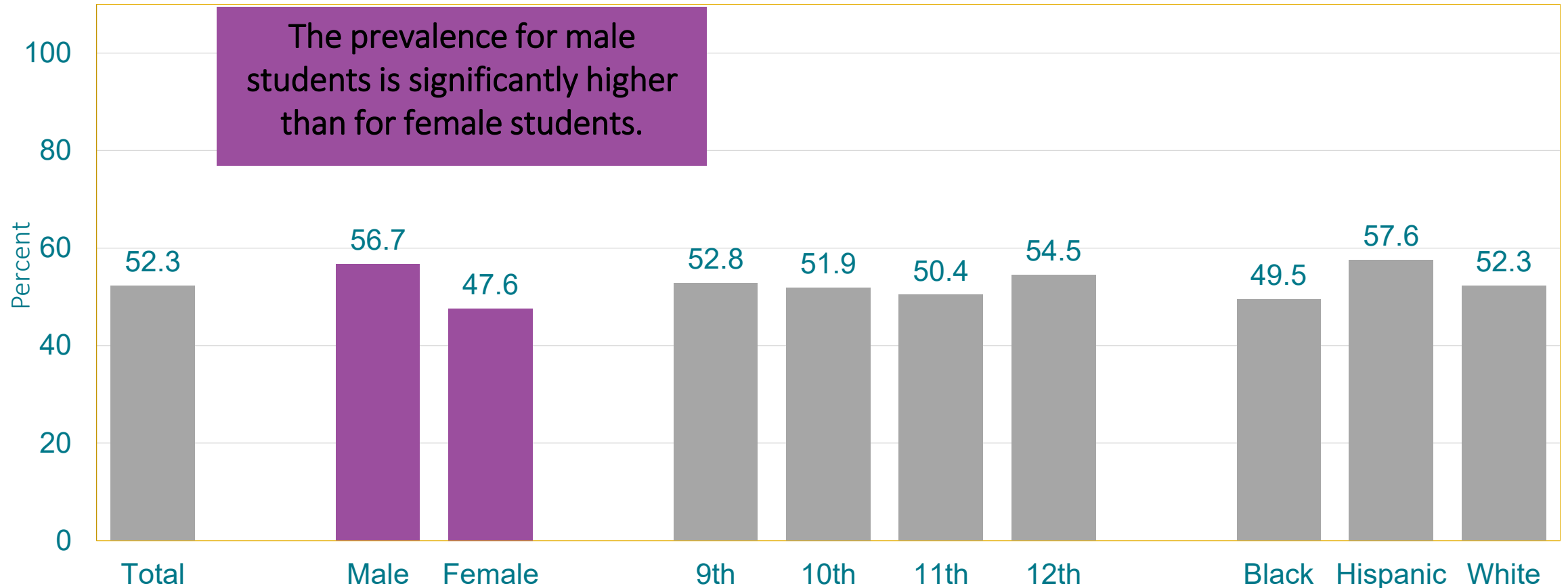


Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

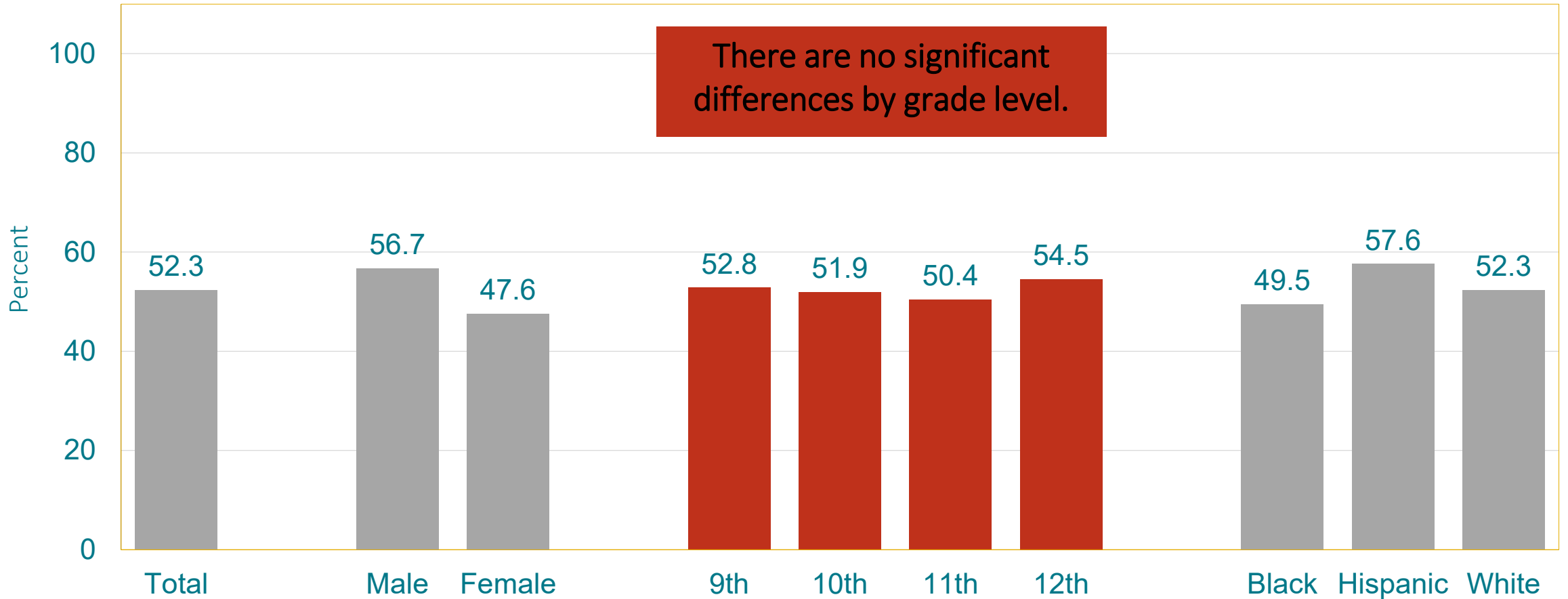


For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1999 (57.4%) to 2019 (52.3%).

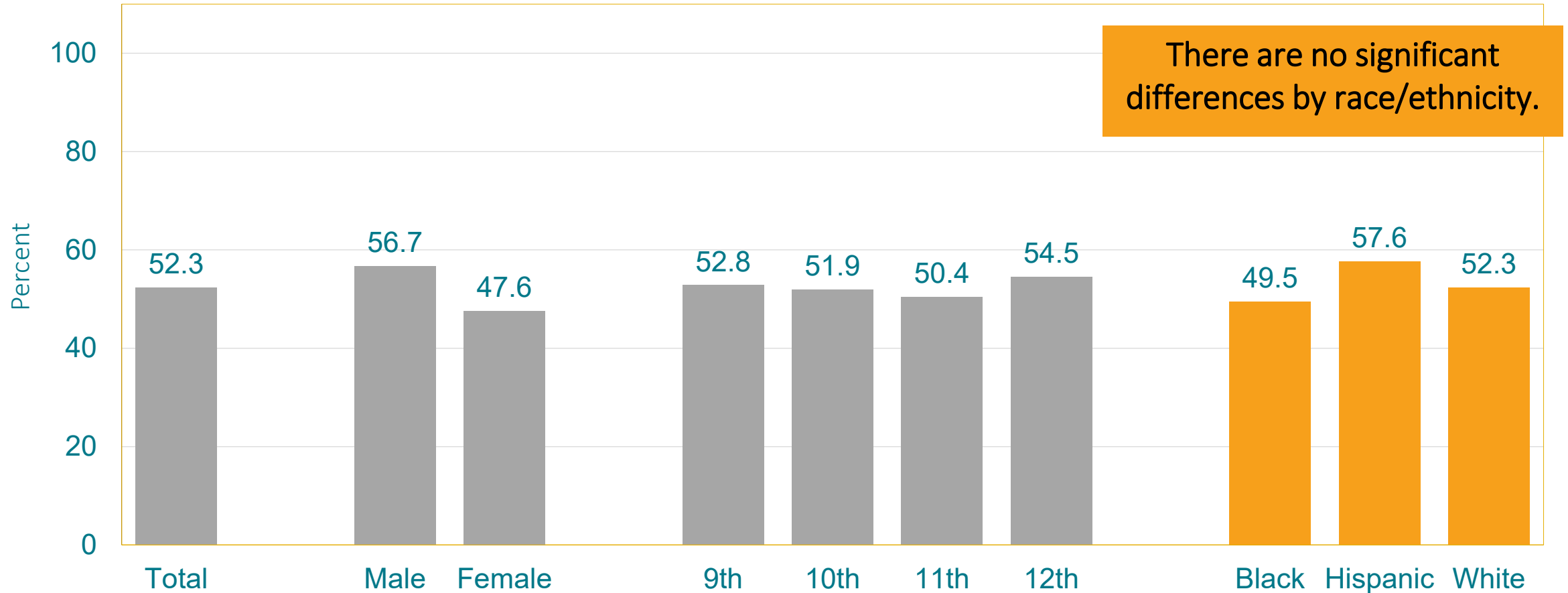
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



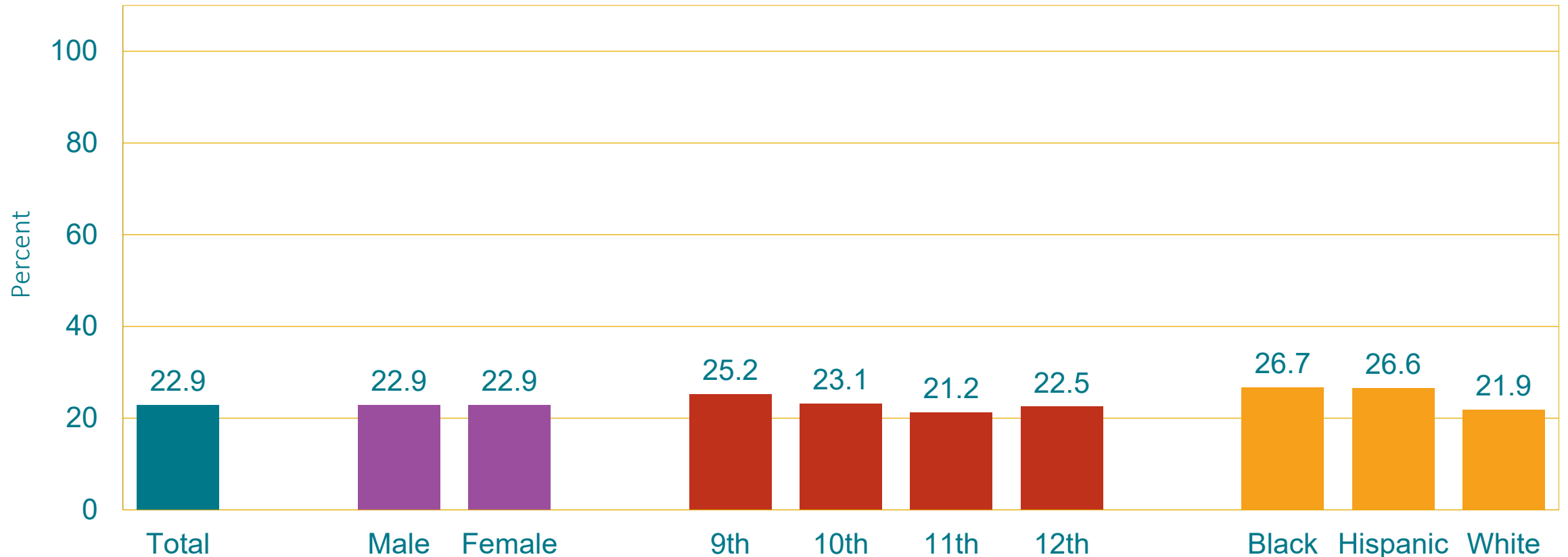
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

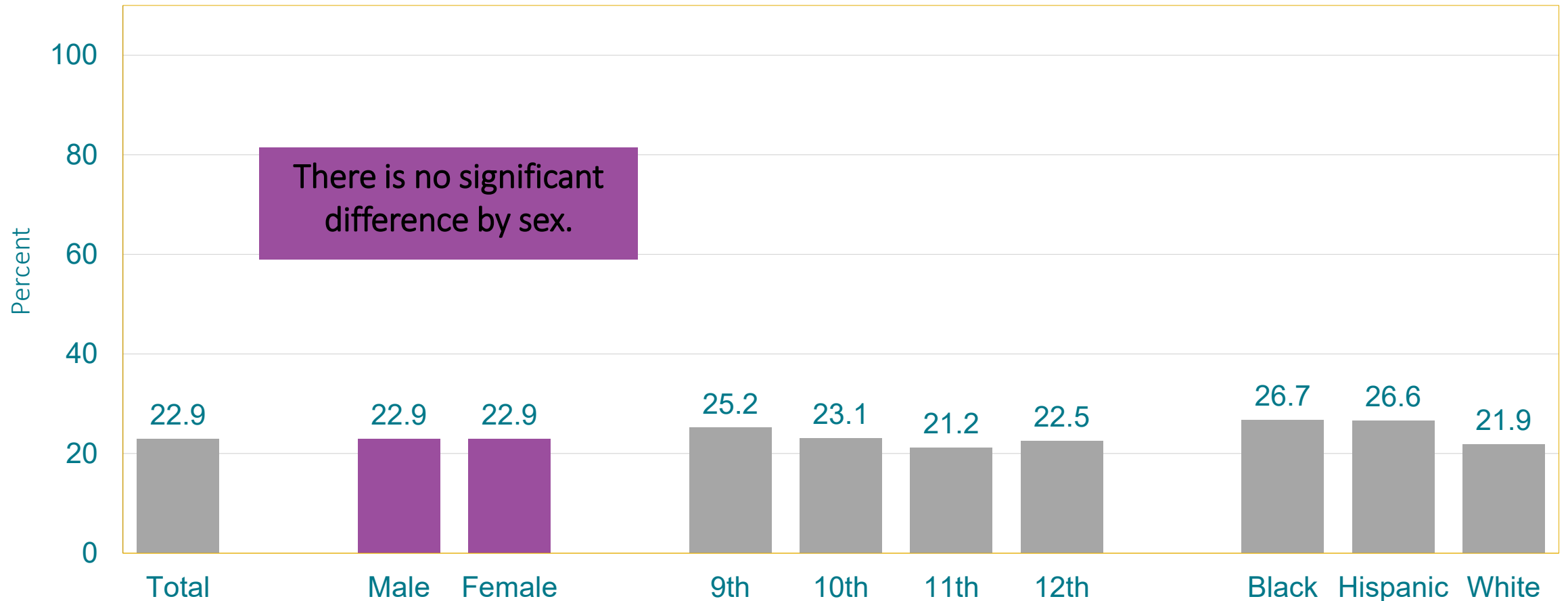


Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, **2019**

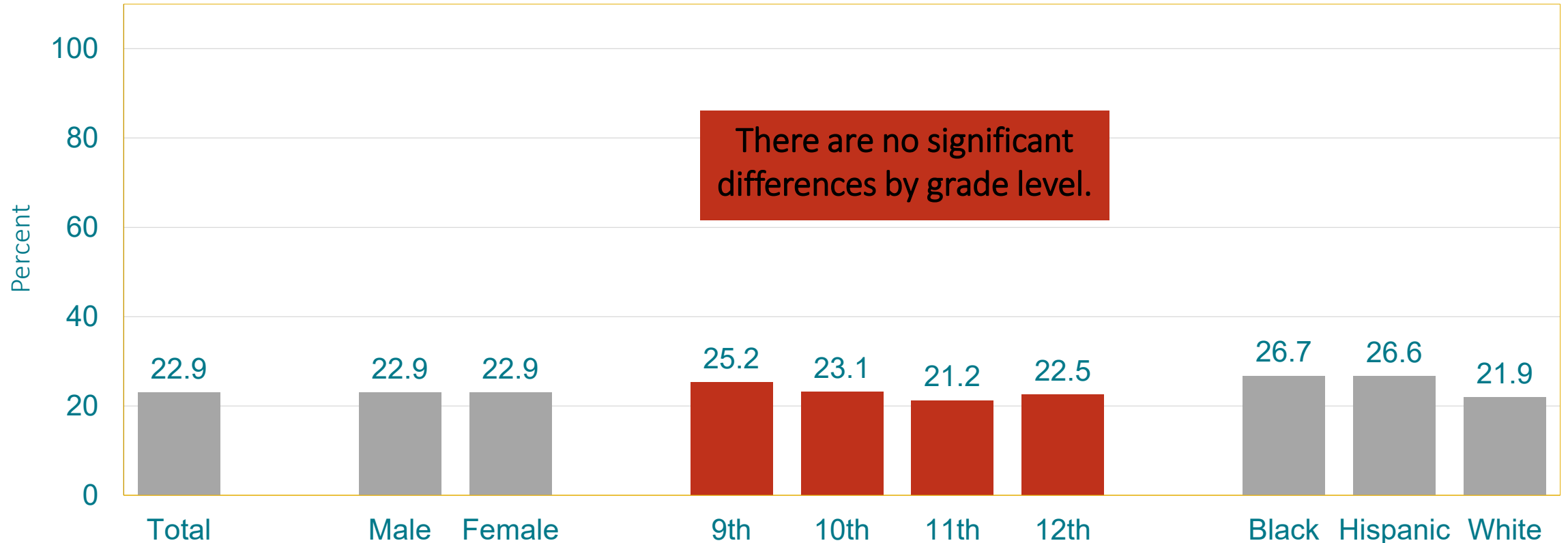


For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 1999 (29.1%) to 2019 (22.9%).

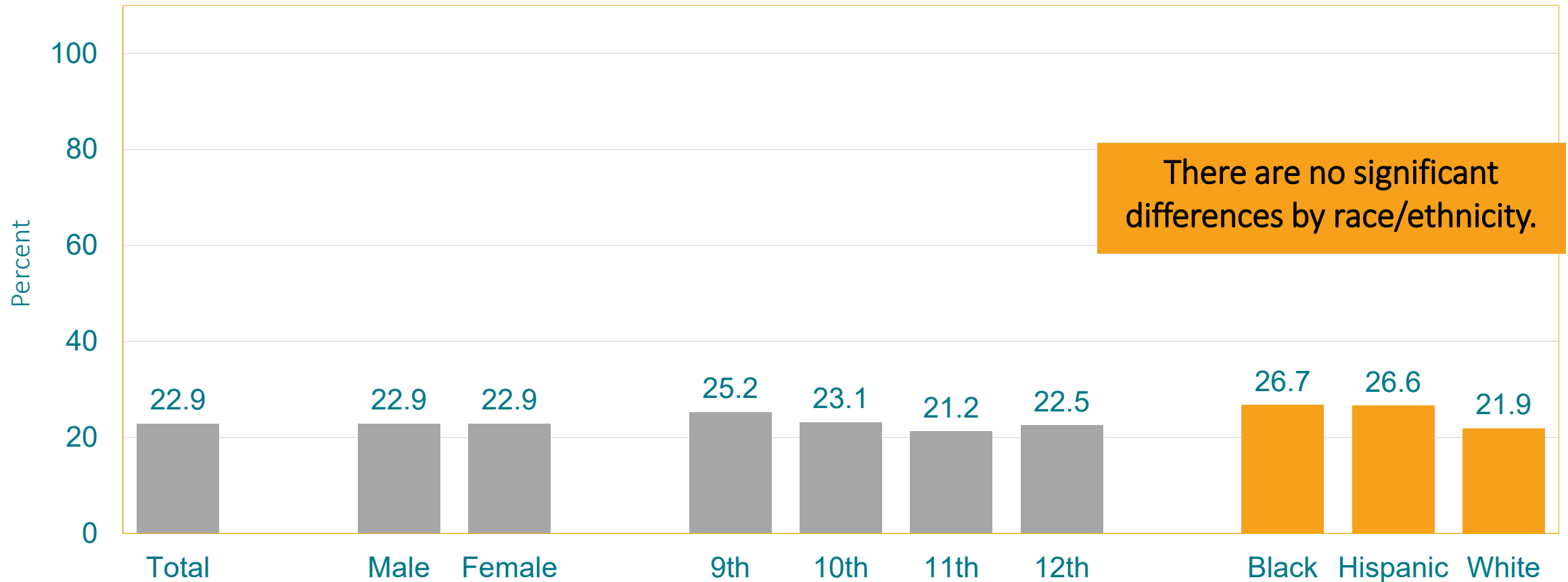
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



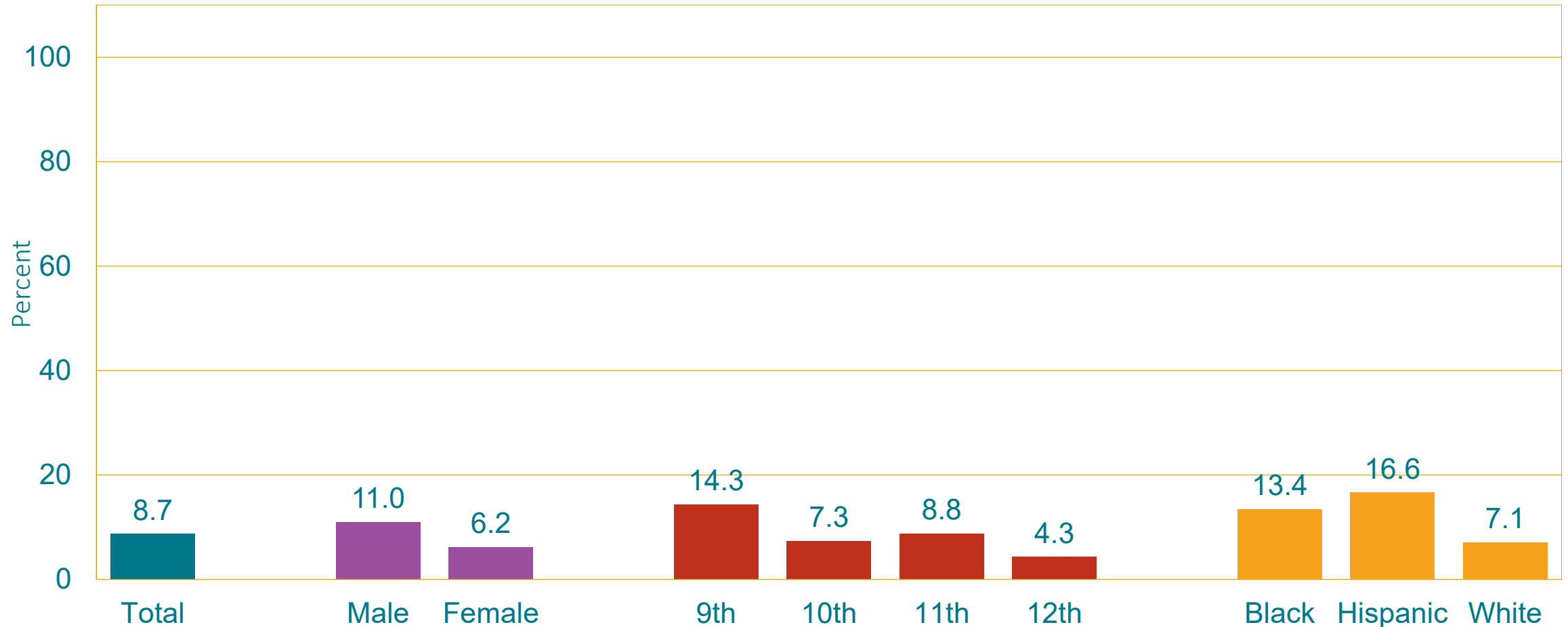
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruit or Drank 100% Fruit Juices Two or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

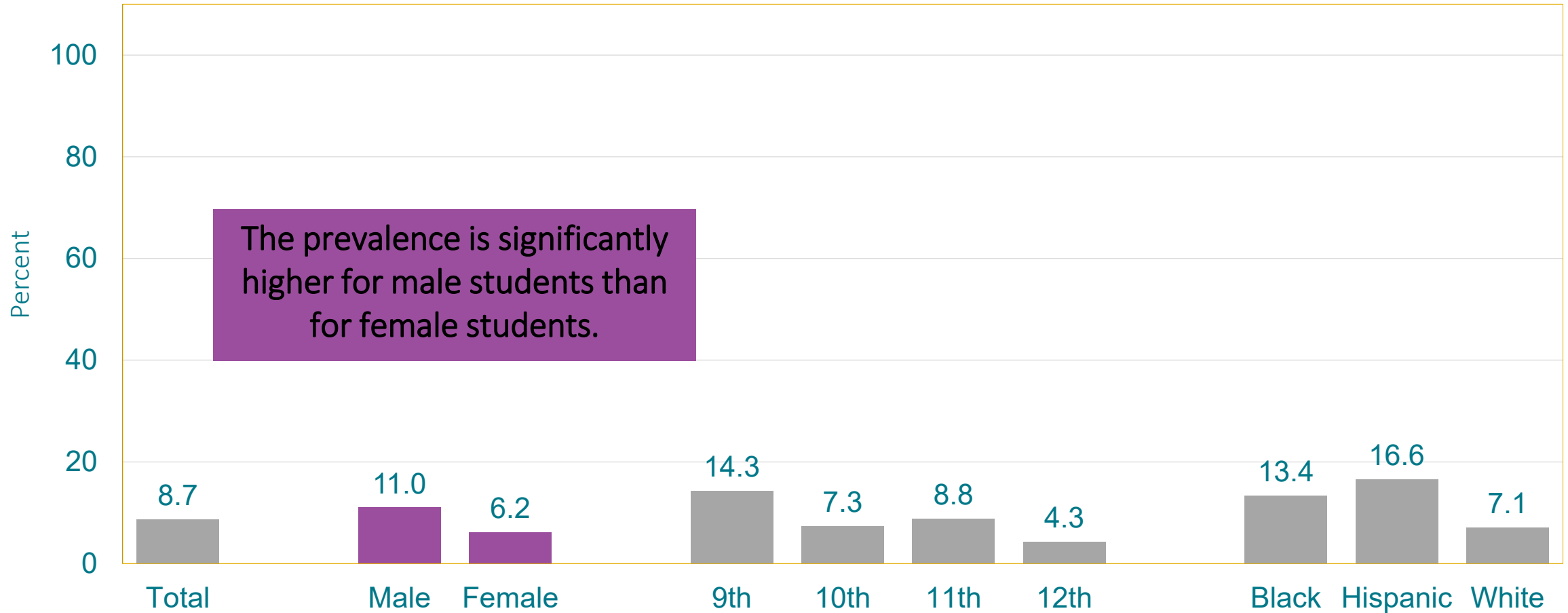


Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

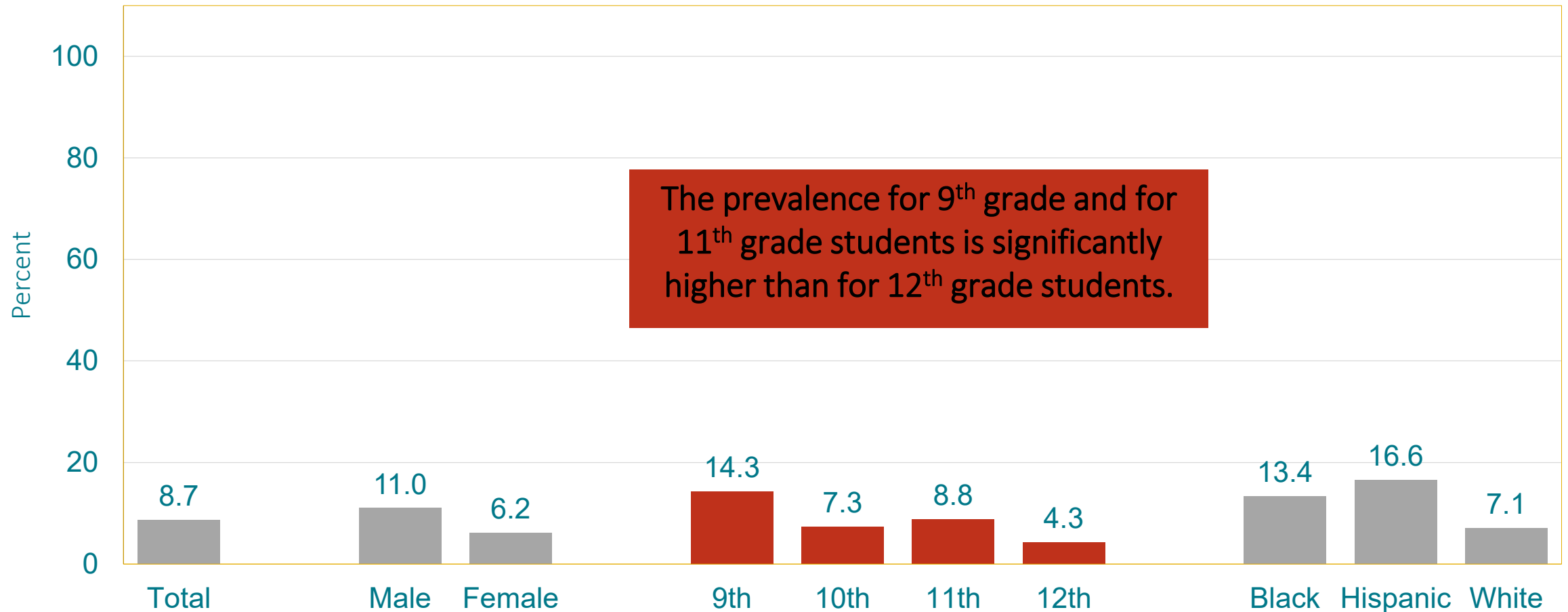


For this behavior, based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2007 (5.8%) to 2019 (8.7%).

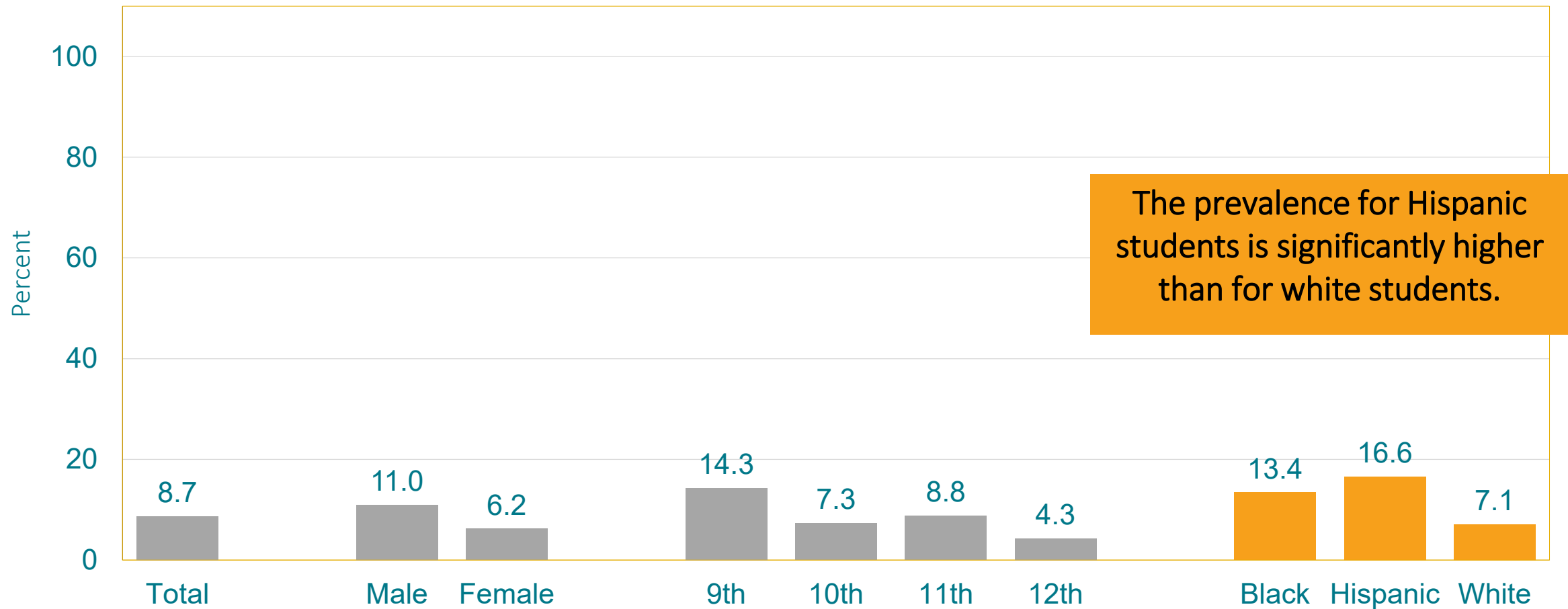
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



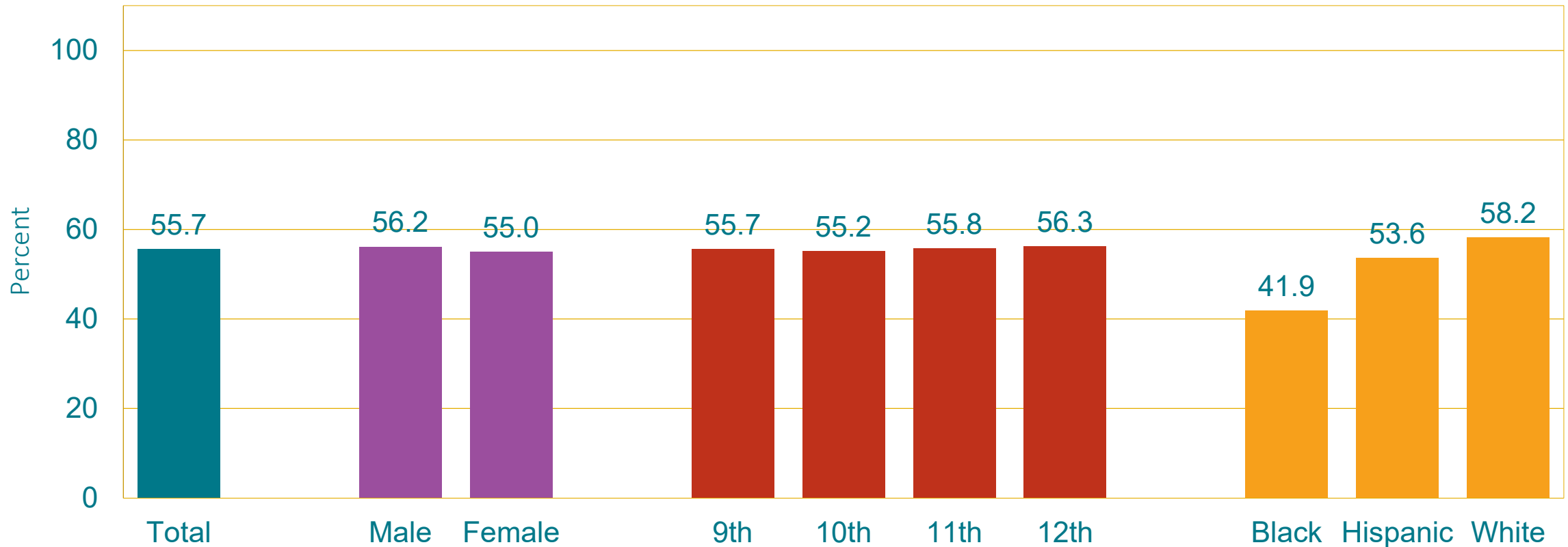
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Vegetables During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

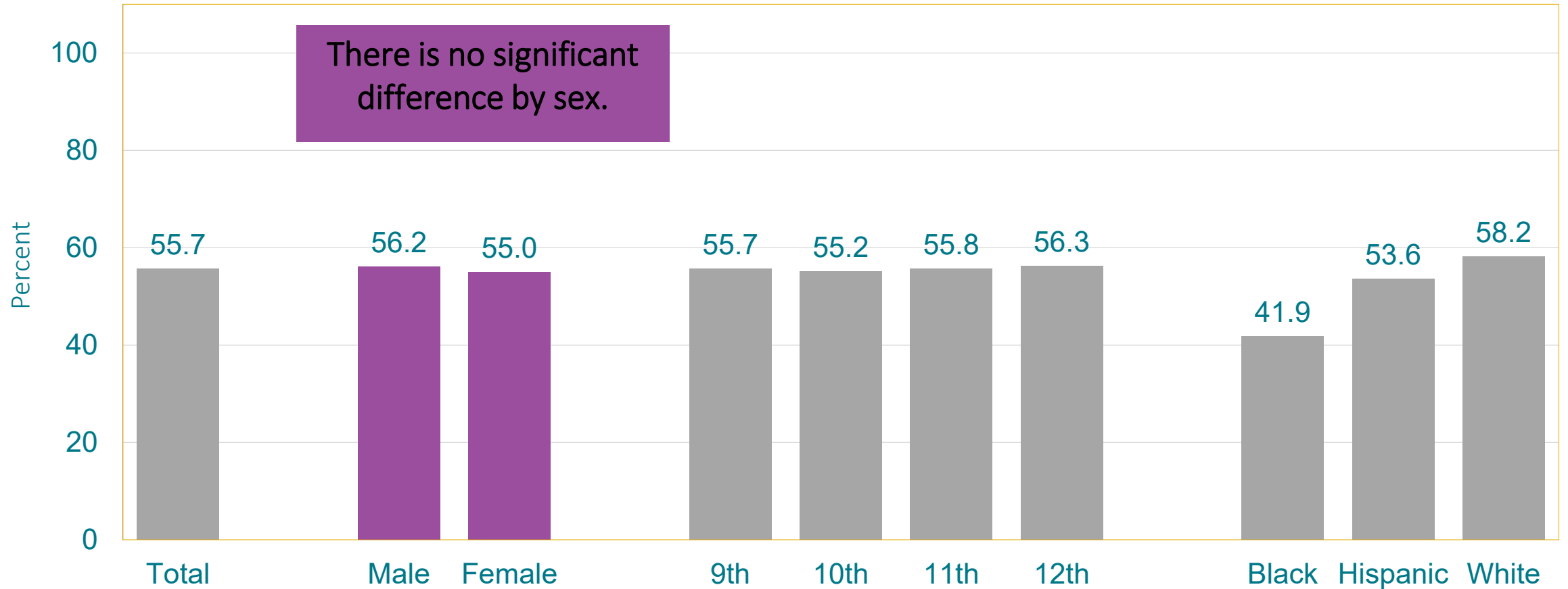


Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

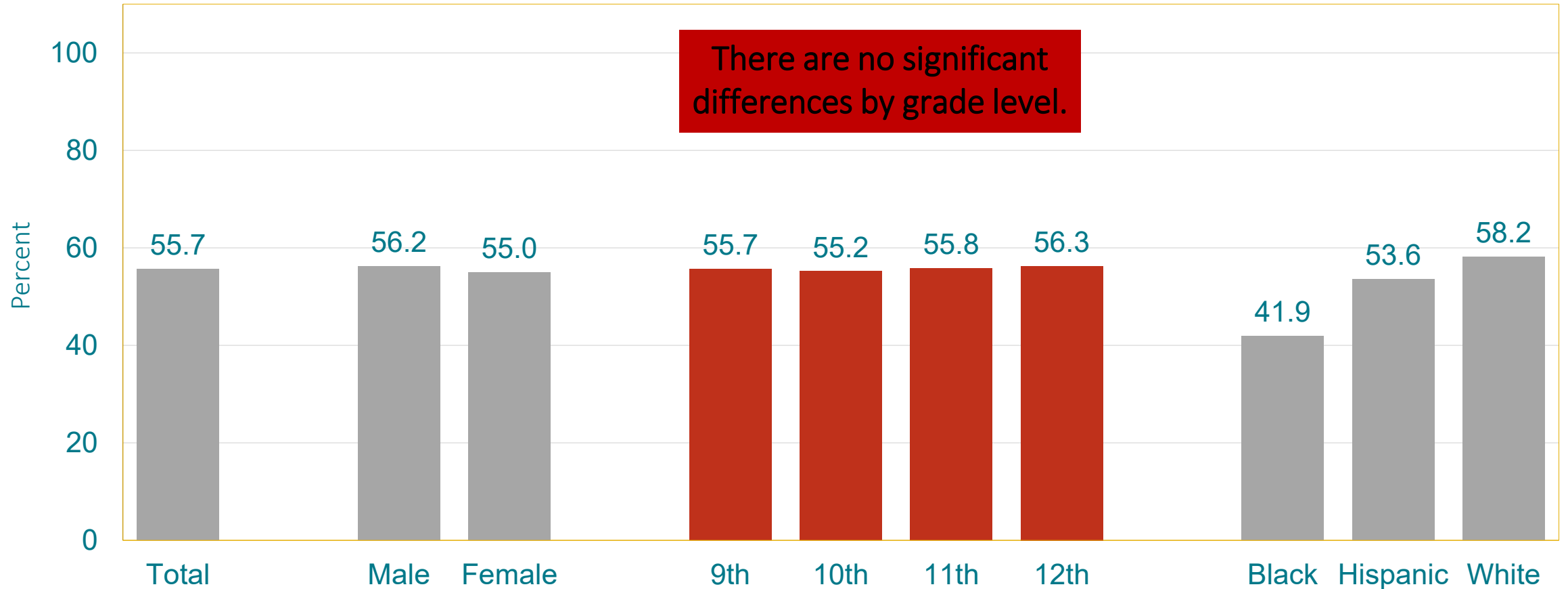


For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2007 (58.8%) to 2019 (55.7%).

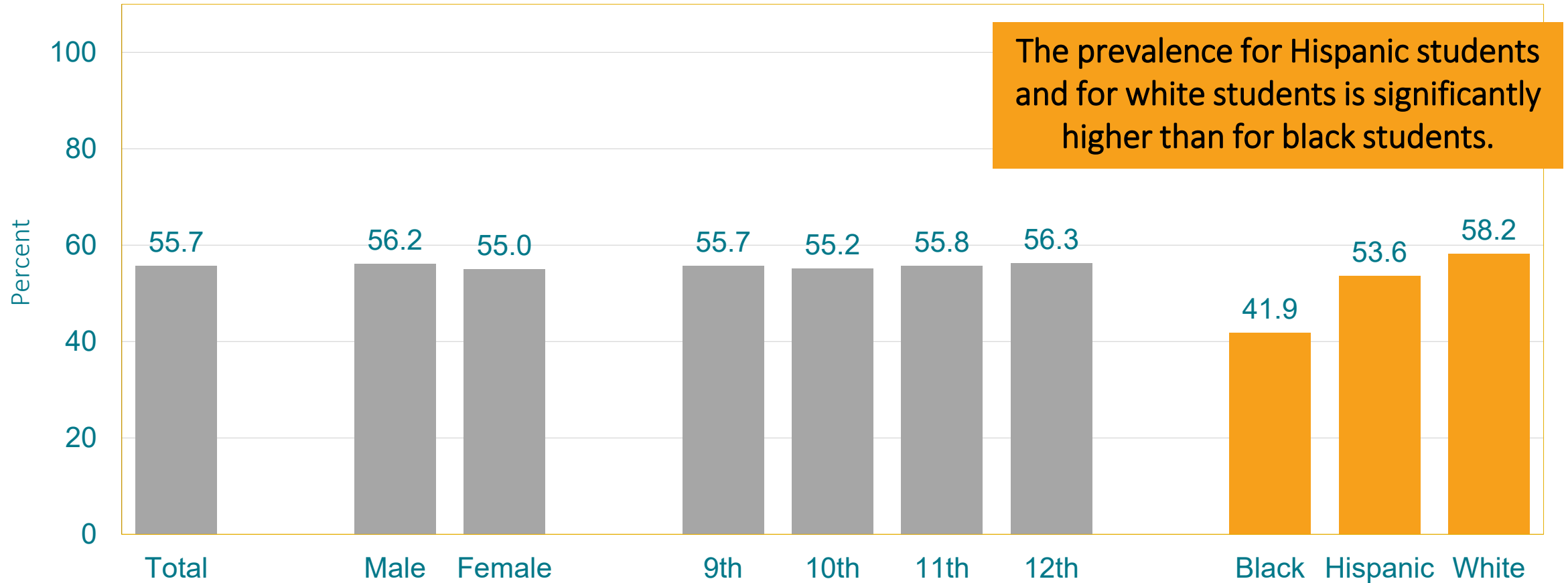
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



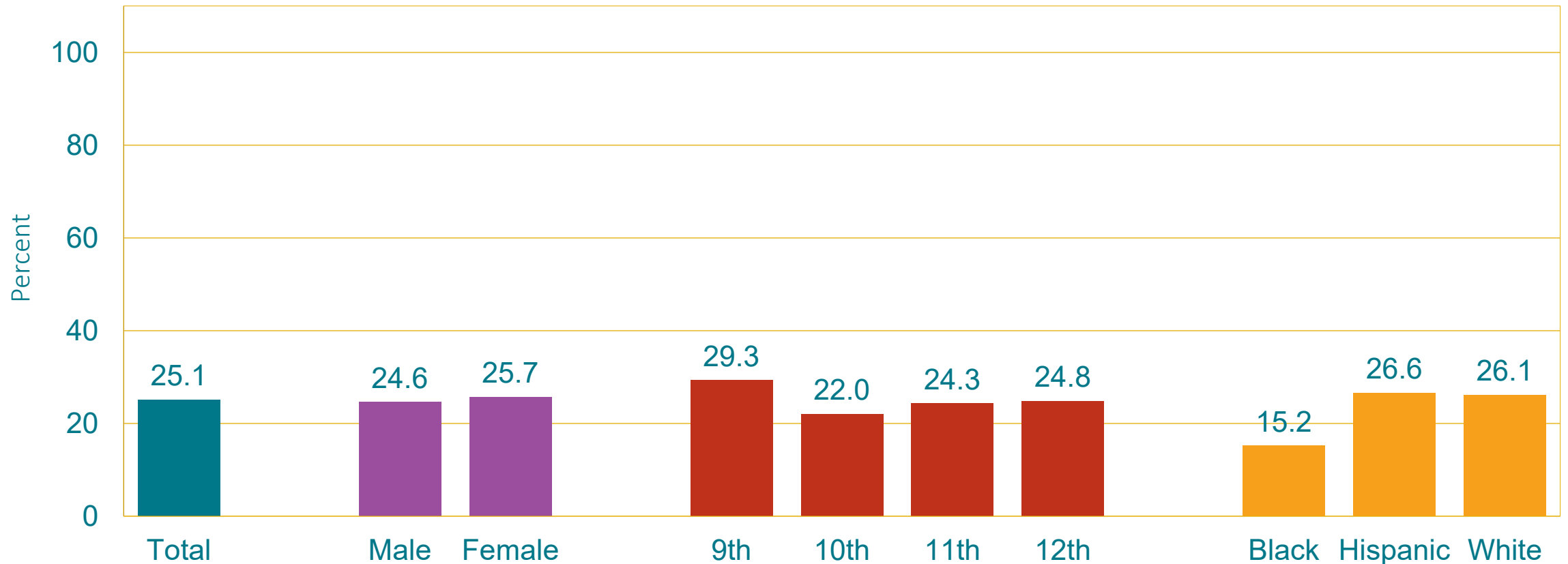
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

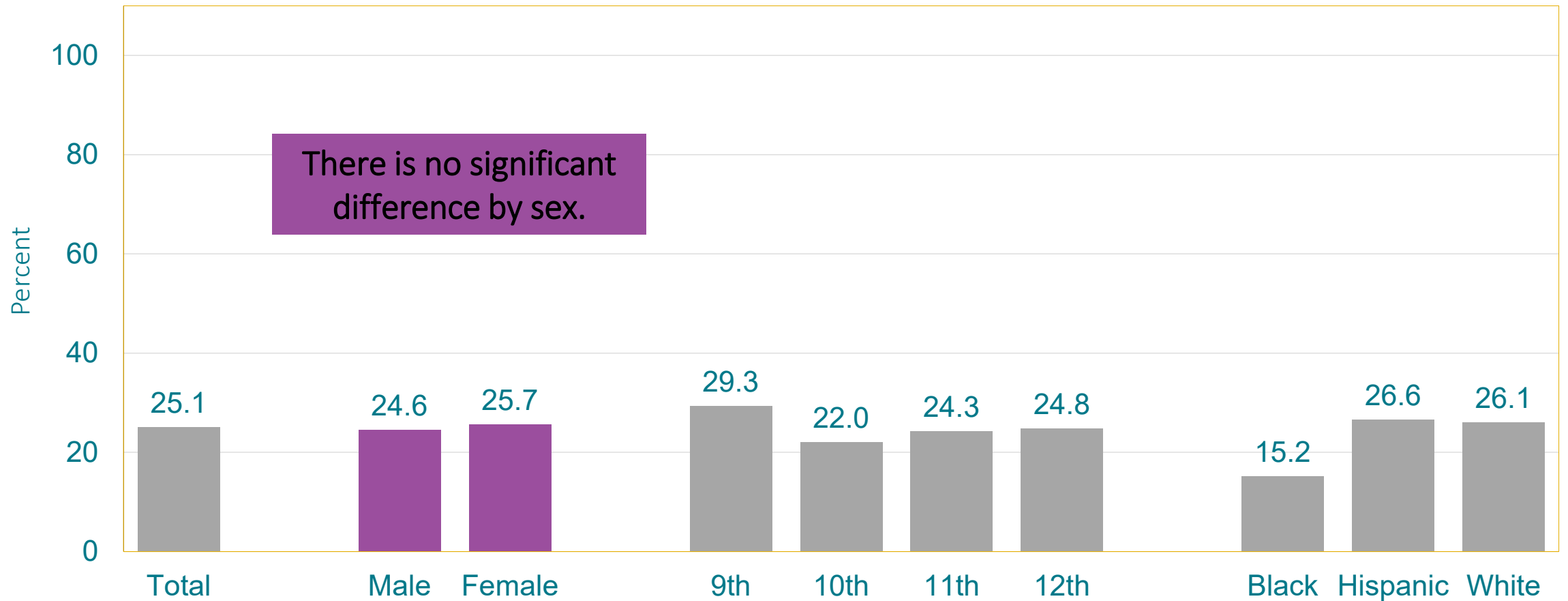


Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

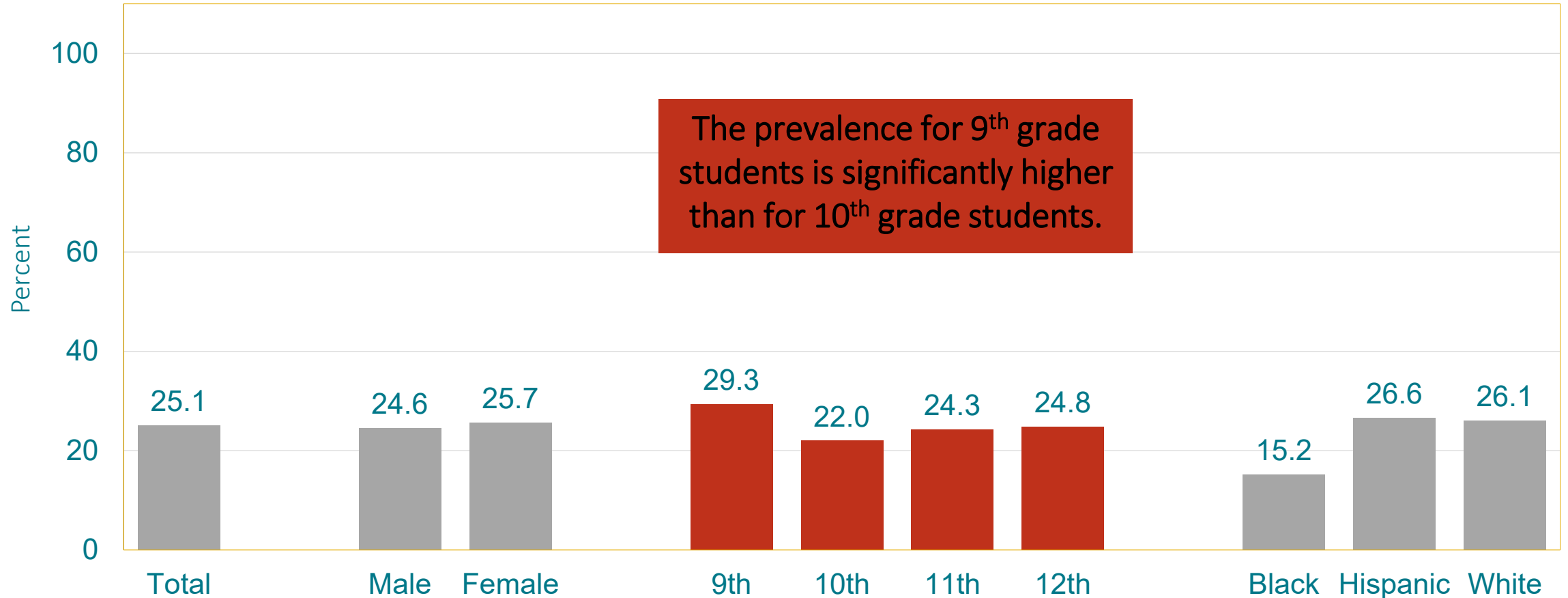


† For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2007 (23.6%) to 2019 (25.1%).

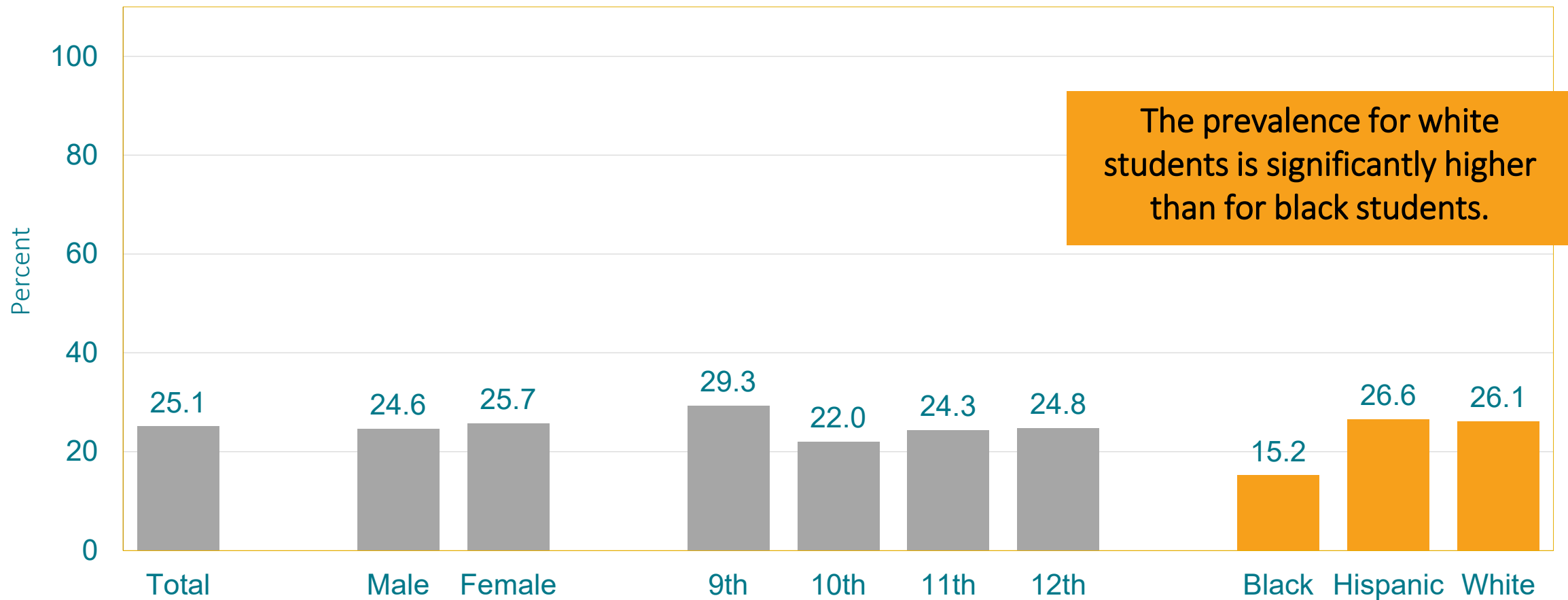
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



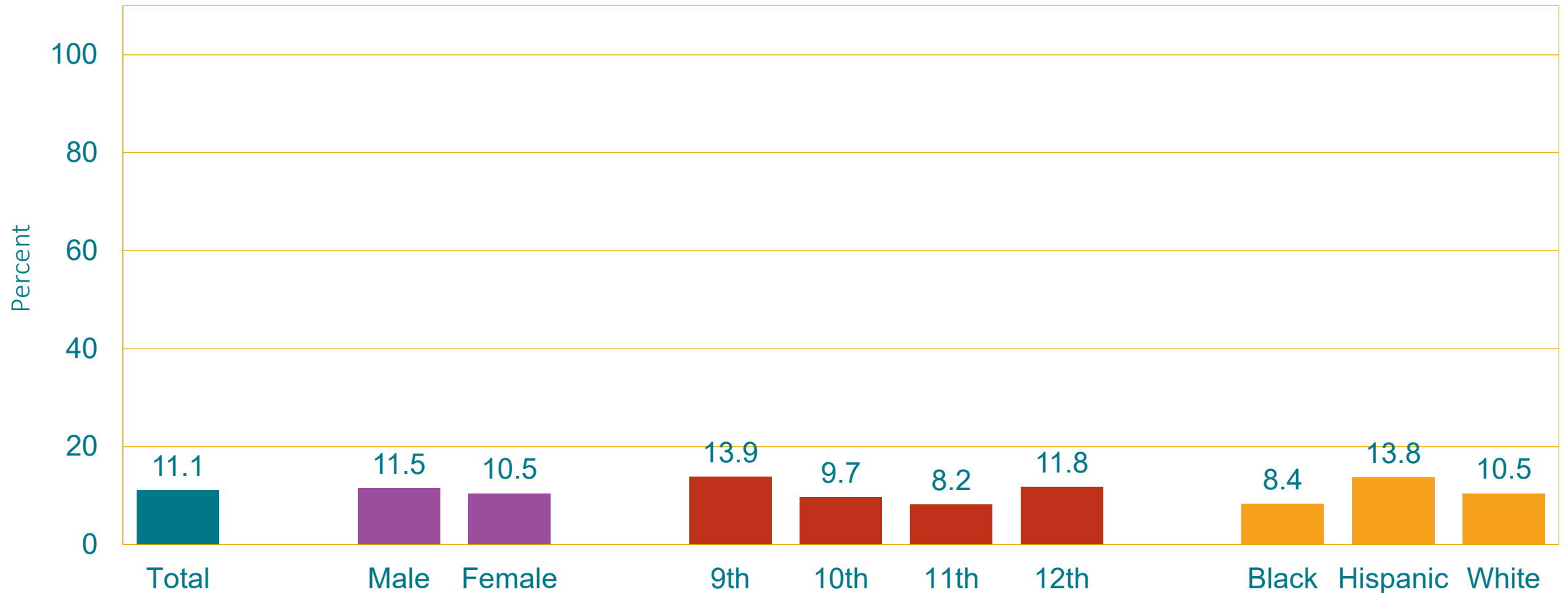
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Two or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

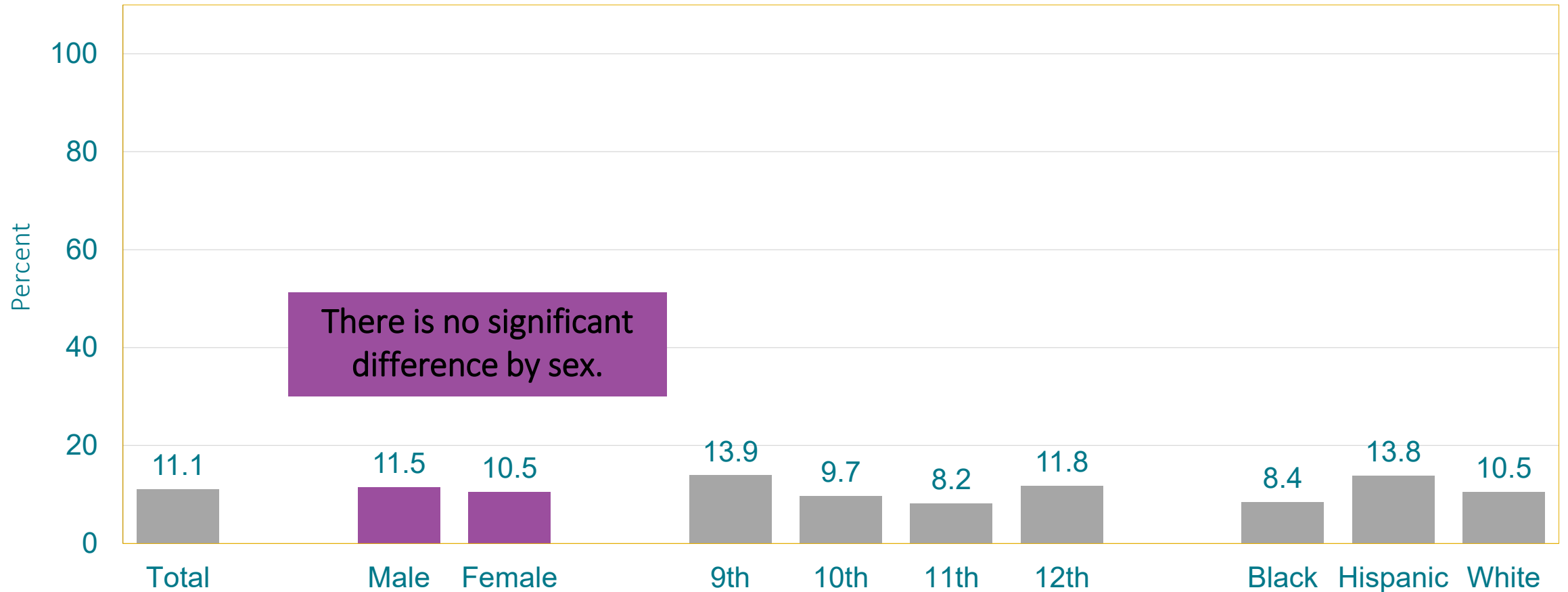


Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

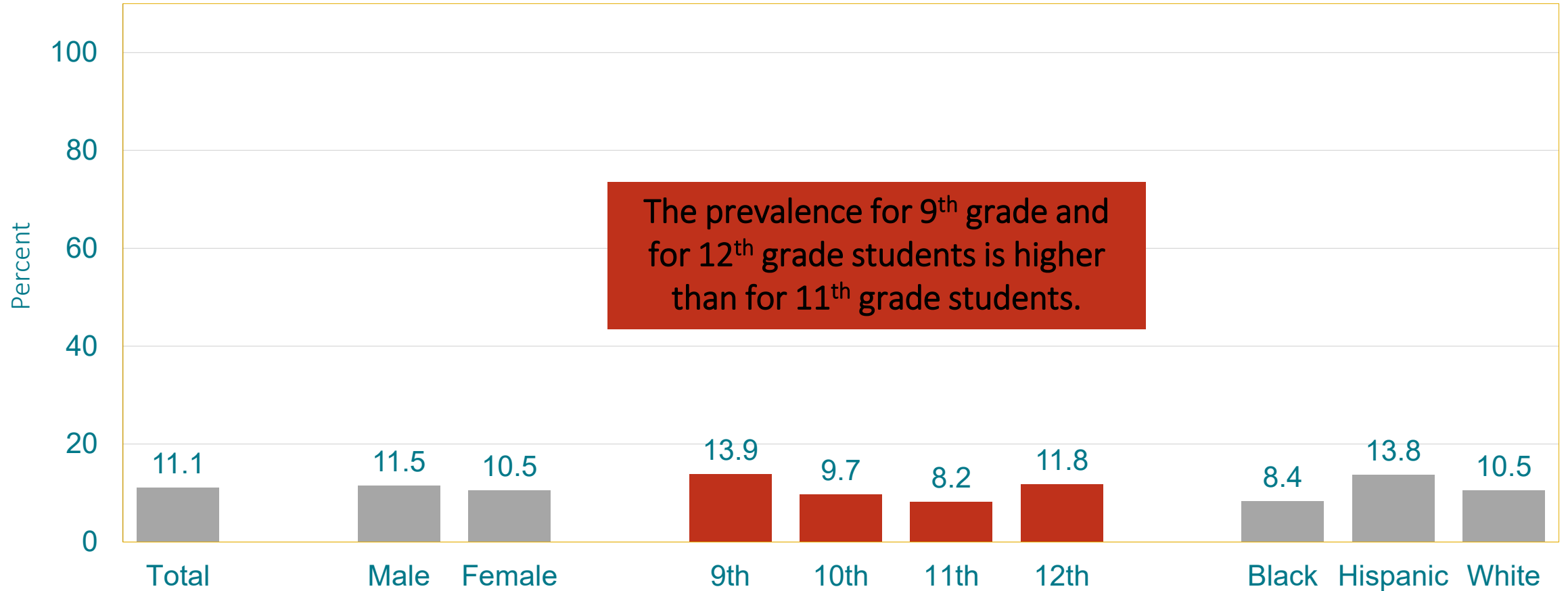


For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2007 (10.6%) to 2019 (11.1%).

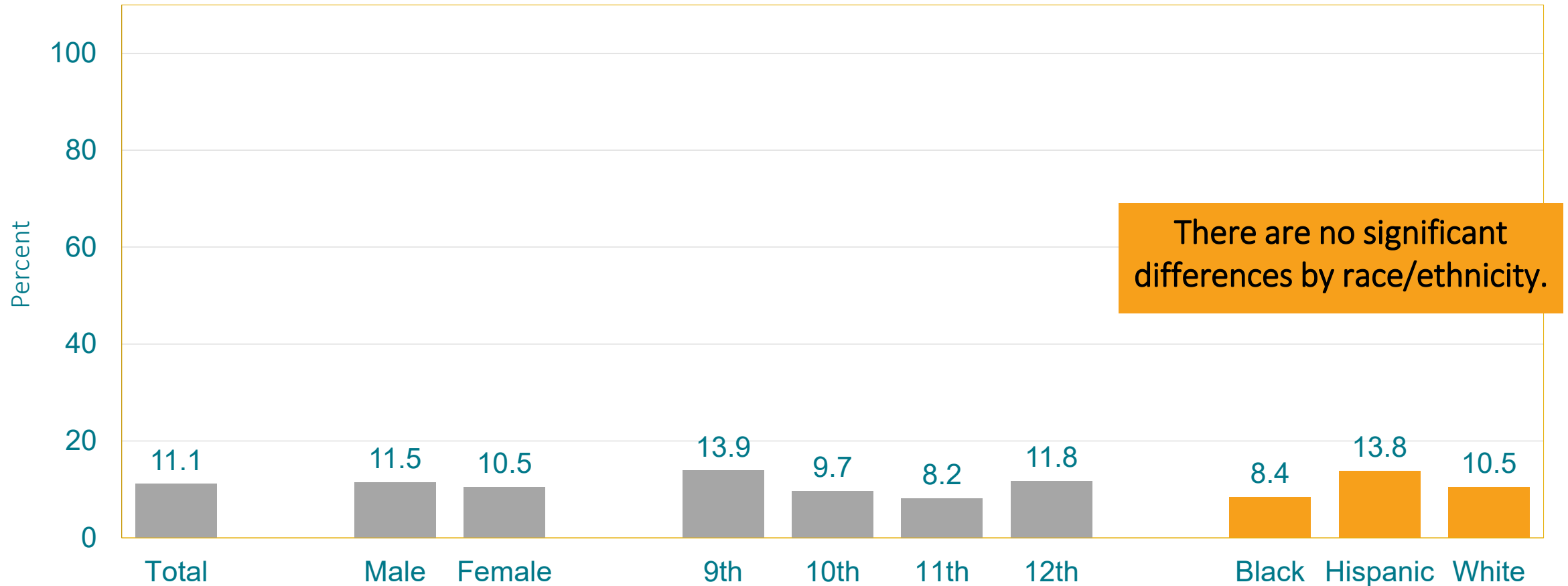
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



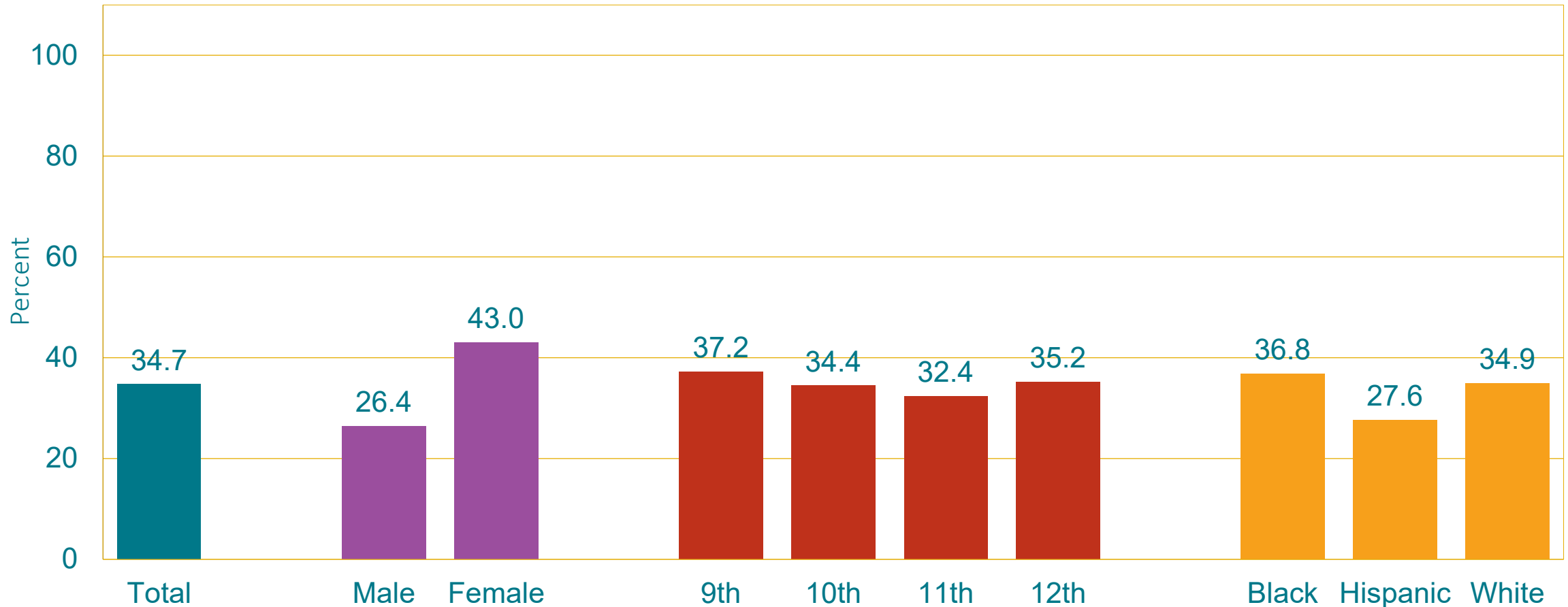
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Vegetables Three or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

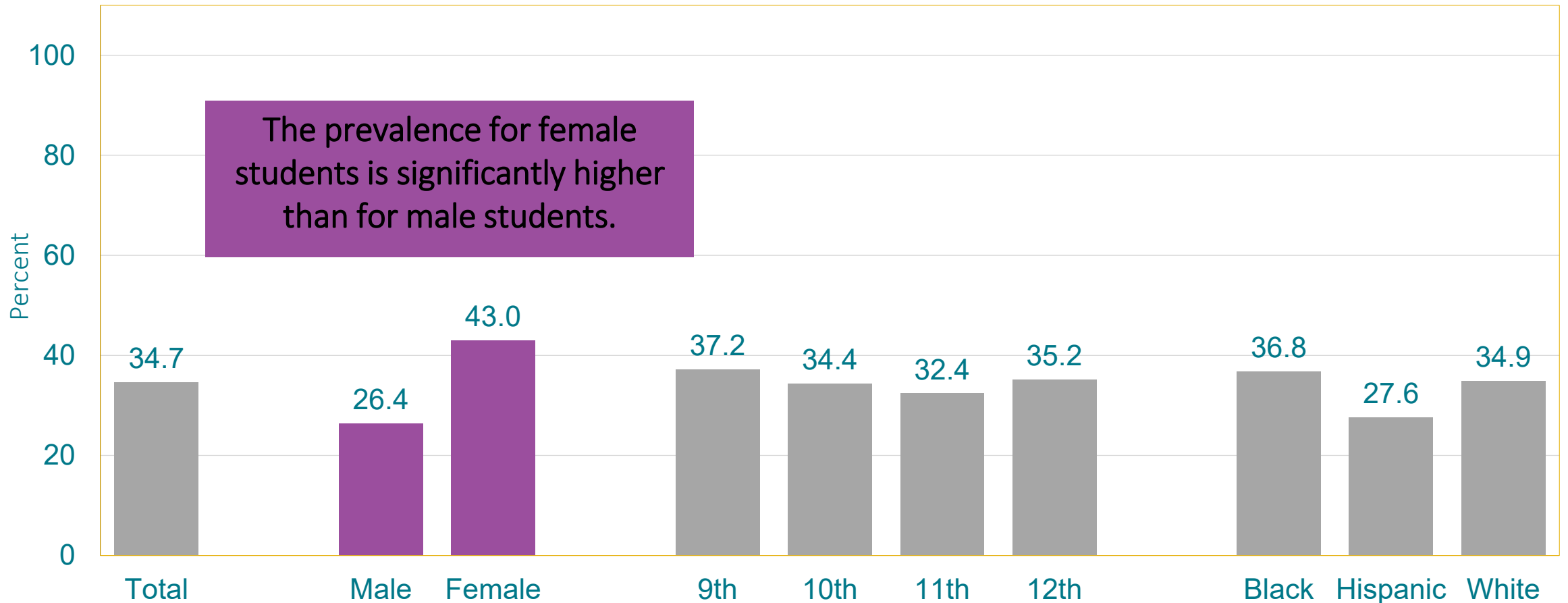


Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

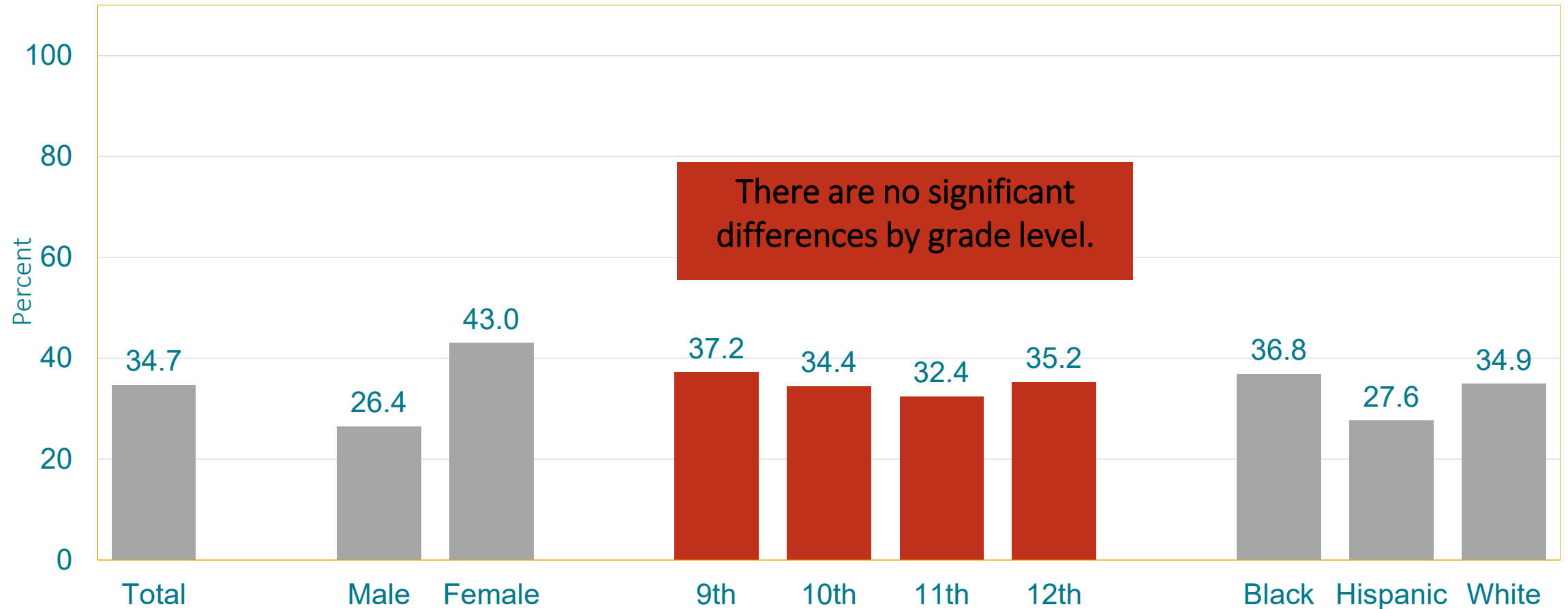


For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence increased from 2007 (20.2%) to 2019 (34.7%).

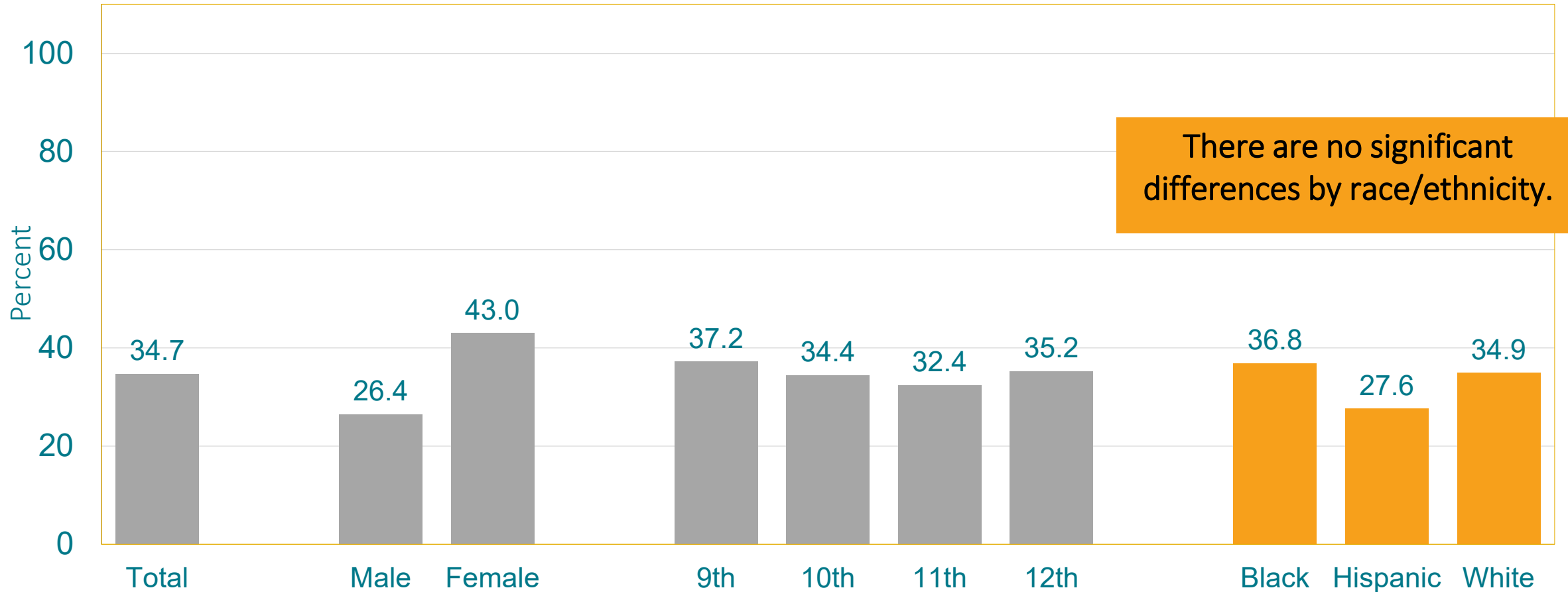
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



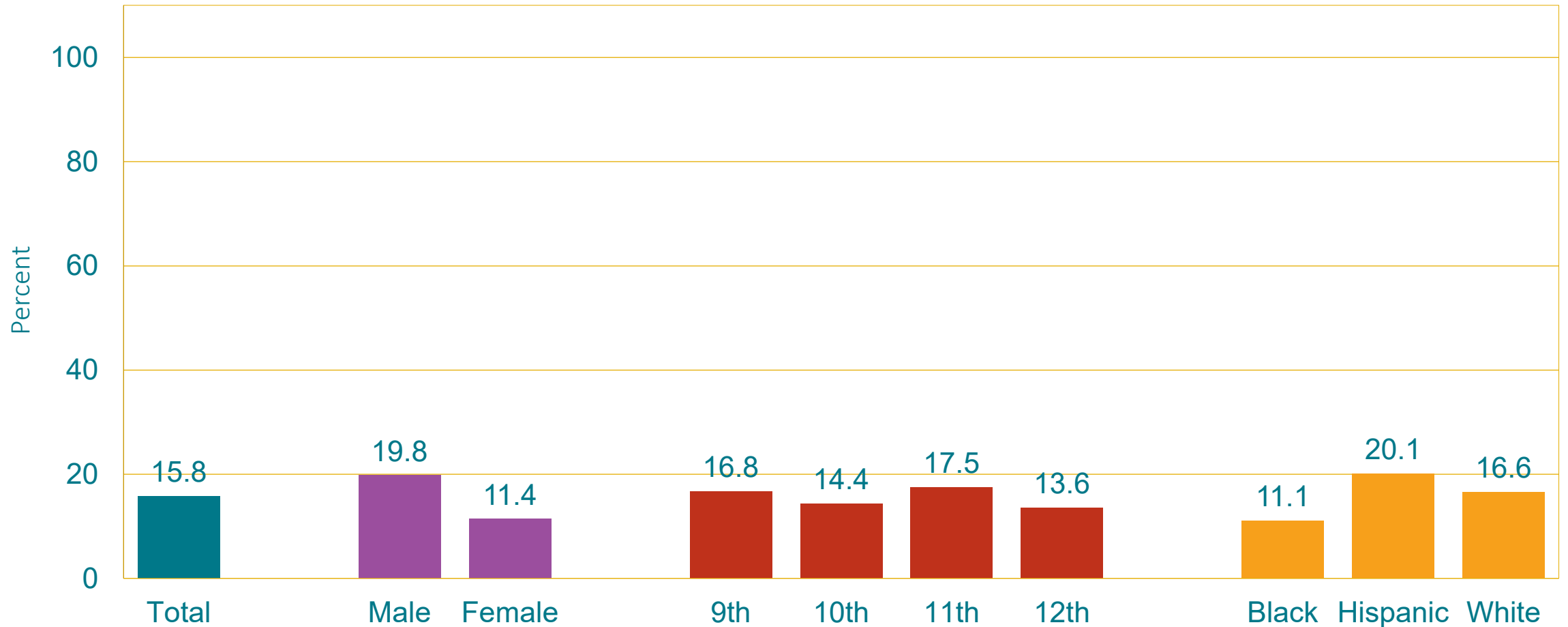
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Drink a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

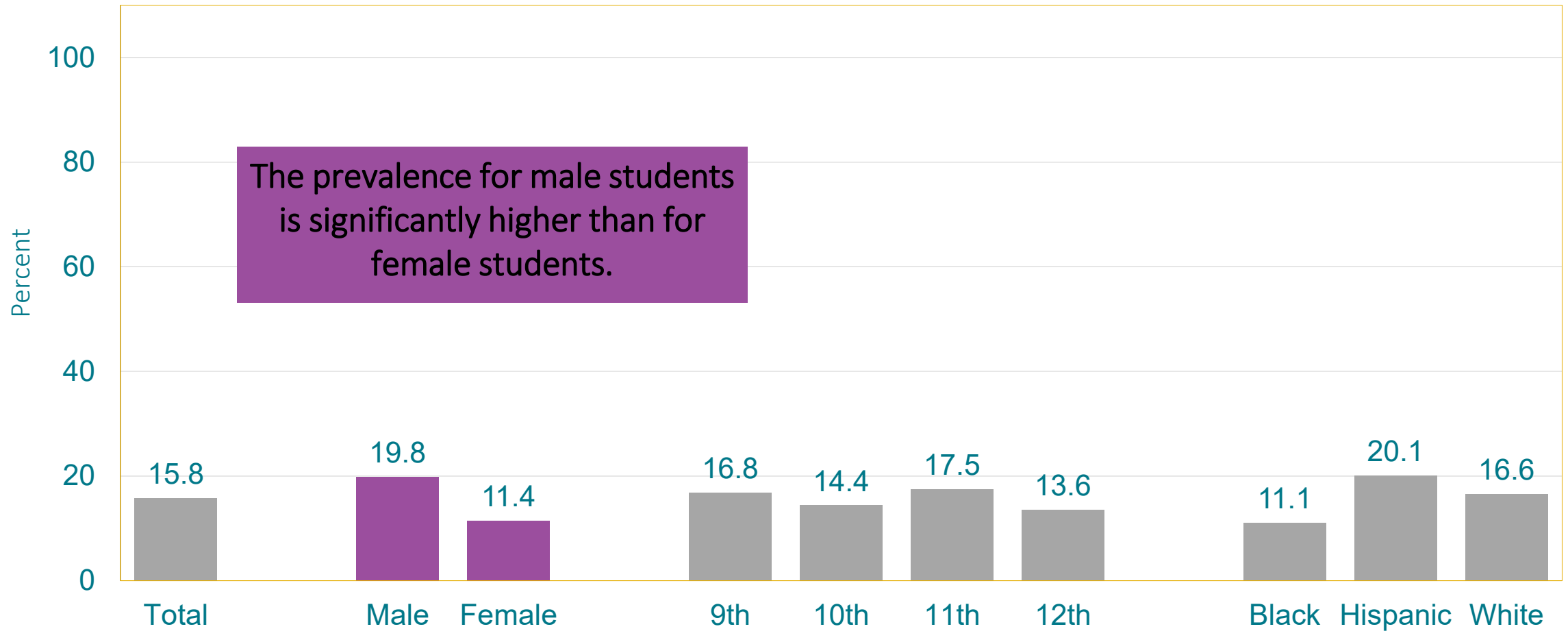


Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, **2019**

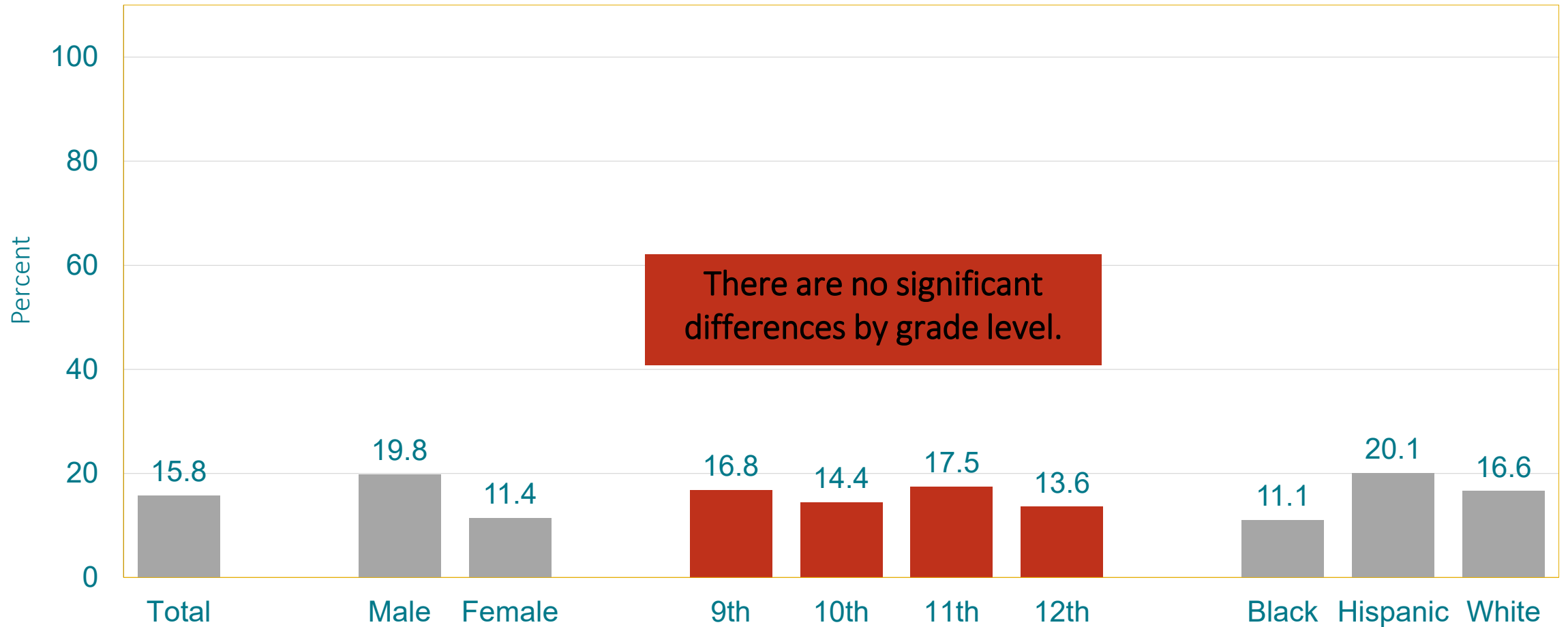


For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2007 (30.3%) to 2019 (15.8%).

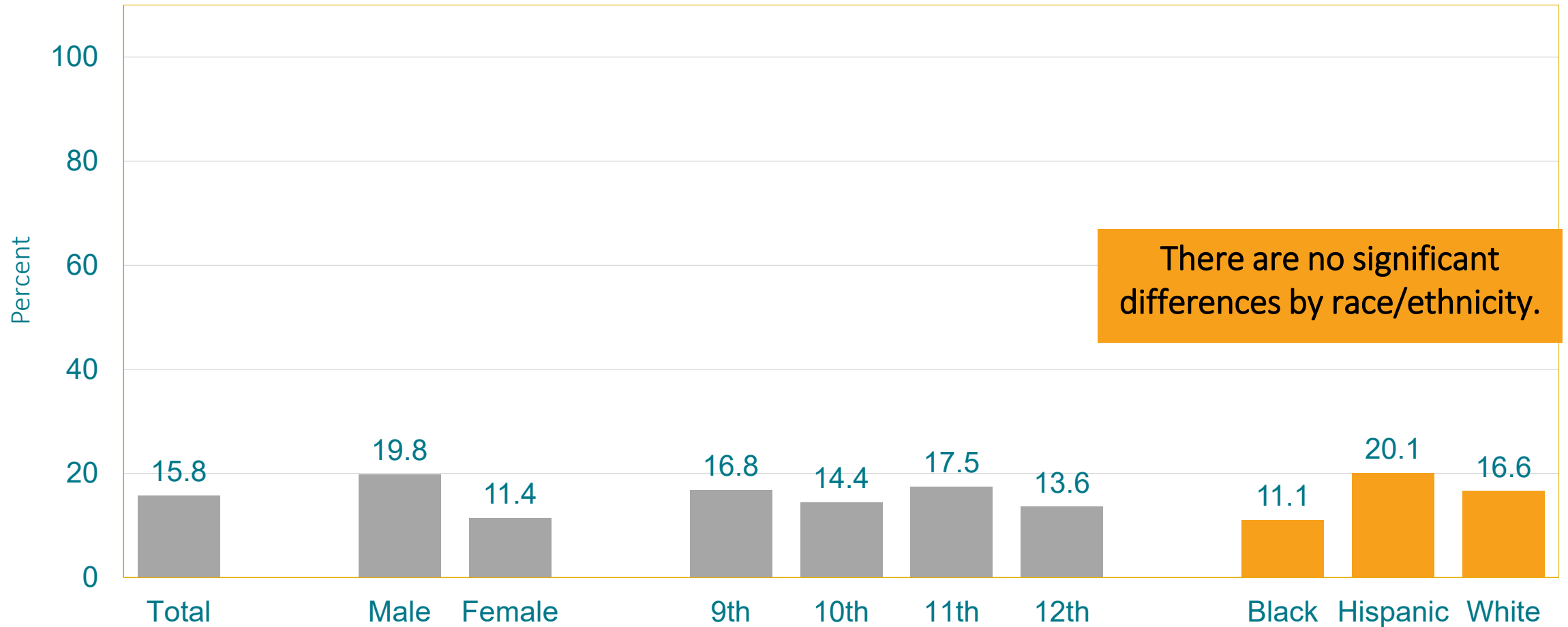
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



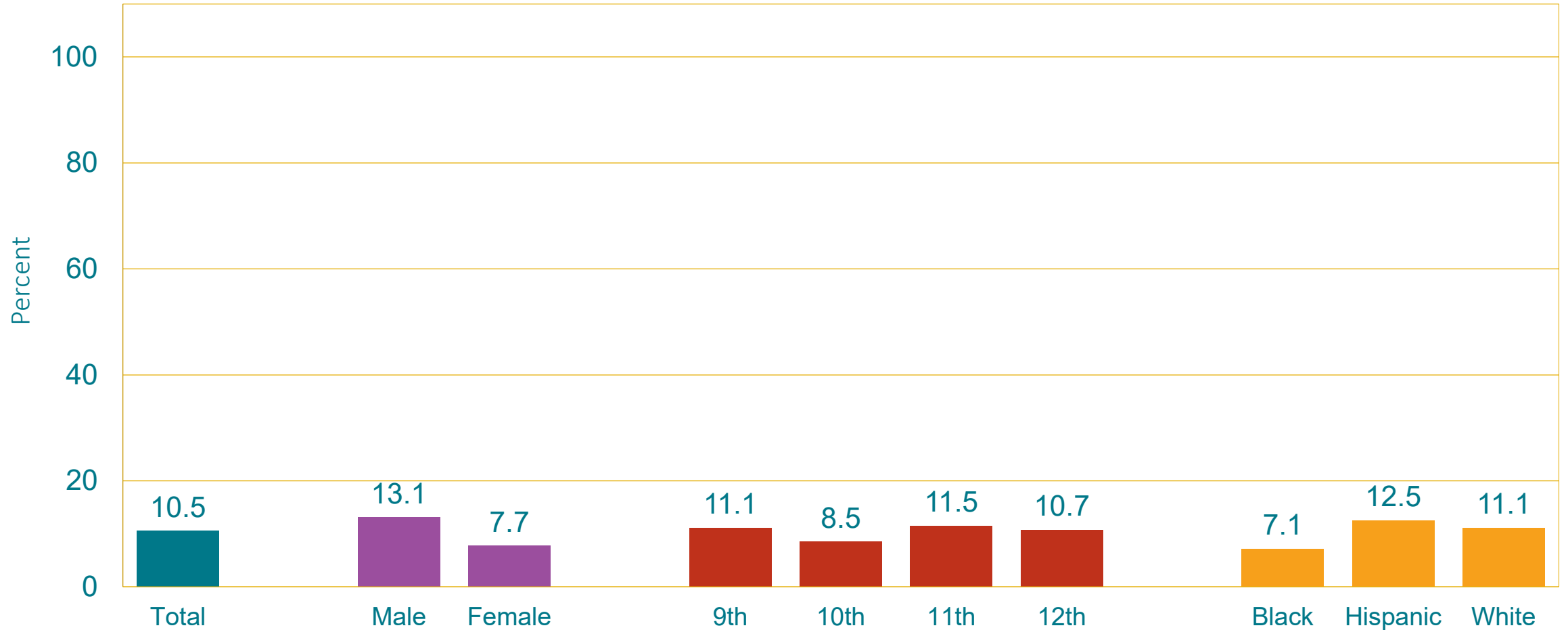
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

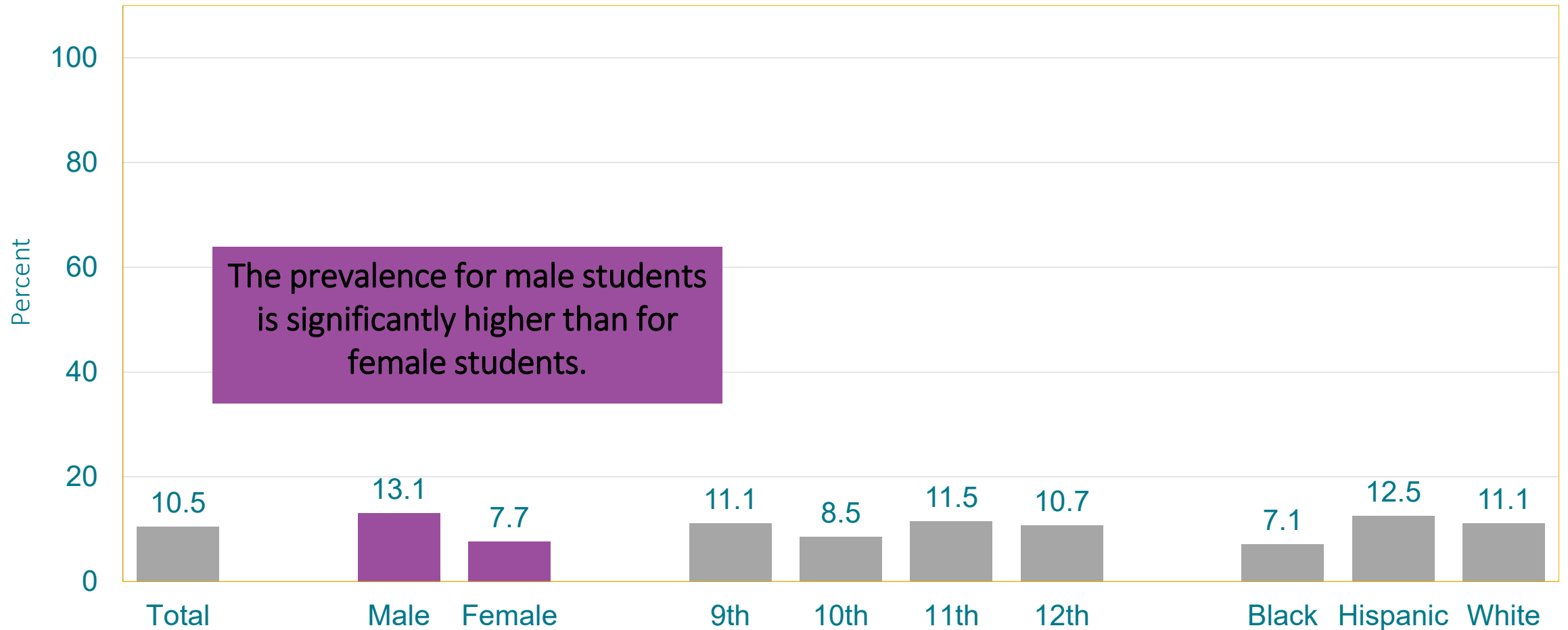


Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

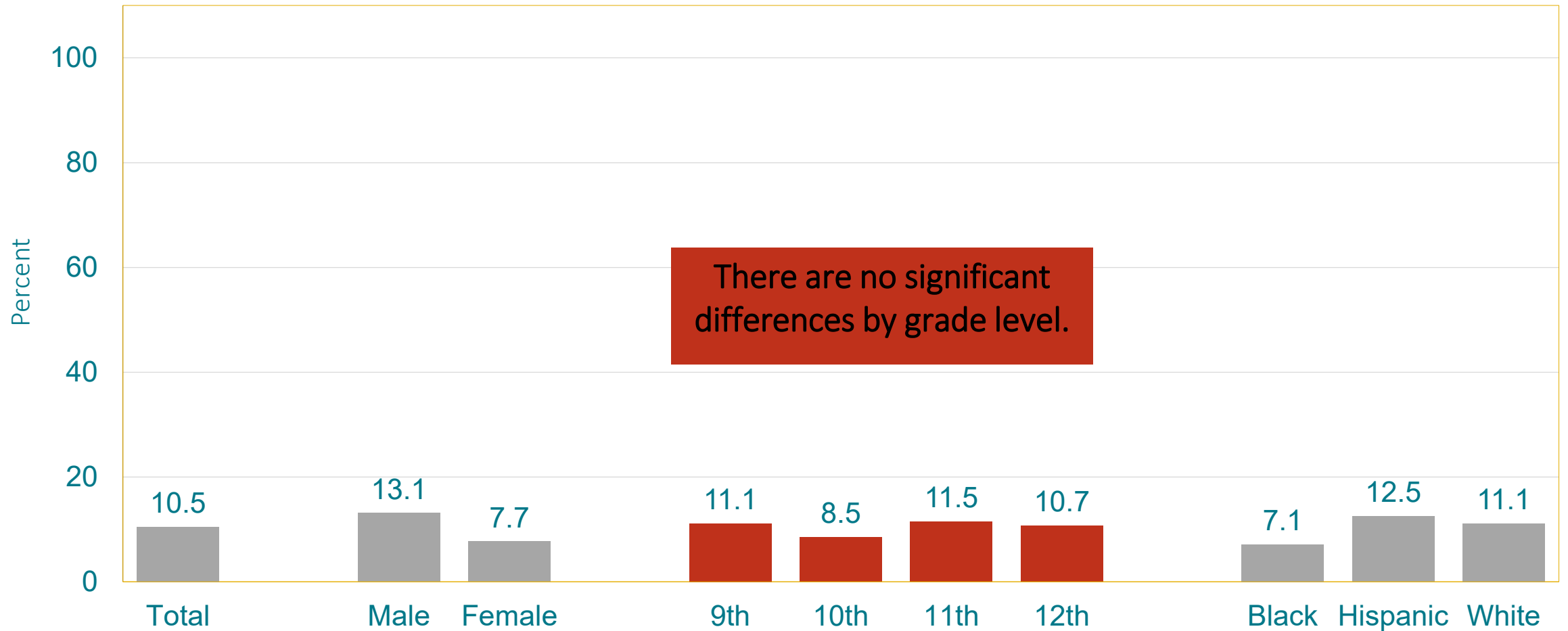


For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2007 (21.2%) to 2019 (10.5%).

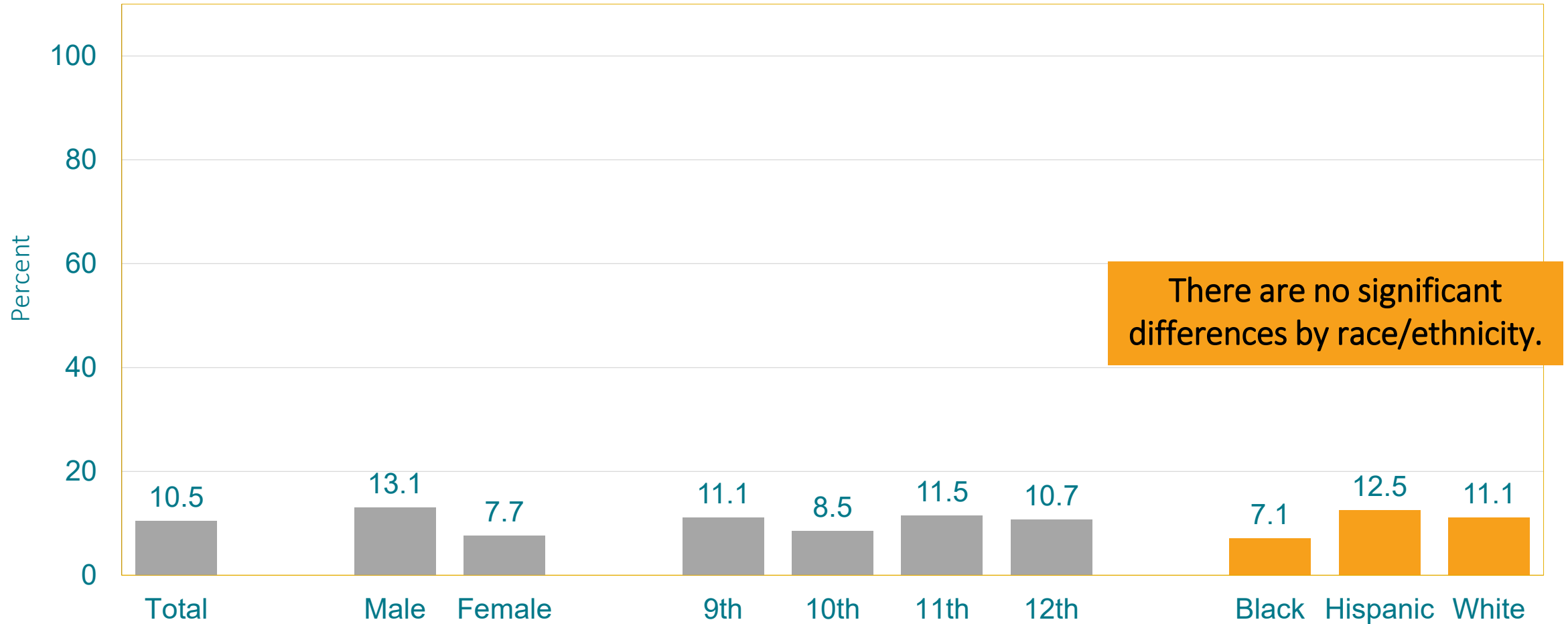
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



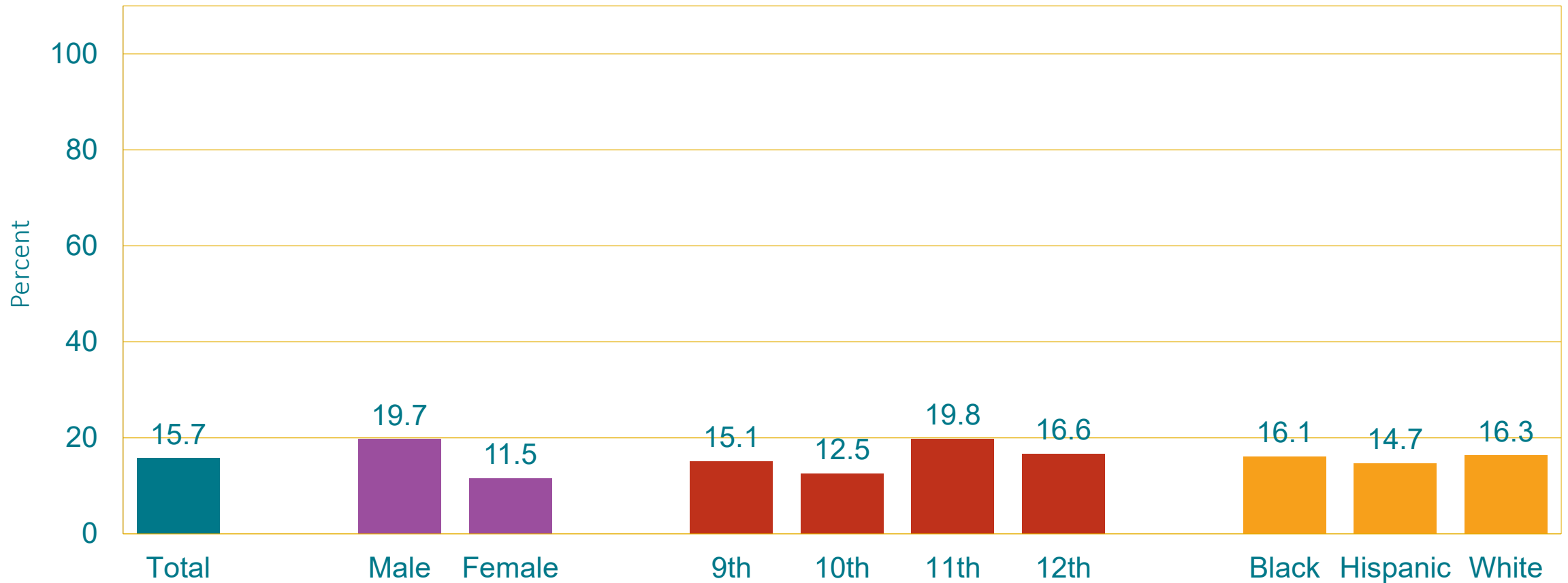
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



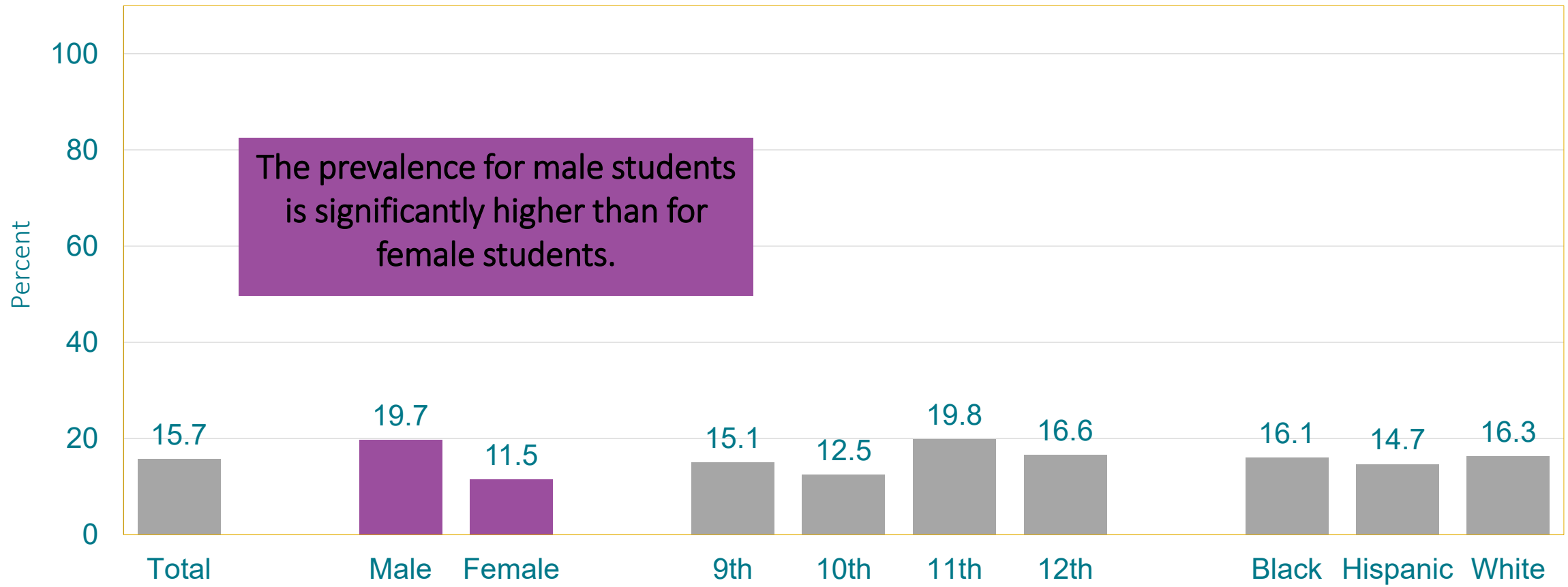
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of Soda or Pop Two or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



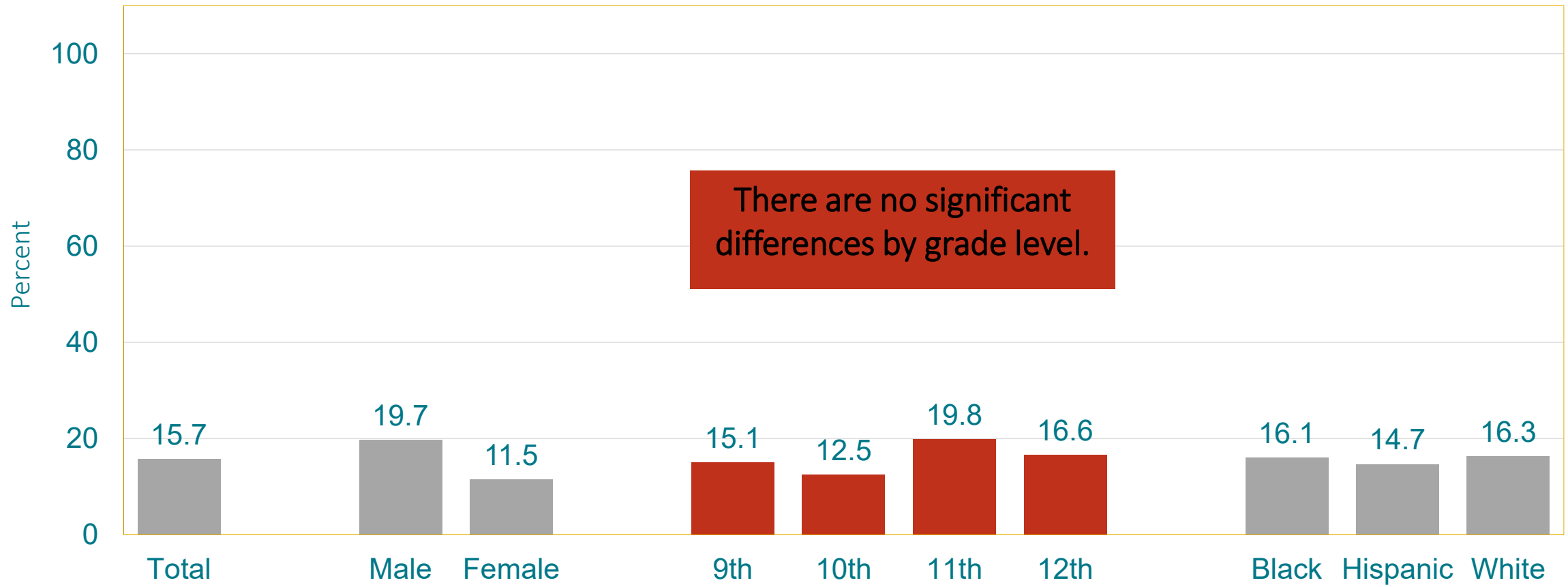
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sugar-Sweetened Beverage, One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



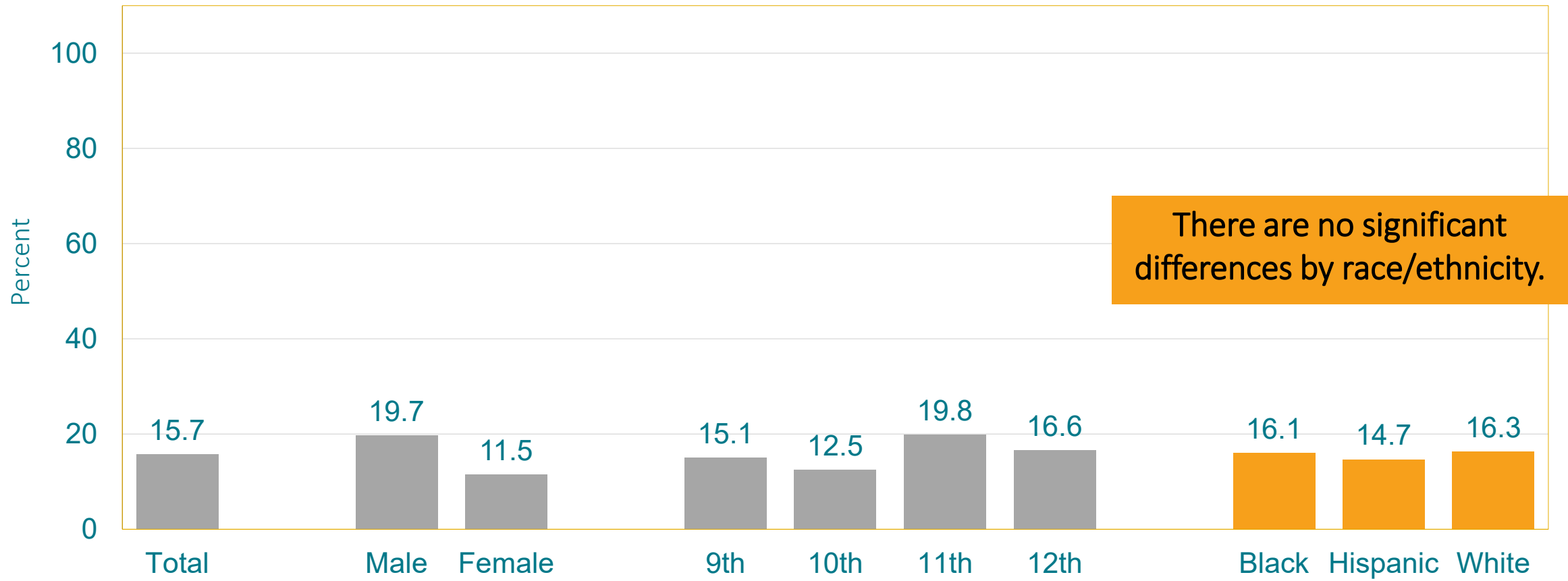
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sugar-Sweetened Beverage, One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



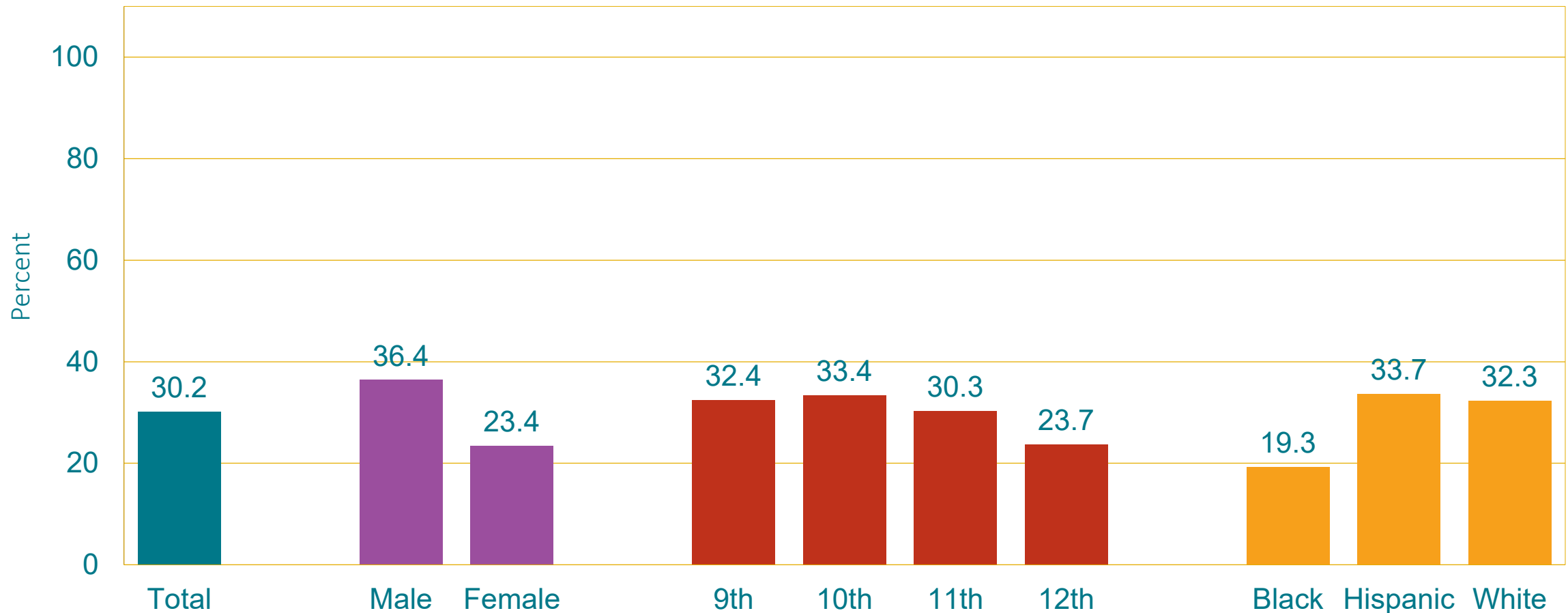
Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sugar-Sweetened Beverage, One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Drank a Can, Bottle, or Glass of a Sugar-Sweetened Beverage, One or More Times Per Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

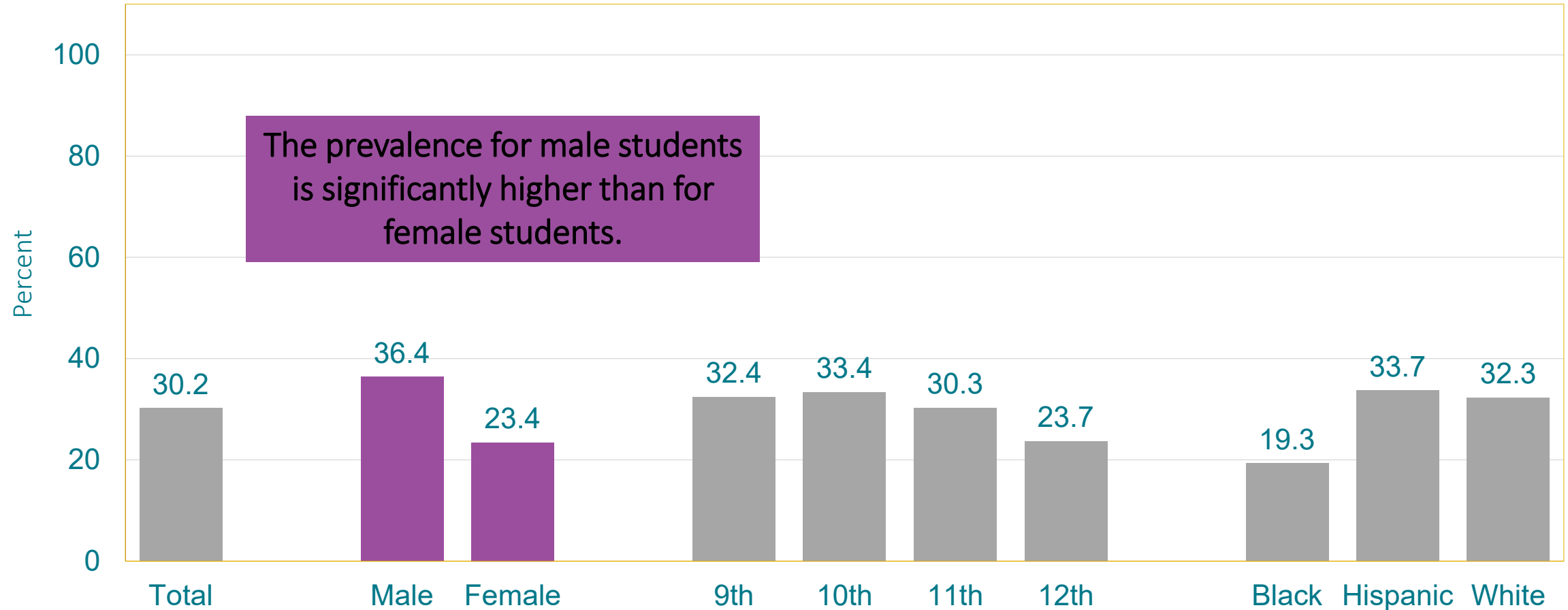


Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Seven or More Meals with Their Family, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

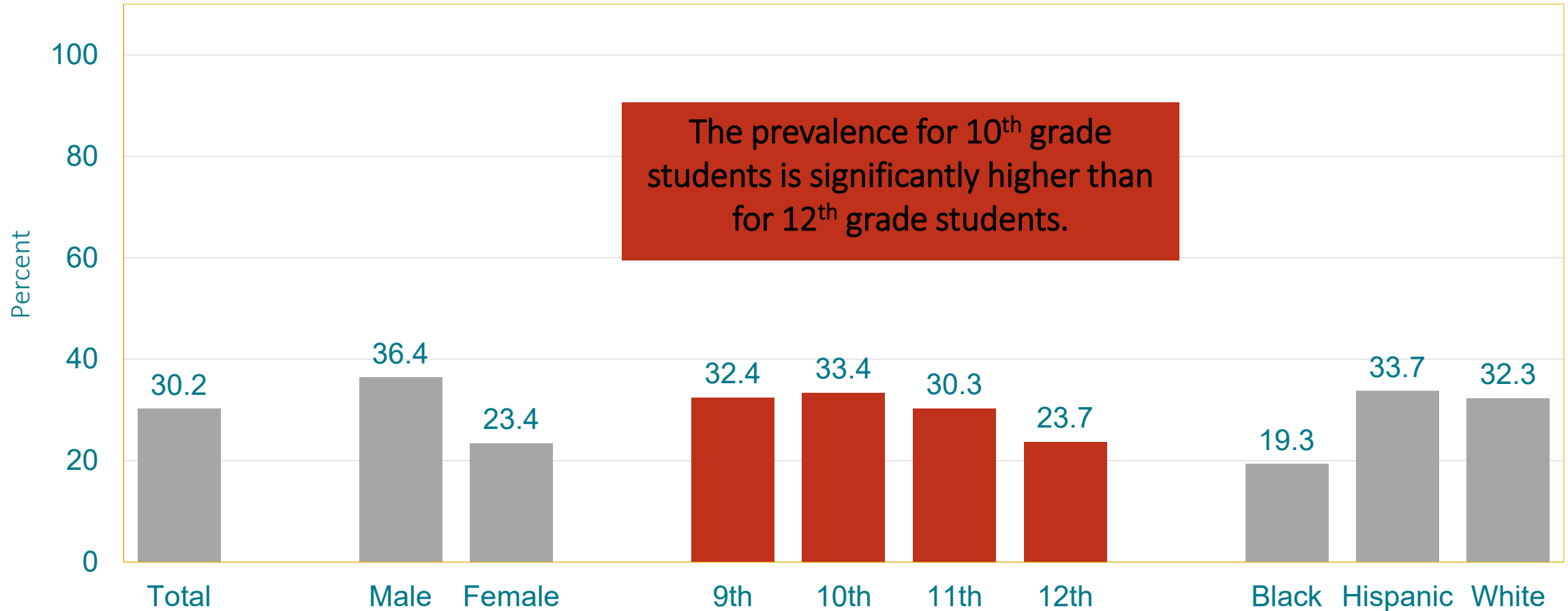


For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2011 (32.0%) to 2019 (30.2%).

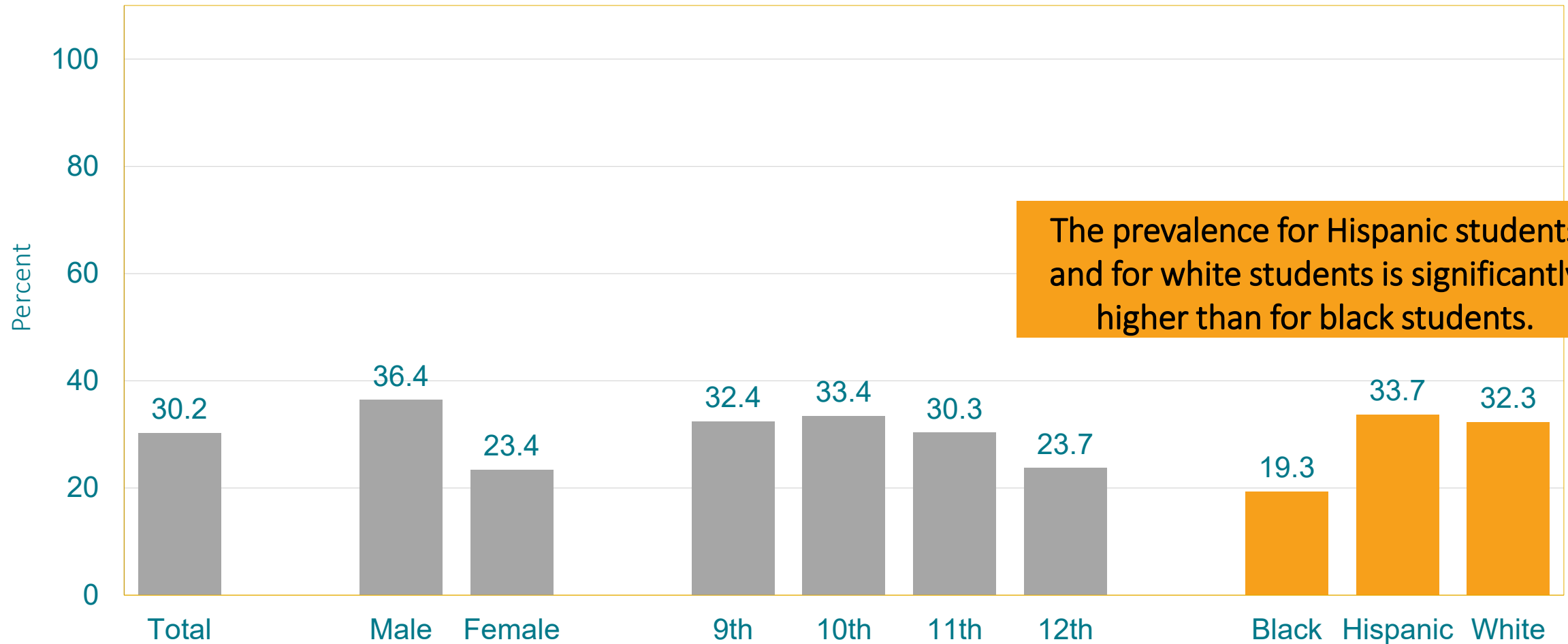
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Seven or More Meals with Their Family, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



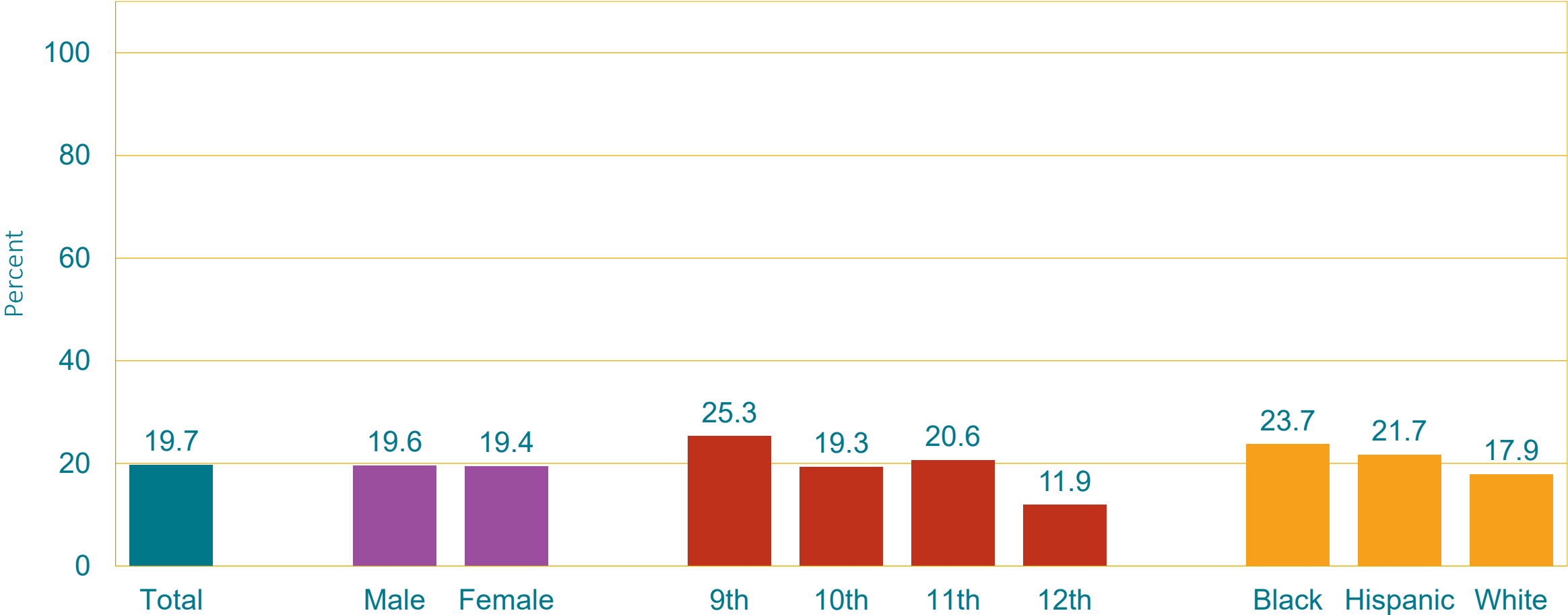
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Seven or More Meals with Their Family, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Seven or More Meals with Their Family, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

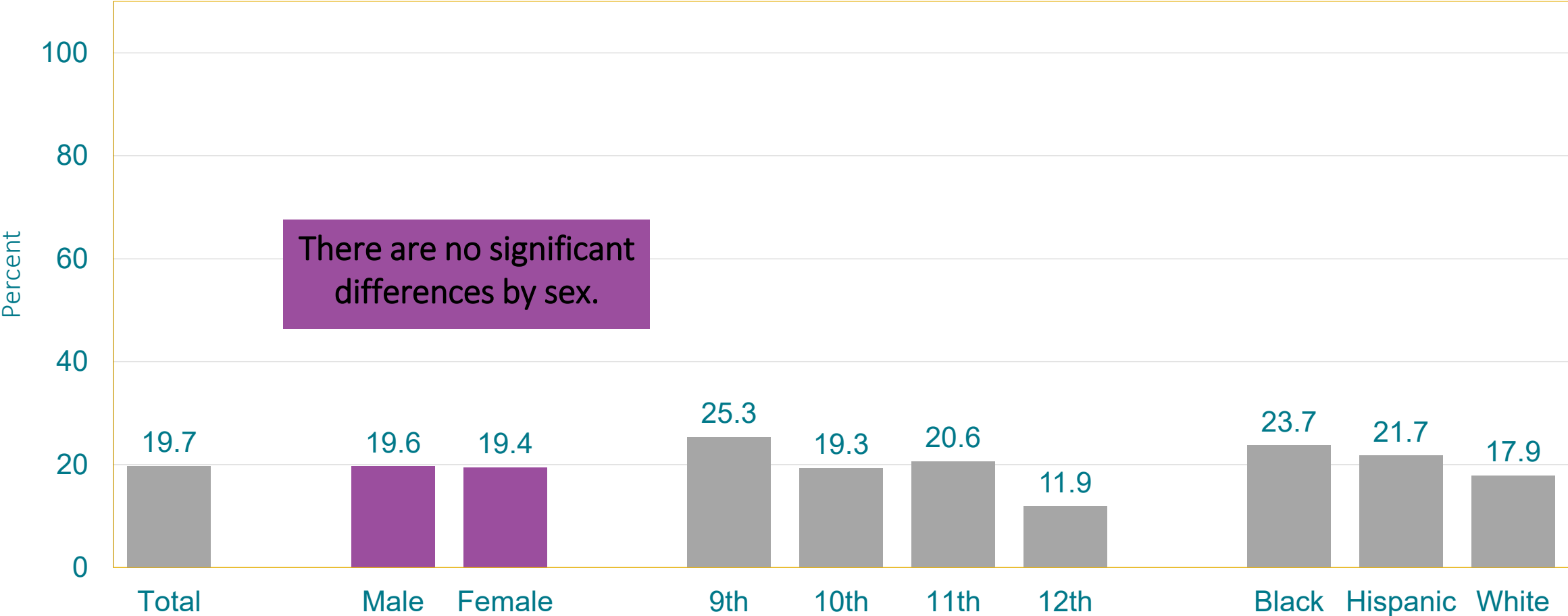


Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

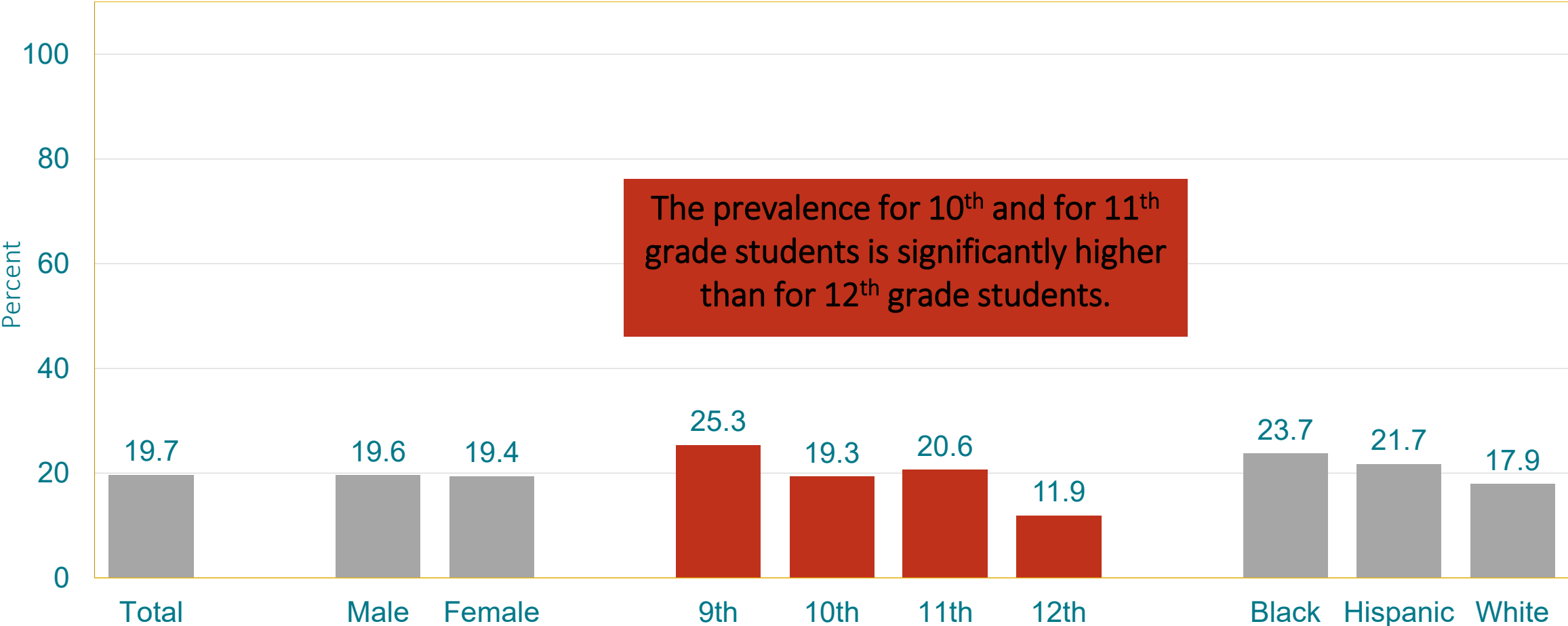


For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2013 (15.0%) to 2019 (19.7%).

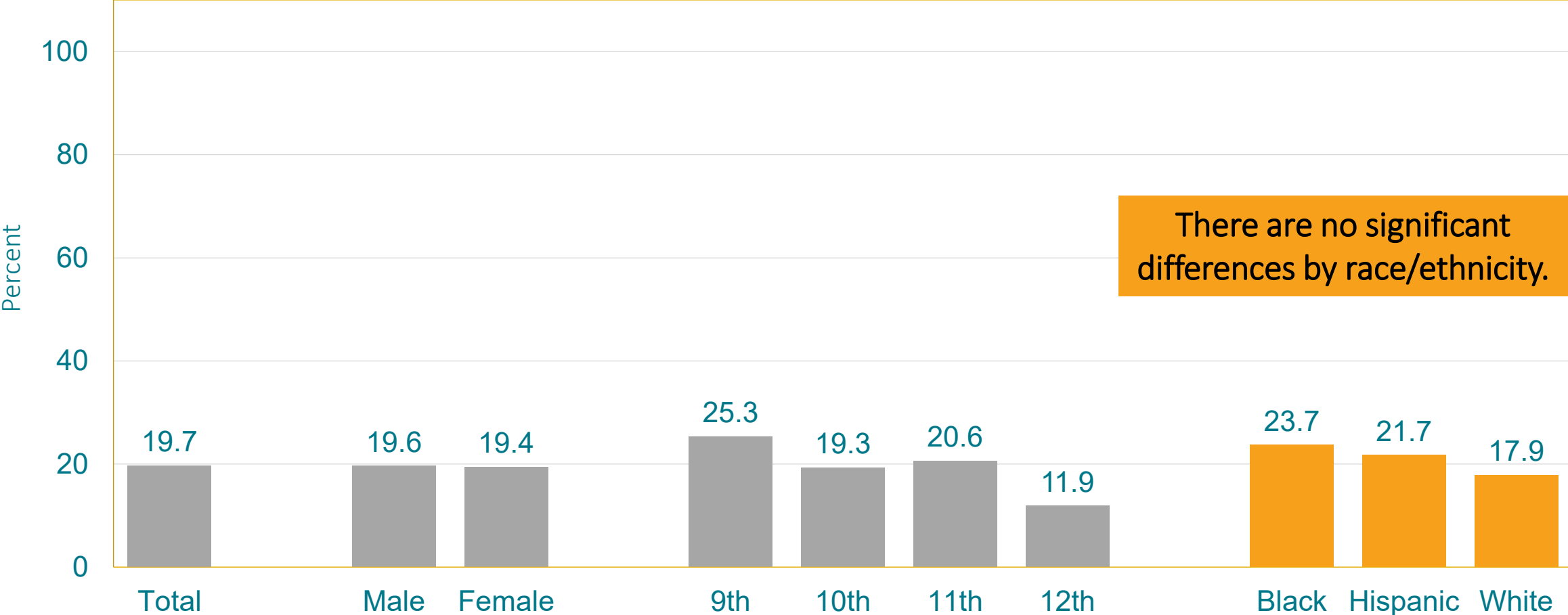
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



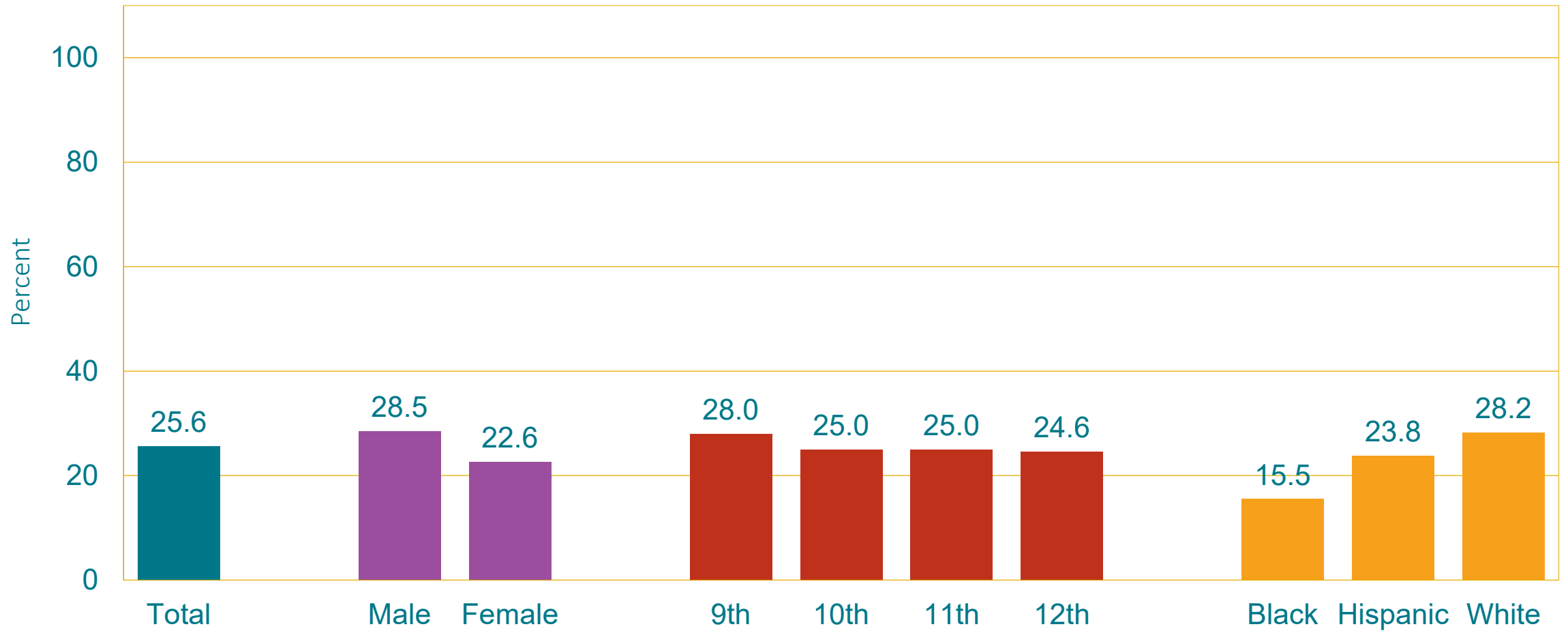
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Eat Breakfast During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

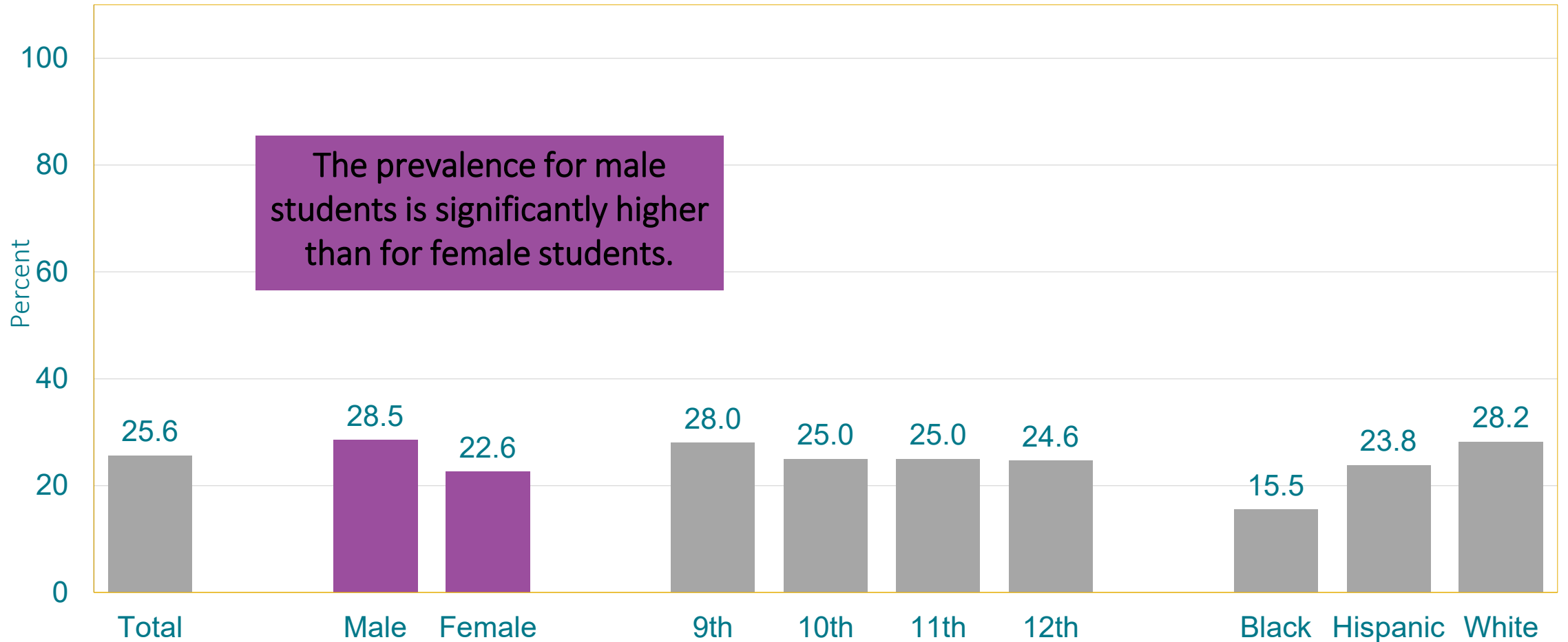


Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

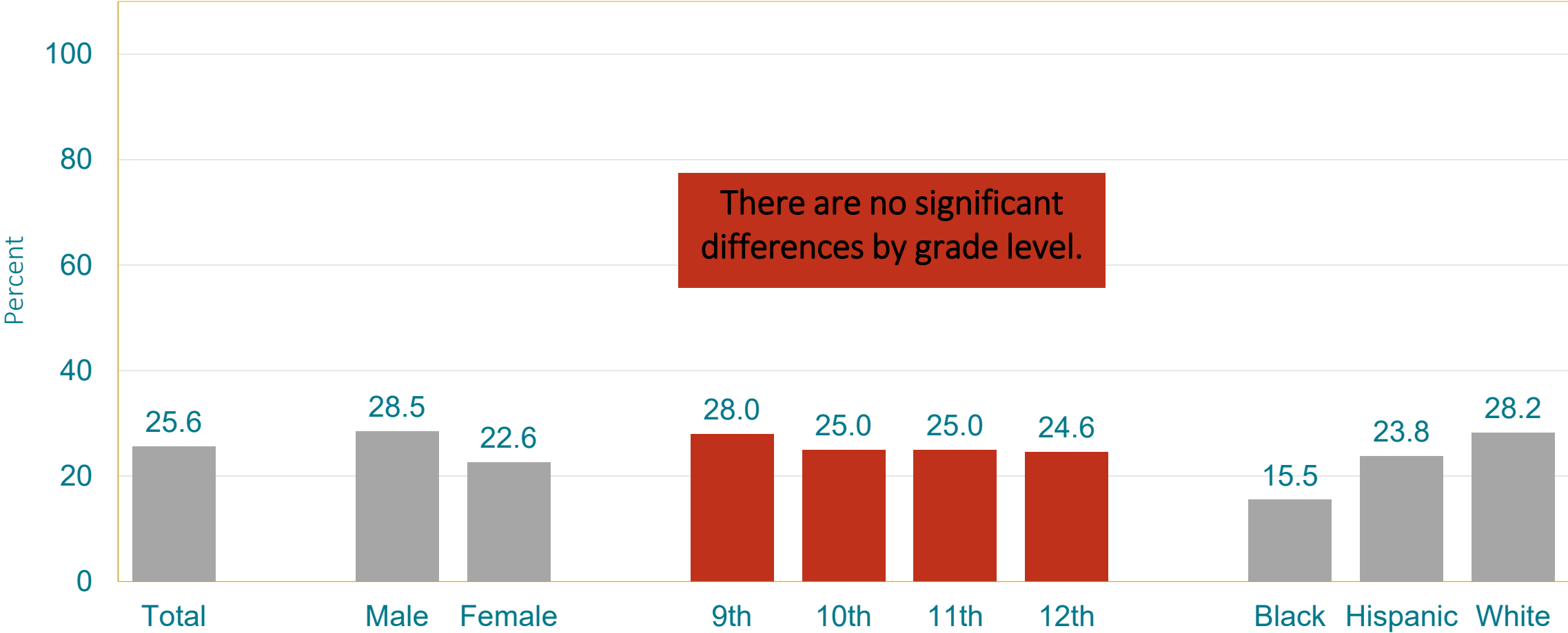


For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence decreased from 2013 (36.3%) to 2019 (25.6%).

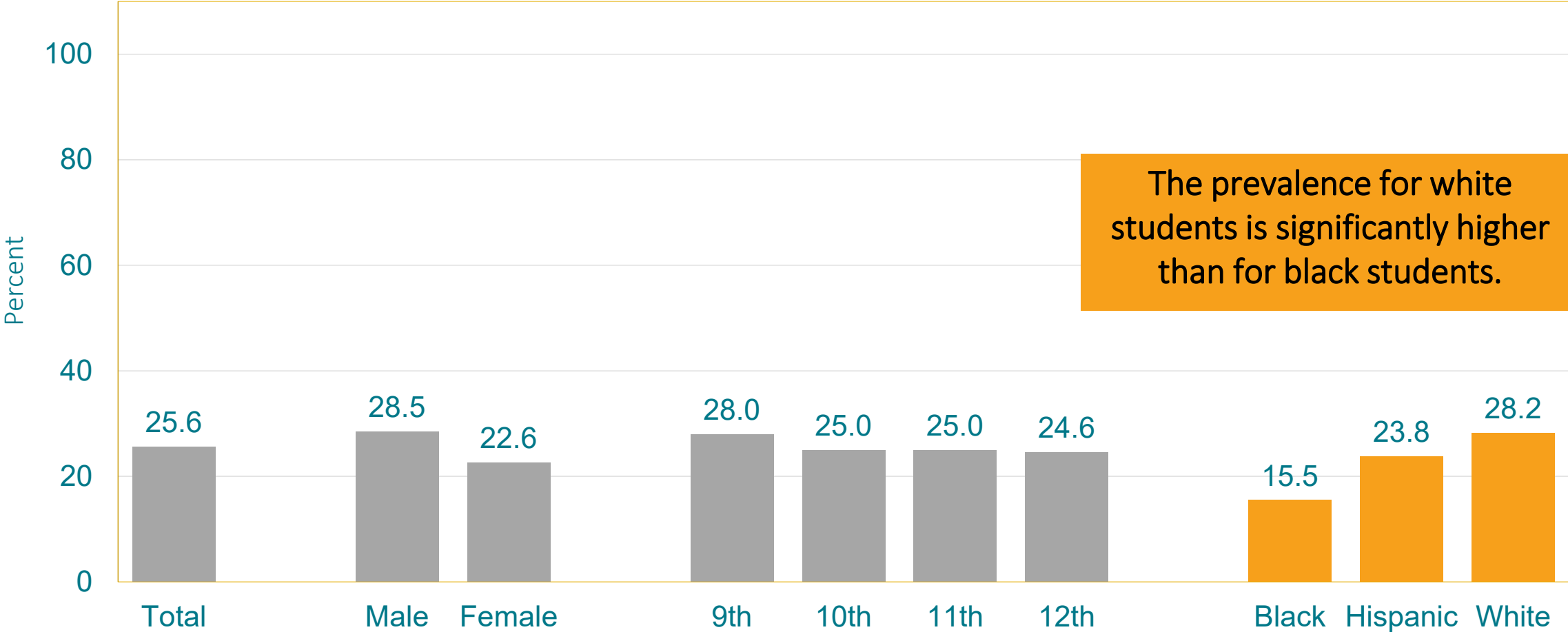
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



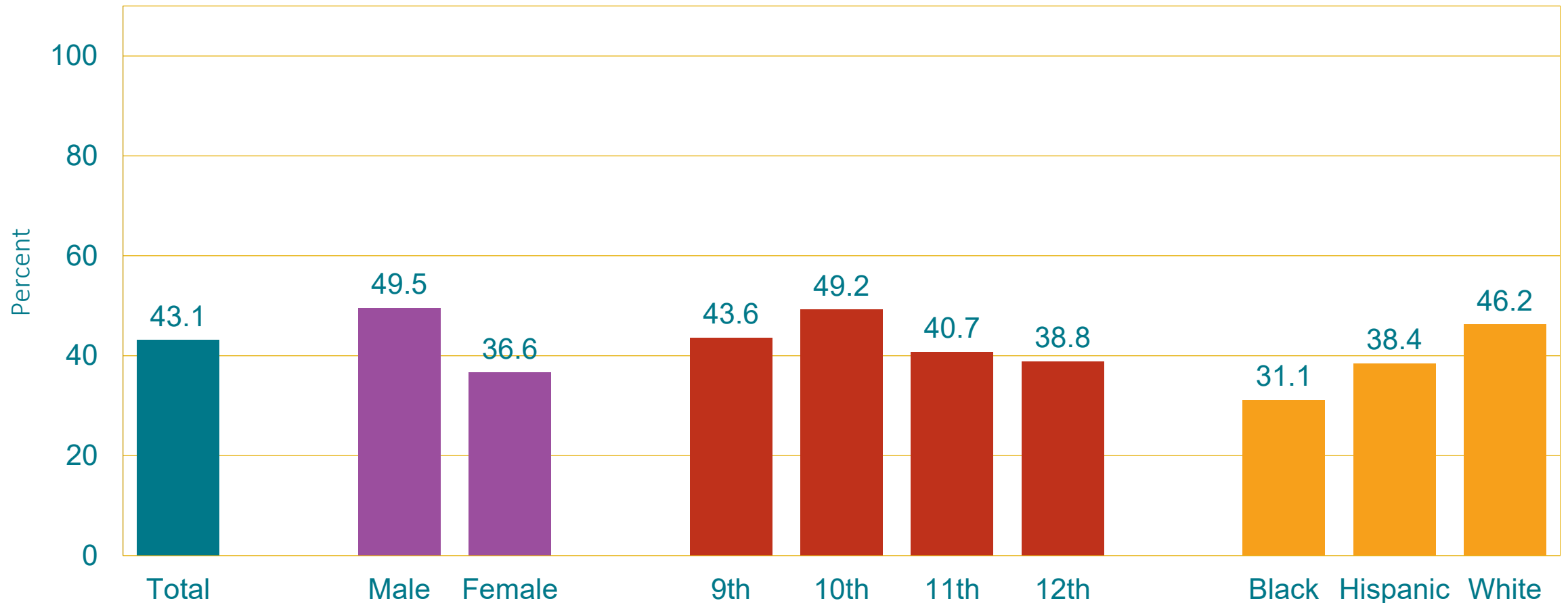
Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Breakfast on All 7 Days During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

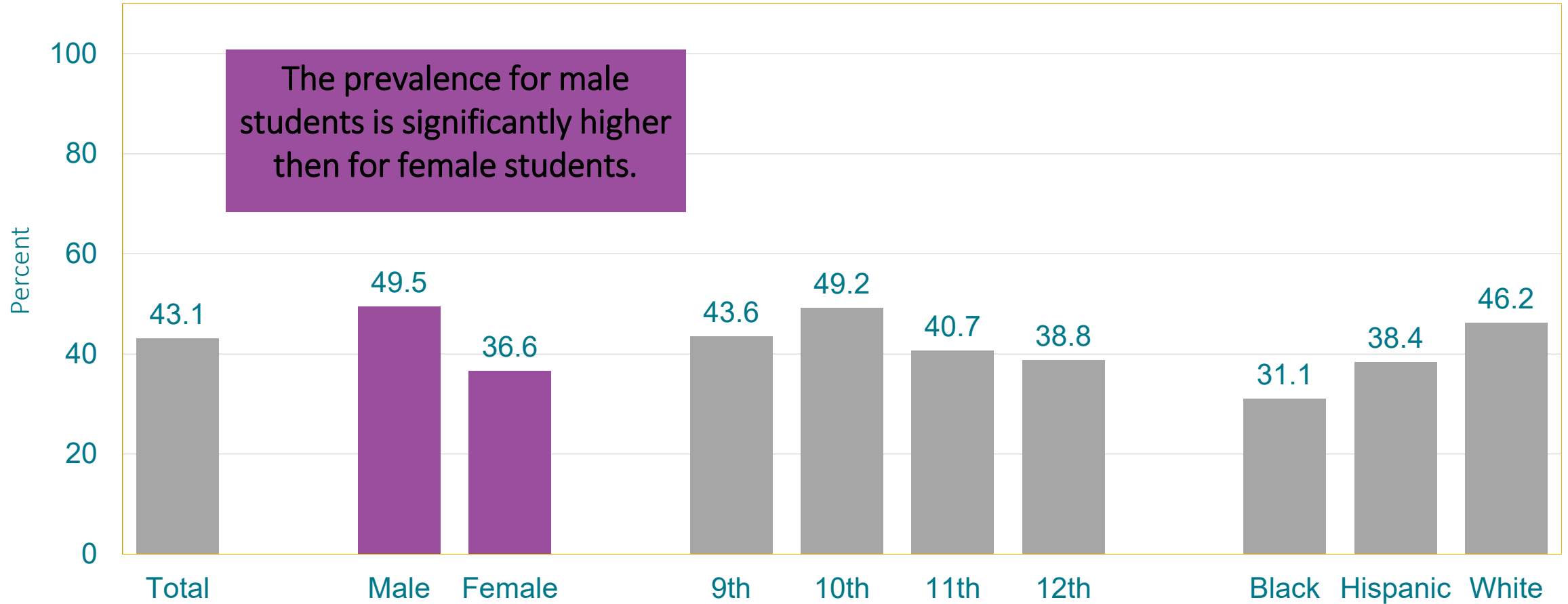


Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

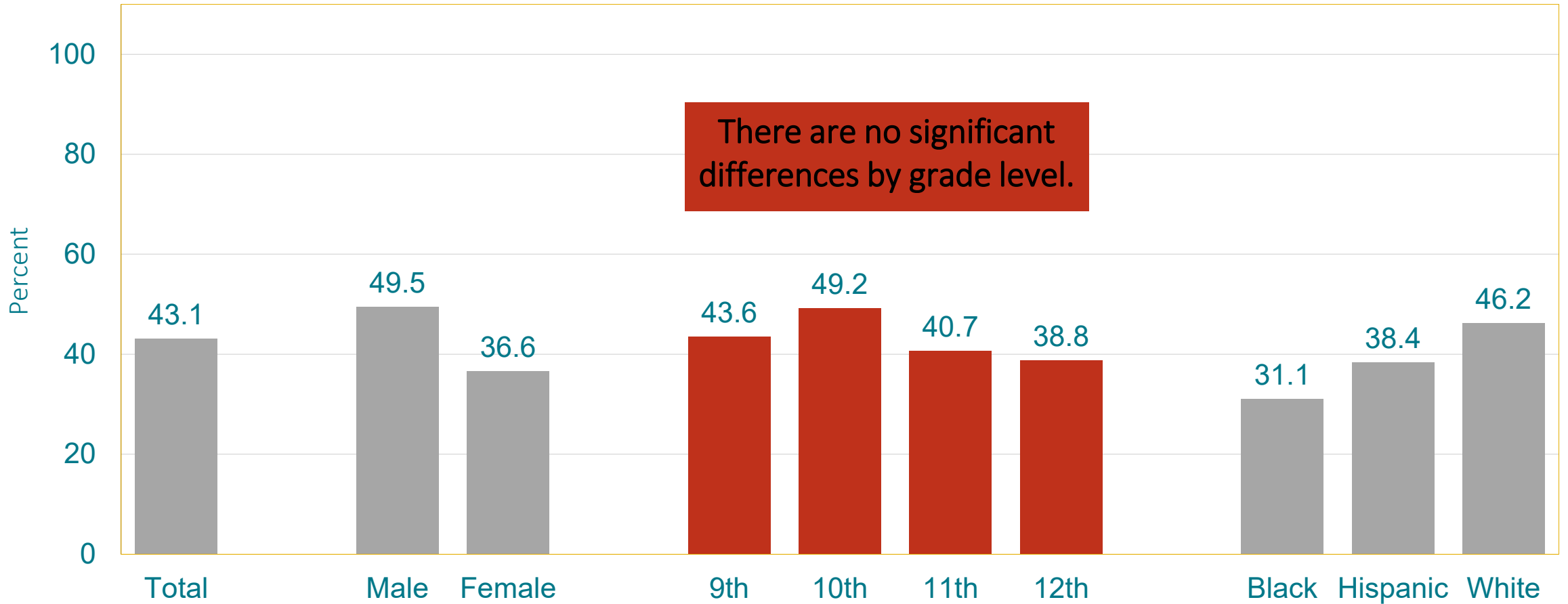


For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2011 (44.9%) to 2019 (43.1%).

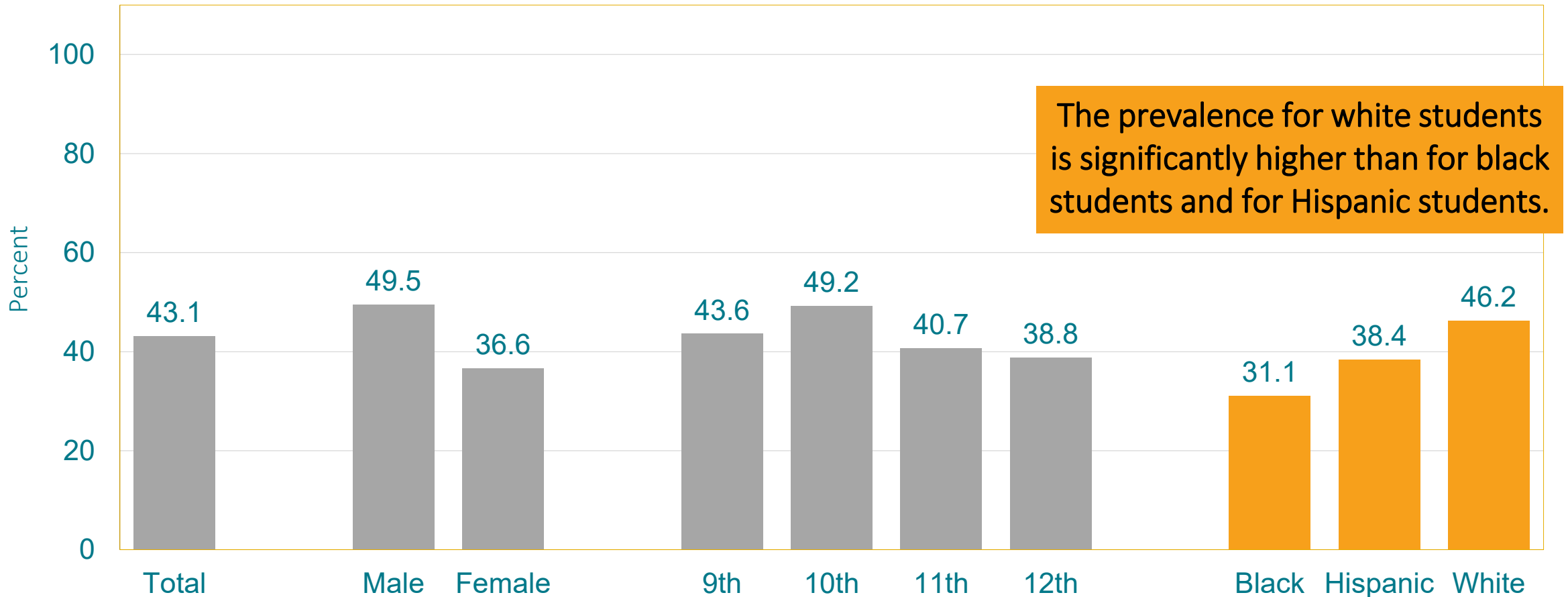
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



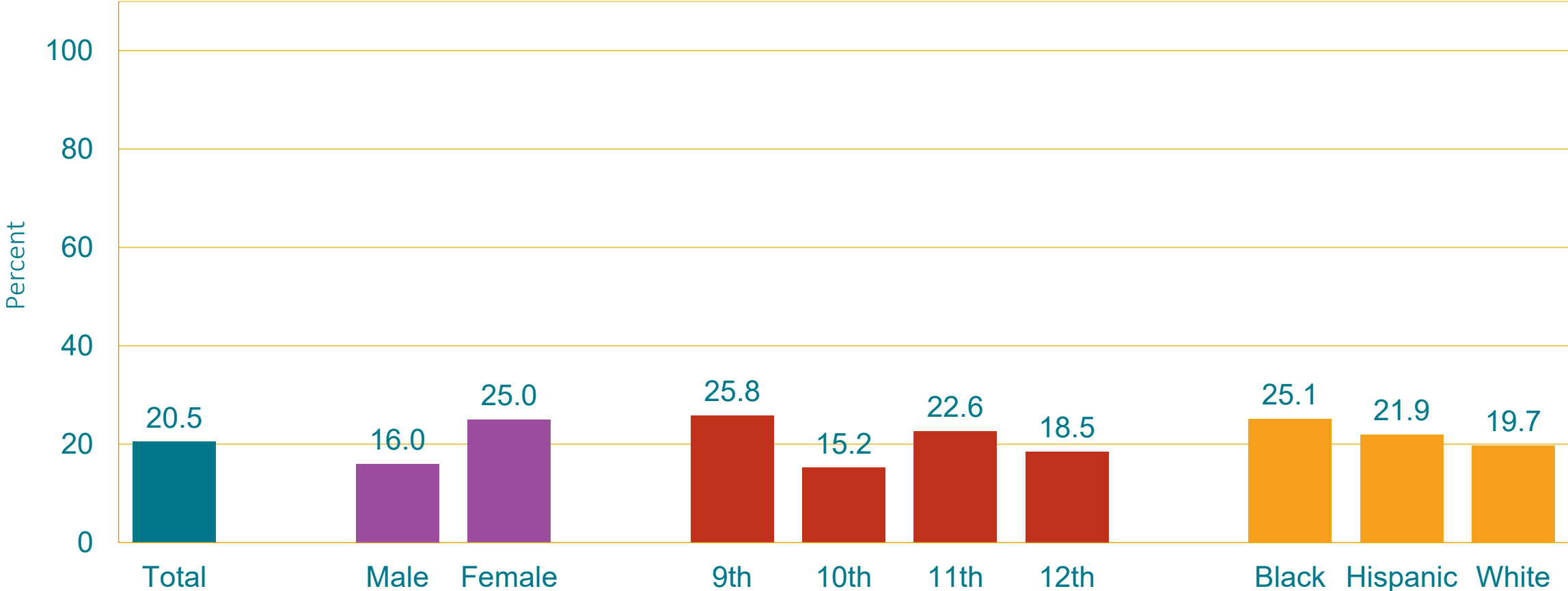
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on 5 or More Days, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

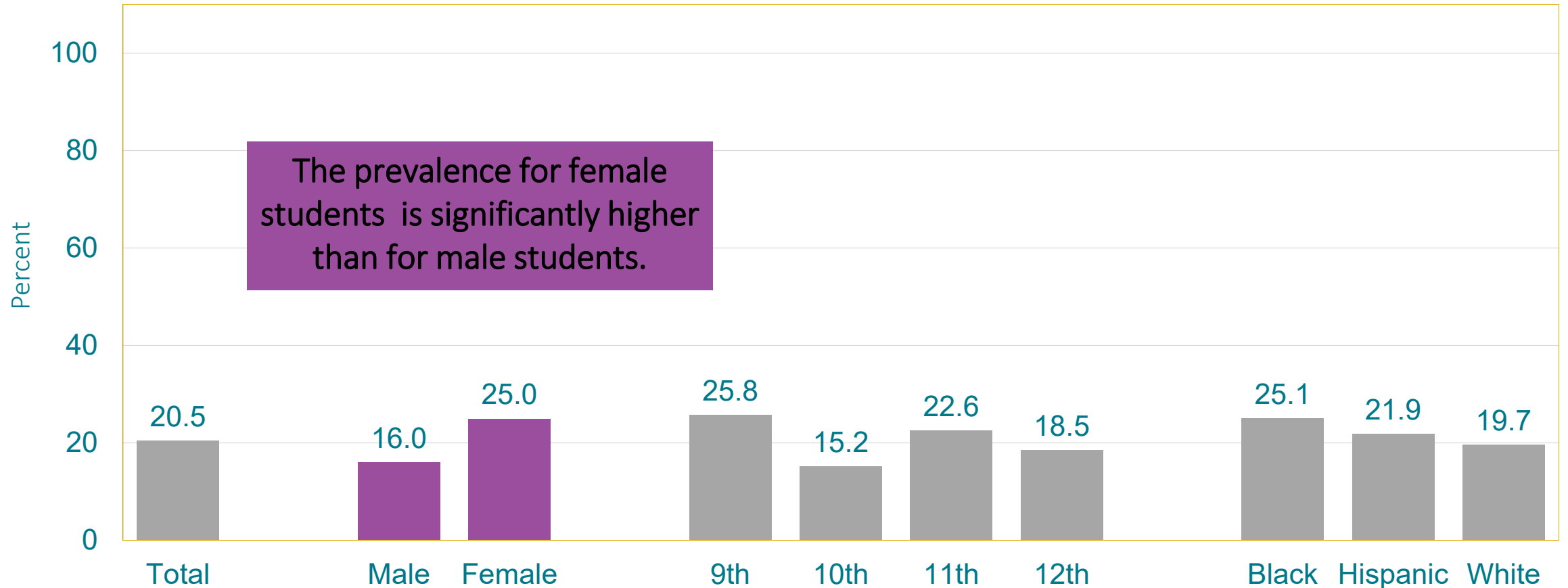


Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

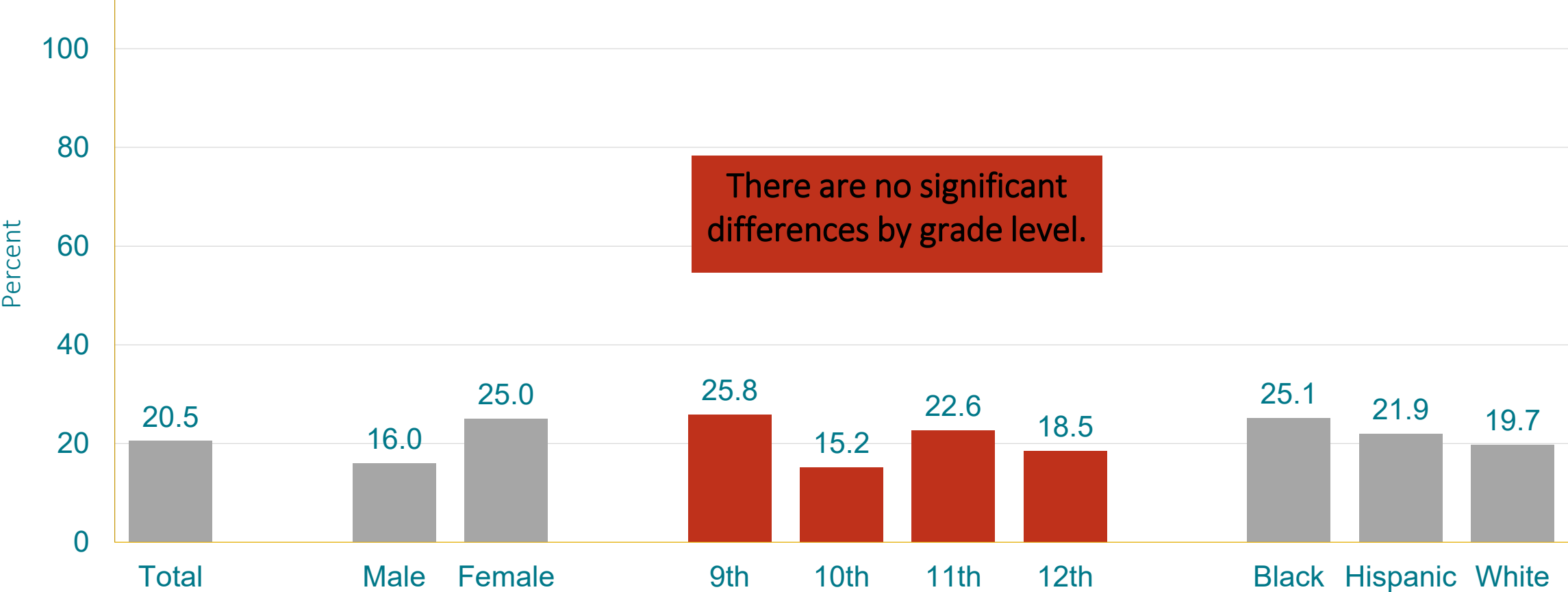


For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2011 (16.4%) to 2019 (20.5%).

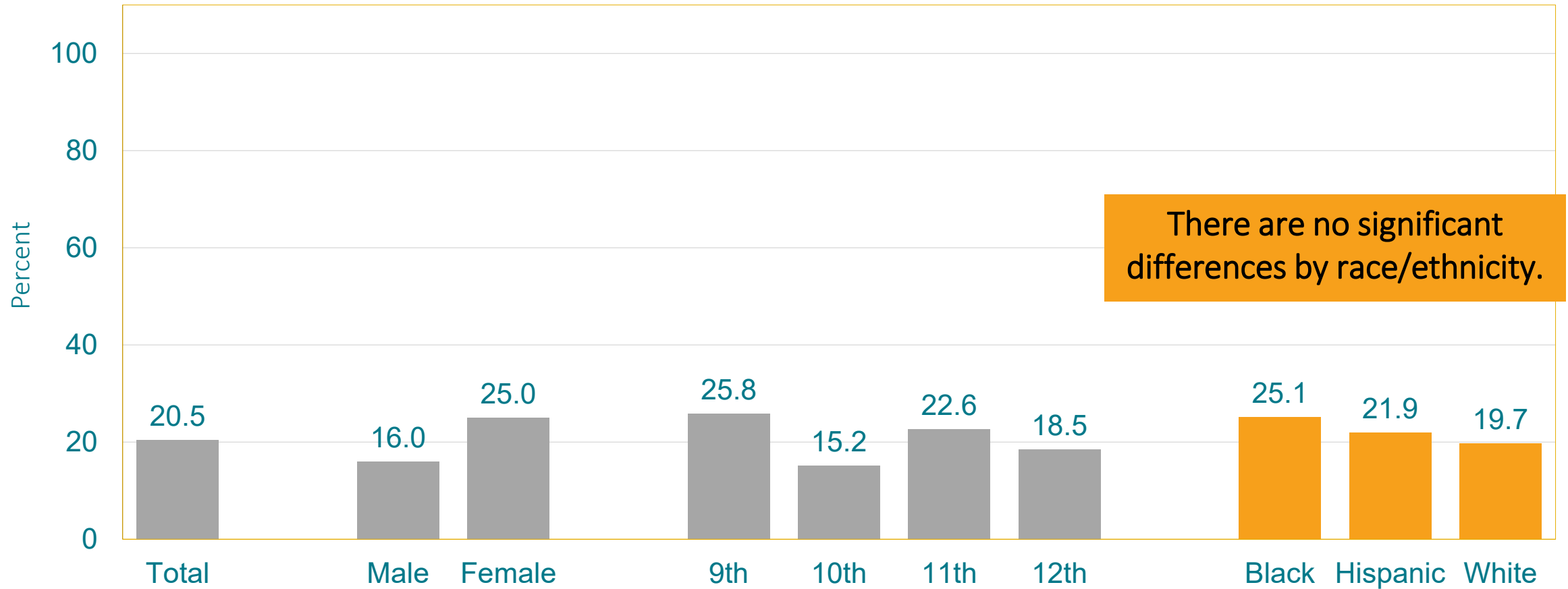
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



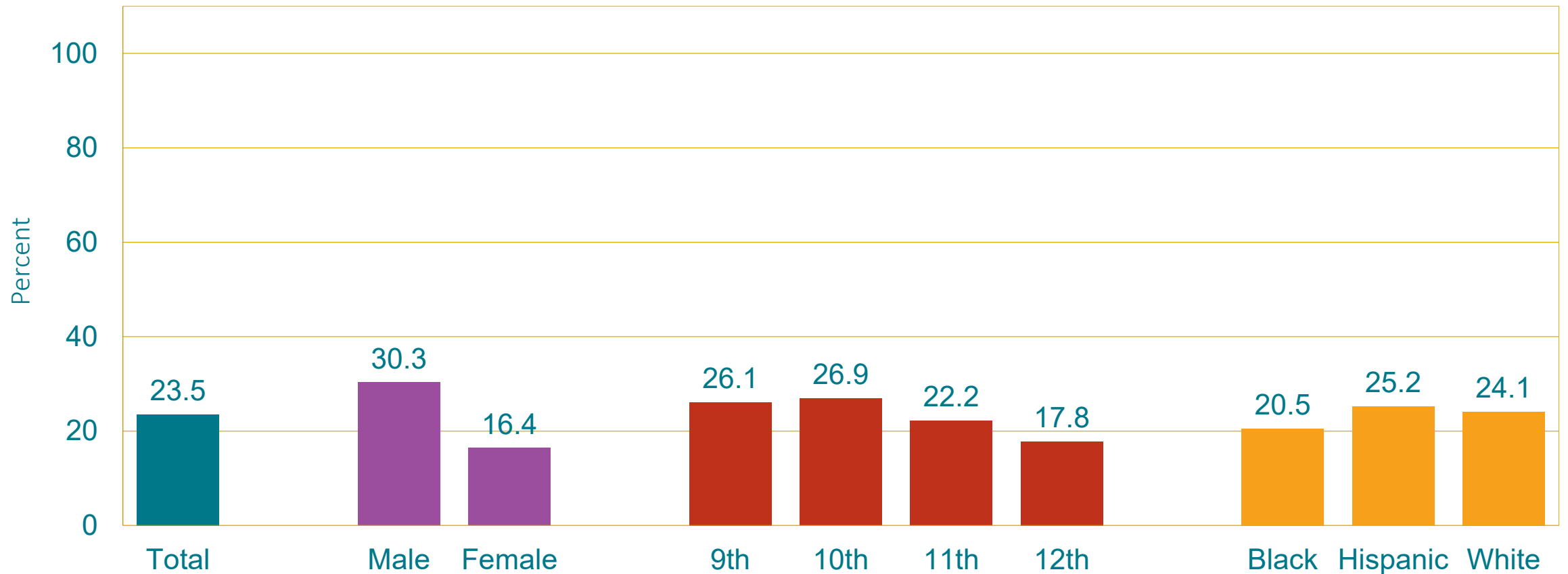
Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Participate in at Least 60 Minutes of Physical Activity on at Least 1 Day, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

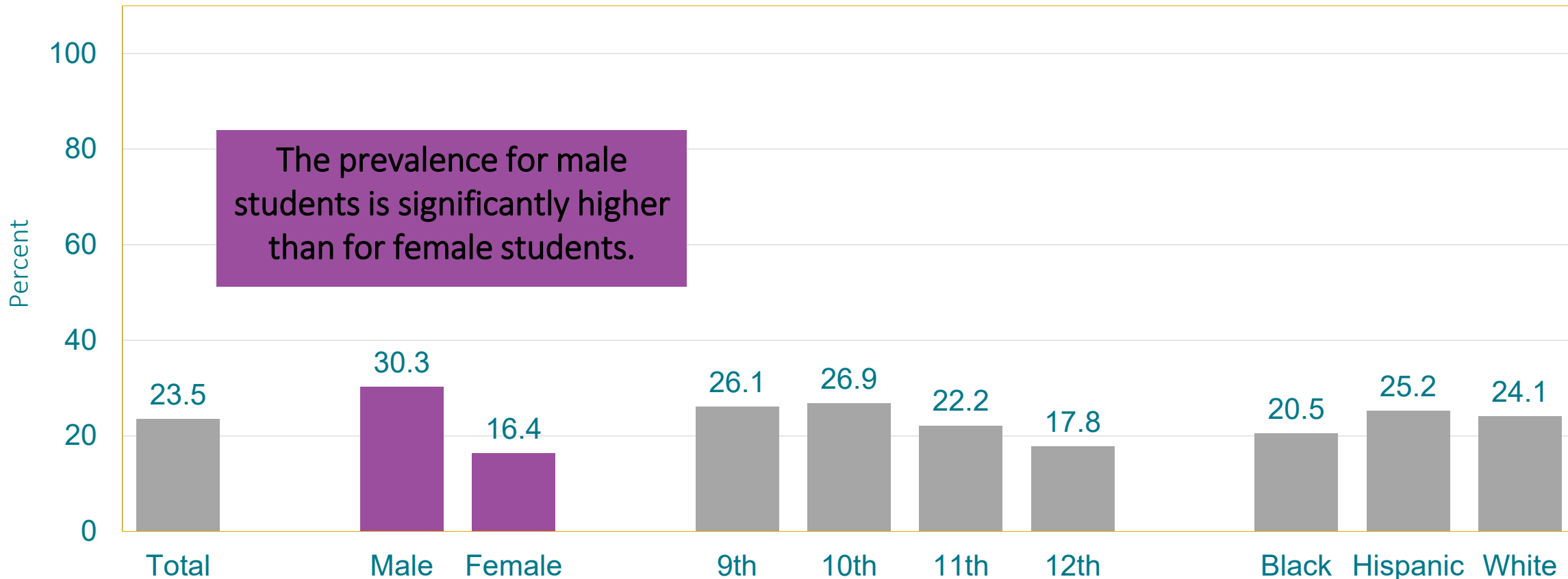


Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

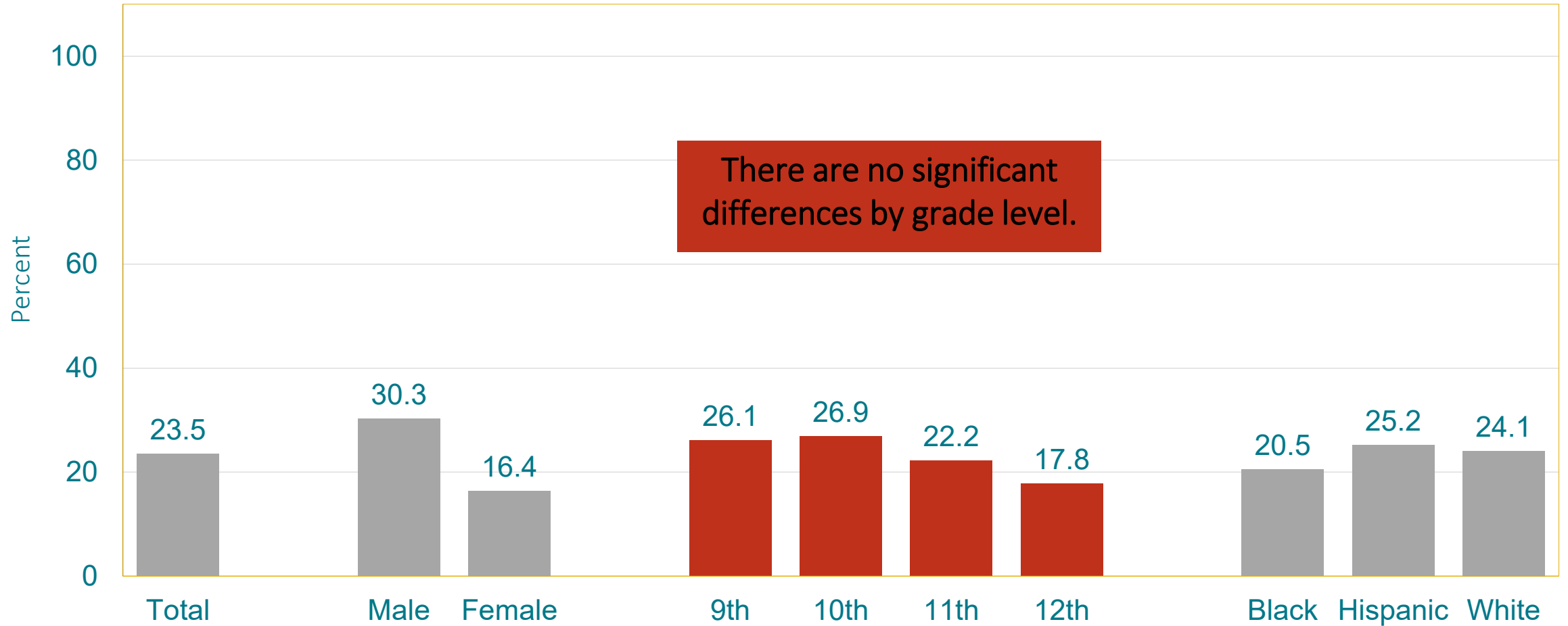


For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 2011 (25.4%) to 2019 (23.5%).

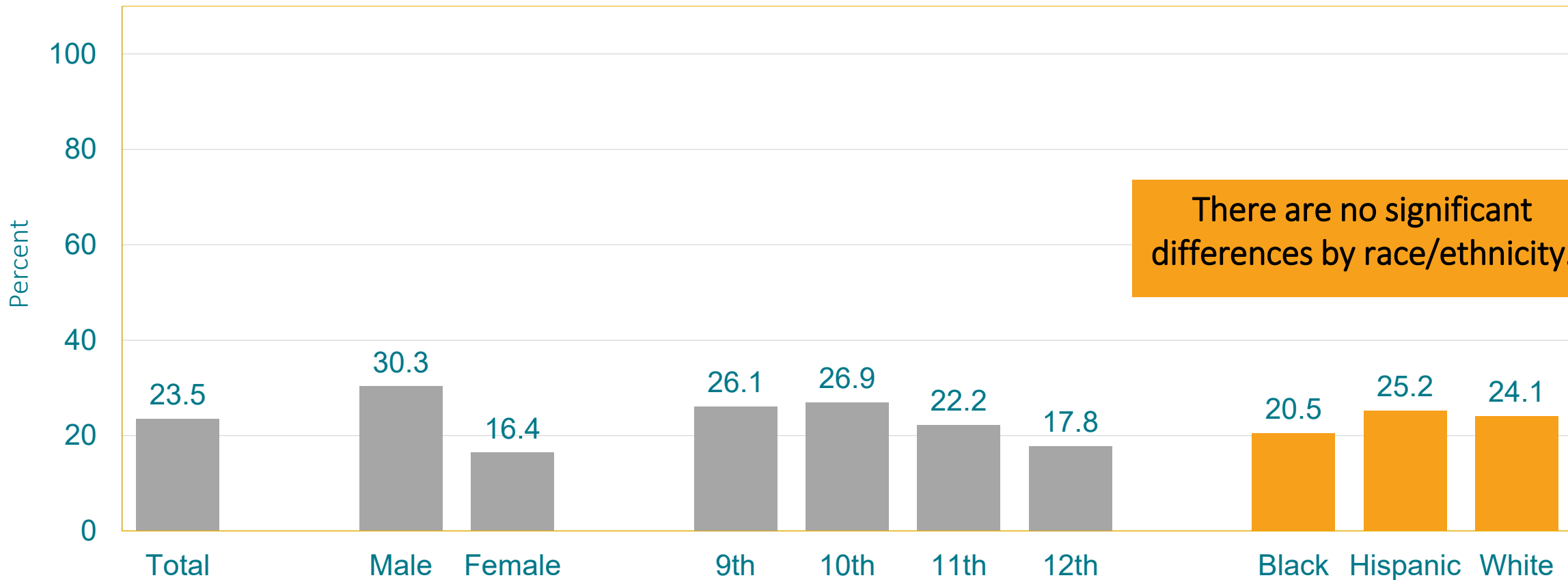
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



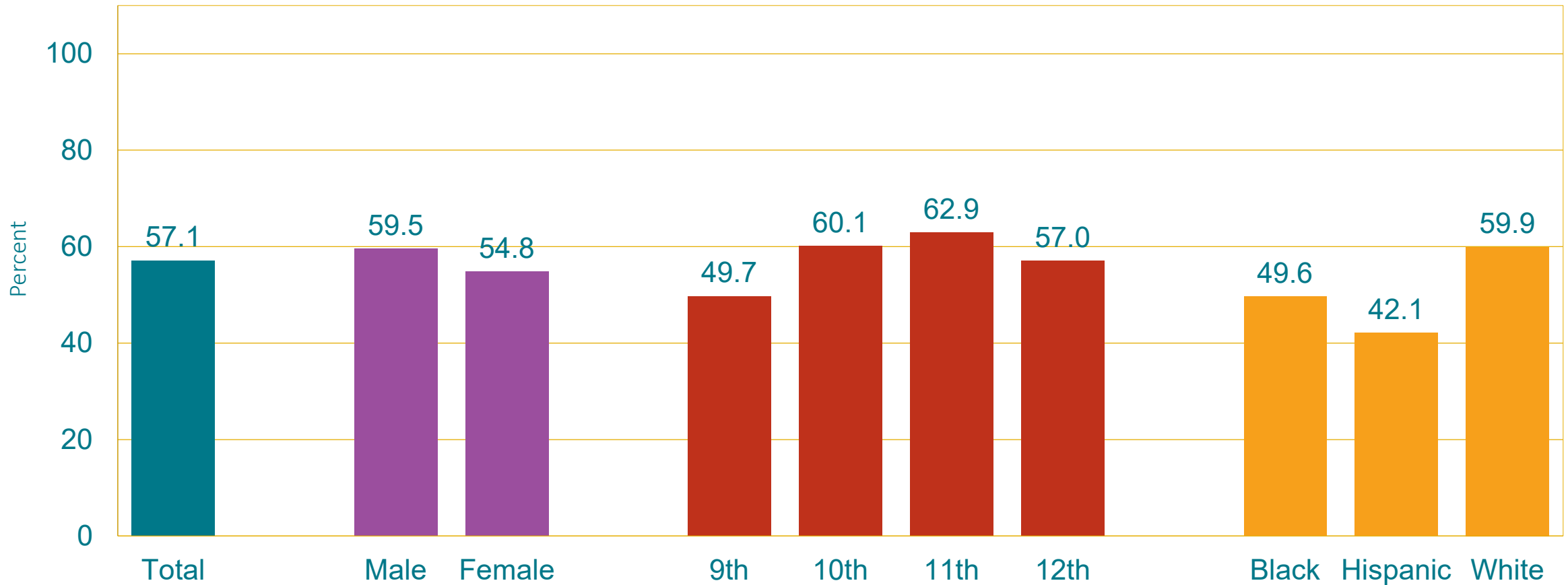
Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days, During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Were Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day on All 7 Days During the 7 Days Before the Survey, 2019

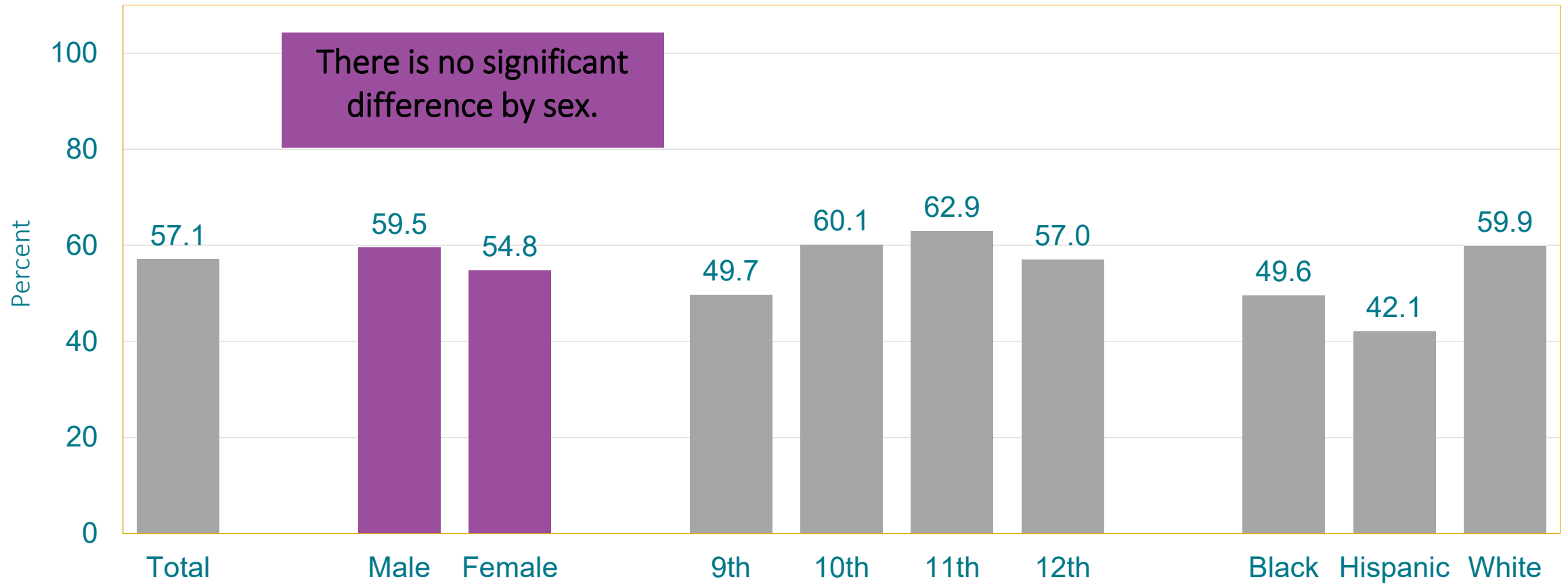


Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team During the 12 Months Before the Survey, 2019

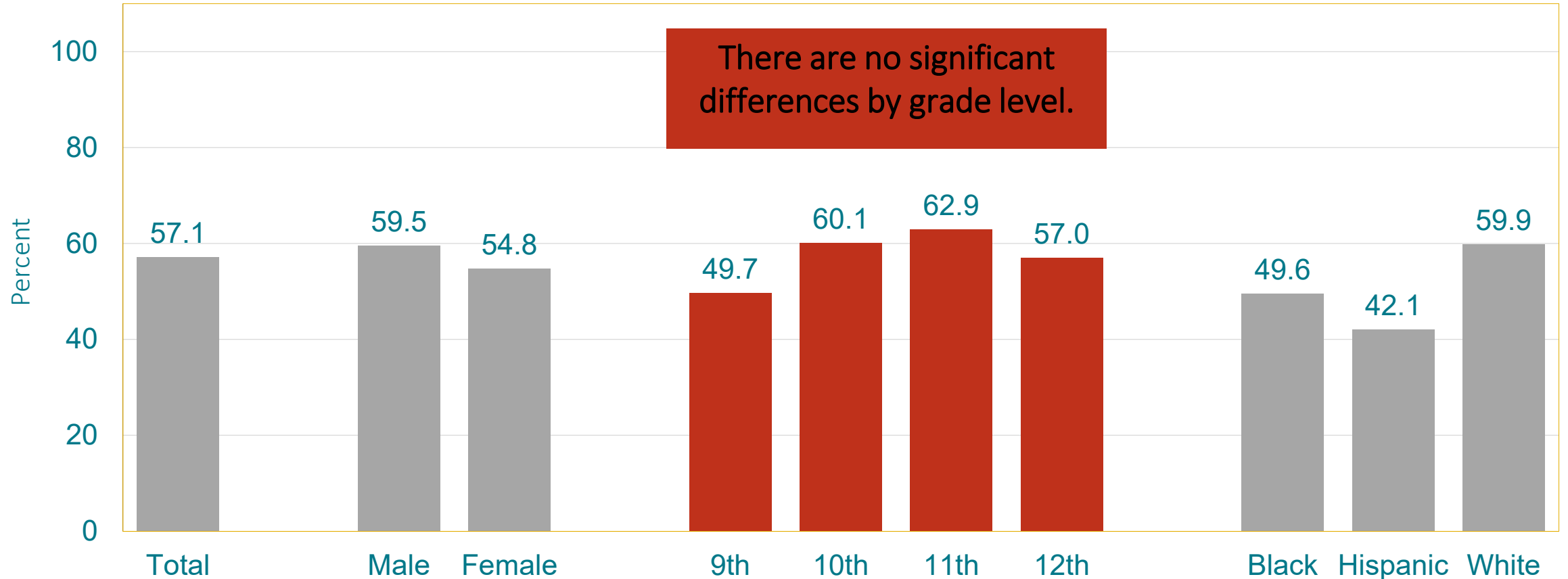


For this behavior, based on linear trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade ($p < 0.05$), the prevalence did not change from 1999 (58.1%) to 2019 (57.1%).

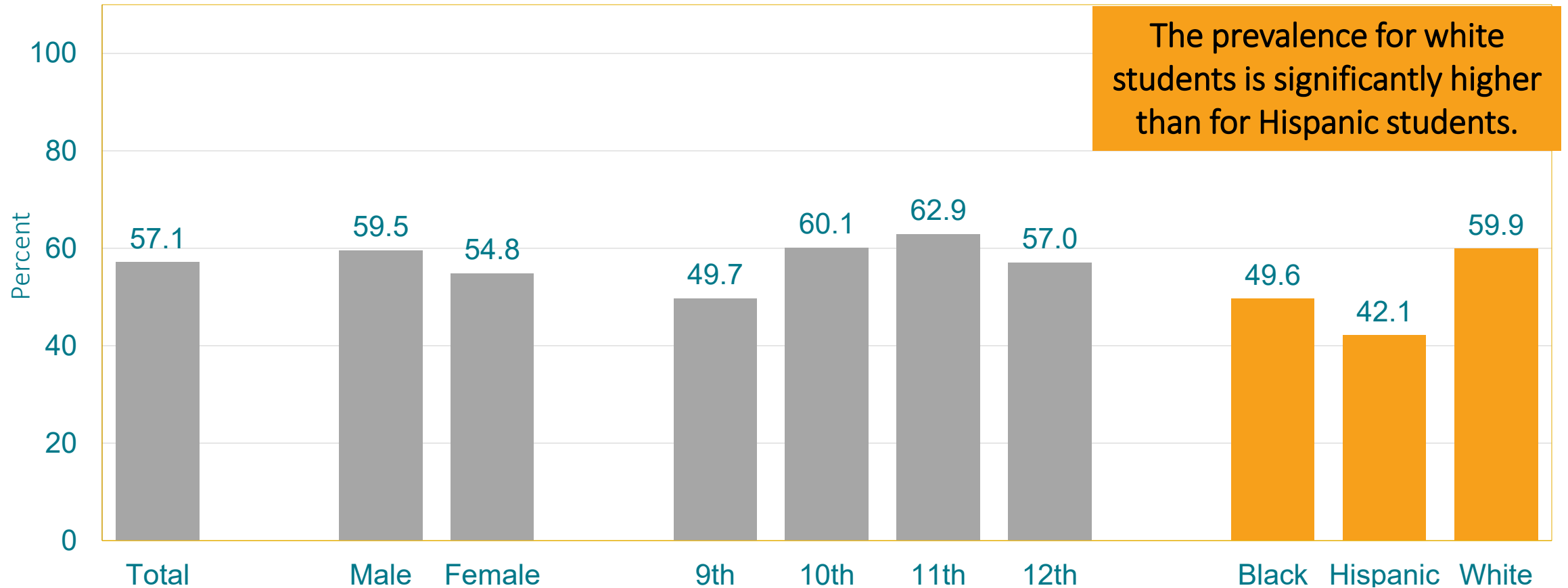
Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team During the 12 Months Before the Survey, 2019



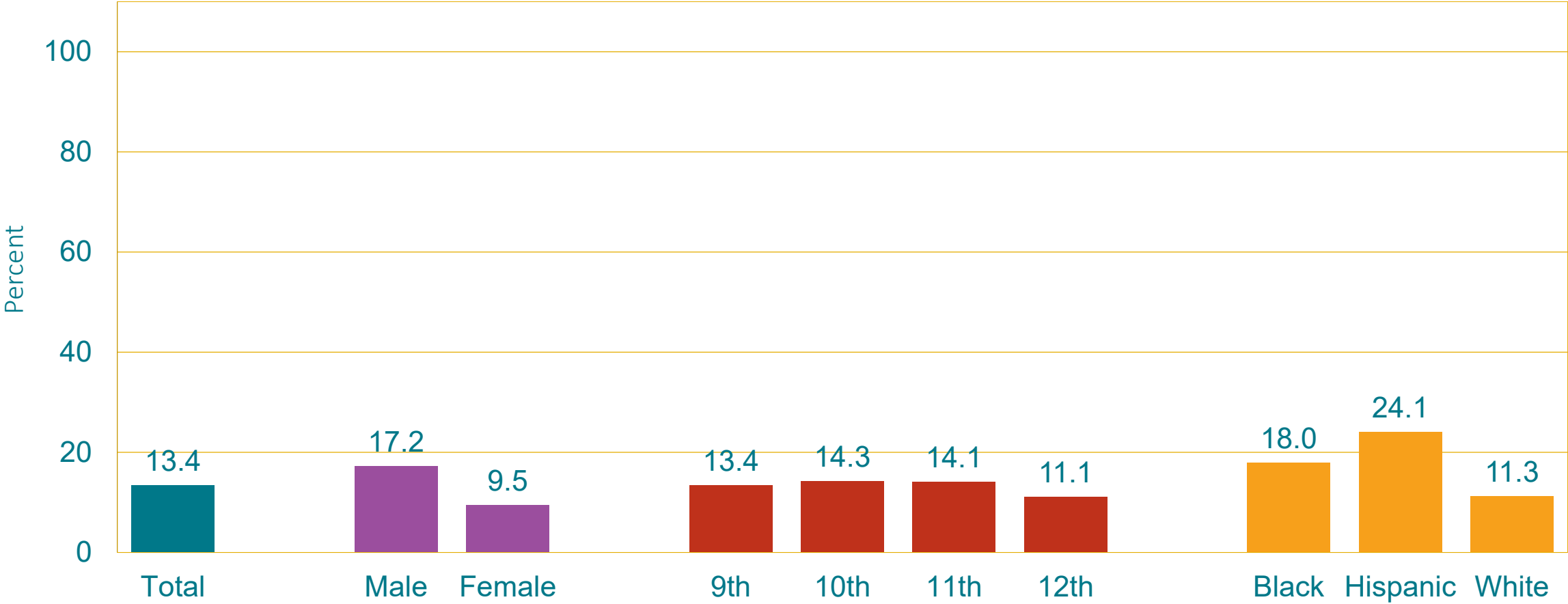
Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team During the 12 Months Before the Survey, 2019



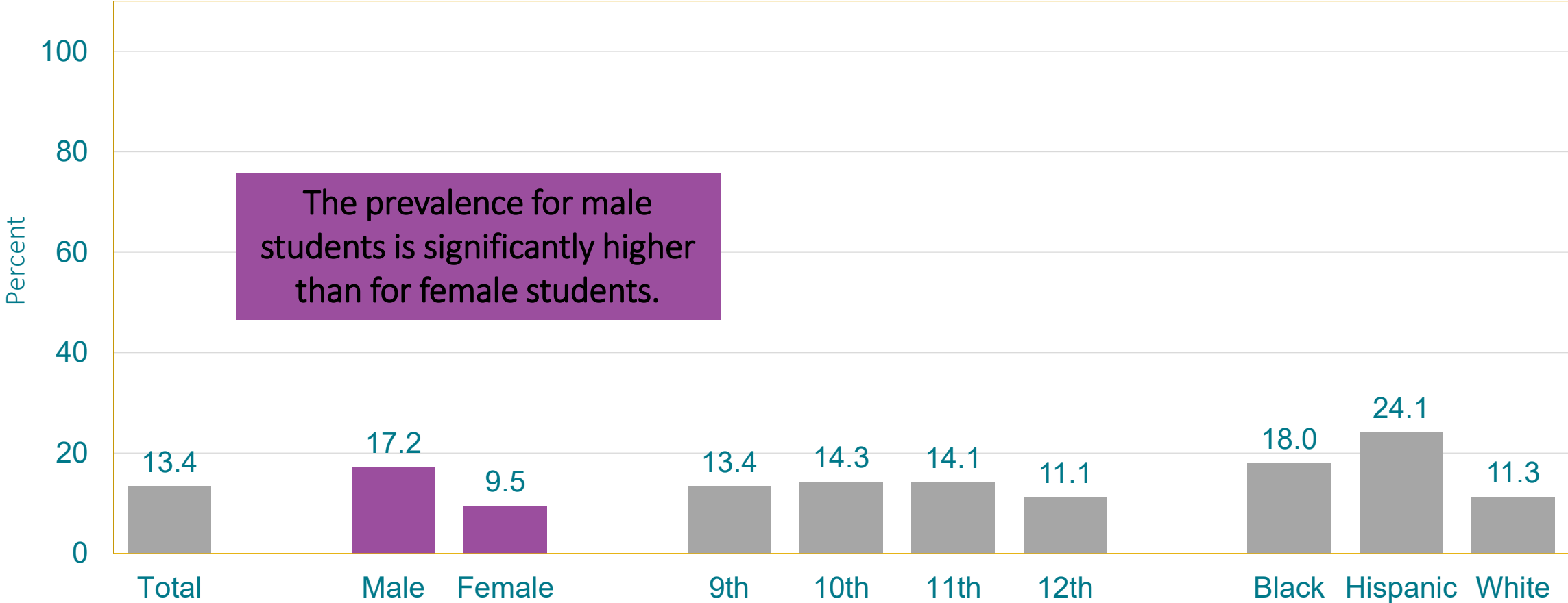
Percentage of High School Students Who Played on at Least One Sports Team During the 12 Months Before the Survey, 2019



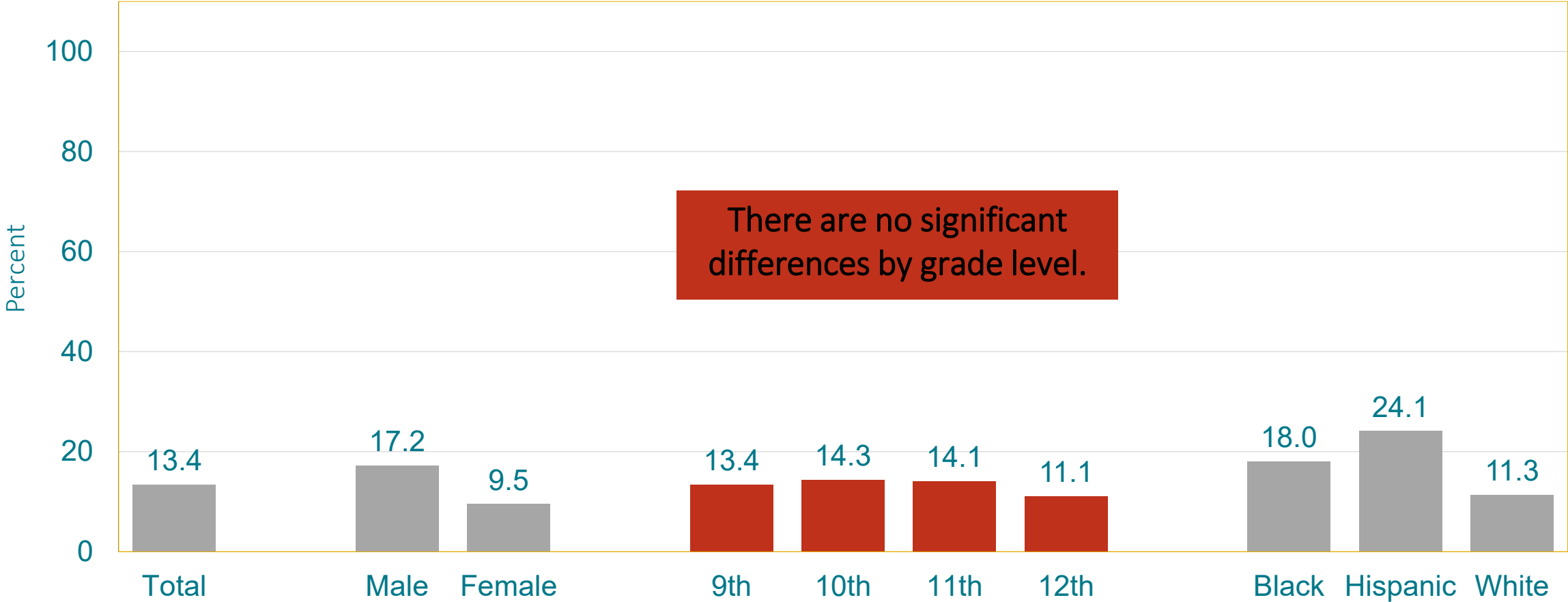
Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active During the 12 Months Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active During the 12 Months Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active During the 12 Months Before the Survey, 2019



Percentage of High School Students Who Had a Concussion from Playing a Sport or Being Physically Active During the 12 Months Before the Survey, 2019

