

Drinking soda daily has not only been linked to obesity, but it also has far greater risks associated to chronic illness. Although soda intake in the United States has declined since 2007, consumption of drinks other than water is still very high, and it is important to identify the most at risk adolescent age group. The aim of this study was to investigate the correlation between the percentage of high school students who are obese to the percentage of high school students who drink one or more sodas a day by state. The datasets are provided by the Center for Disease Control for 2017. The percentages in the study were collected using self-reported Youth Risk Behavior Surveys and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was used by 39 states to gather information in 2017. We hypothesized that by state, a higher obesity rate within high school students will positively correlate to a higher level of soda consumption by high schoolers.