Flavored Milk is Not a Major Source of Added Sugars and is Nutrient-Dense

- Flavored milk contributes only about 4% of added sugars in the diets of children.¹
- School-aged children who drink flavored milk do not have higher added sugar intakes compared to children who do not drink milk.²
- Children (2-18 yrs) who drink flavored milk have higher total milk intakes compared to those who exclusively drink white milk, and total milk drinkers do not have higher Body Mass Indices (BMIs) compared to non-[milk]-drinkers.³
- Sweetened, nutrient-dense foods such as milk, yogurt and cereals contribute to improved nutrient intakes.⁴
- Flavored milk consumption contributed to better dairy-related Healthy Eating Index scores as compared to non-flavored milk consumers and regardless of ethnicity, flavored milk consumption is not related to increased body weight or BMI z-score in American children and adolescents.⁵

Studies Indicate Removing Flavored Milk from Schools May Lead to Significant Declines in School Milk Consumption

- Steady progress has been made in reducing the added sugar content of flavored milk offered in schools. The sugar level in chocolate milk has declined by 7.5 grams per serving, or 45%, over six years (2007-2012).⁶
- In Boston schools, removal of flavored milk during 2012-2013 led to a 24% decrease in total milk selected during the second year after removal, and students consumed 10% less of the milk selected.⁷
- In a school district in Colorado, when flavored milk was removed on 1 to all days of the week, there was a 26.0% reduction in milk sales and an 11.4% increase in the percentage of milk discarded, resulting in a 37.4% decrease in milk consumption.⁸
- A study published in 2014 found that when flavored milk is removed from schools, it may lead students to take less milk overall, drink less (waste more) of the white milk that is taken and no longer purchase school lunch.⁹

Sources: