

Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Comparison Report, 2013-2015



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February 2016
edition 1.0

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge those who assisted with the 2015 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Report including the Nevada Department of Education; school district superintendents; school principals, teachers and staff; and the Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition members.

Recommended Citation

Lensch, T., Baxa, A., Zhang, F., Gay, C., Larson, S., Clements-Nolle, K., Yang, W. State of Nevada, Division of Public and Behavioral Health and the University of Nevada, Reno. *Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Comparison Report, 2013-2015.*

Funding Source

This research was partially supported by a grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC-PS13-1308). Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the CDC.

Additional Resources

<http://chs.unr.edu/subpages/research/YRBS.htm>

<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>

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INTRODUCTION

Priority health risk behaviors (i.e. preventable behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality) are often established during childhood and adolescence and extend into adulthood. Ongoing surveillance of youth risk behaviors is critical for the design, implementation, and evaluation of public health interventions to improve adolescent health. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a national surveillance system that was established in 1991 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to monitor the prevalence of health risk behaviors among youth. The Nevada High School YRBS is a biennial, anonymous, and voluntary survey of students in 9th through 12th grade in regular public, charter, and alternative schools. The survey asks students to self-report their behaviors in six major areas of health that directly lead to morbidity and mortality, these include:

- 1) Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence;
- 2) Sexual behaviors that contribute to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancy;
- 3) Tobacco use;
- 4) Alcohol and other drug use;
- 5) Unhealthy dietary behaviors; and
- 6) Physical inactivity.

The Nevada High School YRBS provides prevalence estimates for priority risk behaviors and can be used to monitor trends over time.

METHODS

The 2013 and 2015 Nevada YRBS sampling plans were designed to ensure that every eligible student in regular public, charter, and alternative high schools had an equal chance of selection. A random sample of students in grades 9–12 was selected in every school district. For the 2013 YRBS, 3,928 youth from 70 schools completed the survey. For the 2015 High School YRBS, 5,108 youth from 97 schools completed the survey. There were more students in the 2015 YRBS because all schools from Clark County were included, whereas, the 2013 High School YRBS only included 20 Clark County Schools randomly selected by the CDC. Please see the 2013 and 2015 Nevada Youth Risk Behavior reports for more information.

The 2013 and 2015 Nevada YRBS data were weighted at the state level and regional level based on the sex, race/ethnicity, and grade level of students in each region (see Table 1). The weighting process ensured that the estimates accurately represent the entire student population in each region and the state as a whole. Non-response or poor sampling procedures can result in a sample that is not a representative subset of the population; therefore un-weighted results from these samples may not accurately reflect student behaviors and could be misleading. This report only displays weighted results.

Differences in the weighted prevalence of risk behaviors from 2013 to 2015 were assessed with weighted chi-square tests. All comparisons are shown in Table 2 and

significant changes from 2013 to 2015 ($p < .05$) are displayed in Figures 1-22. The y-axis on Figures 1-22 were set to either 25% or 50% for visual consistency.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of participating students, by sex, age, grade, race/ethnicity, and region — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013 & 2015

		2013 Student Participants ^a	2015 Student Participants ^a	2013 Weighted %	2015 Weighted %
Total		3928	5108	100.00%	100.00%
Sex	Female	2017	2600	50.44%	48.40%
	Male	1901	2480	49.56%	51.60%
Age Groups	14 years old or younger	409	610	12.96%	10.58%
	15 years old	966	1401	24.77%	25.59%
	16 years old	1126	1347	26.79%	25.84%
	17 years old	915	1173	23.04%	24.77%
	18 years old or older	507	559	12.43%	13.22%
Grade	9th grade	861	1490	24.93%	25.77%
	10th grade	1174	1334	28.12%	26.00%
	11th grade	977	1249	24.27%	24.75%
	12th grade	882	958	22.68%	23.30%
	Ungraded or other grade	0	13	0.0%	0.16%
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native^b	86	104	1.29%	1.59%
	Asian^b	122	258	5.87%	6.09%
	Black^b	163	273	8.94%	9.95%
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander^b	80	92	1.87%	1.38%
	White^b	1704	1955	36.03%	36.00%
	Hispanic/Latino	1467	2029	40.20%	39.81%
	Other/Multiple^b	210	277	5.78%	5.17%
Region	1: Carson City and Douglas	350	291	3.30%	3.15%
	2: Elko, White Pine, and Eureka	400	356	2.74%	2.56%
	3: Churchill, Humboldt, Pershing, and Lander	420	326	2.23%	2.16%
	4: Lyon, Mineral, and Storey	358	234	2.06%	1.96%
	5: Nye and Lincoln	205	415	1.67%	1.50%
	6: Washoe	1010	1175	15.17%	14.77%
	7: Clark	1185	2311	72.82%	73.90%

^a The sample size in the total and subgroups may differ due to missing data

^b Non-Hispanic

2013 to 2015 Comparison

Table 2: Weighted prevalence estimates of health risk behaviors — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013 to 2015

PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2015	CHANGE
Percentage of students who have parents or other adults in family serving on active duty in the military	13.4	13.1	No Change
SAFETY			
Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey)	87.3	85.0	No Change
Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	5.8	6.2	No Change
Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	21.4	21.4	No Change
Percentage of students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	7.0	6.9	No Change
Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	35.6	37.7	No Change
VIOLENCE-RELATED BEHAVIORS			
Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	15.8	16.9	No Change
Percentage of students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	5.4	4.8	No Change
Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	4.1	3.7	No Change
Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	11.1	7.6	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	6.5	6.7	No Change

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PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2015	CHANGE
VIOLENCE-RELATED BEHAVIORS (CONT.)			
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	23.5	19.3	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse)	3.5	2.9	No Change
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	7.0	5.3	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)	11.4	9.0	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)	10.4	9.9	No Change
Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)	13.0	11.2	No Change
Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	19.6	18.5	No Change
Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)	15.1	13.8	No Change
EMOTIONAL HEALTH			
Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)	31.7	34.5	No Change
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	19.3	17.7	No Change
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	16.5	15.8	No Change
Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	11.8	9.8	No Change

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PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2015	CHANGE
EMOTIONAL HEALTH (CONT.)			
Percentage of students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)	4.3	3.2	No Change
TOBACCO USE			
Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)	38.8	32.4	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)	8.8	6.4	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	10.2	7.2	No Change
Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	3.6	1.9	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station	12.7	12.1	No Change
Percentage of students who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months (among those who currently smoke cigarettes)	57.0	52.0	No Change
Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	4.5	4.3	No Change
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	9.4	6.5	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	14.3	11.4	Significant Decrease
ALCOHOL USE			
Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life)	67.4	64.0	No Change
Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	21.3	18.0	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	33.3	30.6	No Change
Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	17.6	15.3	No Change

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PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2015	CHANGE
ALCOHOL USE (CONT.)			
Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)	35.6	38.7	No Change
MARIJUANA USE			
Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)	39.9	39.4	No Change
Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	9.7	9.0	No Change
Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	18.5	19.6	No Change
OTHER DRUG USE			
Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)	7.9	6.1	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)	9.8	6.9	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)	3.3	2.5	No Change
Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)	5.0	3.4	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)	10.8	7.0	Significant Decrease
Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks") one or more times during their life	17.4	10.9	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)	3.9	3.6	No Change
Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)	18.4	17.0	No Change
Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life)	3.4	2.7	No Change
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	31.0	29.2	No Change

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PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2015	CHANGE
SEXUAL BEHAVIORS			
Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	43.0	38.5	No Change
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)	5.8	3.9	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)	13.7	10.5	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)	28.2	27.1	No Change
Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)	22.7	20.4	No Change
Percentage of students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	56.4	56.9	No Change
Percentage of students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	19.0	15.7	No Change
Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing), IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	2.9	5.1	Significant Increase
Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	21.9	20.8	No Change
Percentage of students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	8.4	5.8	No Change
Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	18.2	12.4	Significant Decrease
DIET			
Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey)	5.6	5.0	No Change
Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)	57.9	58.4	No Change

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PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2015	CHANGE
DIET (CONT.)			
Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)	29.7	28.3	No Change
Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices three or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)	17.9	17.3	No Change
Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	6.5	6.7	No Change
Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	57.9	56.9	No Change
Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	24.2	23.2	No Change
Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	12.1	11.5	No Change
Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	28.5	29.4	No Change
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	16.3	14.5	No Change
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	10.0	8.8	No Change
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	5.4	5.0	No Change
Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	21.8	22.7	No Change
Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	33.8	31.6	No Change

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PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2015	CHANGE
DIET (CONT.)			
Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	19.8	19.4	No Change
Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	9.1	8.6	No Change
Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)	17.3	16.7	No Change
Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)	34.5	34.1	No Change
Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey)	68.1	69.7	No Change
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY			
Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)	16.4	13.9	No Change
Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)	43.9	49.9	Significant Increase
Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time (during the 7 days before the survey)	23.3	27.6	Significant Increase
Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)	30.2	22.9	Significant Decrease
Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)	38.0	38.3	No Change
Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)	52.5	54.4	No Change
Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)	24.8	27.8	No Change
Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)	49.2	50.1	No Change

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PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS	2013	2015	CHANGE
WEIGHT			
Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart)	14.9	15.8	No Change
Percentage of students who were obese (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart)	11.5	11.4	No Change
Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	30.6	32.5	No Change
Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	49.9	48.1	No Change
RESILIENCE			
Percentage of students who reported their parents or other adults in their family most of the time or always ask where they are going or with whom they will be	77.6	77.5	No Change

INDICATORS WITH A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE FROM 2013 TO 2015

Violence-Related Behaviors

Figure 1: Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight (one or more times in the 12 months before the survey) – Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

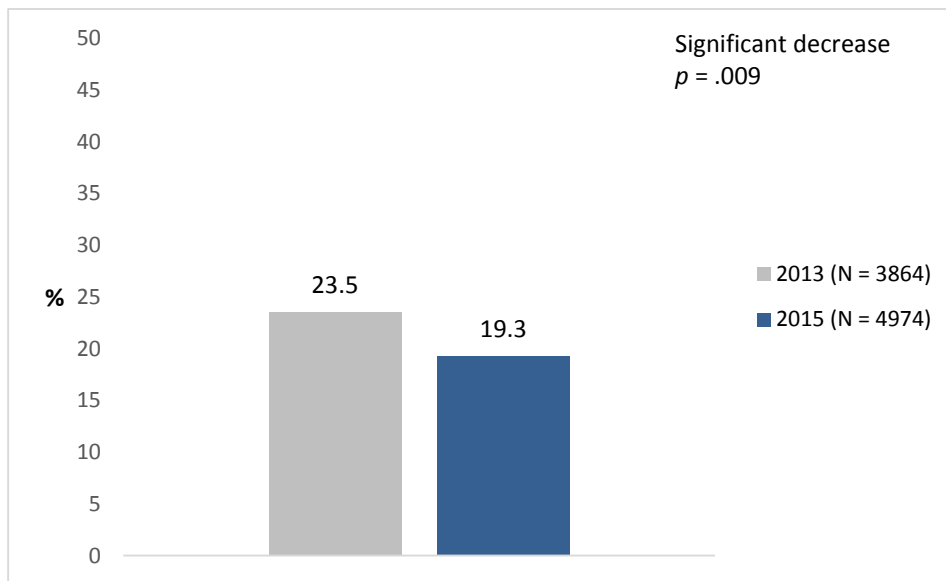


Figure 2: Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey) – Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

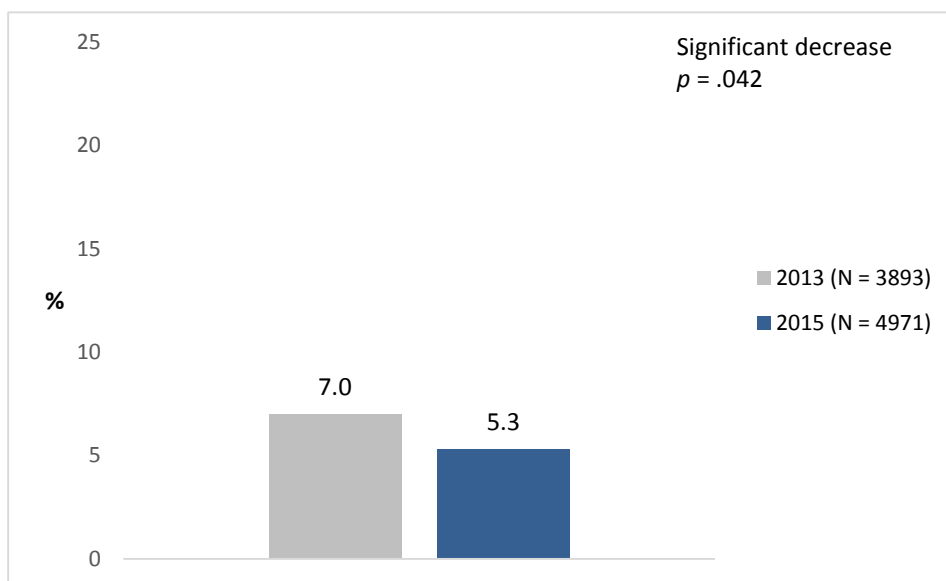


Figure 3: Percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

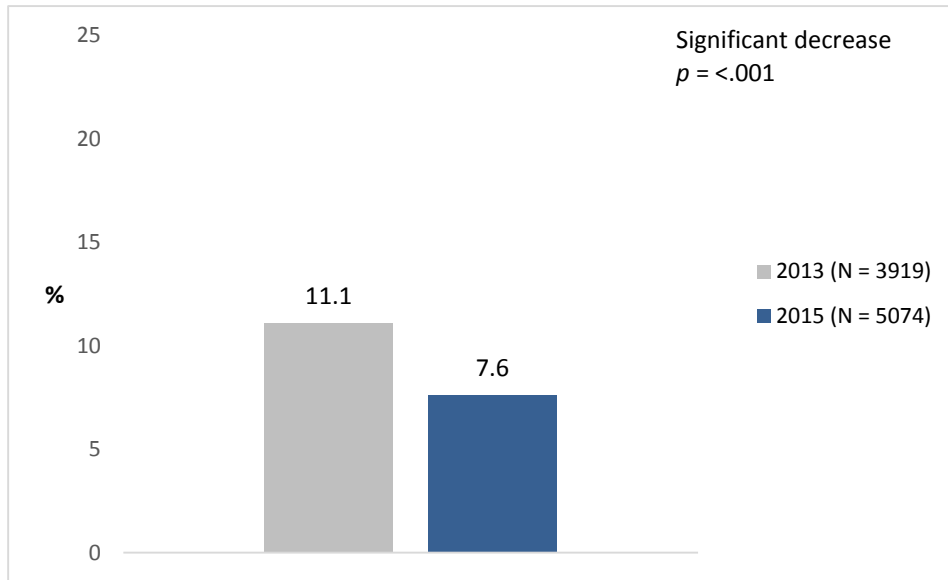
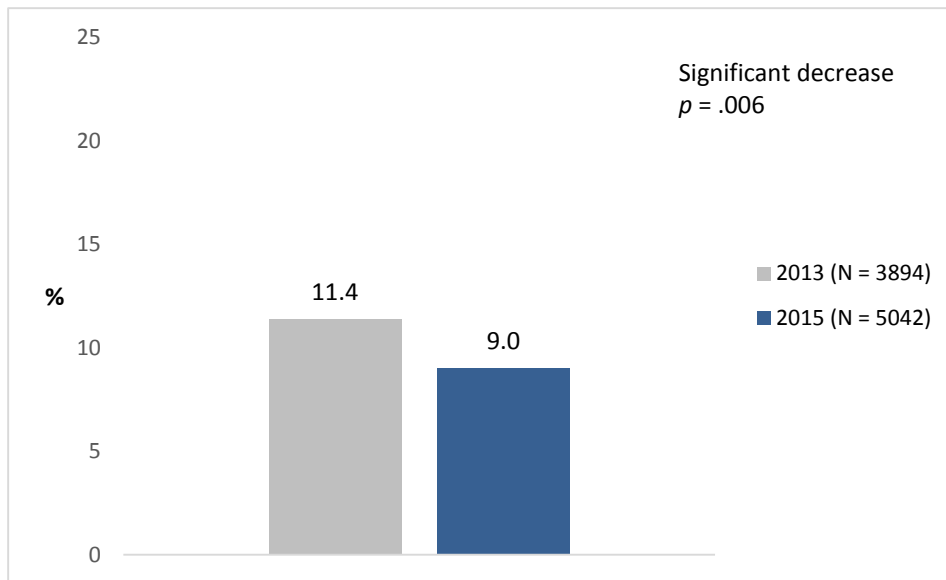


Figure 4: Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015



Tobacco Use

Figure 5: Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes (ever tried smoking, even one or two puffs) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

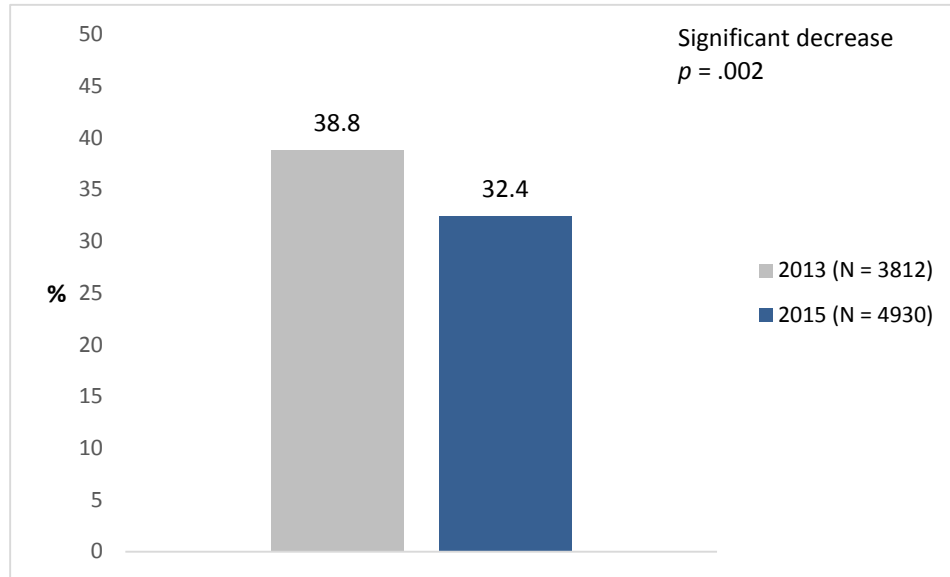


Figure 6: Percentage of high school students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

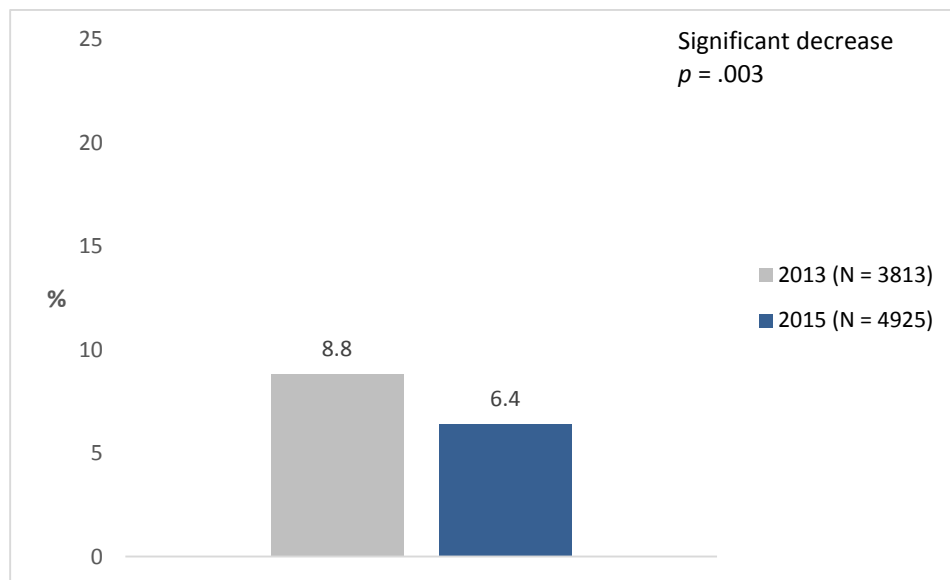


Figure 7: Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey) – Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

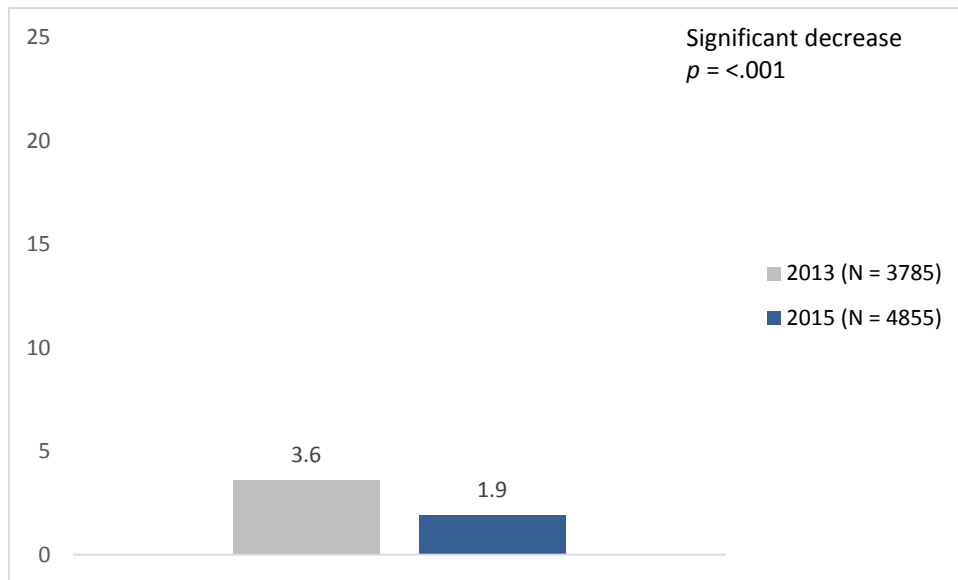


Figure 8: Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigars (Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

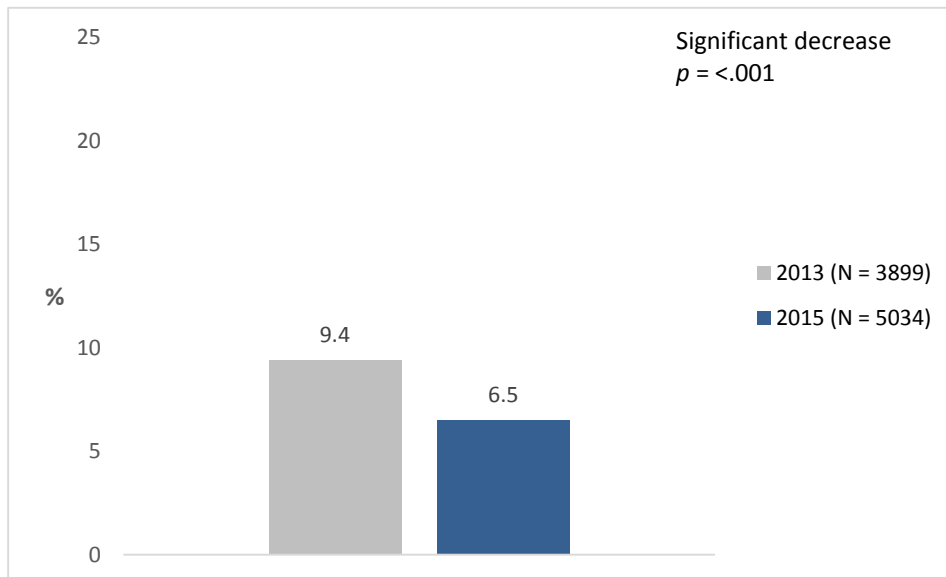
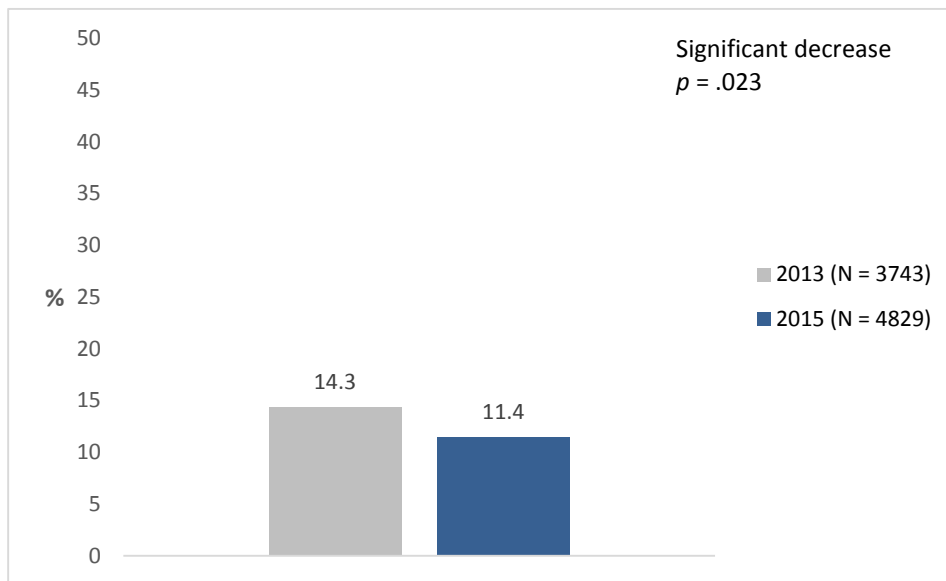
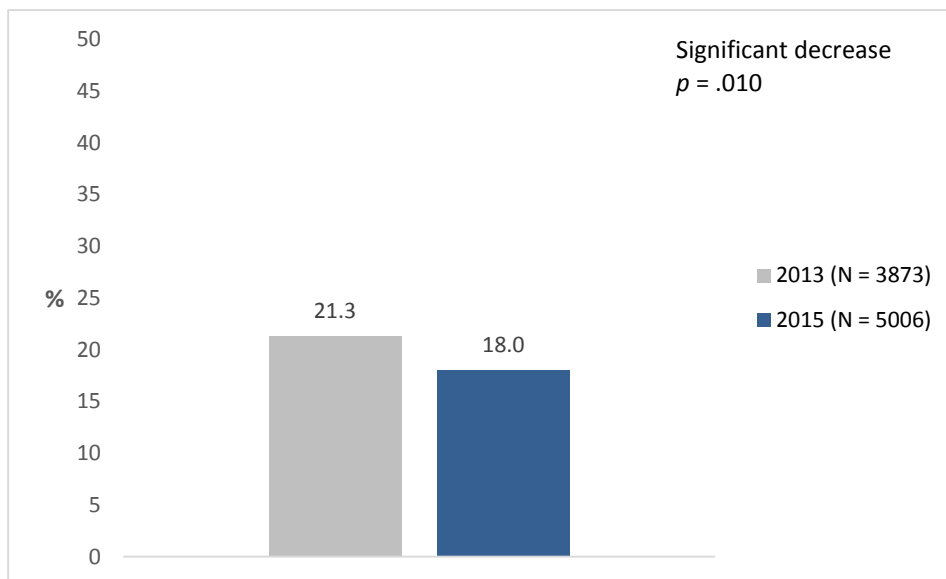


Figure 9: Percentage of high school students who currently used tobacco (Cigarette, smokeless tobacco, or cigar use on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015



Alcohol Use

Figure 10: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 years (other than a few sips) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015



Drug Use

Figure 11: Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine (used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

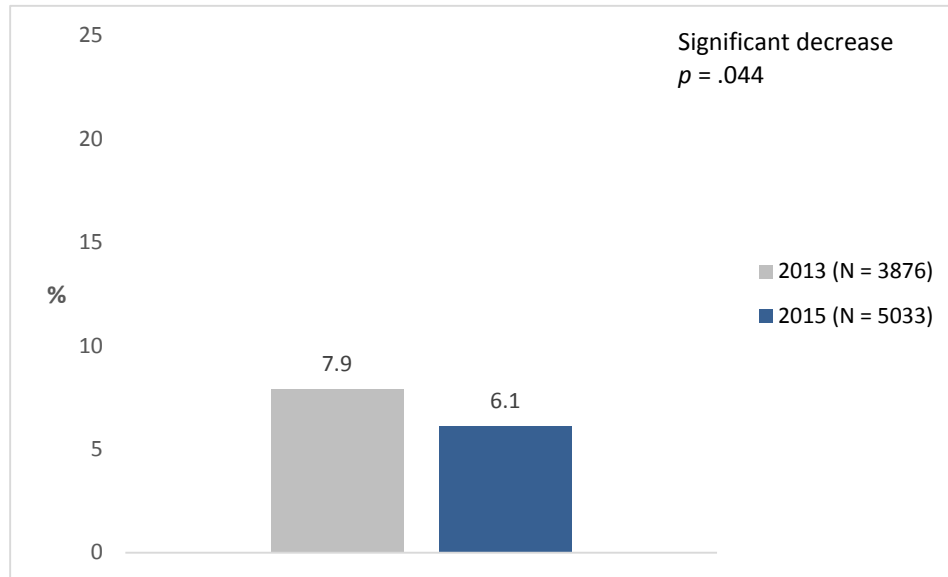


Figure 12: Percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants (Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

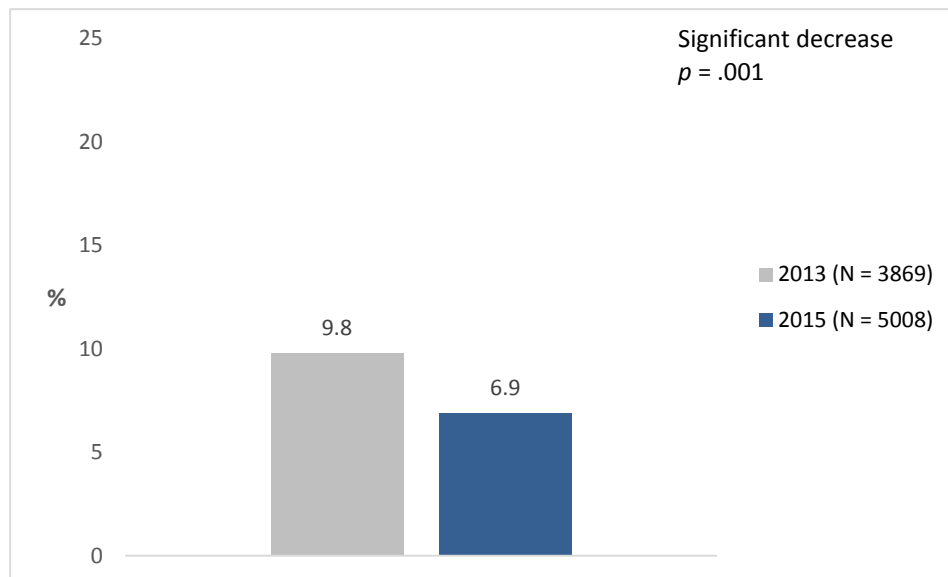


Figure 13: Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines (Used methamphetamines (also called “speed,” “crystal,” “crank,” or “ice”) one or more times during their life) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

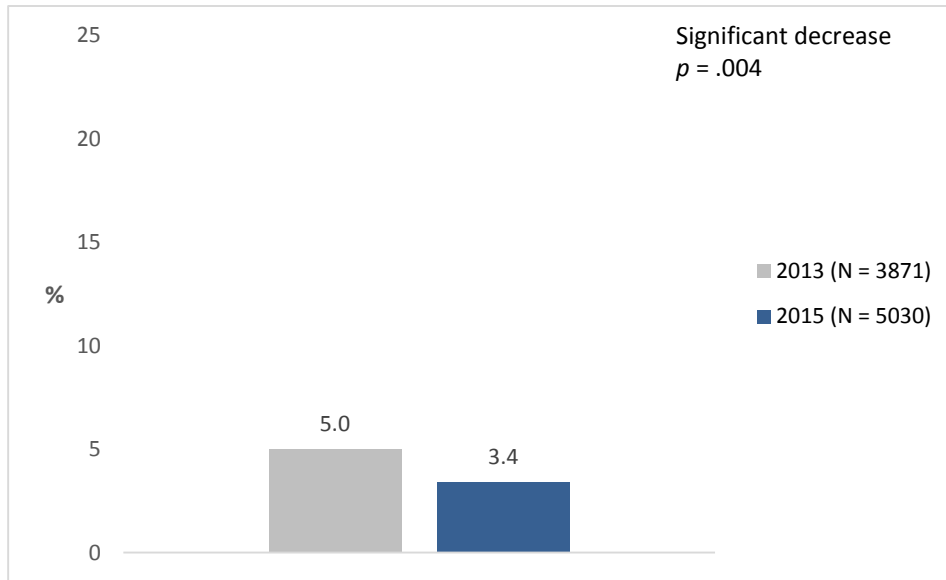


Figure 14: Percentage of high school students who used ecstasy (used ecstasy (also called “MDMA”) one or more times during their life) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

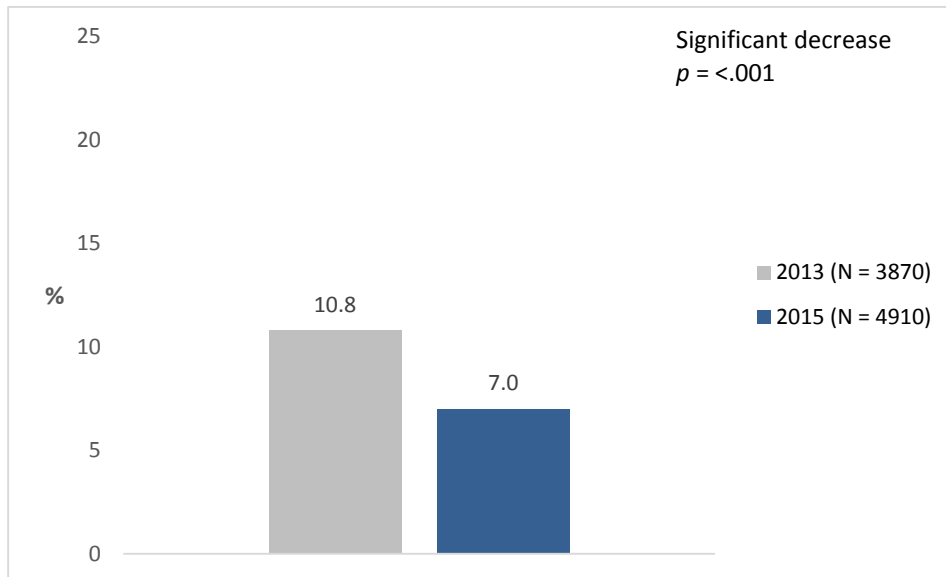
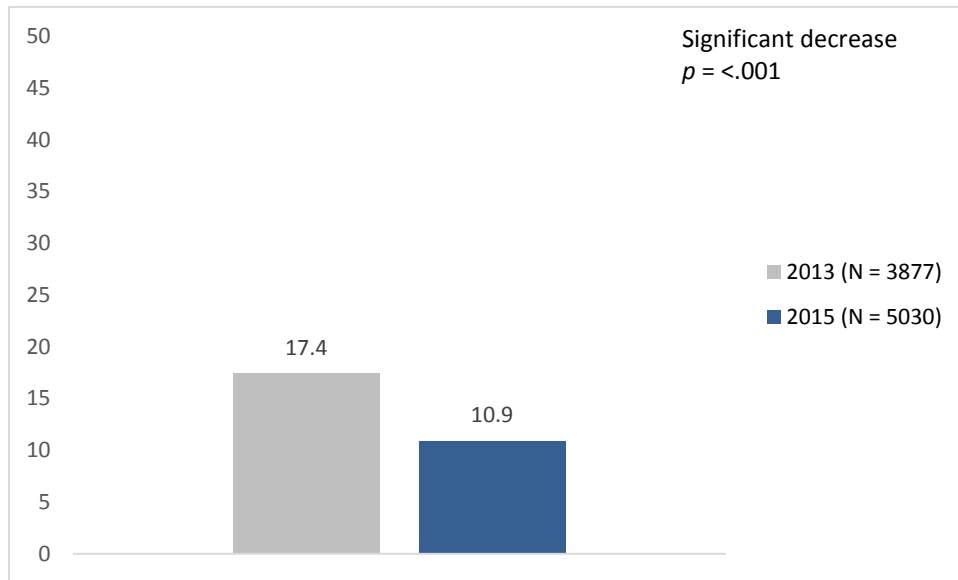


Figure 15: Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called “K2,” “Spice,” “fake weed,” “King Kong,” “Yucatan Fire,” “Skunk,” or “Moon Rocks”) one or more times during their life — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015



Sexual Behaviors

Figure 16: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

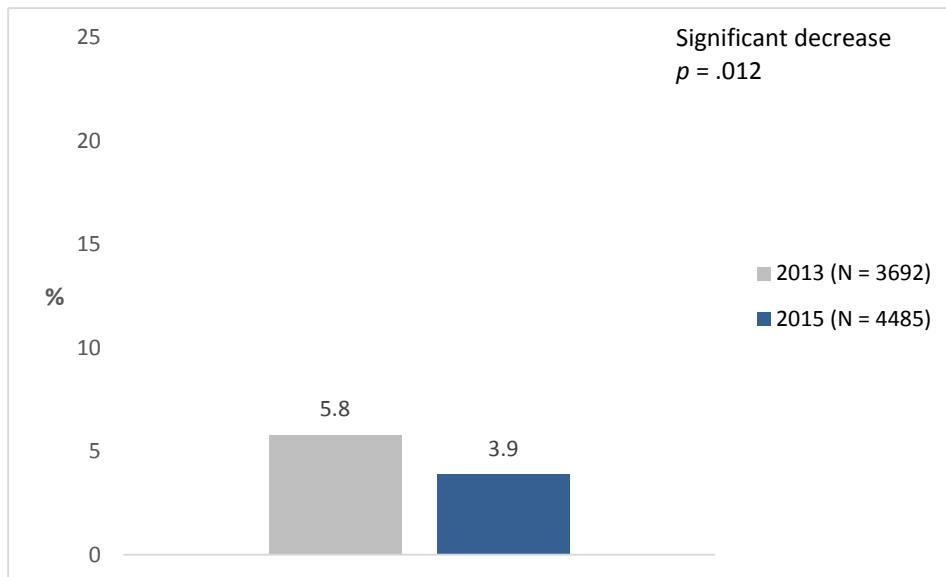


Figure 17: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

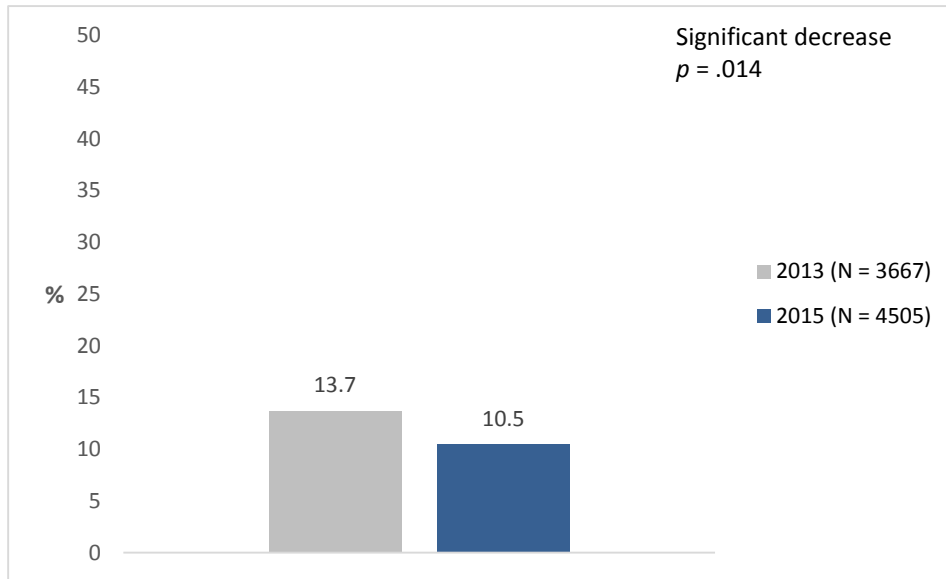


Figure 18: Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing), IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

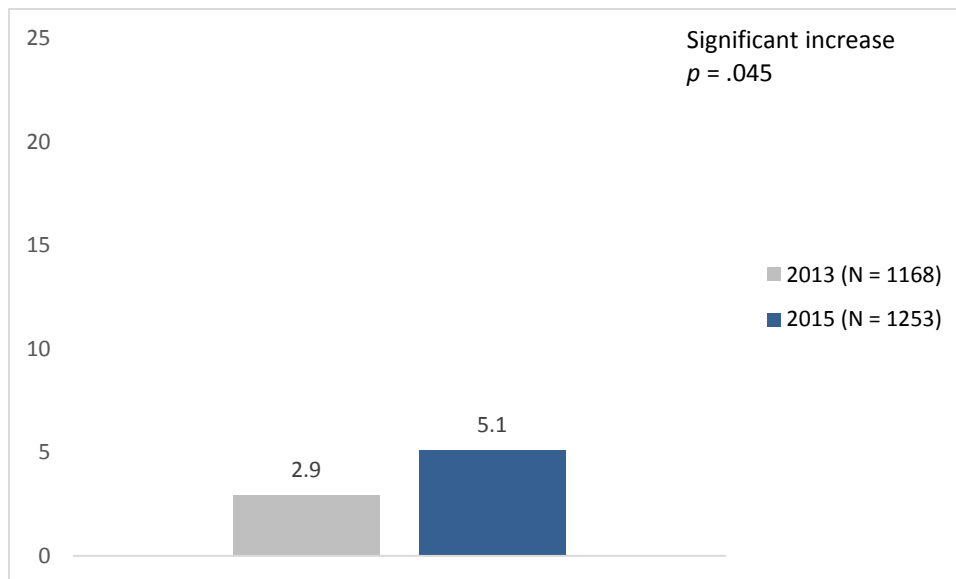
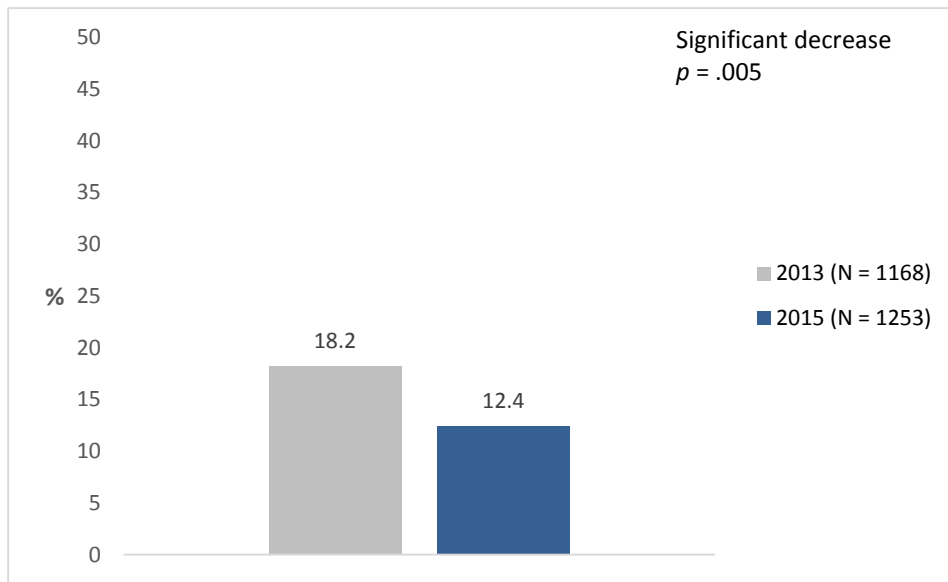


Figure 19: Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (Among students who were sexually active in the past 3 months) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015



Physical Activity

Figure 20: Percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days (were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

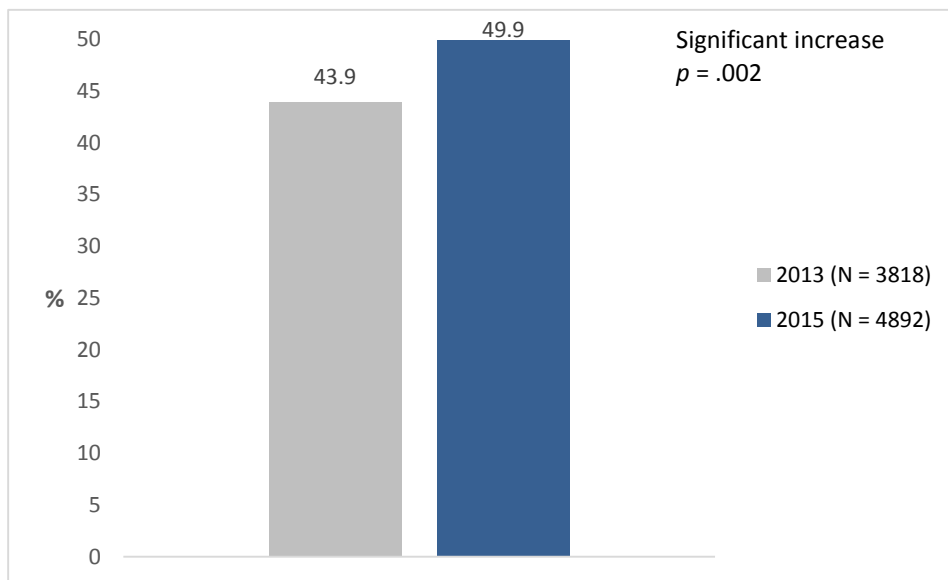


Figure 21: Percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes/day for 7 days (any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015

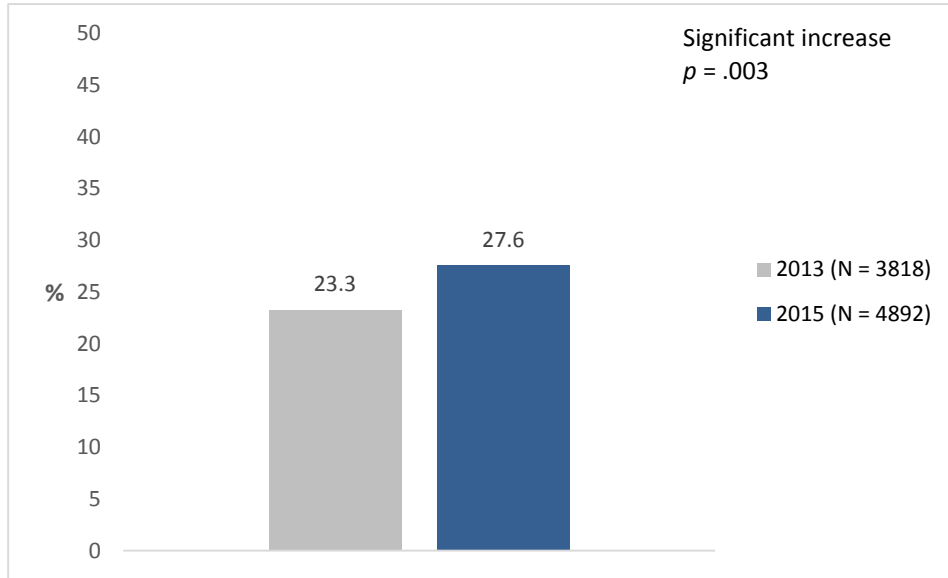
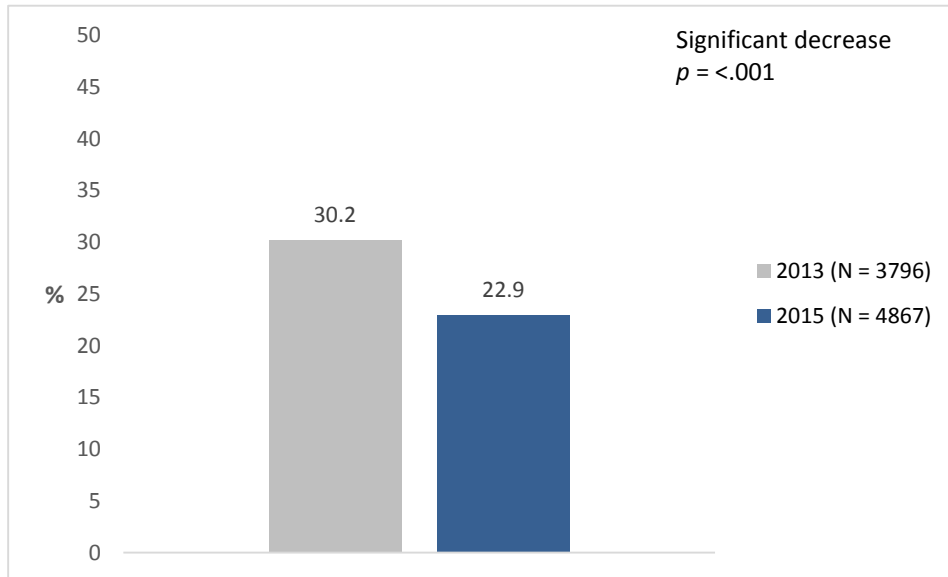


Figure 22: Percentage of high school students who watched 3 or more hours/day of television (on an average school day) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013-2015



2013-2015 Nevada High School YRBS Comparison Report

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