

2019 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Sexual and Gender Minority Special Report



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Health Sciences**

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Acknowledgements

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Additional Resources

UNR YRBS Statewide and Special Reports

<https://www.unr.edu/public-health/research/yrbs>

YRBS Adolescent and School Health

<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.

This special report compares the 2019 Nevada YRBS prevalence estimates of behavioral health outcomes for different gender and sexual identity subgroups.

METHODS

The 2019 Nevada YRBS sampling plan was designed to ensure that every eligible student had an equal chance of selection. For the 2019 High School YRBS, a random sample 4,980 youth from 99 schools completed the survey. Please see the 2019 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report for detailed information on the random cluster sampling design used.

The 2019 Nevada YRBS data were weighted based on the sex, race/ethnicity, and grade level of students in each region. 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.

A standard YRBS sexual identity question was added to the 2019 Nevada High School YRBS. Students could self-identify as: heterosexual (straight), gay or lesbian, bisexual, or not sure. For this report, students who reported they were not sure of their sexual identity (n=225) were grouped with lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) students because the weighted prevalence of risk behaviors and other health outcomes closely resembled those of LGB students for the majority of measures. LGB and not sure students (n=902, 18.7%) were compared to heterosexual students (n=3886, 81.3%), and students who did not answer the question (n=192) were counted as missing. Because unsure students were combined with LGB students, the 2019 report cannot be compared to its 2017 counterpart in which students who reported they were not sure were excluded. The final analytic sample for sexual identity is 4,788 youth. Differences in the weighted prevalence of risk behaviors and other health outcomes between LGB/not sure and heterosexual students were assessed with weighted chi-square tests.

A standard gender identity question was added to the 2019 Nevada High School YRBS. Students could self-identify as: not transgender, transgender (as in, their sex at birth does not match the way they think or feel about their gender), or not sure. Students could also respond that they did not know what the question was asking. For this report, students who reported that they were not transgender are referred to as “cisgender.” Those who reported they were not sure of their gender identity (n=74) were grouped with transgender students because the weighted prevalence of risk behaviors and other health outcomes closely resembled those of transgender students for the majority of measures. Transgender and not sure students (n=165, 3.3%) were compared to cisgender students (n=4530, 96.7%); students who did not know what the question was asking (n=89) and those who did not answer the question (n=196) were counted as missing. The final analytic sample for gender identity is 4,695 youth. Differences in the weighted prevalence of risk behaviors and other health outcomes between transgender/not sure and cisgender students were assessed with weighted chi-square tests.

This report focuses on the relationship between sexual/gender identity and important violence and victimization, emotional health, substance use, and sexual health outcomes. Weighted prevalence estimates are displayed in bar charts for each outcome. Indicators for which any prevalence estimates exceed 25% are displayed on charts with a vertical axis ranging from 0 to 100%; indicators for which no prevalence estimates exceed 25% are displayed on charts with a vertical axis ranging from 0 to 50%. Lines on the bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Corresponding p-values are also included for every comparison.

RESULTS

Participant Characteristics

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of participating students by sexual identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

		Heterosexual		LGB & Not Sure		P-Value
		N	% ^a	N	% ^a	
Total	Total N = 4,788	3886	100%	902	100%	
Sex	Female	1886	44.5%	637	69.2%	< 0.0001
	Male	1991	55.5%	247	30.8%	
Age	14 years old or younger	498	12.5%	139	15.3%	0.5031
	15 years old	1001	25.2%	219	22.8%	
	16 years old	1044	26.5%	235	26.2%	
	17 years old	898	23.6%	210	23.1%	
	18 years old or older	441	12.1%	97	12.6%	
Grade	9th grade	1007	25.4%	250	27.5%	0.2561
	10th grade	1070	26.4%	221	23.9%	
	11th grade	992	25.2%	228	23.9%	
	12th grade	794	22.9%	191	24.2%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native^b	65	0.8%	24	1.2%	0.2587
	Asian^b	206	6.8%	46	6.9%	
	Black^b	174	9.8%	55	12.3%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander^b	63	1.4%	20	1.6%	
	White^b	1541	32.6%	313	30.3%	
	Hispanic/Latino	1553	43.1%	342	40.4%	
	Other/Multiple^b	208	5.4%	73	7.3%	
Region	Urban^c	2517	90.3%	637	92.5%	0.0181
	Rural/Frontier	1369	9.7%	265	7.5%	
Active Duty Military Family	Yes	179	4.6%	51	6.2%	0.1053
	No	3691	95.4%	837	93.8%	
Free or Reduced Lunch	Yes	1400	41.7%	366	43.8%	0.4463
	No	2468	58.3%	519	56.2%	

^a Weighted column percent

^b Non-Hispanic

^c Includes Carson City, Washoe County, and Clark County

Table 2: Demographic characteristics of participating students by gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

		Cisgender		Transgender & Not Sure		P-Value
		N	% ^a	N	% ^a	
Total	Total N = 4,695	4530	100%	165	100%	
Sex	Female	2413	49.6%	78	45.6%	0.4818
	Male	2103	50.4%	82	54.4%	
Age	14 years old or younger	589	13.0%	29	17.2%	0.4827
	15 years old	1157	24.7%	39	20.5%	
	16 years old	1219	26.6%	44	25.9%	
	17 years old	1053	23.4%	37	27.4%	
	18 years old or older	506	12.4%	16	9.0%	
Grade	9th grade	1185	25.5%	48	29.5%	0.8093
	10th grade	1232	26.1%	36	21.1%	
	11th grade	1152	25.1%	47	25.1%	
	12th grade	934	23.1%	31	24.1%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native^b	81	0.9%	6	1.9%	0.1867
	Asian^b	239	6.8%	10	8.7%	
	Black^b	213	10.1%	9	13.4%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander^b	74	1.4%	4	0.5%	
	White^b	1782	32.7%	50	27.9%	
	Hispanic/Latino	1784	42.3%	67	37.4%	
	Other/Multiple^b	266	5.7%	14	10.2%	
Region	Urban^c	2981	90.7%	108	90.3%	0.8385
	Rural/Frontier	1549	9.3%	57	9.7%	
Active Duty Military Family	Yes	206	4.5%	13	8.7%	0.0947
	No	4301	95.5%	146	91.3%	
Free or Reduced Lunch	Yes	1668	42.3%	66	38.6%	0.9742
	No	2837	57.7%	92	61.4%	

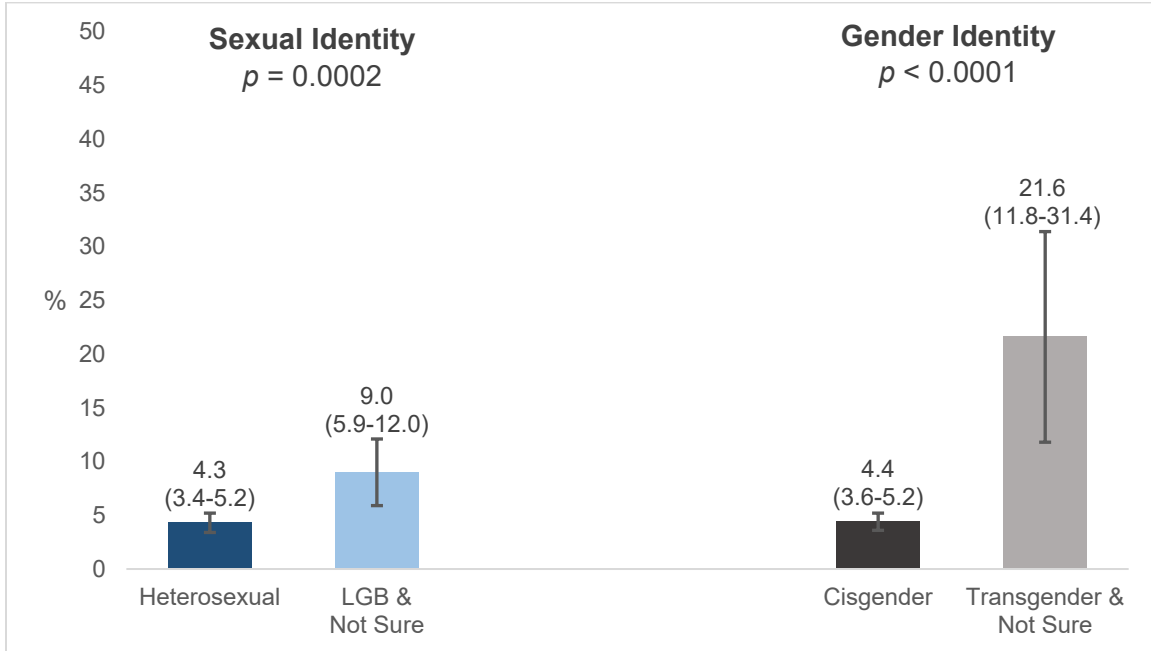
^a Weighted column percent

^b Non-Hispanic

^c Includes Carson City, Washoe County, and Clark County

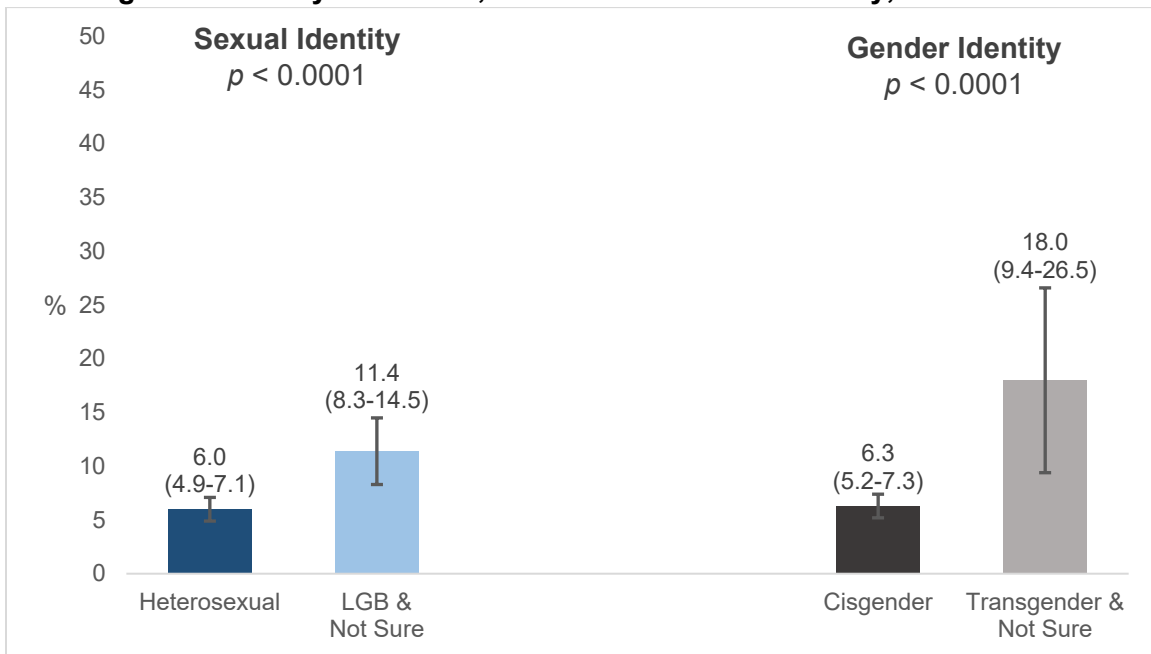
Violence-Related Behaviors

Figure 1: Percentage of high school students who carried a gun during the 12 months before the survey*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Behavioral Risk Survey, 2019



* Does not include hunting or carrying a gun for sport, such as target shooting

Figure 2: Percentage of high school students who were threatened or injured by someone with a weapon on school property during the 12 months before the survey*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Such as a gun, knife, or club

Figure 3: Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

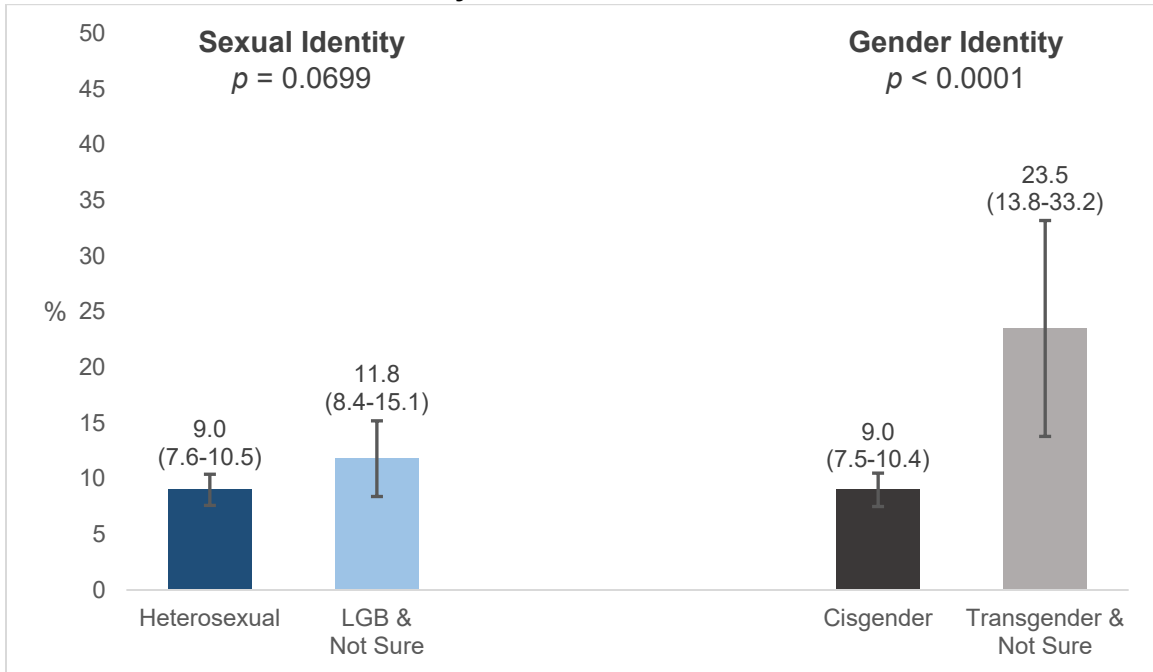


Figure 4: Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

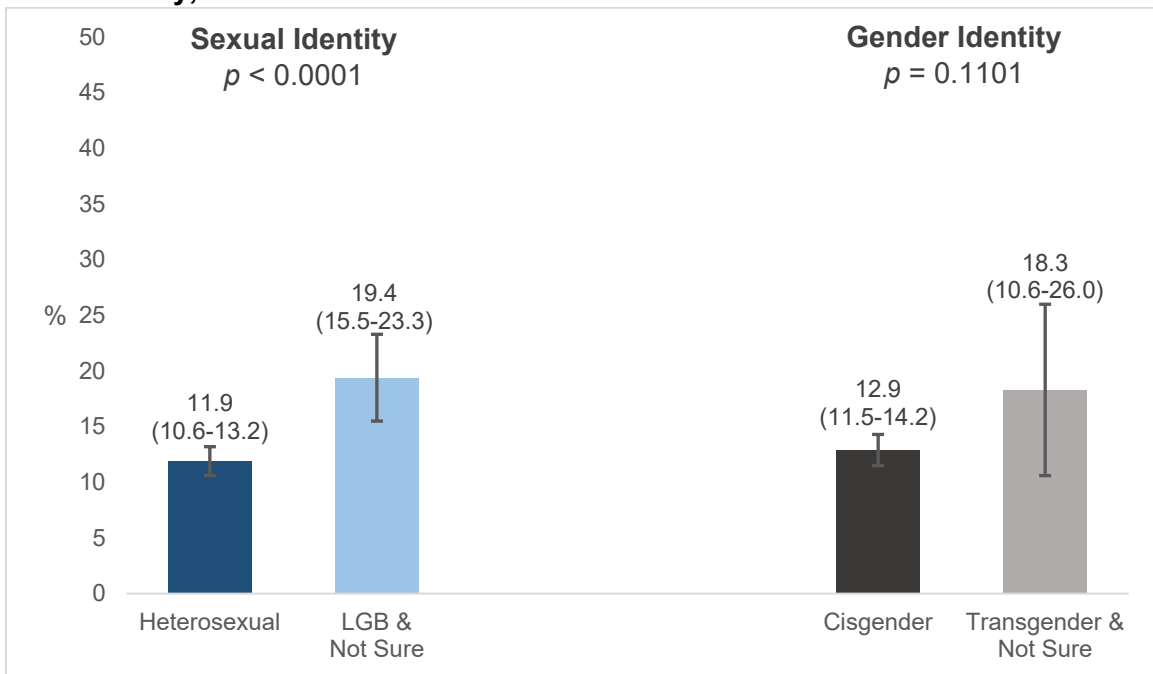
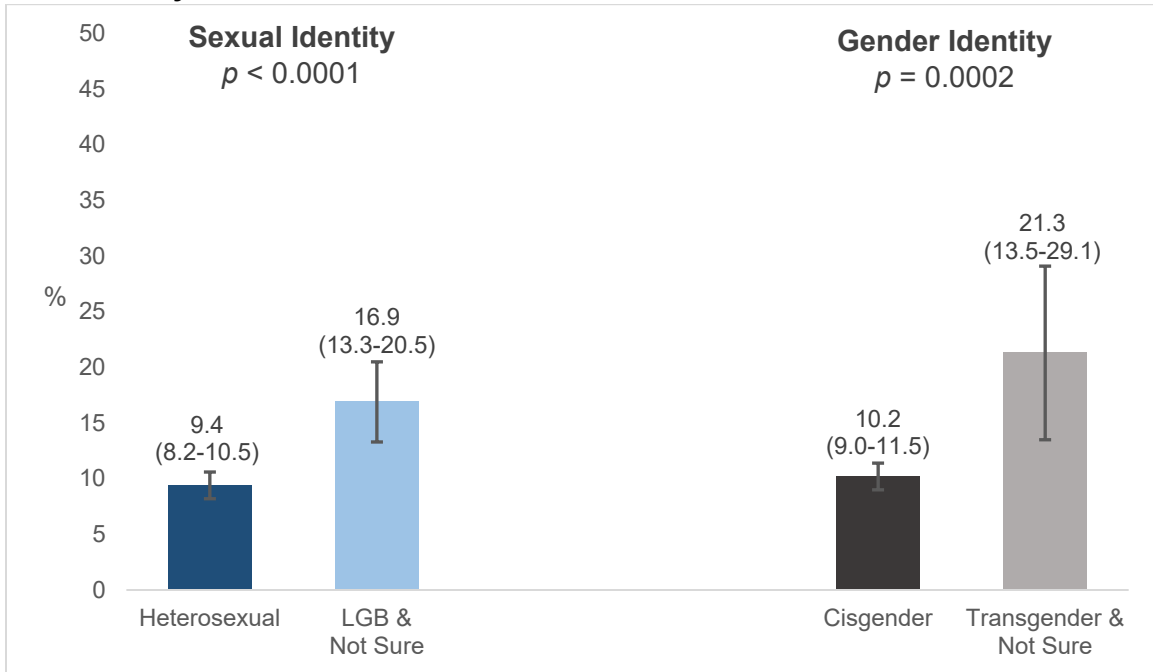


Figure 5: Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied during the 12 months before the survey*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Including being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media

Figure 6: 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 during the 30 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

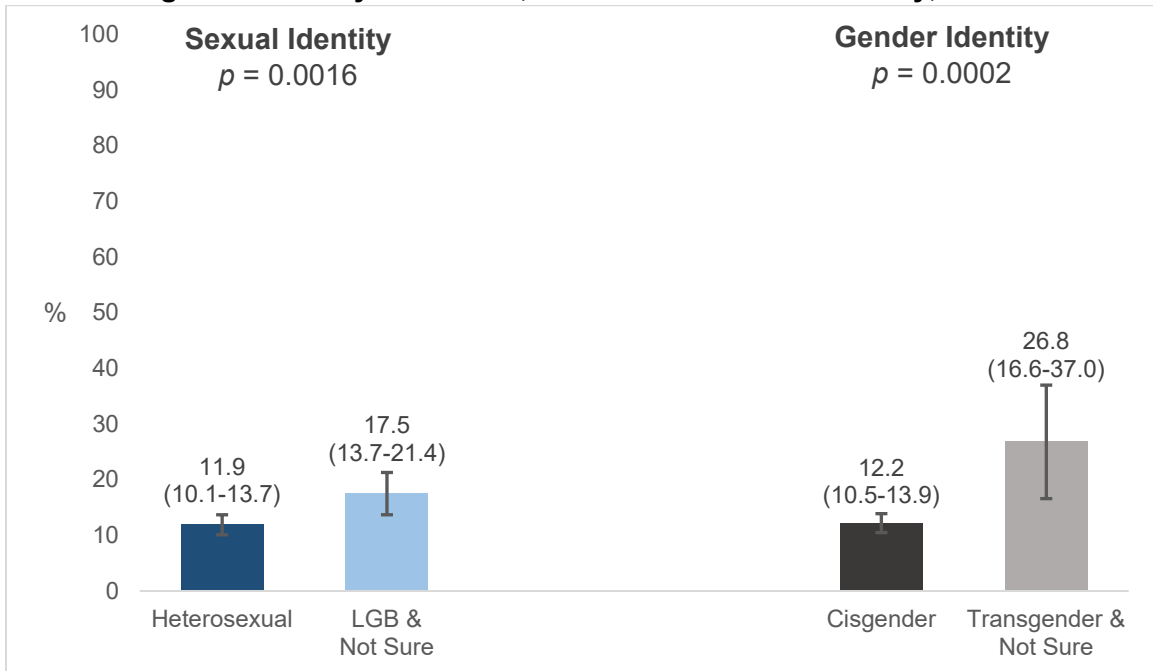
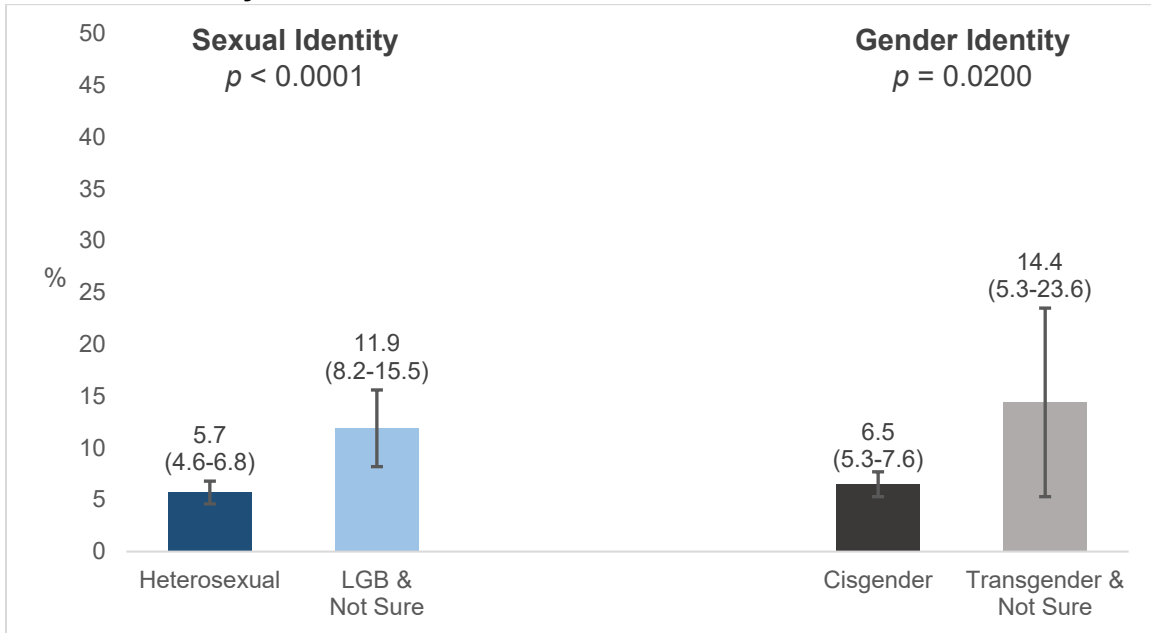
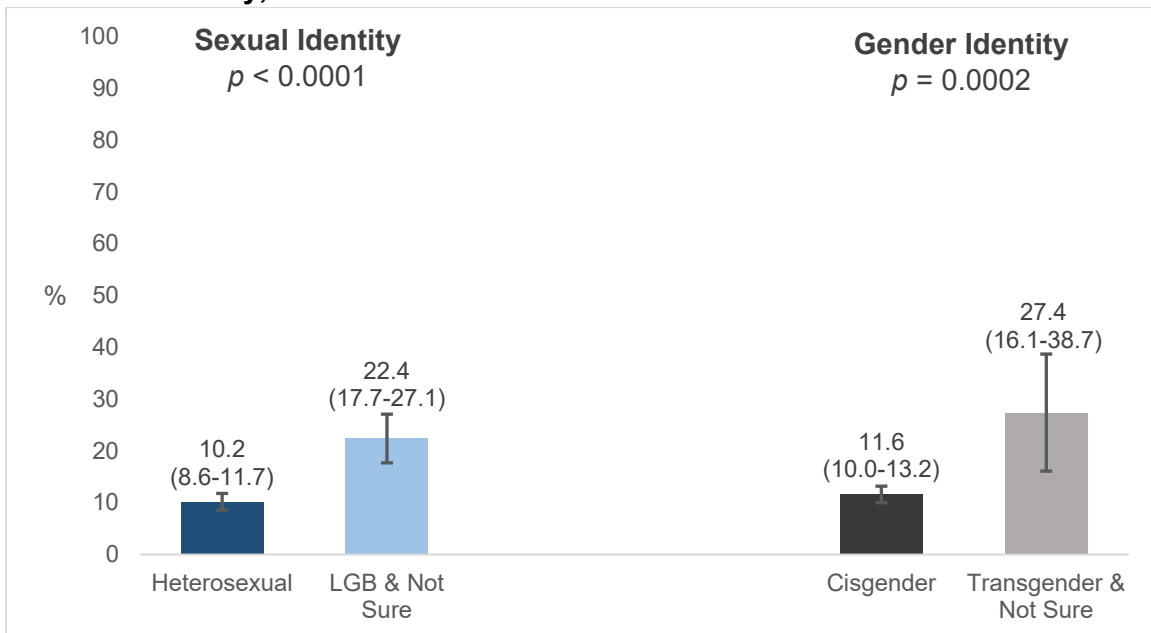


Figure 7: Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence during the 12 months before the survey*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* 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

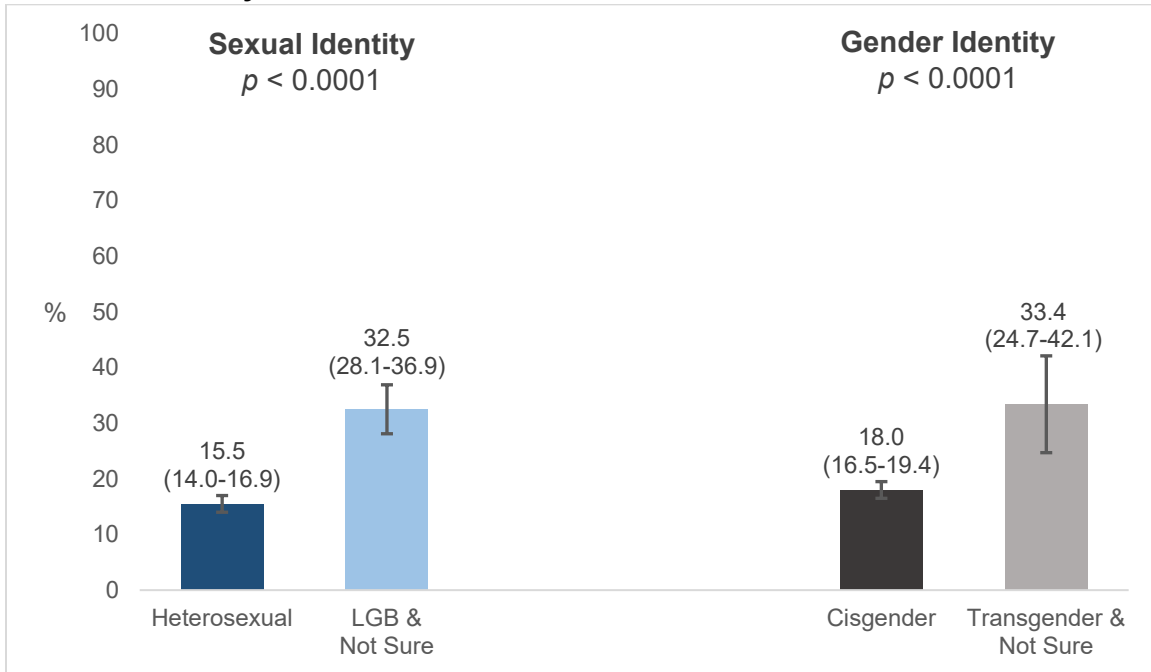
Figure 8: Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence during the 12 months before the survey*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Including kissing, touching, or 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

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Figure 9: Percentage of high school students who have ever been hit, beaten, kicked, or physically hurt in any way by an adult*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Not including spanking for bad behavior

Figure 10: Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

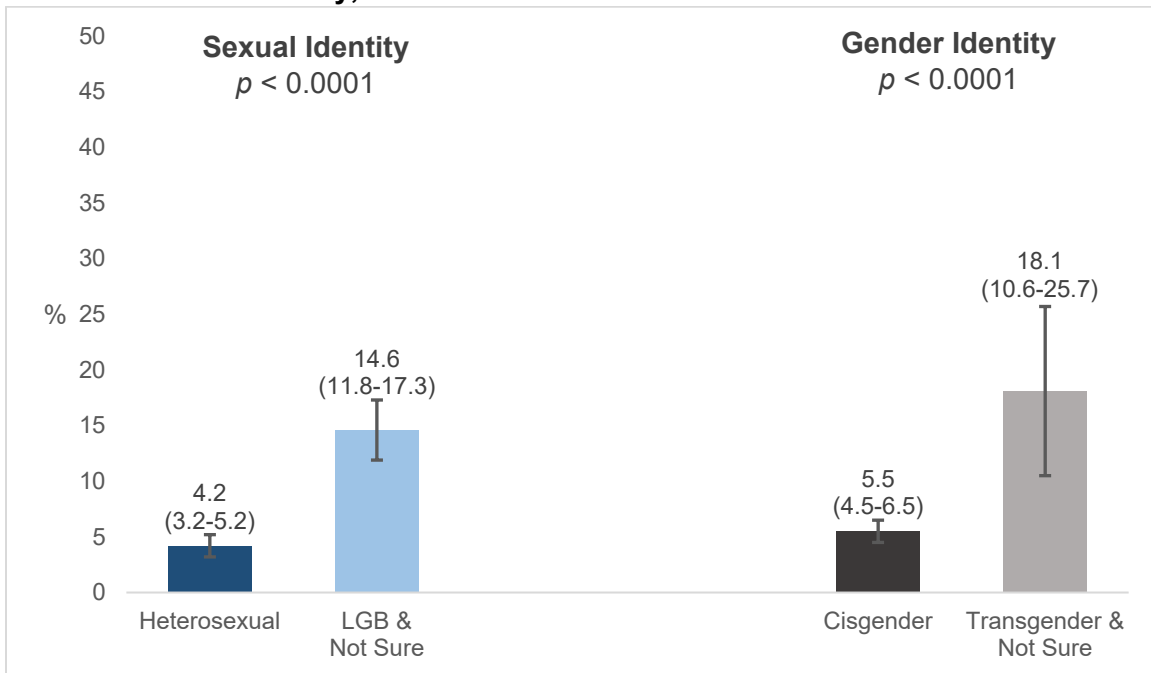


Figure 11: Percentage of high school students who have ever been sworn at, insulted by, or put down by an adult in their home, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

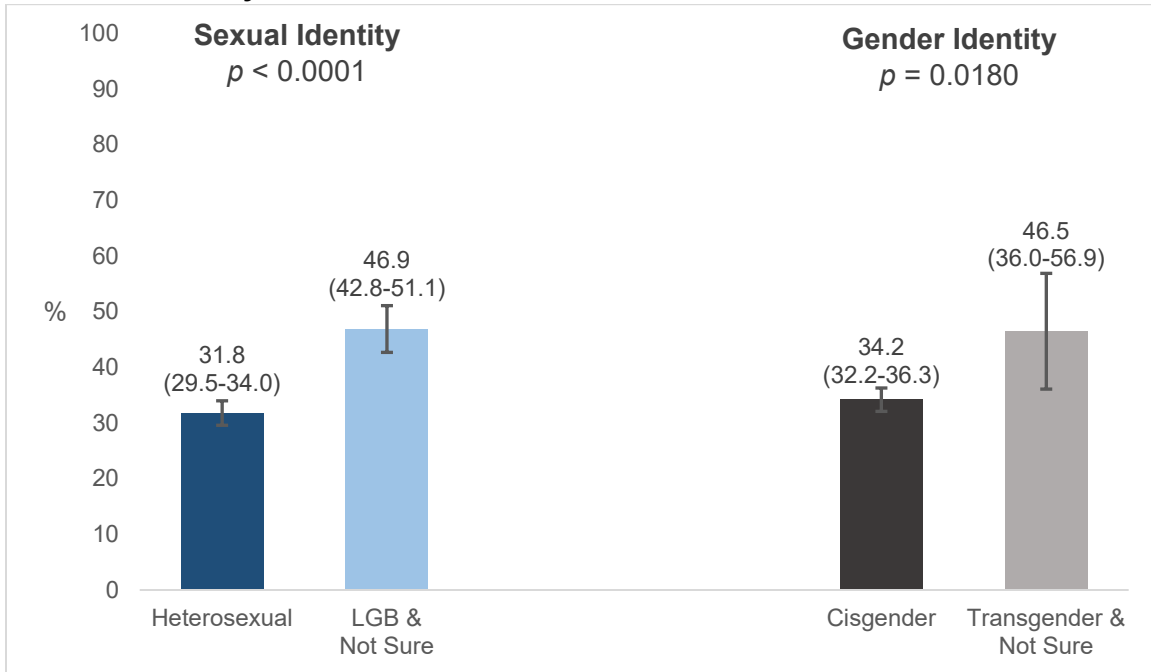


Figure 12: Percentage of high school students who have ever seen or heard adults in their home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

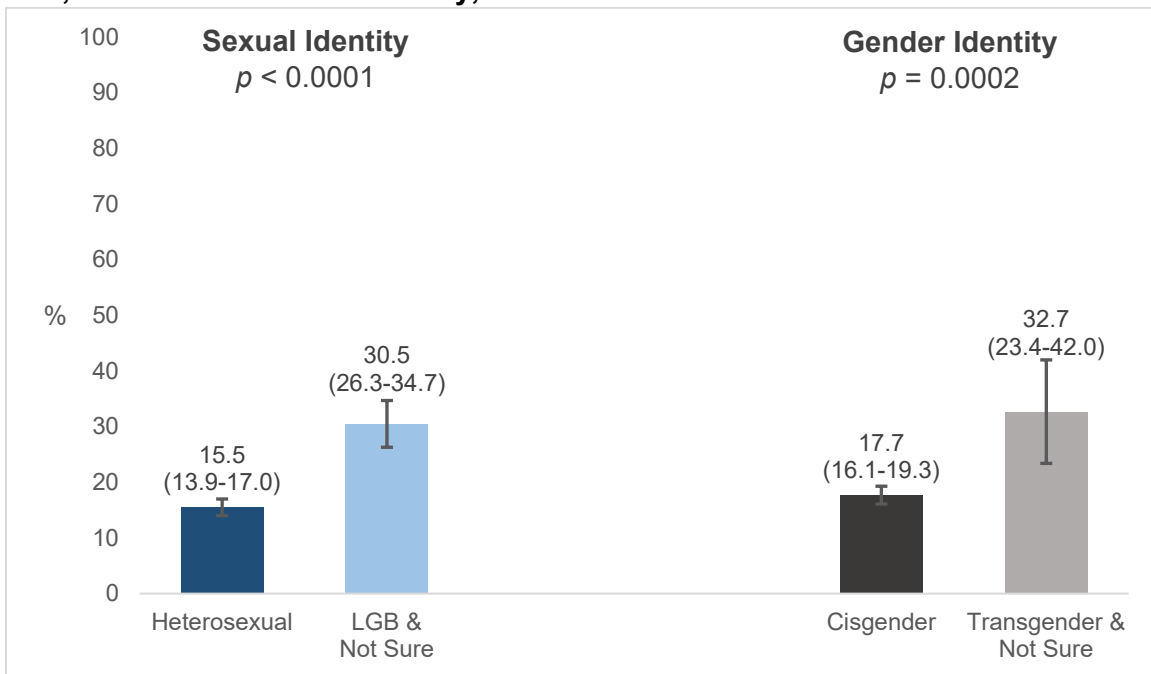


Figure 13: Percentage of high school students who ever lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

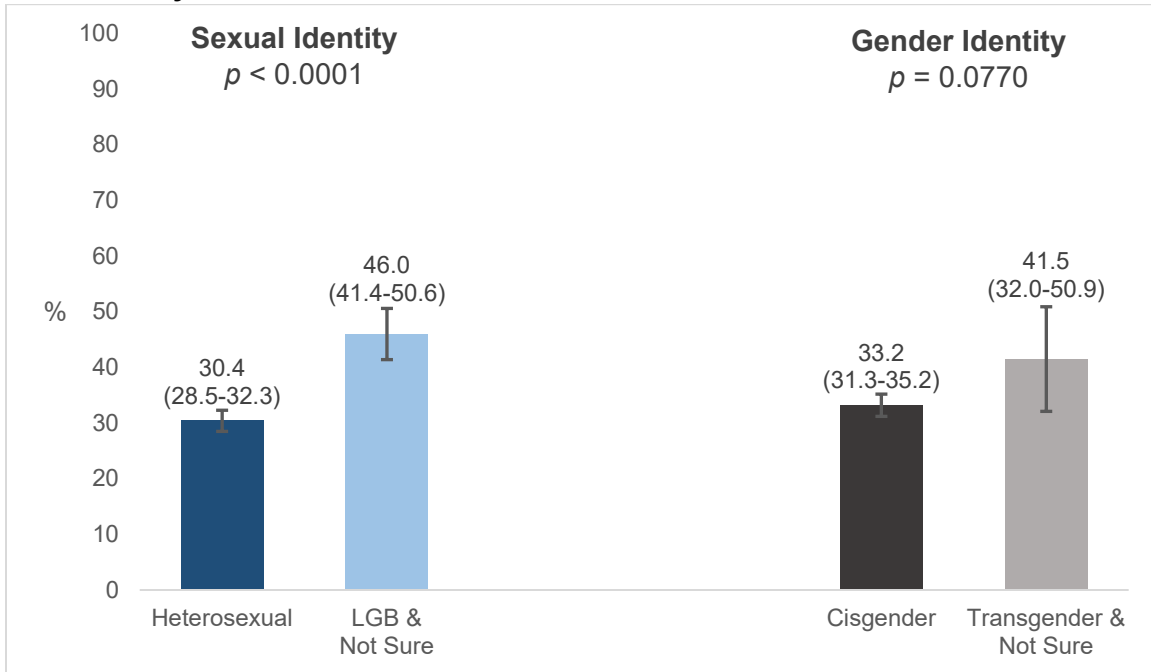
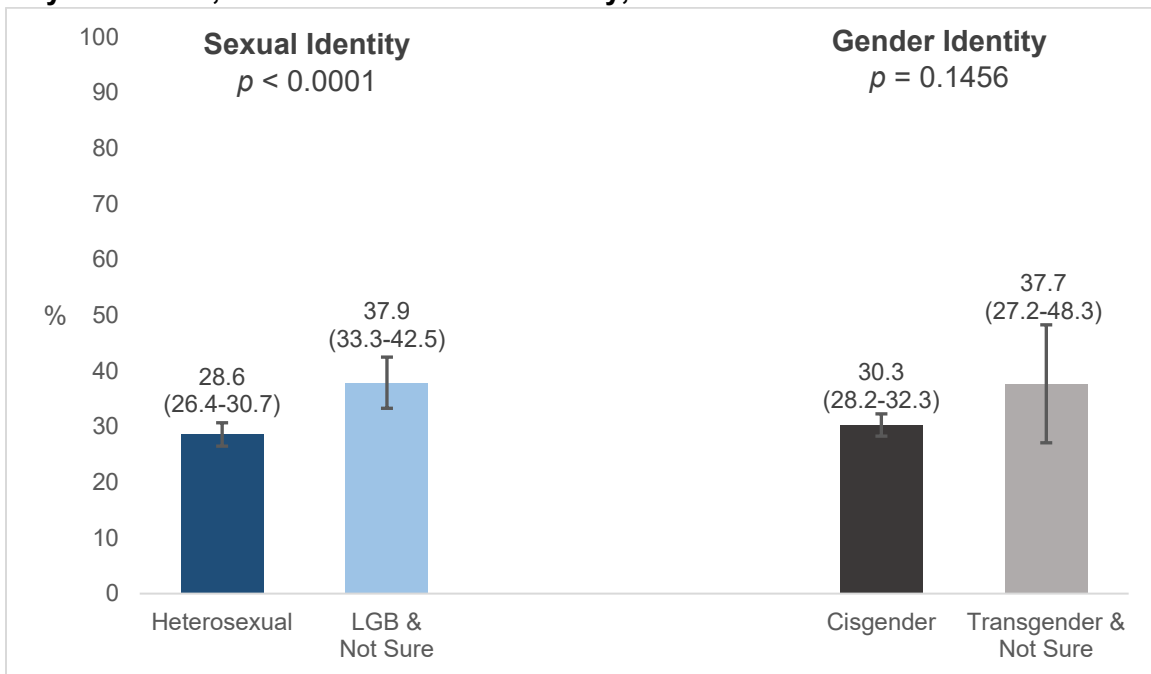
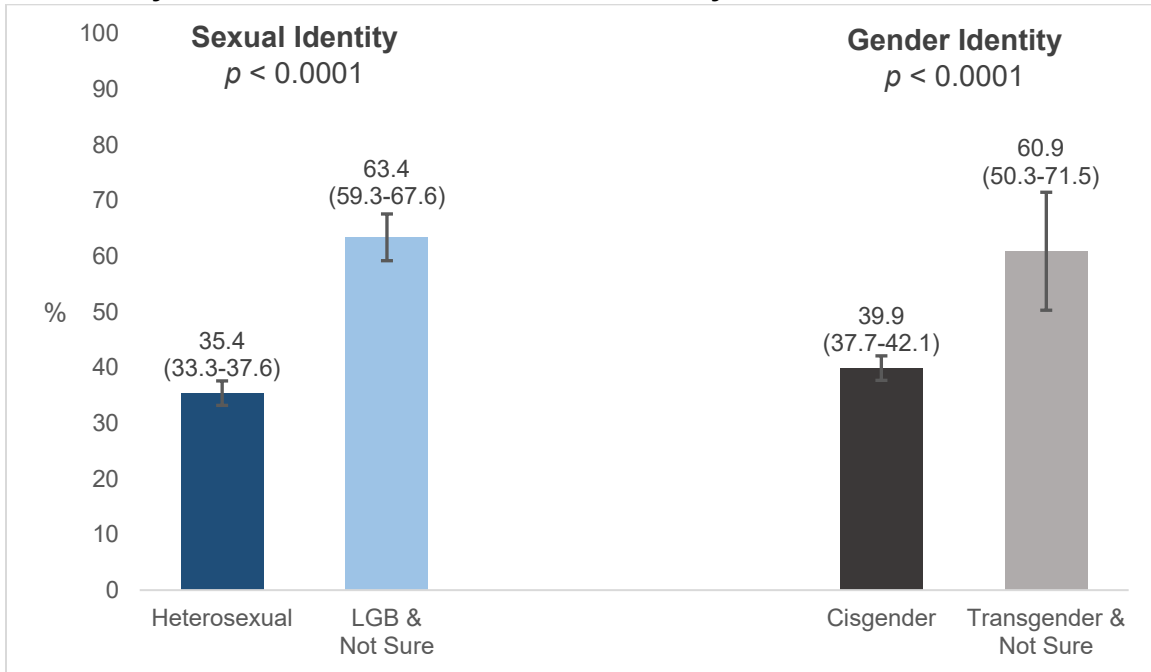


Figure 14: Percentage of high school students who ever lived with someone who was a problem drinker, alcoholic, or abused street or prescription drugs, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



Emotional Health

Figure 15: Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row during the 12 months before the survey*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* So that they stopped doing some usual activities

Figure 16: Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

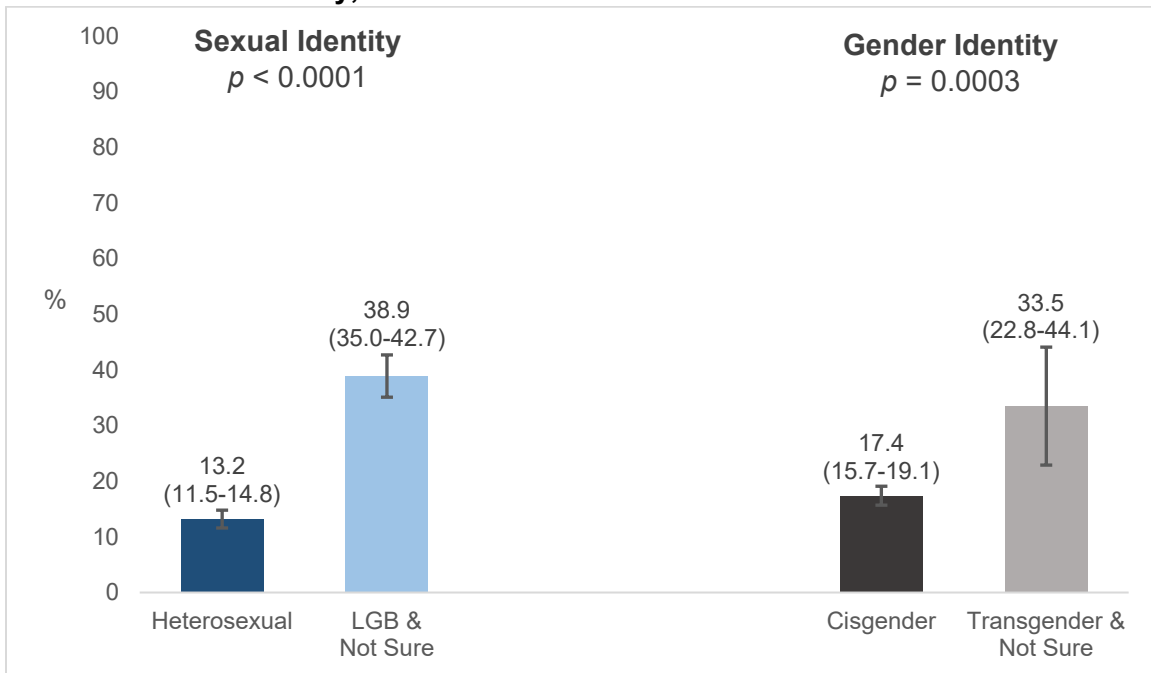


Figure 17: Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

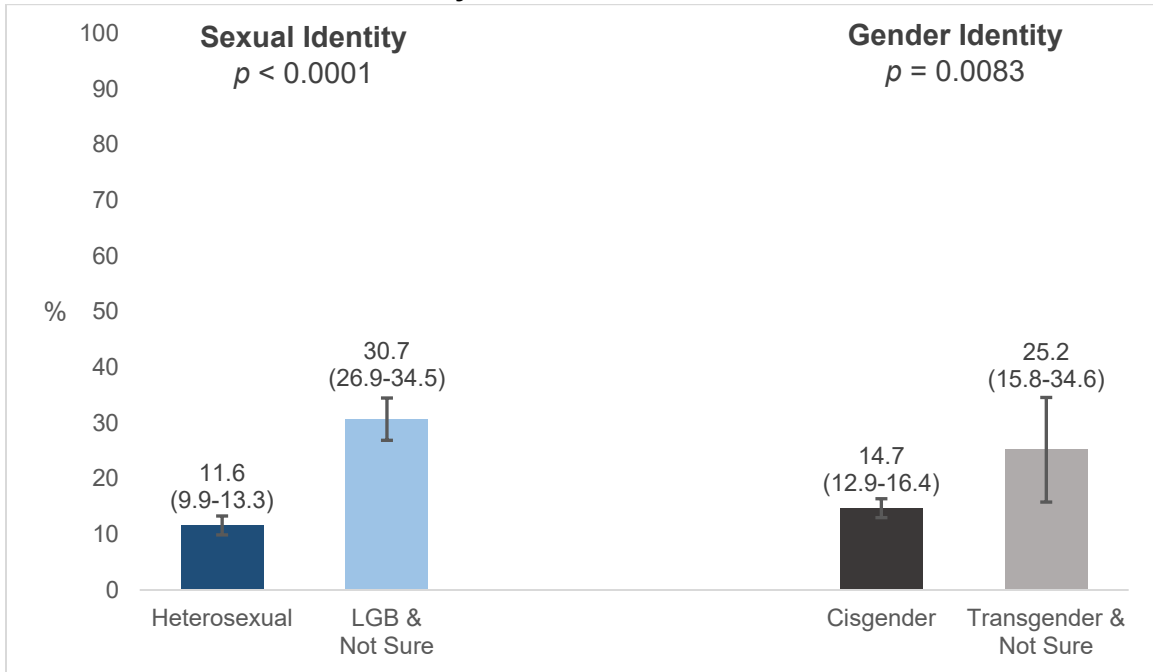


Figure 18: Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

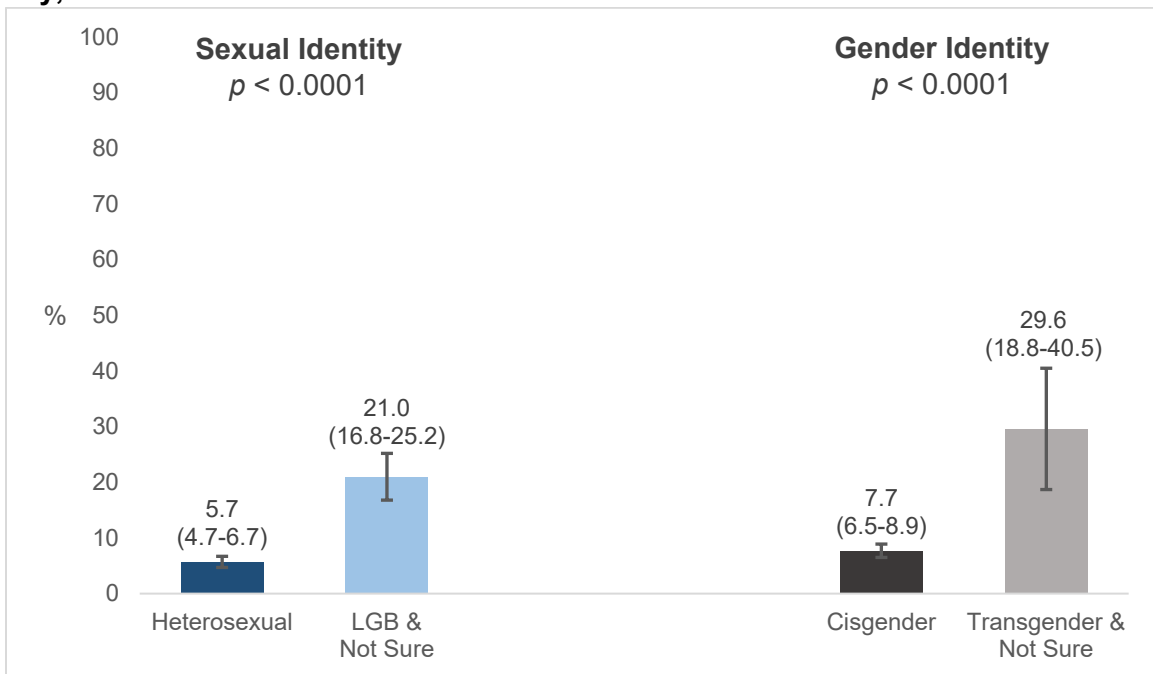


Figure 19: Percentage of high school students whose suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

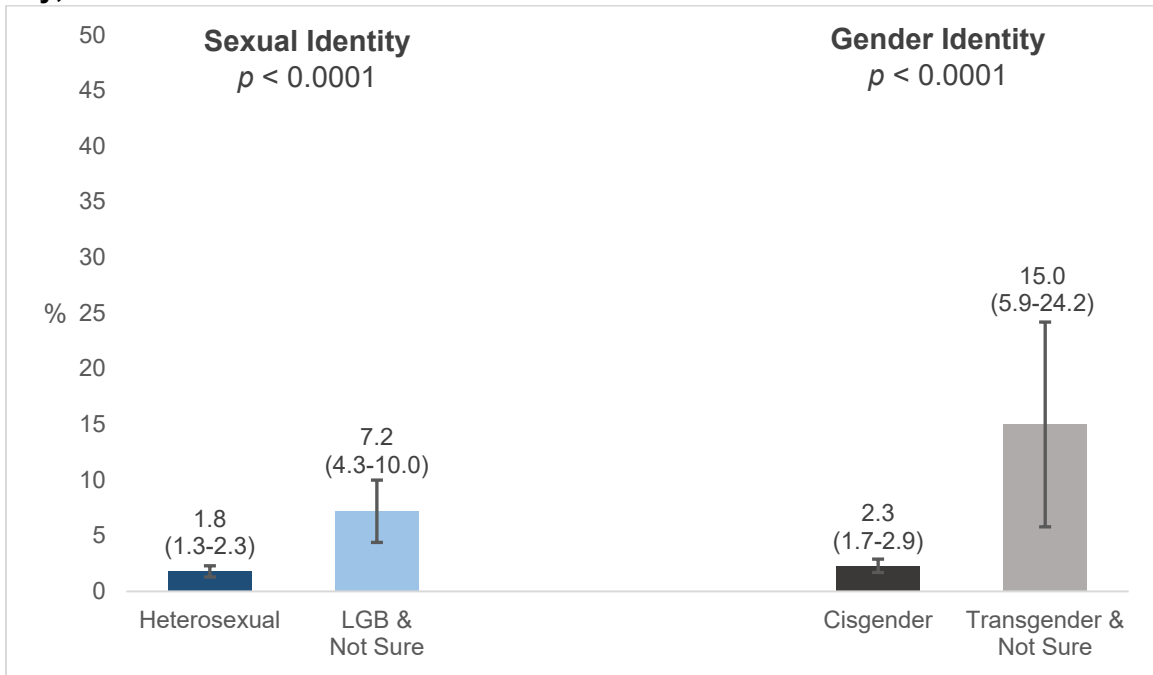


Figure 20: Percentage of high school students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

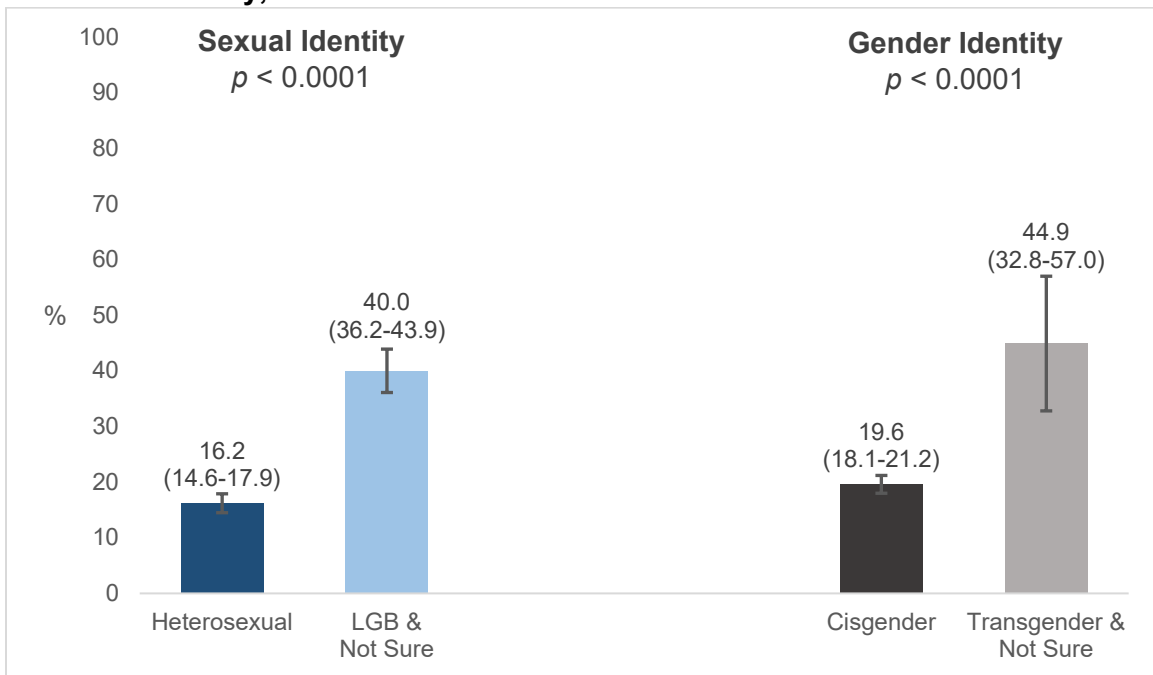
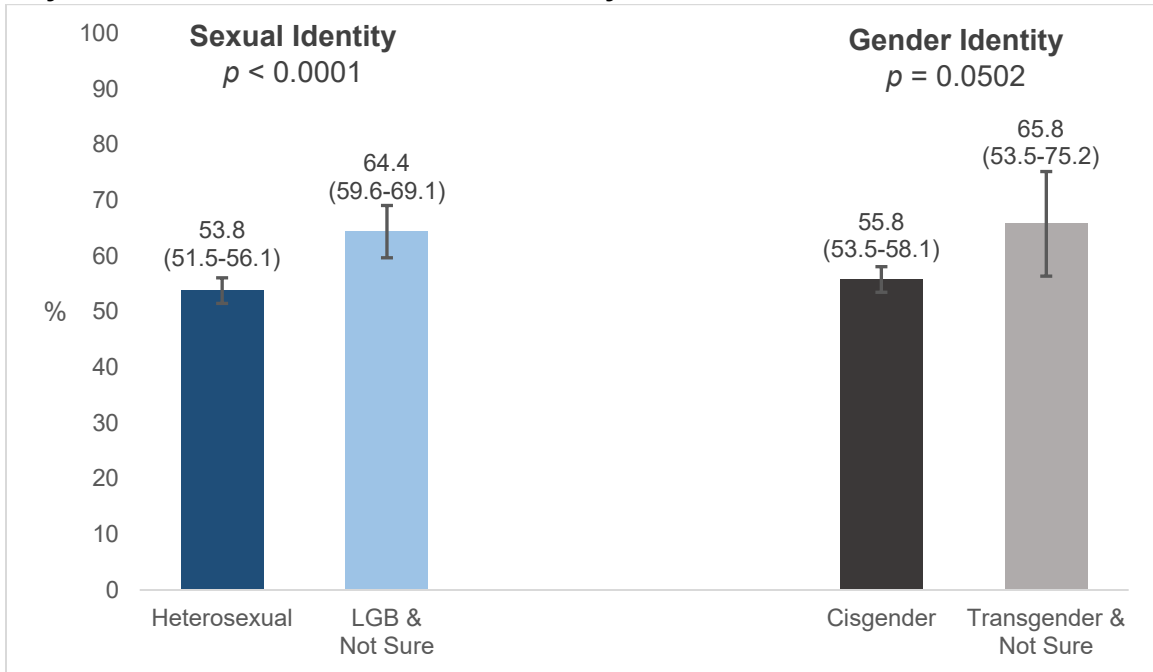


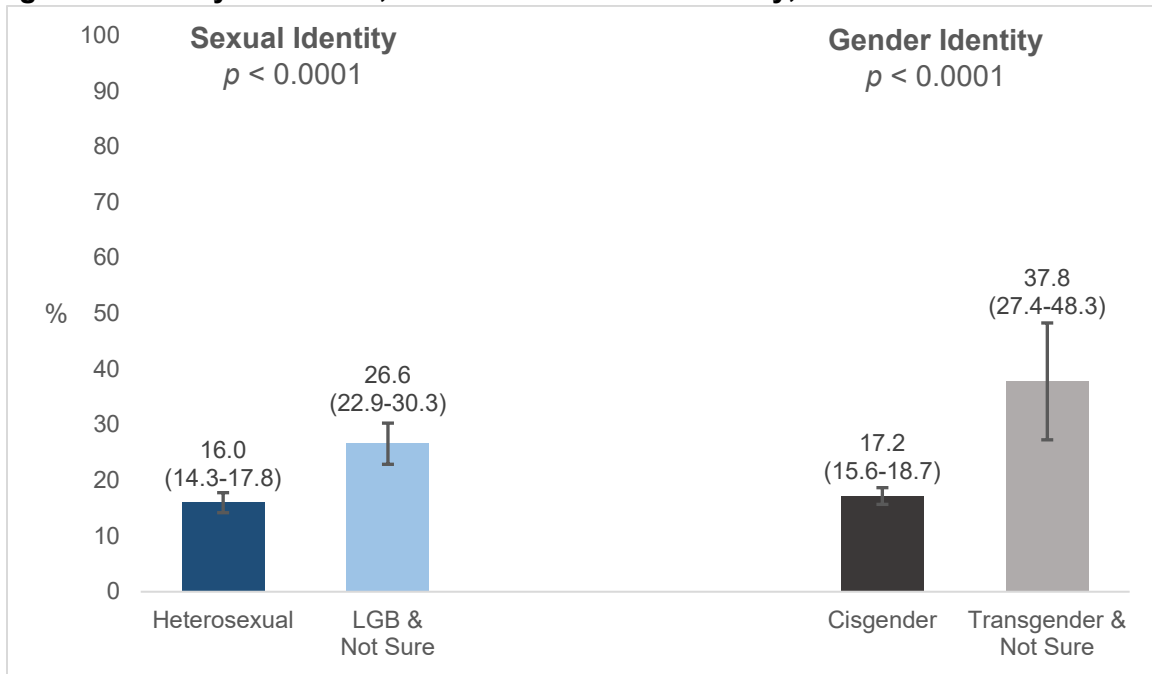
Figure 21: Percentage of high school students who Never/ Rarely got the kind of help they need when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Among those who felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious

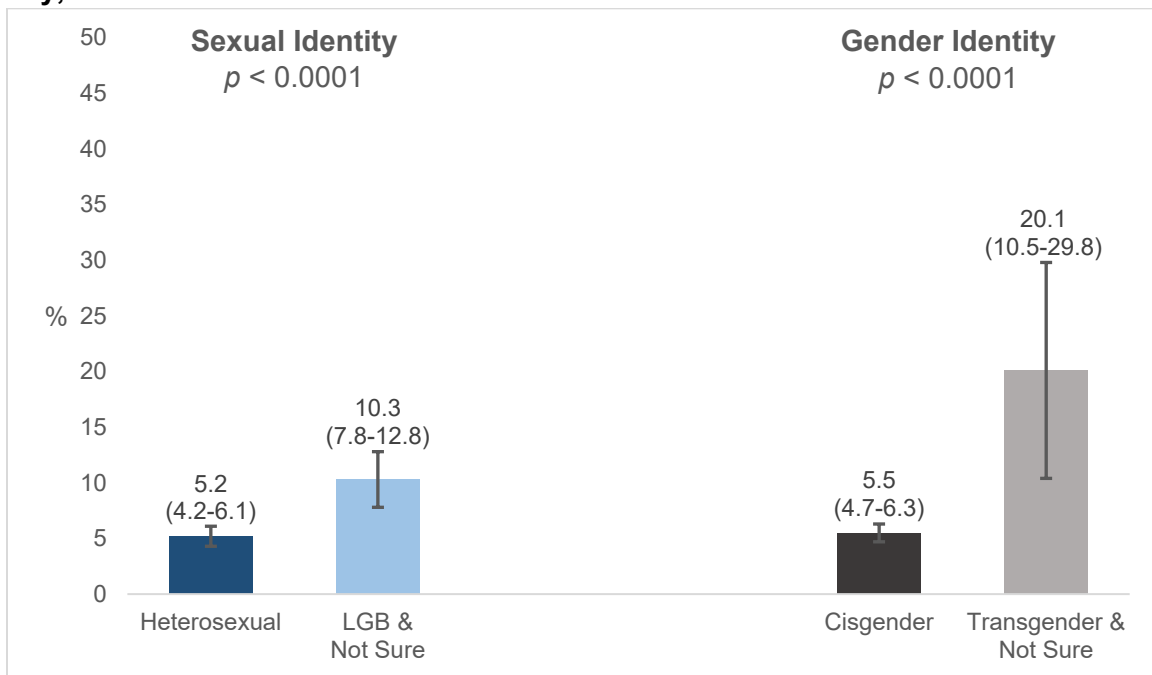
Tobacco Use

Figure 22: Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Even one or two puffs

Figure 23: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes for the first time before age 13 years*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Even one or two puffs

Figure 24: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

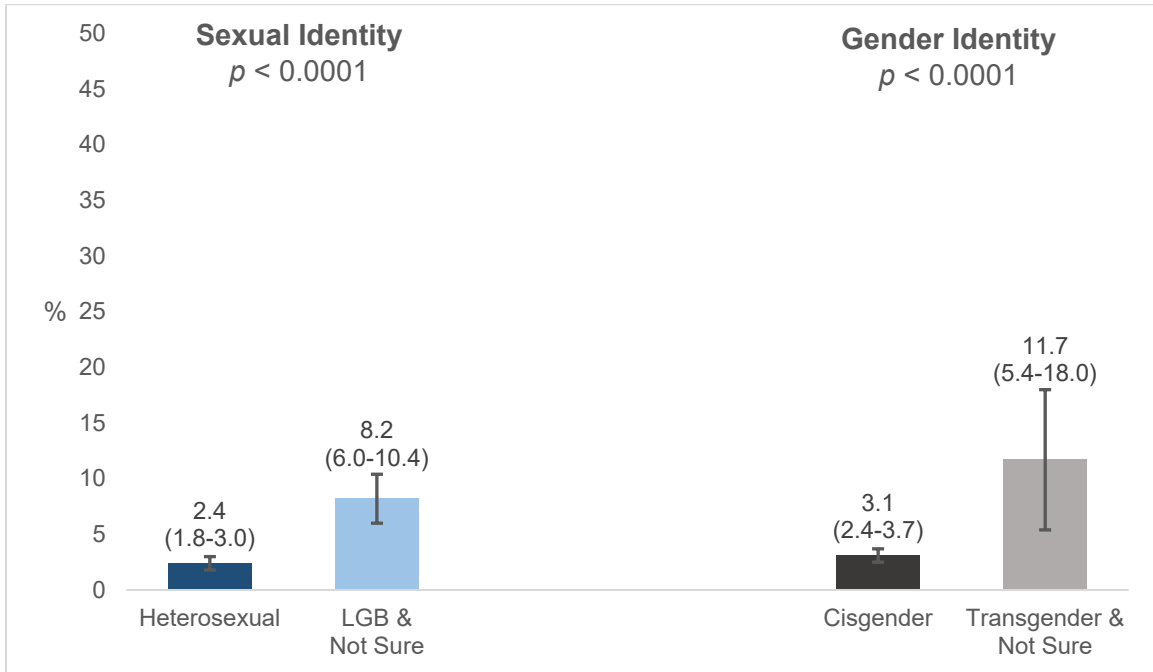
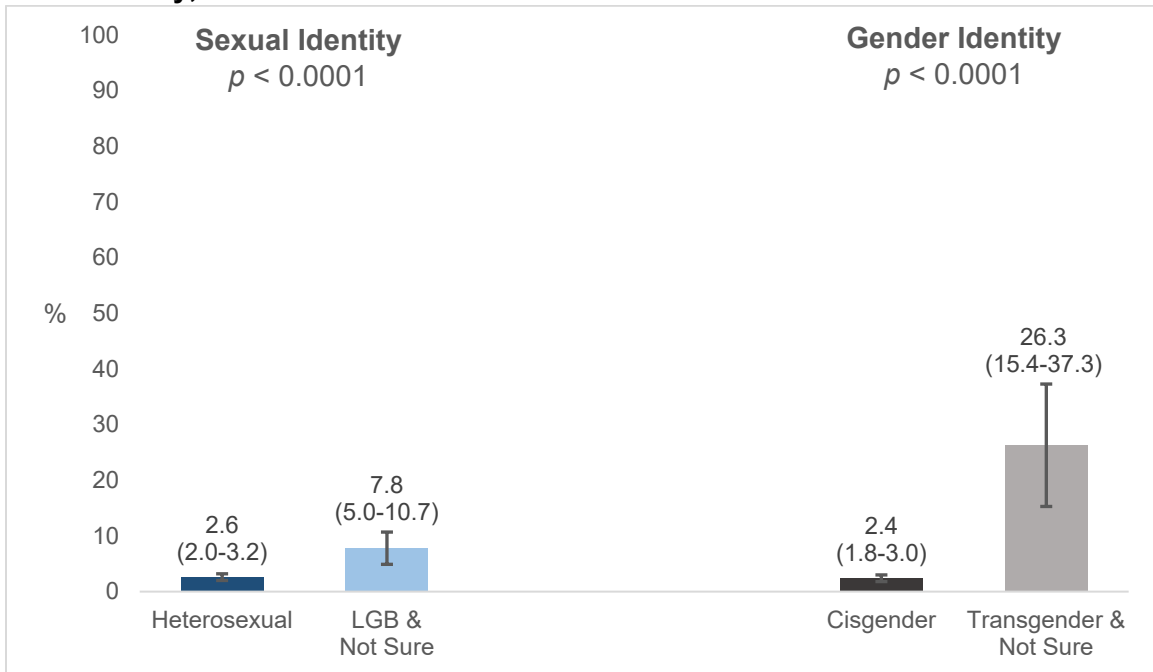


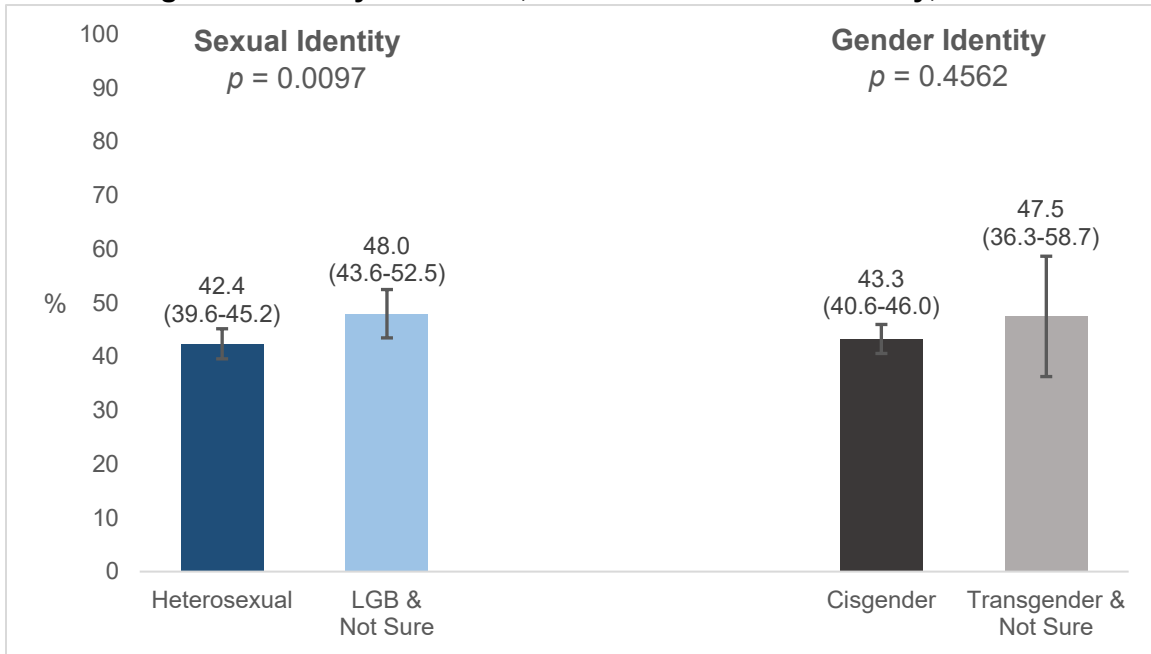
Figure 25: Percentage of high school students who used smokeless tobacco during the 30 days before the survey*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products such as: Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus

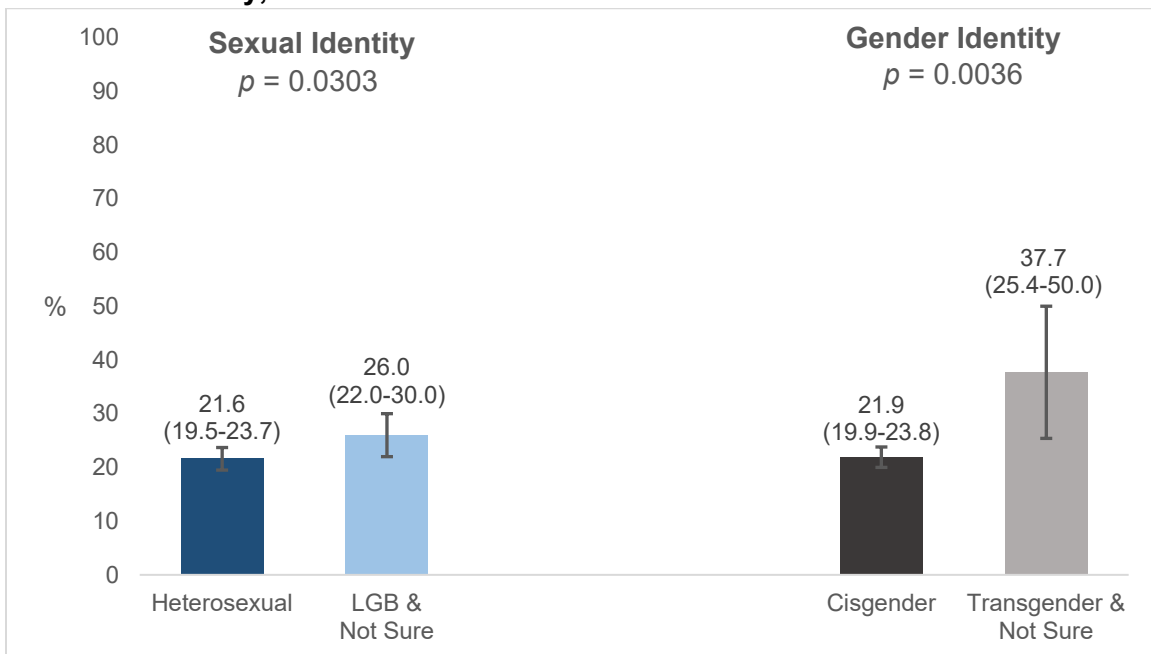
Electronic Vapor Product Use

Figure 26: Percentage of high school students who ever used electronic vapor products*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



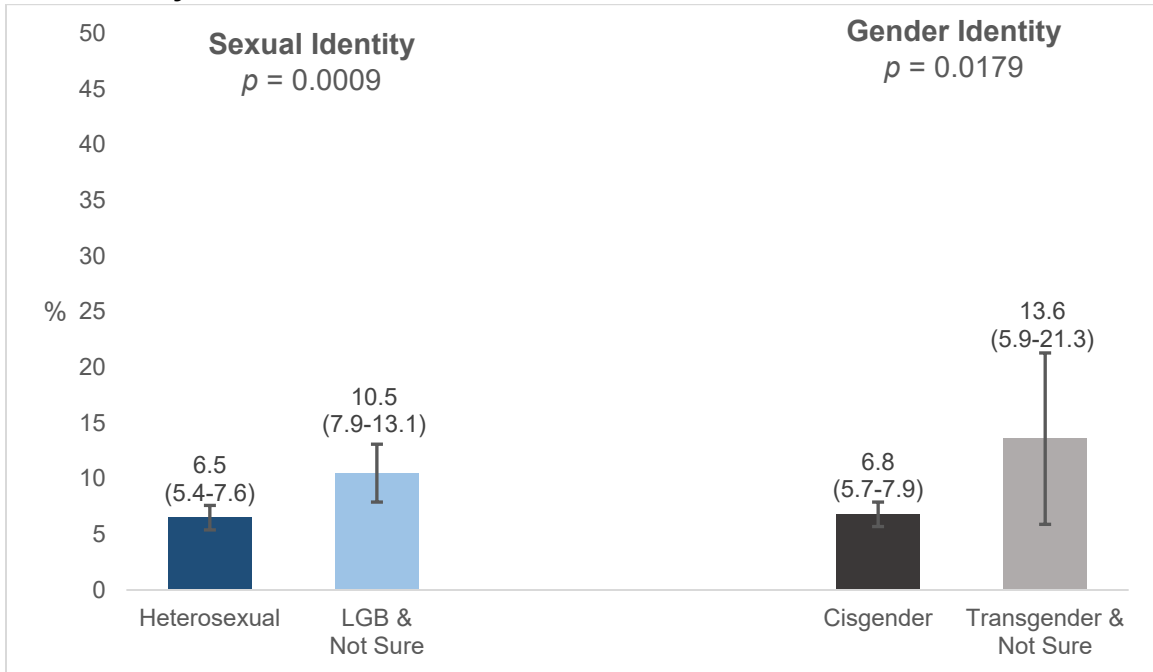
* Includes e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, and mods such as JUUL, Vuse, MarkTen, and blu

Figure 27: Percentage of high school students who used electronic vapor products during the 30 days before the survey*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Includes e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, and mods such as JUUL, Vuse, MarkTen, and blu

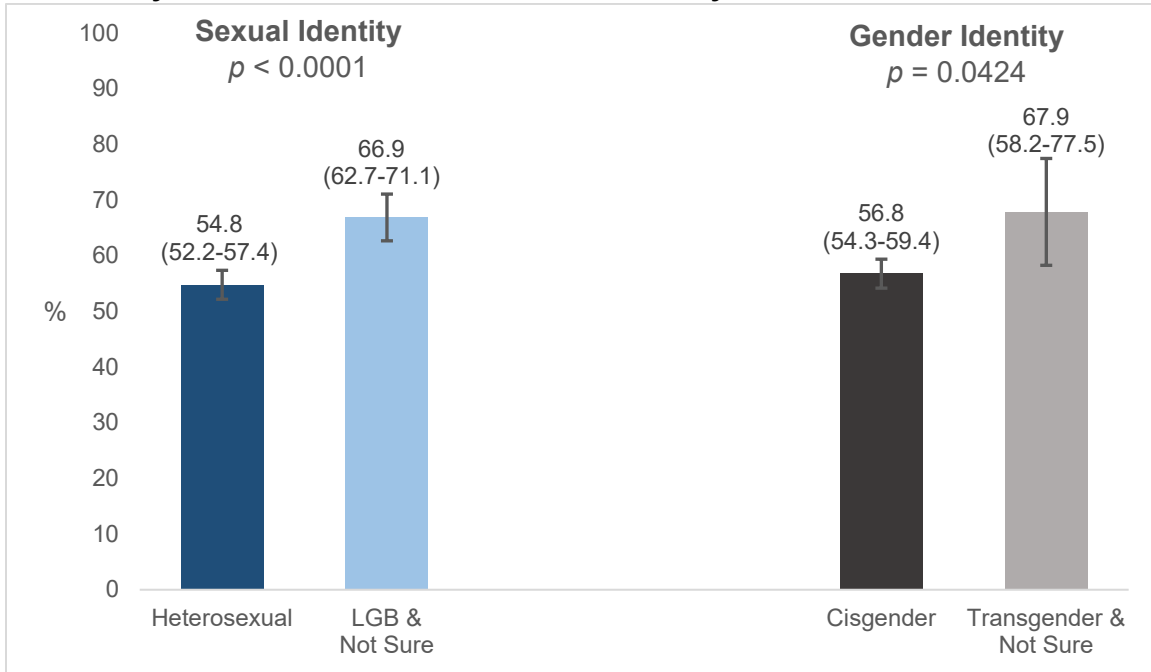
Figure 28: Percentage of high school students who tried electronic vapor products for the first time before age 13 years*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Includes e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, and mods such as JUUL, Vuse, MarkTen, and blu

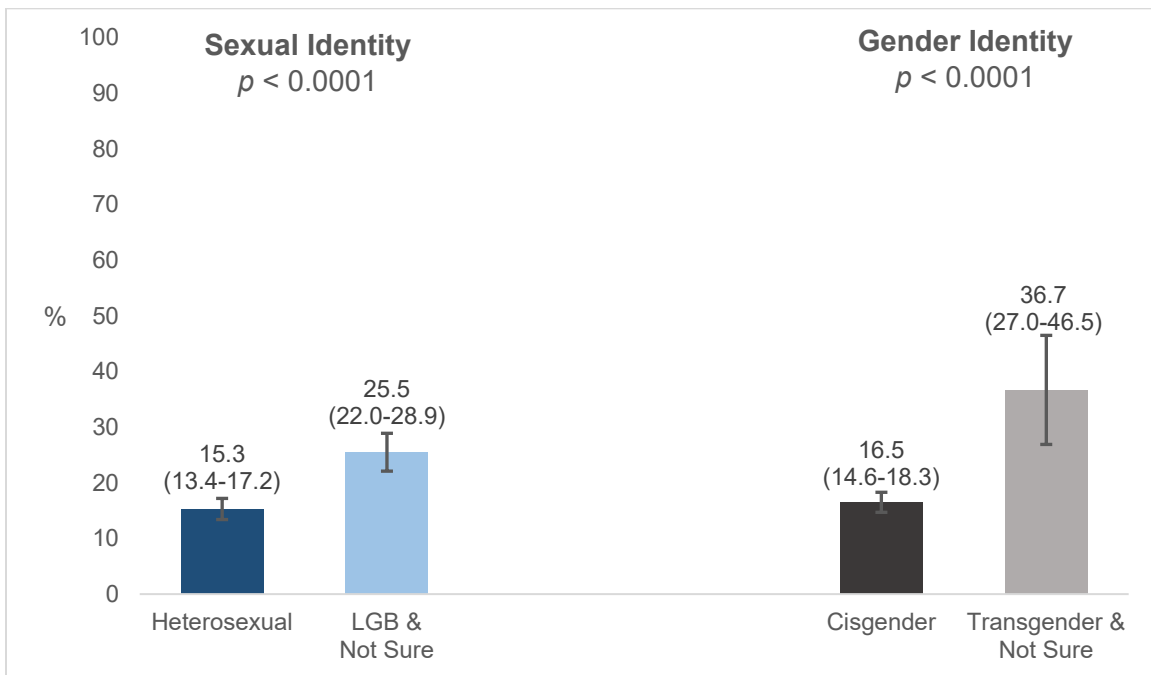
Alcohol Use

Figure 29: Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Not including for religious purposes; had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life

Figure 30: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 years*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Other than a few sips

Figure 31: Percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol during the 30 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

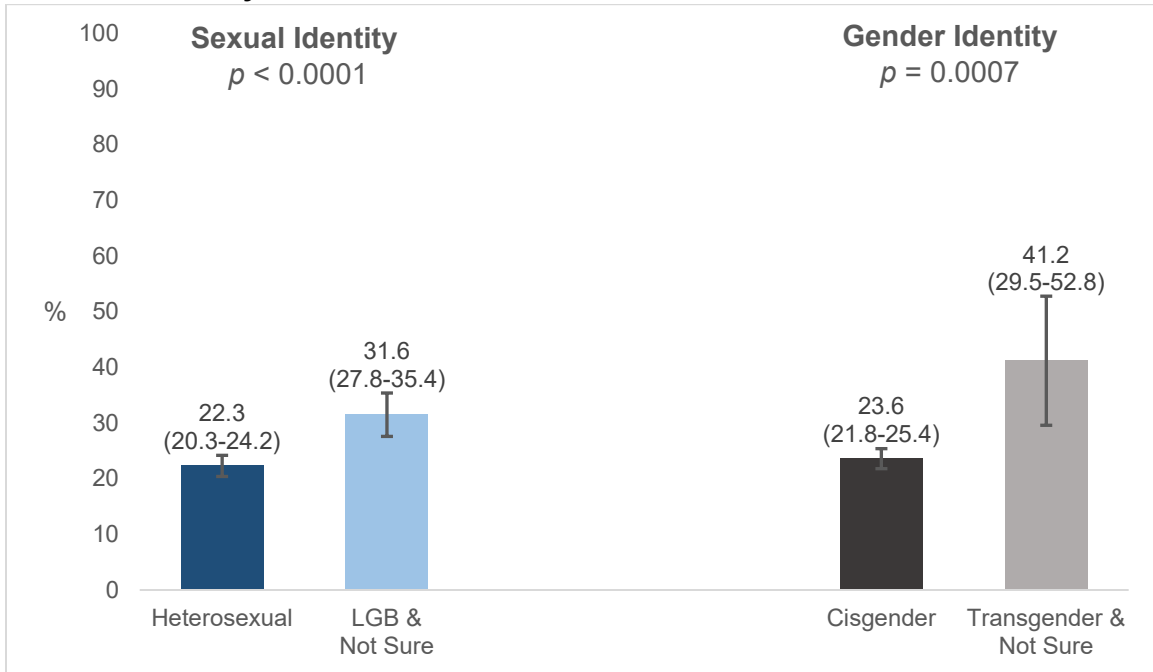
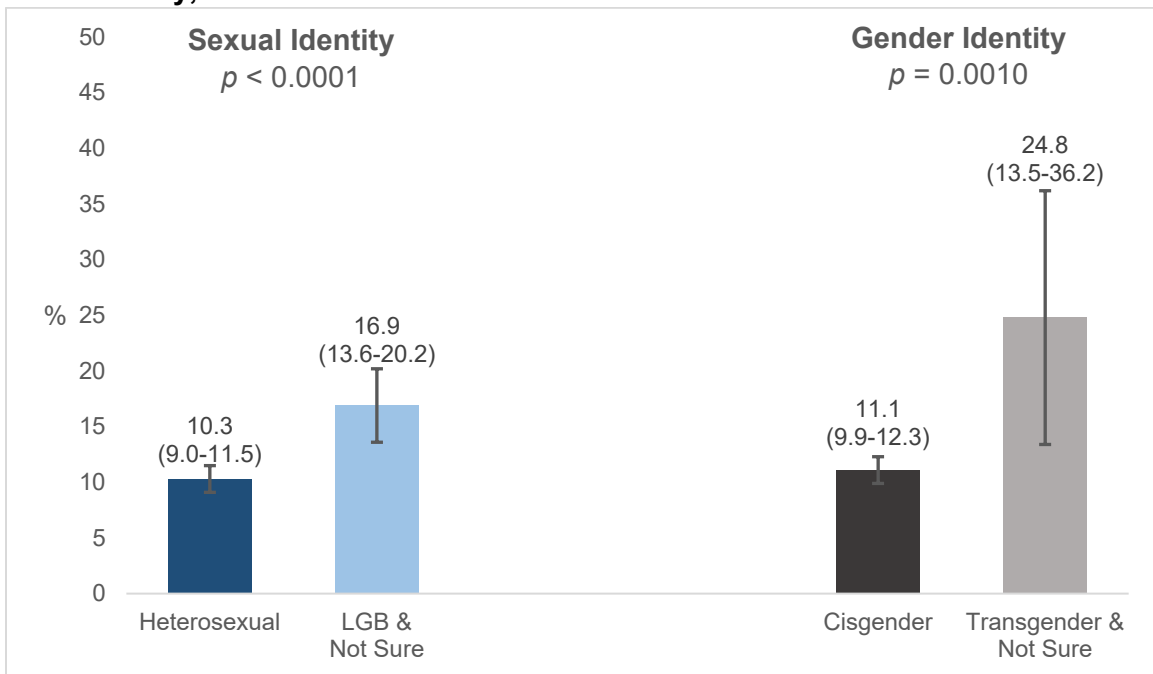


Figure 32: Percentage of high school students who participated in binge drinking during the 30 days before the survey*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for males, four or more for females within a couple of hours

Figure 33: Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

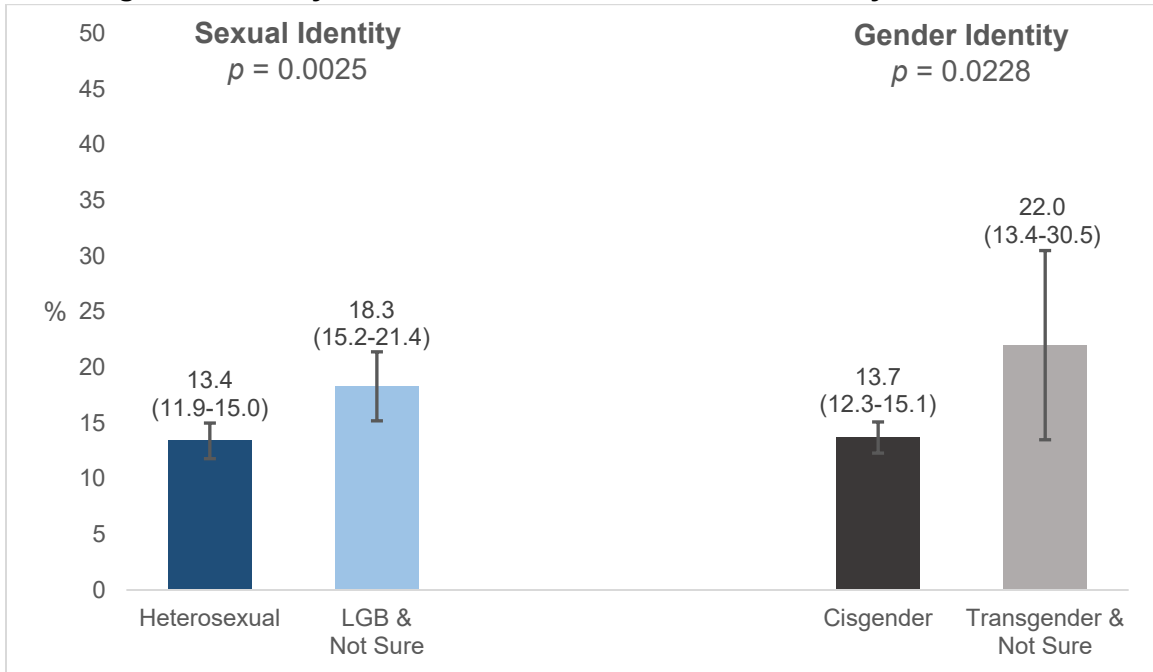
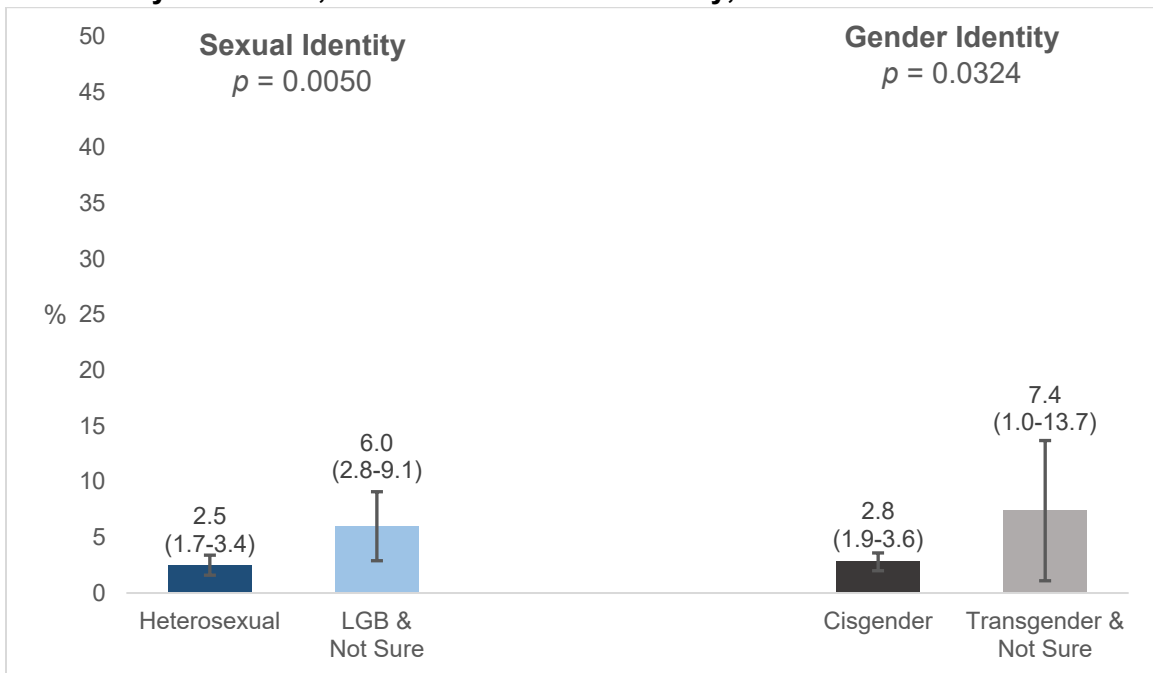


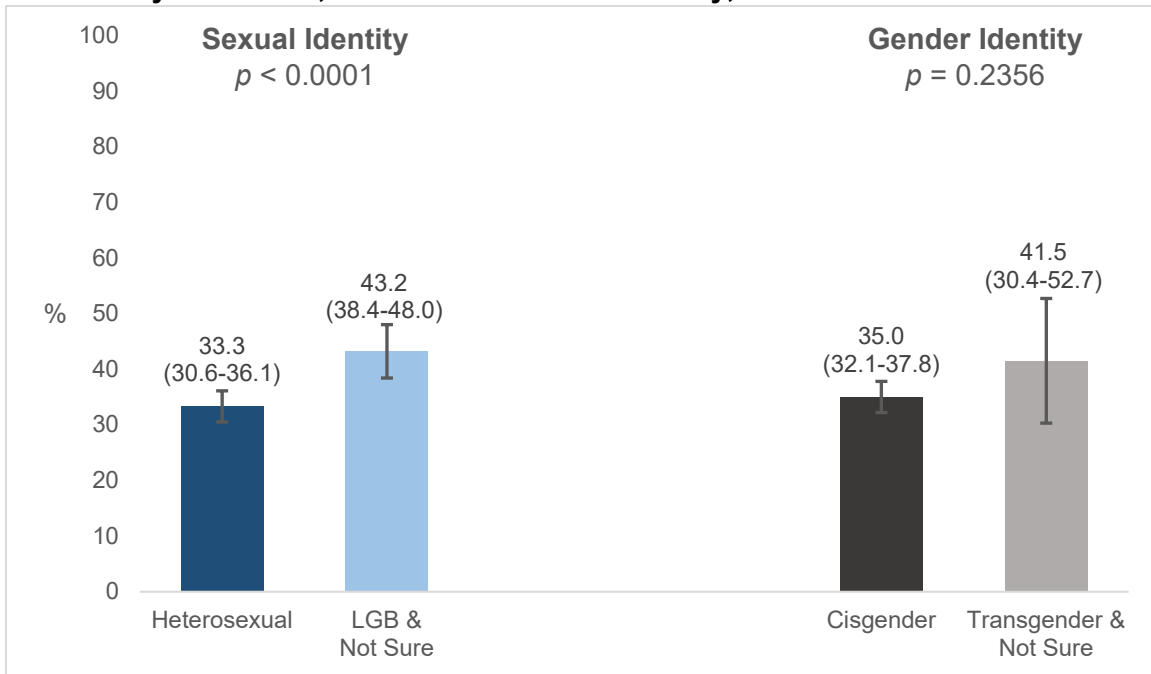
Figure 34: Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey when they had been drinking alcohol*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Among students who drove a car or other vehicle

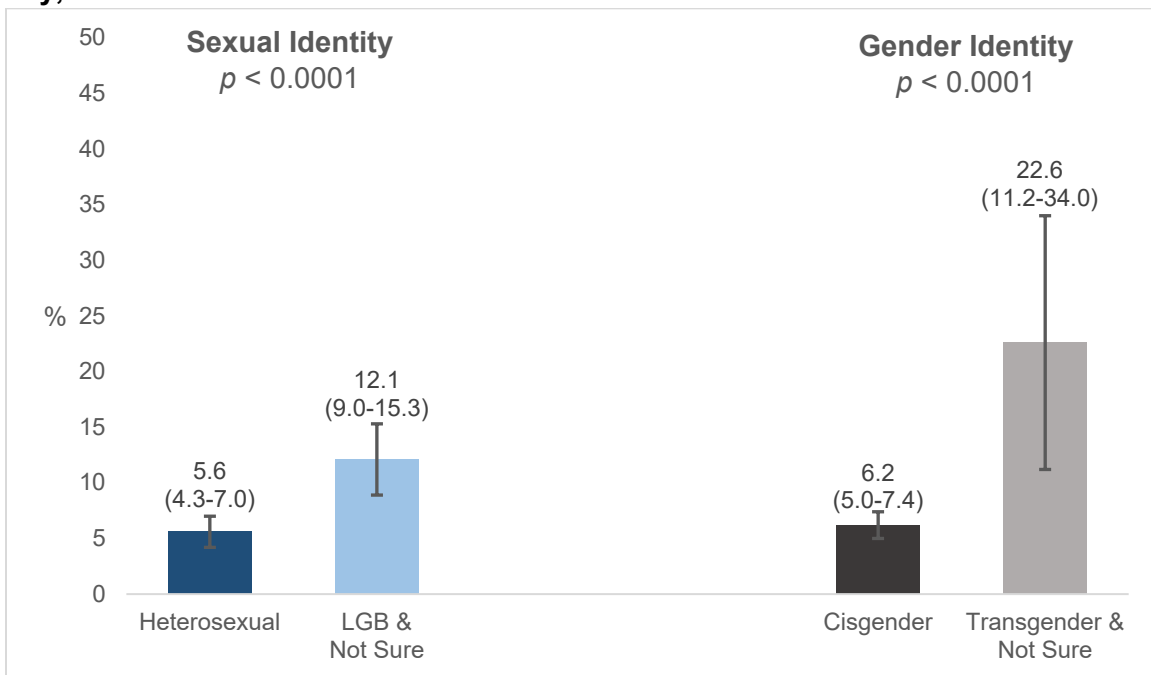
Marijuana Use

Figure 35: Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



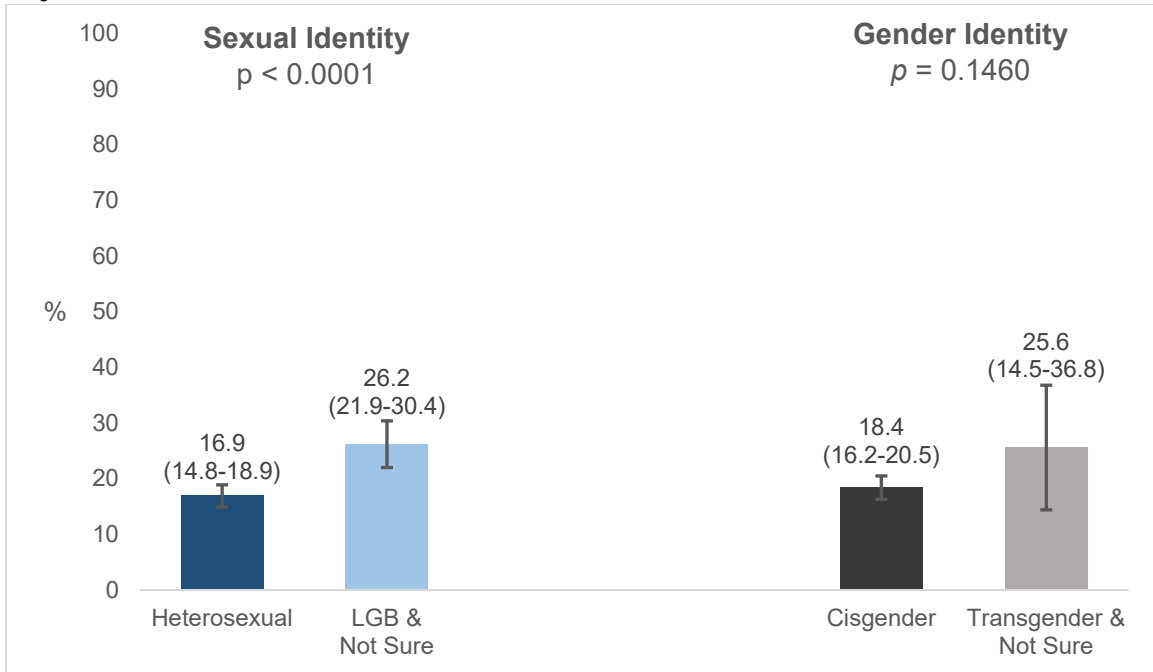
*Used marijuana (also called “pot”, “weed”, or “cannabis”)

Figure 36: Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



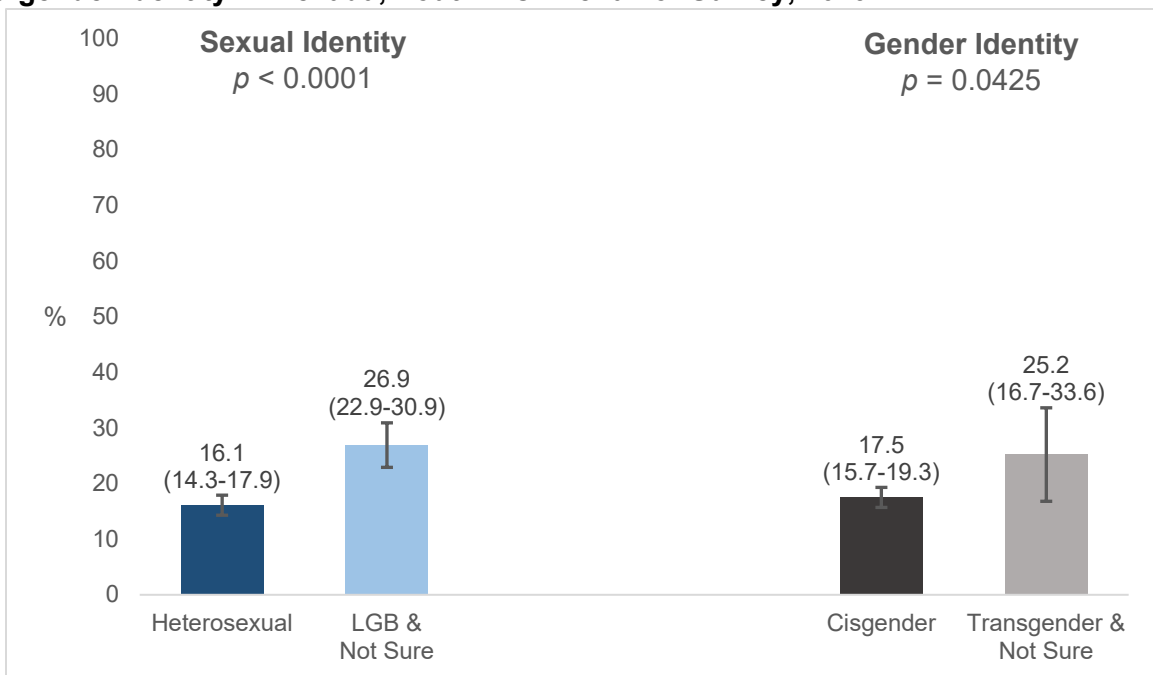
*Used marijuana (also called “pot”, “weed”, or “cannabis”)

Figure 37: Percentage of high school students who used marijuana during the 30 days before the survey*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



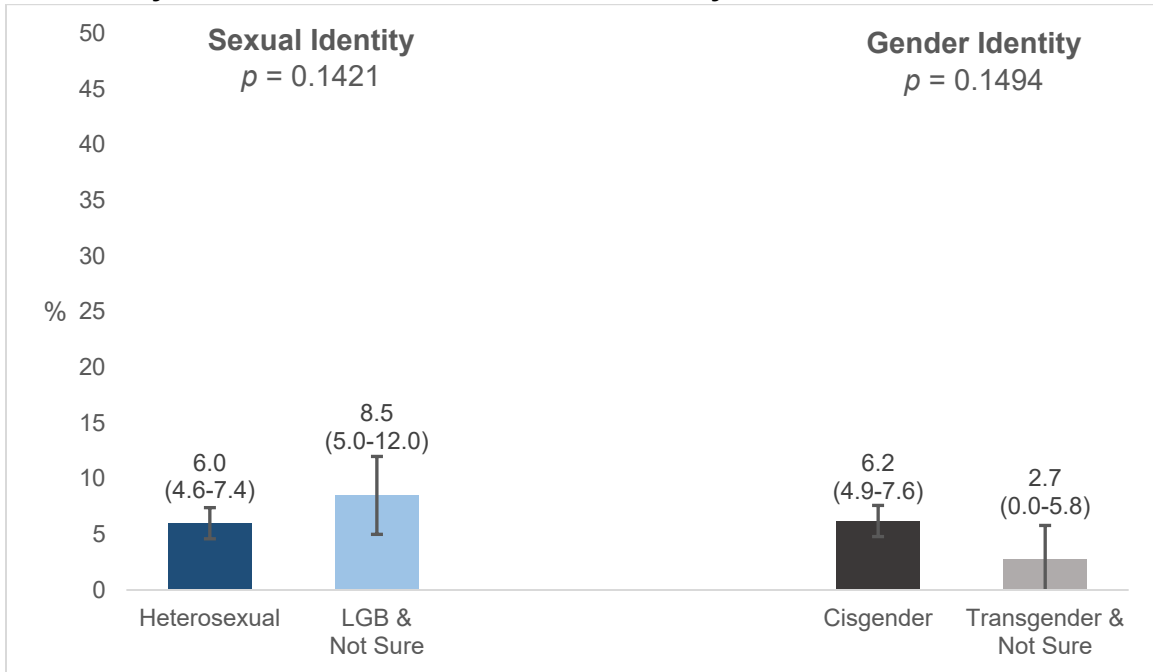
*Used marijuana (also called “pot”, “weed”, or “cannabis”)

Figure 38: Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle during 30 days before the survey driven by someone who had been using marijuana*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Used marijuana (also called “pot”, “weed”, or “cannabis”)

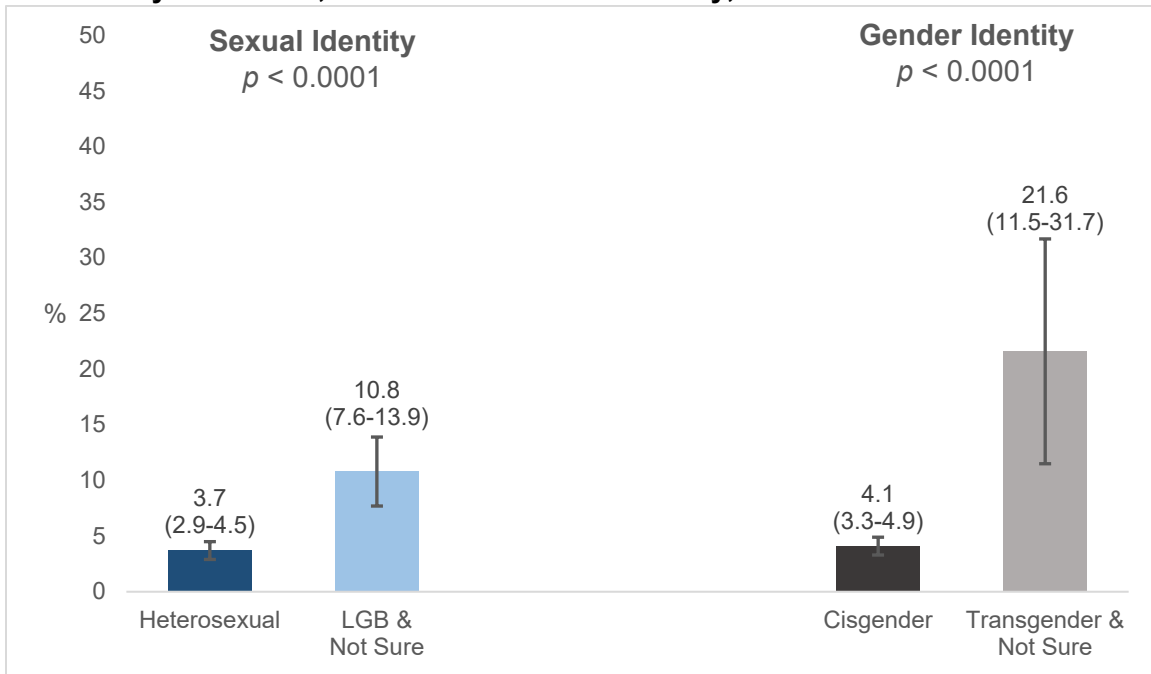
Figure 39: Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey when they had been using marijuana*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Among students who drove a car or other vehicle; used marijuana (also called “pot”, “weed”, or “cannabis”)

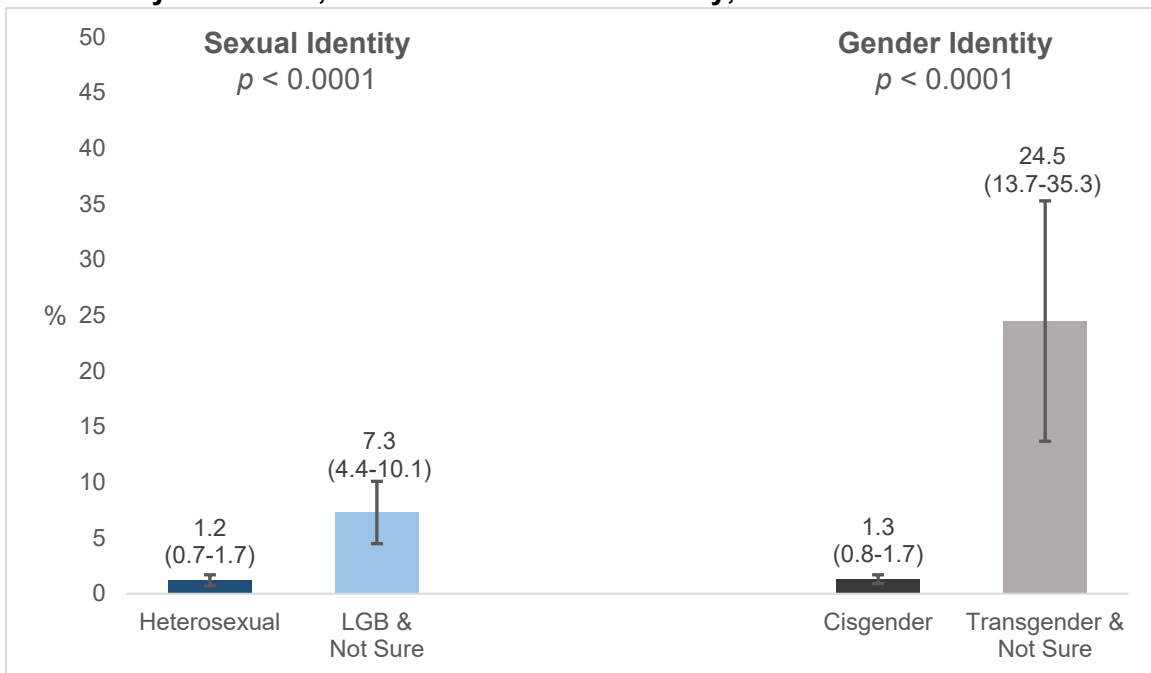
Other Drug Use

Figure 40: Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



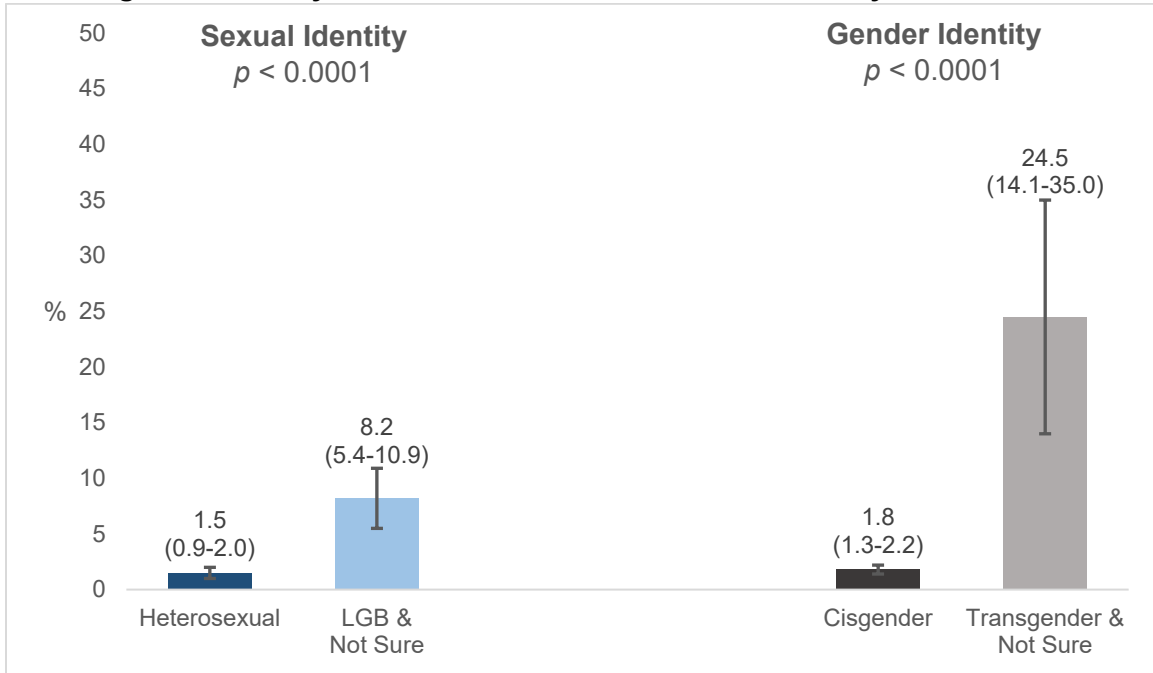
* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase)

Figure 41: Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



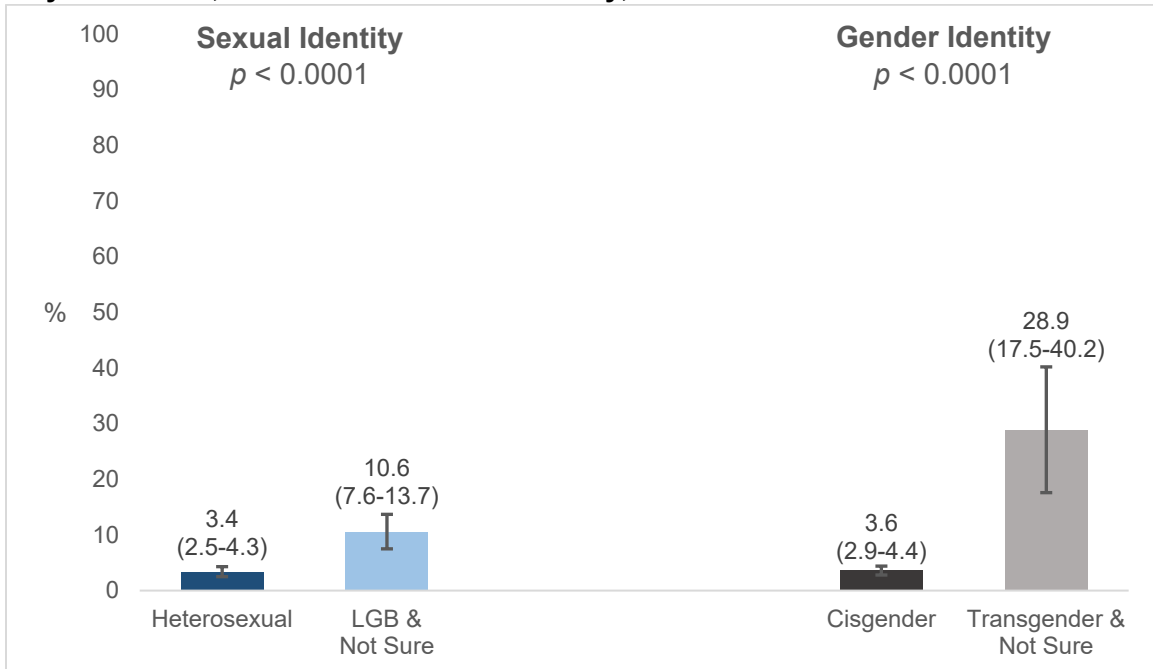
* Used heroin (also called “smack”, “junk”, or “China white”)

Figure 42: Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



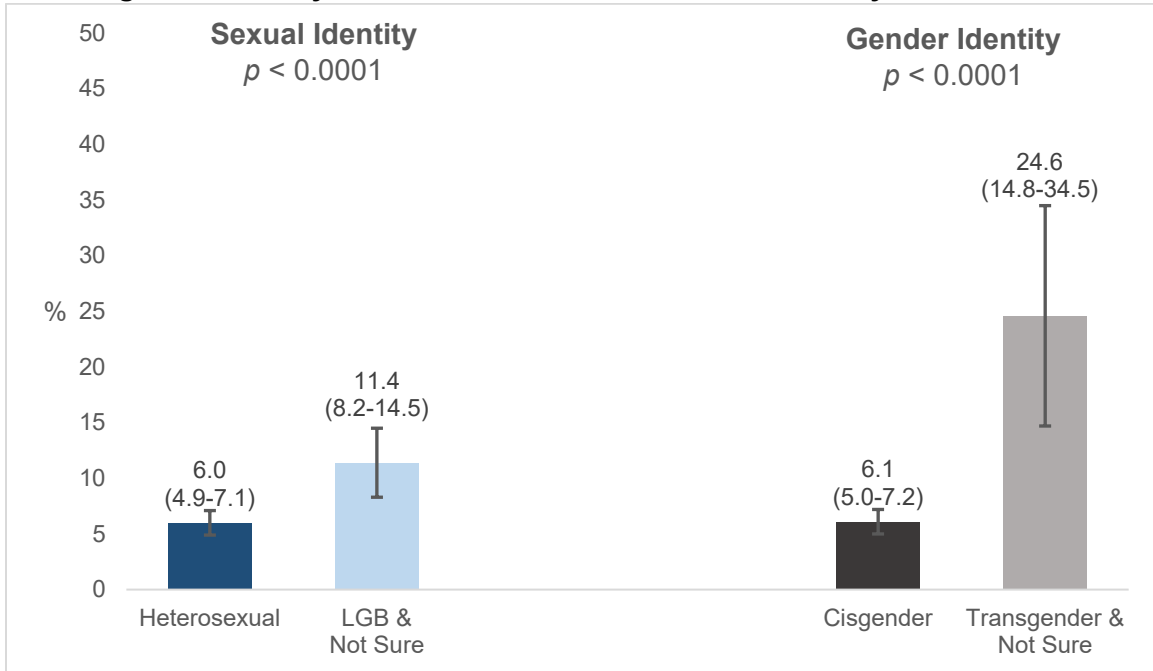
*Used methamphetamines (also called “speed”, “crystal meth”, “crank”, “ice”, or “meth”)

Figure 43: Percentage of high school students who used ecstasy*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



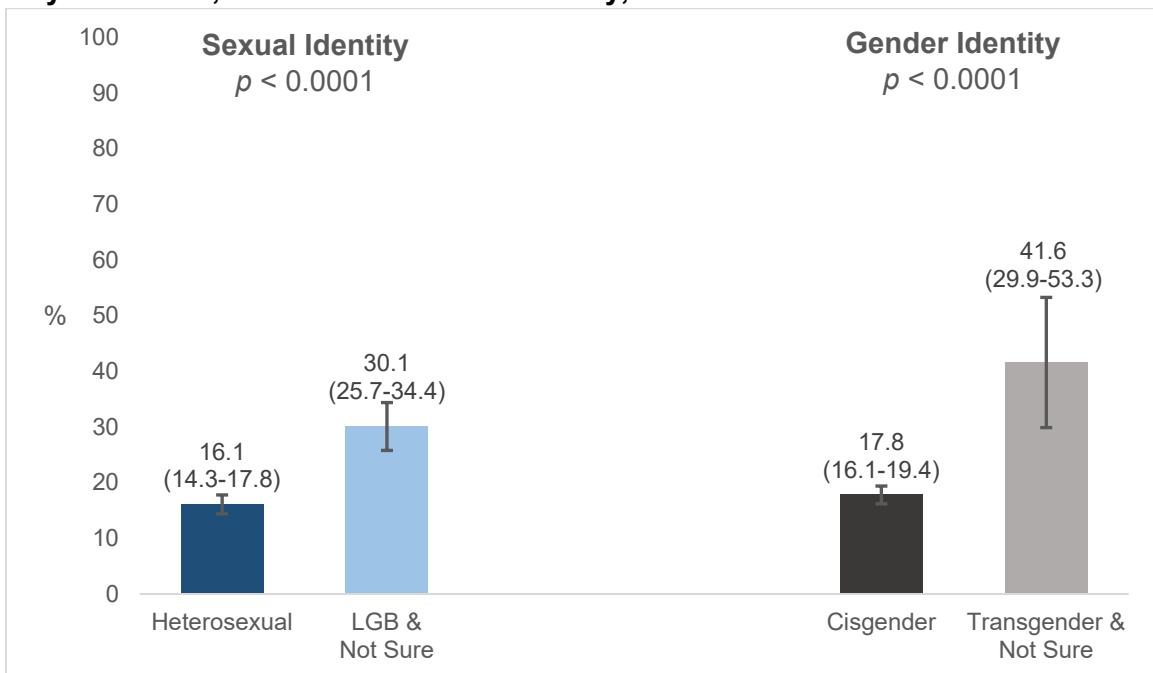
* Used ecstasy (also called “MDMA”)

Figure 44: Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



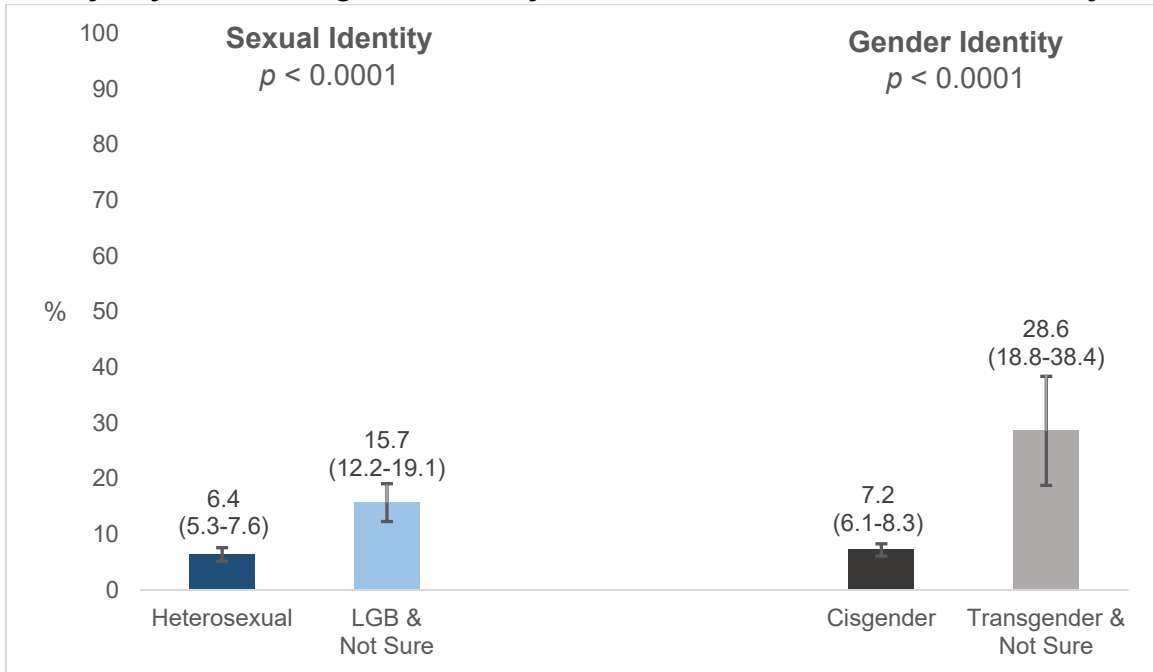
* Used synthetic marijuana (also called “Spice”, “fake weed”, “K2”, “King Kong”, “Yukatan Fire”, or “Skunk”)

Figure 45: Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than prescribed*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Took prescription pain medicine (e.g., codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet)

Figure 46: Percentage of high school students who took prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than prescribed during the 30 days before the survey*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Took prescription pain medicine (e.g., codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet)

Figure 47: Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drugs, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

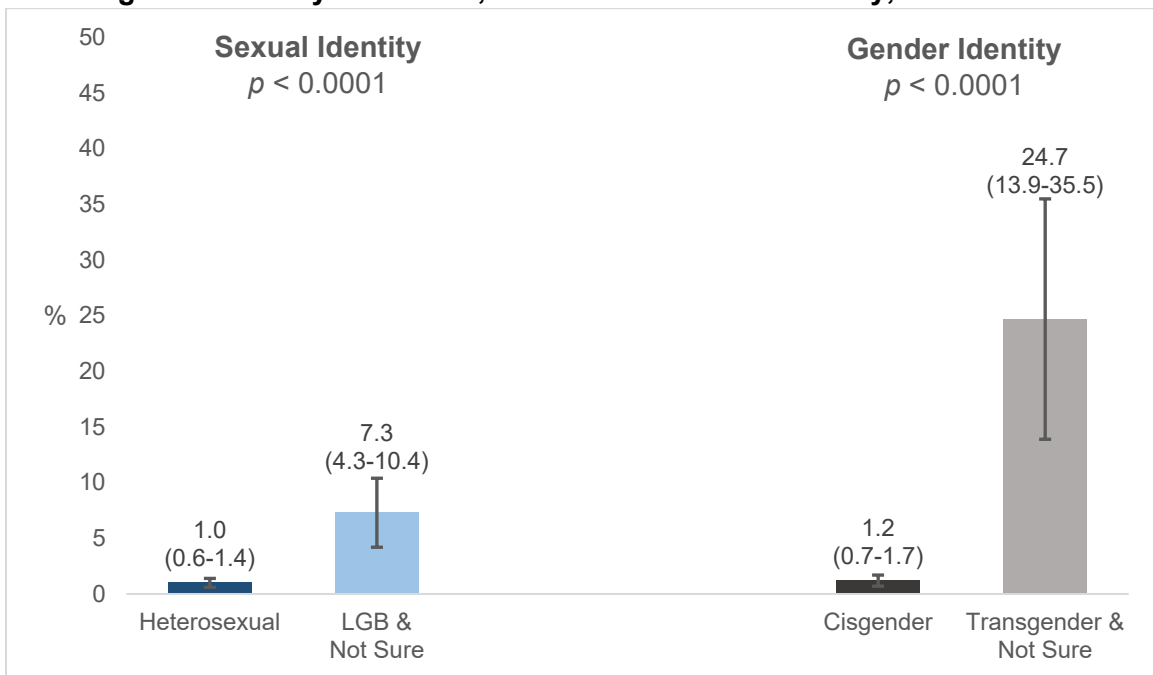
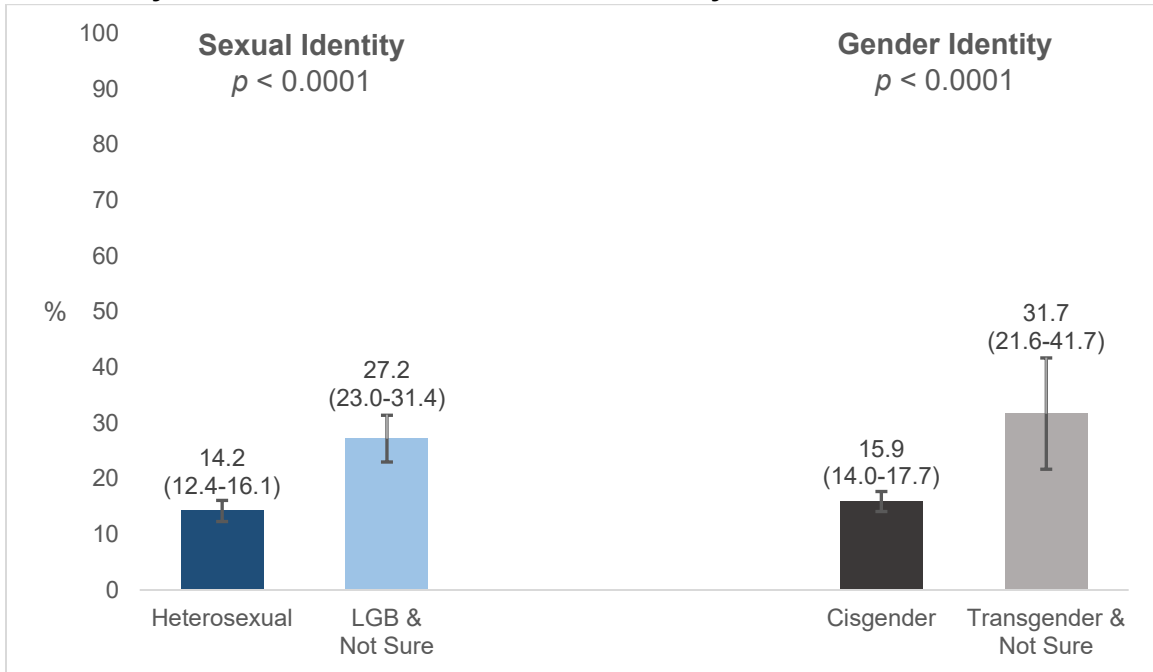
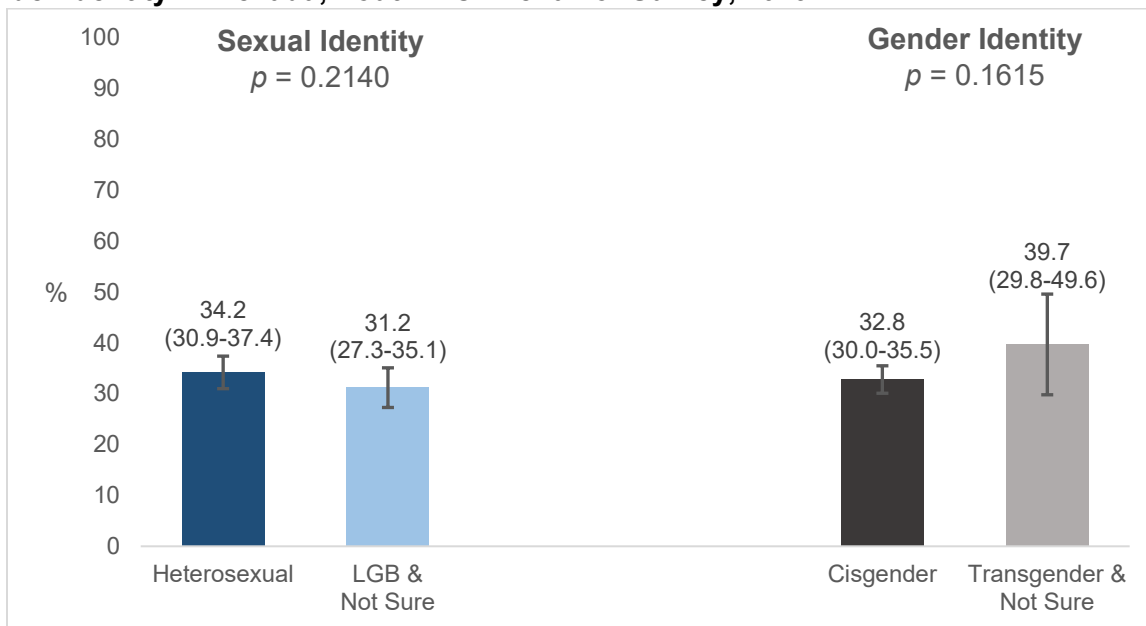


Figure 48: Percentage of high school students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



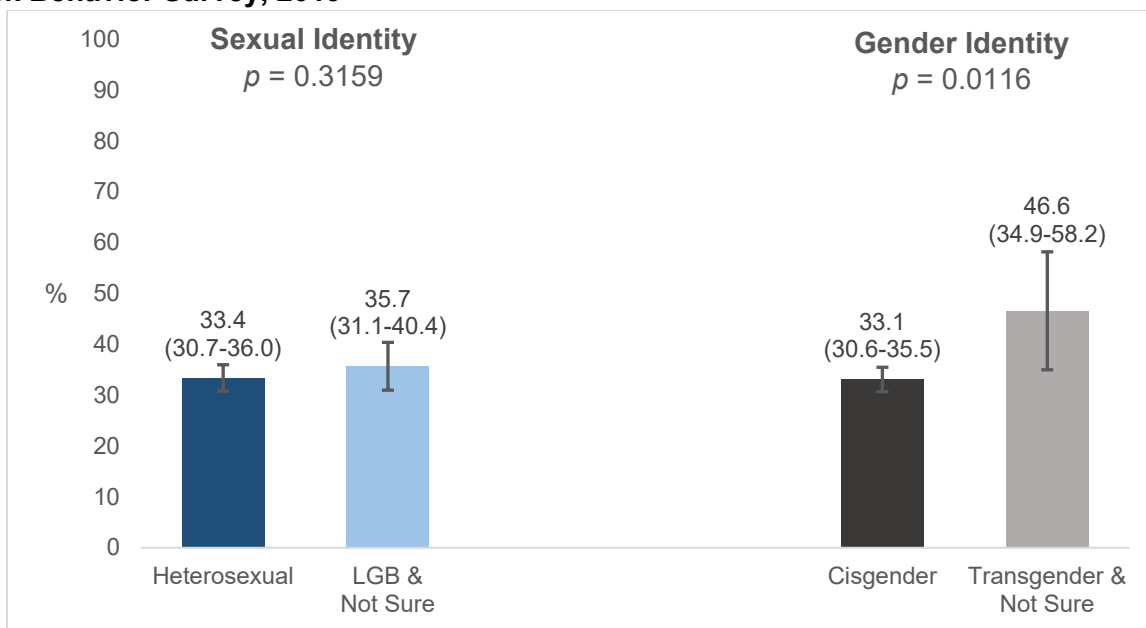
Substance Use – Perception of Risk

Figure 49: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think that people have No risk/Slight risk of harming themselves physically or in other ways when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



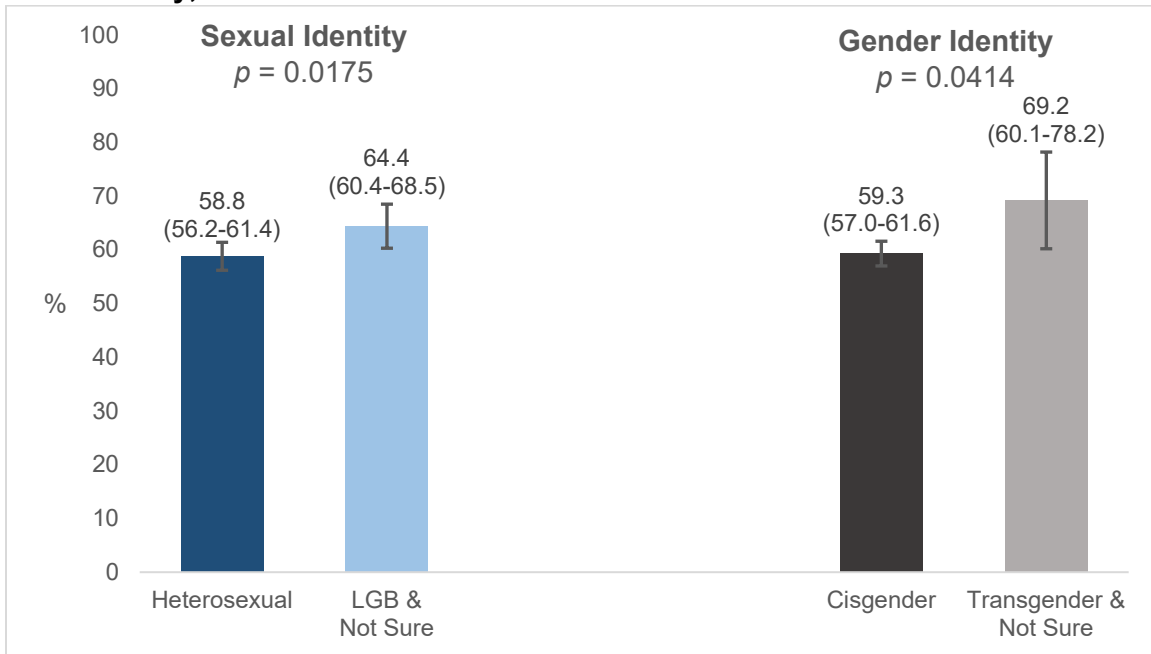
*Compared to students who reported that they think that people have Moderate risk/Great risk

Figure 50: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think that people have No risk/Slight risk of harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



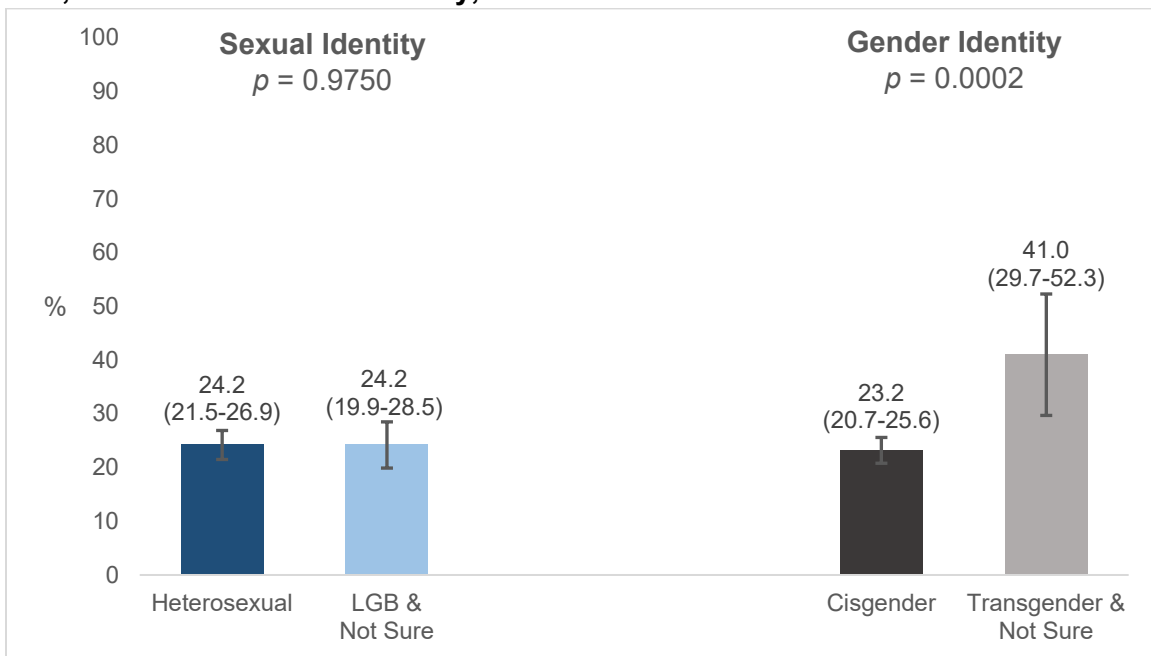
*Compared to students who reported that they think that people have Moderate risk/Great risk

Figure 51: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think that people have No risk/Slight risk of harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Compared to students who reported that they think that people have Moderate risk/Great risk

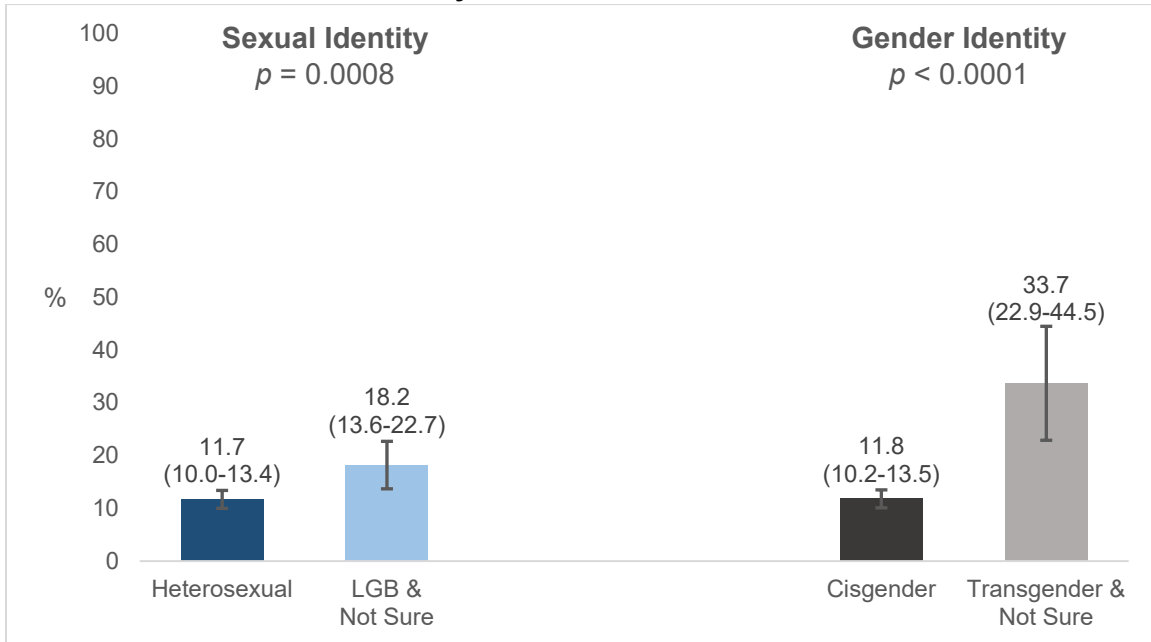
Figure 52: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think that people have No risk/Slight risk of harming themselves physically or in other ways if they use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Compared to students who reported that they think that people have Moderate risk/Great risk

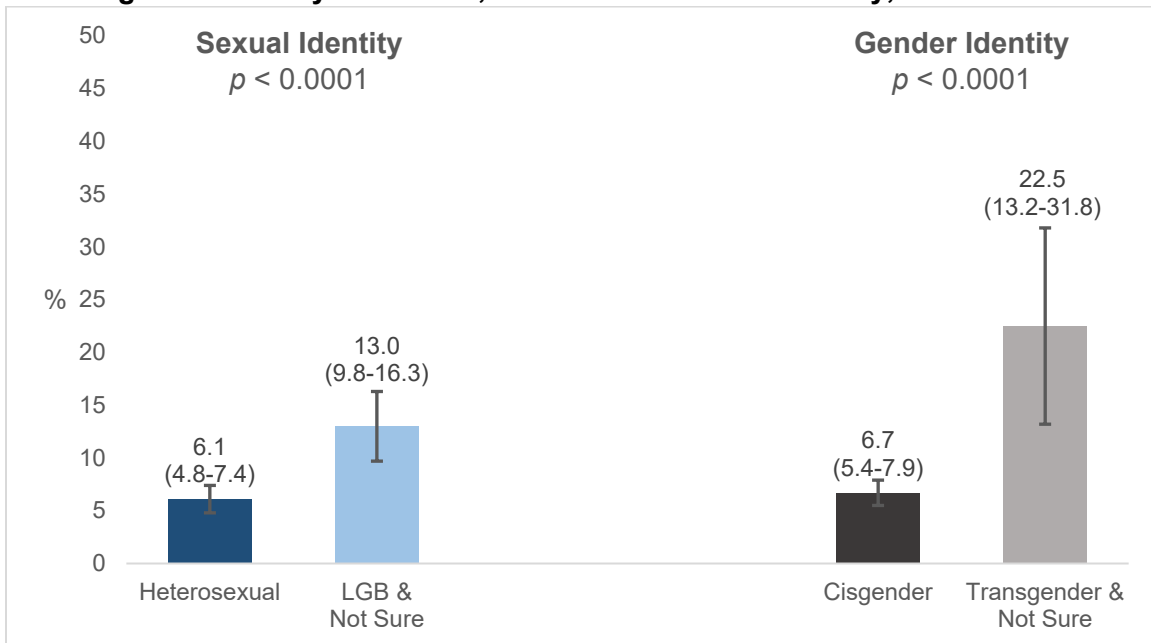
Substance Use – Perception of Parent Disapproval

Figure 53: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think that their parents feel it would be Not at all wrong/A little bit wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



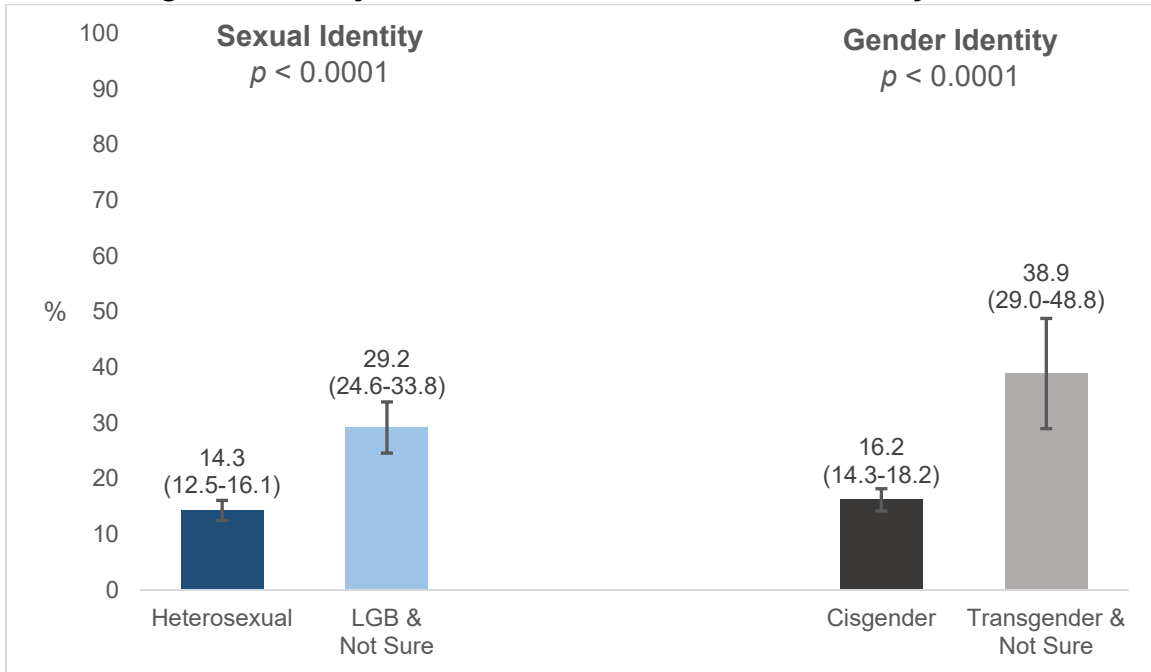
*Compared to students who reported that they think that their parents feel it would be Wrong/Very Wrong

Figure 54: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think that their parents feel it would be Not at all wrong/A little bit wrong for them to smoke tobacco*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



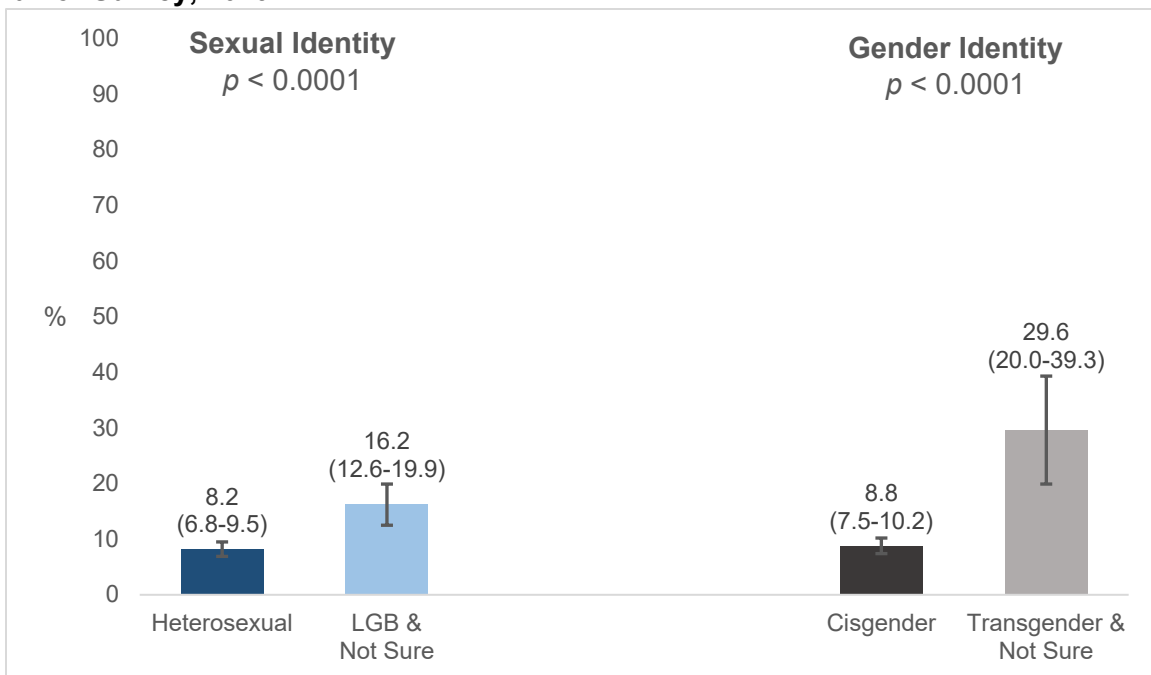
*Compared to students who reported that they think that their parents feel it would be Wrong/Very Wrong

Figure 55: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think that their parents feel it would be Not at all wrong/A little bit wrong for them to smoke marijuana*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Compared to students who reported that they think that their parents feel it would be Wrong/Very Wrong

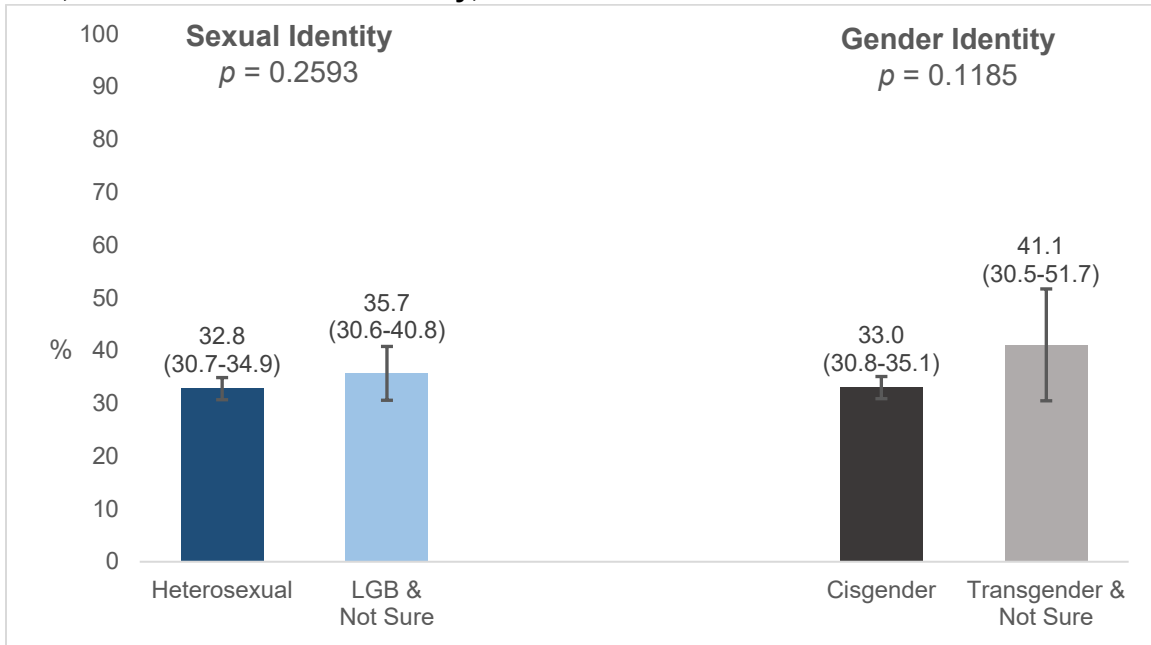
Figure 56: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think that their parents feel it would be Not at all wrong/A little bit wrong for them to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Compared to students who reported that they think that their parents feel it would be Wrong/Very Wrong

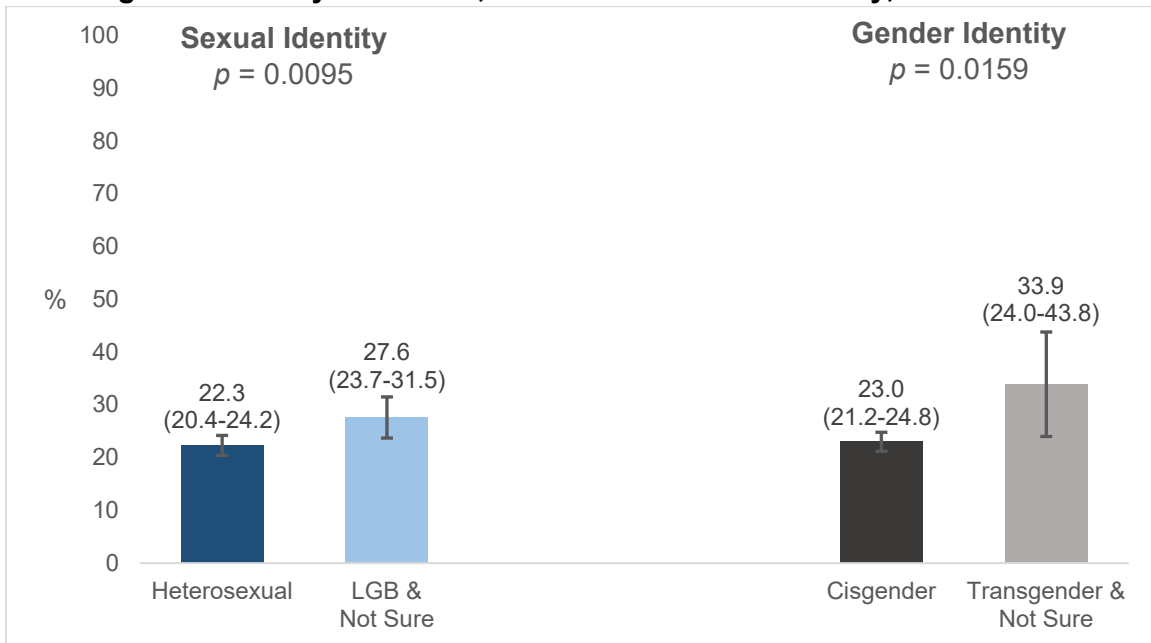
Substance Use – Perception of Peer Disapproval

Figure 57: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think that their friends feel it would be Not at all wrong/A little bit wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



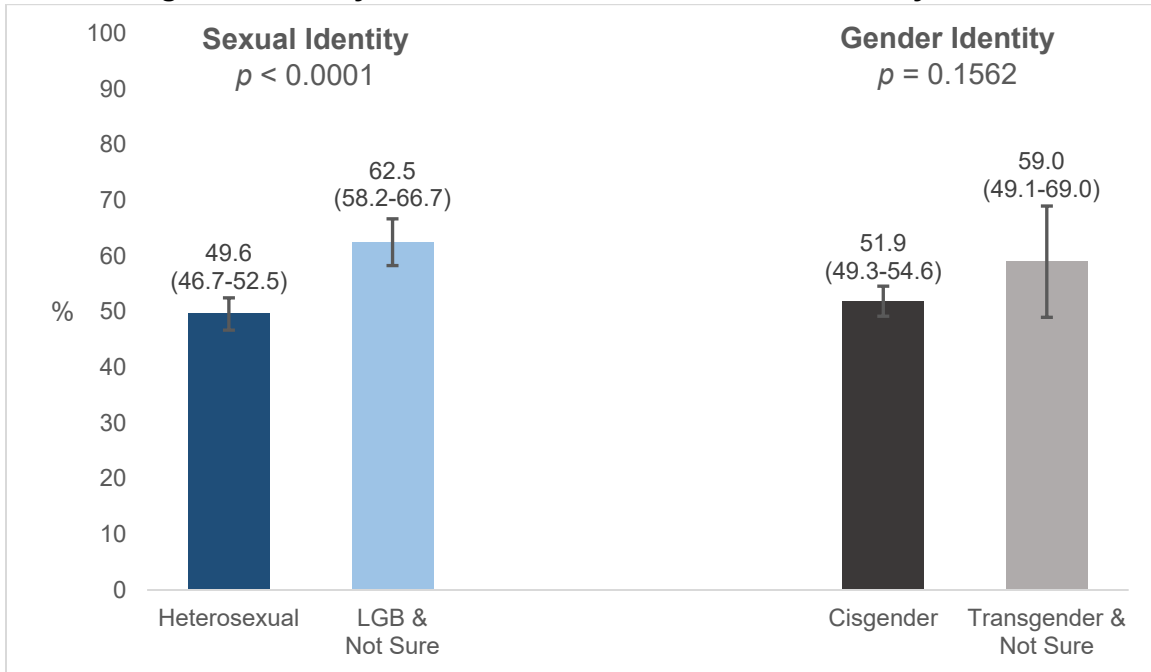
*Compared to students who reported that they think that their friends feel it would be Wrong/Very Wrong

Figure 58: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think that their friends feel it would be Not at all wrong/A little bit wrong for them to smoke tobacco*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



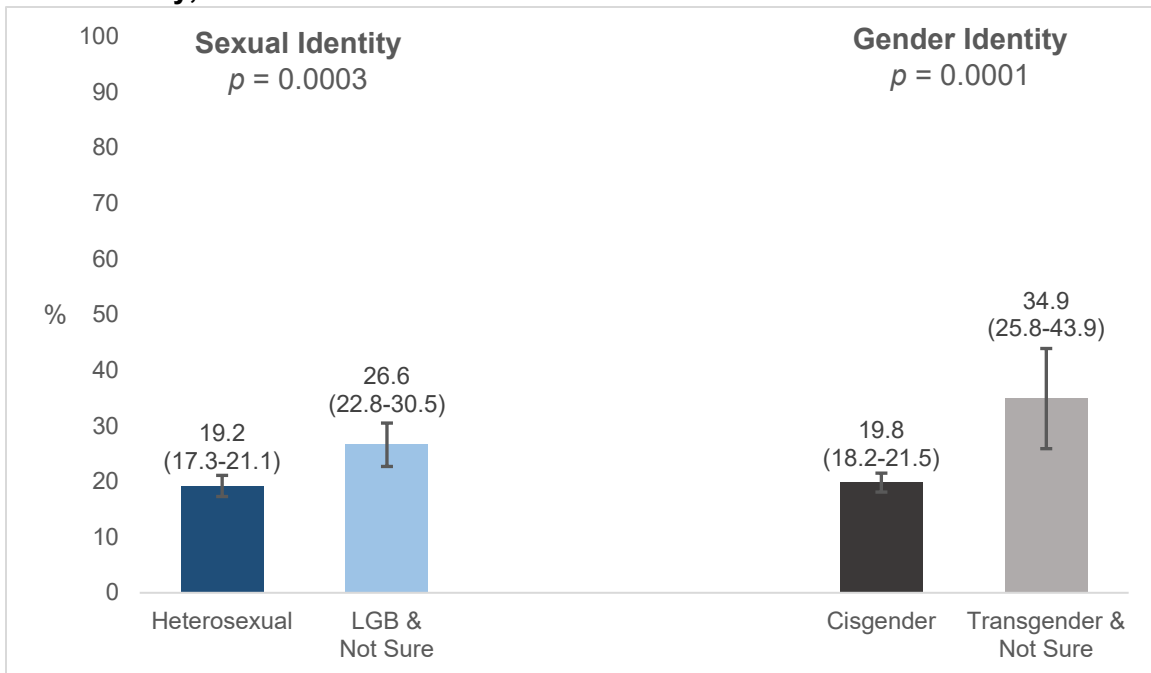
*Compared to students who reported that they think that their friends feel it would be Wrong/Very Wrong

Figure 59: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think that their friends feel it would be Not at all wrong/A little bit wrong for them to smoke marijuana*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Compared to students who reported that they think that their friends feel it would be Wrong/Very Wrong

Figure 60: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think that their friends feel it would be Not at all wrong/A little bit wrong for them to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Compared to students who reported that they think that their parents feel it would be Wrong/Very Wrong

Sexual Behaviors

Figure 61: Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

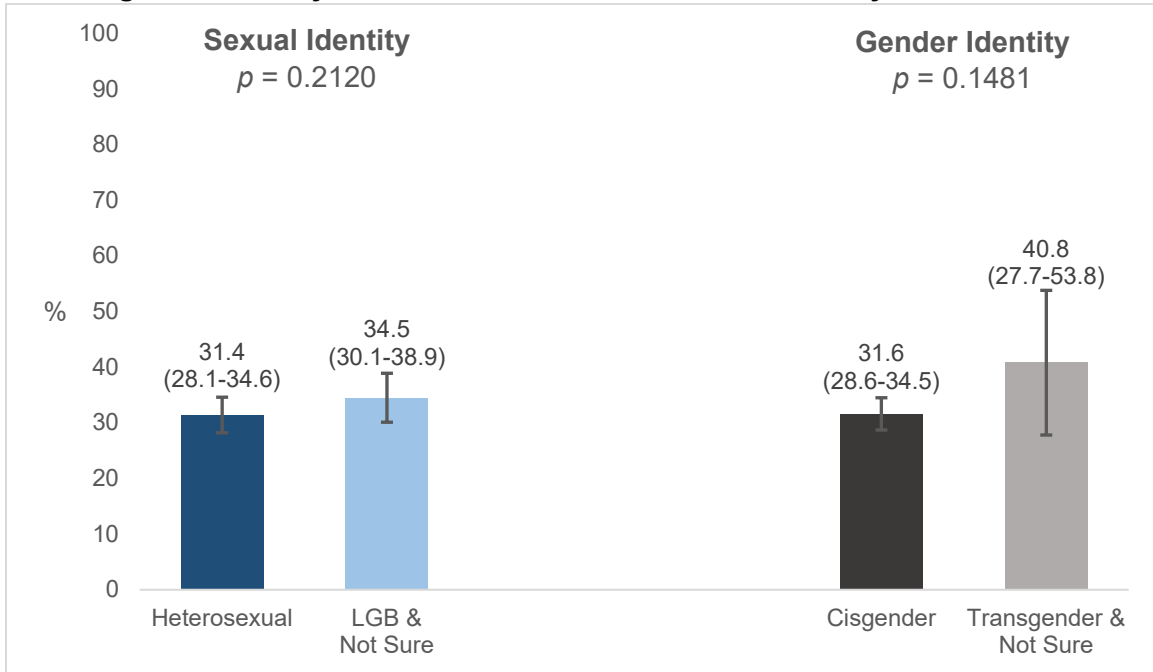


Figure 62: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

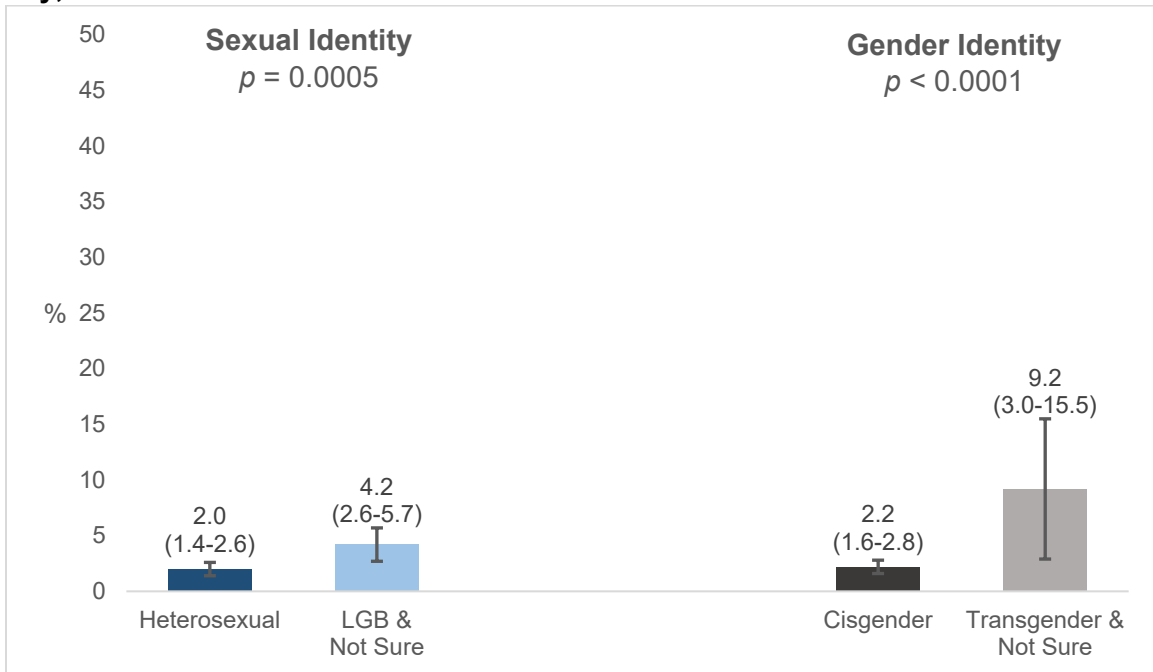


Figure 63: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

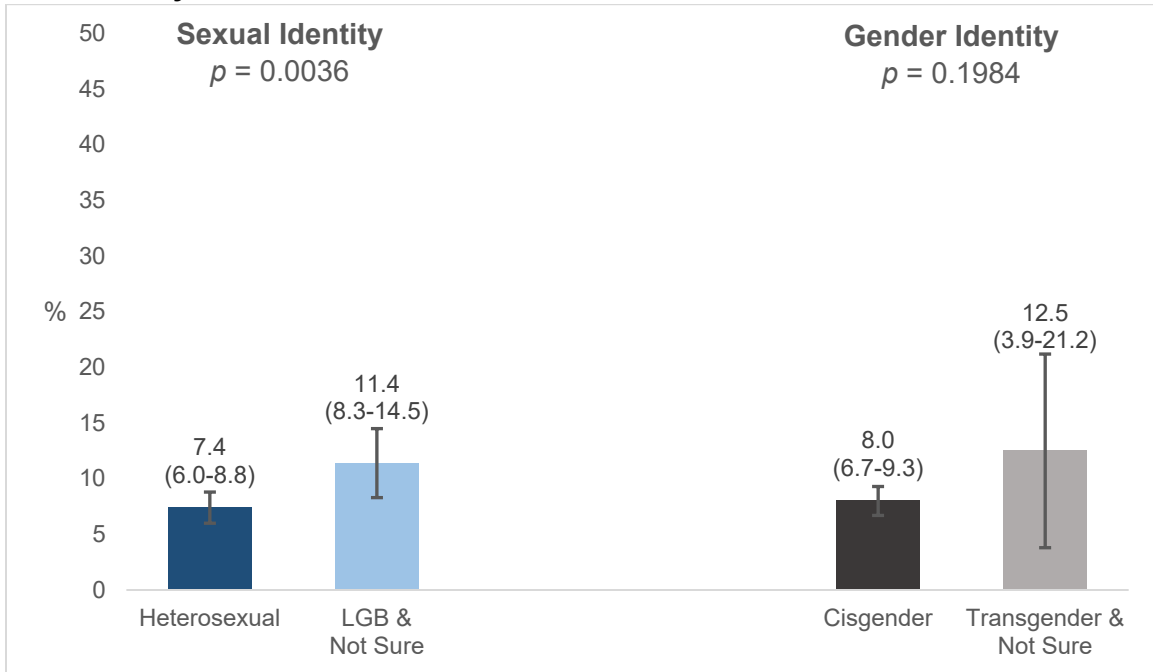


Figure 64: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

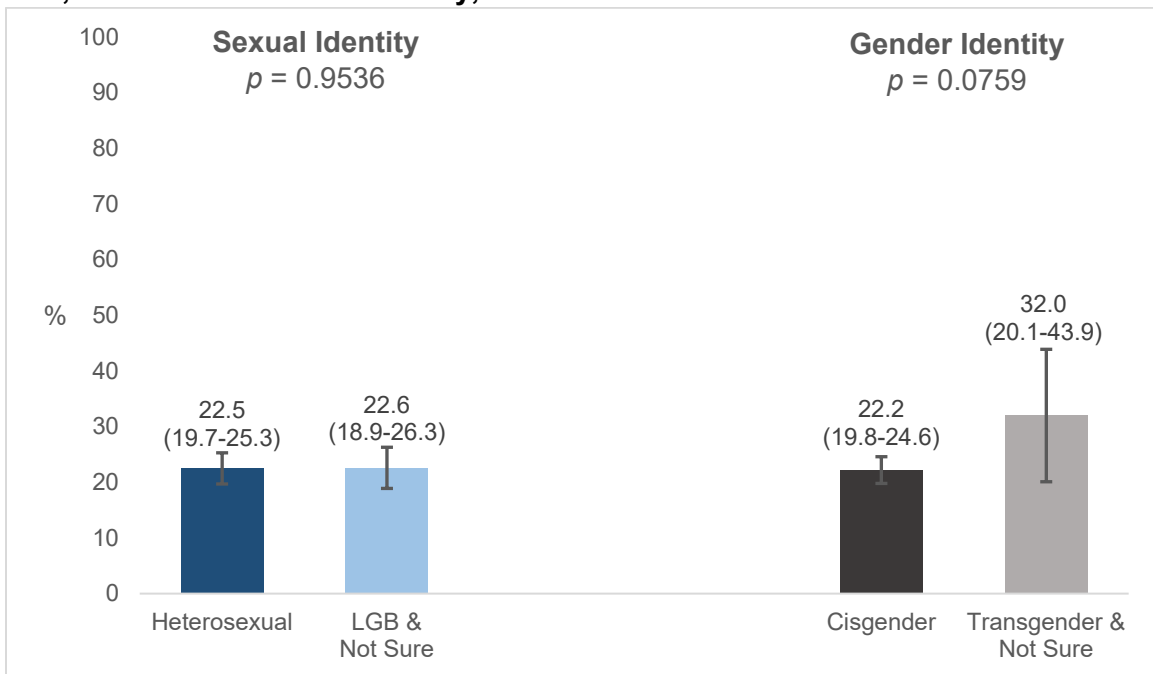
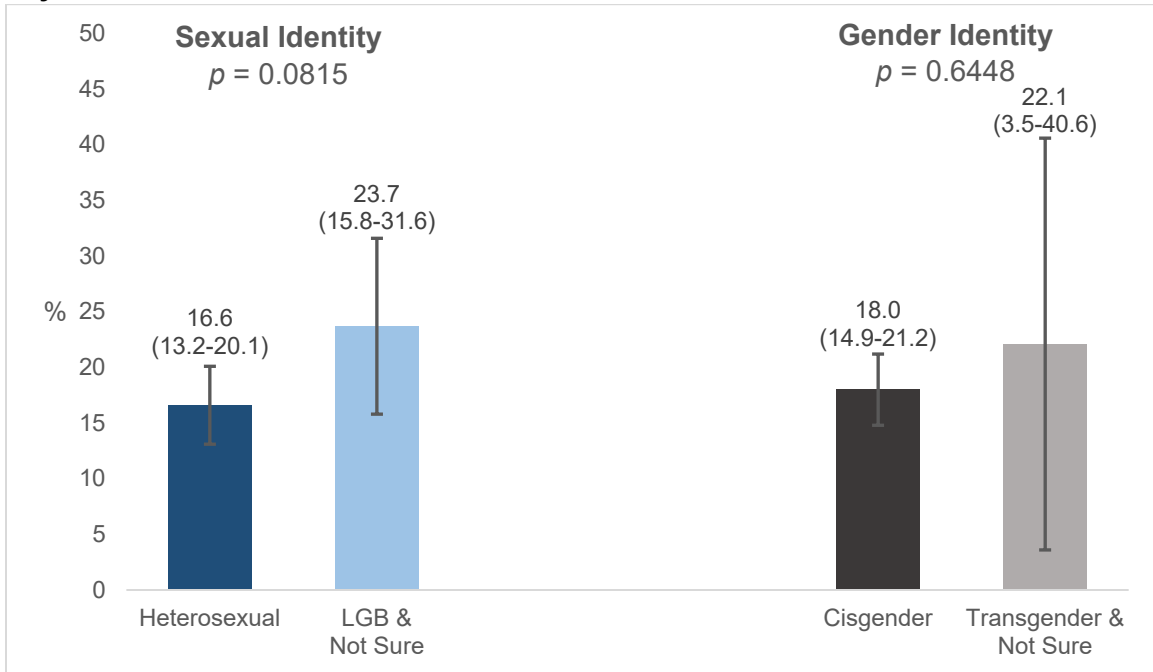
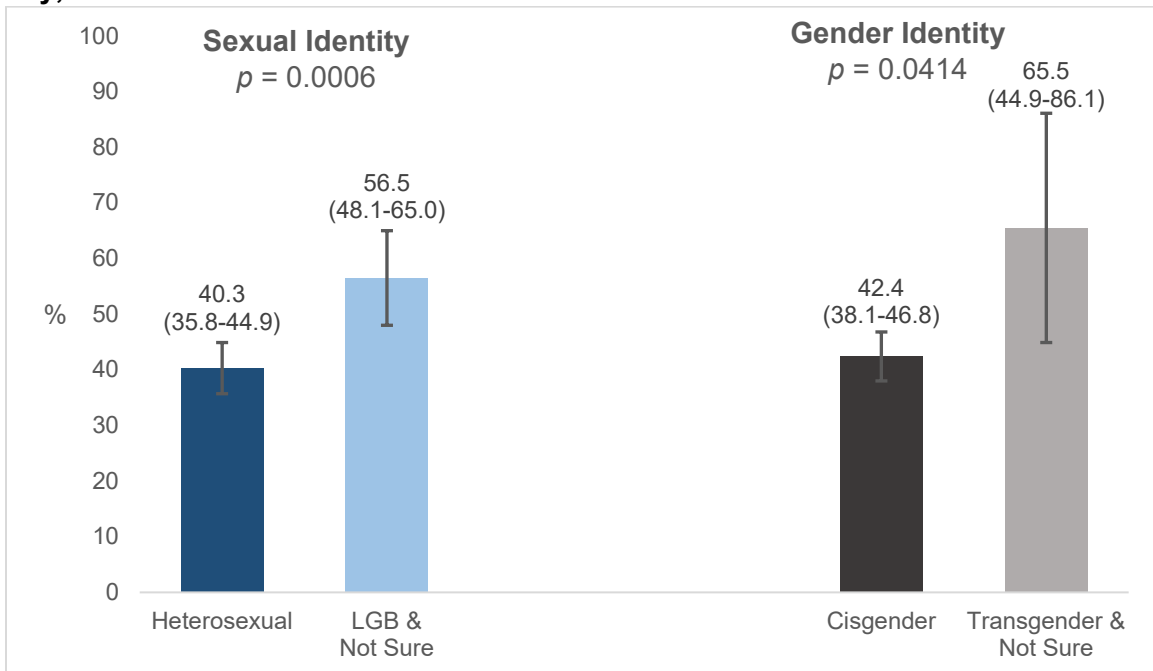


Figure 65: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse*, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



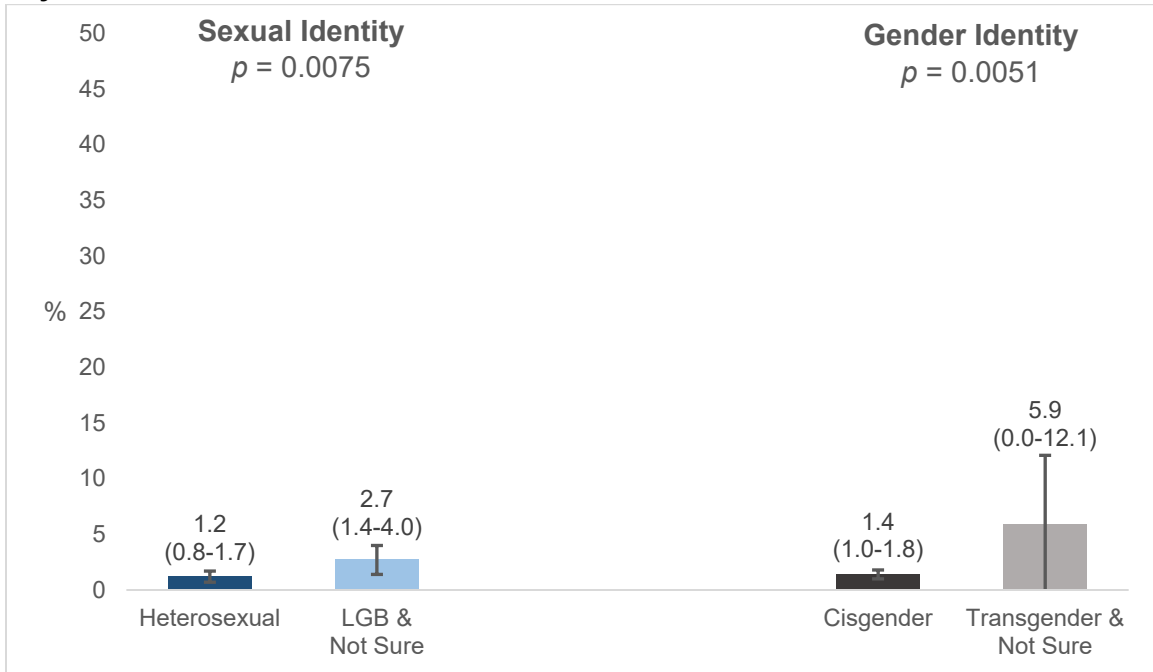
* Among students who were sexually active in the past 3 months

Figure 66: Percentage of high school students who did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse*, by gender and sexual identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Among students who were sexually active in the past 3 months

Figure 67: Percentage of high school students who have ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



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