

essentials for childhood

2023

Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Positive Childhood Experiences (PCEs) Special Report







Acknowledgements

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Additional Resources

Nevada YRBS Statewide and Special Reports

https://www.unr.edu/public-health/research-activities/nevada-youth-risk-behavior-survey

YRBS Adolescent and School Health

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

Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health

http://dpbh.nv.gov/

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Table of Contents

Acknowledgements
Recommended Citation 1
unding Source 1
Additional Resources
For additional information regarding this publication, contact:
ntroduction 6
Methods 6
Participant Characteristics 7 Table 1: Demographic characteristics of high school students 7
Table 2: Prevalence of individual family communication and school connectedness — Nevada High School YRBS 2023 8 Table 3: Prevalence of family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023
elect Behavioral Health Outcomes by Family Communication and School Connectedness
Violence and Victimization
Figure 9: Percentage of high school students who have ever been hit, beaten, kicked, or physically hurt in any way by a parent or other adult in their home, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*

Figure 37: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 years, by family communication and school connectednessa — Nevada YRBS 2023*	
Figure 38: Percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectednessa — Nevada YRBS 2023*	
Figure 39: Percentage of high school students who participated in binge drinking during the 30 days before the survey, by far	nily
communication and school connectednessa,b — Nevada YRBS 2023*	
Figure 40: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get alcohol if they wanted some, b family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*	-
Figure 41: Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking	31
alcohol during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectednessa — Nevada YRBS 2023* Figure 42: Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol during t 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness ^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*	he
Marijuana Use	
Figure 43: Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana, by family communication and school connectedness— Nevada YRBS 2023*	
Figure 44: Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, by family communication and school connectednessa — Nevada YRBS 2023*	33
Figure 45: Percentage of high school students who used marijuana during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness ^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*	
Figure 46: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get marijuana if they wanted some family communication and school connectednessa — Nevada YRBS 2023*	34
Figure 47: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana durir the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness ^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*	35
Figure 48: Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been using marijuana during t 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectednessa,b,c — Nevada YRBS 2023*	
Non-Medical Prescription Pain Medicine Use	36
Figure 49: Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it, by family communication and school connectednessa,b — Nevada YRBS 20	
Figure 50: Percentage of high school students who took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differe	
than how a doctor told them to use it during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectednessa,b — Nevada YRBS 2023*	36
*Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included	
Figure 51: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get prescription pain medicine if the wanted some, by family communication and school connectedness ^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*	ney
Other Drug Use	38
Figure 52: Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine, by family communication and school connectednessa, Nevada YRBS 2023*	b —
Figure 53: Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin, by family communication and school connectednessa,b Nevada YRBS 2023*	
*Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included	38
Figure 54: Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines, by family communication and school connectedness ^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*	
Figure 55: Percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy, by family communication and school connectednessa, k Nevada YRBS 2023*	39
*Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included	
connectedness ^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023* Figure 57: Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drugs, by family communication and school	40
connectednessa,b — Nevada YRBS 2023*	
during the 12 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*	•
Sovial Robaviors	12

	Figure 59: Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by family communication and school
	connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	Figure 60: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by family
	communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	Figure 61: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, by family
	communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	Figure 62: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before
	the survey, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	*Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included
	Figure 63: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, by family
	communication and school connectedness ^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	Figure 64: Percentage of high school students who did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse, by family
	communication and school connectednessa — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	*Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included
	Figure 65: Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse, by family communication and school connectedness ^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	Figure 66: Percentage of high school students who have ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant, by family
	communication and school connectednessa — Nevada YRBS 2023*
ח	iet, Physical Inactivity, and Weight46
_	Figure 67: Percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast during the 7 days before the survey, by family
	communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	Figure 68: Percentage of high school students who did not eat fruit during the 7 days before the survey, by family
	communication and school connectednessa — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	*Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included
	Figure 69: Percentage of high school students who did not eat vegetables during the 7 days before the survey, by family
	communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	Figure 70: Percentage of high school students who drank soda or pop one or more times/day during the 7 days before the
	survey, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	Figure 71: Percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day
	during the 7 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness ^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	Figure 72: Percentage of high school students who were obese, by family communication and school connectednessa — Nevada
	YRBS 2023*
	Figure 73: Percentage of high school students who were overweight, by family communication and school connectedness ^a —
	Nevada YRBS 2023*
_	ther Health Indicators50
U	Figure 74: Percentage of high school students who experienced housing insecurity during the 30 days before the survey, by
	family communication and school connectedness ^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	Figure 75: Percentage of high school students who went hungry most of the time/always because there was not enough food in their home during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023* 50
	*Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included
	Figure 76: Percentage of high school students who got less than 8 hours of sleep on an average school night, by family
	communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	Figure 77: Percentage of high school students who did not visit a dentist during the 12 months before the survey, by family
	communication and school connectednessa — Nevada YRBS 2023*
	COMMINIMATION AND SCHOOL COMMECTERINESSA — INEVANA TINDS 2023"

Introduction

Positive Childhood Experiences, or PCEs, describe a set of interpersonal relationships between family, friends, in school, and in community that fosters a child's capacity to thrive. PCEs stem from safe, stable, nurturing relationships and can protect children for Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). In 2023, we monitored the prevalence of two PCEs through the Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): family communication and school connectedness. For more information on the 2023 high school YRBS please see the <u>state report</u>.

Methods

The 2023 Nevada YRBS sampling plan was designed to ensure that every eligible student in regular public, charter, and alternative high schools had an equal chance of selection. Please see the 2023 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior report for detailed information on the random cluster sampling design used. In 2023, a random sample of 5,122 students from 99 schools completed the High School YRBS survey. This report restricts the analytic sample to participants aged less than 18 years to exclusively capture experiences that occurred in childhood (n=4,513).

The 2023 Nevada YRBS data were weighted at the state and regional level 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.

In the 2023 Nevada High School YRBS, three measures assessed family communication: 1) discuss their problems with their parents/other adults in the home; 2) talk about what is right and wrong with their parents; and, 3) comfort talking to their parents about personal matters. Additionally, three measures assessed school connectedness: 1) closeness to people at school; 2) happiness to be at school; and, 3) teachers care about them and give them encouragement. An average family communication and school connectedness score was calculated; youth higher than the average scores were categorized as having high family communication and school connectedness. The weighted chi-square test was used to assess differences in risk behaviors by family communication and school connectedness.

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 if the p-value is statistically significant, otherwise 'NS' is reported for nonsignificant results.

Participant Characteristics

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of high school students - Nevada YRBS 2023*

		Students ^a	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Total		4513	100.0%	100.0%
Sex	Female	2239	50.3%	48.3%
	Male	2215	49.7%	51.7%
Age Groups	14 years old or younger	628	13.9%	14.1%
	15 years old	1469	32.6%	30.4%
	16 years old	1348	29.9%	29.6%
	17 years old	1068	23.7%	25.9%
Grade	9th grade	1411	31.4%	29.7%
	10th grade	1569	34.9%	30.1%
	11th grade	1023	22.8%	26.8%
	12th grade	473	10.5%	12.9%
	Ungraded or other grade	15	0.3%	0.5%
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native ^b	80	1.8%	0.9%
	Asian ^b	237	5.5%	6.3%
	Black ^b	238	5.5%	11.4%
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ^b	54	1.2%	1.6%
	White ^b	1660	38.2%	28.3%
	Hispanic/Latino	1835	42.2%	45.4%
	Other/Multiple ^b	241	5.5%	6.2%
Rurality	Urban	2801	62.1%	90.6%
	Rural	672	14.9%	3.5%
	Frontier	1040	23.0%	5.8%
School is Eligible for	Yes	218	5.0%	5.0%
Title I Funding	No	4146	95.0%	95.0%
Military Family	Yes	2817	57.5%	57.5%
	No	1696	42.5%	42.5%
Sexual Identity	Gay or lesbian	160	3.8%	4.0%
	Bisexual	500	11.8%	12.4%
	Some other identity	194	4.6%	4.4%
	Questioning identity	213	5.0%	5.4%
	Heterosexual	3167	74.8%	73.8%
Gender Identity	Transgender	139	3.3%	3.2%
	Not sure	126	3.0%	2.5%
	Cisgender	3989	93.8%	94.3%

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

b Non-Hispanic

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included. Prevalence estimates differ slightly from statewide report.

Family Communication and School Connectedness

Table 2: Prevalence of individual family communication and school connectedness questions — Nevada High School YRBS 2023

	N	%ª
Total	4513	100.0%
Most of the time/always spoke to their parents or other adults in their home about their problem	ms	
Yes	977	23.7%
No	3074	76.3%
Most of the time/always talked to their parents about what is right and wrong		
Yes	1275	30.4%
No	2766	68.5%
Most of the time/always felt comfortable talking to their parents about personal matters		
Yes	1310	32.0%
No	2715	68.0%
Most of the time/always felt close to people at their school		
Yes	1462	35.7%
No	2541	64.3%
Students who were most of the time/always happy to be at their school		
Yes	1177	31.7%
No	2847	68.8%
Reported that the teachers at their school most of the times/always really care about them and	d give them a lot of encou	ragement
Yes	1316	33.3%
No	2695	66.7%

^a Weighted percent

Table 3: Prevalence of family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023

		N	%ª
Family Communication	Low Family Communication	2154	53.0%
Family Communication	High Family Communication	1908	47.0%
Och ed Occurated asse	Low School Connectedness	1731	42.0%
School Connectedness	High School Connectedness	2325	58.0%

^a Weighted percent

Table 4: Participant characteristics, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023

			Family unication	High Family Communication		Low School Connectedness		High School Connectedness	
		Nª	% ^b	Nª	% ^b	Nª	% ^b	Nª	% ^b
Overall Total		2115	53.0%	1898	47.0%	1705	42.0%	2301	58.0%
0	Female	1055	25.9%	987	22.9%	881	20.6%	1158	28.3%
Sex	Male	1060	26.8%	911	24.4%	824	21.2%	1143	30%%
	14 years old or younger	297	7.7%	259	6.4%	232	5.8%	324	8.3%
٨٣٥	15 years old	702	15.8%	611	14.0%	549	12.1%	765	17.7%
Age	16 years old	678	16.8%	549	13.1%	551	13.3%	673	16.6%
	17 years old	477	12.7%	489	13.5%	399	10.7%	563	15.5%
	9th grade	672	15.5%	587	13.6%	514	11.6%	742	17.6%
	10th grade	774	16.3%	639	13.6%	636	13.5%	778	16.6%
Grade	11th grade	490	14.6%	446	12.7%	385	10.9%	547	16.2%
	12th grade	196	6.2%	226	6.9%	181	5.7%	240	7.4%
	Undergrad or other grade	9	0.3%	4	0.2%	6	0.3%	8	0.3%
	American Indian/Alaska Native ^c	39	0.5%	31	0.4%	30	0.4%	41	0.5%
	Asian ^c	113	3.3%	104	3.3%	71	2.1%	145	4.5%
	Black ^c	96	5.4%	97	5.1%	94	5.2%	99	5.3%
Race/Ethnicity	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ^c	29	0.9%	21	0.9%	24	0.8%	24	0.9%
	White ^c	752	14.4%	785	14.9%	634	11.4%	903	18.1%
	Hispanic/Latino	926	25.1%	718	19.8%	723	19.7%	917	25.2%
	Other/Multiple ^c	118	3.5%	94	2.6%	90	2.5%	121	3.6%
	Urban	1331	47.9%	1129	42.0%	1034	37.5%	1425	52.5%
Rurality	Rural	318	1.9%	297	1.8%	277	1.7%	339	2.0%
	Frontier	505	3.2%	482	3.2%	420	2.7%	561	3.6%
	Gay or Lesbian	95	2.6%	53	1.5%	66	1.6%	82	2.5%
	Bisexual	289	7.9%	173	4.6%	205	5.6%	255	7.0%
Sexual Identity	Some other identity	117	2.9%	61	1.6%	80	1.7%	97	2.7%
	Questioning identity	122	3.3%	75	2.1%	76	1.9%	121	3.6%
	Heterosexual	1438	36.2%	1472	37.2%	1227	31.1%	1678	42.4%
	Transgender	99	2.5%	29	0.7%	72	1.9%	55	1.2%
Gender Identity	Not sure	77	1.7%	41	0.8%	61	1.5%	58	1.1%
	Cisgender	1888	48.3%	1783	45.9%	1525	38.3%	2139	56.0%

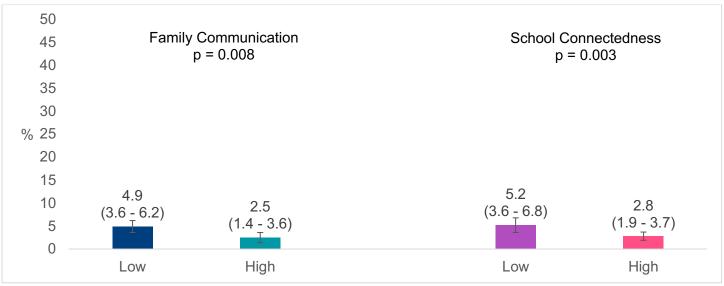
^a The sample size in the total and subgroups may differ due to missing data ^b Weighted row percent

^c Non-Hispanic

Select Behavioral Health Outcomes by Family Communication and School Connectedness

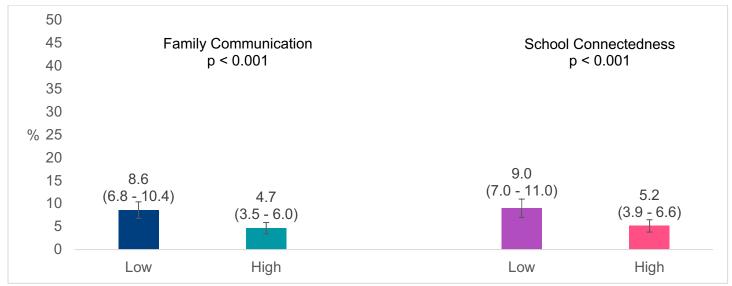
Violence and Victimization

Figure 1: Percentage of high school students who carried a gun during the 12 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Not including carrying a gun only for hunting or 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 family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a For example, a gun, knife, or club

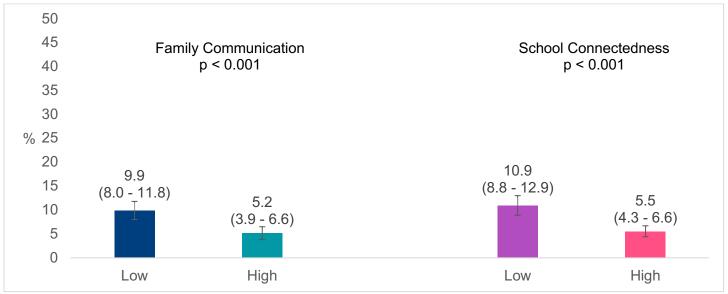
^b One or more days during the 12 months before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

^b One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

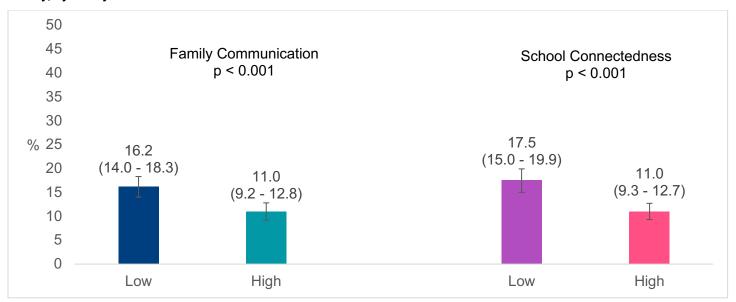
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 3: Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property during the 12 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

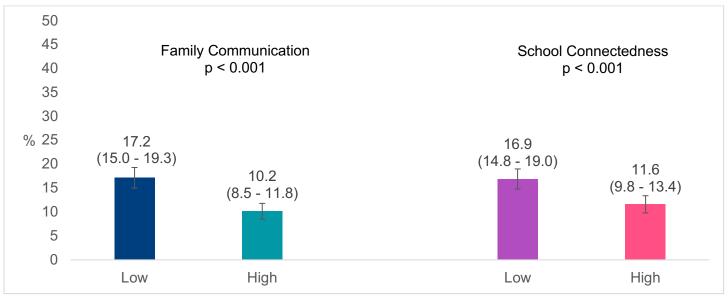
Figure 4: Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

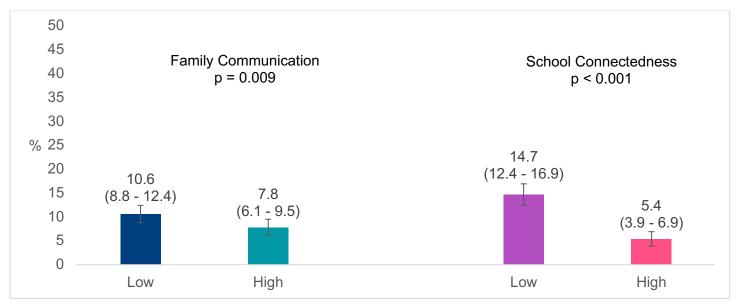
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 5: Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied during the 12 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a 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 family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*

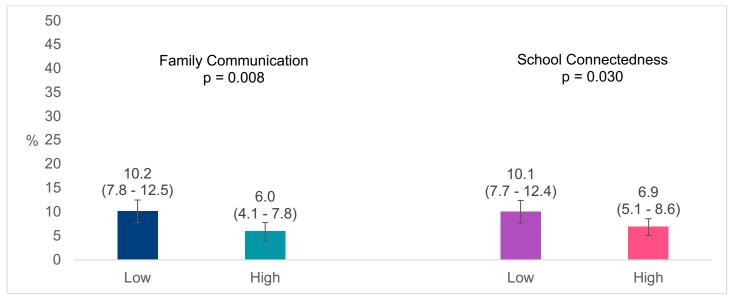


^a One or more days during the 30 days before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

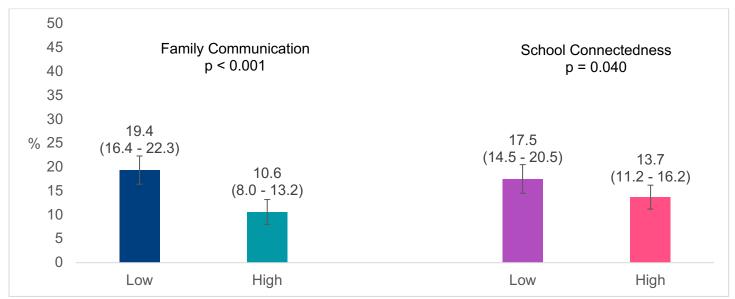
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 7: Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence during the 12 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b,c} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



a Including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with

Figure 8: Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence during the 12 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b,c} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a 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

^b One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

^c Among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

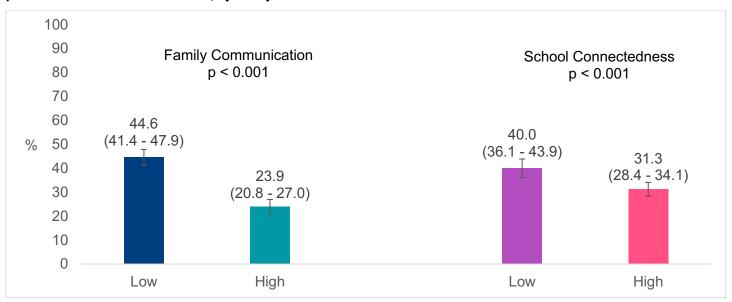
^b One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

^c Among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

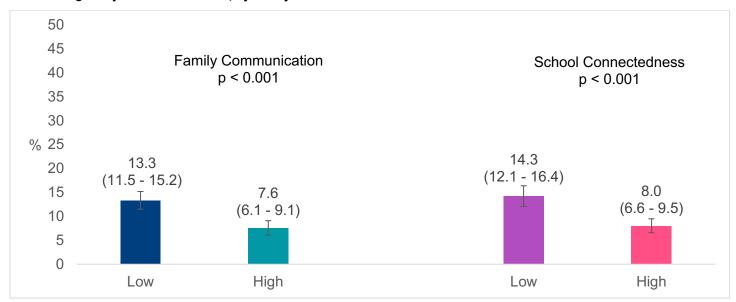
Adverse Childhood Experiences

Figure 9: Percentage of high school students who have ever been hit, beaten, kicked, or physically hurt in any way by a parent or other adult in their home, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

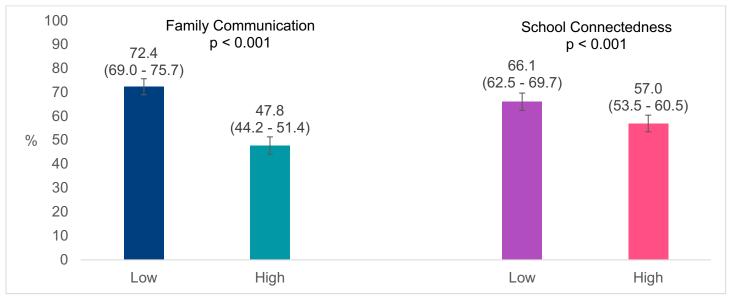
Figure 10: Percentage of students who reported that an adult or person at least 5 years older than them made them do sexual things they did not want to do, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Including kissing, touching, or being made to have sexual intercourse

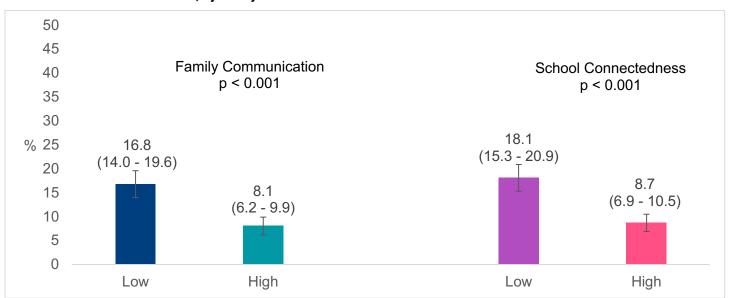
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 11: Percentage of high school students who have ever been insulted or put down by a parent or other adult in their home, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

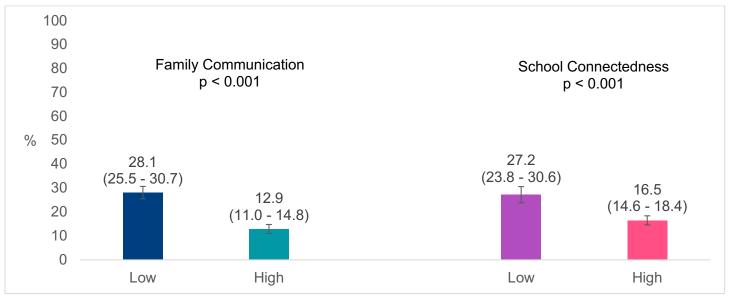
Figure 12: Percentage of high school students who <u>never/rarely</u> had an adult in their household who tried hard to make sure their basic needs were met, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Such as looking after their safety and making sure they had clean clothes and enough to eat

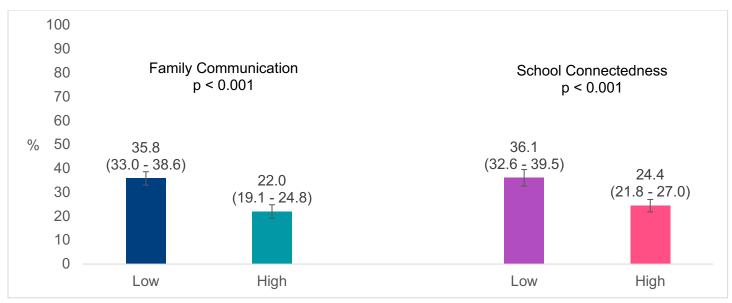
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 13: Percentage of high school students who have ever had parents or other adults in their home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



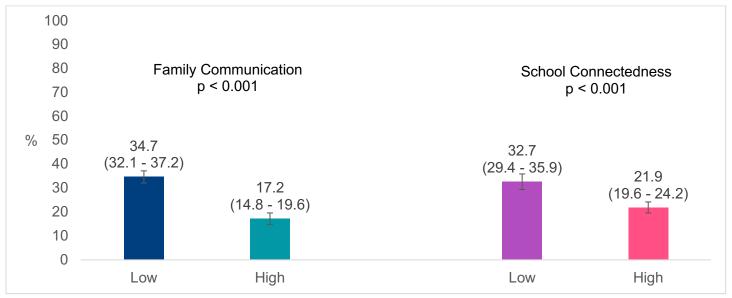
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 14: Percentage of high school students who have ever lived with a parent or guardian who had severe depression, anxiety, or another mental illness, or was suicidal, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



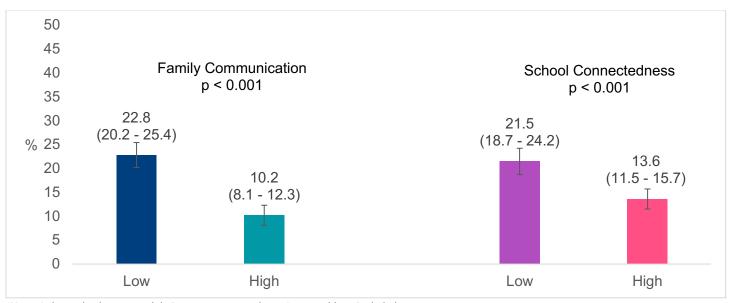
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 15: Percentage of high school students who have ever lived with a parent or guardian who was having a problem with alcohol or drug use, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



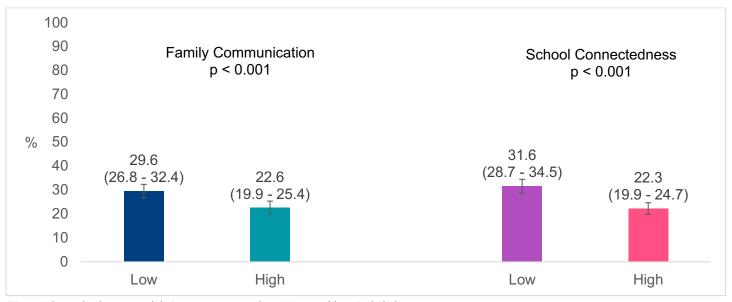
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 16: Percentage of high school students who have ever been separated from a parent or guardian because their parent/guardian went to jail, prison, or a detention center, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

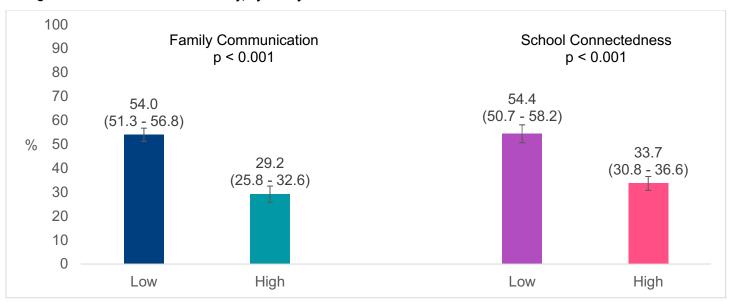
Figure 17: Percentage of high school students who have ever seen someone get physically attacked, beaten, stabbed, or shot in their neighborhood, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



*Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

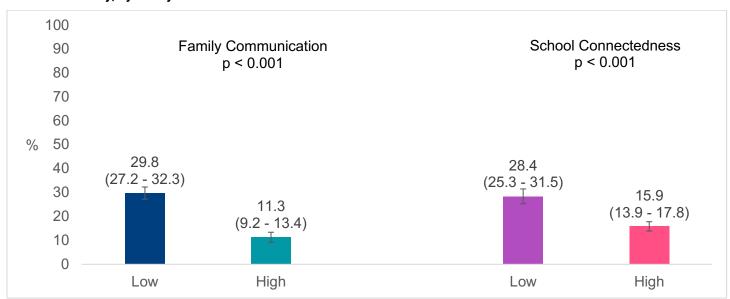
Emotional Health

Figure 18: 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 family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a So that they stopped doing some usual activities

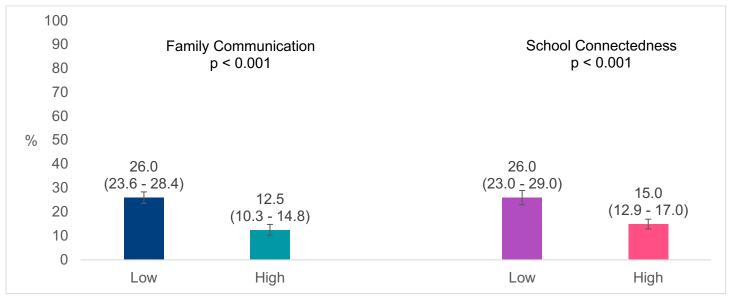
Figure 19: Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

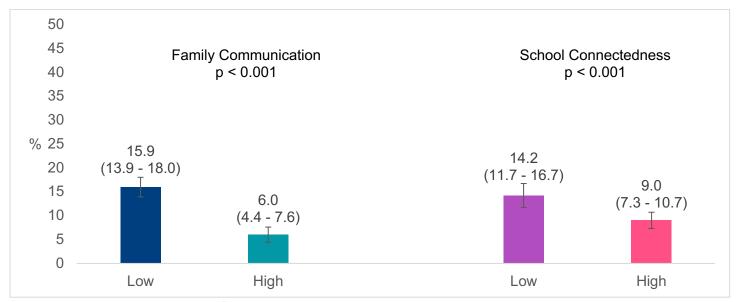
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 20: Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

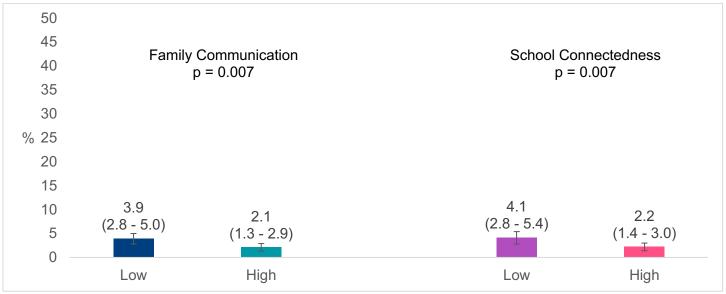
Figure 21: Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

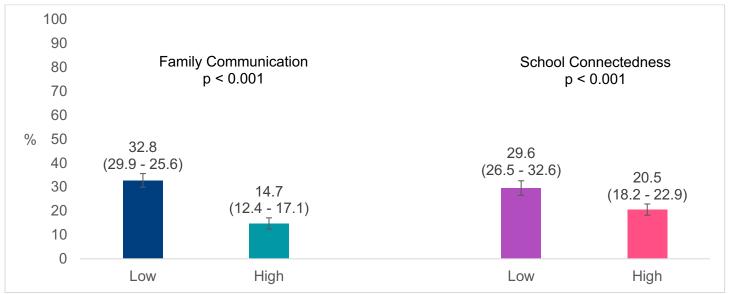
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 22: 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 family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

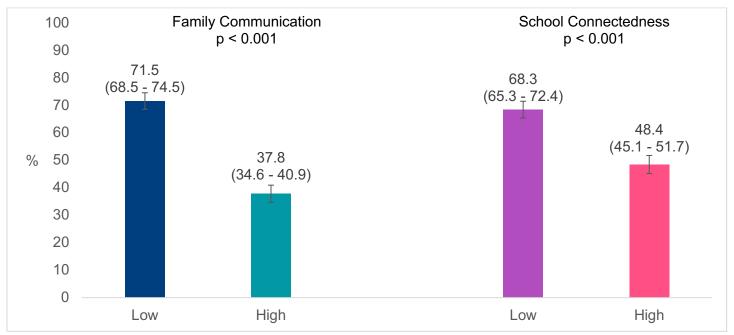
Figure 23: Percentage of high school students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose during the 12 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

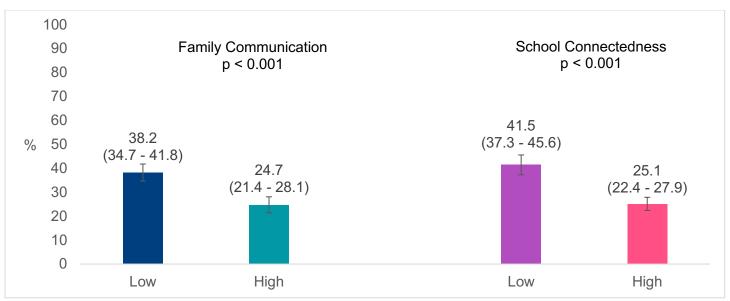
Figure 24: Percentage of high school students who <u>never or rarely</u> got the kind of help they need when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



*Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

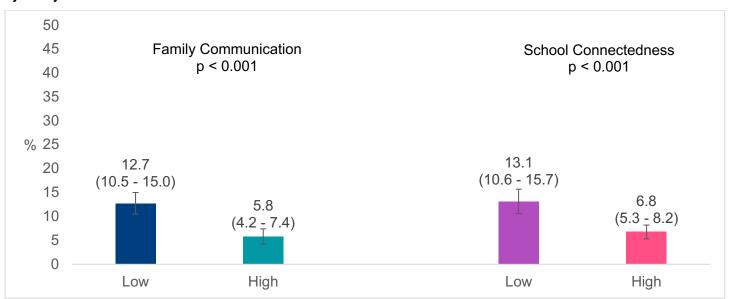
Electronic Vapor Product Use

Figure 25: Percentage of high school students who ever used electronic vapor products, by family communication and school connectednessa — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'Vuse', 'NJOY', Puff Bar', 'blu', or 'Bidi Stick'

Figure 26: Percentage of high school students who tried electronic vapor products for the first time before age 13 years, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*

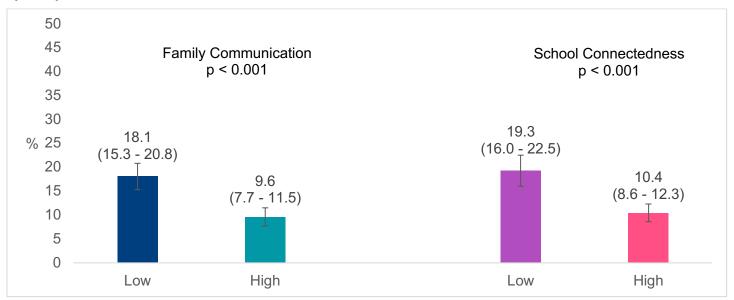


^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'Vuse', 'NJOY', Puff Bar', 'blu', or 'Bidi Stick'

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

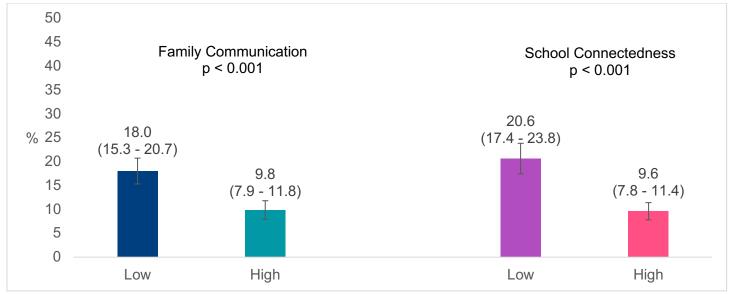
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 27: Percentage of high school students who used electronic vapor products during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'Vuse', 'NJOY', Puff Bar', 'blu', or 'Bidi Stick'

Figure 28: Percentage of high school students who used an electronic vapor product to vape marijuana during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b,c} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'Vuse', 'NJOY', Puff Bar', 'blu', or 'Bidi Stick'

^b One or more days during the 30 days before the survey

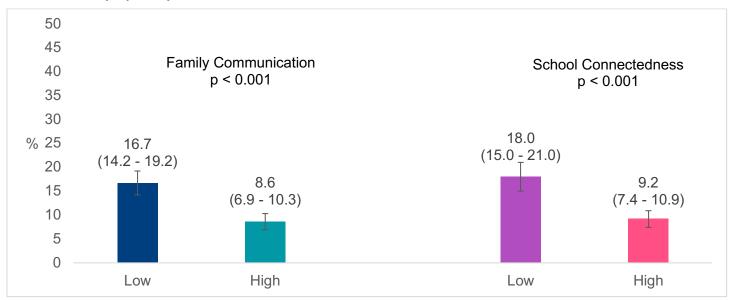
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

^b Used marijuana (also called "pot" or "weed"), including THC, THC concentrates, hash oils, or waxes

^c One or more days during the 30 days before the survey

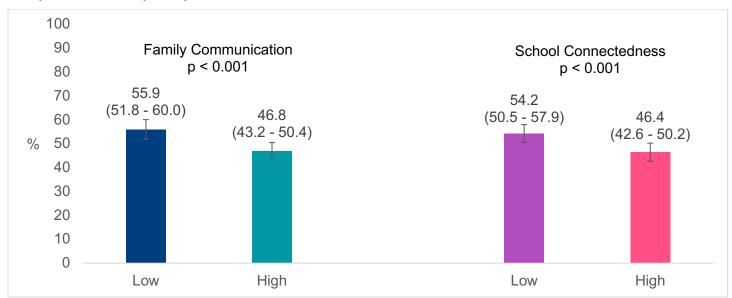
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 29: Percentage of high school students who used an electronic vapor product to vape nicotine during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'Vuse', 'NJOY', Puff Bar', 'blu', or 'Bidi Stick'

Figure 30: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get electronic vapor products if they wanted some, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'Vuse', 'NJOY', Puff Bar', 'blu', or 'Bidi Stick'

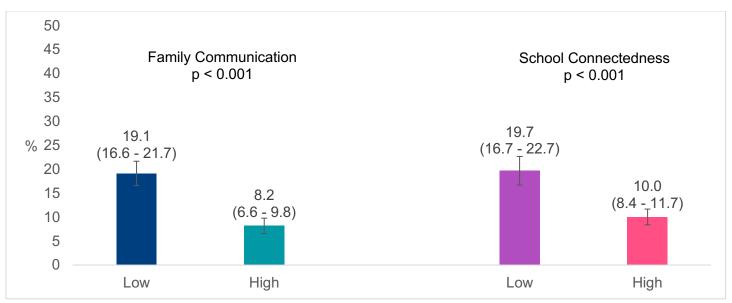
^b One or more days during the 30 days before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

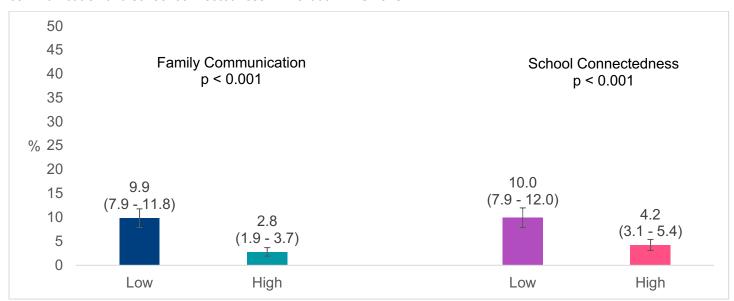
Tobacco Use

Figure 31: Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Even one or two puffs

Figure 32: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes for the first time before age 13 years, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*

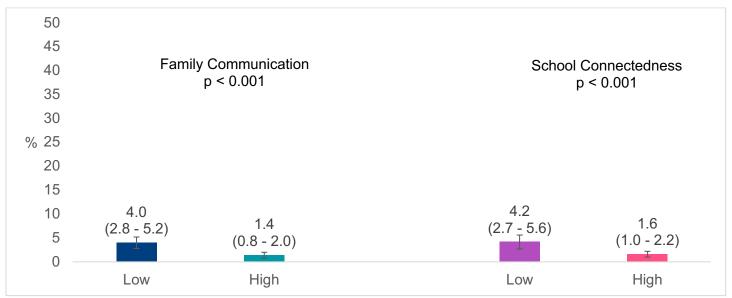


^a Even one or two puffs

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

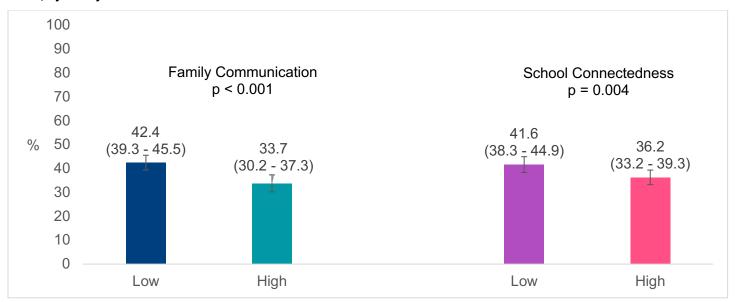
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 33: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a One or more days during the 30 days before the survey

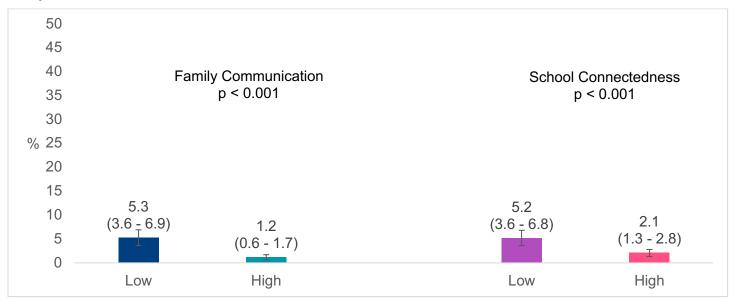
Figure 34: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get cigarettes if they wanted some, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



*Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 35: Percentage of high school students who used smokeless to bacco during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness a,b — Nevada YRBS 2023*



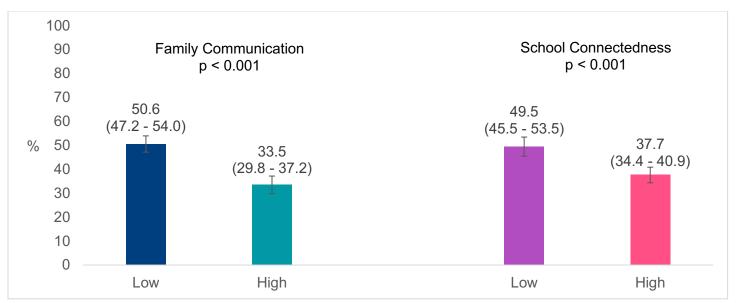
^a Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products such as: 'Copenhagen', 'Grizzly', 'Skoal', 'Camel Snus', or 'Velo Nicotine Lozenges'

^b One or more days during the 30 days before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

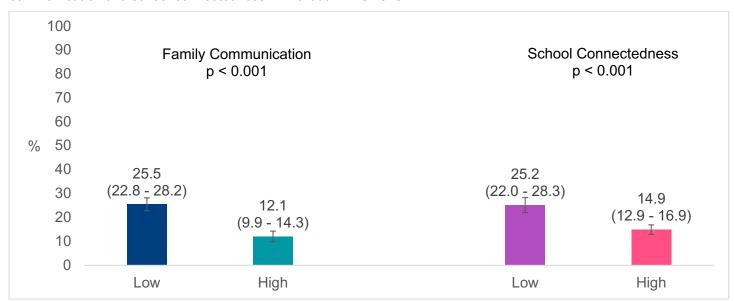
Alcohol Use

Figure 36: Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Other than a few sips

Figure 37: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 years, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*

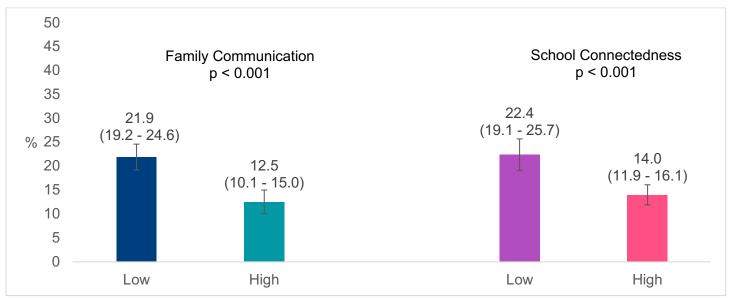


^a Other than a few sips

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

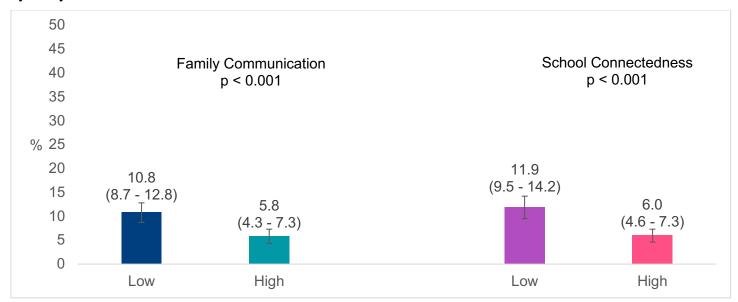
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 38: Percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a One or more days during the 30 days before the survey

Figure 39: Percentage of high school students who participated in binge drinking during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



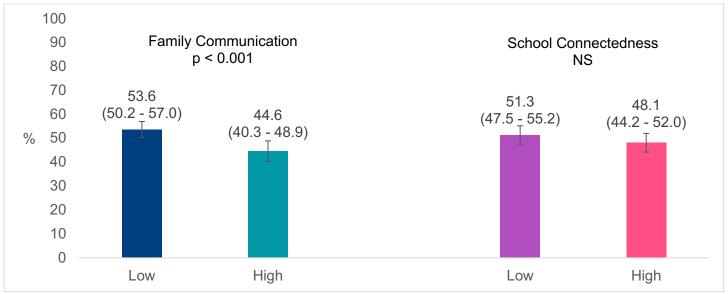
^a Had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for males, four or more for females within a couple of hours

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

^bOne or more days during the 30 days before the survey

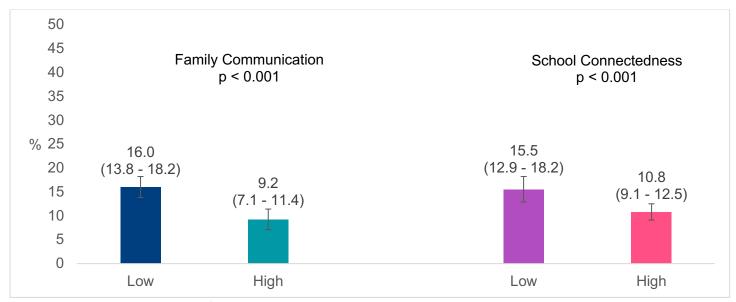
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 40: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be <u>fairly/very easy</u> to get alcohol if they wanted some, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

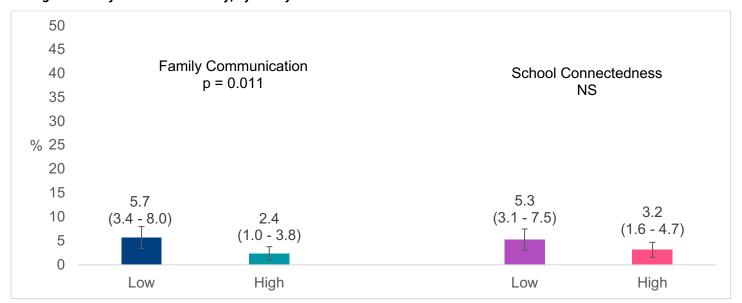
Figure 41: Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 42: Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



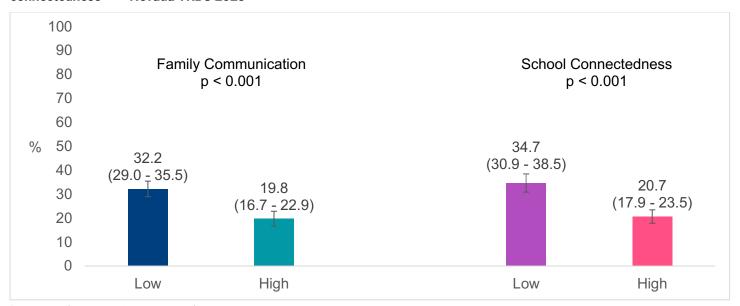
^a One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

^b Among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

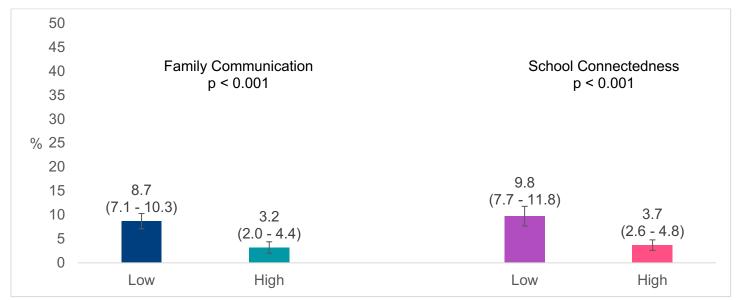
Marijuana Use

Figure 43: Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Marijuana (also called "pot" or "weed"), not including CBD-only or hemp products

Figure 44: Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



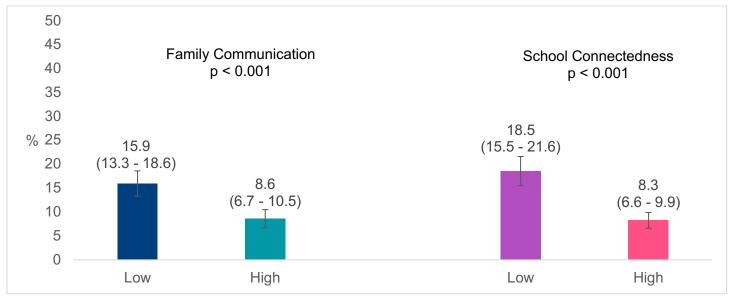
^a Marijuana (also called "pot" or "weed"), not including CBD-only or hemp products

^b One or more times during their life

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

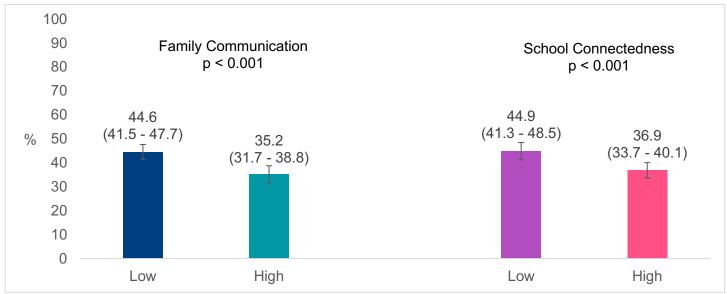
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 45: Percentage of high school students who used marijuana during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Marijuana (also called "pot" or "weed"), not including CBD-only or hemp products

Figure 46: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get marijuana if they wanted some, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



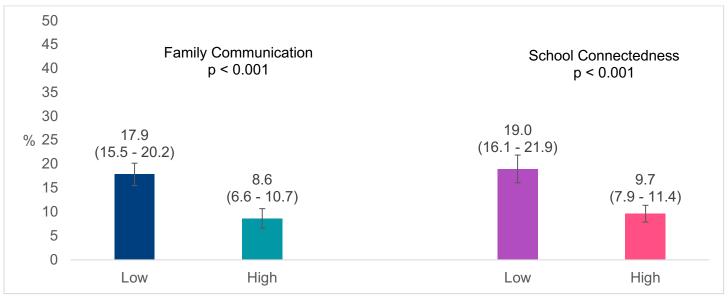
^a Marijuana (also called "pot" or "weed"), not including CBD-only or hemp products

^b One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

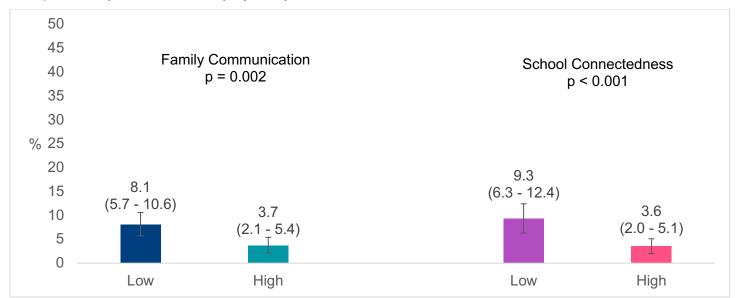
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 47: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Marijuana (also called "pot" or "weed"), not including CBD-only or hemp products

Figure 48: Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been using marijuana during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b,c} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Marijuana (also called "pot" or "weed"), not including CBD-only or hemp products

^b One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

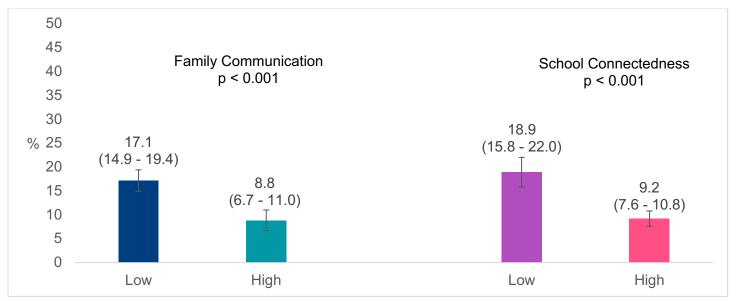
^b One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

^c Among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

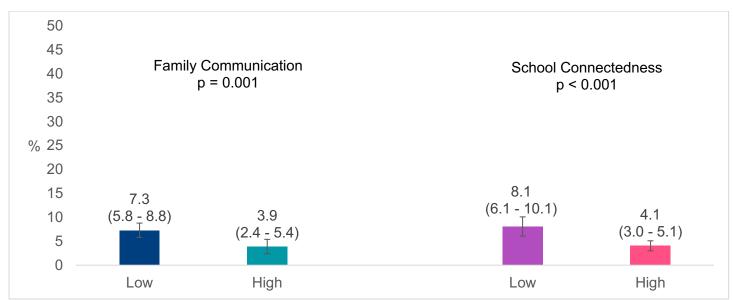
Non-Medical Prescription Pain Medicine Use

Figure 49: Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



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

Figure 50: Percentage of high school students who took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



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

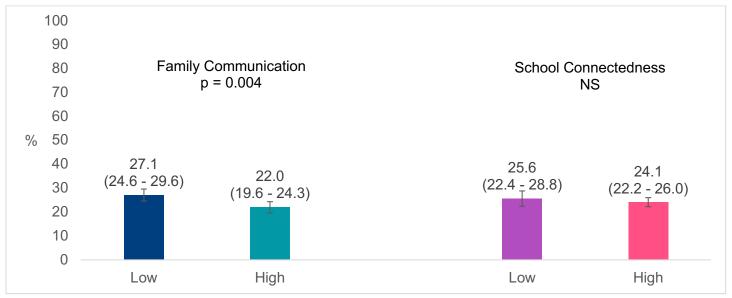
^b One or more times during their life

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

^bOne or more times during the 30 days before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 51: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be <u>fairly/very easy</u> to get prescription pain medicine if they wanted some, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*

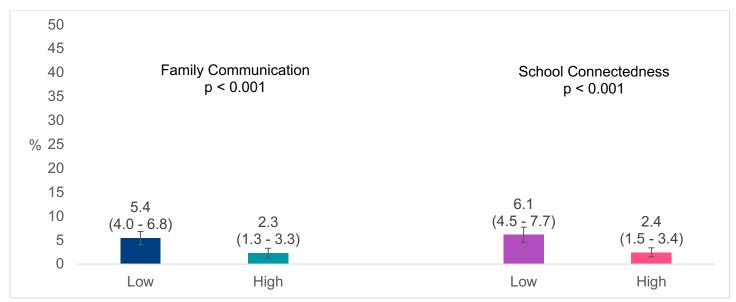


^a Prescription pain medicine (e.g., codeine, 'Vicodin', 'OxyContin', 'Hydrocodone', and 'Percocet')

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

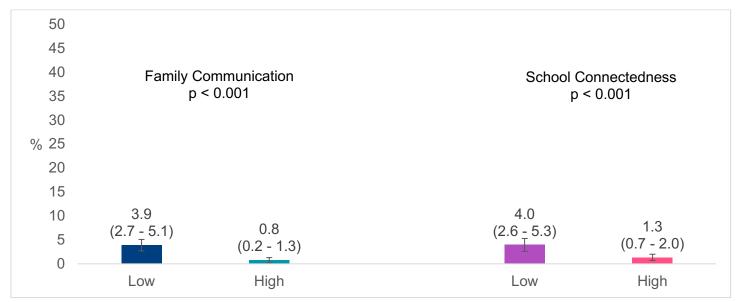
Other Drug Use

Figure 52: Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase

Figure 53: Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin, by family communication and school connectedness a,b — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Used heroin (also called "smack", "junk", or "China White")

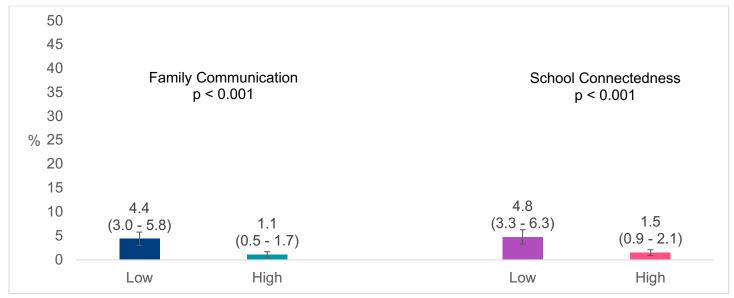
^b One or more times during their life

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

^b One or more times during their life

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 54: Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Used methamphetamines (also called "speed", "crystal meth", "crank", "ice", or "meth")

Figure 55: Percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy, by family communication and school connectedness a,b — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Used ecstasy (also called "MDMA" or "Molly")

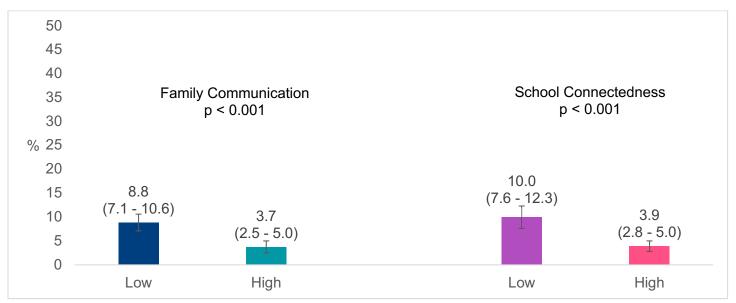
^b One or more times during their life

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

^b One or more times during their life

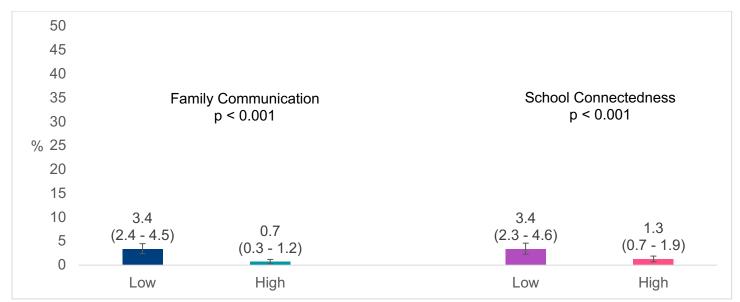
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 56: Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Used synthetic marijuana (also called "Spice", "fake weed", "K2", or "Black Mamba")

Figure 57: Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drugs, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body

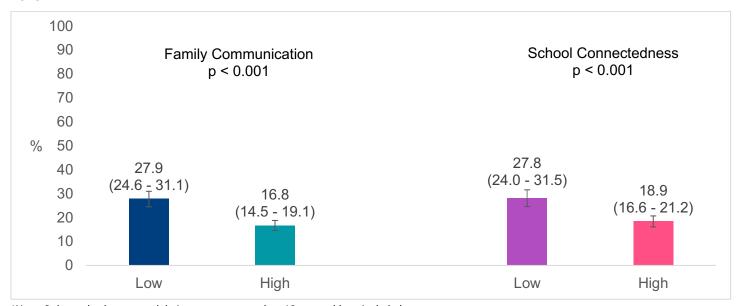
^b One or more times during their life

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

 $^{^{\}rm b}$ One or more times during their life

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

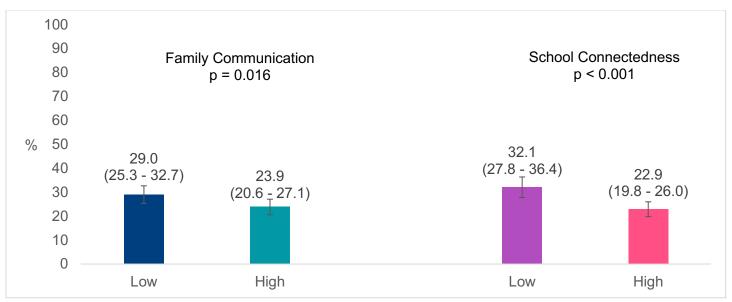
Figure 58: Percentage of high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the 12 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



*Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

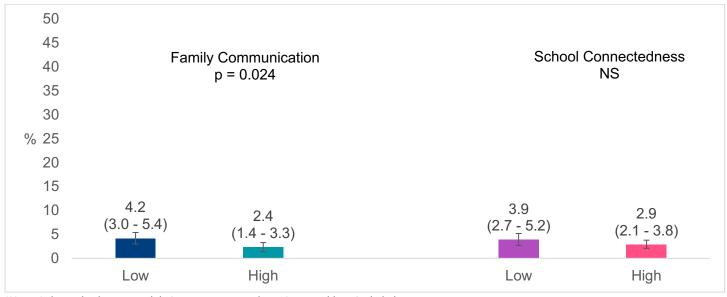
Sexual Behaviors

Figure 59: Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



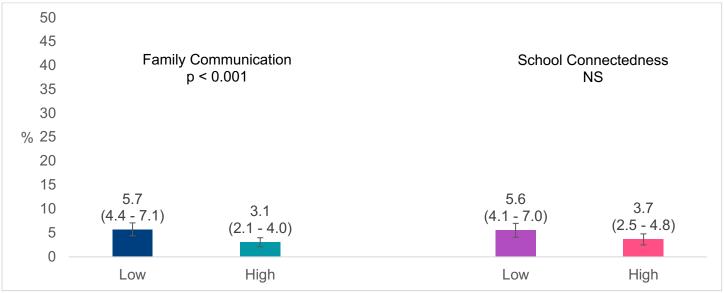
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 60: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



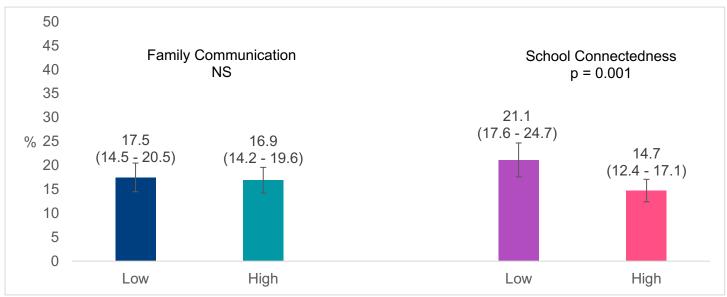
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 61: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



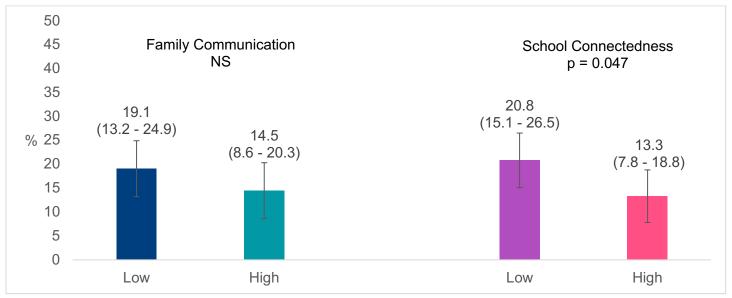
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 62: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



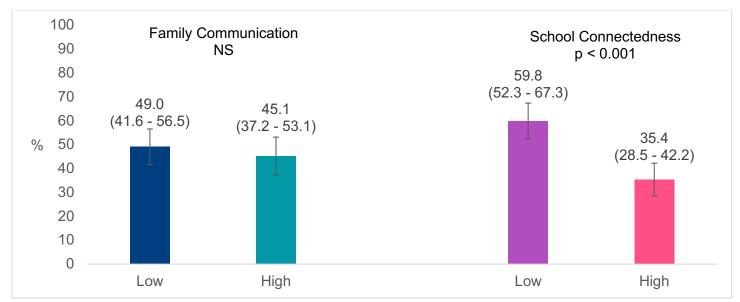
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 63: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Among students who had sexual intercourse during the 3 months before the survey

Figure 64: Percentage of high school students who did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*

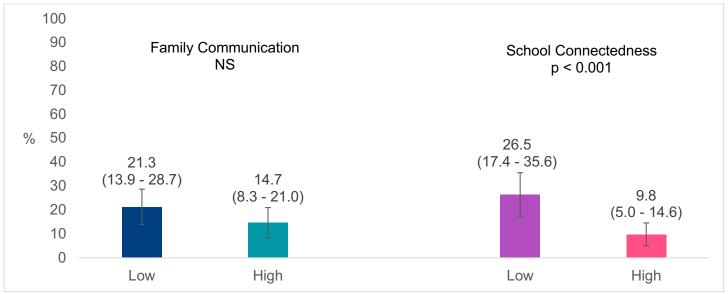


^a Among students who had sexual intercourse during the 3 months before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

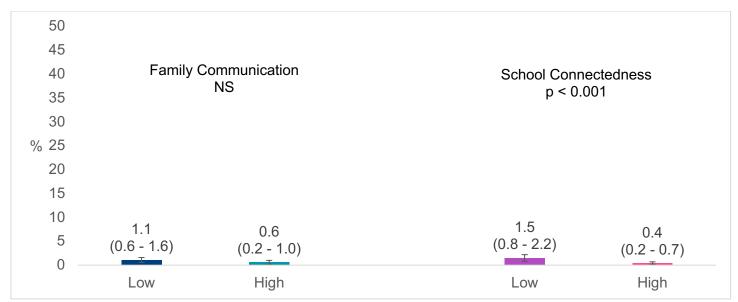
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 65: Percentage of high school students who <u>did not</u> use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse, by family communication and school connectedness^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a The last time they had sexual intercourse with an opposite-sex partner

Figure 66: Percentage of high school students who have ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a One or more times during their life

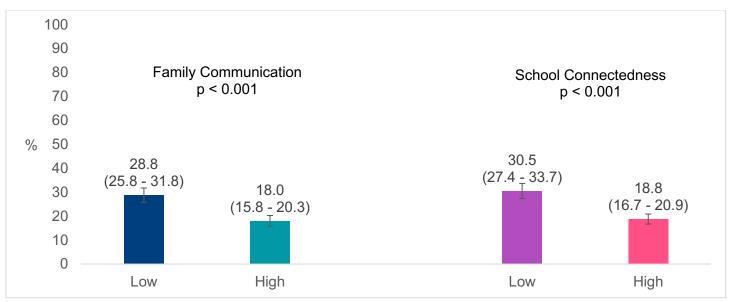
^b Among students who had sexual intercourse with an opposite-sex partner during the 3 months before the survey

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

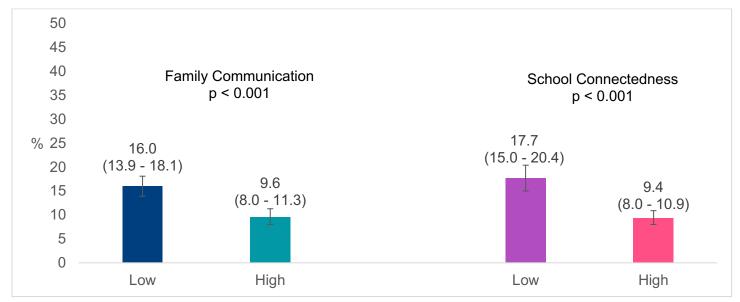
Diet, Physical Inactivity, and Weight

Figure 67: Percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast during the 7 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

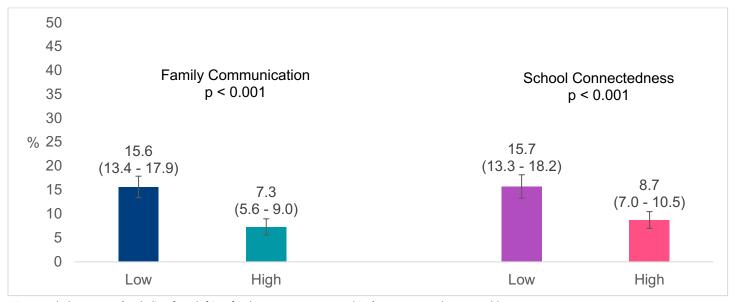
Figure 68: Percentage of high school students who did not eat fruit during the 7 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Not including fruit juice

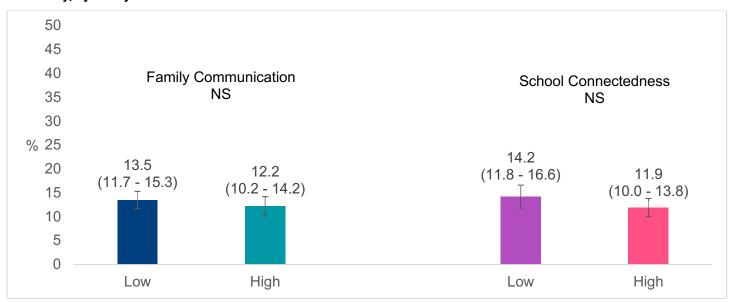
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 69: Percentage of high school students who <u>did not</u> eat vegetables during the 7 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Green salad, potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables

Figure 70: Percentage of high school students who drank soda or pop one or more times/day during the 7 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*

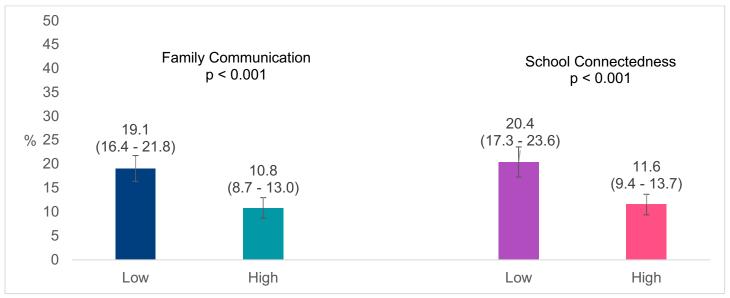


^a A can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop such as 'Coke', 'Pepsi', or 'Sprite', not including diet soda or diet pop

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

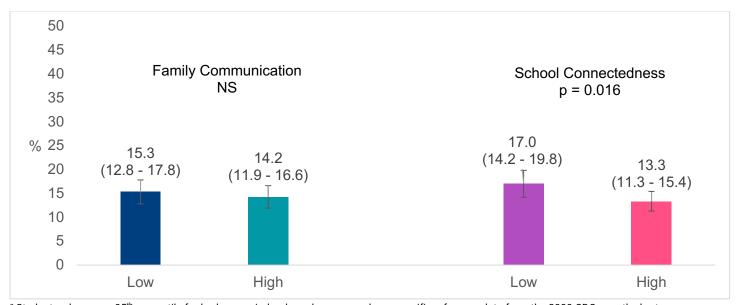
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 71: Percentage of high school students who <u>did not</u> participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day during the 7 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Did not do any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time

Figure 72: Percentage of high school students who were obese, by family communication and school connectedness^a – Nevada YRBS 2023*

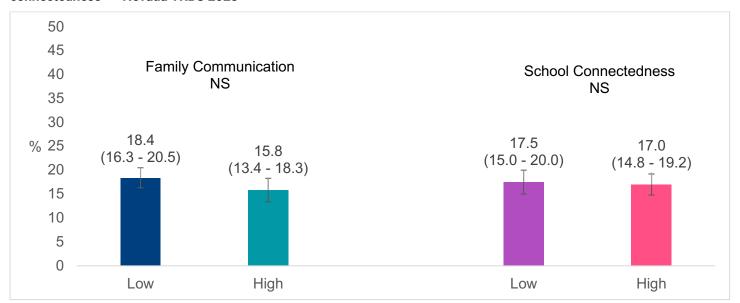


^a Students who were ≥95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 73: Percentage of high school students who were overweight, by family communication and school connectedness a — Nevada YRBS 2023 *

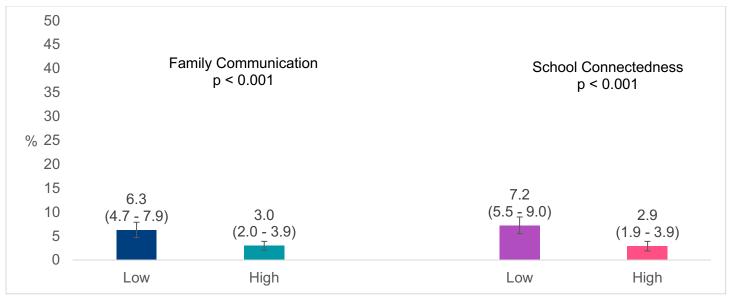


^a Students who were ≥85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

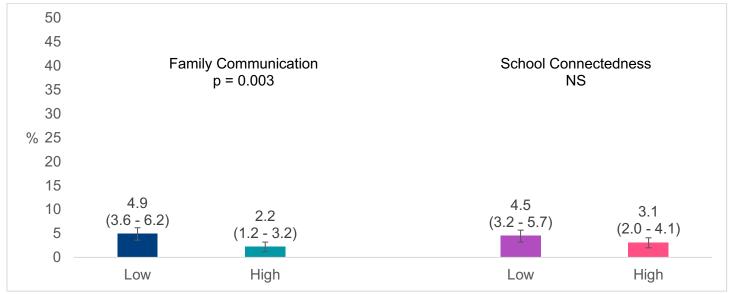
Other Health Indicators

Figure 74: Percentage of high school students who experienced housing insecurity during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a In the home of other people, a shelter or emergency housing, a motel or hotel, a public place, or no usual place

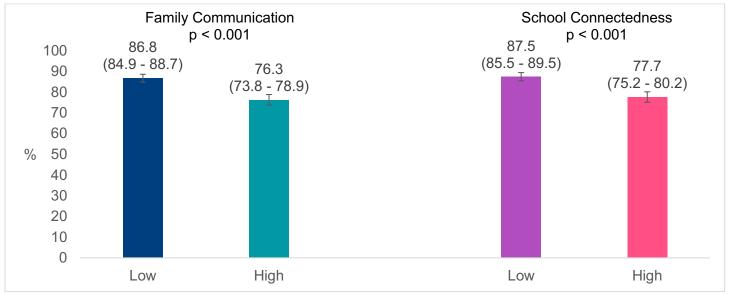
Figure 75: Percentage of high school students who went hungry most of the time/always because there was not enough food in their home during the 30 days before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

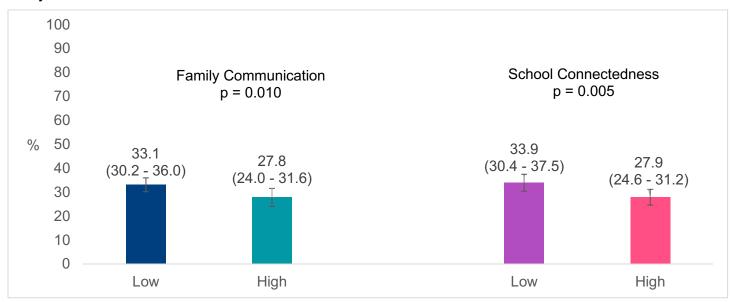
^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 76: Percentage of high school students who got <u>less than 8 hours</u> of sleep on an average school night, by family communication and school connectedness — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.

Figure 77: Percentage of high school students who did not visit a dentist during the 12 months before the survey, by family communication and school connectedness^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



^a Saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work

^{*}Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old are included.