



essentials
for childhood

2025

Nevada High School

YRBS PCE

Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Positive Childhood Experiences

Special Report



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University of Nevada, Reno
School of Public Health
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Additional Resources

Nevada Essentials for Childhood

<https://www.nvefc.org/>



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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 from Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). For more information on ACEs and PCEs please visit [Nevada Essentials for Childhood](#).

Methods

The 2025 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 [2025 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior](#) report for detailed information on the random cluster sampling design used. In 2025, a random sample of 5,584 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=4,945).

The 2025 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 2025 Nevada High School YRBS, seven PCEs were assessed: 1) students who most of the time/always felt they were able to talk to an adult in their family or another caring adult about their feelings (adult support - family/other); 2) students who most of the time/always felt they were able to talk to a friend about their feelings (friend support); 3) students who strongly agree/agree that they feel close to people at their school (school connectiveness); 4) students who have at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem (supportive teacher/adult at school); 5) students who strongly agree that they feel safe and protected by an adult in their home (safe/protected by adult in home); 6) students who always feel safe and secure in their neighborhood (safe/secure in neighborhood); and 7) students who most of the time/always took part in organized after school, evening, or weekend activities during the past 12 months (after-school activities). The PCE questions were summed to create a total PCE score, and were categorized: 0-1 PCEs, 2-3 PCEs, 4-5 PCEs, or 6-7 PCEs. PCE scores were only calculated for students who answered at least 5 PCE questions (n=4,515, 91.3% of the sample of youth <18 years). The weighted chi square test was used to assess differences in risk behaviors by PCE score.

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.

Results

Participant Characteristics

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of high school students – Nevada YRBS 2025*

		Students ^a	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Total		4945	100.0%	100.0%
Sex	Female	2408	49.4%	49.1%
	Male	2471	50.6%	50.9%
Age Groups	14 years old or younger	773	15.6%	14.9%
	15 years old	1438	29.1%	28.4%
	16 years old	1396	28.2%	28.8%
	17 years old	1338	27.1%	27.9%
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native^b	202	4.2%	0.8%
	Asian^b	222	4.6%	6.2%
	Black^b	350	7.2%	11.5%
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander^b	62	1.3%	1.6%
	White^b	1759	36.3%	27.4%
	Hispanic/Latino	1973	40.7%	45.5%
	Other/Multiple^b	274	5.7%	7.1%
Rurality	Urban	3198	64.7%	90.4%
	Rural	684	13.8%	3.5%
	Frontier	1063	21.5%	6.1%
School is Eligible for Title I Funding	Yes	3682	74.5%	79.9%
	No	1263	25.5%	20.1%
Qualify for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	Yes	1976	41.5%	46.7%
	No	2791	58.5%	53.3%
Military Family	Yes	234	5.0%	4.9%
	No	4450	95.0%	95.1%
Sexual Identity	Gay or lesbian	215	4.6%	5.2%
	Bisexual	432	9.3%	9.8%
	Some other identity	140	3.0%	3.2%
	Questioning identity	131	2.8%	2.8%
	Heterosexual	3748	80.3%	79.0%
Gender Identity	Transgender	140	3.0%	3.2%
	Not sure	90	1.9%	3.2%
	Cisgender	4442	95.1%	94.9%

^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.

Positive Childhood Experiences

Table 2: Prevalence of individual PCE questions — Nevada YRBS 2025*

		N	% ^a
Total		4945	100.0%
High school students who <u>most of the time/always</u> felt they were able to talk to an adult in their family or another caring adult about their feelings (adult support - family/other)			
	Yes	2074	45.1%
	No	2466	54.9%
High school students who <u>most of the time/always</u> felt they were able to talk to a friend about their feelings (friend support)			
	Yes	2230	49.7%
	No	2299	50.3%
High school students who <u>strongly agree/agree</u> that they feel close to people at their school (school connectiveness)			
	Yes	2566	56.1%
	No	1953	43.9%
High school students who have at least one teacher or other adult in their school that they can talk to if they have a problem (supportive teacher/adult at school)			
	Yes	2711	58.1%
	No	1768	41.9%
High school students who <u>strongly agree</u> that they feel safe and protected by an adult in their home (safe/protected by adult in home)			
	Yes	2975	65.5%
	No	1561	34.5%
High school students who <u>always</u> feel safe and secure in their neighborhood (safe/secure in neighborhood)			
	Yes	1755	37.6%
	No	2768	62.4%
High school students who <u>most of the time/always</u> took part in organized after school, evening, or weekend activities during the past 12 months (after-school activities)			
	Yes	1767	38.4%
	No	2742	61.6%

^a Weighted percent.

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

Table 3: Prevalence of PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025*

		N	% ^a
Total		4515	100.0%
PCE Score	0-1 PCEs	732	17.3%
	2-3 PCEs	1566	34.2%
	4-5 PCEs	1393	30.9%
	6-7 PCEs	824	17.6%

^a Weighted percent.

***Note:** Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old and answered at least five PCE questions are included.

Table 4: Participant characteristics, by adult support - family/other – Nevada YRBS 2025*

		Yes		No		p-value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Overall Total		2074	45.1%	2466	54.9%	
Sex	Female	973	42.0%	1270	58.0%	0.003
	Male	1089	48.6%	1154	51.4%	
Age	14 years old or younger	319	45.8%	383	54.2%	0.936
	15 years old	605	44.0%	720	56.0%	
	16 years old	592	45.3%	704	54.7%	
	17 years old	558	45.5%	659	54.5%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native ^c	72	39.0%	114	61.0%	<0.001
	Asian ^c	71	32.4%	133	67.6%	
	Black ^c	118	40.0%	169	60.0%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ^c	23	39.1%	35	60.9%	
	White ^c	873	54.1%	797	45.9%	
	Hispanic/Latino	772	43.1%	1026	56.9%	
	Other/Multiple ^c	119	42.5%	142	57.5%	
Rurality	Urban	1291	44.7%	1593	55.3%	0.053
	Rural	294	47.0%	342	53.0%	
	Frontier	489	49.6%	531	50.4%	
School is Eligible for Title I Funding	Yes	1463	43.1%	1881	56.9%	0.001
	No	611	52.5%	585	47.5%	
Qualify for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	Yes	763	41.5%	1084	58.5%	<0.001
	No	1280	48.1%	1344	51.9%	
Military Family	Yes	89	41.7%	124	58.3%	0.443
	No	1917	45.1%	2259	54.9%	
Sexual Identity	Gay or lesbian	63	31.6%	136	68.4%	<0.001
	Bisexual	128	31.9%	287	68.1%	
	Some other identity	41	29.9%	92	70.1%	
	Questioning identity	38	25.2%	88	74.8%	
	Heterosexual	1733	49.1%	1778	50.9%	
Gender Identity	Transgender	32	23.9%	99	76.1%	<0.001
	Not sure	21	18.0%	61	82.0%	
	Cisgender	1958	46.3%	2222	53.7%	

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

^b Weighted row percent

^c Non-Hispanic

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

Table 5: Participant characteristics, by friend support – Nevada YRBS 2025*

		Yes		No		p-value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Overall Total		2230	49.7%	2299	50.3%	
Sex	Female	1169	52.1%	1068	47.9%	0.030
	Male	1051	48.2%	1188	51.8%	
Age	14 years old or younger	313	47.4%	386	52.6%	0.712
	15 years old	659	49.2%	659	50.8%	
	16 years old	663	51.3%	633	48.7%	
	17 years old	595	50.5%	621	50.0%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native ^c	78	42.2%	110	57.8%	<0.001
	Asian ^c	87	46.1%	116	53.9%	
	Black ^c	130	45.3%	158	54.7%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ^c	22	41.7%	36	58.3%	
	White ^c	927	57.7%	736	42.3%	
	Hispanic/Latino	831	46.9%	964	53.1%	
	Other/Multiple ^c	129	48.6%	132	51.4%	
Rurality	Urban	1406	49.5%	1471	50.5%	0.277
	Rural	306	51.4%	324	48.6%	
	Frontier	518	52.5%	504	47.5%	
School is Eligible for Title I Funding	Yes	1596	48.5%	1739	51.5%	0.012
	No	634	54.5%	560	45.5%	
Qualify for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	Yes	877	48.5%	966	51.5%	0.161
	No	1326	51.2%	1289	48.8%	
Military Family	Yes	92	45.5%	121	54.5%	0.294
	No	2073	50.2%	2095	49.8%	
Sexual Identity	Gay or lesbian	100	54.5%	98	45.5%	0.029
	Bisexual	199	50.8%	214	49.2%	
	Some other identity	60	39.4%	73	60.6%	
	Questioning identity	51	37.6%	75	62.4%	
	Heterosexual	1757	50.6%	1745	49.4%	
Gender Identity	Transgender	51	43.4%	79	56.6%	0.002
	Not sure	27	25.9%	55	74.1%	
	Cisgender	2093	50.8%	2075	49.2%	

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

^b Weighted row percent

^c Non-Hispanic

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

Table 6: Participant characteristics, by school connectiveness – Nevada YRBS 2025*

		Yes		No		p-value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Overall Total		2566	56.1%	1953	43.9%	
Sex	Female	1177	52.8%	1061	47.2%	<0.001
	Male	1362	59.6%	867	40.4%	
Age	14 years old or younger	407	59.8%	286	40.2%	0.332
	15 years old	771	57.0%	553	43.0%	
	16 years old	727	54.7%	560	45.3%	
	17 years old	661	54.7%	554	45.3%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native ^c	109	58.0%	77	42.0%	0.003
	Asian ^c	120	61.3%	82	38.7%	
	Black ^c	150	50.0%	136	50.0%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ^c	30	62.4%	27	37.6%	
	White ^c	970	60.2%	686	39.8%	
	Hispanic/Latino	980	53.0%	814	47.0%	
	Other/Multiple ^c	162	61.4%	99	38.6%	
Rurality	Urban	1629	56.0%	1242	44.0%	0.549
	Rural	343	55.3%	287	44.7%	
	Frontier	594	58.5%	424	41.5%	
School is Eligible for Title I Funding	Yes	1854	55.3%	1475	44.7%	0.179
	No	712	59.0%	478	41.0%	
Qualify for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	Yes	1012	54.6%	826	45.4%	0.216
	No	1508	57.2%	1105	42.8%	
Military Family	Yes	125	58.9%	85	41.1%	0.480
	No	2351	55.9%	1811	44.1%	
Sexual Identity	Gay or lesbian	109	53.4%	91	46.6%	<0.001
	Bisexual	202	50.6%	212	49.4%	
	Some other identity	61	43.8%	71	56.2%	
	Questioning identity	46	36.2%	80	63.8%	
	Heterosexual	2070	58.4%	1426	41.6%	
Gender Identity	Transgender	68	49.3%	62	50.7%	0.009
	Not sure	32	36.4%	51	63.6%	
	Cisgender	2386	57.0%	1777	43.0%	

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

^b Weighted row percent

^c Non-Hispanic

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

Table 7: Participant characteristics, by supportive teacher/adult at school – Nevada YRBS 2025*

		Yes		No		p-value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Overall Total		2711	58.1%	1768	41.9%	
Sex	Female	1361	58.3%	865	41.7%	0.977
	Male	1327	58.3%	879	41.7%	
Age	14 years old or younger	383	52.2%	300	47.8%	0.001
	15 years old	752	54.3%	554	45.7%	
	16 years old	794	59.8%	491	40.2%	
	17 years old	782	63.4%	423	36.6%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native ^c	102	55.8%	77	44.2%	<0.001
	Asian ^c	99	47.3%	102	52.7%	
	Black ^c	163	54.1%	121	45.9%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ^c	25	48.1%	29	51.9%	
	White ^c	1113	67.3%	534	32.7%	
	Hispanic/Latino	1001	54.2%	780	45.8%	
	Other/Multiple ^c	169	63.3%	91	36.7%	
Rurality	Urban	1650	57.1%	1197	42.9%	<0.001
	Rural	394	64.9%	228	35.1%	
	Frontier	667	68.2%	343	31.8%	
School is Eligible for Title I Funding	Yes	1942	56.3%	1356	43.7%	<0.001
	No	769	64.6%	412	35.4%	
Qualify for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	Yes	1097	57.5%	728	42.5%	0.540
	No	1579	58.8%	1013	41.2%	
Military Family	Yes	131	61.4%	76	38.6%	0.481
	No	2500	58.0%	1632	42.0%	
Sexual Identity	Gay or lesbian	109	58.1%	86	41.9%	0.056
	Bisexual	235	54.8%	173	45.2%	
	Some other identity	80	53.9%	51	46.1%	
	Questioning identity	63	44.3%	61	55.7%	
	Heterosexual	2147	59.7%	1324	40.3%	
Gender Identity	Transgender	72	49.6%	57	50.4%	0.049
	Not sure	37	45.7%	43	54.3%	
	Cisgender	2533	59.2%	1599	40.8%	

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

^b Weighted row percent

^c Non-Hispanic

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

Table 8: Participant characteristics, by safe/protected by adult in home – Nevada YRBS 2025*

		Yes		No		p-value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Overall Total		2975	65.5%	1561	34.5%	
Sex	Female	1453	64.4%	788	35.6%	0.157
	Male	1496	67.0%	745	33.0%	
Age	14 years old or younger	464	66.5%	242	33.5%	0.963
	15 years old	860	64.9%	459	35.1%	
	16 years old	856	65.7%	436	34.3%	
	17 years old	795	65.4%	424	34.6%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native ^c	126	62.6%	62	37.4%	0.070
	Asian ^c	113	56.1%	91	43.9%	
	Black ^c	190	67.6%	98	32.4%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ^c	37	71.5%	20	28.5%	
	White ^c	1113	67.6%	551	32.4%	
	Hispanic/Latino	1179	64.6%	619	35.4%	
	Other/Multiple ^c	176	67.0%	86	33.0%	
Rurality	Urban	1871	65.5%	1003	34.5%	0.466
	Rural	419	63.0%	218	37.0%	
	Frontier	685	67.2%	340	32.8%	
School is Eligible for Title I Funding	Yes	2161	64.4%	1176	35.6%	0.028
	No	814	69.5%	385	30.5%	
Qualify for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	Yes	1174	63.6%	675	36.4%	0.090
	No	1756	67.0%	863	33.0%	
Military Family	Yes	137	62.1%	80	37.9%	0.406
	No	2744	65.6%	1429	34.4%	
Sexual Identity	Gay or lesbian	104	50.3%	94	49.7%	<0.001
	Bisexual	221	57.3%	191	42.7%	
	Some other identity	68	55.9%	66	44.1%	
	Questioning identity	65	50.4%	59	49.6%	
	Heterosexual	2422	68.6%	1087	31.4%	
Gender Identity	Transgender	67	53.2%	63	46.8%	<0.001
	Not sure	34	33.6%	48	66.4%	
	Cisgender	2773	66.3%	1401	33.7%	

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

^b Weighted row percent

^c Non-Hispanic

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

Table 9: Participant characteristics, by safe/secure in neighborhood – Nevada YRBS 2025*

		Yes		No		p-value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Overall Total		1755	37.6%	2768	62.4%	
Sex	Female	806	34.1%	1427	65.9%	<0.001
	Male	943	41.7%	1293	58.3%	
Age	14 years old or younger	275	39.8%	428	60.2%	0.605
	15 years old	503	37.1%	811	62.9%	
	16 years old	499	38.5%	789	61.5%	
	17 years old	478	35.8%	740	64.2%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native ^c	66	34.9%	121	65.1%	<0.001
	Asian ^c	75	35.4%	131	64.6%	
	Black ^c	107	39.8%	177	60.2%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ^c	20	37.6%	39	62.4%	
	White ^c	747	45.8%	917	54.2%	
	Hispanic/Latino	621	32.6%	1167	67.4%	
	Other/Multiple ^c	98	35.4%	163	64.6%	
Rurality	Urban	1072	37.0%	1793	63.0%	0.010
	Rural	239	38.2%	396	61.8%	
	Frontier	444	45.1%	579	54.9%	
School is Eligible for Title I Funding	Yes	1187	33.9%	2139	66.1%	<0.001
	No	568	51.4%	629	48.6%	
Qualify for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	Yes	626	34.3%	1214	65.7%	<0.001
	No	1107	40.8%	1507	49.2%	
Military Family	Yes	75	37.3%	141	62.7%	0.972
	No	1627	37.5%	2533	62.5%	
Sexual Identity	Gay or lesbian	51	25.5%	149	74.5%	<0.001
	Bisexual	111	25.8%	299	74.2%	
	Some other identity	29	20.8%	105	79.2%	
	Questioning identity	31	24.1%	95	75.9%	
	Heterosexual	1476	51.0%	2019	59.0%	
Gender Identity	Transgender	39	24.4%	93	75.6%	<0.001
	Not sure	14	14.5%	70	85.5%	
	Cisgender	1659	38.7%	2500	61.3%	

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

^b Weighted row percent

^c Non-Hispanic

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

Table 10: Participant characteristics, by after-school activities — Nevada YRBS 2025*

		Yes		No		p-value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Overall Total		1767	38.4%	2742	61.6%	
Sex	Female	945	40.7%	1275	59.3%	0.008
	Male	809	36.3%	1427	63.7%	
Age	14 years old or younger	279	38.3%	419	61.7%	0.076
	15 years old	570	42.2%	741	57.8%	
	16 years old	481	38.0%	804	62.0%	
	17 years old	437	35.0%	778	65.0%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native ^c	62	35.3%	124	64.7%	<0.001
	Asian ^c	74	36.9%	131	63.1%	
	Black ^c	103	37.6%	182	62.4%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ^c	21	32.3%	38	67.7%	
	White ^c	782	49.7%	875	50.3%	
	Hispanic/Latino	575	30.6%	1209	69.4%	
	Other/Multiple ^c	126	46.5%	135	53.5%	
Rurality	Urban	1071	37.7%	1784	62.3%	<0.001
	Rural	231	39.2%	405	60.8%	
	Frontier	465	48.1%	553	51.9%	
School is Eligible for Title I Funding	Yes	1207	35.0%	2110	65.0%	<0.001
	No	560	51.1%	632	48.9%	
Qualify for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	Yes	680	37.4%	1158	62.6%	0.266
	No	1074	39.7%	1531	60.3%	
Military Family	Yes	80	37.2%	135	62.8%	0.794
	No	1637	38.4%	2515	61.6%	
Sexual Identity	Gay or lesbian	65	33.8%	136	66.2%	0.754
	Bisexual	140	37.2%	265	62.8%	
	Some other identity	48	37.3%	85	62.7%	
	Questioning identity	46	39.5%	76	60.5%	
	Heterosexual	1428	39.4%	2065	60.6%	
Gender Identity	Transgender	43	37.3%	87	62.7%	0.425
	Not sure	25	29.4%	58	70.6%	
	Cisgender	1672	39.2%	2480	60.8%	

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

^b Weighted row percent

^c Non-Hispanic

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

Table 11: Participant characteristics, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025*

		0-1 PCEs		2-3 PCEs		4-5 PCEs		6-7 PCEs		p-value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Overall Total		732	17.3%	1566	34.2%	1393	30.9%	824	17.6%	
Sex	Female	373	18.4%	782	34.9%	676	30.2%	397	16.5%	0.088
	Male	341	15.6%	756	33.3%	711	32.1%	426	19.0%	
Age	14 years old or younger	105	15.9%	254	36.1%	226	31.0%	107	16.9%	0.994
	15 years old	207	17.4%	454	34.0%	407	31.9%	248	16.7%	
	16 years old	216	17.8%	441	33.2%	394	30.8%	241	18.1%	
	17 years old	204	17.2%	417	34.5%	366	30.0%	228	18.3%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native^c	27	14.7%	87	46.6%	51	27.8%	22	10.9%	<0.001
	Asian^c	39	18.5%	87	43.6%	51	25.2%	26	12.7%	
	Black^c	50	17.4%	106	37.0%	90	31.6%	40	14.1%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander^c	13	26.9%	24	32.0%	15	26.7%	6	14.3%	
	White^c	218	12.1%	490	28.6%	534	32.4%	419	26.9%	
	Hispanic/Latino	339	20.8%	653	35.6%	534	29.9%	260	13.7%	
	Other/Multiple^c	31	12.6%	85	34.4%	98	37.2%	46	15.7%	
Rurality	Urban	500	17.7%	985	34.3%	884	30.9%	494	17.1%	<0.001
	Rural	102	15.2%	233	36.3%	185	28.7%	112	19.8%	
	Frontier	130	11.9%	348	32.2%	324	32.7%	218	23.2%	
School is Eligible for Title I Funding	Yes	581	18.5%	1200	35.8%	1015	30.8%	527	14.9%	<0.001
	No	151	12.8%	366	28.3%	378	31.4%	297	27.5%	
Qualify for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	Yes	333	19.3%	683	34.9%	529	29.4%	294	16.4%	0.015
	No	384	15.2%	854	33.5%	851	32.7%	520	18.6%	
Military Family	Yes	32	17.0%	89	41.6%	58	25.2%	31	16.2%	0.340
	No	674	17.2%	1426	34.0%	1292	31.3%	768	17.5%	
Sexual Identity	Gay or lesbian	45	24.9%	81	34.9%	55	29.9%	18	10.2%	<0.001
	Bisexual	88	21.9%	173	38.5%	111	28.6%	37	11.1%	
	Some other identity	32	24.5%	57	46.3%	29	19.6%	15	9.7%	
	Questioning identity	39	33.6%	44	37.4%	30	20.1%	12	8.9%	
	Heterosexual	491	14.8%	1146	32.9%	1139	32.7%	719	19.7%	
Gender Identity	Transgender	29	26.5%	59	44.1%	32	20.8%	10	8.7%	<0.001
	Not sure	31	43.1%	34	38.4%	14	14.6%	4	3.9%	
	Cisgender	642	16.2%	1408	33.6%	1315	31.8%	795	18.4%	

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

^b Weighted row percent

^c Non-Hispanic

***Note: Only youth who reported their age as younger than 18 years old and answered at least five PCE questions are included.**

Household/Community Adverse Childhood Experiences

Figure 1: 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 PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

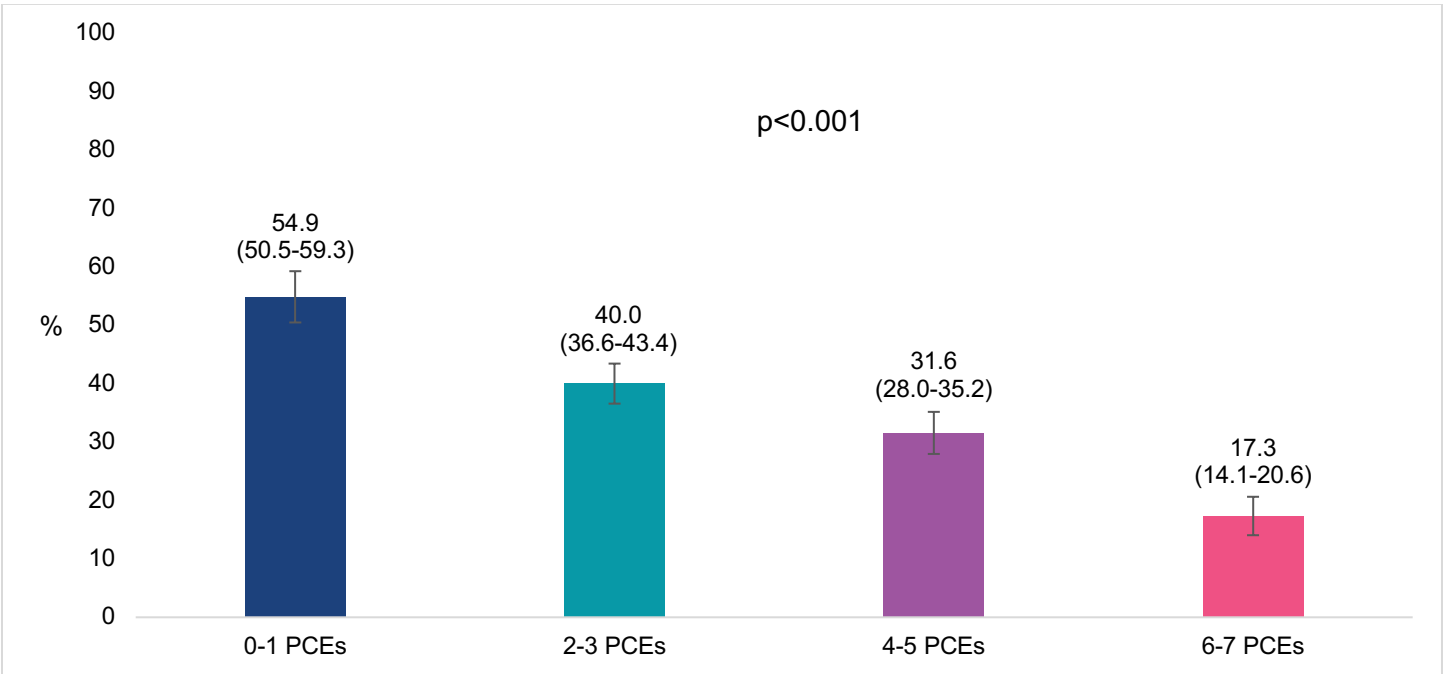


Figure 2: Percentage of students who reported that an adult or person at least 5 years older than them made them do sexual things they did not want to do, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

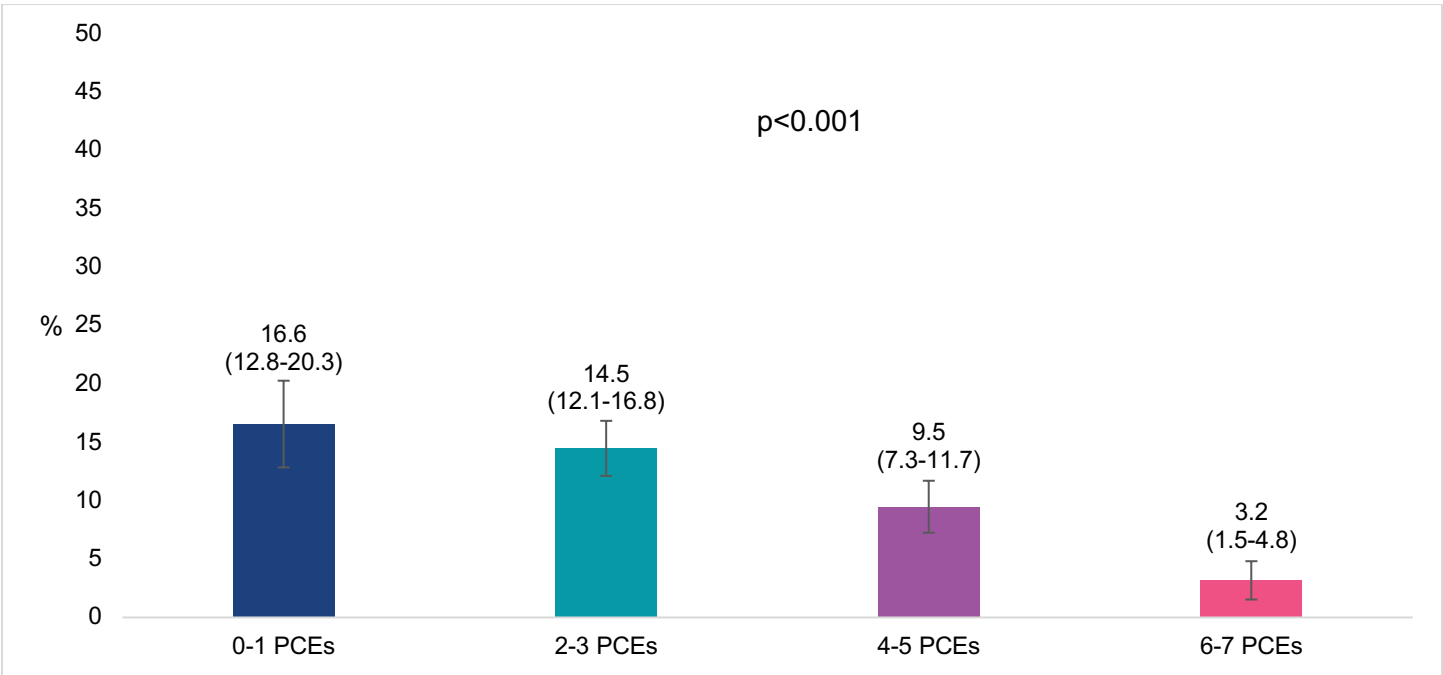


Figure 3: Percentage of high school students who have ever been insulted or put down by a parent or other adult in their home, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

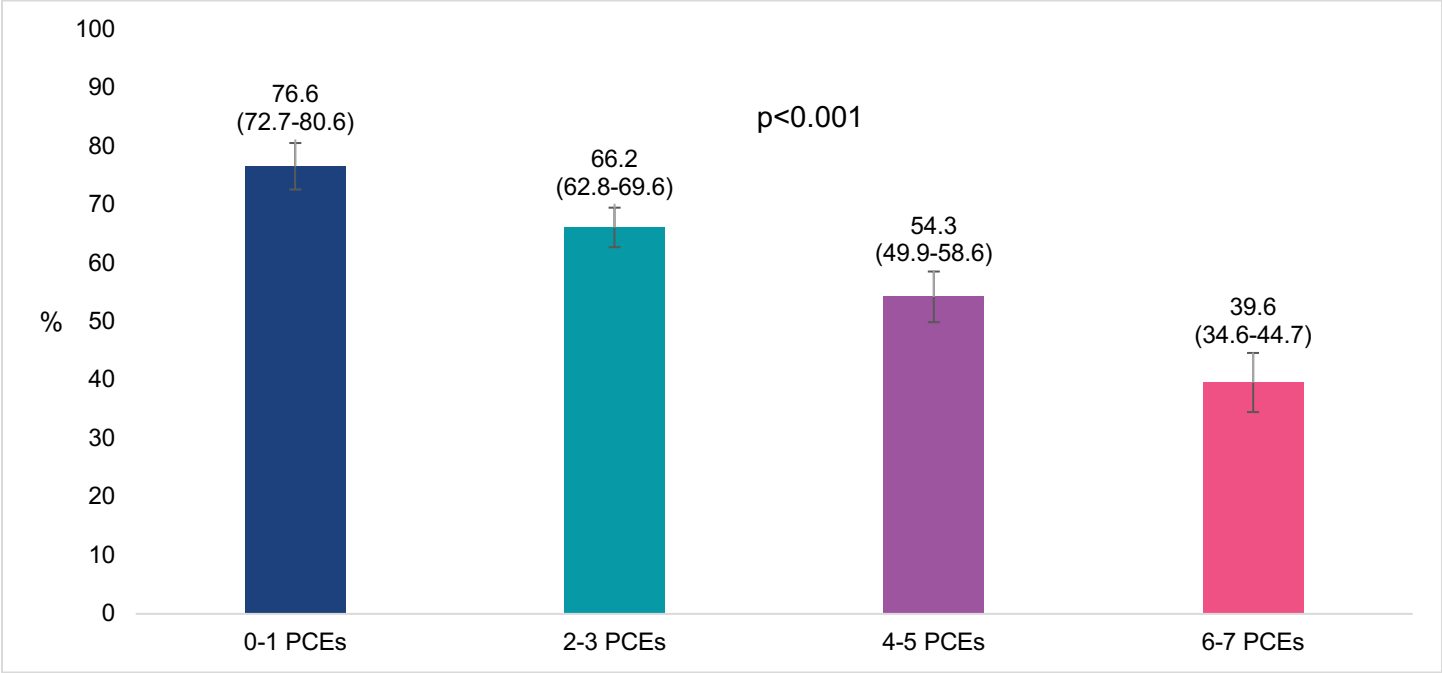


Figure 4: Percentage of high school students who have ever had parents or other adults in their home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

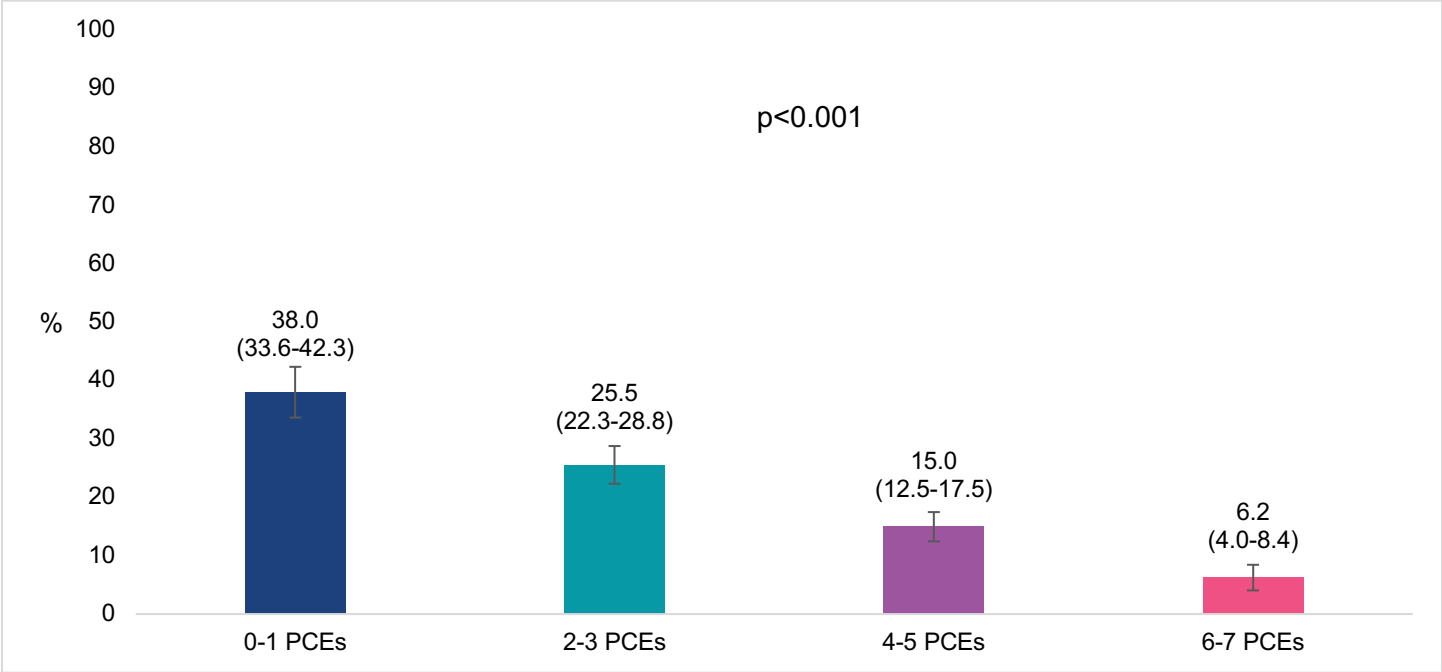


Figure 5: Percentage of high school students who have ever lived with a parent or guardian who had severe depression, anxiety, or another mental illness, or was suicidal, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

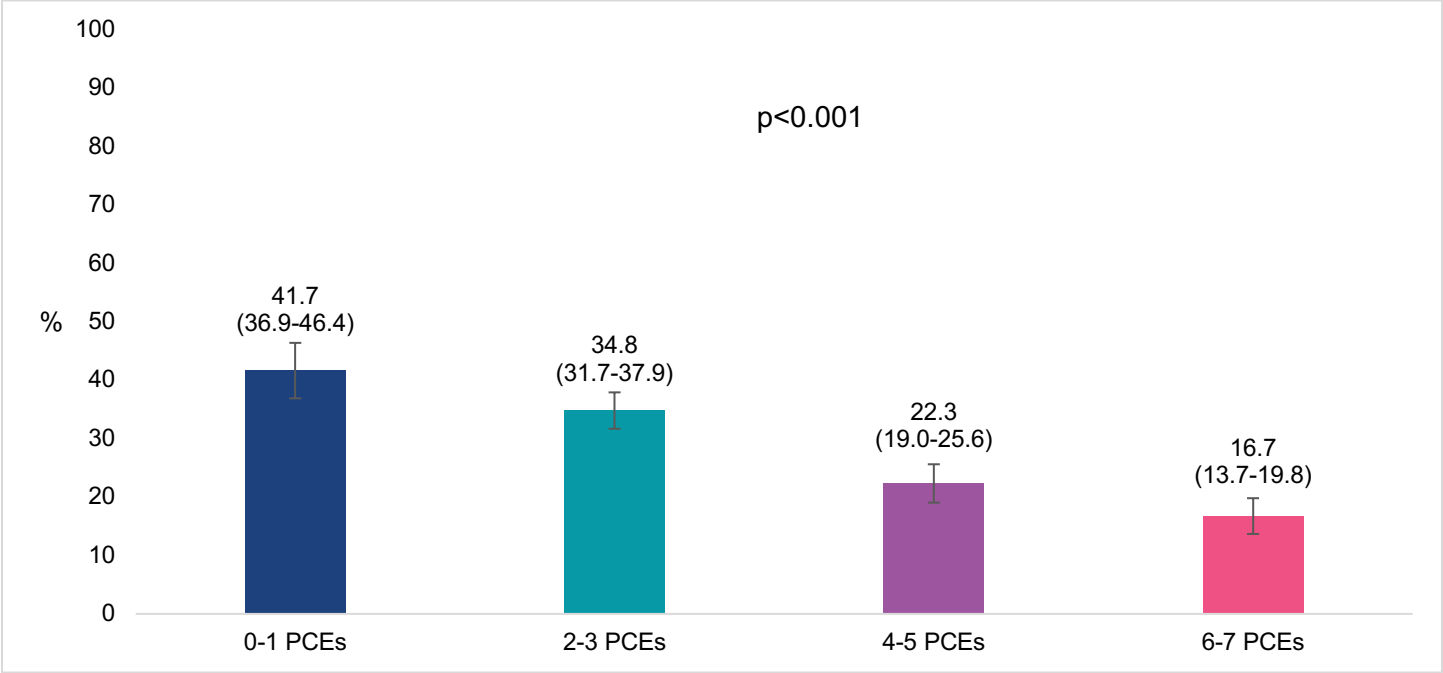


Figure 6: Percentage of high school students who have ever lived with a parent or guardian who was having a problem with alcohol or drug use, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

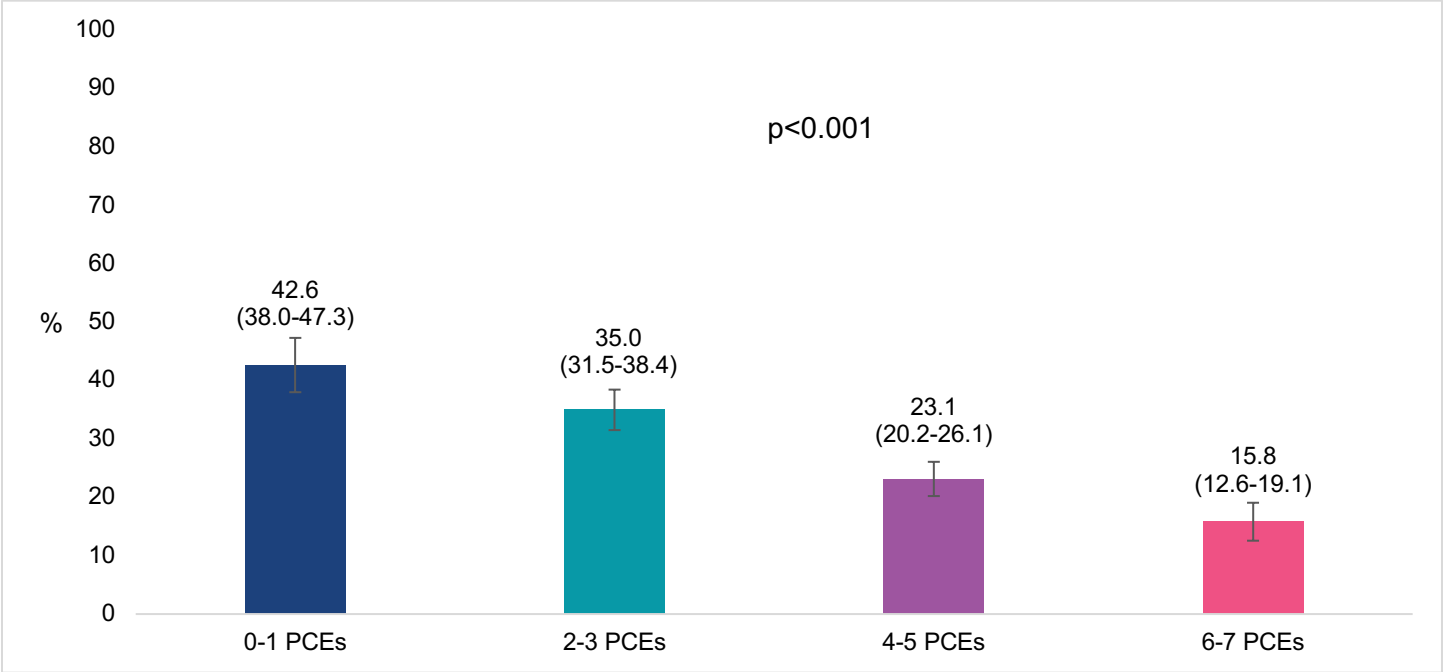


Figure 7: Percentage of high school students who have ever been separated from a parent or guardian because their parent/guardian went to jail, prison, or a detention center, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

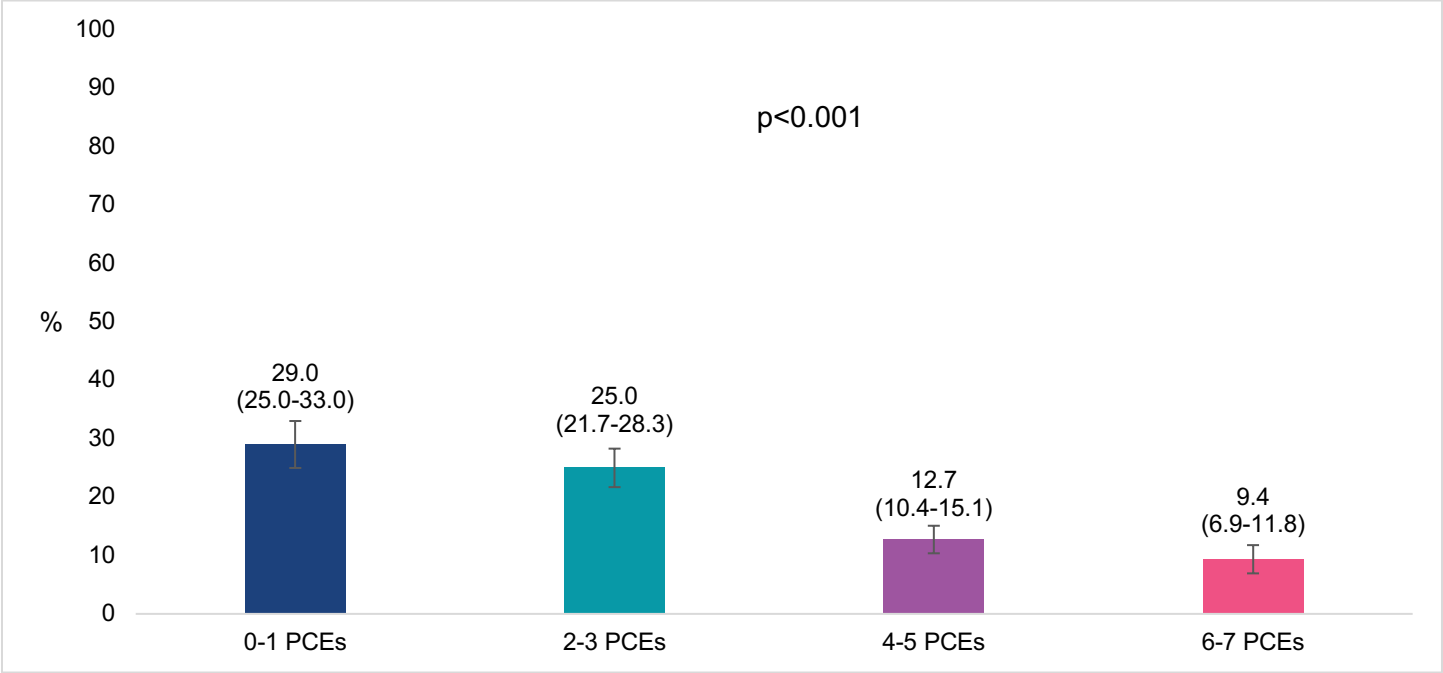


Figure 8: Percentage of high school students who were sometimes/most of the time/always food insecure during the 12 months before the survey, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

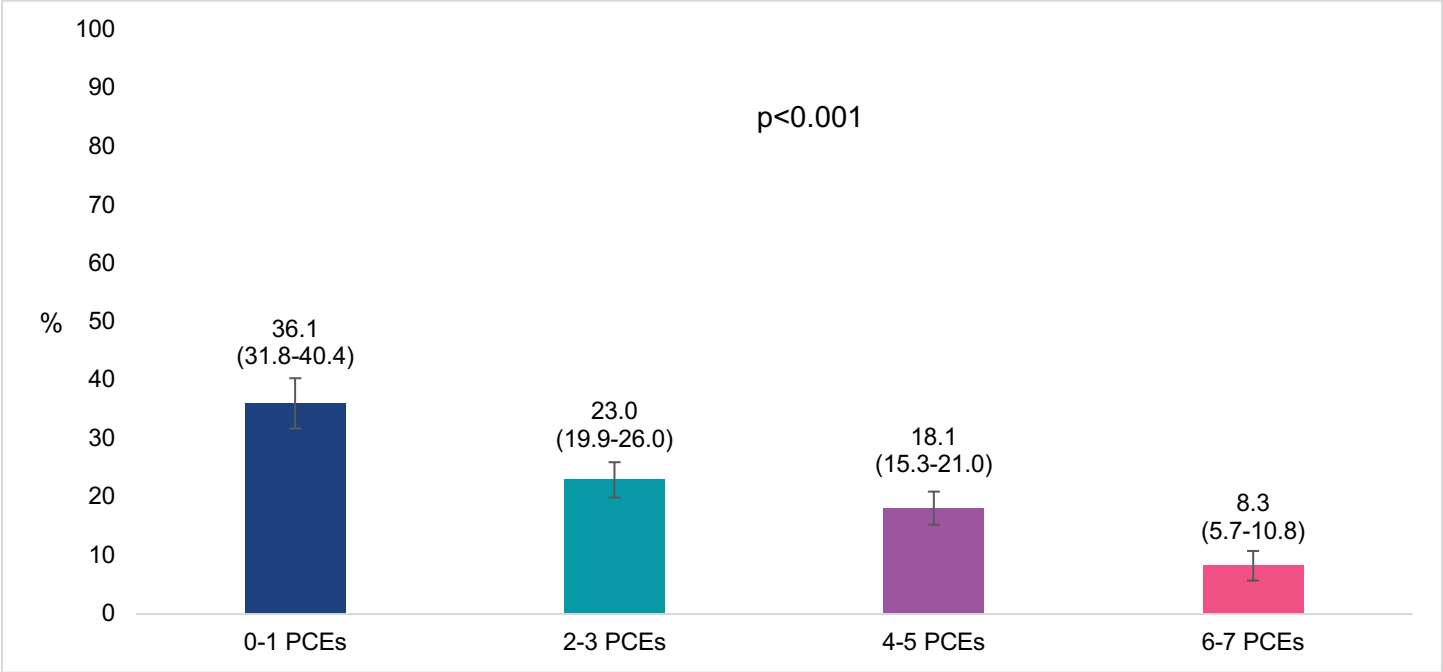


Figure 9: Percentage of high school students who experienced housing insecurity during the 12 months before the survey, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

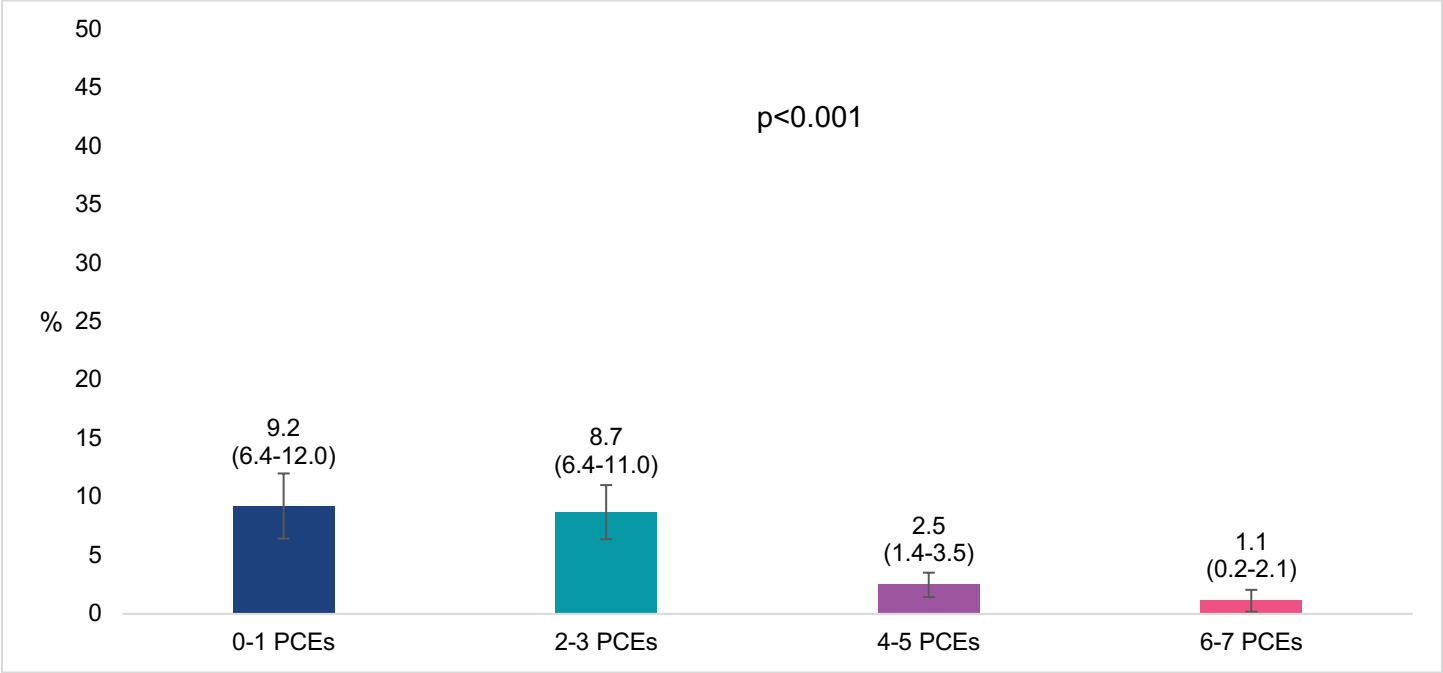
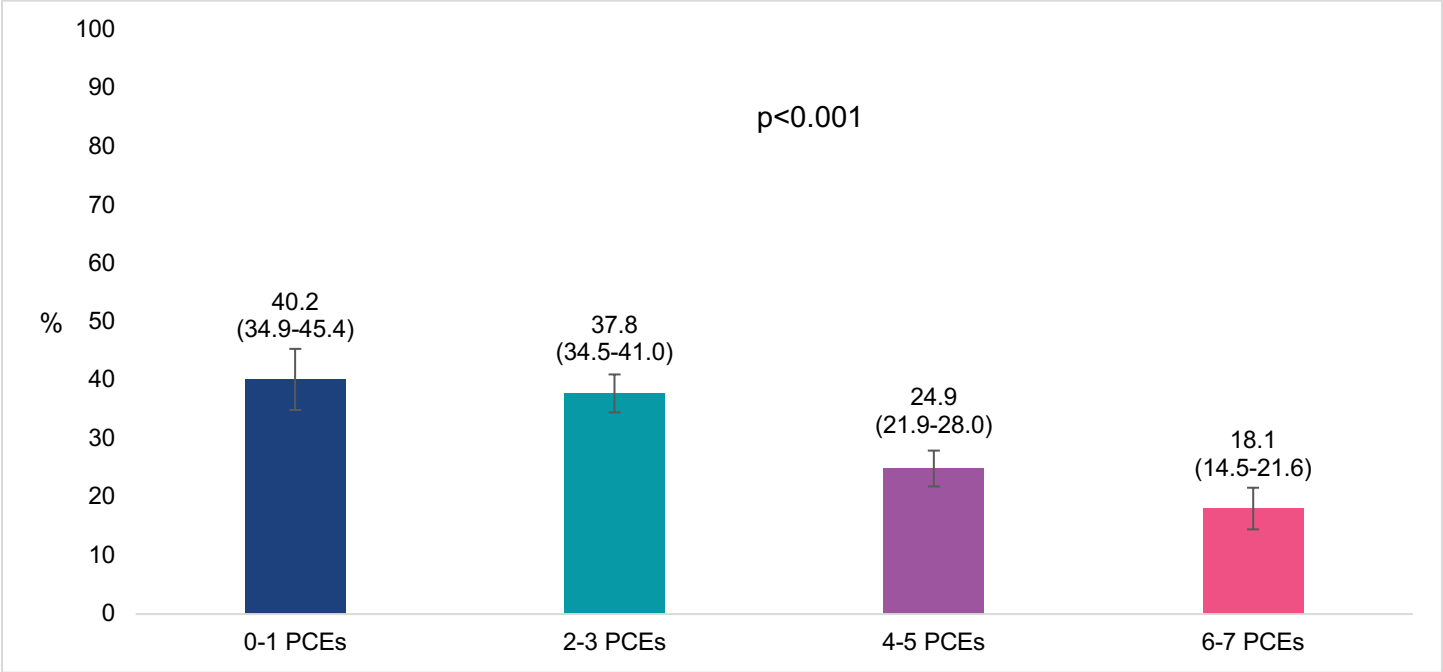


Figure 10: Percentage of high school students who have ever seen someone get physically attacked, beaten, stabbed, or shot in their neighborhood, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025



School/Peer Adverse Childhood Experiences

Figure 11: 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 PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

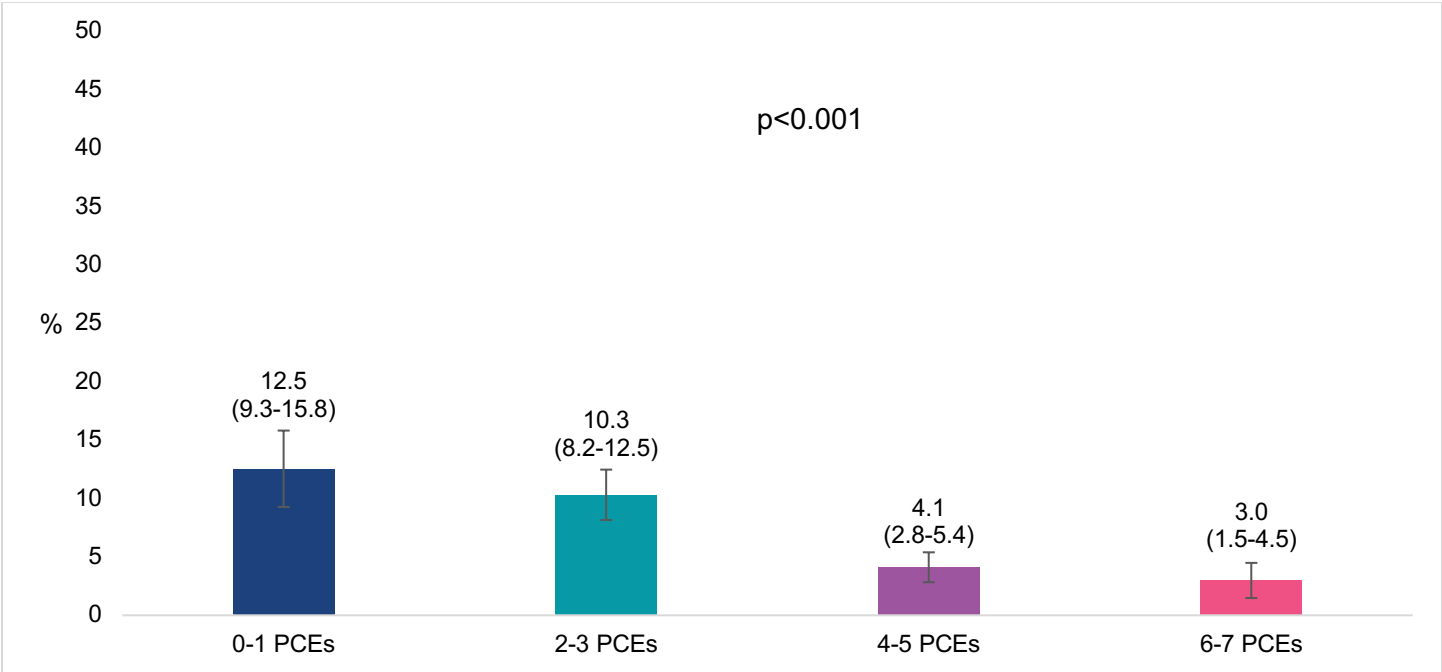


Figure 12: Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property during the 12 months before the survey, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

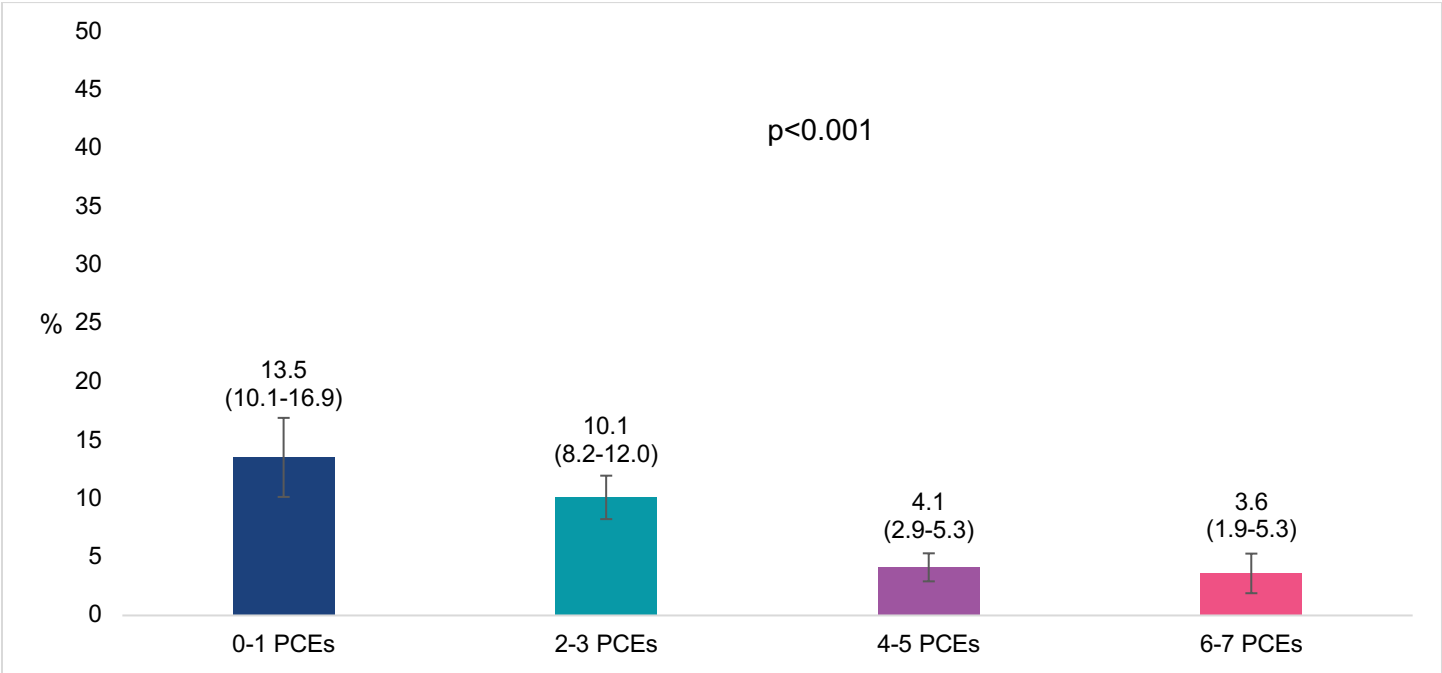


Figure 13: Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

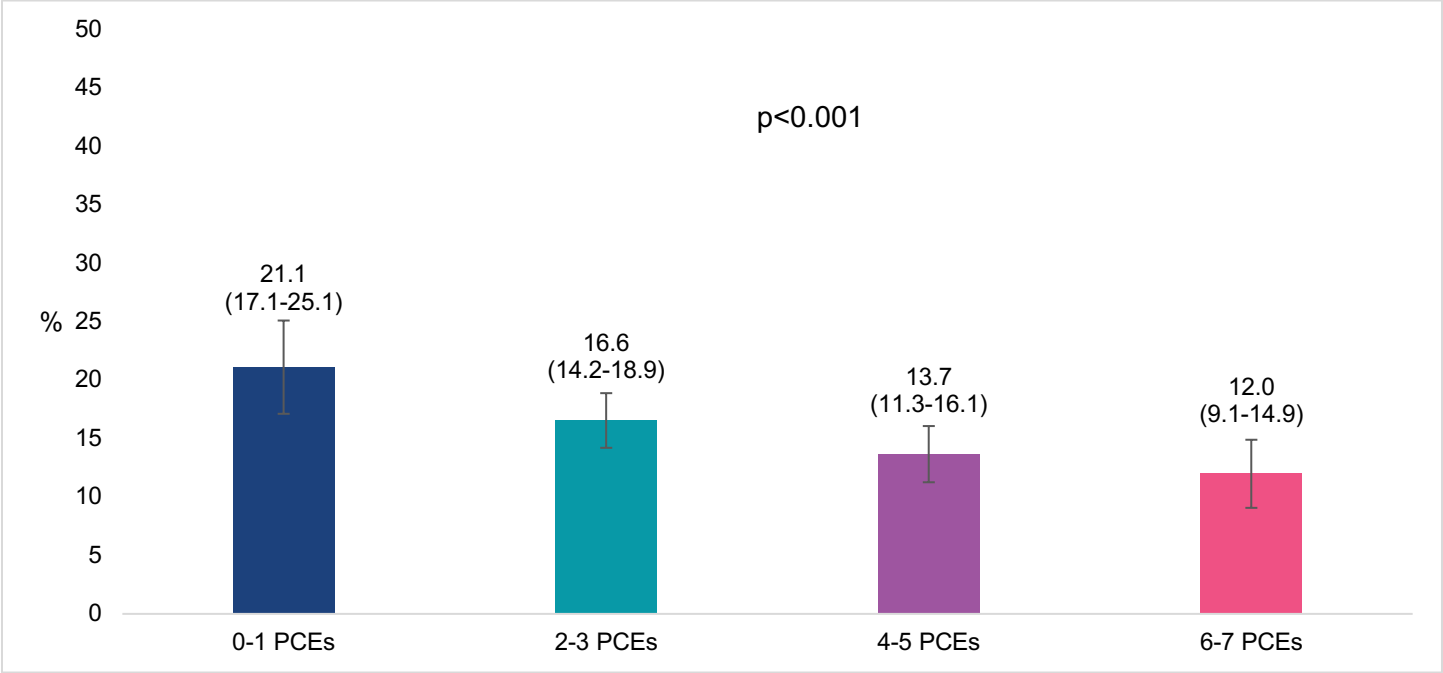


Figure 14: Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied during the 12 months before the survey, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

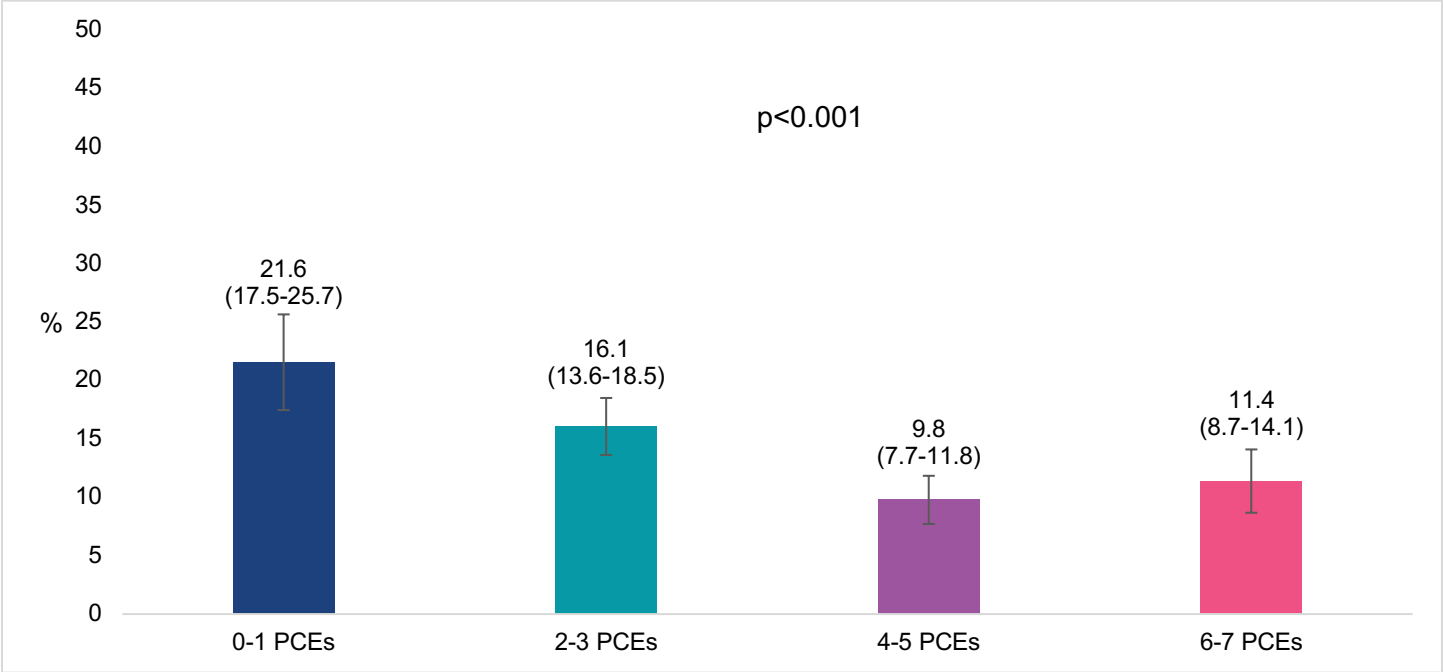


Figure 15: Percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school during the 30 days before the survey, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

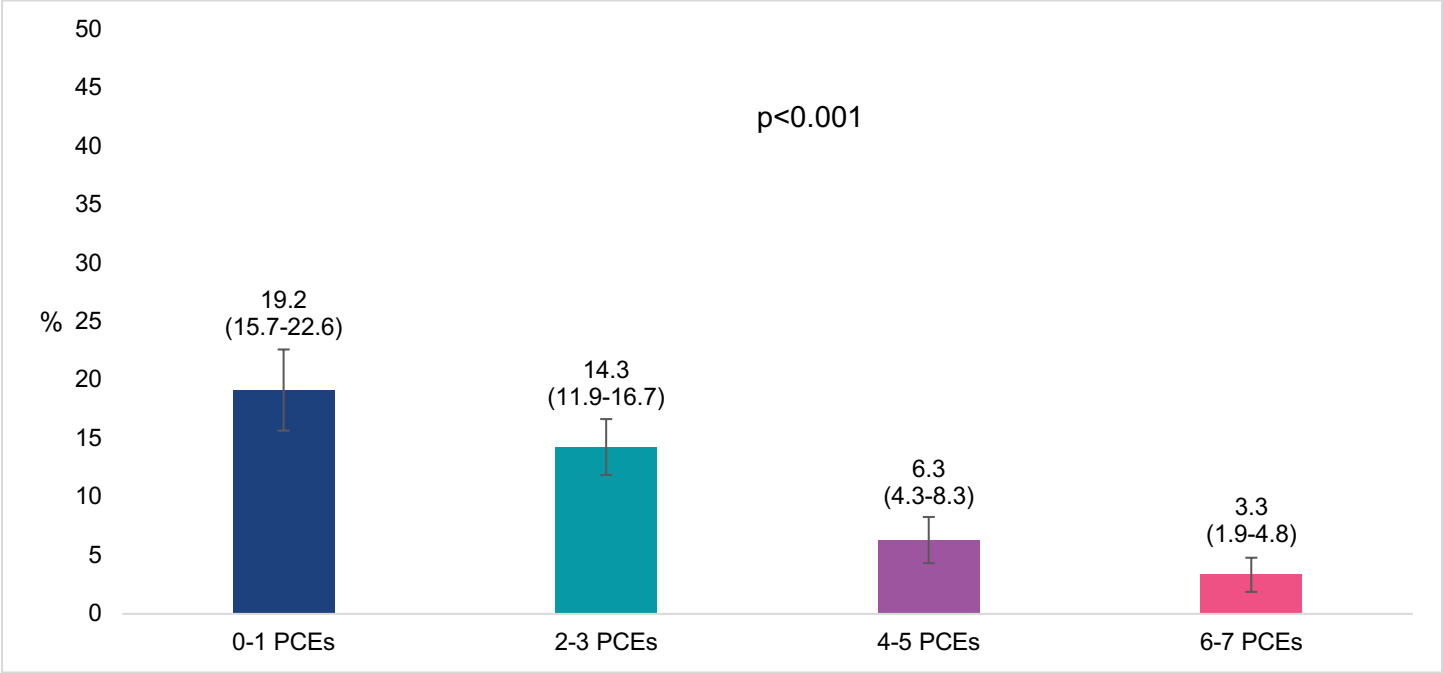


Figure 16: Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence during the 12 months before the survey, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

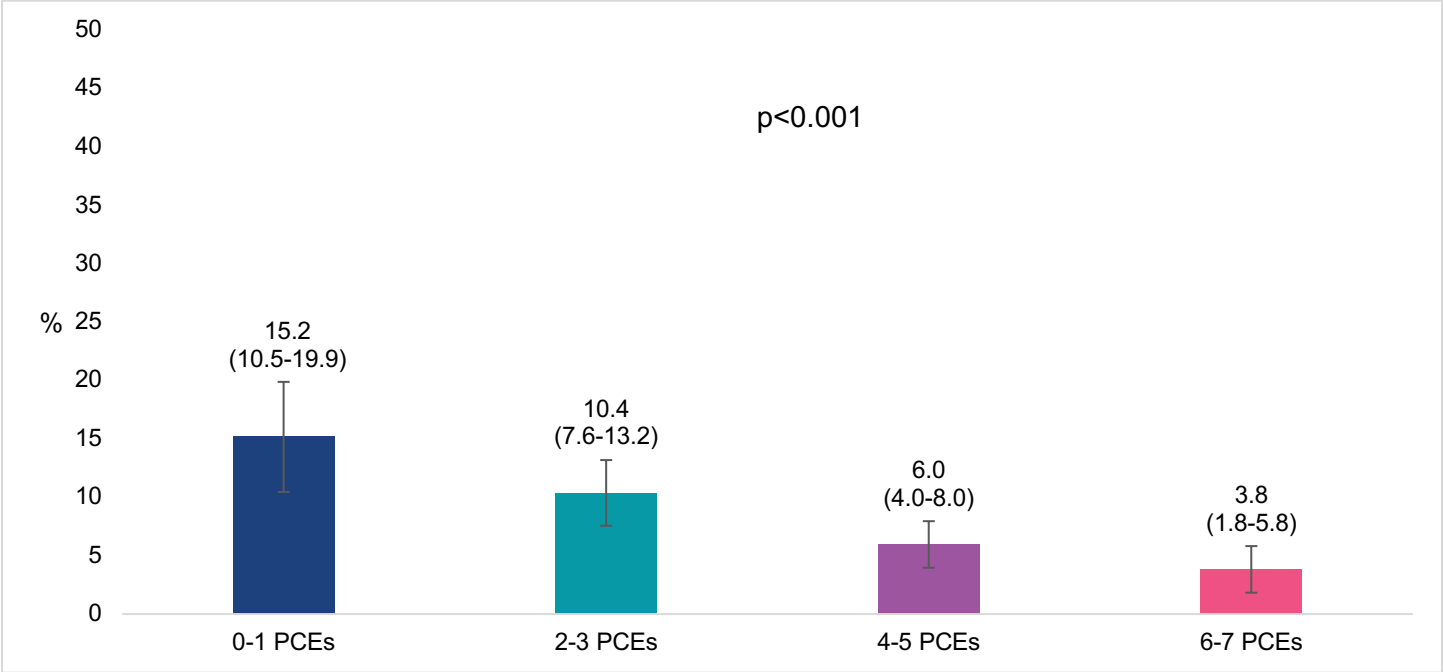
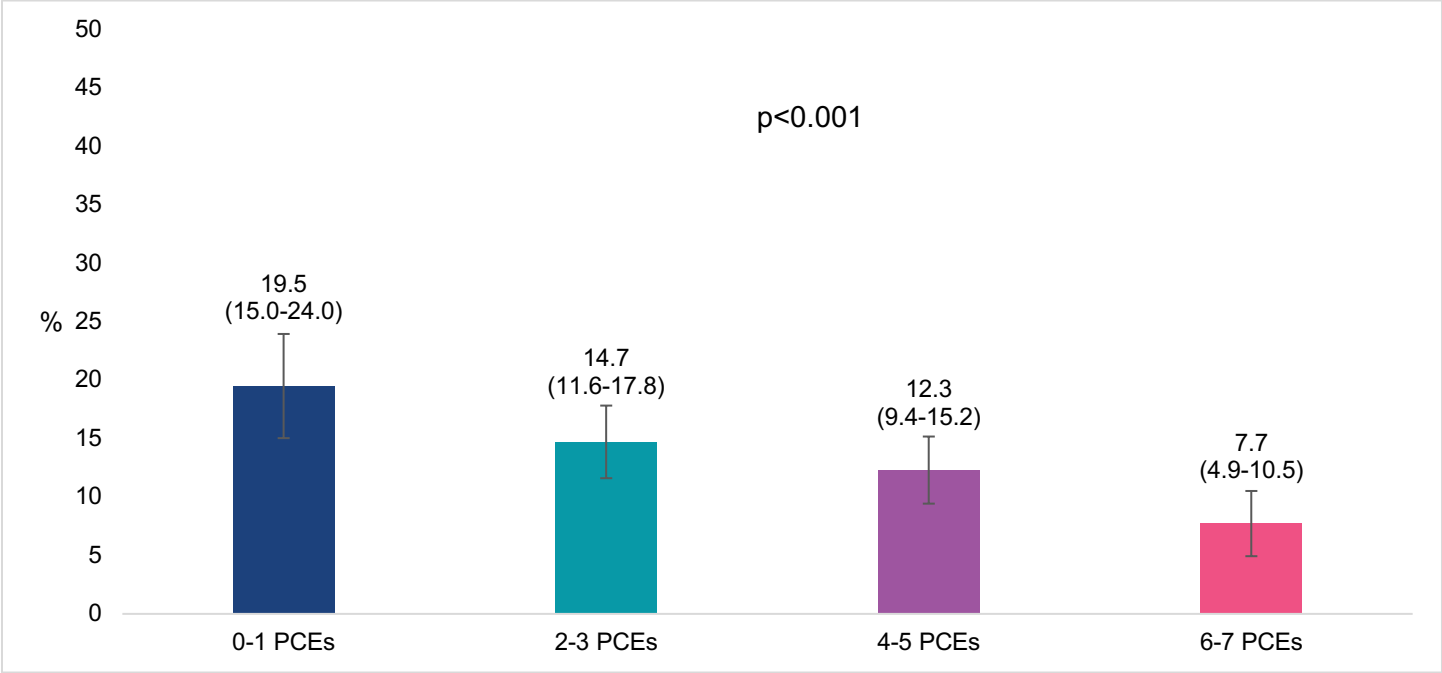
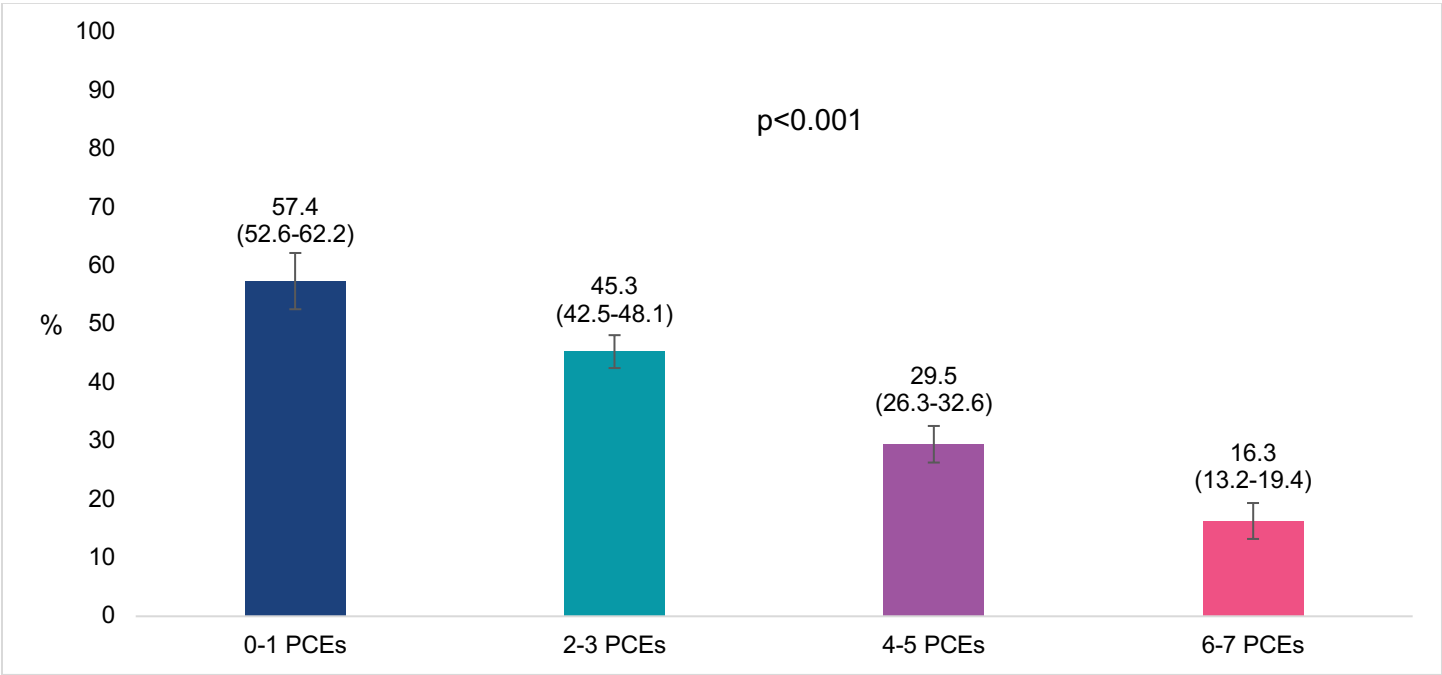


Figure 17: Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence during the 12 months before the survey, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025



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 PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



^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 PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

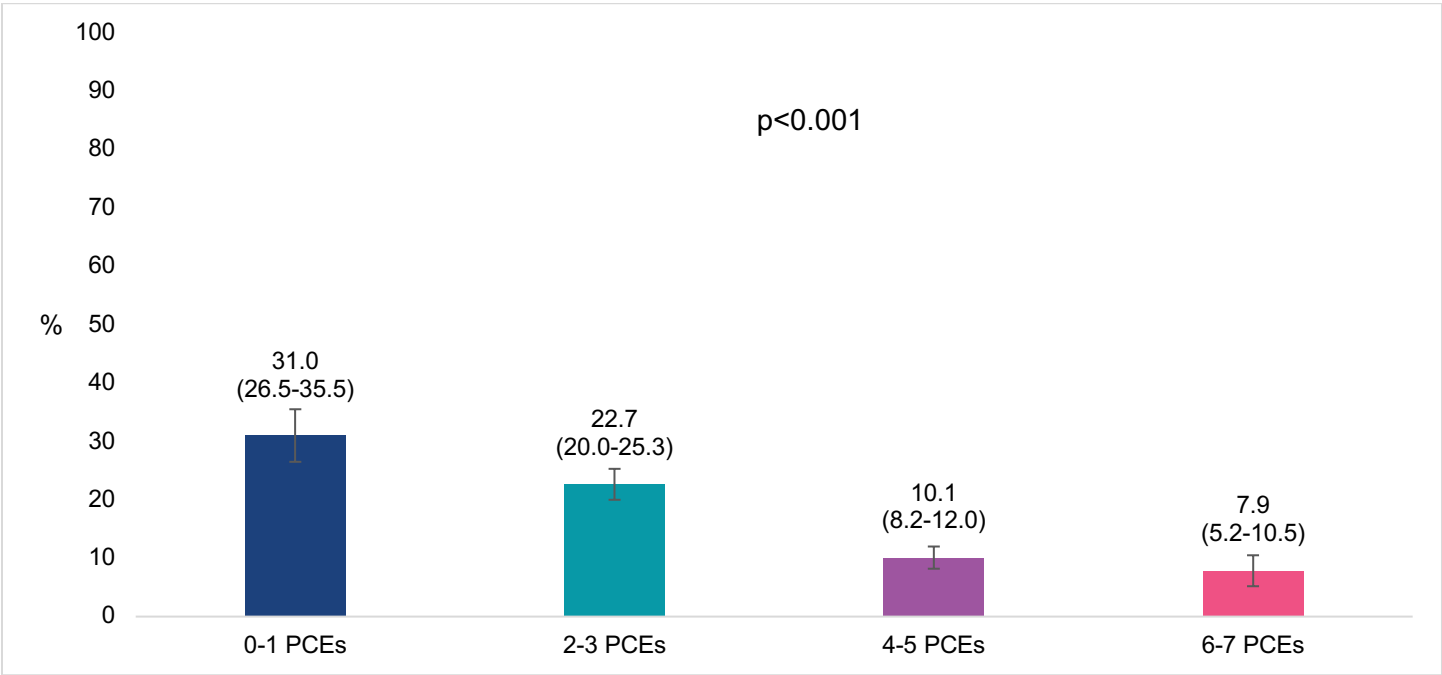


Figure 20: Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

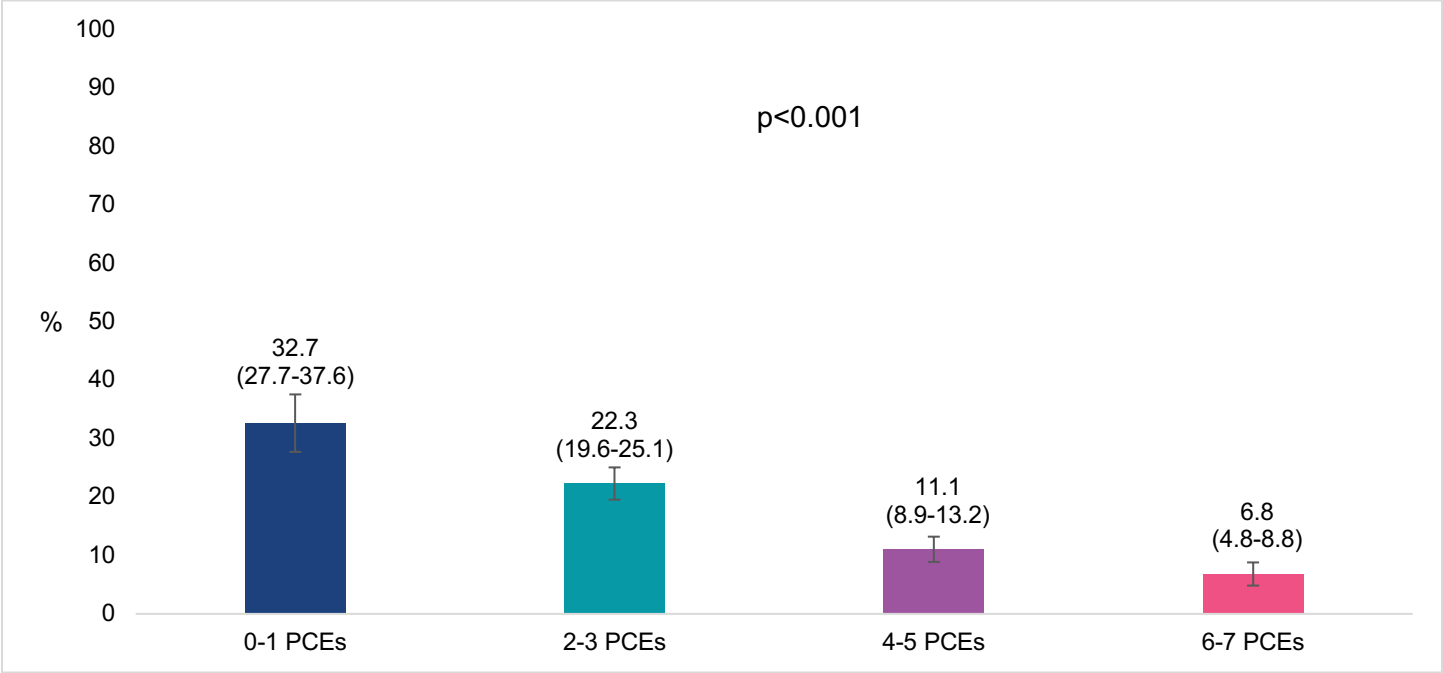
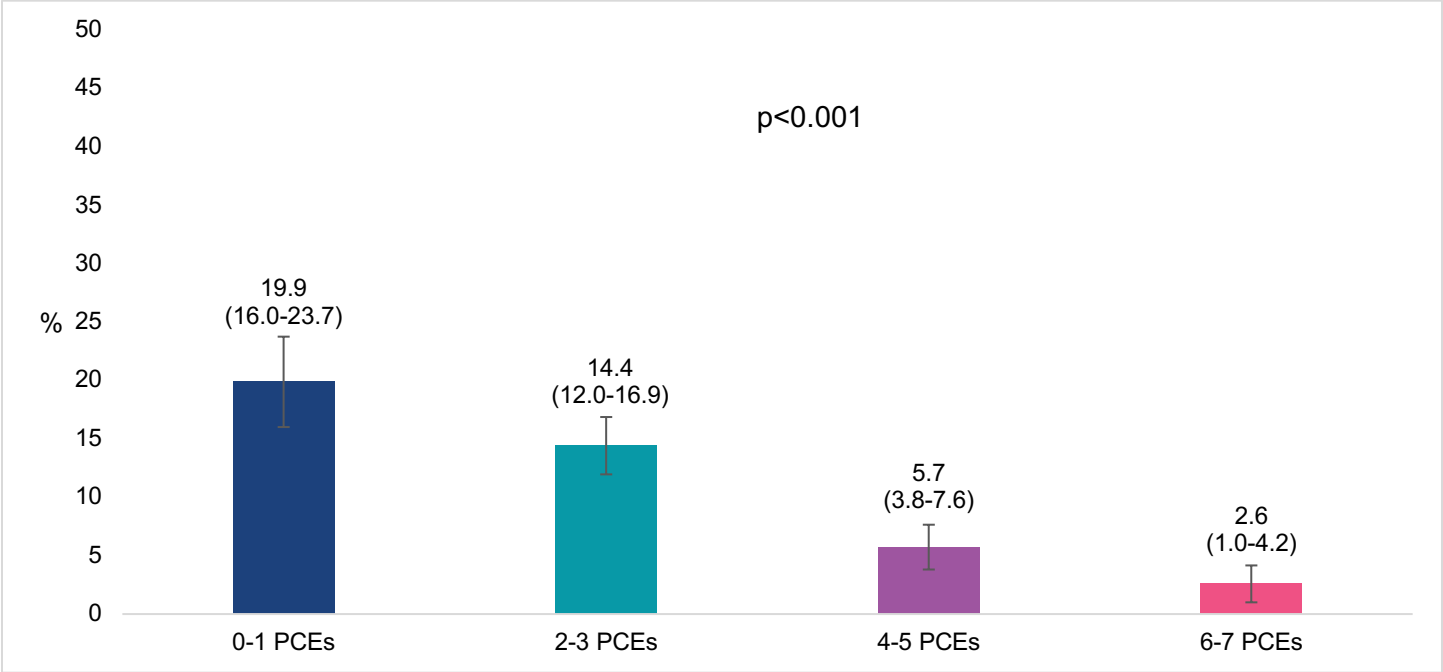


Figure 21: Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



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

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 PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

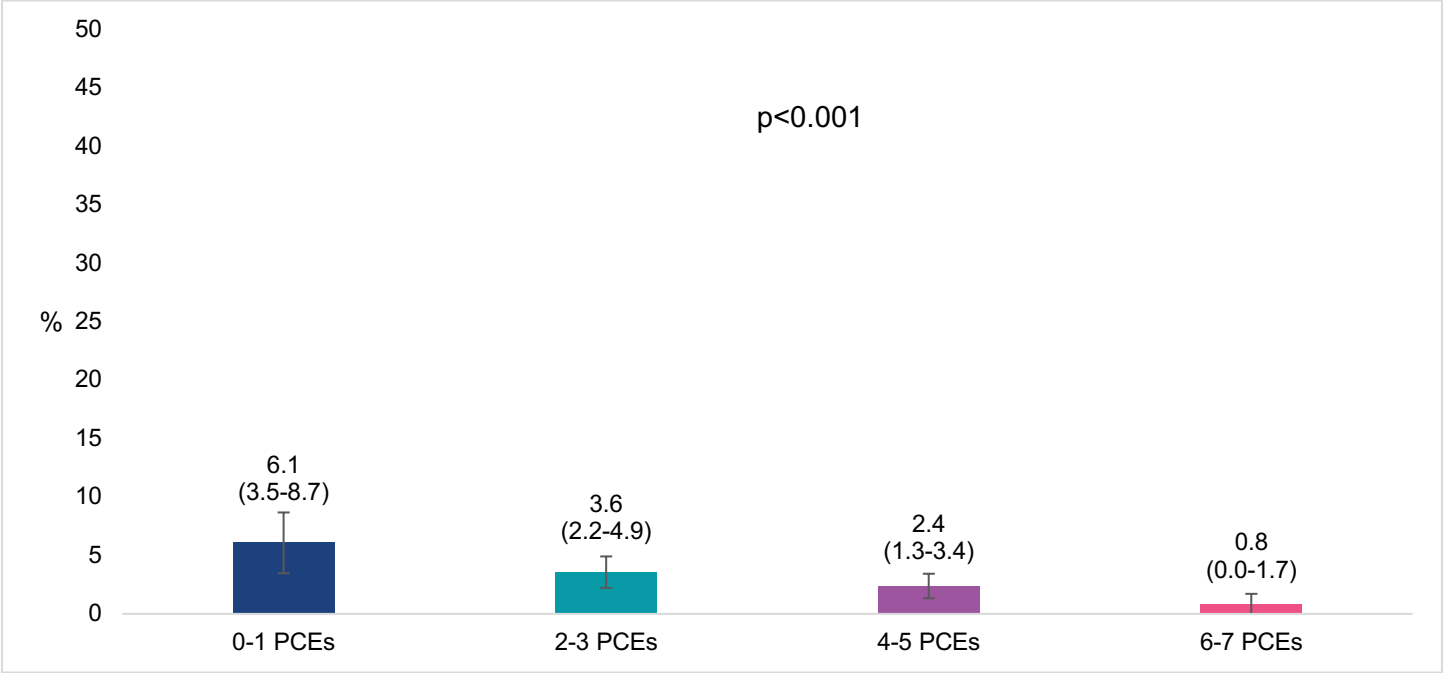
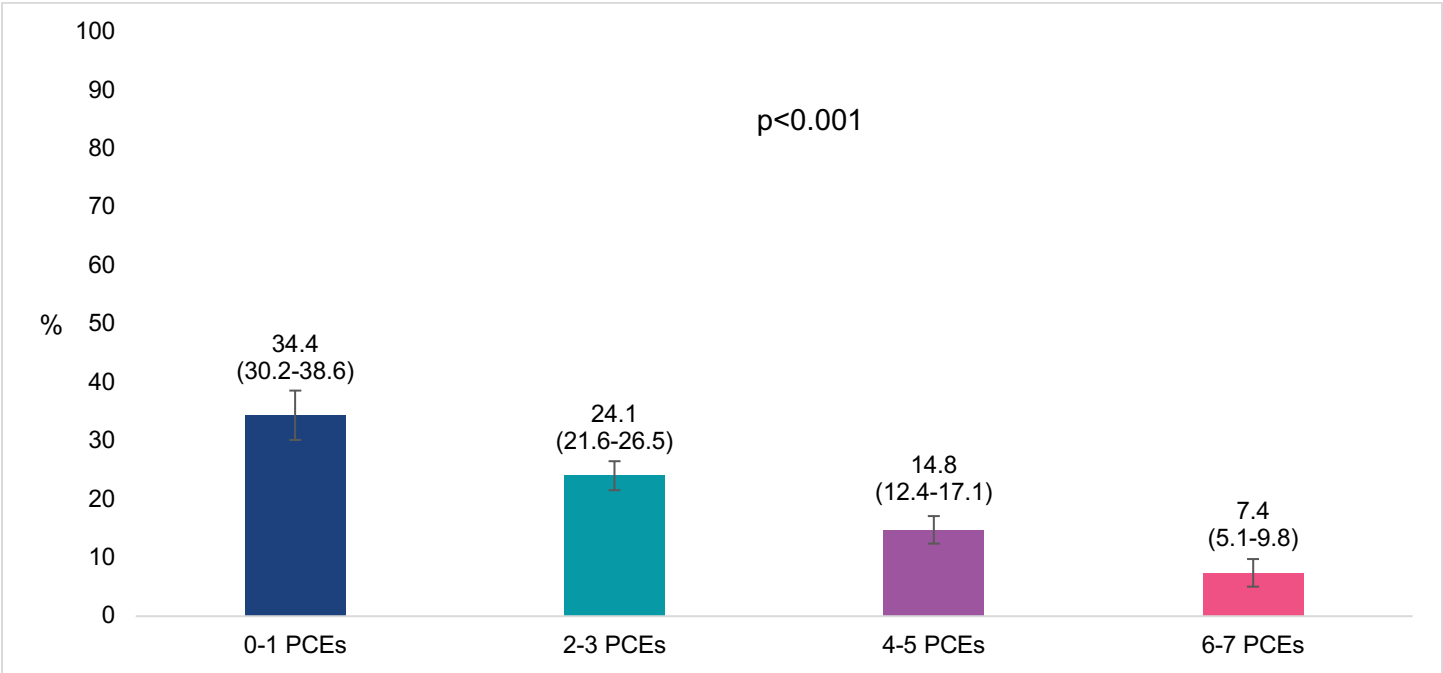
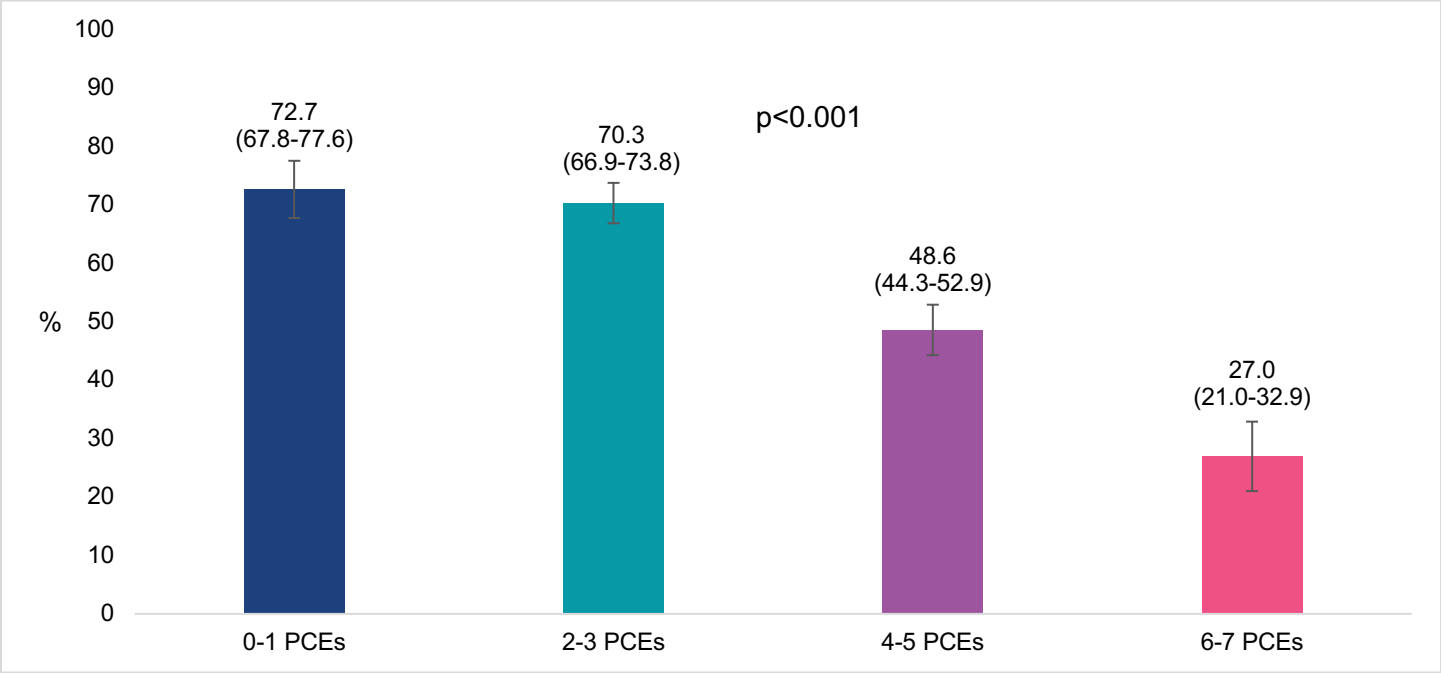


Figure 23: Percentage of high school students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose during the 12 months before the survey, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



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

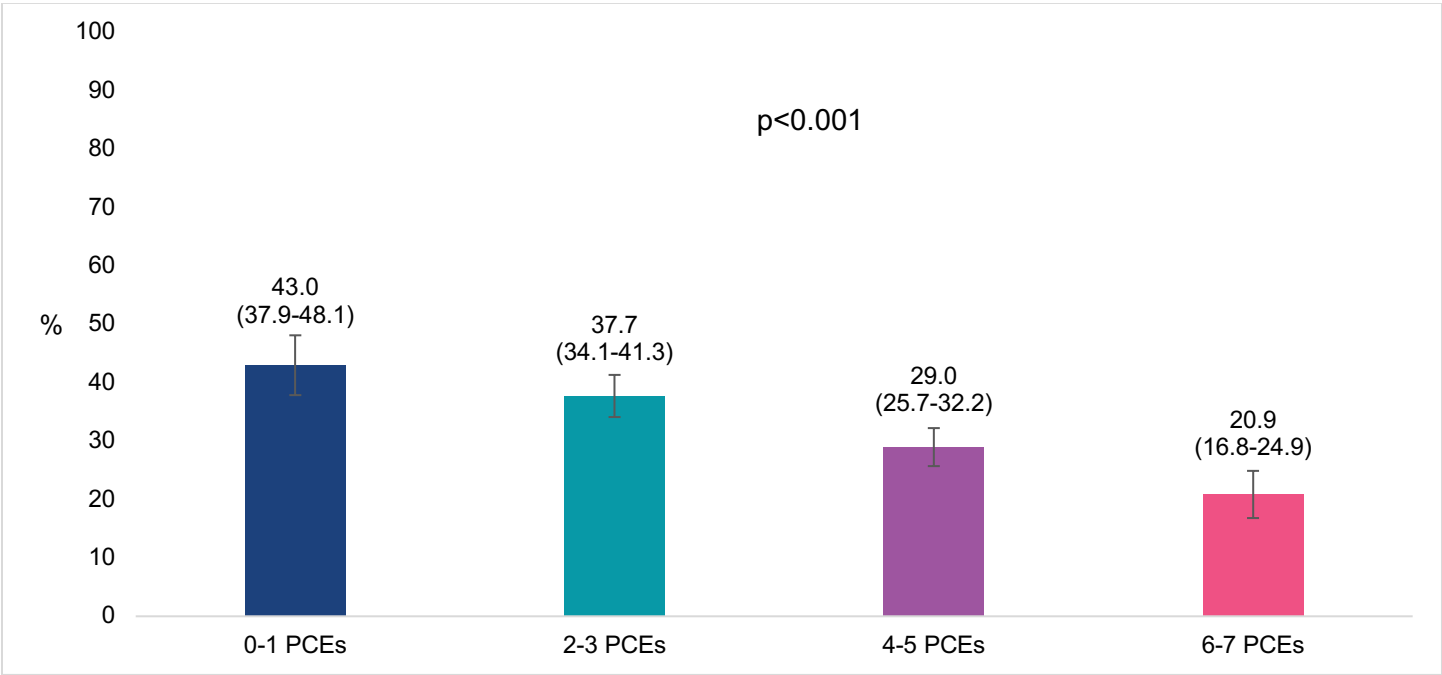
Figure 24: Percentage of high school students who never/rarely got the kind of help they needed when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious during the 12 months before the survey, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



^a Among those who felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious

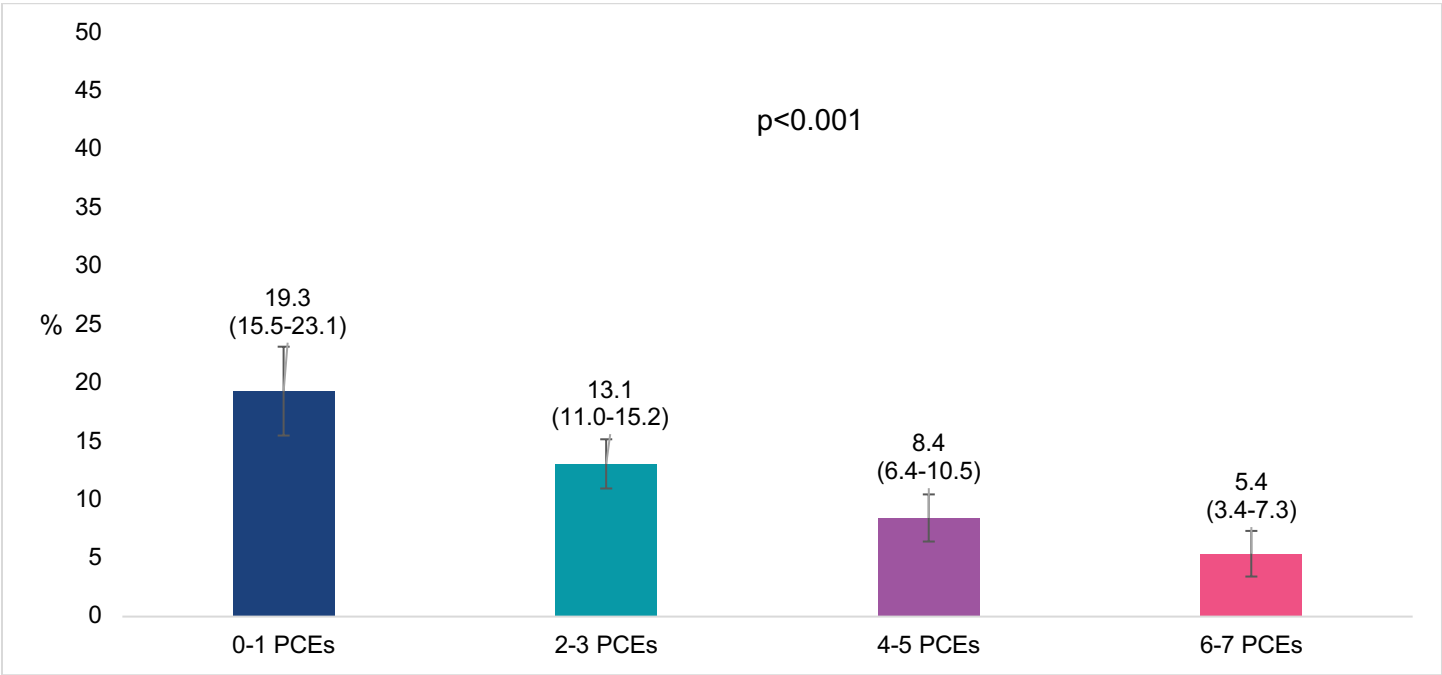
Electronic Vapor Product Use

Figure 25: Percentage of high school students who ever used electronic vapor products, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



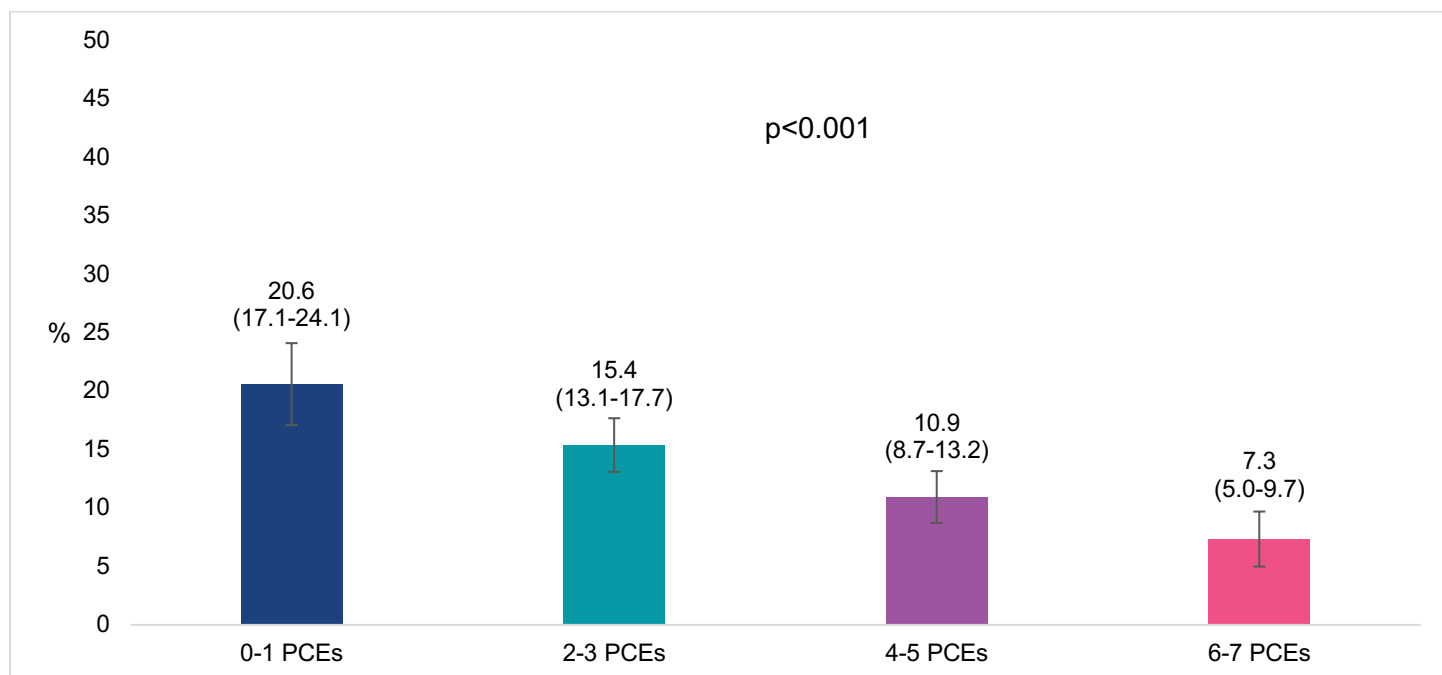
^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, and vapes pens such as ‘JUUL’, ‘Vuse’, ‘NJOY’, ‘Elf Bar’, or ‘Esco Bars’

Figure 26: Percentage of high school students who tried electronic vapor products for the first time before age 13 years, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, and vapes pens such as ‘JUUL’, ‘Vuse’, ‘NJOY’, ‘Elf Bar’, or ‘Esco Bars’

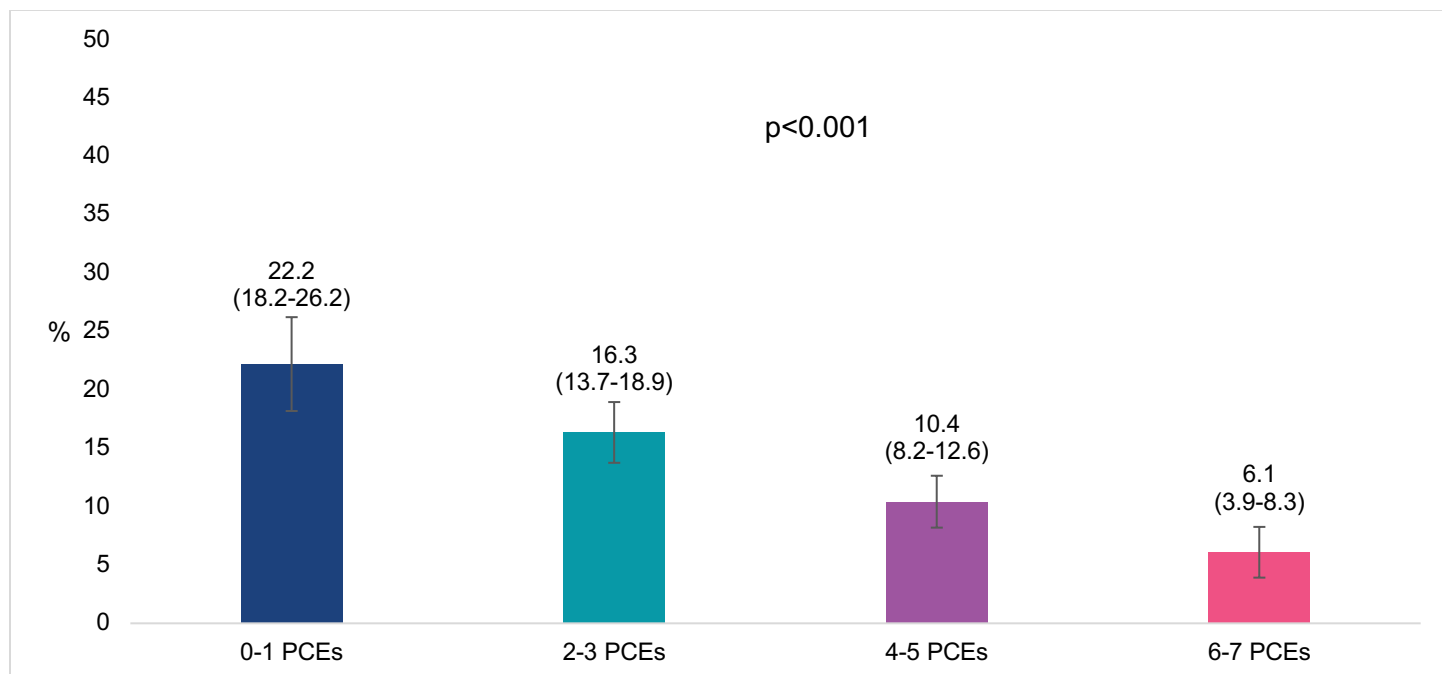
Figure 27: Percentage of high school students who used electronic vapor products during the 30 days before the survey, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, and vapes pens such as 'JUUL', 'Vuse', 'NJOY', 'Elf Bar', or 'Esco Bars'

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

Figure 28: Percentage of high school students who used an electronic vapor product to vape marijuana during the 30 days before the survey, by PCE score^{a,b,c} – Nevada YRBS 2025

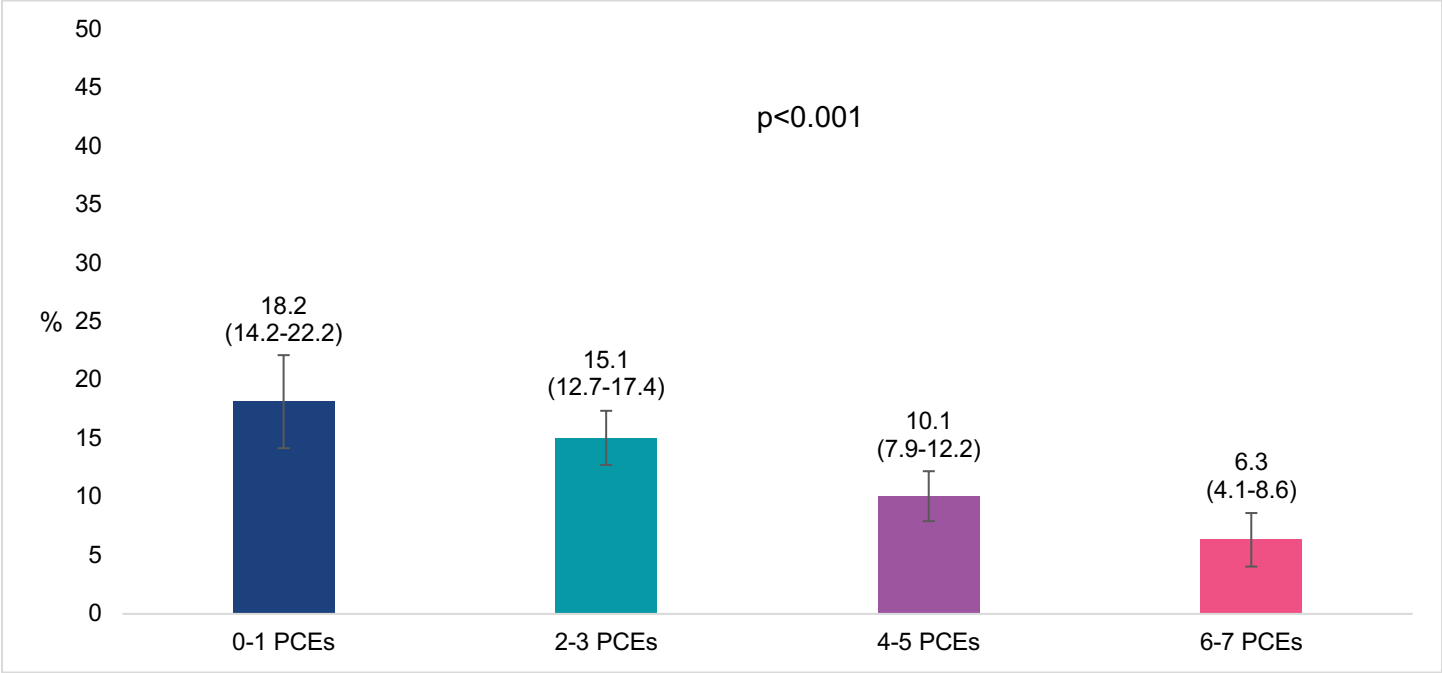


^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, and vapes pens such as 'JUUL', 'Vuse', 'NJOY', 'Elf Bar', or 'Esco Bars'

^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

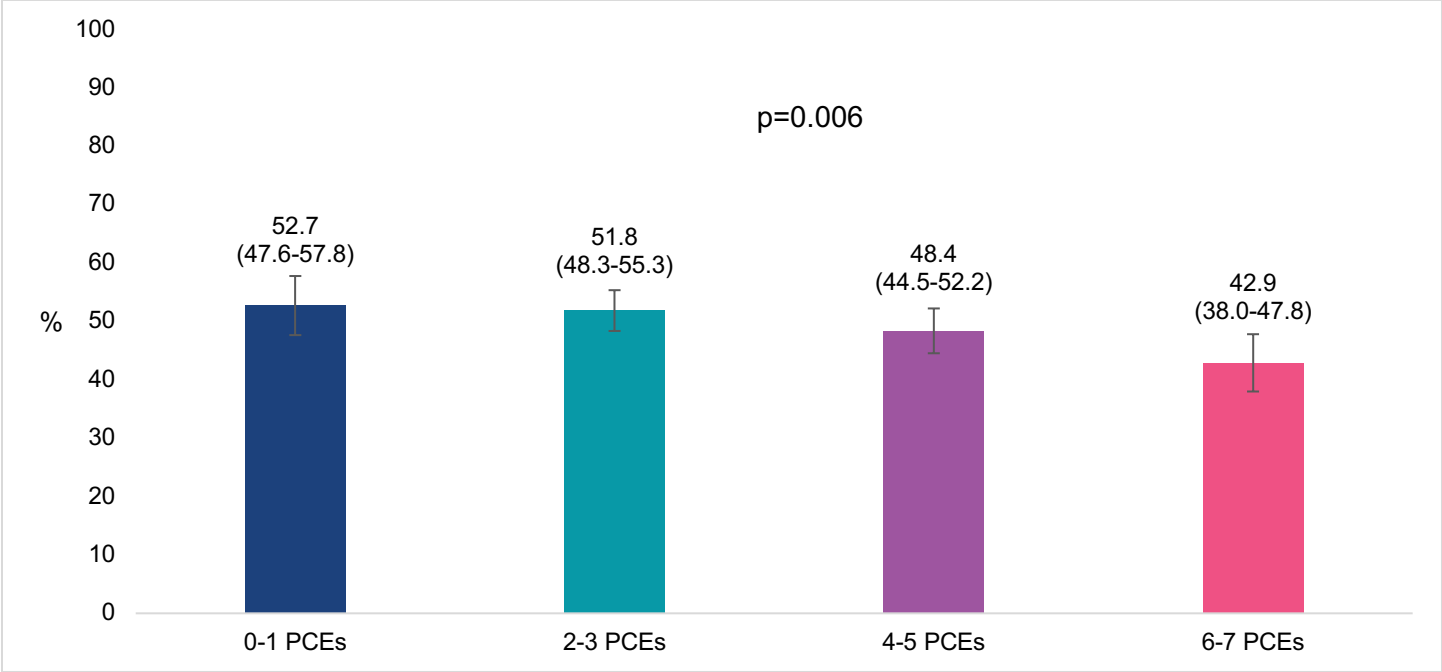
Figure 29: Percentage of high school students who used an electronic vapor product to vape nicotine during the 30 days before the survey, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, and vapes pens such as ‘JUUL’, ‘Vuse’, ‘NJOY’, ‘Elf Bar’, or ‘Esco Bars’

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

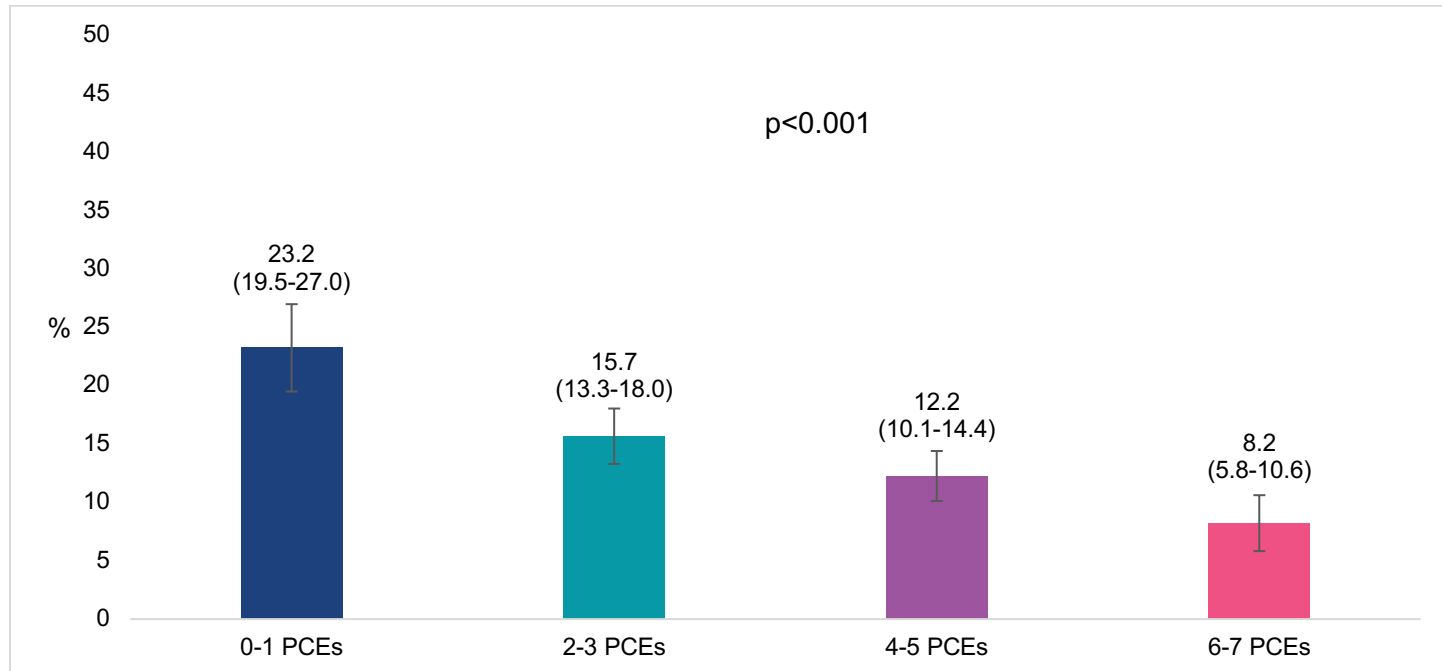
Figure 30: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be very/fairly easy to get electronic vapor products if they wanted some, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, and vapes pens such as ‘JUUL’, ‘Vuse’, ‘NJOY’, ‘Elf Bar’, or ‘Esco Bars’

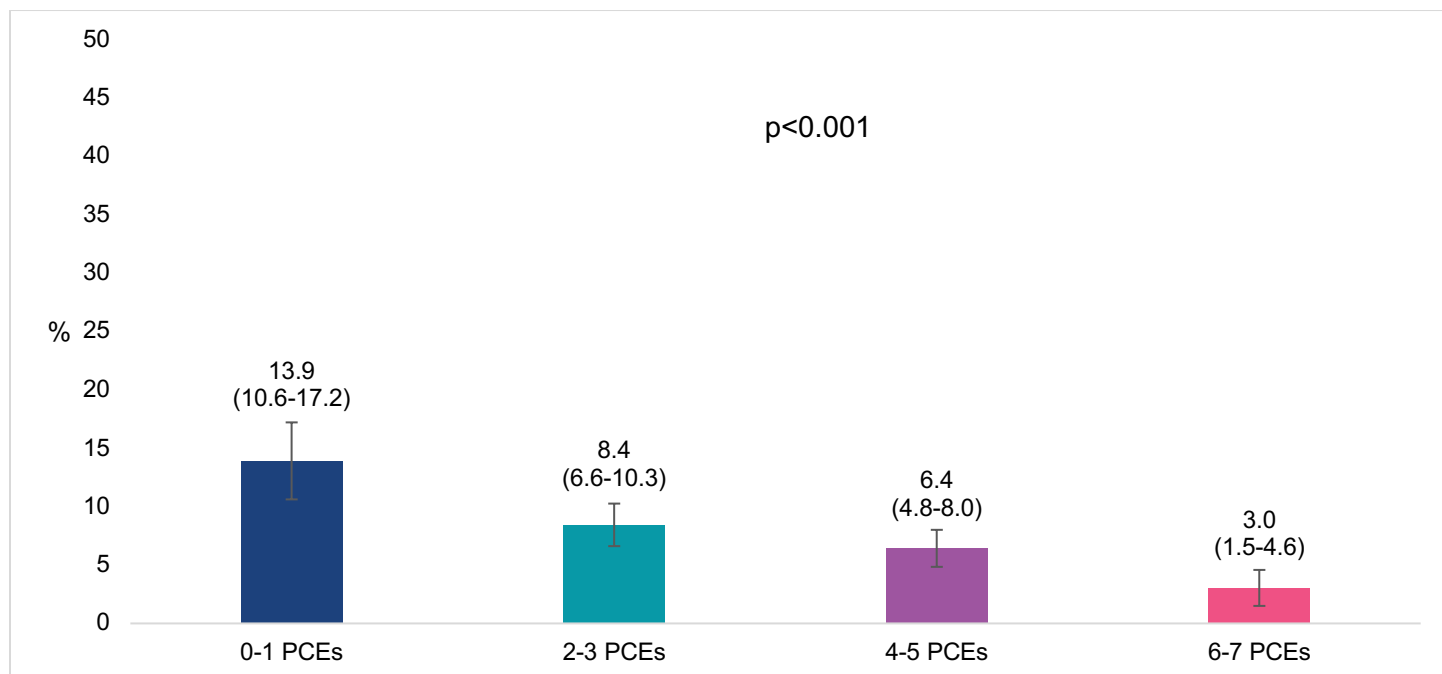
Tobacco Use

Figure 31: Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes, by PCE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2025



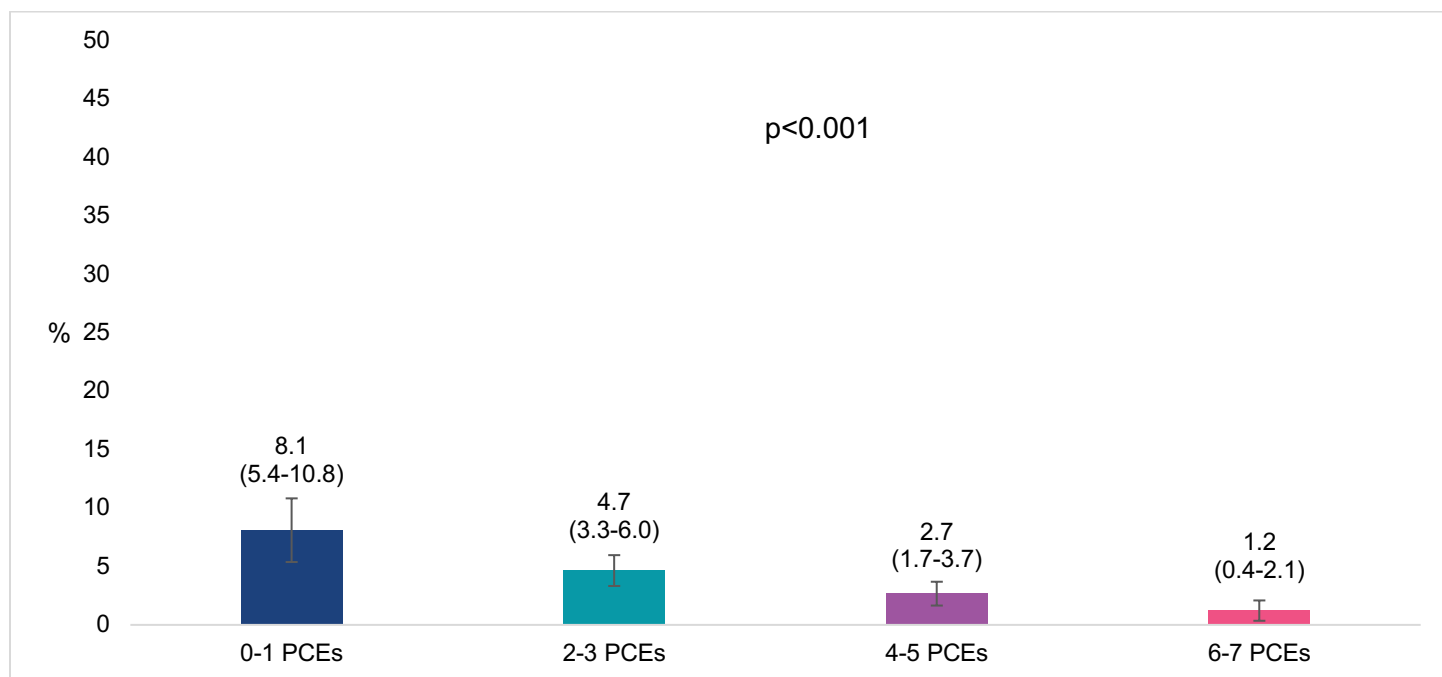
^a Even one or two puffs

Figure 32: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes for the first time before age 13 years, by PCE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2025



^a Even one or two puffs

Figure 33: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



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

Figure 34: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be very/fairly easy to get cigarettes if they wanted some, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

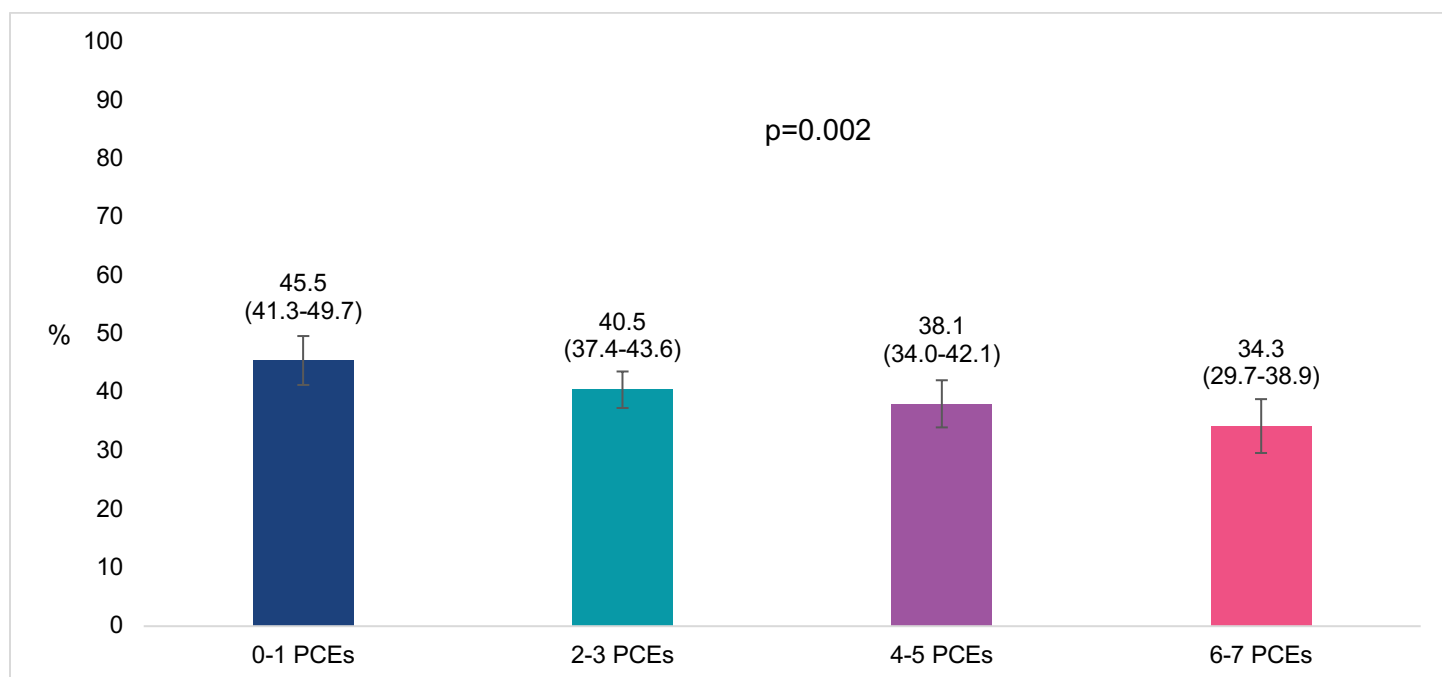
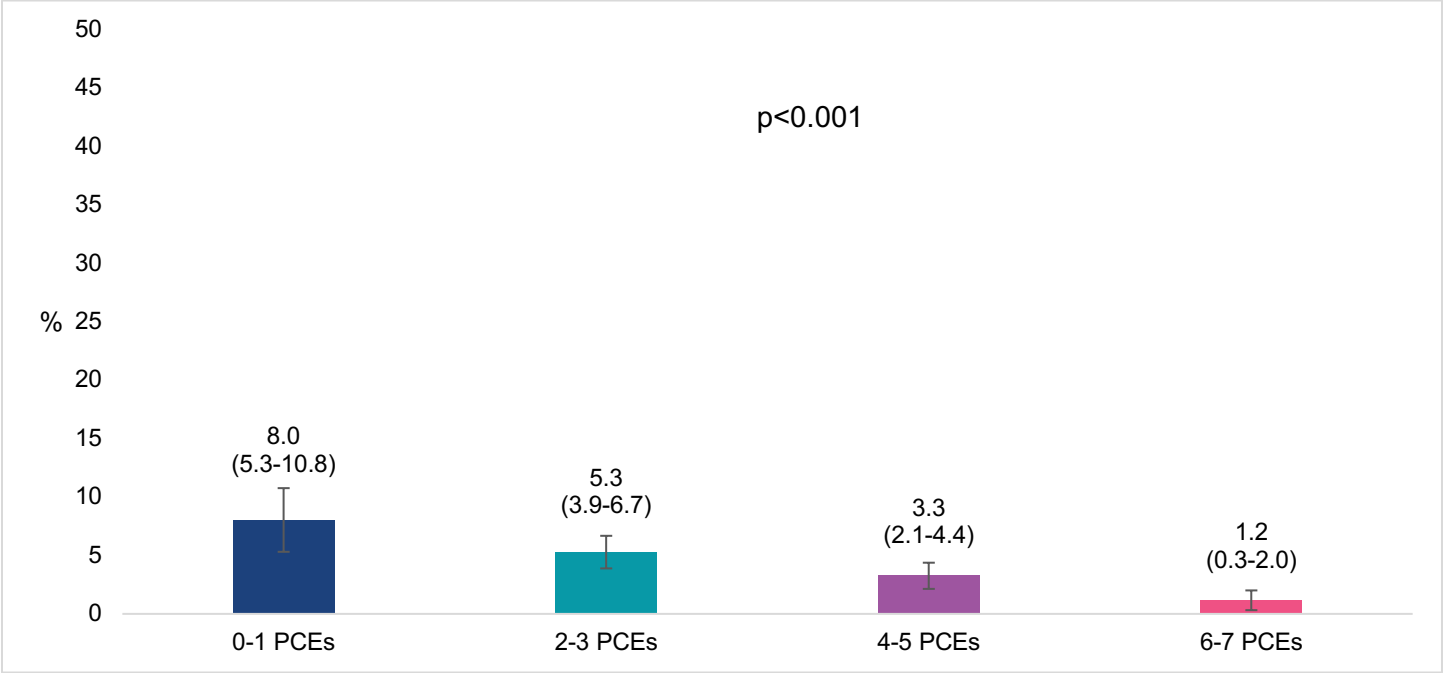


Figure 35: Percentage of high school students who used smokeless tobacco during the 30 days before the survey, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025

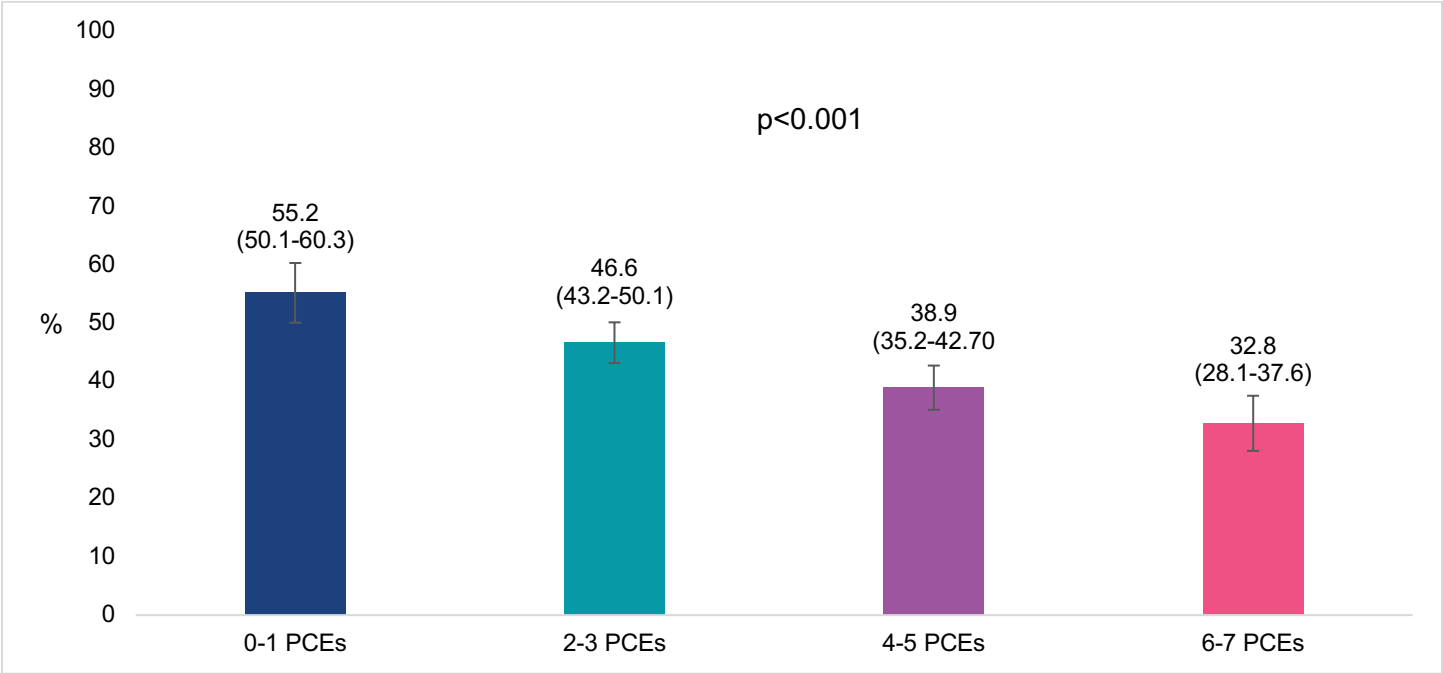


^a Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, dissolvable tobacco products, or nicotine pouches such as: 'Copenhagen', 'Grizzly', 'Skoal', 'Camel Snus', 'on!', 'ZYN', or 'Velo'

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

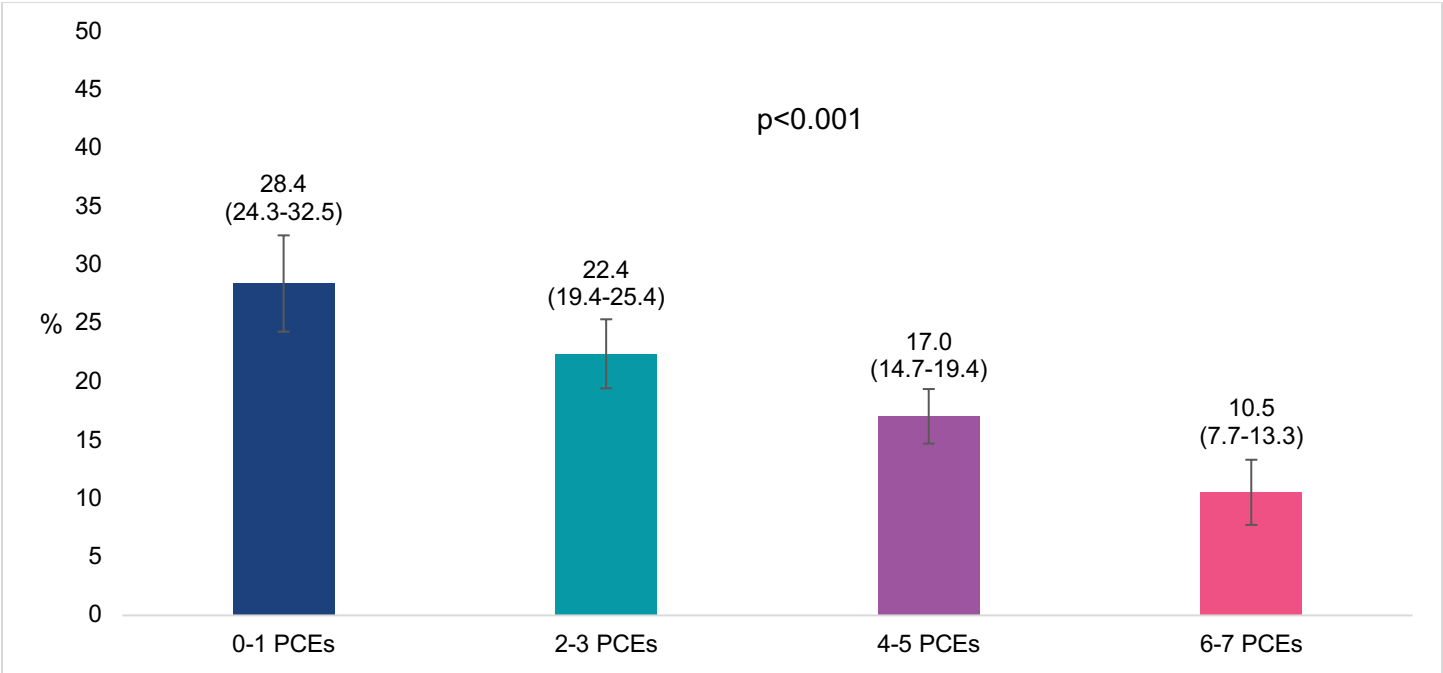
Alcohol Use

Figure 36: Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol, by PCE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2025



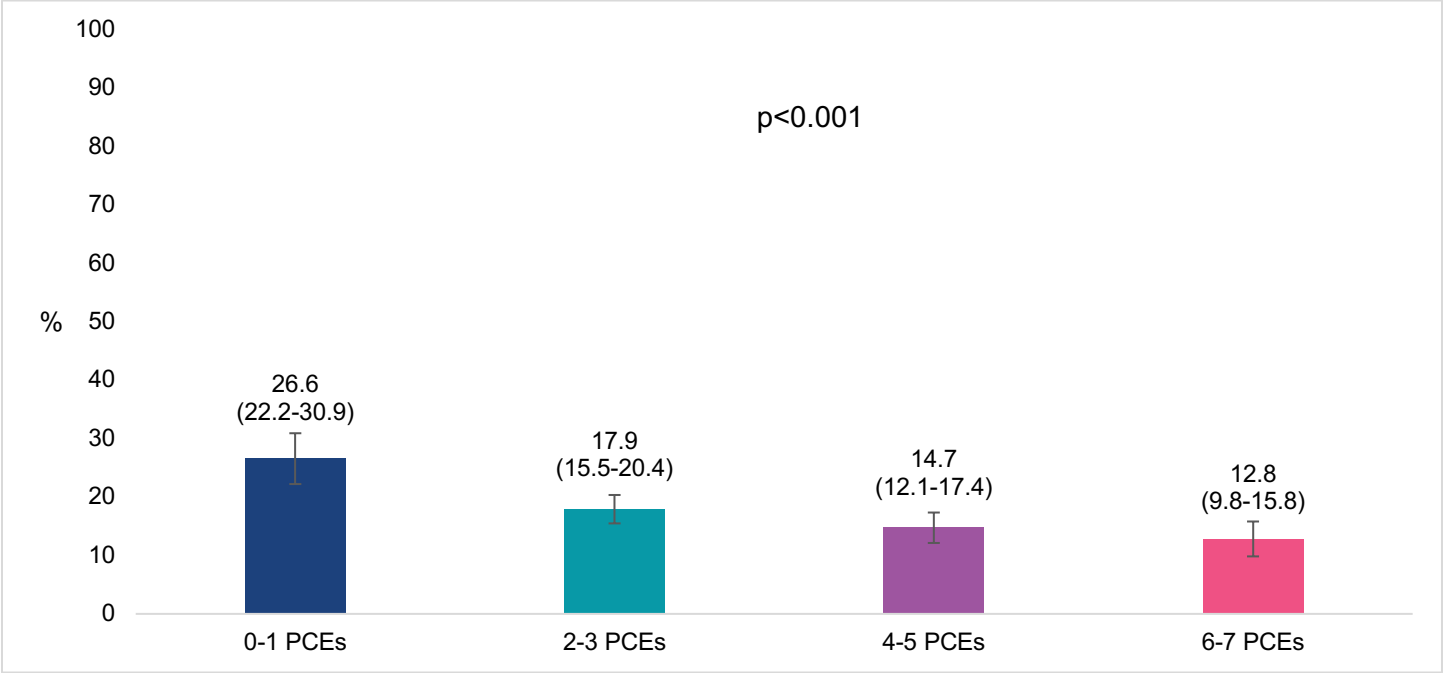
^a Other than a few sips

Figure 37: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 years, by PCE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2025



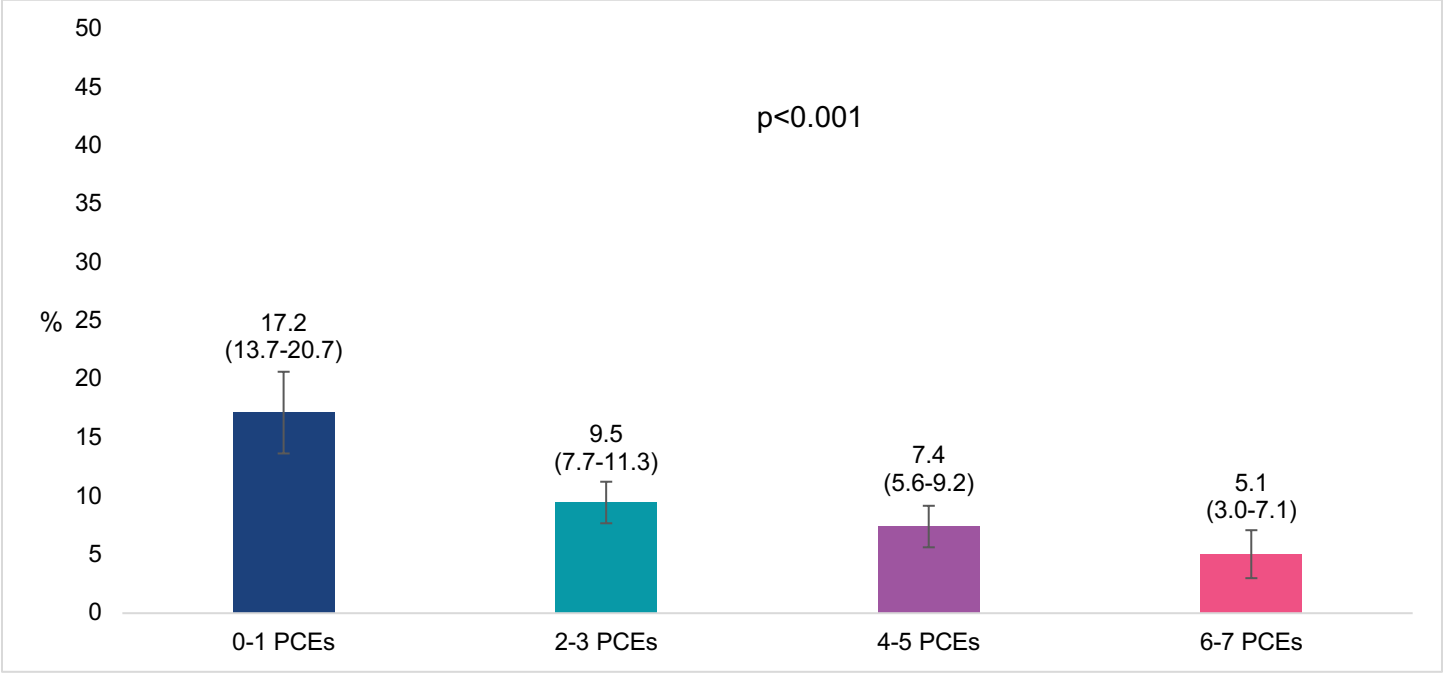
^a Other than a few sips

Figure 38: Percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol during the 30 days before the survey, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



^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 PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



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

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

Figure 40: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be very/fairly easy to get alcohol if they wanted some, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

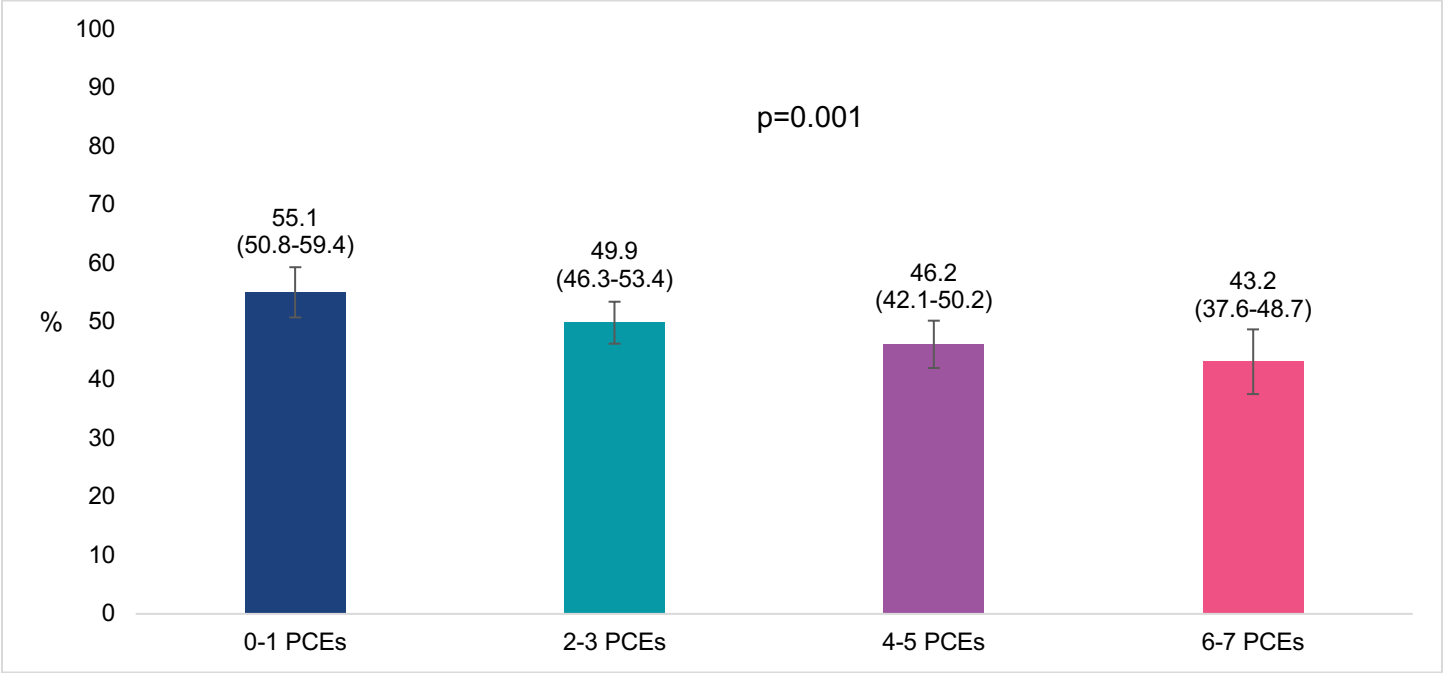
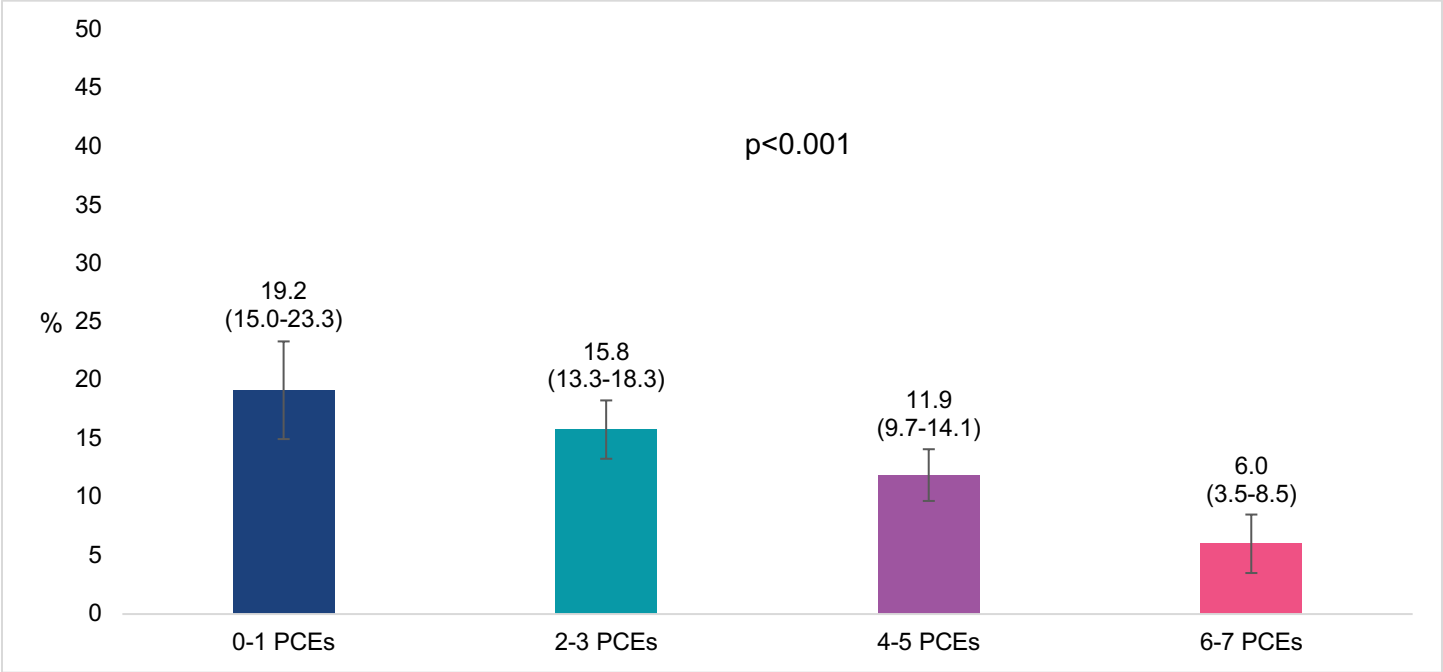
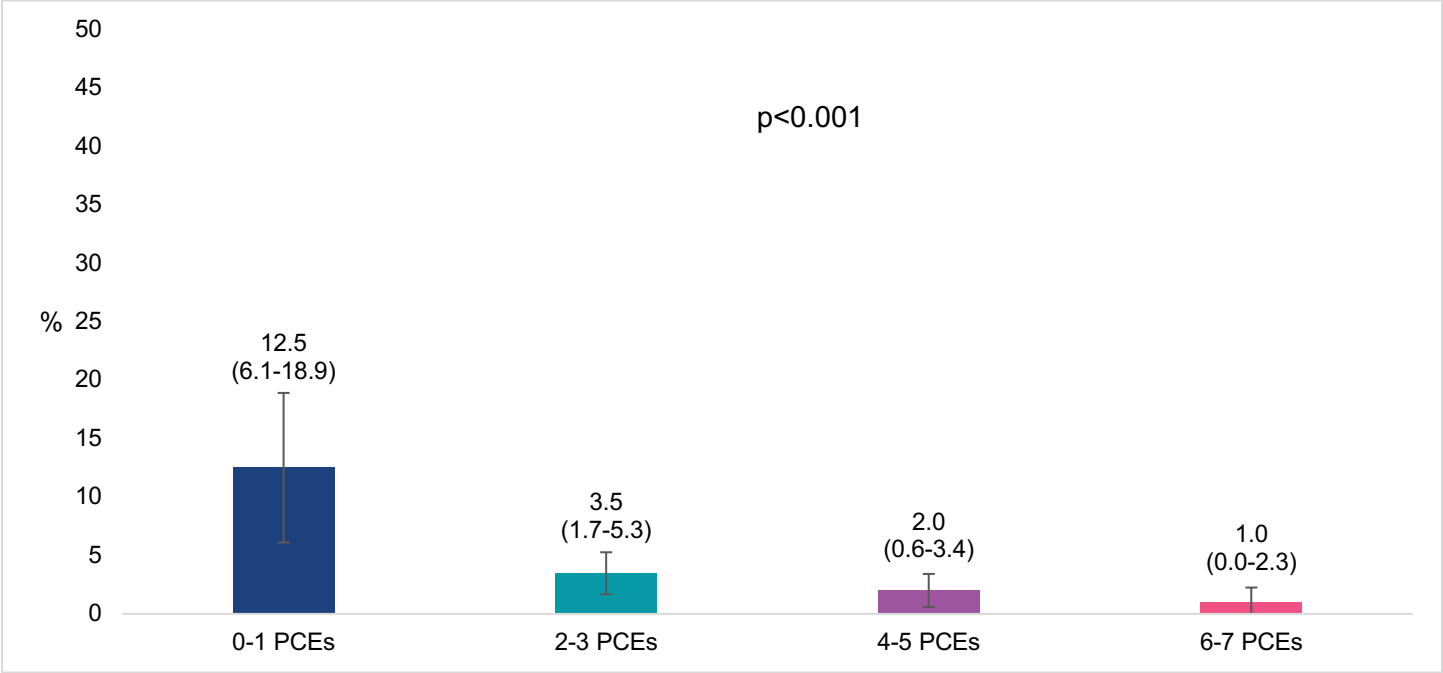


Figure 41: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025



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

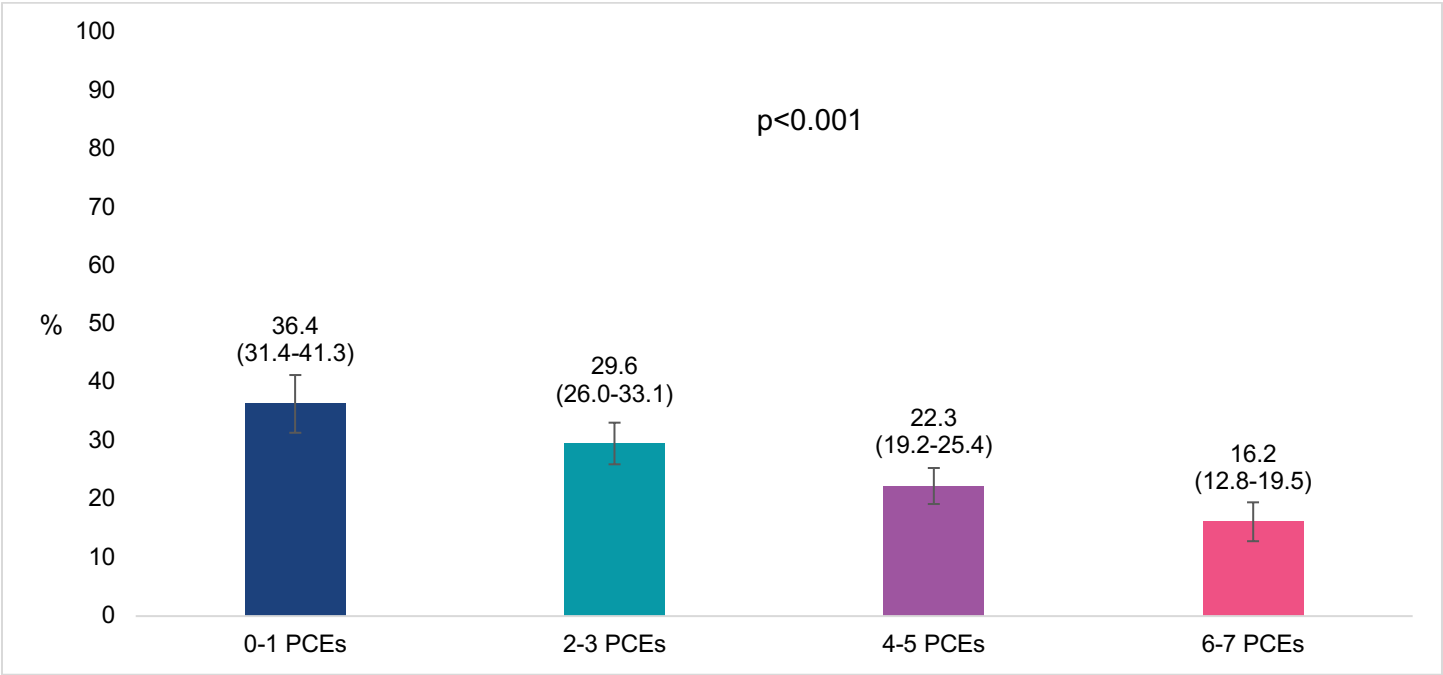
Figure 42: Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



^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

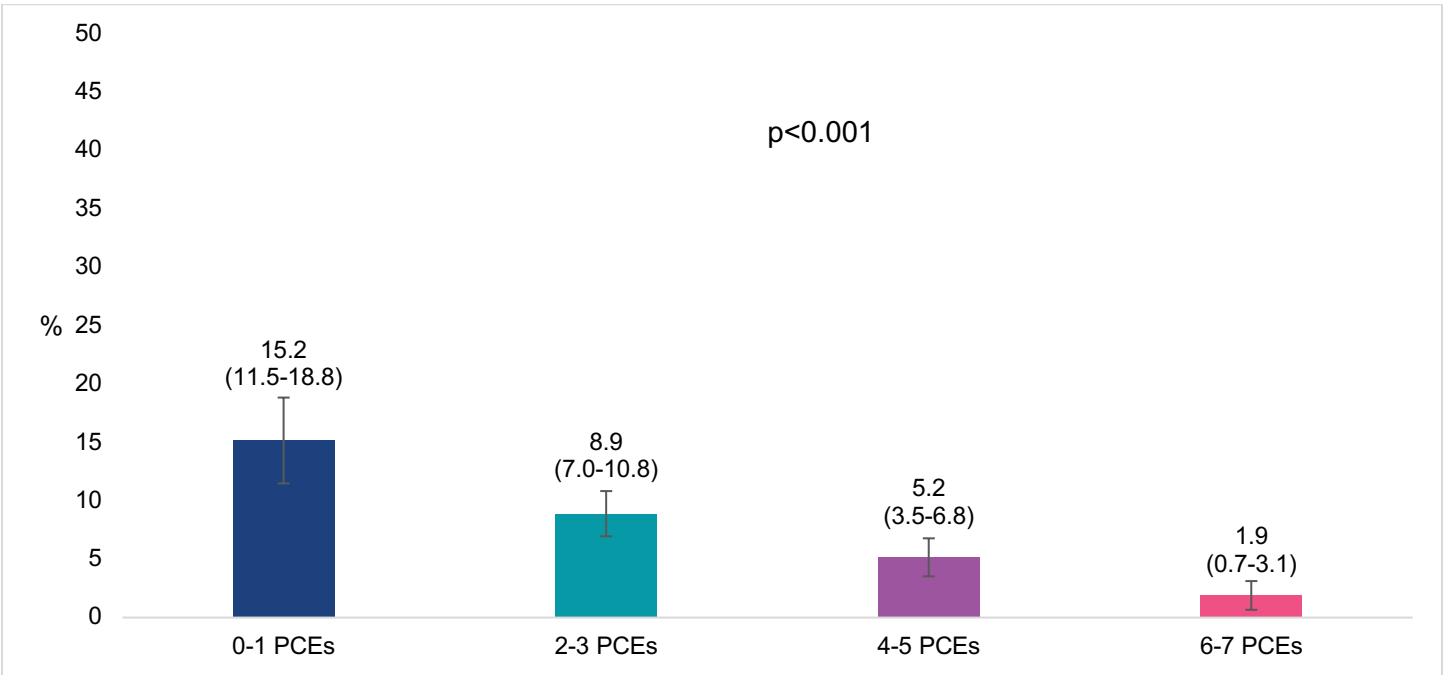
Marijuana Use

Figure 43: Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



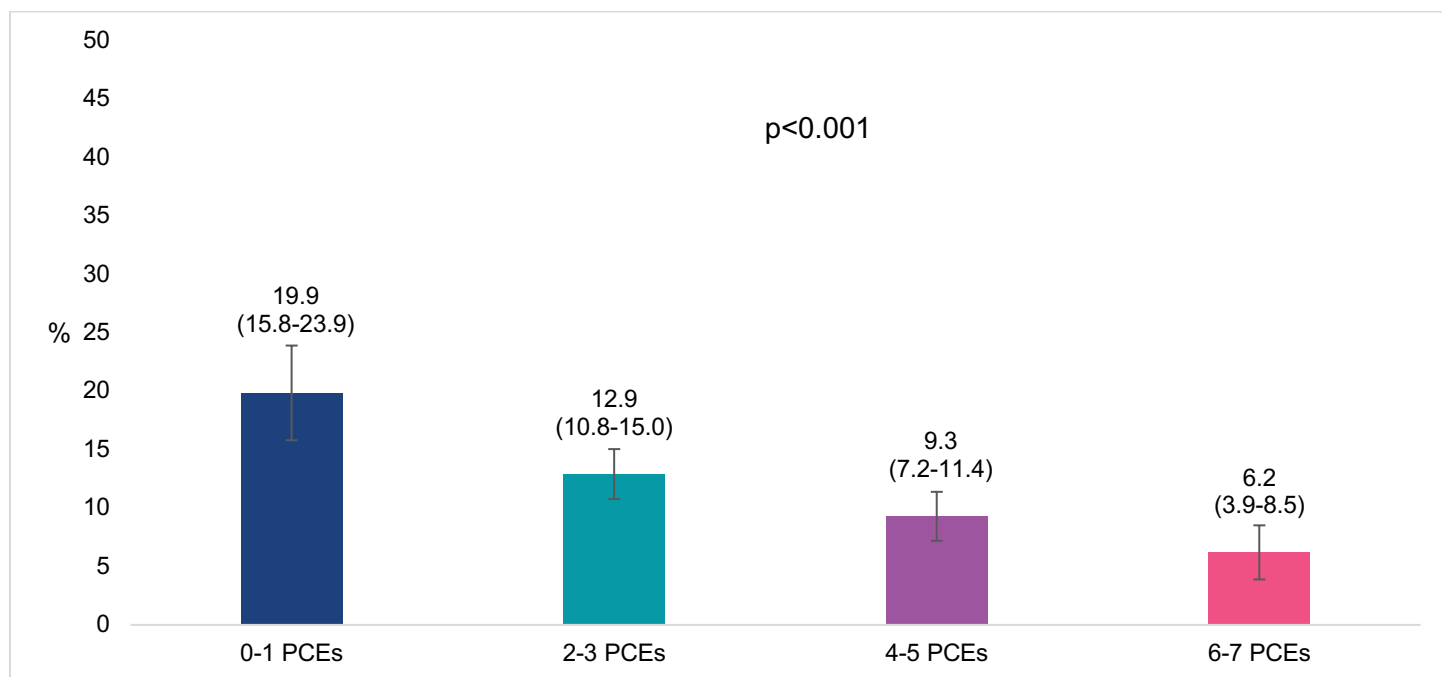
^a Marijuana (also called “pot” or “weed”), not including CBD-only or hemp products
^b One or more times during their life

Figure 44: Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



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

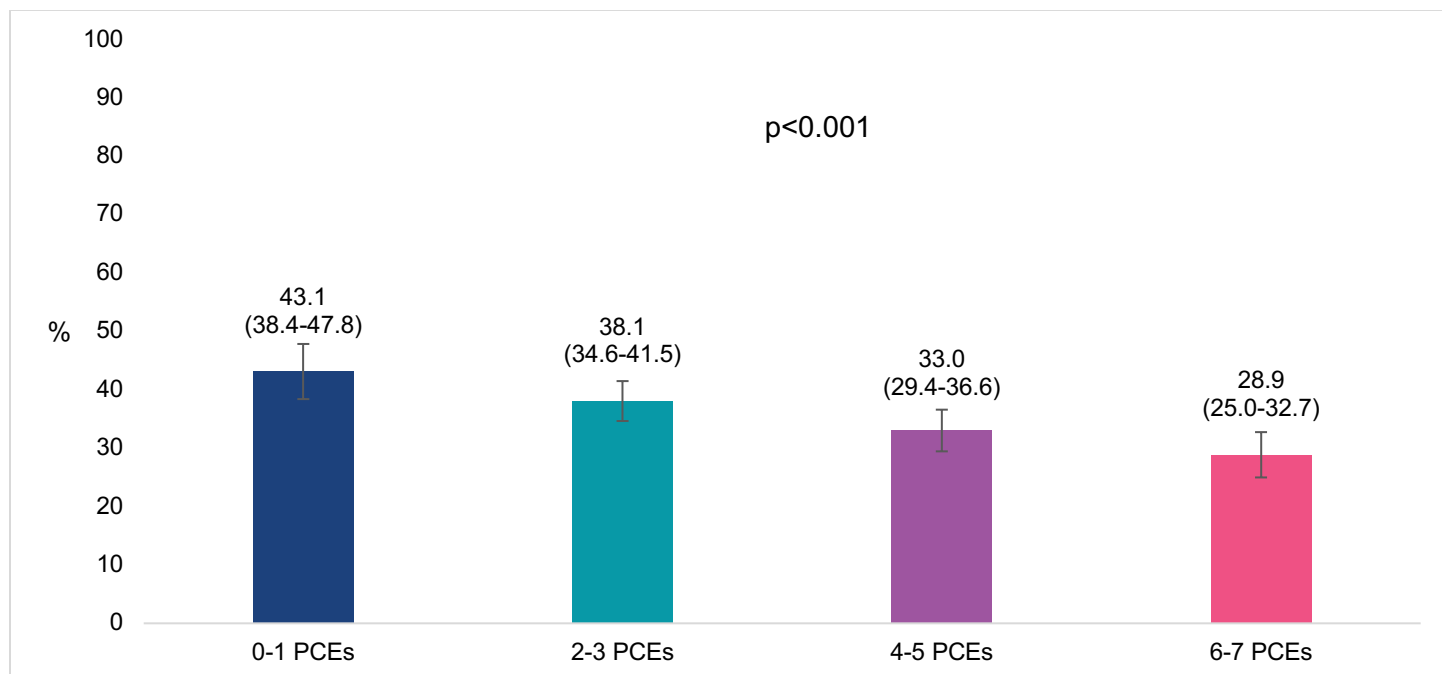
Figure 45: Percentage of high school students who used marijuana during the 30 days before the survey, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



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

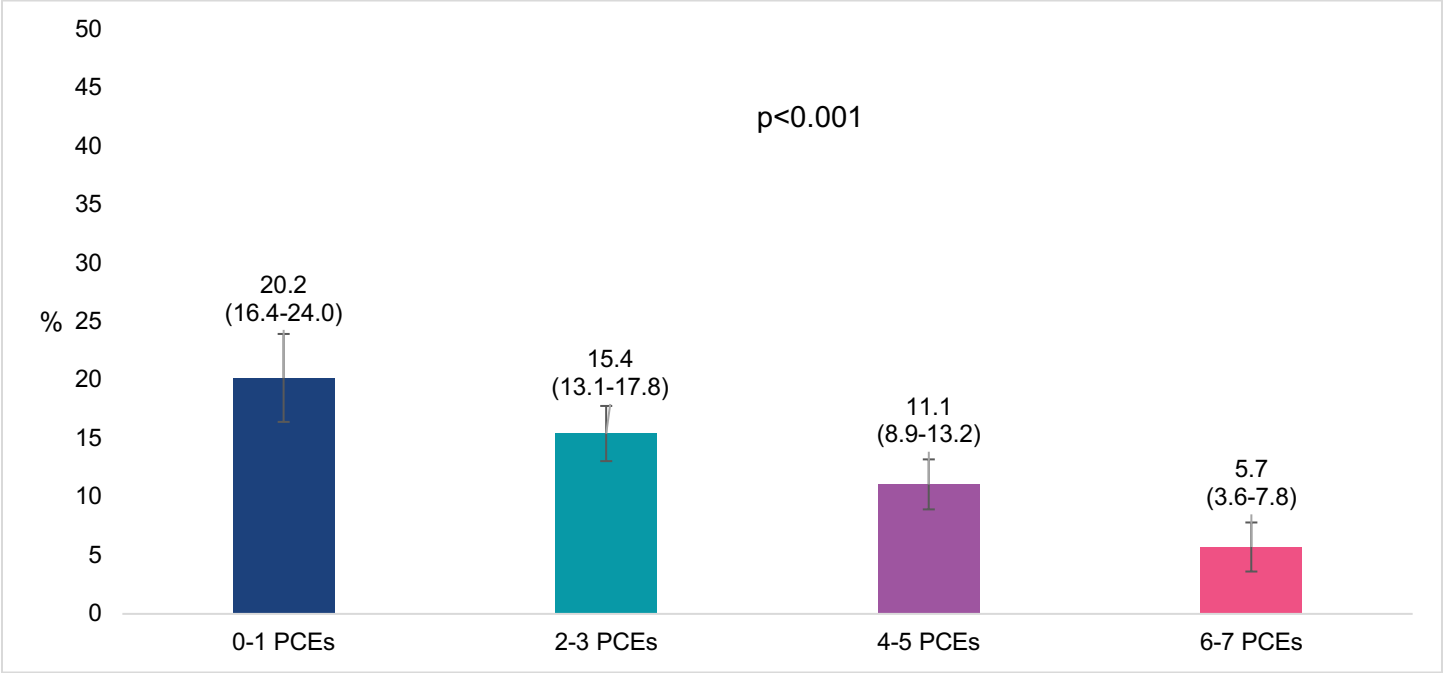
^b One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

Figure 46: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be very/fairly easy to get marijuana if they wanted some, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



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

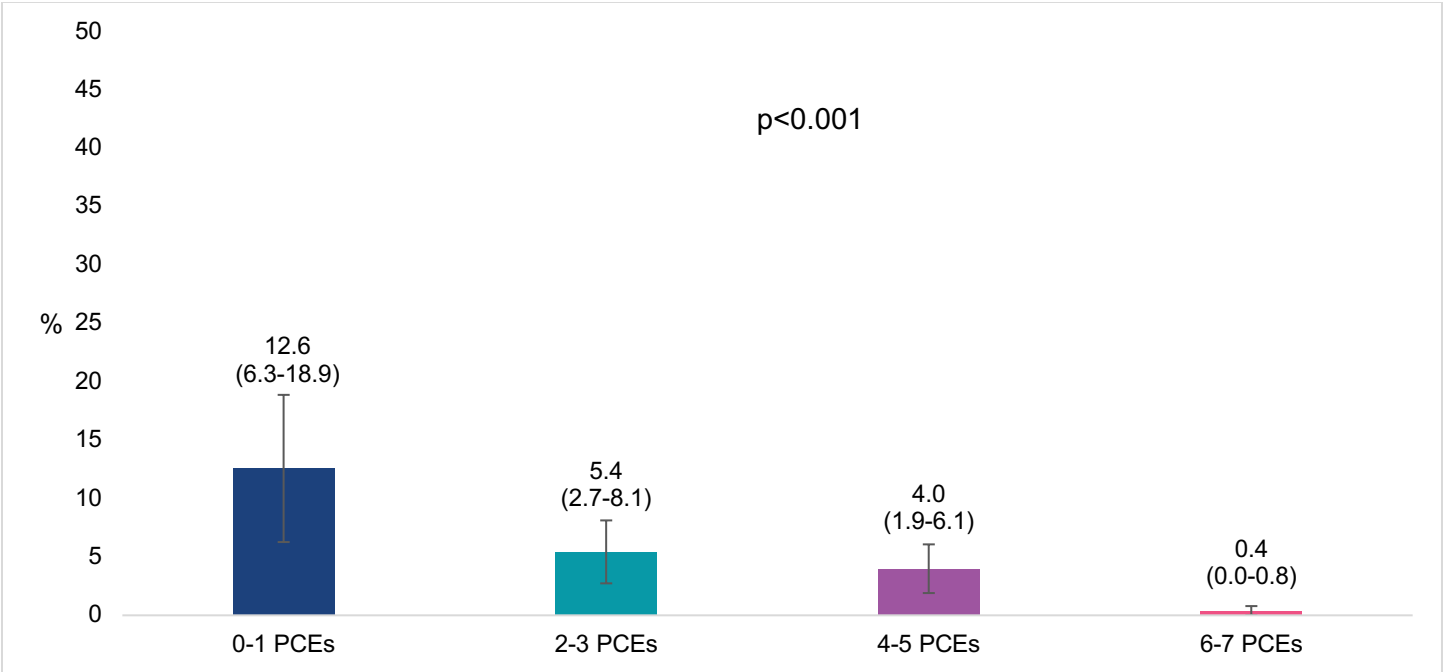
Figure 47: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been using marijuana during the 30 days before the survey, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



^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

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 PCE score^{a,b,c} – Nevada YRBS 2025



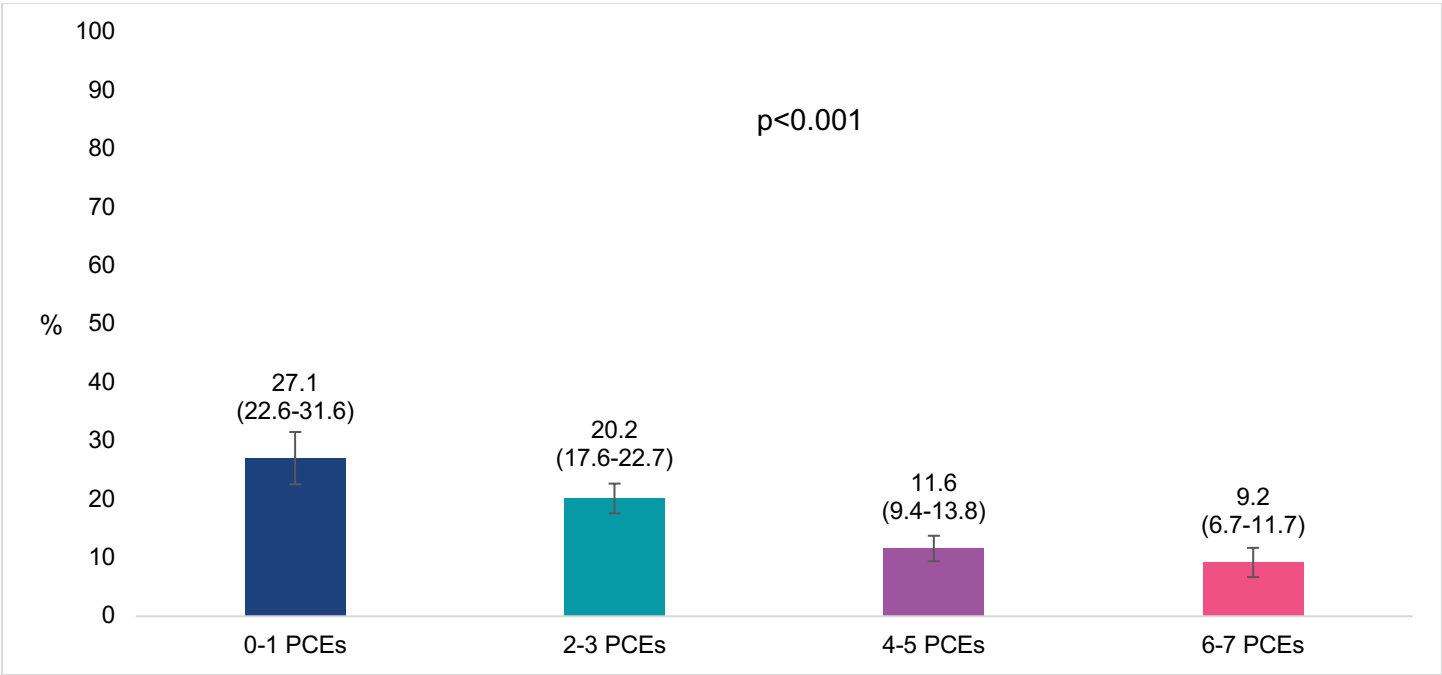
^a Used marijuana (also called “pot” or “weed”), not including CBD-only or hemp products

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

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

Non-Medical Prescription Pain Medicine Use

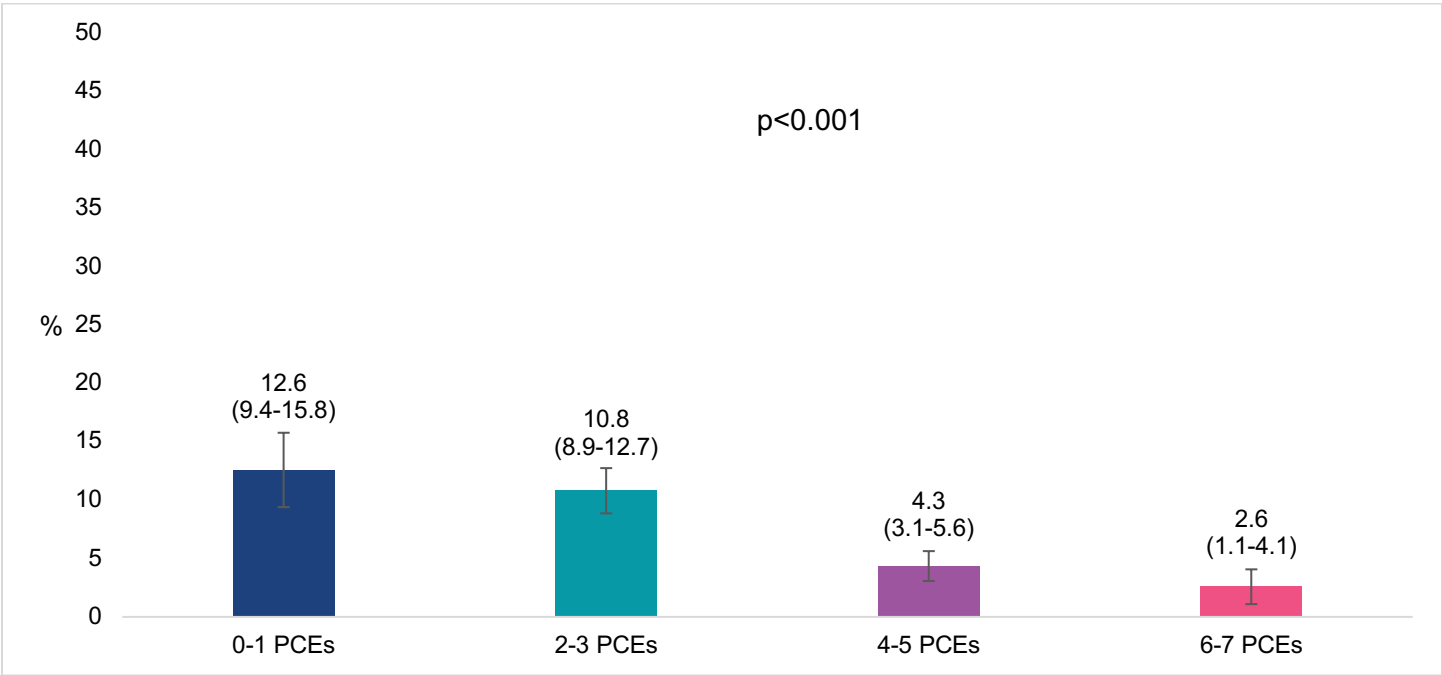
Figure 49: Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



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

^b One or more times during their life

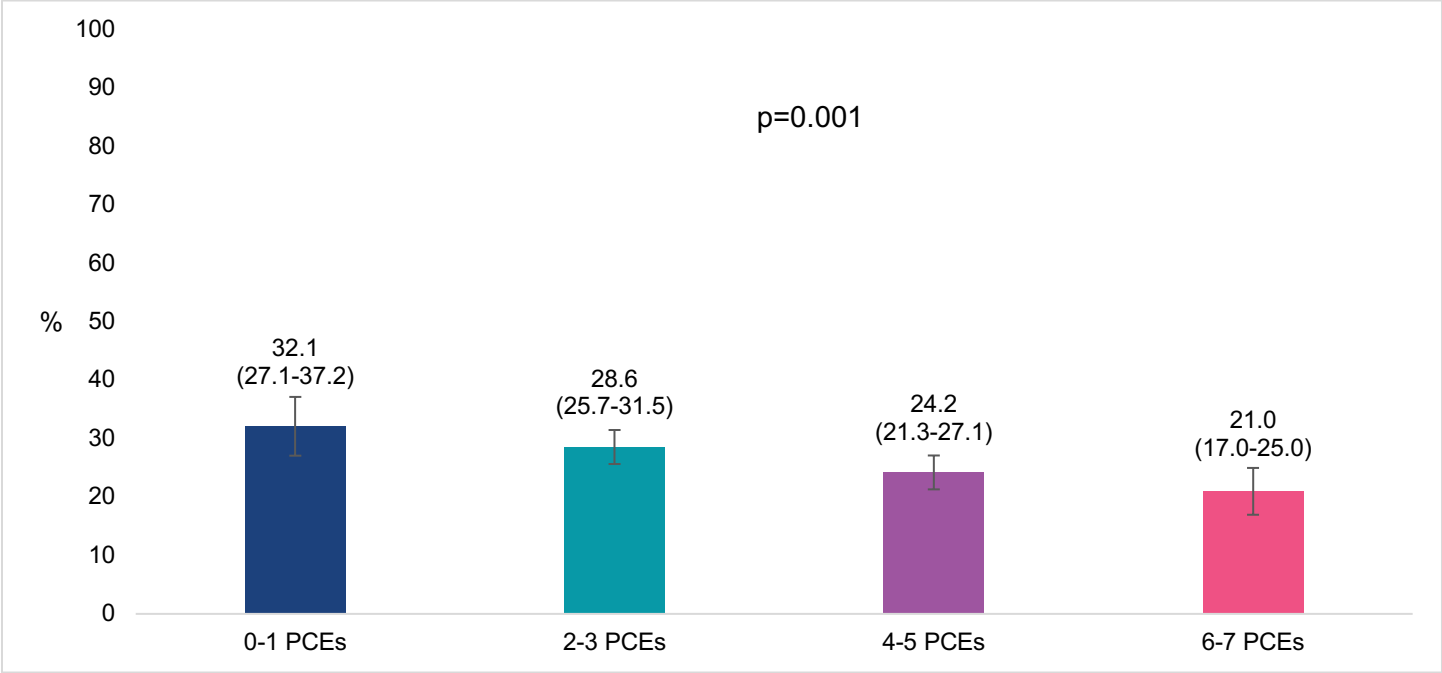
Figure 50: Percentage of high school students who took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it during the 30 days before the survey, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



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

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

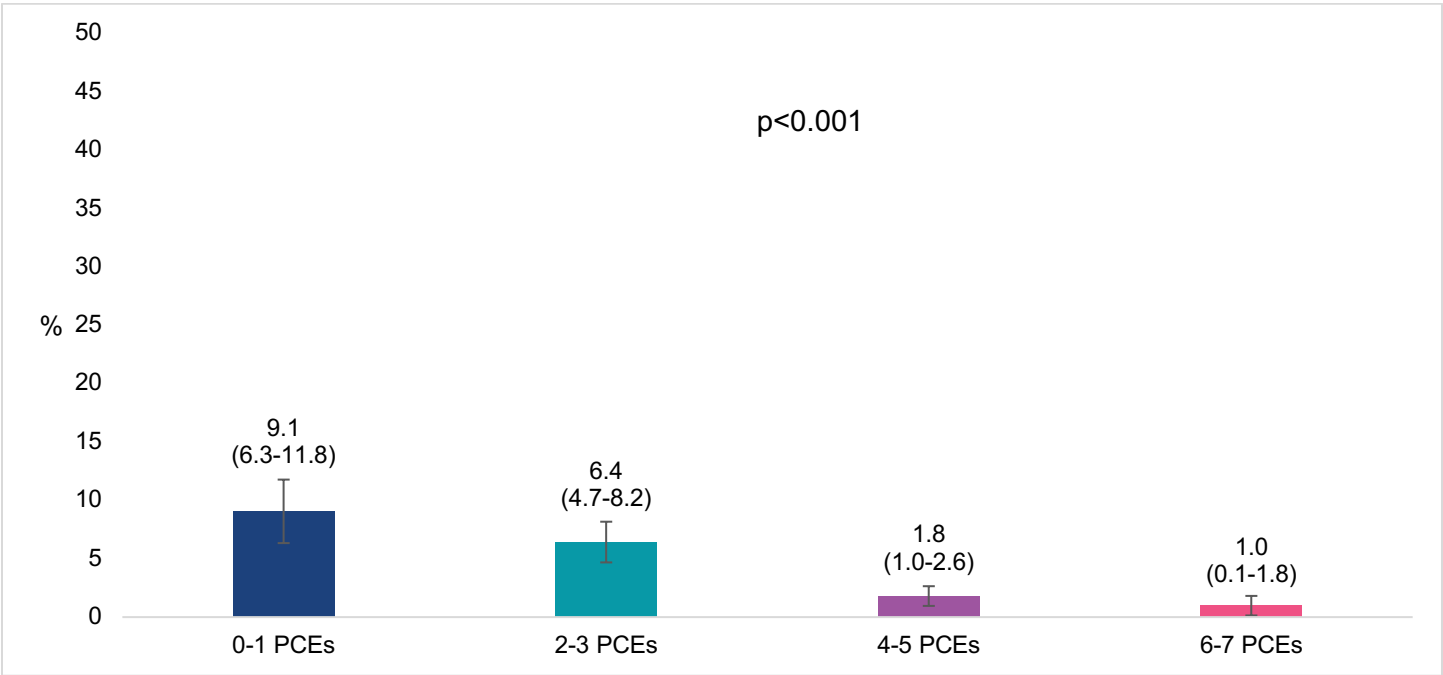
Figure 51: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be very/fairly easy to get prescription pain medicine if they wanted some, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



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

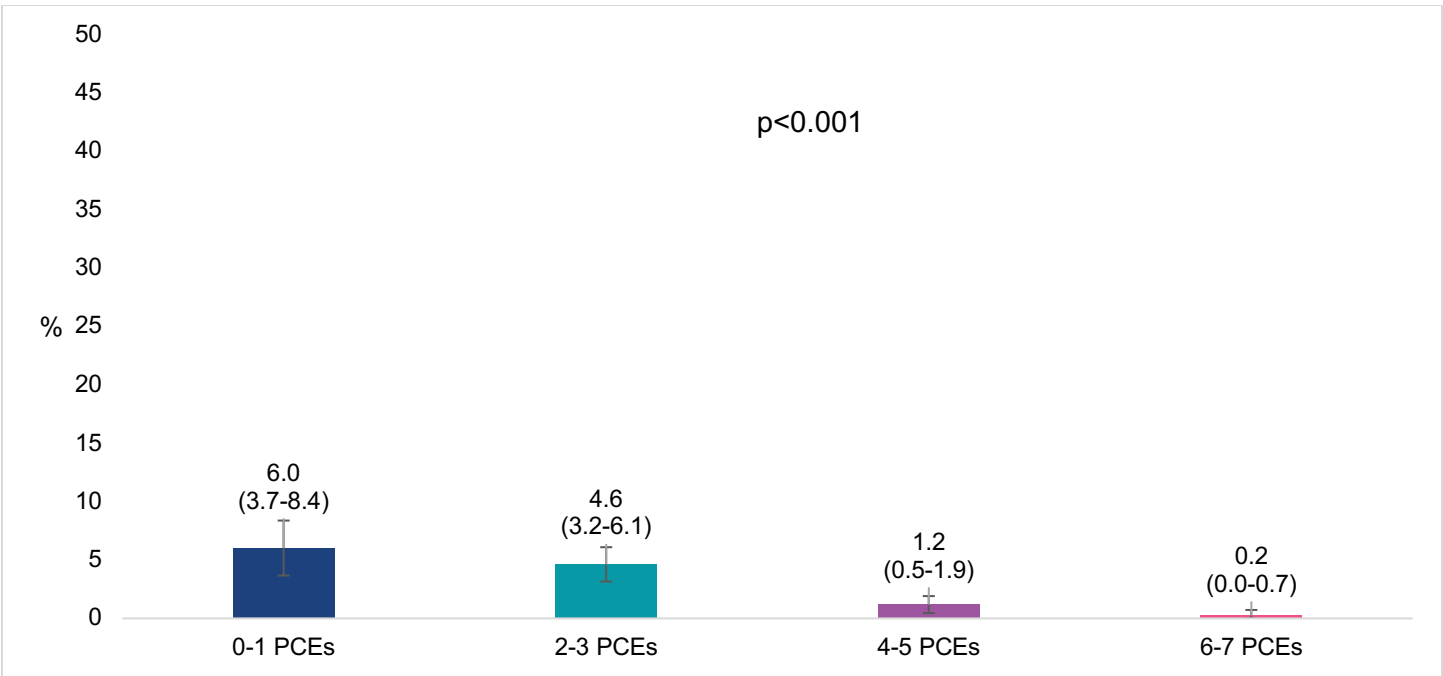
Other Drug Use

Figure 52: Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



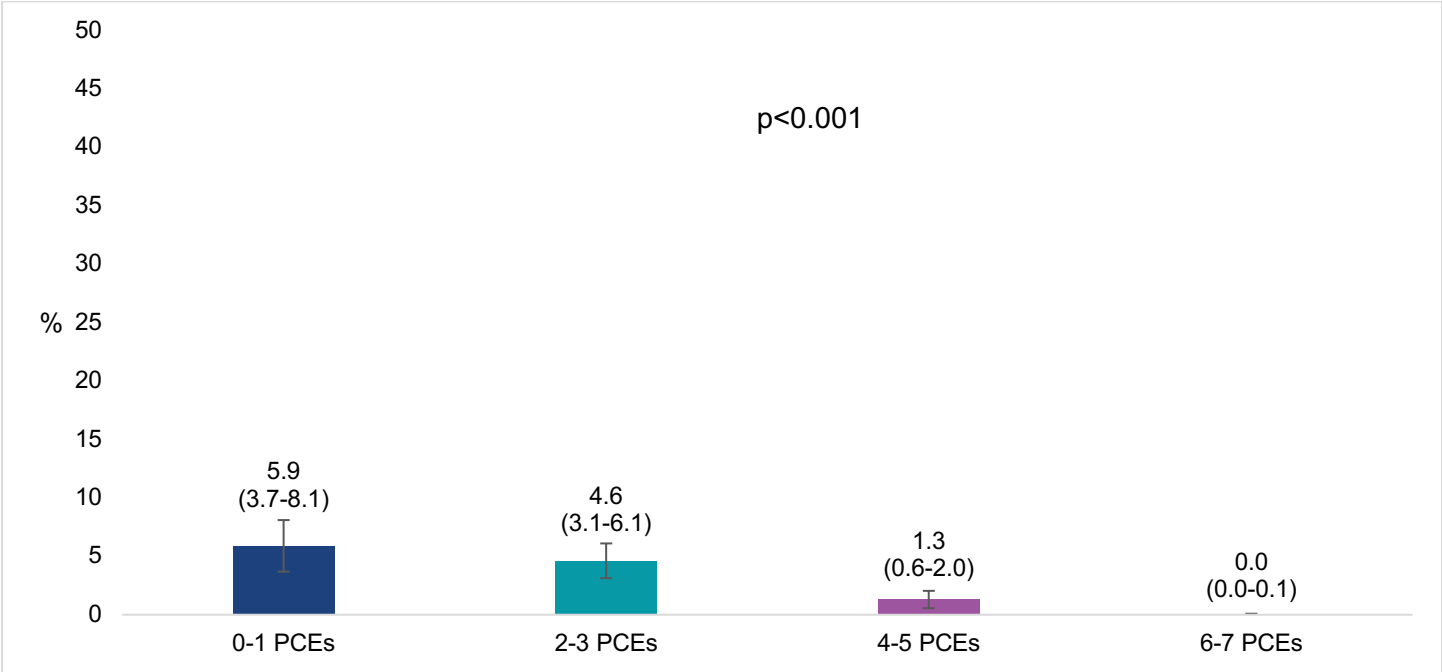
^a Used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase
^b One or more times during their life

Figure 53: Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



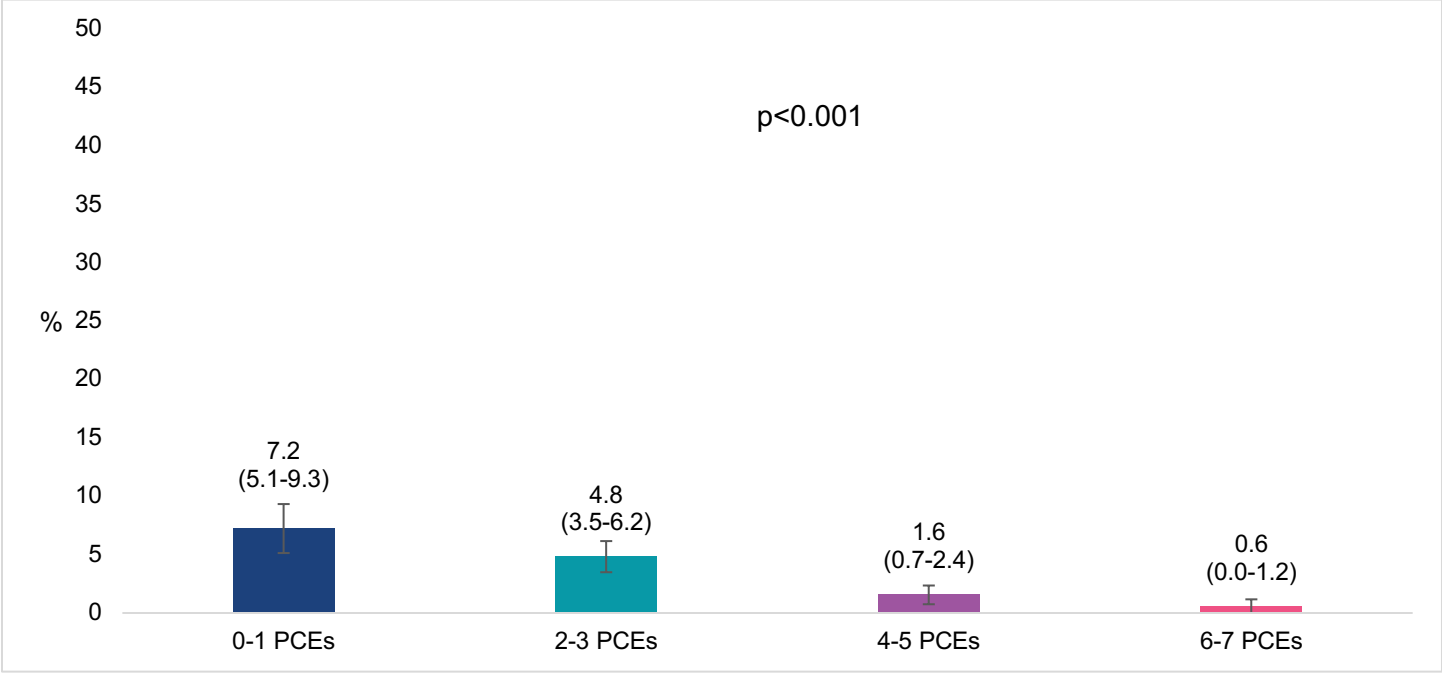
^a Used heroin (also called “smack”, “junk”, or “China White”)
^b One or more times during their life

Figure 54: Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



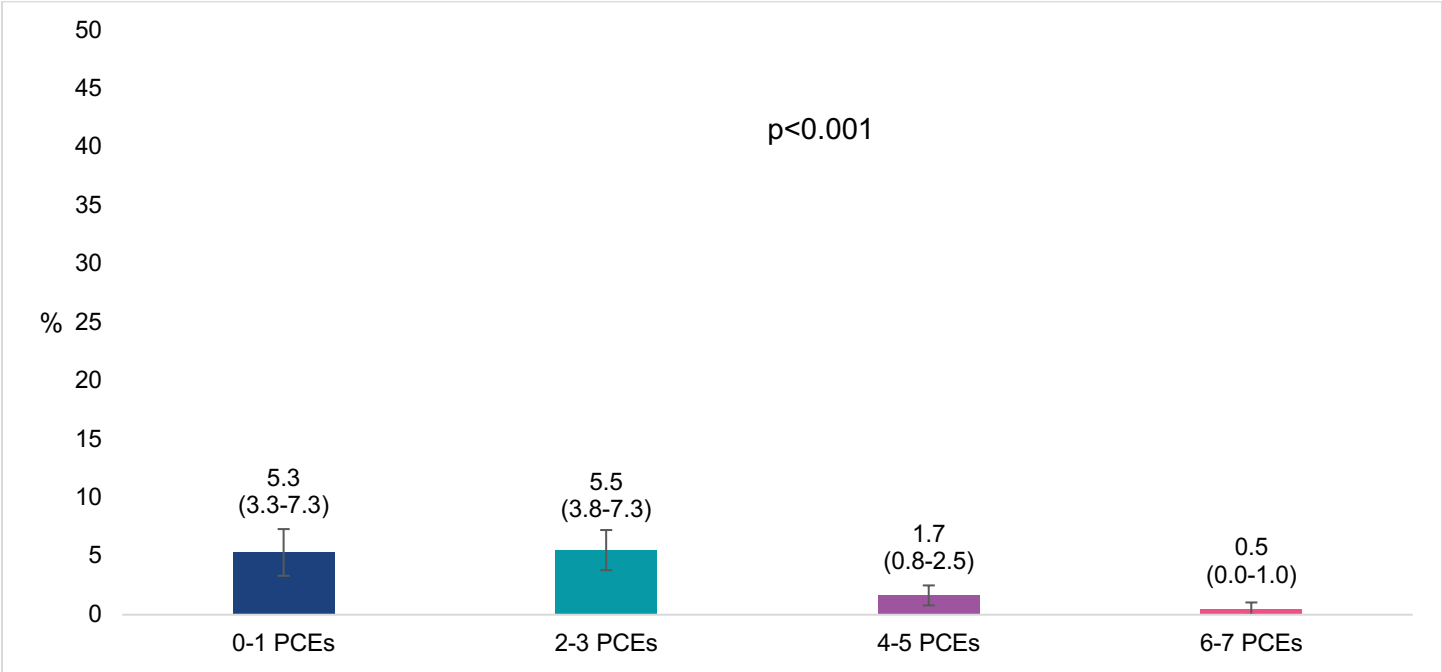
^a Used methamphetamines (also called “speed”, “crystal meth”, “crank”, “ice”, or “meth”)
^b One or more times during their life

Figure 55: Percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



^a Used ecstasy (also called “MDMA” or “Molly”)
^b One or more times during their life

Figure 56: Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drugs, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



^a Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body
^b One or more times during their life

Substance Use – Perception of Risk

Figure 57: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think people have no/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 PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

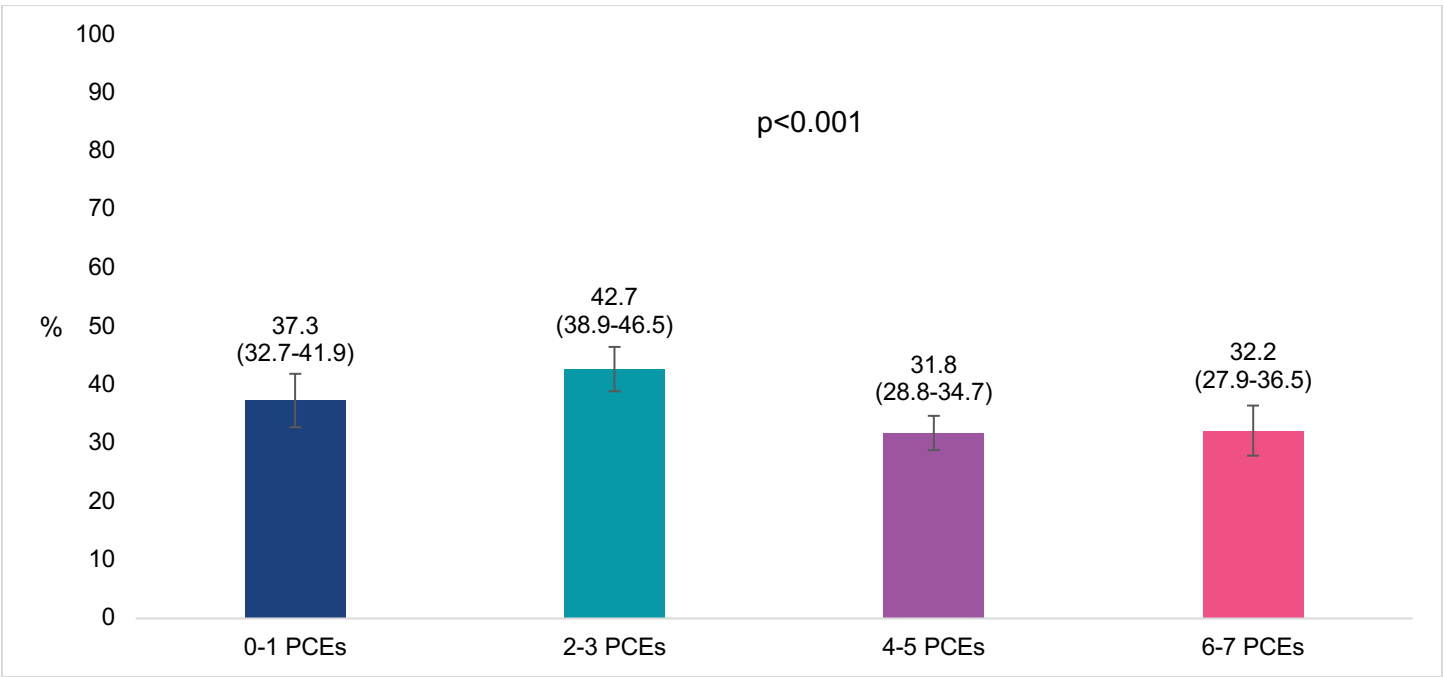


Figure 58: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think people have no/slight risk of harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

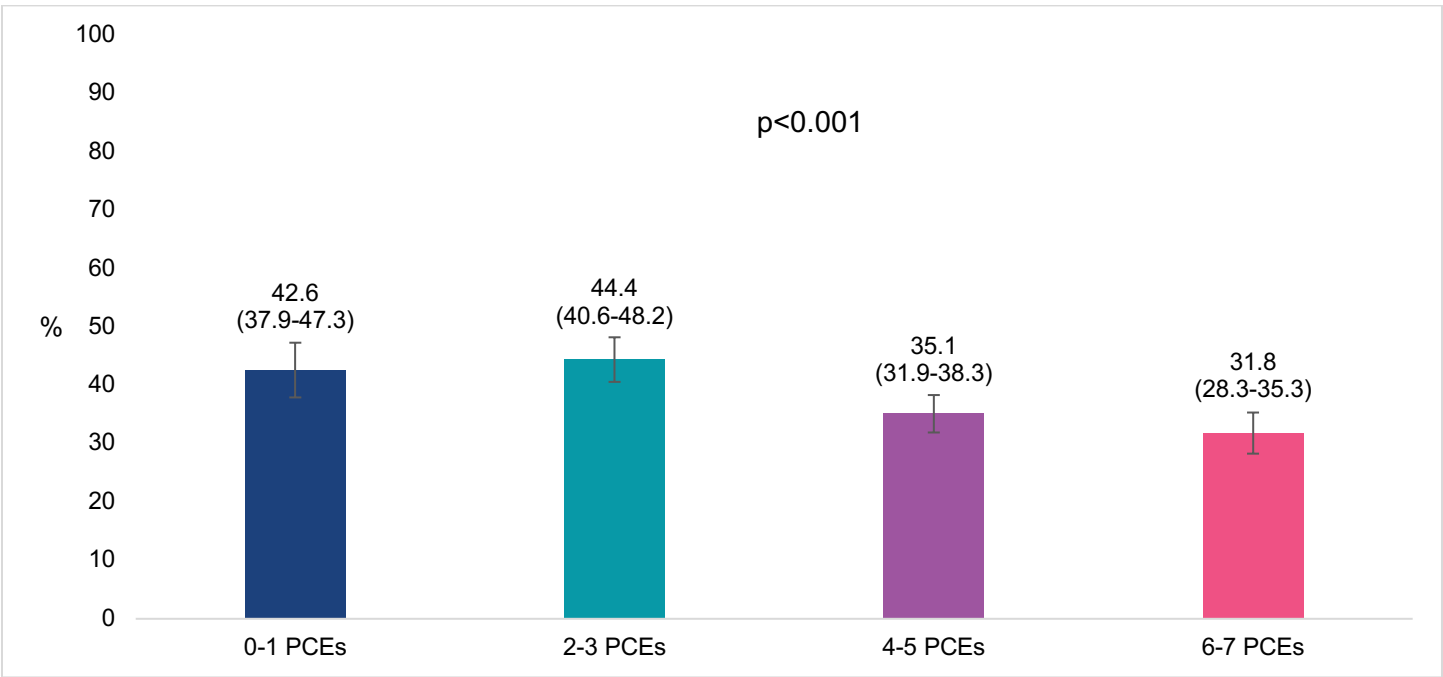


Figure 59: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think people have no/slight risk of harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

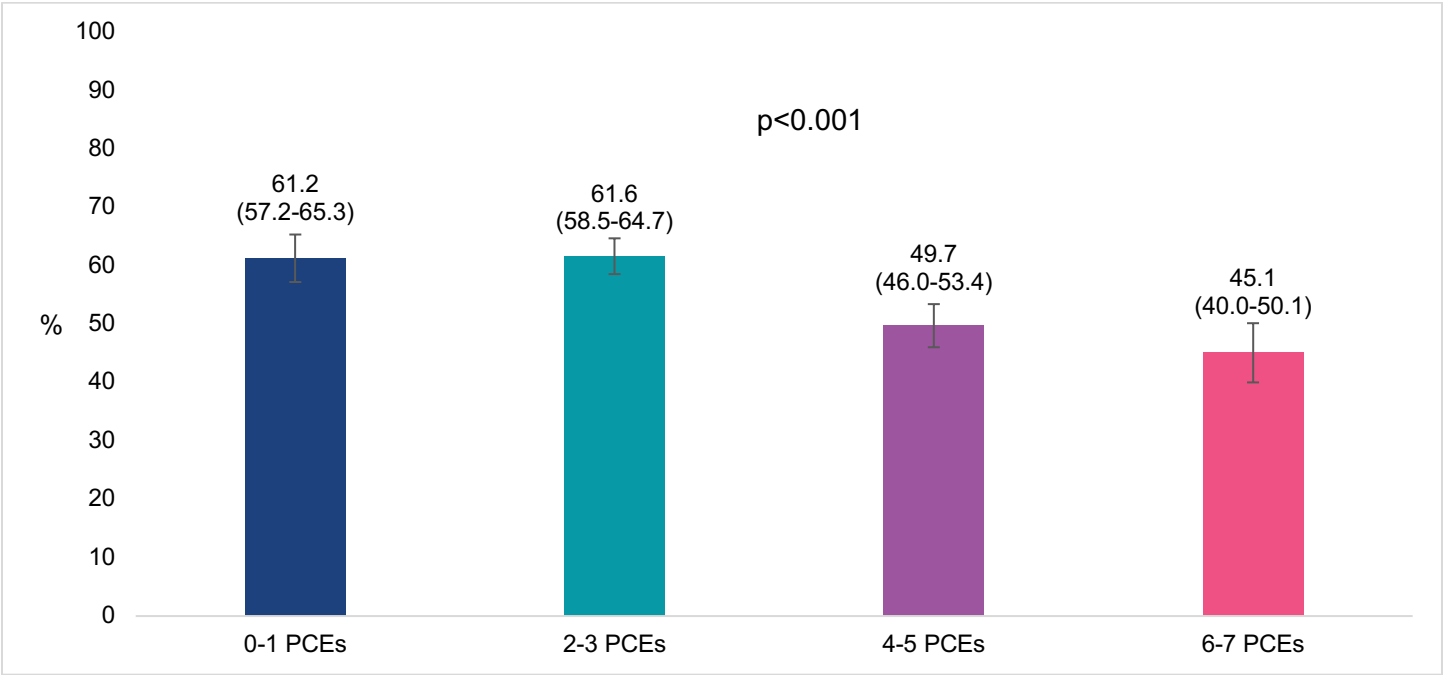
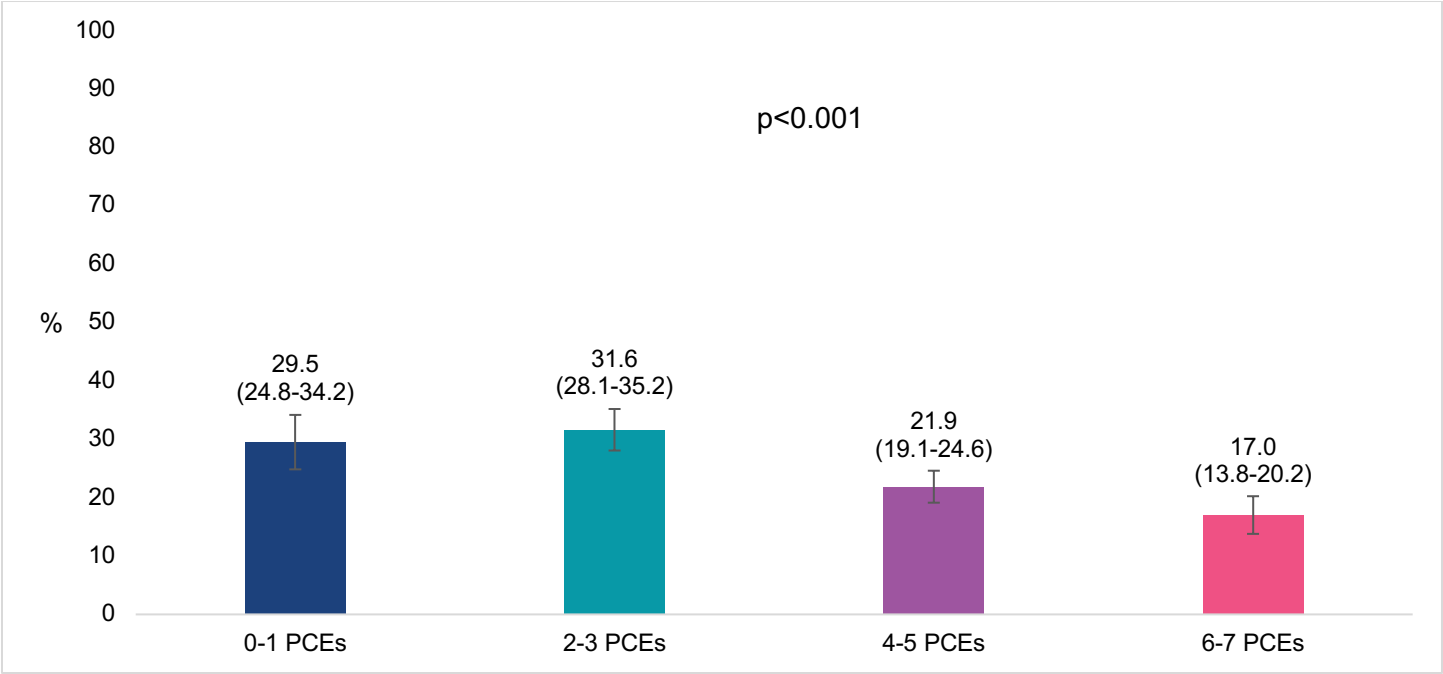


Figure 60: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think people have no/slight risk of harming themselves physically or in other ways if they use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025



Substance Use – Perception of Parent Disapproval

Figure 61: Percentage of high school students who reported 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 PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

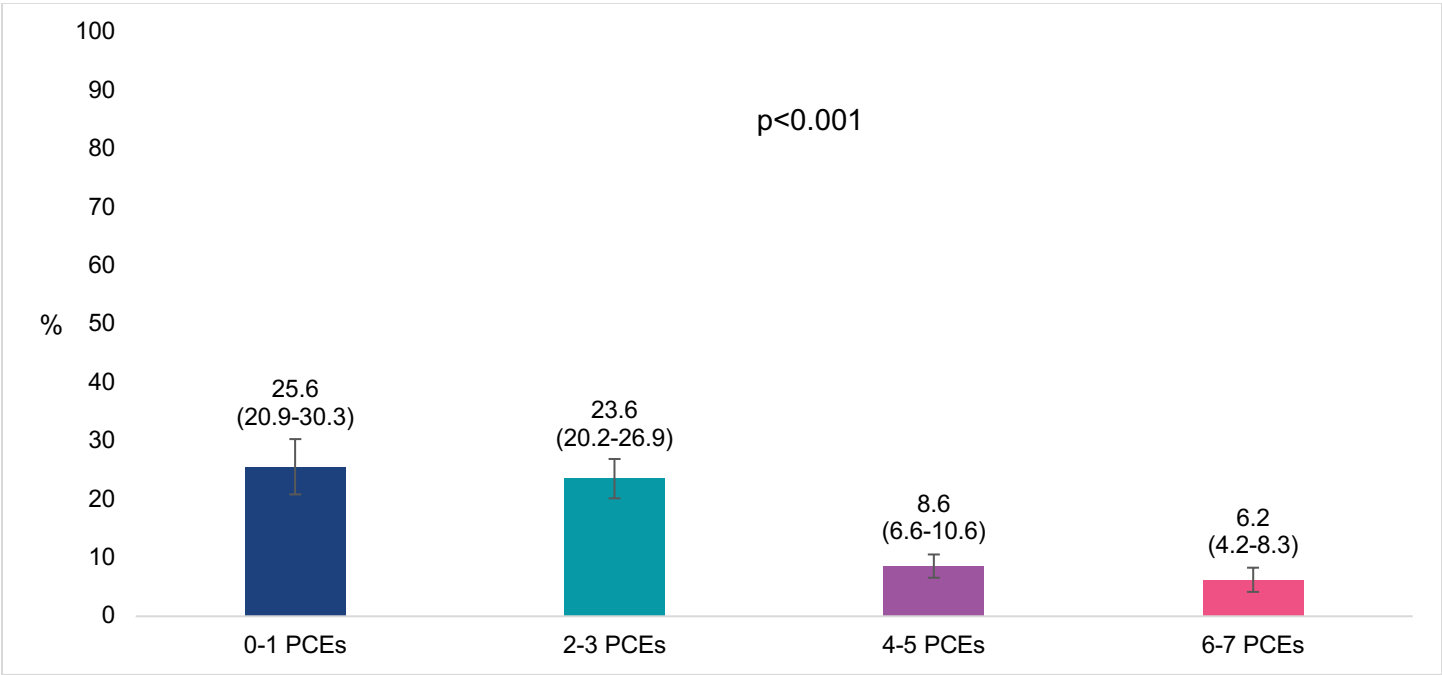


Figure 62: Percentage of high school students who reported that their parents feel it would be not at all wrong/a little bit wrong for them to smoke tobacco, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

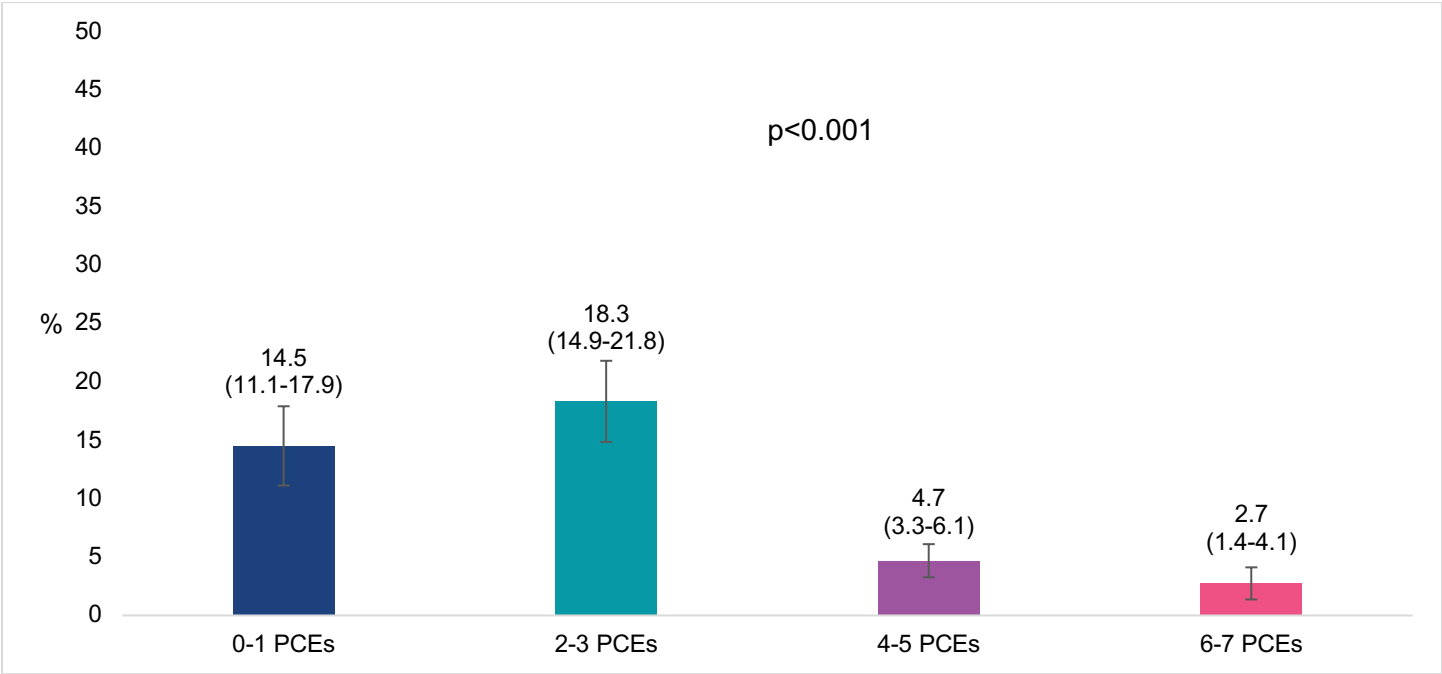


Figure 63: Percentage of high school students who reported that their parents feel it would be not at all wrong/a little bit wrong for them to smoke marijuana, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

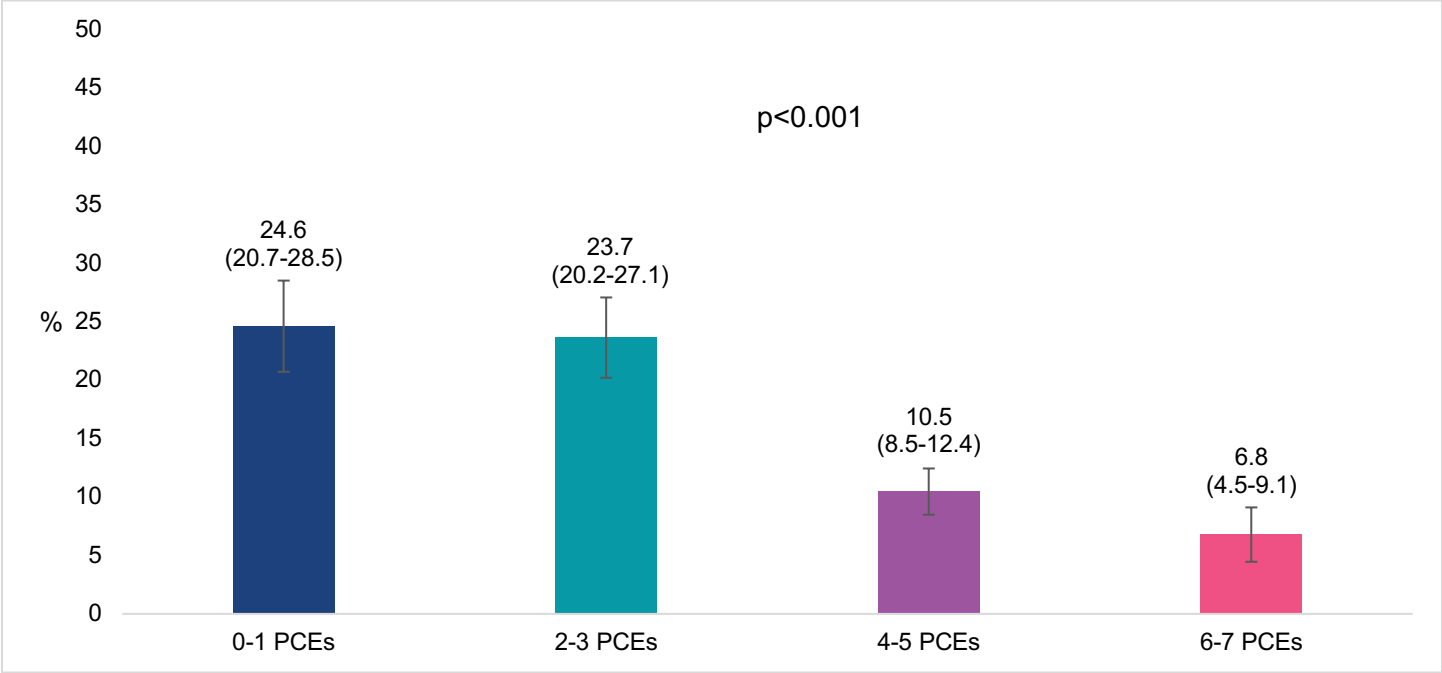
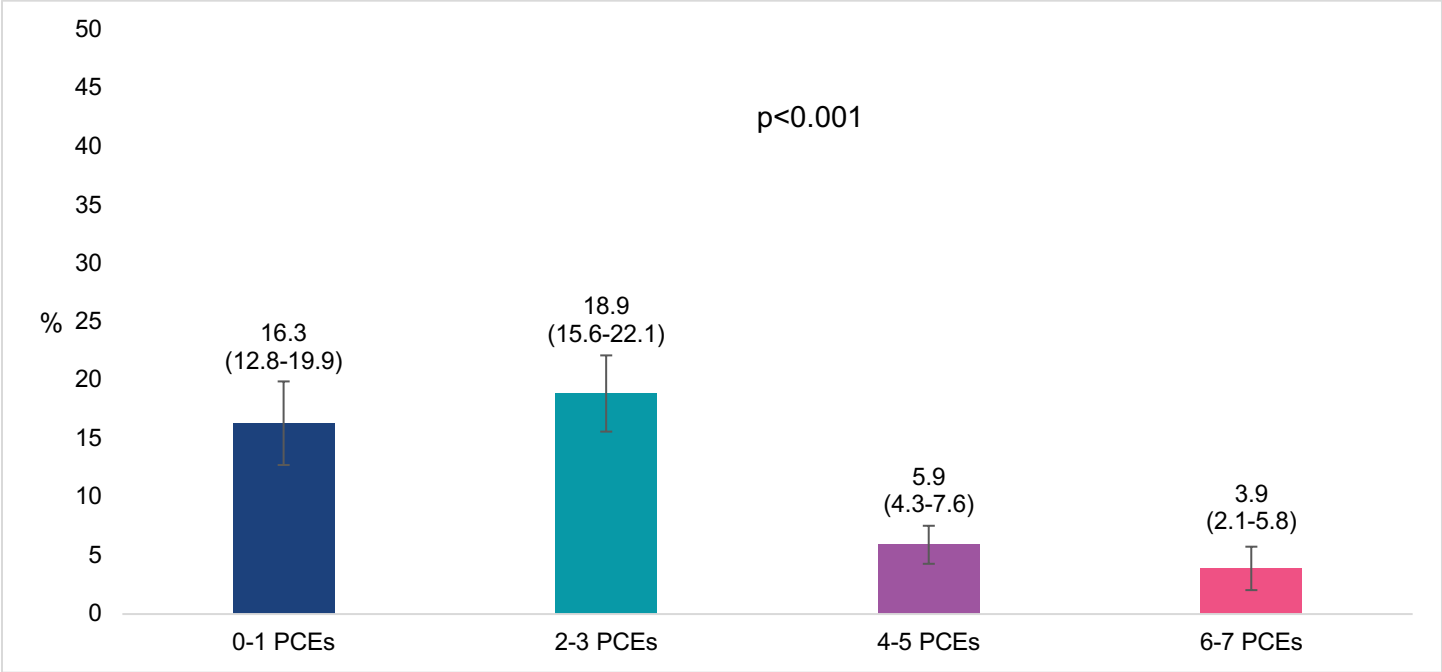


Figure 64: Percentage of high school students who reported that their parents feel it would be not at all wrong/a little bit wrong for them to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025



Substance Use – Perception of Peer Disapproval

Figure 65: Percentage of high school students who reported 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 PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

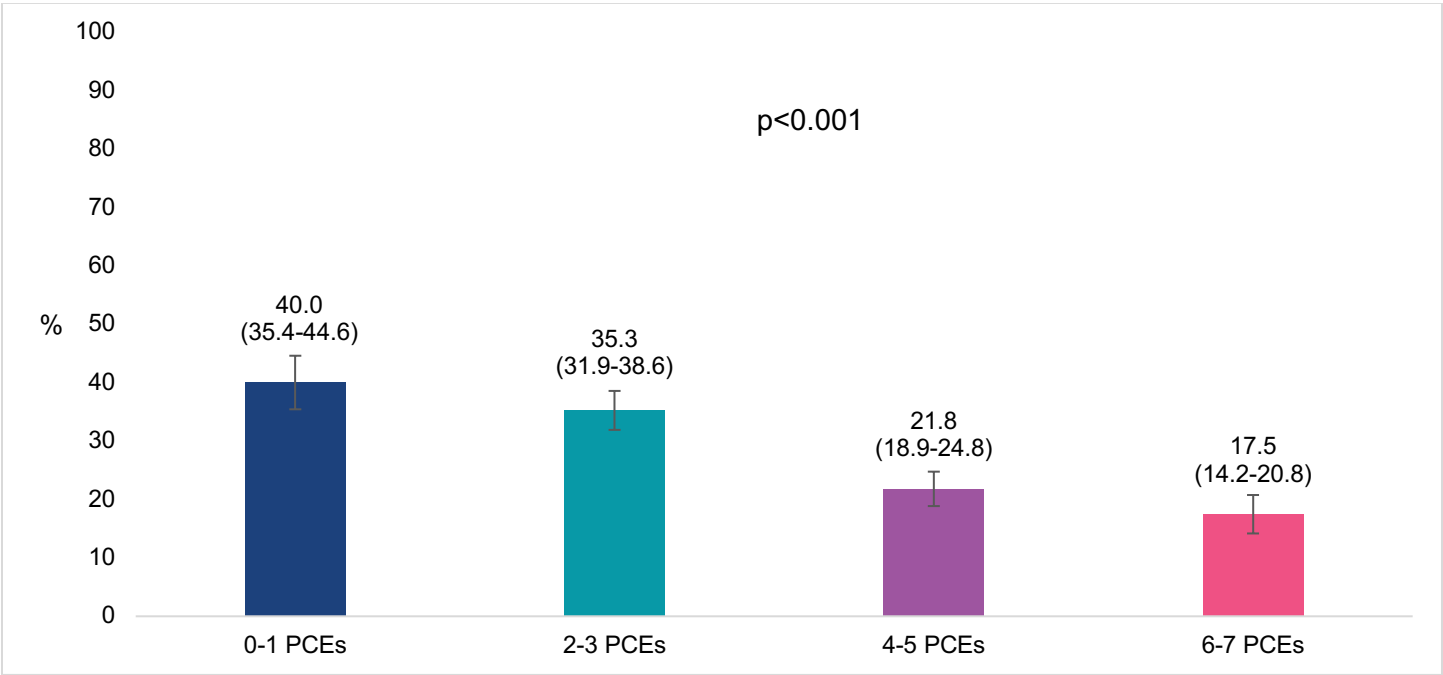


Figure 66: Percentage of high school students who reported that their friends feel it would be not at all wrong/a little bit wrong for them to smoke tobacco, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

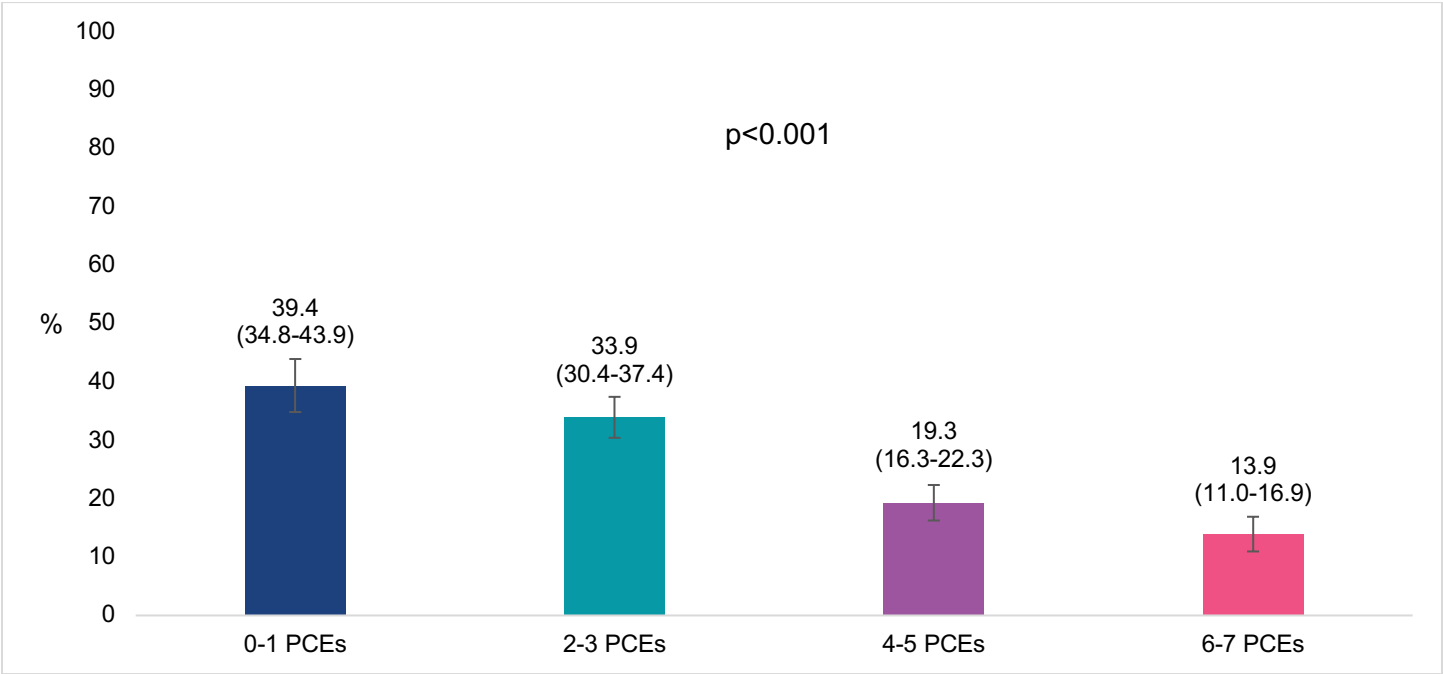


Figure 67: Percentage of high school students who reported that their friends feel it would be not at all wrong/a little bit wrong for them to smoke marijuana, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

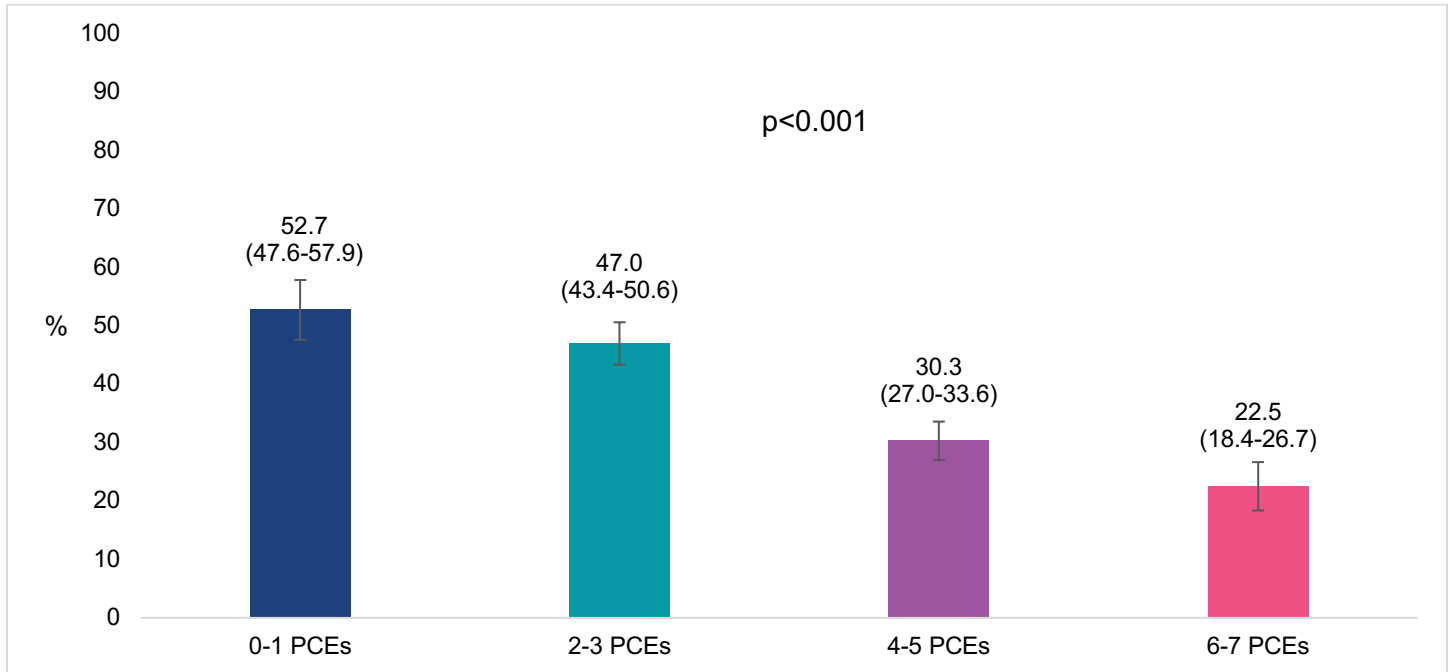
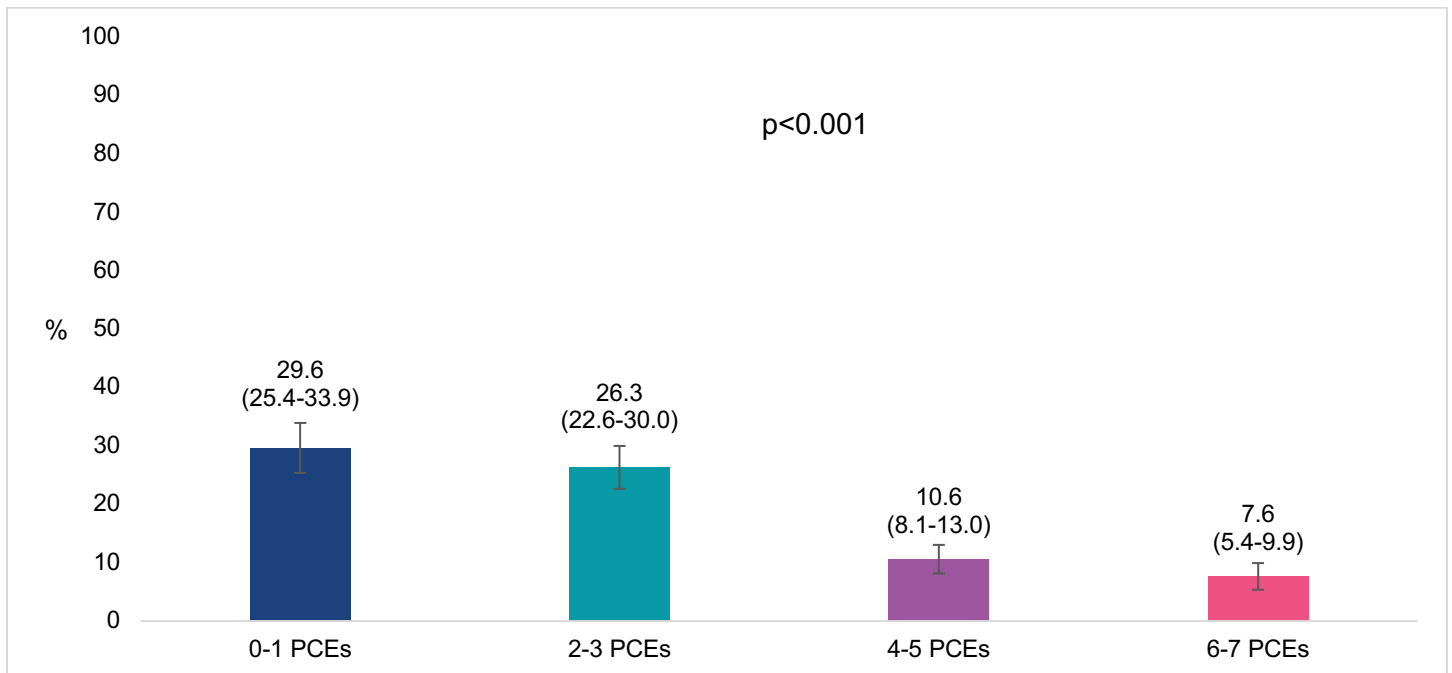


Figure 68: Percentage of high school students who reported that their friends feel it would be not at all wrong/a little bit wrong for them to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025



Sexual Behaviors

Figure 69: Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

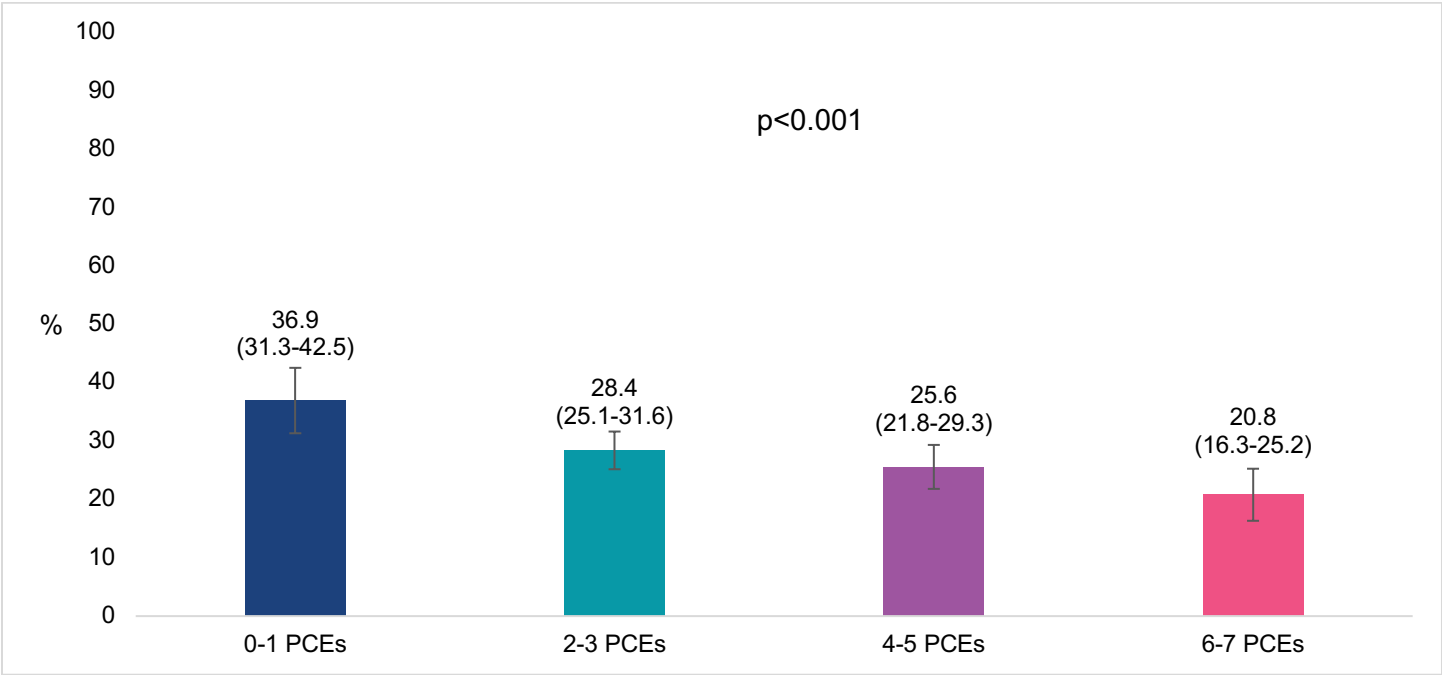


Figure 70: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

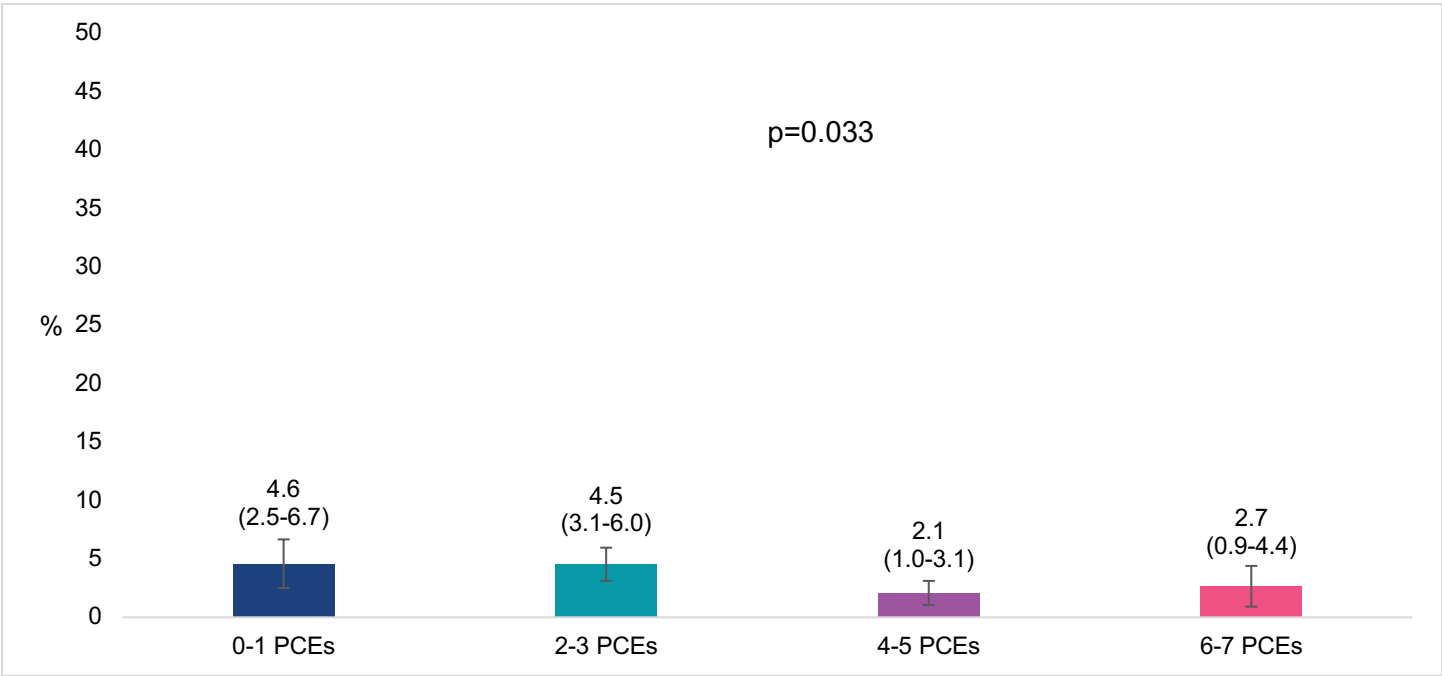


Figure 71: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

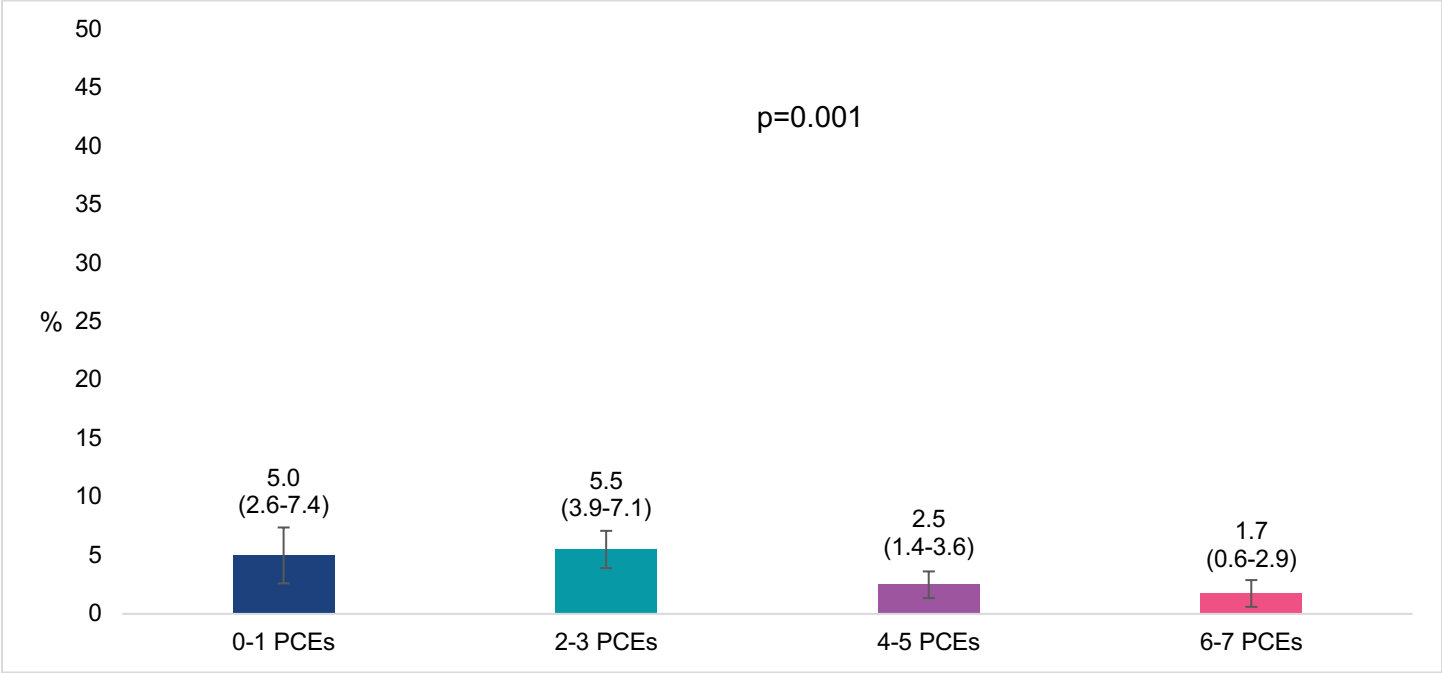


Figure 72: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

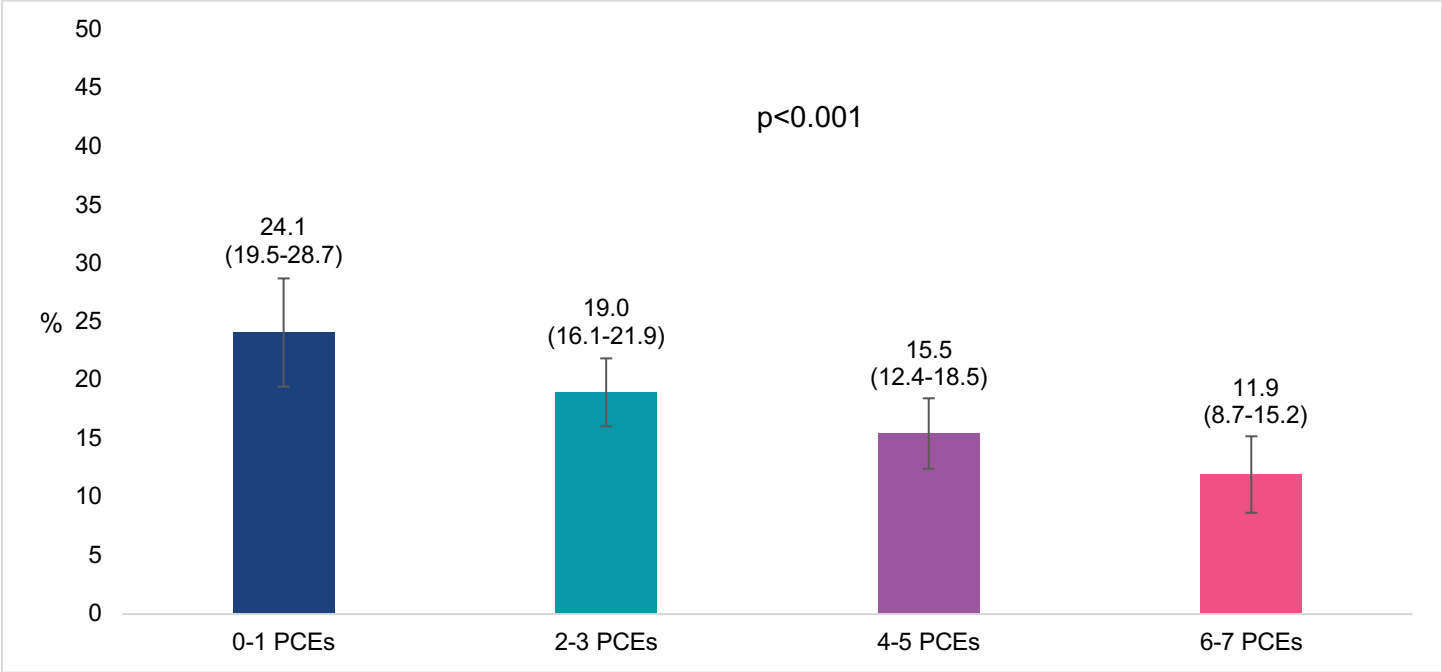
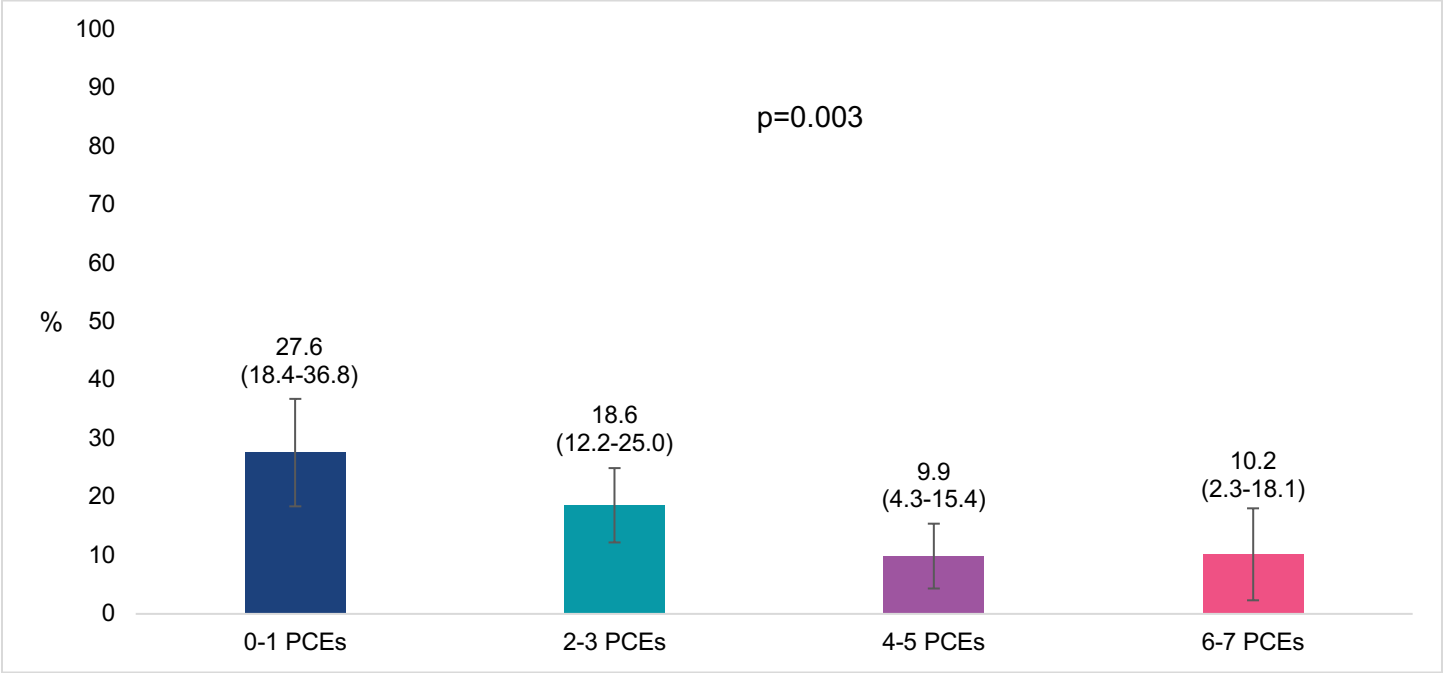
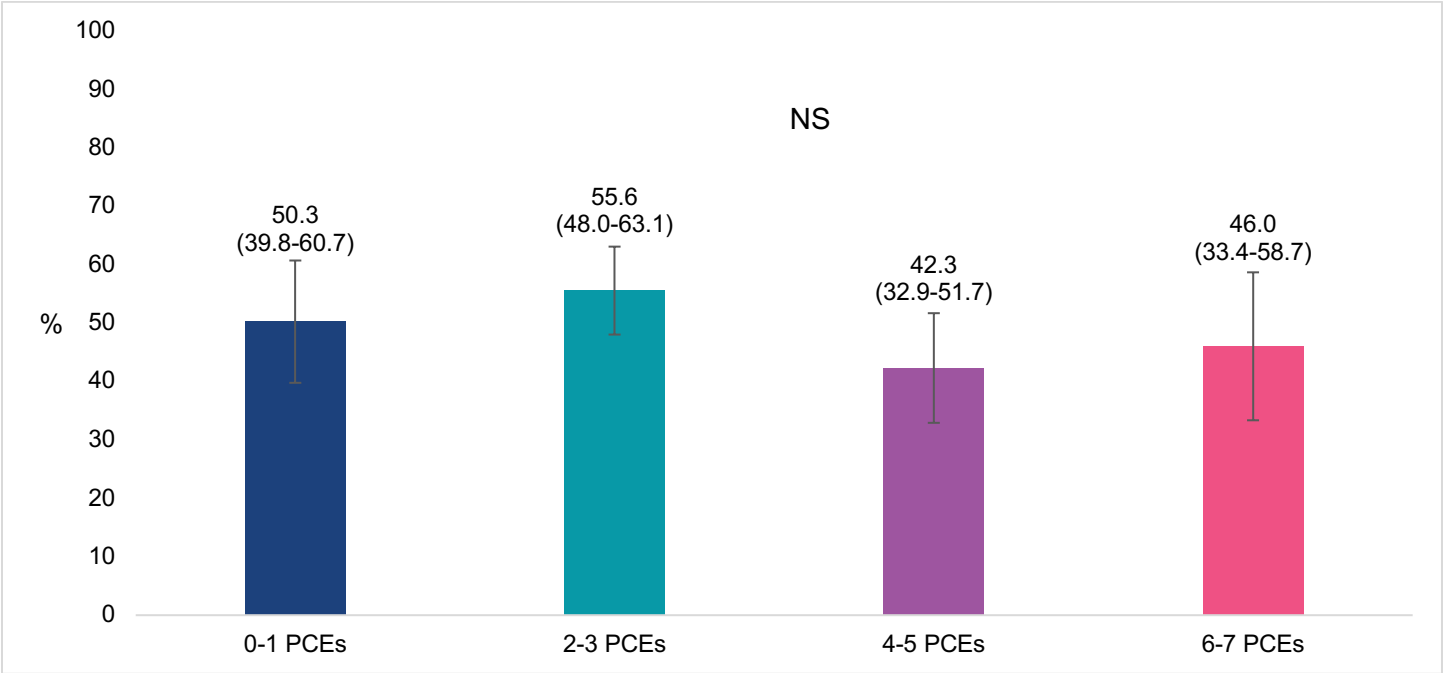


Figure 73: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025



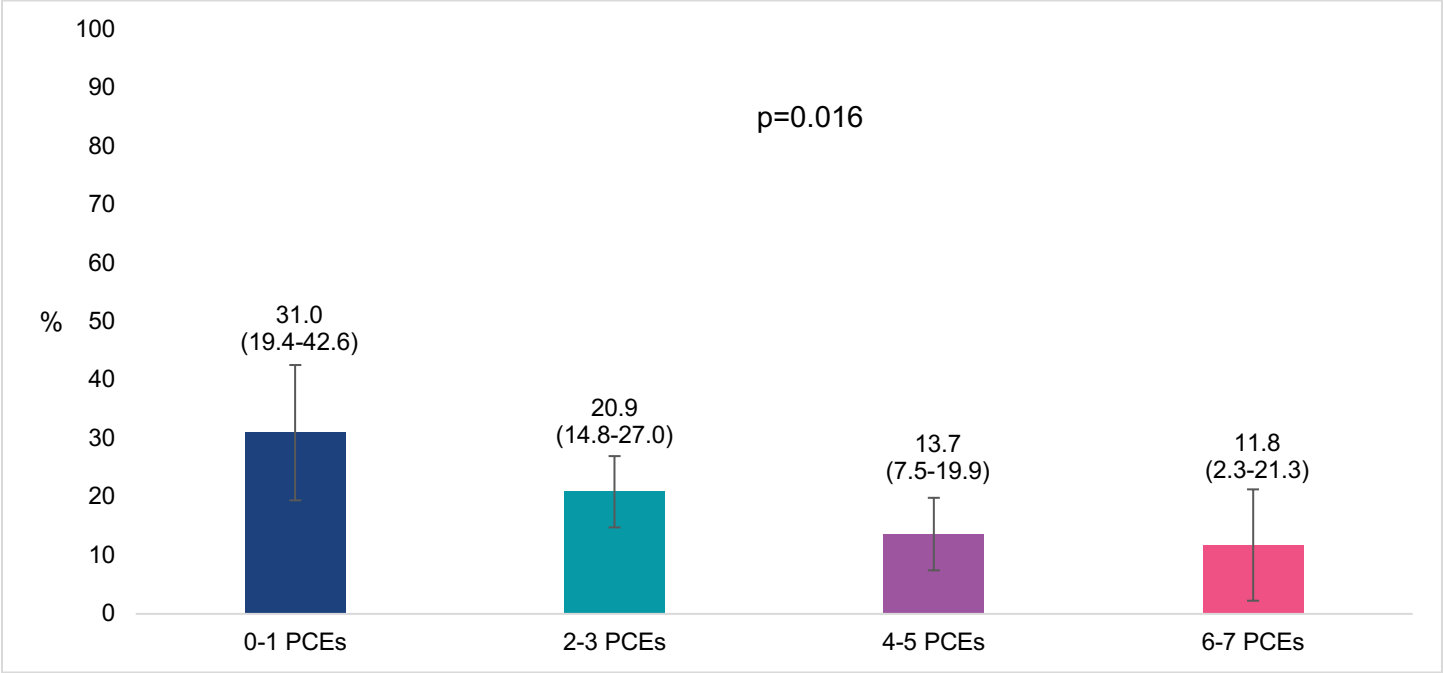
^a Among students who had sexual intercourse during the 3 months before the survey

Figure 74: Percentage of high school students who did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



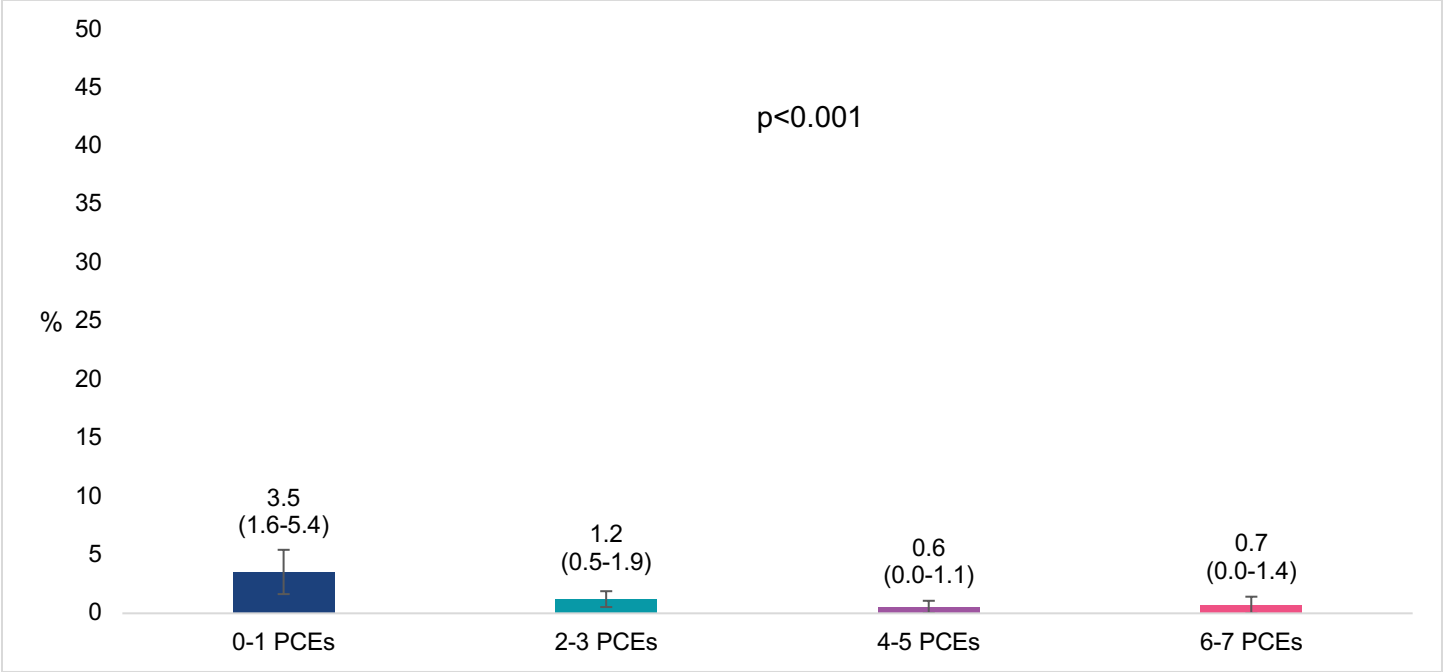
^a Among students who had sexual intercourse during the 3 months before the survey

Figure 75: Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse, by PCE score^{a,b} – Nevada YRBS 2025



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

Figure 76: Percentage of high school students who have ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



^a One or more times during their life

Diet

Figure 77: Percentage of high school students who did not eat fruit during the 7 days before the survey, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025

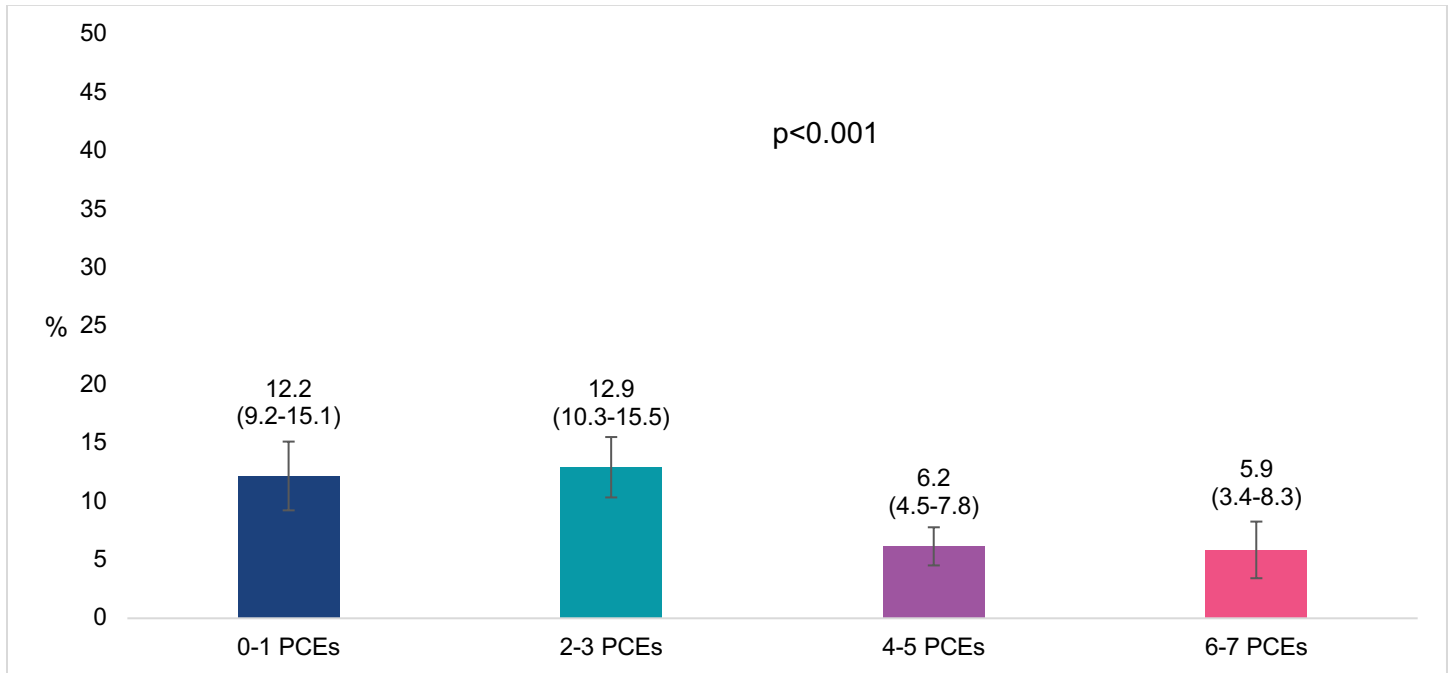


Figure 78: Percentage of high school students who did not eat vegetables during the 7 days before the survey, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025

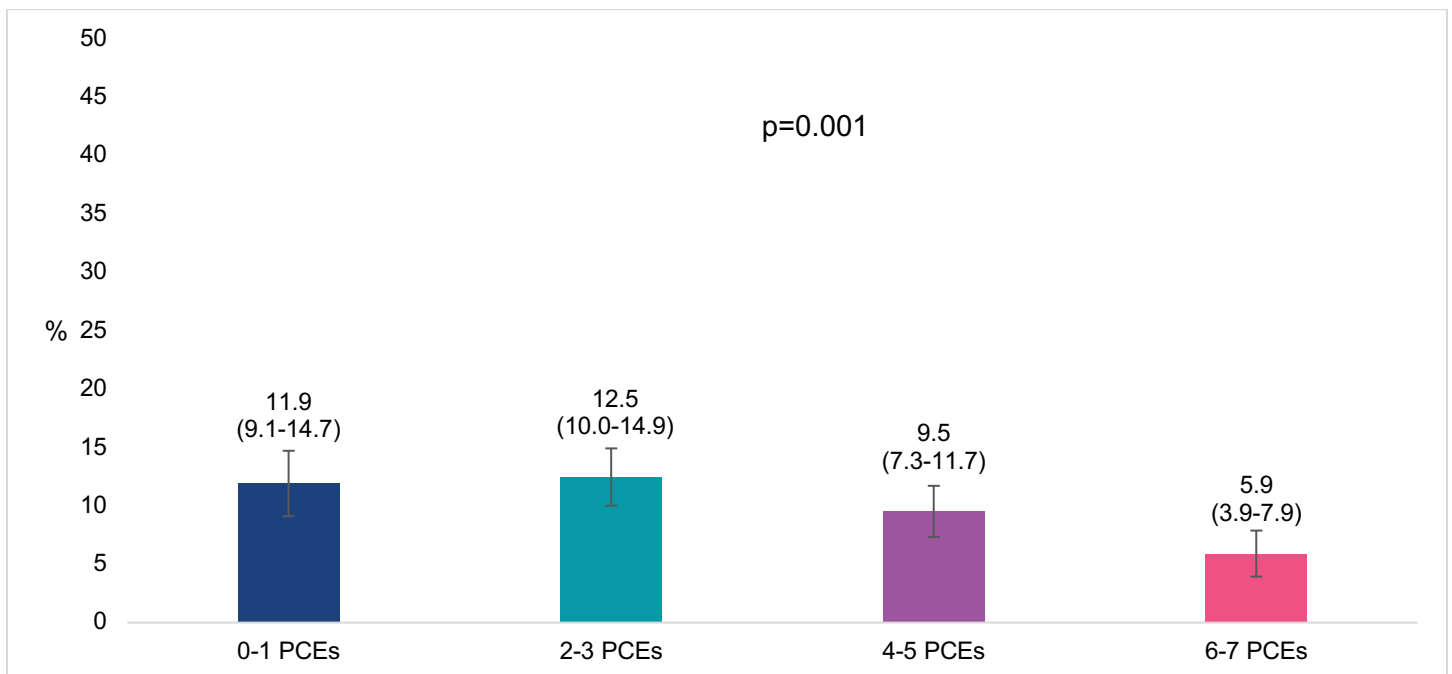
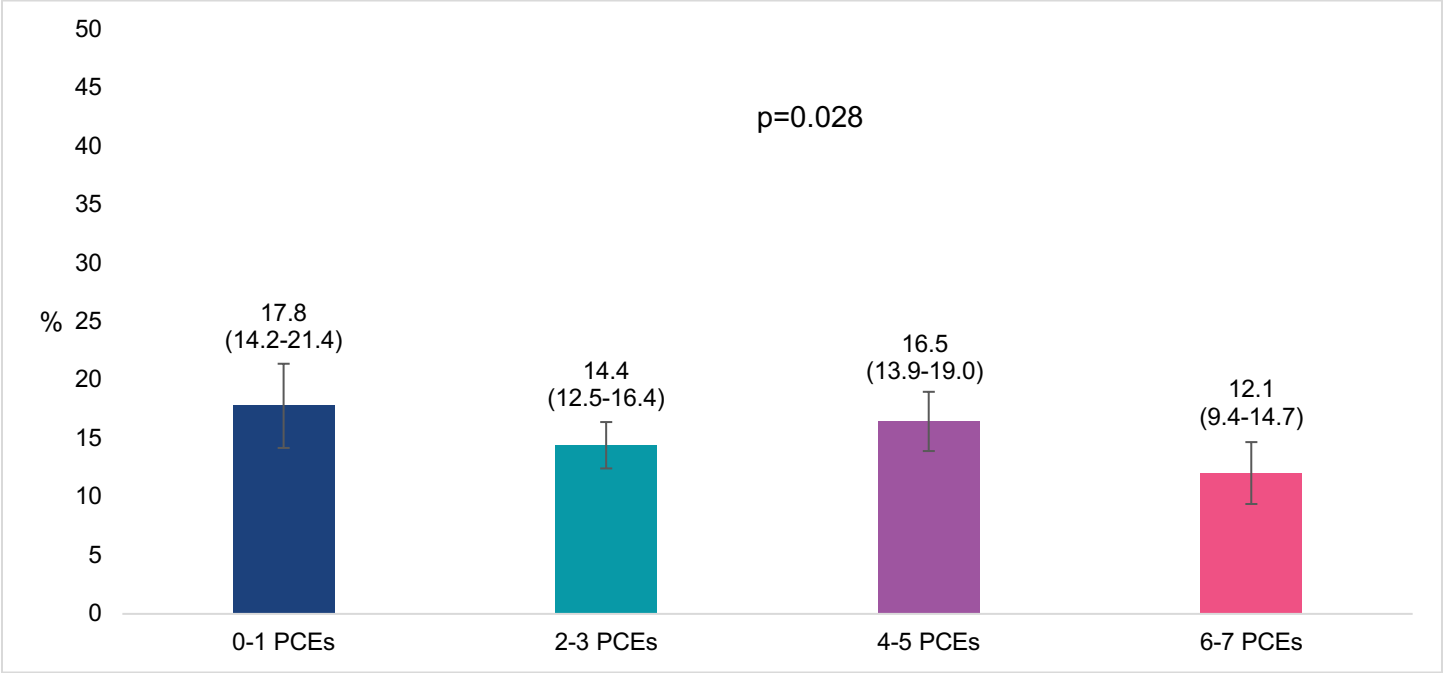
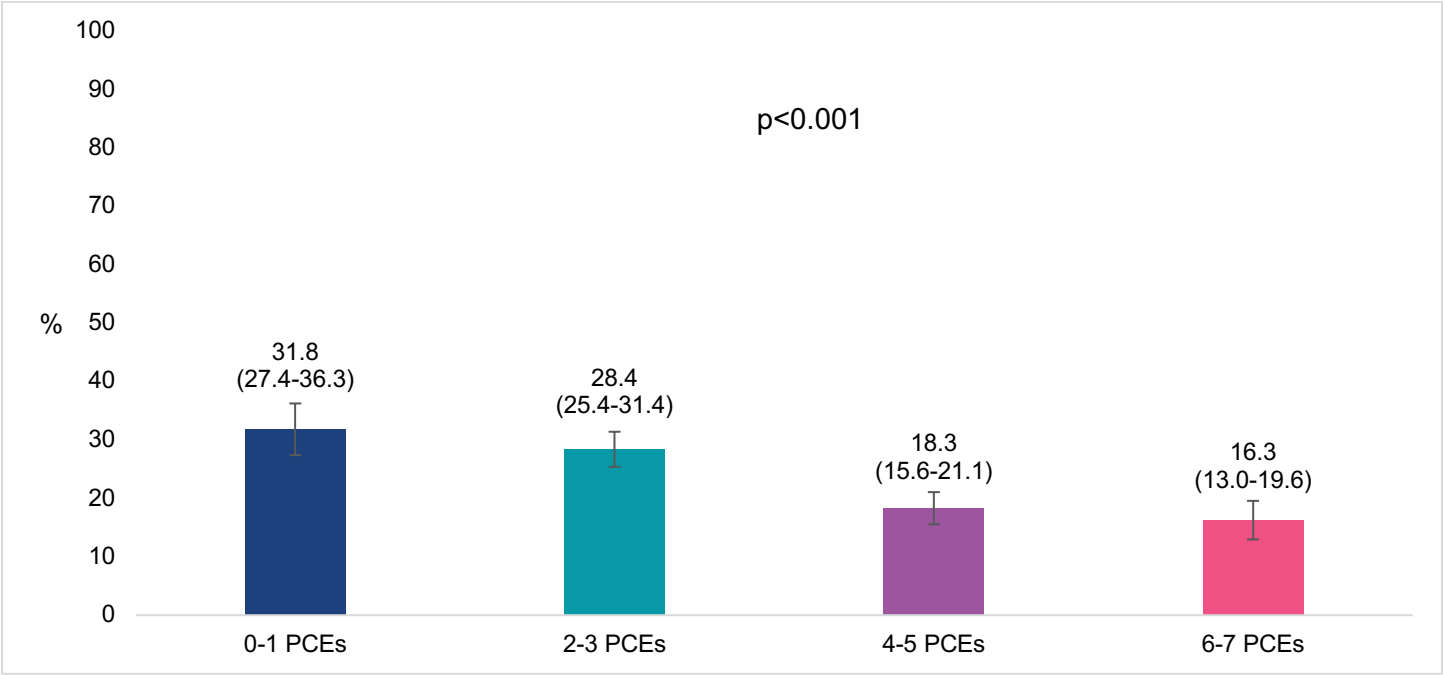


Figure 79: Percentage of high school students who drank soda or pop one or more times/day during the 7 days before the survey, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



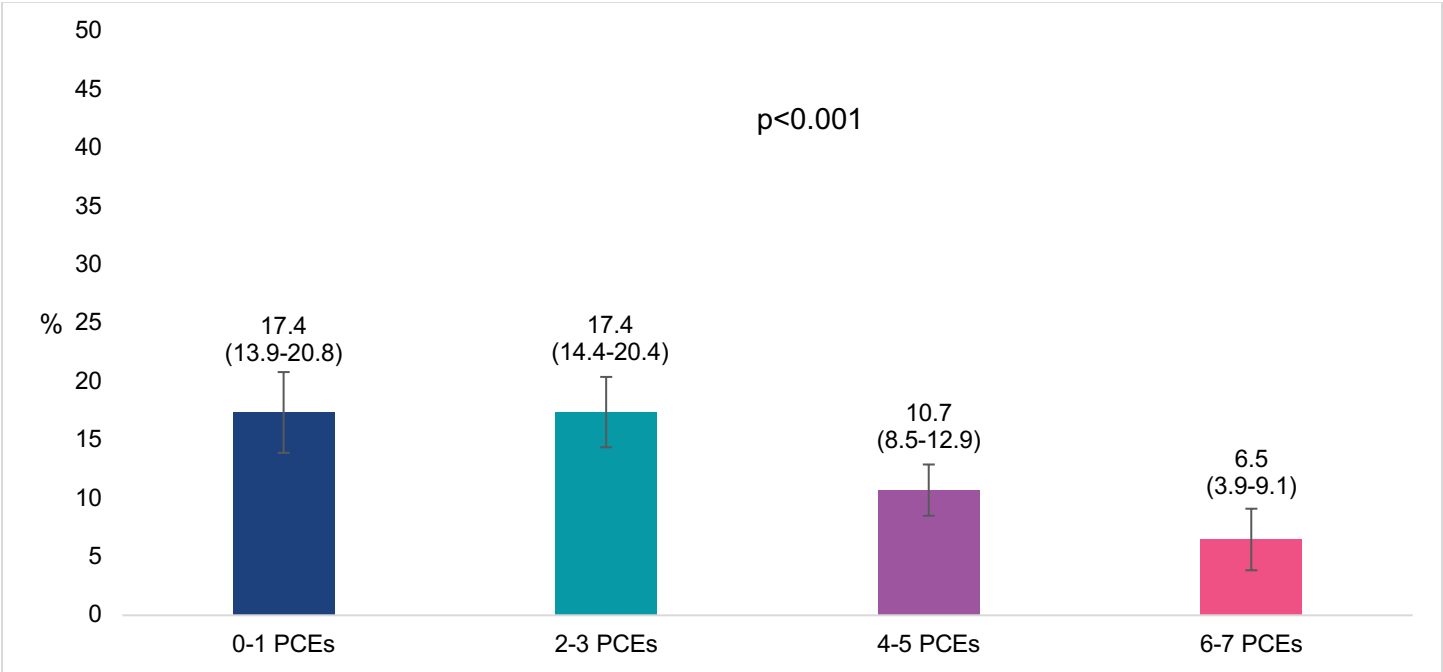
^a A can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop such as 'Coke', 'Pepsi', or 'Sprite', not including diet soda or diet pop

Figure 80: Percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast during the 7 days before the survey, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025



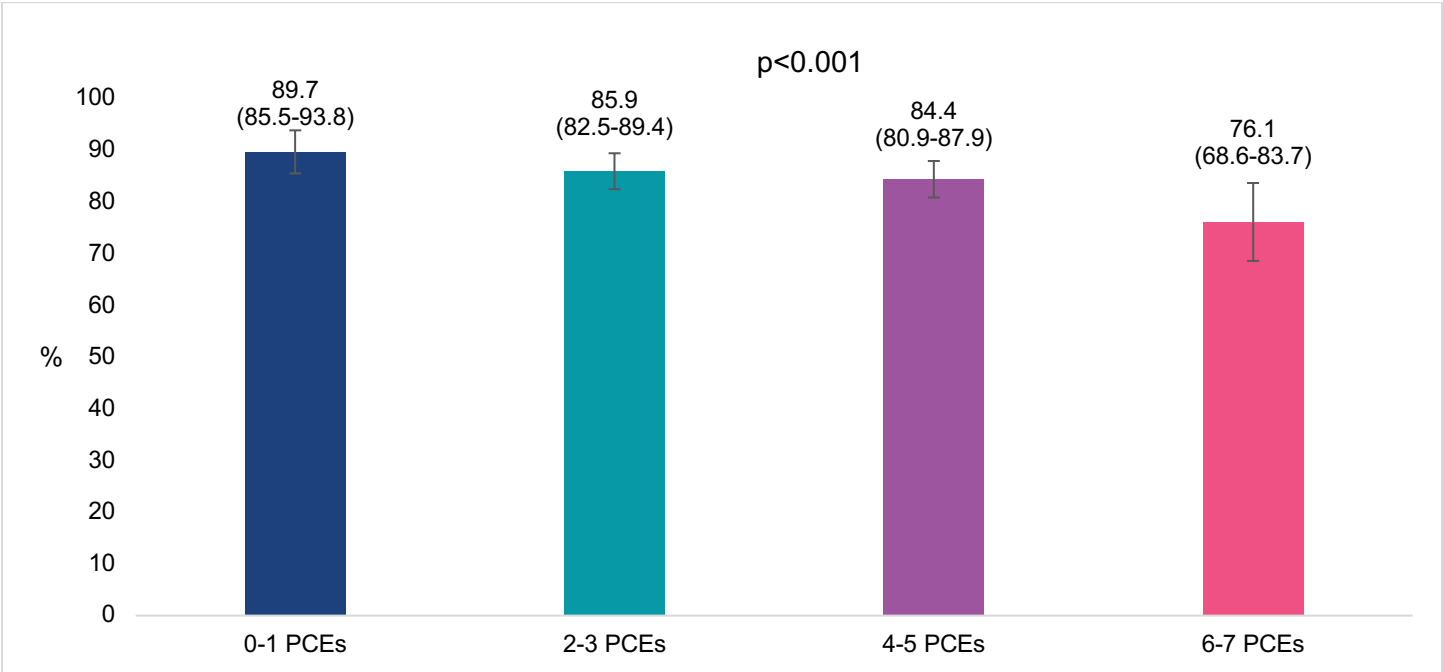
Physical Activity

Figure 81: 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 PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



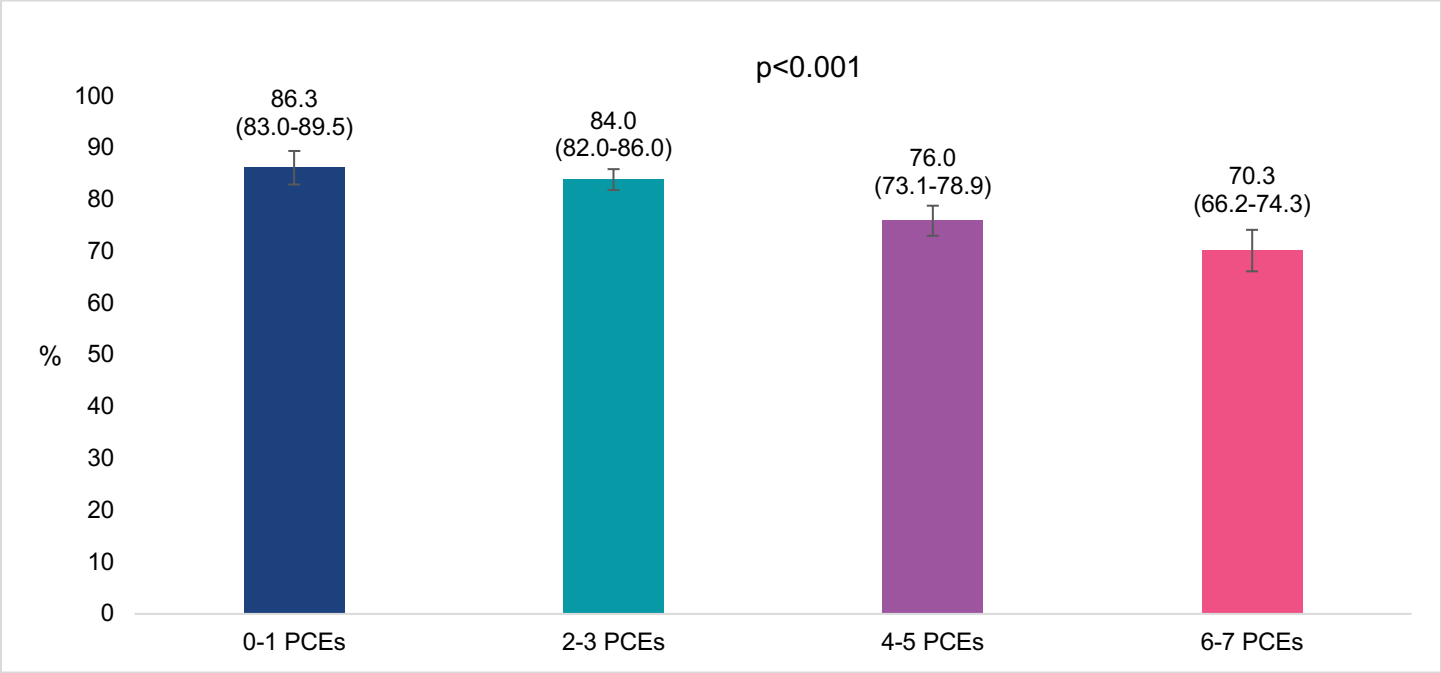
^a Did not do any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time

Figure 82: Percentage of high school students who did not attend physical education (PE) classes daily, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



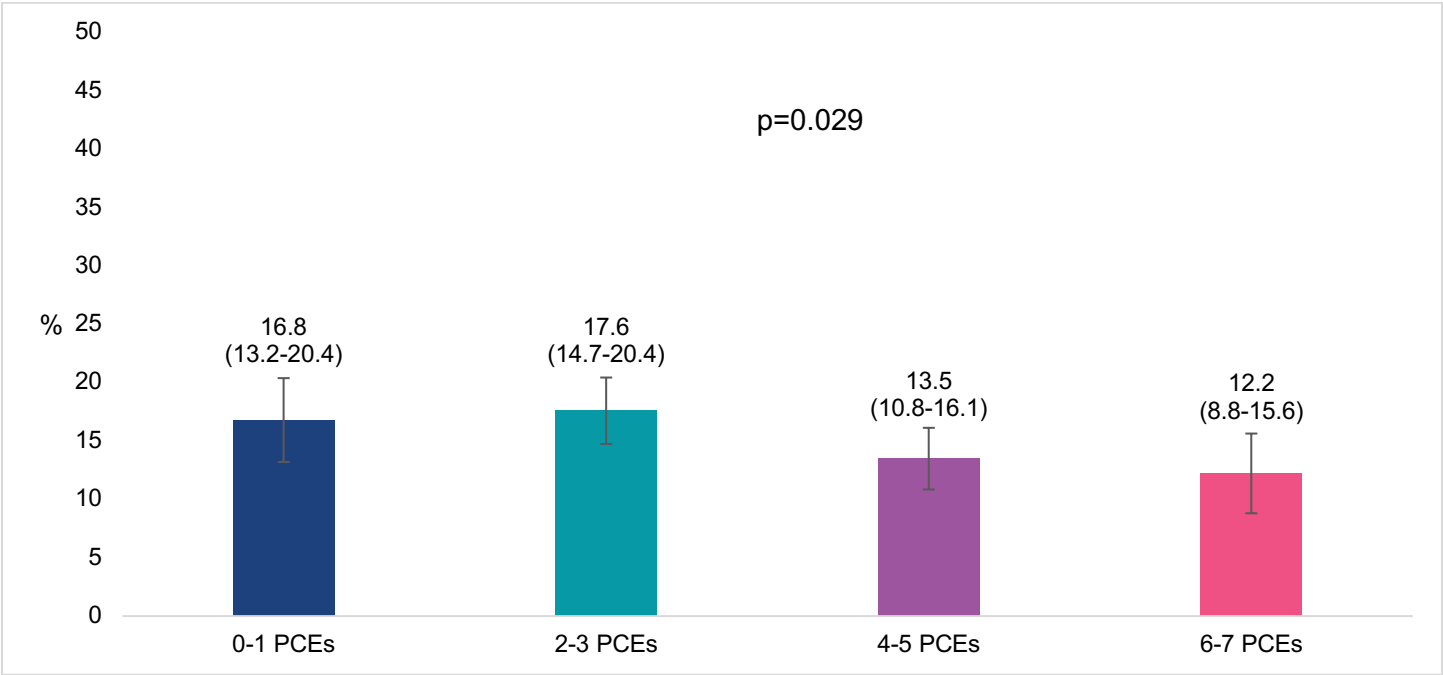
^a 5 days in an average week when they were in school

Figure 83: Percentage of high school students who did not get 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025



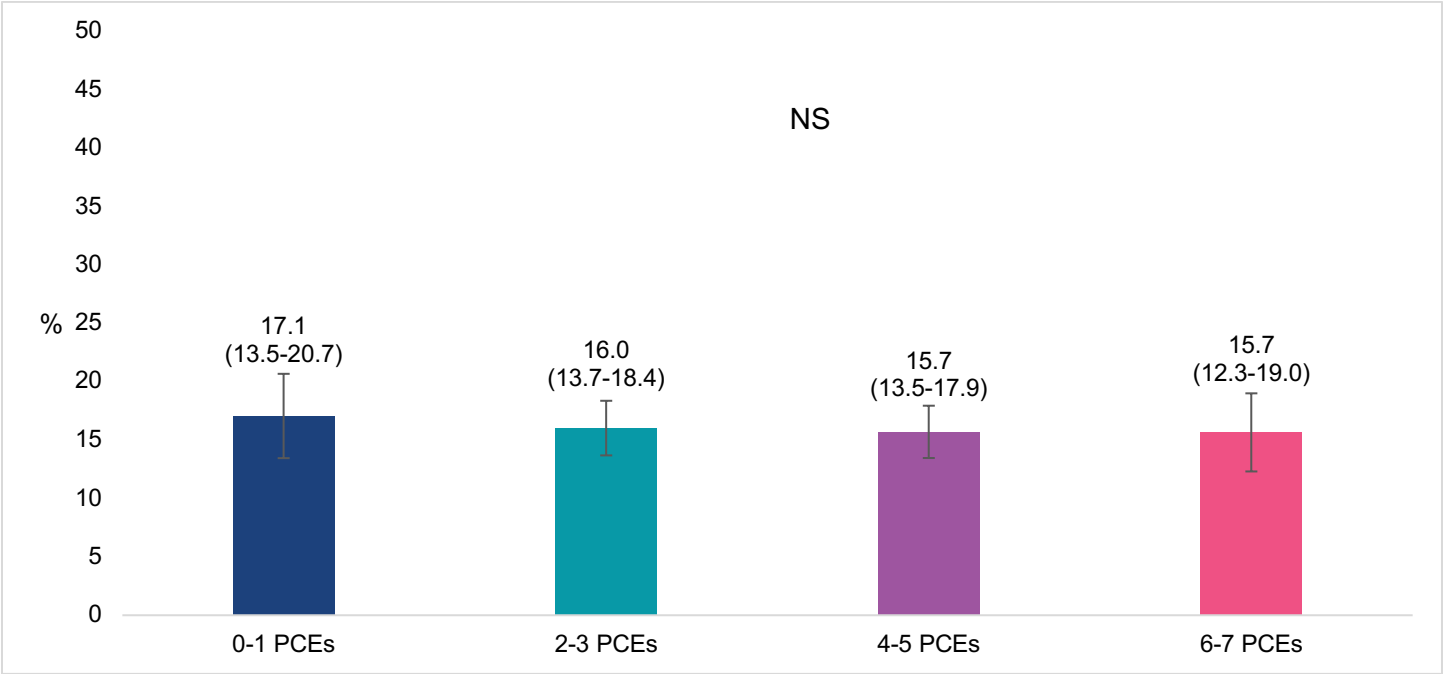
Weight

Figure 84: Percentage of high school students who were obese, by PCE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2025



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

Figure 85: Percentage of high school students who were overweight, by PCE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2025



^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

Other

Figure 86: Percentage of high school students who threatened or injured someone with a weapon on school property during the 12 months before the survey, by PCE score – Nevada YRBS 2025

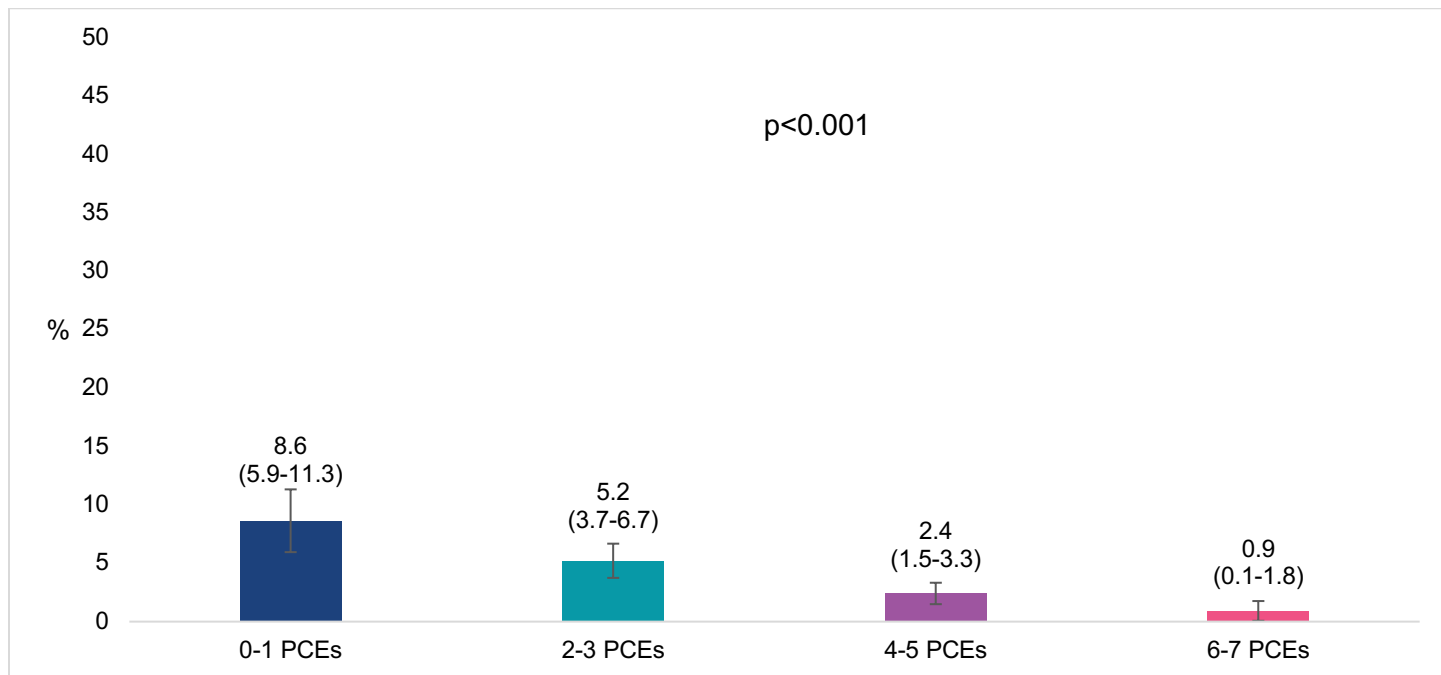
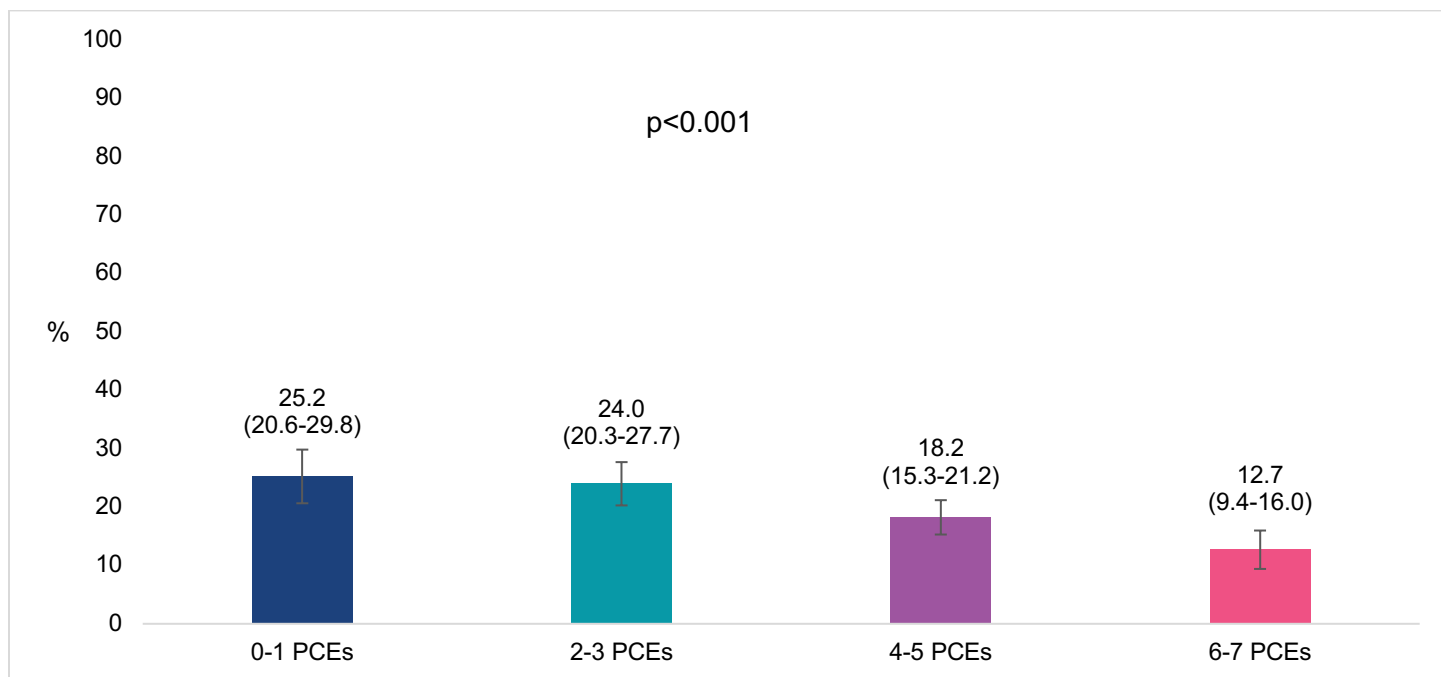
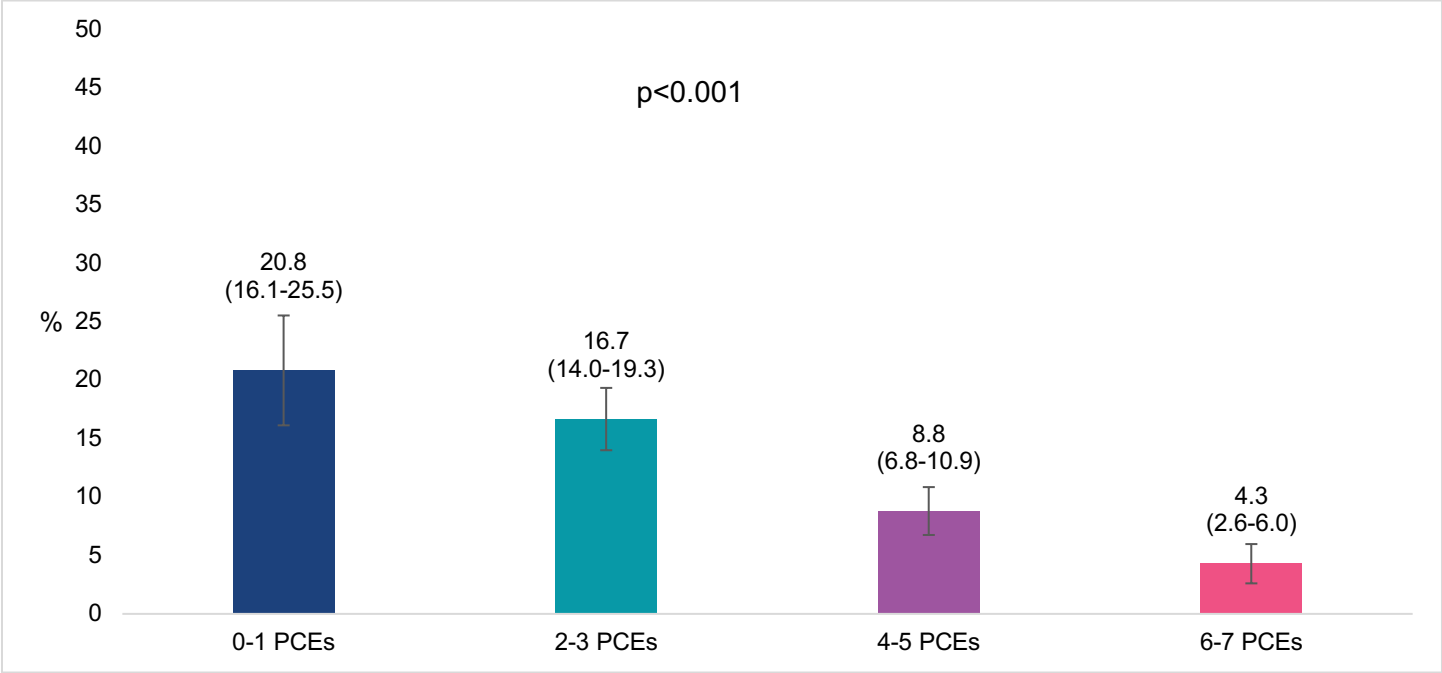


Figure 87: Percentage of high school students who reported that a doctor, nurse, or counselor told them they have attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder or ADHD, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



^a Also called attention deficit disorder or ADD

Figure 88: Percentage of high school students who have been arrested or cited by the police or a school police officer in their life, by PCE score^a – Nevada YRBS 2025



^a Not counting traffic tickets, 1 or more times