

2021 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Special Report



School of Public Health

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10/25/2023

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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INTRODUCTION

Priority health risk behaviors (i.e. preventable behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality) are often established during childhood and adolescence and extend into adulthood. Ongoing surveillance of youth risk behaviors is critical for the design, implementation, and evaluation of public health interventions to improve adolescent health. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a national surveillance system that was established in 1991 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to monitor the prevalence of health risk behaviors among youth. The Nevada High School YRBS is a biennial, anonymous, and voluntary survey of students in 9th through 12th grade in regular public, charter, and alternative schools. This special report focuses on self-reported exposure to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) among high school students in 2021.

METHODS

The 2021 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. For the 2021 High School YRBS, a random sample of 4,827 youth from 97 schools completed the survey. Please see the 2021 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior report for detailed information on the random cluster sampling design used.

The 2021 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 2021 Nevada High School YRBS, eight core ACE measures assessed lifetime prevalence of ACEs: 1) physical abuse; 2) sexual abuse by a person at least 5 years older; 3) emotional abuse; 4) physical neglect; 5) intimate partner violence; 6) household mental illness; 7) household substance abuse; and, 8) household incarceration. The ACE questions were summed to create a total ACE score (range 0-8). ACE scores were only calculated for youth who are under the age of 18 years and answered at least 5 ACE questions (n=4322, 89.5% of the original sample). The weighted chi-square test was used to assess differences in risk behaviors by ACE score (0 ACEs, 1 ACE, 2 ACEs, 3 ACEs, or 4+ ACEs). The Cochran-Armitage test for trend was used to assess the relationship between ACEs and risk behaviors.

This report focuses on the relationship between ACE exposure and behavioral health and other health indicators. 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 students* — Nevada YRBS 2021

		Students ^a	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Total		4322	100.0%	100.0%
Sex	Female	2121	49.8%	50.1%
	Male	2142	50.3%	49.9%
Age Groups	14 years old or younger	1188	27.5%	24.2%
	15 years old	1293	29.9%	27.8%
	16 years old	1136	26.3%	25.8%
	17 years old	705	16.3%	22.2%
Grade	9th grade	1390	32.3%	27.3%
	10th grade	1236	28.7%	26.8%
	11th grade	1127	26.2%	25.9%
	12th grade	543	12.6%	19.5%
	Ungraded or other grade	14	0.3%	0.4%
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native ^d	87	2.1%	0.9%
	Asian ^d	216	5.2%	6.2%
	Black ^d	212	5.1%	9.3%
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ^d	79	1.9%	1.6%
	White ^d	1664	39.7%	31.3%
	Hispanic/Latino	1691	40.3%	44.1%
	Other/Multiple ^d	244	5.8%	6.6%
Region	Carson City	69	1.6%	1.9%
	Douglas	458	10.6%	1.4%
	Elko, White Pine, Eureka	447	10.3%	2.6%
	Churchill, Humboldt, Pershing, Lander	150	3.5%	1.7%
	Lyon, Mineral, Storey	312	7.2%	2.3%
	Nye, Lincoln	243	5.6%	1.5%
	Washoe	1013	23.4%	15.9%
	Clark	1630	37.7%	72.7%

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

^b Non-Hispanic

***Note: Only youth who answered at least five ACE questions and are younger than 18 years old are included. Prevalence estimates differ slightly from statewide report.**

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and ACE Score

Table 2: Prevalence of individual ACE questions and ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021

		N	% ^b
Total			
Ever been hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt in any way by a parent or other adult in their home			
	Yes	1550	38.9%
	No	2772	61.1%
Ever had an adult or person at least 5 years older than them made them do sexual things they did not want to do			
	Yes	473	11.3%
	No	3849	88.7%
Ever been sworn at, insulted, or put down by a parent or other adult in their home*			
	Yes	2956	69.3%
	No	1366	30.7%
Never/rarely had an adult in their household who tried hard to make sure their basic needs were met			
	Yes	433	9.9%
	No	3889	90.1%
Ever had parents or other adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up			
	Yes	921	21.3%
	No	3401	78.7%
Ever lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal			
	Yes	1713	39.6%
	No	2609	60.4%
Ever lived with someone who was having a problem with alcohol or drug use			
	Yes	1532	34.6%
	No	2790	65.4%
Ever been separated from a parent or guardian because their parent/guardian went to jail, prison, or a detention center			
	Yes	819	19.5%
	No	3503	80.5%

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ACE Score			
	0	726	16.2%
	1	911	21.0%
	2	832	19.3%
	3	669	15.2%
	4+	1184	28.3%

^a Note: Only youth who answered at least five ACE questions and are younger than 18 years old are included. Prevalence estimates differ slightly from statewide report.

^b Weighted row percent

*** As recommended by CDC's Division of Violence Prevention, exposure to emotional abuse includes those who answered 'Rarely', 'Sometimes', 'Most of the Time', and 'Always'. This coding differs from how emotional abuse has been coded in previous reports.**

Table 3: Participant characteristics*, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

		0 ACEs		1 ACE		2 ACEs		3 ACEs		4+ ACEs		P-Value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Overall Total		726	16.8%	911	21.1%	832	19.3%	669	15.5%	1184	27.4%	
Sex	Female	271	12.8%	402	19.0%	388	18.3%	347	16.4%	713	33.6%	<0.001
	Male	452	21.1%	504	23.5%	433	20.2%	313	14.6%	440	20.5%	
Age	14 years old or younger	209	17.6%	255	21.5%	220	18.5%	196	16.5%	308	25.9%	0.273
	15 years old	219	16.9%	300	23.2%	235	18.2%	191	14.8%	348	26.9%	
	16 years old	186	16.4%	212	18.7%	243	21.4%	173	15.2%	322	28.4%	
	17 years old	112	15.9%	144	20.4%	134	19.0%	109	15.5%	206	29.2%	
Grade	9th grade	247	17.8%	308	22.2%	251	18.1%	223	16.0%	361	26.0%	0.069
	10th grade	221	17.9%	276	22.3%	243	19.7%	181	14.6%	315	25.5%	
	11th grade	171	15.2%	206	18.3%	233	20.7%	178	15.8%	339	30.1%	
	12th grade	82	15.1%	115	21.2%	102	18.8%	85	15.7%	159	29.3%	
	Ungraded	0	0.0%	3	21.4%	2	14.3%	2	14.3%	7	50.0%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native ^d	17	19.5%	20	23.0%	15	17.2%	4	4.6%	31	35.6%	<0.001
	Asian ^d	38	17.6%	39	18.1%	58	26.9%	37	17.1%	44	20.4%	
	Black ^d	41	19.3%	50	23.6%	45	21.2%	29	13.7%	47	22.2%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ^d	8	10.1%	16	20.3%	12	15.2%	19	24.1%	24	30.4%	
	White ^d	264	15.9%	354	21.3%	335	20.1%	273	16.4%	438	26.3%	
	Hispanic/Latino	314	18.6%	351	20.8%	296	17.5%	254	15.0%	476	28.2%	
	Other/Multiple ^d	26	10.7%	46	18.9%	50	20.5%	34	13.9%	88	36.1%	
Region	Carson City	11	13.0%	12	23.0%	16	17.8%	11	14.4%	19	31.9%	0.161
	Douglas	77	16.7%	118	26.8%	79	17.7%	69	14.8%	115	24.1%	
	Elko, White Pine, Eureka	93	19.8%	90	19.8%	91	19.2%	61	14.2%	112	27.1%	
	Churchill, Humboldt, Pershing, Lander	32	19.7%	26	17.3%	20	9.1%	21	14.5%	51	39.4%	
	Lyon, Mineral, Storey	42	14.0%	55	15.5%	52	15.0%	68	23.5%	95	32.0%	
	Nye, Lincoln	42	17.9%	52	21.6%	43	17.3%	42	18.7%	64	24.5%	
	Washoe	169	16.7%	212	20.8%	211	20.9%	145	14.2%	276	27.4%	
	Clark	260	15.9%	346	21.1%	320	19.5%	252	15.2%	452	28.2%	
Qualify for Free or Reduced Lunch	Yes	284	15.5%	341	18.6%	356	19.5%	279	15.3%	569	31.1%	<0.001
	No	432	17.6%	561	22.9%	470	19.2%	381	15.6%	606	24.7%	
Military Family	Yes	25	12.3%	35	17.2%	36	17.7%	34	16.8%	73	36.0%	0.034
	No	698	17.1%	871	21.3%	792	19.4%	627	15.3%	1101	26.9%	

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

^b Weighted row percent

***Note: Only youth who answered at least five ACE questions and are younger than 18 years old are included. Prevalence estimates differ slightly from statewide report.**

Table 4: Sexual identity and gender identity*, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

		0 ACEs		1 ACE		2 ACEs		3 ACEs		4+ ACEs		p-Value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Overall Total		726	16.8%	911	21.1%	832	19.3%	669	15.5%	1184	27.4%	
Sexual Identity	Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual	41	5.5%	97	13.0%	135	18.1%	130	17.4%	345	46.1%	<0.001
	Not Sure	24	5.7%	73	17.5%	68	16.3%	67	16.0%	186	44.5%	
	Heterosexual	619	20.6%	711	23.7%	597	19.9%	458	15.2%	621	20.7%	
Gender Identity	Transgender	2	1.4%	19	13.1%	29	20.0%	17	11.7%	78	53.8%	<0.001
	Not Sure	5	3.8%	19	14.3%	27	20.3%	21	15.8%	61	45.9%	
	Cisgender	694	17.7%	846	21.6%	753	19.2%	613	15.6%	1020	26.0%	

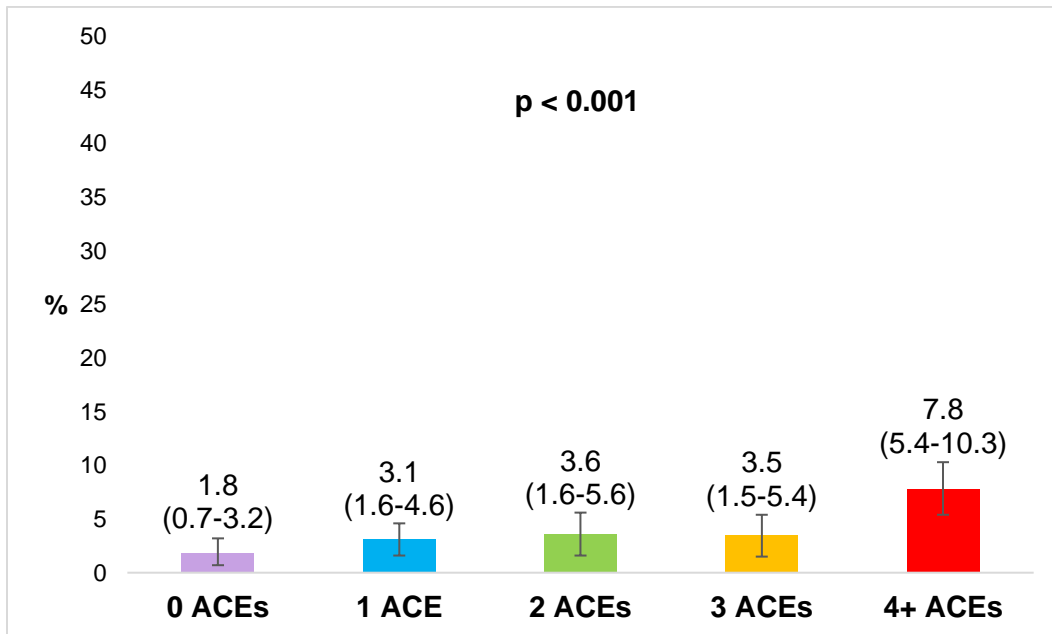
^a The sample size in the total and subgroups may differ due to missing data

^b Weighted row percent

***Note: Only youth who answered at least five ACE questions and are younger than 18 years old are included. Prevalence estimates differ slightly from statewide report.**

Select Behavioral Health Outcomes by ACE Score Violence and Victimization

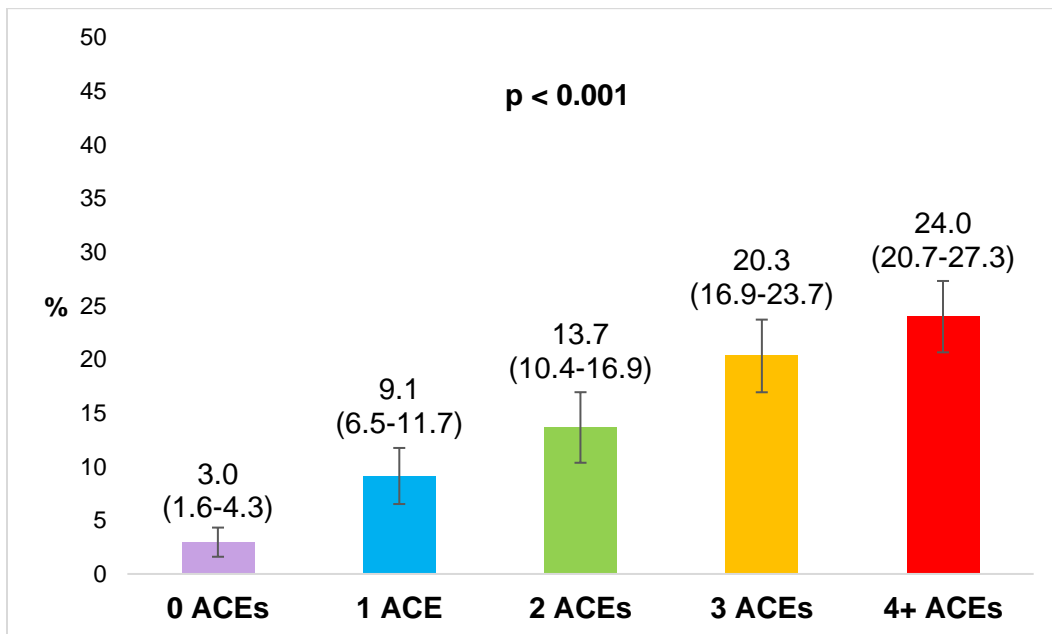
Figure 1: Percentage of high school students who carried a gun during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



^a Not including carrying a gun only for hunting or for sport, such as target shooting

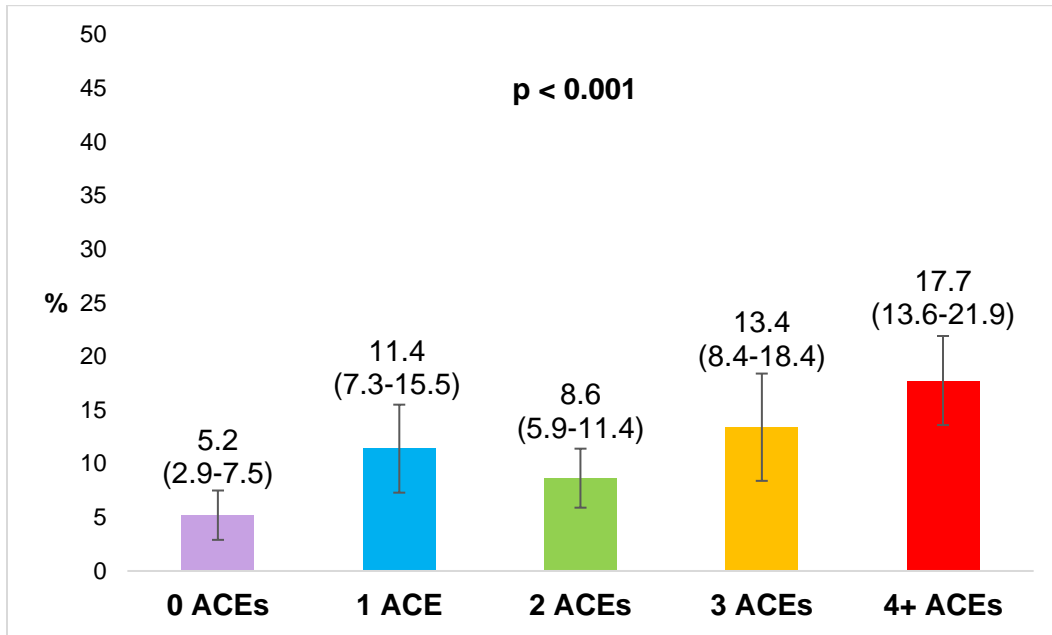
^b One or more days during the 12 months before the survey

Figure 2: Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



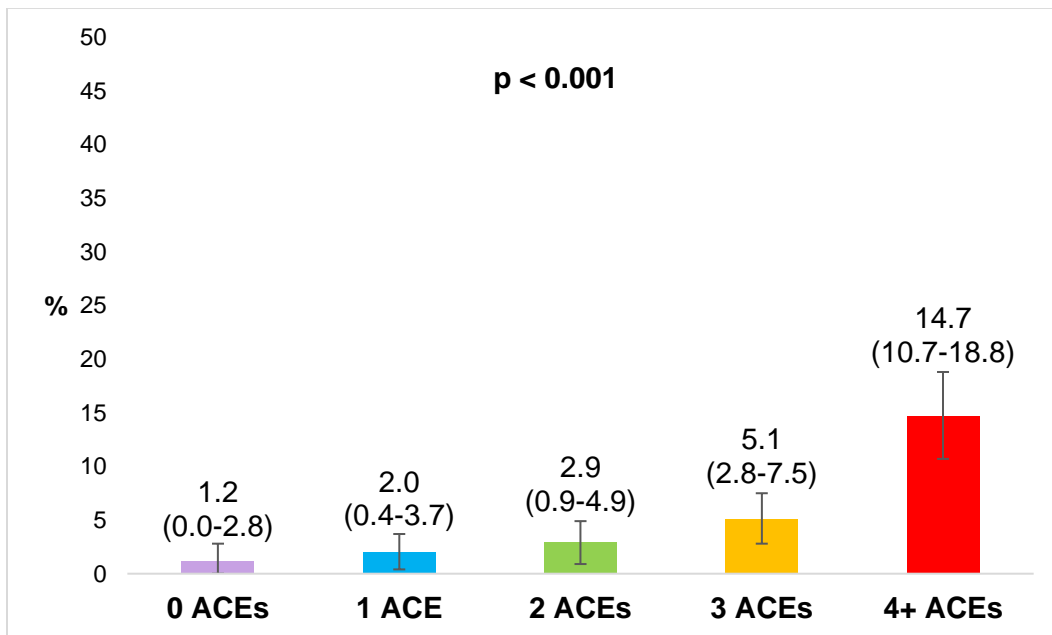
^a Including being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media

Figure 3: Percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

Figure 4: Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score^{a,b,c} — Nevada YRBS 2021

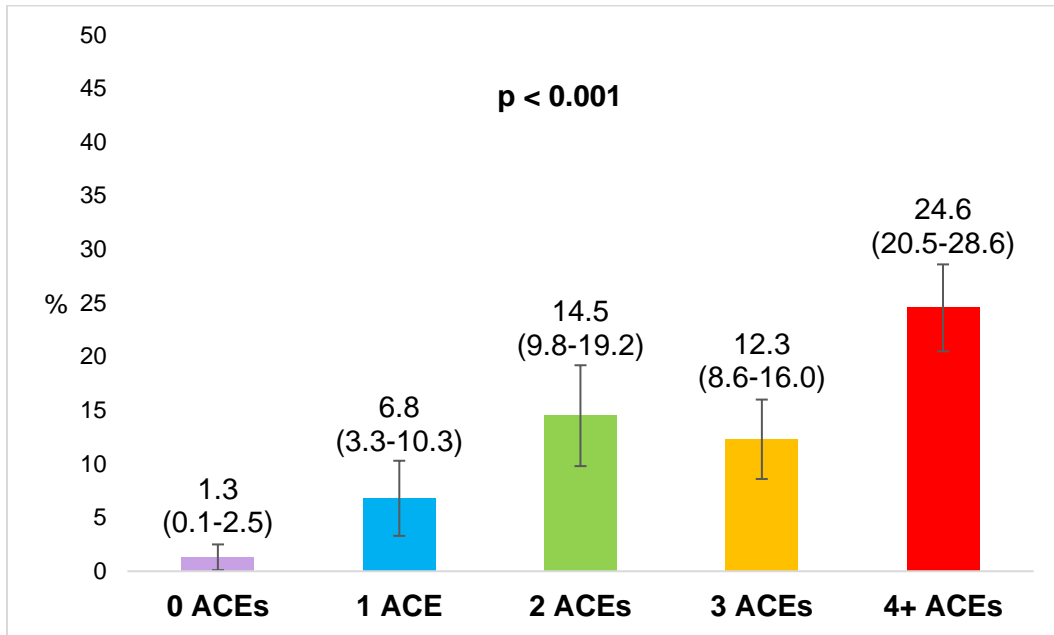


^a Including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with

^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

Figure 5: Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score^{a,b,c} — Nevada YRBS 2021

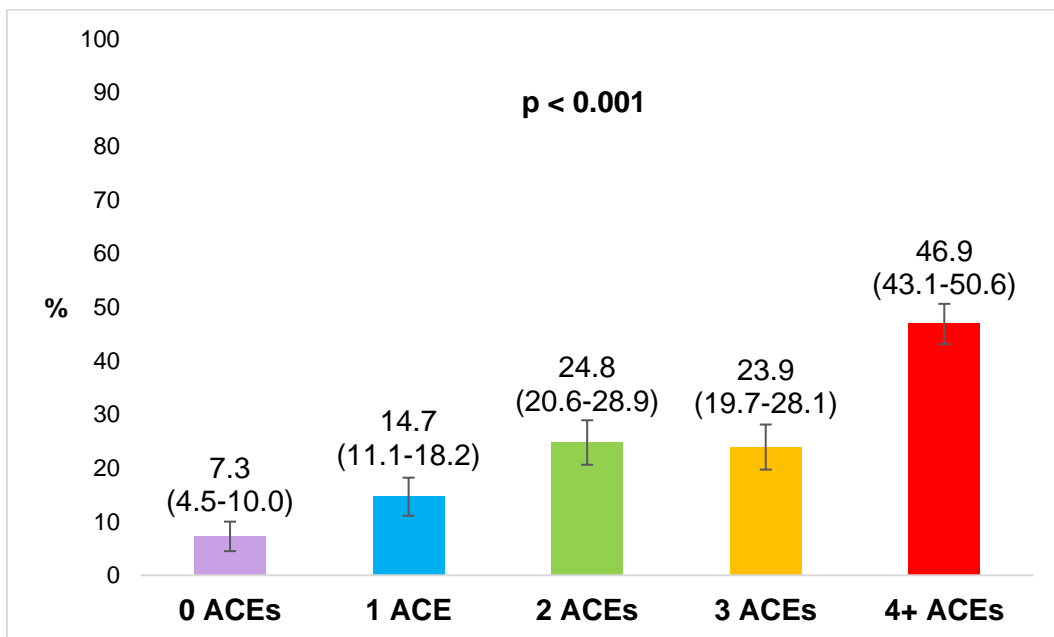


^a Including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with

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

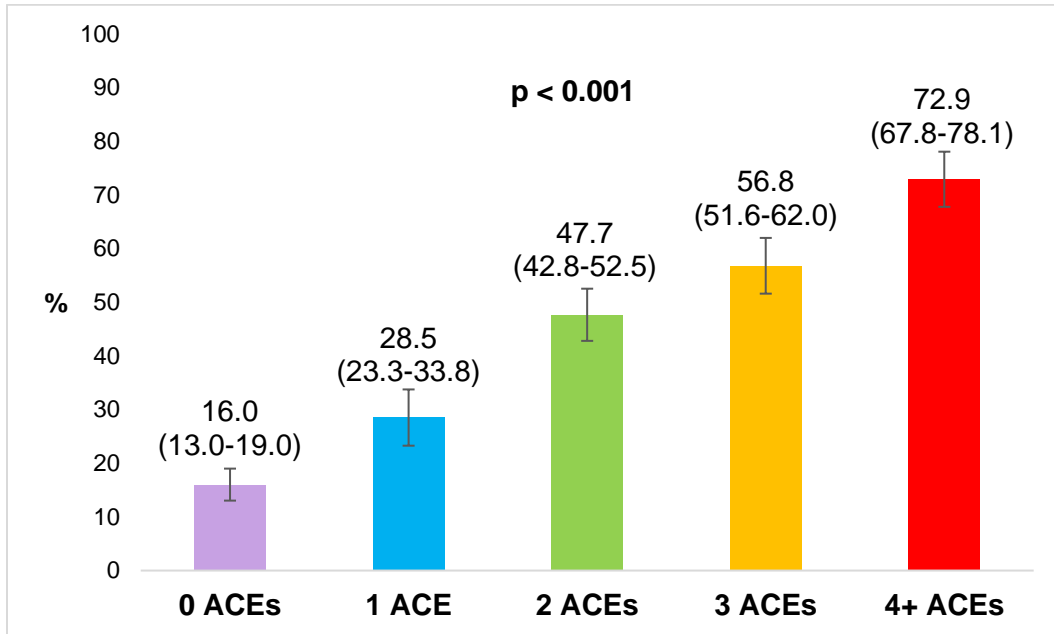
^c Among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

Figure 6: Percentage of high school students who have ever seen someone get physically attacked, beaten, stabbed, or shot in their neighborhood, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021



Emotional Health

Figure 7: 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 ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



^a So that they stopped doing some usual activities

Figure 8: Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

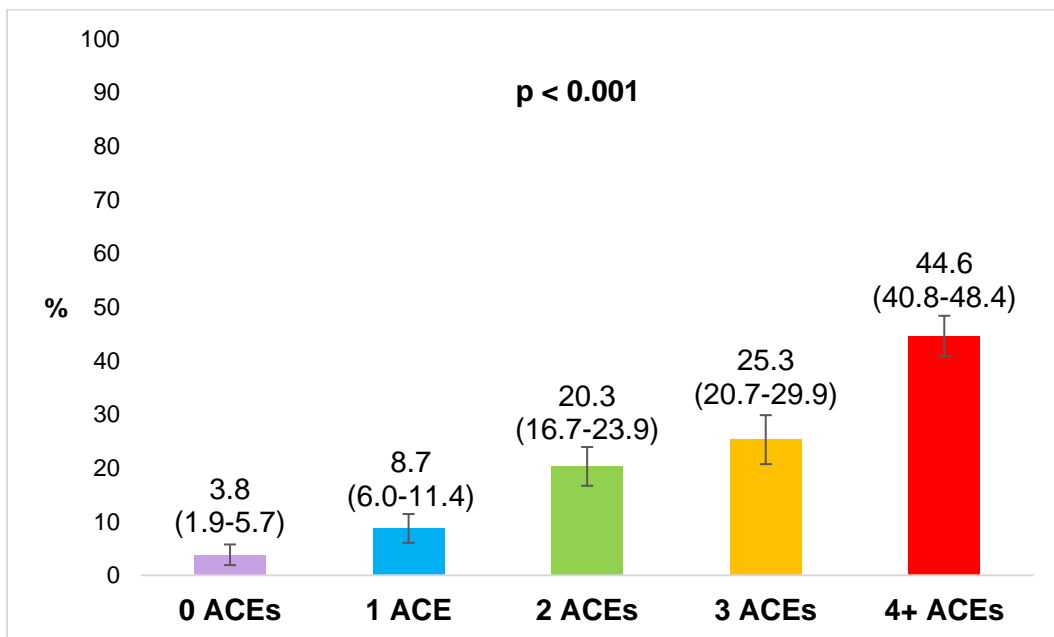


Figure 9: Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

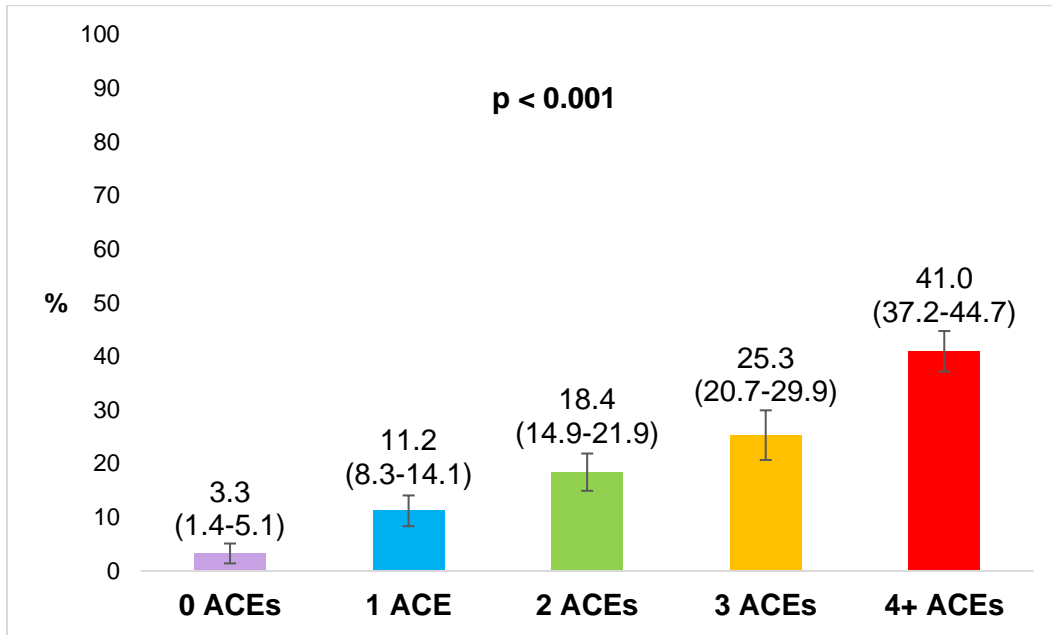
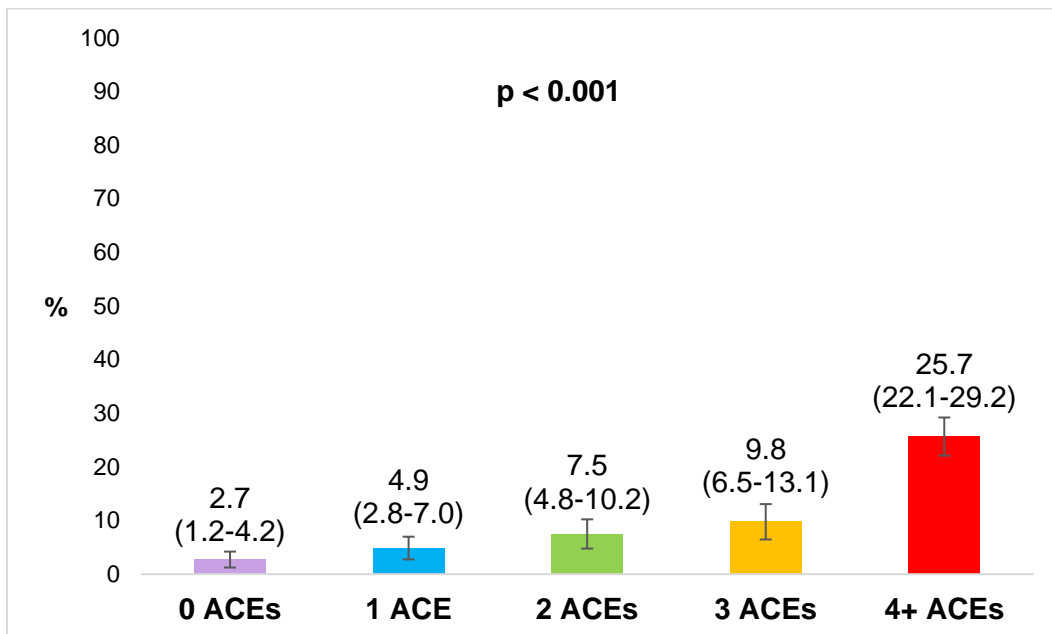


Figure 10: Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

Figure 11: 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 ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

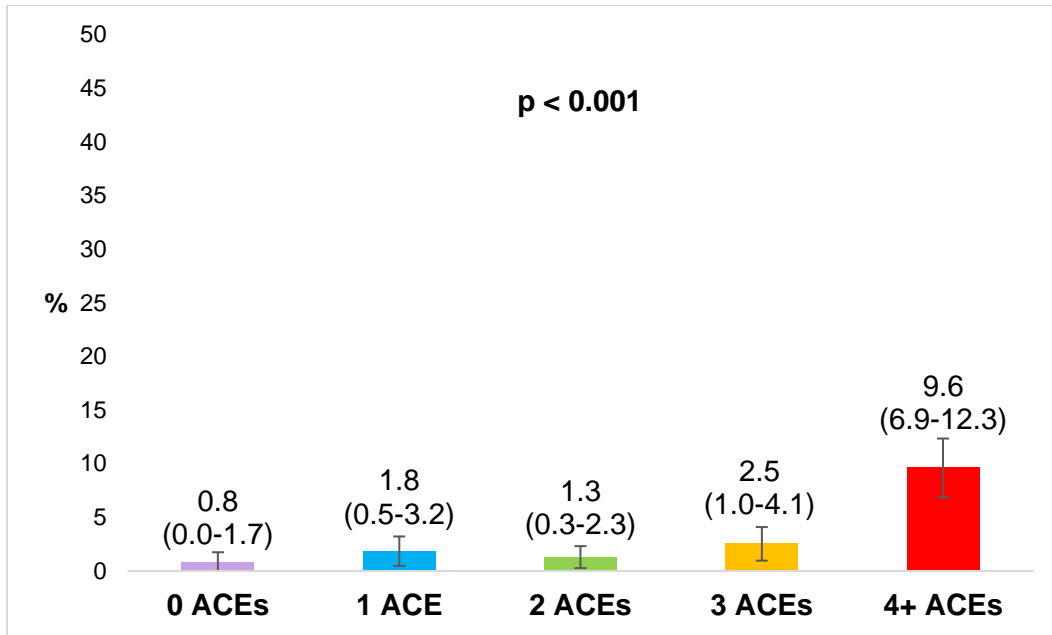
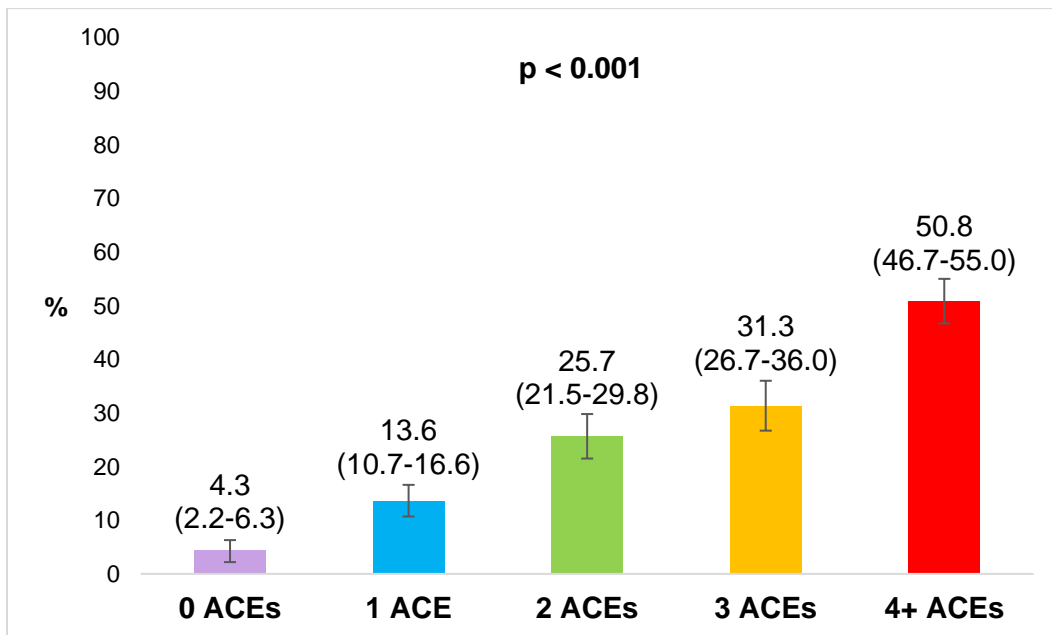
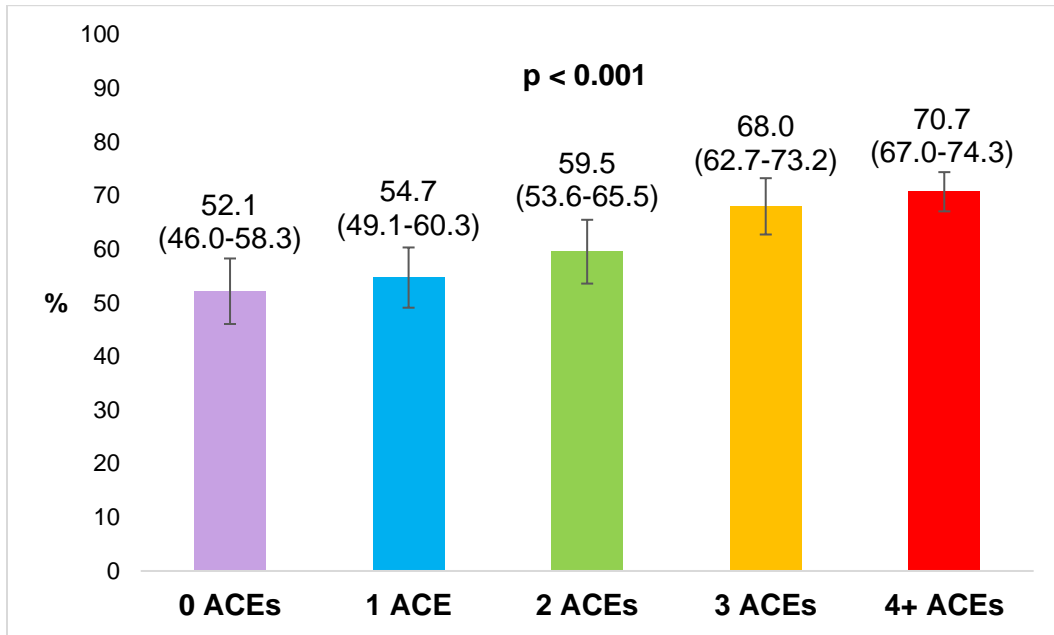


Figure 12: Percentage of high school students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



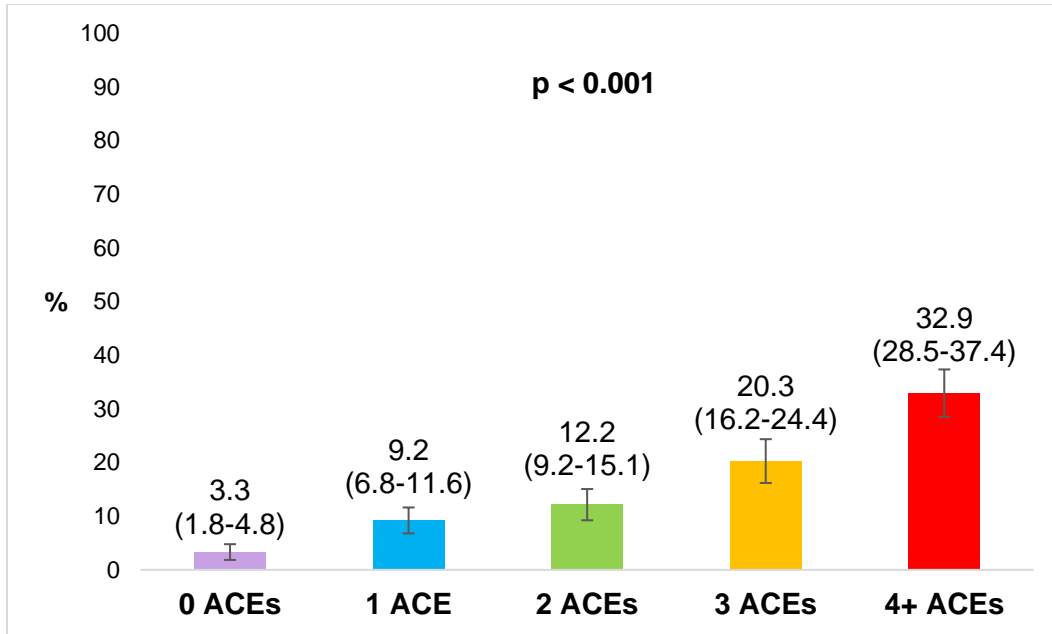
^a One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

Figure 13: Percentage of high school students who never or rarely got the kind of help they need when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021



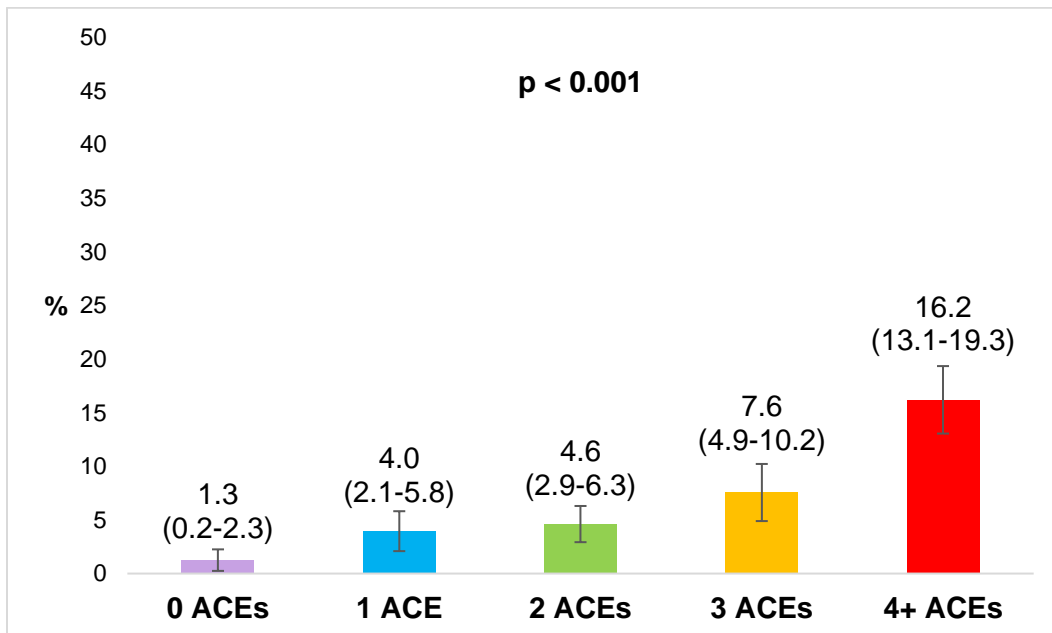
Tobacco Use

Figure 14: Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



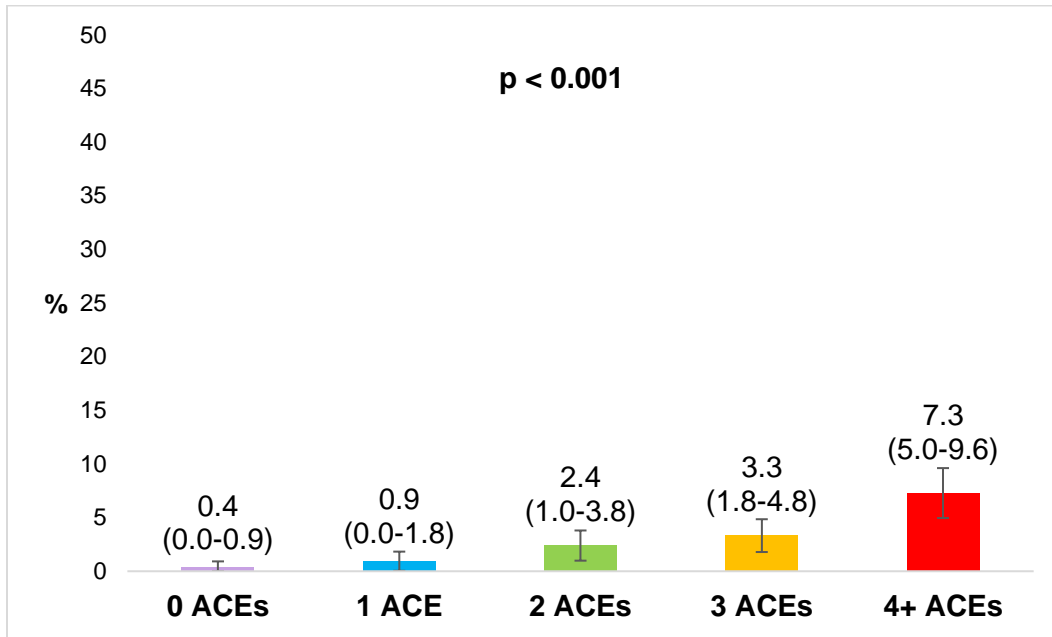
^a Even one or two puffs

Figure 15: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes for the first time before age 13 years, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



^a Even one or two puffs

Figure 16: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

Figure 17: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get cigarettes if they wanted some, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

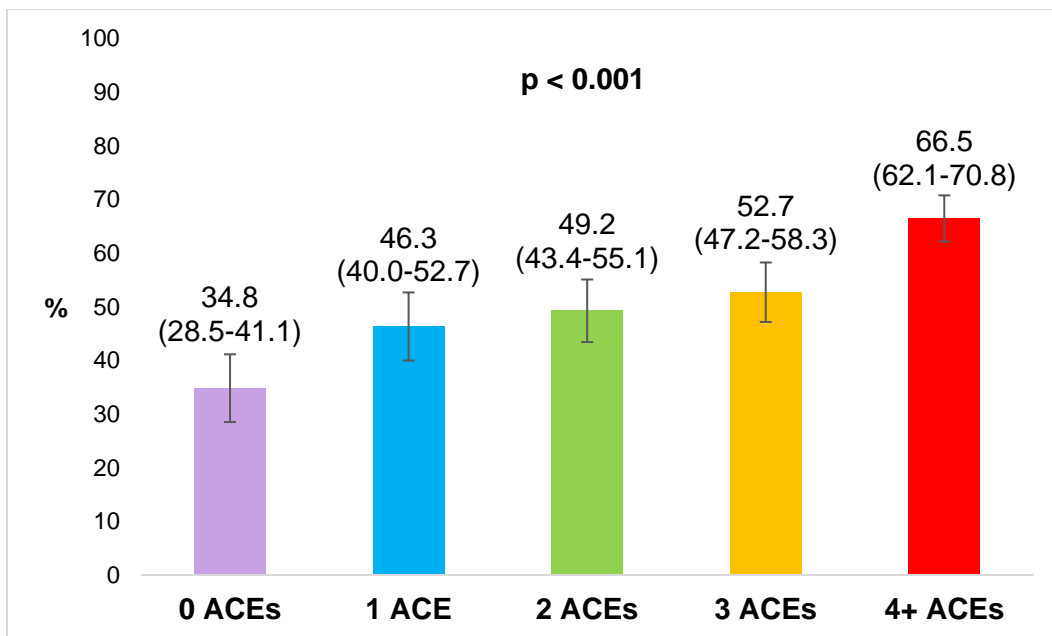
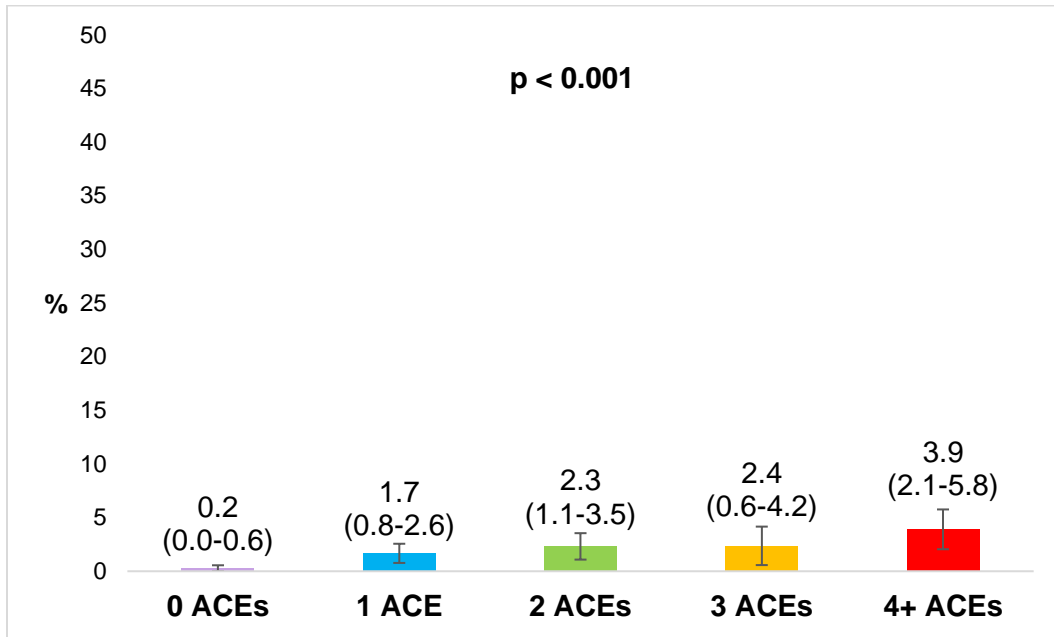


Figure 18: Percentage of high school students who used smokeless tobacco during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021

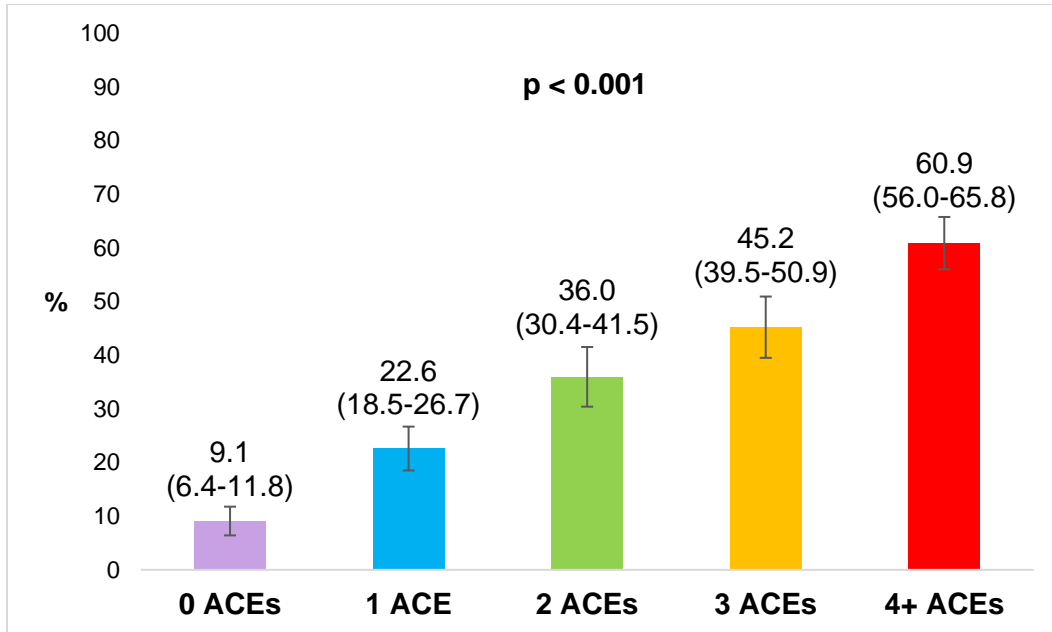


^a Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products such as: 'Copenhagen', 'Grizzly', 'Skool', or 'Camel Snus'

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

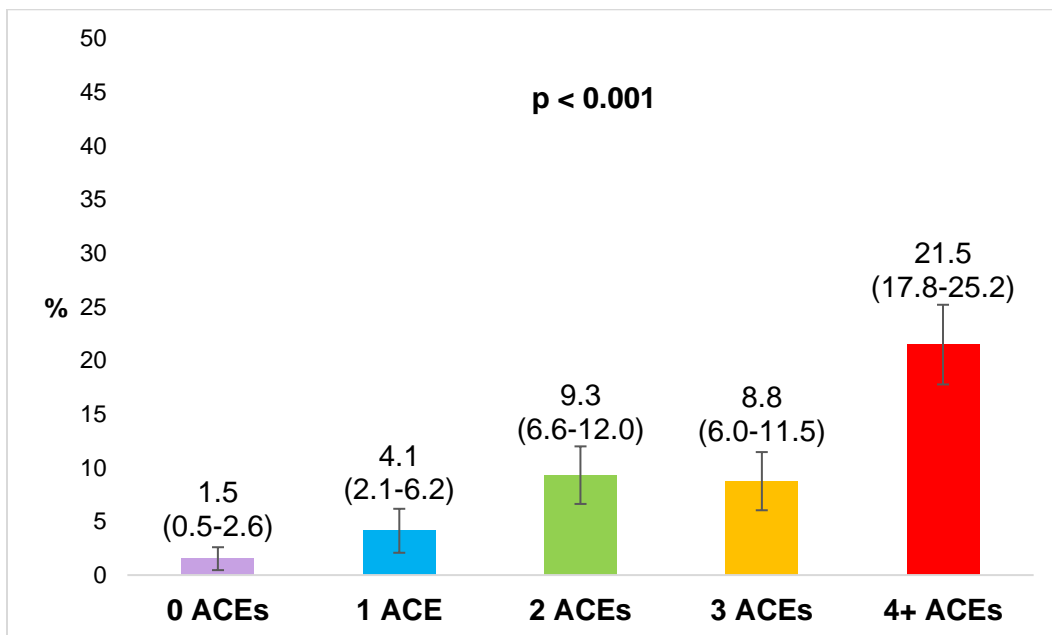
Electronic Vapor Product Use

Figure 19: Percentage of high school students who ever used electronic vapor products, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



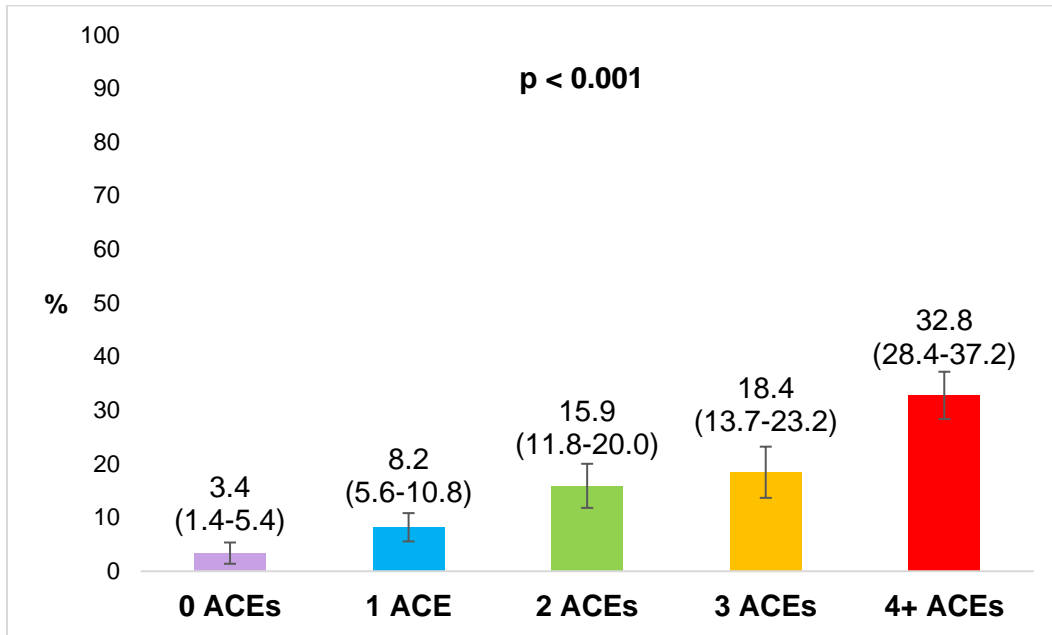
^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'SMOK', 'Suorin', 'Vuse', and 'blu'

Figure 20: Percentage of high school students who tried electronic vapor products for the first time before age 13 years, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'SMOK', 'Suorin', 'Vuse', and 'blu'

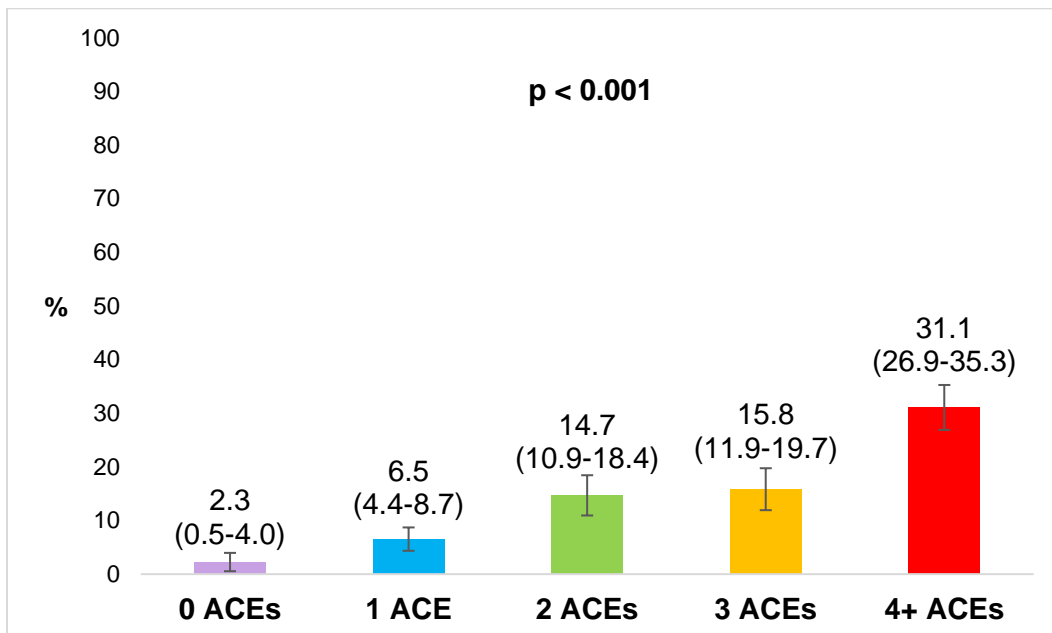
Figure 21: Percentage of high school students who used electronic vapor products during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'SMOK', 'Suorin', 'Vuse', and 'blu'

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

Figure 22: Percentage of high school students who used an electronic vapor product to vape marijuana during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score^{a,b,c} — Nevada YRBS 2021

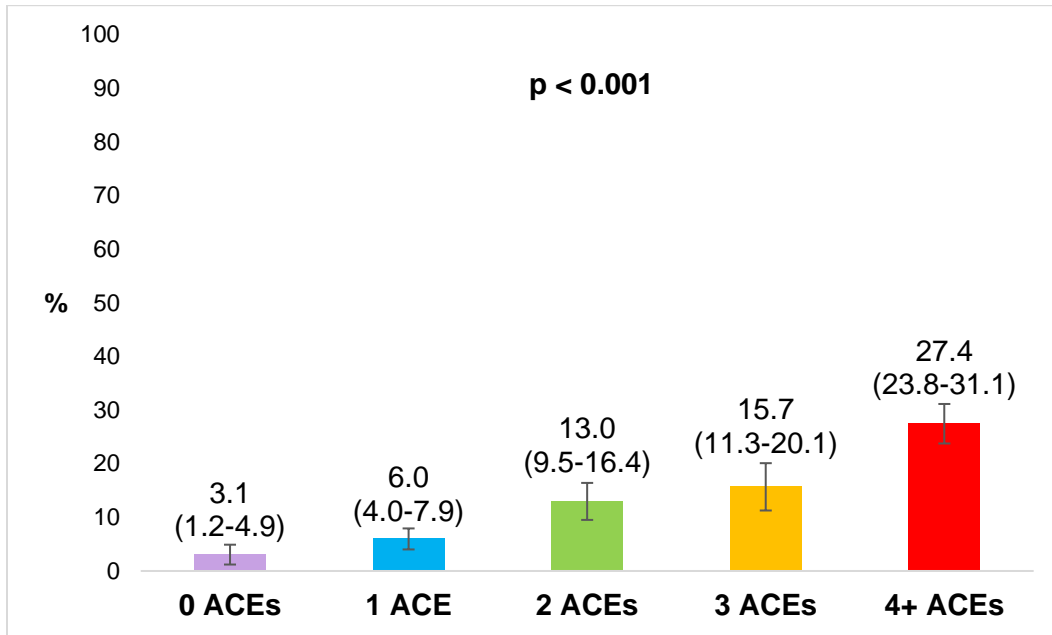


^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'SMOK', 'Suorin', 'Vuse', and 'blu'

^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

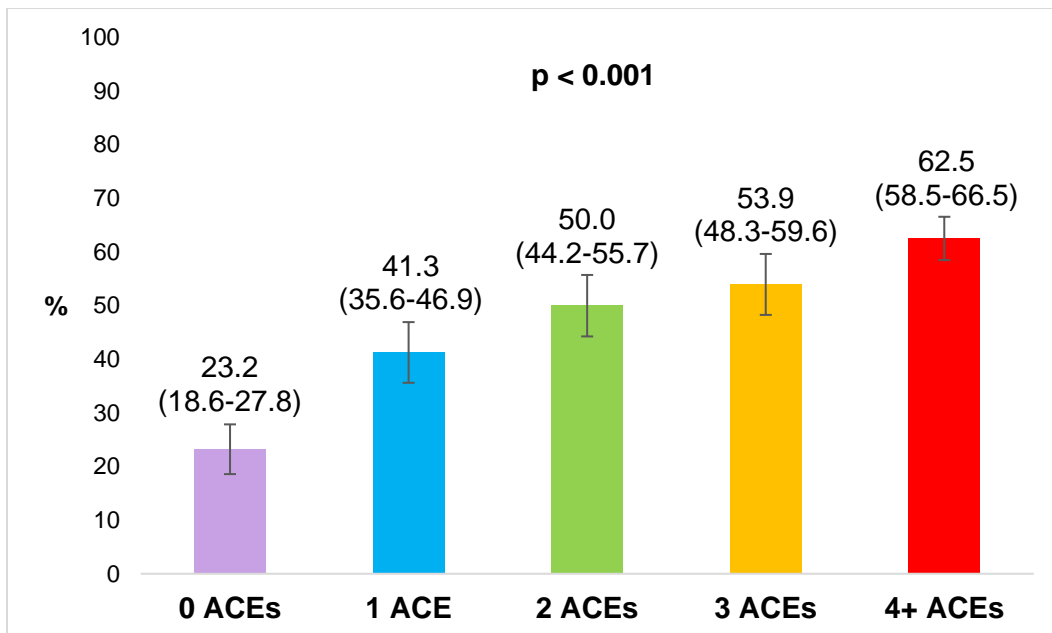
Figure 23: Percentage of high school students who used an electronic vapor product to vape nicotine during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'SMOK', 'Suorin', 'Vuse', and 'blu'

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

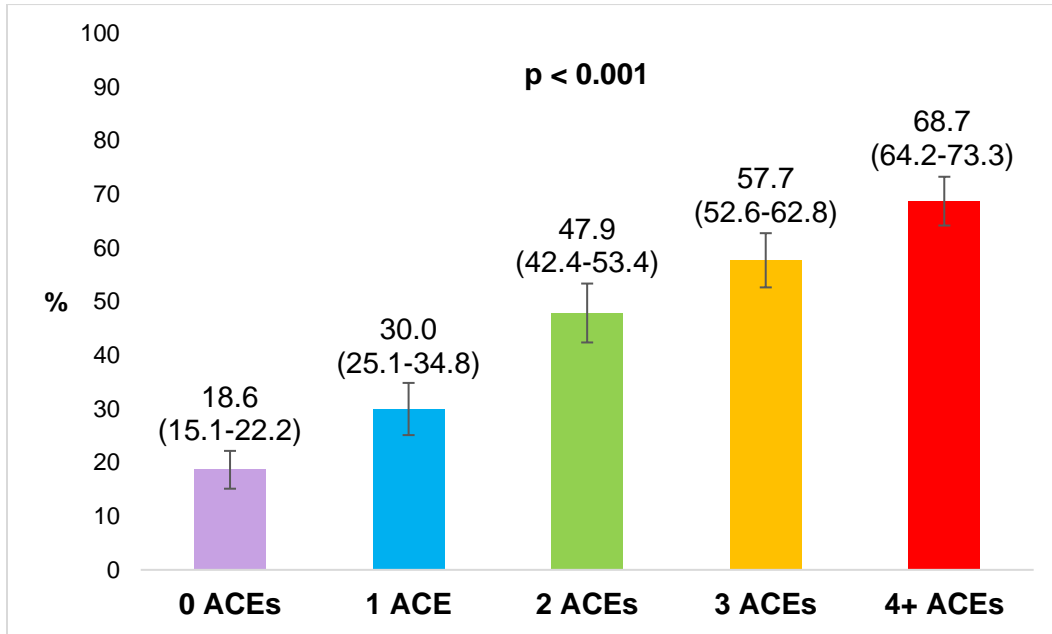
Figure 24: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get electronic vapor products if they wanted some, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'SMOK', 'Suorin', 'Vuse', and 'blu'

Alcohol Use

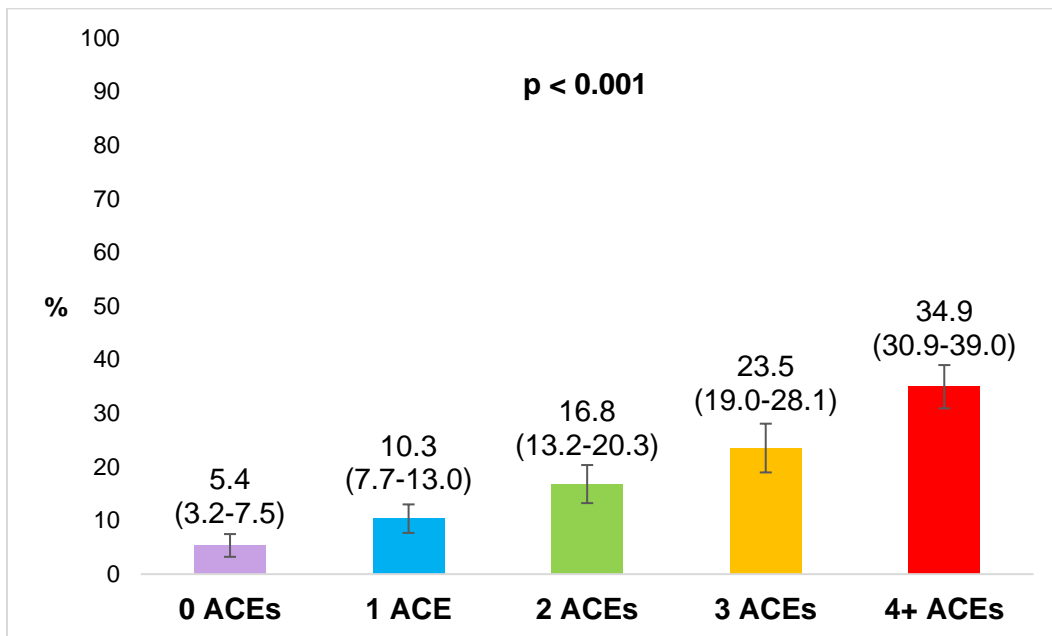
Figure 25: Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021*



^a Other than a few sips

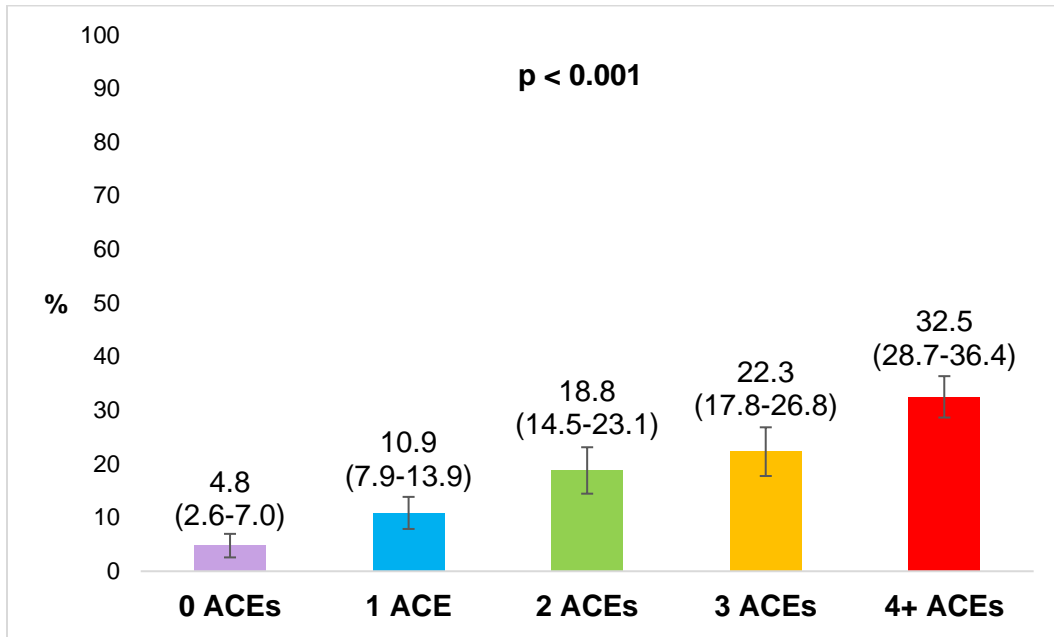
* Note: In 2021, students were not asked if they have ever had at least one drink of alcohol and this table was instead calculated from age of initiation of alcohol. Comparisons should not be made with data in surveys conducted 2019 or earlier.

Figure 26: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 years, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



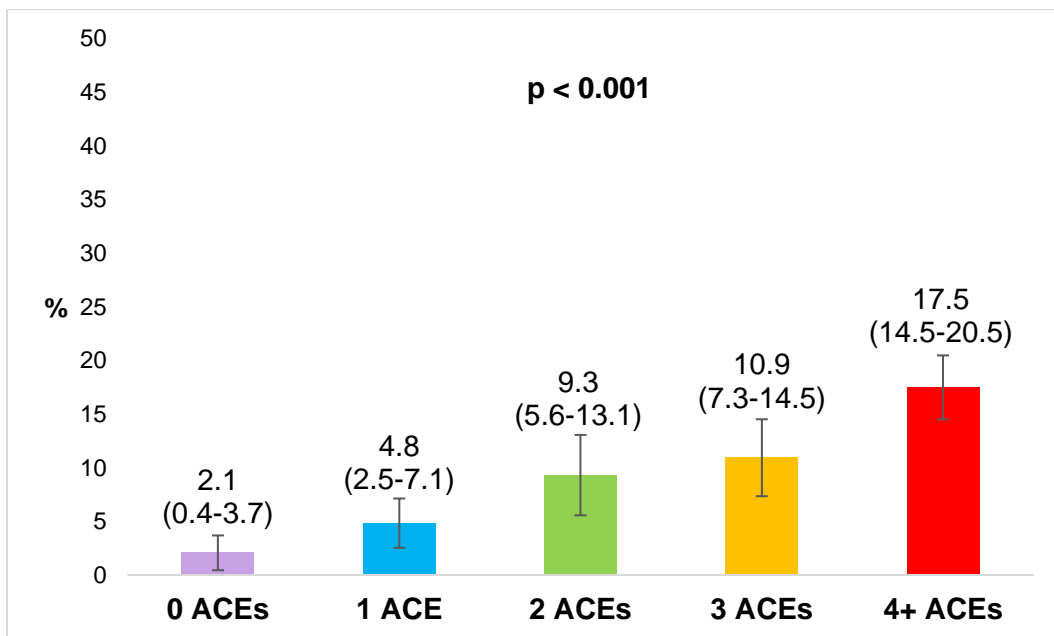
^a Other than a few sips

Figure 27: Percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

Figure 28: Percentage of high school students who participated in binge drinking during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



^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 29: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get alcohol if they wanted some, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

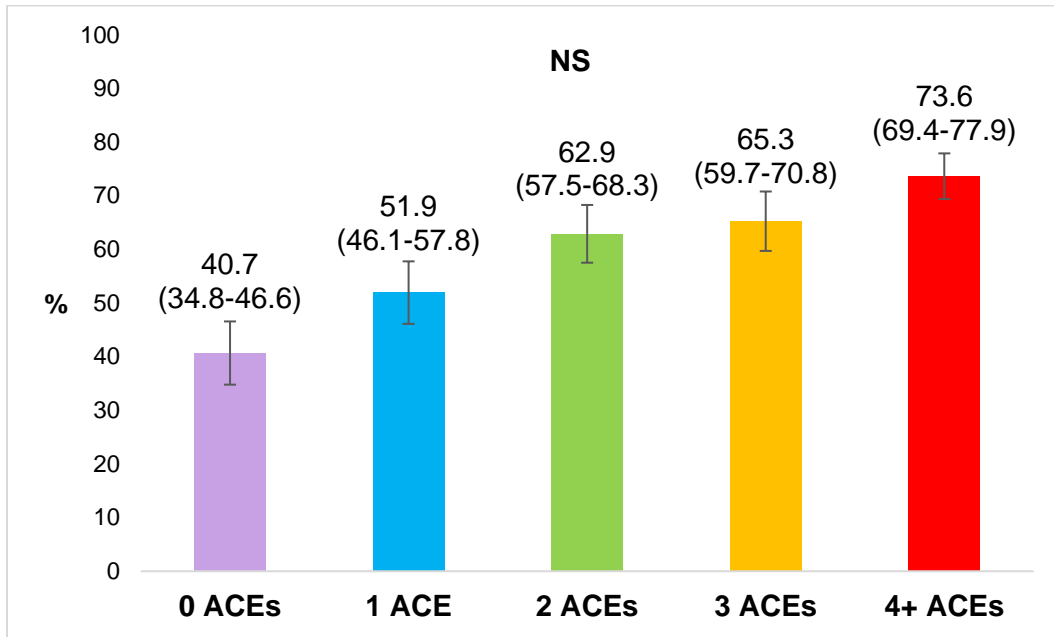
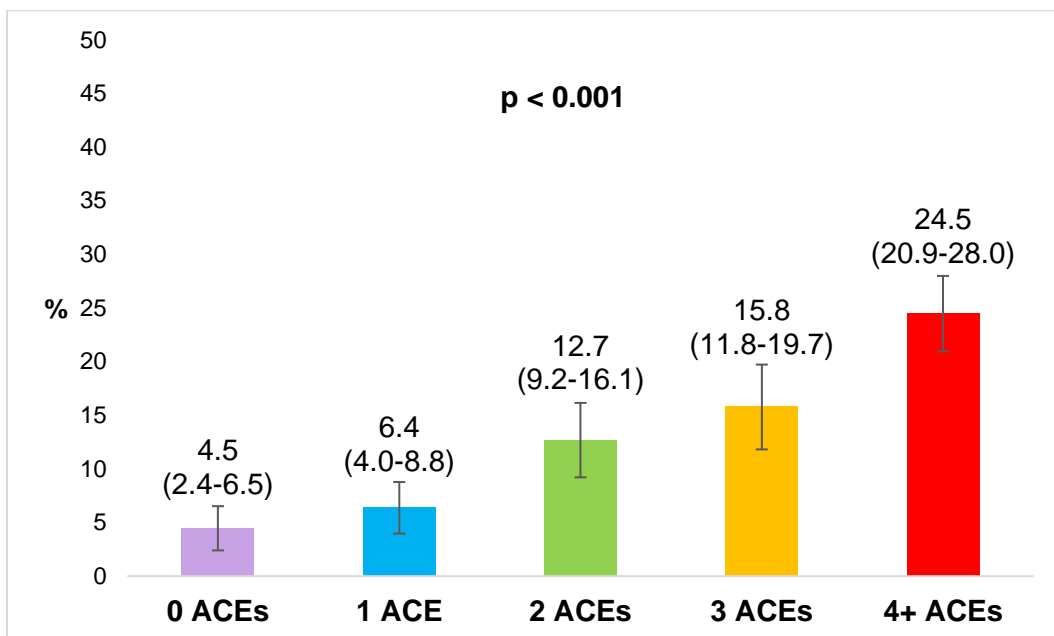
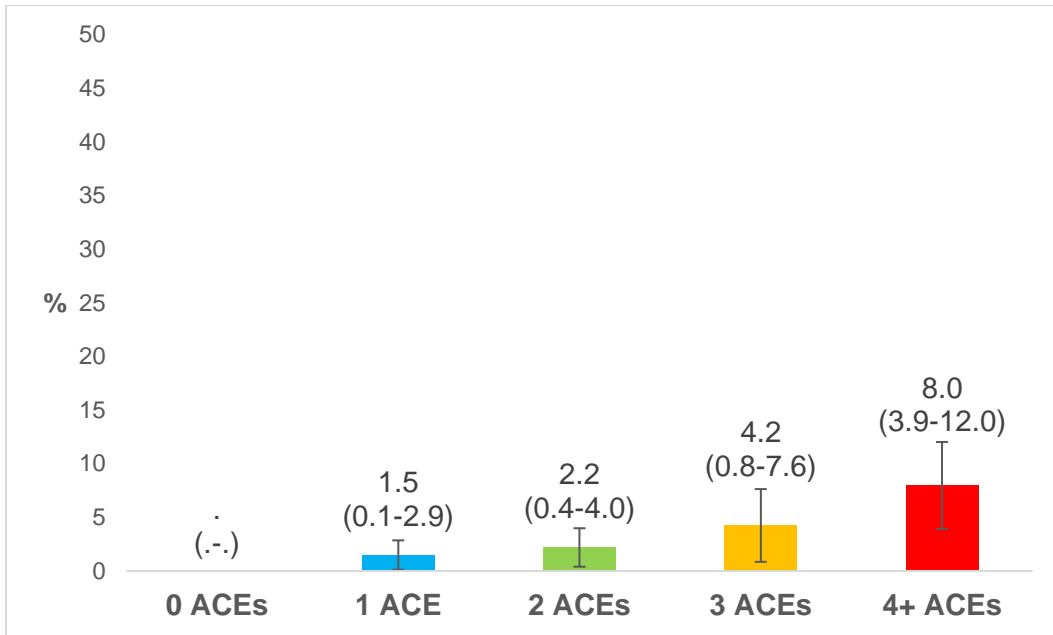


Figure 30: Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS



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

Figure 31: 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 ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021

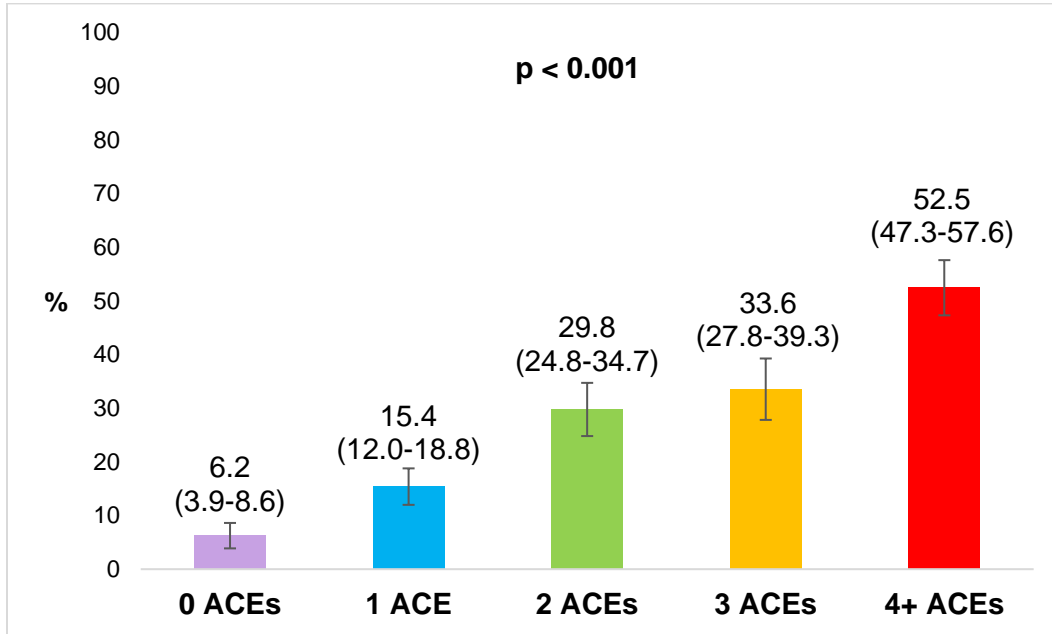


^a One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

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

Marijuana Use

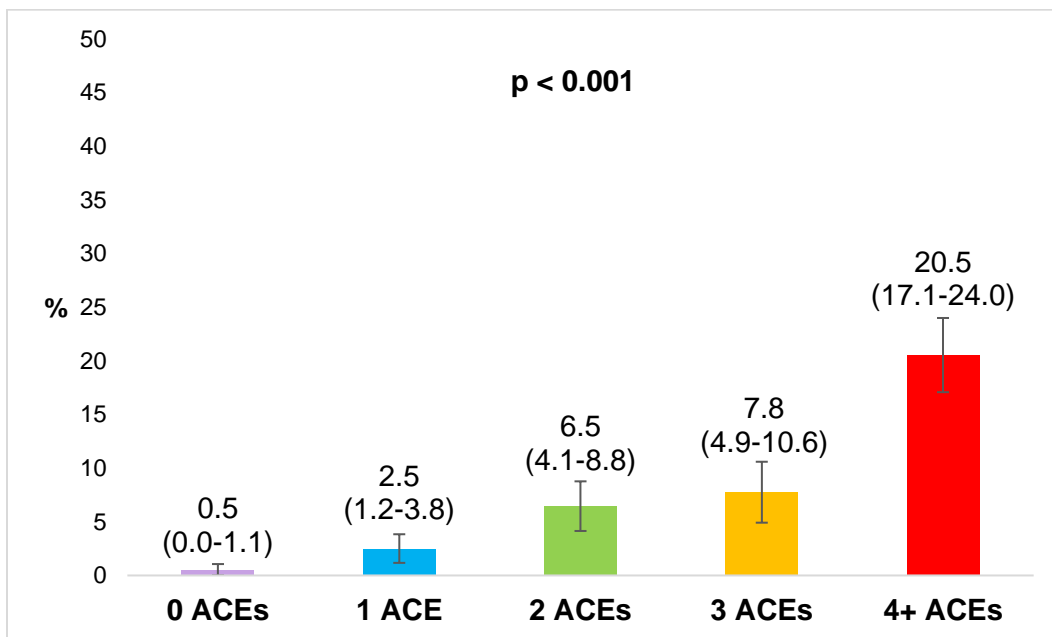
Figure 32: Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

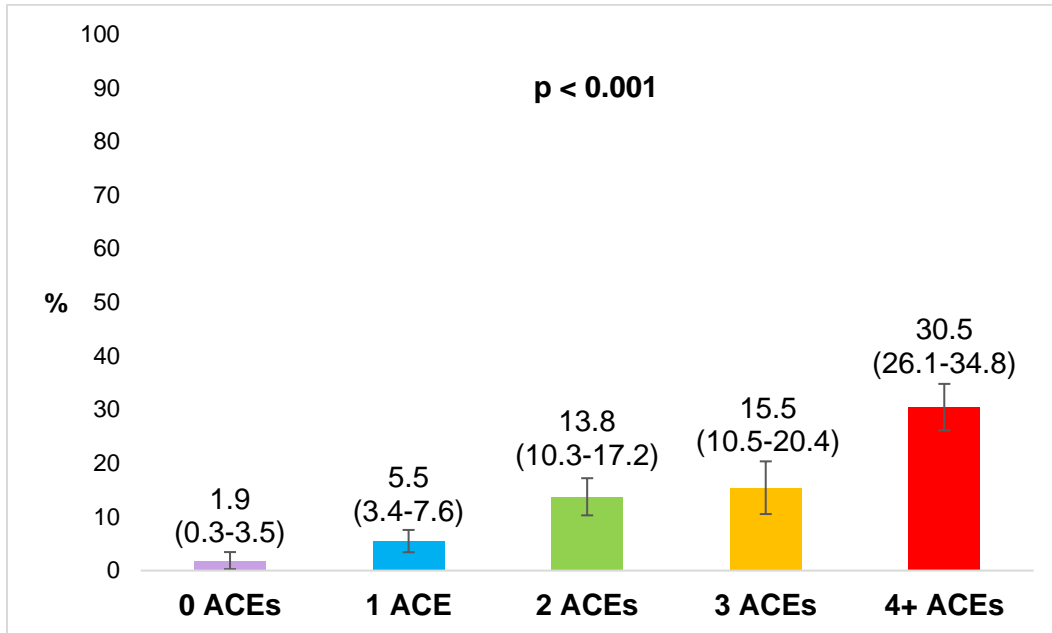
^b One or more times during their life

Figure 33: Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



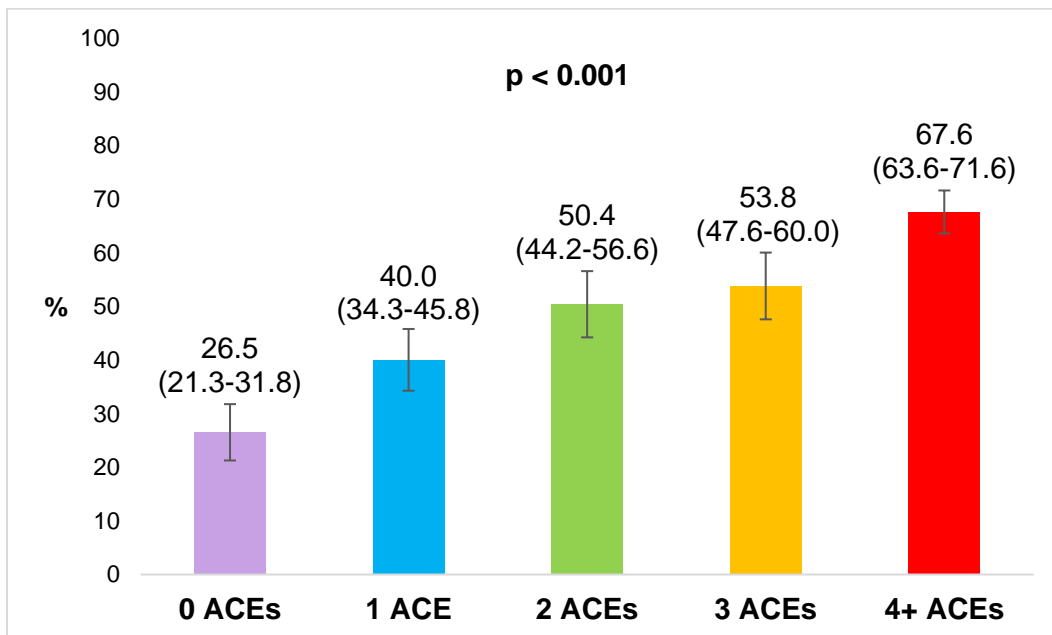
^a Used marijuana (also called “pot” or “weed”), not including CBD-only or hemp products

Figure 34: Percentage of high school students who used marijuana during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



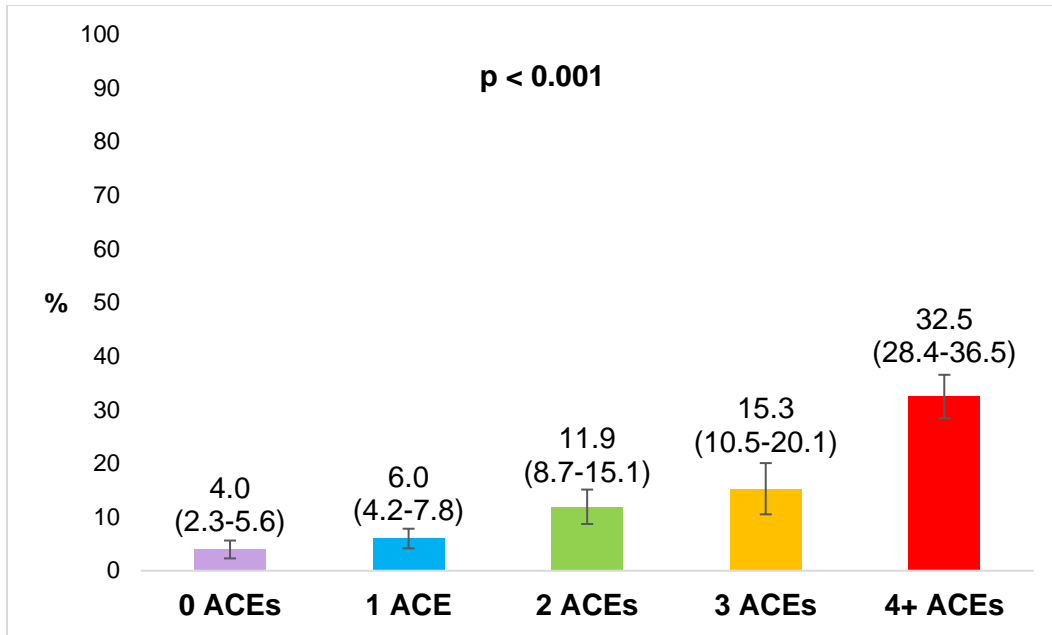
^a Used marijuana (also called “pot” or “weed”), not including CBD-only or hemp products
^b One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

Figure 35: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get marijuana if they wanted some, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

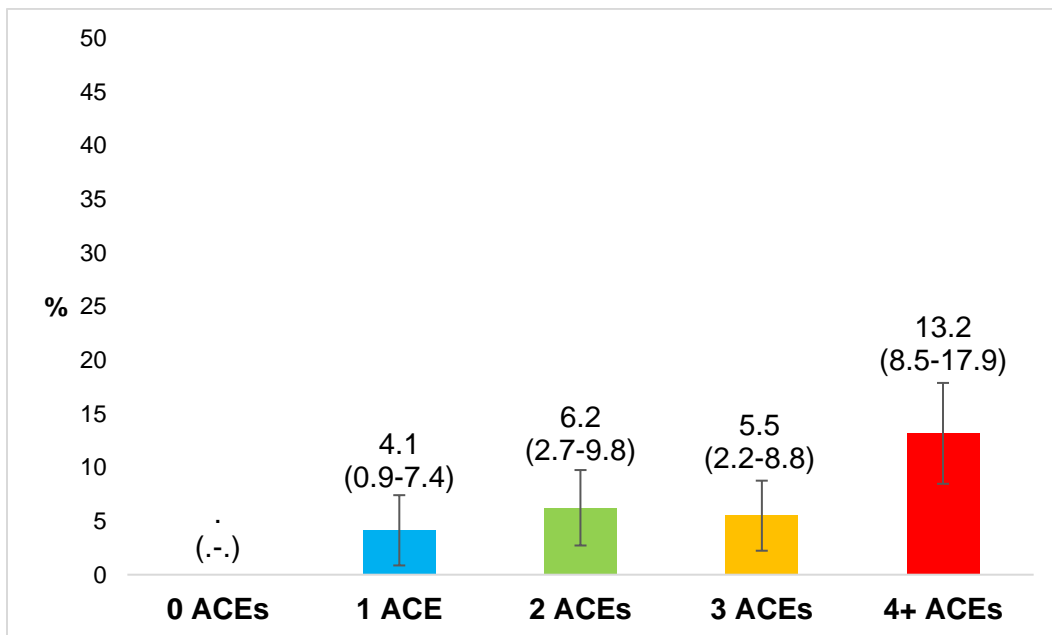
Figure 36: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



^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

Figure 37: 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 ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021



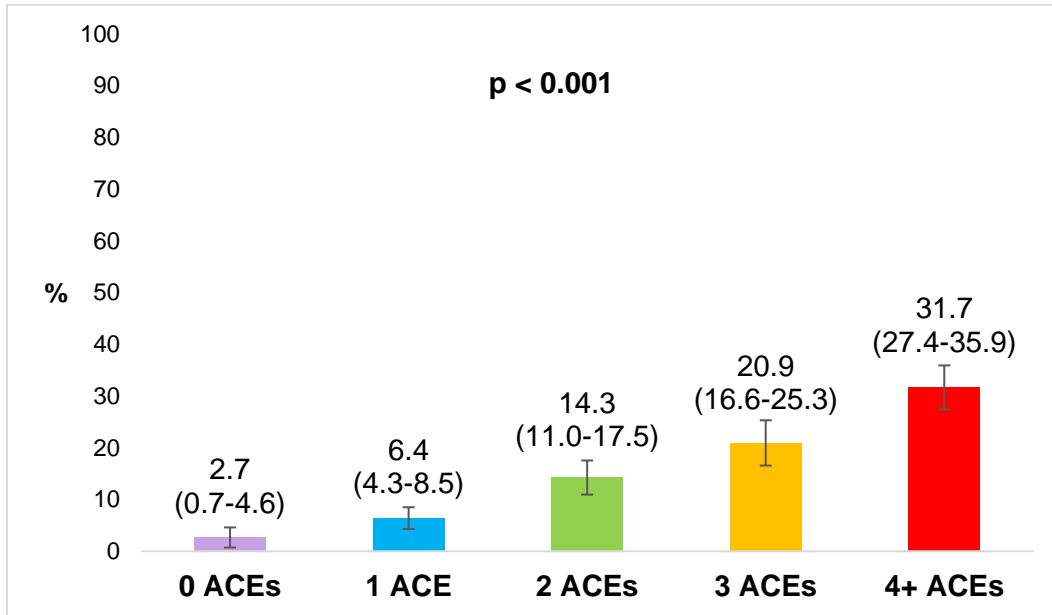
^a Used marijuana (also called “pot” or “weed”), not including CBD-only or hemp products

^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

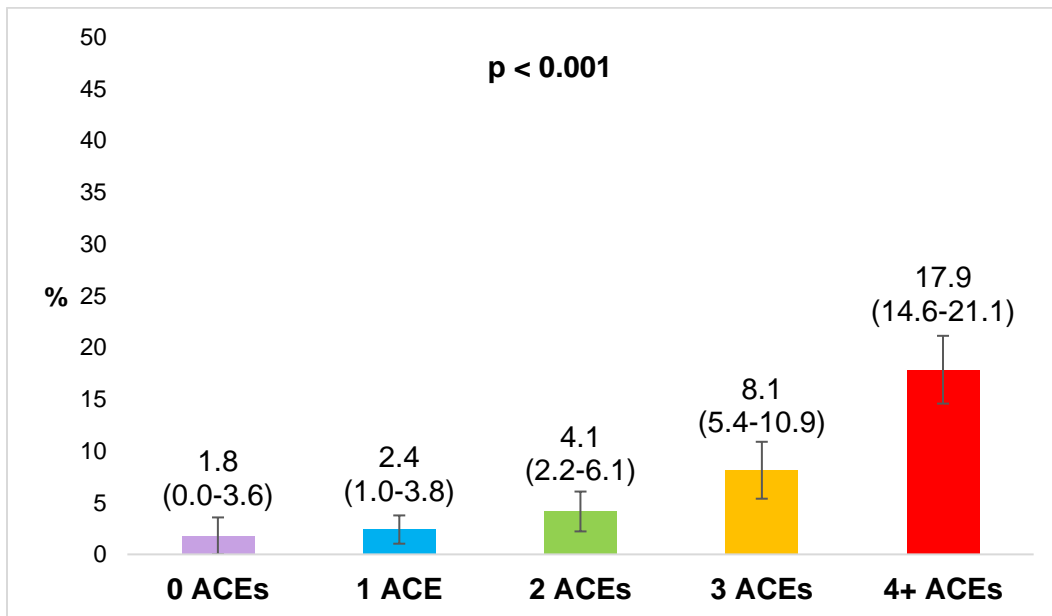
Figure 38: Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

^b One or more times during their life

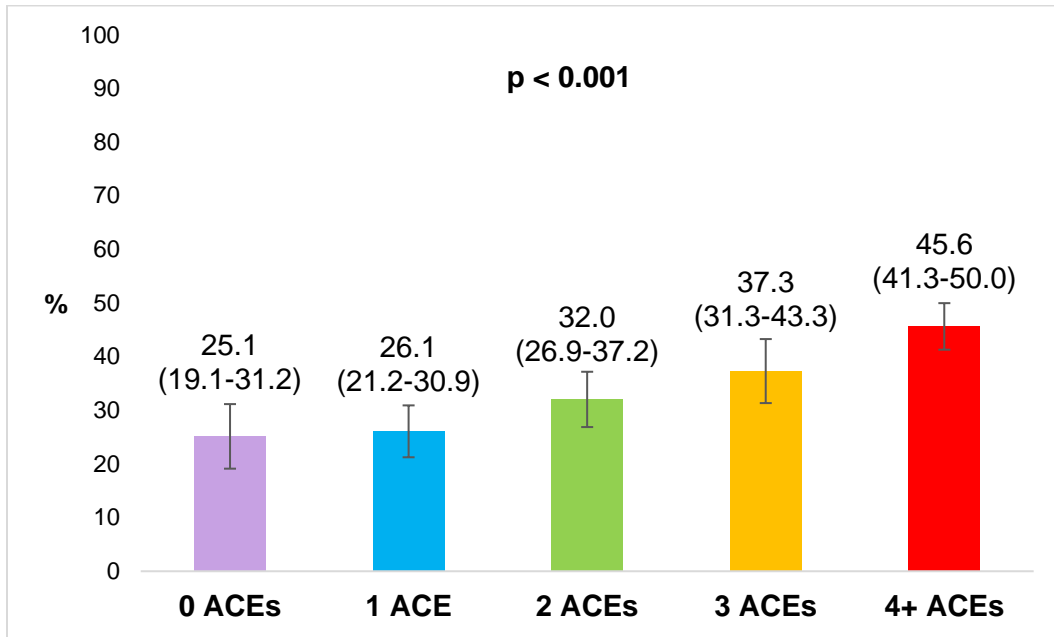
Figure 39: Percentage of high school students who took prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



^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

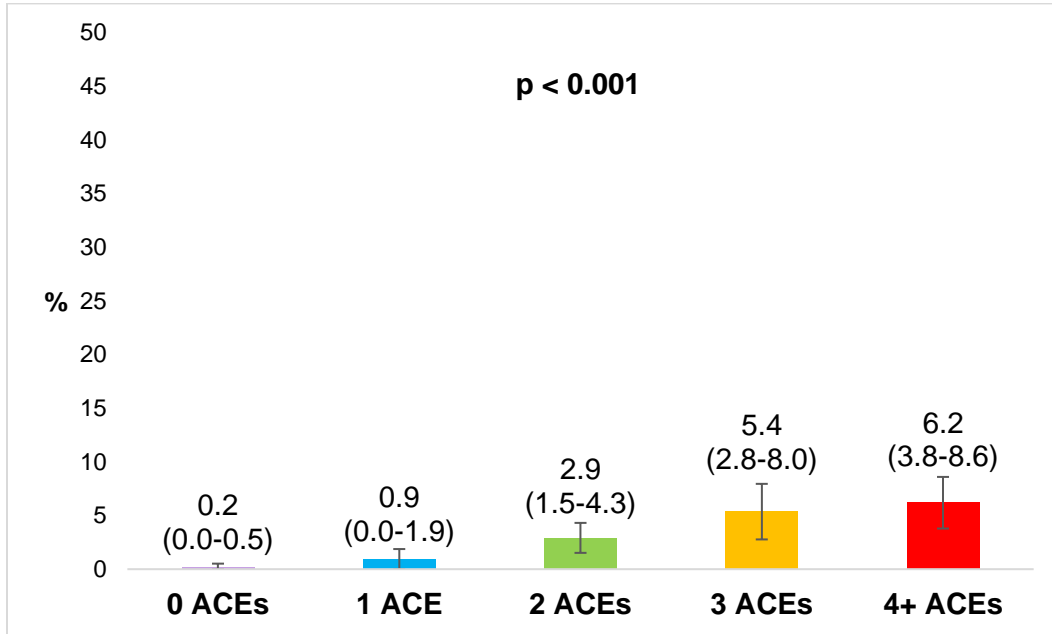
Figure 40: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get prescription pain medicine if they wanted some, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

Other Substance Use

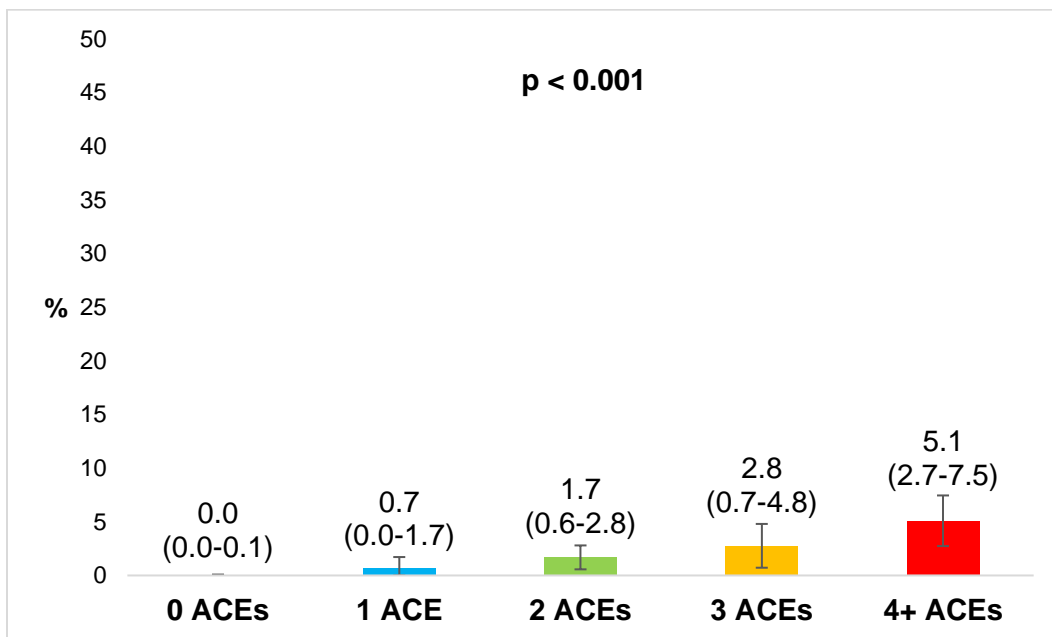
Figure 41: Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

^b One or more times during their life

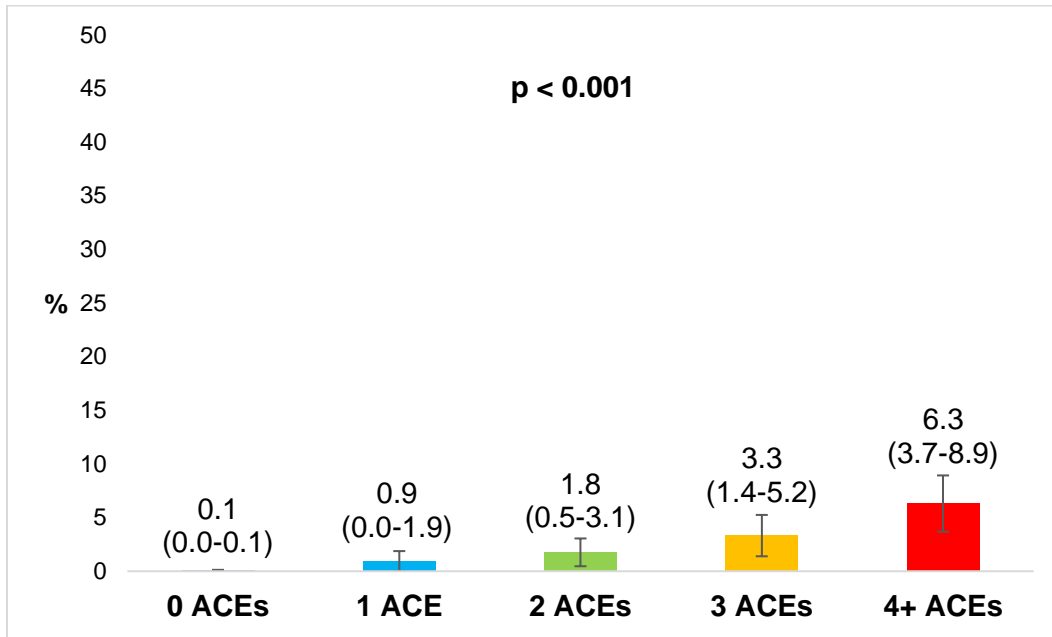
Figure 42: Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

^b One or more times during their life

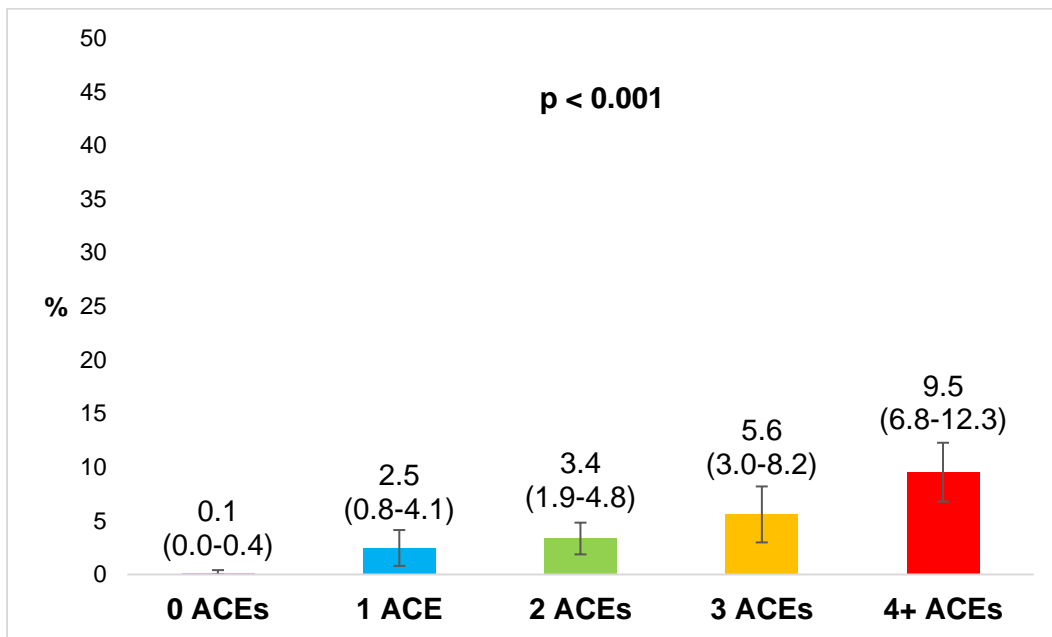
Figure 43: Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

^b One or more times during their life

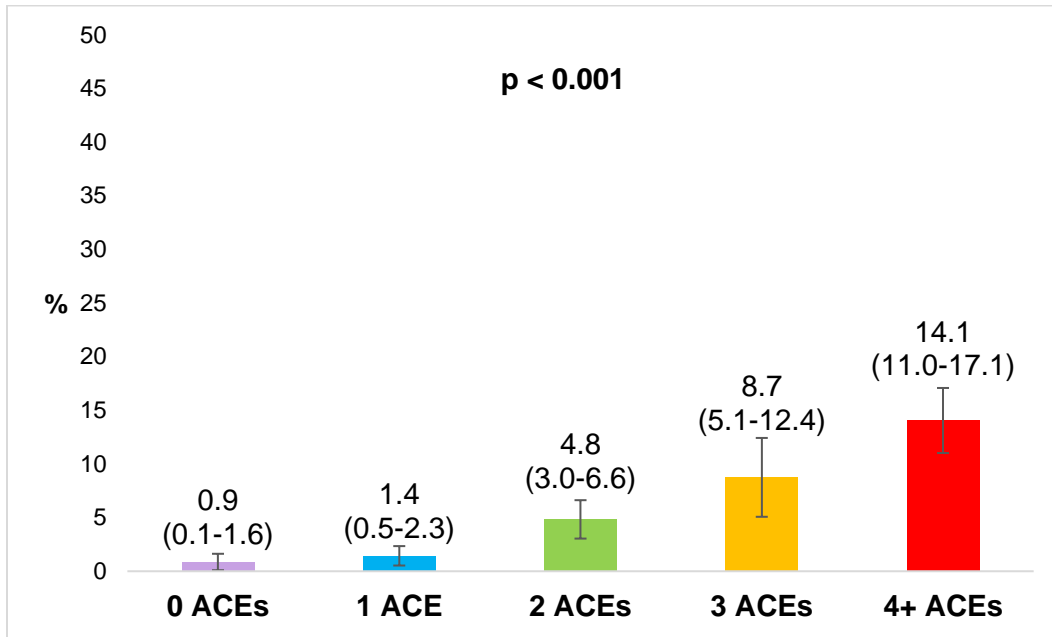
Figure 44: Percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



^a Used ecstasy (also called “MDMA” or “Molly”)

^b One or more times during their life

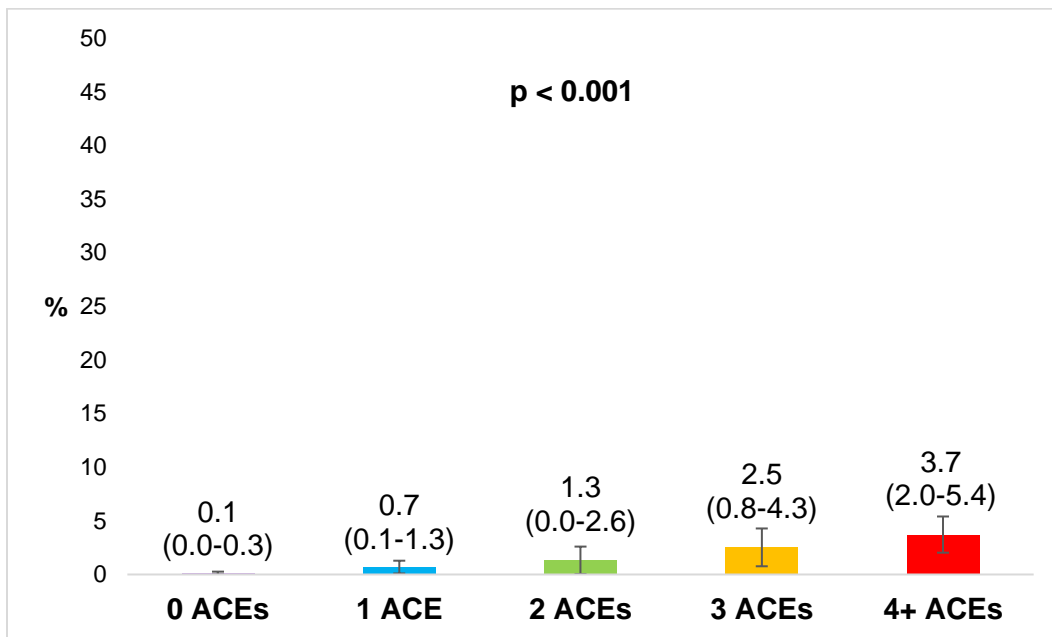
Figure 45: Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

^b One or more times during their life

Figure 46: Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drugs, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

^b One or more times during their life

Sexual Behaviors

Figure 47: Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

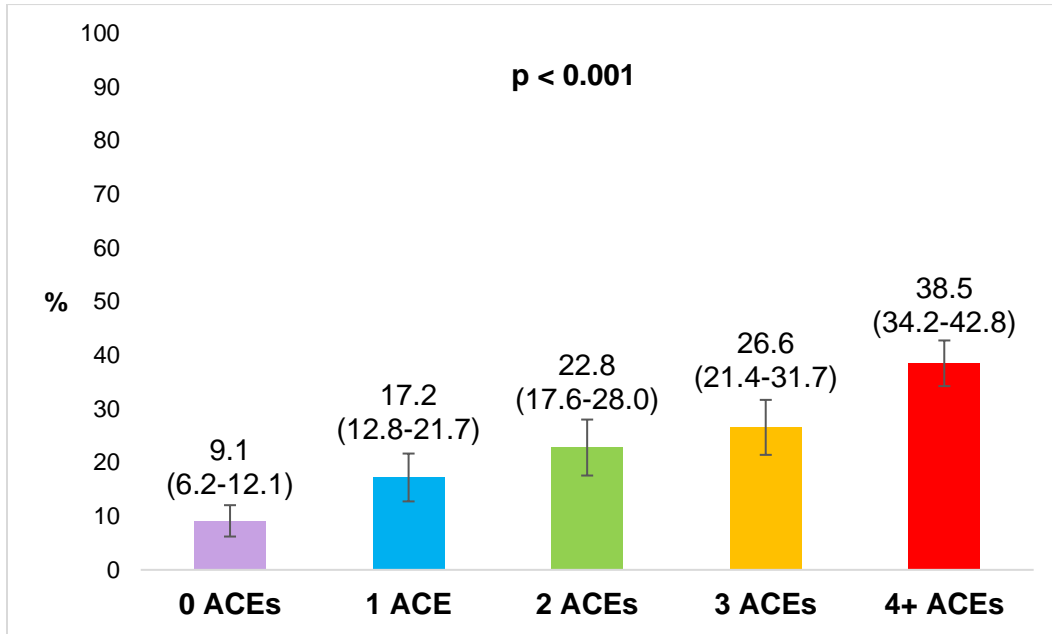


Figure 48: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

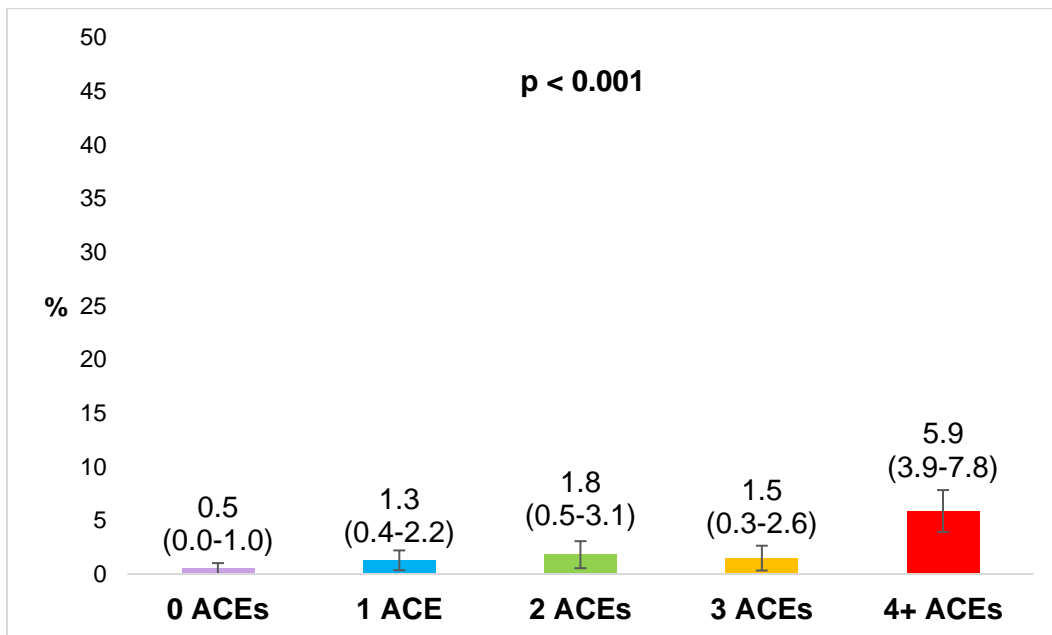


Figure 49: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

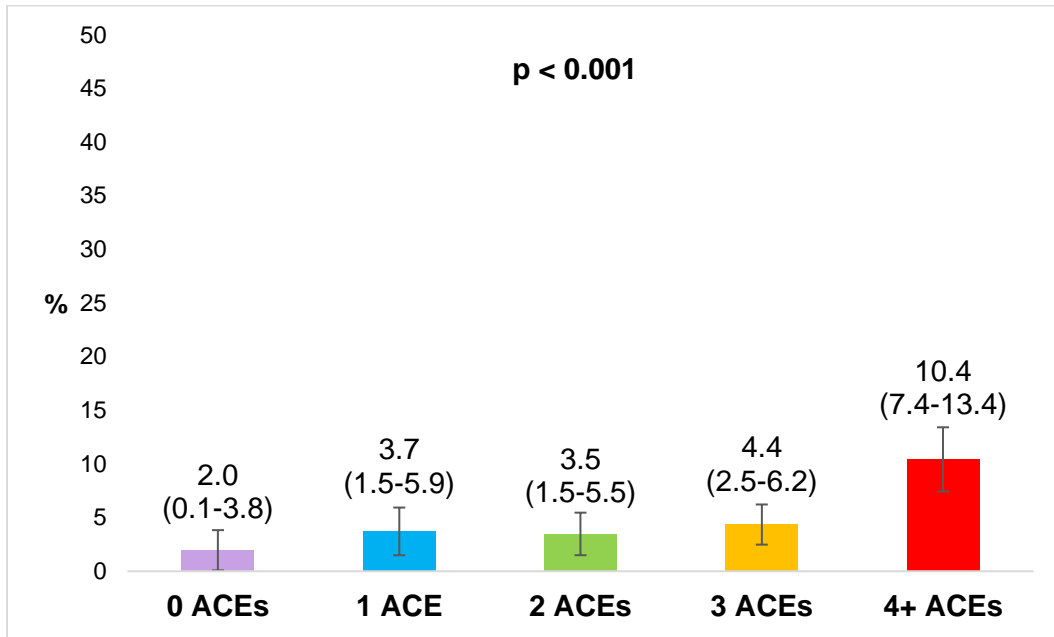


Figure 50: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

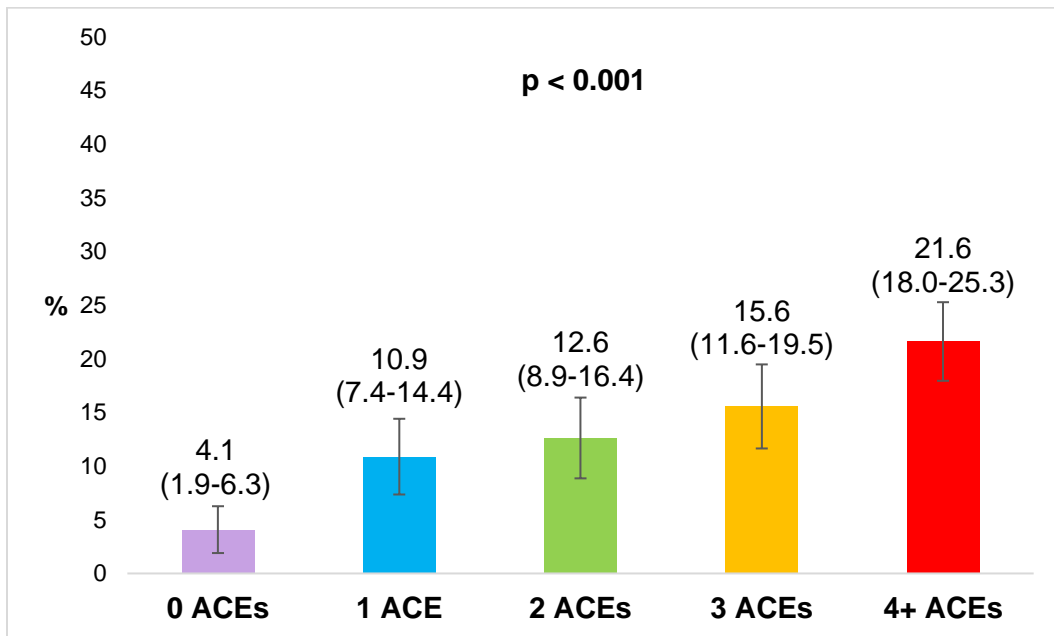
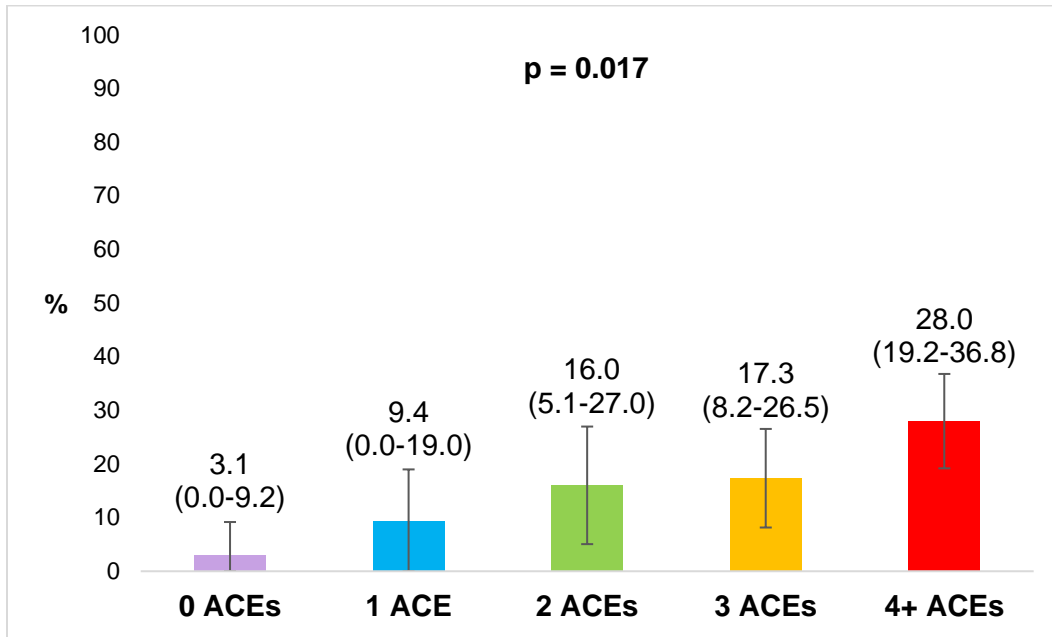
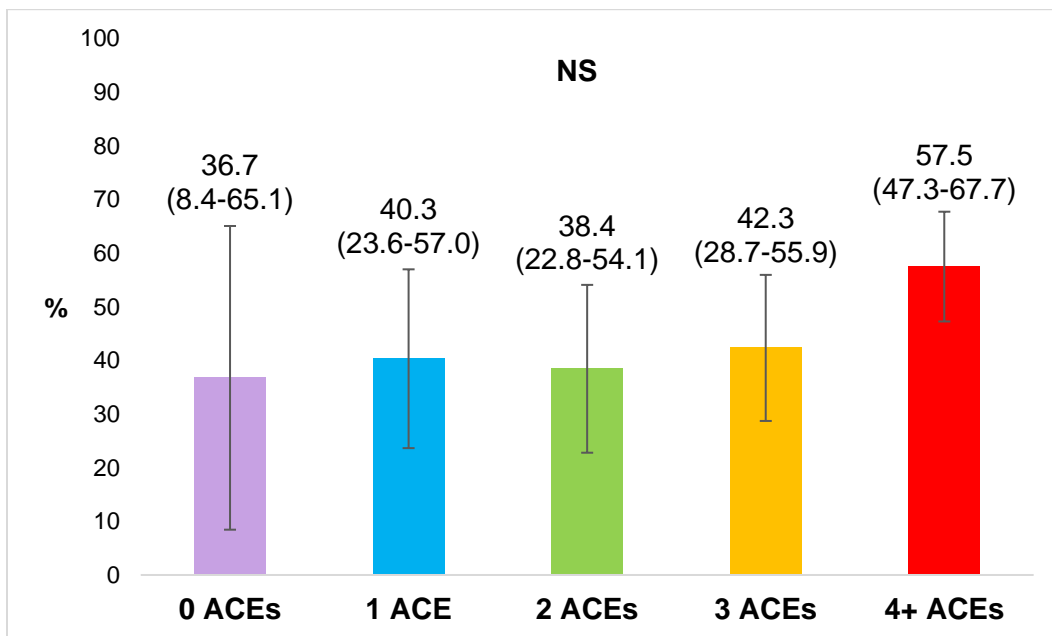


Figure 51: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



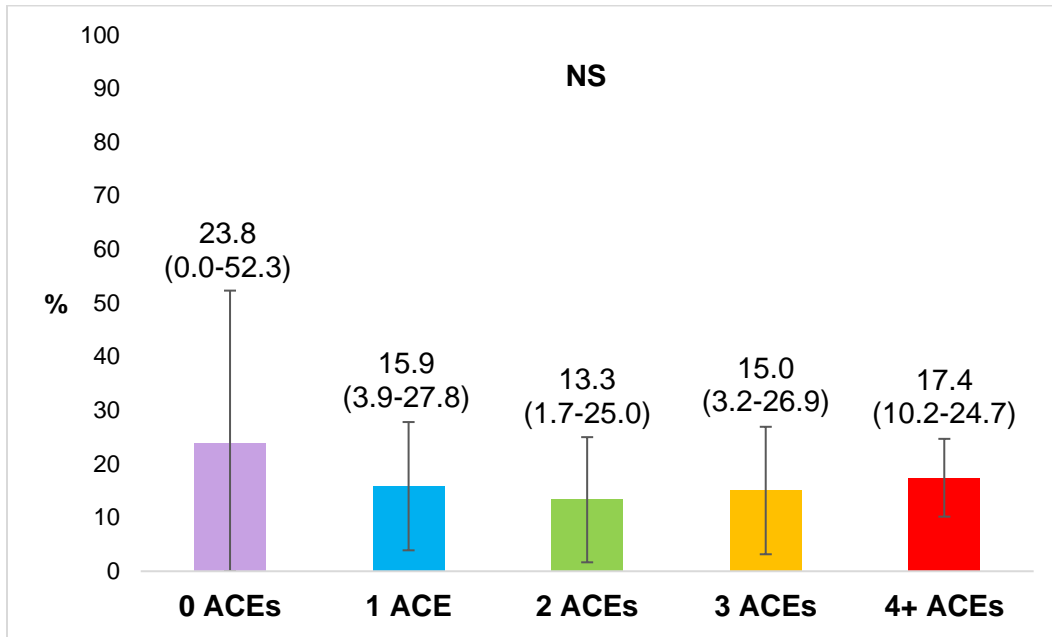
^a Among students who had sexual intercourse during the 3 months before the survey

Figure 52: Percentage of high school students who did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

Figure 53: Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse, by ACE score^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2021*

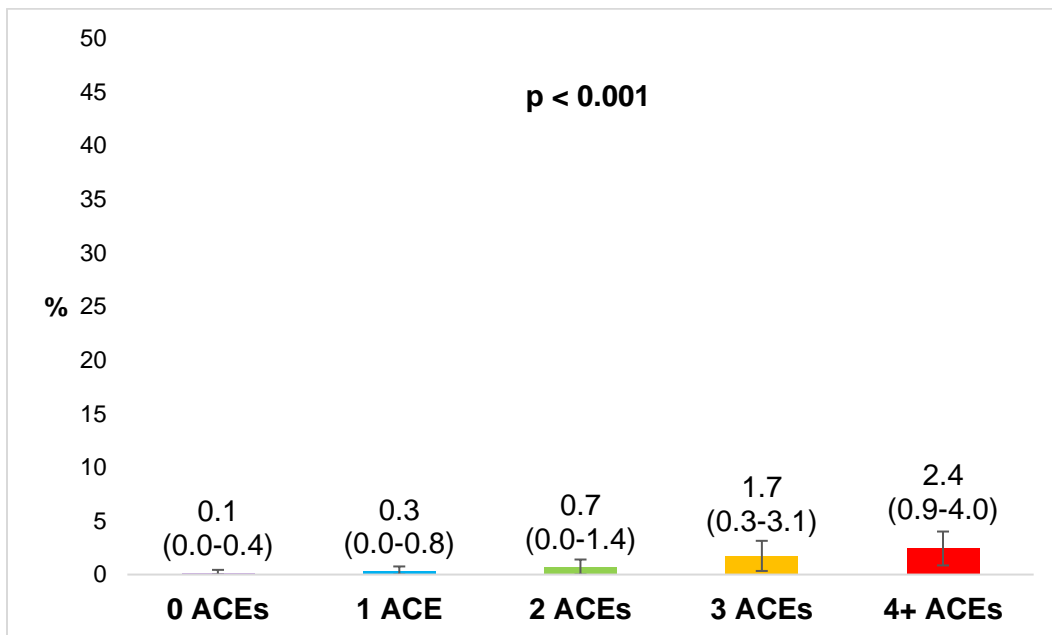


^a The last time they had sexual intercourse with an opposite-sex partner

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

* Note: In 2021, the wording for this question changed. Comparisons should not be made with data in surveys conducted 2019 or earlier.

Figure 54: Percentage of high school students who have ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



^a One or more times during their life

Diet and Weight

Figure 55: Percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast during the 7 days before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

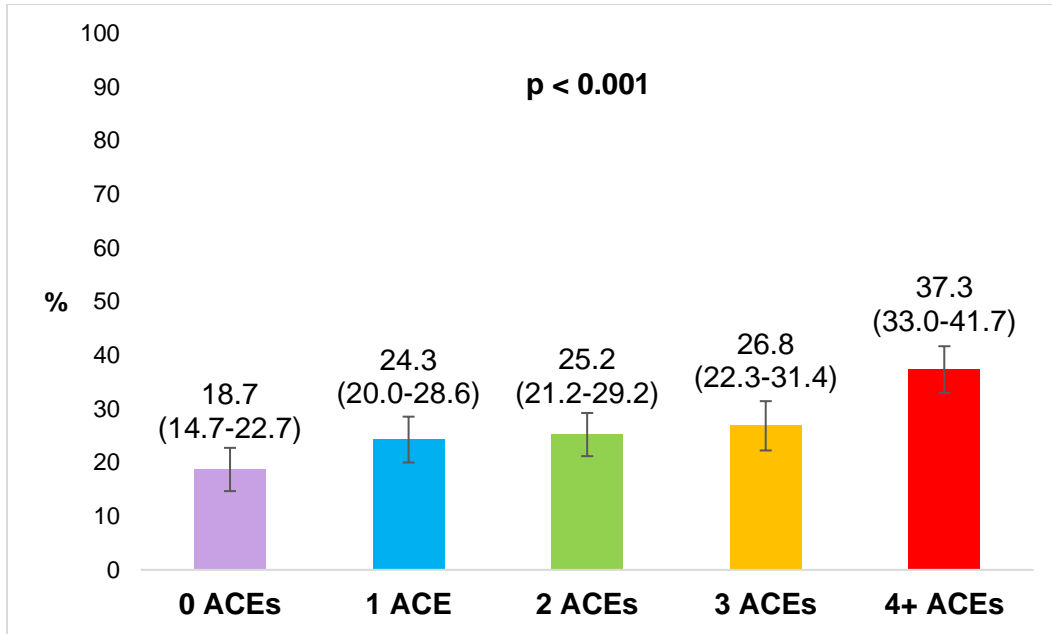
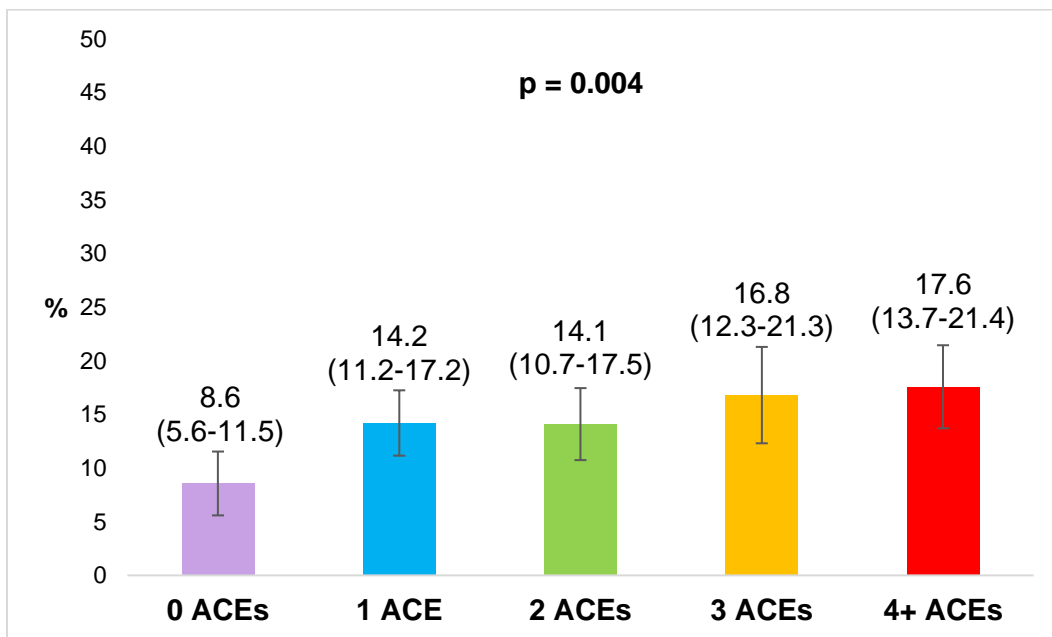


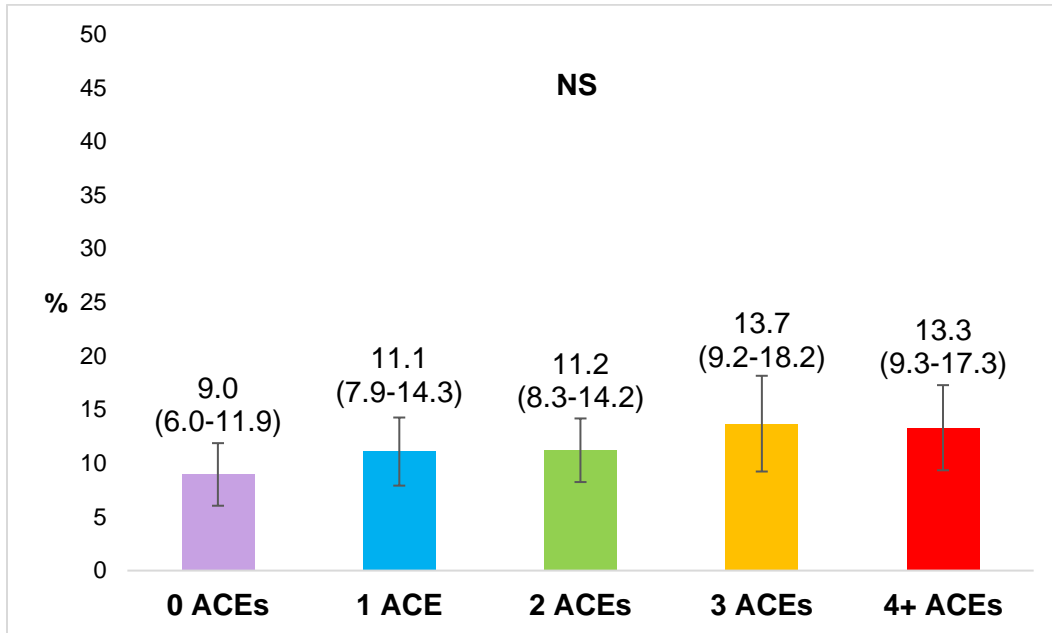
Figure 56: Percentage of high school students who did not eat fruit during the 7 days before the survey, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021*



^a Not including fruit juice

* Note: As of 2021, fruit consumption is no longer combined with fruit juice consumption. Comparisons should not be made with previous years.

Figure 57: Percentage of high school students who did not eat vegetables during the 7 days before the survey, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

Figure 58: Percentage of high school students who did not drink milk during the 7 days before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

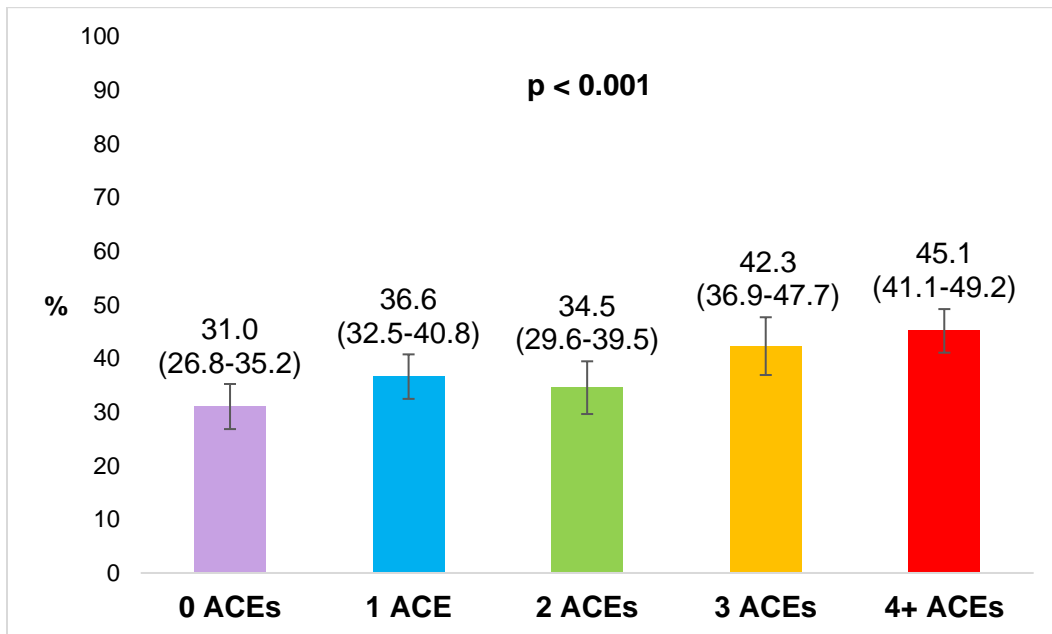
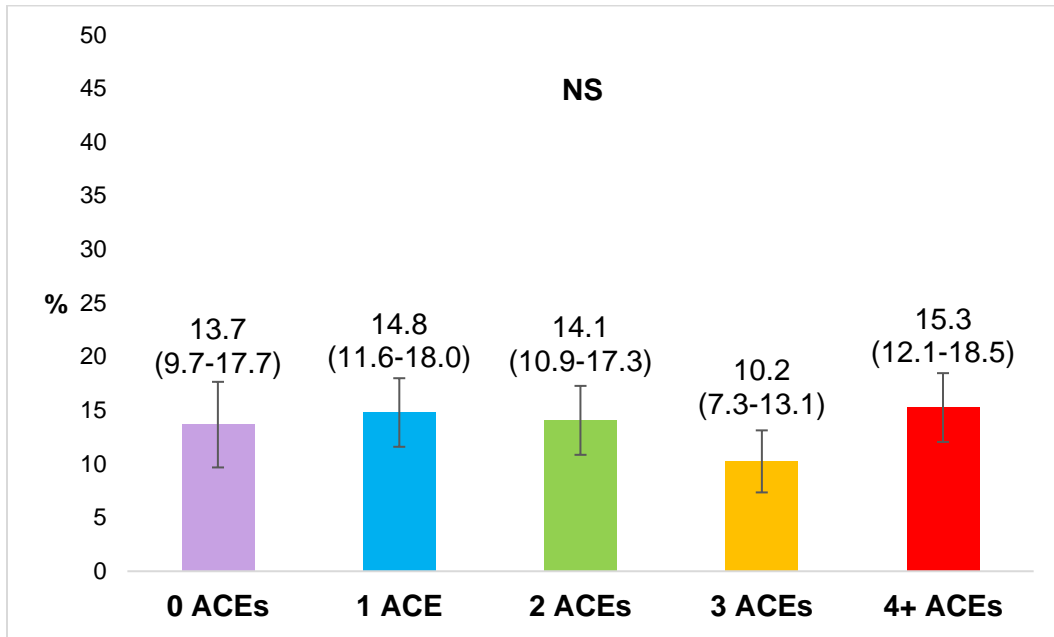
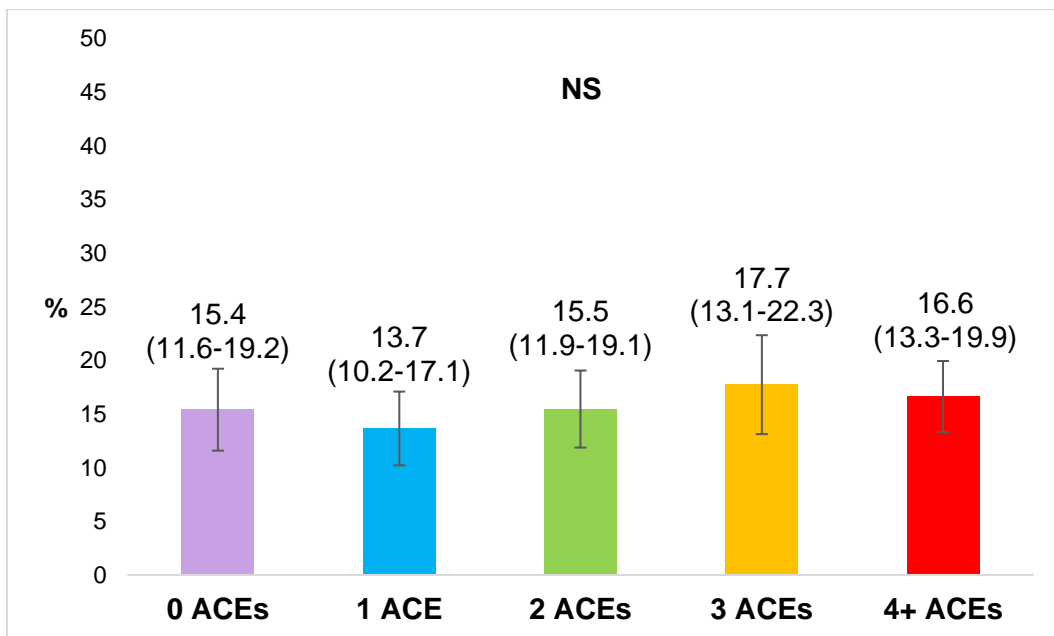


Figure 59: Percentage of high school students who drank soda or pop one or more times/day during the 7 days before the survey, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



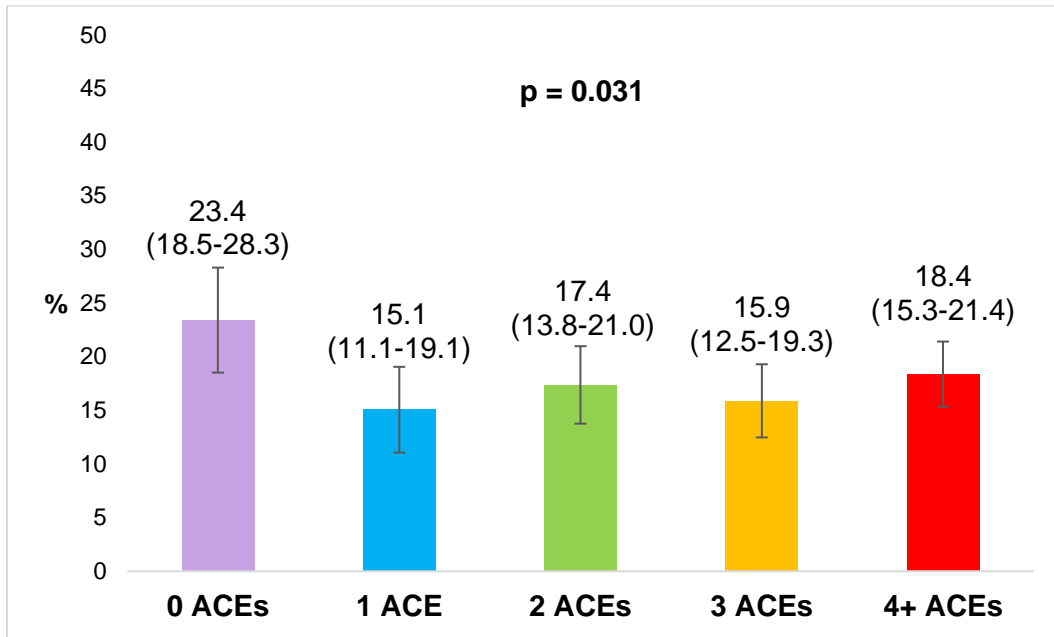
^a A can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop such as 'Coke', 'Pepsi', or 'Sprite', not including diet soda or diet pop

Figure 60: Percentage of high school students who were obese, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

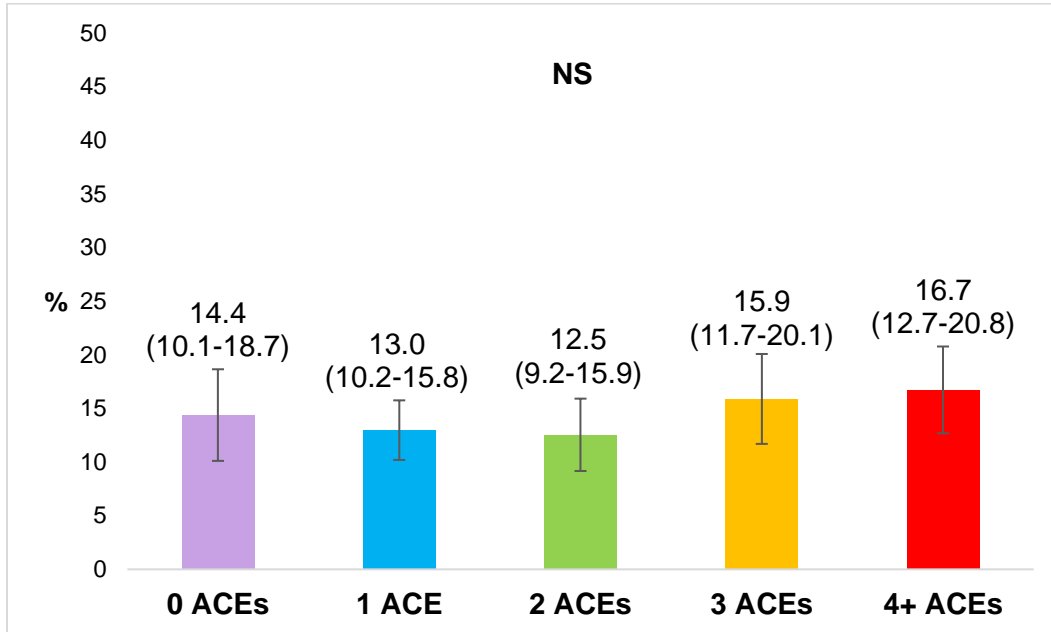
Figure 61: Percentage of high school students who were overweight, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

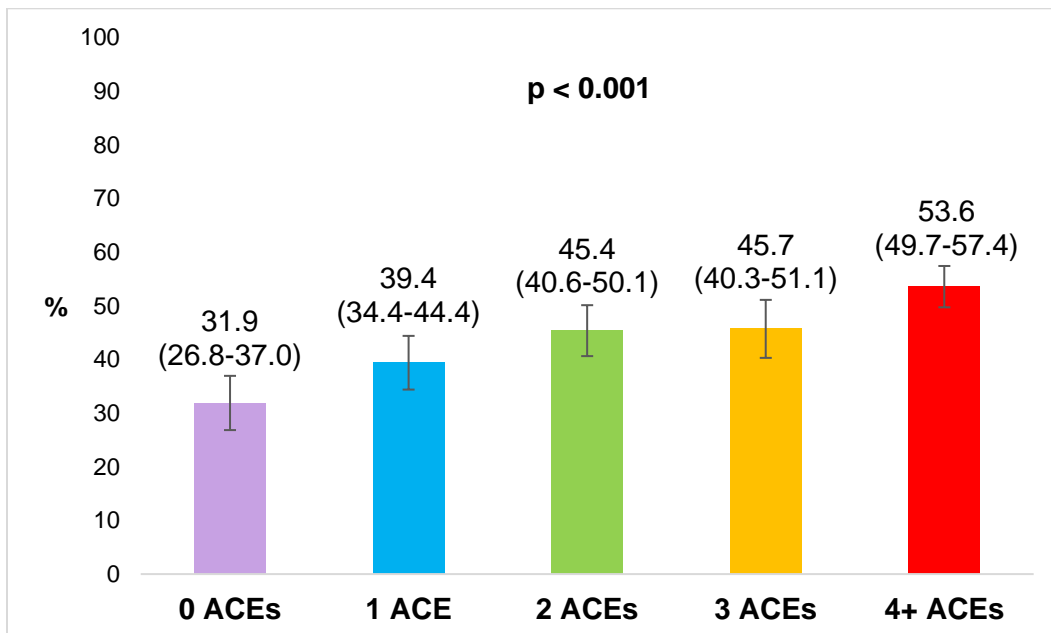
Physical Inactivity

Figure 62: 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 ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

Figure 63: Percentage of high school students who spent 5 hours or more on an average school day on screen time, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021*

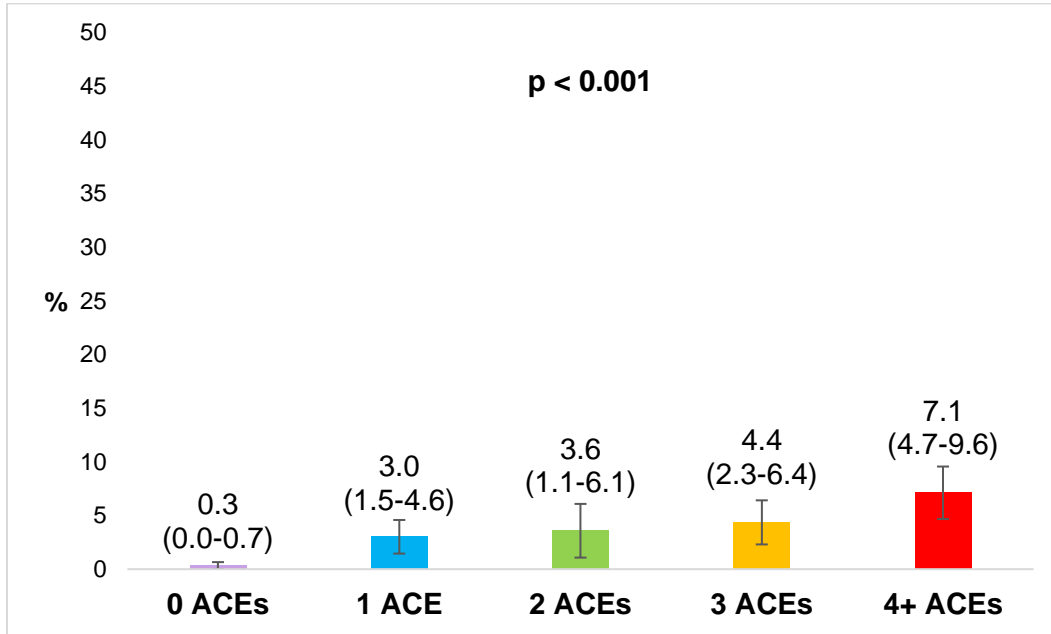


^a For something that was not school work; including time spent in front of a TV, computer, smart phone, or other electronic device watching shows or videos, playing games, accessing the Internet, or using social media

* Note: In 2021, the wording for this question changed. Comparisons should not be made with data in surveys conducted 2019 or earlier.

Other Health Indicators

Figure 64: Percentage of high school students who experienced housing insecurity during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

Figure 65: 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 ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

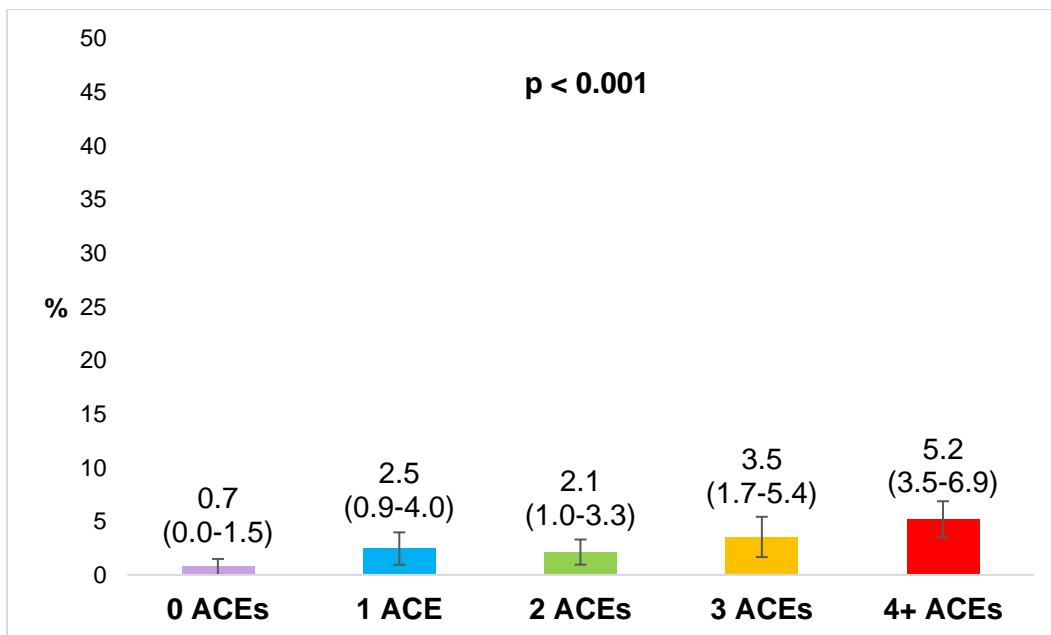


Figure 66: Percentage of high school students who got less than 8 hours of sleep on an average school night, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

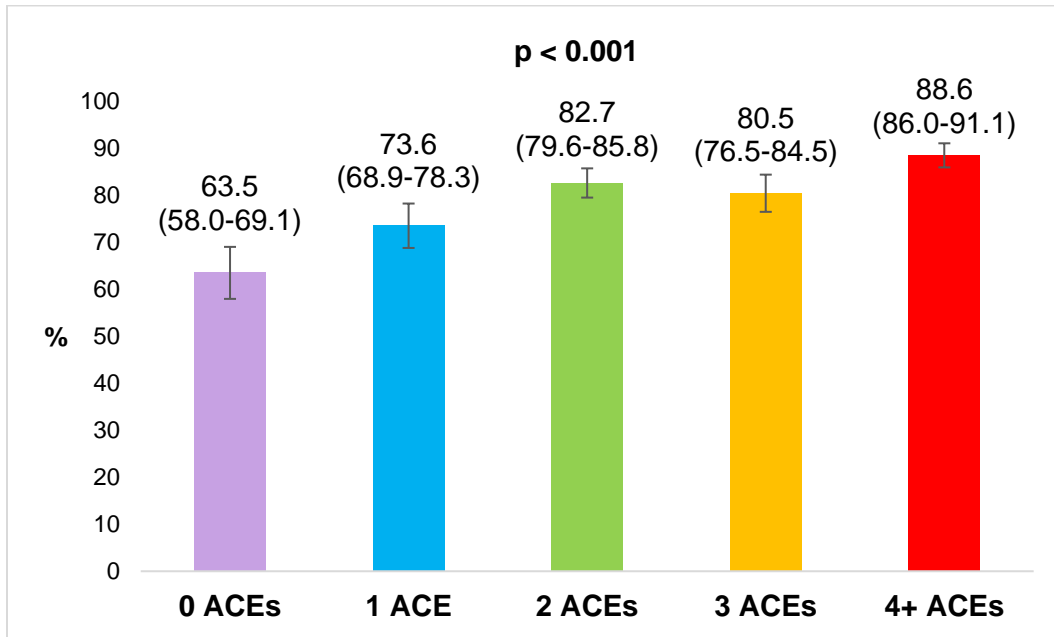
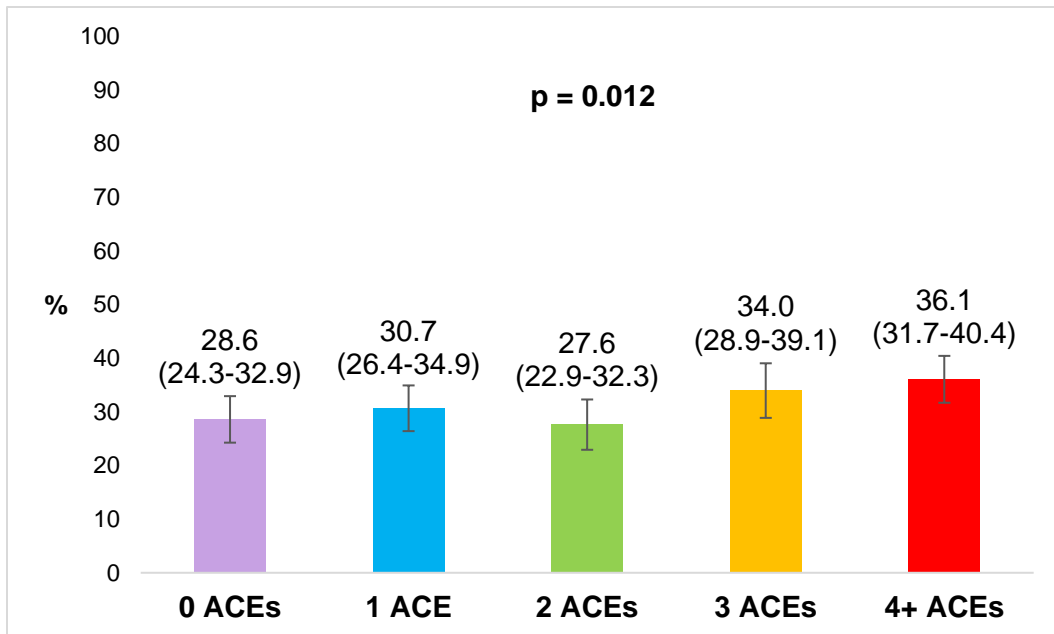


Figure 67: Percentage of high school students who did not visit a dentist during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score^a — Nevada YRBS 2021



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

Resiliency Factors

Figure 68: Percentage of high school students who most of the time/always talked to their parents or other adults in their home about their problems, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

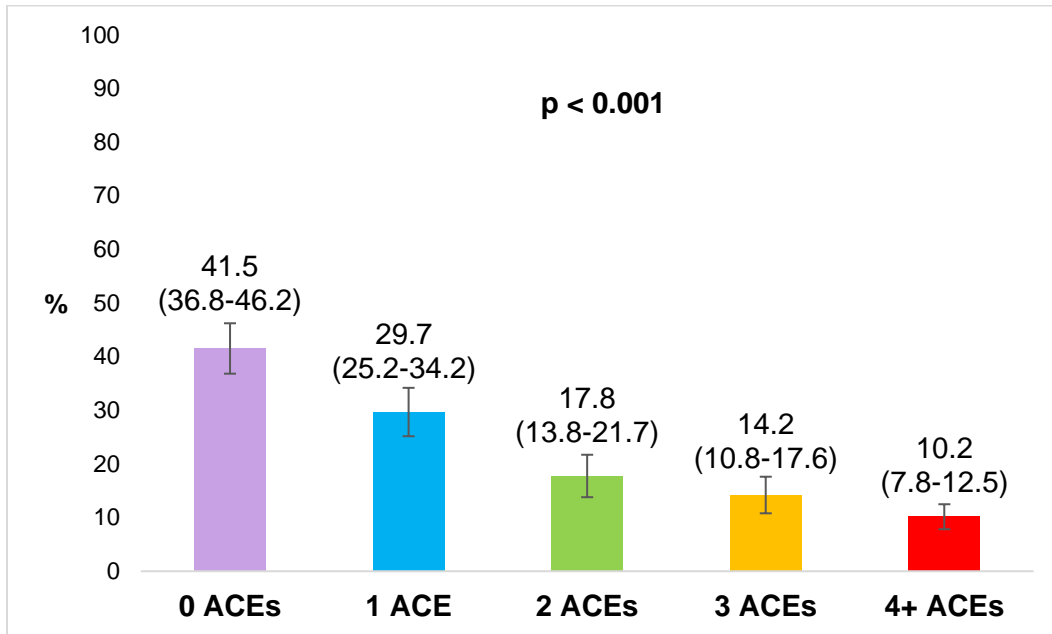


Figure 69: Percentage of high school students who most of the time/always talked to their parents about what is right and wrong, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

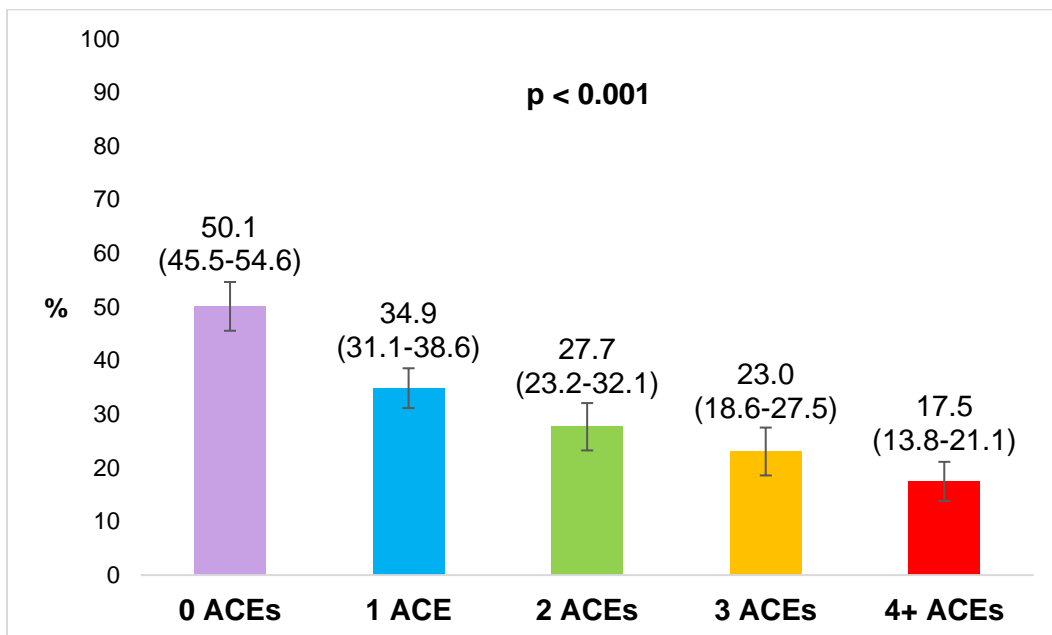


Figure 70: Percentage of high school students who most of the time/always felt comfortable talking to their parents about personal matters, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

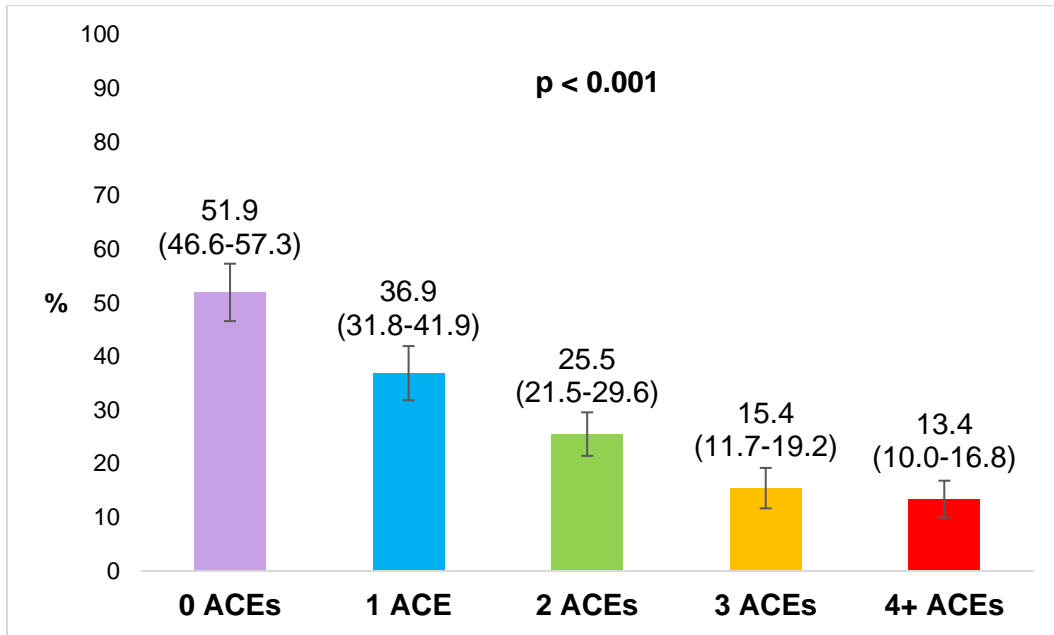


Figure 71: Percentage of high school students who most of the time/always felt close to people at their school, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

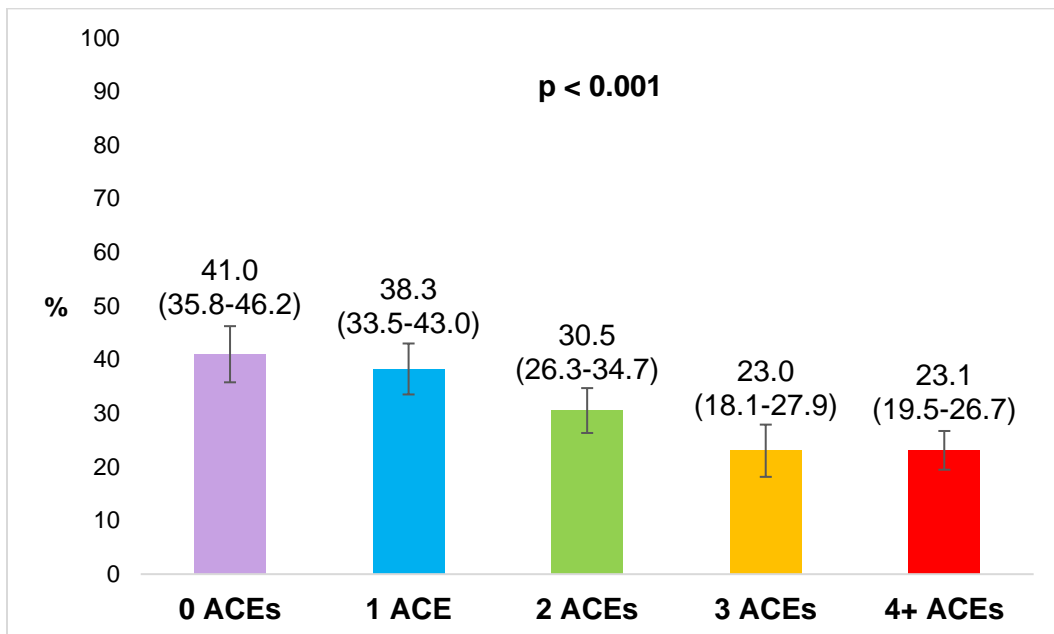


Figure 72: Percentage of high school students who most of the time/always were happy to be at their school, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021

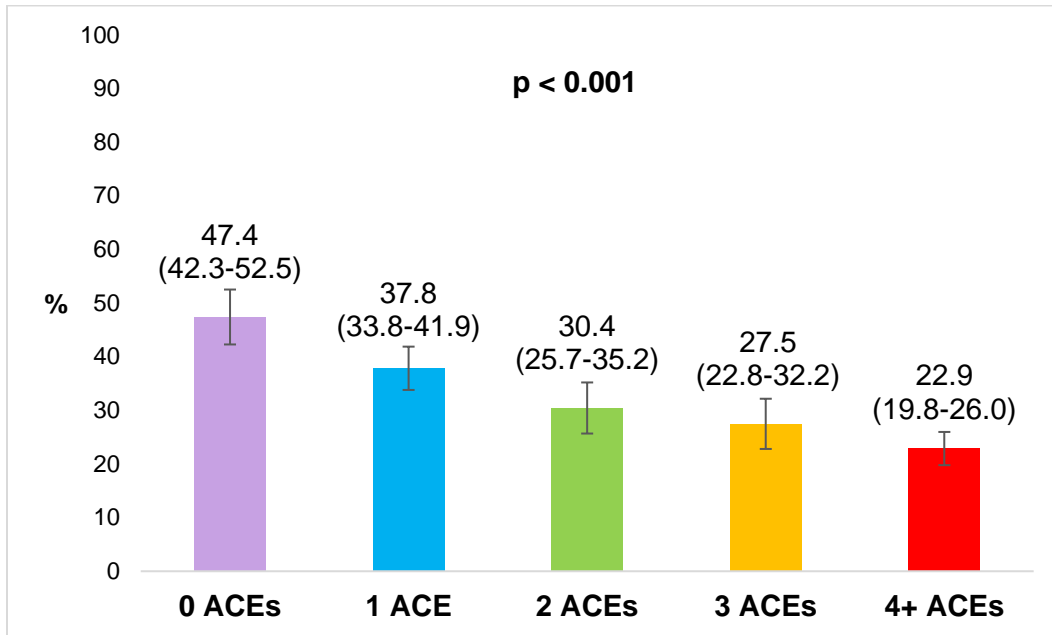
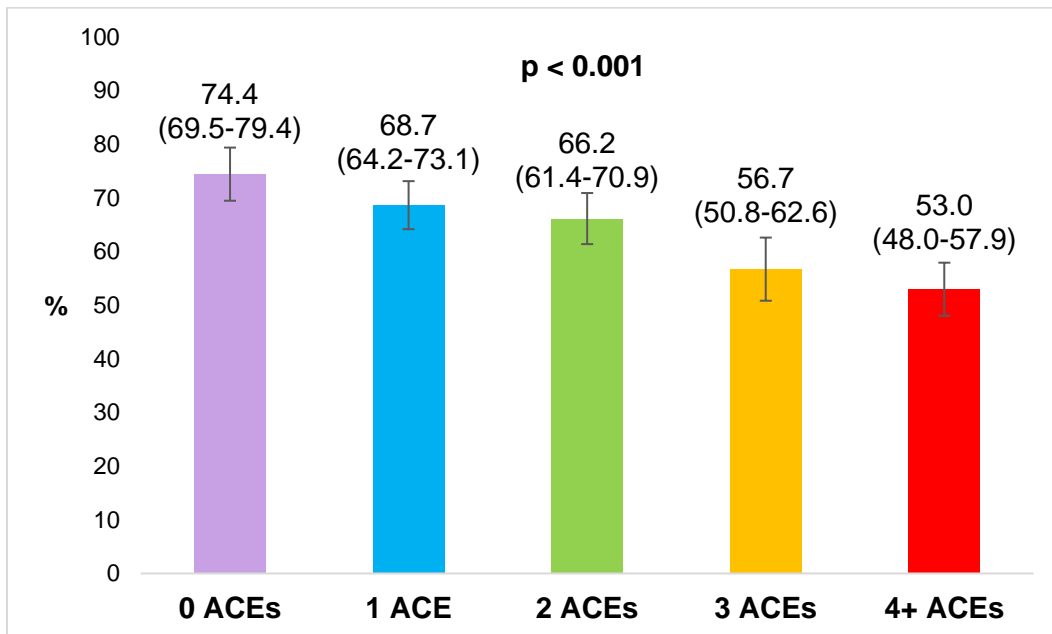


Figure 73: Percentage of high school students who reported that the teachers at their school most of the time/always treat students fairly, by ACE score — Nevada YRBS 2021



- End of Report -