

**2023 Nevada High School
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)
Sexual and Gender Minority Special
Report**



School of Public Health

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10/15/2024

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 summarized differences in behavioral health outcomes by sexual and gender identity using the 2023 Nevada High School YRBS.

METHODS

Sampling, Weighting, and Analysis

The 2023 Nevada YRBS sampling plan was designed to ensure that every eligible student had an equal chance of selection. For the 2023 High School YRBS, a random sample of 5,122 students from 99 schools completed the survey. Please see the 2023 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report for detailed information on the random cluster sampling design used.

The 2023 Nevada YRBS data in this report were weighted based on the sex, race/ethnicity, and grade level of students in each region. The weighting process ensured that the estimates accurately represent the entire student population in each region and the state as a whole. Non-response or poor sampling procedures can result in a sample that is not a representative subset of the population; therefore, un-weighted results from these samples may not accurately reflect student behaviors and could be misleading. This report only displays weighted results.

The standard YRBS sexual identity question was included in the 2023 high School survey. Students were asked which of the following terms best describes them: “heterosexual (straight),” “gay or lesbian,” “bisexual,” “I describe my sexual identity in some other way,” “I am not sure about my sexual identity (questioning),” and “I don’t know what this question is asking.” For this report, we compare students who identified as heterosexual (n=3,605, 74.0%) and students who identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, questioning, or another non-heterosexual identity (LGBQ+) (n=1,195, 26.0%); students who did not answer the question or did not know what the question was asking were counted as missing (n=322). Differences in the prevalence of risk behaviors and other health outcomes between heterosexual and LGBQ+ students were assessed with weighted chi-square tests.

The standard YRBS gender identity question was included in the 2023 high school survey: “Some people describe themselves as transgender when their sex at birth does not match the way they think or feel about their gender. Are you transgender?”

Response choices included, “No, I am not transgender,” “Yes, I am transgender,” “I am not sure if I am transgender,” and “I don’t know what this question is asking.” For this report, students who reported that they were not transgender are referred to as “cisgender.” Those who reported they were not sure if they were transgender (n=138) were grouped with transgender students because the weighted prevalence of risk behaviors and other health outcomes closely resembled those of transgender students for the majority of measures. Cisgender students (n=4,528, 94.6%) were compared to Transgender and Questioning (TQ) students (n=290, 5.4%); students who did not know what the question was asking and those who did not answer the question were counted as missing (n=304). Differences in the prevalence of risk behaviors and other health outcomes between cisgender and TQ students were assessed with weighted chi-square tests.

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.

NOTE: The 2021 YRBS data were collected fall semester rather than spring semester, so the students were younger on average. Age can influence the risk behavior prevalence estimates. When comparing 2023 data to 2021 data, please refer to the UNR trend reports which weight the data by age for all years compared.

RESULTS

Participant Characteristics

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of participating students, by sexual identity—Nevada YRBS 2023

		Heterosexual		LGBQ+		P-Value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Total	Total N =	3605	74.0%	1195	26.0%	
Sex	Female	1569	40.5%	856	75.8%	<0.001
	Male	2019	59.5%	301	24.2%	
Age	14 years old or younger	400	11.2%	187	15.8%	0.065
	15 years old	1033	26.4%	339	26.6%	
	16 years old	973	27.1%	298	23.9%	
	17 years old	761	22.9%	243	22.1%	
	18 years old or older	433	12.5%	125	11.5%	
Grade	9th grade	979	25.1%	337	28.1%	0.379
	10th grade	1095	26.0%	388	28.4%	
	11th grade	778	25.4%	215	20.2%	
	12th grade	730	23.1%	236	22.8%	
	Ungraded or other grade	9	0.4%	9	0.6%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native^c	65	0.8%	11	0.4%	0.071
	Asian^c	188	6.4%	60	5.8%	
	Black^c	176	10.7%	69	11.6%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander^c	45	1.7%	11	1.2%	
	White^c	1371	29.1%	440	28.8%	
	Hispanic/Latino	1474	45.6%	458	43.0%	
	Other/Multiple^c	177	5.7%	94	9.2%	
Region	Urban^d	2151	89.6%	802	92.2%	0.006
	Rural/Frontier	1454	10.4%	393	7.8%	
Free or Reduced Lunch	Yes	1720	52.9%	567	49.1%	0.064
	No	1863	47.1%	606	50.9%	
Military Family	Yes	164	4.5%	66	5.3%	0.352
	No	3414	95.5%	1102	94.7%	

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

^b Weighted column percent

^c Non-Hispanic

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

**Table 2: Demographic characteristics of participating students, by gender identity—
Nevada YRBS 2023**

		Cisgender		Transgender and Questioning (TQ)		P-Value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Total	Total N =	4528	94.6%	290	5.4%	
Sex	Female	2272	48.8%	171	63.2%	0.002
	Male	2228	51.2%	99	36.8%	
Age	14 years old or younger	533	12.1%	52	19.6%	0.021
	15 years old	1301	26.8%	83	26.2%	
	16 years old	1208	26.2%	74	23.4%	
	17 years old	947	22.5%	56	24.2%	
	18 years old or older	532	12.5%	23	6.6%	
Grade	9th grade	1240	25.8%	90	31.0%	0.005
	10th grade	1398	26.5%	93	28.8%	
	11th grade	949	24.4%	47	17.8%	
	12th grade	909	23.0%	54	19.6%	
	Ungraded or other grade	12	0.3%	6	2.8%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native^c	73	0.7%	3	0.7%	0.078
	Asian^c	235	6.3%	13	4.4%	
	Black^c	233	11.0%	15	9.6%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander^c	51	1.5%	5	1.8%	
	White^c	1675	28.4%	132	37.0%	
	Hispanic/Latino	1880	45.9%	85	36.0%	
	Other/Multiple^c	248	6.1%	21	10.5%	
Region	Urban^d	2785	90.4%	174	88.2%	0.160
	Rural/Frontier	1743	9.6%	116	11.8%	
Free or Reduced Lunch	Yes	2188	52.3%	120	42.9%	0.032
	No	2313	47.7%	164	57.1%	
Military Family	Yes	197	4.1%	25	11.7%	<0.001
	No	4292	95.9%	258	88.3%	

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

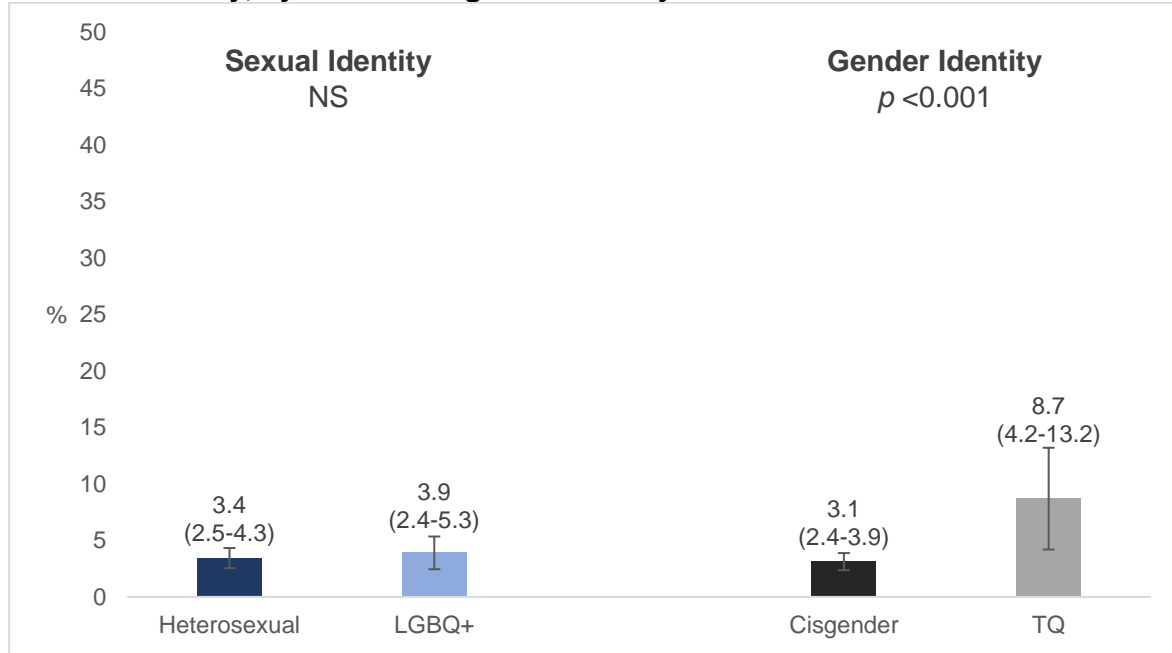
^b Weighted column percent

^c Non-Hispanic

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

Select Behavioral Health Outcomes by Sexual and Gender Identity Violence and Victimization

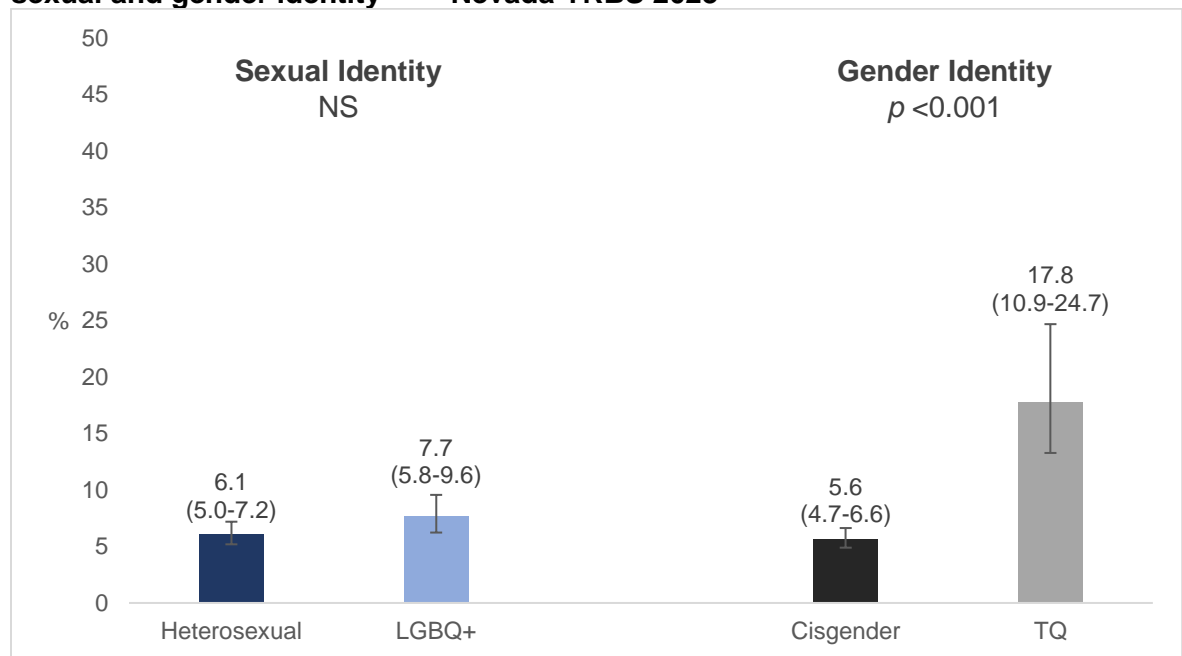
Figure 1: Percentage of high school students who carried a gun during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



^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

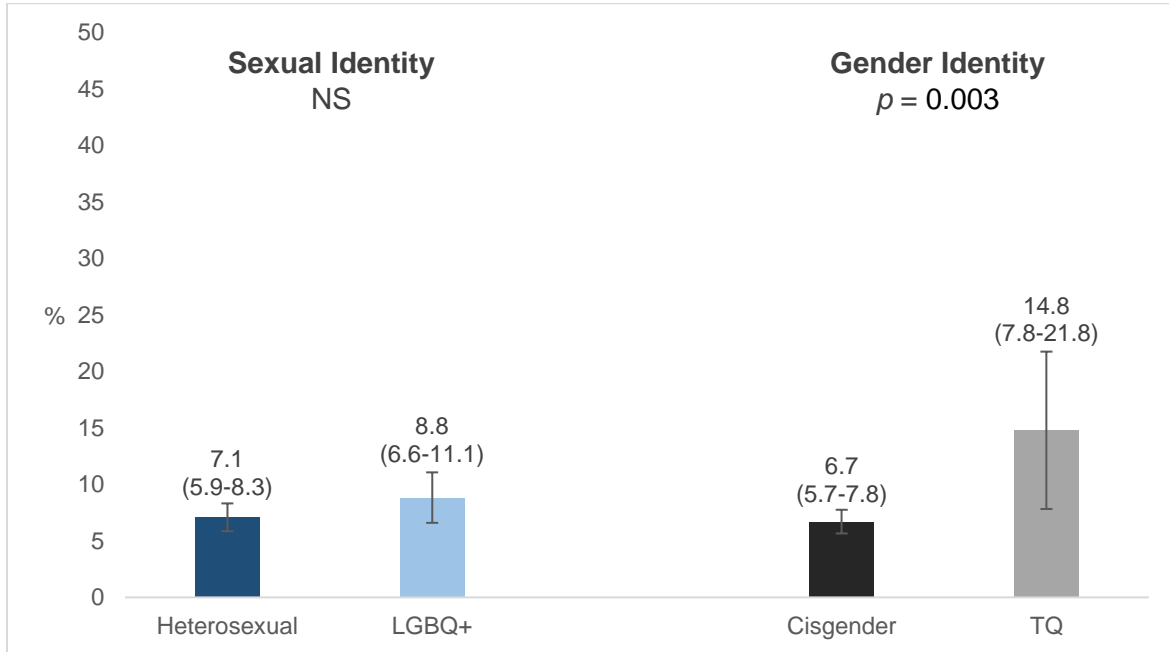
Figure 2: Percentage of high school students who were threatened or injured by someone with a weapon on school property during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

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

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



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

Figure 4: Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

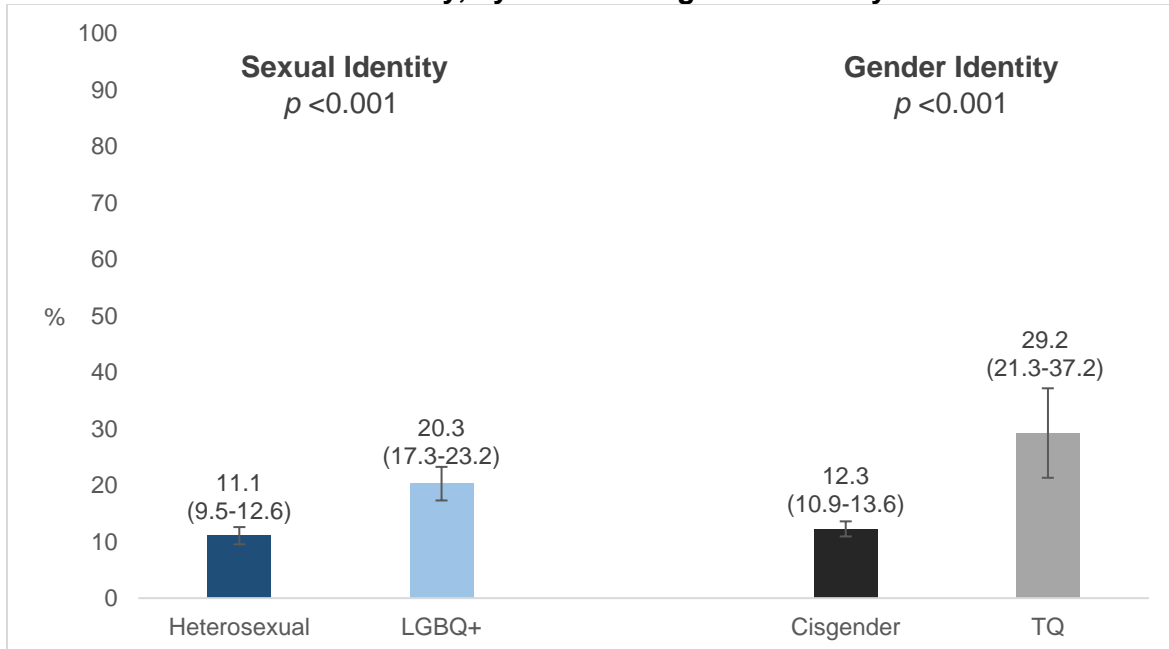
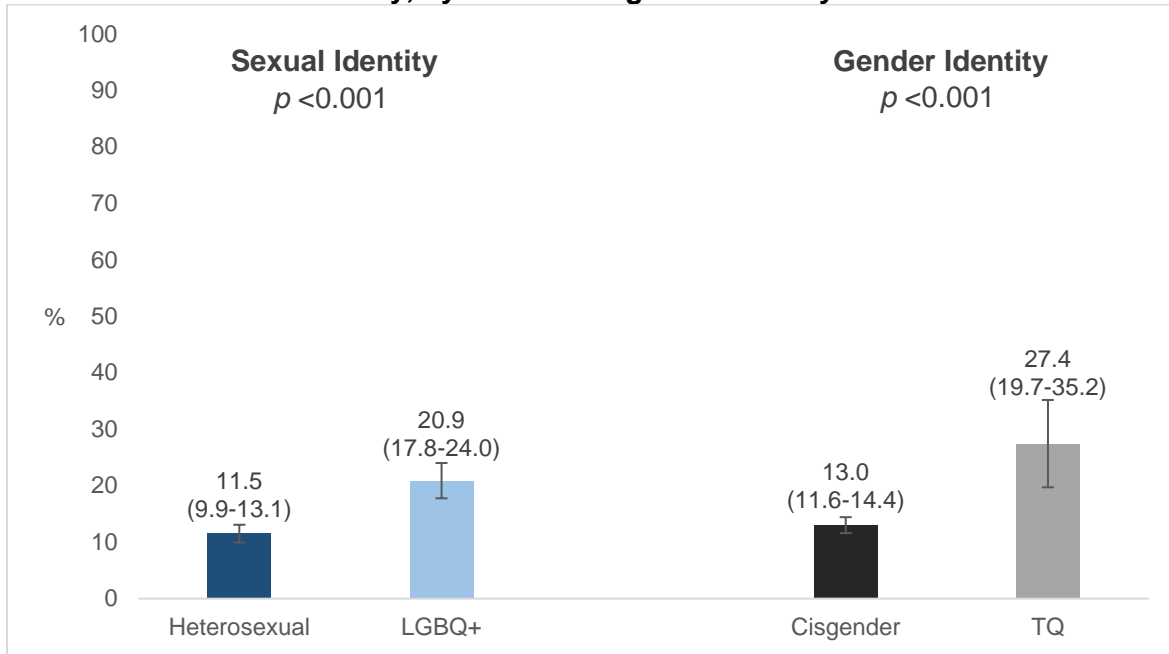
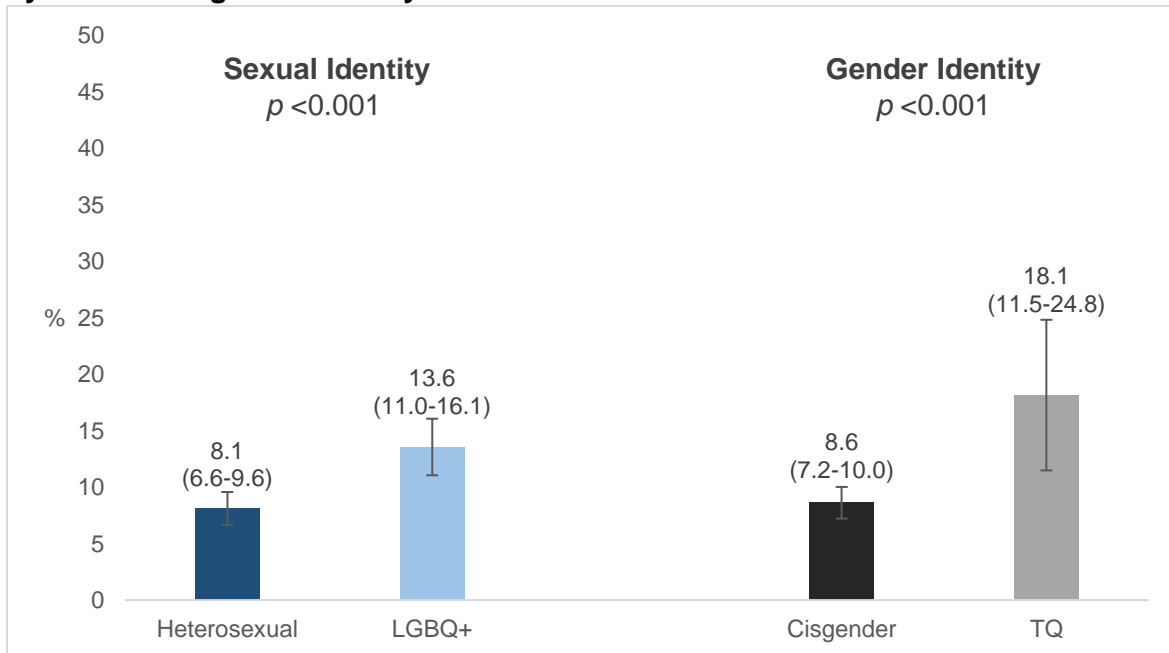


Figure 5: Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^a— Nevada YRBS 2023



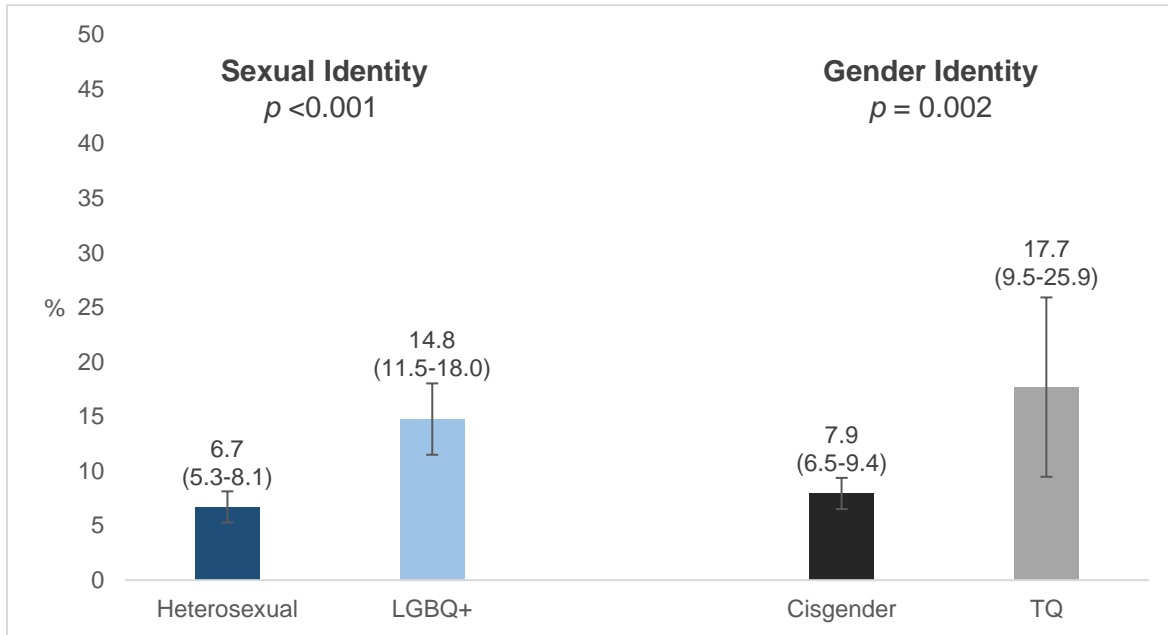
^a Including being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media

Figure 6: Percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school during the 30 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^a— Nevada YRBS 2023



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

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

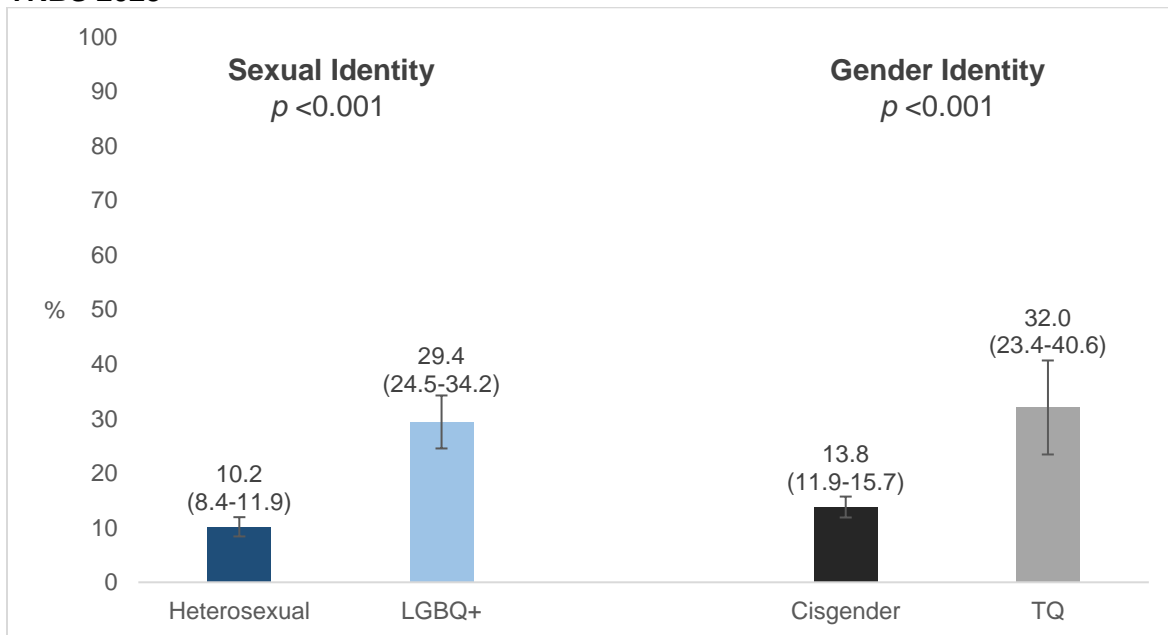


^a Including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with

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



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

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

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

Adverse Childhood Experiences

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

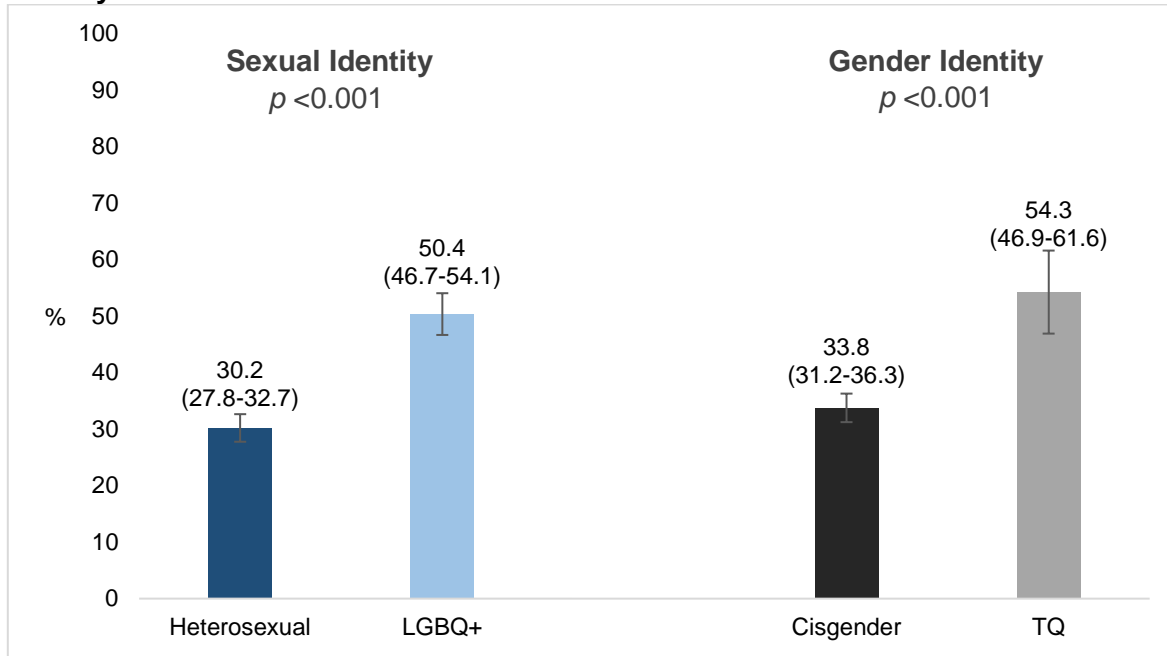
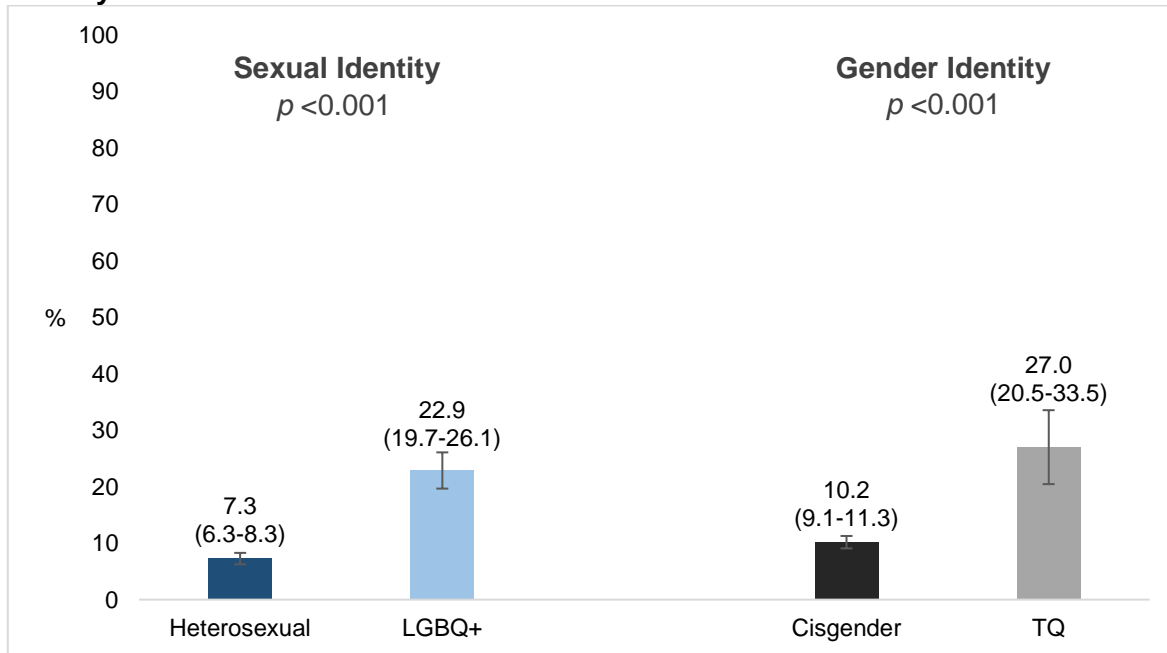


Figure 10: Percentage of students who reported that an adult or person at least 5 years older than them made them do sexual things they did not want to do, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

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

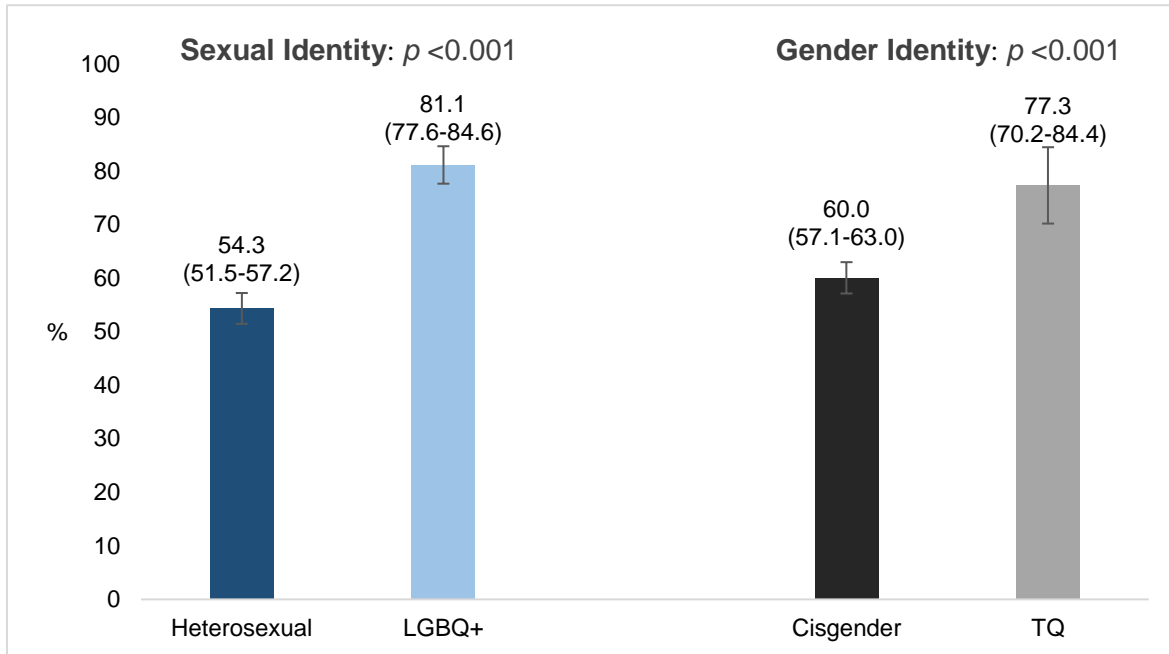
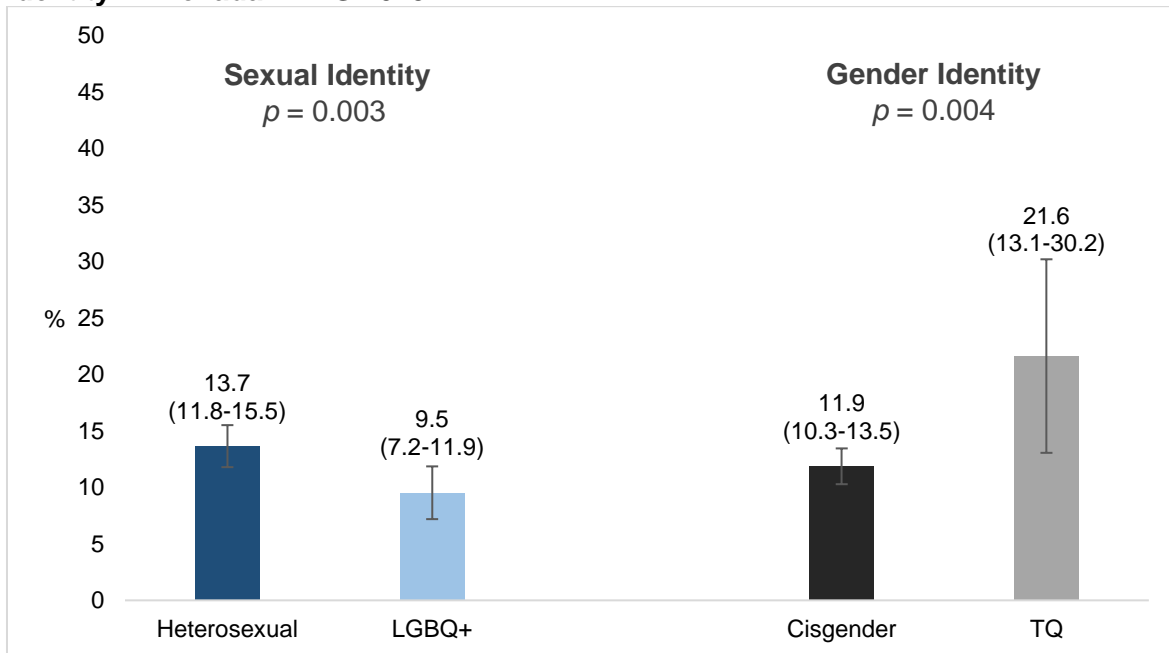


Figure 12: Percentage of high school students who never/rarely had an adult in their household who tried hard to make sure their basic needs were met, by sexual and gender identity^a— Nevada YRBS 2023



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

Figure 13: Percentage of high school students who have ever had parents or other adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

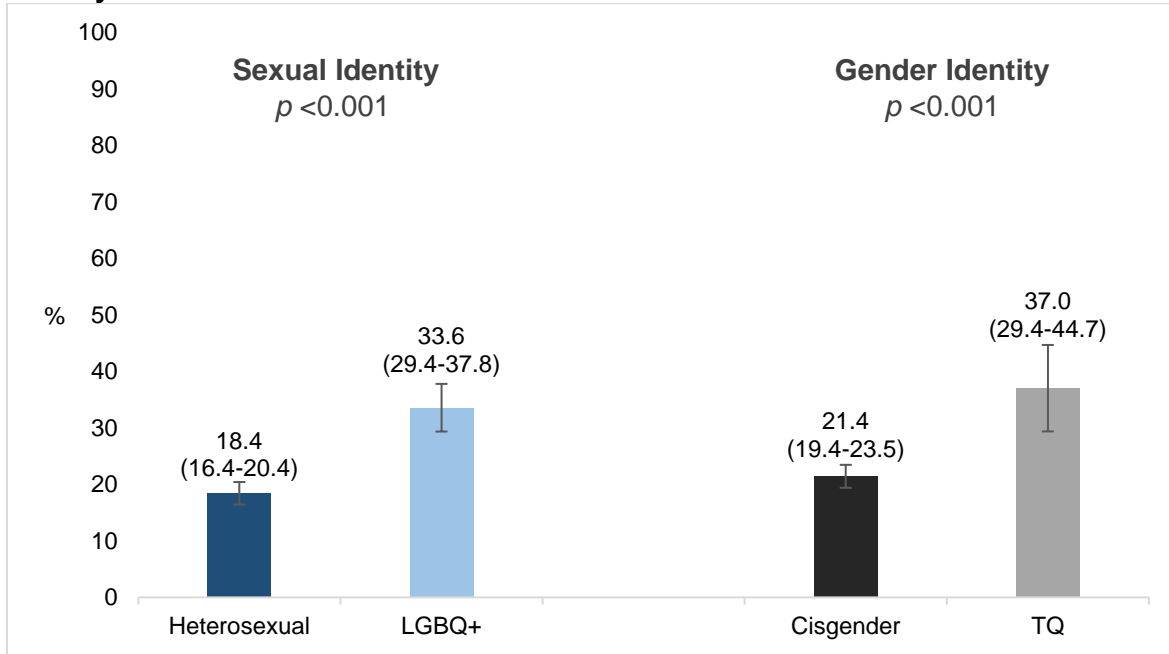
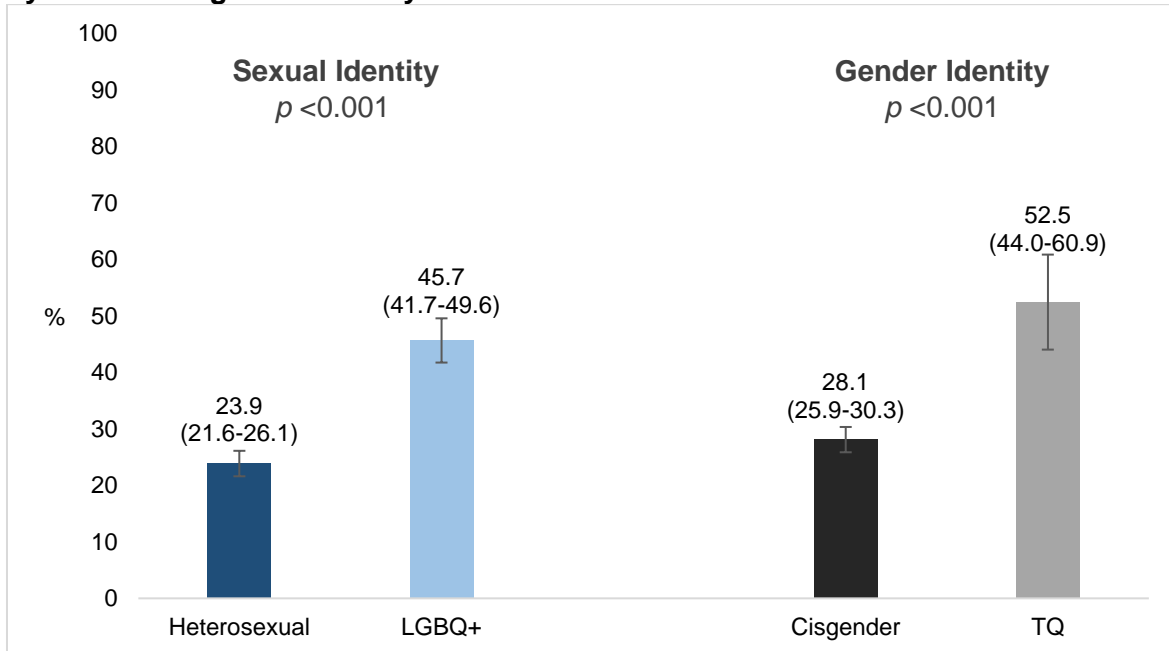
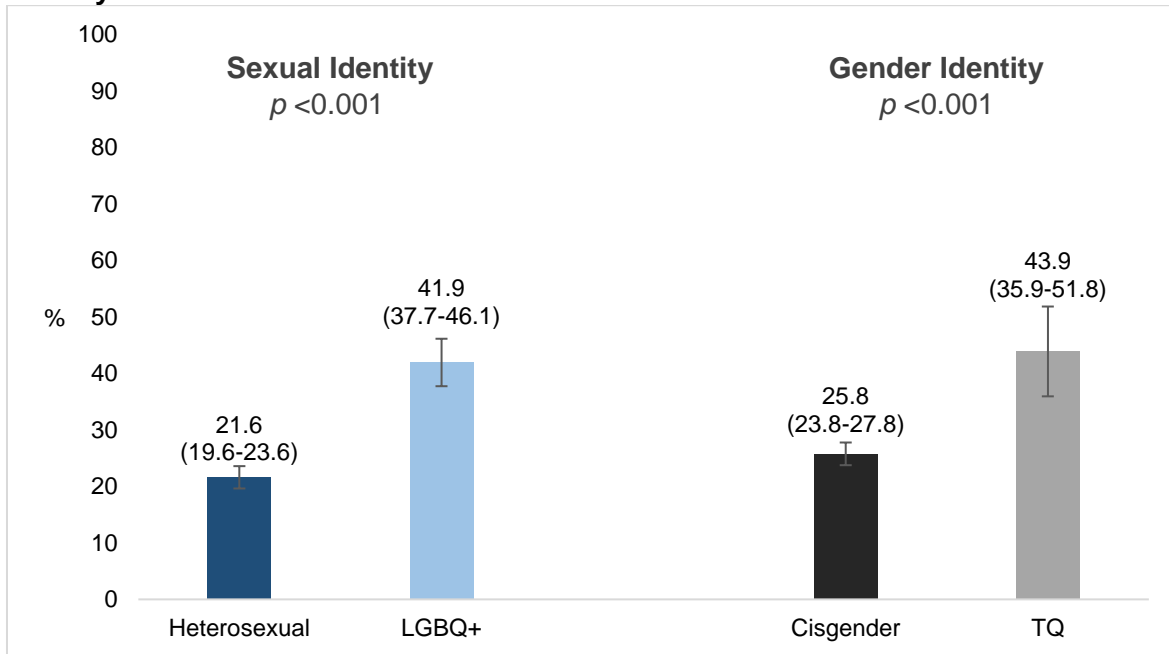


Figure 14: Percentage of high school students who have ever lived with a parent or guardian who had severe depression, anxiety, or another mental illness, or was suicidal, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023*



*Note: The wording of this question changed in 2023. Comparisons should not be made with previous years.

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



*Note: The wording of this question changed in 2023. Comparisons should not be made with previous years.

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

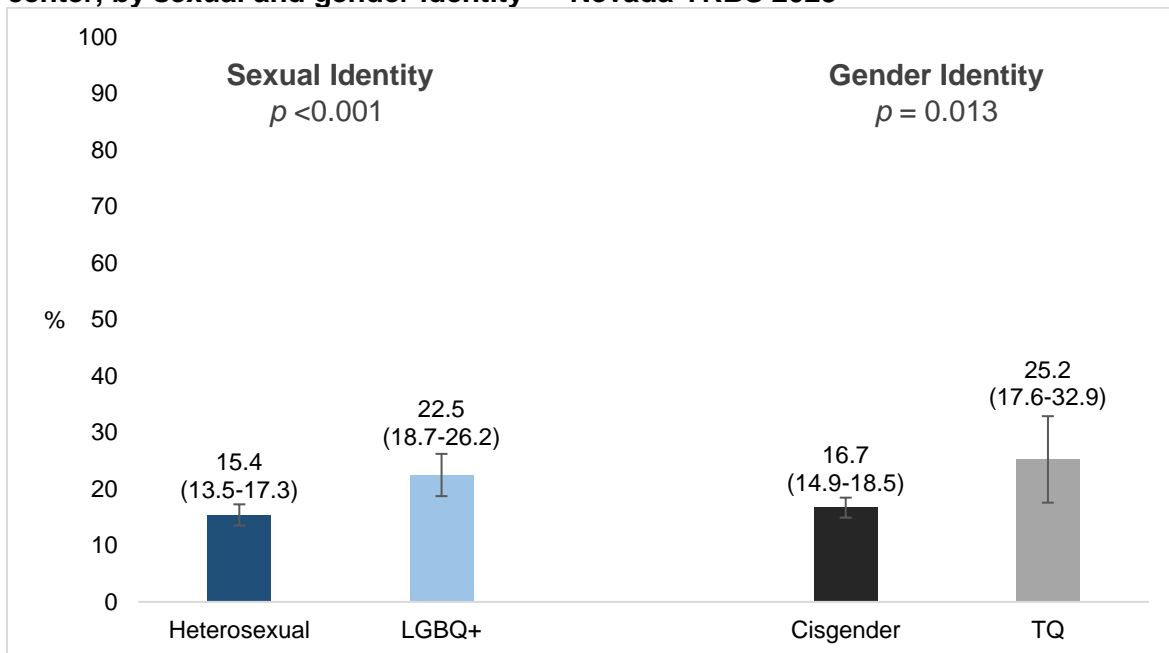
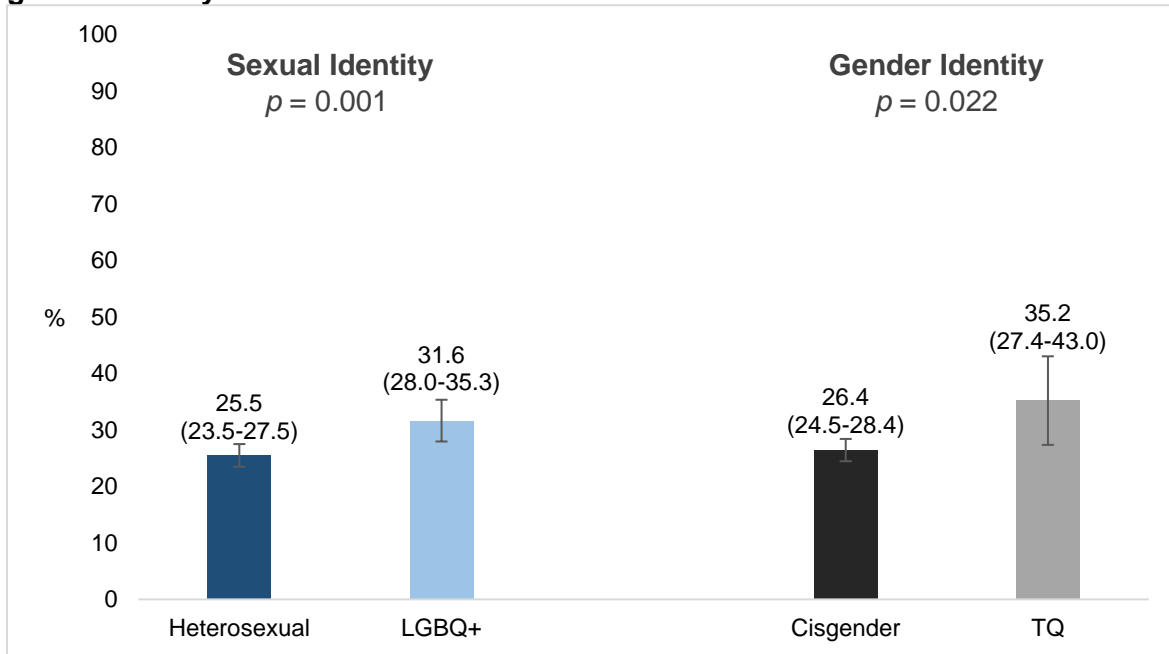
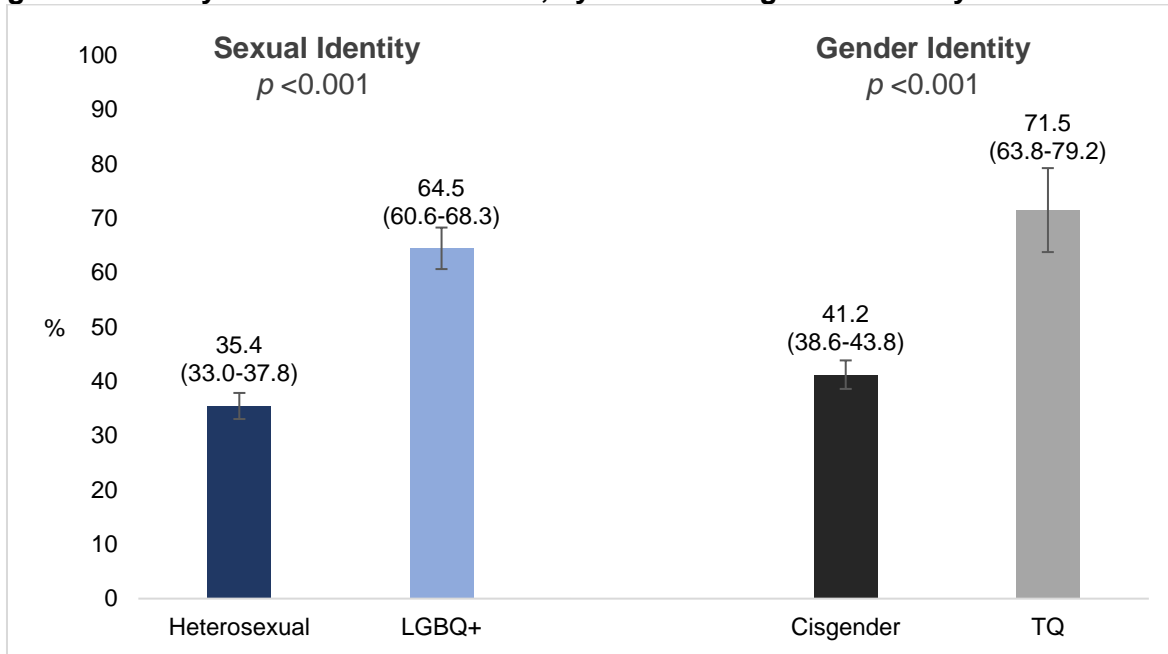


Figure 17: Percentage of high school students who have ever seen someone get physically attacked, beaten, stabbed, or shot in their neighborhood, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023



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 sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023, by sexual and gender identity



^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 sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

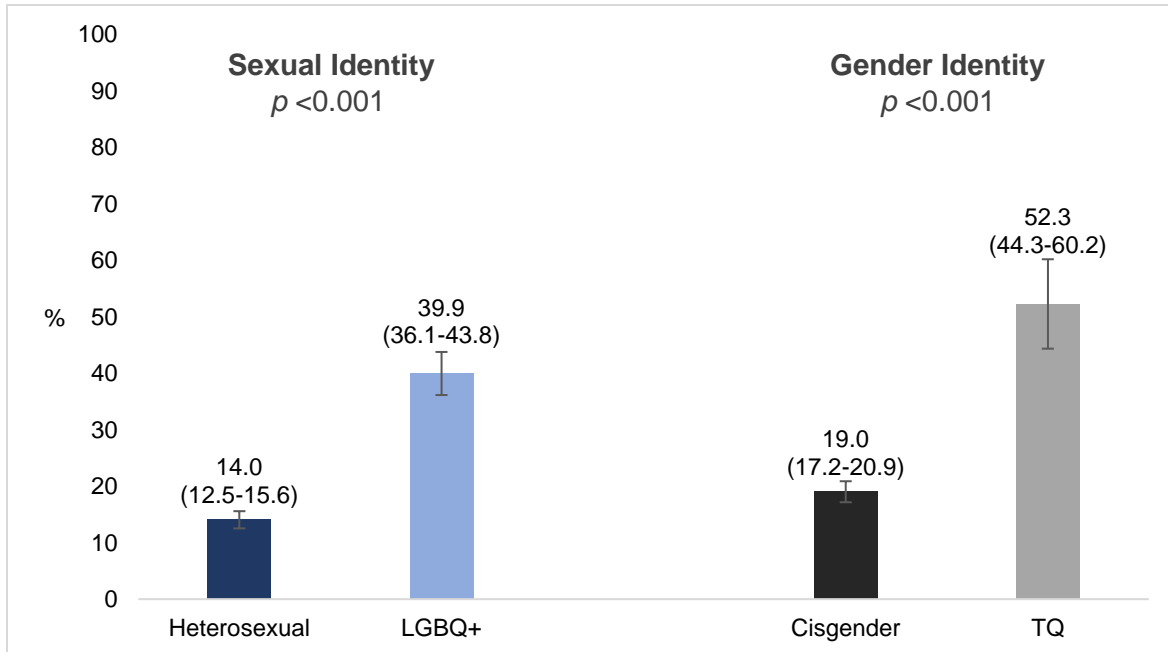


Figure 20: Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

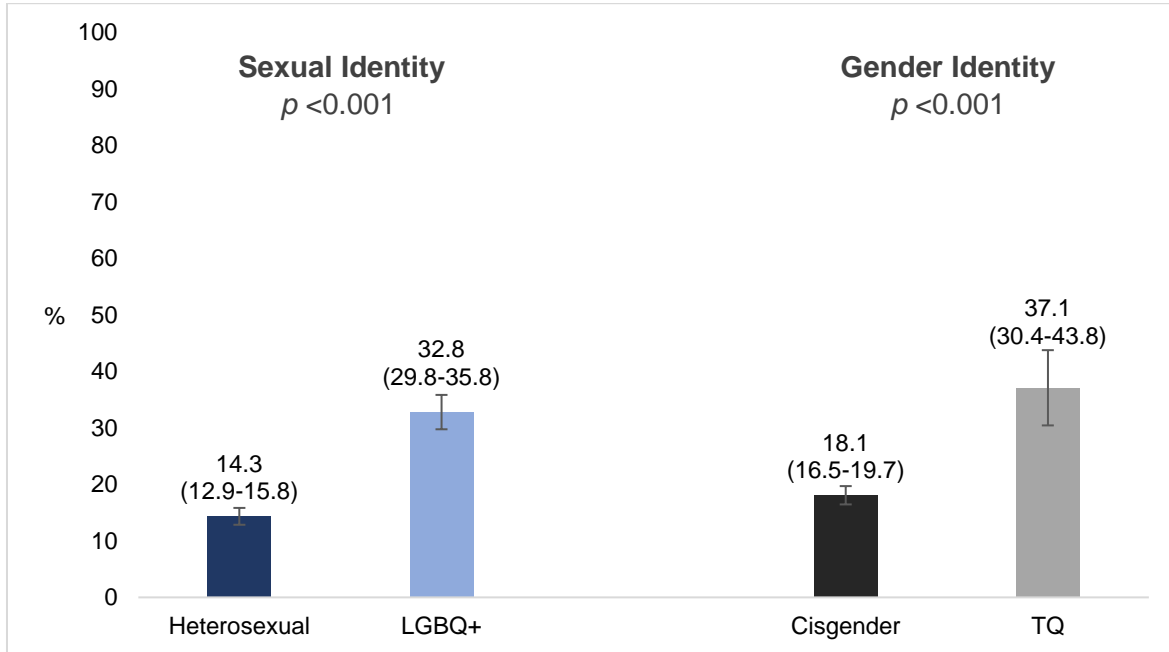
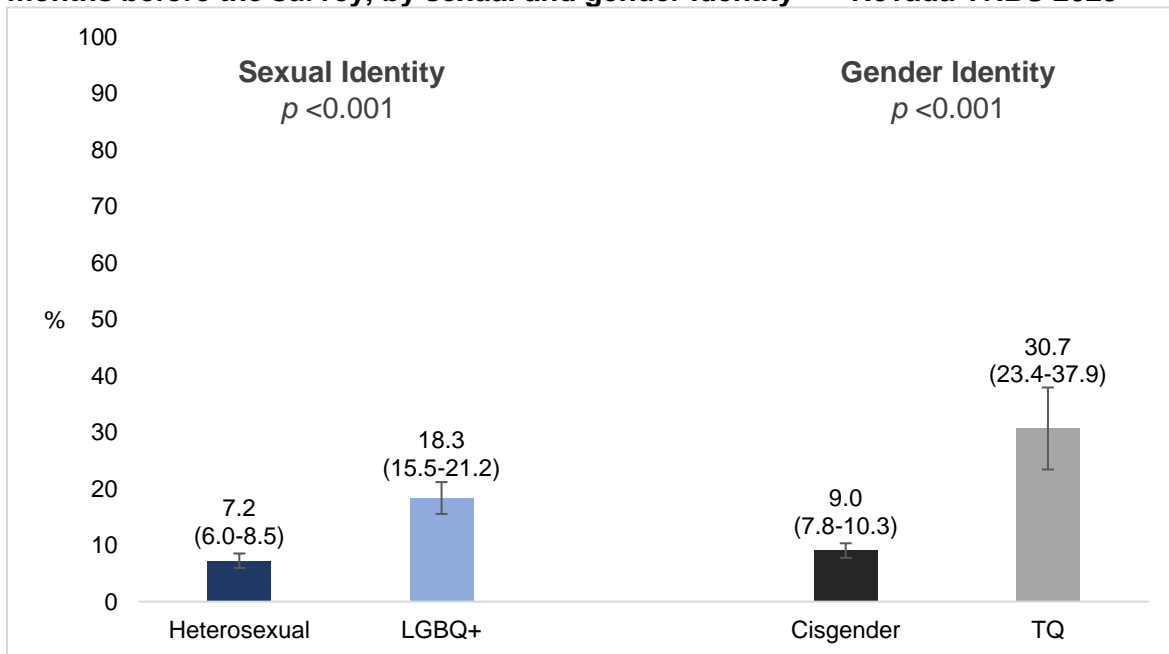


Figure 21: Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



^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 sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

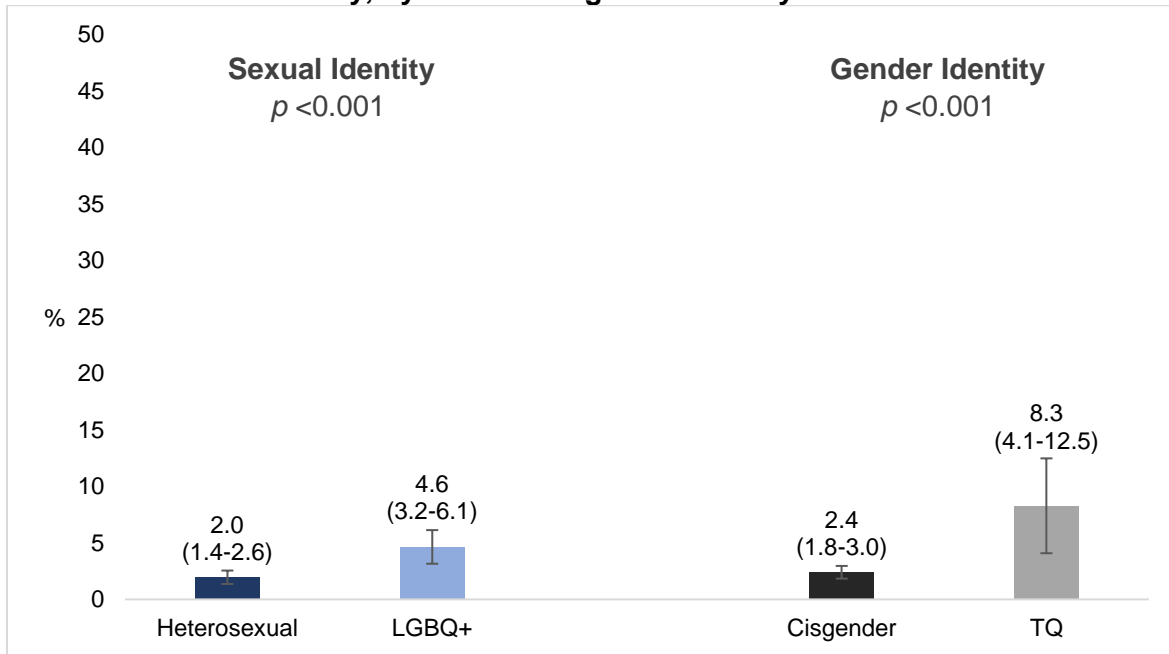
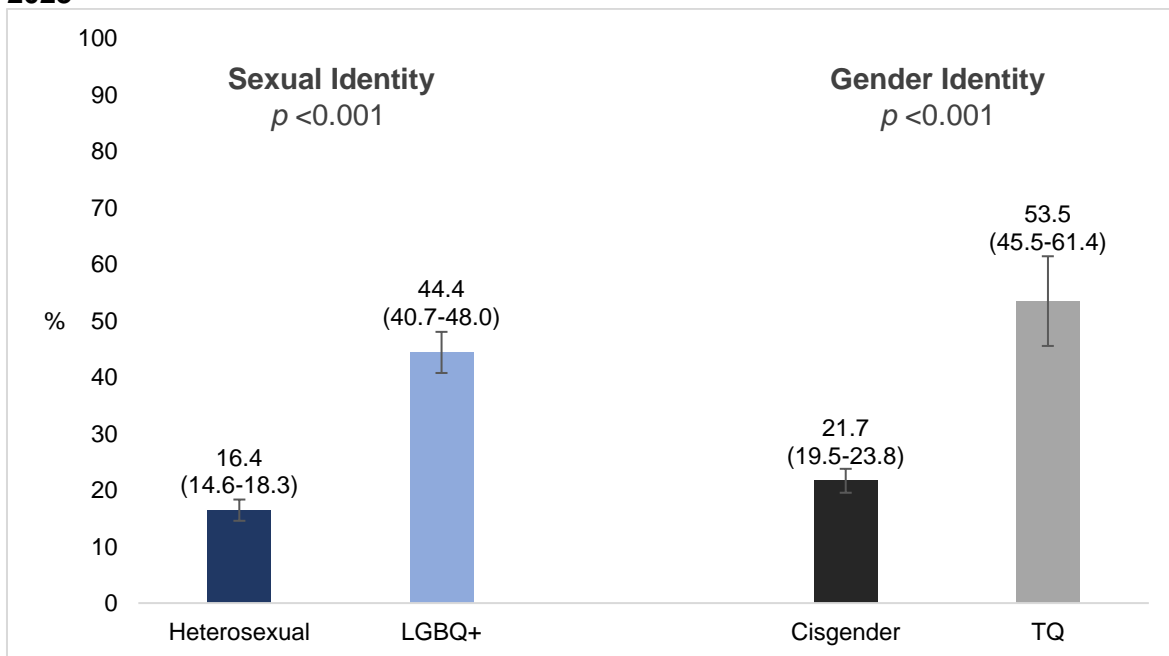
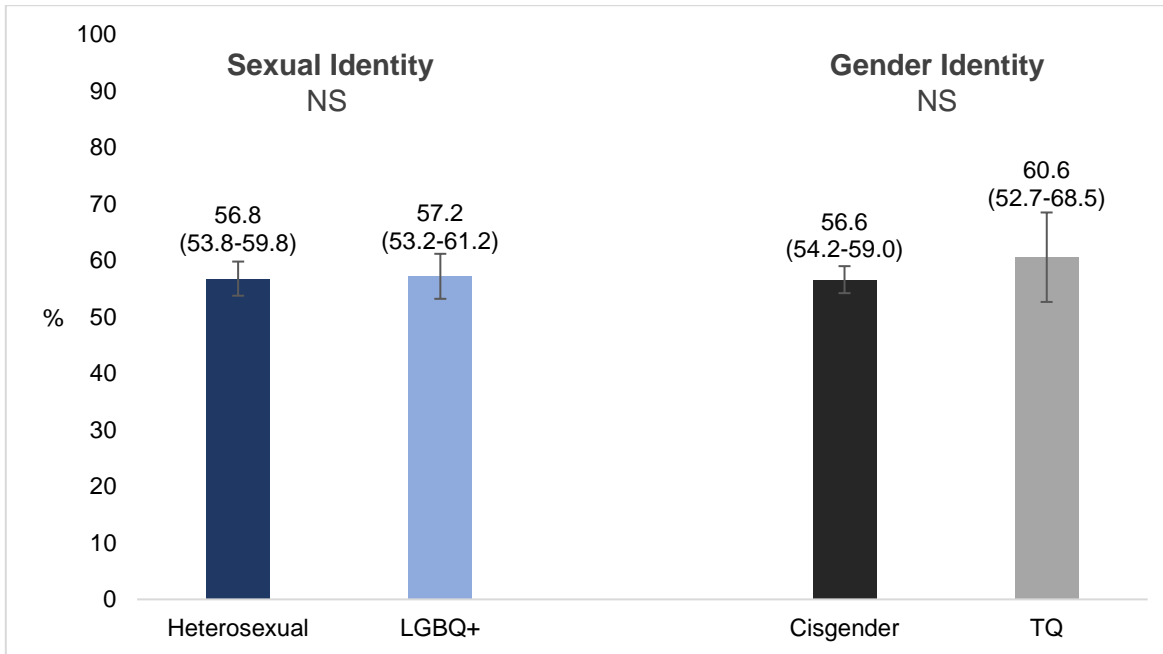


Figure 23: Percentage of high school students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

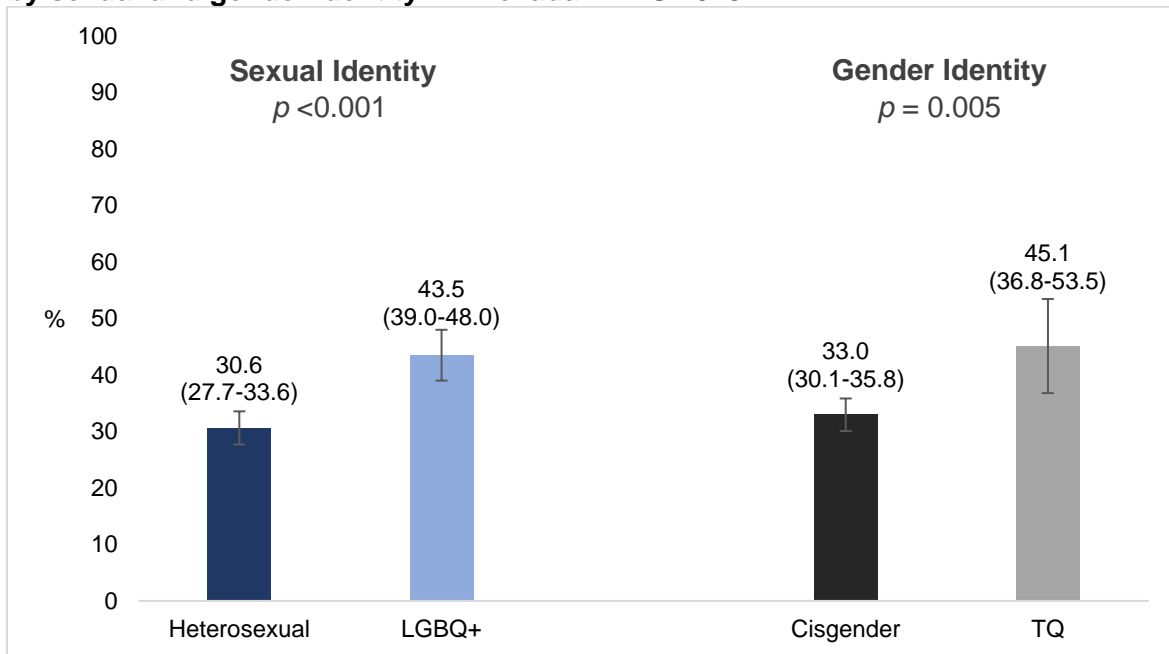
Figure 24: Percentage of high school students who never or rarely got the kind of help they need when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

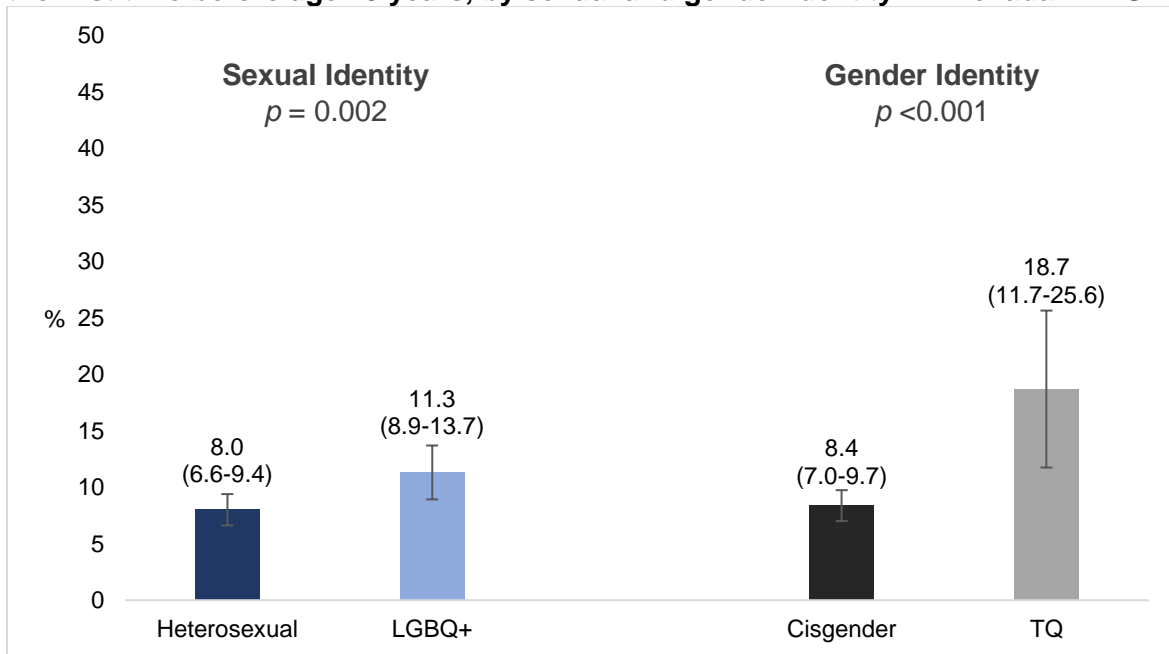
Electronic Vapor Product Use

Figure 25: Percentage of high school students who ever used electronic vapor products, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



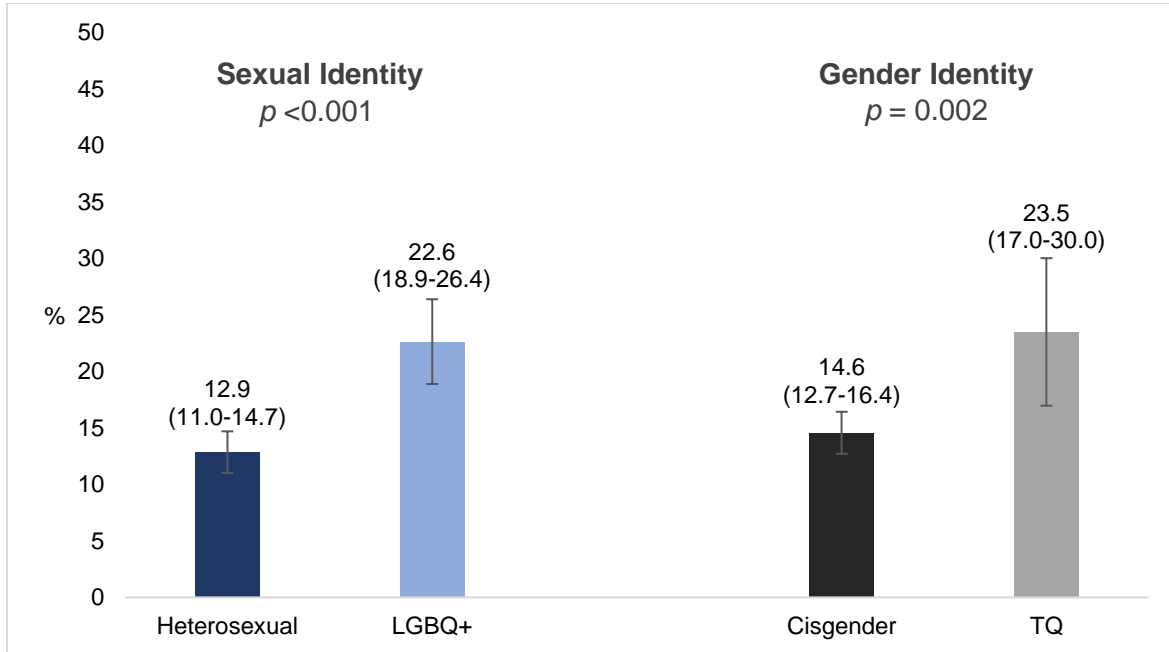
^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'Vuse', 'NJOY', Puff Bar', 'blu', or 'Bidi Stick'

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



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

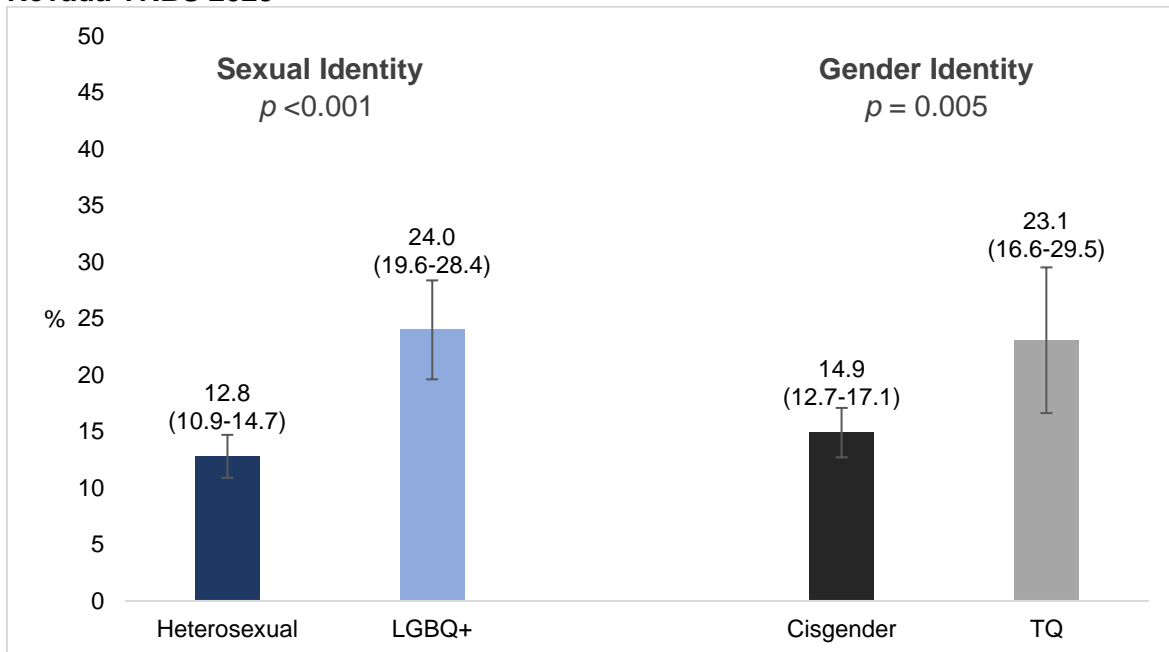
Figure 27: Percentage of high school students who used electronic vapor products during the 30 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

^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 sexual and gender identity^{a,b,c} — Nevada YRBS 2023

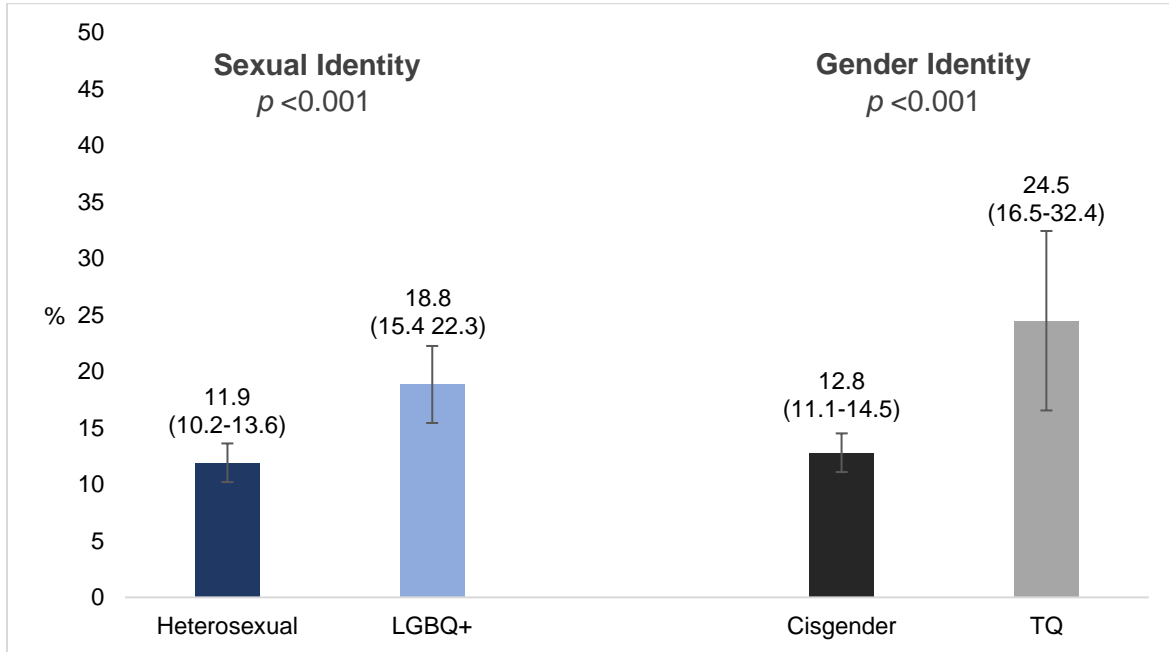


^a Including e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, and mods such as 'JUUL', 'Vuse', 'NJOY', Puff Bar', 'blu', or 'Bidi Stick'

^b 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

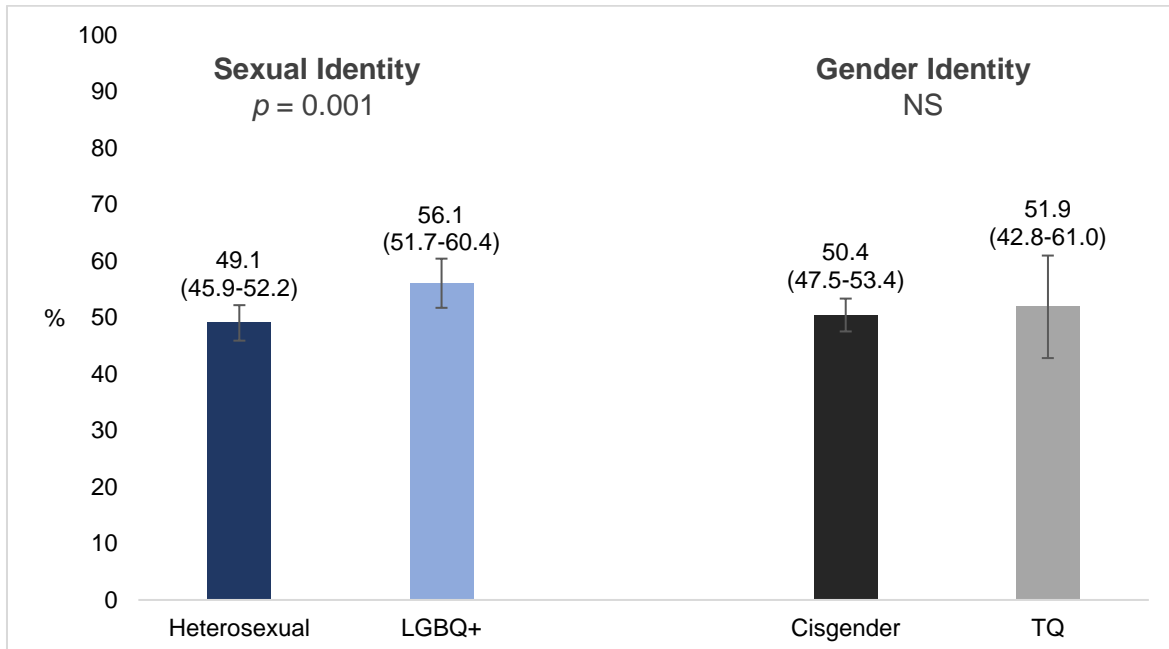
Figure 29: Percentage of high school students who used an electronic vapor product to vape nicotine during the 30 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

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

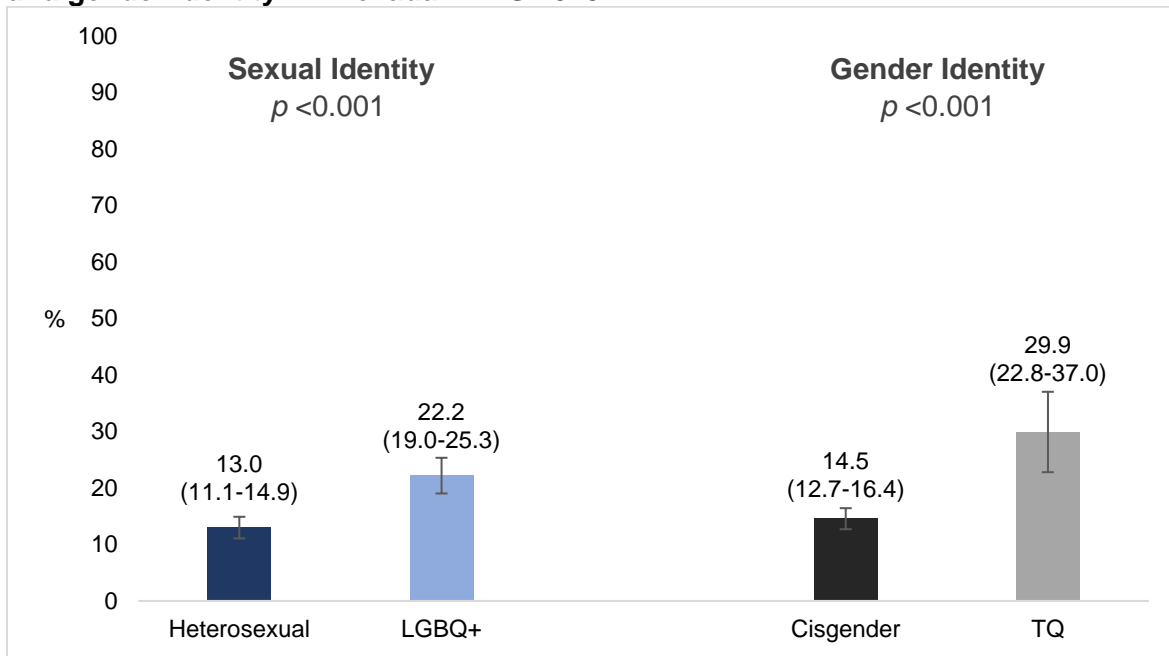
Figure 30: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get electronic vapor products if they wanted some, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

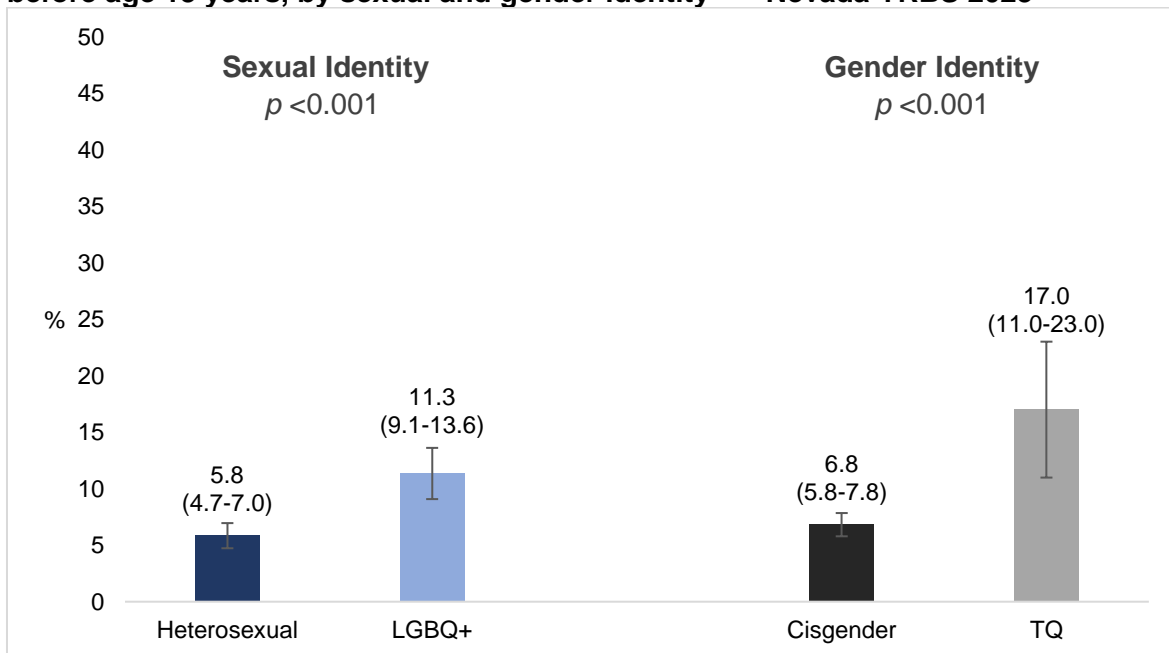
Tobacco Use

Figure 31: Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



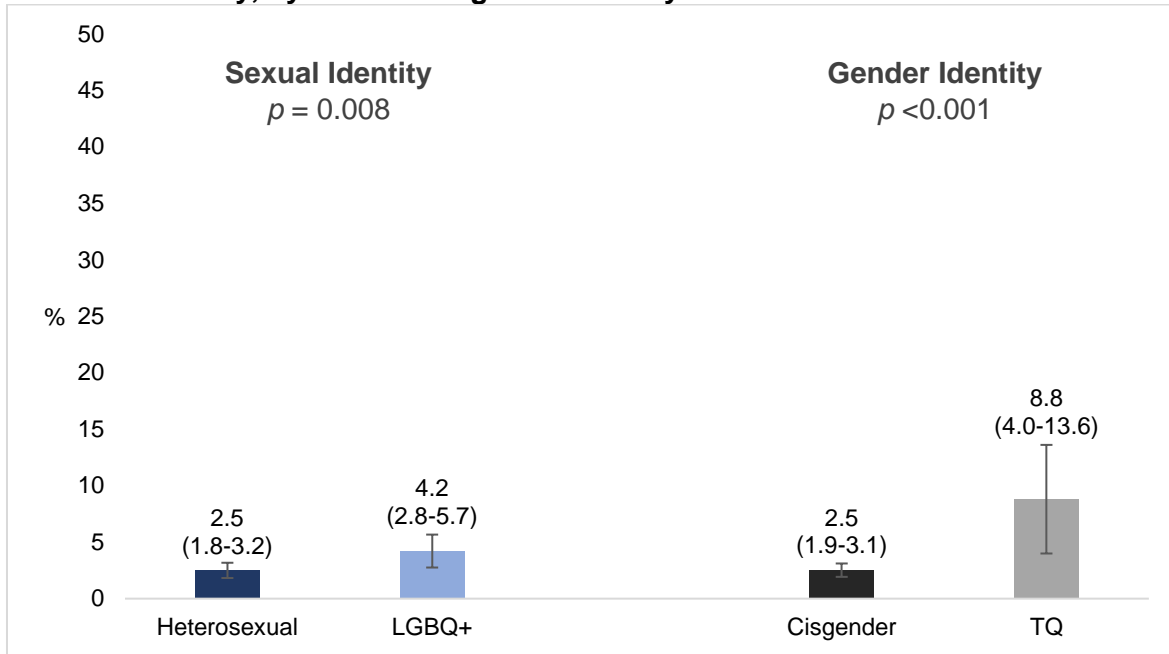
^a Even one or two puffs

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



^a Even one or two puffs

Figure 33: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

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

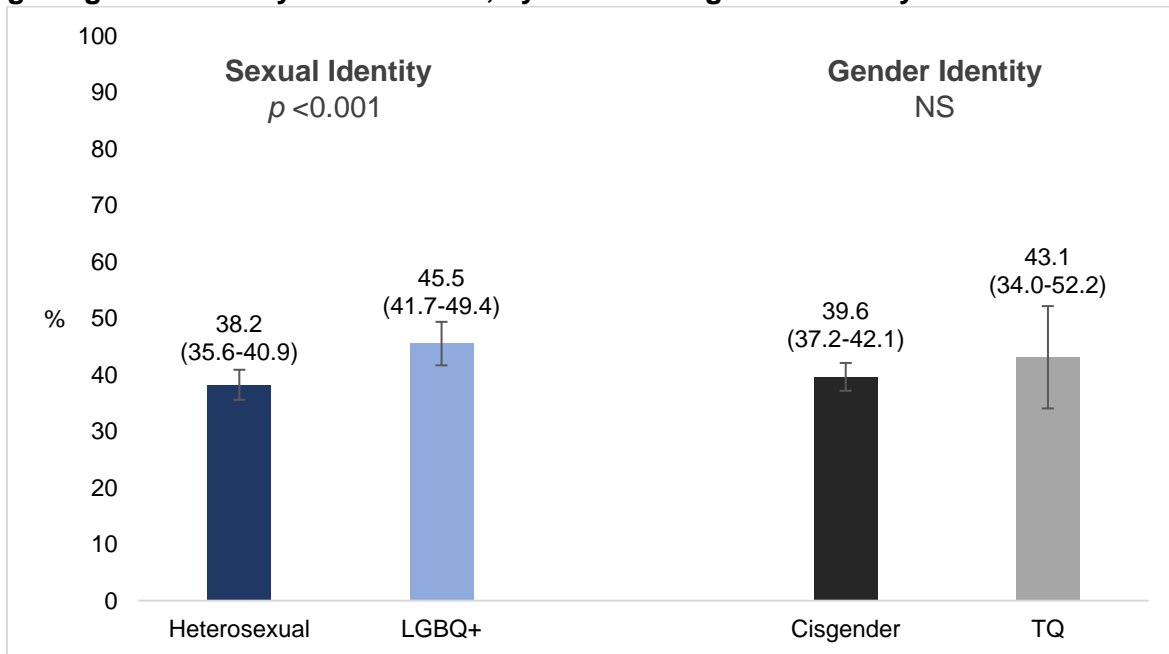
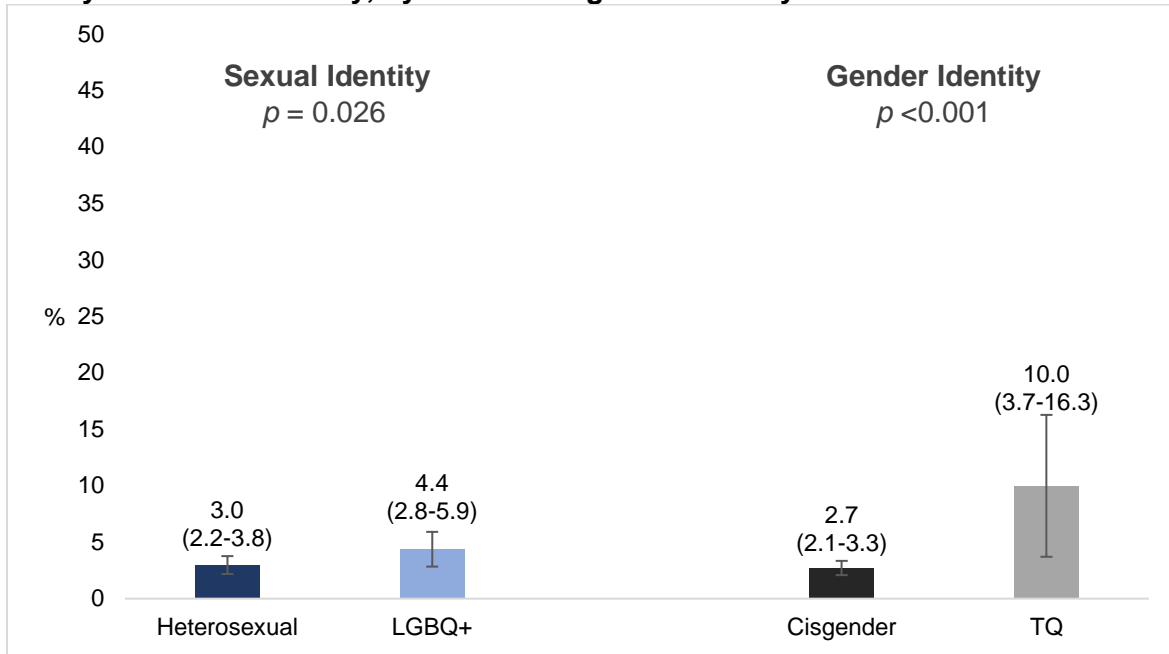


Figure 35: Percentage of high school students who used smokeless tobacco during the 30 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023

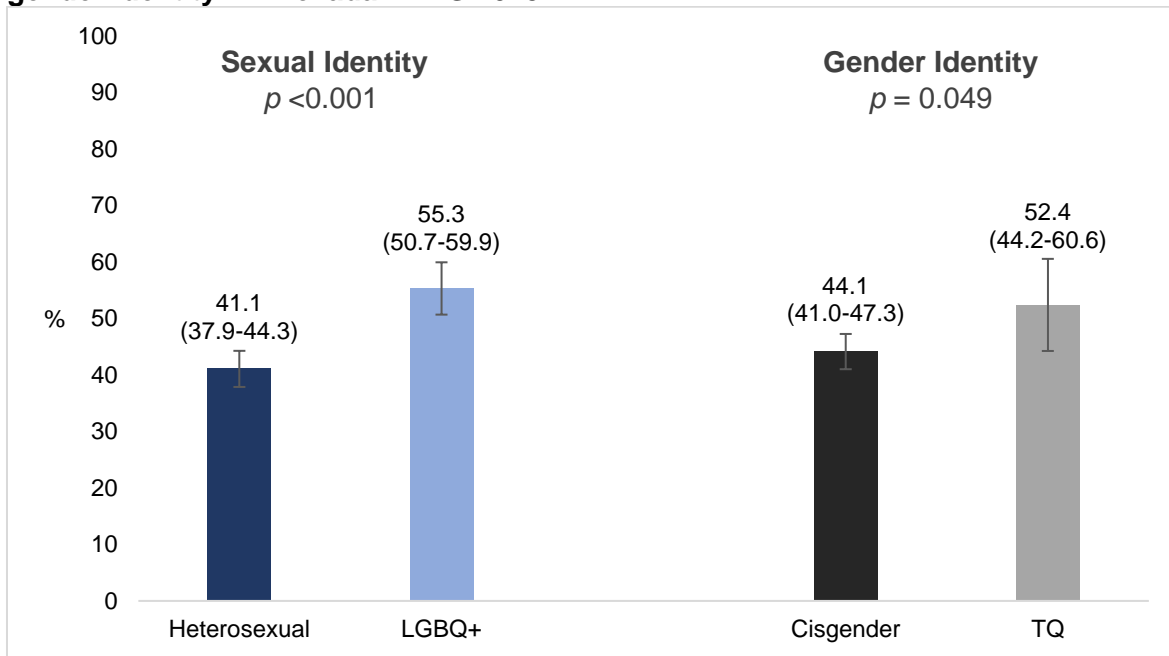


^a Chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products such as: 'Copenhagen', 'Grizzly', 'Skool', 'Camel Snus', or 'Velo Nicotine Lozenges'

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

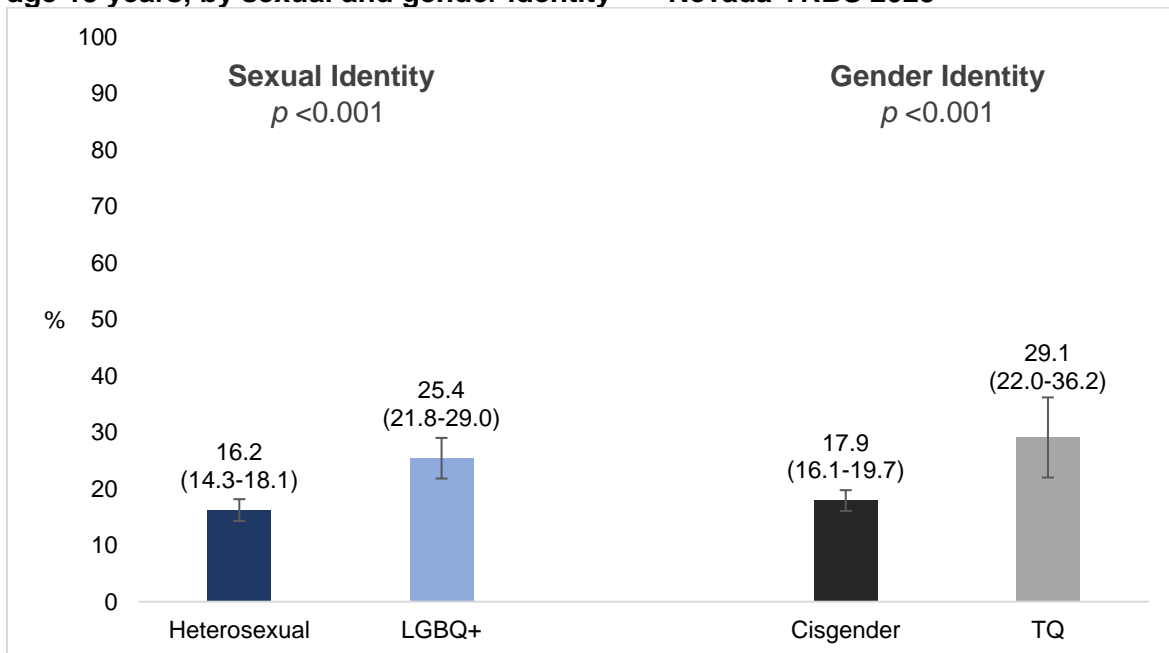
Alcohol Use

Figure 36: Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



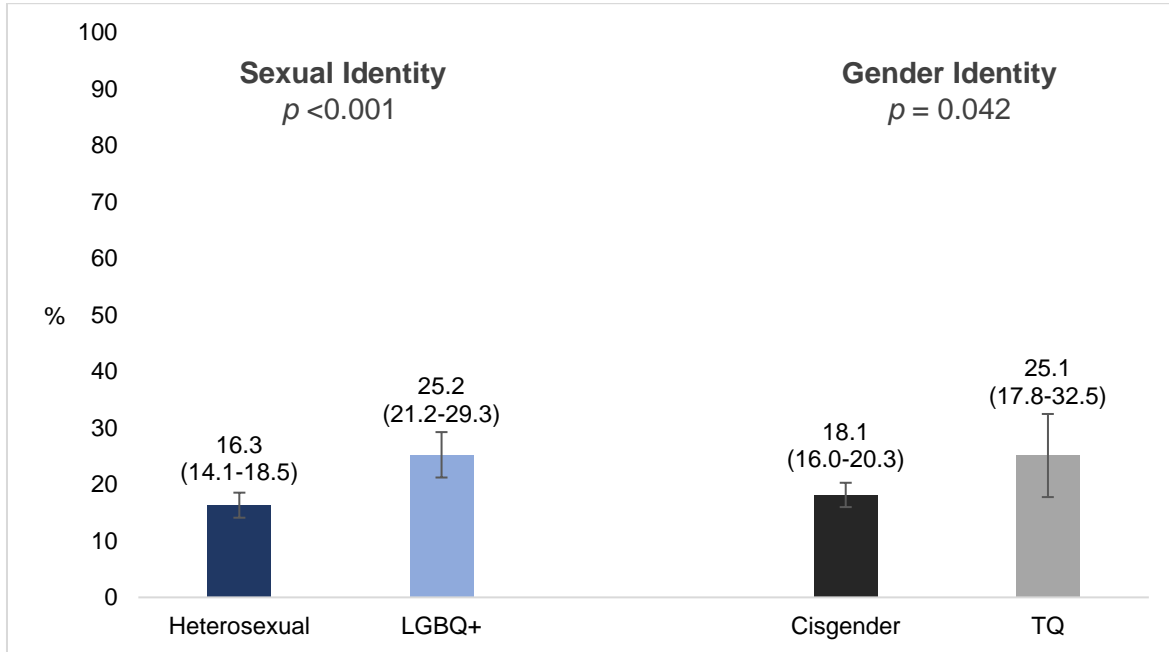
^a Other than a few sips

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



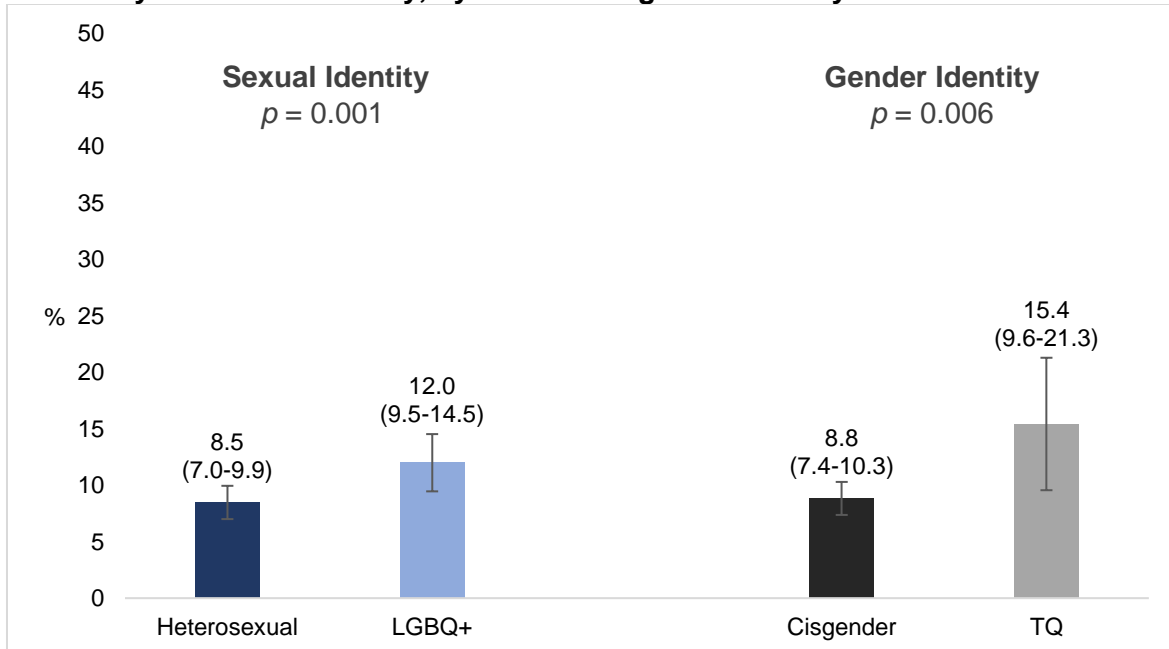
^a Other than a few sips

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



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

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



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

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

Figure 40: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get alcohol if they wanted some, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

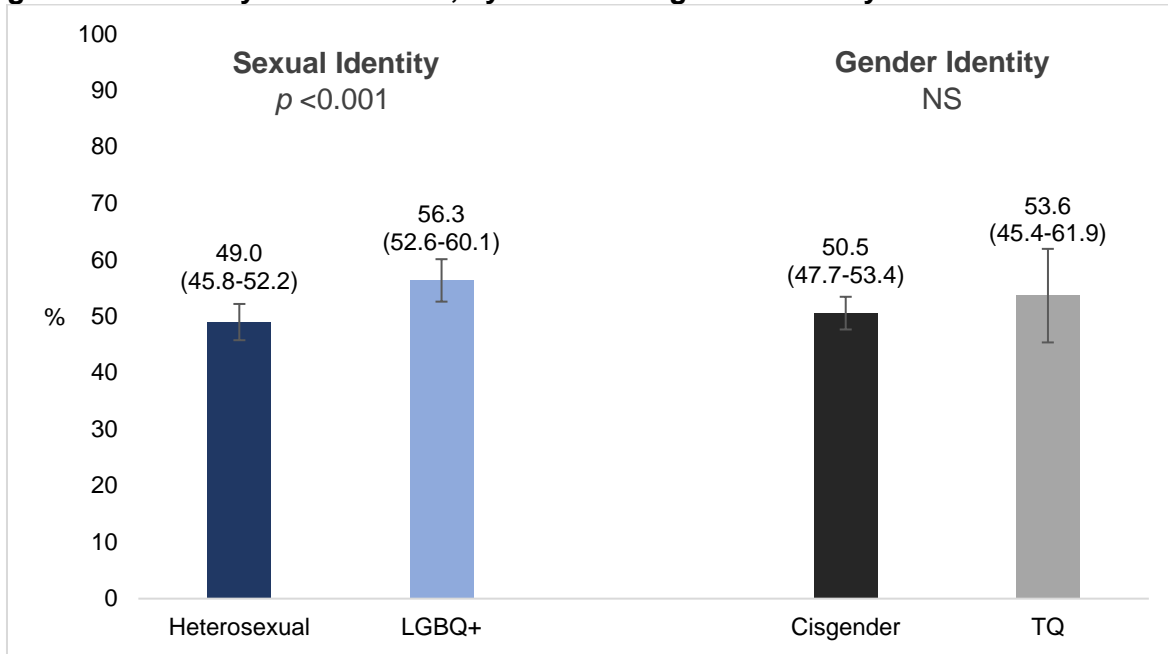
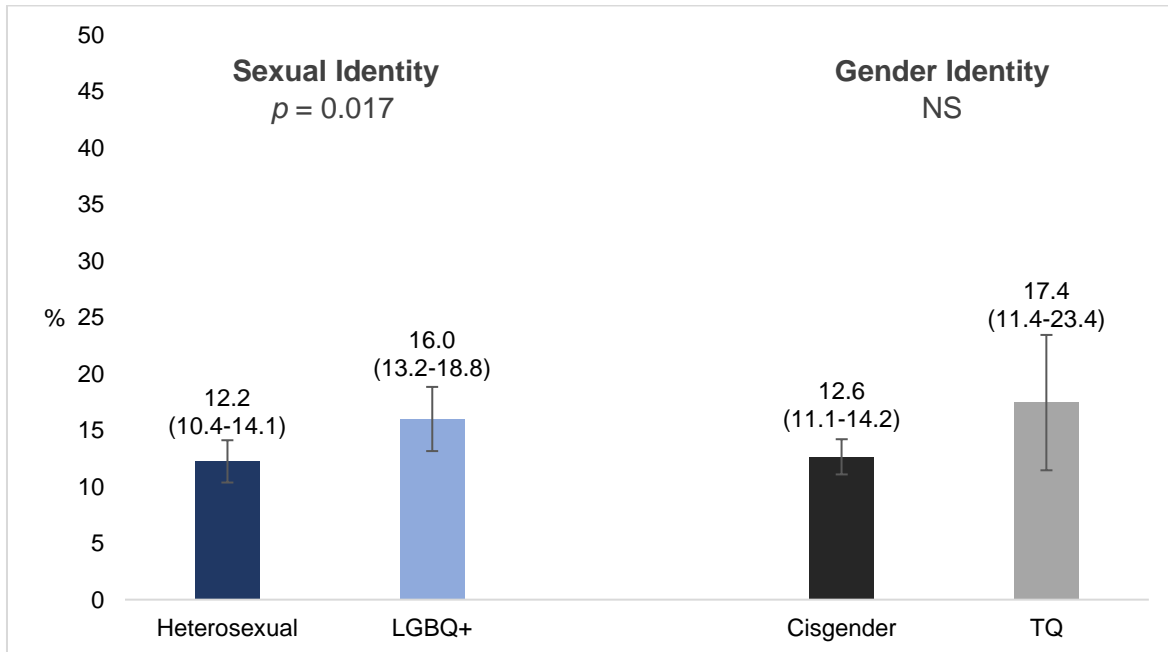
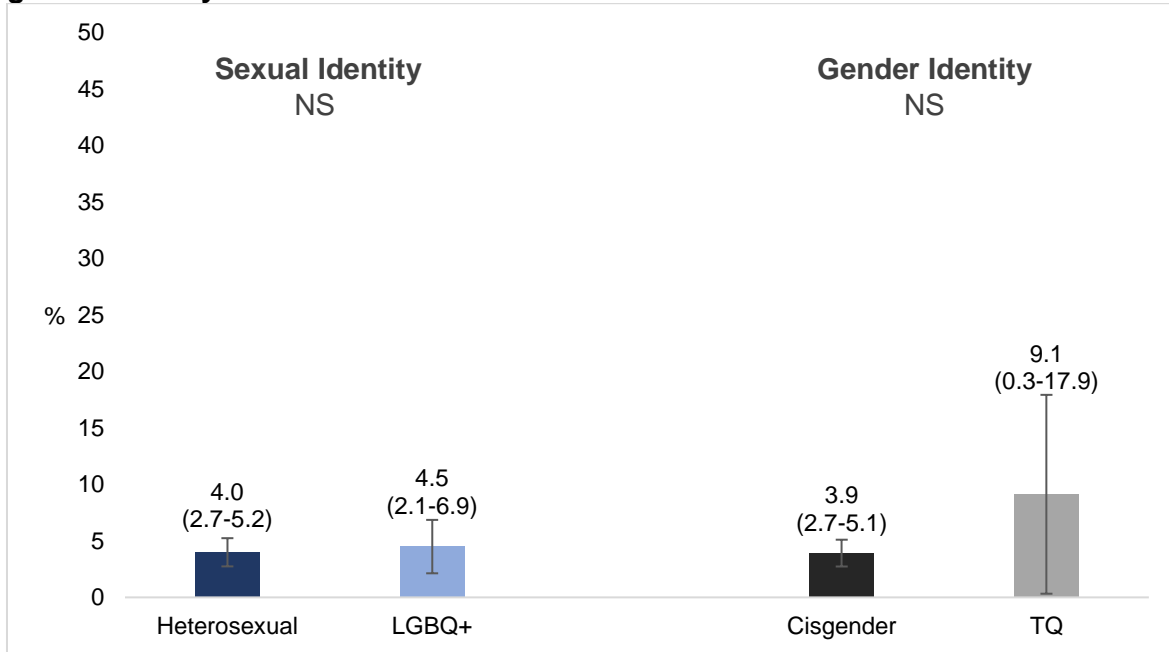


Figure 41: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



^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 sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



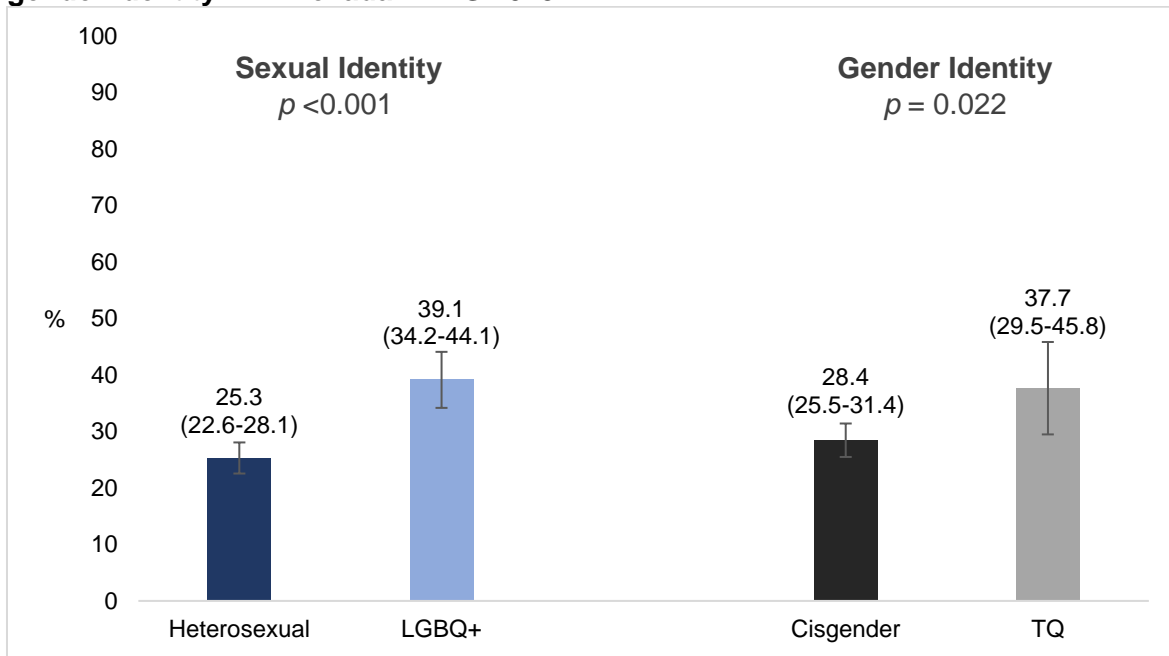
^a One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

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

*Note: The wording of this question changed in 2023. Comparisons should not be made with previous years.

Marijuana Use

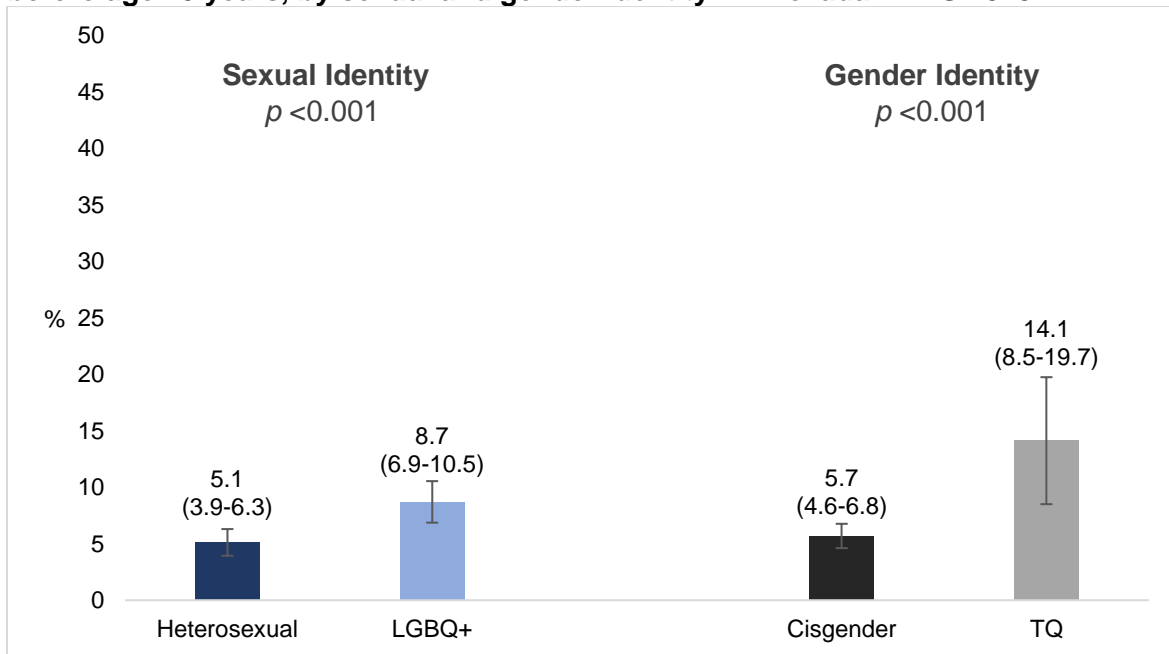
Figure 43: Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

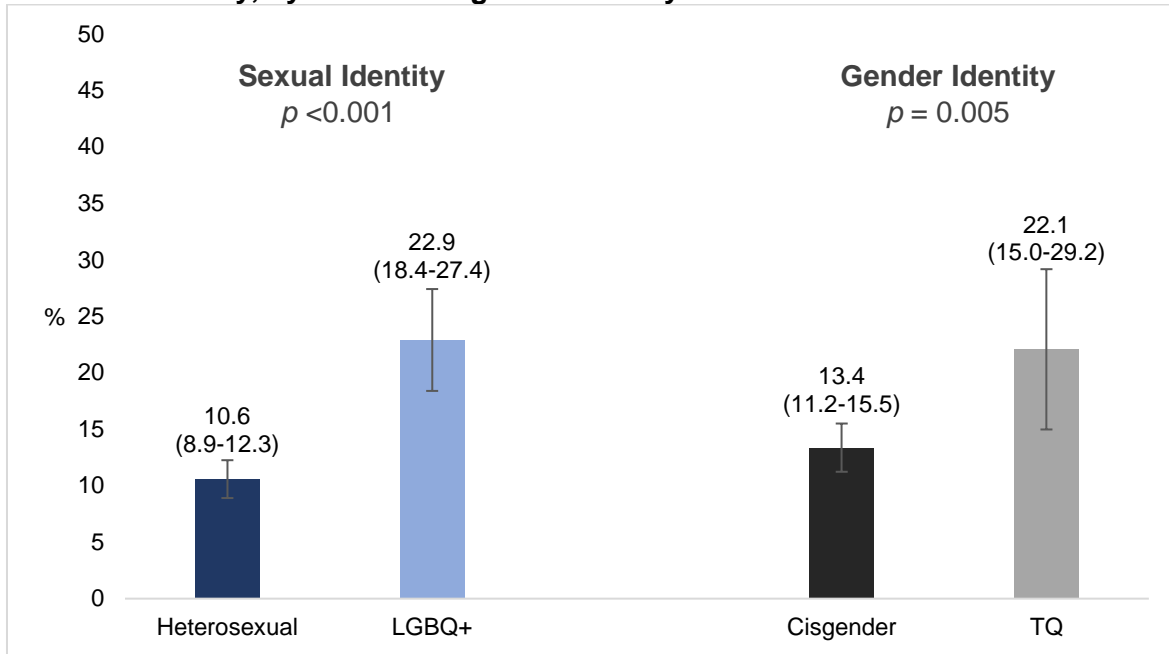
^b One or more times during their life

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



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

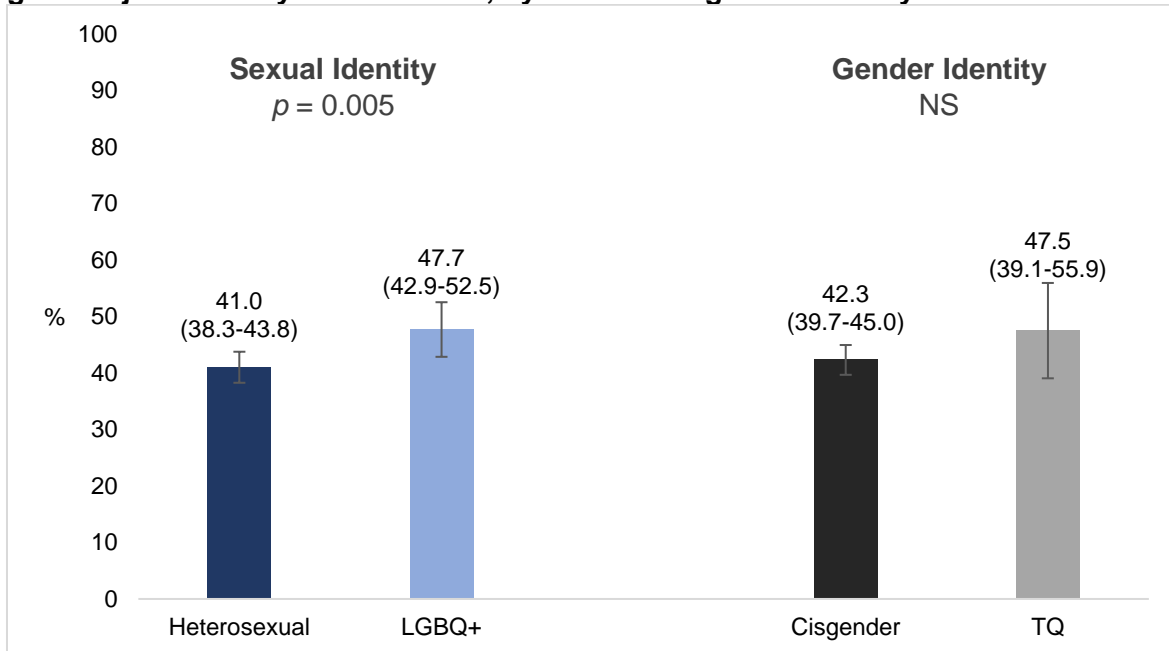
Figure 45: Percentage of high school students who used marijuana during the 30 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

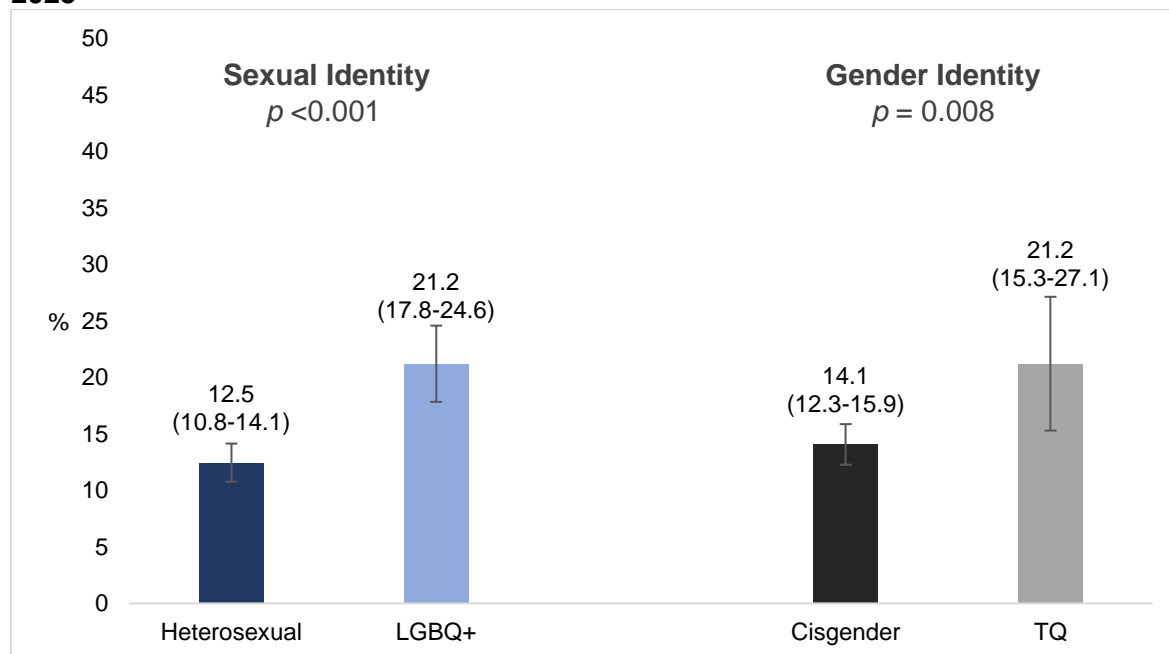
^b One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

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



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

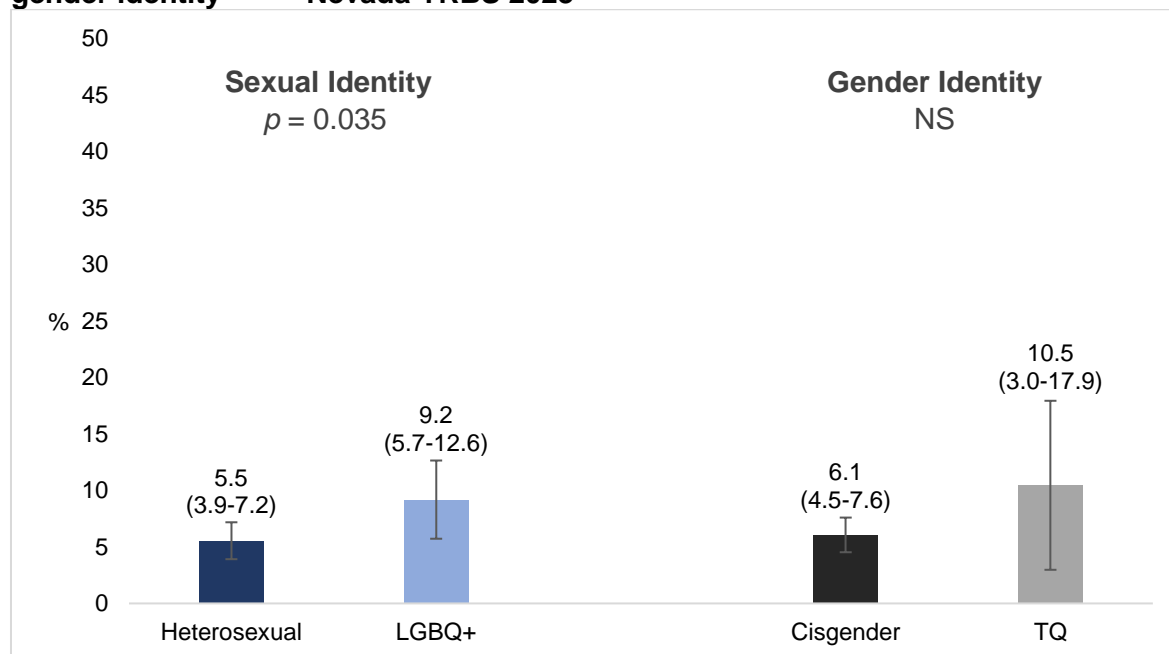
Figure 47: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been using marijuana during the 30 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



^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 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 sexual and gender identity^{a,b,c} — Nevada YRBS 2023*



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

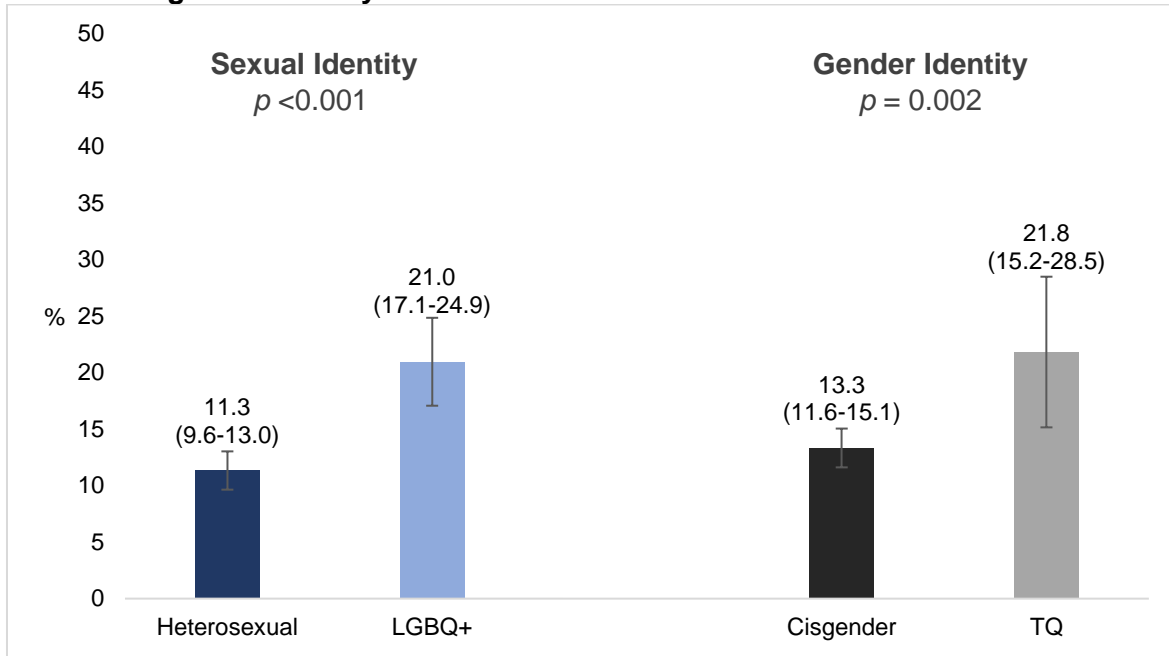
^b One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

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

***Note: The wording of this question changed in 2023. Comparisons should not be made with previous years.**

Non-Medical Prescription Pain Medicine Use

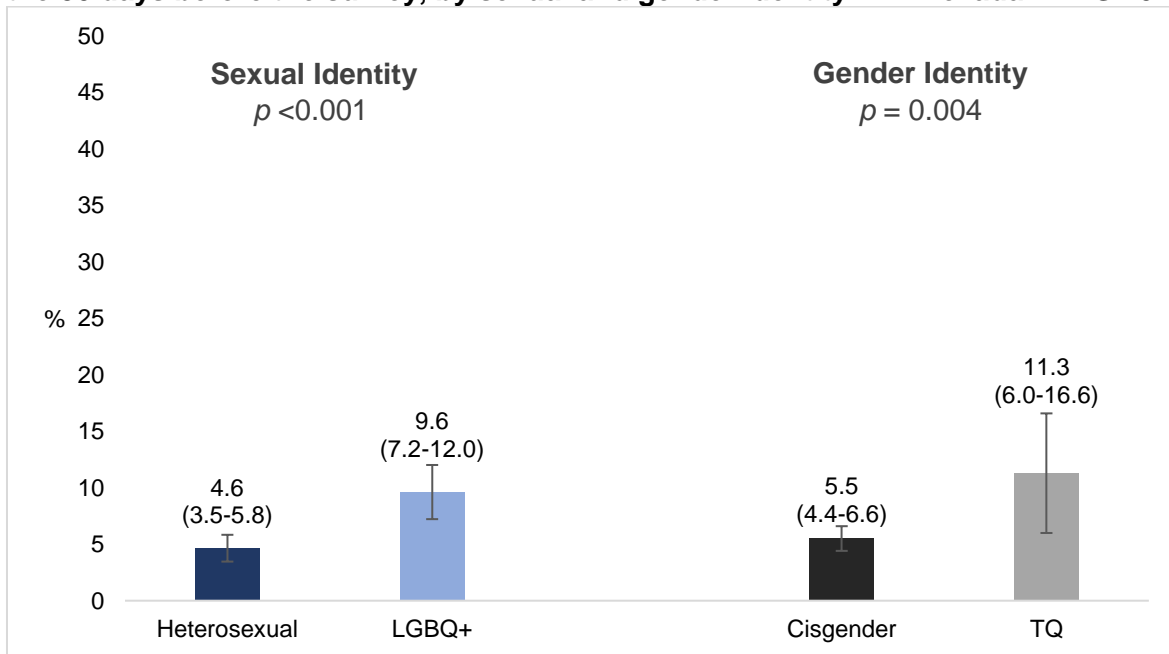
Figure 49: Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

^b One or more times during their life

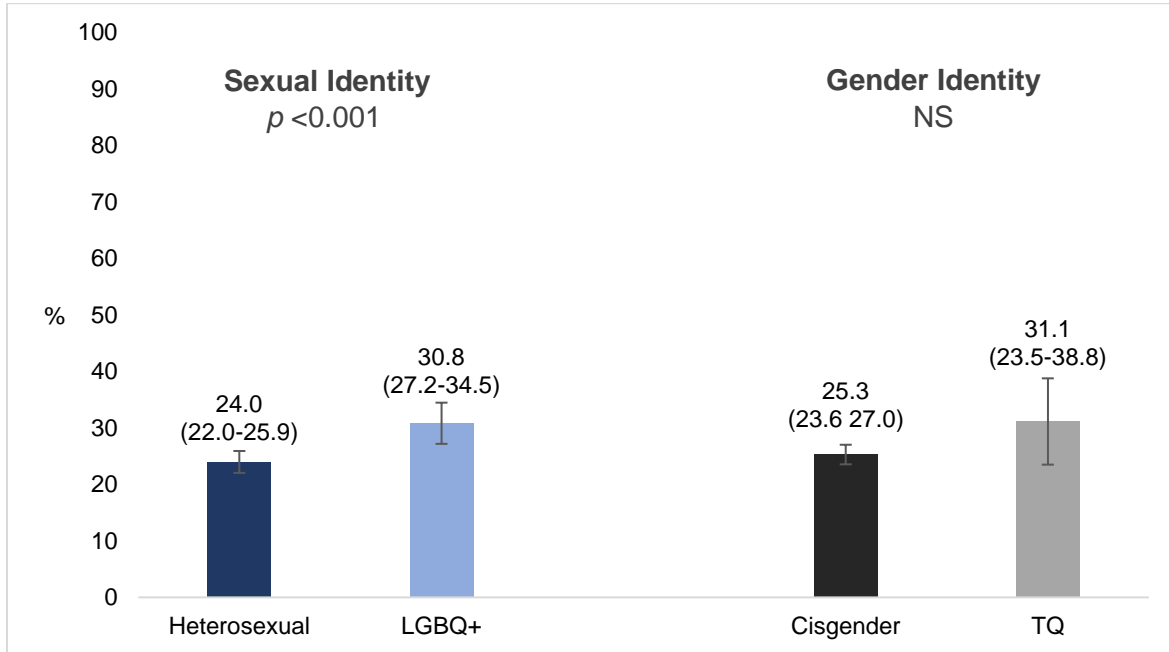
Figure 50: Percentage of high school students who took prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it during the 30 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



^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

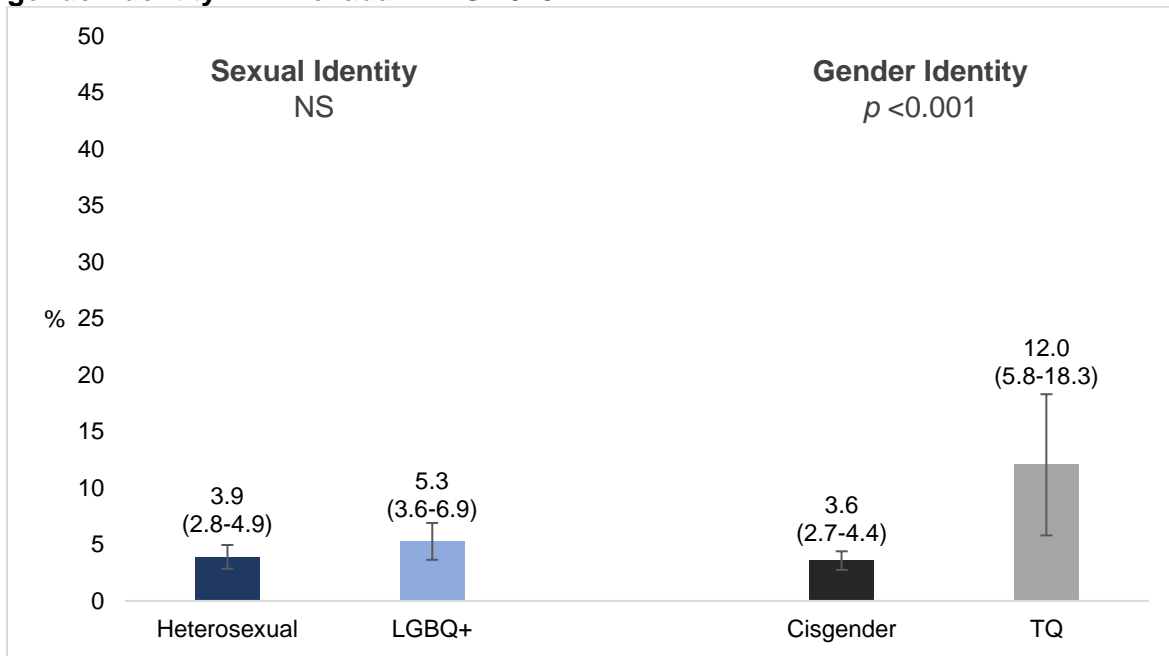
Figure 51: Percentage of high school students who thought it would be fairly/very easy to get prescription pain medicine if they wanted some, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

Other Drug Use

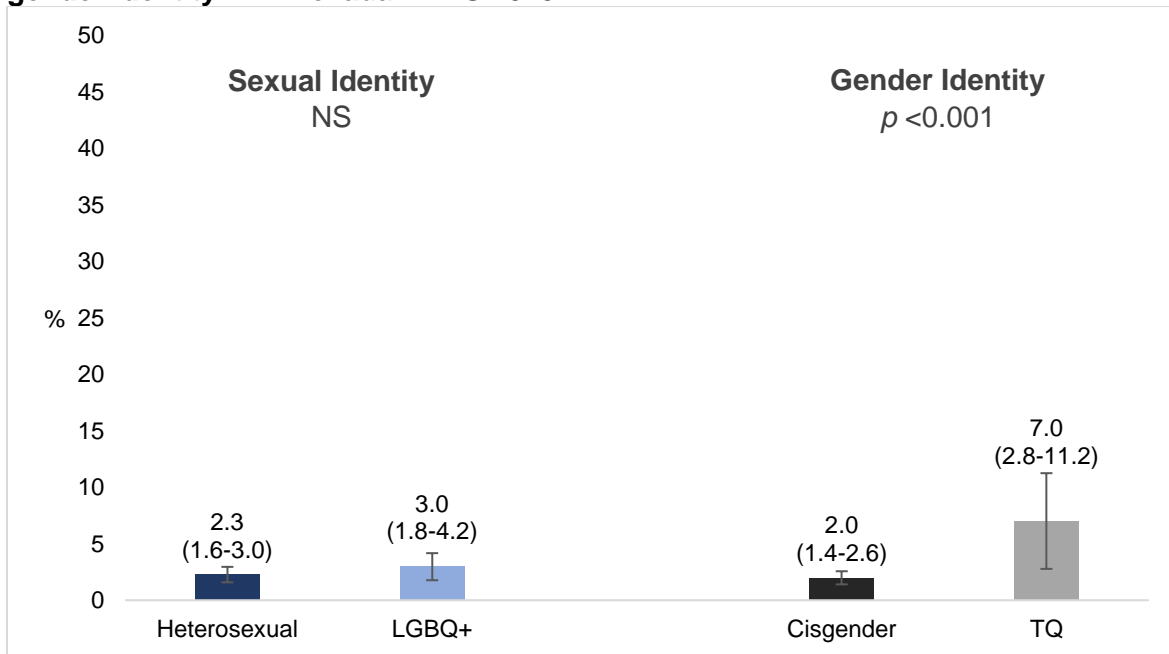
Figure 52: Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

^b One or more times during their life

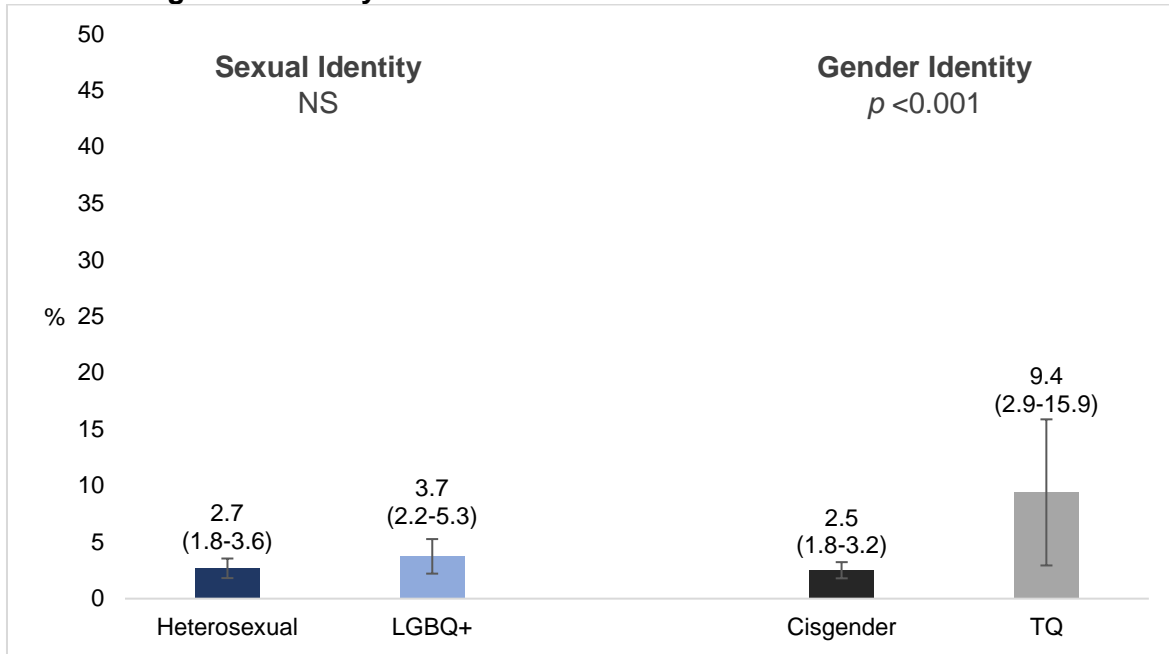
Figure 53: Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

^b One or more times during their life

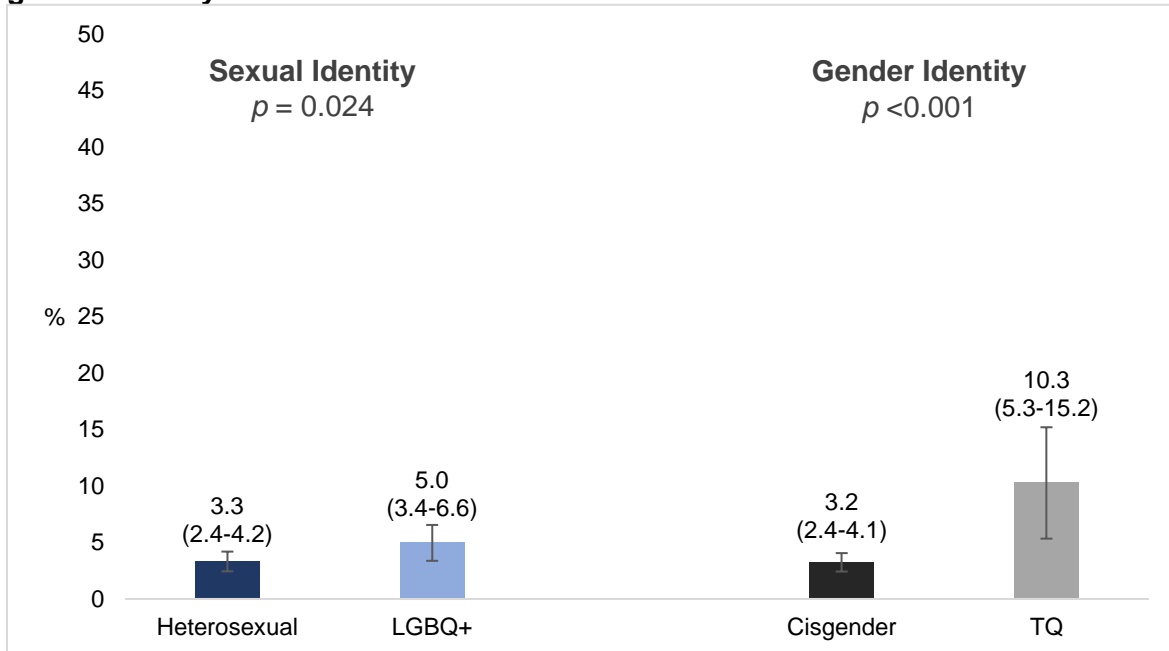
Figure 54: Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

^b One or more times during their life

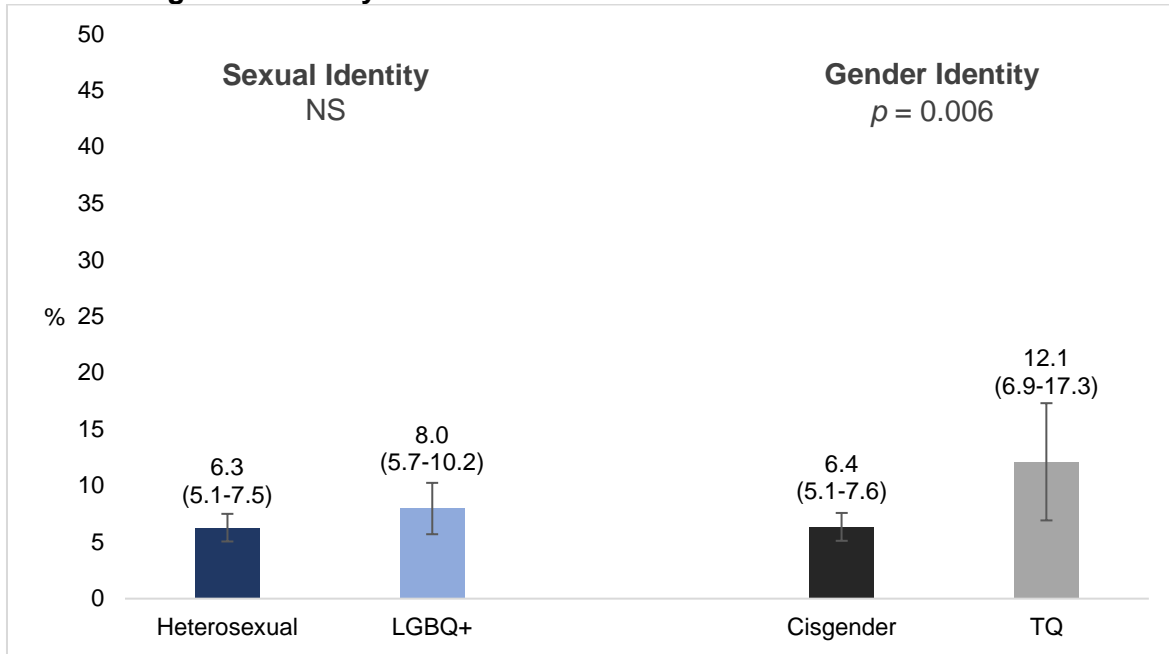
Figure 55: Percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

^b One or more times during their life

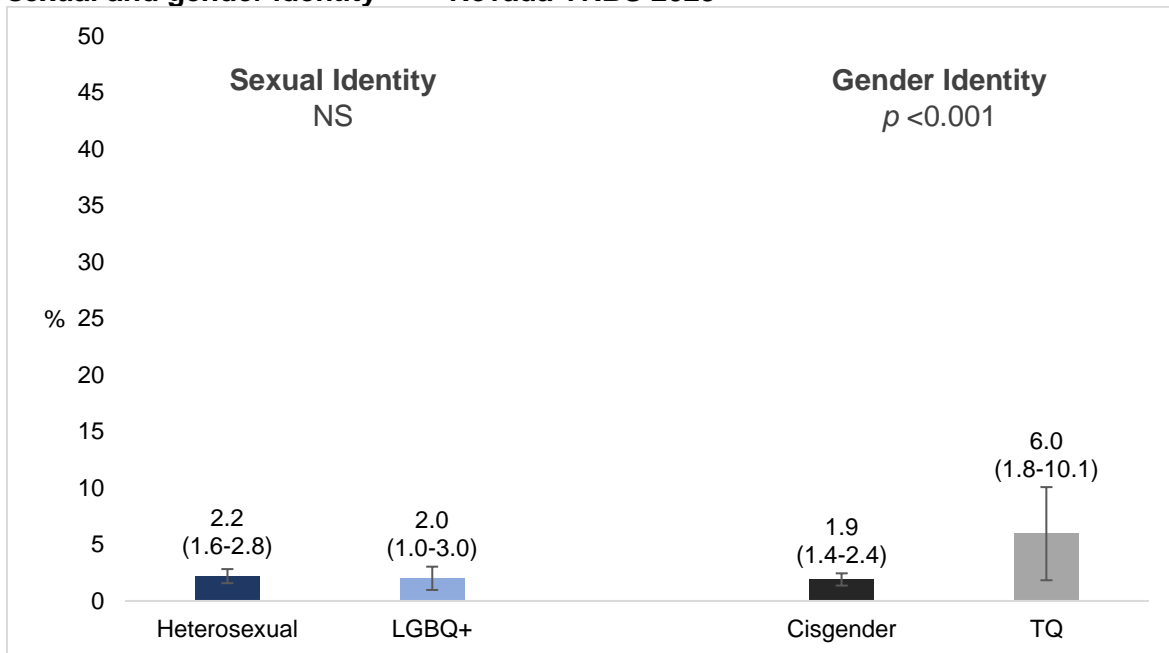
Figure 56: Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

^b One or more times during their life

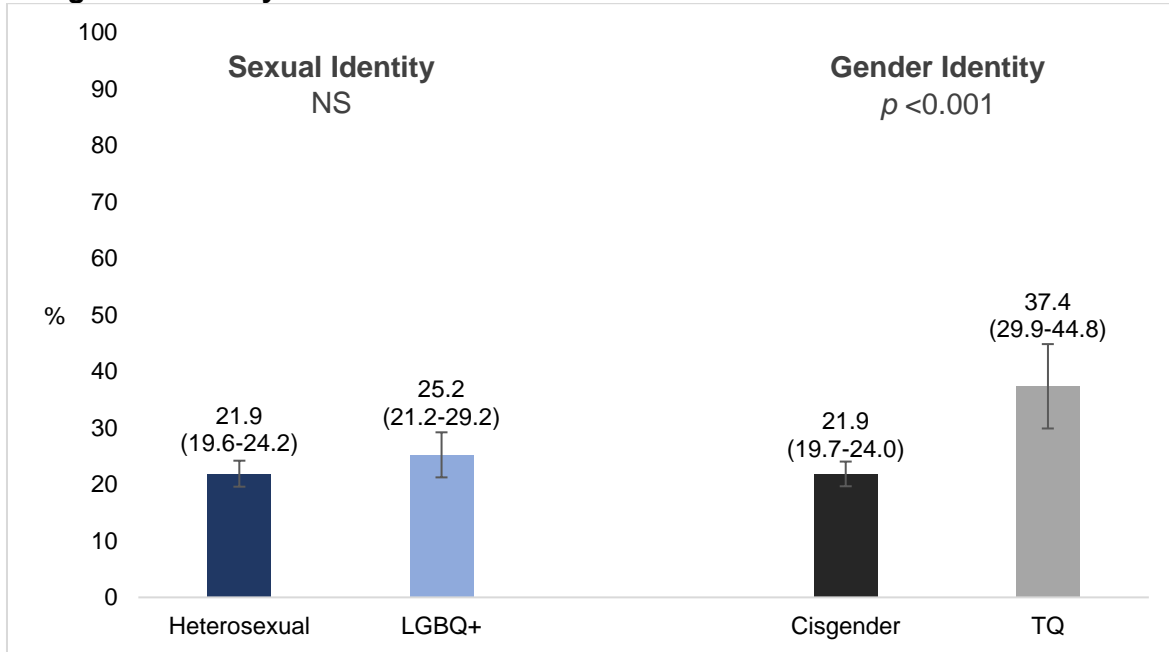
Figure 57: Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drugs, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b} — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

^b One or more times during their life

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



Substance Use – Perception of Risk

Figure 59: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think people are at 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 sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

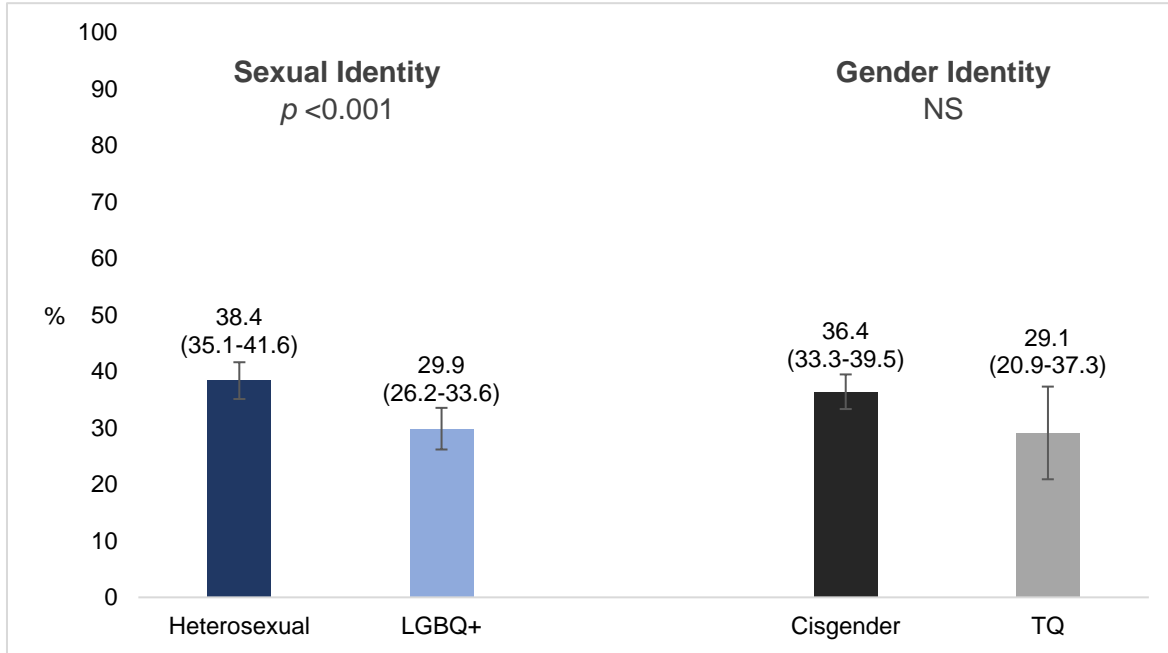


Figure 60: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think people are at no/slight risk of harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

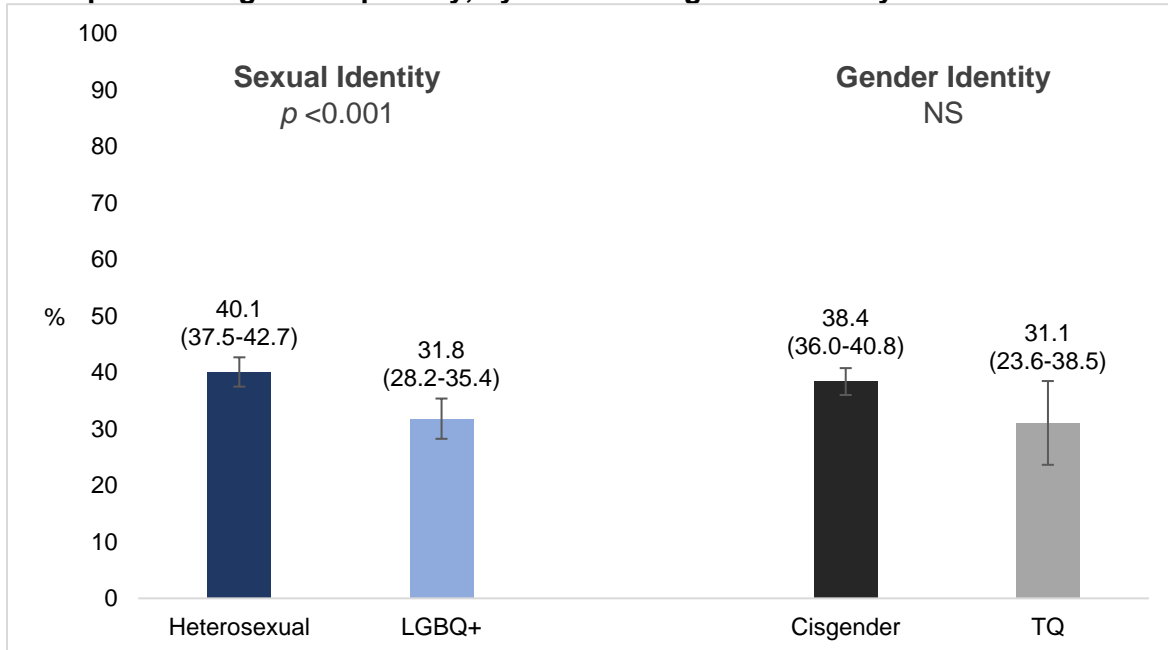


Figure 61: Percentage of high school students who reported that they think people are at no/slight risk of harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

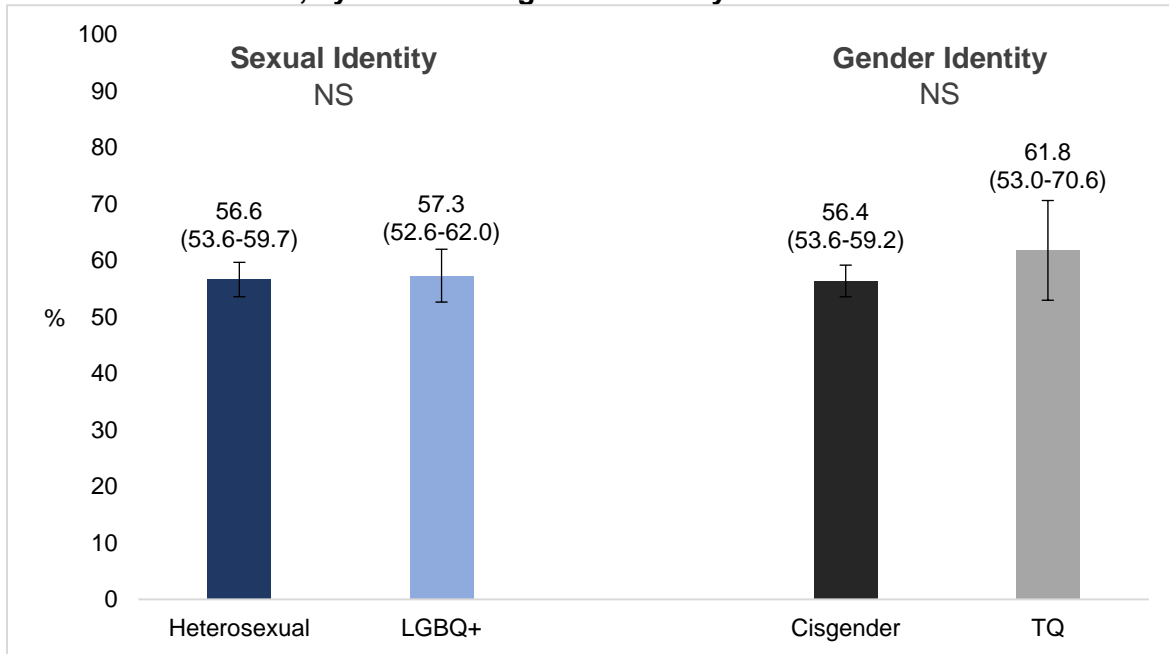
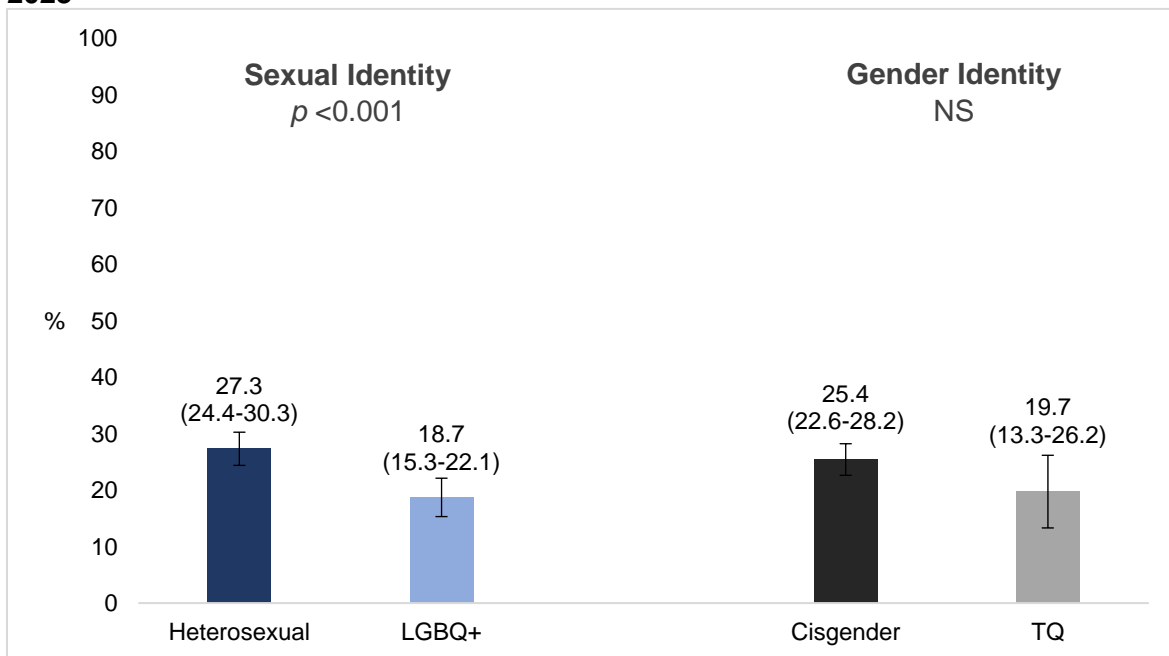


Figure 62: Percentage of high school students who reported that think people are at no/slight risk of harming themselves physically or in other ways if they use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023



Substance Use – Perception of Parent Disapproval

Figure 63: Percentage of high school students who reported that their parents feel it would be not at all/a little bit wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

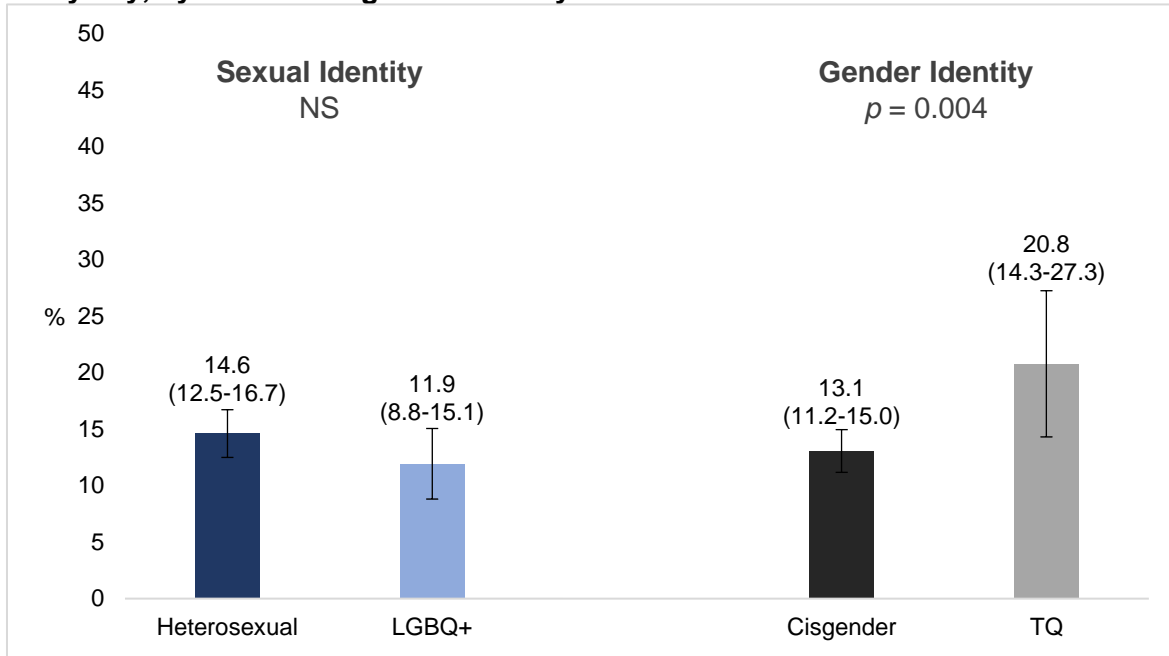


Figure 64: Percentage of high school students who reported that their parents feel it would be not at all/a little bit wrong for them to smoke tobacco, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

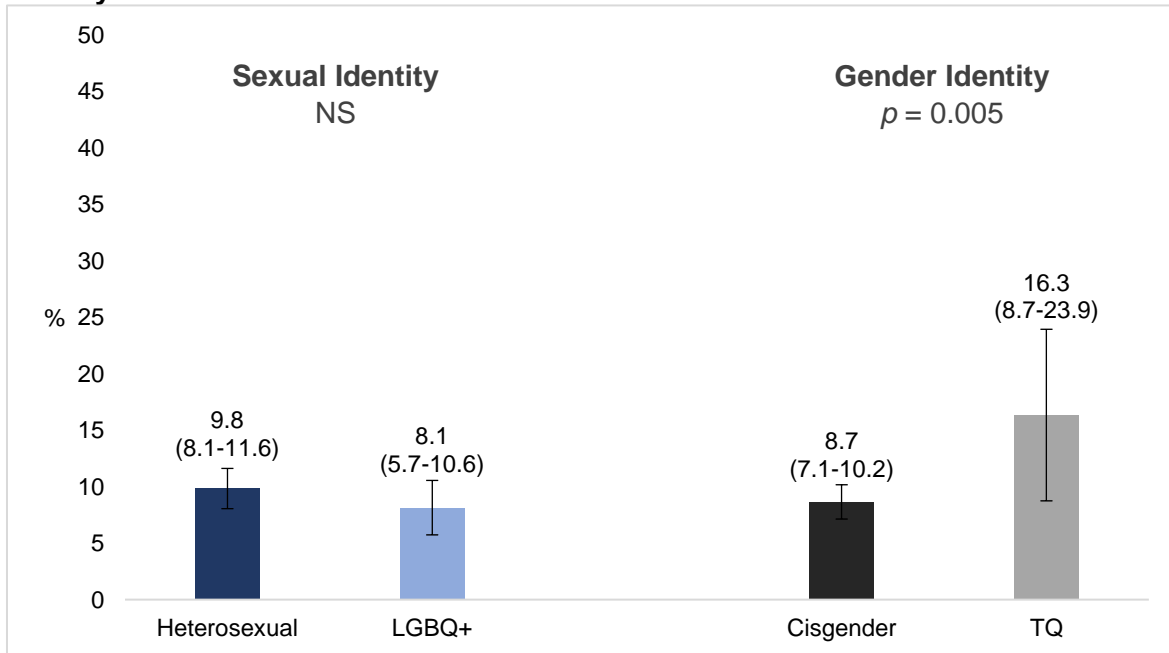


Figure 65: Percentage of high school students who reported that their parents feel it would be not at all/a little bit wrong for them to smoke marijuana, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

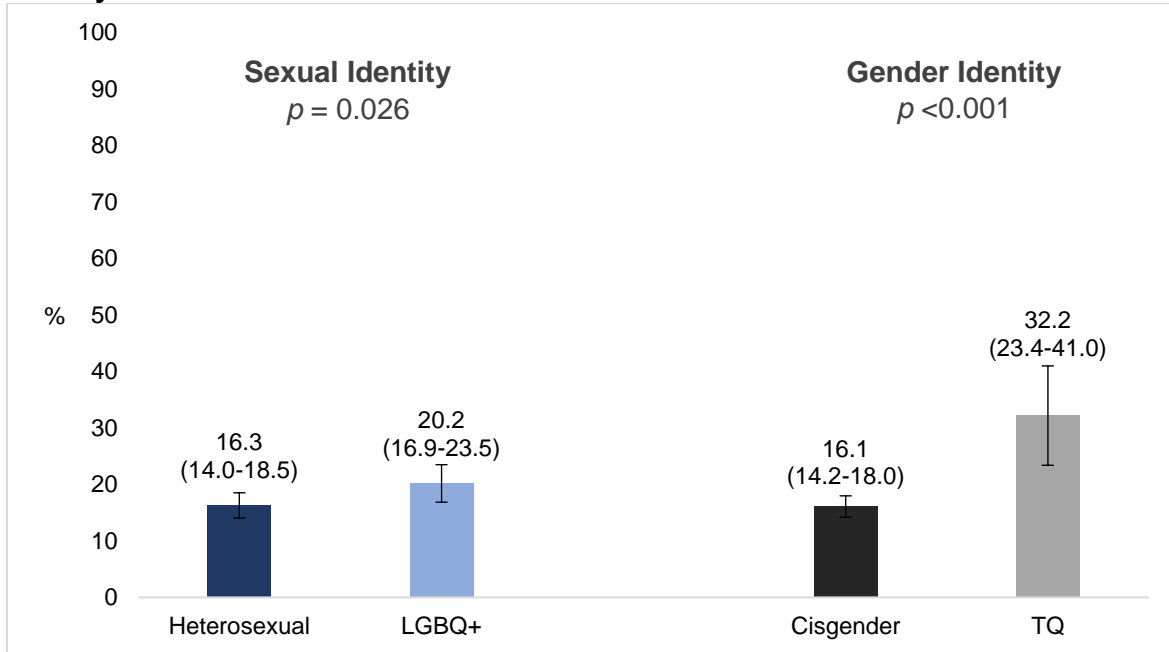
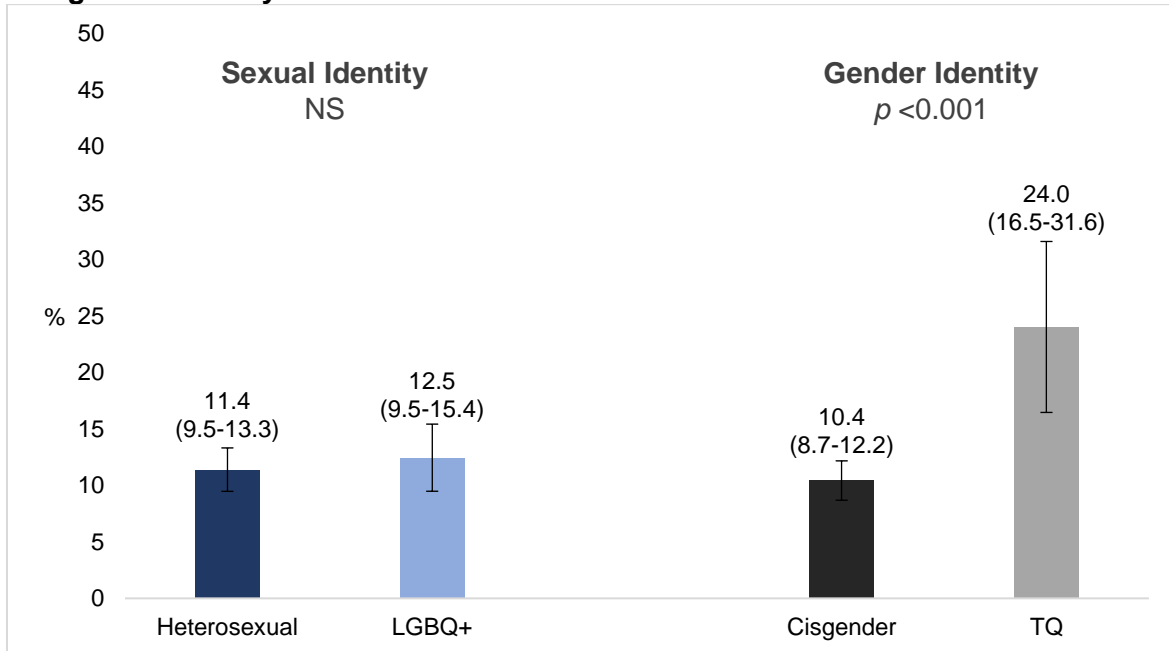


Figure 66: Percentage of high school students who reported that their parents feel it would be not at all/a little bit wrong for them to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023



Substance Use – Perception of Peer Disapproval

Figure 67: Percentage of high school students who reported that their friends feel it would be not at all/a little bit wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

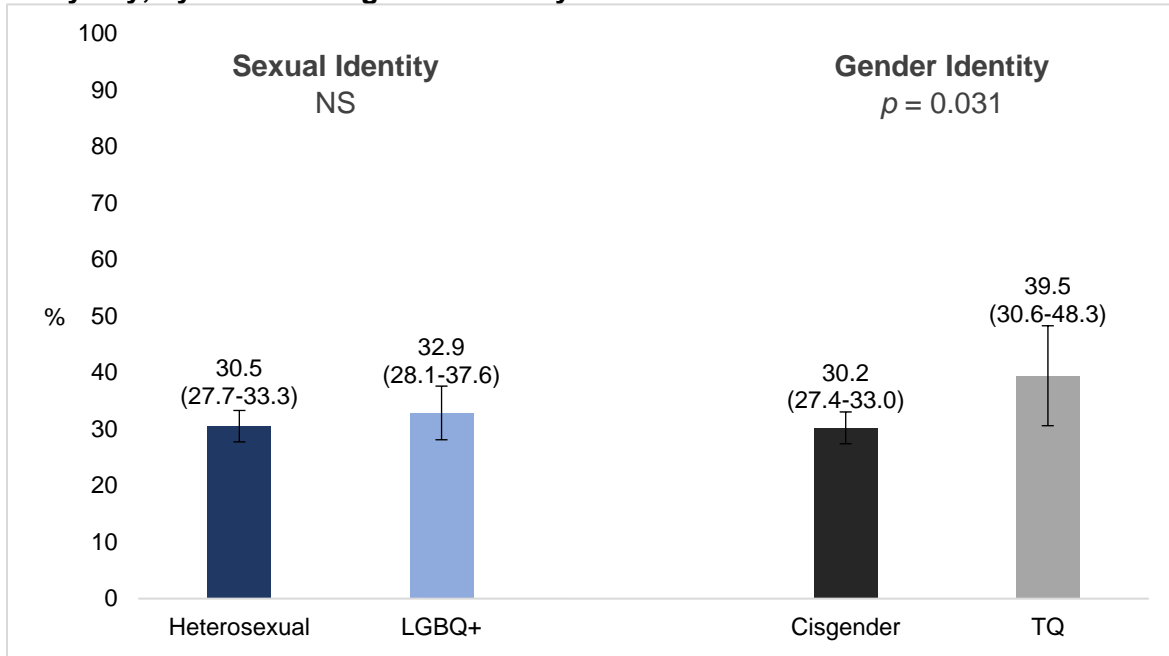


Figure 68: Percentage of high school students who reported that their friends feel it would be not at all/a little bit wrong for them to smoke tobacco, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

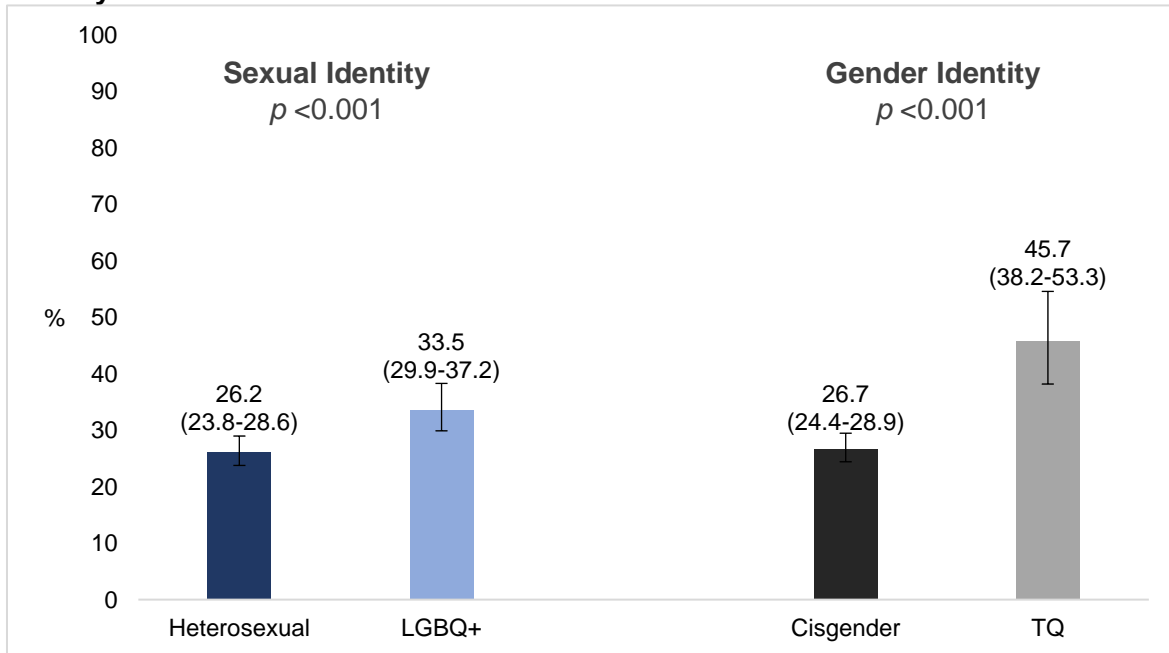


Figure 69: Percentage of high school students who reported that their friends feel it would be not at all/a little bit wrong for them to smoke marijuana, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

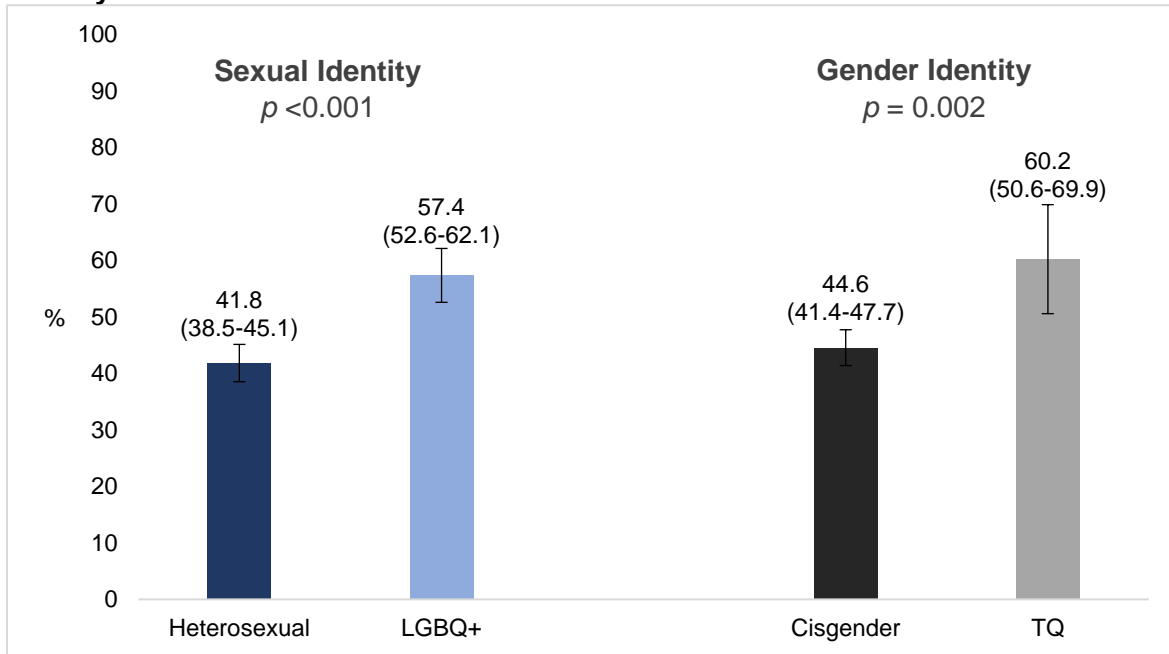
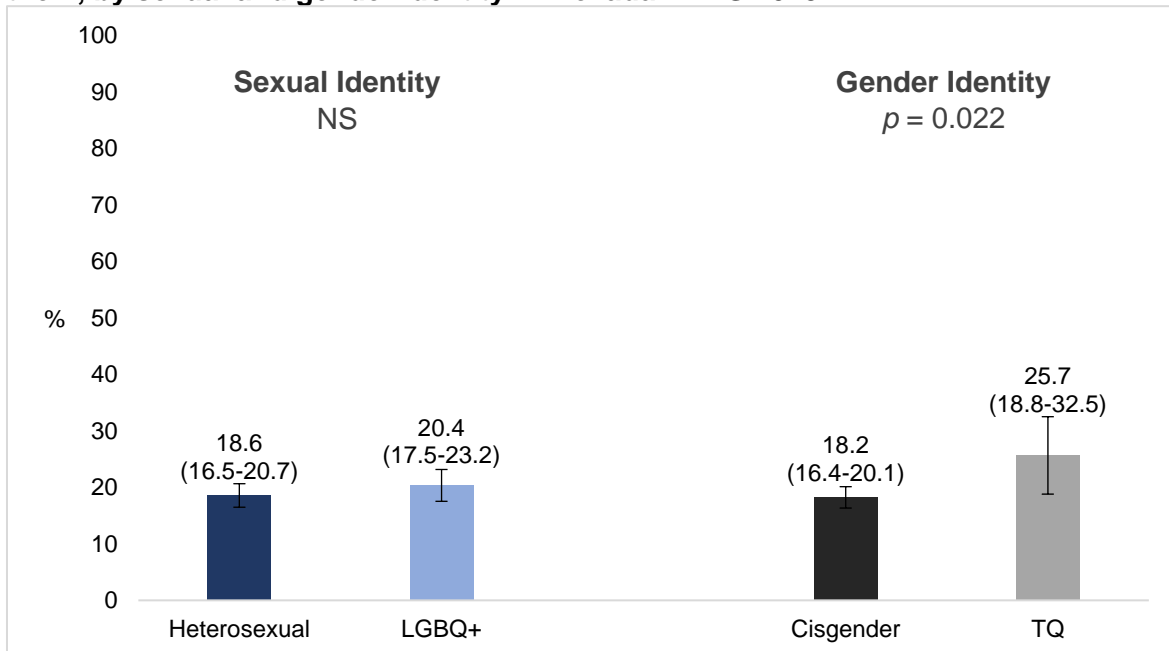


Figure 70: Percentage of high school students who reported that their friends feel it would be not at all/a little bit wrong for them to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023



Sexual Behaviors

Figure 71: Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

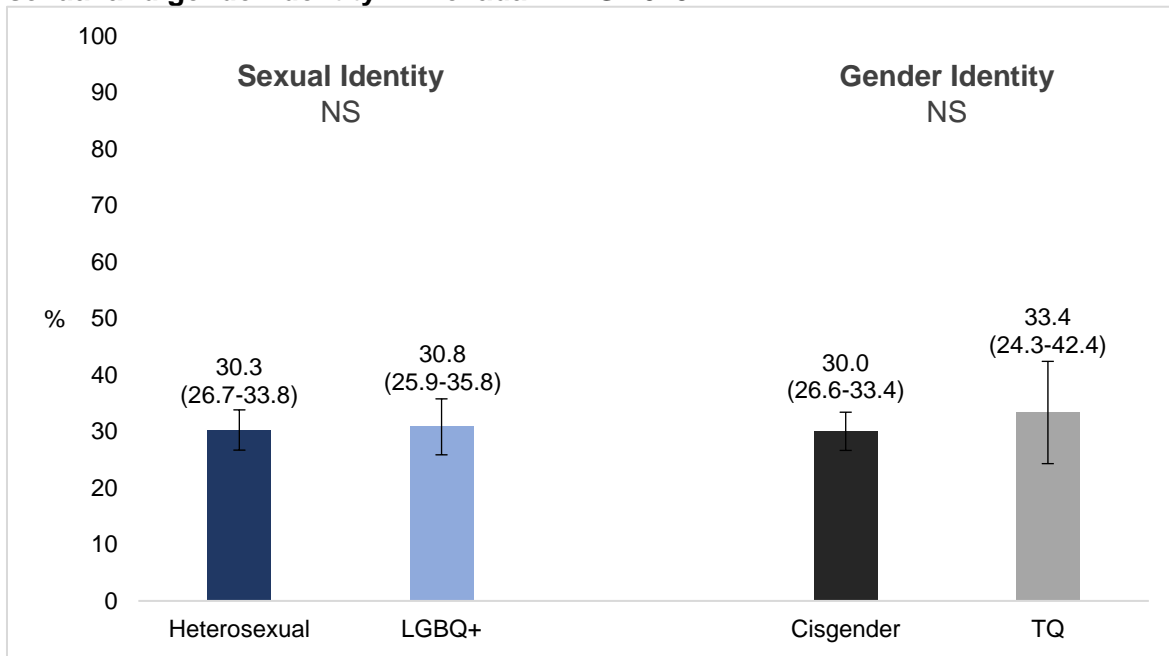


Figure 72: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

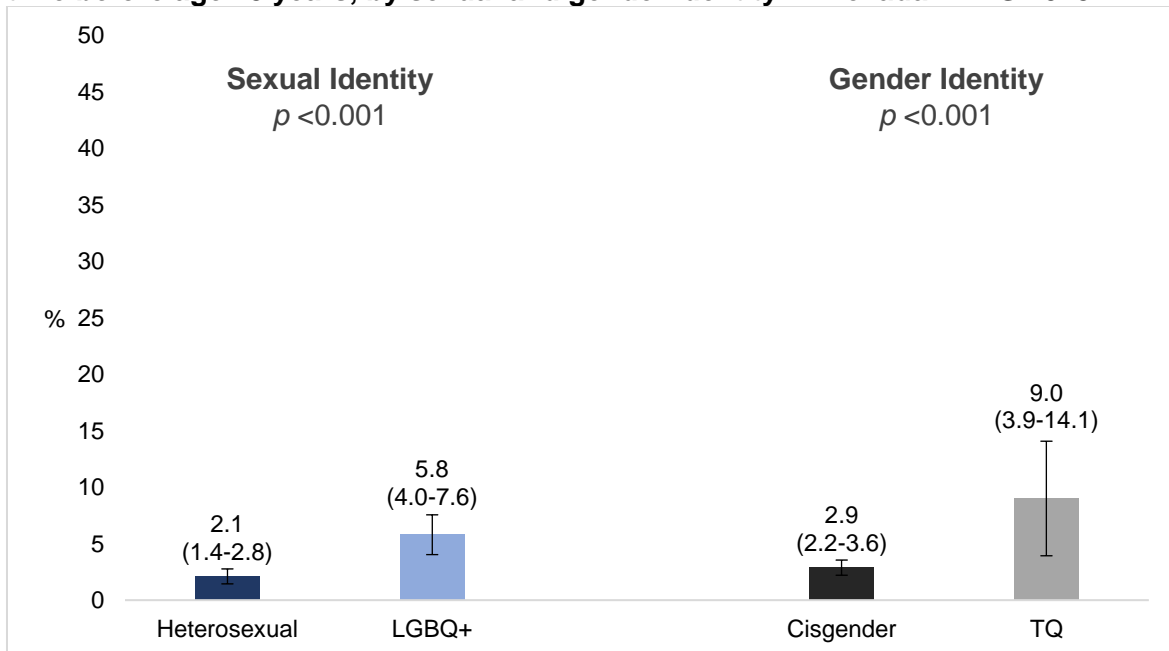


Figure 73: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

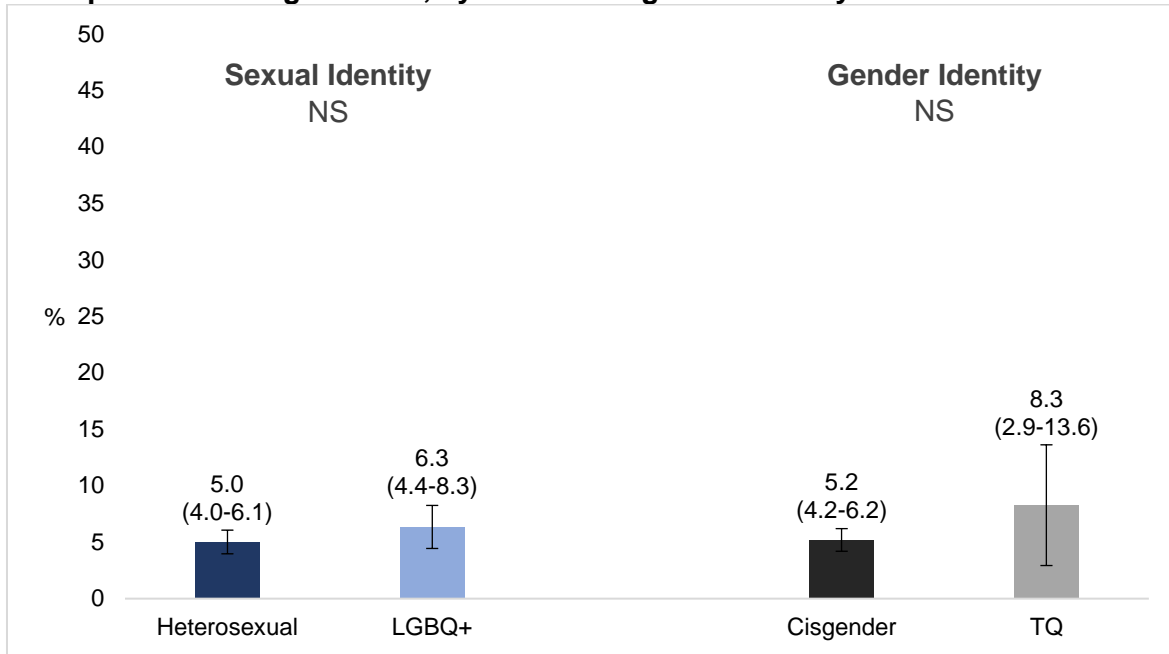


Figure 74: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

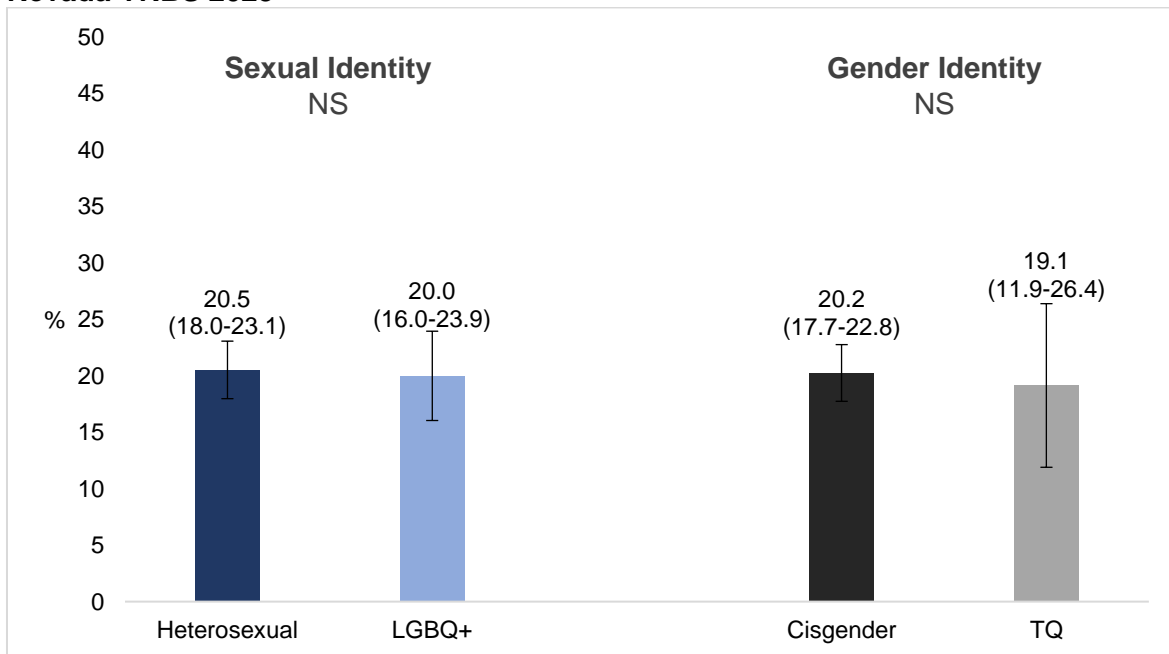
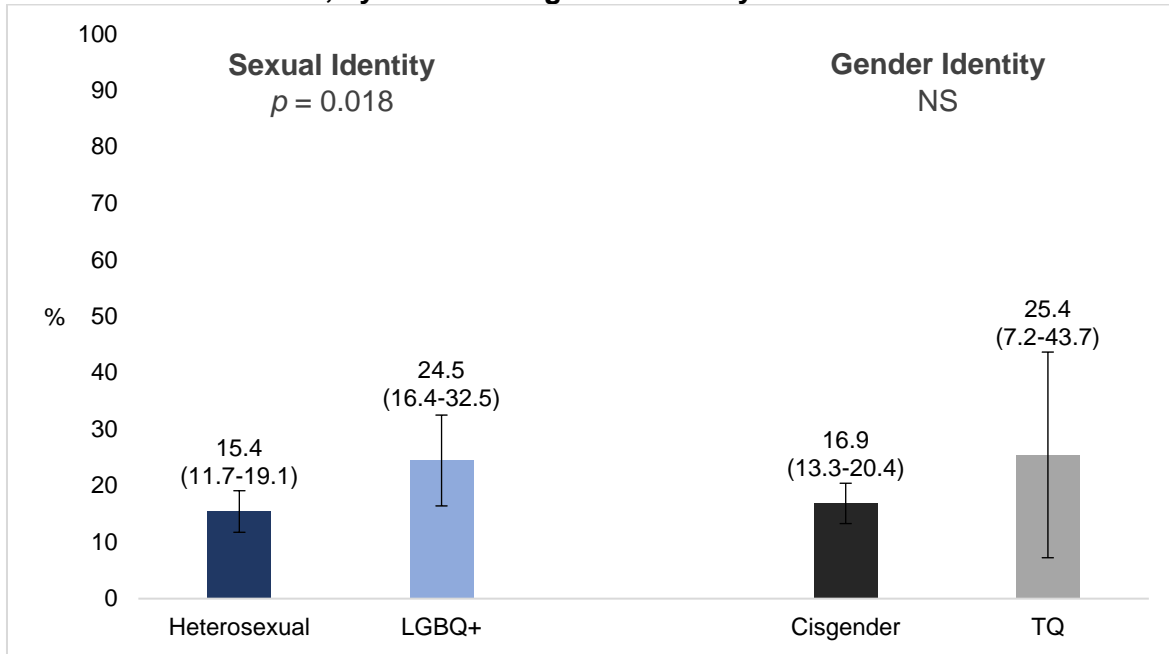
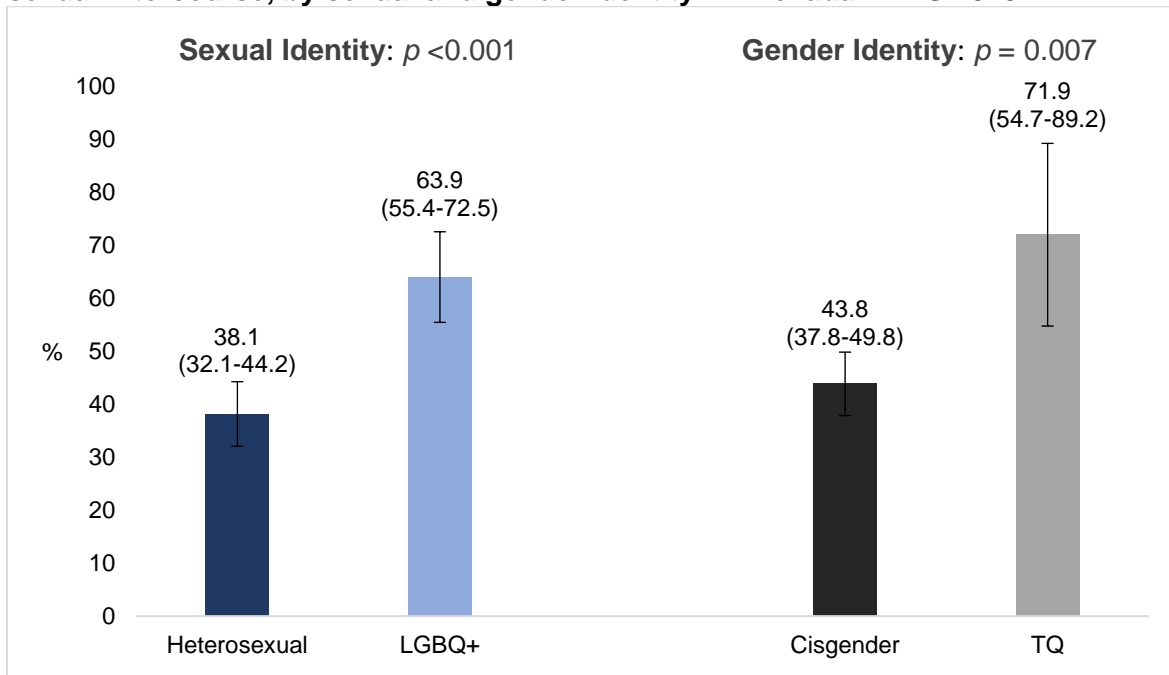


Figure 75: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



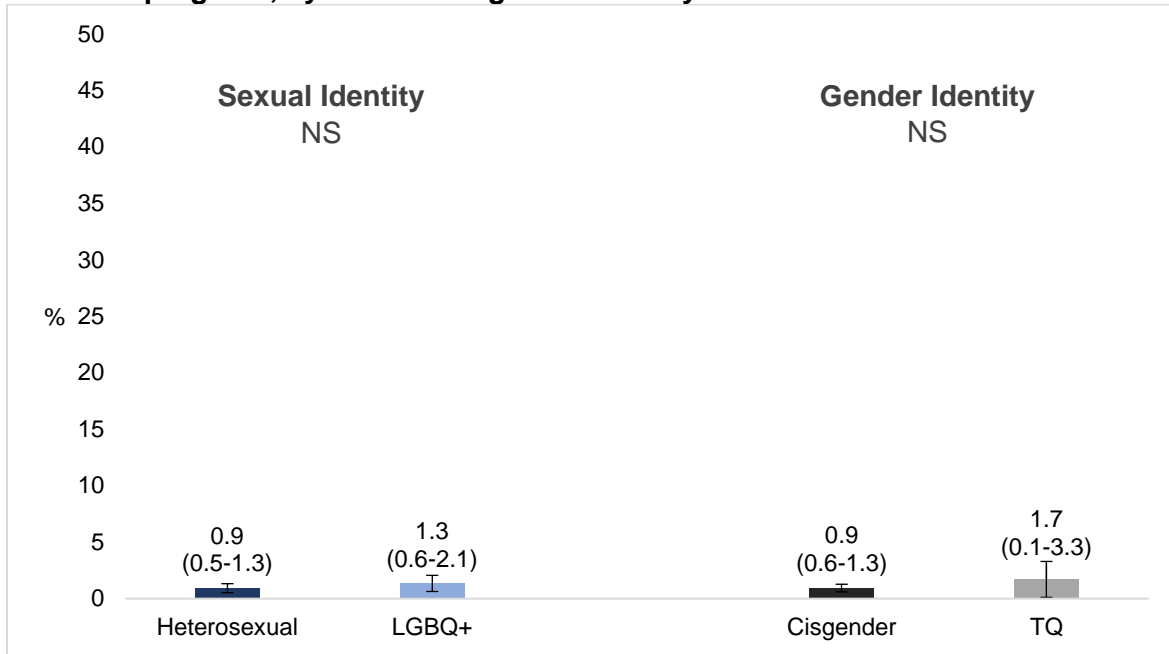
^a Among students who had sexual intercourse during the 3 months before the survey

Figure 76: Percentage of high school students who did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

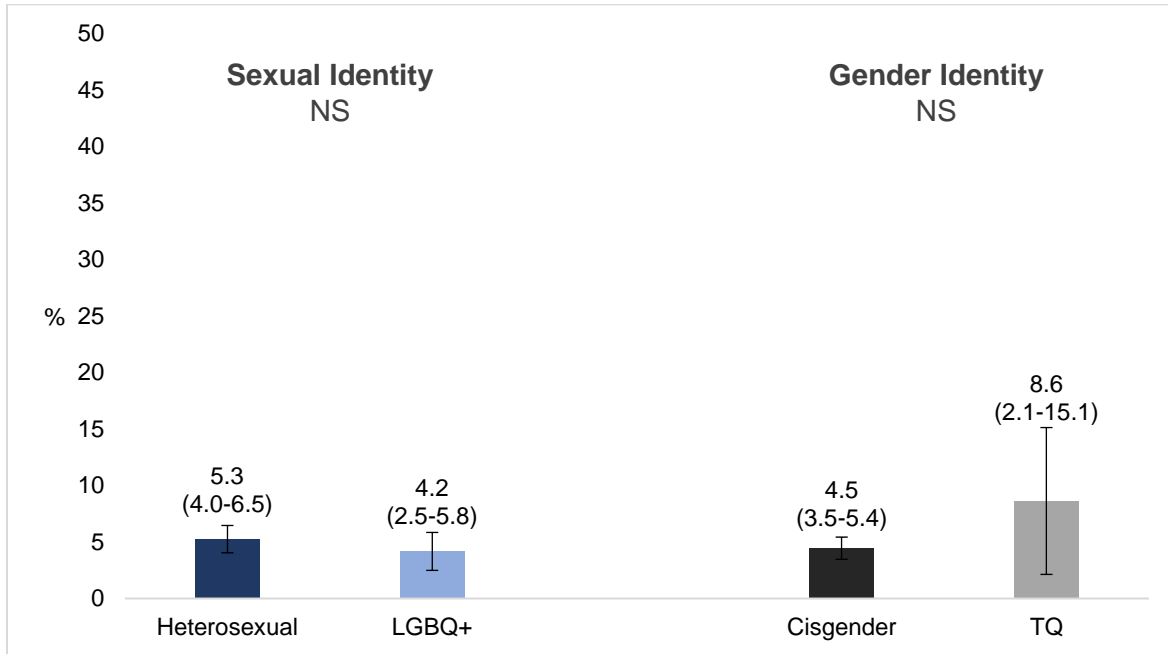
Figure 77: Percentage of high school students who have ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



^a One or more times during their life

Other Health Indicators

Figure 78: Percentage of high school students who experienced housing insecurity during the 30 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^{a,b}— Nevada YRBS 2023



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

^b Among students who were aged <18 years

Figure 79: 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 sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

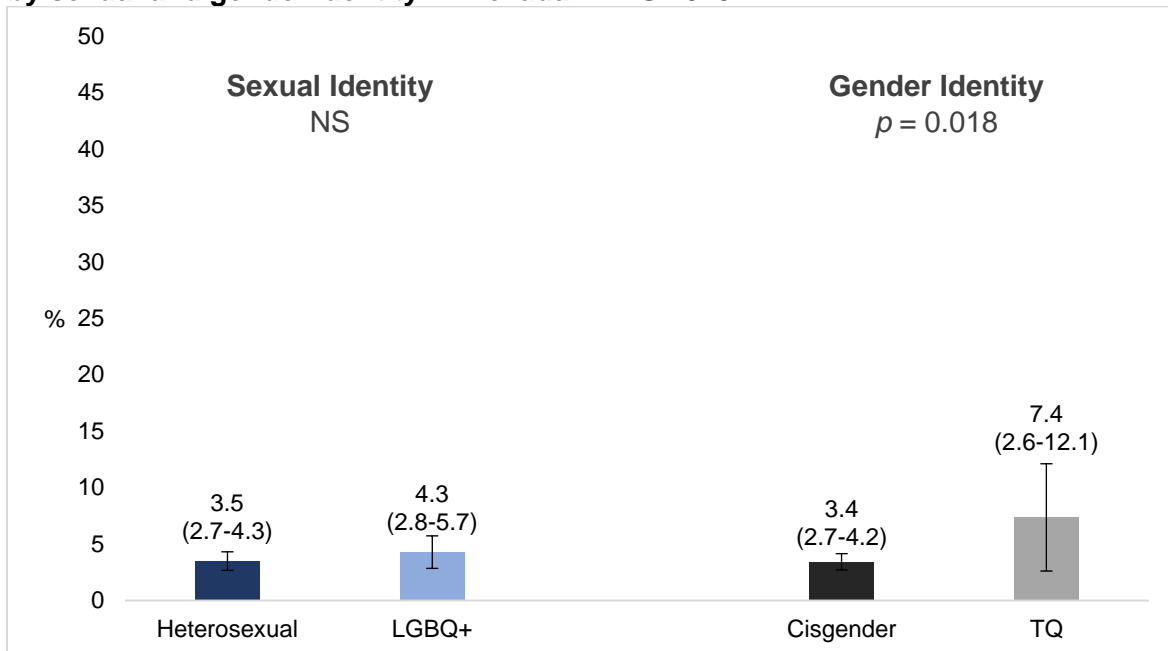


Figure 80: Percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast during the 7 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

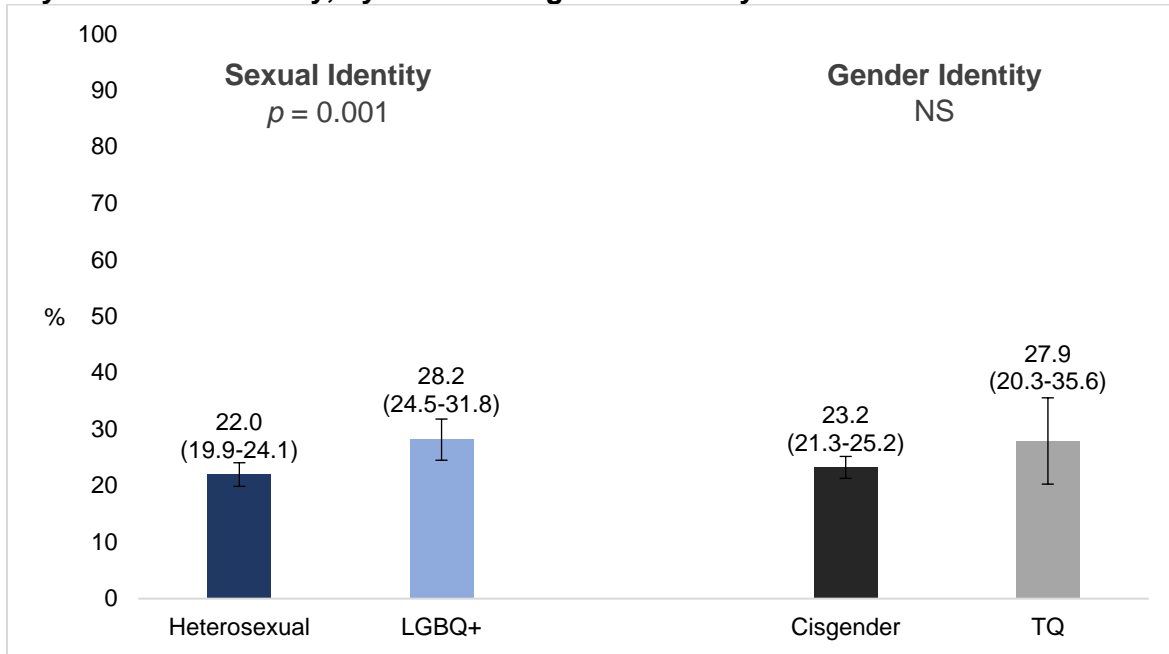
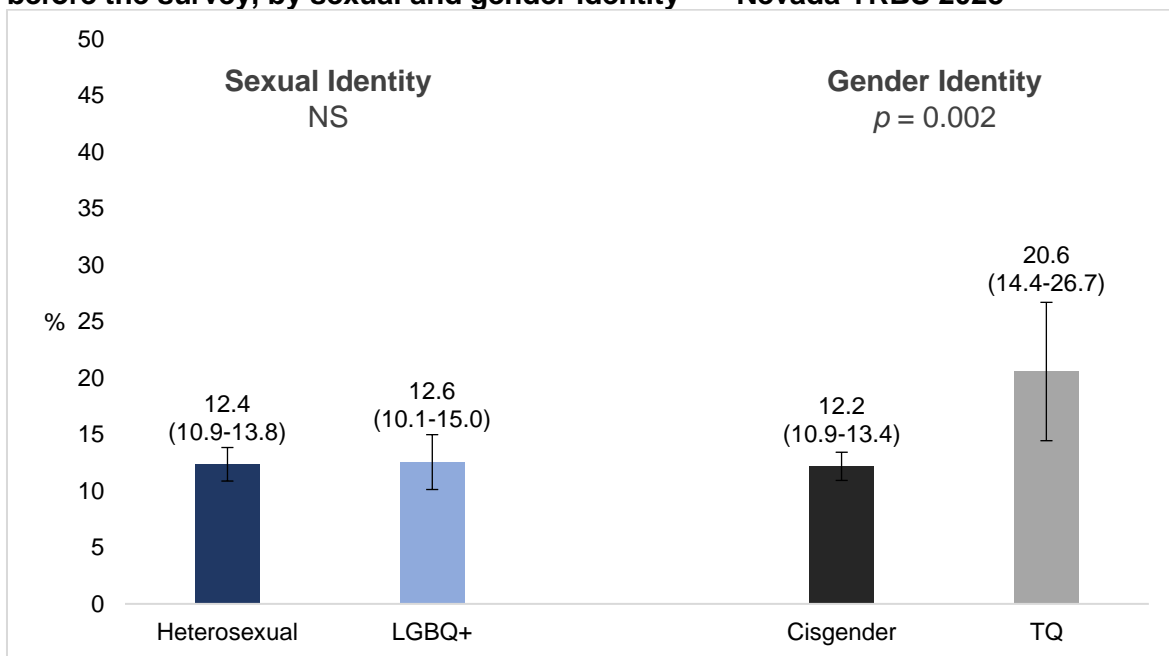
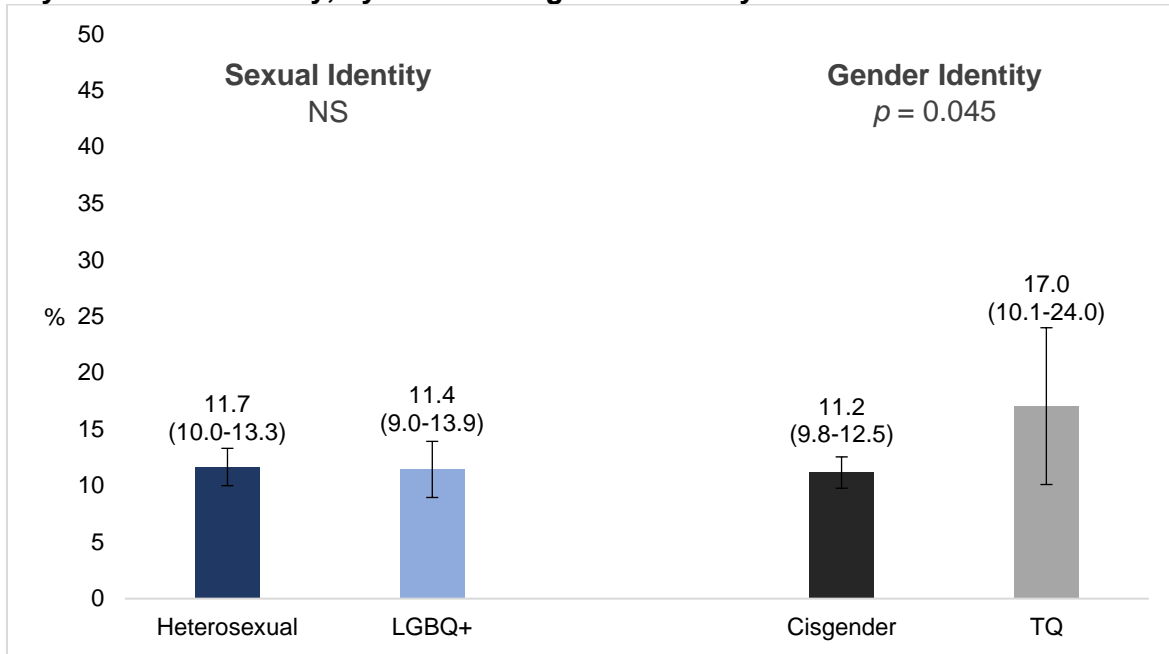


Figure 81: Percentage of high school students who did not eat fruit during the 7 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023*



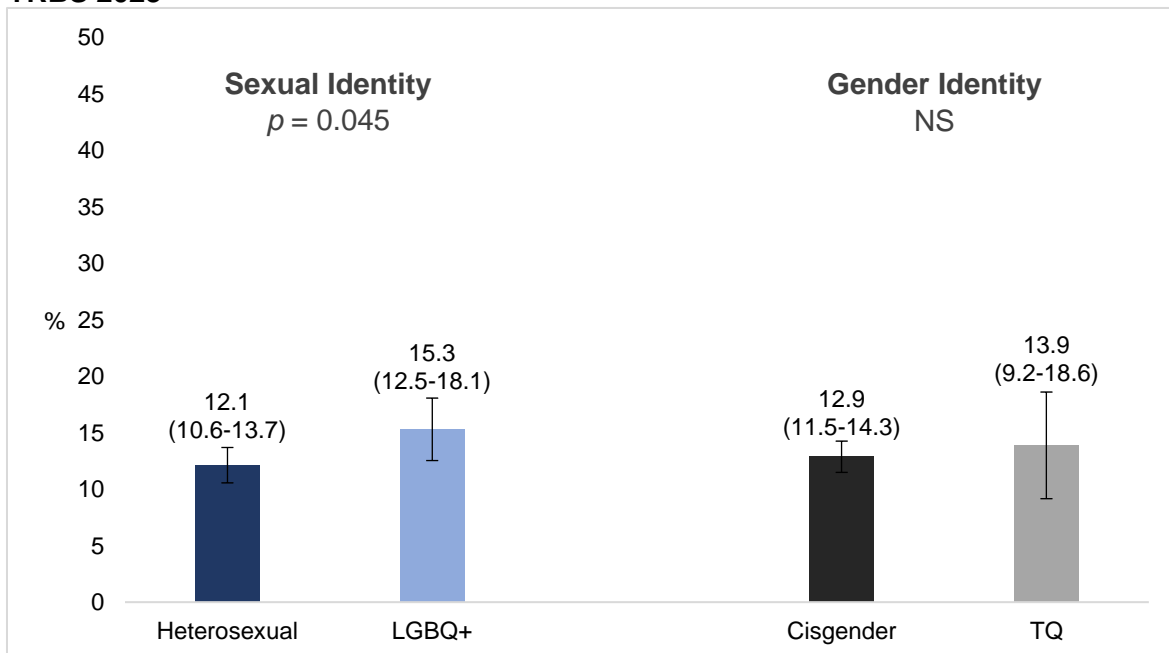
^a Not including fruit juice

Figure 82: Percentage of high school students who did not eat vegetables during the 7 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



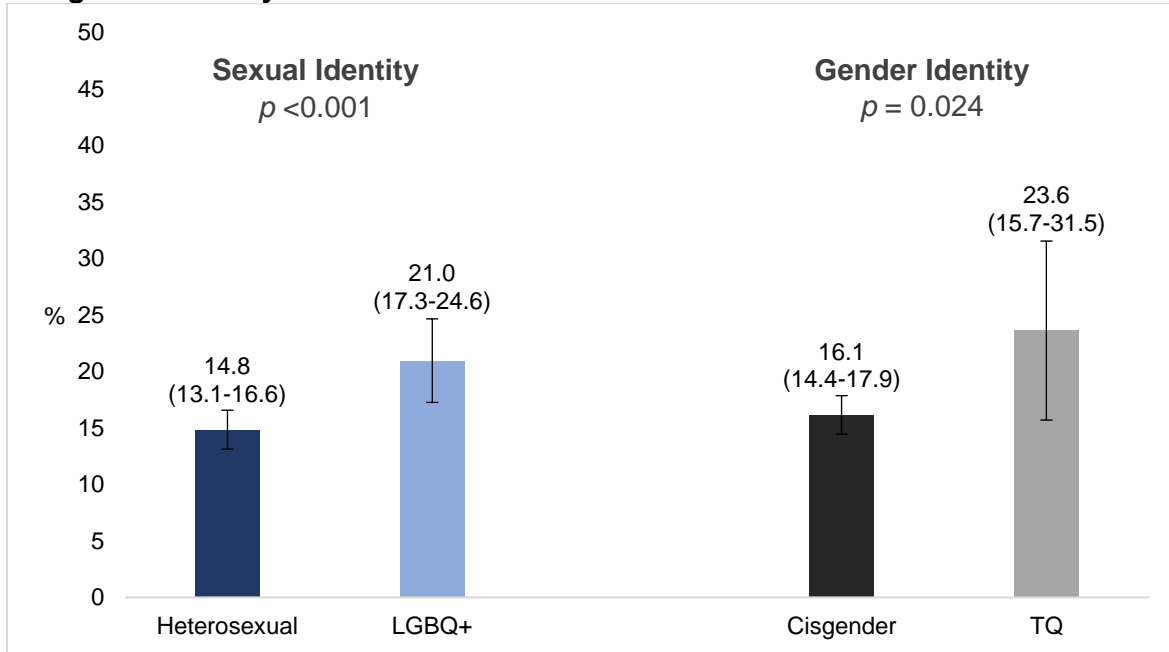
^a Green salad, potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables

Figure 83: Percentage of high school students who drank soda or pop one or more times/day during the 7 days before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

Figure 84: 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 sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



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

Figure 85: Percentage of high school students who did not attend physical education (PE) classes on one or more days in an average school week, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

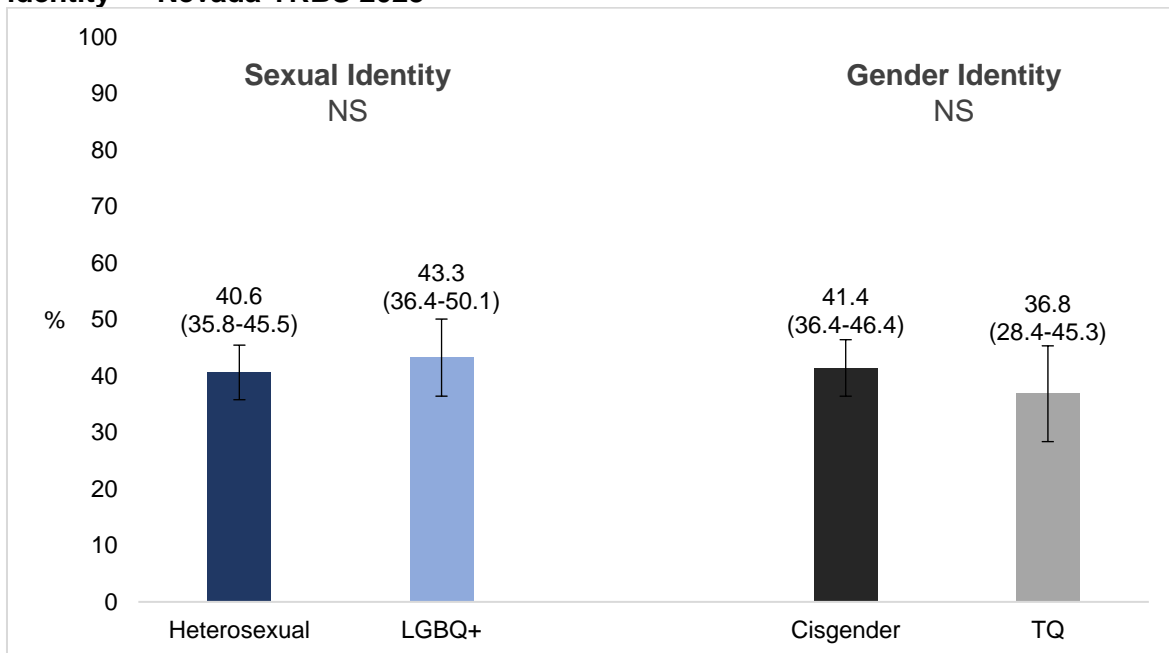


Figure 86: Percentage of high school students who had less than 8 hours of sleep on an average school night, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

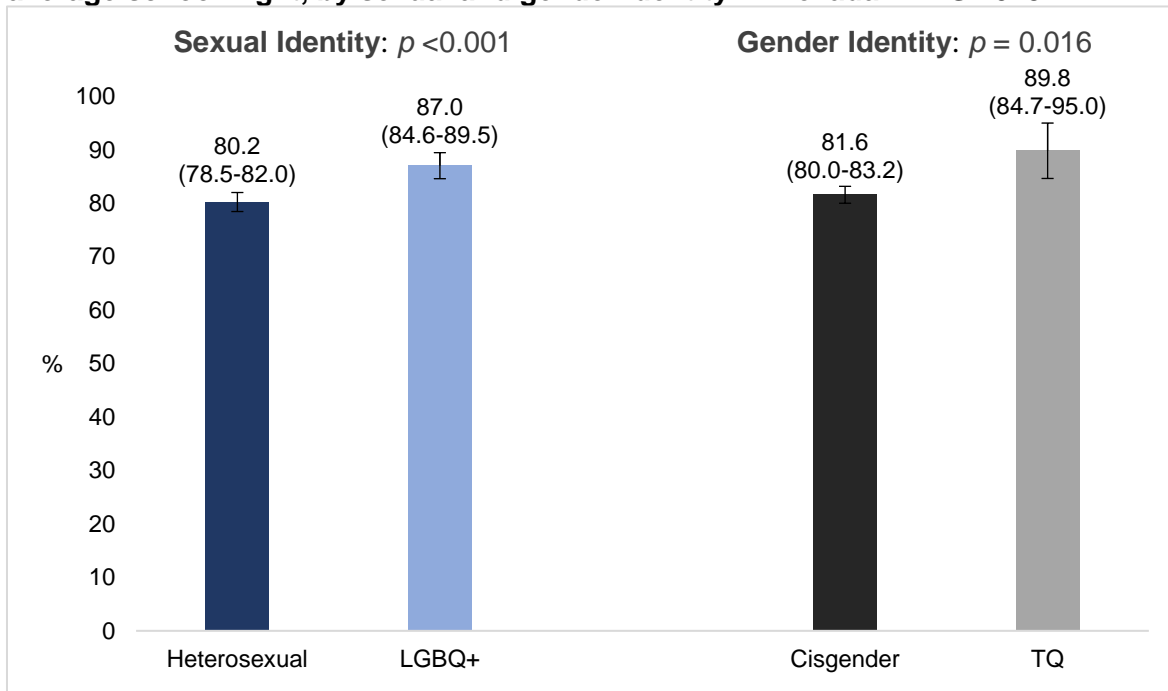
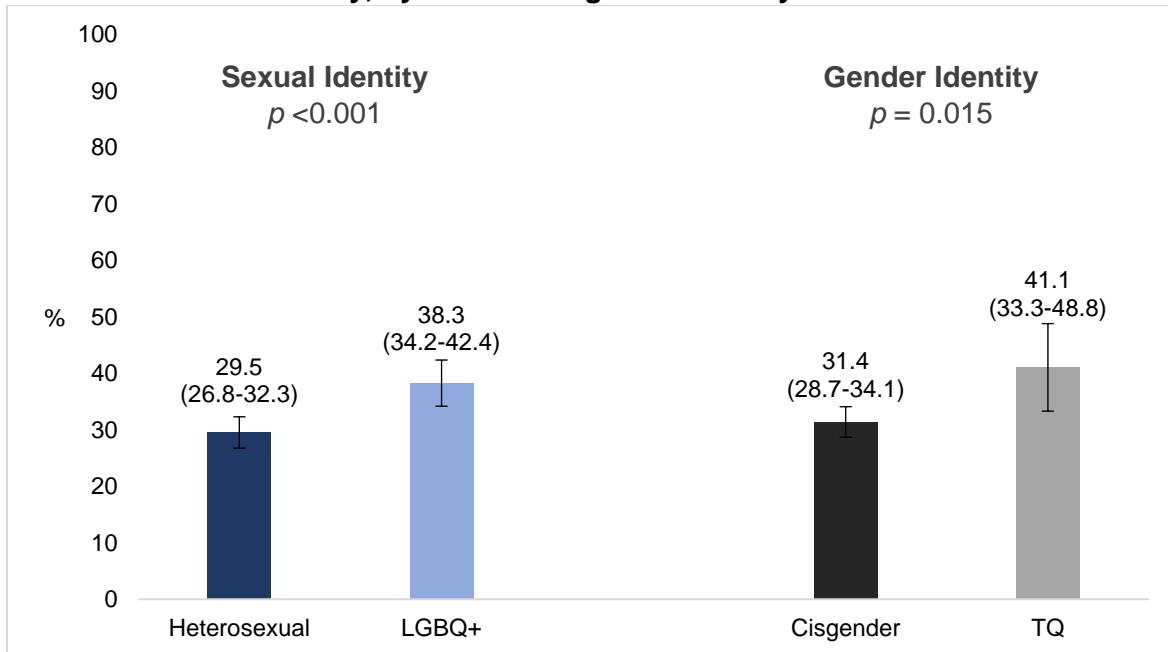
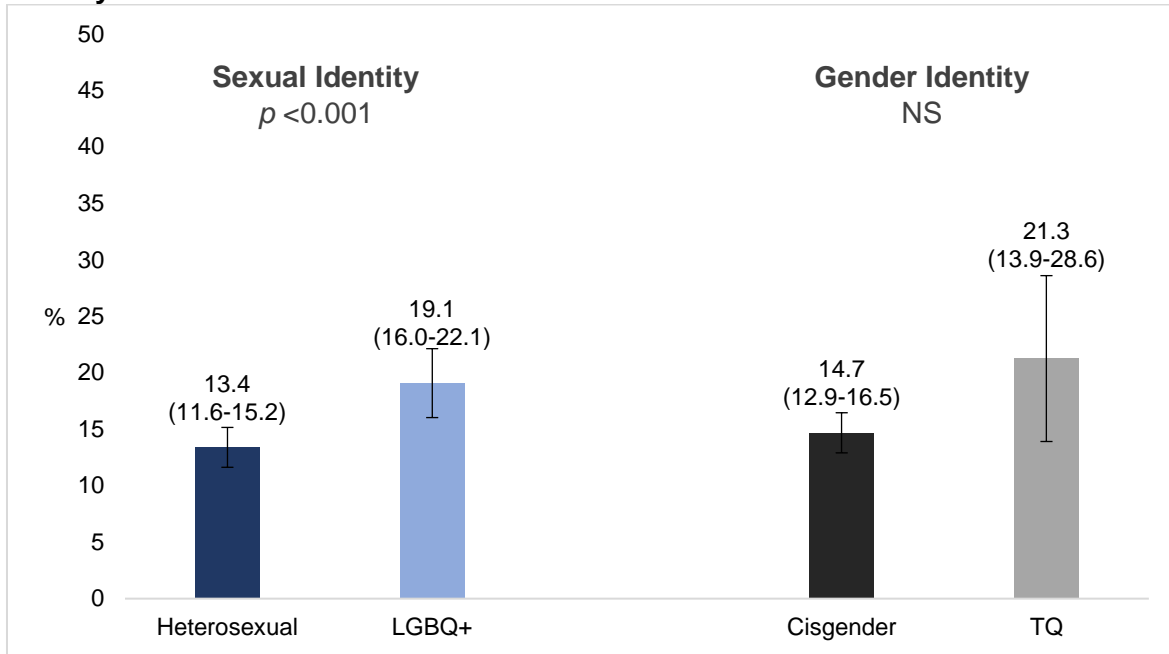


Figure 87: Percentage of high school students who did not visit a dentist during the 12 months before the survey, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



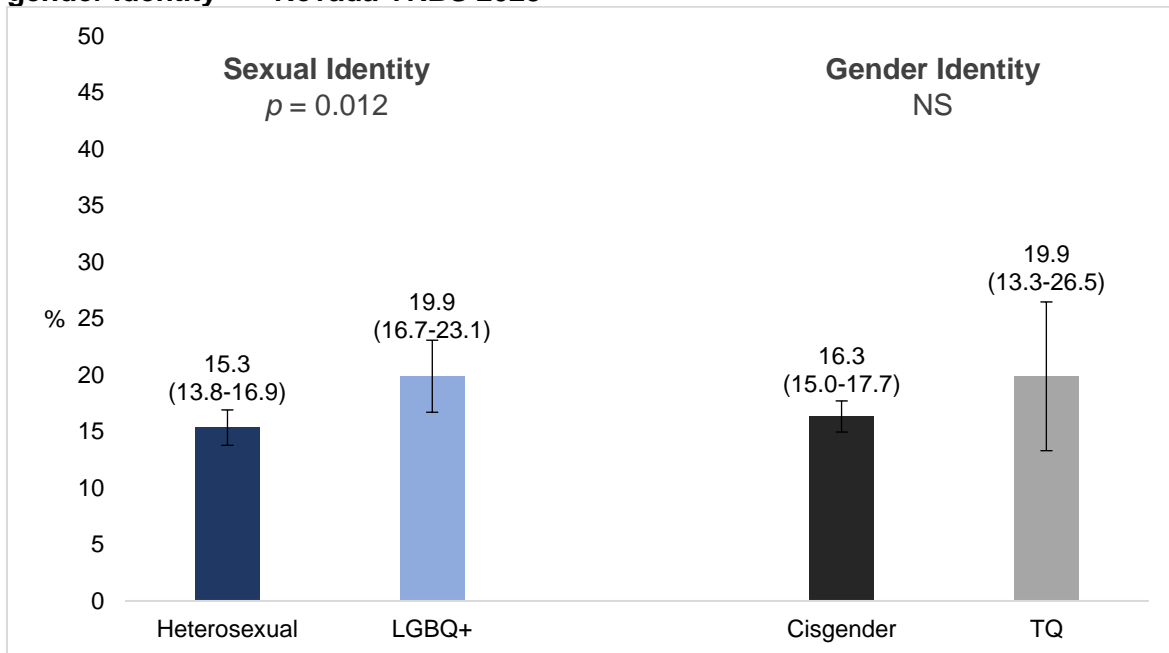
^a Saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work

Figure 88: Percentage of high school students who were obese, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



^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 89: Percentage of high school students who were overweight, by sexual and gender identity^a — Nevada YRBS 2023



^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

Positive Childhood Experiences

Figure 90: 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 sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

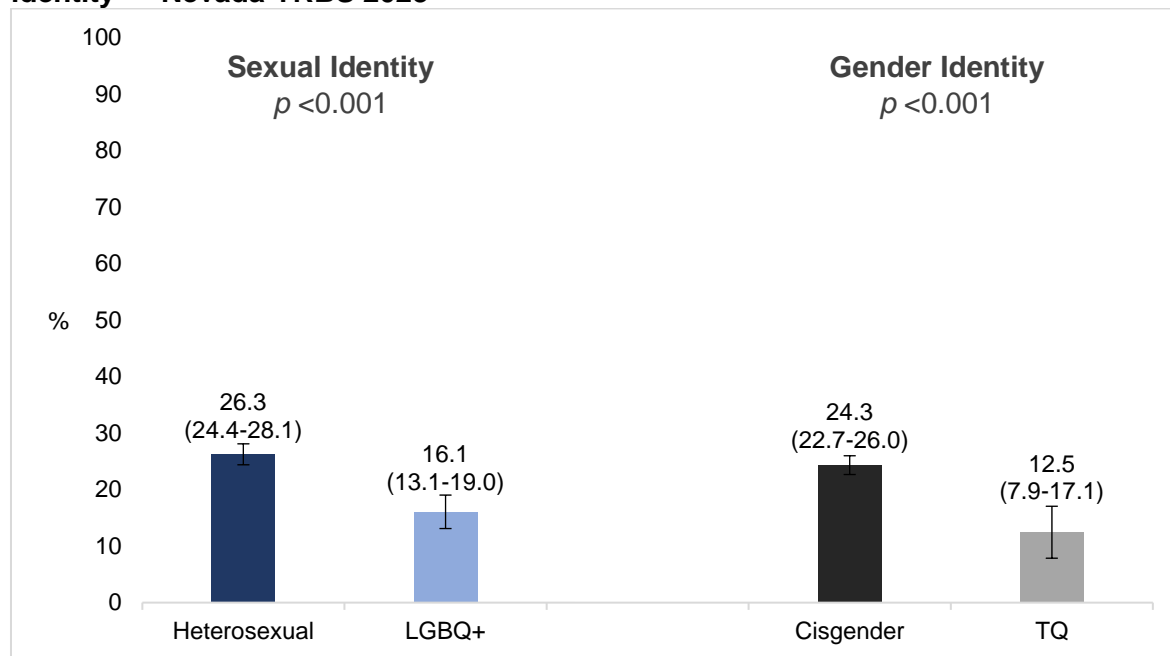


Figure 91: Percentage of high school students who most of the time/always talked to their parents about what is right and wrong, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

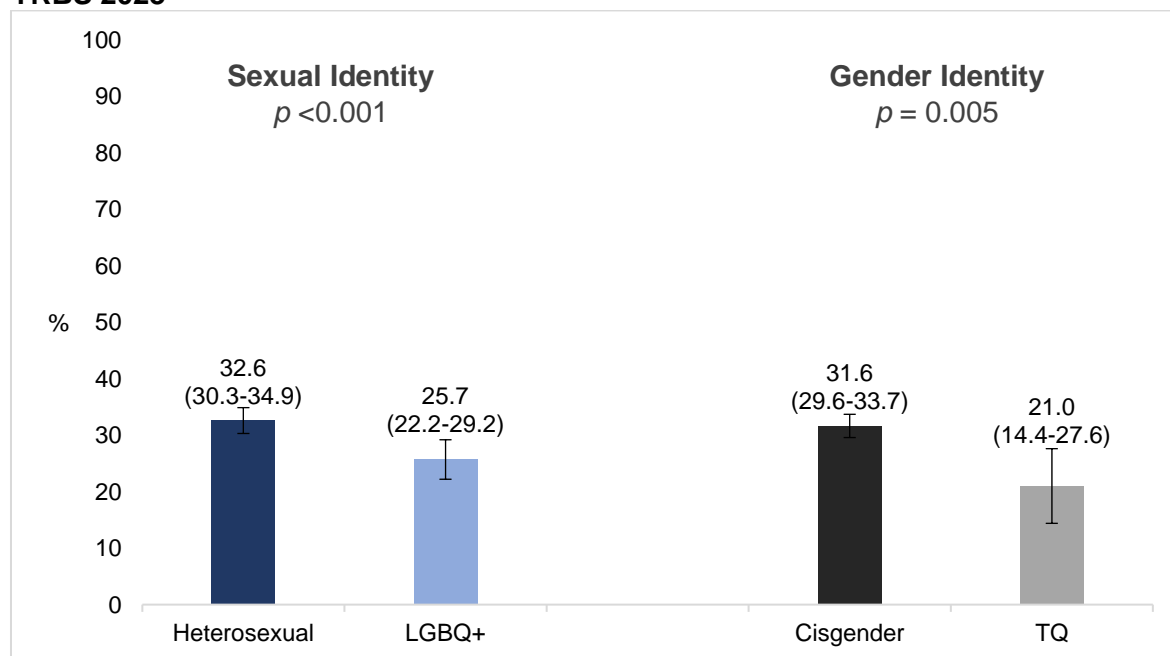


Figure 92: Percentage of high school students who most of the time/always felt comfortable talking to their parents about personal matters, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

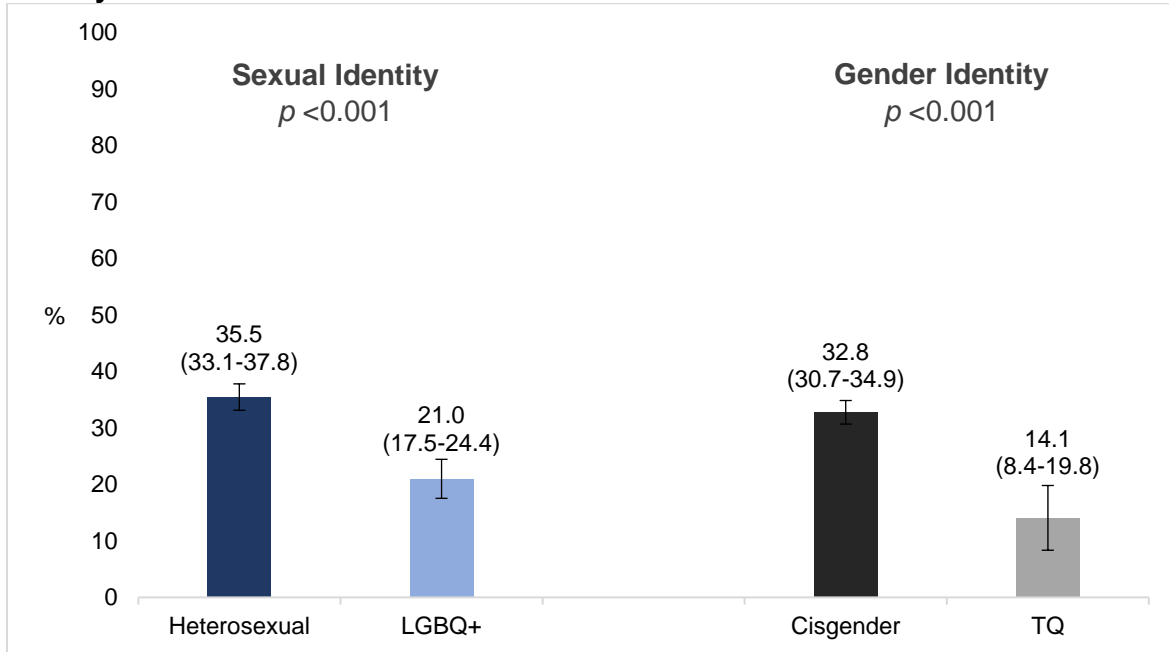


Figure 93: Percentage of high school students who most of the time/always felt close to people at their school, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

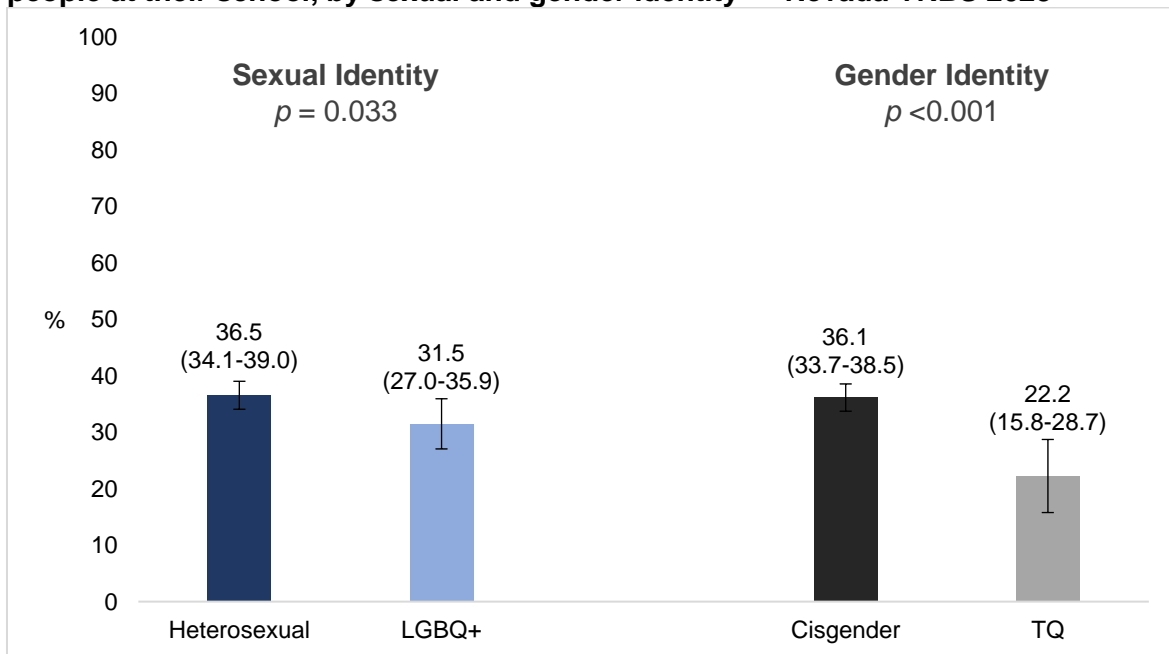


Figure 94: Percentage of high school students who most of the time/always were happy to be at their school, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

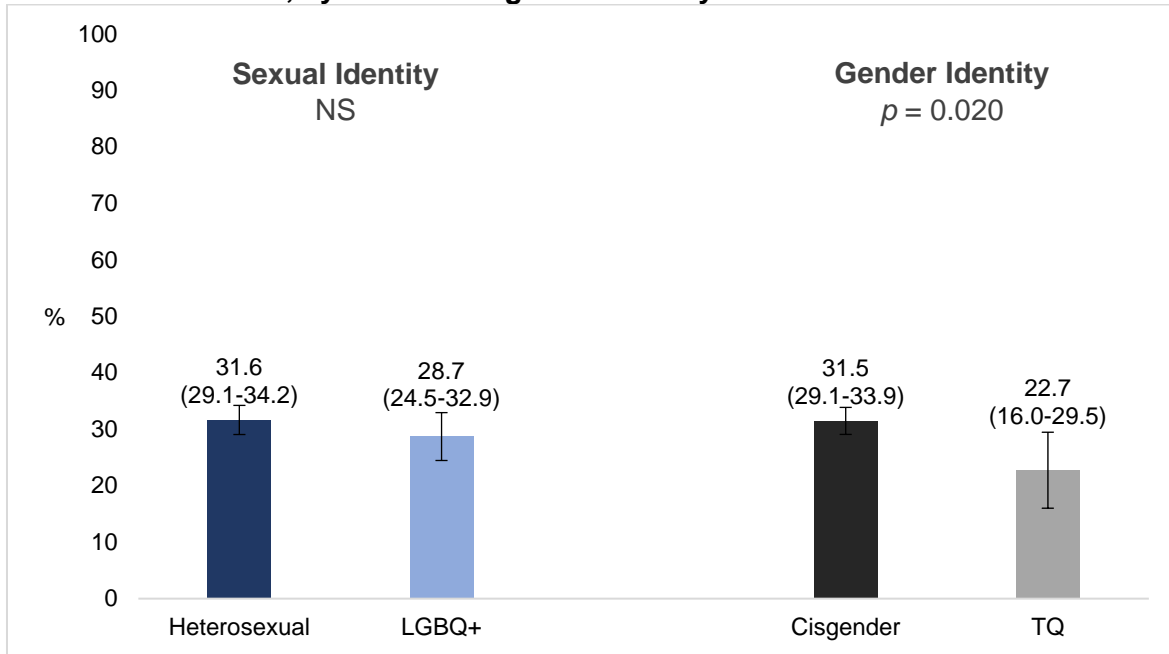


Figure 95: Percentage of high school students who most of the time/always felt like their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement, by sexual and gender identity — Nevada YRBS 2023

