

2019 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Special Report



**School of Community
Health Sciences**

Making Health Happen™

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge those who assisted with the 2019 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Report including the Nevada Department of Education; school district superintendents; school principals, teachers and staff; and members of Nevada's Substance Abuse Prevention Coalitions.

Recommended Citation

Maxson, C. Lensch, T., Diedrick, M., Zhang, F., Peek, J., Clements-Nolle, K., Yang, W. State of Nevada, Division of Public and Behavioral Health and the University of Nevada, Reno. 2019 *Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Special Report*.

Funding Source

This research was partially supported by a grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC-PS18-1807). Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the CDC.

Additional Resources

[UNR YRBS Statewide and Special Reports](#)

[YRBS Adolescent and School Health](#)

State of Nevada, Division of Public and Behavioral Health

Julia Peek, MHA, CPM
Deputy Administrator, Community Services

University of Nevada, Reno School of Community Health Sciences Nevada Center for Surveys, Evaluation, and Statistics

Wei Yang, PhD
Professor and YRBS Principal Investigator

Kristen Clements-Nolle, PhD, MPH
Professor and YRBS Co-Principal Investigator

Crystal Maxson
YRBS Intern

Taylor Lensch, MPH
PhD Graduate Student and YRBS Coordinator

Meg Diedrick, BS
MPH Graduate Student and YRBS Coordinator

Fannie Zhang, PhD, MS
YRBS Biostatistician

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	1
METHODS	1
PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS	2
Table 1: Demographic characteristics of students	2
PREVALENCE OF INDIVIDUAL ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACES) AND ACE SCORE	3
Table 2: Prevalence of individual ACE questions and ACE score	3
Table 3: Participant characteristics	4
Table 4: Sexual identity and gender identity	5
SELECT BEHAVIORAL HEALTH OUTCOMES BY ACE SCORE	6
VIOLENCE AND VICTIMIZATION	6
Figure 1: Percentage of high school students who carried a gun during the 12 months before the survey	6
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	6
Figure 3: Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property during the 12 months before the survey	7
Figure 4: Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey	7
Figure 5: Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied during the 12 months before the survey	8
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	8
Figure 7: Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence during the 12 months before the survey	9
Figure 8: Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence during the 12 months before the survey	9
EMOTIONAL HEALTH	10
Figure 9: 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	10
Figure 10: Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey	10
Figure 11: Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during 12 months before the survey	11
Figure 12: Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide during the 12 months before the survey	11
Figure 13: 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	12

Figure 14: 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 12

Figure 15: Percentage of high school students who never/rarely got the kind of help they need when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious..... 13

TOBACCO USE 14

Figure 16: Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes 14

Figure 17: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes for the first time before age 13 years 14

Figure 18: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey 15

Figure 19: Percentage of high school students who used smokeless tobacco during the 30 days before the survey 15

ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCT USE 16

Figure 20: Percentage of high school students who ever used electronic vapor products..... 16

Figure 21: Percentage of high school students who tried electronic vapor products for the first time before age 13 years 16

Figure 22: Percentage of high school students who used electronic vapor products during the 30 days before the survey..... 17

ALCOHOL USE 18

Figure 23: Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol 18

Figure 24: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 years..... 18

Figure 25: Percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol during the 30 days before the survey..... 19

Figure 26: Percentage of high school students who participated in binge drinking during the 30 days before the survey..... 19

Figure 27: Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol 20

Figure 28: Percentage of high school students who drove in a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey when they had been drinking alcohol..... 20

MARIJUANA USE 21

Figure 29: Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana..... 21

Figure 30: Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years..... 21

Figure 31: Percentage of high school students who used marijuana during the 30 days before the survey 22

Figure 32: Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle during 30 days before the survey driven by someone who had been using marijuana 22

Figure 33: Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey when they had been using marijuana 23

OTHER SUBSTANCE USE	24
Figure 34: Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine	24
Figure 35: Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin.....	24
Figure 36: Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines	25
Figure 37: Percentage of high school students who used ecstasy	25
Figure 38: Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana	26
Figure 39: Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than prescribed.....	26
Figure 40: Percentage of high school students who took prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than prescribed during the 30 days before the survey	27
Figure 41: Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drug ..	27
Figure 42: Percentage of high school students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs during the 12 months before the survey ..	28
SEXUAL BEHAVIORS	29
Figure 43: Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse ..	29
Figure 44: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	29
Figure 45: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life	30
Figure 46: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey	30
Figure 47: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	31
Figure 48: Percentage of high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse.....	31
Figure 49: Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse	32
Figure 50: Percentage of high school students who have ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant.....	32

Introduction

Priority health risk behaviors (i.e. preventable behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality) are often established during childhood and adolescence and extend into adulthood. Ongoing surveillance of youth risk behaviors is critical for the design, implementation, and evaluation of public health interventions to improve adolescent health. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a national surveillance system that was established in 1991 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to monitor the prevalence of health risk behaviors among youth. The Nevada High School YRBS is a biennial, anonymous, and voluntary survey of students in 9th through 12th grade in regular public, charter, and alternative schools. This special report compares the 2019 Nevada YRBS prevalence estimates of behavioral health outcomes for students with different levels of exposure to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).

Methods

The 2019 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 2019 High School YRBS, a random sample of 4,980 youth from 99 schools completed the survey. Please see the 2019 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior report for detailed information on the random cluster sampling design used.

The 2019 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 2019 Nevada High School YRBS, one CDC core measure and five state-added questions assessed lifetime prevalence of ACEs: 1) physical abuse by an adult; 2) verbal abuse by an adult; 3) forced sex; 4) household domestic violence; 5) household mental illness; and 6) household substance abuse (please see the 2019 Nevada Youth Risk Behavior reports for more information). The ACE questions were summed to create a total ACE score (range 0-6). ACE scores were only calculated for youth who answered at least one ACE question (n=4,939). The weighted chi-square test was used to assess differences in risk behaviors by ACE score (0 ACE, 1 ACE, 2 ACE, or 3+ ACE). 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 important violence and victimization, emotional health, substance use, and sexual health outcomes. Weighted prevalence estimates are displayed in bar charts for each outcome. Indicators for which any prevalence estimates exceed 25% are displayed on charts with a vertical axis ranging from 0 to 100%; indicators for which no prevalence estimates exceed 25% are displayed on charts with a vertical axis ranging from 0 to 50%. Lines on the bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Corresponding p-values are also included for every comparison.

Participant Characteristics

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of students* — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

		Students ^a	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Total		4939	100.0%	100.0%
Sex	Female	2594	52.8%	49.0%
	Male	2316	47.2%	51.0%
Age Groups	14 years old or younger	662	13.4%	13.1%
	15 years old	1271	25.8%	24.9%
	16 years old	1309	26.5%	26.2%
	17 years old	1142	23.2%	23.6%
	18 years old or older	549	11.1%	12.1%
Grade	9th grade	1310	26.6%	26.0%
	10th grade	1329	27.0%	25.8%
	11th grade	1253	25.4%	25.0%
	12th grade	1010	20.5%	23.0%
	Ungraded or other grade	23	0.5%	0.2%
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native^d	93	1.9%	0.9%
	Asian^d	257	5.3%	6.7%
	Black^d	236	4.9%	10.3%
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander^d	89	1.8%	1.5%
	White^d	1897	39.2%	32.1%
	Hispanic/Latino	1966	40.8%	42.8%
	Other/Multiple^d	286	5.9%	5.7%
Region	Rural/Frontier	1678	34.0%	9.3%
	Urban	3261	66.0%	90.7%

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

^b Non-Hispanic

***Note: Youth missing all ACE data were excluded. Prevalence estimates differ slightly from statewide report.**

Prevalence of Individual Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and ACE Score

Table 2: Prevalence of individual ACE questions and ACE score* — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

		N	% ^a
Total		4939	100%
Ever physically forced to have sex			
	Yes	363	6.2%
	No	4488	93.8%
Ever been hit, beaten, kicked, or physically hurt in any way by an adult			
	Yes	941	18.7%
	No	3930	81.3%
Sometimes, mostly, or always have been sworn at, insulted by, or put down by an adult			
	Yes	1677	34.5%
	No	3243	65.5%
Ever seen adults in their home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up			
	Yes	892	18.2%
	No	3988	81.8%
Ever lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal			
	Yes	1502	30.5%
	No	3200	69.5%
Ever lived with someone who was a problem drinker, alcoholic, or abused street or prescription drugs			
	Yes	1636	33.3%
	No	3058	66.7%
ACE Score			
	0	1765	35.9%
	1	1233	26.1%
	2	858	17.2%
	3+	1083	20.8%

^a Weighted row percent

*Note: Youth missing all ACE data were excluded. Prevalence estimates differ slightly from statewide report.

Table 3: Participant characteristics*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

		0 ACE		1 ACE		2 ACE		3+ ACE		P-Value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Overall Total	Total	1765	35.9%	1233	26.1%	858	17.2%	1083	20.8%	
Sex	Female	806	31.5%	648	25.0%	482	19.0%	658	24.5%	<0.0001
	Male	952	40.1%	577	27.3%	368	15.4%	419	17.2%	
Age	14 years old or younger	250	39.9%	171	26.0%	111	16.7%	130	17.5%	0.0871
	15 years old	464	36.2%	316	26.3%	231	18.2%	260	19.3%	
	16 years old	476	36.0%	339	25.7%	210	16.0%	284	22.3%	
	17 years old	393	35.0%	262	23.2%	211	19.0%	276	22.8%	
	18 years old or older	181	32.8%	144	32.6%	94	14.7%	130	19.9%	
Grade	9th grade	487	38.1%	332	26.3%	209	15.8%	282	19.8%	0.0604
	10th grade	498	37.9%	337	26.3%	247	18.5%	247	17.3%	
	11th grade	443	34.1%	295	23.9%	221	18.3%	294	23.7%	
	12th grade	322	33.1%	259	27.9%	174	16.2%	255	22.8%	
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native^d	33	45.1%	12	6.0%	29	30.1%	19	18.8%	0.0008
	Asian^d	110	42.0%	60	24.6%	50	19.6%	37	13.9%	
	Black^d	87	36.0%	68	31.0%	37	15.0%	44	18.0%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander^d	25	29.2%	19	22.2%	17	17.1%	28	31.4%	
	White^d	689	37.6%	442	23.6%	305	16.3%	461	22.5%	
	Hispanic/Latino	710	35.2%	529	27.4%	339	17.5%	388	19.9%	
	Other/Multiple^d	70	24.1%	72	27.8%	57	19.0%	87	29.1%	
Region	Urban	1167	35.8%	826	26.3%	579	17.4%	677	20.5%	0.0384
	Rural/Frontier	583	36.6%	397	23.6%	272	15.3%	401	24.3%	
Qualify for Free or Reduced Lunch	Yes	544	31.1%	470	27.7%	336	18.3%	467	22.9%	<0.0001
	No	1193	39.4%	748	25.0%	507	16.4%	602	19.2%	
Military Family	Yes	68	30.2%	52	24.3%	37	15.5%	79	30.0%	0.0721
	No	1675	36.2%	1164	26.3%	804	17.2%	994	20.3%	
Mostly A's or B's in School	Yes	1217	36.4%	838	26.9%	568	17.5%	663	19.3%	0.0003
	No	396	31.9%	316	24.4%	234	17.2%	372	26.5%	

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

^b Weighted row percent

***Note: Youth missing all ACE data were excluded. Prevalence estimates differ slightly from statewide report.**

Table 4: Sexual identity and gender identity*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

		0 ACE		1 ACE		2 ACE		3+ ACE		P-Value
		N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	
Overall Total	Total	1765	35.9%	1233	26.1%	858	17.2%	1083	20.8%	
Sexual Identity	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual	115	18.7%	149	25.3%	137	17.2%	272	38.9%	<.0001
	Not Sure	60	27.7%	61	29.0%	39	18.0%	64	25.3%	
	Heterosexual	1520	39.0%	985	26.2%	650	17.2%	728	17.7%	
Gender Identity	Transgender	15	25.8%	22	26.6%	18	11.5%	32	36.1%	0.0060
	Not Sure	9	15.4%	17	29.7%	18	21.7%	30	33.2%	
	Cisgender	1640	36.1%	1130	26.0%	771	17.2%	984	20.7%	

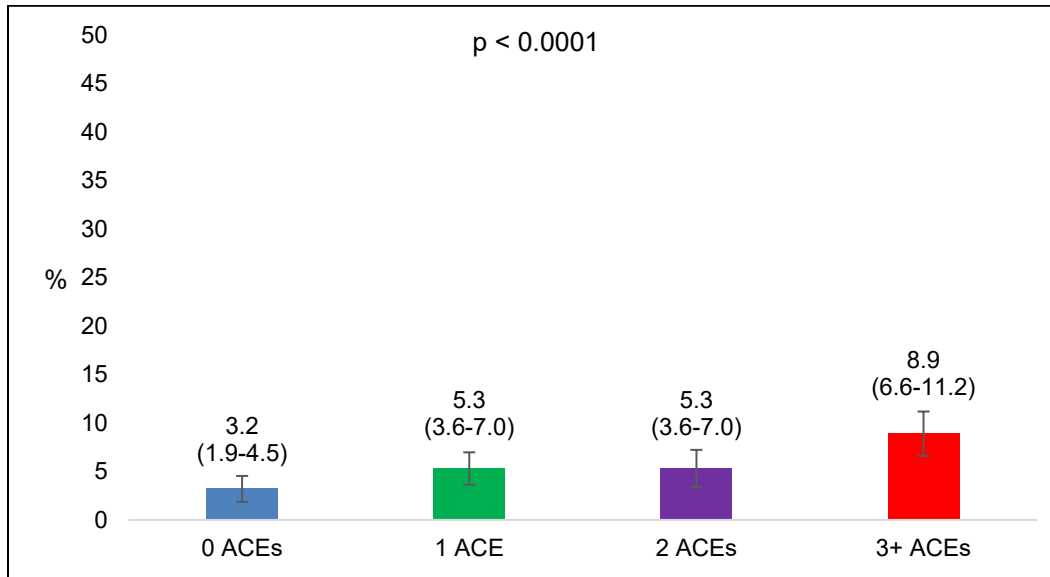
^a The sample size in the total and subgroups may differ due to missing data

^b Weighted row percent

***Note: Youth missing all ACE data were excluded. Prevalence estimates differ slightly from statewide report.**

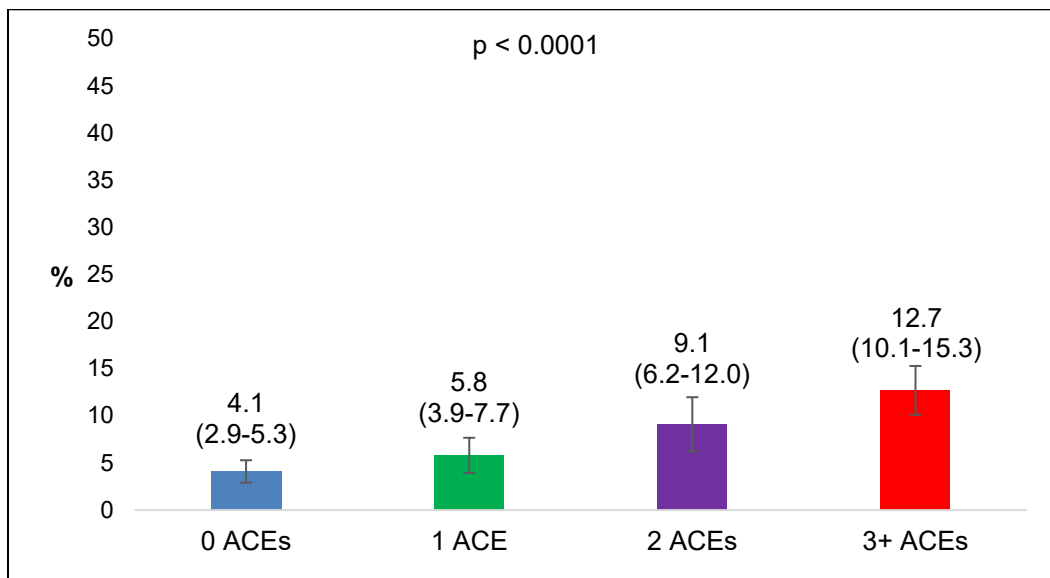
Select Behavioral Health Outcomes by ACE Score Violence and Victimization

Figure 1: Percentage of high school students who carried a gun during the 12 months before the survey*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



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

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



*Such as a gun, knife, or club

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

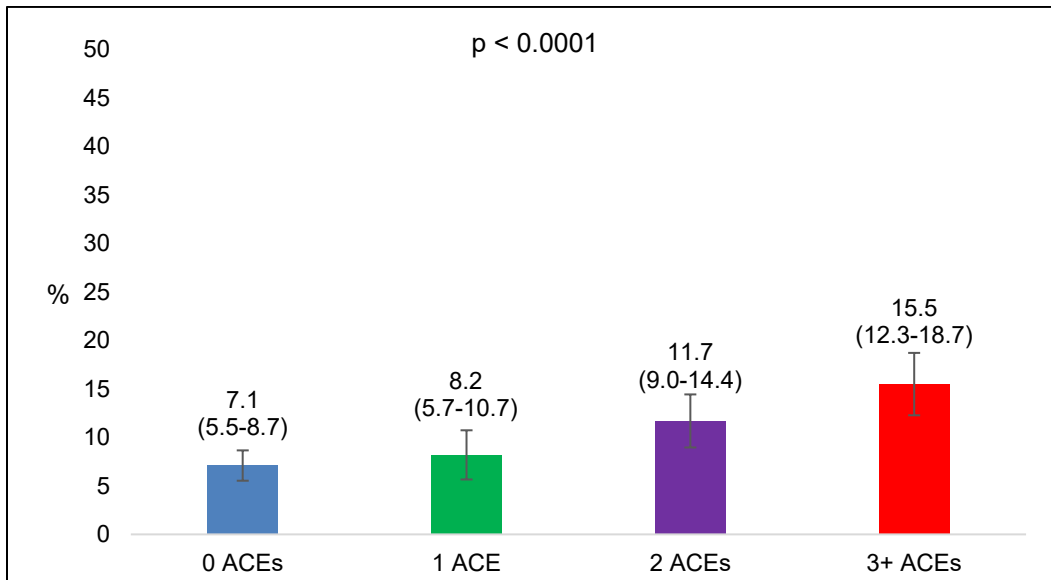


Figure 4: Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

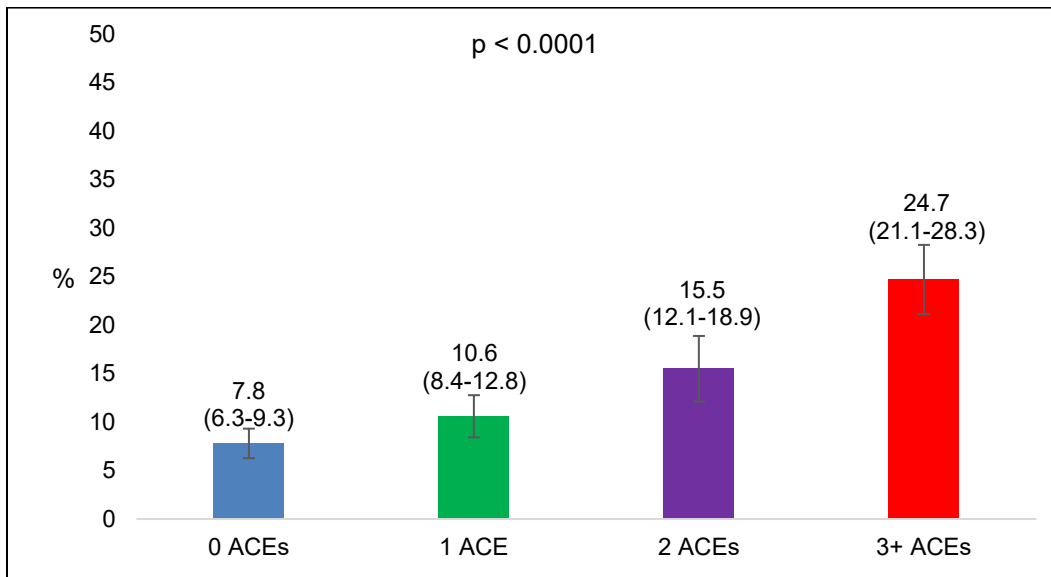
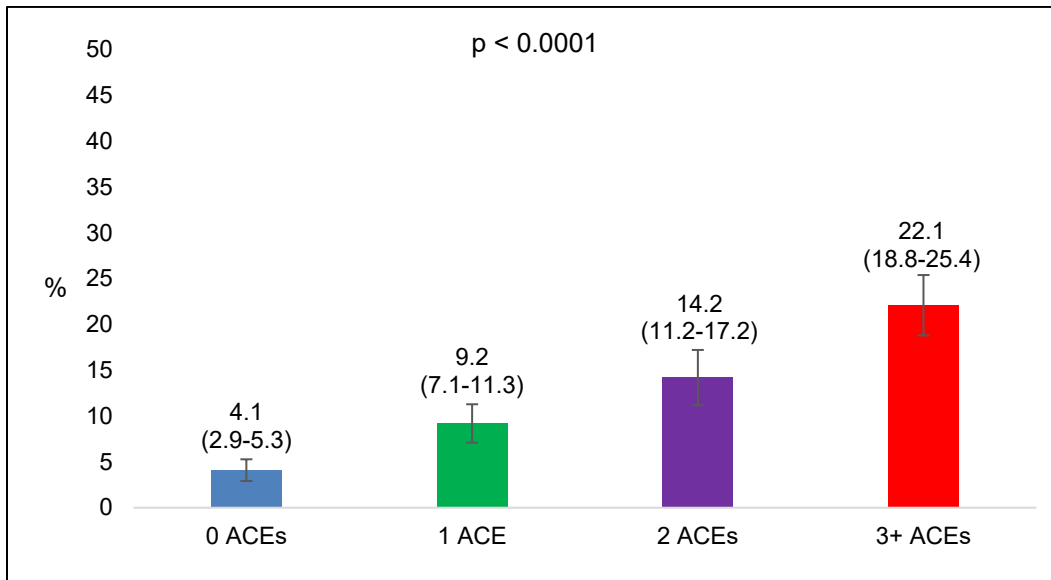


Figure 5: Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied during the 12 months before the survey*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



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

Figure 6: Percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

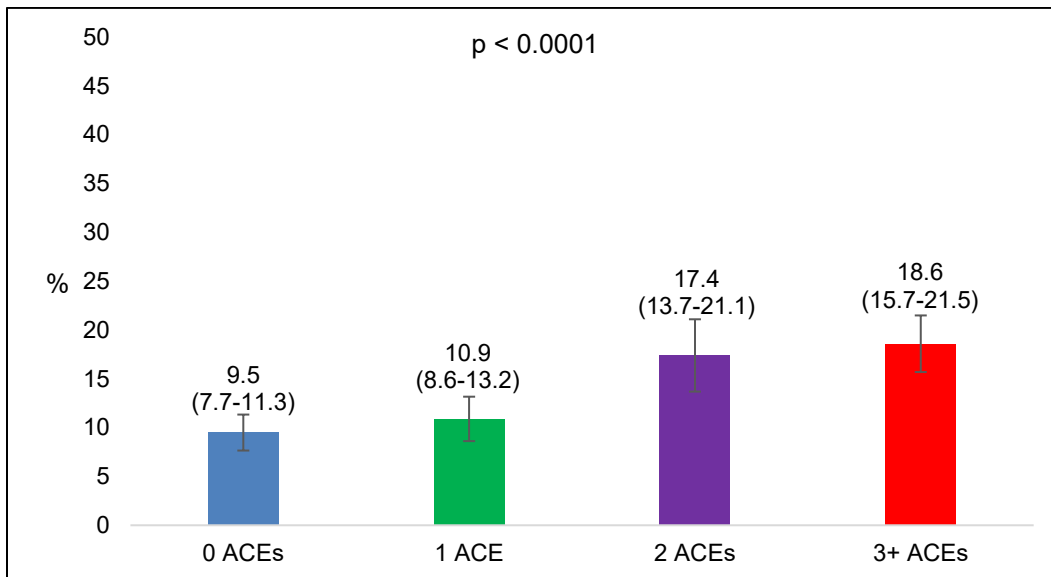
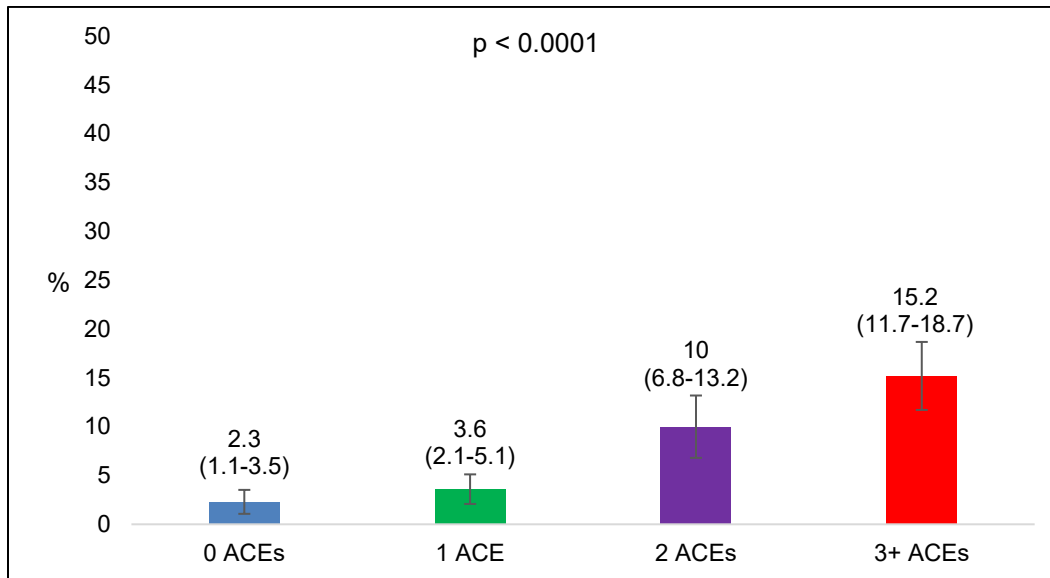
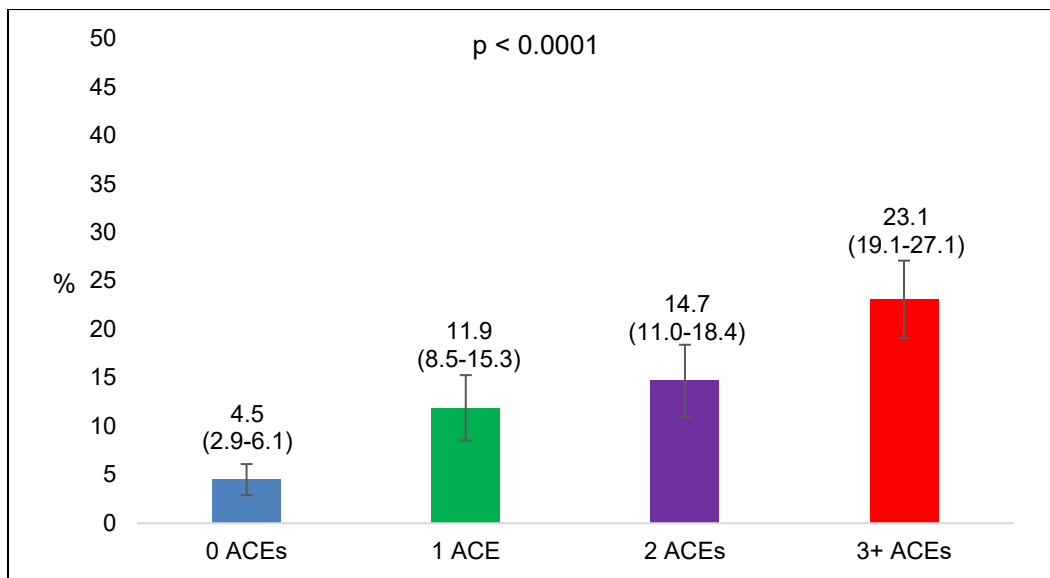


Figure 7: Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence during the 12 months before the survey*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with; among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

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



*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; among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

Emotional Health

Figure 9: 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 — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

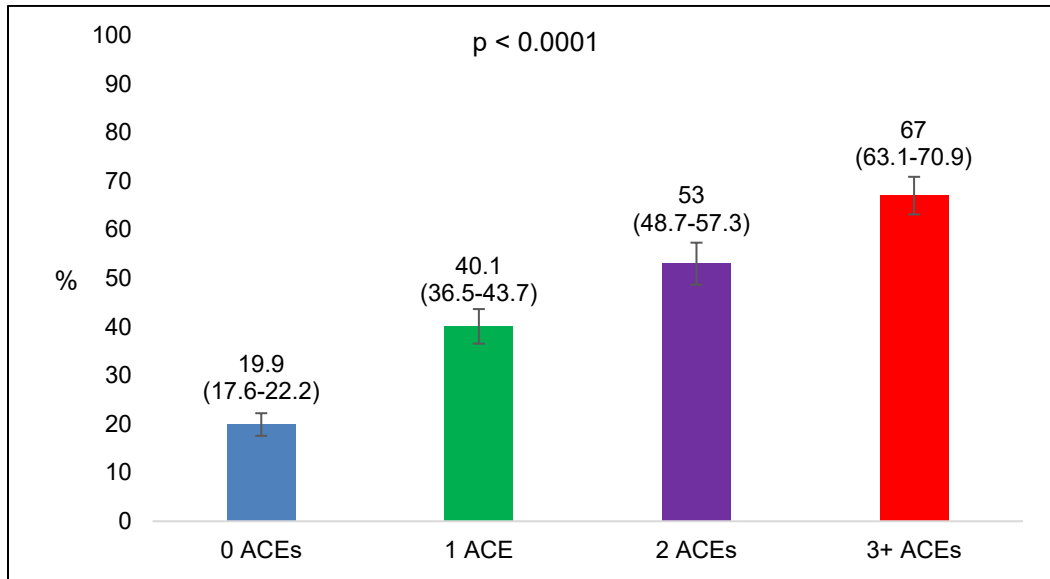


Figure 10: Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

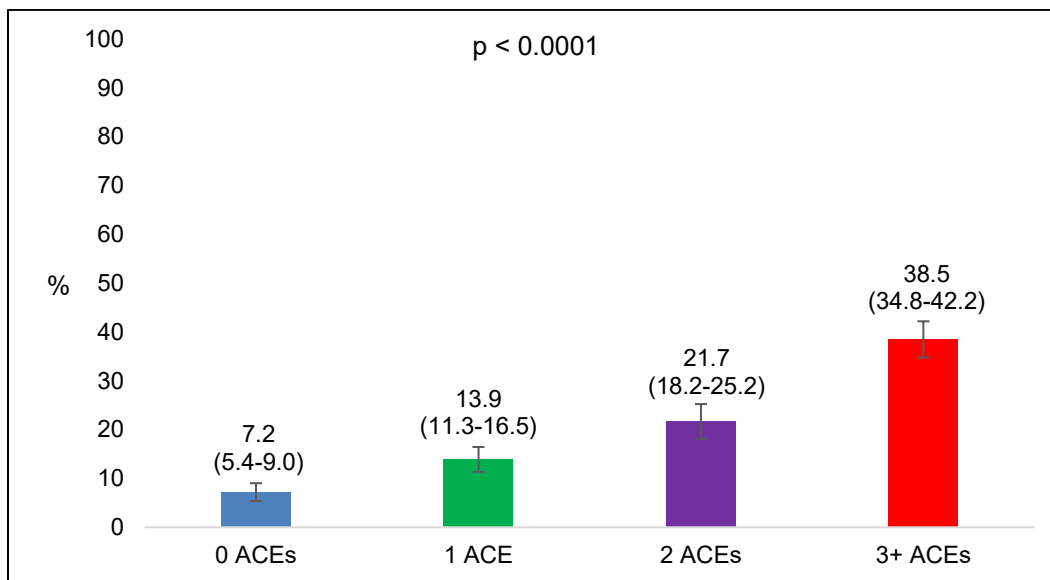


Figure 11: Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during 12 months before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

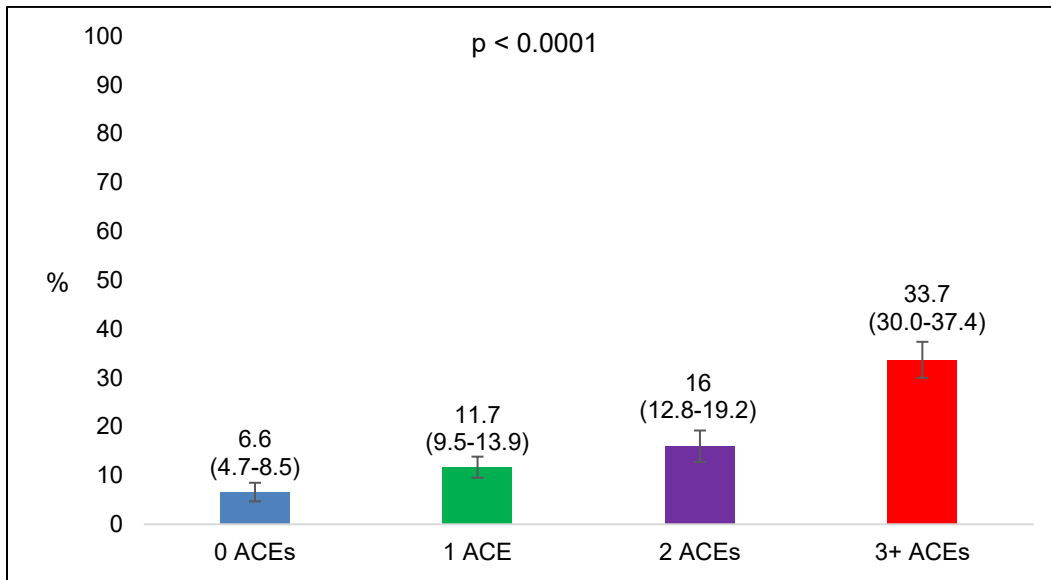


Figure 12: Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

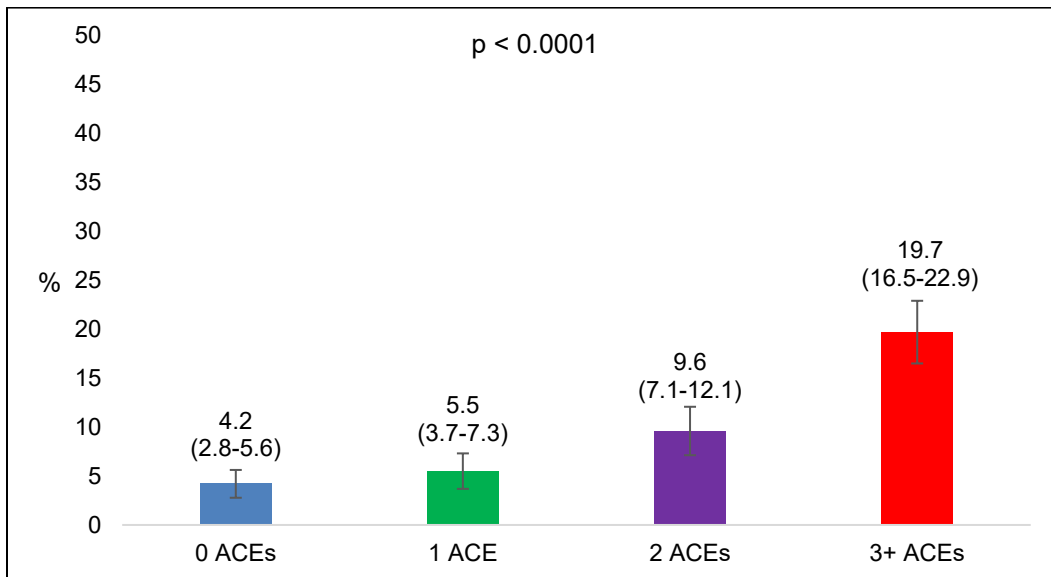


Figure 13: Percentage of high school students whose suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

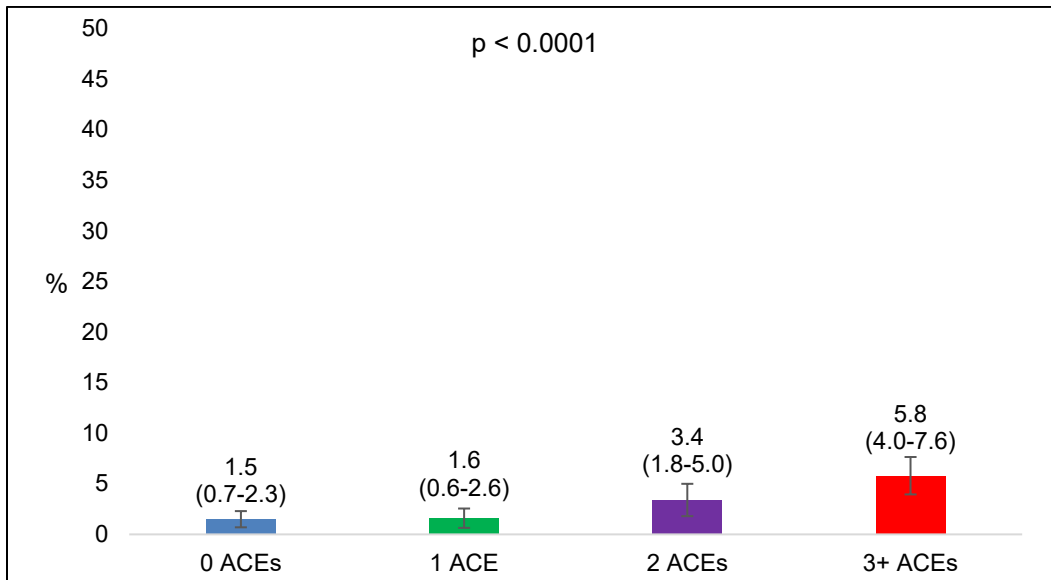


Figure 14: Percentage of high school students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

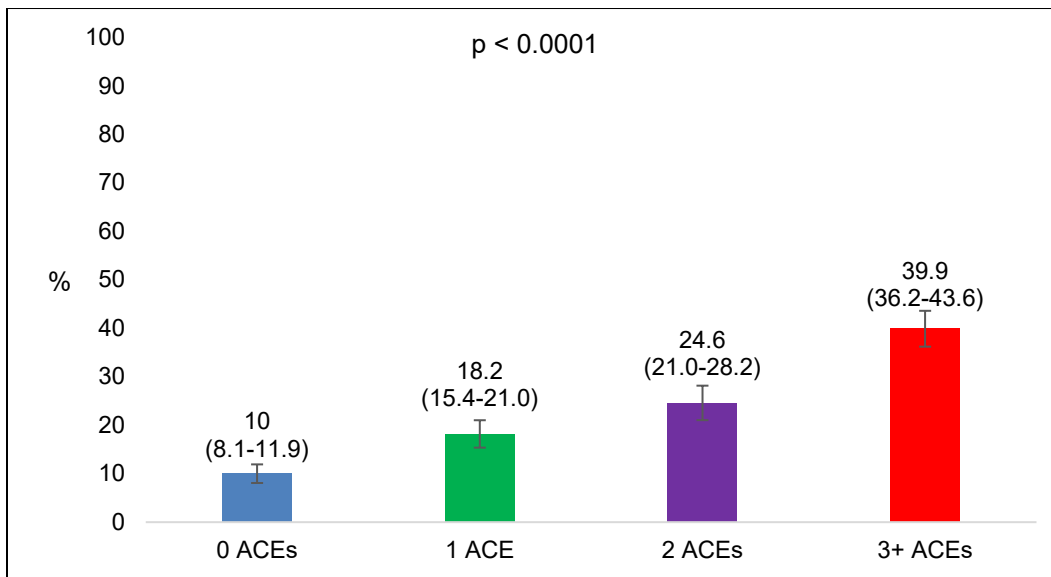
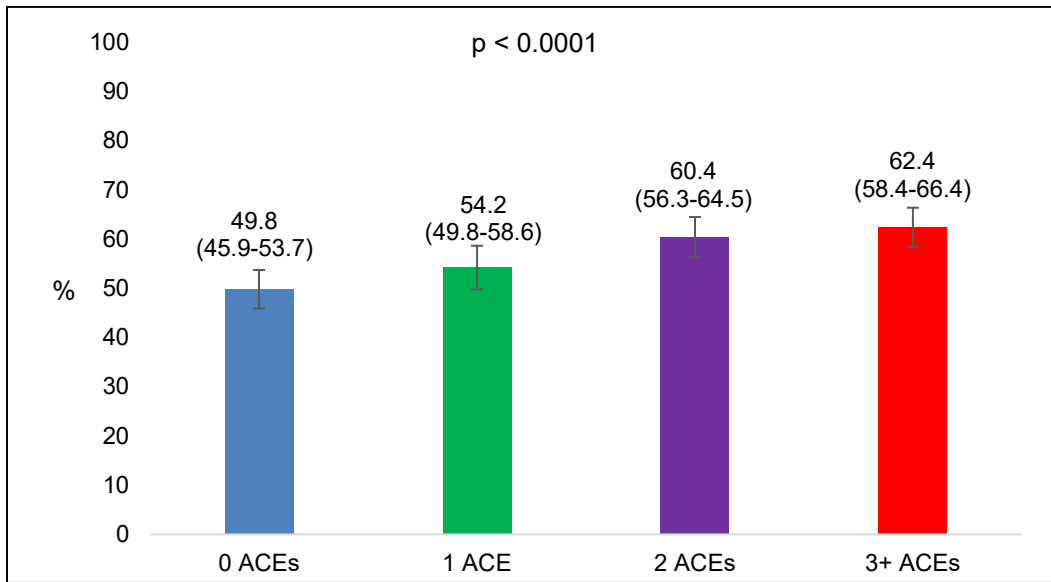


Figure 15: Percentage of high school students who never/rarely got the kind of help they need when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



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

Tobacco Use

Figure 16: Percentage of high school students who ever smoked cigarettes*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

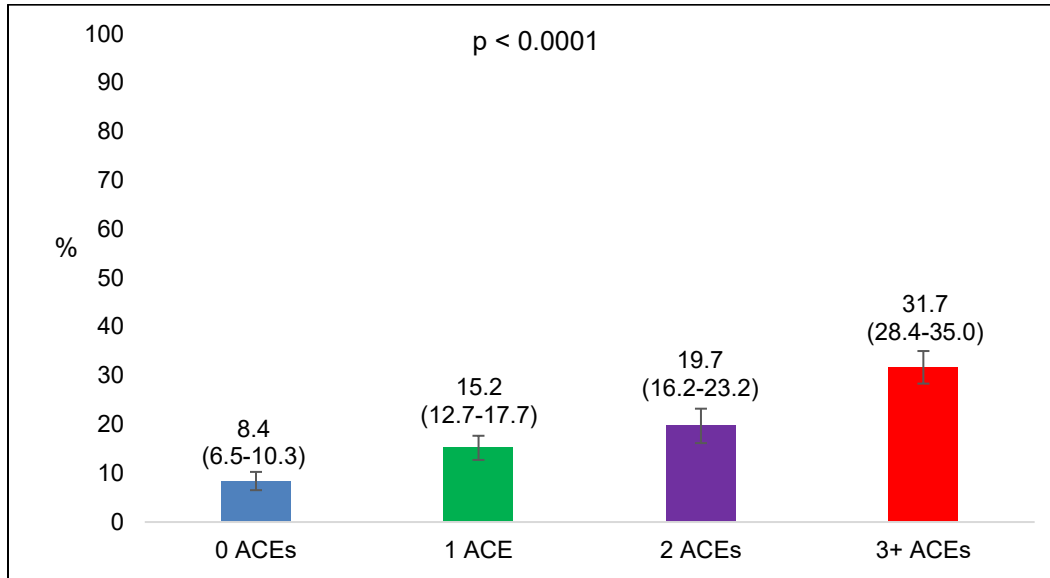


Figure 17: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes for the first time before age 13 years*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

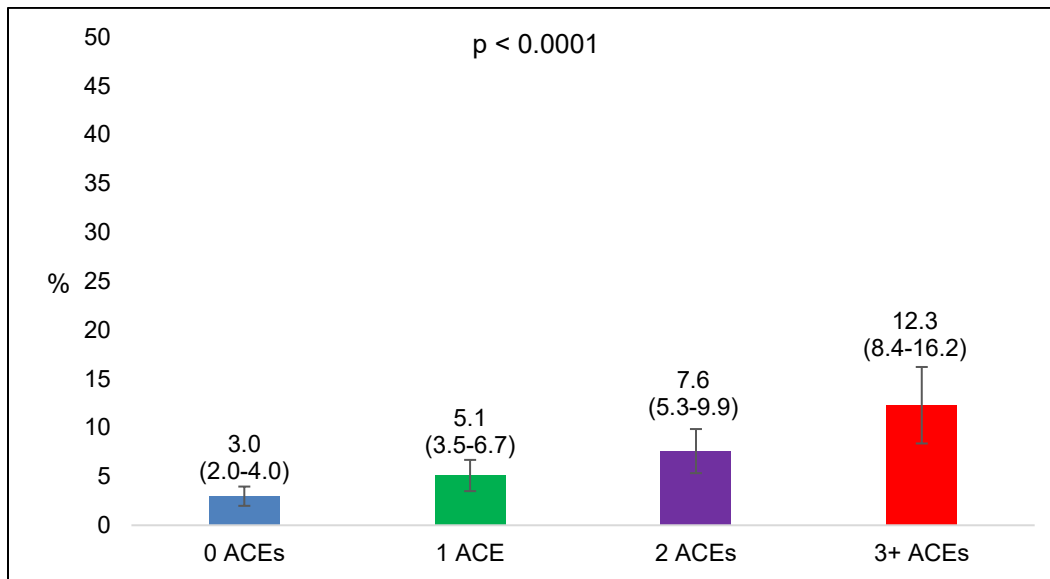


Figure 18: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

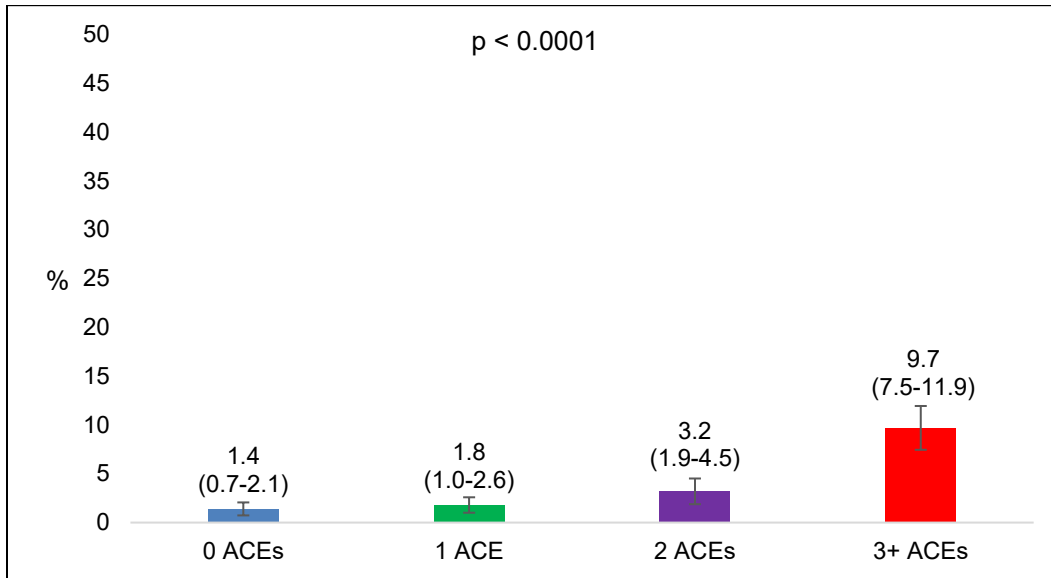
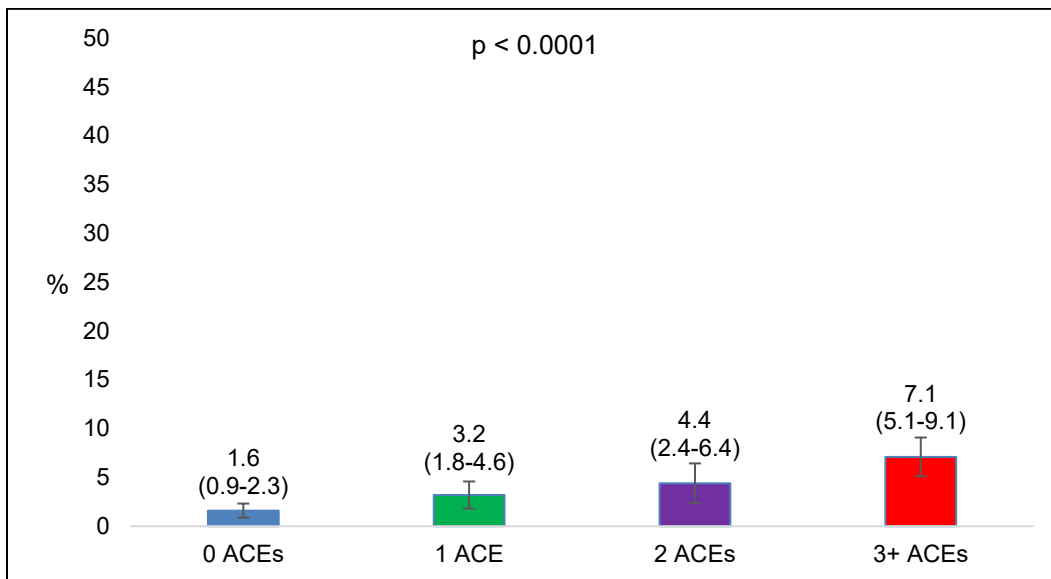


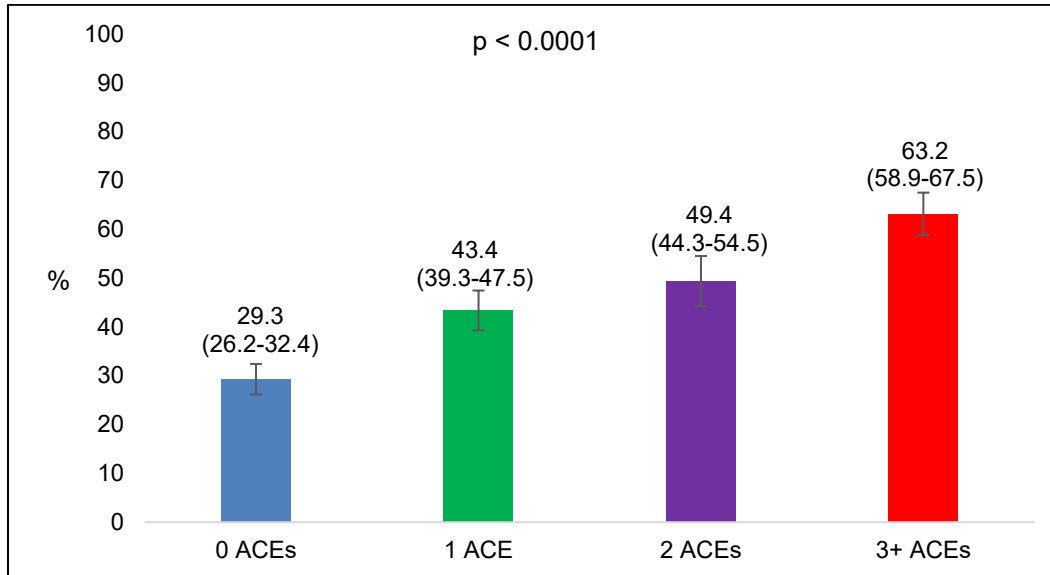
Figure 19: Percentage of high school students who used smokeless tobacco during the 30 days before the survey*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



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

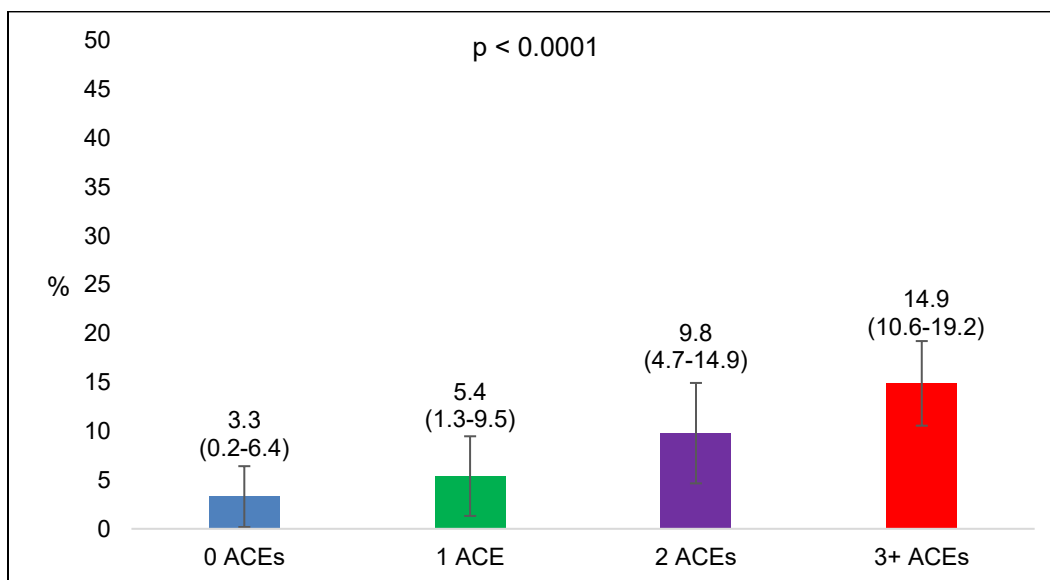
Electronic Vapor Product Use

Figure 20: Percentage of high school students who ever used electronic vapor products*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



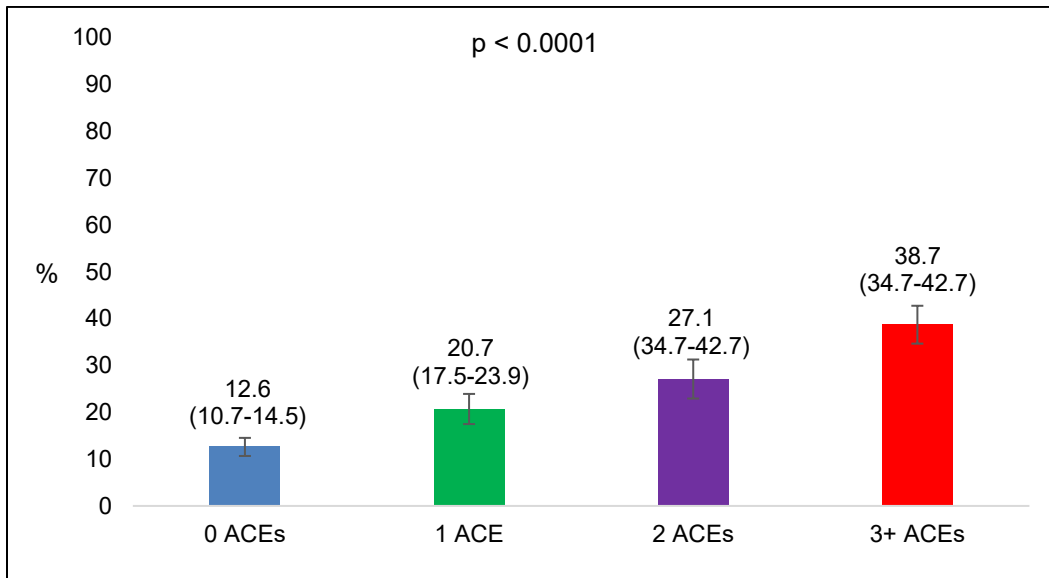
*Including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, and mods such as JUUL, Vuse, MarkTen, and blu

Figure 21: Percentage of high school students who tried electronic vapor products for the first time before age 13 years*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



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

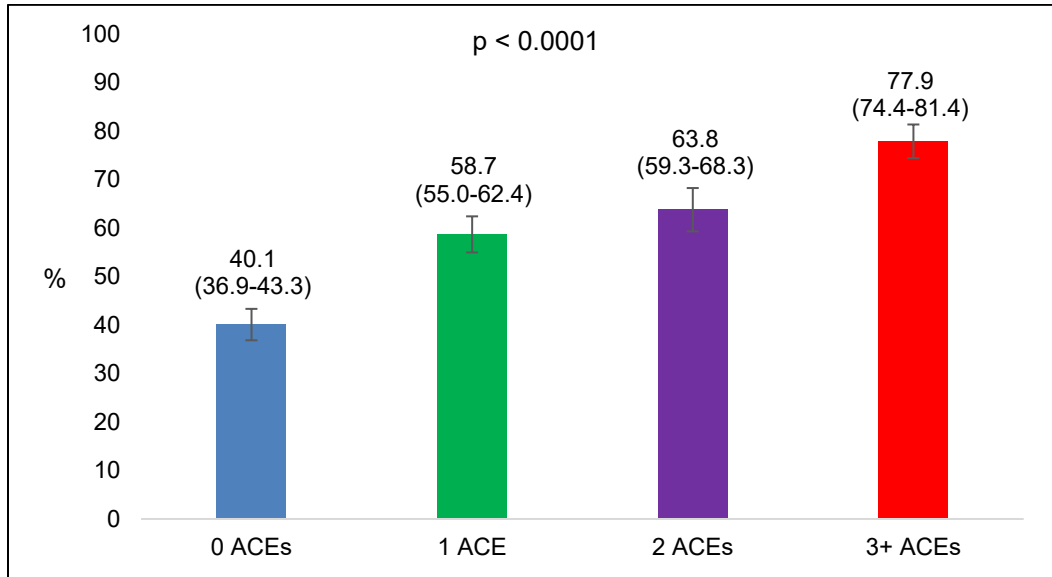
Figure 22: Percentage of high school students who used electronic vapor products during the 30 days before the survey*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



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

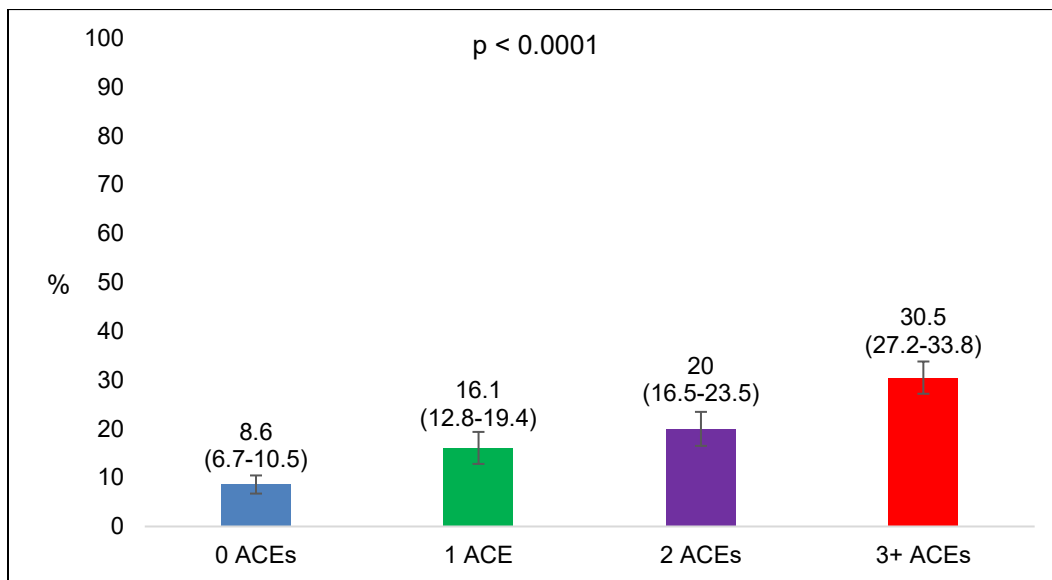
Alcohol Use

Figure 23: Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



* Not including for religious purposes

Figure 24: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 years*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Other than a few sips

Figure 25: Percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol during the 30 days before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

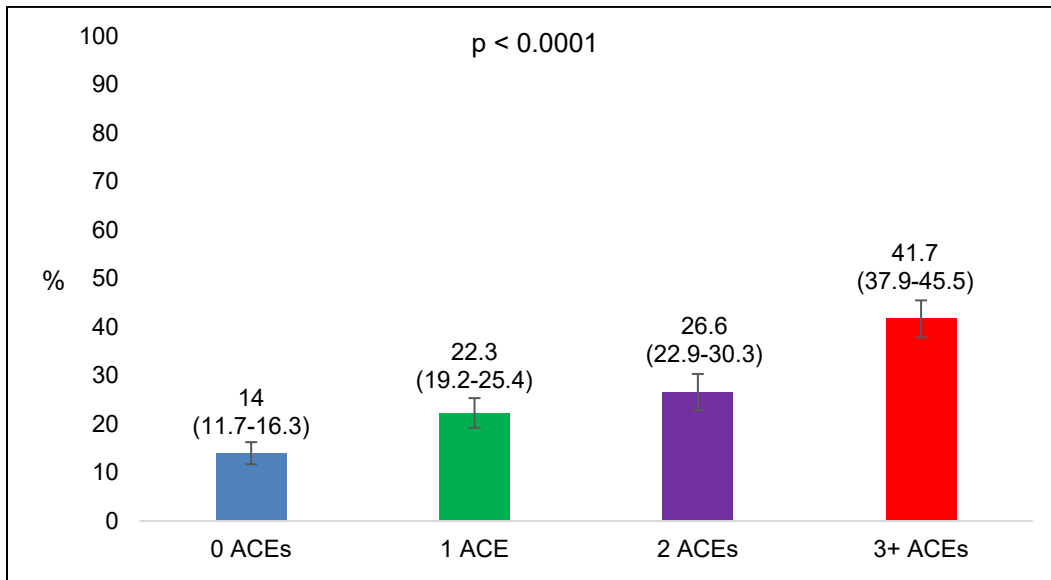
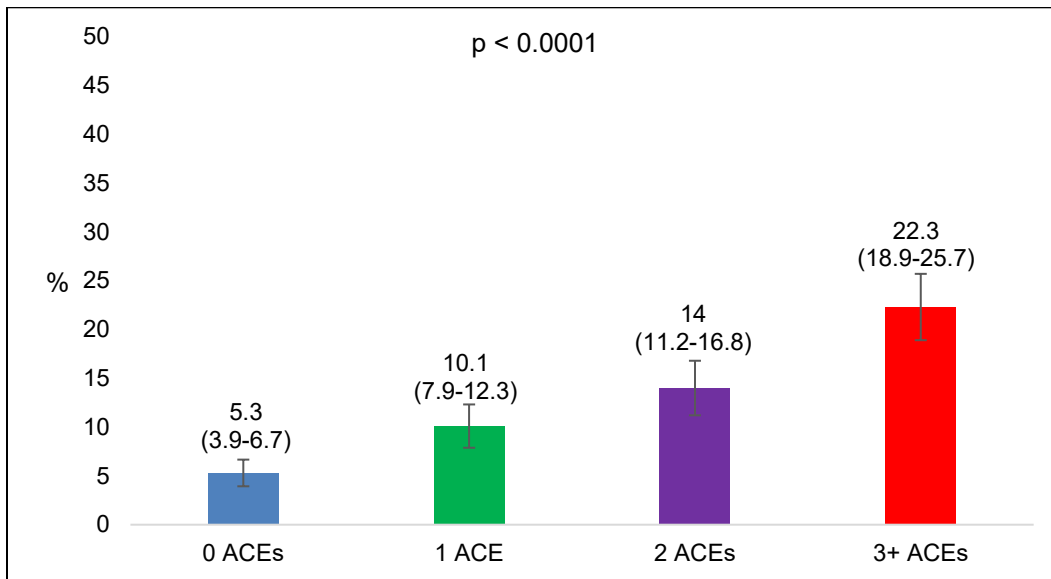


Figure 26: Percentage of high school students who participated in binge drinking during the 30 days before the survey*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



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

Figure 27: Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

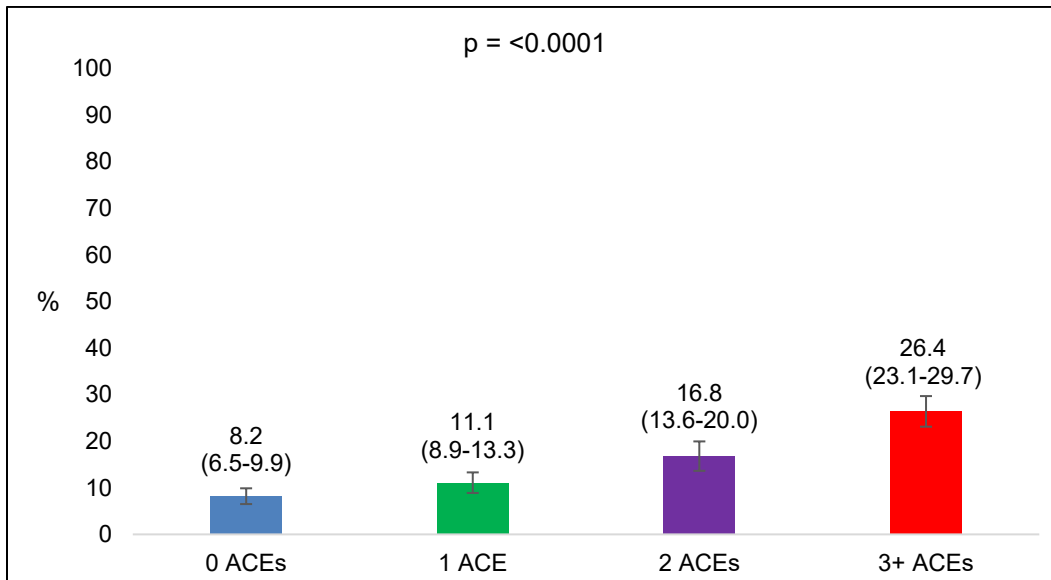
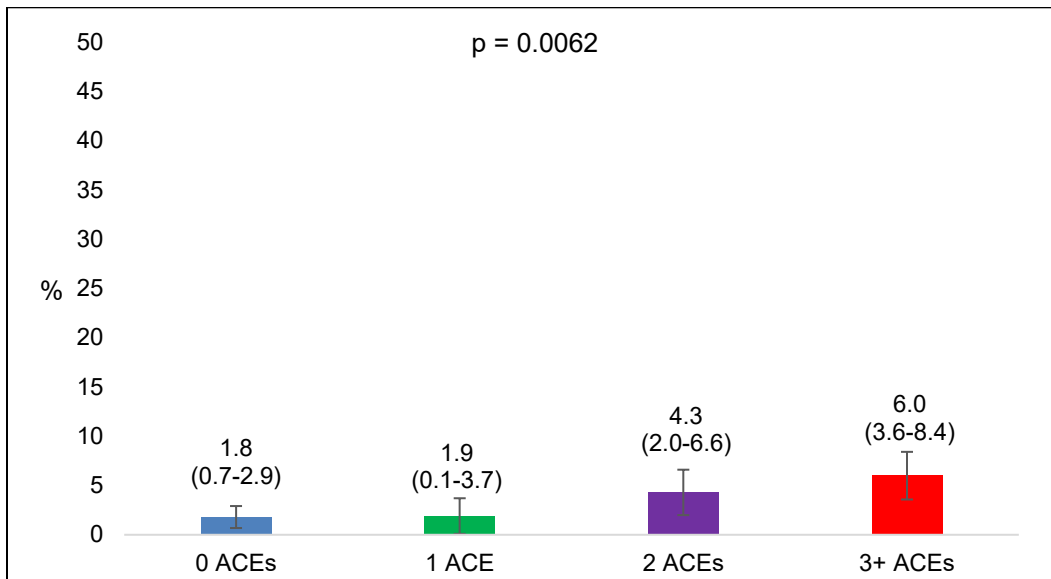


Figure 28: Percentage of high school students who drove in a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey when they had been drinking alcohol, by ACE score* — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Among students who drove a car or other vehicle

Marijuana Use

Figure 29: Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

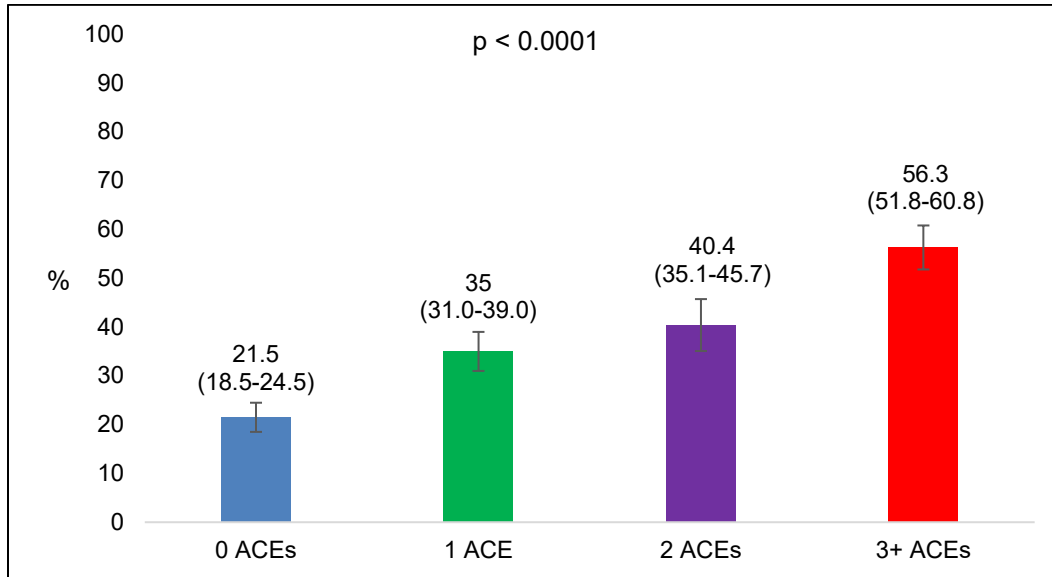


Figure 30: Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

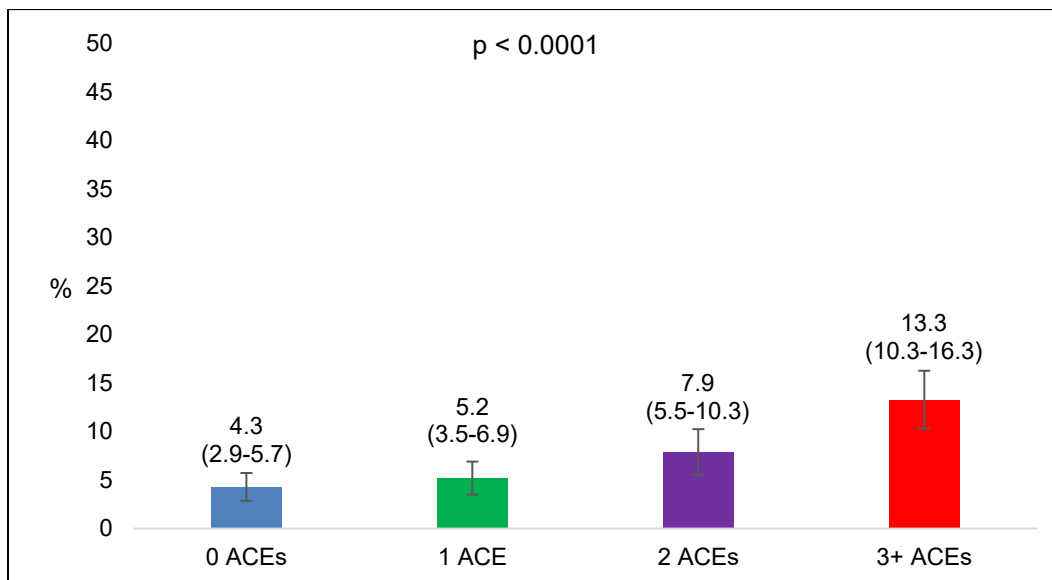
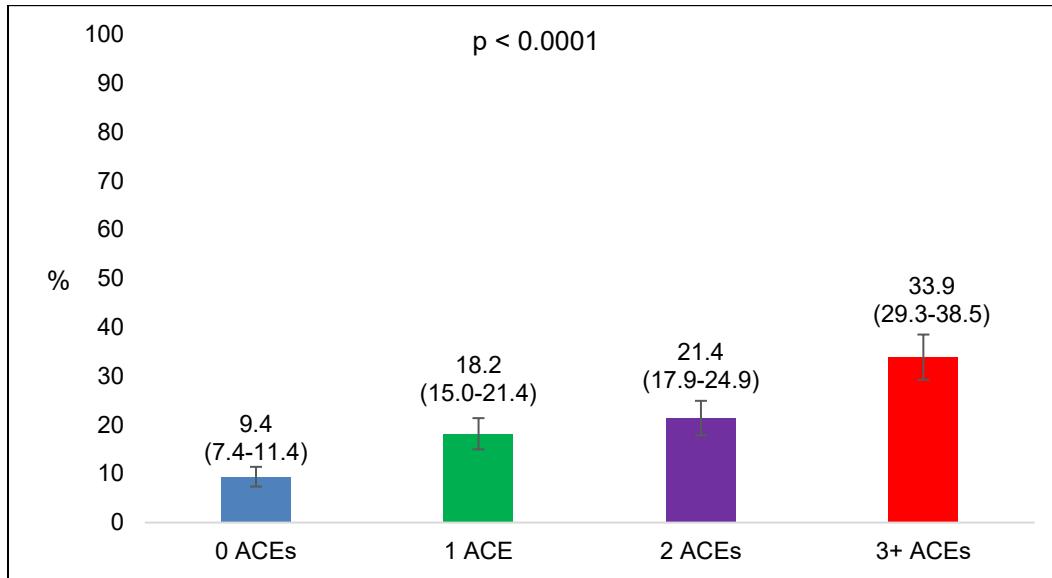
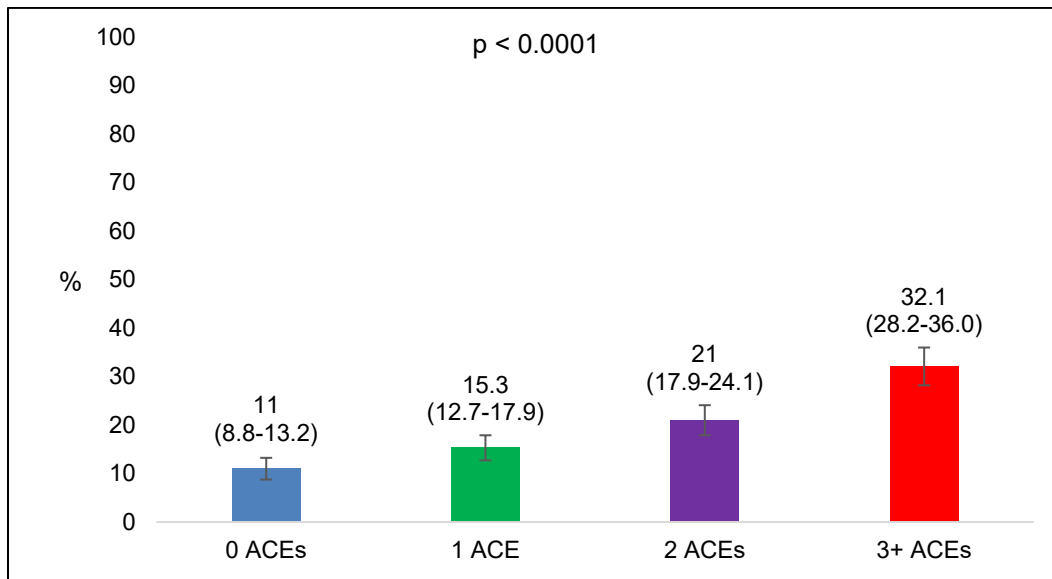


Figure 31: Percentage of high school students who used marijuana during the 30 days before the survey*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



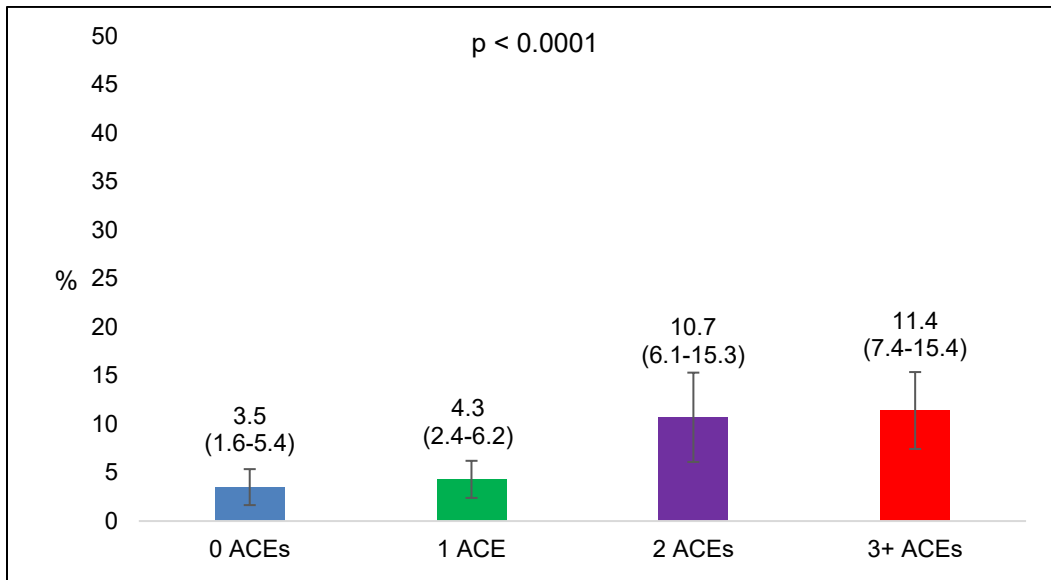
*Also called “pot”, “weed”, or “cannabis”

Figure 32: Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle during 30 days before the survey driven by someone who had been using marijuana*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



*Also called “pot”, “weed”, or “cannabis”

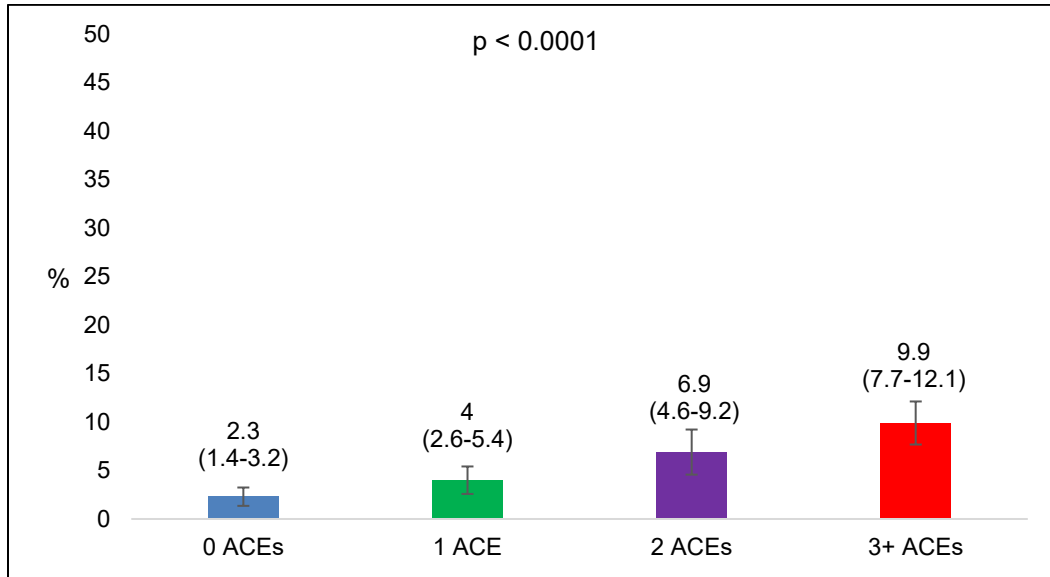
Figure 33: Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey when they had been using marijuana*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



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

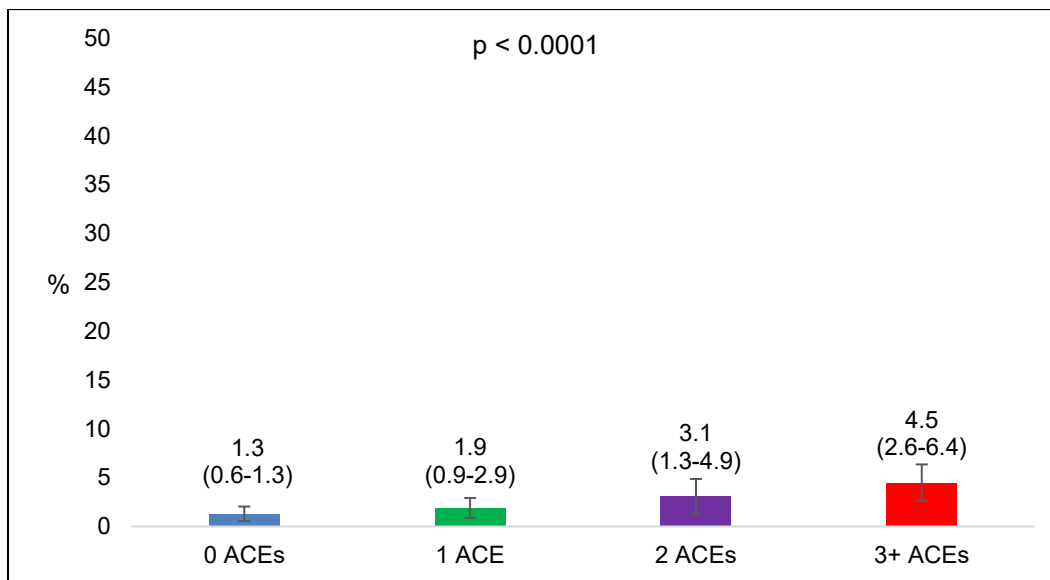
Other Substance Use

Figure 34: Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



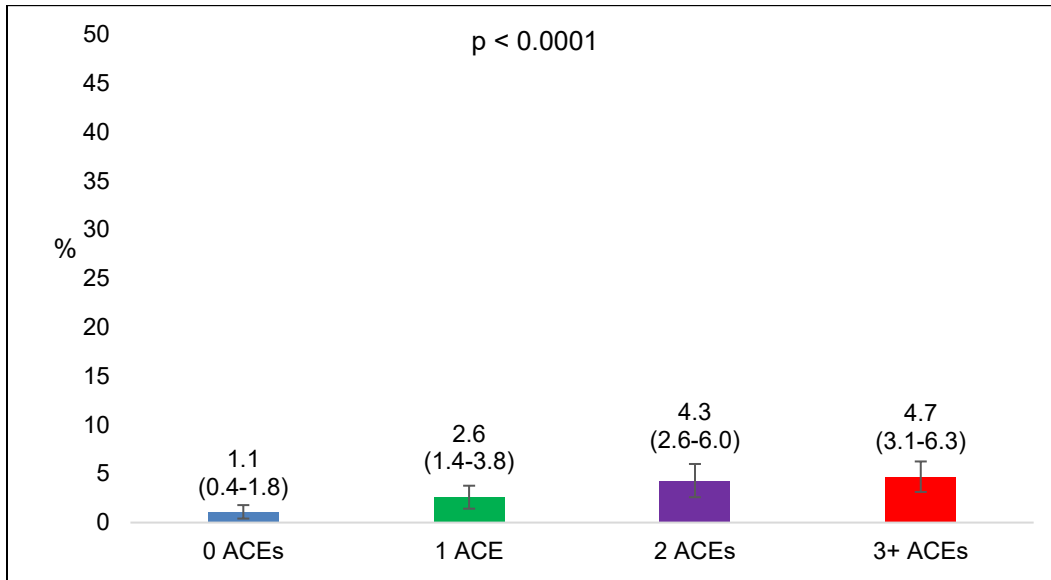
*Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase)

Figure 35: Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



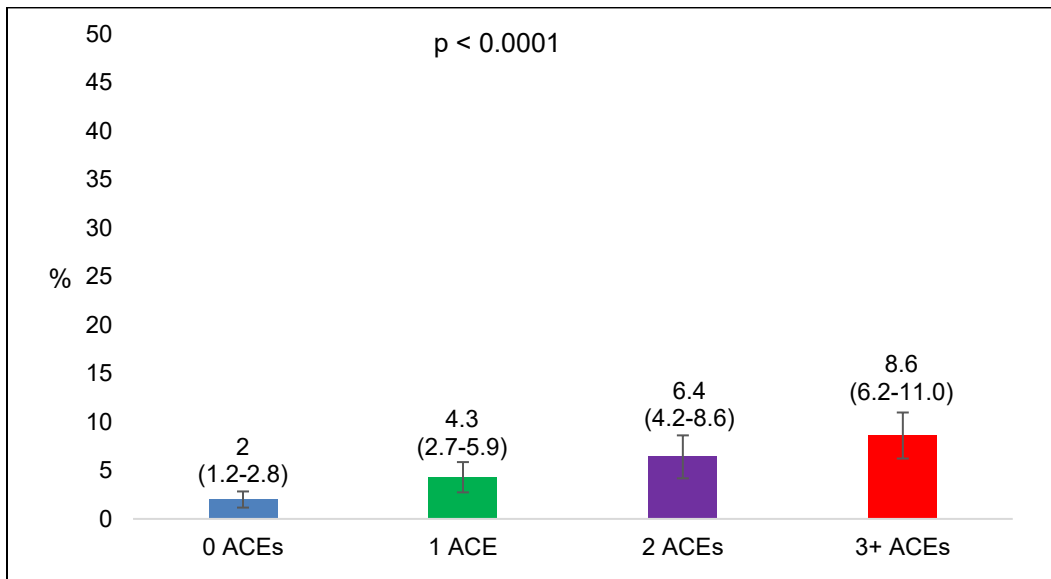
*Used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white")

Figure 36: Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



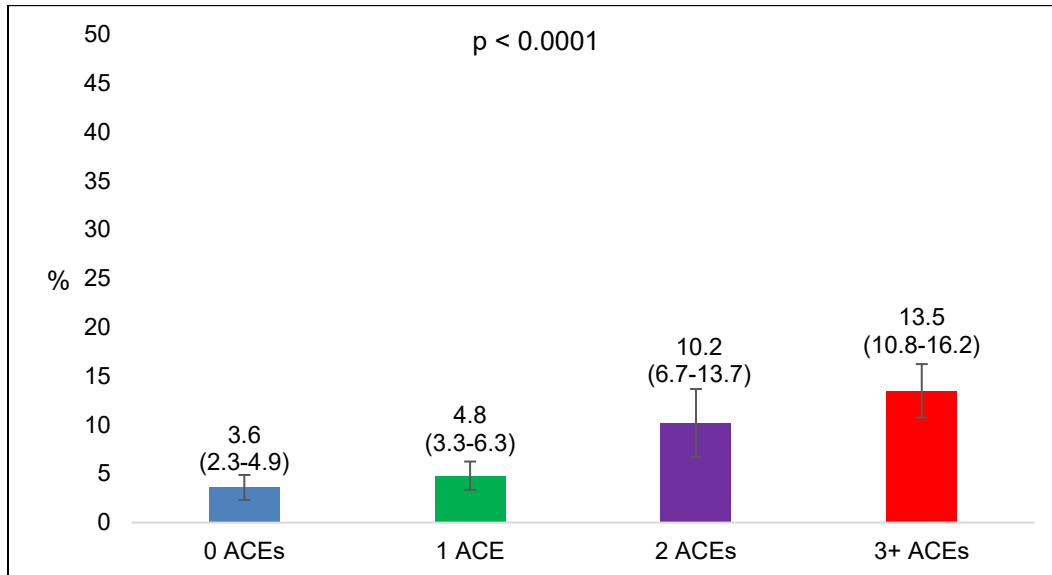
*Used methamphetamines (also called “speed”, “crystal meth”, “crank”, “ice”, or “meth”)

Figure 37: Percentage of high school students who used ecstasy*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



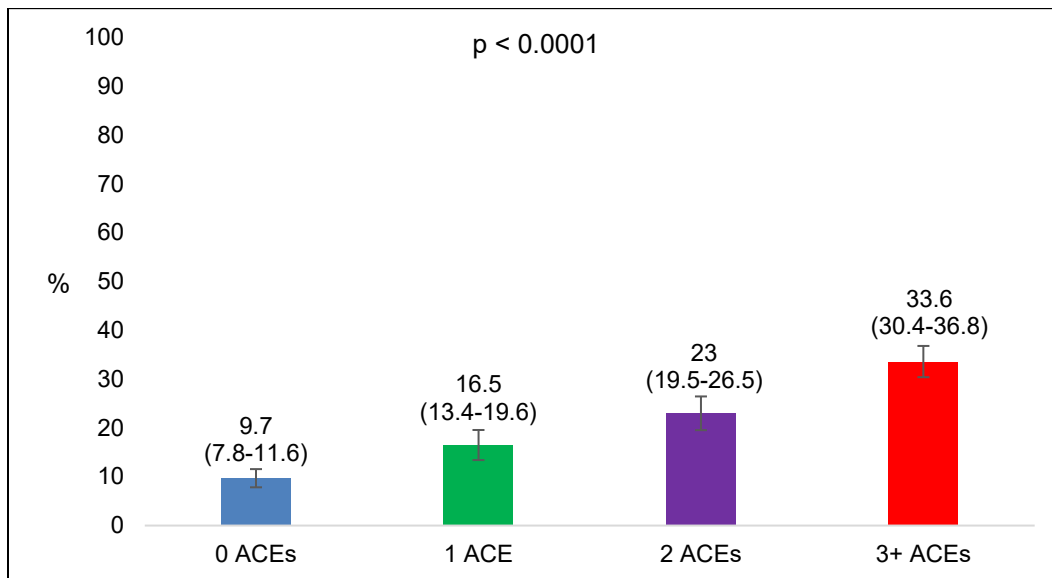
*Used ecstasy (also called “MDMA”)

Figure 38: Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



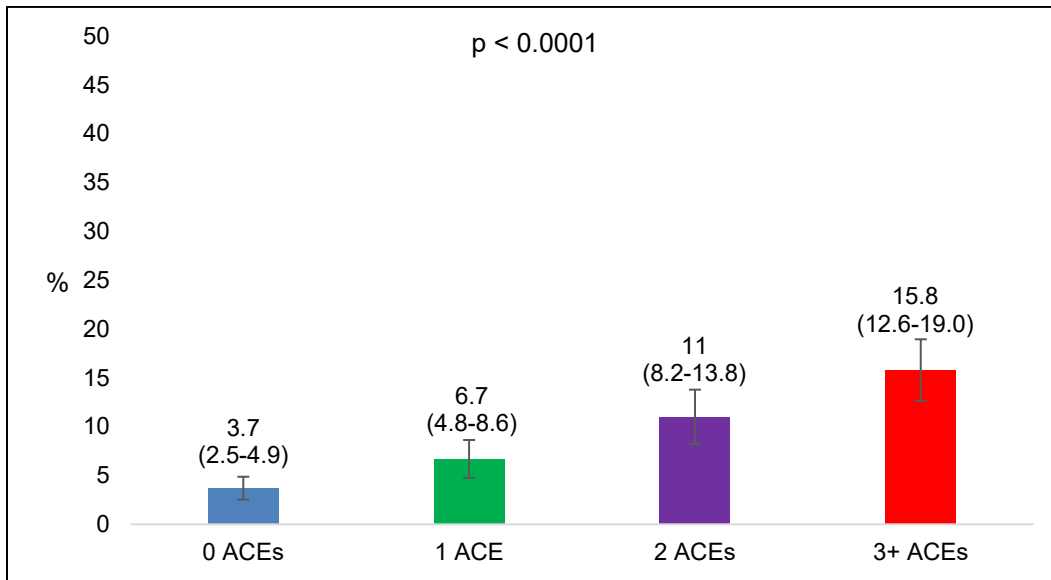
*Used synthetic marijuana (also called “Spice”, “fake weed”, “K2”, “King Kong”, “Yukatan Fire”, or “Skunk”)

Figure 39: Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than prescribed*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



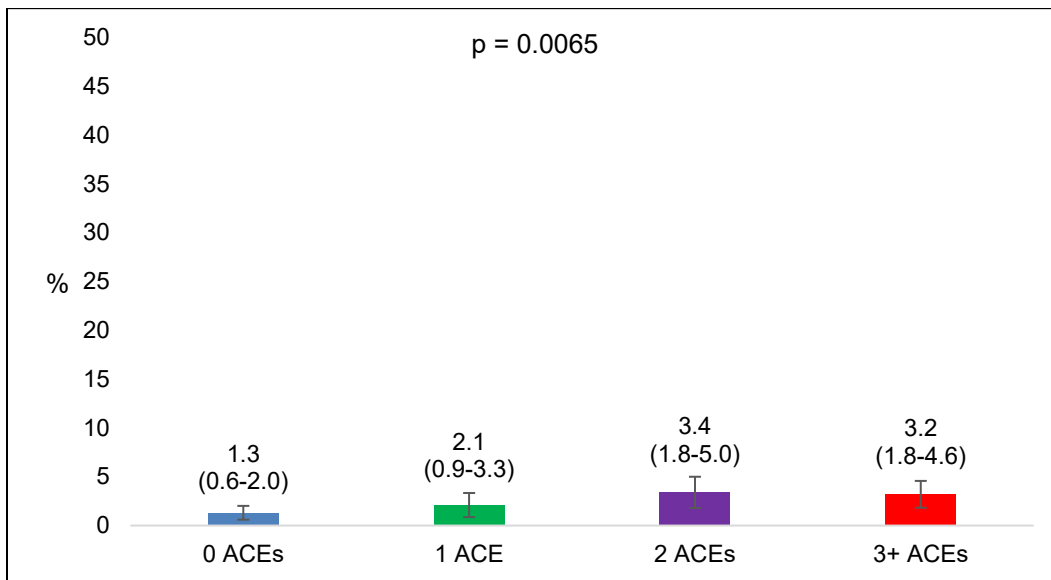
*Took prescription pain medicine (e.g., codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet)

Figure 40: Percentage of high school students who took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than prescribed during the 30 days before the survey*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



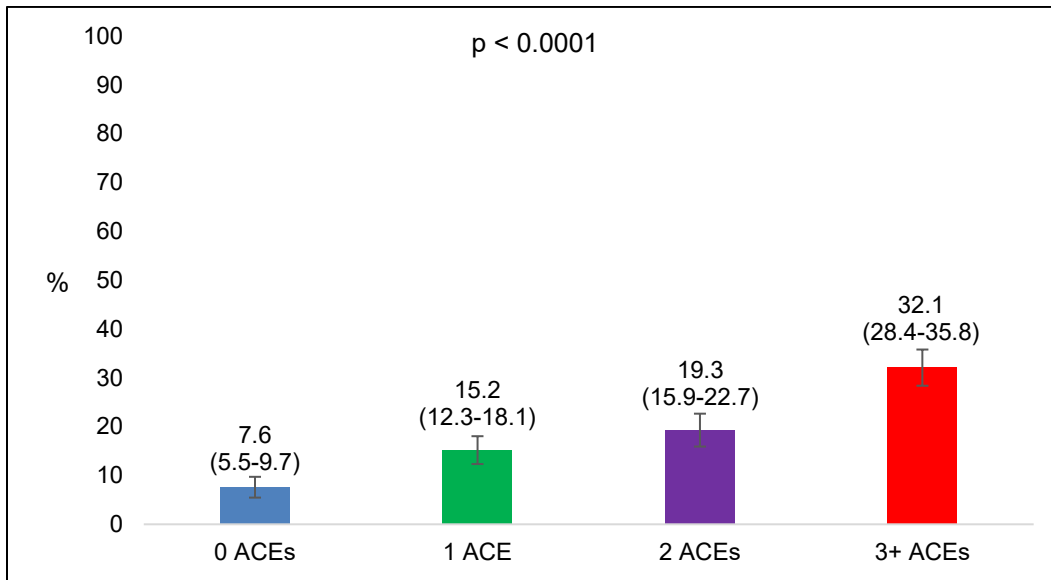
*Took prescription pain medicine (e.g., codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet)

Figure 41: Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drug*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



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

Figure 42: Percentage of high school students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs during the 12 months before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



Sexual Behaviors

Figure 43: Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

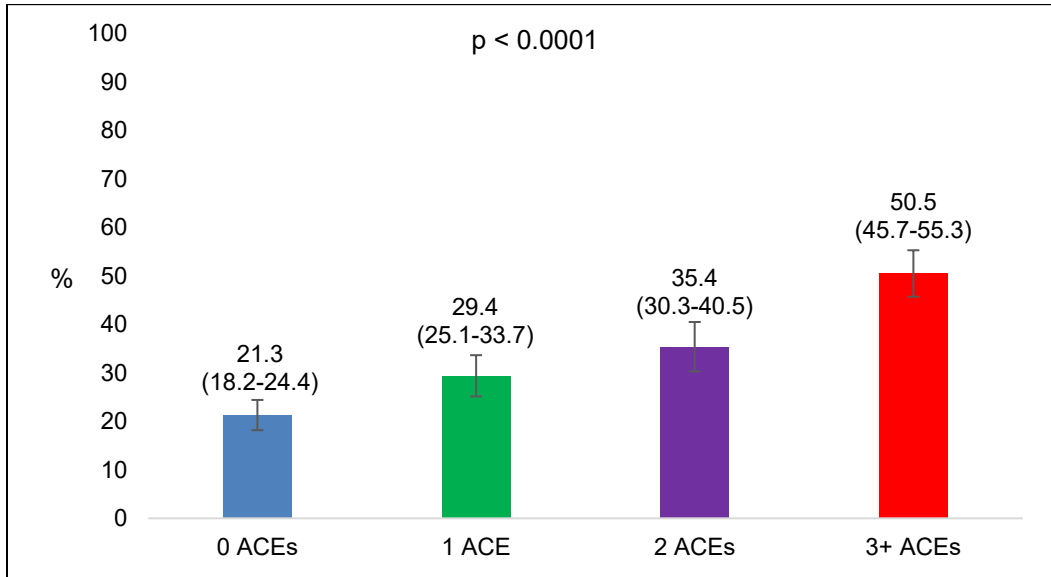


Figure 44: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

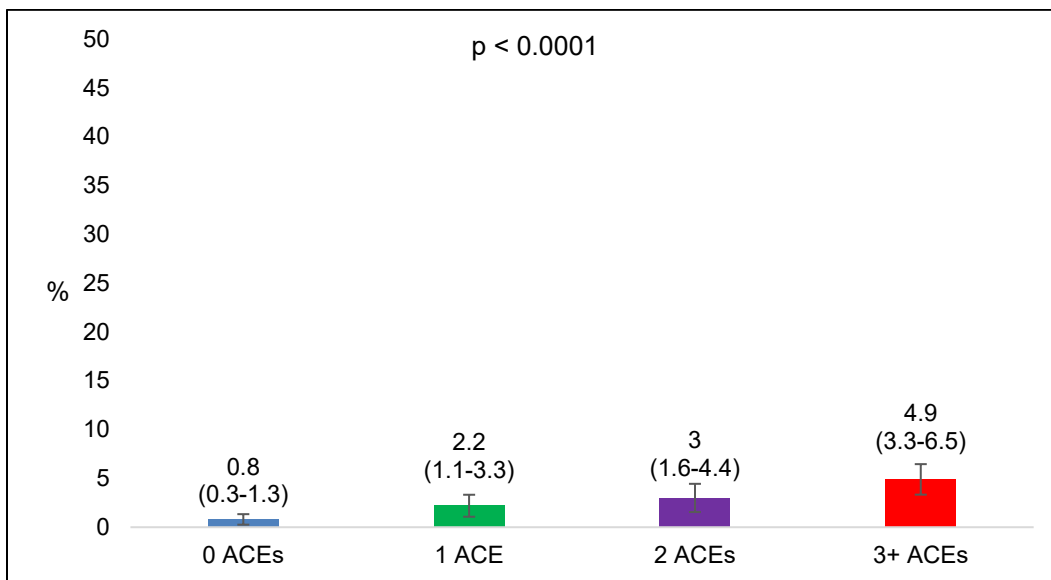


Figure 45: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

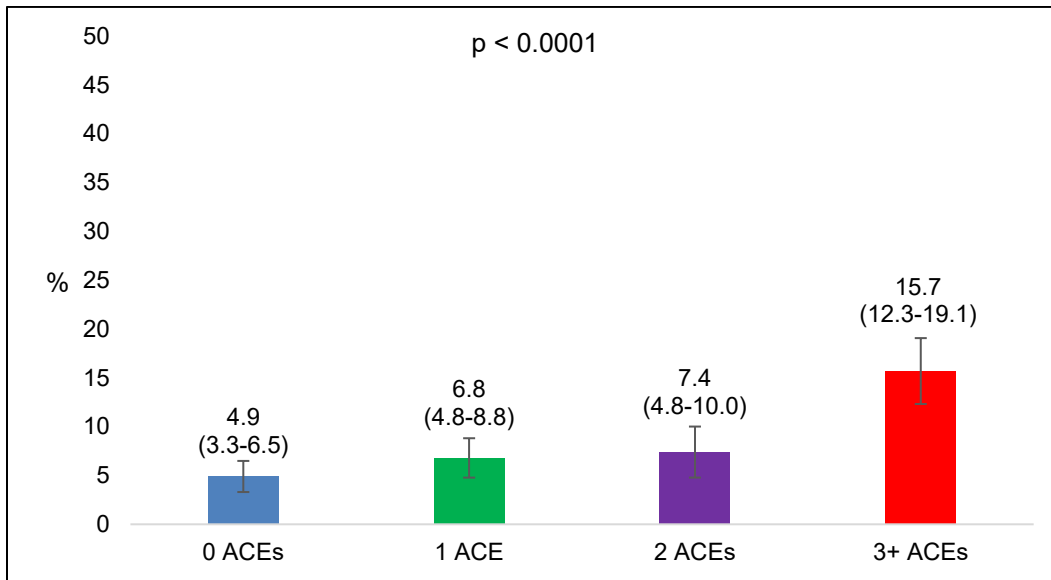


Figure 46: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019

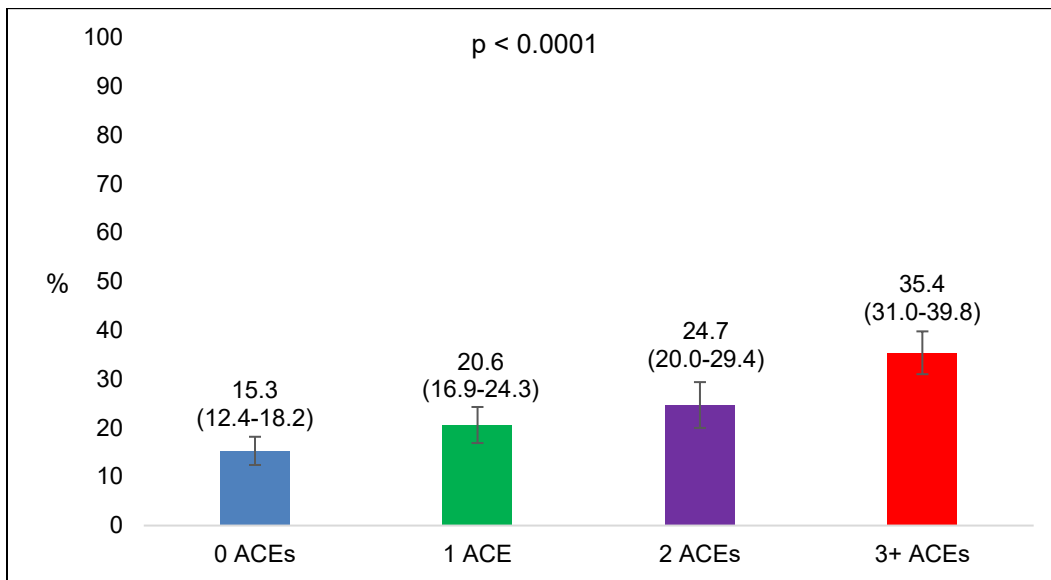
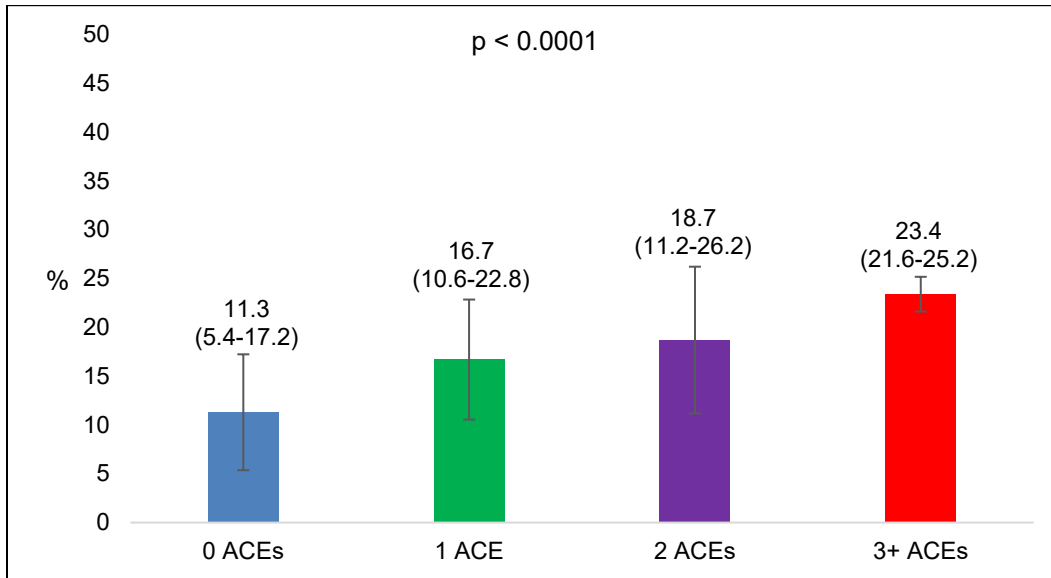
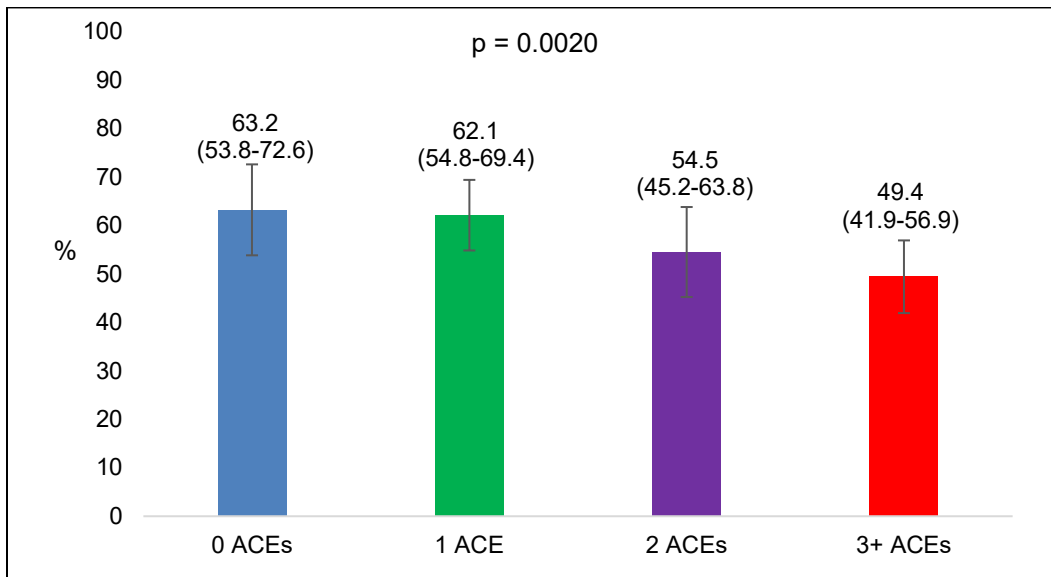


Figure 47: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



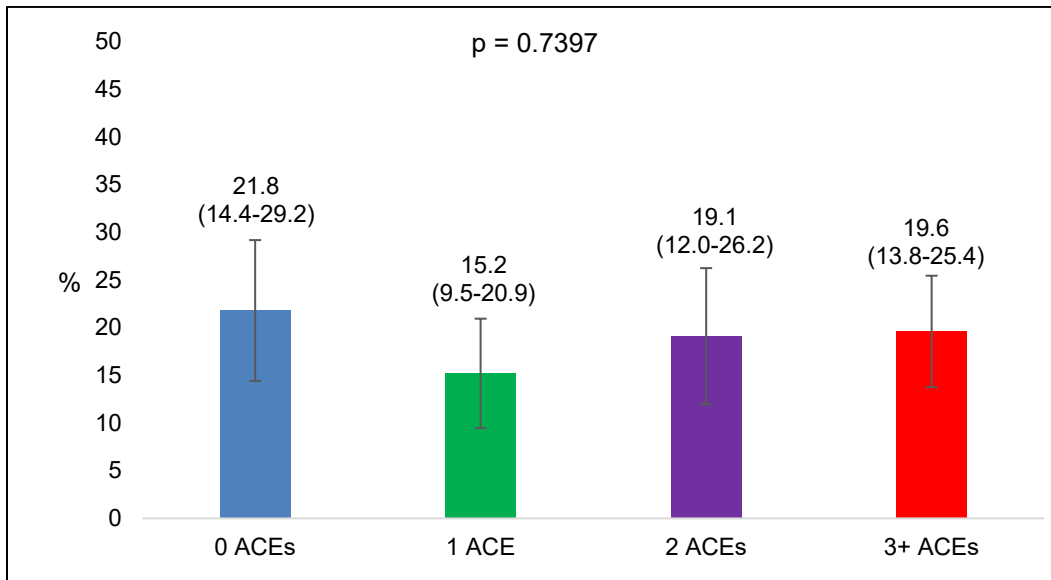
*Among students who were sexually active in the past 3 months

Figure 48: Percentage of high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



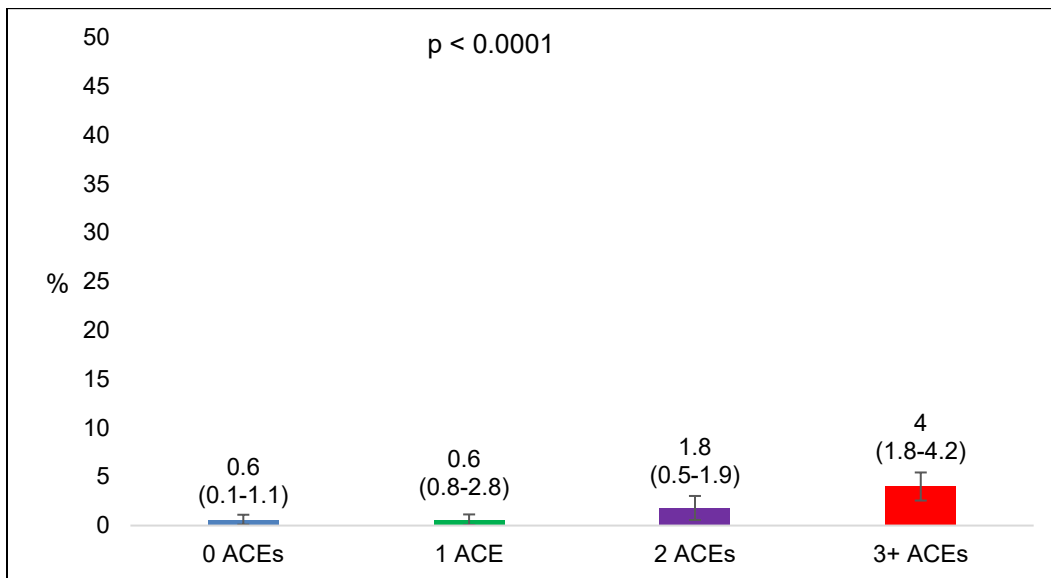
*Among students who were sexually active in the past 3 months

Figure 49: Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse*, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



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

Figure 50: Percentage of high school students who have ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant, by ACE score — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2019



For additional information regarding this report, contact:

Meg Diedrick, MPH Student
University of Nevada, Reno
School of Community Health Sciences
mdiedrick@unr.edu
775-682-6999

Kristen Clements-Nolle, PhD, MPH
University of Nevada, Reno
School of Community Health Sciences
clements@unr.edu
775-682-7097

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



University of Nevada, Reno

<http://dpbh.nv.gov/>

