

2015 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): Sexual Identity Analysis



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Additional Resources

<http://chs.unr.edu/subpages/research/YRBS.htm>

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

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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. The survey asks students to self-report their behaviors in six major areas of health that directly lead to morbidity and mortality, these include:

- 1) Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence;
- 2) Sexual behaviors that contribute to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancy;
- 3) Tobacco use;
- 4) Alcohol and other drug use;
- 5) Unhealthy dietary behaviors; and
- 6) Physical inactivity.

The Nevada High School YRBS provides prevalence estimates for priority risk behaviors and can be used to monitor trends over time.

METHODS

The 2015 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 2015 High School YRBS, a random sample 5,108 youth from 97 schools completed the survey. Please see 2015 Nevada Youth Risk Behavior reports for detailed information on the random cluster sampling design used.

The 2015 Nevada YRBS data were weighted at the state level 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 2015 sexual identity was added as a CDC core YRBS variable. Students could self-identify as: heterosexual (straight), gay or lesbian, bisexual, or not sure. Consistent with CDC-coding, students were categorized as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) vs. heterosexual; students who were “not sure” were counted as missing (n=227). Differences in the weighted prevalence of risk behaviors between LGB and heterosexual students were assessed with weighted chi-square tests. All comparisons are shown in Table 4 and significant differences in risk behaviors between LGB and heterosexual students ($p < .05$) are displayed in Figures 1-85.

SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS

Table 1: Summary table of risk behaviors significantly associated with sexual orientation — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

Risk Behavior Category	Behaviors With Significant Differences / Total Number of Behaviors	
	Fraction	Percent
All Categories	84 / 112	75%
Participant Characteristics*	2 / 3	67%
Safety and Violence	17 / 20	85%
Emotional Health	7 / 7	100%
Tobacco Use	7 / 10	70%
E-Vapor Use	2 / 2	100%
Alcohol Use	4 / 5	80%
Marijuana Use	3 / 3	100%
Other Drug Use	13 / 13	100%
Sexual Behavior	9 / 14	64%
Dietary Behavior	9 / 20	45%
Physical Activity	6 / 9	67%
Weight	3 / 4	75%
Resilience	2 / 2	100%

*Includes military family status, free and reduced lunch, and grades in school

RESULTS

Table 2: Demographic characteristics of all participating students, by sex, age, grade, race/ethnicity, and region — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

		Student Participants ^a	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Total		5,108	100.00%	100.00%
Sex	Female	2,600	51.18%	48.40%
	Male	2,480	48.82%	51.60%
Age Groups	14 years old or younger	610	11.98%	10.58%
	15 years old	1,401	27.52%	25.59%
	16 years old	1,347	26.46%	25.84%
	17 years old	1,173	23.05%	24.77%
	18 years old or older	559	10.98%	13.22%
Grade	9th grade	1,490	22.10%	25.77%
	10th grade	1,334	30.10%	26.00%
	11th grade	1,249	25.10%	24.75%
	12th grade	958	22.70%	23.30%
	Ungraded or other grade	13	0.26%	0.16%
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native^d	104	2.09%	1.59%
	Asian^d	258	5.17%	6.09%
	Black^d	273	5.47%	9.95%
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander^d	92	1.84%	1.38%
	White^d	1,955	39.19%	36.00%
	Hispanic/Latino	2,029	40.68%	39.81%
	Other/Multiple^d	277	5.55%	5.17%
Region	1: Carson City and Douglas	291	5.70%	3.15%
	2: Elko, White Pine, and Eureka	356	6.97%	2.56%
	3: Churchill, Humboldt, Pershing, and Lander	326	6.38%	2.16%
	4: Lyon, Mineral, and Storey	234	4.58%	1.96%
	5: Nye and Lincoln	415	8.12%	1.50%
	6: Washoe	1,175	23.00%	14.77%
	7: Clark	2,311	45.24%	73.90%

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

^d Non-Hispanic

Table 3: Demographic characteristics of participating students by sexual orientation — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey

		LGB			Heterosexual		
		N ^a	% ^b	C.I. ^c (95%)	N ^a	% ^b	C.I. ^c (95%)
Overall Total	Total	498	10.4%	(9.1-11.7)	4230	89.6%	(88.3-90.9)
Sex	Female	360	15.5%	(13.3-17.6)	2032	84.5%	(82.4-86.7)
	Male	134	5.6%	(4.3-7.0)	2184	94.4%	(93.0-95.7)
Age	14 years old or younger	65	10.5%	(7.2-13.8)	498	89.5%	(86.2-92.8)
	15 years old	142	11.8%	(9.6-14.0)	1147	88.2%	(86.0-90.4)
	16 years old	127	8.6%	(6.7-10.4)	1127	91.4%	(89.6-93.3)
	17 years old	113	11.1%	(8.3-14.0)	980	88.9%	(86.0-91.7)
	18 years old or older	50	9.6%	(6.5-12.7)	468	90.4%	(87.3-93.5)
Grade	9th grade	153	11.2%	(9.2-13.2)	1218	88.8%	(86.8-90.8)
	10th grade	135	10.3%	(8.0-12.5)	1106	89.7%	(87.5-92.0)
	11th grade	113	9.8%	(7.2-12.3)	1058	90.2%	(87.7-92.8)
	12th grade	93	10.3%	(7.8-12.8)	790	89.7%	(87.2-92.2)
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native^d	8	9.4%	(1.8-17.0)	85	90.6%	(83.0-98.2)
	Asian^d	20	9.1%	(4.2-14.0)	224	90.9%	(86.0-95.8)
	Black^d	35	12.7%	(8.5-16.8)	217	87.3%	(83.2-91.5)
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander^d	3	2.8%	(0.0-6.7)	82	97.2%	(93.3-100.0)
	White^d	199	10.1%	(8.1-12.2)	1637	89.9%	(87.8-91.9)
	Hispanic/Latino	177	9.9%	(8.1-11.7)	1684	90.1%	(88.3-91.9)
	Other/Multiple^d	41	15.2%	(10.1-20.3)	228	84.8%	(79.7-89.9)
Region	1: Carson City and Douglas	32	10.4%	(3.8-17.0)	235	89.6%	(83.0-96.2)
	2: Elko, White Pine, and Eureka	32	10.3%	(6.2-14.3)	303	89.7%	(85.7-93.8)
	3: Churchill, Humboldt, Pershing, and Lander	21	6.4%	(3.4-9.5)	281	93.6%	(90.5-96.6)
	4: Lyon, Mineral, and Storey	34	14.4%	(9.2-19.5)	188	85.6%	(80.5-90.8)
	5: Nye and Lincoln	31	9.6%	(6.2-13.1)	359	90.4%	(86.9-93.8)
	6: Washoe	117	11.0%	(8.3-13.7)	949	89.0%	(86.3-91.7)
	7: Clark	231	10.3%	(8.7-11.9)	1915	89.7%	(88.1-91.3)

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

^b Weighted row percent

^c 95% confidence interval

^d Non-Hispanic

Table 4: Weighted prevalence estimates of health risk behaviors, by sexual orientation — Nevada, 2015

PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS	LGB	Non-LGB	Difference
Percentage of students who have parents or other adults in family serving on active duty in the military	13.9	12.9	No difference
Percentage of high school students who qualify for or get free and reduced lunch at school	49.1	39.6	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who made mostly A's or B's in school (during the 12 months before the survey)	61.9	71.2	LGB Lower
SAFETY			
Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey)	86.3	84.8	No difference
Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	8.7	5.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	29.8	20.0	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who drove when drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	10.6	5.9	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	34.4	38.0	LGB Lower
VIOLENCE-RELATED BEHAVIORS			
Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	22.7	15.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	4.7	4.4	No difference

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Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	6.6	3.0	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	13.1	6.3	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	13.2	5.4	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	24.1	18.2	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse)	4.8	2.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	9.2	4.6	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)	24.4	6.8	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, 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)	20.9	7.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, 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)	22.1	8.8	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	30.3	16.8	LGB Higher

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Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)	26.8	11.9	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who have ever seen adults in their home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up	26.7	14.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who have ever been hit, beaten, kicked, or physically hurt in anyway by an adult (not including spanking for bad behavior)	34.1	13.4	LGB Higher
EMOTIONAL HEALTH			
Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)	63.5	30.3	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	41.5	13.9	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	37.2	12.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	28.5	6.8	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)	8.8	2.2	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	48.0	17.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who have ever lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal	50.3	27.4	LGB Higher
TOBACCO USE			
Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)	51.7	29.6	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)	15.3	5.0	LGB Higher

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Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	21.3	5.1	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	7.3	1.1	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station	4.9	13.7	No difference
Percentage of students who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months (among those who currently smoke cigarettes)	58.2	50.5	No difference
Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	6.8	3.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	12.1	5.4	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	24.8	9.4	LGB Higher
ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCT USE			
Percentage of students who ever used electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz)	64.6	48.9	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	36.8	24.2	LGB Higher
ALCOHOL USE			
Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life)	78.1	62.1	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	30.2	16.1	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	46.8	28.1	LGB Higher

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Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	24.7	13.6	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)	35.7	39.9	No difference
MARIJUANA USE			
Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)	57.1	37.0	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	19.7	7.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	34.7	17.5	LGB Higher
OTHER DRUG USE			
Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)	13.8	4.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)	17.9	5.1	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)	7.3	1.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)	10.3	2.0	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)	15.6	5.4	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks") one or more times during their life	22.5	9.3	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who currently use synthetic marijuana (also called "K2", "Spice", "fake weed", "King Kong", "Yucatan Fire", "Skunk", or "Moon Rocks", one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	10.6	3.0	LGB Higher

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Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)	8.9	2.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)	32.1	14.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who currently use prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	21.3	7.1	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life)	9.9	1.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	39.8	27.8	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who have ever lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic or abused street or prescription drugs	47.1	28.2	LGB Higher
SEXUAL BEHAVIORS			
Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	51.8	37.0	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)	7.5	3.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)	17.6	9.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)	35.7	26.2	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)	31.0	17.9	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	35.6	60.5	LGB Lower

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Percentage of students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	15.5	15.1	No difference
Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing), IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	10.3	4.4	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	25.9	19.4	No difference
Percentage of students who used both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring before last sexual intercourse (to prevent STD and pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	5.6	6.0	No difference
Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	35.6	9.1	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who were ever tested for HIV (not including tests done when donating blood)	16.4	9.9	LGB Higher
DIET			
Percentage of students who did <u>not</u> eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey)	4.6	4.9	No difference
Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices <u>one</u> or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)	57.1	58.8	No difference
Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices <u>two</u> or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)	27.2	28.4	No difference
Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices <u>three</u> or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)	17.5	17.3	No difference

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Percentage of students who did <u>not</u> eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	6.6	6.3	No difference
Percentage of students who ate vegetables <u>one</u> or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	58.6	56.8	No difference
Percentage of students who ate vegetables <u>two</u> or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	24.6	22.6	No difference
Percentage of students who ate vegetables <u>three</u> or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	12.7	11.1	No difference
Percentage of students who did <u>not</u> drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	25.6	29.7	No difference
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop <u>one</u> or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	17.2	14.1	No difference
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop <u>two</u> or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	12.0	8.3	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop <u>three</u> or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	7.3	4.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	28.2	22.0	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who drank <u>one</u> or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	24.8	32.5	LGB Lower
Percentage of students who drank <u>two</u> or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	14.4	20.1	LGB Lower

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Percentage of students who drank <u>three</u> or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	4.7	9.0	LGB Lower
Percentage of students who did <u>not</u> eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)	23.6	15.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)	23.8	35.6	LGB Lower
Percentage of high school students who go hungry most of the time/always because there is not enough food in the house	6.8	3.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey)	62.7	71.3	LGB Lower
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY			
Percentage of students who did <u>not</u> participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)	23.2	12.1	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)	34.0	52.7	LGB Lower
Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time (during the 7 days before the survey)	18.4	29.3	LGB Lower
Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)	24.3	22.3	No difference
Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)	47.0	36.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)	51.1	55.0	No difference

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PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (CONT.)

Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)	23.0	28.8	LGB Lower
Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)	41.9	51.9	LGB Lower
Percentage of students who had 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)	20.4	23.0	No Difference

WEIGHT

Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart)	18.0	16.1	No difference
Percentage of students who were obese (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart)	15.2	10.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	40.5	31.2	LGB Higher
Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	55.3	47.0	LGB Higher

RESILIENCE

Percentage of students who reported their parents or other adults in their family most of the time or always ask where they are going or with whom they will be	69.7	78.6	LGB Lower
Percentage of students who would most likely talk with their parent or other adult family member about their feelings (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)	10.1	21.6	LGB Lower

RISK BEHAVIORS SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Participant Characteristics

Figure 1: Percentage of students who qualify for or get free and reduced lunch at school, by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015

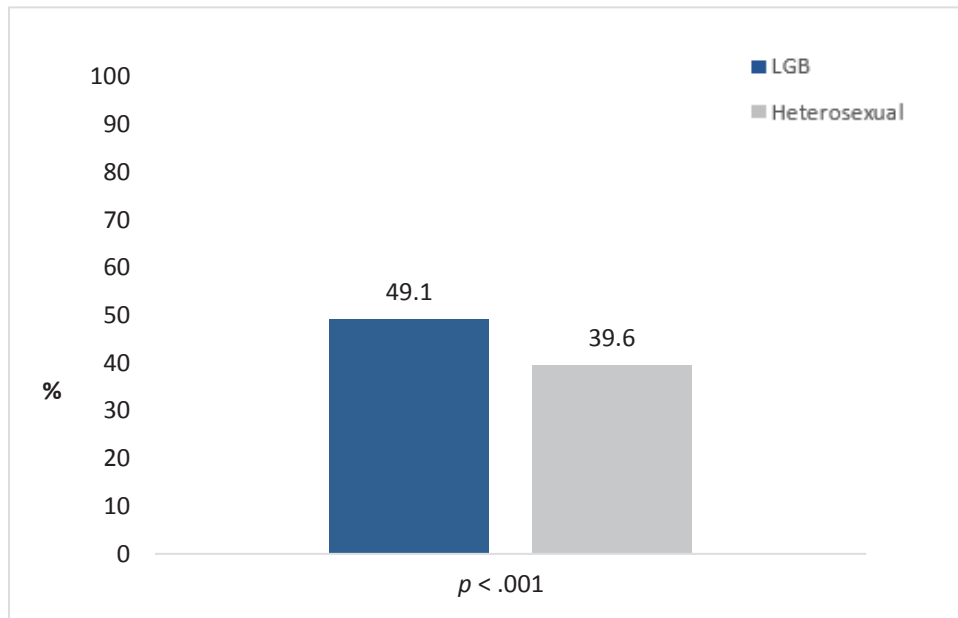
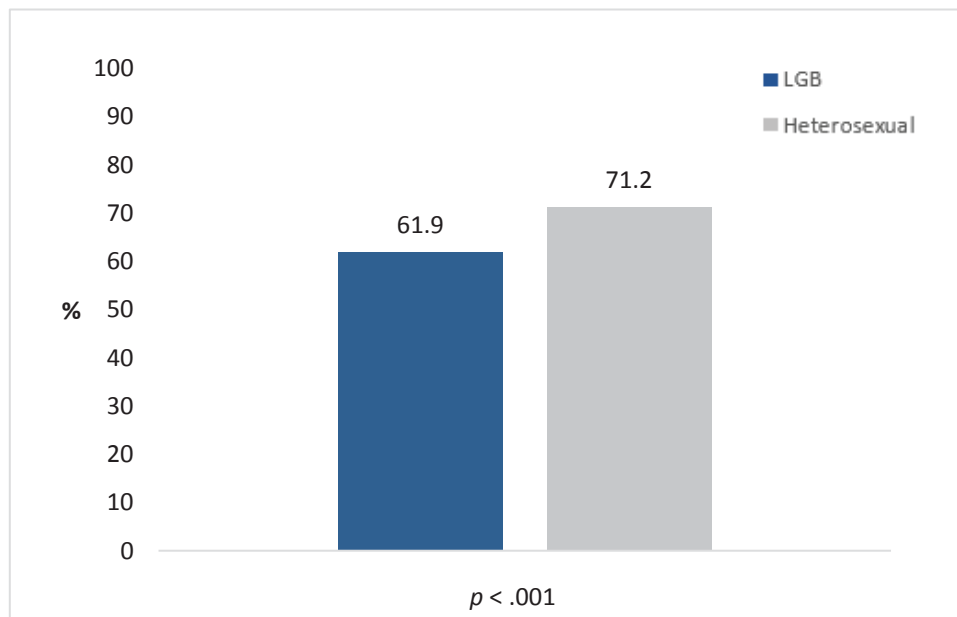


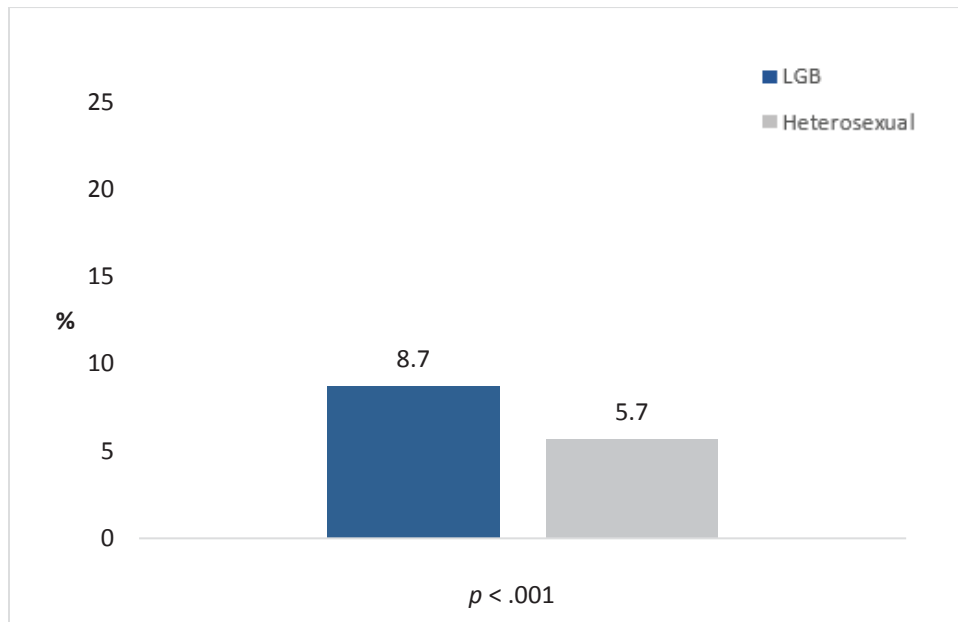
Figure 2: Percentage of students who made mostly A's or B's in school,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



*During the 12 months before the survey

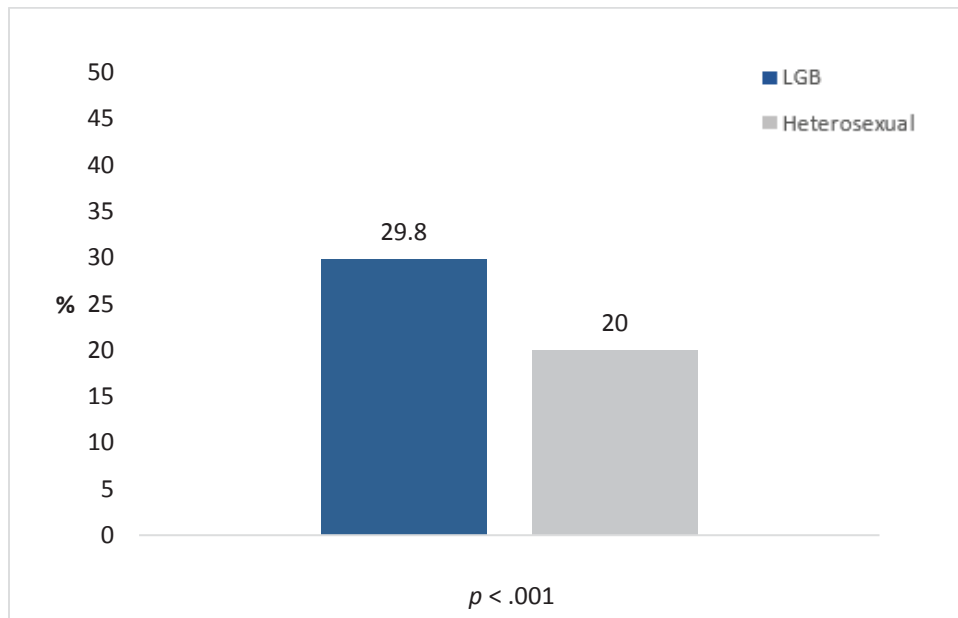
Safety

Figure 3: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



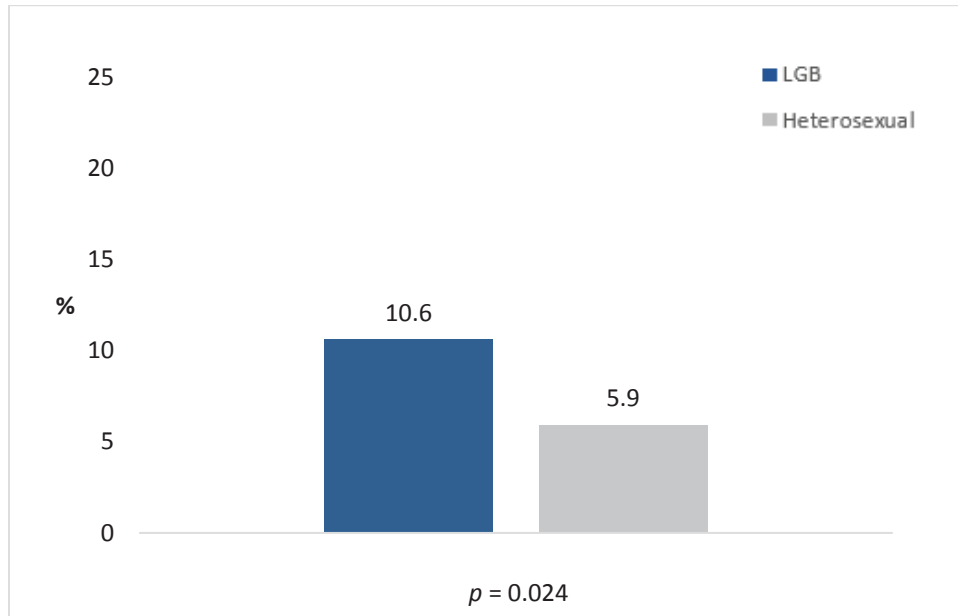
* When riding in a car driven by someone else

Figure 4: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* In a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

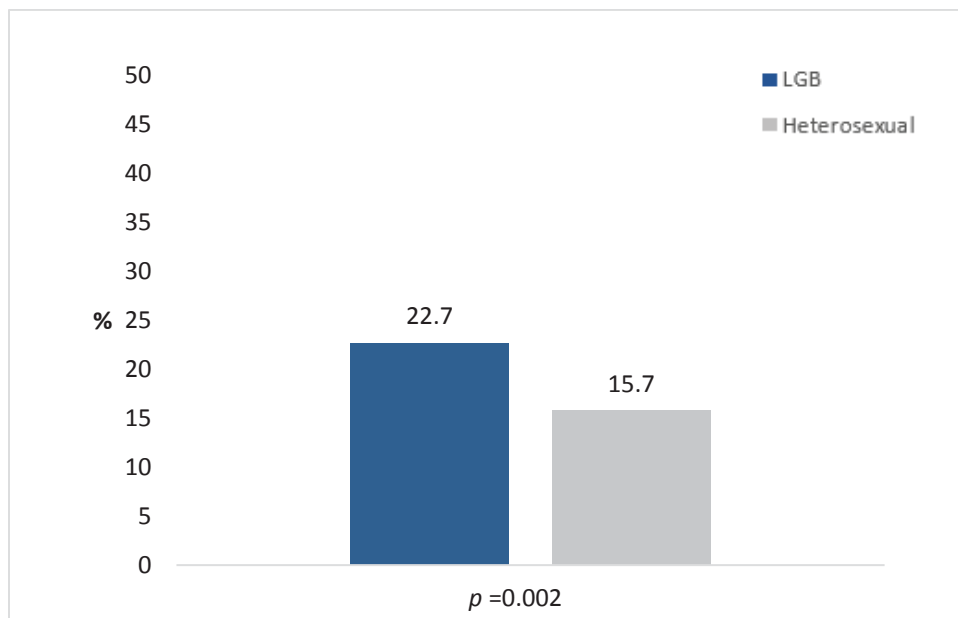
Figure 5: Percentage of students who drove when drinking alcohol,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey

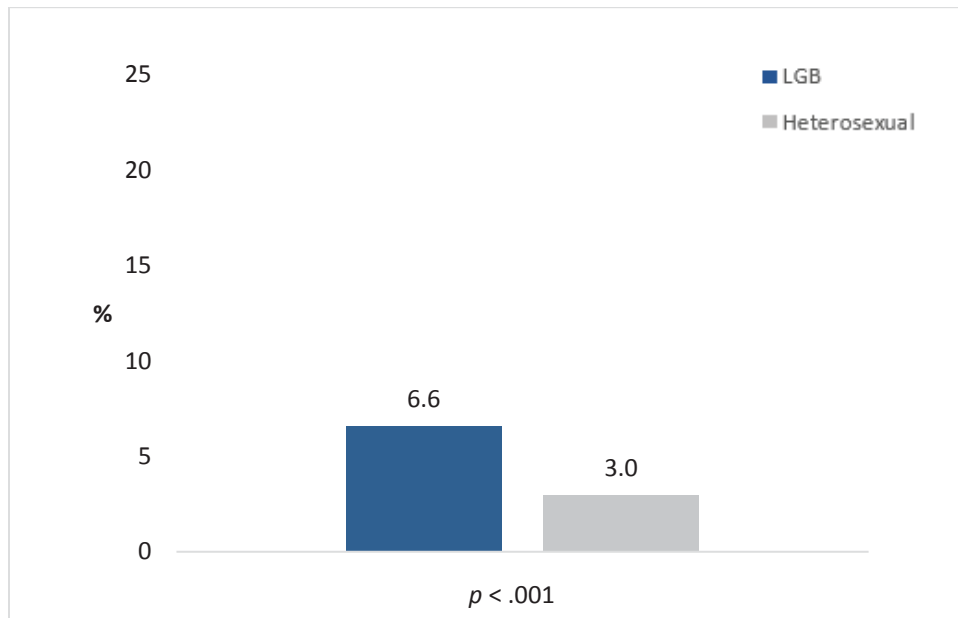
Violence-Related Behaviors

Figure 6: Percentage of students who carried a weapon,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



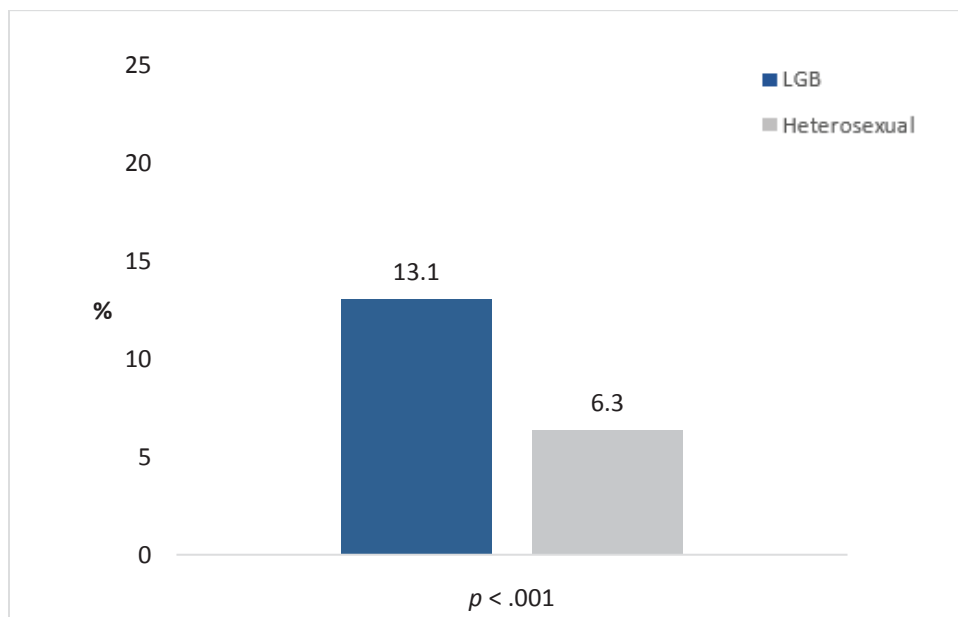
* Such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

Figure 7: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



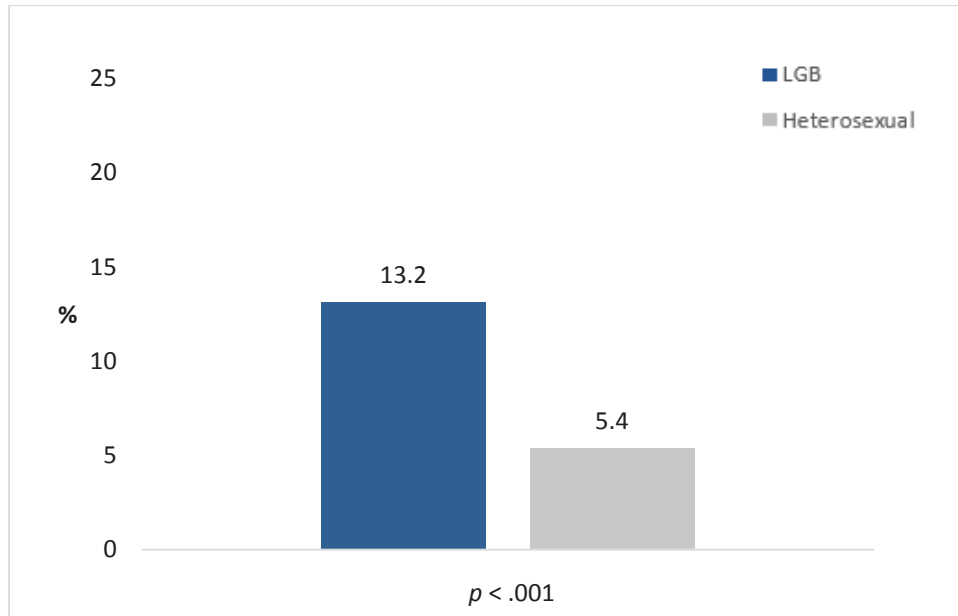
* Such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

Figure 8: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



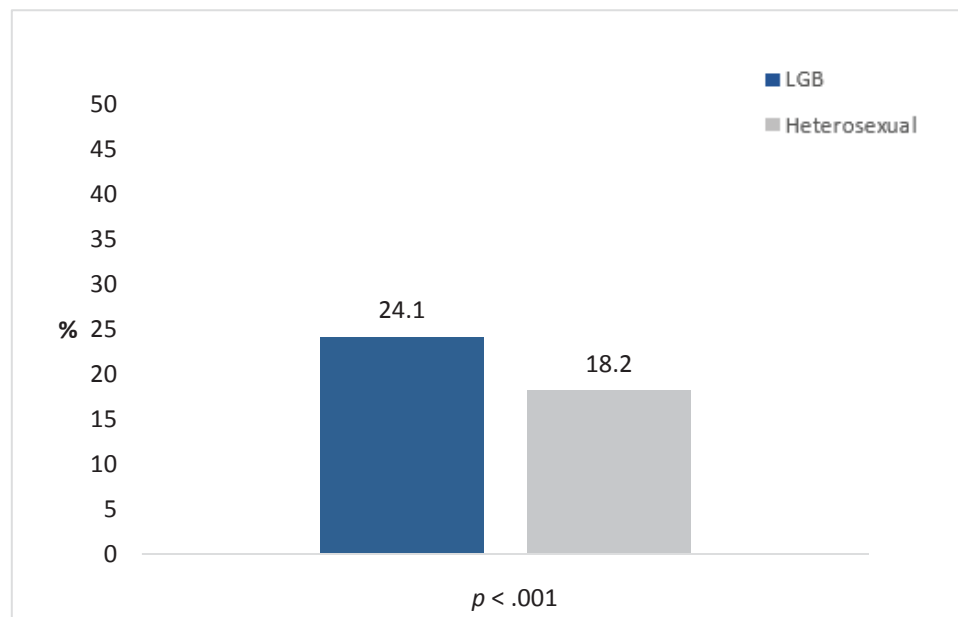
* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

Figure 9: Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



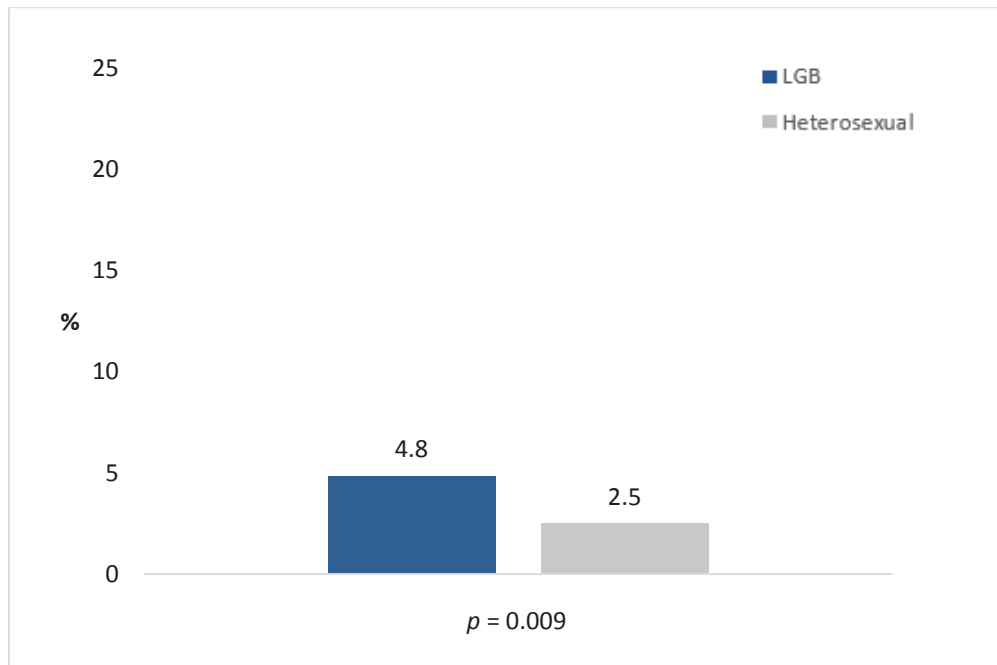
* Such as a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey

Figure 10: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



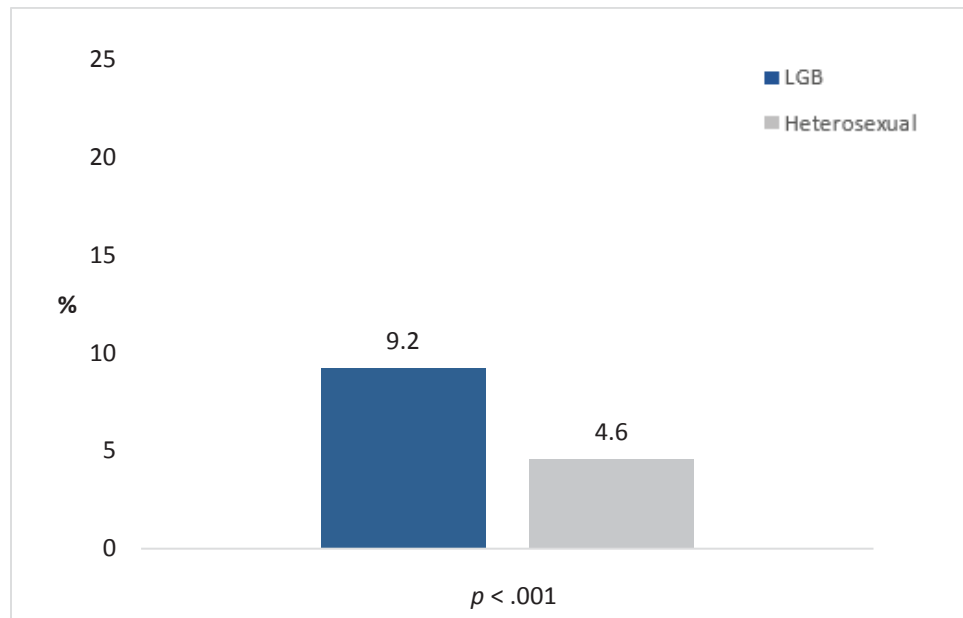
* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

Figure 11: Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



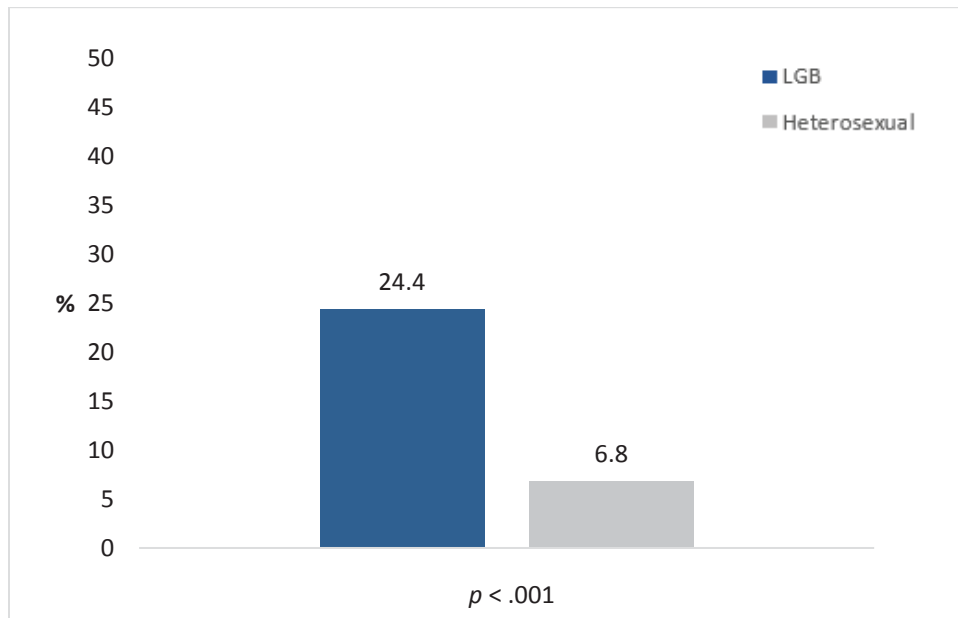
* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse

Figure 12: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



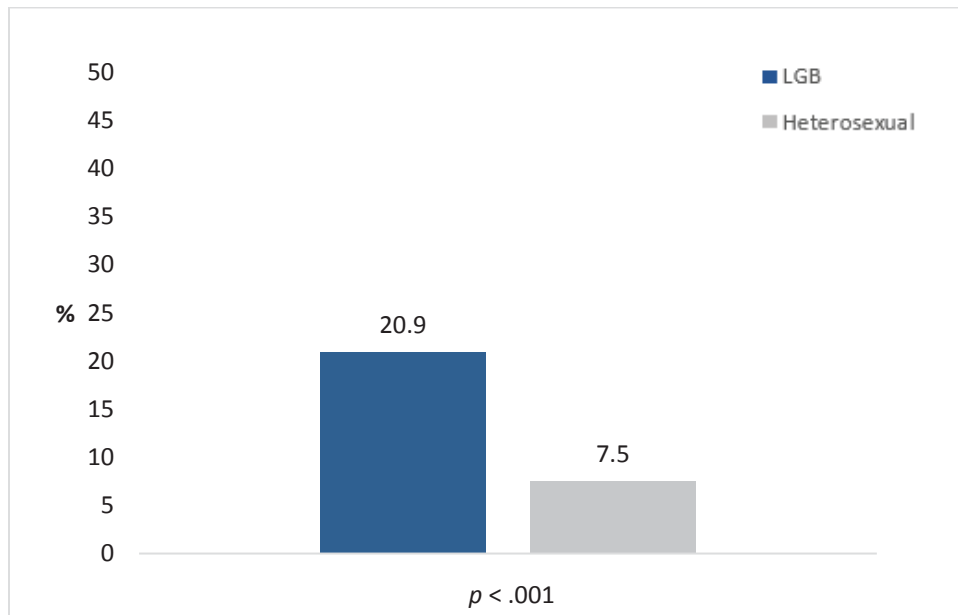
* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

Figure 13: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



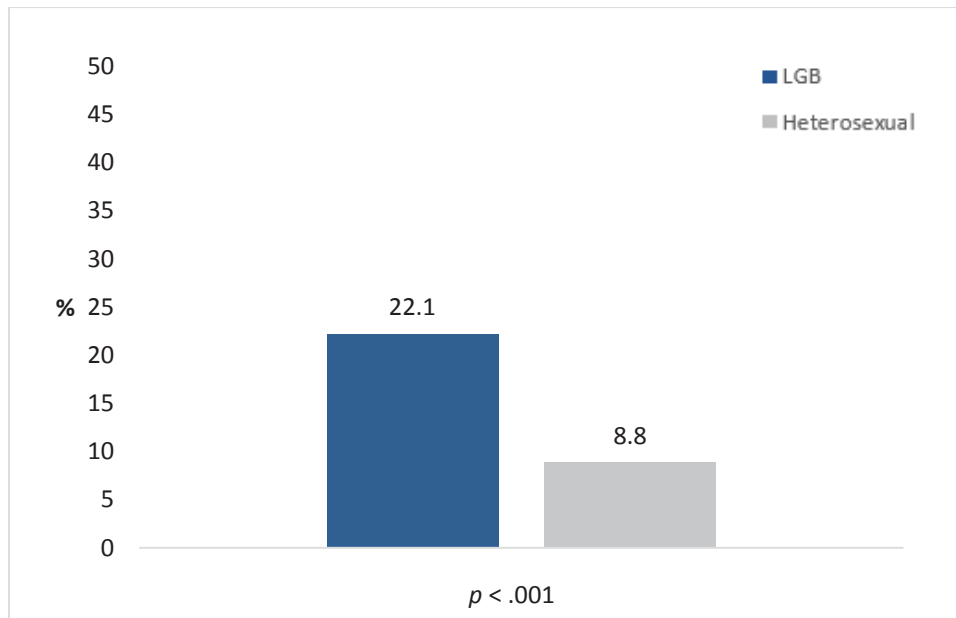
* When they did not want to

Figure 14: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



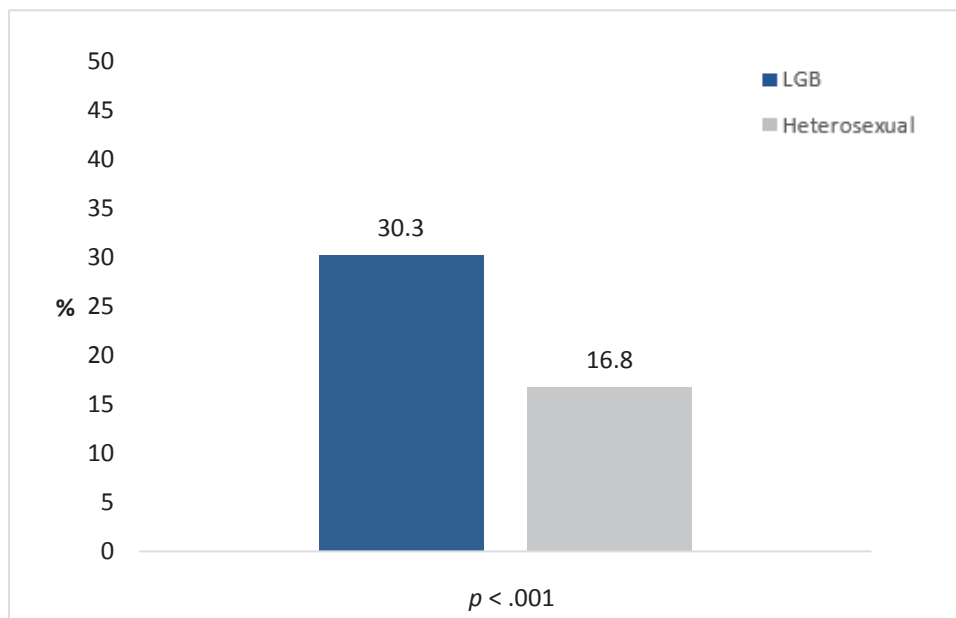
* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

Figure 15: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



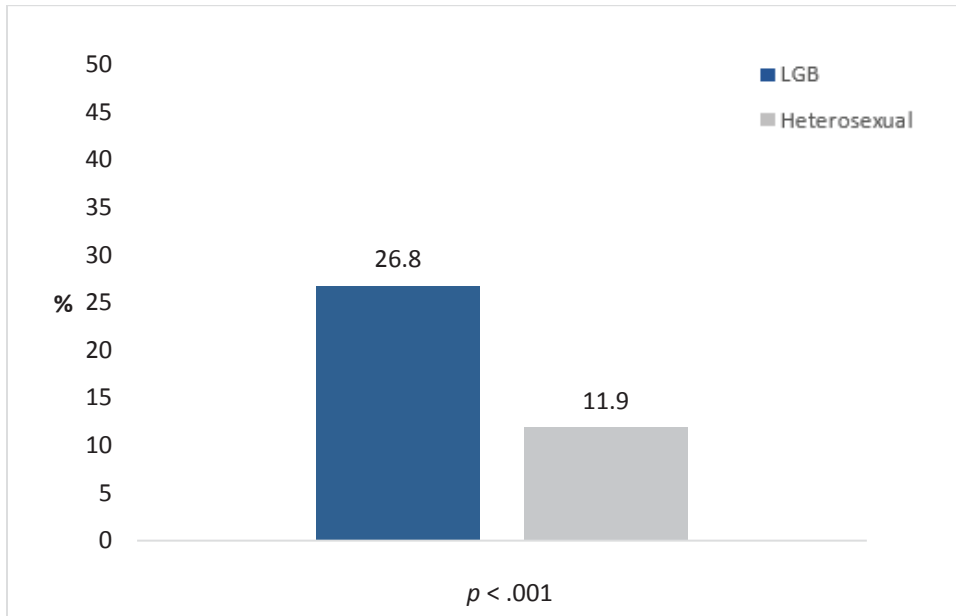
* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey

Figure 16: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* During the 12 months before the survey

Figure 17: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* Including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey

Figure 18: Percentage of students who have ever seen adults in their home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up, by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015

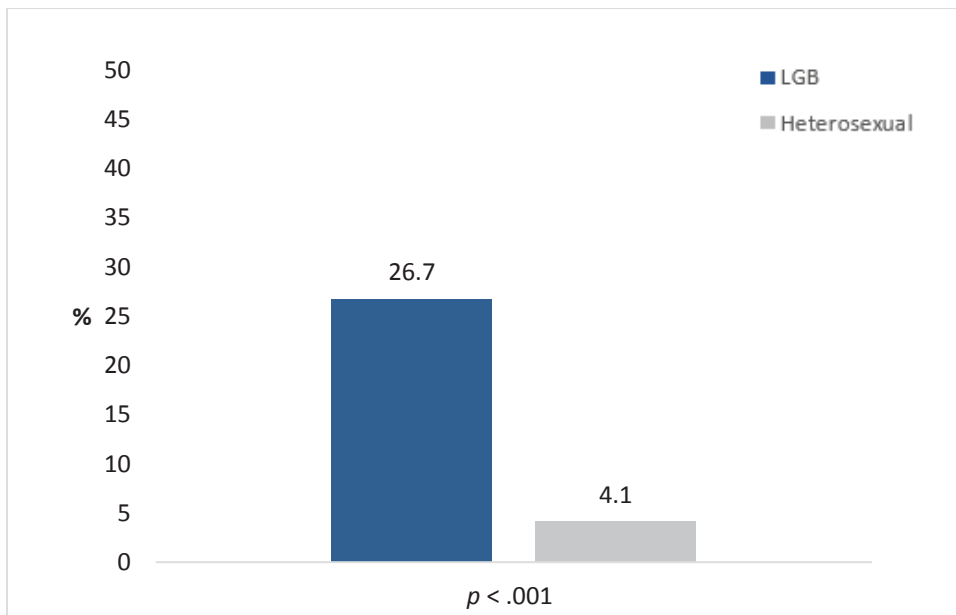
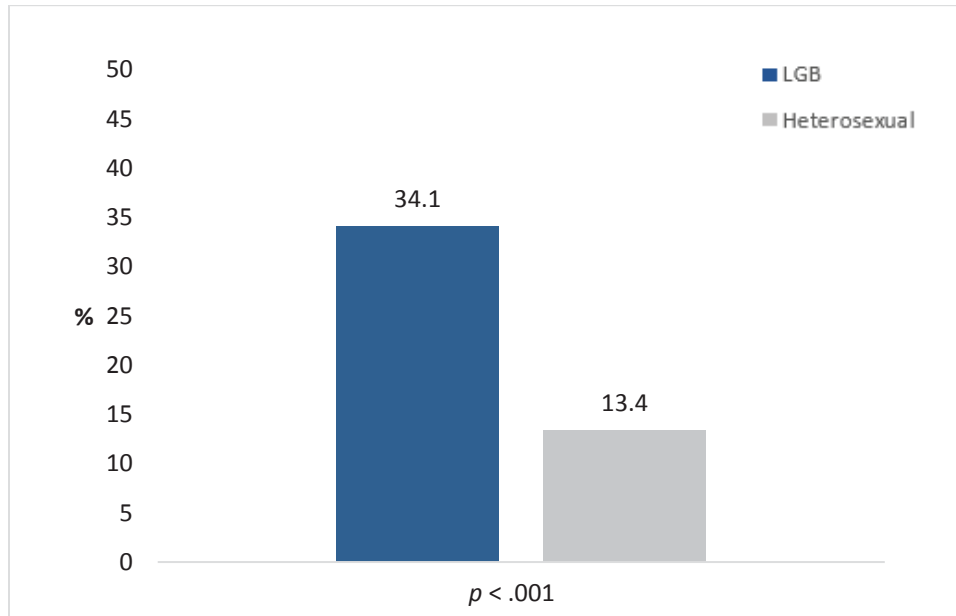


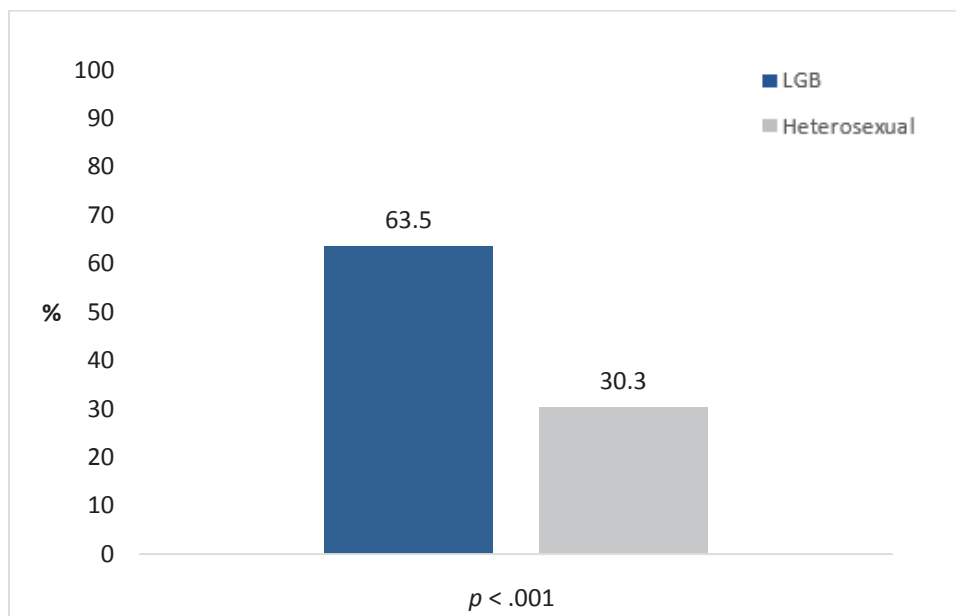
Figure 19: Percentage of students who have ever been hit, beaten, kicked, or physically hurt in anyway by an adult,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* Not including spanking for bad behavior

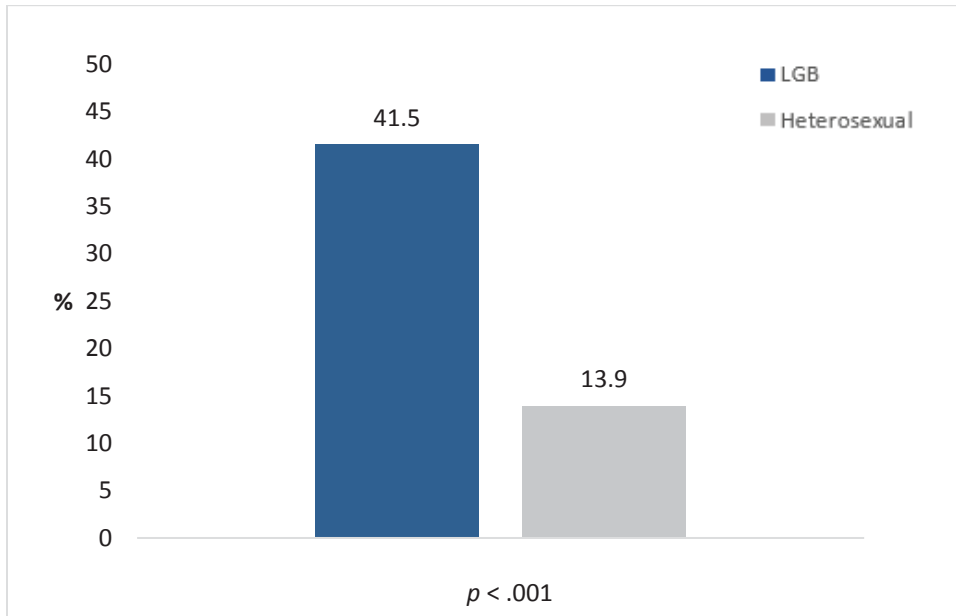
Emotional Health

Figure 20: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey),* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



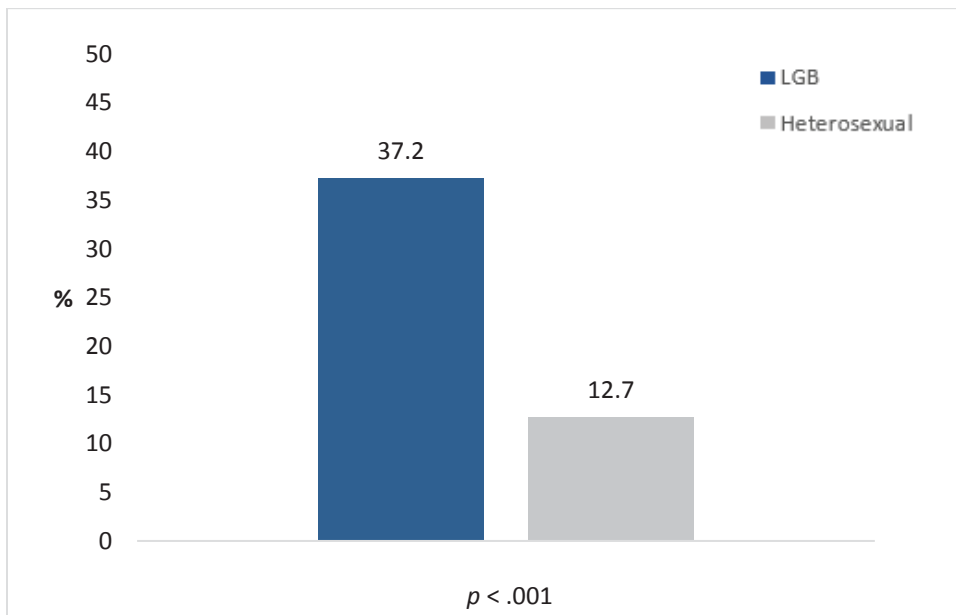
* Almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey

Figure 21: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



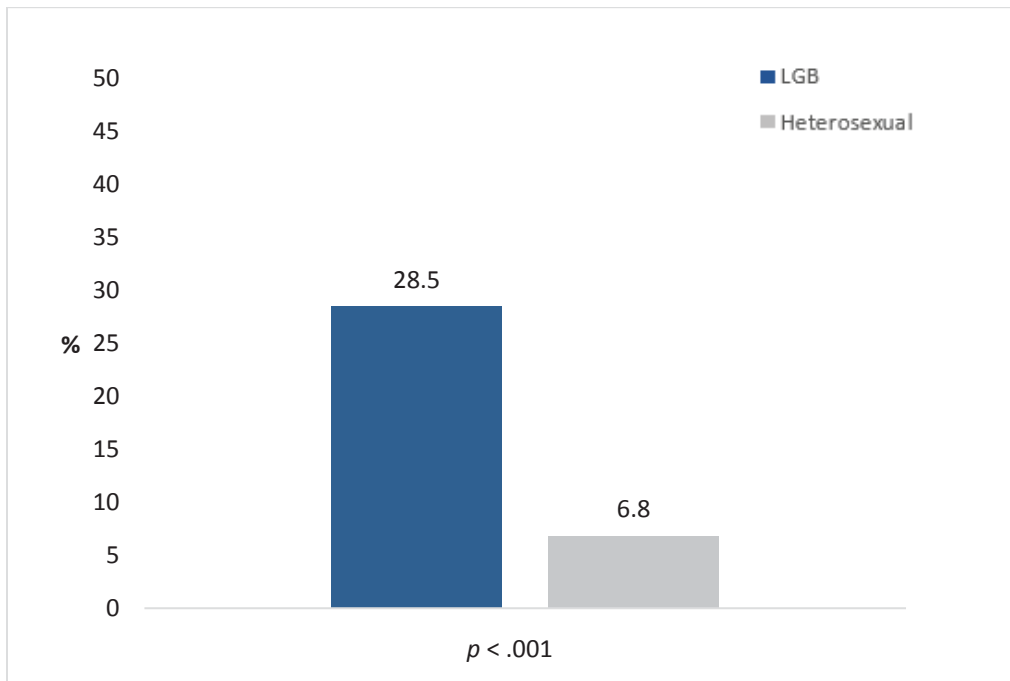
* During the 12 months before the survey

Figure 22: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



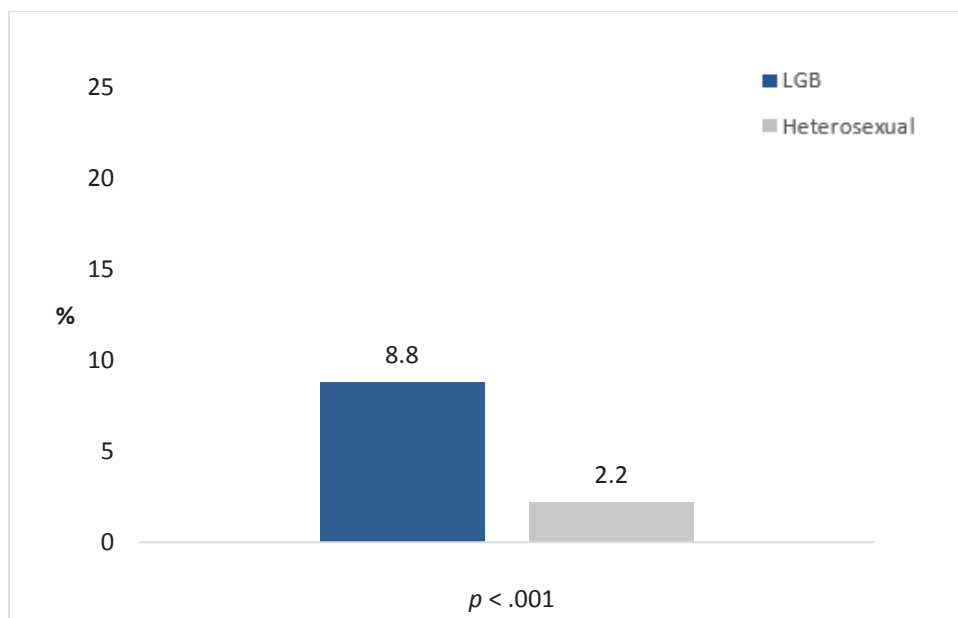
* During the 12 months before the survey

Figure 23: Percentage of students who attempted suicide,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



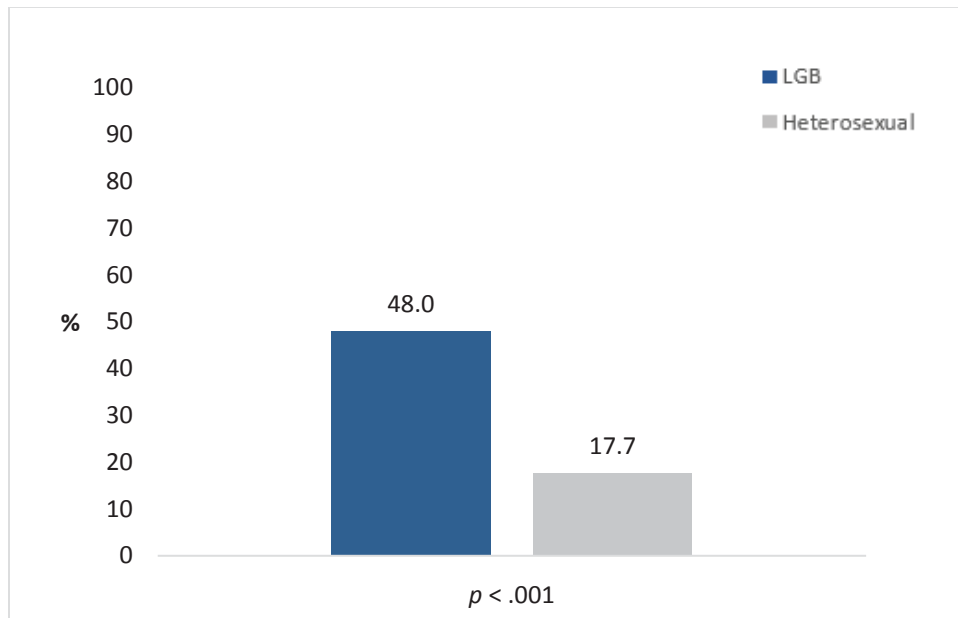
* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

Figure 24: Percentage of students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



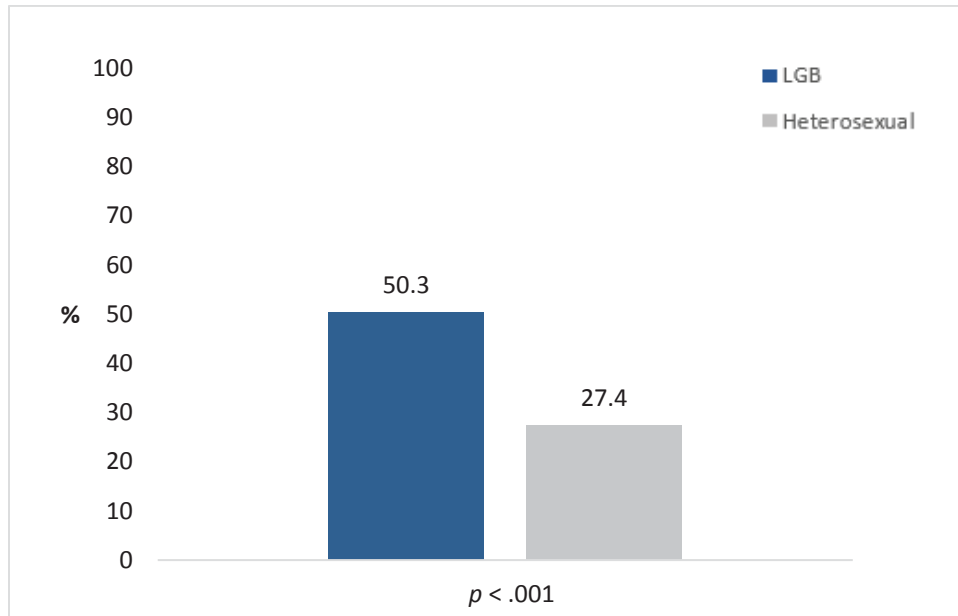
* During the 12 months before the survey

Figure 25: Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



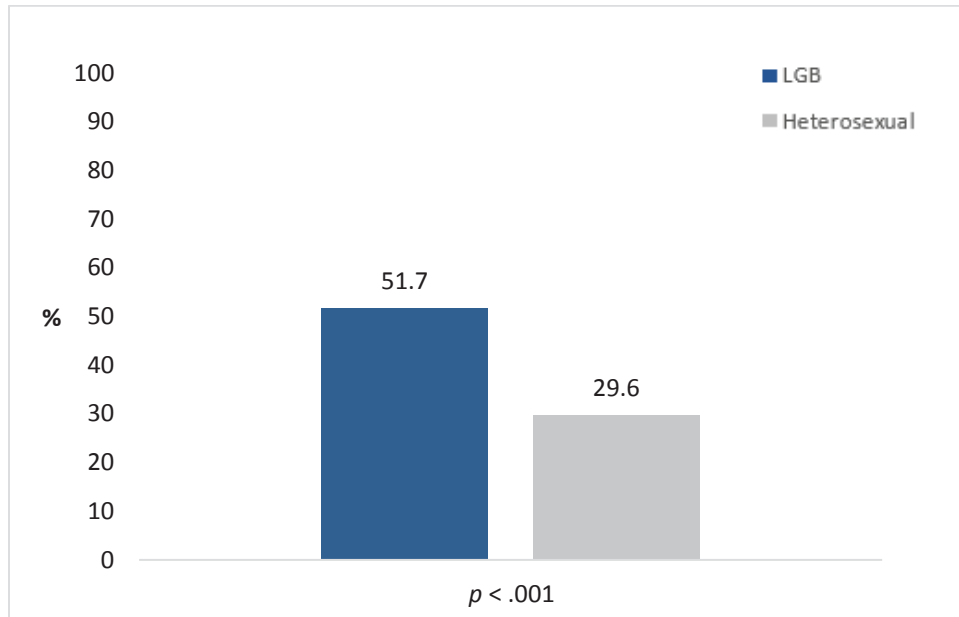
* One or more times during the 12 months before the survey

Figure 26: Percentage of students who have ever lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal, by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



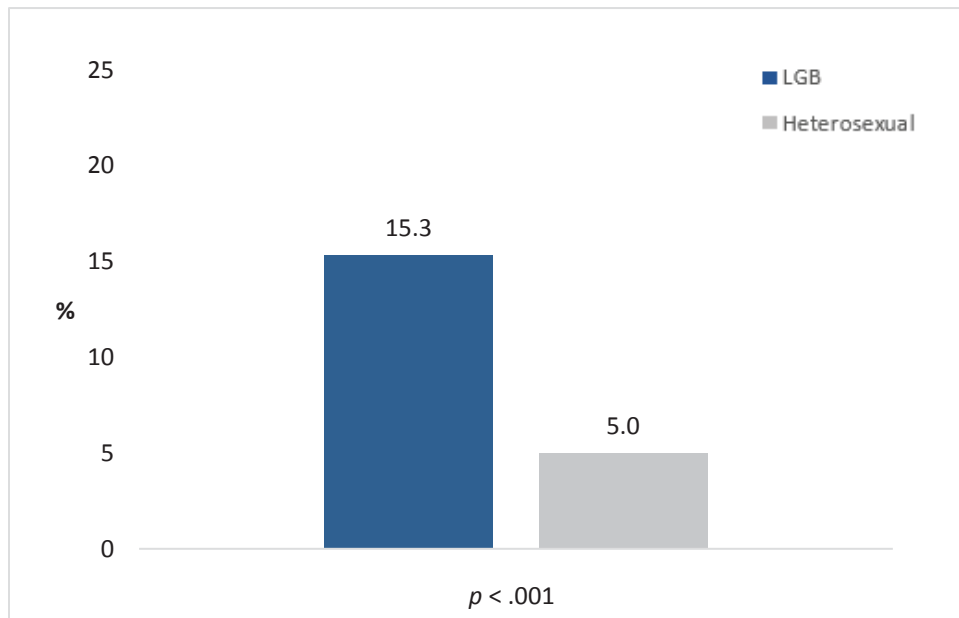
Tobacco Use

Figure 27: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



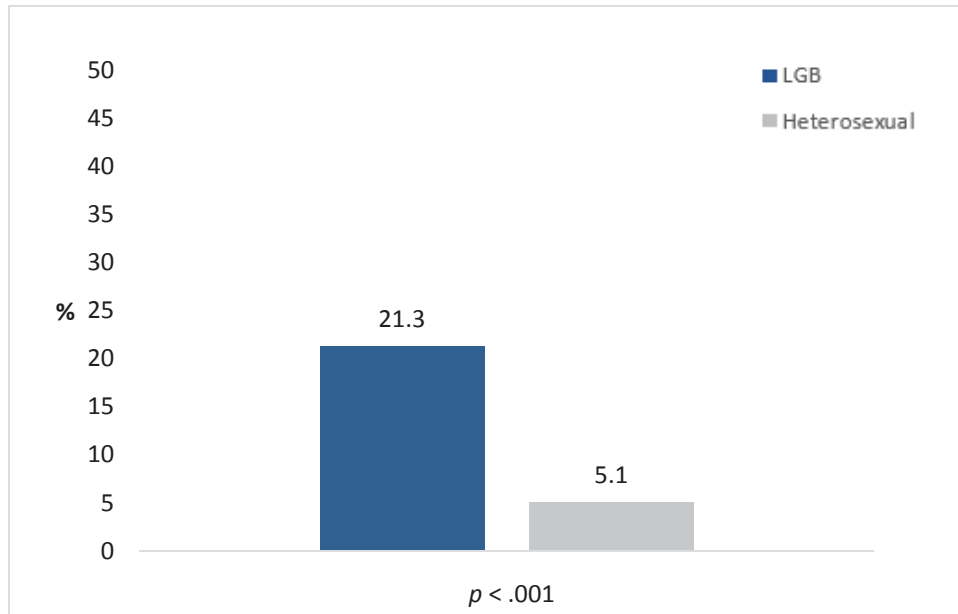
* Even one or two puffs

Figure 28: Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



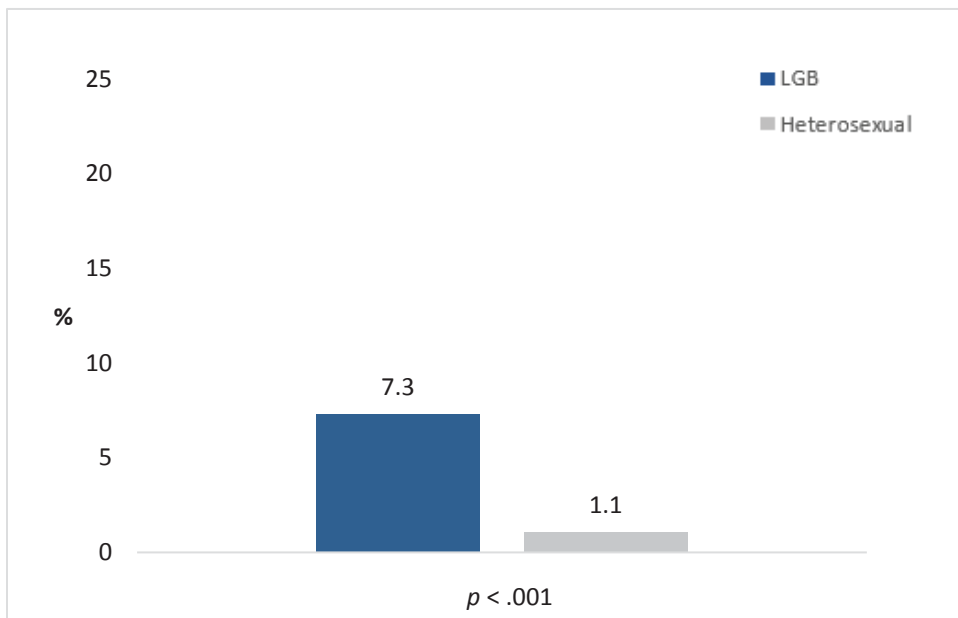
* For the first time

Figure 29: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



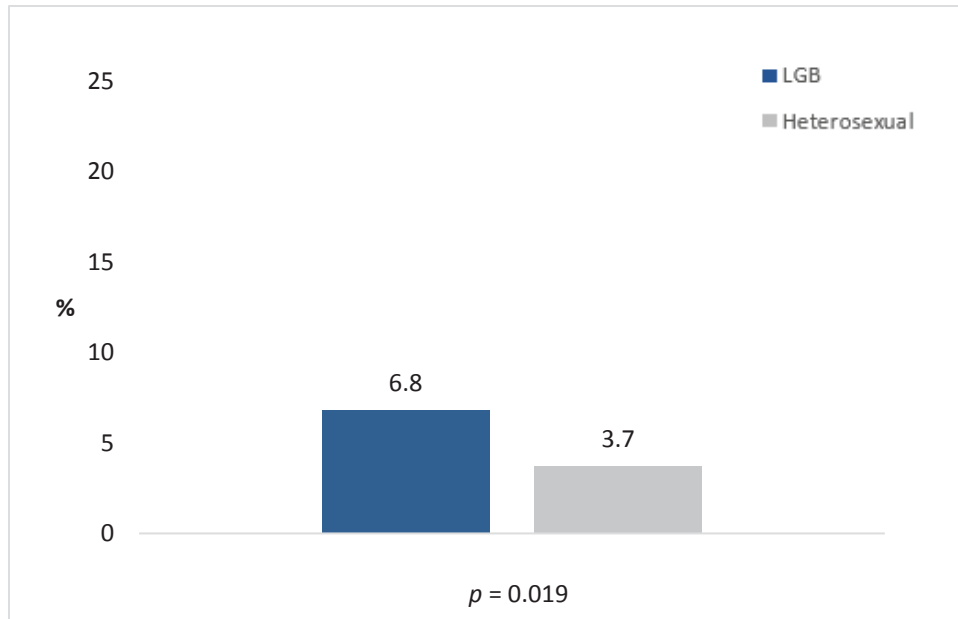
* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

Figure 30: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



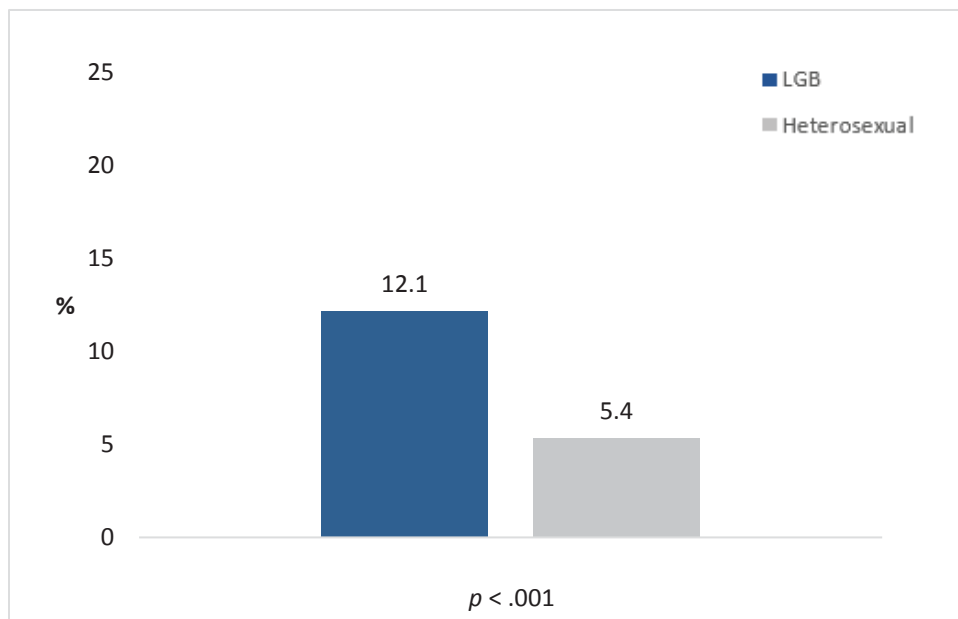
* On 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey

Figure 31: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



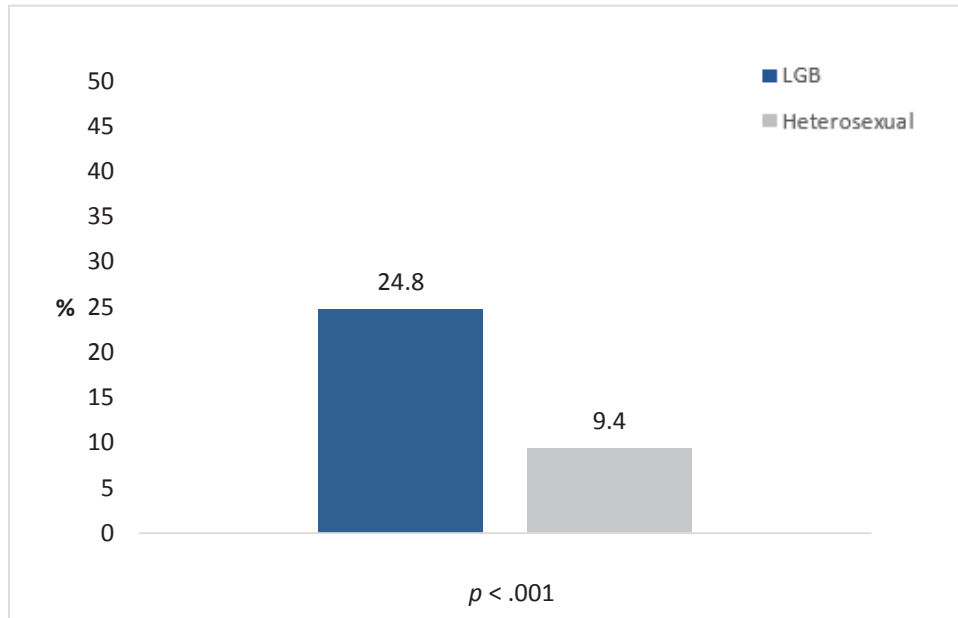
* Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

Figure 32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

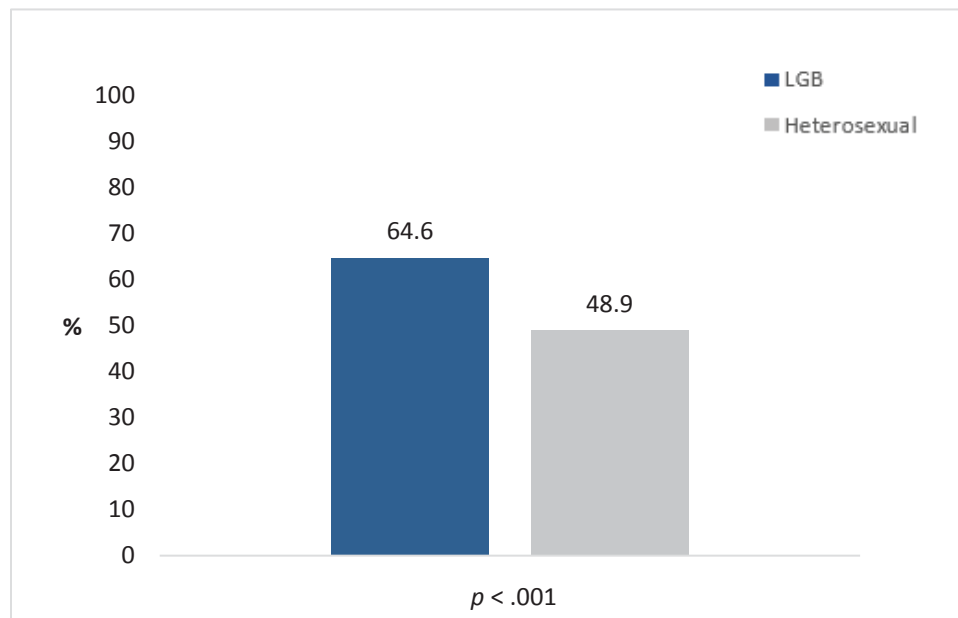
Figure 33: Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* On at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

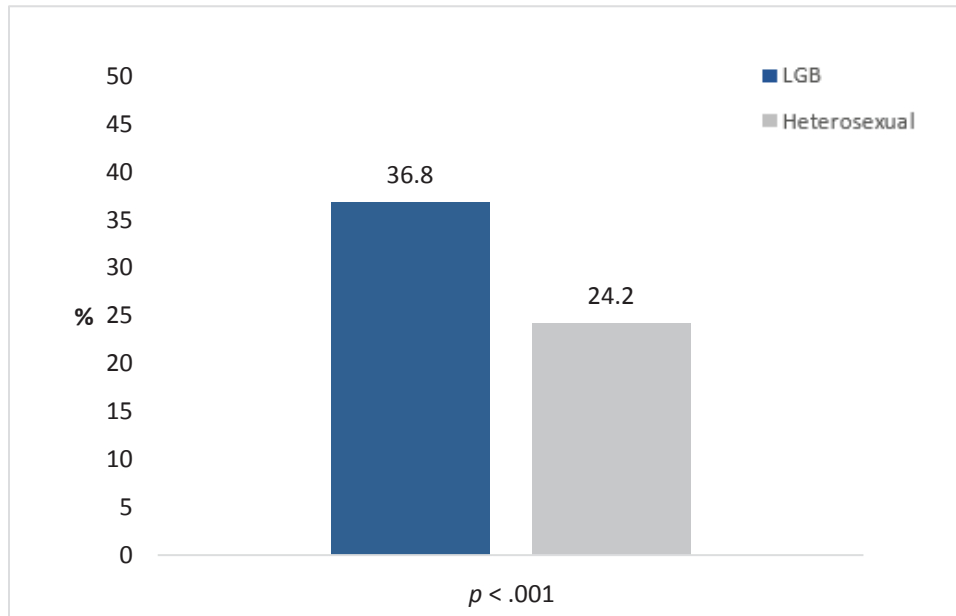
Electronic Vapor Product Use

Figure 34: Percentage of students who ever used electronic vapor products,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* E-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz

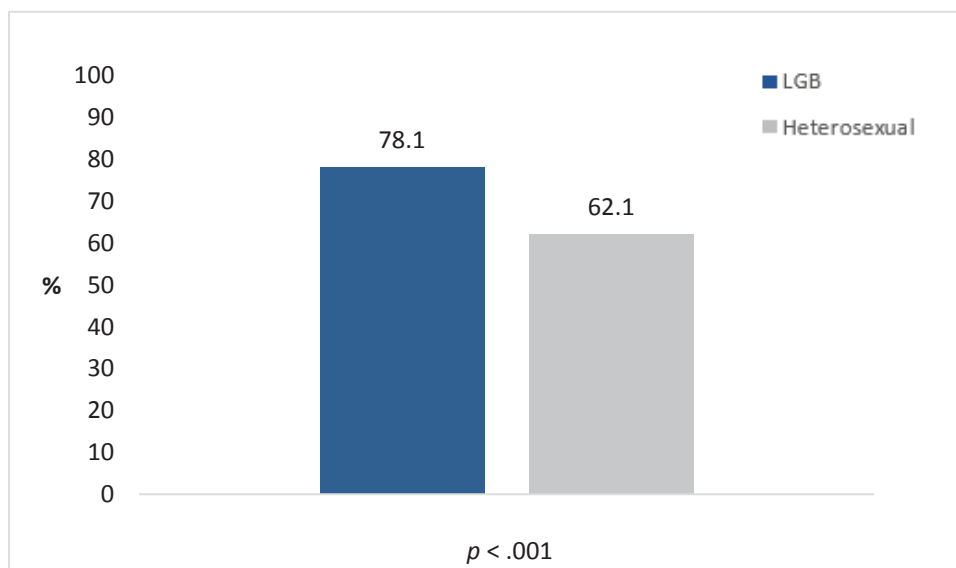
Figure 35: Percentage of students who ever used electronic vapor products,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* E-cigarettes, e-ciagrs, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, or Starbuzz on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

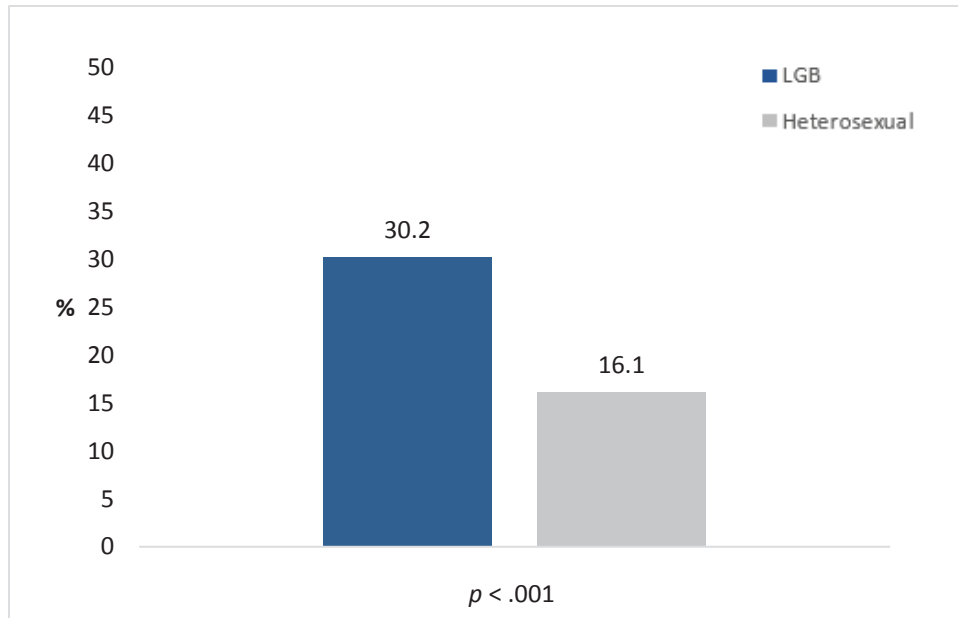
Alcohol Use

Figure 36: Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



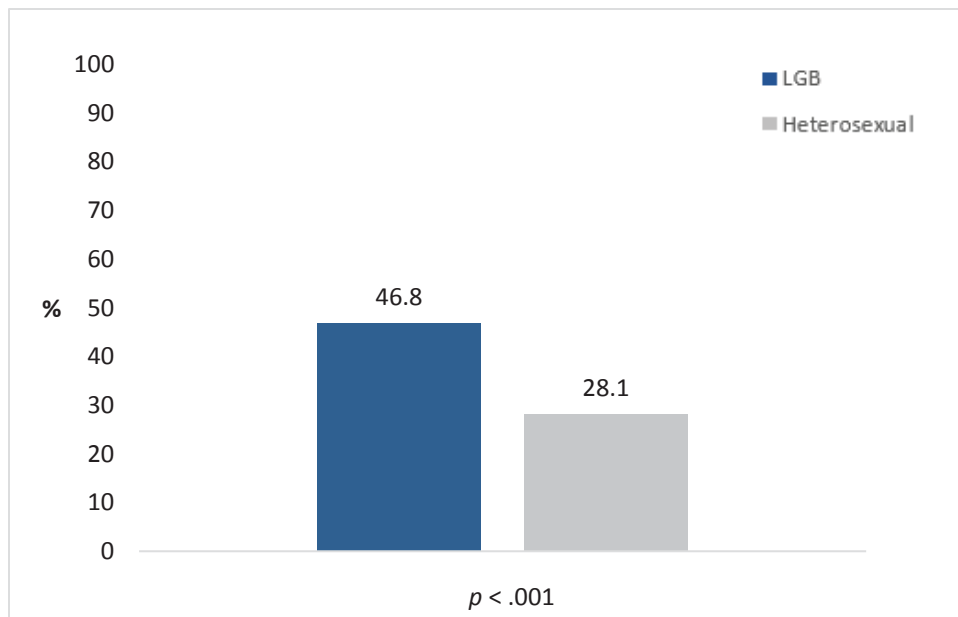
* At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life

Figure 37: Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



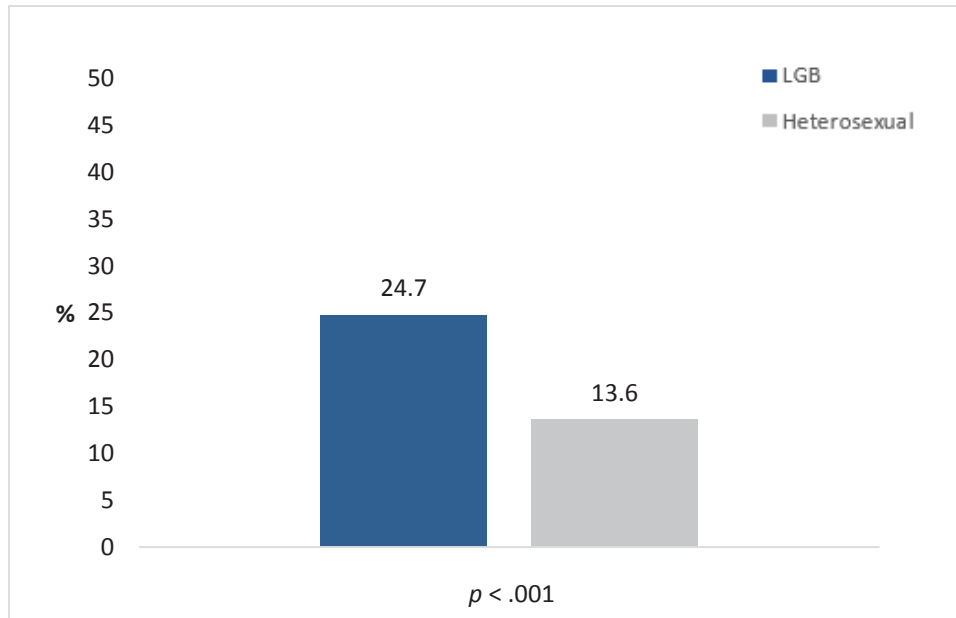
* For the first time other than a few sips

Figure 38: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* At least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

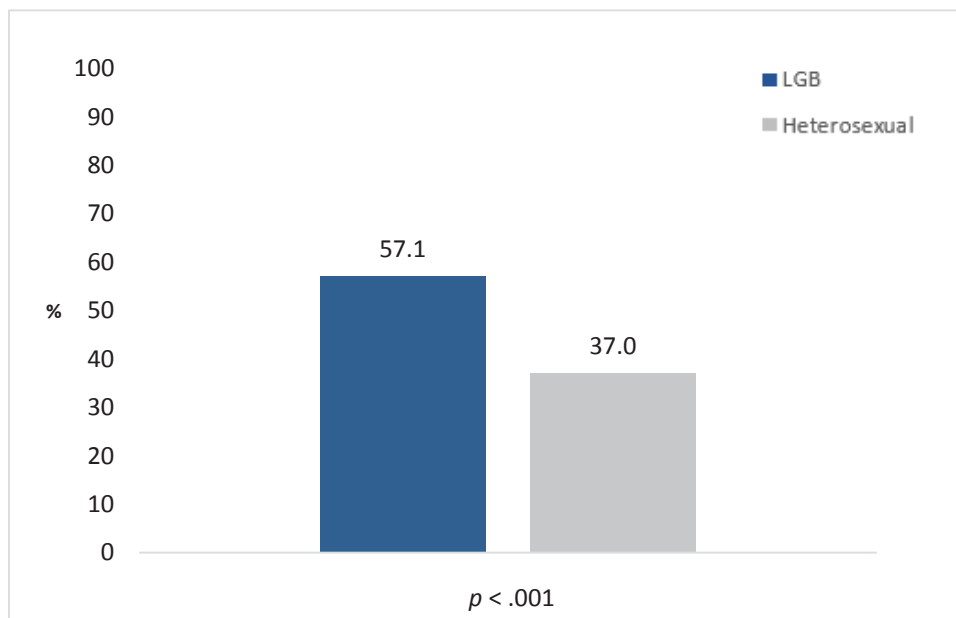
Figure 39: Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* Within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

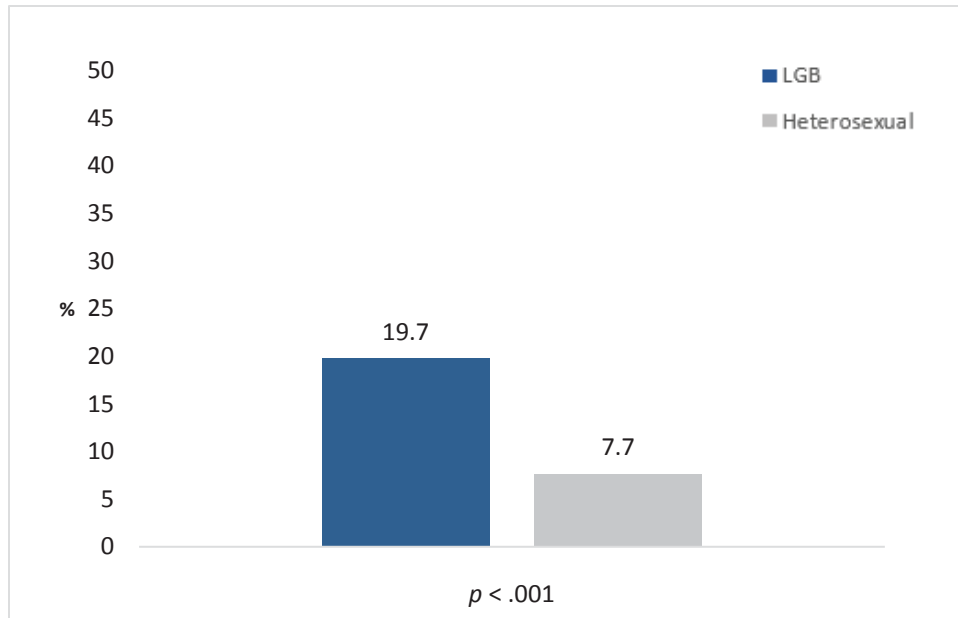
Marijuana Use

Figure 40: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



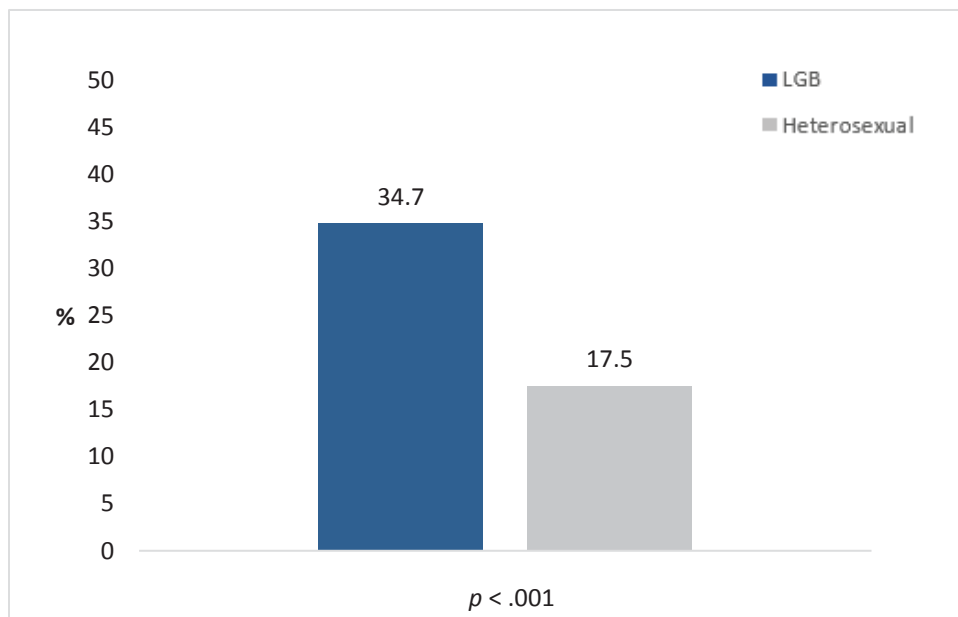
* One or more times during their life

Figure 41: Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* For the first time

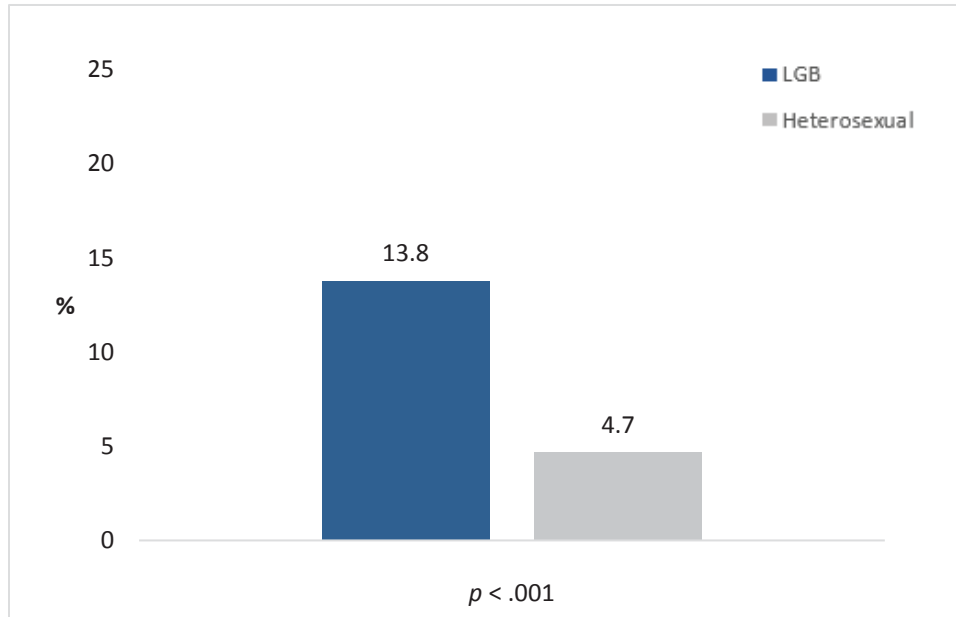
Figure 42: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* One or more times during the 30 days before the survey

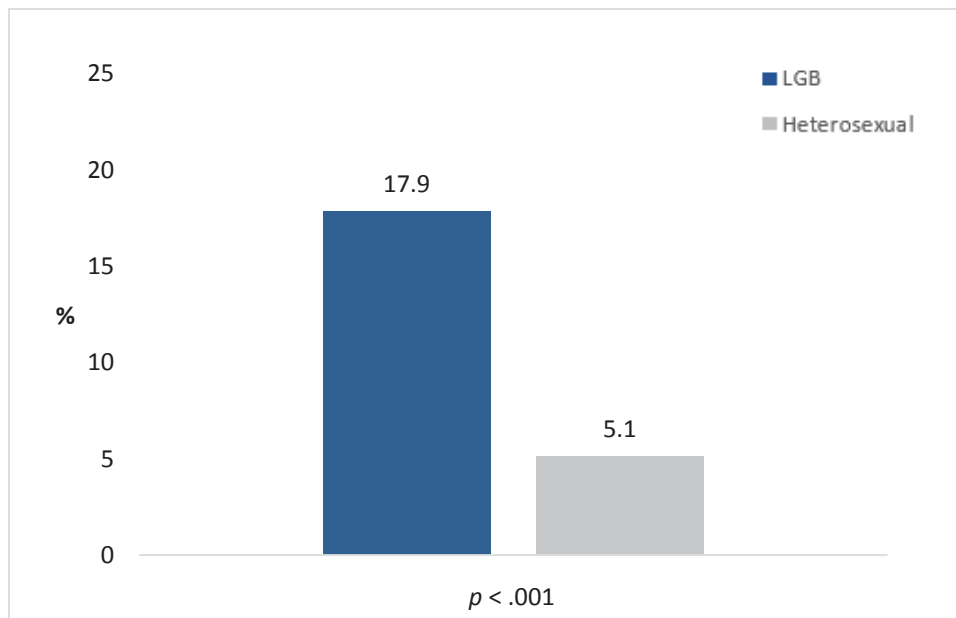
Other Drug Use

Figure 43: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



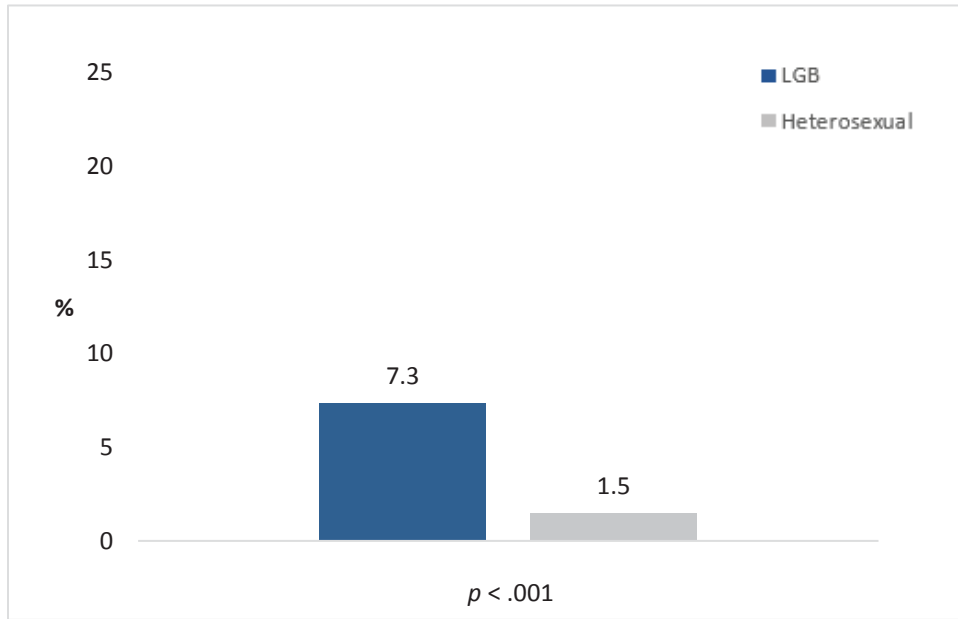
* Any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life

Figure 44: Percentage of students who ever used inhalants,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



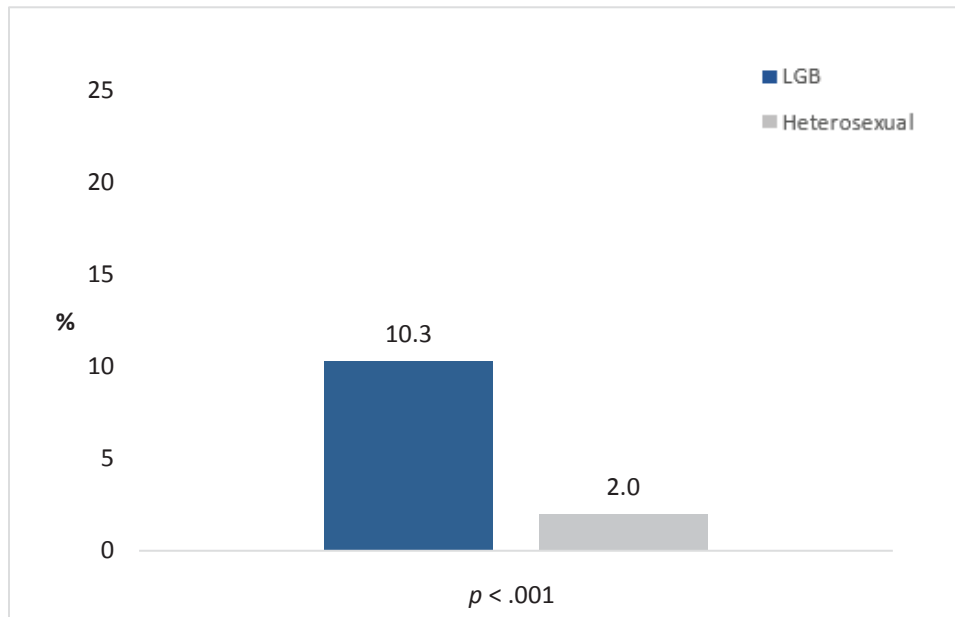
* Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life

Figure 45: Percentage of students who ever used heroin,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



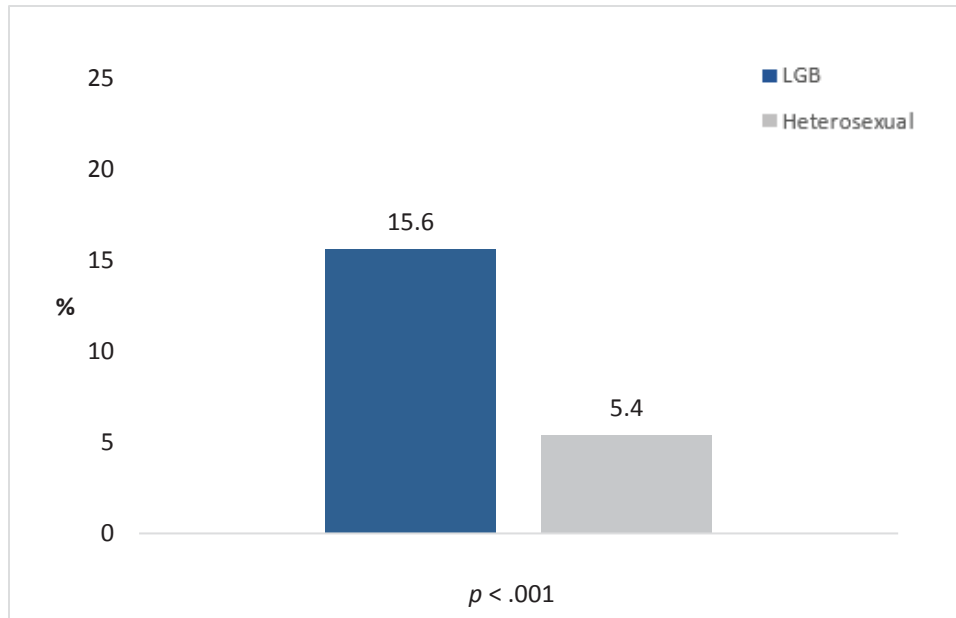
* Also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life

Figure 46: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



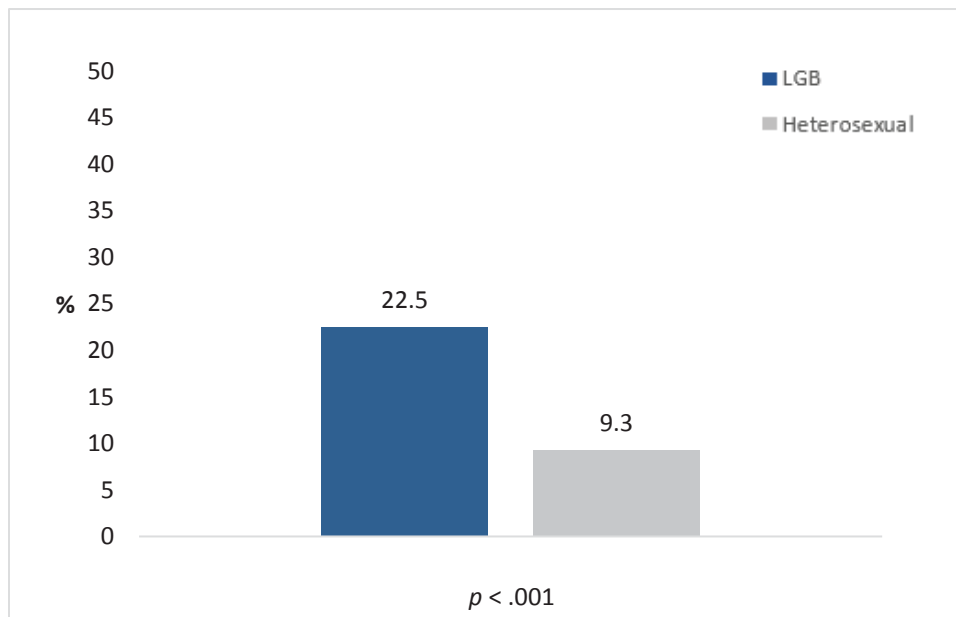
* Also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life

Figure 47: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



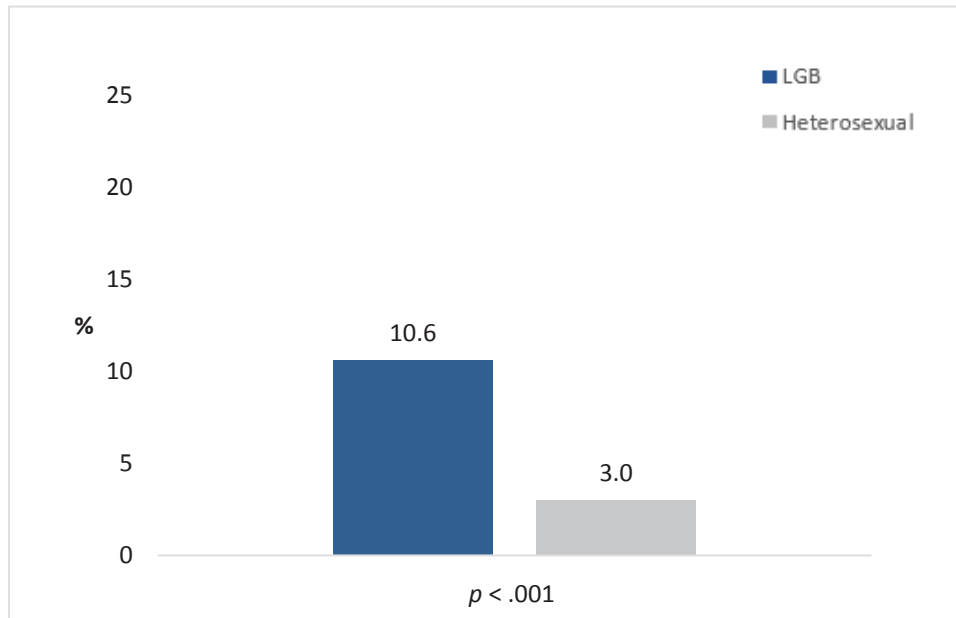
* Also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life

Figure 48: Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



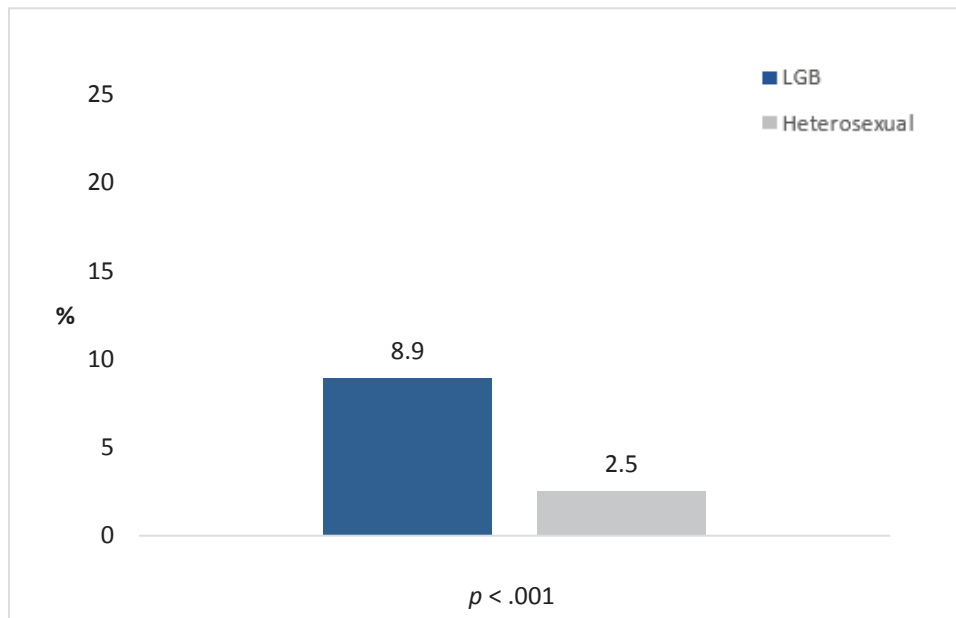
* Also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks" one or more times during their life

Figure 49: Percentage of high school students who currently use synthetic marijuana,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



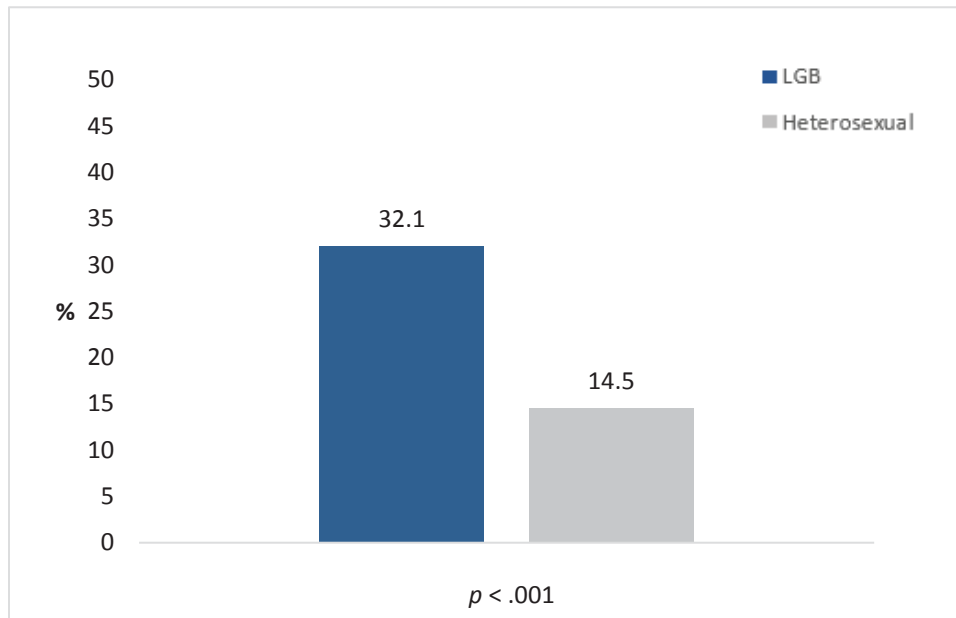
* Also called “K2,” “Spice,” “fake weed,” “King Kong,” “Yucatan Fire,” “Skunk,” or “Moon Rocks” one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

Figure 50: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor’s prescription,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



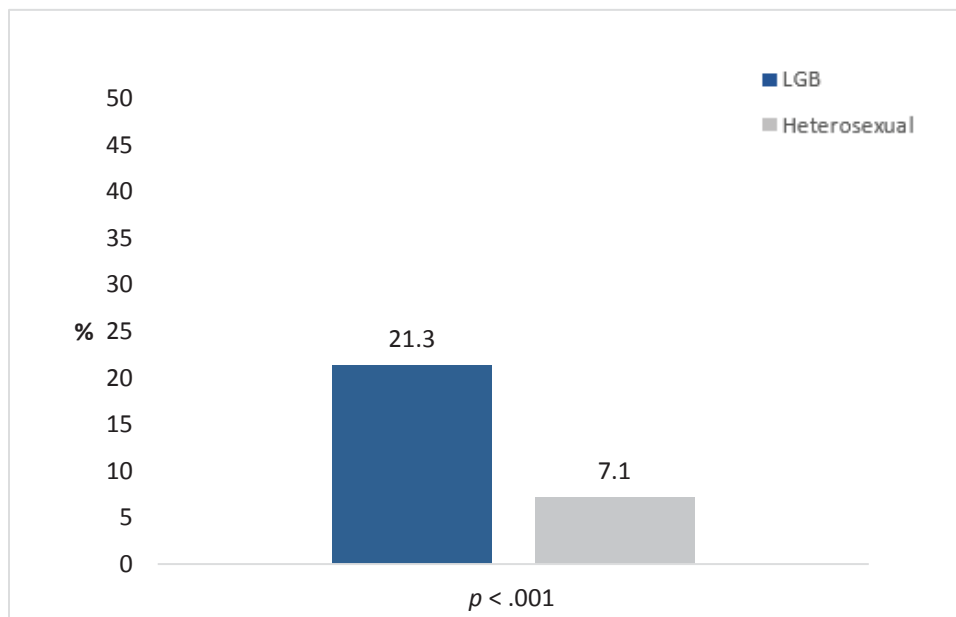
* Pills or shots, one or more times during their life

Figure 51: Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



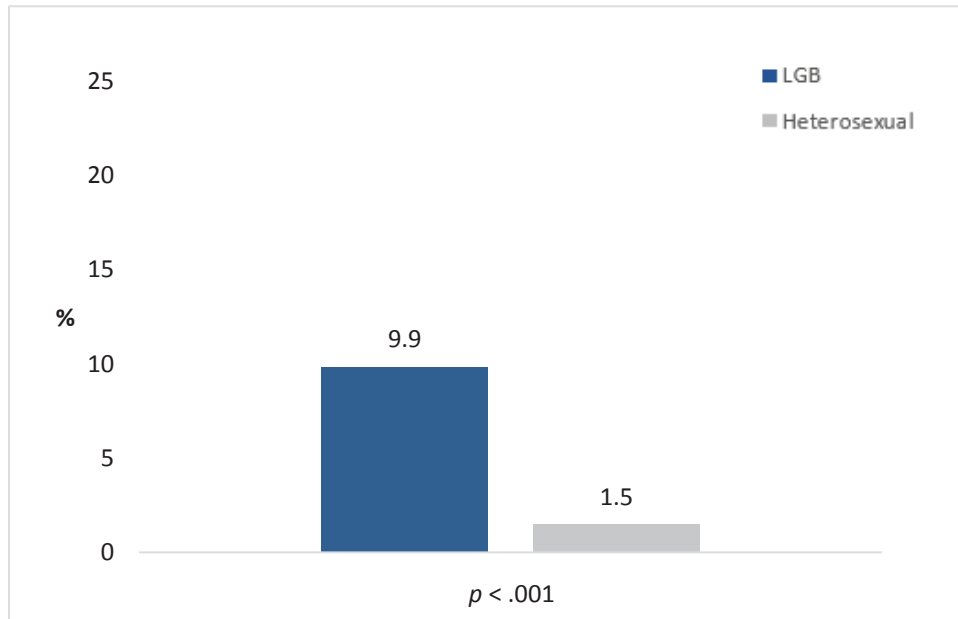
* Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life

Figure 52: Percentage of students who currently take prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



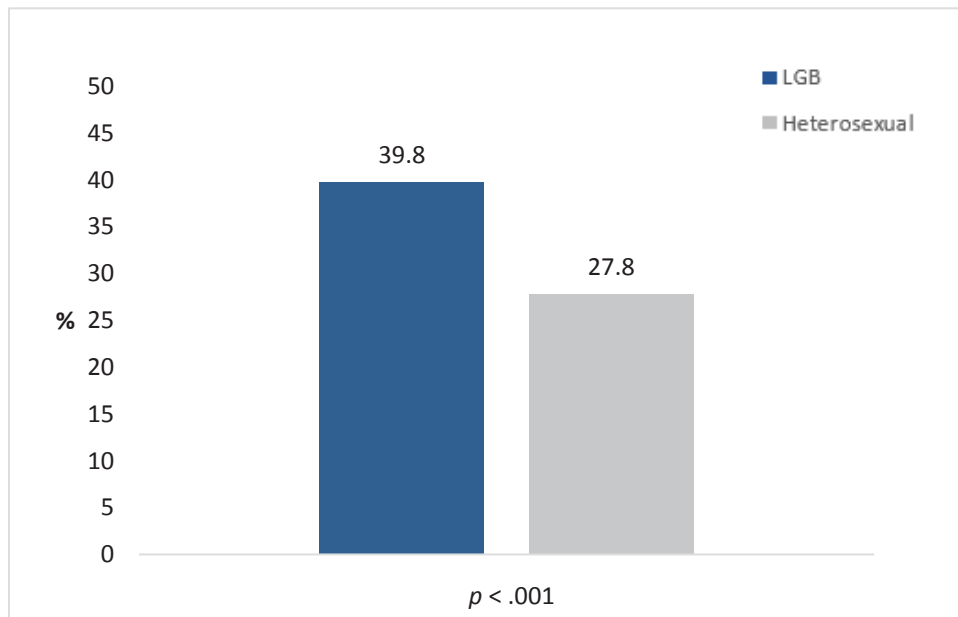
* Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey

Figure 53: Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



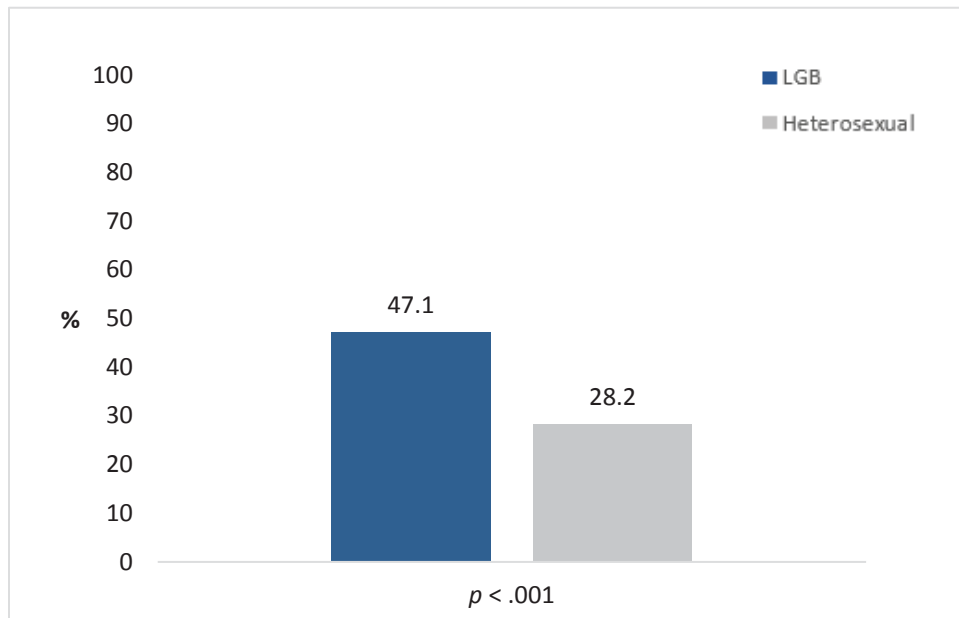
* Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life

Figure 54: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* During the 12 months before the survey

Figure 55: Percentage of students who have ever lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic or abused street or prescription drugs, by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



Sexual Behaviors

Figure 56: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse, by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015

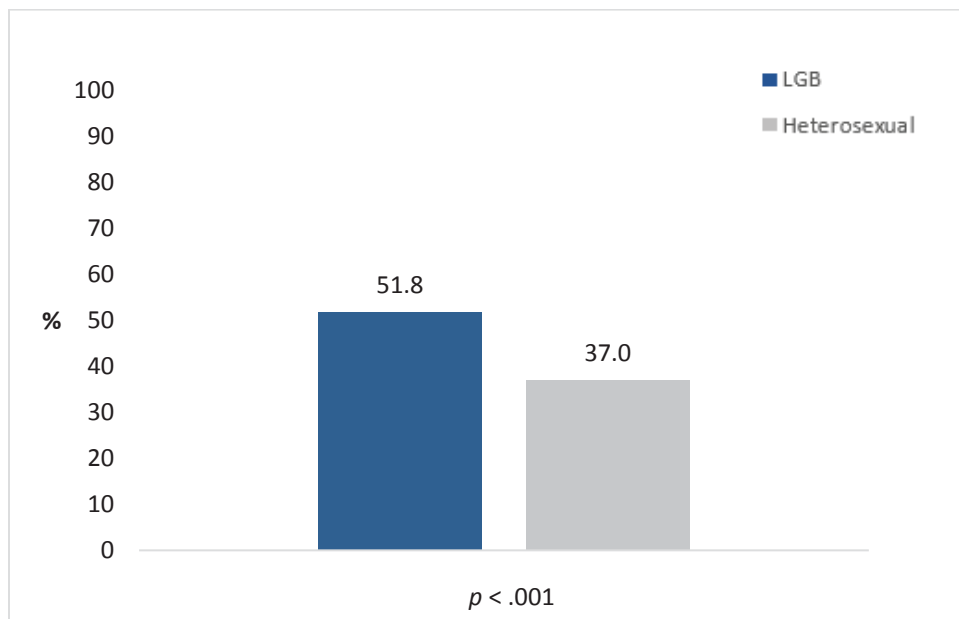
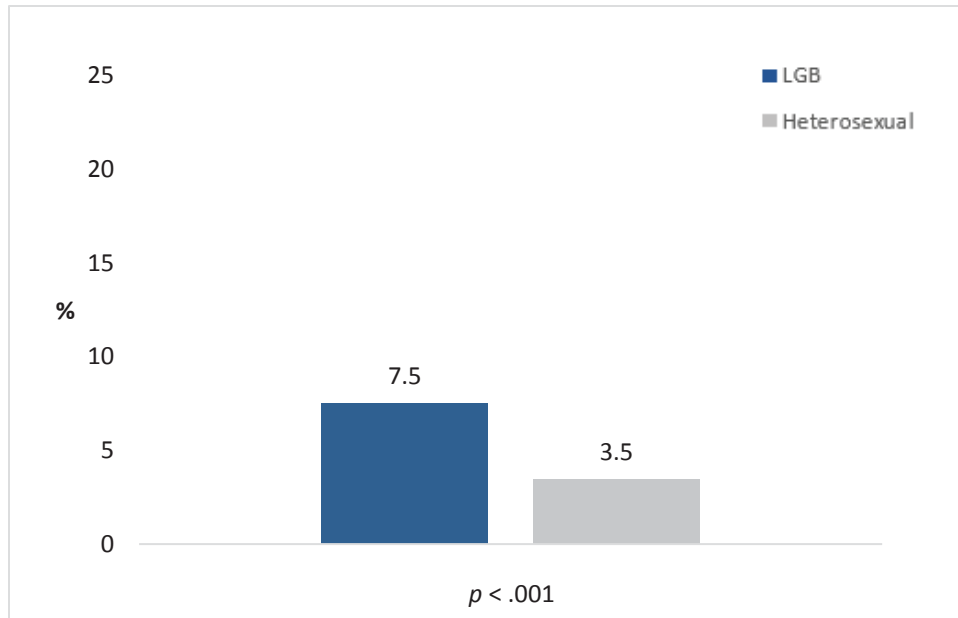


Figure 57: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* For the first time

Figure 58: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life, by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015

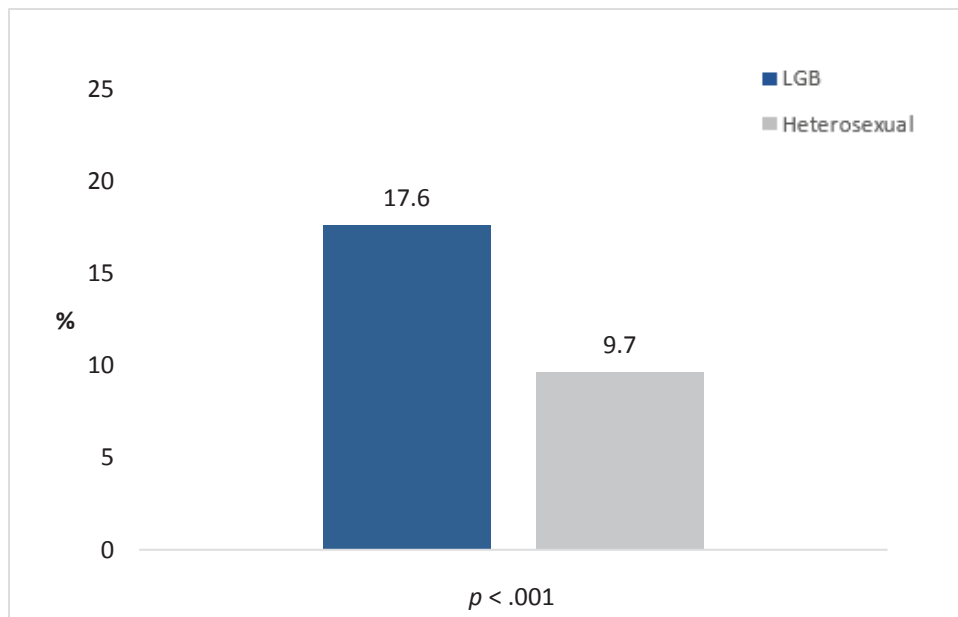
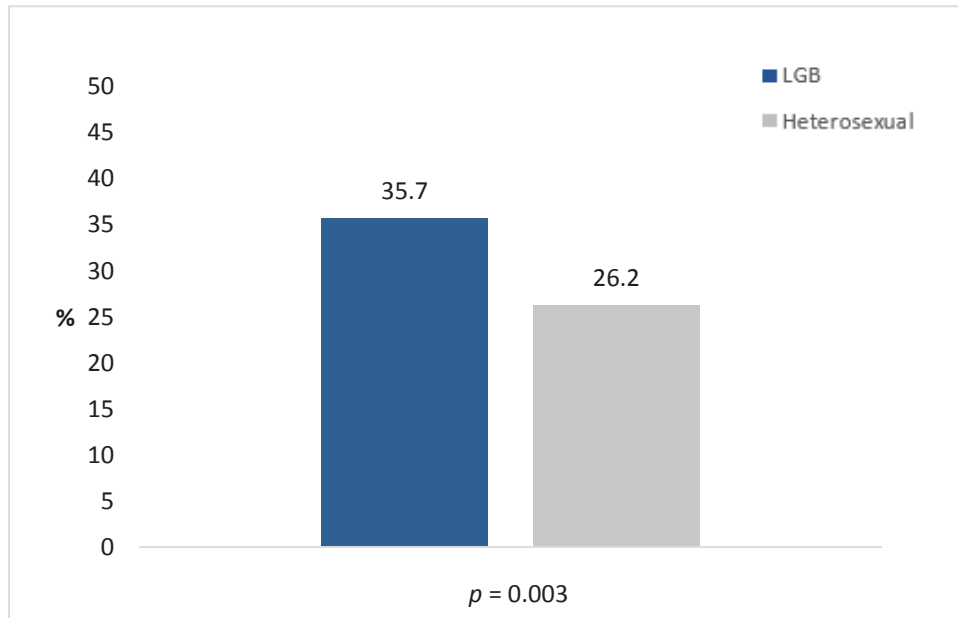
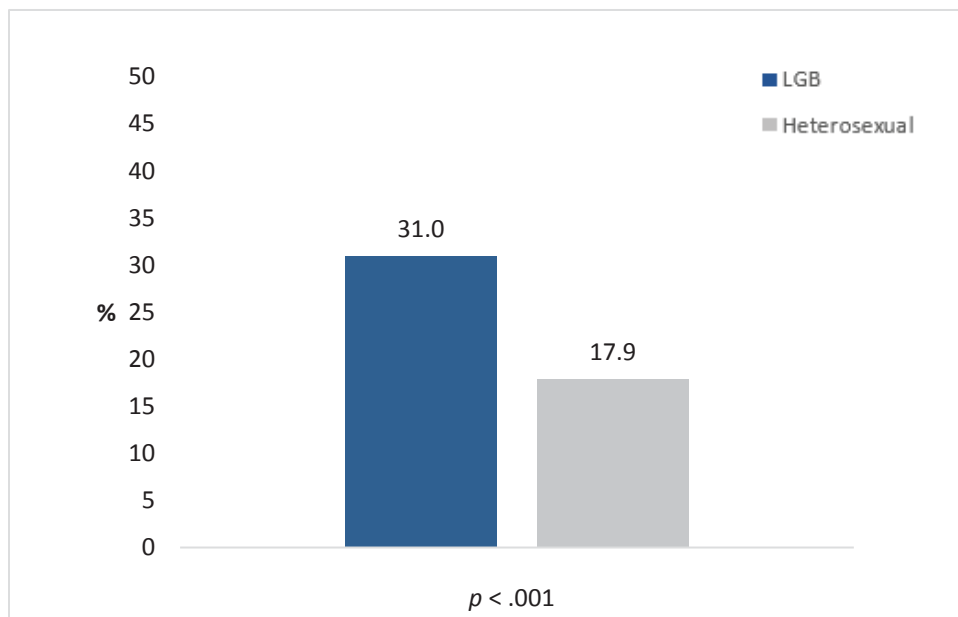


Figure 59: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



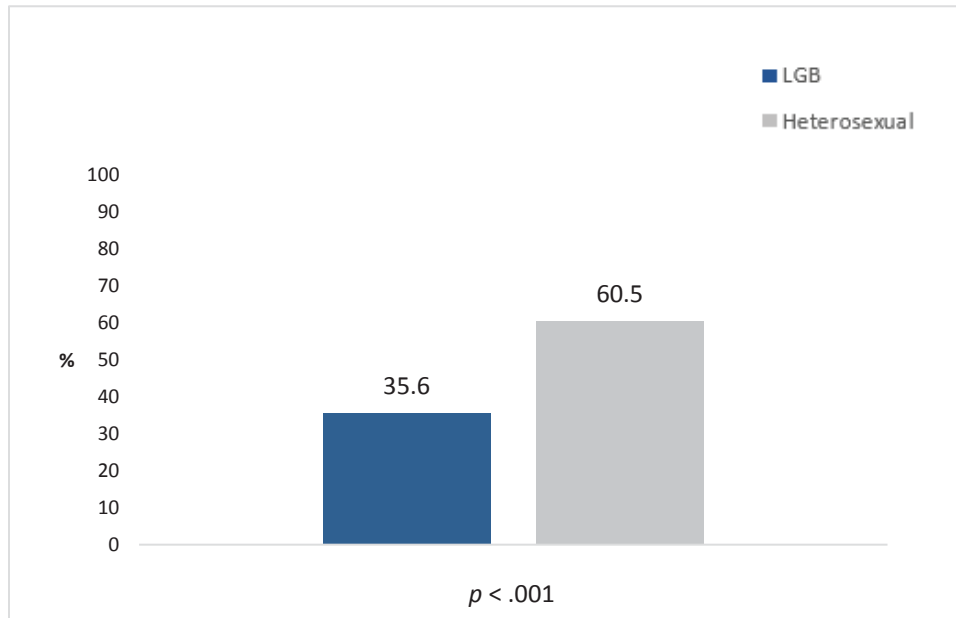
* Sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey

Figure 60: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



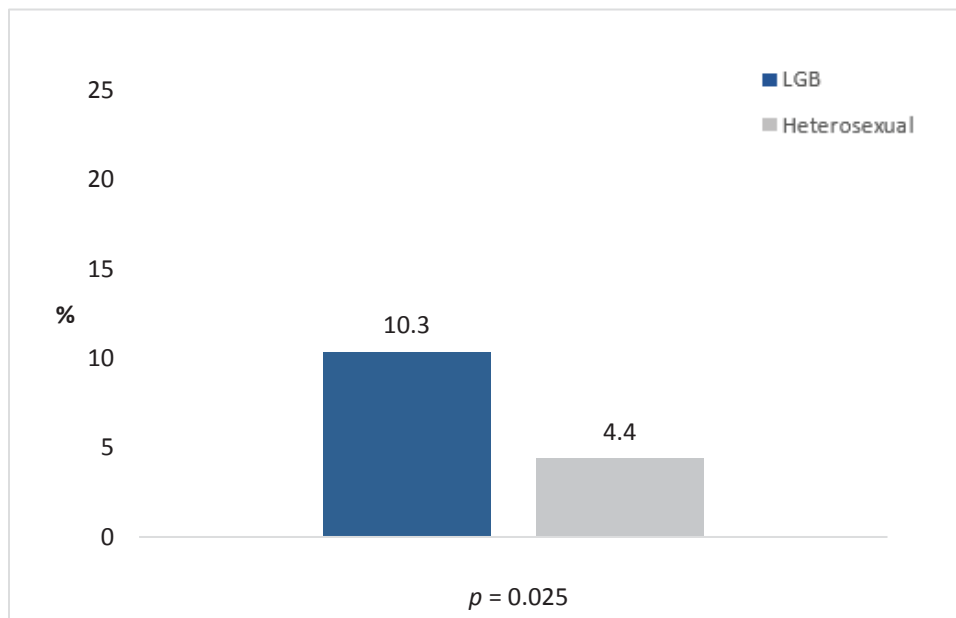
* Among students who were currently sexually active

Figure 61: Percentage of students who used a condom,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



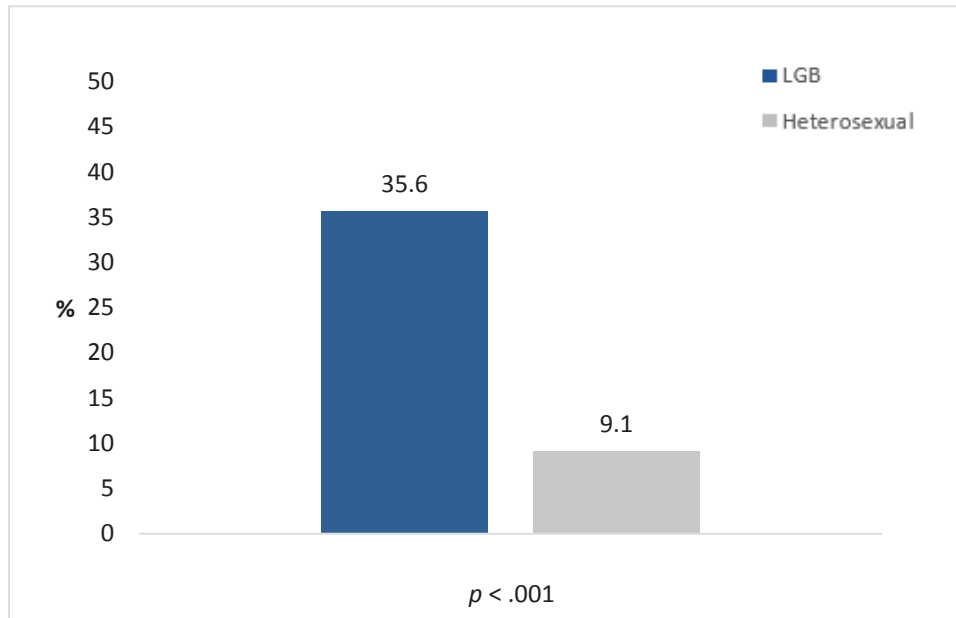
* During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active

Figure 62: Percentage of students who used a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing), IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon),* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



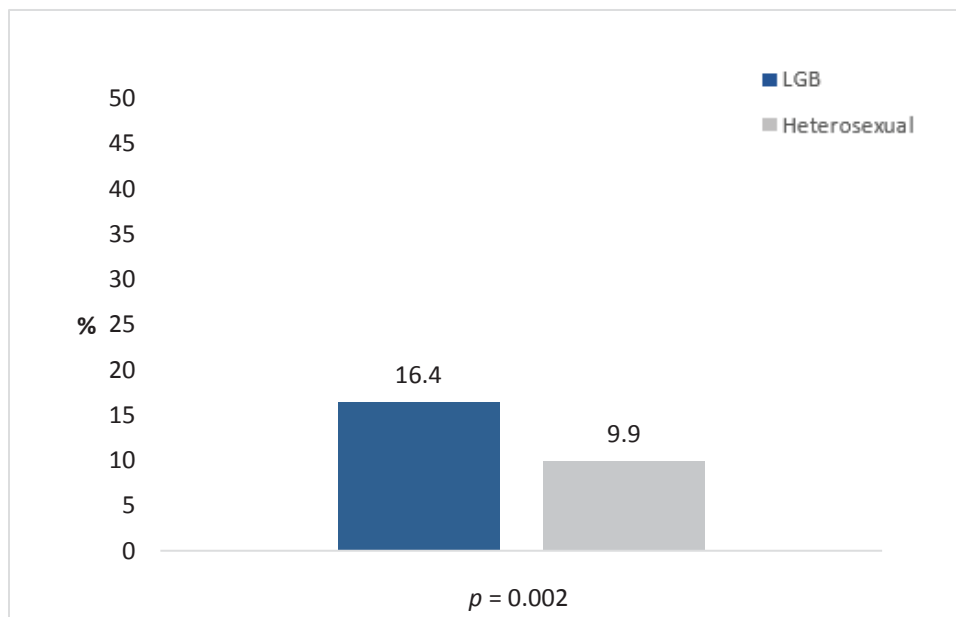
* Before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active

Figure 63: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* During last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active

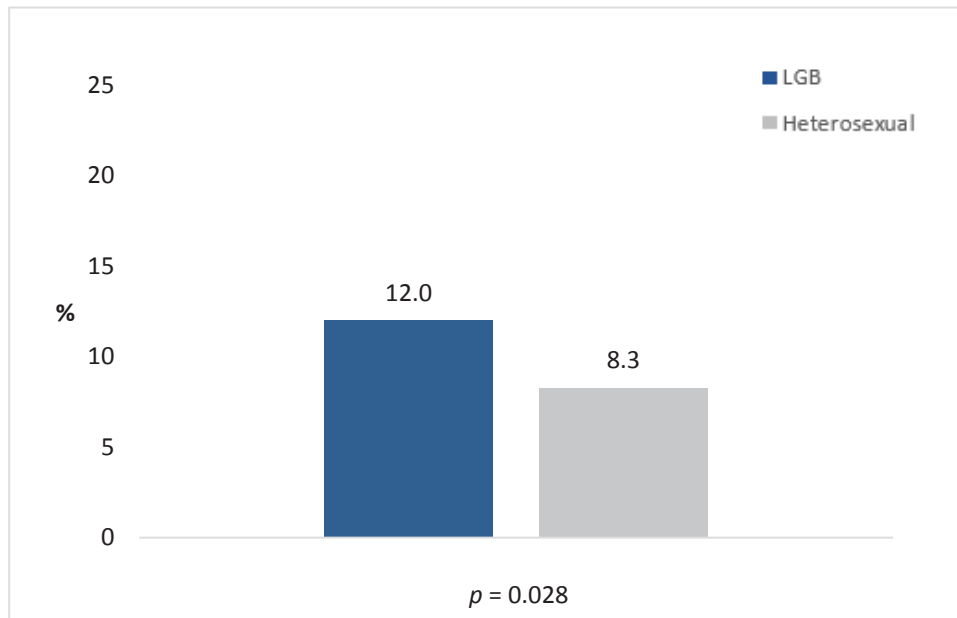
Figure 64: Percentage of students who were ever tested for HIV,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* Not including tests done when donating blood

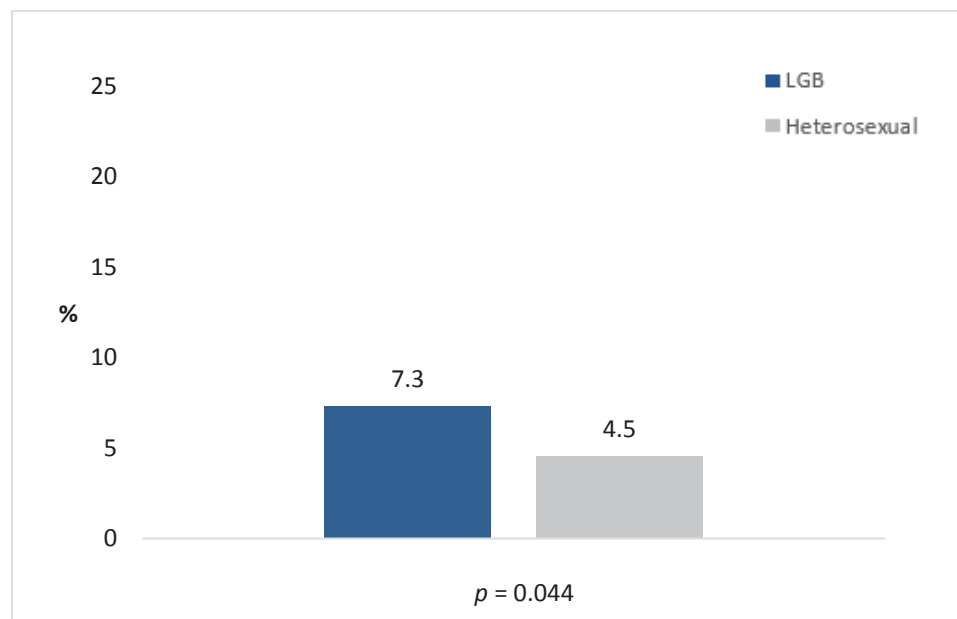
Diet

Figure 65: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



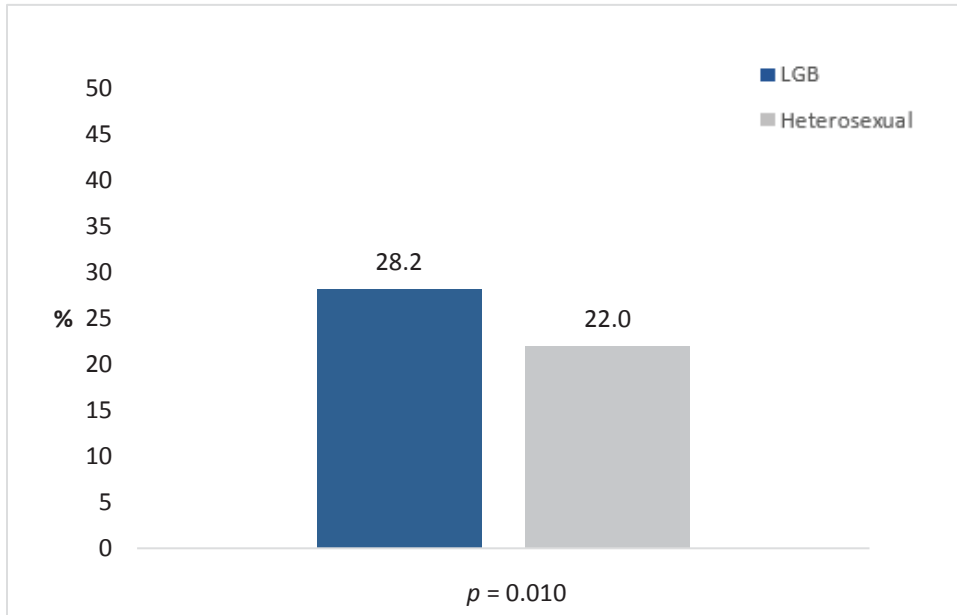
* Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

Figure 66: Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



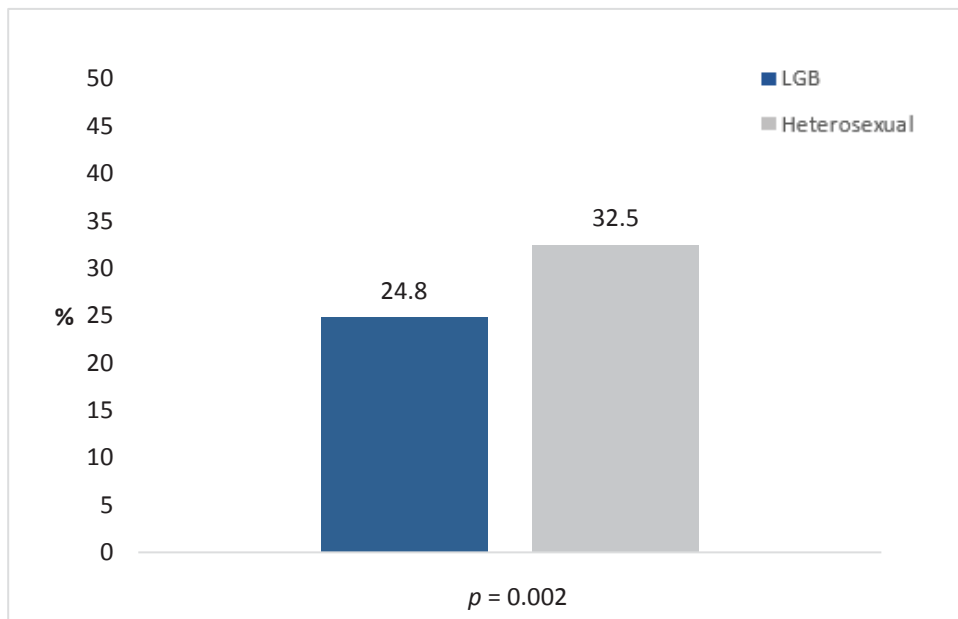
* Not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey

Figure 67: Percentage of students who did not drink milk,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



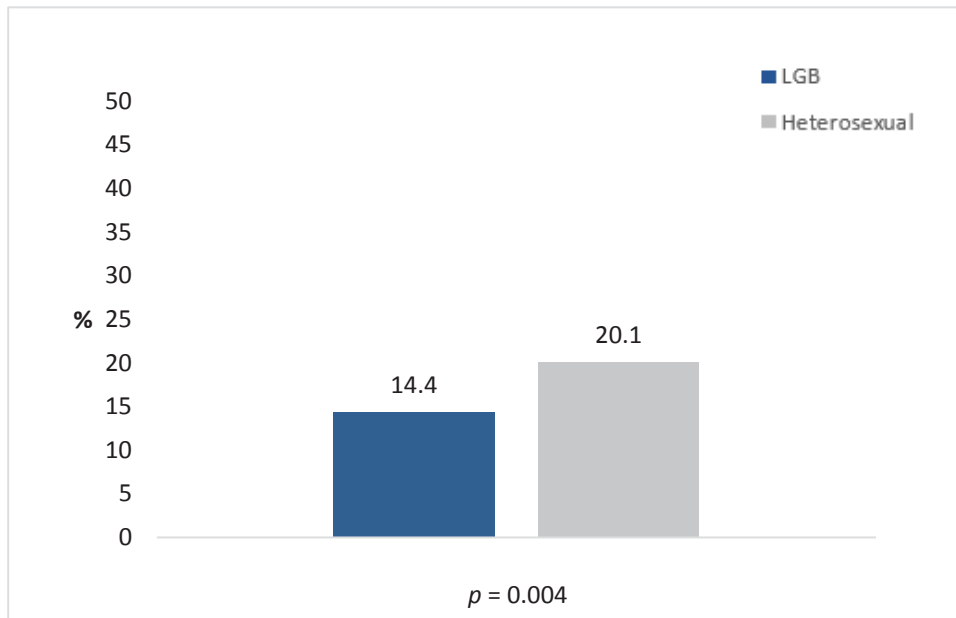
* During the 7 days before the survey

Figure 68: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



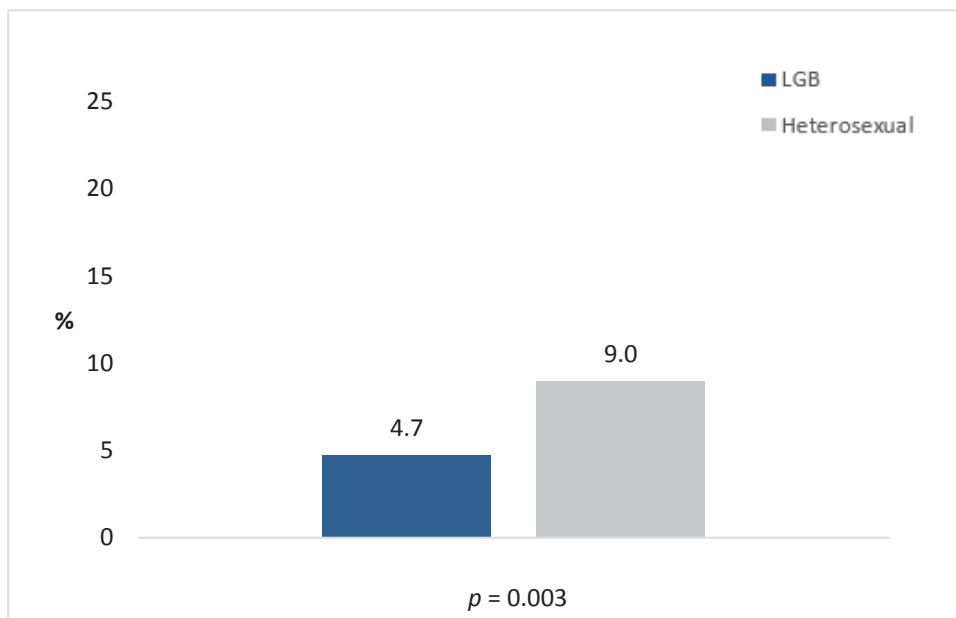
* During the 7 days before the survey

Figure 69: Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



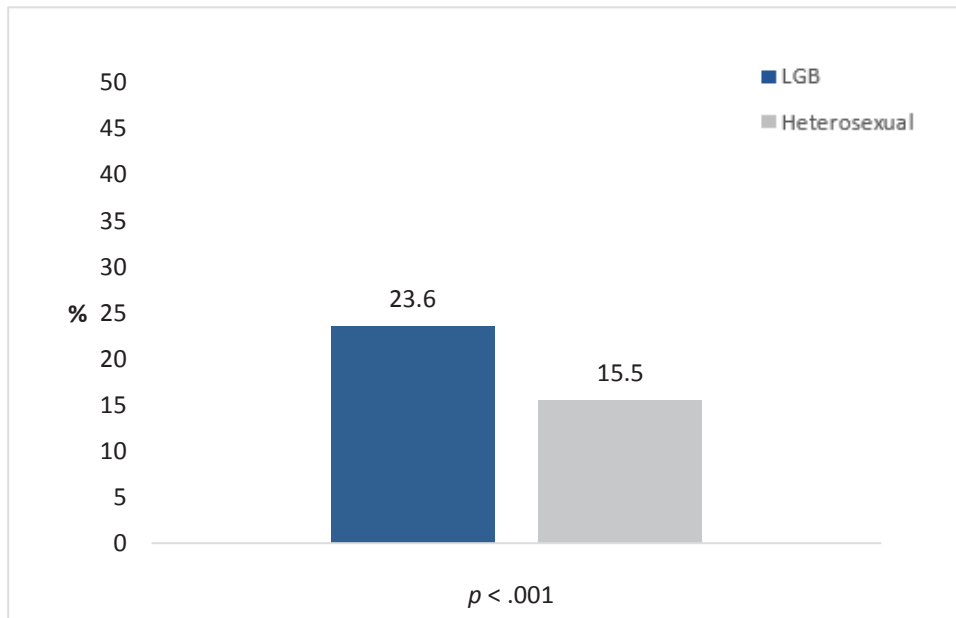
* During the 7 days before the survey

Figure 70: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



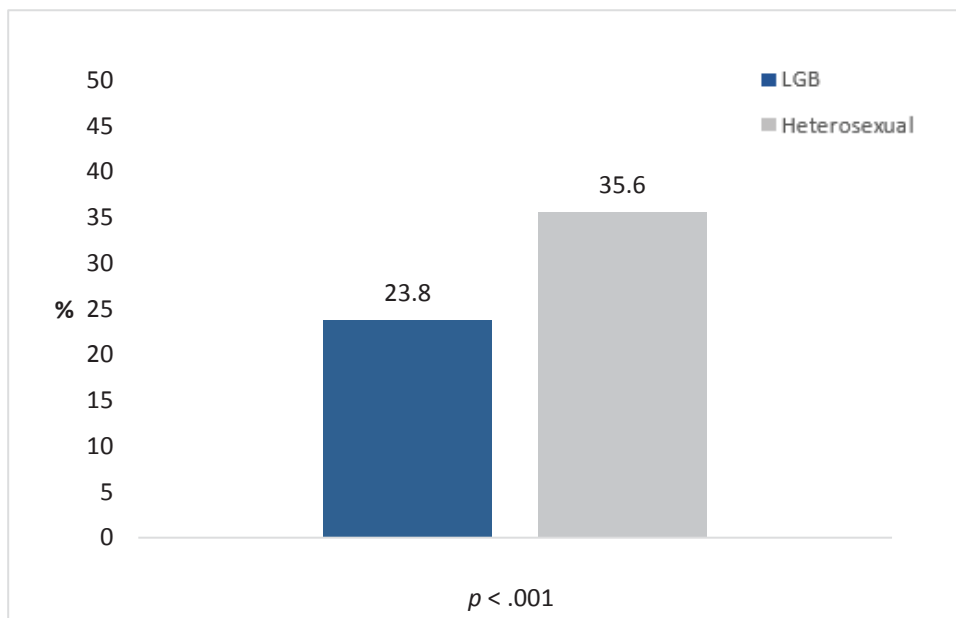
* During the 7 days before the survey

Figure 71: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* During the 7 days before the survey

Figure 72: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* During the 7 days before the survey

Figure 73: Percentage of students who mostly or always go hungry because there is not enough food in the house, by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015

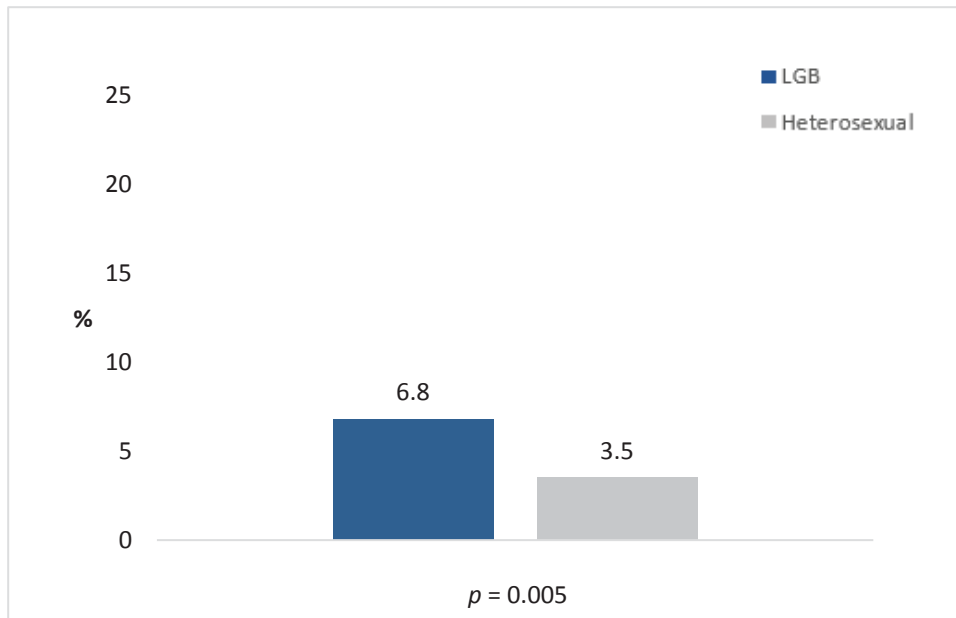
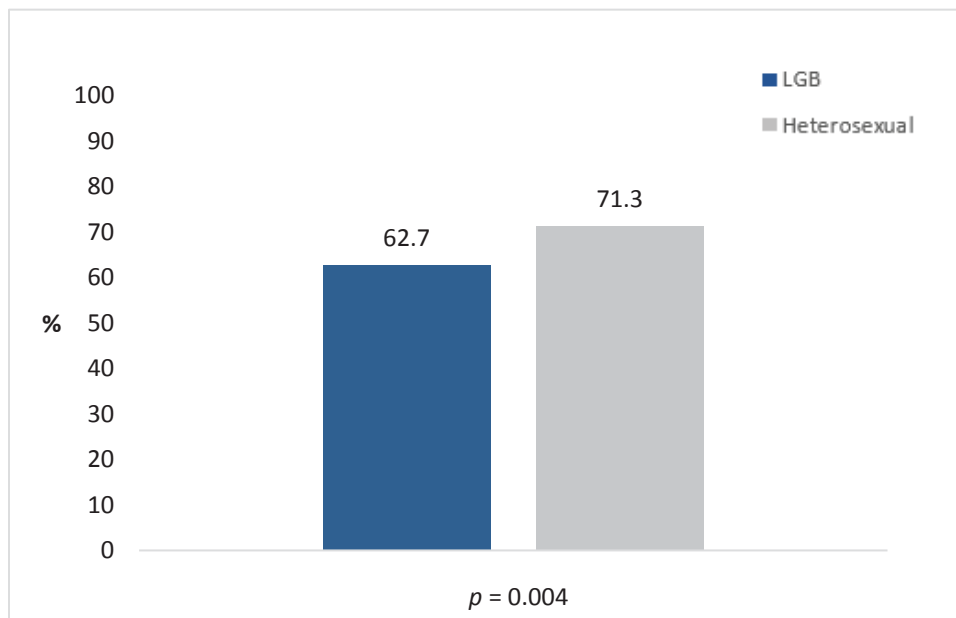


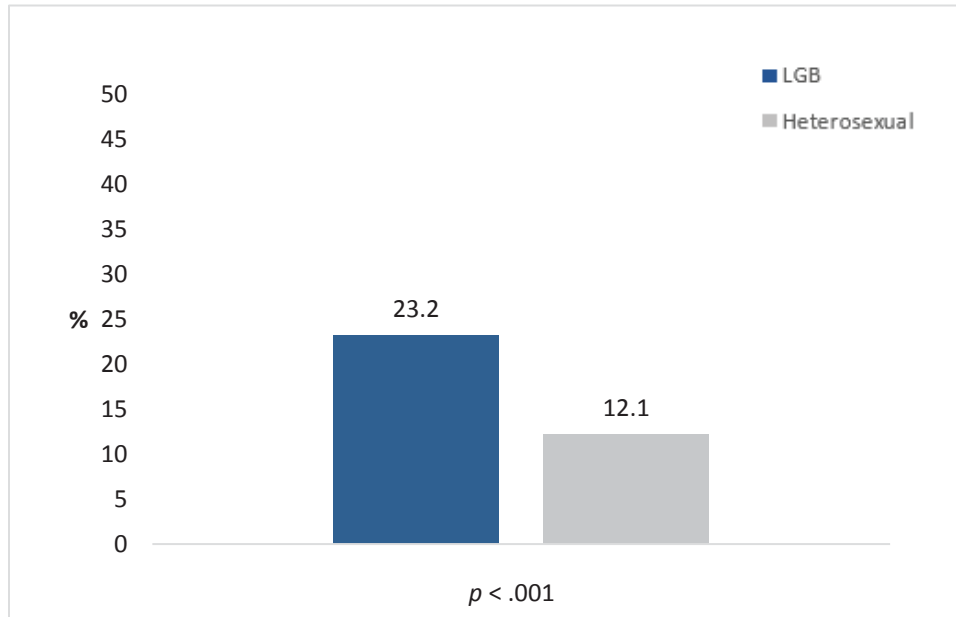
Figure 74: Percentage of students who saw a dentist,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* For a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey

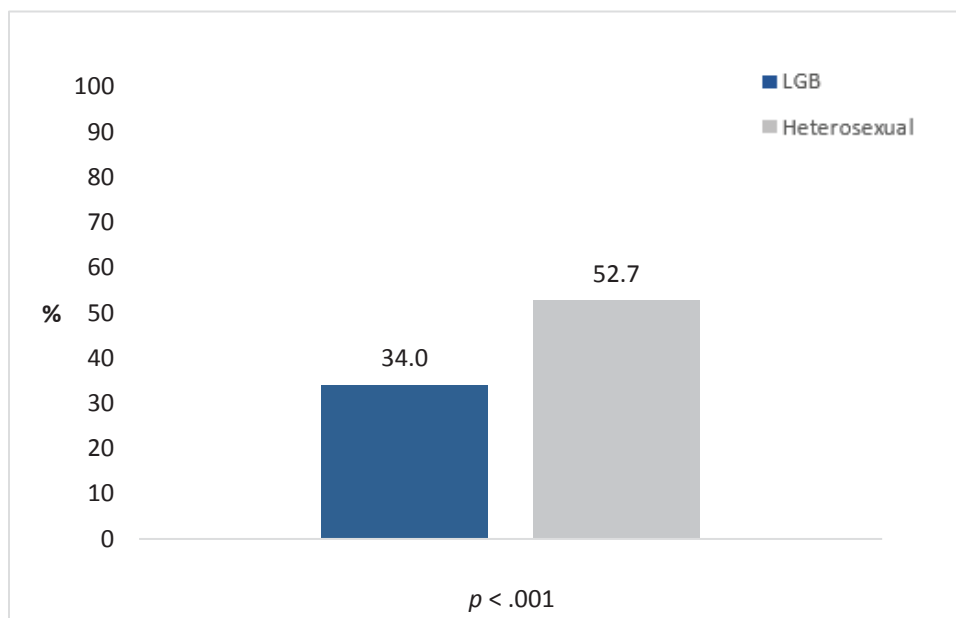
Physical Activity

Figure 75: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



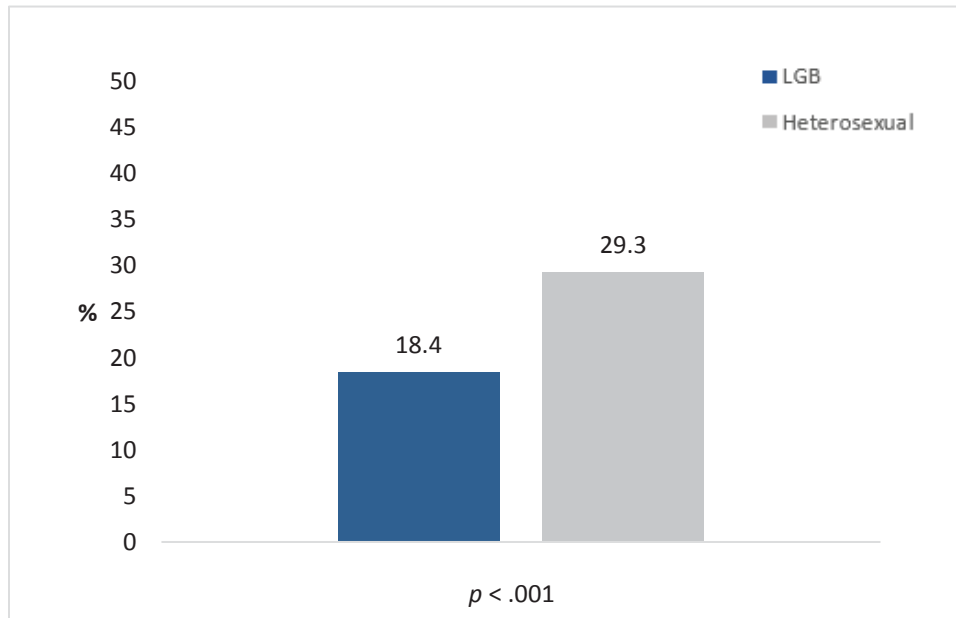
* Doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

Figure 76: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



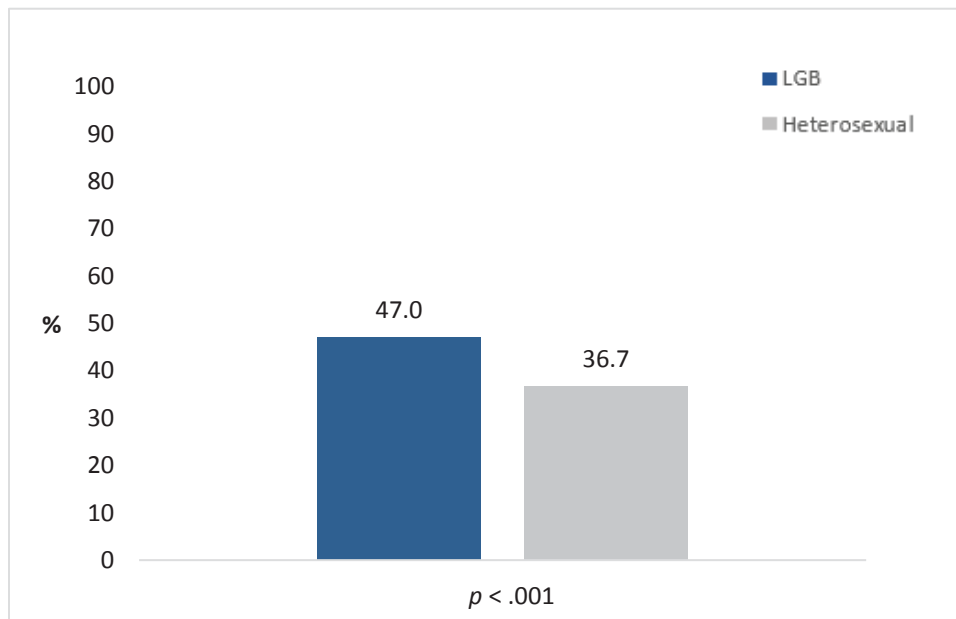
* Doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey

Figure 77: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



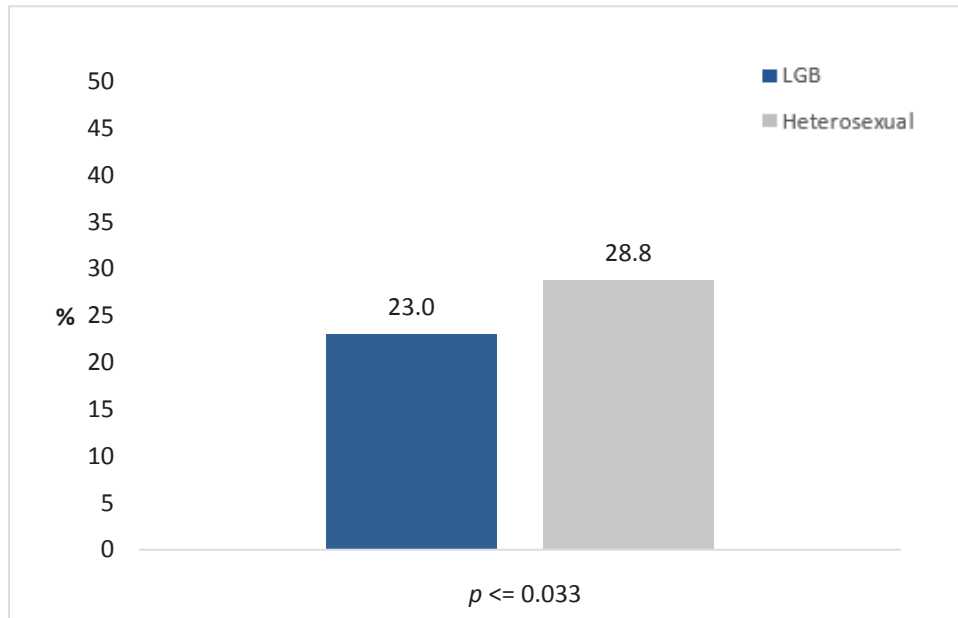
* Doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time, during the 7 days before the survey

Figure 78: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



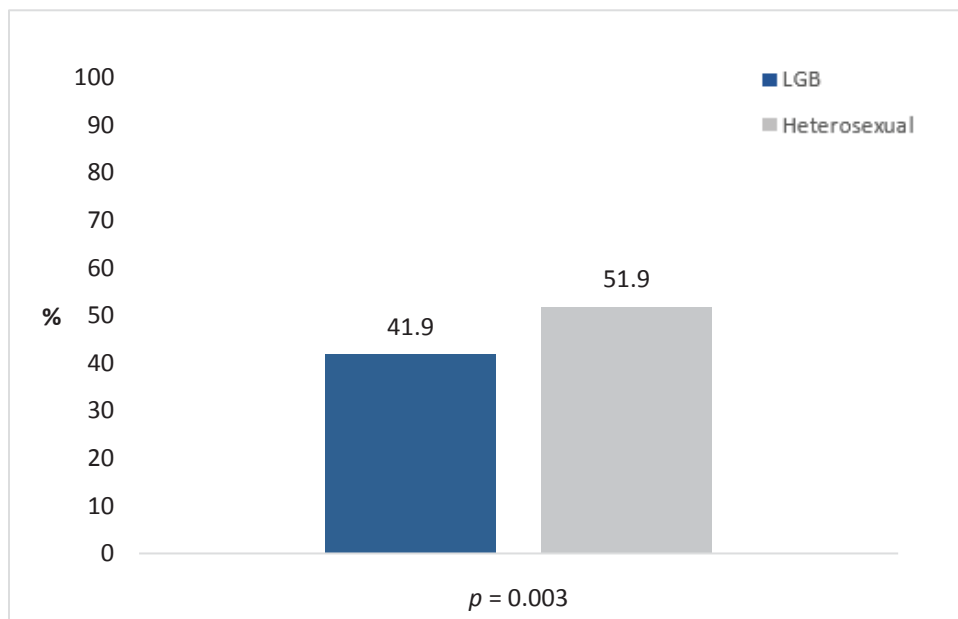
* For something that was not school work on an average school day

Figure 79: Percentage of students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* In an average week when they were in school

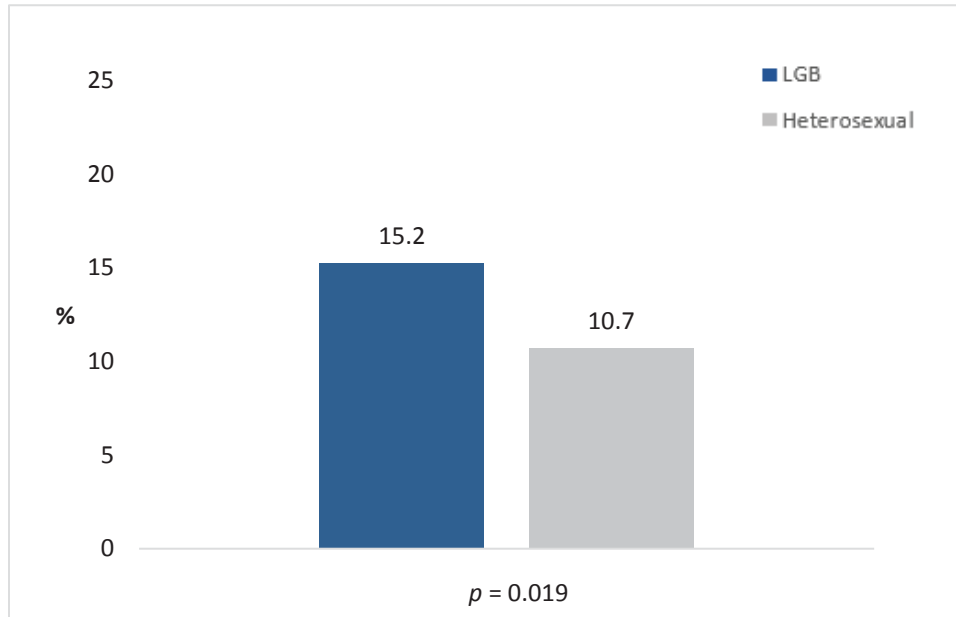
Figure 80: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* Run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey

Weight

Figure 81: Percentage of students who were obese,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* \geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart

Figure 82: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015

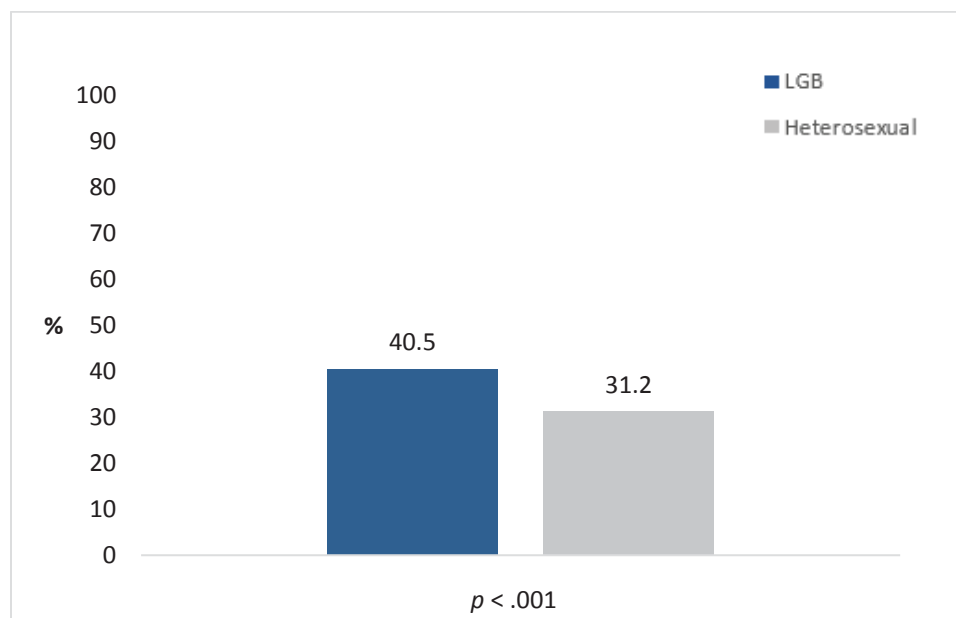
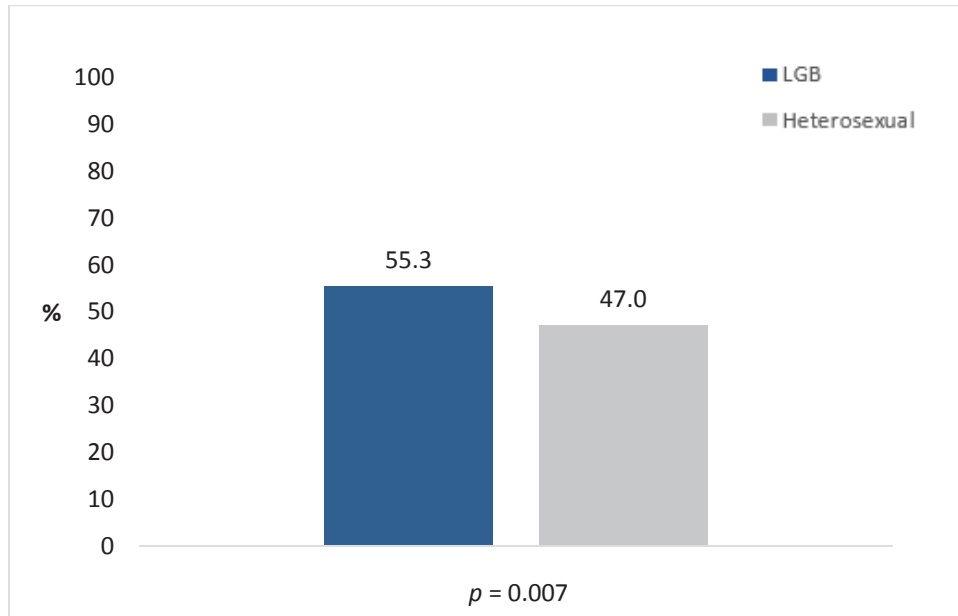


Figure 83: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



Resilience

Figure 84: Percentage of students who reported their parents or other adults in their family most of the time or always ask where they are going or with whom they will be, by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015

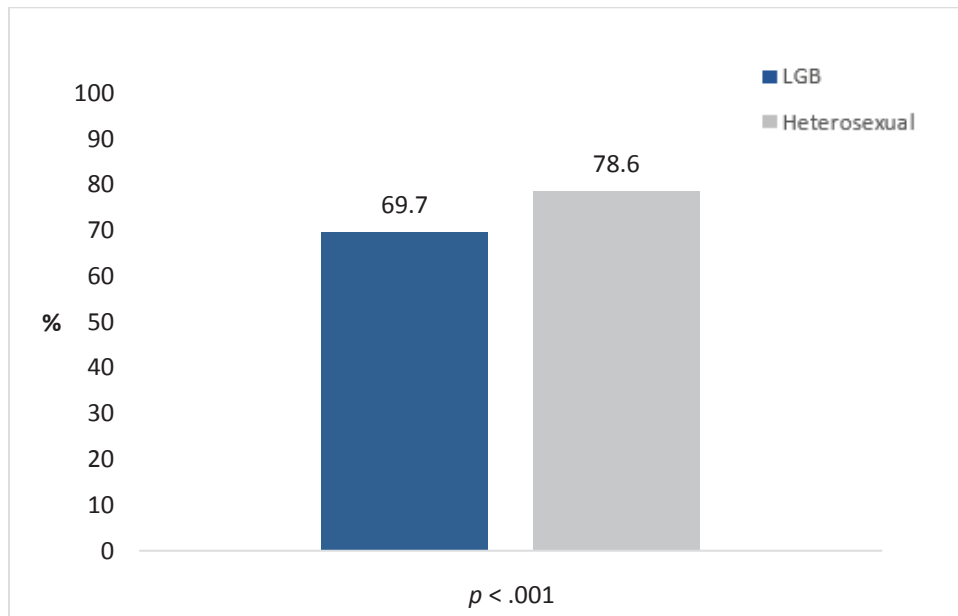
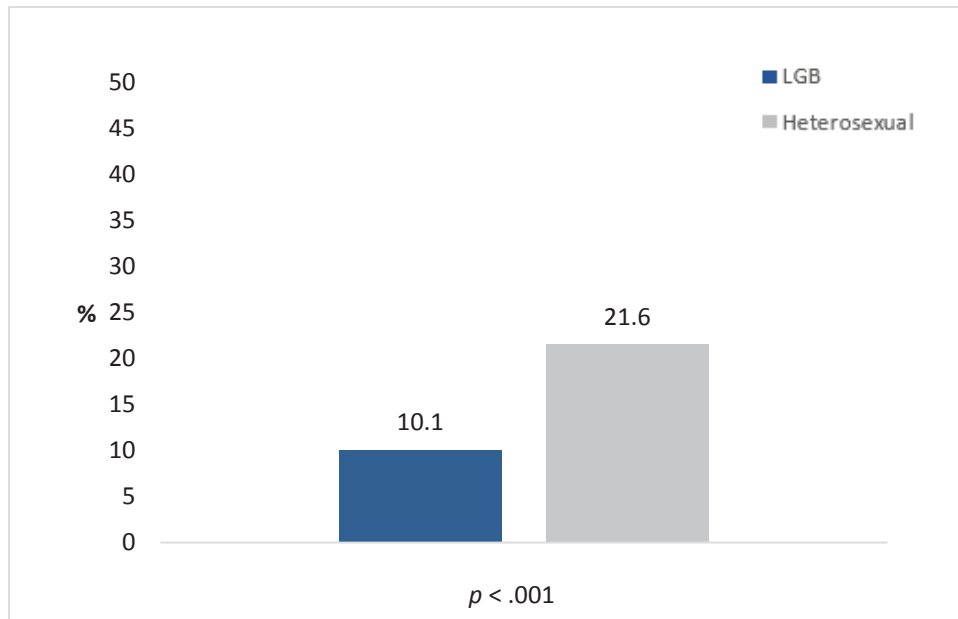


Figure 85: Percentage of students who would most likely talk with their parent or other adult family member about their feelings,* by sexual orientation – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior, 2015



* Among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious

2015 Nevada High School YRBS Sexual Identity Report

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