

2017 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): Sexual Identity Special Report



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Additional Resources

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Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	1
METHODS	1
SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS.....	2
Table 1: Summary of Risk Behaviors or Health Outcomes with Significant Differences based on Sexual Identity	2
RESULTS	3
Table 2: Demographic characteristics of all participating students	3
Table 3: Demographic characteristics of participating students by sexual orientation	4
Table 4: Other participant characteristics by sexual orientation	5
Table 5: Weighted prevalence estimates of health risk behaviors, by sexual orientation	6
RISK BEHAVIORS AND OTHER HEALTH OUTCOMES SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL ORIENTATION	17
SAFETY	17
Figure 1: Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt	17
VIOLENCE	17
Figure 2: Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight.....	17
VICTIMIZATION	18
Figure 3: Percentage of high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property	18
Figure 4: Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property	18
Figure 5: Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied	19
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	19
Figure 7: Percentage of high school students who were forced to do sexual things when they did not want to.....	20
Figure 8: Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence	20
Figure 9: Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence	21
Figure 10: Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse	21
Figure 11: Percentage of high school students who have ever been hit, beaten, kicked, or physically hurt in anyway by an adult	22
Figure 12: Percentage of high school students who mostly or always have been sworn at, insulted by, or put down by an adult	22
Figure 13: Percentage of high school students who have ever seen adults in their home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up	23

EMOTIONAL HEALTH.....	23
Figure 14: Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless.....	23
Figure 15: Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide.....	24
Figure 16: Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide.....	24
Figure 17: Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide.....	25
Figure 18: Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.....	25
Figure 19: Percentage of high school students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose.....	26
Figure 20: Percentage of high school students who have ever lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal.....	26
Figure 21: Percentage of high school students who mostly or always got the kind of help they need when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious.....	27
TOBACCO USE.....	27
Figure 22: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes.....	27
Figure 23: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarette before age 13 years.....	28
Figure 24: Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes ...	28
Figure 25: Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco.....	29
Figure 26: Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigars.....	29
Figure 27: Percentage of high school students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco.....	30
ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCT USE.....	30
Figure 28: Percentage of high school students who ever used electronic vapor products.....	30
Figure 29: Percentage of high school students who currently used electronic vapor products.....	31
ALCOHOL USE.....	31
Figure 30: Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol.....	31
Figure 31: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol before age 13 years.....	32
Figure 32: Percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol.....	32
Figure 33: Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.....	33
MARIJUANA USE.....	33
Figure 34: Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana.....	33
Figure 35: Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana before age 13 years.....	34
Figure 36: Percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana.....	34
Figure 37: Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana.....	35

Figure 38: Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle driven when they had been using marijuana	35
OTHER DRUG USE.....	36
Figure 39: Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine	36
Figure 40: Percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants	36
Figure 41: Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin	37
Figure 42: Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines	37
Figure 43: Percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy	38
Figure 44: Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana	38
Figure 45: Percentage of high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription	39
Figure 46: Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than prescribed	39
Figure 47: Percentage of high school students who currently use prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription	40
Figure 48: Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drug	40
Figure 49: Percentage of high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property	41
Figure 50: Percentage of high school students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs	41
Figure 51: Percentage of high school students who have ever lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic or abused street or prescription drugs	42
SEXUAL BEHAVIORS.....	42
Figure 52: Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse ...	42
Figure 53: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years	43
Figure 54: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons	43
Figure 55: Percentage of high school students who used a condom	44
Figure 56: Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy.....	44
Figure 57: Percentage of high school students who have ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant	45
Figure 58: Percentage of high school students who were ever tested for HIV	45
DIET	46
Figure 59: Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day.....	46
Figure 60: Percentage of high school students who did not drink milk	46
Figure 61: Percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast	47
Figure 62: Percentage of high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days	47
Figure 63: Percentage of high school students who go hungry most of the time/always because there is not enough food in the house	48
Figure 64: Percentage of high school students who saw a dentist	48

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	49
Figure 65: Percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day.....	49
Figure 66: Percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days	49
Figure 67: Percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days.....	50
Figure 68: Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games, watched TV, or used a computer 3 or more hours per day.....	50
Figure 69: Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team	51
Figure 70: Percentage of high school students who had 8 or more hours of sleep .	51
WEIGHT.....	52
Figure 71: Percentage of high school students who were overweight.....	52
Figure 72: Percentage of high school students who were obese	52

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. Students 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 2017 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 2017 High School YRBS, a random sample 5,336 youth from 98 schools completed the survey. Please see 2017 Nevada Youth Risk Behavior reports for detailed information on the random cluster sampling design used.

The 2017 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.

Students could self-identify as: heterosexual (straight), gay or lesbian, bisexual, or not sure. For this report, students were categorized as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) vs. heterosexual; students who were “not sure” (n=186) and those who did not answer the question (n=165) were counted as missing. The final analytic sample for this report is 4,985 youth. Differences in the weighted prevalence of risk behaviors and other health outcomes between LGB and heterosexual students were assessed with weighted chi-square tests. A summary of all comparisons is displayed in Table 5 and significant differences in risk behaviors between LGB and heterosexual students ($p < .05$) are displayed in Figures 1-72. The y-axis on the figures was set to either 50% or 100% for visual consistency.

SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS

Table 1: Summary of Risk Behaviors or Health Outcomes with Significant Differences based on Sexual Identity — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

Risk Behavior Category	Proportion of Risk Behaviors or Health Outcomes with Significant Differences based on Sexual Identity	
	Fraction	Percent
All Categories	72 / 107	67%
Safety	1 / 2	50%
Violence	1 / 3	33%
Victimization	11 / 11	100%
Emotional Health	8 / 8	100%
Substance Use	30 / 39	77%
Sexual Behaviors	7 / 13	54%
Diet, Physical Activity, & Weight	14 / 31	45%

RESULTS

Table 2: Demographic characteristics of all participating students, by sex, age, grade, race/ethnicity, and region — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

		Student Participants ^a	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Total		4985	100.0%	100.0%
Sex	Female	2407	48.6%	48.1%
	Male	2551	51.5%	51.9%
Age Groups	14 years old or younger	604	12.1%	12.6%
	15 years old	1239	24.9%	24.1%
	16 years old	1286	25.8%	25.2%
	17 years old	1258	25.3%	26.8%
	18 years old or older	589	11.8%	11.3%
Grade	9th grade	1273	25.8%	24.9%
	10th grade	1337	27.1%	25.2%
	11th grade	1196	24.2%	25.2%
	12th grade	1118	22.6%	24.4%
	Ungraded or other grade	17	0.3%	0.3%
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native^d	111	2.3%	1.5%
	Asian^d	217	4.4%	6.6%
	Black^d	206	4.2%	10.4%
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander^d	67	1.4%	1.4%
	White^d	1972	40.3%	34.0%
	Hispanic/Latino	2058	42.0%	40.9%
	Other/Multiple^d	268	5.5%	5.2%
Region	Urban	3358	67.4%	90.7%
	Rural/Frontier	1627	32.6%	9.3%

^a Does not include youth were not sure of their sexual identity or who did not answer the sexual identity question

^d Non-Hispanic

Table 3: Demographic characteristics of participating students by sexual orientation — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

		LGB		Heterosexual		P-Value
		N	% ^a	N	% ^a	
Overall Total	Total	626	13.1%	4359	86.9%	
Sex	Female	423	18.8%	1984	81.2%	<0.001
	Male	194	7.7%	2357	92.3%	
Age	14 years old or younger	83	14.0%	521	86.0%	0.555
	15 years old	164	13.4%	1075	86.6%	
	16 years old	157	11.3%	1129	88.7%	
	17 years old	158	14.3%	1100	85.7%	
	18 years old or older	62	12.9%	527	87.1%	
Grade	9th grade	174	13.9%	1099	86.1%	0.542
	10th grade	166	11.8%	1171	88.2%	
	11th grade	161	14.5%	1035	85.5%	
	12th grade	118	12.7%	1000	87.3%	
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native^b	14	18.9%	97	81.1%	<0.001
	Asian^b	21	8.6%	196	91.4%	
	Black^b	40	19.6%	166	80.4%	
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander^b	9	20.1%	58	79.9%	
	White^b	230	12.4%	1742	87.6%	
	Hispanic/Latino	243	11.4%	1815	88.6%	
	Other/Multiple^b	55	19.9%	213	80.1%	
Region	Urban	453	13.4%	2905	86.6%	0.021
	Rural/Frontier	173	10.1%	1454	89.9%	

^a Weighted row percent^b Non-Hispanic

Table 4: Other participant characteristics by sexual orientation — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

		LGB		Heterosexual		P-Value
		N	% ^a	N	% ^a	
Overall Total	Total	626	13.1%	4359	86.9%	
Active Duty Military Family						0.466
	Yes	33	15.0%	169	85.0%	
	No	556	12.8%	3978	87.2%	
Received Free or Reduced Lunch at School						0.002
	Yes	269	15.2%	1580	84.8%	
	No	341	11.3%	2727	88.7%	
Mostly A's or B's in School						0.001
	Yes	397	11.9%	3070	88.1%	
	No	210	16.4%	1197	83.6%	

^a Weighted row percent

Table 5: Weighted prevalence estimates of health risk behaviors, by sexual orientation — Nevada, 2017

SAFETY	LGB	Heterosexual	Difference
Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	9.4	6.2	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school 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)	30.2	31.7	No Difference
VIOLENCE			
Percentage of high school 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)	7.7	5.0	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	24.6	18.2	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	6.8	5.2	No Difference
VICTIMIZATION			
Percentage of high school 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)	12.4	6.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	29.3	14.3	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school 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)	25.4	11.0	LGB Higher
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 (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	14.1	7.1	LGB Higher

2017 Nevada YRBS Sexual Identity Special Report

VICTIMIZATION (CONT.)	LGB	Heterosexual	Difference
Percentage of high school students who were forced to do sexual things when they did not want to (during the 12 months before the survey)	20.4	8.4	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school 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)	15.0	6.4	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school 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)	8.6	4.4	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)	17.2	5.6	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)	36.6	15.8	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who sometimes, mostly, or always have been sworn at, insulted by, or put down by an adult	22.1	9.3	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who have ever seen adults in their home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up	27.4	14.7	LGB Higher
EMOTIONAL HEALTH			
Percentage of high school 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)	60.1	30.0	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	37.6	12.5	LGB Higher

2017 Nevada YRBS Sexual Identity Special Report

EMOTIONAL HEALTH (CONT.)	LGB	Heterosexual	Difference
Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	29.6	11.1	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	22.1	5.9	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school 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)	7.0	1.6	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)	43.9	14.1	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who have ever lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal	49.6	27.4	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who mostly or always got the kind of help they need when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious	18.6	27.6	LGB Lower
TOBACCO USE			
Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes (even one or two puffs)	32.6	20.8	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarette before age 13 years (even or two puffs)	14.4	8.2	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	11.3	5.6	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	1.5	1.3	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (during the 30 days before the survey; among those who smoked cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey)	2.7	4.5	No Difference

2017 Nevada YRBS Sexual Identity Special Report

TOBACCO USE (CONT.)	LGB	Heterosexual	Difference
Percentage of high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station	10.2	16.7	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	6.1	3.0	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	11.2	5.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	19.8	9.9	LGB Higher
ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCT USE			
Percentage of high school 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, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo)	50.4	41.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school 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, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	18.9	14.2	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who used electronic vapor products before age 13 (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	7.1	6.1	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who usually obtained their electronic vapor products by buying them in a store or gas station (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	4.9	10.5	No Difference

2017 Nevada YRBS Sexual Identity Special Report

ALCOHOL USE	LGB	Heterosexual	Difference
Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life)	72.0	58.9	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	31.2	16.1	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	35.5	25.3	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who participated in binge drinking (had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for males, and four or more drinks in a row for females; within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	13.8	10.8	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who drank 10 or more drinks in a row during the 30 days before the survey (among those who had a drink of alcohol during the 30 days before the survey)	3.7	3.0	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)	48.3	42.1	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol (during the 30 days before the survey)	21.2	15.9	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (during the 30 days before the survey)	3.1	5.4	No Difference
MARIJUANA USE			
Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)	49.6	35.2	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	13.1	7.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	26.4	18.1	LGB Higher

2017 Nevada YRBS Sexual Identity Special Report

MARIJUANA USE (CONT.)	LGB	Heterosexual	Difference
Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana (during the 30 days before the survey)	16.4	10.8	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle driven when they had been using marijuana (during the 30 days before the survey)	26.6	19.2	LGB Higher
OTHER DRUG USE			
Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)	9.3	4.2	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school 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)	17.6	5.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)	5.8	1.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)	7.8	2.3	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)	11.9	4.9	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	11.9	6.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)	6.1	2.3	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than prescribed (such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)	26.3	12.6	LGB Higher

2017 Nevada YRBS Sexual Identity Special Report

OTHER DRUG USE (CONT.)	LGB	Heterosexual	Difference
Percentage of high school students who currently use prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	13.7	5.4	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school 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)	7.0	1.6	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	34.0	27.3	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs (during the 12 months before the survey)	25.5	14.7	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who have ever lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic or abused street or prescription drugs	47.9	29.5	LGB Higher
SEXUAL BEHAVIORS			
Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse	42.8	36.1	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)	7.6	3.2	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life)	13.6	9.0	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)	28.9	25.5	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)	20.8	16.0	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	41.9	57.7	LGB Lower

2017 Nevada YRBS Sexual Identity Special Report

SEXUAL BEHAVIORS (CONT.)	LGB	Heterosexual	Difference
Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy among students who were currently sexually active)	10.2	18.1	No Difference
Percentage of high school 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)	5.5	6.0	No Difference
Percentage of high school 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)	15.7	24.2	No Difference
Percentage of high school 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)	3.3	8.1	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active)	38.2	12.6	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who have ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant	4.3	1.9	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who were ever tested for HIV (not including tests done when donating blood)	14.2	9.1	LGB Higher
DIET			
Percentage of high school students who did <u>not</u> eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey)	7.9	6.4	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices <u>one</u> or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)	53.3	54.7	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices <u>two</u> or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)	21.6	27.0	LGB Lower

2017 Nevada YRBS Sexual Identity Special Report

DIET (CONT.)	LGB	Heterosexual	Difference
Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices <u>three</u> or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)	13.7	16.8	No Difference
Percentage of high school 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)	14.4	11.9	No Difference
Percentage of high school 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)	8.4	10.7	No Difference
Percentage of high school 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)	7.9	7.9	No Difference
Percentage of high school 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)	7.6	6.8	No Difference
Percentage of high school 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)	28.4	30.7	No Difference
Percentage of high school 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)	17.3	13.9	No Difference
Percentage of high school 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)	11.9	8.7	No Difference
Percentage of high school 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)	7.2	5.0	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	29.9	25.6	LGB Higher

2017 Nevada YRBS Sexual Identity Special Report

DIET (CONT.)	LGB	Heterosexual	Difference
Percentage of high school students who drank <u>one</u> or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	22.8	27.3	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who drank <u>two</u> or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	12.0	15.4	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who drank <u>three</u> or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	5.9	0.6	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who did <u>not</u> eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)	20.0	16.1	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)	21.8	34.0	LGB Lower
Percentage of high school students who go hungry most of the time/always because there is not enough food in the house	5.7	3.4	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey)	60.9	73.7	LGB Lower
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY			
Percentage of high school 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)	20.2	13.5	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school 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)	32.1	46.7	LGB Lower
Percentage of high school 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)	18.5	24.0	LGB Lower

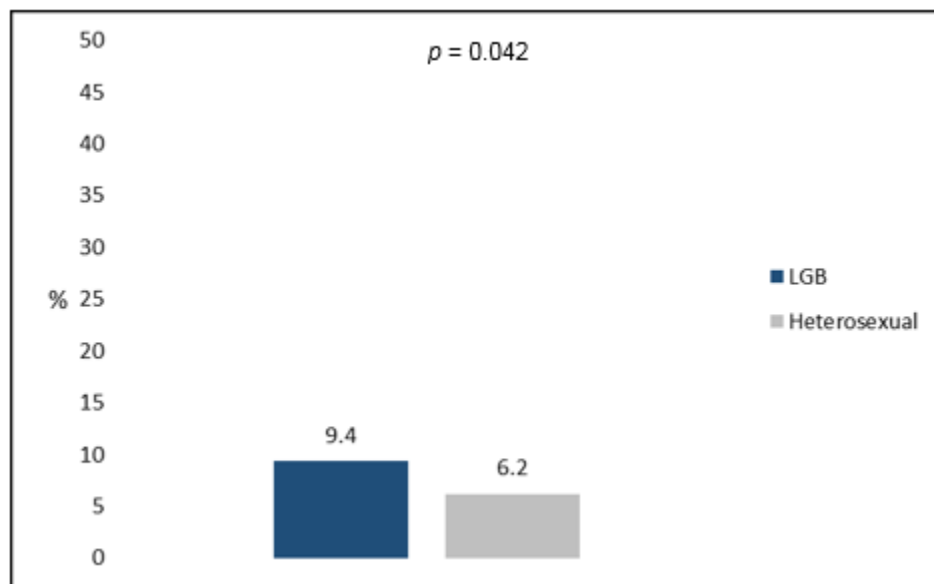
2017 Nevada YRBS Sexual Identity Special Report

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (CONT.)	LGB	Heterosexual	Difference
Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games, watched TV, or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)	63.3	53.3	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)	50.6	54.1	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)	20.7	24.2	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)	36.7	51.1	LGB Lower
Percentage of high school students who have had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (during the 12 months before the survey)	15.7	14.8	No Difference
Percentage of high school students who had 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)	17.1	23.7	LGB Lower
WEIGHT			
Percentage of high school 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)	19.5	15.2	LGB Higher
Percentage of high school 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)	16.7	12.4	LGB Higher

RISK BEHAVIORS AND OTHER HEALTH OUTCOMES SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL ORIENTATION

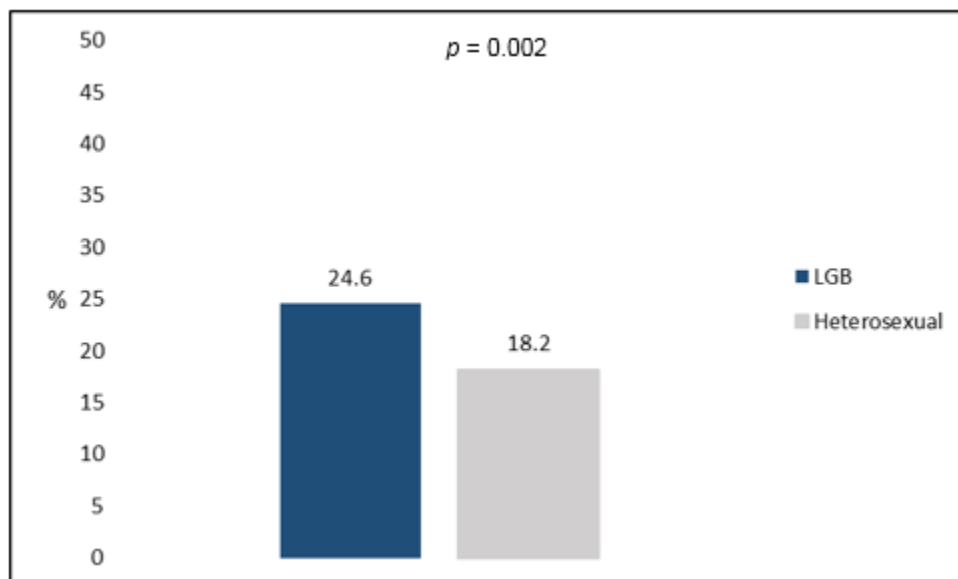
Safety

Figure 1: Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017



Violence

Figure 2: Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017



Victimization

Figure 3: Percentage of high school 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), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

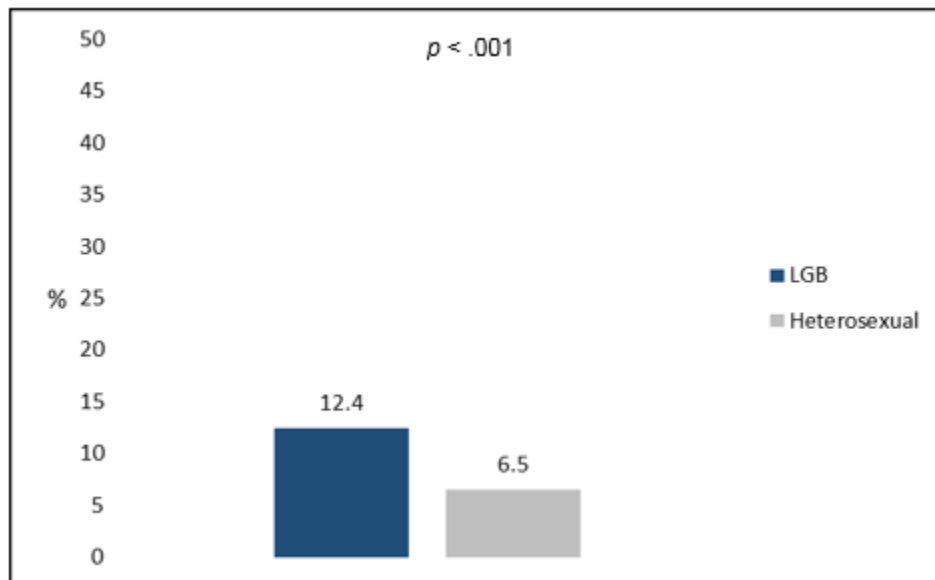


Figure 4: Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

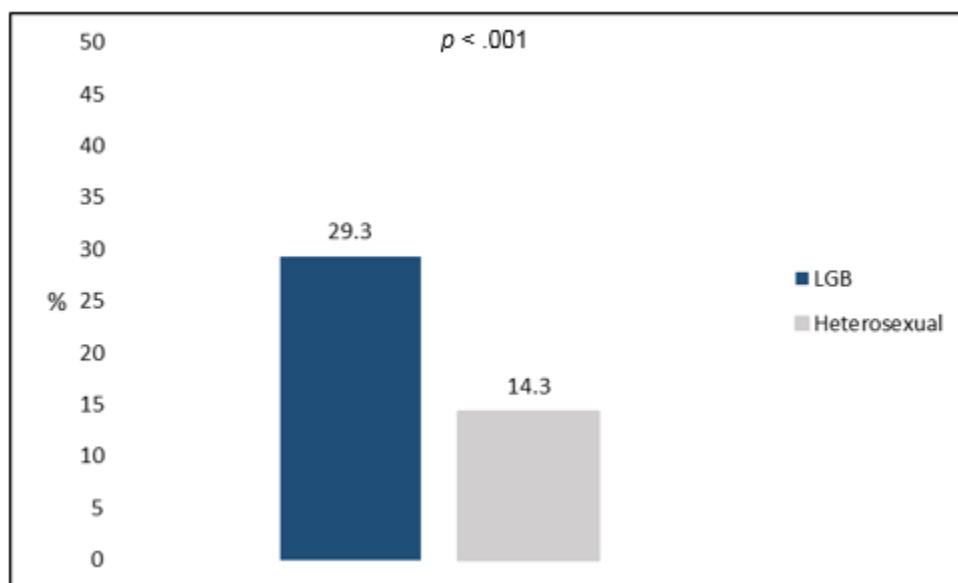


Figure 5: Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

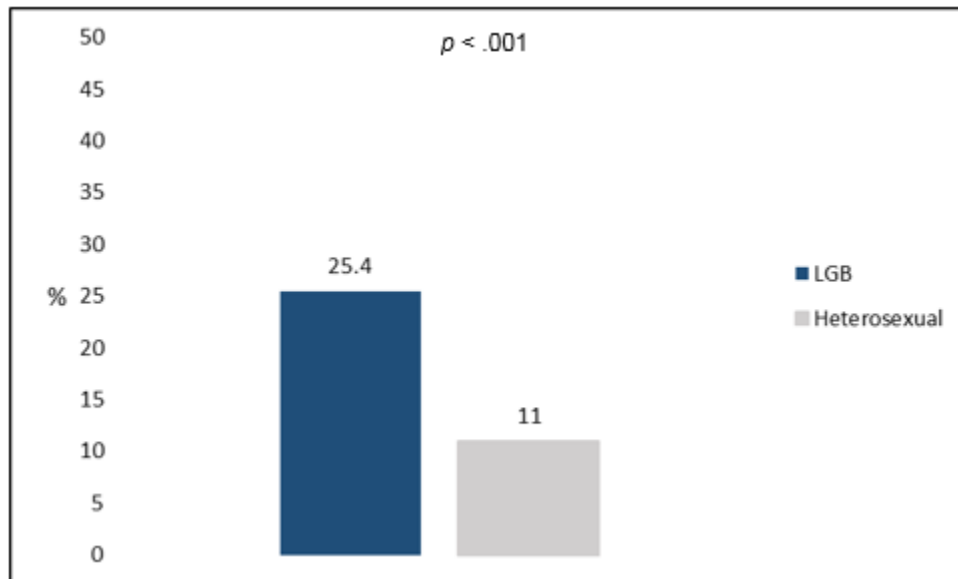


Figure 6: Percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

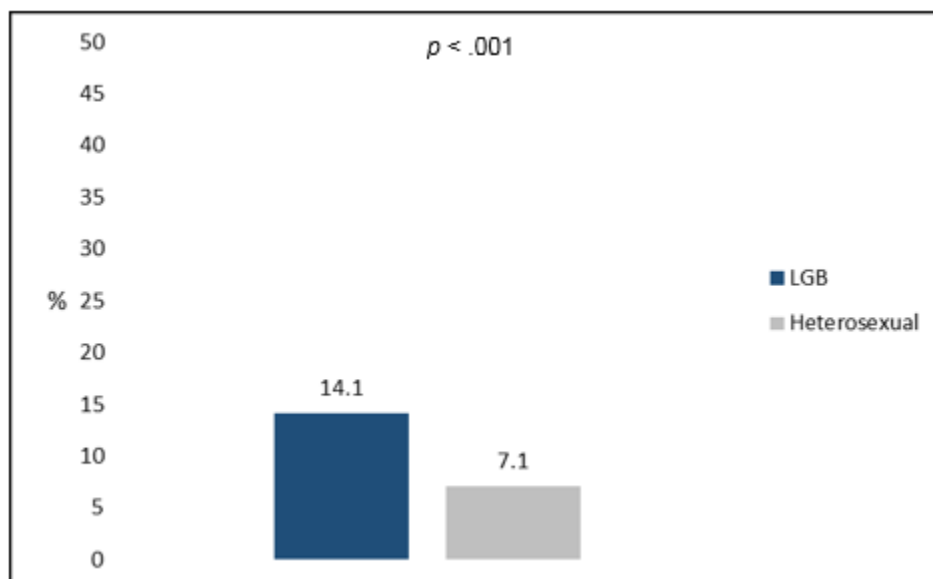


Figure 7: Percentage of high school students who were forced to do sexual things when they did not want to (during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

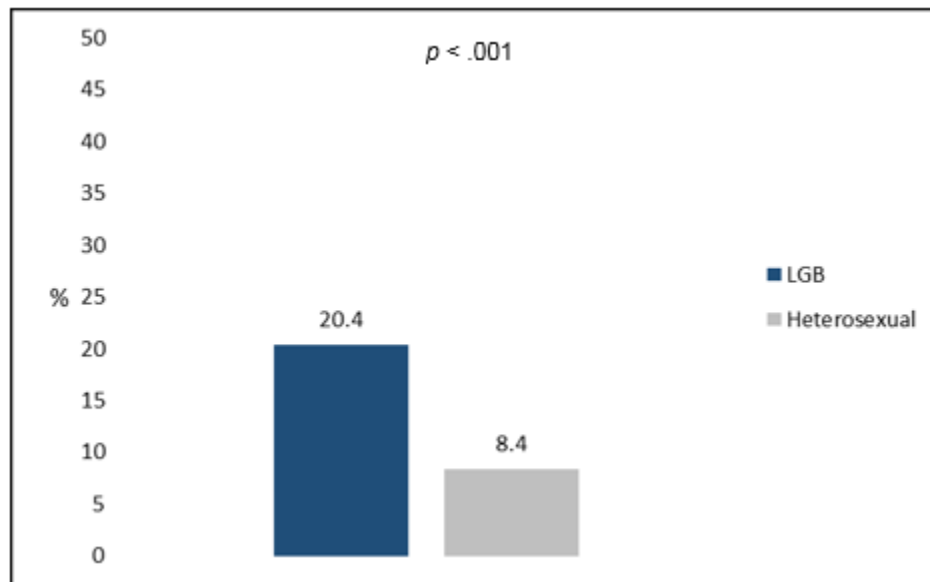


Figure 8: Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

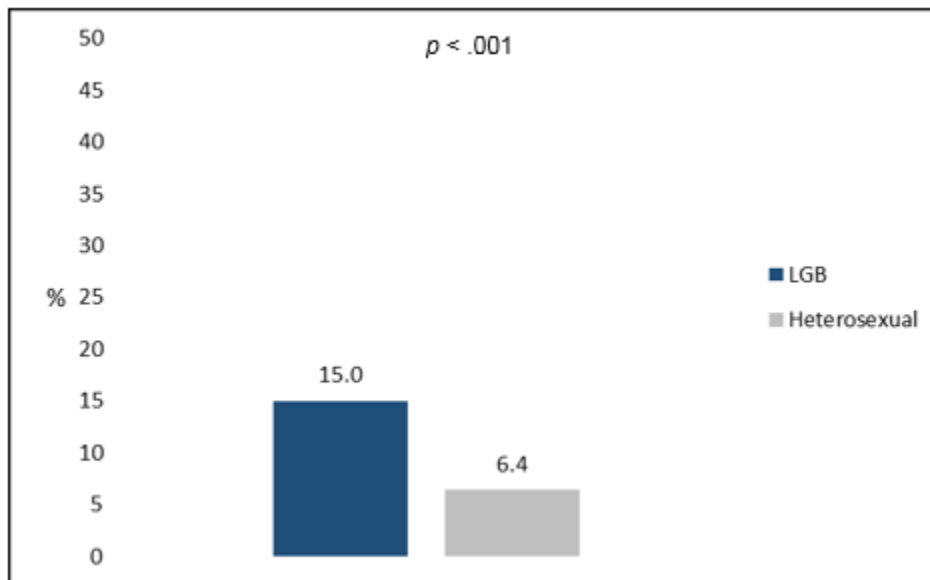


Figure 9: Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

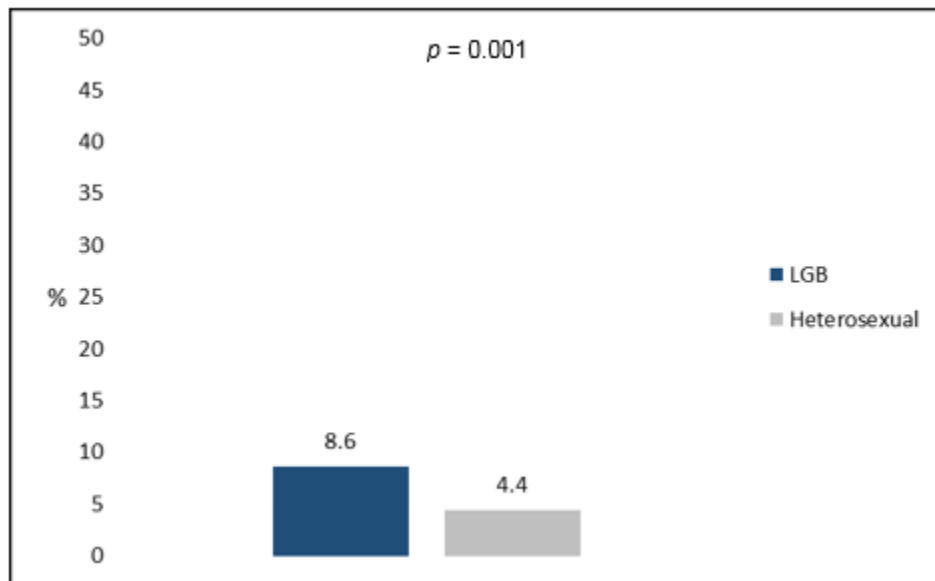


Figure 10: Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

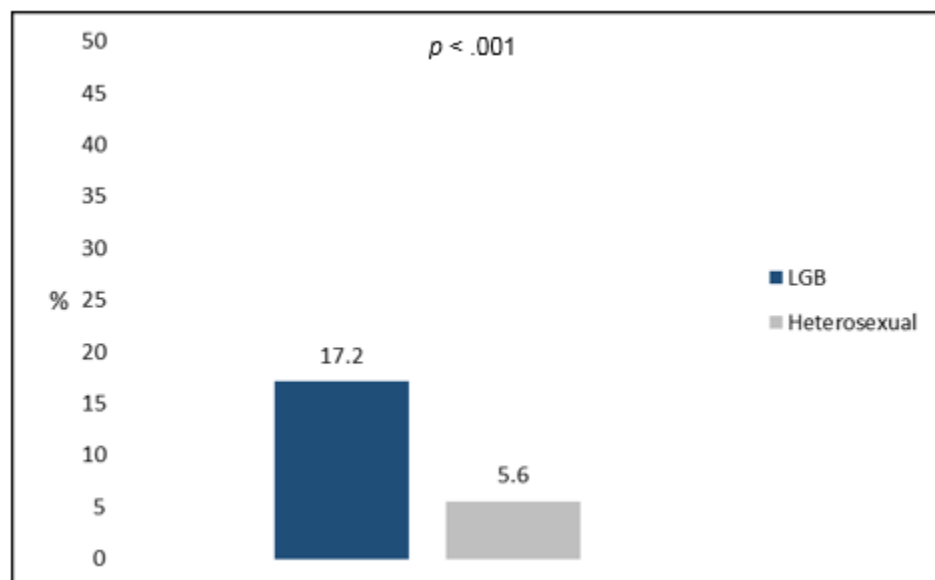


Figure 11: Percentage of high school students who have ever been hit, beaten, kicked, or physically hurt in anyway by an adult (not including spanking for bad behavior), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

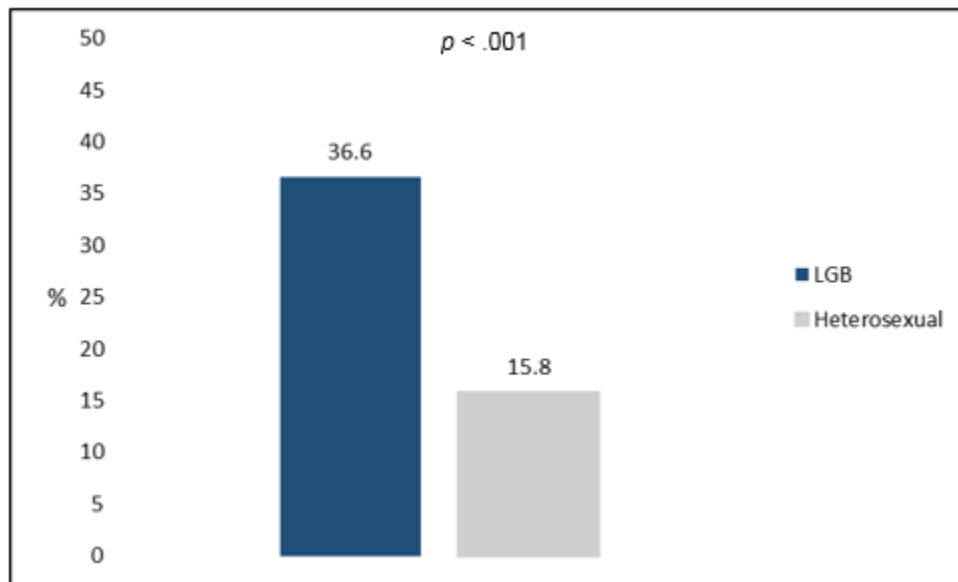


Figure 12: Percentage of high school students who mostly or always have been sworn at, insulted by, or put down by an adult, by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

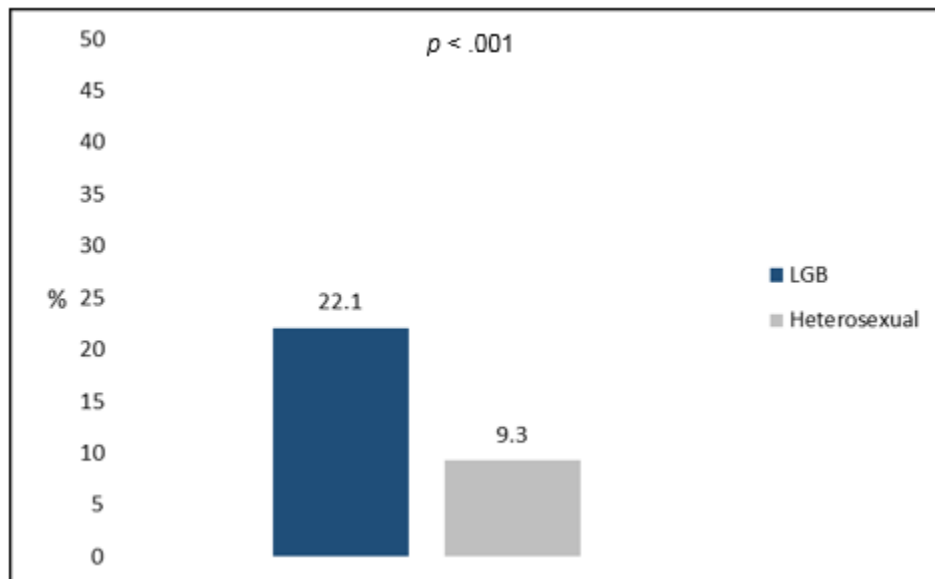
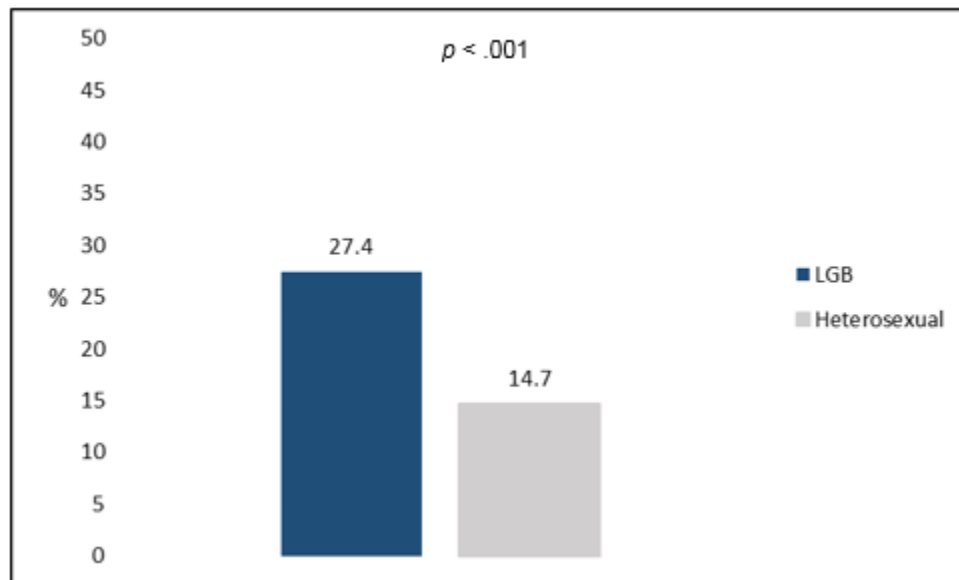


Figure 13: Percentage of high school students who have ever seen adults in their home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up, by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017



Emotional Health

Figure 14: Percentage of high school 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 identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

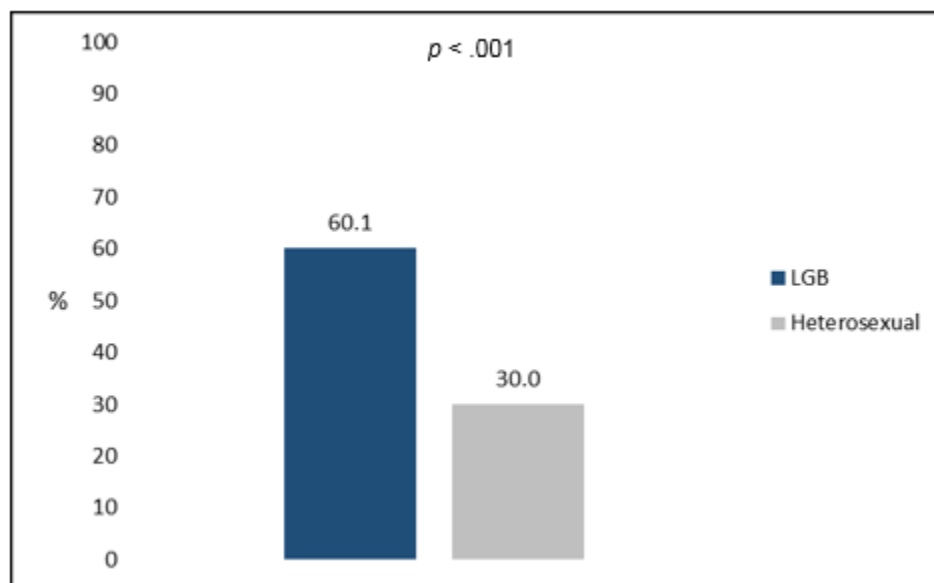


Figure 15: Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

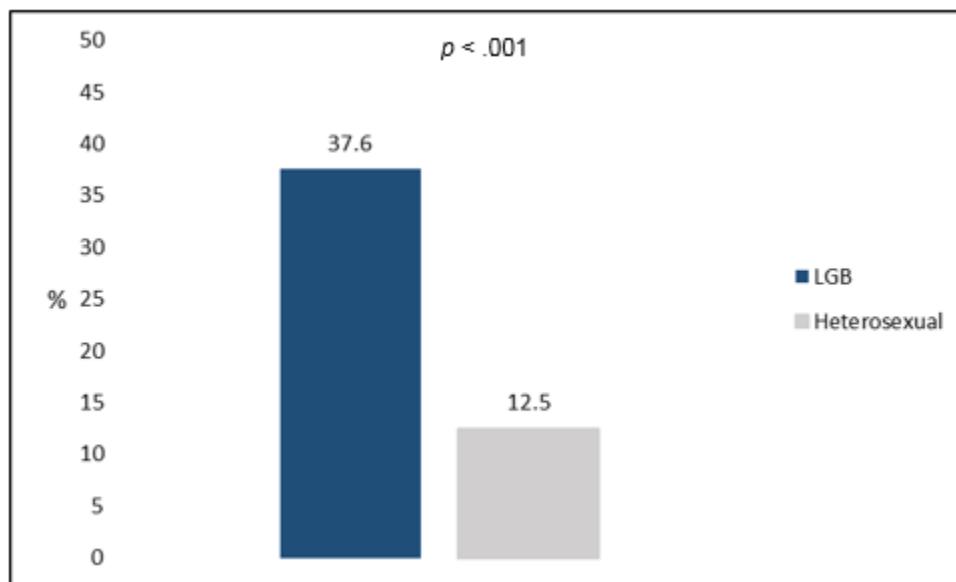


Figure 16: Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

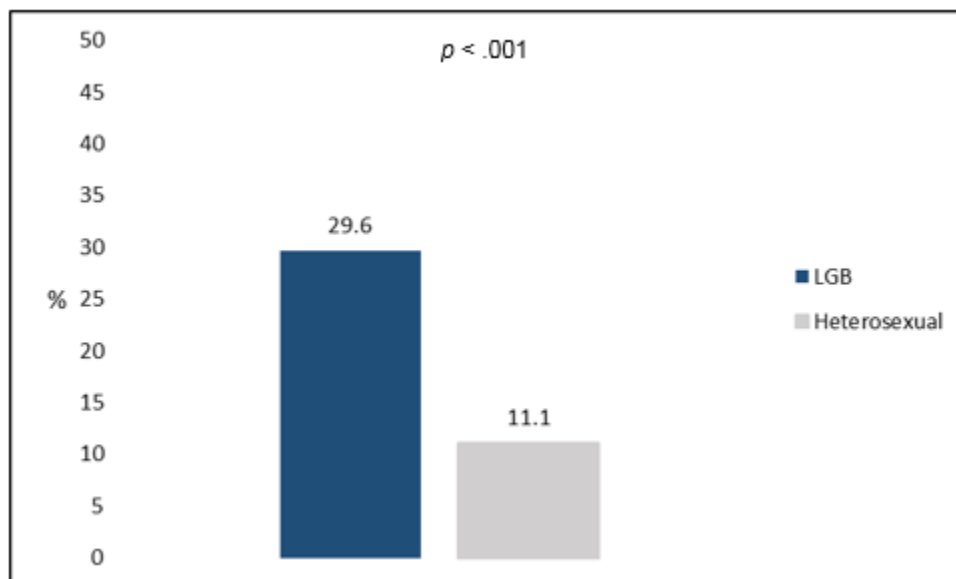


Figure 17: Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

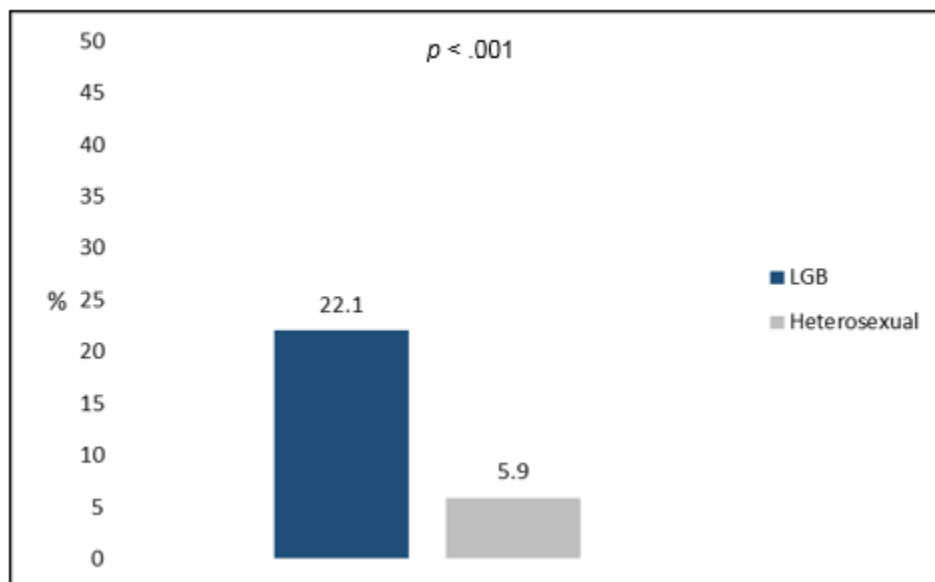


Figure 18: Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

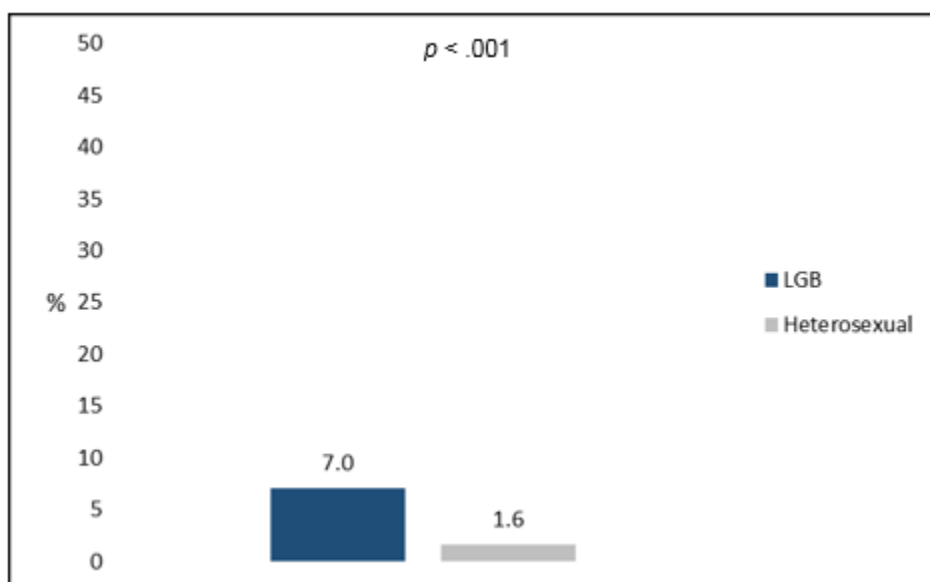


Figure 19: Percentage of high school students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

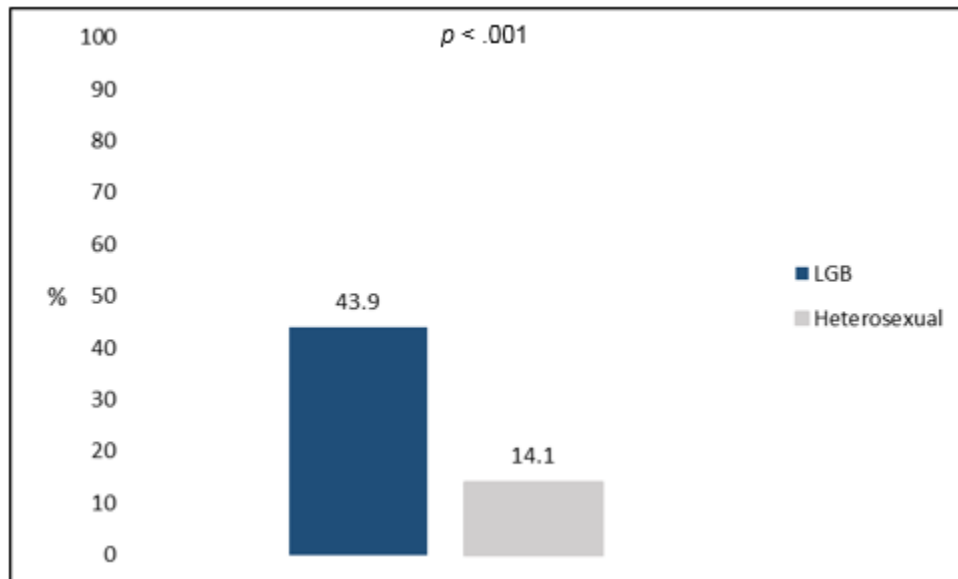


Figure 20: Percentage of high school students who have ever lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal, by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

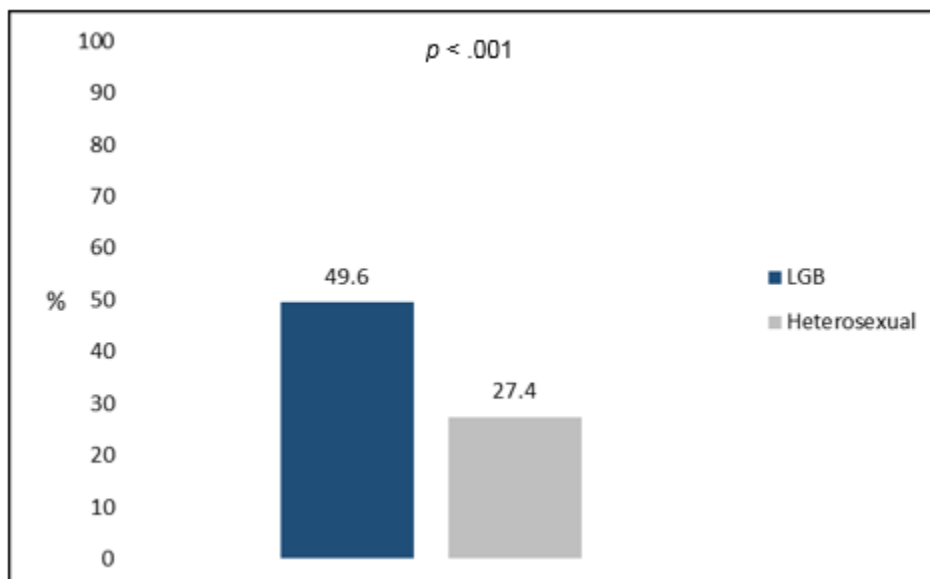
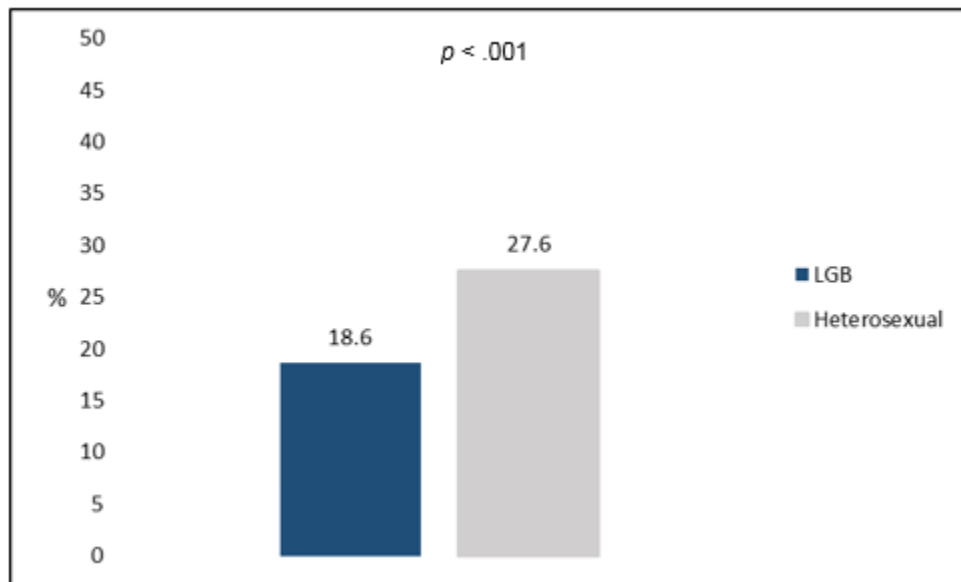


Figure 21: Percentage of high school students who mostly or always got the kind of help they need when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017



Tobacco Use

Figure 22: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes (even one or two puffs), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

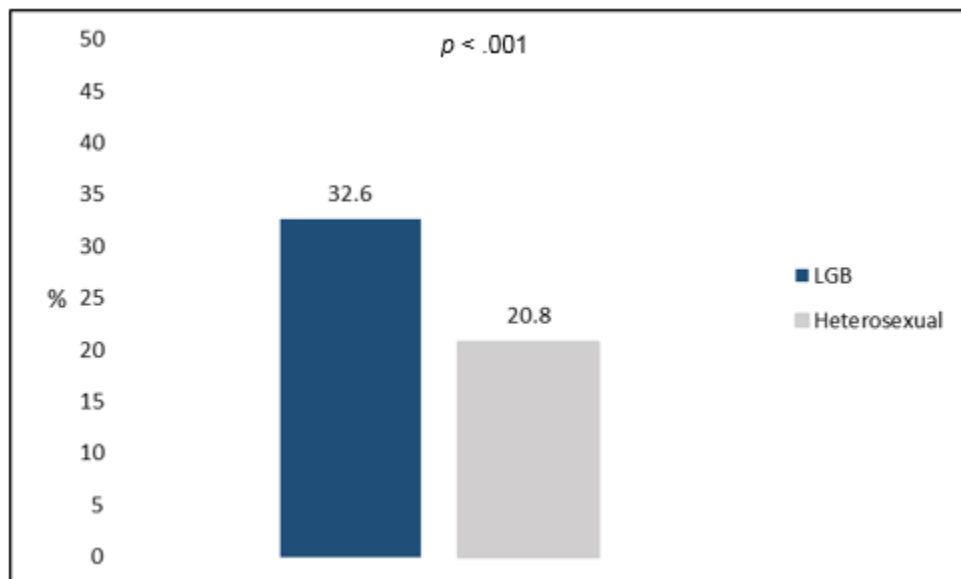


Figure 23: Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarette before age 13 years (even or two puffs), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

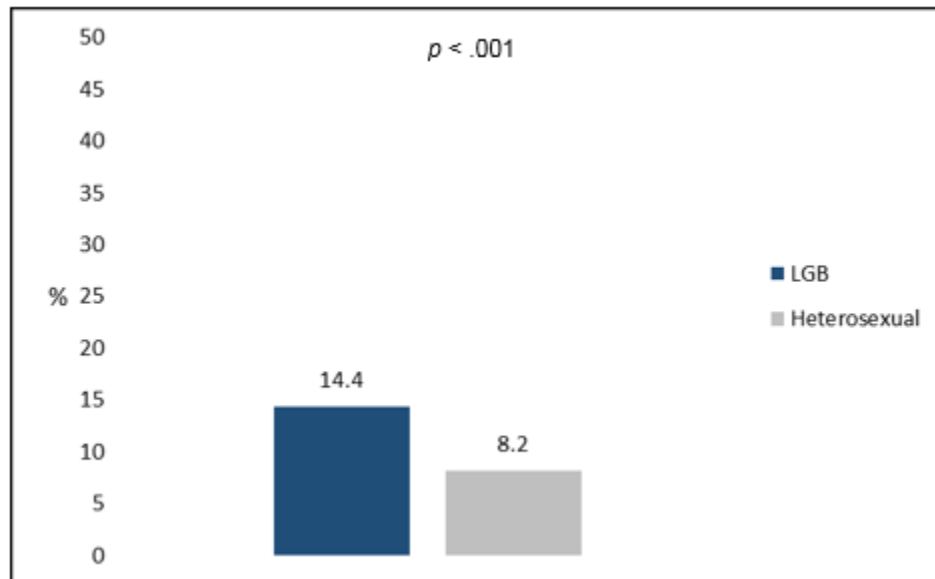


Figure 24: Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

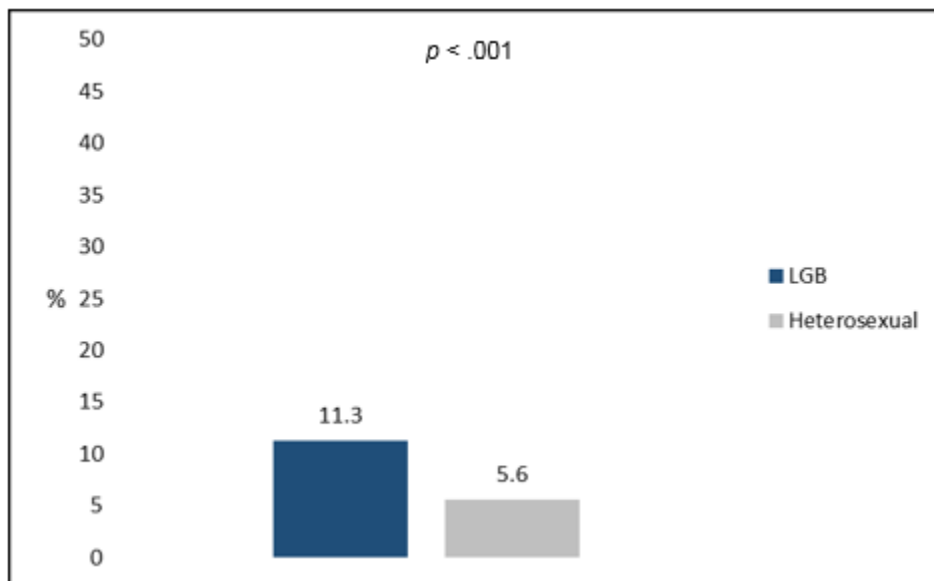


Figure 25: Percentage of high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

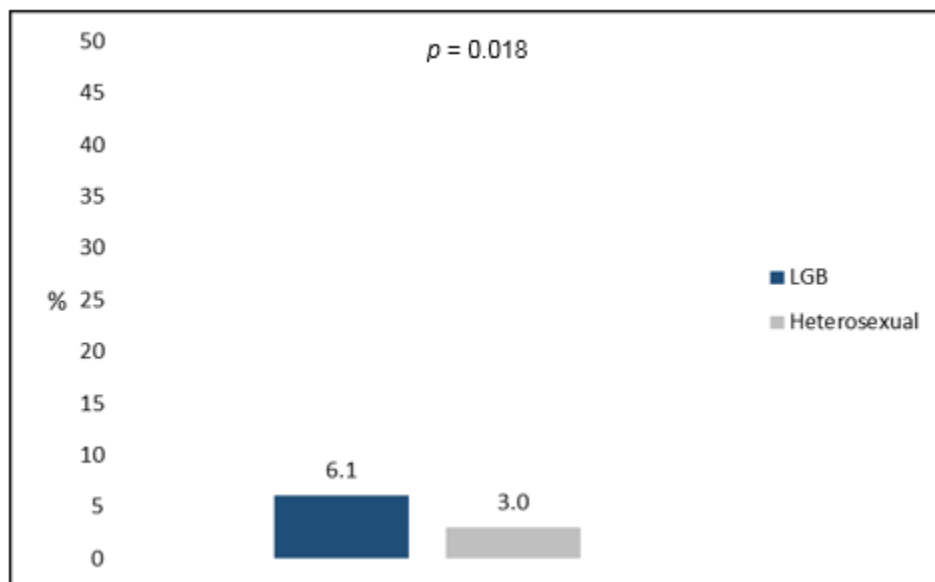


Figure 26: Percentage of high school students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

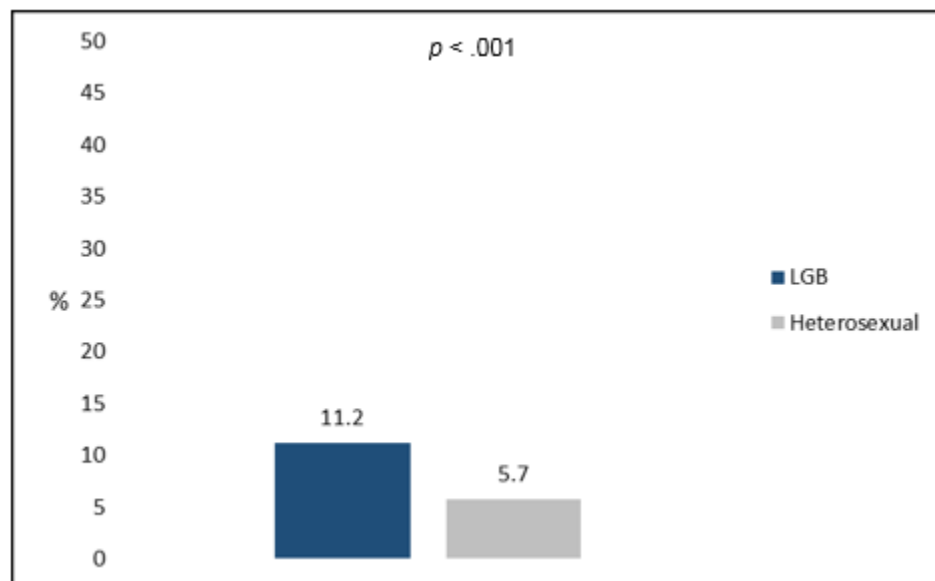
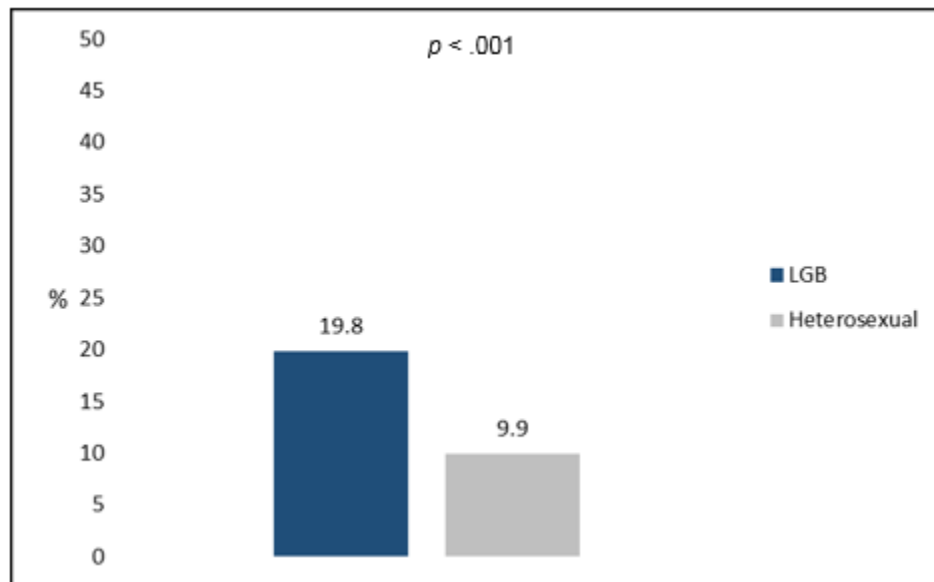


Figure 27: Percentage of high school students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017



Electronic Vapor Product Use

Figure 28: Percentage of high school 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, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

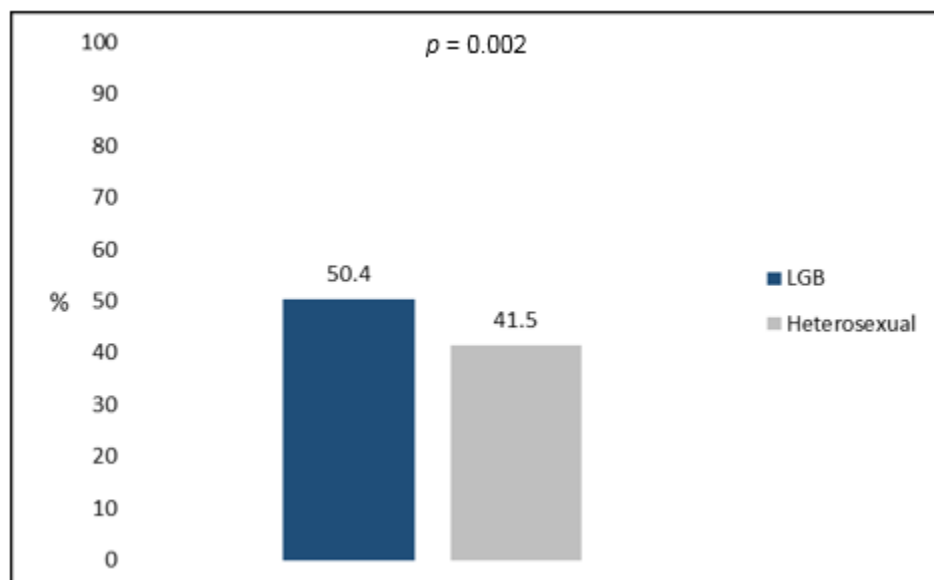
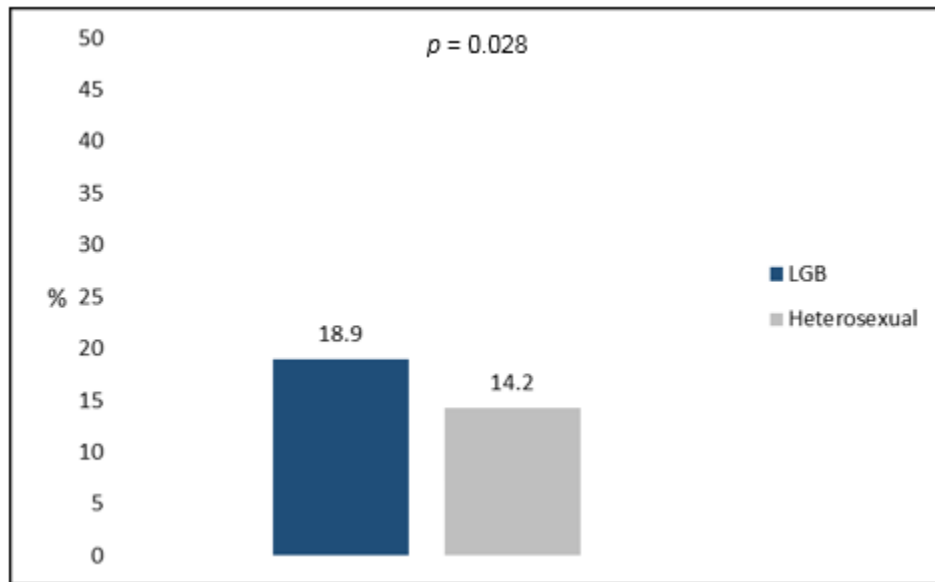


Figure 29: Percentage of high school students who currently used electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017



Alcohol Use

Figure 30: Percentage of high school students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

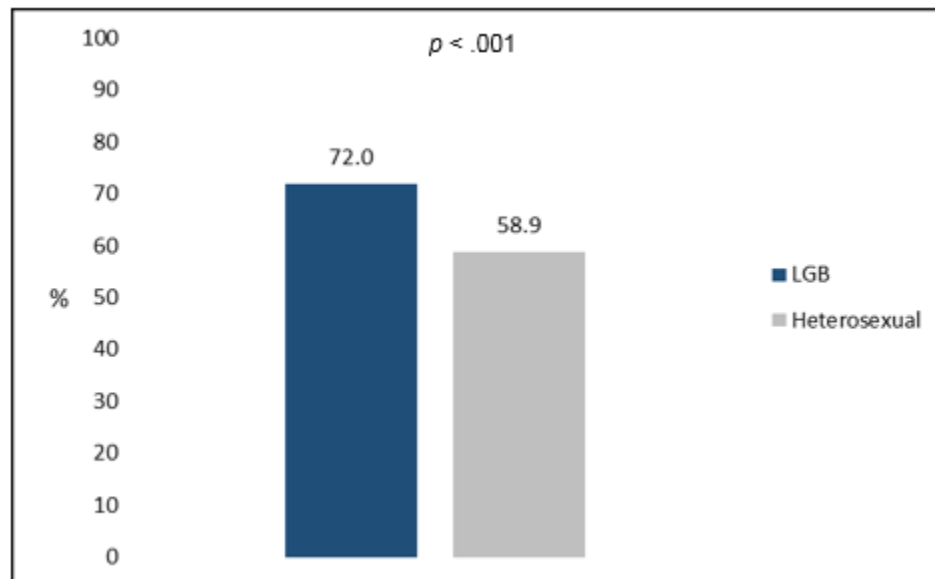


Figure 31: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

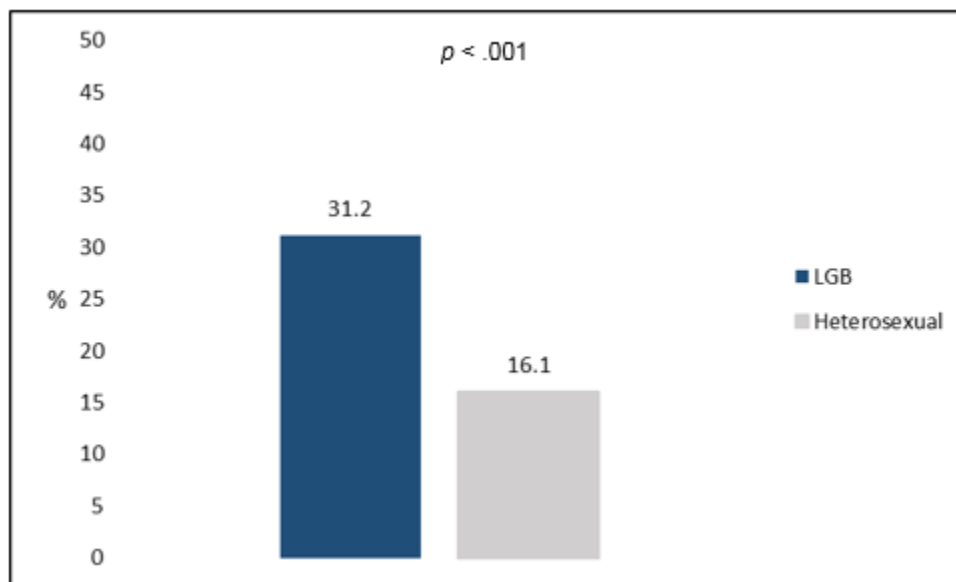


Figure 32: Percentage of high school students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

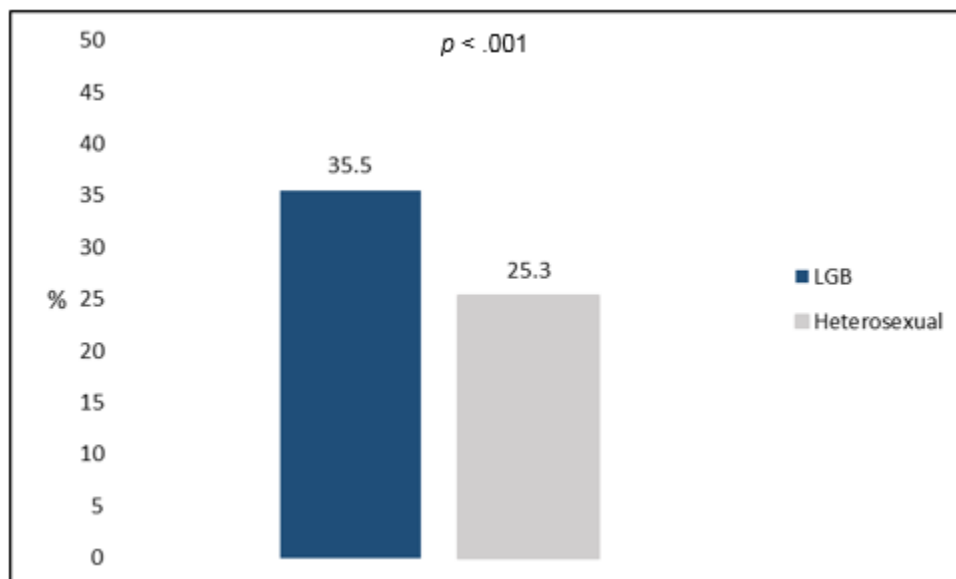
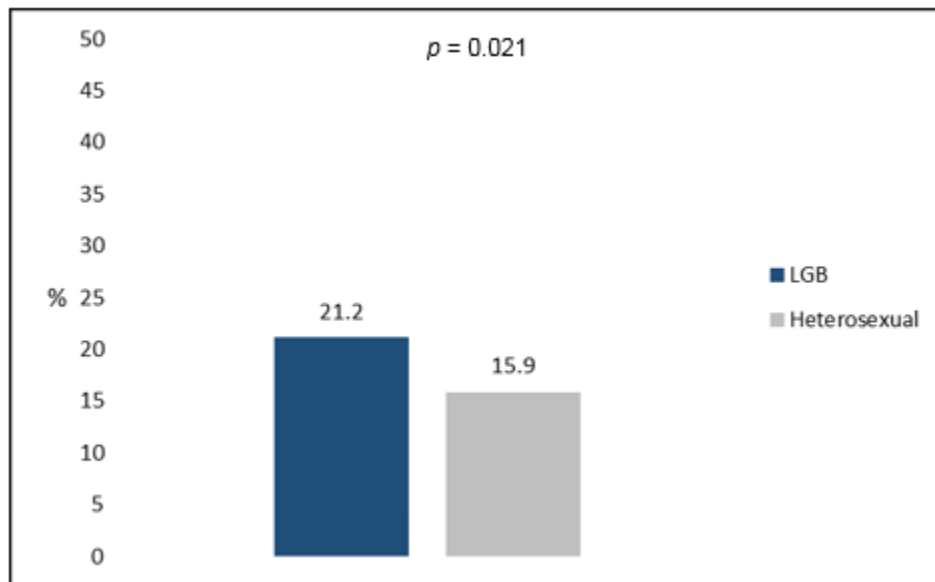


Figure 33: Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol (during the 30 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017



Marijuana Use

Figure 34: Percentage of high school students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

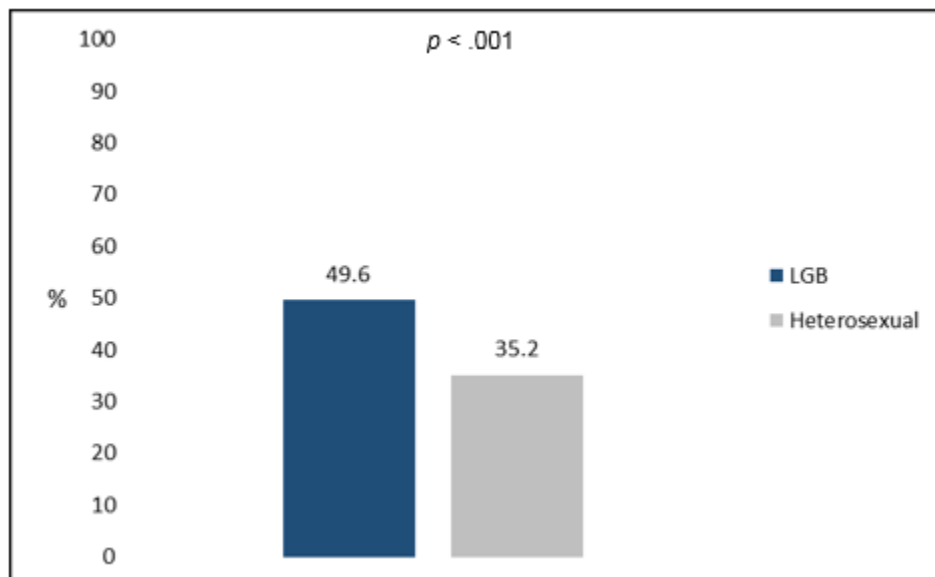


Figure 35: Percentage of high school students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

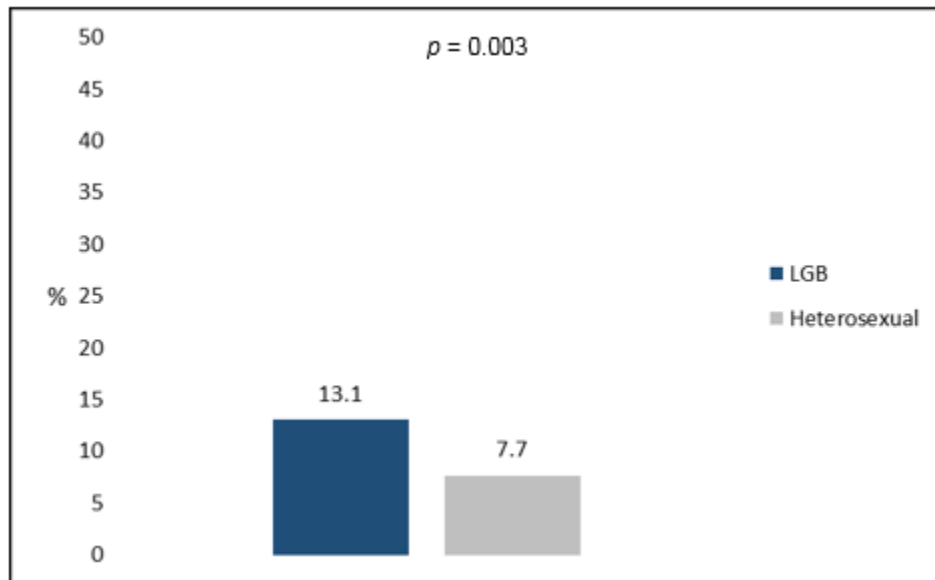


Figure 36: Percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

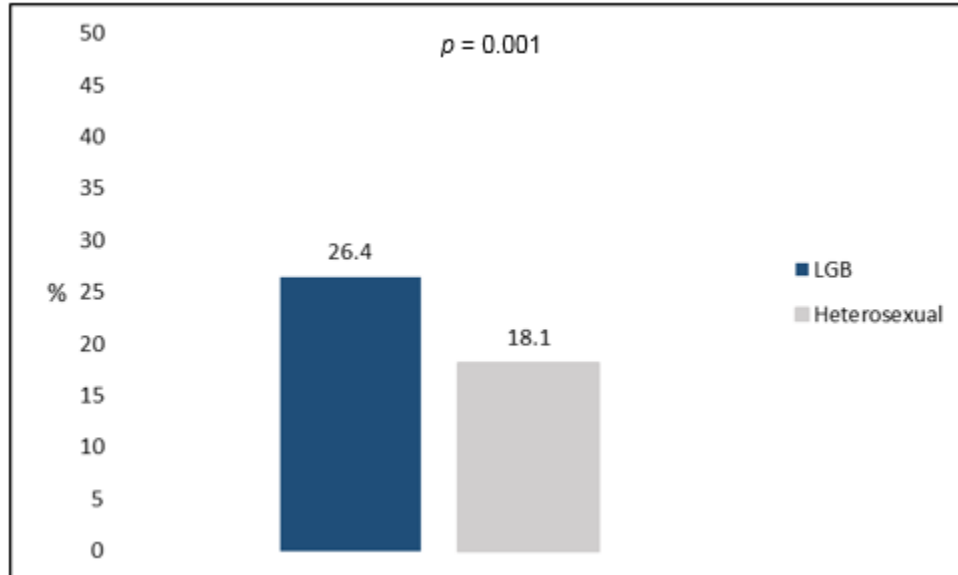


Figure 37: Percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana (during the 30 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

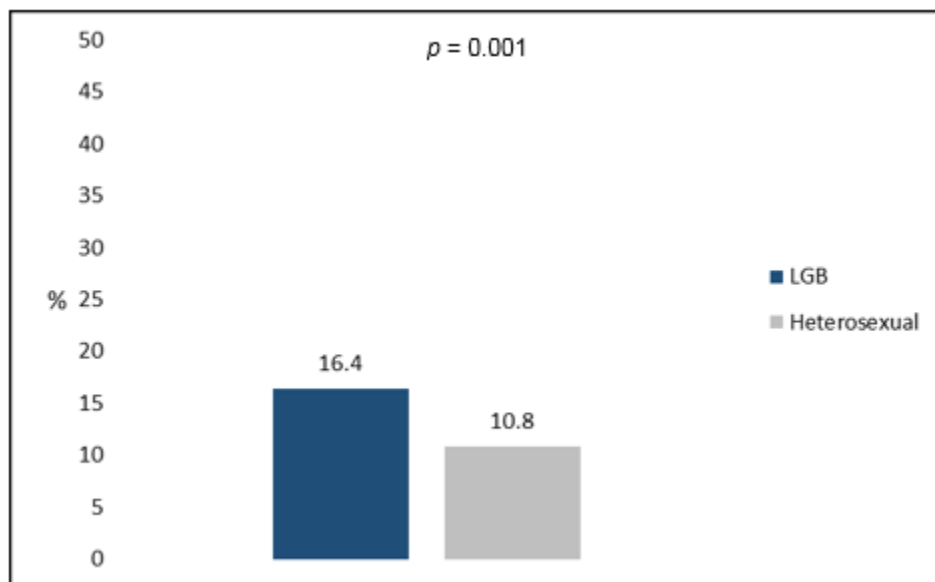
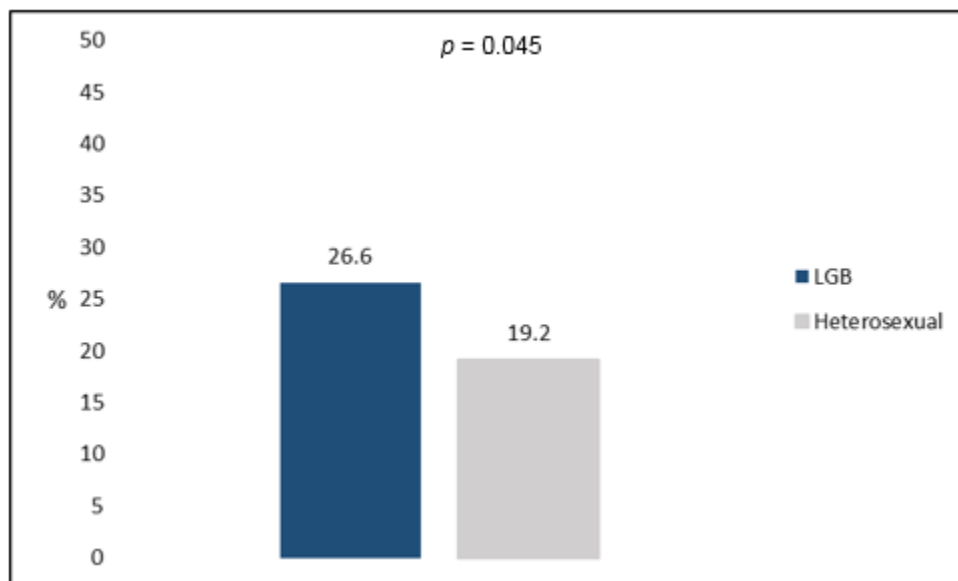


Figure 38: Percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle driven when they had been using marijuana (during the 30 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017



Other Drug Use

Figure 39: Percentage of high school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

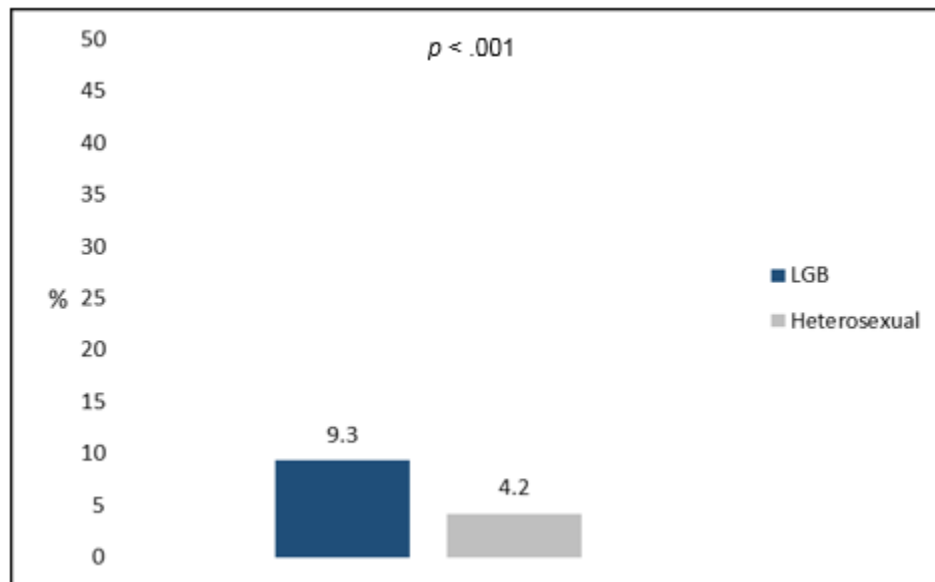


Figure 40: Percentage of high school students who ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

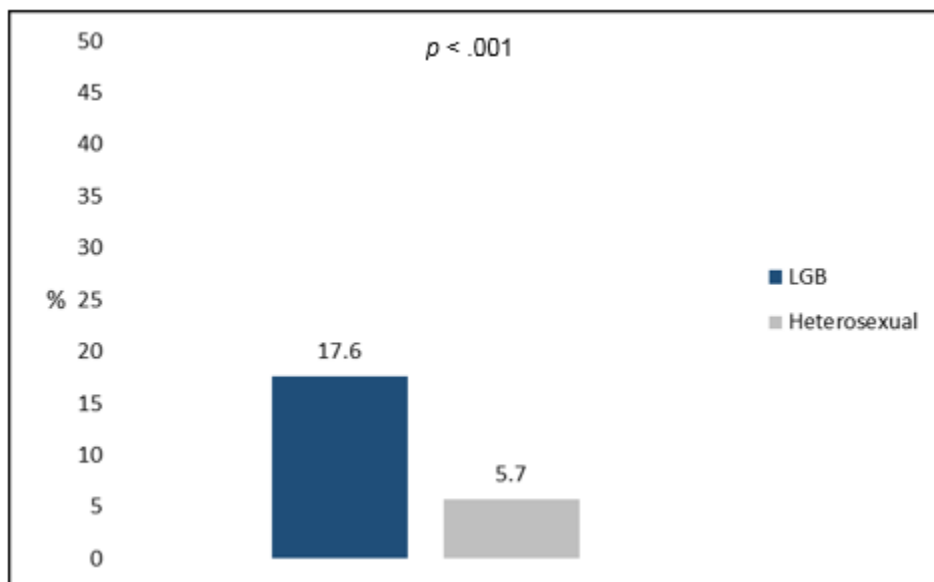


Figure 41: Percentage of high school students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

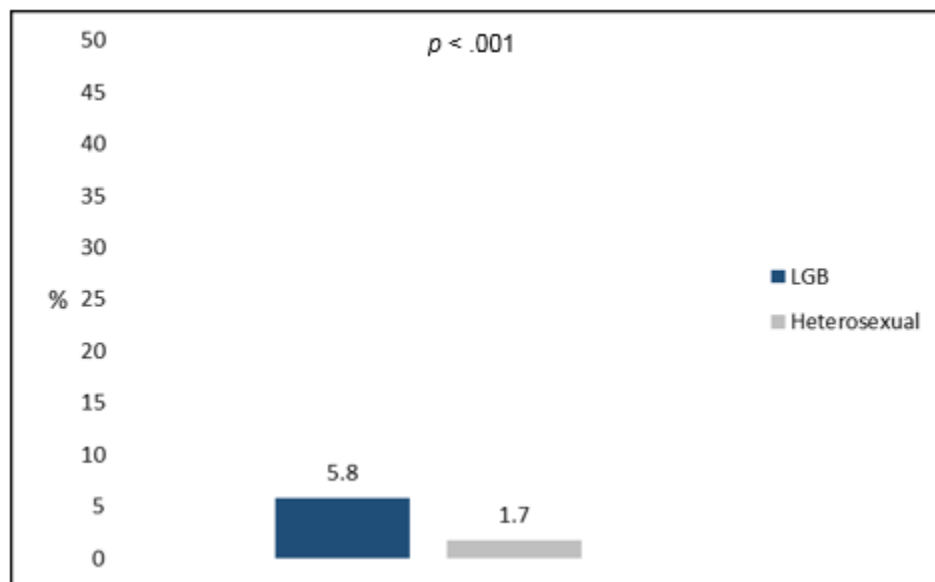


Figure 42: Percentage of high school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

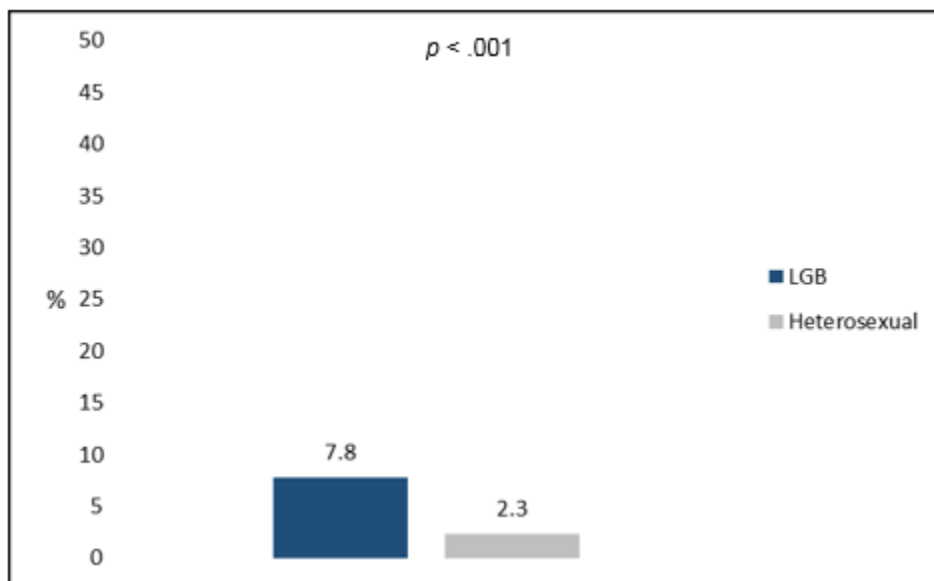


Figure 43: Percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

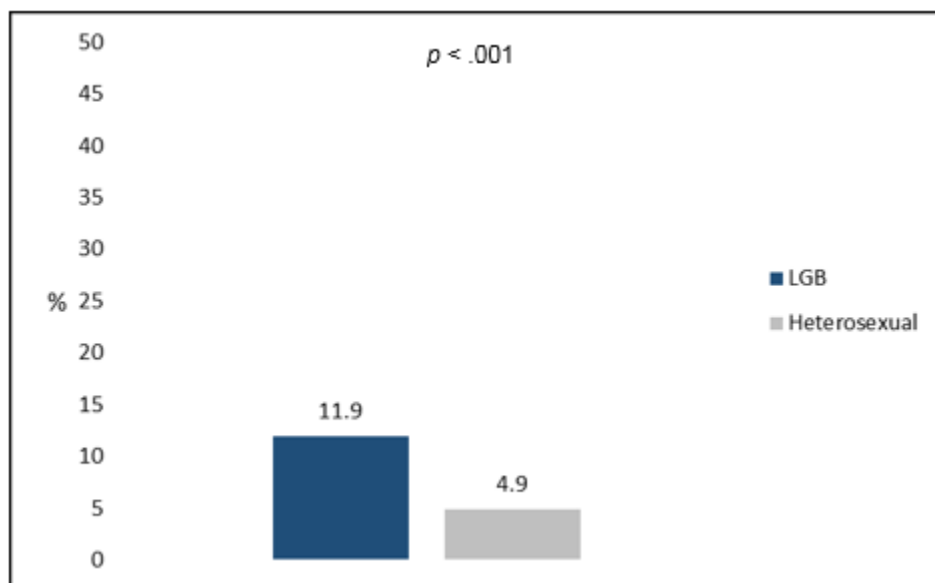


Figure 44: Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "fake weed," "King Kong," "Yucatan Fire," "Skunk," or "Moon Rocks") one or more times during their life, by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

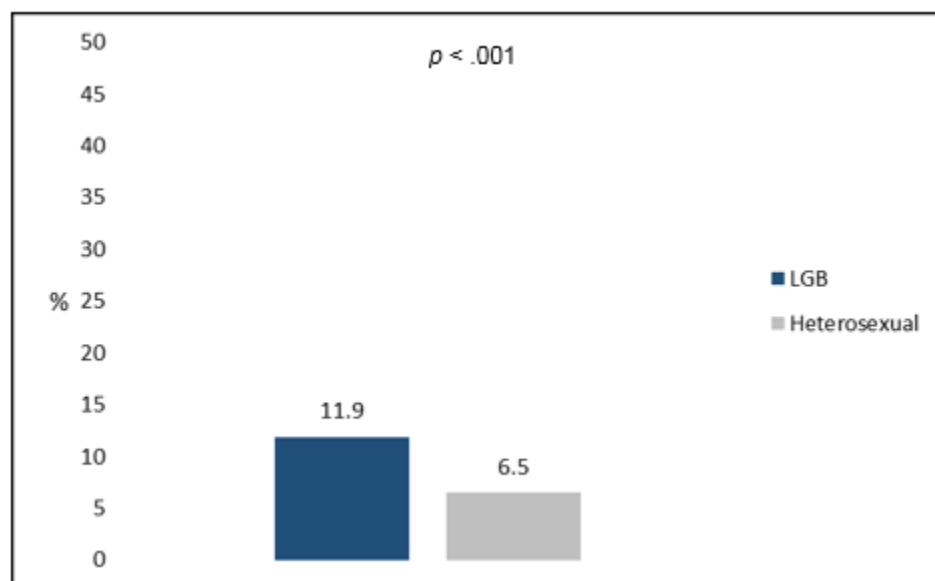


Figure 45: Percentage of high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

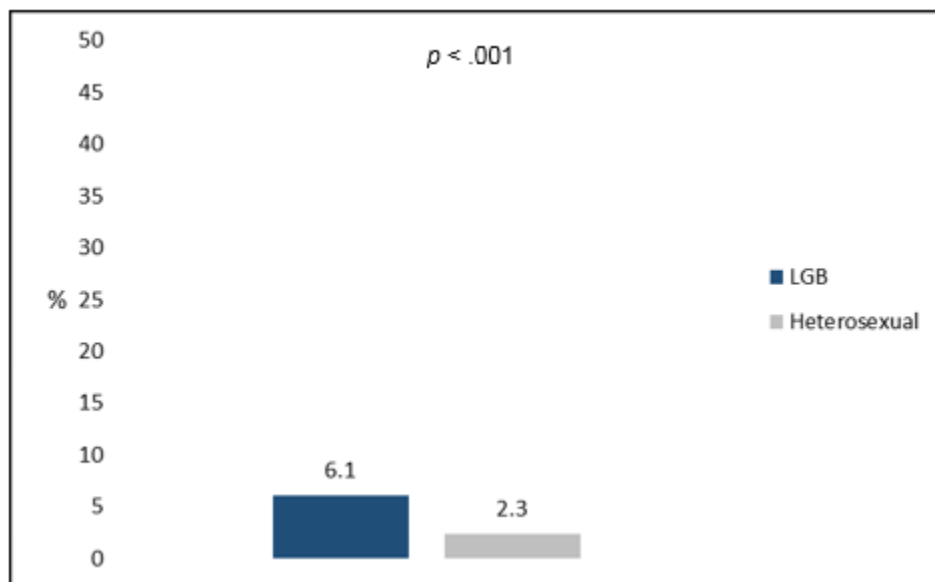


Figure 46: Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than prescribed (such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

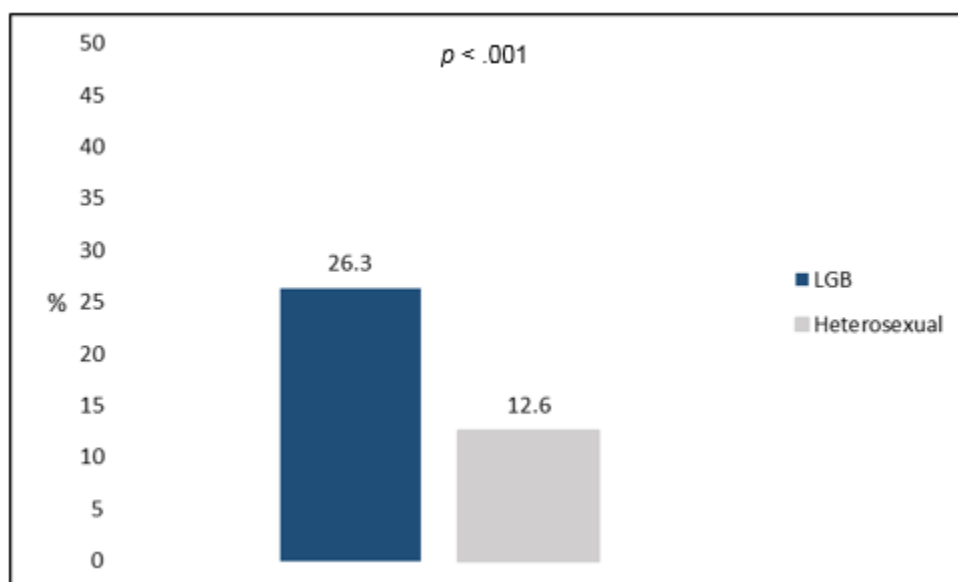


Figure 47: Percentage of high school students who currently use prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription (such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

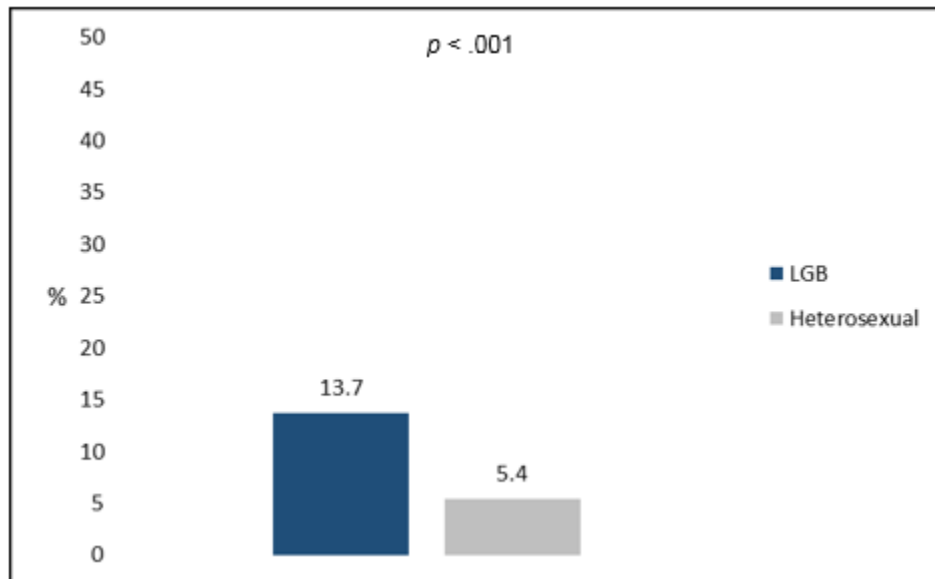


Figure 48: Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

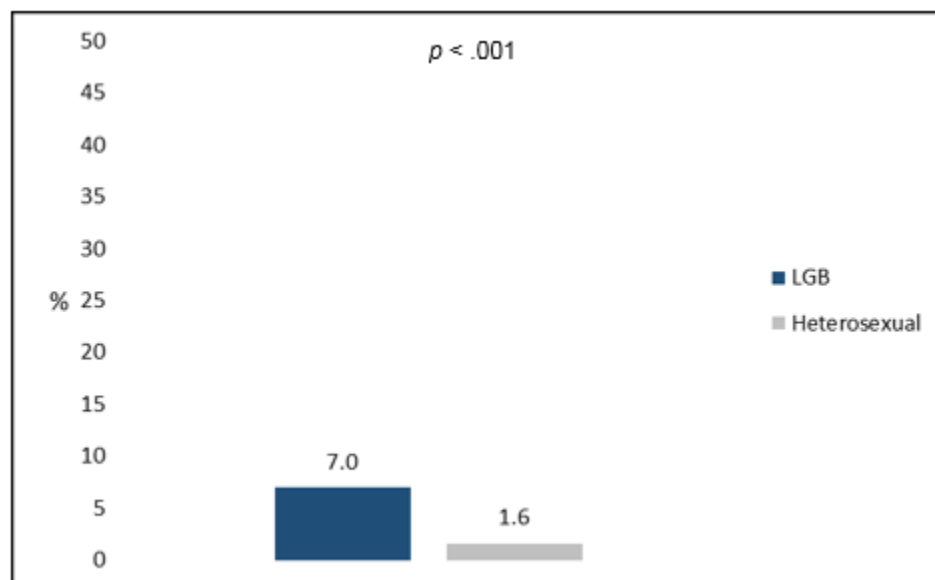


Figure 49: Percentage of high school students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

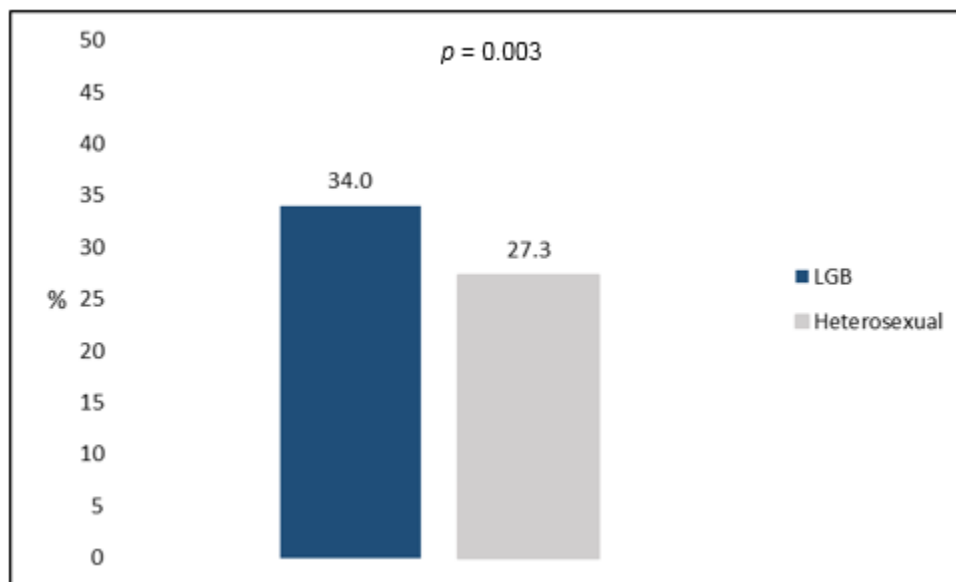


Figure 50: Percentage of high school students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs (during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

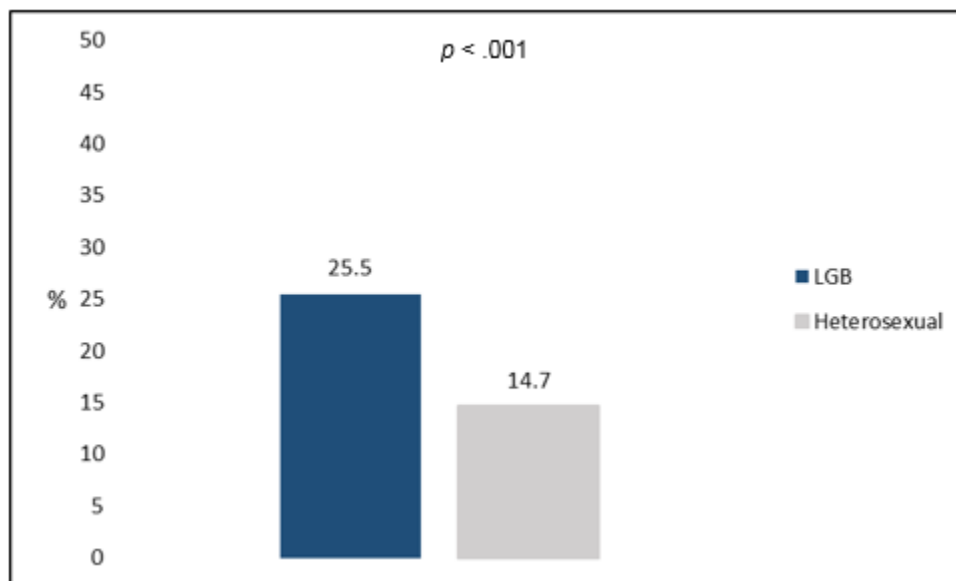
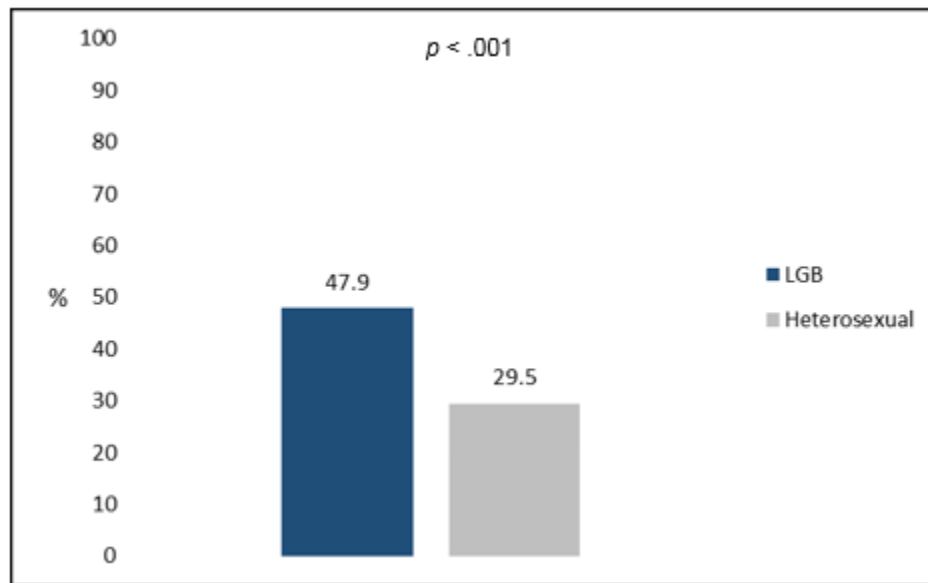


Figure 51: Percentage of high school students who have ever lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic or abused street or prescription drugs, by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017



Sexual Behaviors

Figure 52: Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

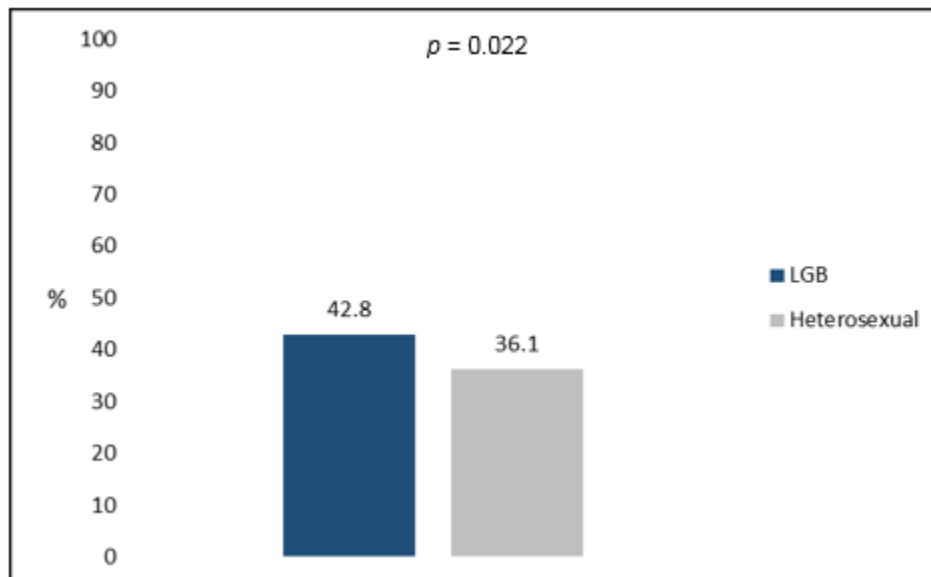


Figure 53: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

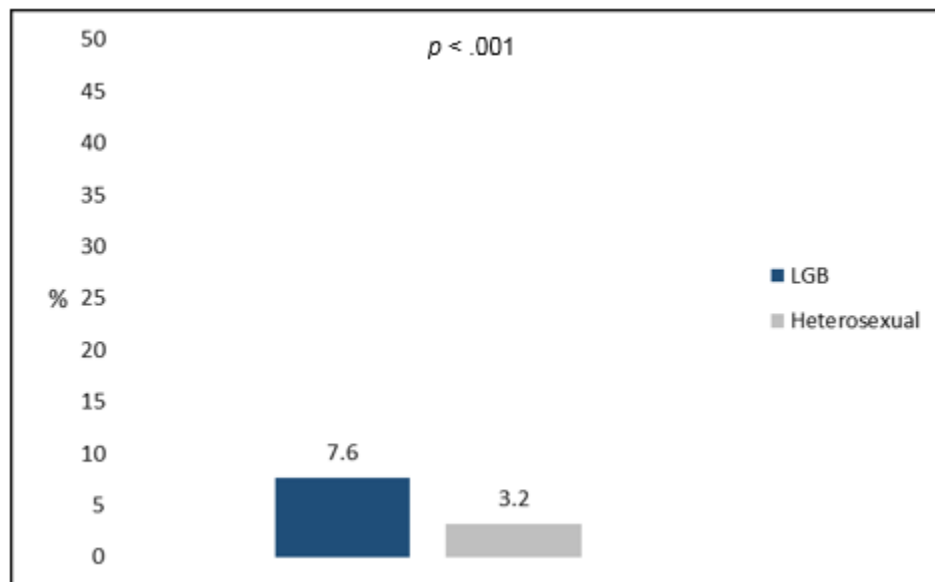


Figure 54: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

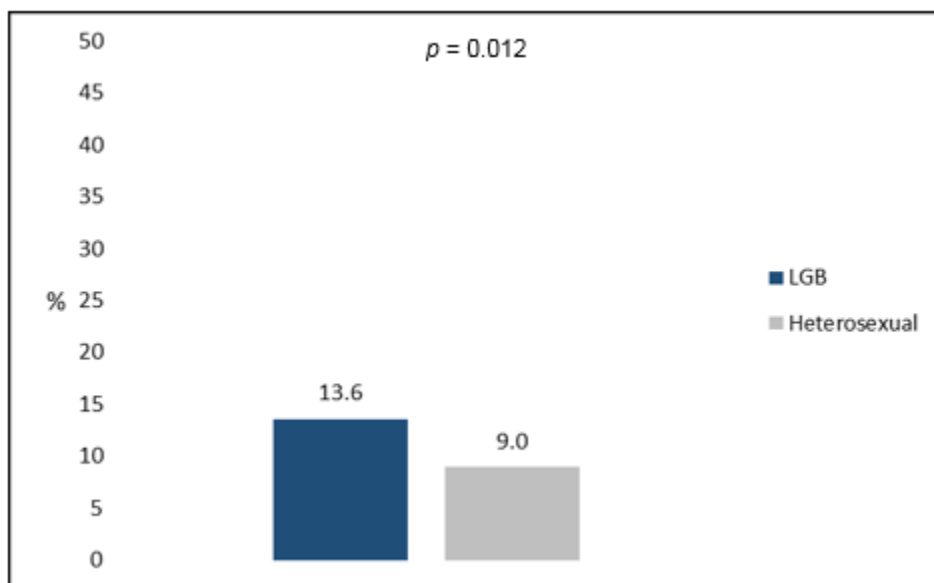


Figure 55: Percentage of high school students who used a condom (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

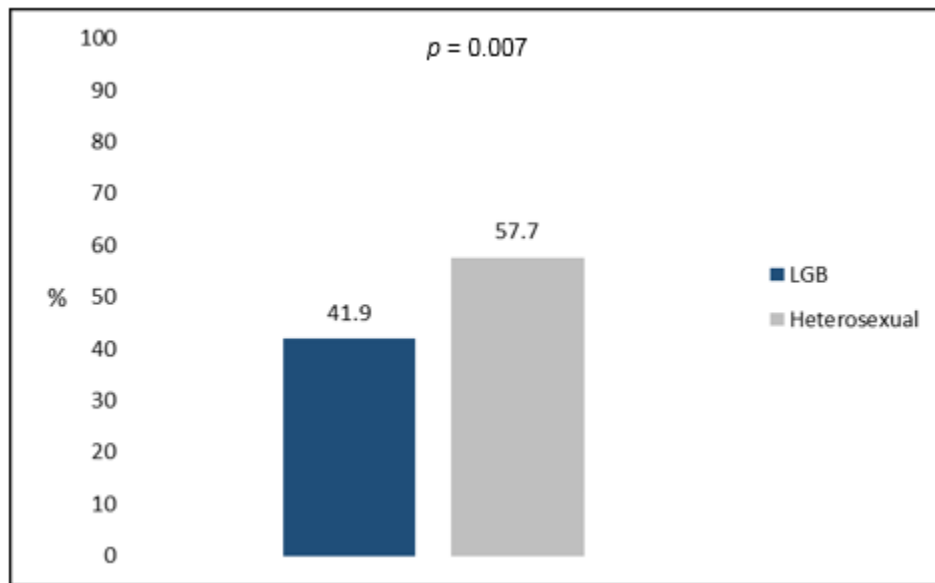


Figure 56: Percentage of high school students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse among students who were currently sexually active), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

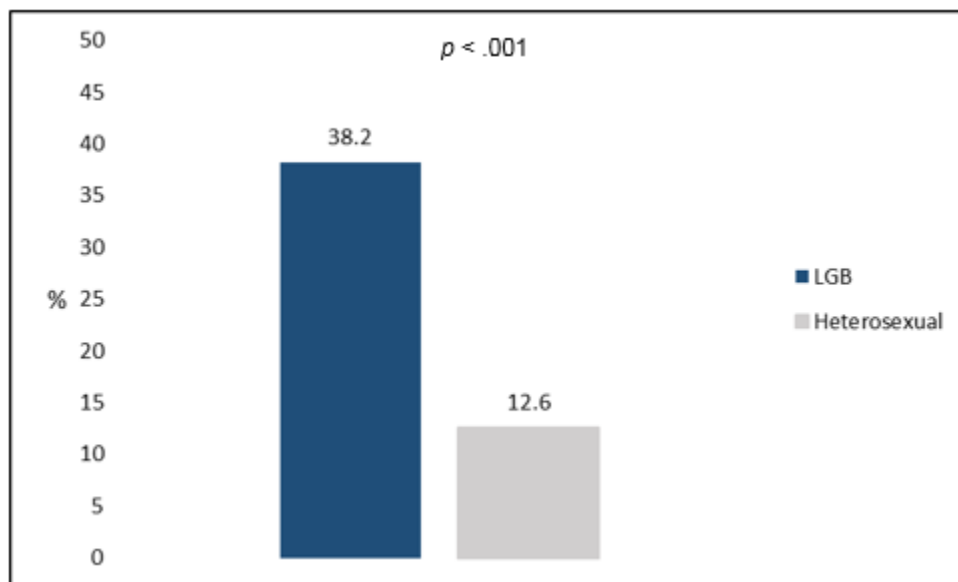


Figure 57: Percentage of high school students who have ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant, by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

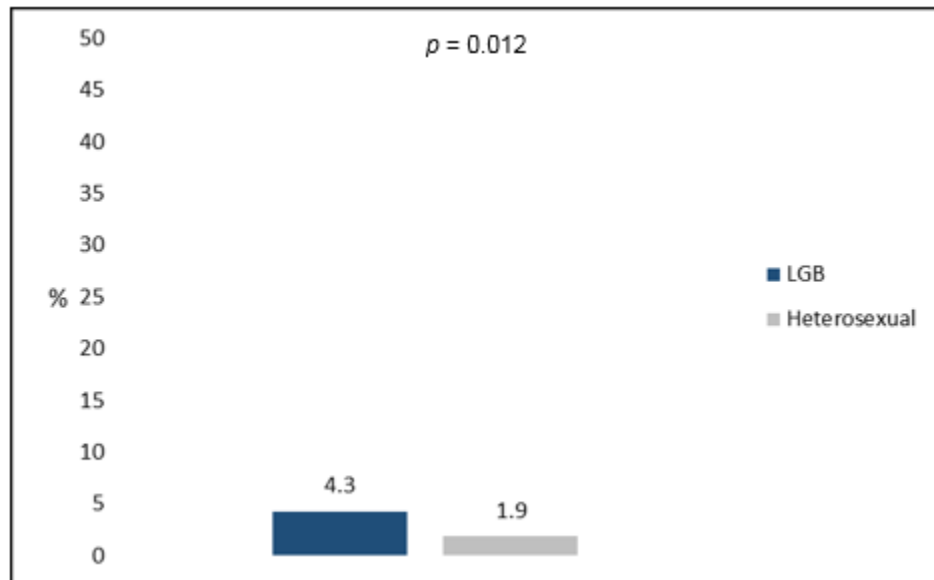
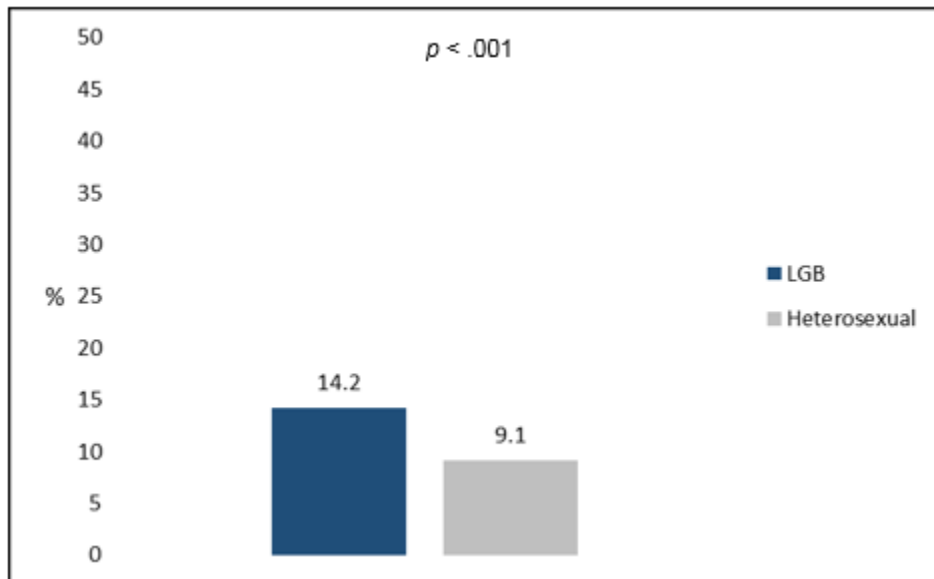


Figure 58: Percentage of high school students who were ever tested for HIV (not including tests done when donating blood), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017



Diet

Figure 59: Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

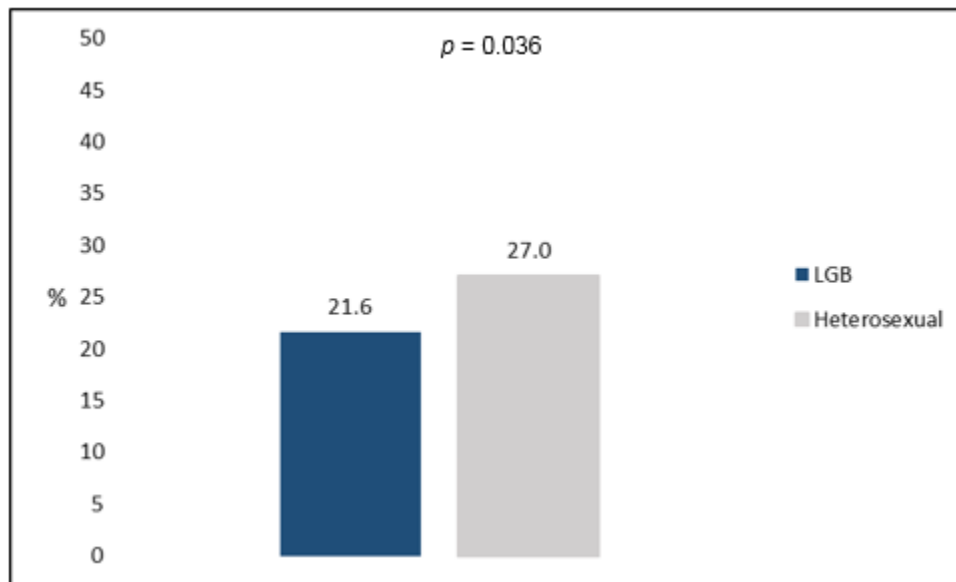


Figure 60: Percentage of high school students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

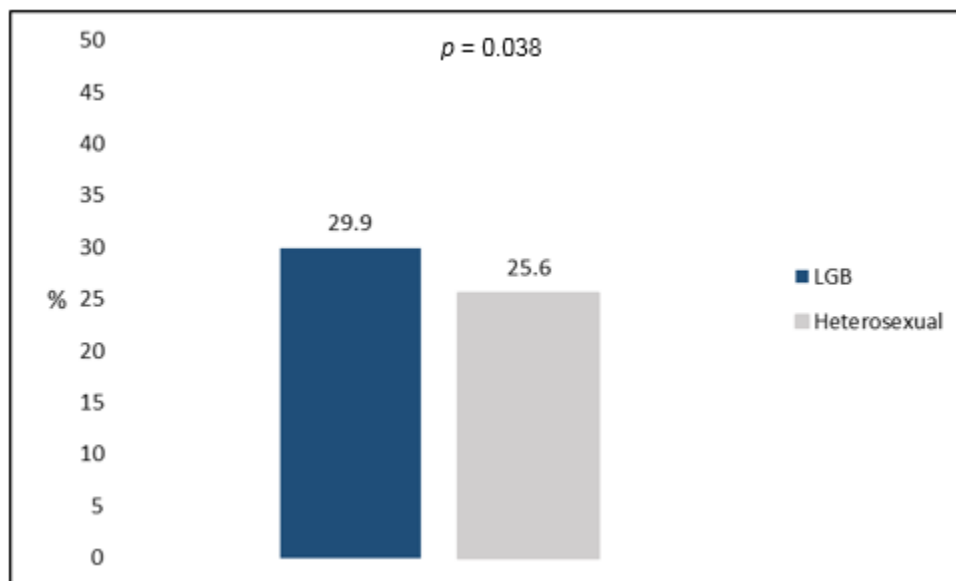


Figure 61: Percentage of high school students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

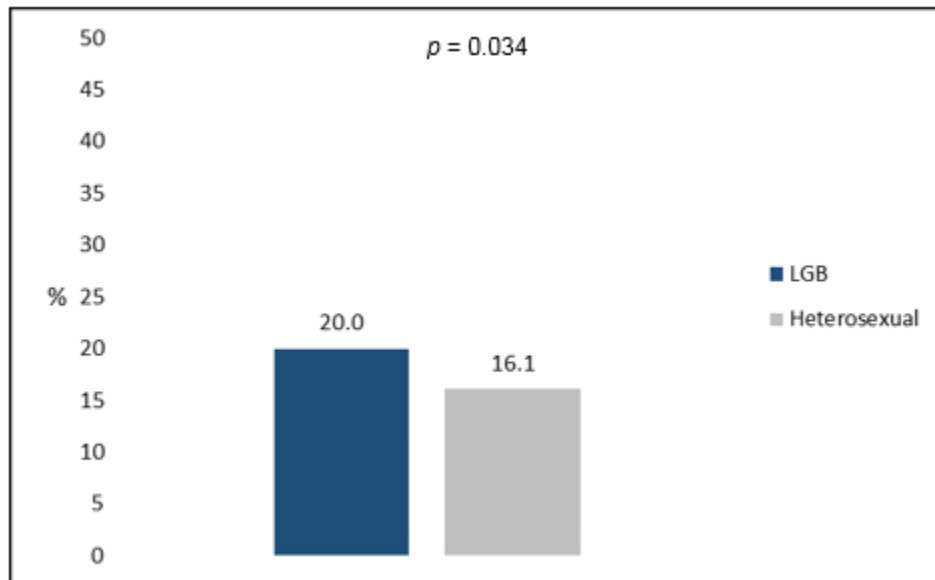


Figure 62: Percentage of high school students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

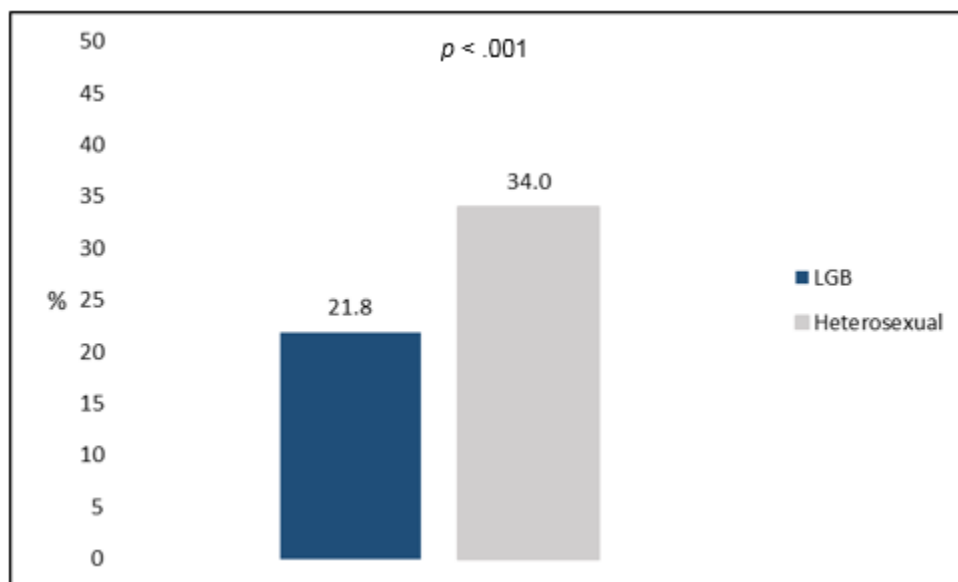


Figure 63: Percentage of high school students who go hungry most of the time/always because there is not enough food in the house, by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

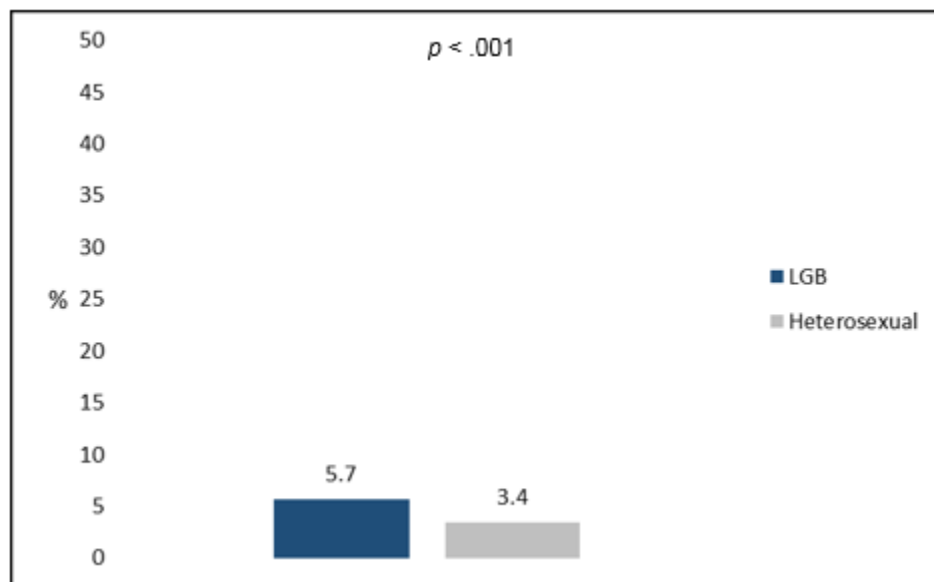
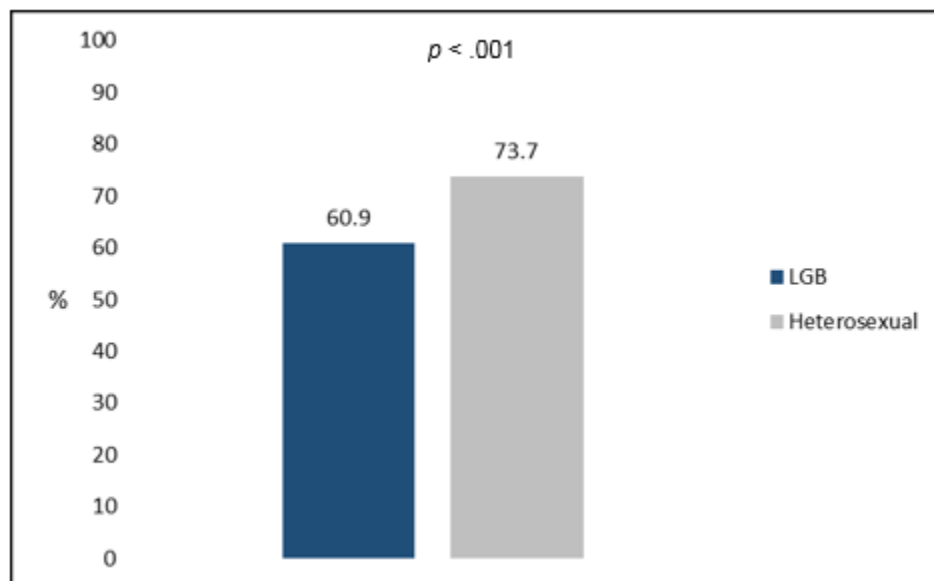


Figure 64: Percentage of high school students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017



Physical Activity

Figure 65: Percentage of high school students who did not 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), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

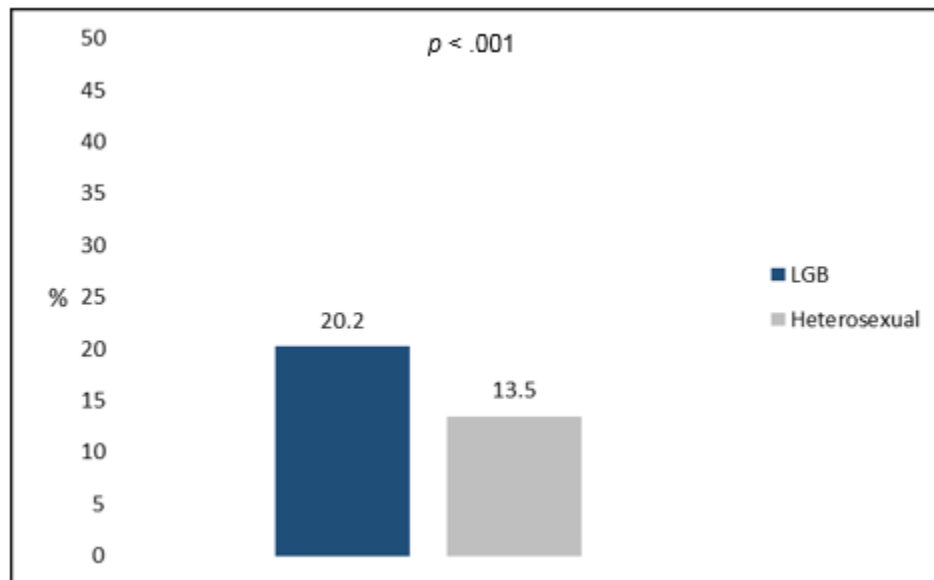


Figure 66: Percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

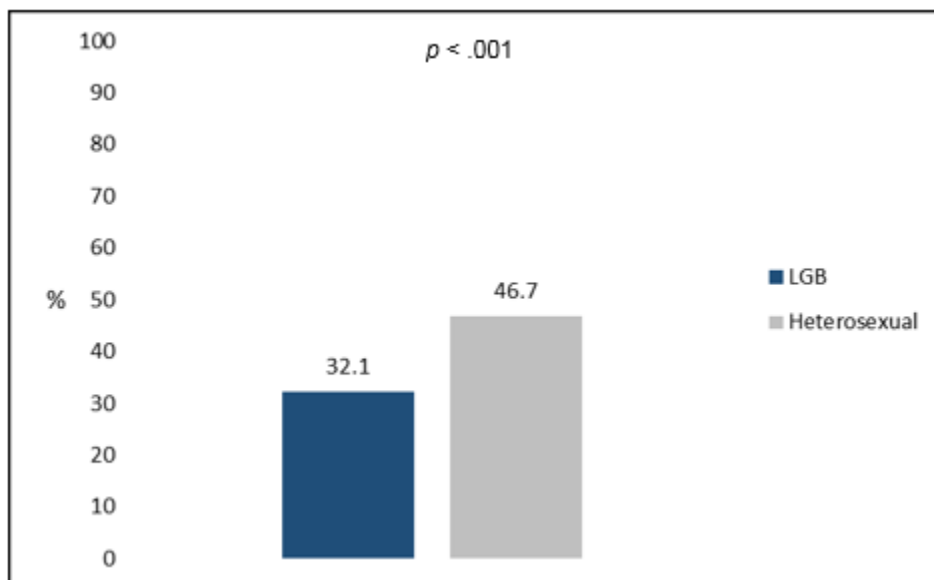


Figure 67: Percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time (during the 7 days before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

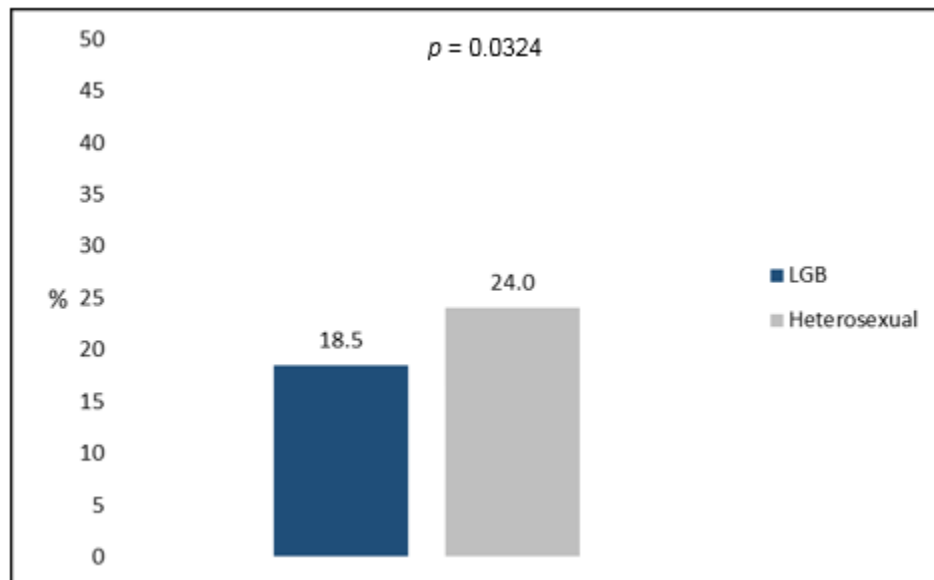


Figure 68: Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games, watched TV, or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

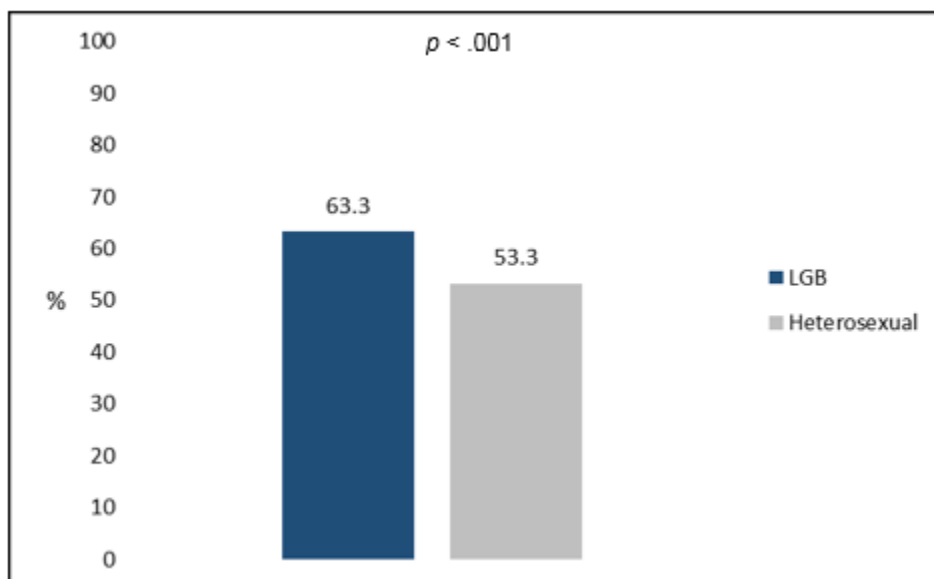


Figure 69: Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

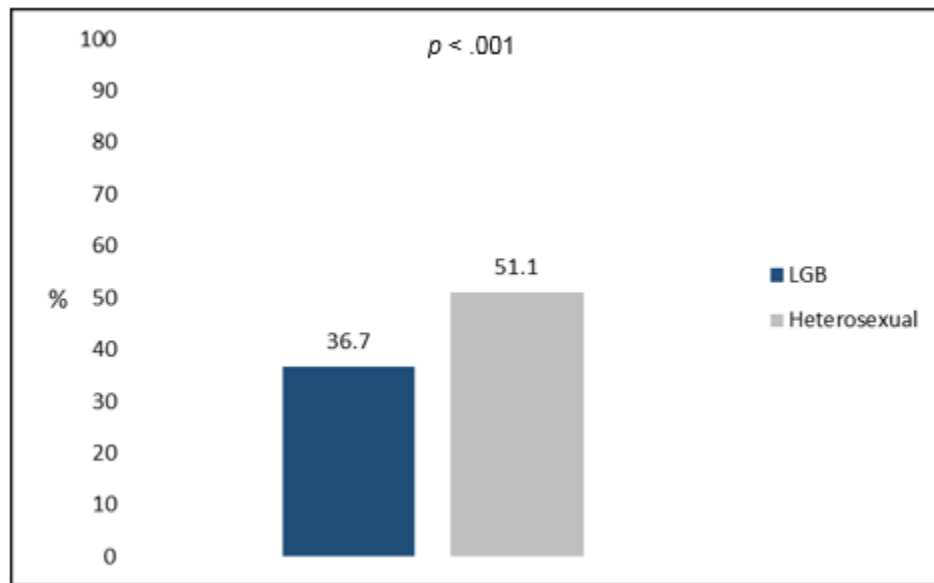
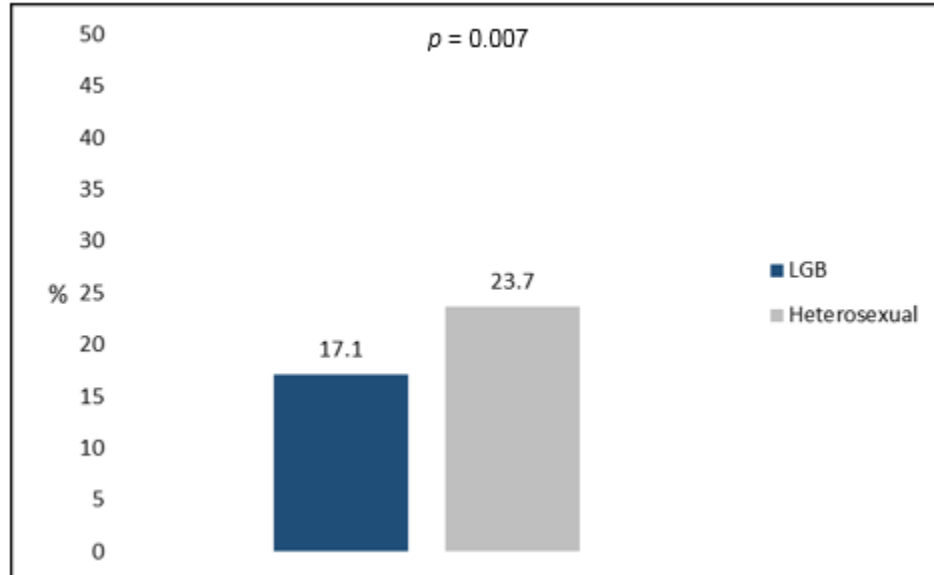


Figure 70: Percentage of high school students who had 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017



Weight

Figure 71: Percentage of high school 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), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

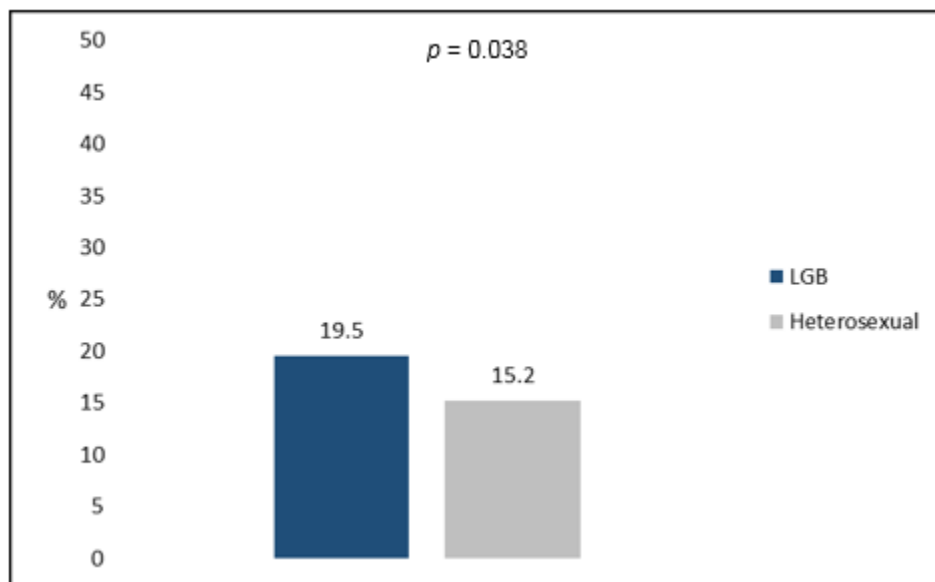
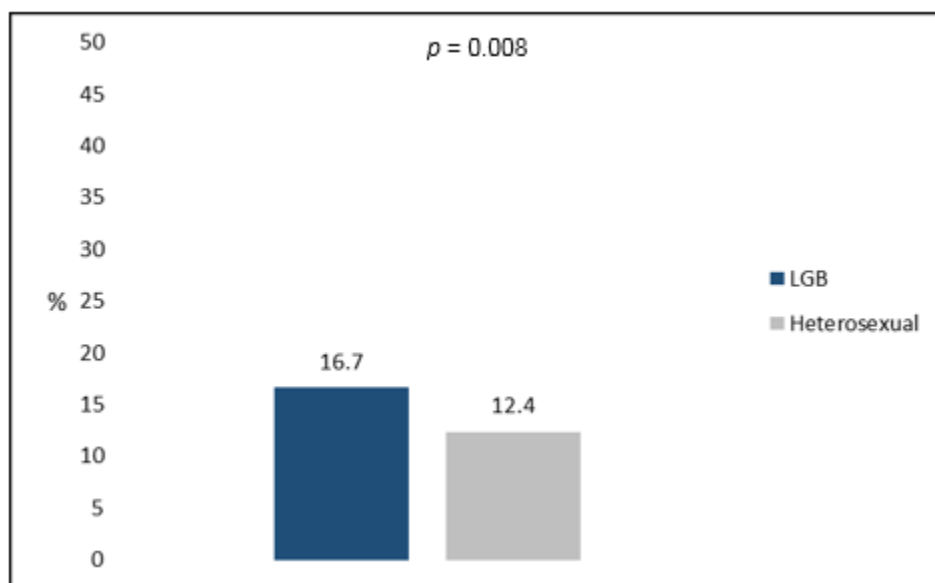


Figure 72: Percentage of high school students who were obese (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart), by sexual identity – Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017



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