Nevada Middle School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Comparison Report, 2015-2017

Department of Health and Human Services
Division of Public and Behavioral Health
Office of Public Health Informatics and Epidemiology

Brian Sandoval, Governor
State of Nevada
Richard Whitley, MS, Director
Department of Health and Human Services

Julie Kotchevar, Ph.D., Administrator
Leon Ravin, MD, Interim Chief Medical Officer
Division of Public and Behavioral Health
April 2018
dition 1.0
Acknowledgements
We would like to acknowledge those who assisted with the 2017 Nevada High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Report including the Nevada Department of Education; school district superintendents; school principals, teachers and staff; and members of Nevada’s Substance Abuse Prevention Coalitions.

Recommended Citation

Funding Source
This research was partially supported by a grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC-PS13-1308). Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the CDC.

Additional Resources

UNR YRBS Statewide and Special Reports

YRBS Adolescent and School Health

Nevada YRBS Team Members

State of Nevada, Division of Public and Behavioral Health

Brian Parrish, MPH
YRBS Program Coordinator

University of Nevada, Reno School of Community Health Sciences

Nevada Center for Surveys, Evaluation, and Statistics

Wei Yang, PhD
Professor and YRBS Principal Investigator

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

Taylor Lensch, MPH
PhD Graduate Student and YRBS Coordinator

Heather Martin, BS
MPH Graduate Student and Research Assistant

Fannie Zhang, PhD, MS
YRBS Biostatistician
Contents

INTRODUCTION ................................................................. 1
METHODS ..................................................................... 1
DEMOGRAPHICS .................................................................. 2
   Table 1: Demographic characteristics of participating students .......... 2
2015 TO 2017 COMPARISON .......................................................... 3
   Table 2: Weighted prevalence estimates of health risk behaviors .......... 3
INDICATORS WITH A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE FROM 2015 TO 2017 ................................................................................................................. 7
SAFETY .................................................................................. 7
   Figure 1: Percentage of middle school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle) ......................... 7
   Figure 2: Percentage of middle school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else) ................................................................. 7
VIOLENCE-RELATED BEHAVIORS ......................................................... 8
   Figure 3: Percentage of middle school students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club during the 12 months before the survey) ...... 8
   Figure 4: Percentage of middle school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (during the 30 days before the survey) ........................................................................................................ 8
   Figure 5: Percentage of middle school students who never or rarely feel safe and secure at school ........................................................................................................ 9
ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCT USE ...................................................... 9
   Figure 6: Percentage of middle school students who ever used electronic vapor products (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens) ................................................................. 9
   Figure 7: Percentage of middle school students who currently used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey; including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens) ........................................................................................................ 10
OTHER DRUG USE ...................................................................... 10
   Figure 8: Percentage of middle school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life) . 10
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ................................................................... 11
   Figure 9: Percentage of middle school students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey) ................................................................. 11
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. YRBS data are routinely collected on high school students, but only a few states collect data in middle schools. The Nevada Middle School YRBS is biennial, anonymous and voluntary survey of students in 6th through 8th grade in regular public, charter, and alternative schools. Students self-report their behaviors in five major areas of health that directly lead to morbidity and mortality, these include:

1) Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence;
2) Tobacco use;
3) Alcohol and other drug use;
4) Unhealthy dietary behaviors; and
5) Physical inactivity.

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

METHODS
The 2015 and 2017 Nevada YRBS sampling plans were designed to ensure that every eligible student in regular public, charter, and alternative high schools had an equal chance of selection. A random sample of students in grades 6–8 was selected in every school district. For the 2015 Middle School YRBS, 4,535 youth from 113 schools completed the survey. For the 2017 Middle School YRBS, 5,464 youth from 113 schools completed the survey. Please see the 2015 and 2017 Nevada Youth Risk Behavior reports for more information.

The 2015 and 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 (see Table 1). 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.

Substantial revisions to the 2017 Middle School YRBS limited the number of comparisons that could be made with 2015. Differences in the weighted prevalence of 42 comparable risk behaviors from 2015 to 2017 were assessed with weighted chi-square tests. All comparisons are shown in Table 2 and significant changes from 2015 to 2017 (p<.05) are displayed in Figures 1-9. The y-axis on Figures 1-9 were set to either 50% or 100% for visual consistency.
### DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of participating students, by sex, age, grade, race/ethnicity, and region — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015 & 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015 Student Participants&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>2017 Student Participants&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>2015 Weighted %</th>
<th>2017 Weighted %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2394</td>
<td>2825</td>
<td>49.2%</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2125</td>
<td>2614</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
<td>50.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age Groups</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 years old or younger</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 years old</td>
<td>1249</td>
<td>1616</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 years old</td>
<td>1734</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 years old or older</td>
<td>1133</td>
<td>1153</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grade</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>1475</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1782</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race/Ethnicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1623</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>2162</td>
<td>42.8%</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Multiple&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1: Carson City</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Douglas</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Elko, White Pine, and Eureka</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Churchill, Humboldt, Pershing, and Lander</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5: Lyon, Mineral, and Storey</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6: Nye, Lincoln, and Esmeralda</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7: Washoe</td>
<td>1183</td>
<td>1253</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8: Clark</td>
<td>1793</td>
<td>2137</td>
<td>75.1%</td>
<td>73.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> The sample size in the total and subgroups may differ due to missing data  
<sup>b</sup> Non-Hispanic
## 2015 to 2017 Comparison

**Table 2: Weighted prevalence estimates of health risk behaviors — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015 to 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who qualify for or received free and reduced lunch at school</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who made mostly A’s or B’s in school (during the 12 months before the survey)</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SAFETY**

| Percentage of middle school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle) | 75.4 | 70.3 | Significant Decrease   |
| Percentage of middle school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else) | 4.0  | 5.8  | Significant Increase   |
| Percentage of middle school students who ever rode in a car with a driver who had been drinking alcohol | 22.5 | 21.9 | No Change               |

**VIOLENCE-RELATED BEHAVIORS**

| Percentage of middle school students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club during the 12 months before the survey) | 4.5  | 3.2  | Significant Decrease   |
| Percentage of middle school students who were in a physical fight on school property (during the 12 months before the survey) | 9.1  | 7.4  | No Change               |
| Percentage of middle school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (during the 30 days before the survey) | 14.1 | 5.0  | Significant Decrease   |
| Percentage of middle school students who never or rarely feel safe and secure at school | 13.3 | 11.0 | Significant Decrease   |

**EMOTIONAL HEALTH**

| Percentage of middle school students who have ever done something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose | 20.2 | 18.4 | No Change               |
| Percentage of middle school students who ever felt sad or hopeless | 31.4 | 29.3 | No Change               |
| Percentage of middle school students who ever seriously considered killing themselves | 22.9 | 21.3 | No Change               |
| Percentage of middle school students who made a plan about how you would kill themselves | 13.4 | 15.3 | No Change               |
### EMOTIONAL HEALTH (CONT.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who ever tried to kill themselves</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TOBACCO USE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who currently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCT USE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who ever used electronic vapor products (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens)</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>Significant Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who currently used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey; including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens)</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>Significant Decrease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALCOHOL USE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life)</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who drank alcohol before age 11 years (for the first time other than a few sips)</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARIJUANA USE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who ever used marijuana</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who tried marijuana before age 11 years (for the first time)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who currently used marijuana (on one or more days during the 30 days before the survey)</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER DRUG USE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Significant Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle 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)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who ever used methamphetamines (also called &quot;speed,&quot; &quot;crystal,&quot; &quot;crank,&quot; or &quot;ice,&quot; one or more times during their life)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called &quot;K2,&quot; &quot;Spice,&quot; &quot;fake weed,&quot; &quot;King Kong,&quot; &quot;Yucatan Fire,&quot; &quot;Skunk,&quot; or &quot;Moon Rocks&quot;) one or more times during their life</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIET</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who were mostly or always hungry (because there was not enough food in the home)</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the 12 months before the survey)</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle 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)</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle 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)</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (CONT.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle 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))</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who attended physical education classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who attended physical education classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey)</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>Significant Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school students who had 9 or more hours of sleep on an average school night</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RESILIENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of middle school 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</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDICATORS WITH A STATISTIJCALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE FROM 2015 TO 2017

Safety

Figure 1: Percentage of middle school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015-2017

![Bicycle Helmet Data](image1)

Figure 2: Percentage of middle school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015-2017

![Seat Belt Data](image2)
Violence-Related Behaviors

Figure 3: Percentage of middle school students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club during the 12 months before the survey) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015-2017

Figure 4: Percentage of middle school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (during the 30 days before the survey) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015-2017
Figure 5: Percentage of middle school students who never or rarely feel safe and secure at school — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015-2017

![Bar chart showing percentage decrease in safe and secure feelings at school.]

Electronic Vapor Product Use

Figure 6: Percentage of middle school students who ever used electronic vapor products (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015-2017

![Bar chart showing percentage decrease in electronic vapor product use.]

9
Figure 7: Percentage of middle school students who currently used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey; including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015-2017

![Graph showing a significant decrease in the percentage of middle school students who currently used electronic vapor products from 2015 (11.3%) to 2017 (6.7%).](image)

Other Drug Use

Figure 8: Percentage of middle school students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015-2017

![Graph showing a significant decrease in the percentage of middle school students who ever used cocaine from 2015 (2.3%) to 2017 (3.6%).](image)
Physical Activity

Figure 9: Percentage of middle school students who played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey) — Nevada, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015-2017

Significant decrease
$ p = .005 $
For additional information regarding this report, contact:

Taylor Lensch, MPH  
University of Nevada, Reno  
School of Community Health Sciences  
tlensch@unr.edu  
775-682-6999

UNR YRBS Statewide and Special Reports

Brian Parrish, MPH  
Division of Public and Behavioral Health  
Office of Public Health Informatics and Epidemiology  
Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health  
bparrish@health.nv.gov  
775-684-5291

Nevada Department of Public and Behavioral Health