Adolescents and Substance Abuse in Nevada

A Special Report

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Introduction

Adolescents and Substance Abuse in Nevada: A Special Report is a publication of Nevada's Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA), an agency of the Nevada Mental Health and Developmental Services Division. This publication uses data previously collected and implemented by the Nevada Statewide Coalition Partnership with funding from the Nevada State Incentive Grant (SIG), a Cooperative Agreement from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), a division of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Join Together Northern Nevada (JTNN), a substance abuse prevention coalition located in Reno and serving Washoe County, served as the coordinator and fiscal agent for the initial phase of the project. JTNN contracted with Coop Consulting, Inc., a research and evaluation firm, to lead the design and implementation of the project.

The goal of the original project was to collect comprehensive data for more effective prevention planning by Nevada's communities. To accomplish this goal, a data collection strategy was designed to obtain data from multiple sectors of the community to establish a local baseline measure of perception, and norms about the severity of high risk and underage drinking, their consequences, and prevalence. This can provide specific local information that can be used to select and tailor interventions. A local convenience survey was developed and implemented by the state's coalitions, collected from community sectors chosen by the coalitions. To obtain a sufficiently large sample in each area, coalitions agreed to collect 350 completed surveys; most coalitions exceeded the target numbers.

A total of 8,924 paper surveys were collected for the Nevada convenience survey. All communities of the state are well represented. Three convenience surveys were implemented and conducted: community, Native American and youth. The aggregated responses from the Nevada Convenience Survey indicate substantially higher levels of risky behaviors across all areas, for both youth and adults, when compared to other Nevada alcohol and drug survey results (see graphs on page 4). Convenience samples may be biased in unknown ways, while these data are obviously reflective of the 8,924 individuals surveyed by the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions, generalizing the results to the greater population of Nevada should be done with great caution.

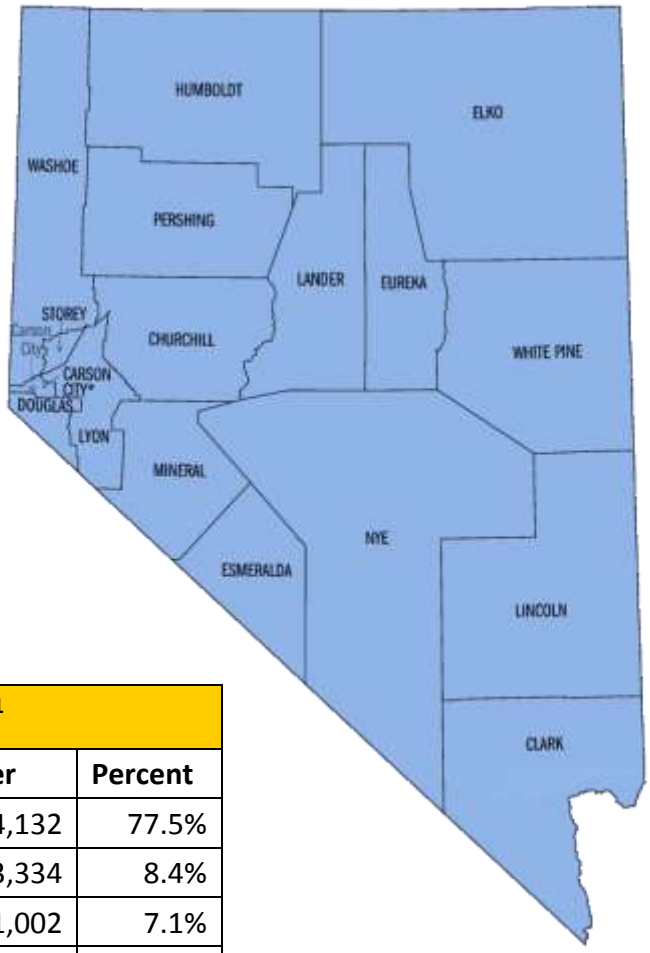
This publication consists of data from the following sources: the results of convenience surveys implemented by all of the state's substance abuse prevention coalitions, the Nevada 2009 Epidemiologic Profile, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) and the 2009 Nevada Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS).

Coop Consulting, Inc., under contract to SAPTA, prepared *Adolescents and Substance Abuse in Nevada: A Special Report* with guidance from the Nevada State Epidemiological Workgroup.

Statewide Demographic & Archival Data
2006-2008

Population Estimate [1]		
	Number	Percent
Age 0-4	195,056	7.7%
Age 5-9	178,627	7.0%
Age 10-14	176,560	6.9%
Age 15-17	105,926	4.2%
Age 18-20	90,957	3.6%
Age 21+	1,799,109	70.7%
Total	**2,546,235**	**100%**

Population by Gender Estimate [1]		
	Number	Percent
Male	1,294,137	50.8%
Female	1,252,098	49.2%
Total	**2,546,235**	**100%**



Race Ethnicity Estimate [1]		
	Number	Percent
White	1,974,132	77.5%
African American or Black	213,334	8.4%
Asian	181,002	7.1%
Native American/Alaskan	53,089	2.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	22,085	0.9%
Total	**2,546,235**	**100%**

Hispanic Latino Status [1]		
Identified As	**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	635,181	24.9%
No	1,911,054	75.1%
Total	**2,546,235**	**100%**

Nevada Convenience Survey

Whenever the Nevada Convenience Survey is cited, this emblem will appear next to the data.

The Nevada statewide convenience survey consisted of a sample of individuals selected by substance abuse prevention coalitions serving ten geographic regions of the state, and a sample of the Native American individuals from the state's many Native American communities. The ten regions constitute the entire geographic area of Nevada. These regions range in size from one to three counties. The multi-county coalition areas of the state reflect contiguous groupings of counties with small populations.

Each of the SAPTA-funded substance abuse prevention coalitions collected surveys for this data project. For planning purposes, each coalition also identified populations or neighborhoods and collection strategies that would provide the best community input. The Statewide Native American Coalition utilized a slightly altered version of this instrument, and several coalitions used a parallel instrument designed for youth.

Using the three survey instruments, a total of 8,924 surveys were collected (community, Native American, and youth) and reported upon in this series of publications. Considering data from all three survey instruments (community, Native American, and youth), the coalitions exceeded their total target twofold.

For this publication, the youth convenience survey is the primary source of the three convenience surveys. The only exceptions are the graphs that contain data about race. In these graphs data about Native Americans came from the Native American convenience survey. This was due to the limited number of Native American youth ages 15-20 who were surveyed (n=17), compared to the Native American survey which surveyed 378 youth ages 15-20. The questions on the two surveys (Native American and youth) were the same or very similar.

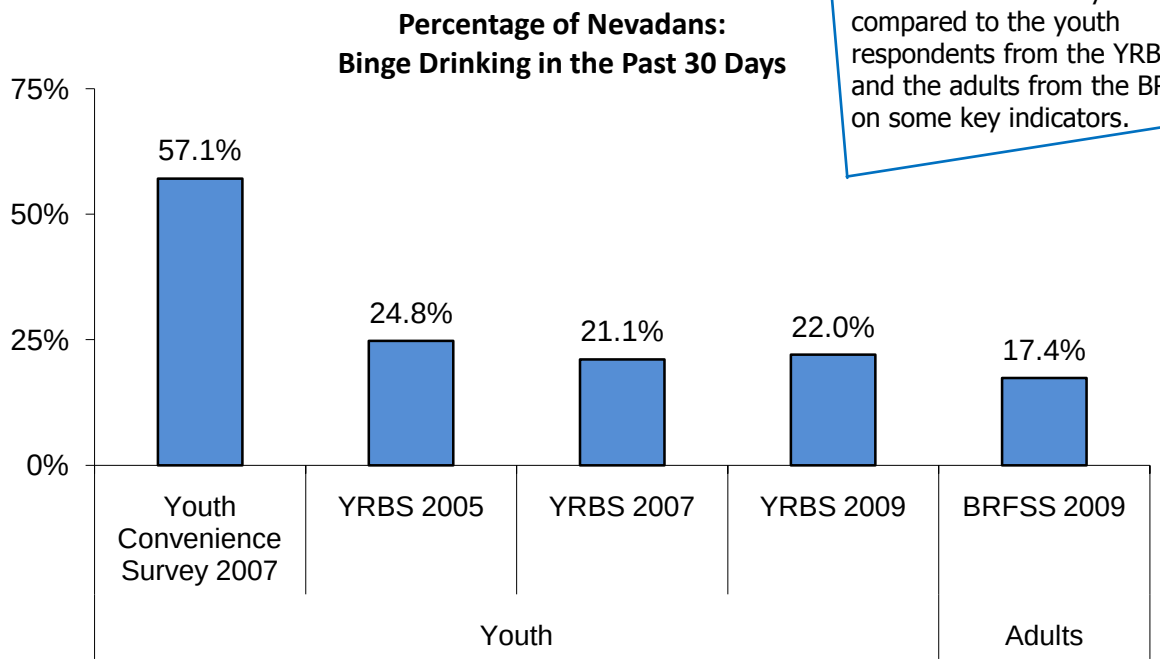
The YRBS[2]

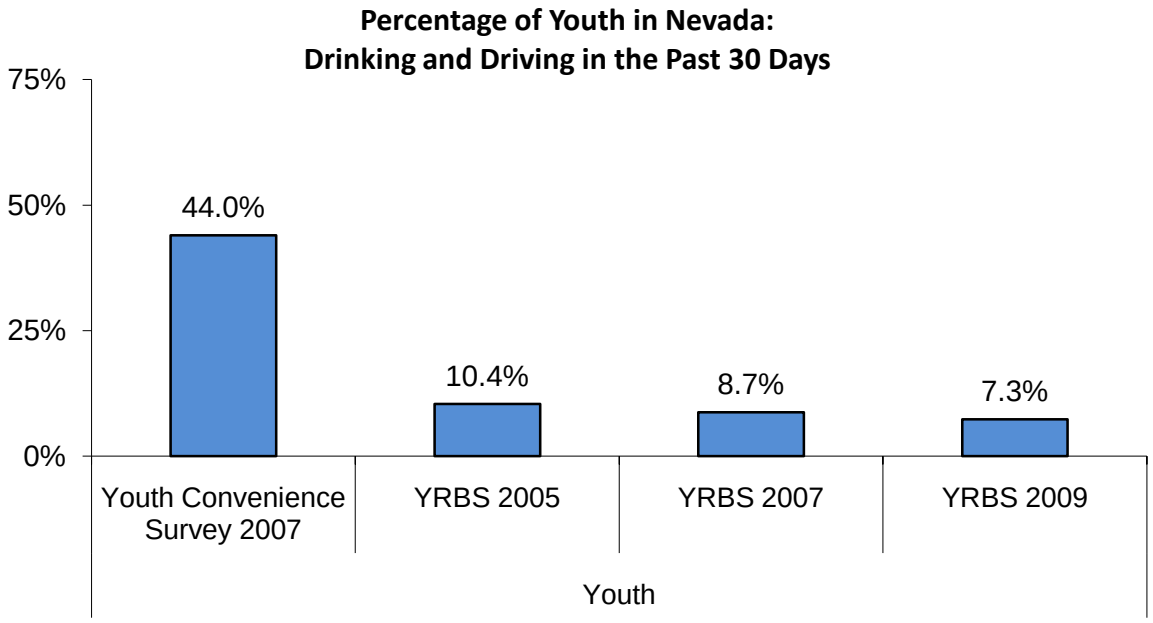
The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a school based survey that tracks and measures health-risk behaviors. Whenever the YRBS is cited, this emblem will appear next to the data.

The BRFSS[3]

Similar to the YRBS, the Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) is an adult telephone survey that tracks health-risks.

The respondents to the convenience survey are a higher risk population, as can been seen when they are compared to the youth respondents from the YRBS and the adults from the BRFSS on some key indicators.



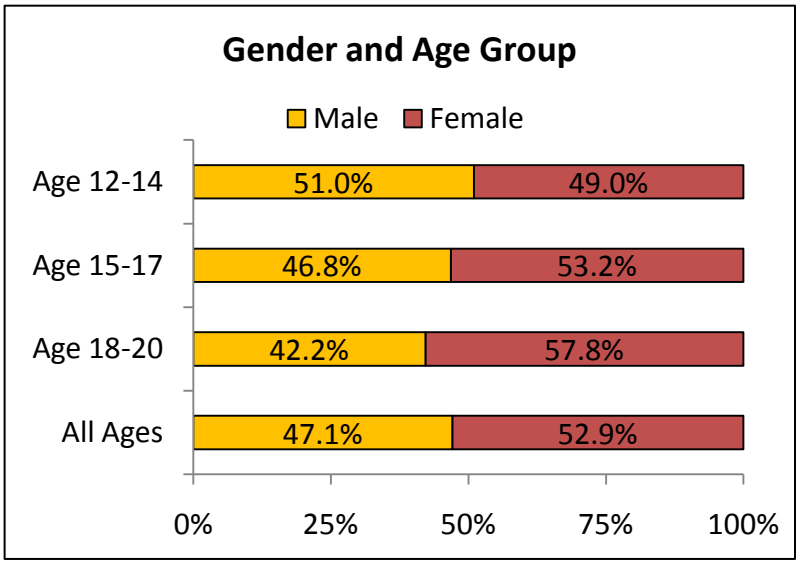


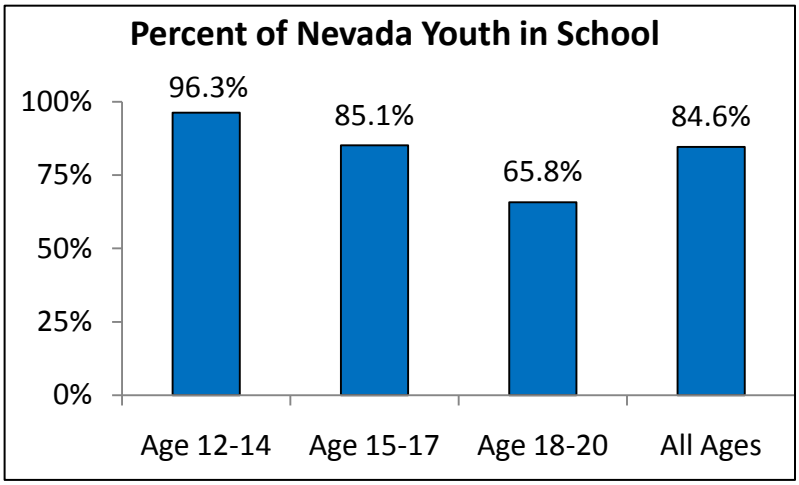
Convenience Survey Demographics

Age		
	Number	**Percent**
Age 12-14	416	32.6%
Age 15-17	571	44.7%
Age 18-20	285	22.3%
Total	1272	99.5%
Missing	6	0.5%
Total with Missing	**1278**	**100%**

This demographic information reflects survey data on all youth respondents ages 12-20. Information on race samples includes youth ages 15-20. The Native American sample is from the Native American Convenience Survey.

Gender		
	Number	**Percent**
Male	586	45.9%
Female	657	51.4%
Total	1243	97.3%
Missing	35	2.7%
Total with Missing	**1278**	**100%**





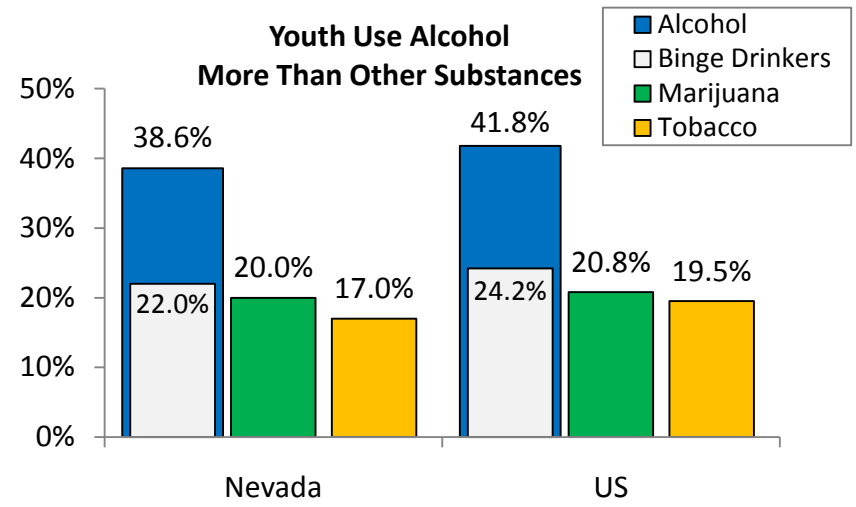
Race		
Race	**Number**	**Percent**
African American or Black	443	43.3%
Native American	378	36.9%
White	203	19.8%
Total	**1024**	**100%**

Hispanic Latino Status		
Identified As	**Number**	**Percent**
Yes	561	44.1%
No	534	42.0%
Total	1095	86.1%
Missing	177	13.9%
Total with Missing	**1272**	**100%**

Substance Use

Nevada youth are at high risk for substance use and dependence due to a number of factors. Developmental factors, environmental issues, and early initiation of substance use are among the contributors that increase the risk of substance use and abuse among youth. Adolescents use substances, including alcohol, drugs and tobacco, at high rates and quantities.

Graph 1.



Comparison of youth who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days, drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days, using marijuana at least once in the past 30 days, or smoking at least 1 cigarette in the past 30 days (2009 YRBS).

As can be seen in Graph 1, alcohol is the most widely used substance among youth in Nevada and nationwide.[4] About 2 of every 5 youth consume alcohol; of those youth who drink, over half binge drink. Slightly more youth binge drink than use marijuana or tobacco.

Definitions for Graphs:

- **Current Use**
  Using a substance at least once in the past 30 days.
- **Current Drinking**
  Drinking at least 1 drink in the past 30 days.
- **Binge Drinking**
  Drinking 5 or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.
- **Heavy Drinking**
  Drinking 5 or more drinks on the same occasion on 5 or more days in the past 30 days.

Consumption Levels

More adults than youth consume alcohol. However, underage youth tend to drink more per occasion than adults (see Graph 2). [4] Frequently, this excessive drinking is binge drinking and leads to heavy drinking. [4]

Overindulgence in alcohol often leads to many negative side effects to personal health and society; therefore guidelines have defined moderation for adults as consumption of 1 drink per day for women and up to 2 drinks for men. [5/6] The number of drinks is based on a standard size alcoholic drink.

Standard Drink Size [7]

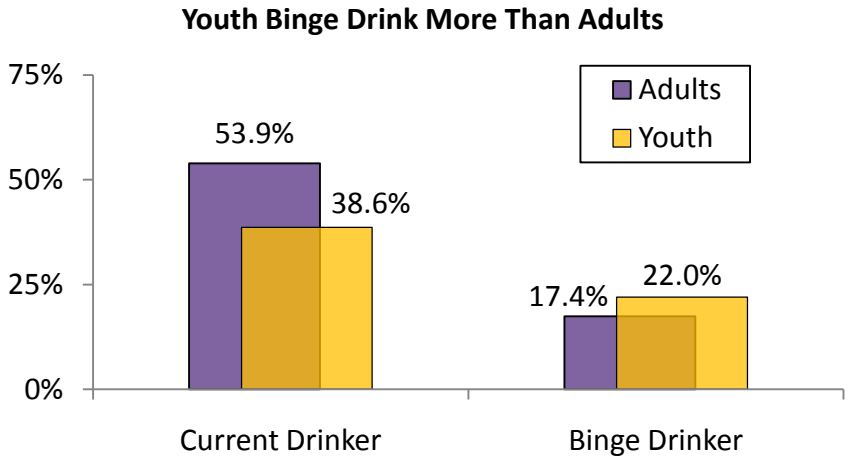
A standard drink is equal to 13.7 grams (0.6 ounces of pure alcohol)

- - 12-ounces of beer
- - 8-ounces of malt liquor
- - 5-ounces of wine
- - 1.5-ounces of 80-proof distilled spirits or liquor (i.e. gin, rum, vodka, or whiskey).

These guidelines specifically state that youth and adolescents should not consume alcohol. Moderation for adults is considered 1 to 2 standard drinks, while binge drinking is defined as 5 or more standard drinks for men and 4 or more standard drinks for women. These differences should be noted and considered when looking at youth, consumption amounts and intoxication.

Adults who drink in moderation may have health benefits associated with potential reductions in the incidence of Coronary Heart Disease for women 55 years and older and men 45 years and older. At this time, there are no proven health benefits for young adults who consume alcohol. [5/6] On the contrary, alcohol consumption by young adults is associated with traumatic injury and death.[5] Alcohol-related injury and mortality include: drinking and driving (among the top killers of youth in the United States), suicide, homicide, drowning, falls and alcohol poisoning.[8/9]

Graph 2.



Youth and adults who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days compared with those who also reported drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2009 YRBS and BRFSS).

Adolescent Development

Youth are more susceptible to addiction due to a number of factors.[4] Adolescent brain development may contribute to the reasons why adolescences are so vulnerable to the effects from alcohol, alcohol dependence, and excessive use. [4/10] Brain development leads adolescents to have an increased level of risk and sensation seeking, lower perception of risk, and a limited ability for reasoning, impulse control and self-regulation. This is due to limbic areas of the brain maturing before the frontal lobe, leading to impulsive decisions without consideration for the consequences.[4/10]

Another factor that heightens youth susceptibility to addiction is the limited immediate side effects youth feel when they drink. Research suggests that youth are less likely to experience the negative consequences of alcohol, including hangovers, loss of dexterity, and sedation, and are more likely to feel the pleasurable sensations.[10]

Other High-Risk Factors

Youth who have…

- - a history of problem behaviors,
- - strong desire for sensation seeking/new experiences,
- - a parent with alcohol or drug problem

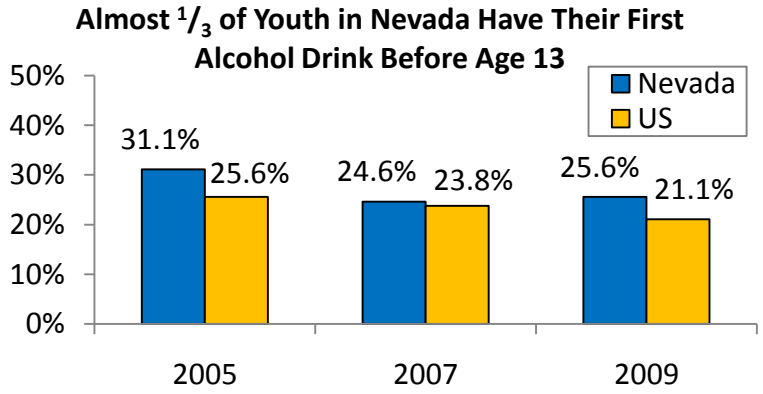
…are more likely to try substances and subsequently develop dependence.[10]

In addition to brain development, adolescents are constantly experiencing physical and emotional transitions. A natural transition starting in adolescence is seeking independence, new experiences, becoming closer to peers and withdrawing from family. In addition, adolescents are experiencing transitions in school (middle to high school), peer groups, social pressure, physical changes to their bodies, and hormones.[4/10] Each transition increases expectations, stress and social pressures that can lead to drinking. [4]

Early Initiation

Early initiation in substance use can increase the likelihood of abuse and dependence, which frequently continues into adulthood.[4/7/11] Many studies have found that early alcohol consumption can lead to a greater likelihood of alcohol abuse, alcohol dependence and higher incidence of drug use compared to those who begin drinking later in life.[7/11] Alcohol abuse is a drinking pattern that causes damage to personal relationships, ability to work or aptitude in school and can have negative health consequences.[7] Alcohol dependence (also known as alcoholism) is a diagnosable disease and usually involves constant cravings for alcohol, an inability to limit alcohol consumption despite personal injury, and physical illness.[7]

Graph 3.

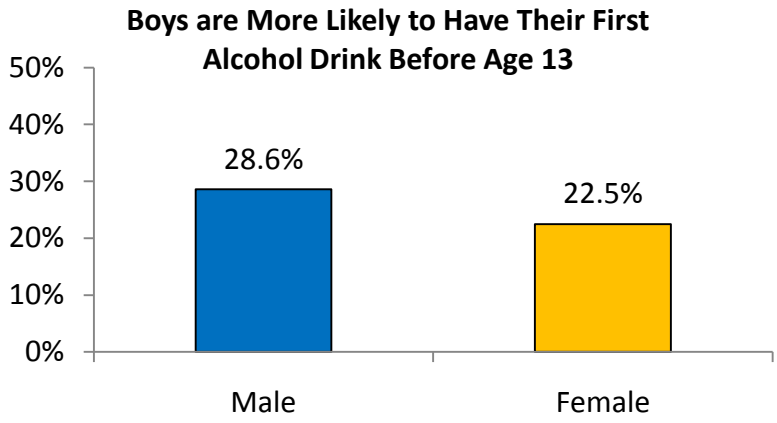


Youth who reported drinking their first alcoholic beverage before age 13 more than a few sips (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Delayed initiation of first alcohol use, to age 19, greatly decreases chances of alcohol abuse and dependence.[11] Those who initiate alcohol consumption after age 14 are less likely to abuse alcohol or be alcohol dependent up to 20 years after initiation. In addition, those who had their first drink later in life (19 years or older) are far less likely to develop alcohol dependence or to abuse alcohol.[11] In 2007, 9% of the population age 12 and older exhibited symptoms of alcohol abuse or alcohol dependence.[12]

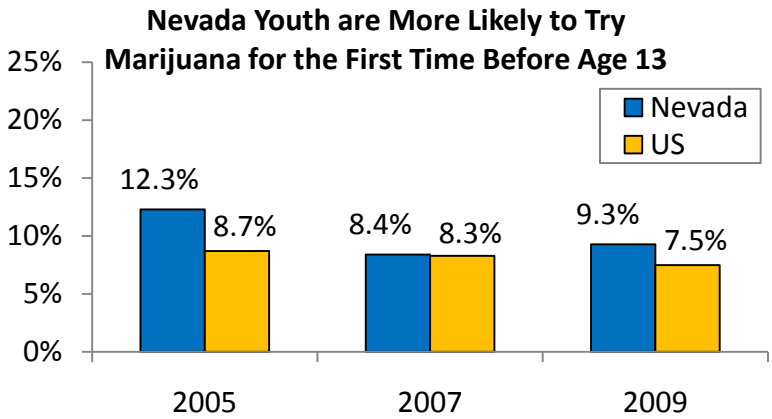
The next series of graphs shows the percentage of youth who use substances before age 13. These adolescents are at high risk of future substance dependence and abuse. Youth in Nevada are more likely to use alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes before age 13 than youth nationwide (see Graphs 3, 5, and 8). Adolescent boys are more likely to start using substances before age 13 than adolescent girls (see Graphs 4, 6, 7, and 9).

Graph 4.



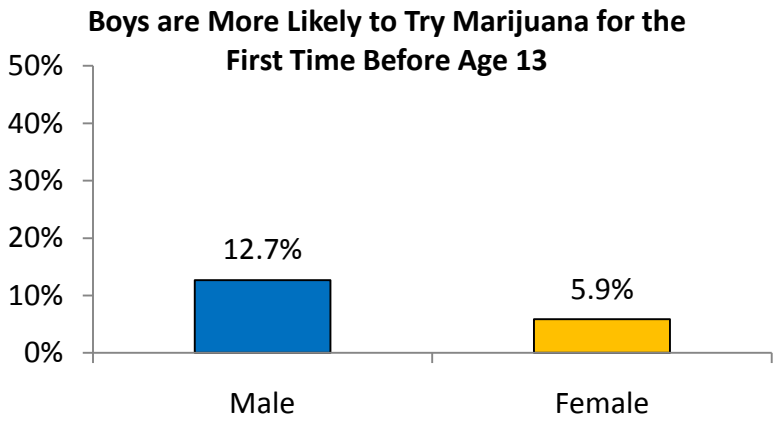
Youth who reported drinking their first alcoholic beverage before age 13 more than a few sips (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 5.



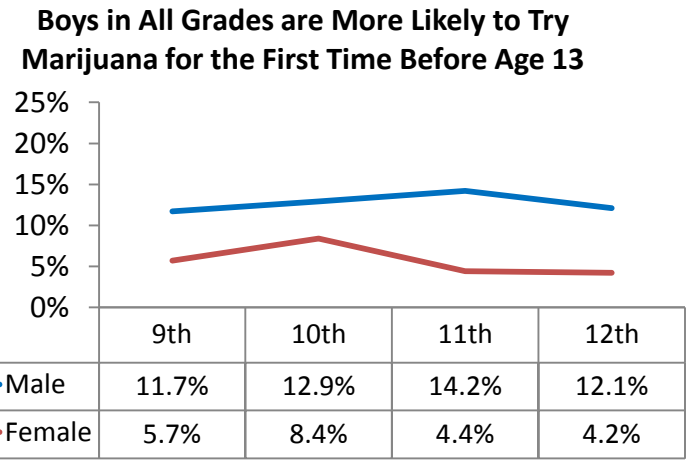
Youth who reported trying marijuana for the first time before age 13 (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 6.



Youth who reported trying marijuana for the first time before age 13 (2009 Nevada YRBS).

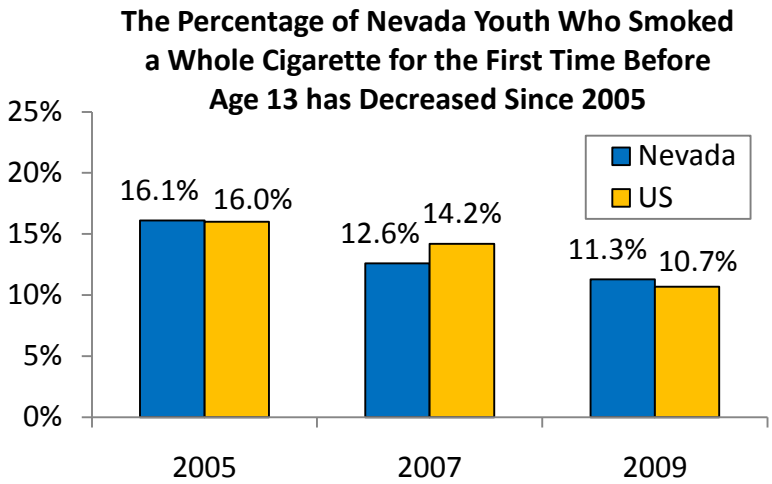
Graph 7.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	11.7%	12.9%	14.2%	12.1%
Female	5.7%	8.4%	4.4%	4.2%

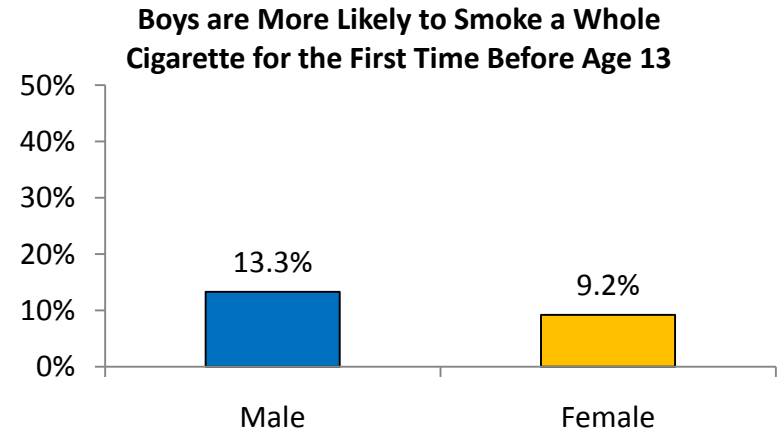
Youth who reported trying marijuana for the first time before age 13 (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 8.



Youth who reported smoking a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 9.



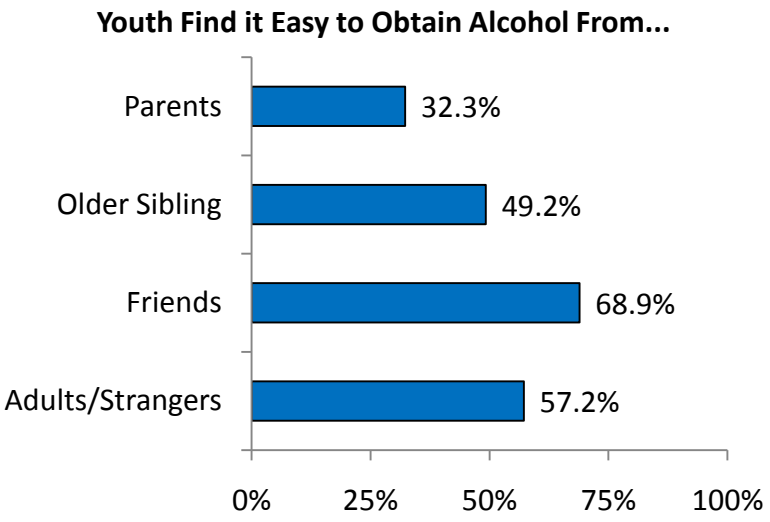
Youth who reported smoking a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Accessibility

One key contributor to underage alcohol consumption is accessibility. Easy access to alcohol and lower prices are associated with drinking, binge drinking and heavy drinking. [9] The more accessible and affordable alcohol is, the more youth tend to drink. Research shows that youth who report having easy access to alcohol tend to drink and binge drink more than those who report access to be difficult. [9]

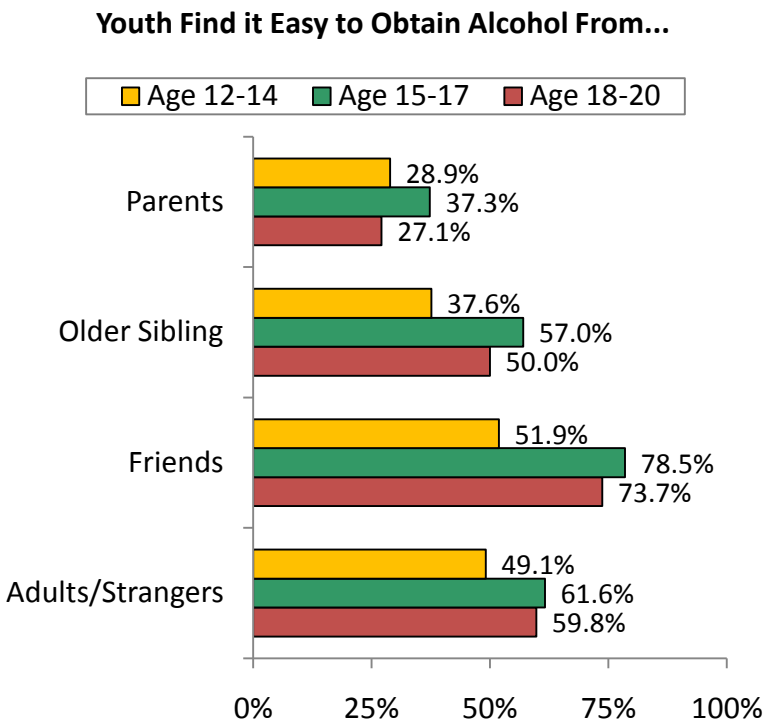
The next graphs describe how easy youth think obtaining alcohol is and where they obtain the alcohol they drink. Youth rated how easy it is to obtain alcohol from parents, older siblings, friends, and strangers (see Graphs 10-18).

Graph 10.



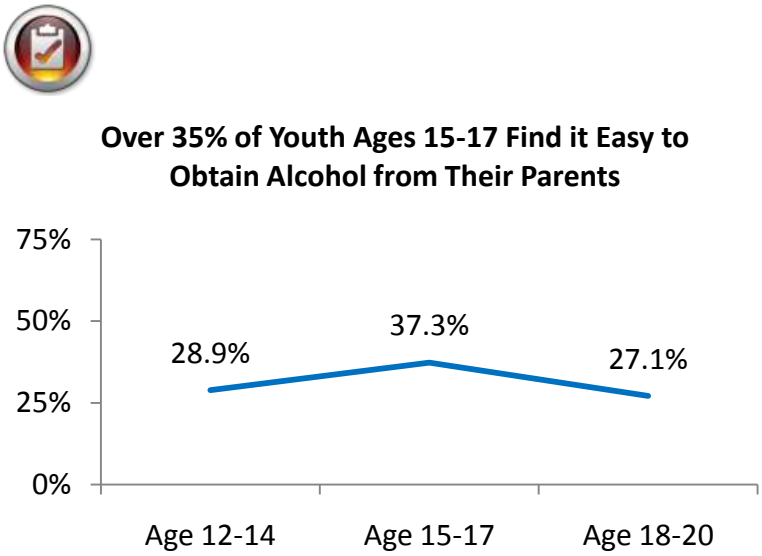
Youth who reported how easy or difficult it is to obtain alcohol from parents, older siblings, friends and adults/strangers (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 11.



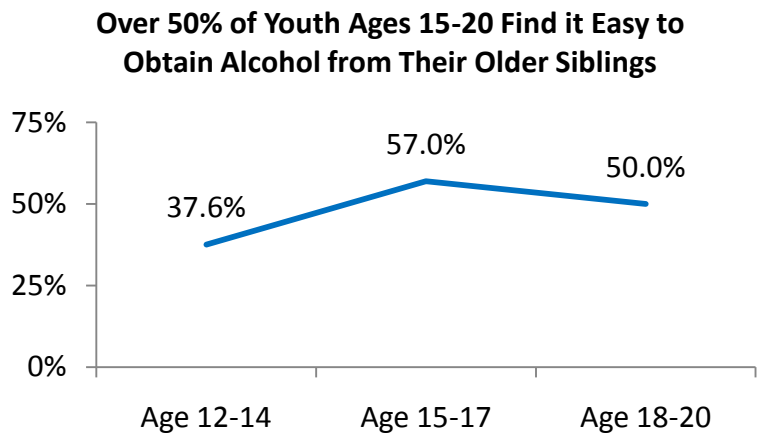
Youth who reported how easy or difficult it is to obtain alcohol from parents, older siblings, friends and adults/strangers (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 12.



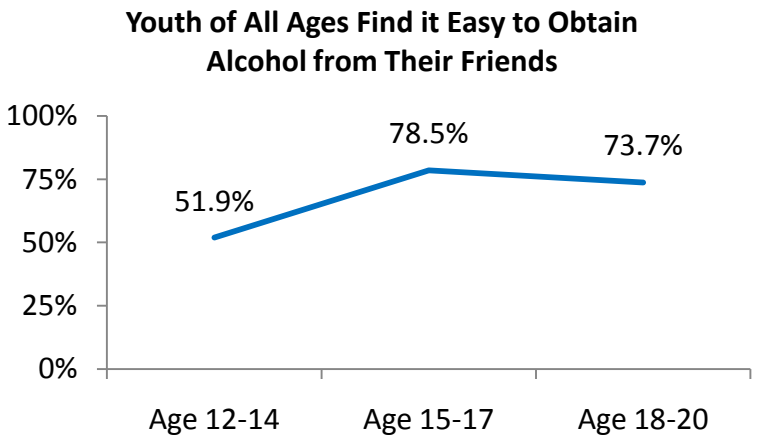
Youth who reported how easy or difficult it is to obtain alcohol from parents, older siblings, friends and adults/strangers (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 13.



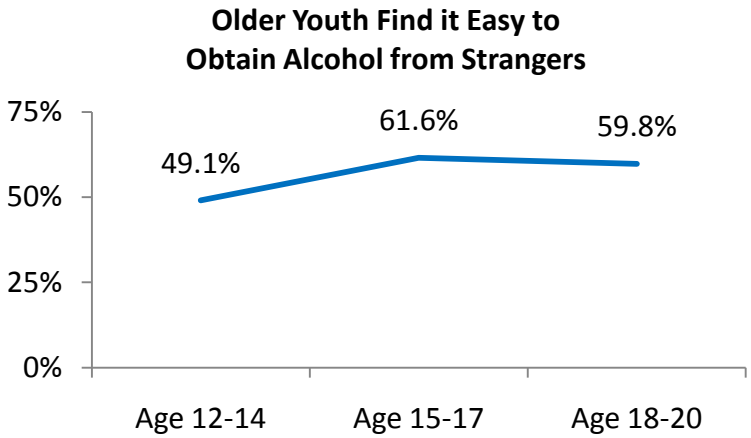
Youth who reported how easy or difficult it is to obtain alcohol from parents, older siblings, friends and adults/strangers (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 14.



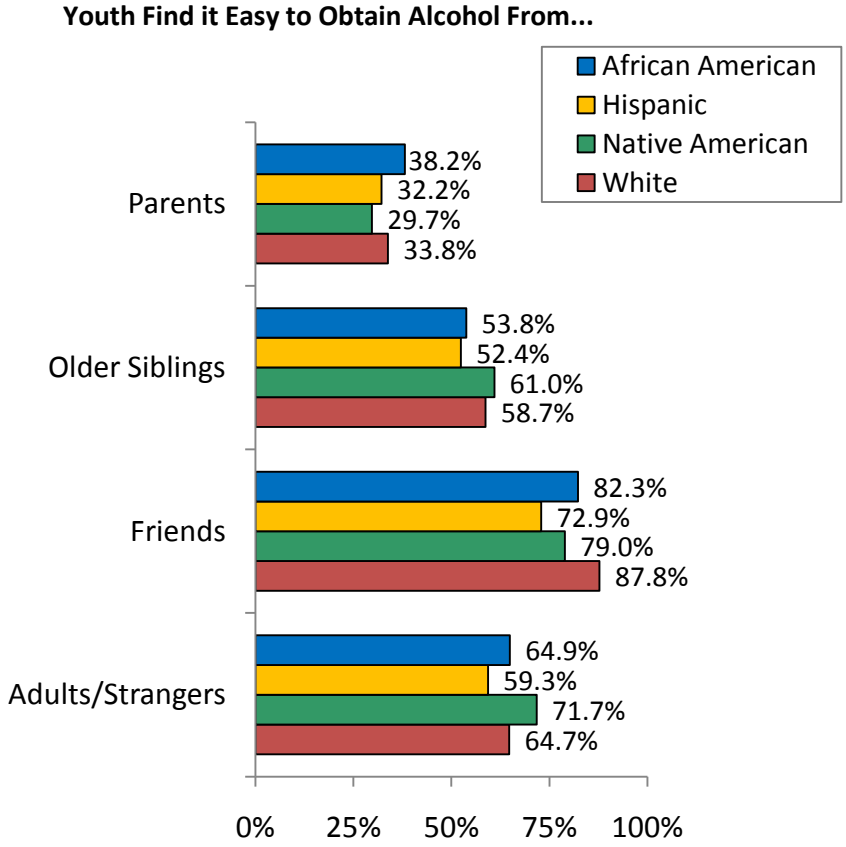
Youth who reported how easy or difficult it is to obtain alcohol from parents, older siblings, friends and adults/strangers (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 15.



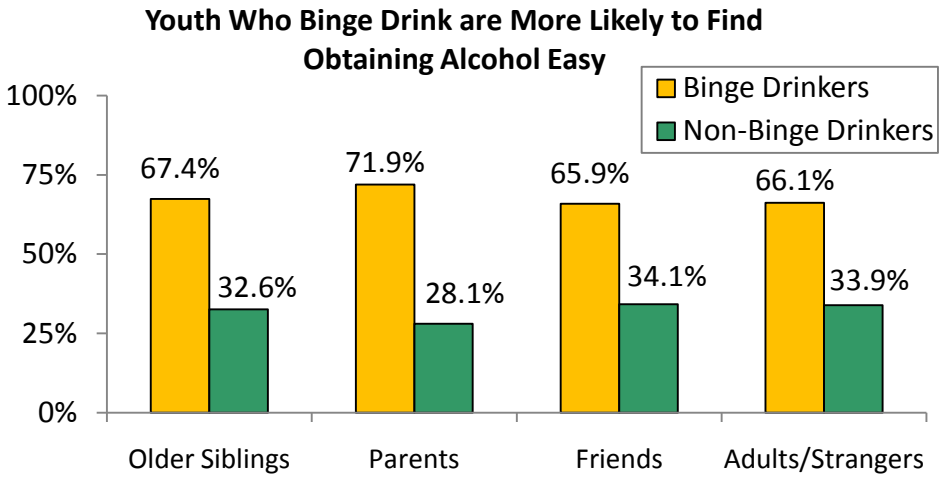
Youth who reported how easy or difficult it is to obtain alcohol from parents, older siblings, friends and adults/strangers (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 16.



Youth who reported how easy or difficult it is to obtain alcohol from parents, older siblings, friends and adults/strangers (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 17.



Youth who reported how easy or difficult it is to obtain alcohol from parents, older siblings, friends and adults/strangers (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

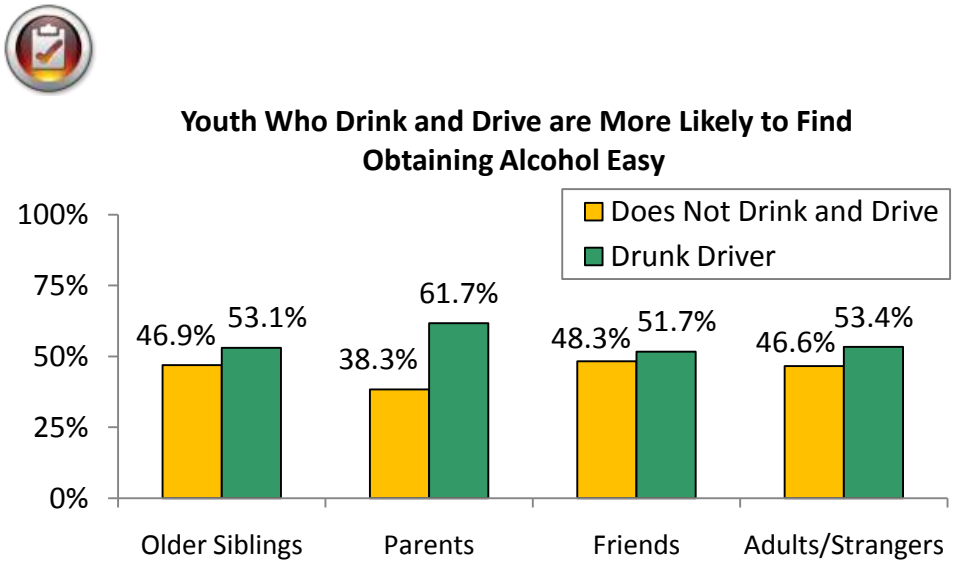
High-Risk Groups

Youth who are binge drinkers find it easy to get alcohol (see Graph 17).

High-Risk Groups

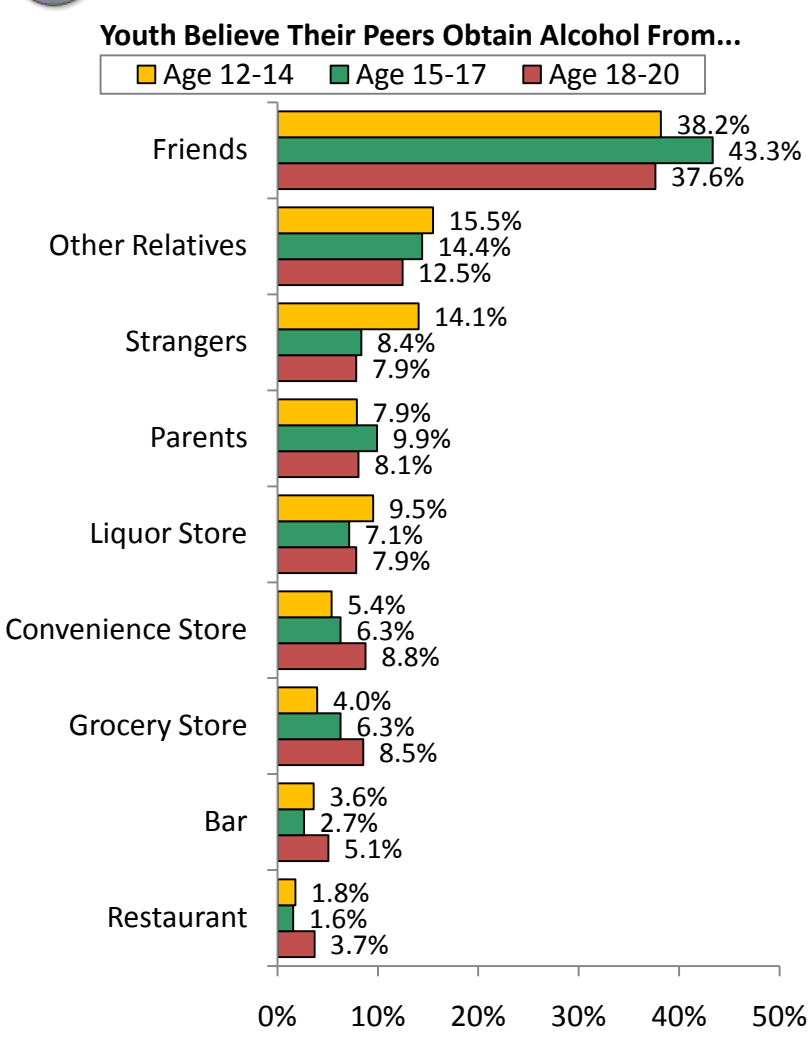
Youth who drink and drive find it easy to obtain alcohol (Graph 18).

Graph 18.



Youth who reported how easy or difficult it is to obtain alcohol from parents, older siblings, friends and adults/strangers (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

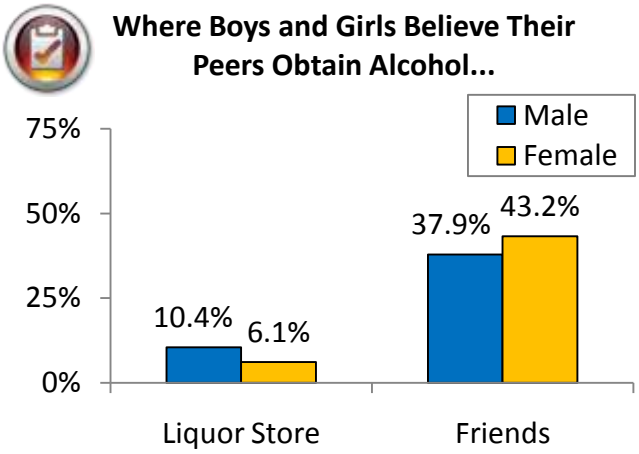
Graph 19.



Youth who reported where they thought people their age usually obtained alcohol (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graphs 19 and 20 display where youth believe their peers get alcohol.

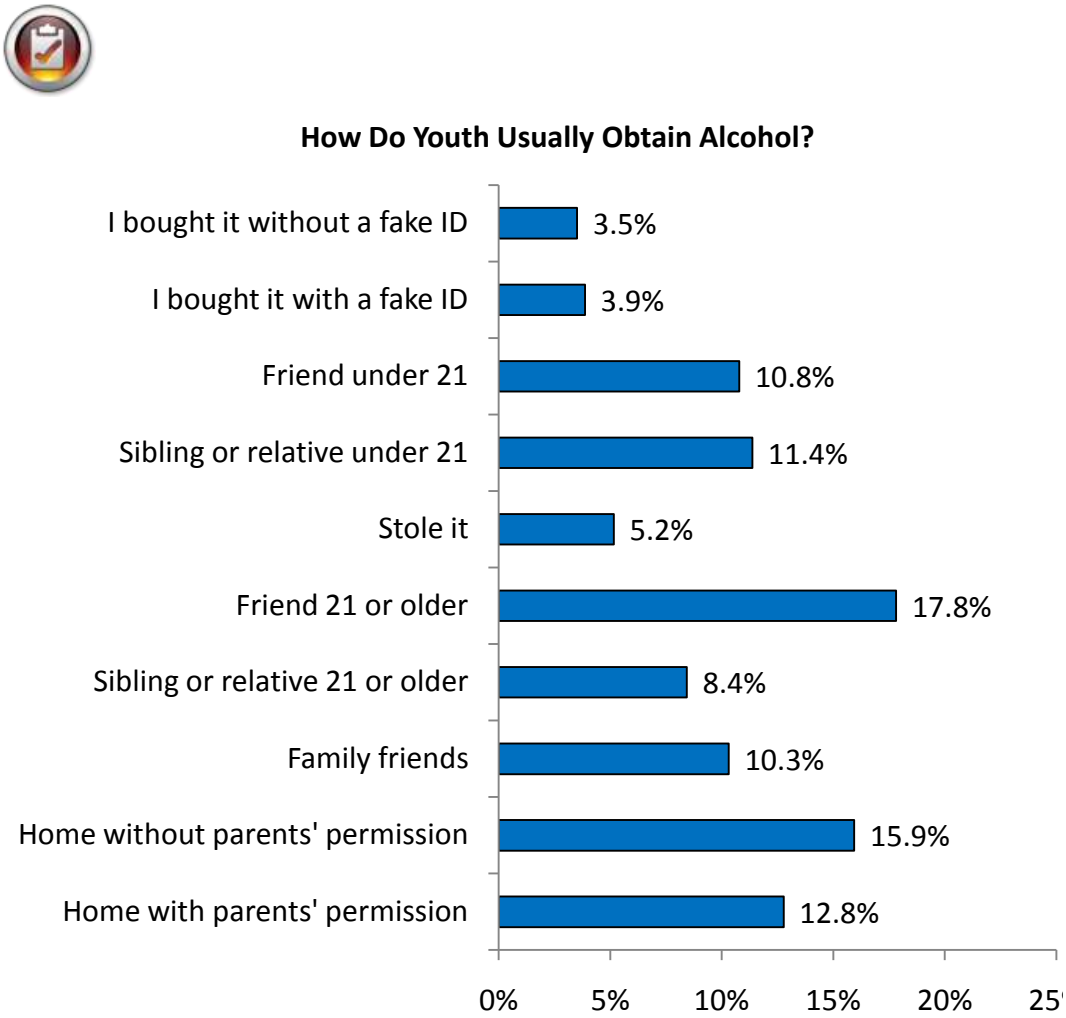
Graph 20.



Youth who reported where they thought people their age usually obtained alcohol (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

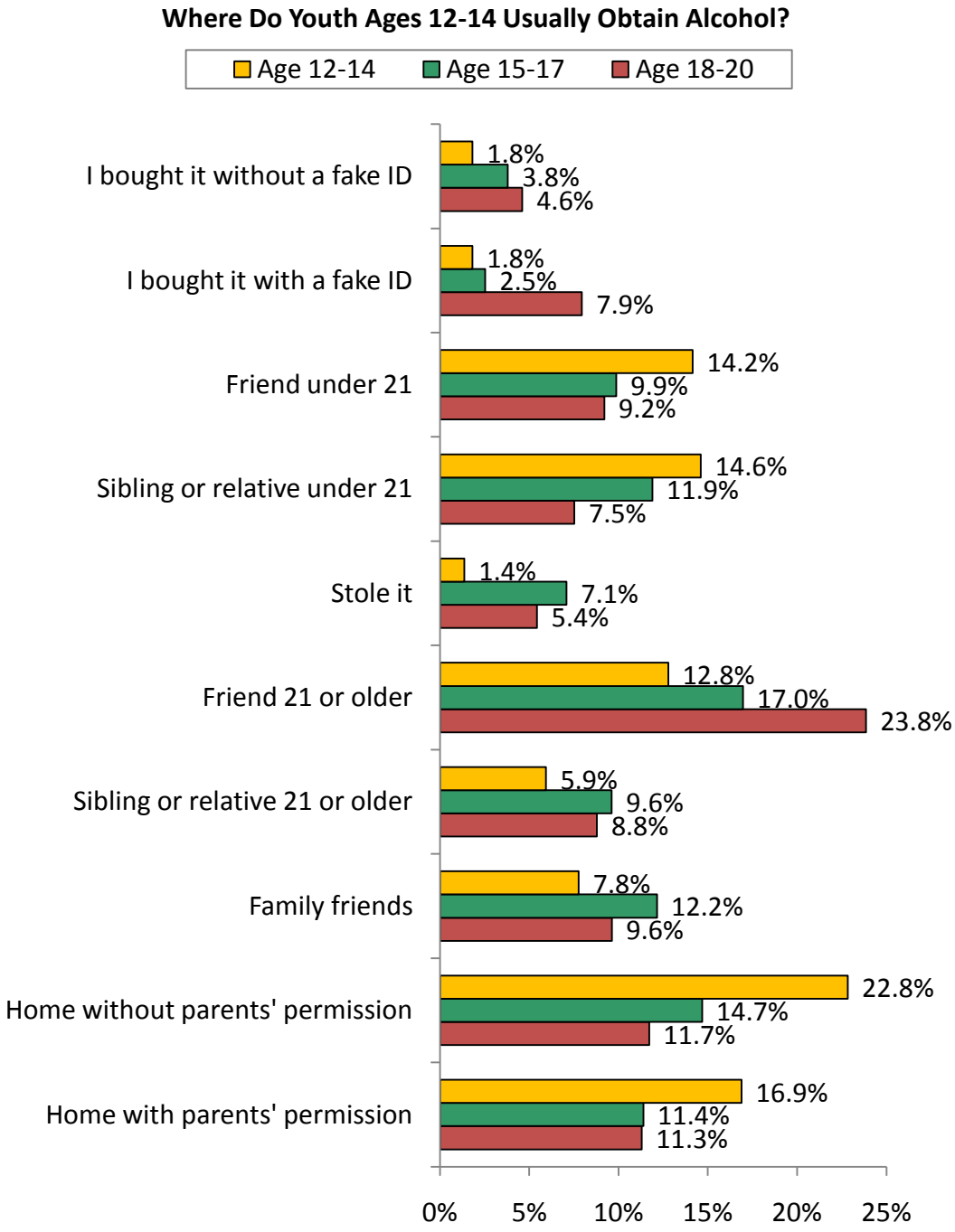
Graphs 21-28 show where youth usually obtain the alcohol they consume. These graphs show differences between age groups (see Graphs 22-24), gender (see Graphs 25 and 26), race (Graph 27) and high risk groups (Graph 28).

Graph 21.



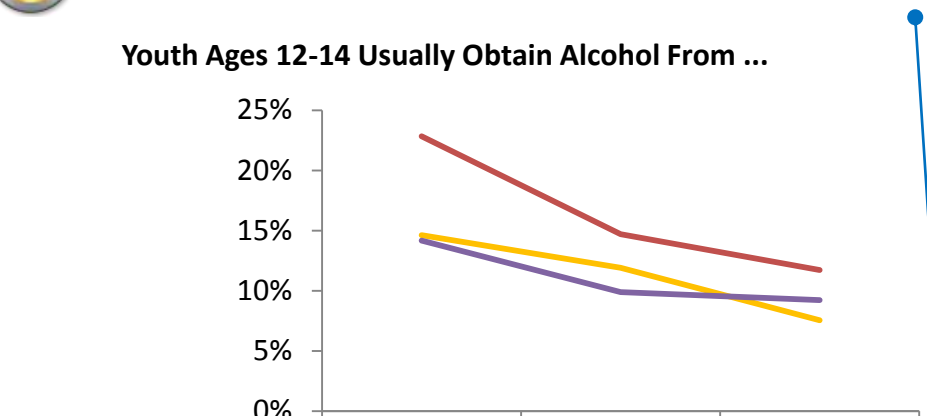
Youth who reported how they usually obtained their alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 22.



Youth who reported how they usually obtained their alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

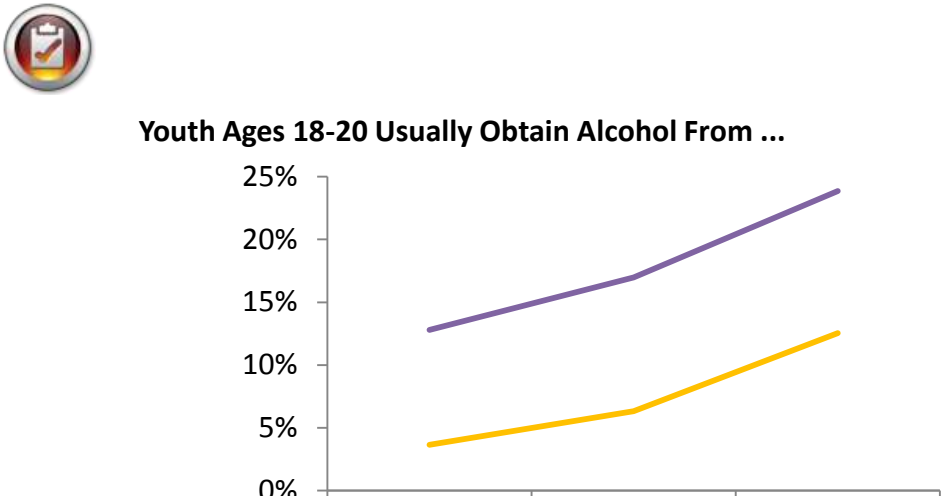
Graph 23.



	Age 12-14	Age 15-17	Age 18-20
Home without parents' permission	22.8%	14.7%	11.7%
Sibling or relative under 21	14.6%	11.9%	7.5%
Friend under 21	14.2%	9.9%	9.2%

Youth who reported how they usually obtained their alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

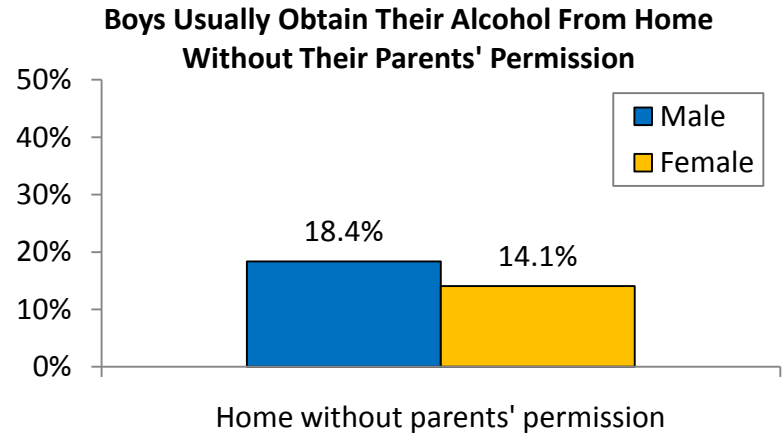
Graph 24.



	Age 12-14	Age 15-17	Age 18-20
Friend 21 or older	12.8%	17.0%	23.8%
I bought it (with or without fake ID)	3.7%	6.3%	12.6%

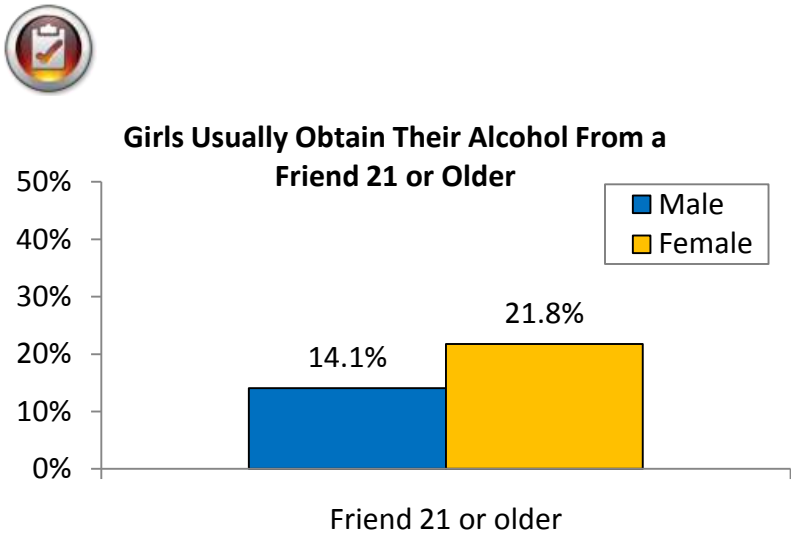
Youth who reported how they usually obtained their alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 25.



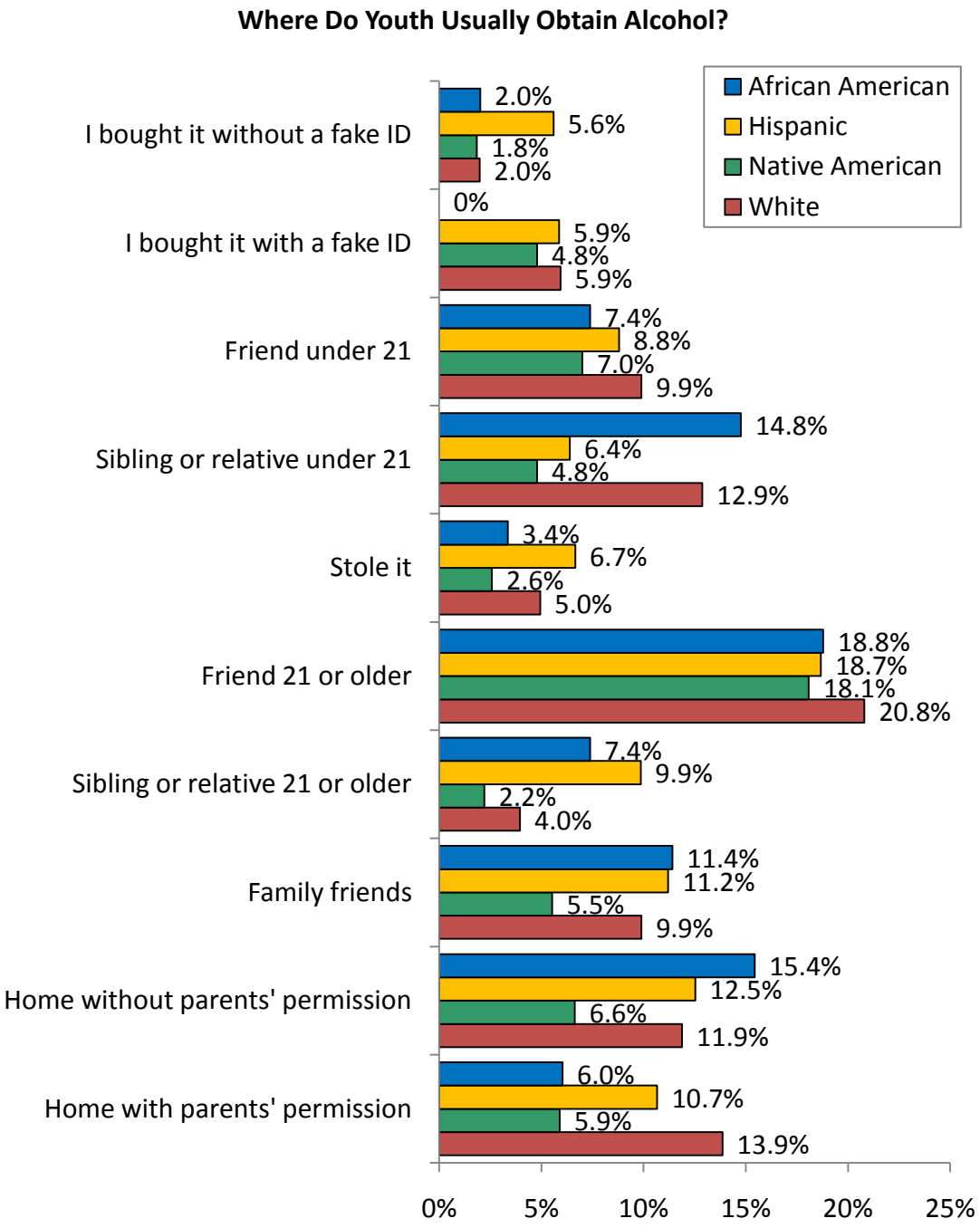
Youth who reported how they usually obtained their alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 26.



Youth who reported how they usually obtained their alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 27.



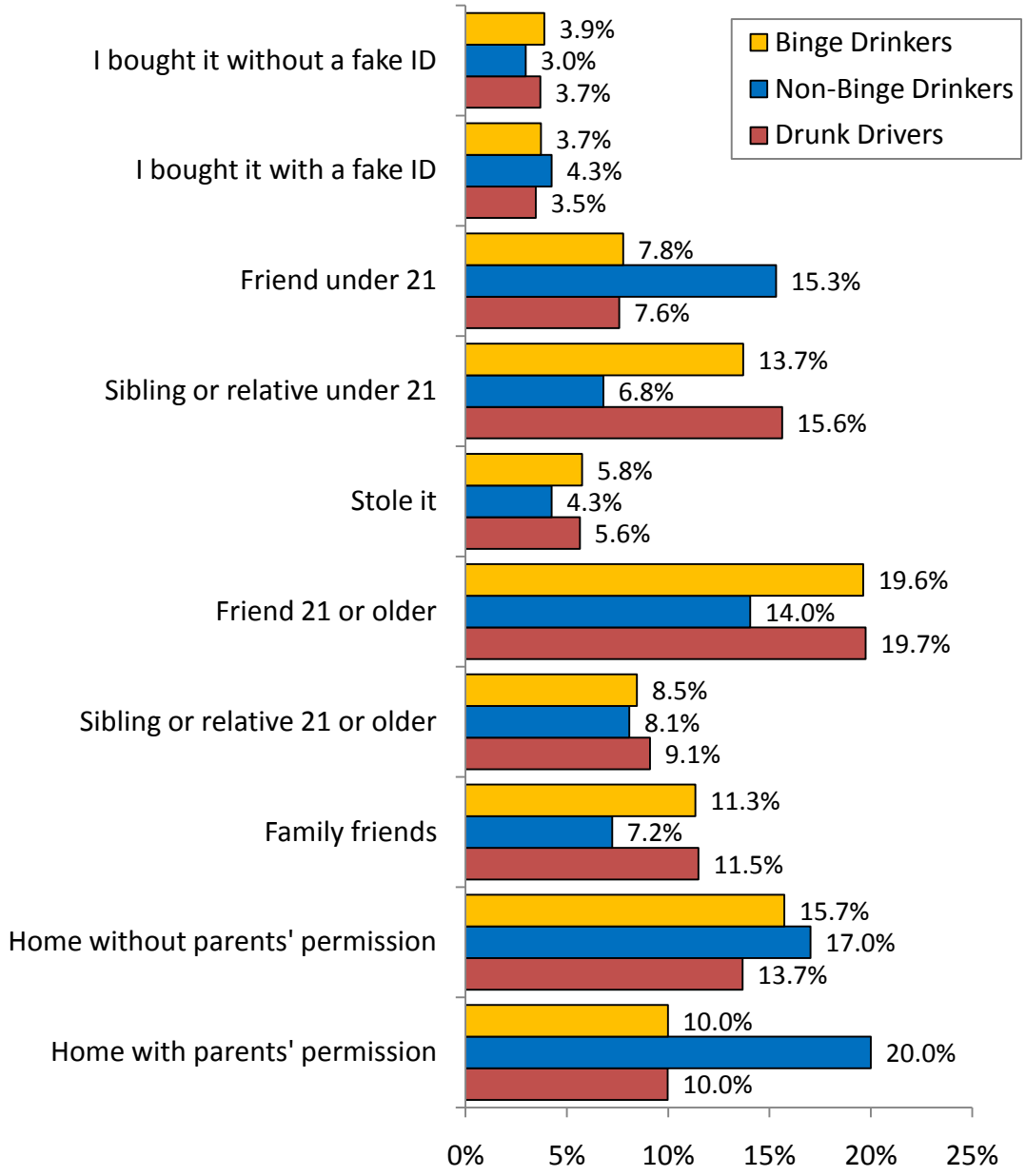
Youth who reported how they usually obtained their alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

High-Risk Groups

Youth who are binge drinkers and youth who drink and drive find accessing alcohol easy (see Graph 28).

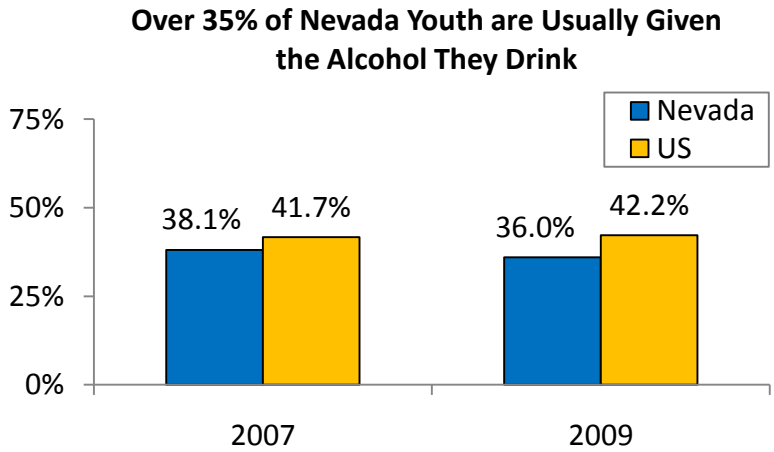
Graph 28.

Youth Who Binge Drink and Youth Who Drink and Drive Usually Obtain Alcohol From the Same Sources



Youth who reported how they usually obtained their alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

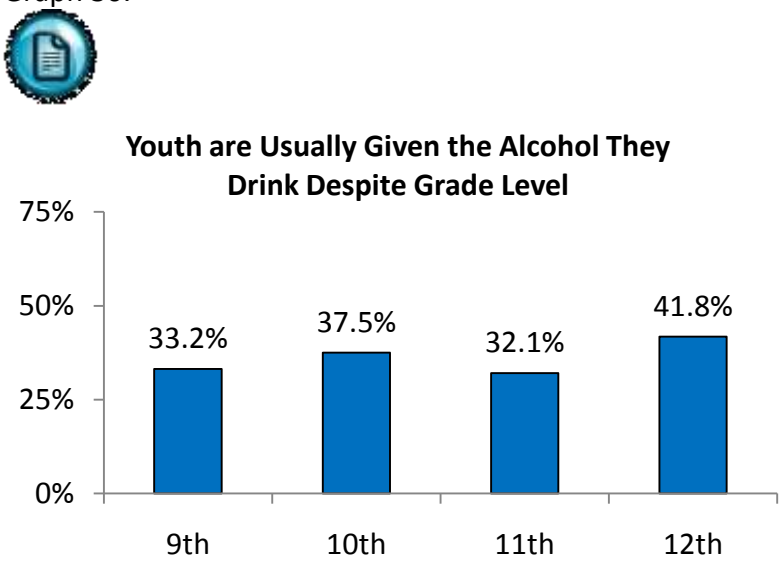
Graph 29.



Youth who reported usually obtaining the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them, of those who drank in the past 30 days (2007-2009 Nevada YRBS).

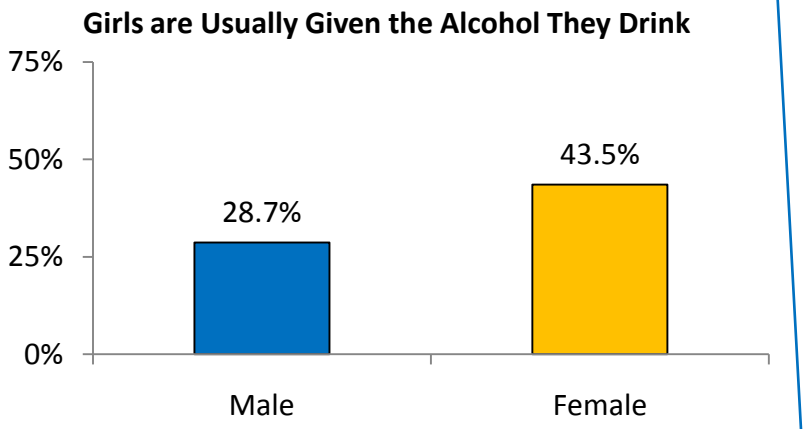
Over a third of youth report they usually obtain the alcohol they drink by someone giving it to them (see Graphs 29-31).

Graph 30.



Youth who reported usually obtaining the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them, of those who drank in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

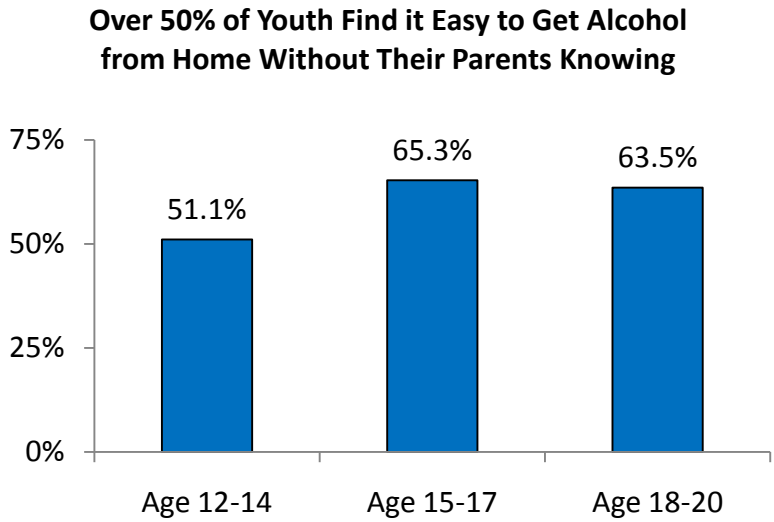
Graph 31.



Youth who reported usually obtaining the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them, of those who drank in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

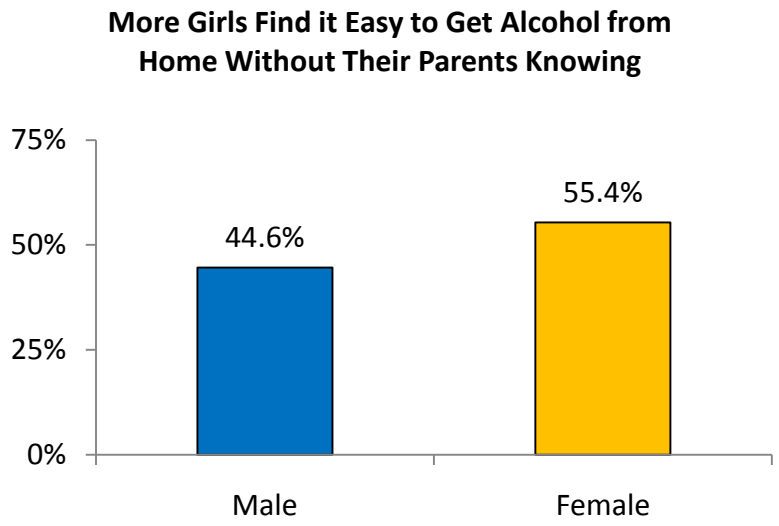
Graphs 32-34 show youth who think it is easy to get alcohol from home without their parents finding out.

Graph 32.



Youth who reported how easy or difficult it is for underage youth to obtain alcohol from home without their parents knowledge (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 33.

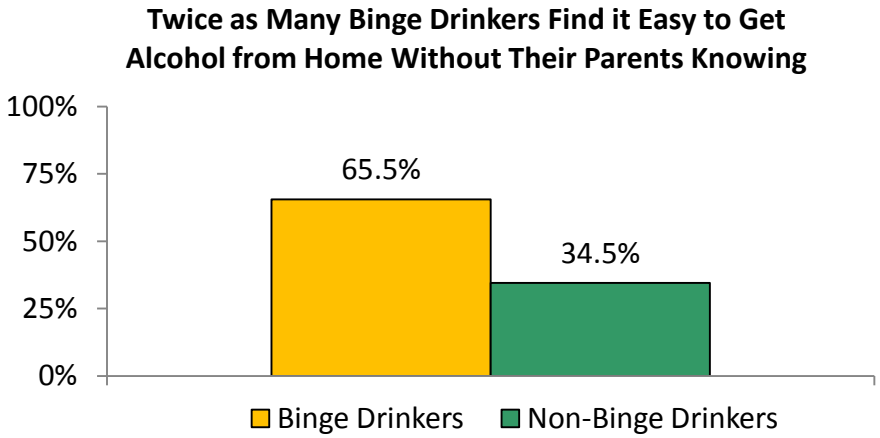


Youth who reported how easy or difficult it is for underage youth to obtain alcohol from home without their parents knowledge (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

High-Risk Groups

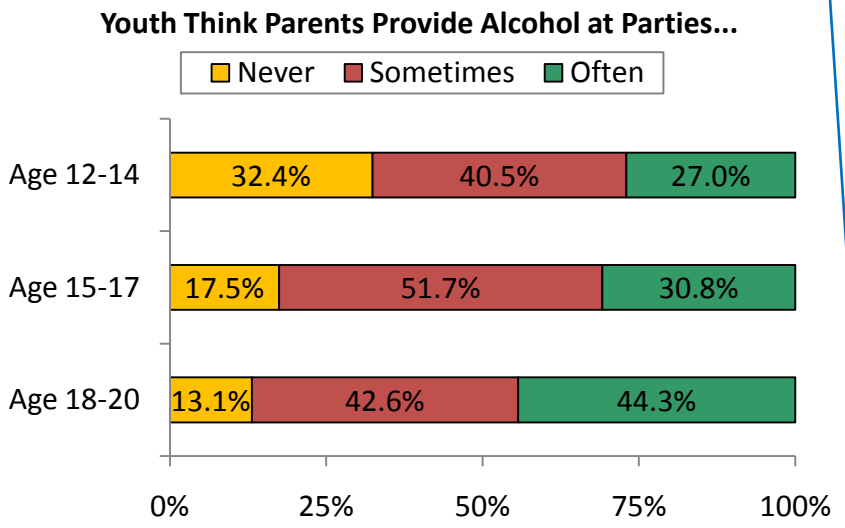
Youth who are binge drinkers find it easy to get alcohol from home without their parents knowing (see Graph 34).

Graph 34.



Youth who reported how easy or difficult it is for underage youth to obtain alcohol from home without their parents knowledge (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 35.

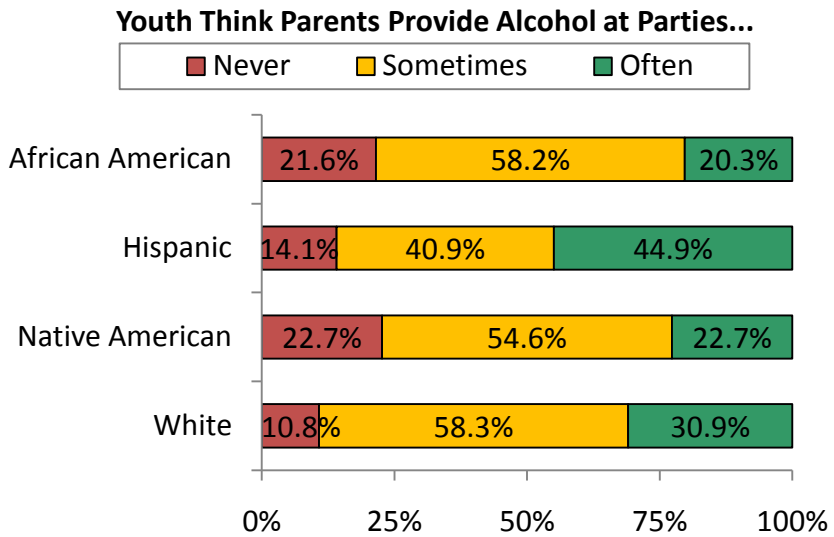


Youth who reported how often parents in the community provide alcohol at parties their children host (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Another key indicator of youth alcohol consumption is parental involvement in their child's life. Parental involvement in daily activities and parental disapproval of substance use are associated with youth who are less likely to use substances.[13] This trend is more prevalent for younger youth.[13] This is likely due to the tendency adolescents have to seek independence and create close relationships with their peers.

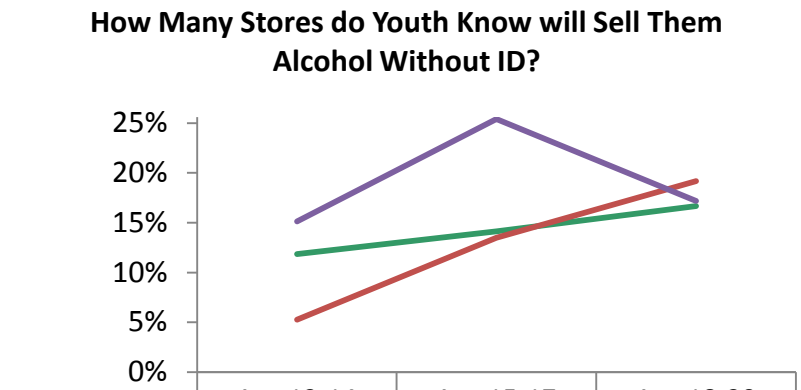
Youth whose parents are not involved in their life and think their parents would approve of substance use are more likely to use tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs.[13] Parents who provide alcohol for their children send a clear message: substance use is acceptable. Graphs 35 and 36 show how often youth think parents provide alcohol for their children's parties.

Graph 36.



Youth who reported how often parents in the community provide alcohol at parties their children host (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 37.



	Age 12-14	Age 15-17	Age 18-20
1 Store	11.8%	14.1%	16.7%
2 Stores	5.3%	13.5%	19.2%
3 or more	15.1%	25.4%	17.2%

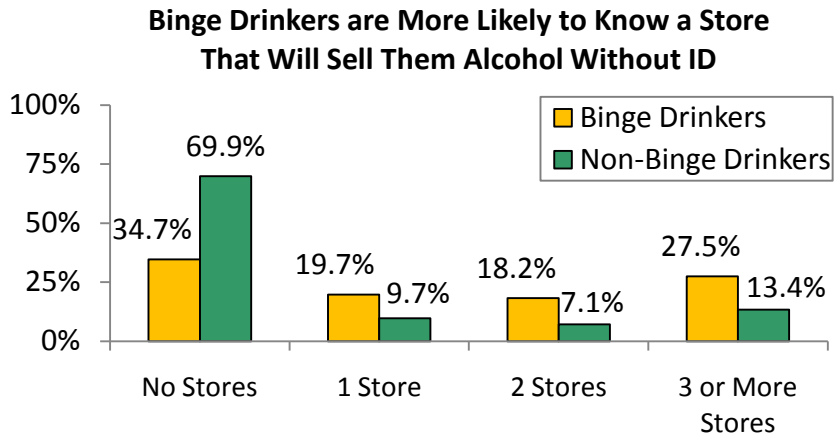
Youth who reported how many stores they knew would sell them alcohol without asking for ID or proof of age (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graphs 37-39 show the percentage of youth who know of stores that will sell them alcohol without proof of age, and the number of stores.

High-Risk Groups

Over twice as many youth who are binge drinkers know 3 or more stores that will sell them alcohol than those who do not binge drink (see Graph 17).

Graph 38.

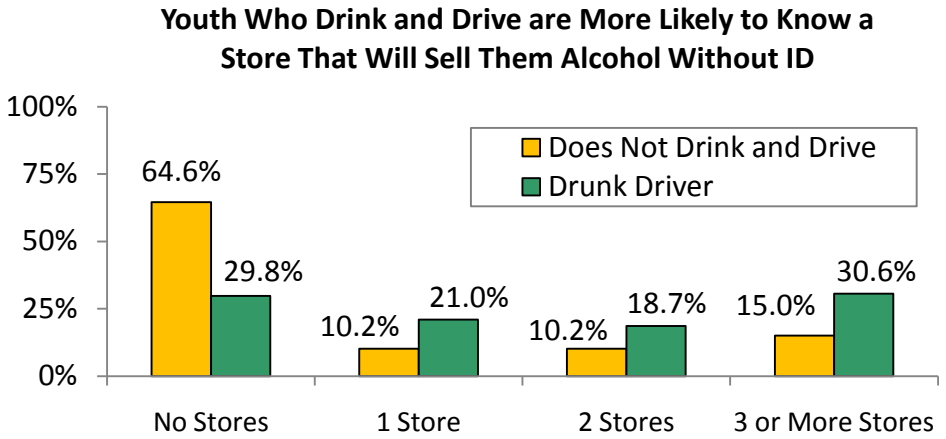


Youth who reported how many stores they knew would sell them alcohol without asking for ID or proof of age (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

High-Risk Groups

Twice as many youth who drink and drive know 3 or more stores that will sell them alcohol without ID, than youth who do not drink and drive (Graph 39).

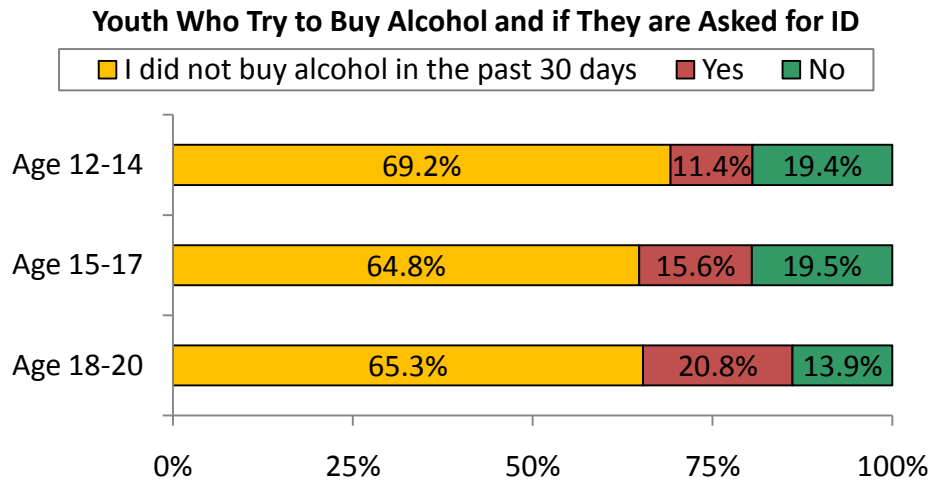
Graph 39.



Youth who reported how many stores they knew would sell them alcohol without asking for ID or proof of age (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

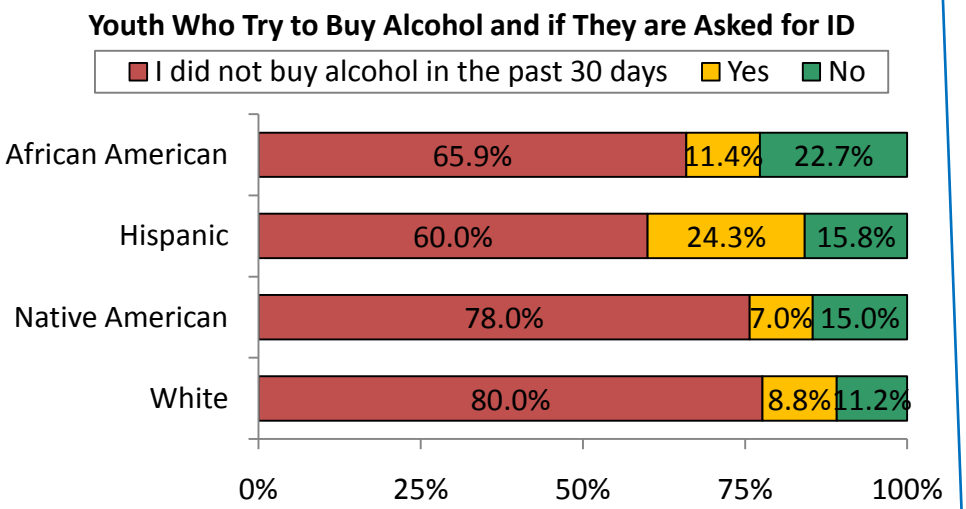
Graphs 40 and 41 show the percentage of youth who try to buy alcohol and if they are asked for ID, while graphs 42 and 43 show the percentage of youth who are refused or successful in their alcohol purchase despite their age.

Graph 40.



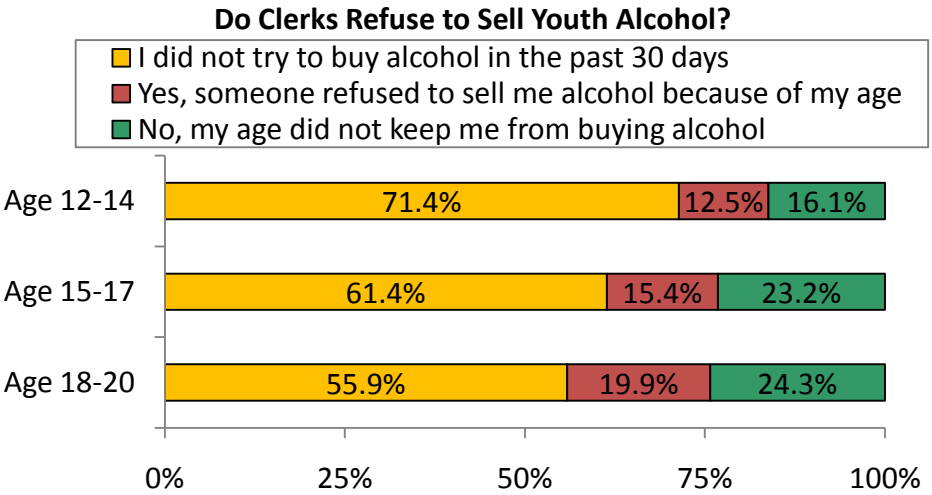
Youth who reported if their ID was checked when trying to buy alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 41.



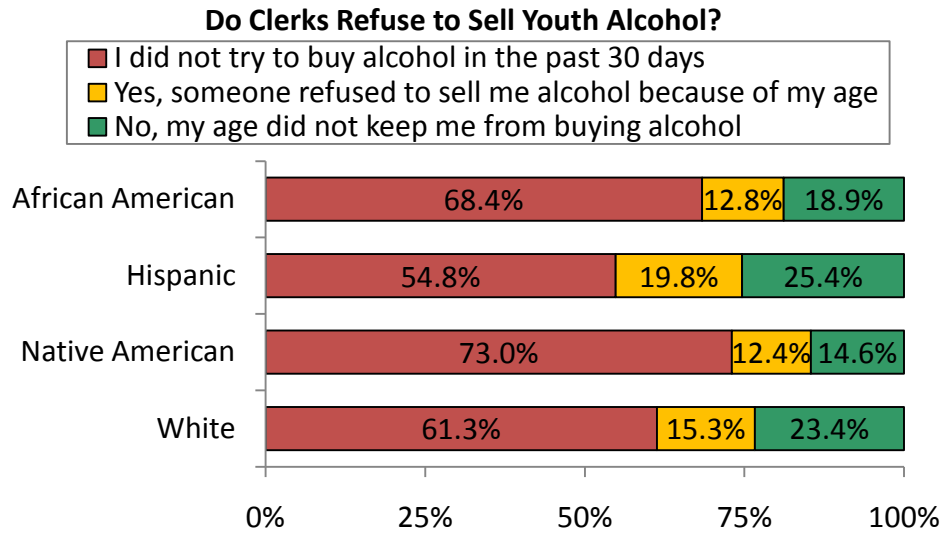
Youth who reported if their ID was checked when trying to buy alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 42.



Youth who reported if someone refused to sell them alcohol when trying to buy alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

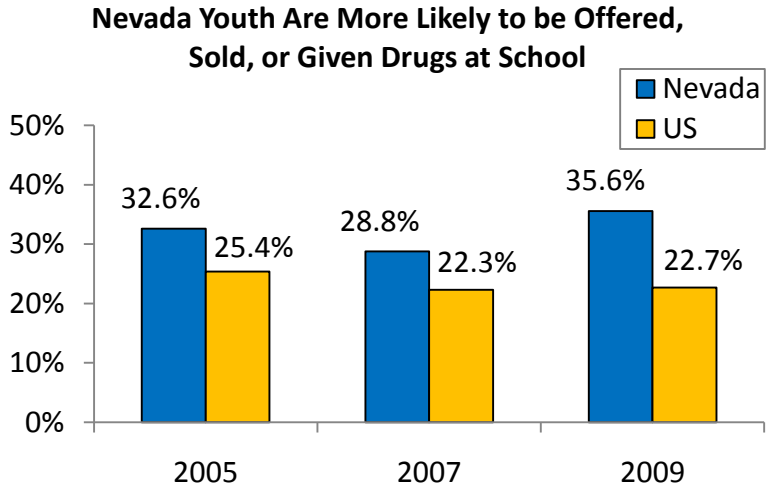
Graph 43.



Youth who reported if someone refused to sell them alcohol when trying to buy alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

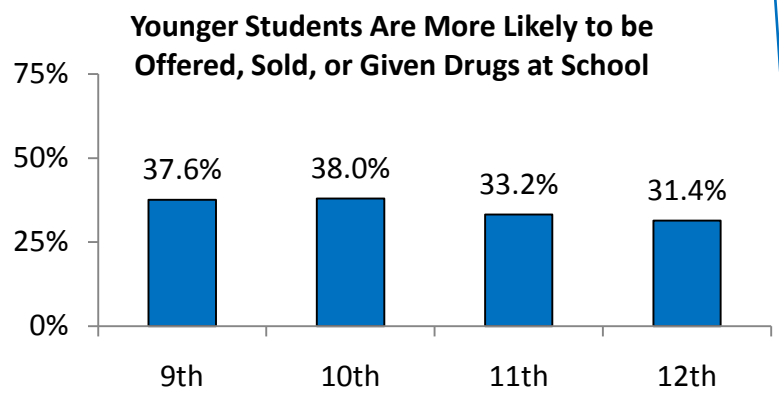
A high percentage of Nevada youth, especially boys, are offered drugs at school (see Graphs 44-46).

Graph 44.



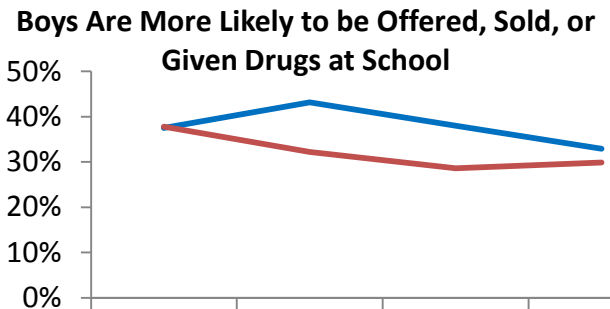
Youth who reported being offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property in the past 12 months (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 45.



Youth who reported being offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property in the past 12 months (2009 Nevada YRBS).

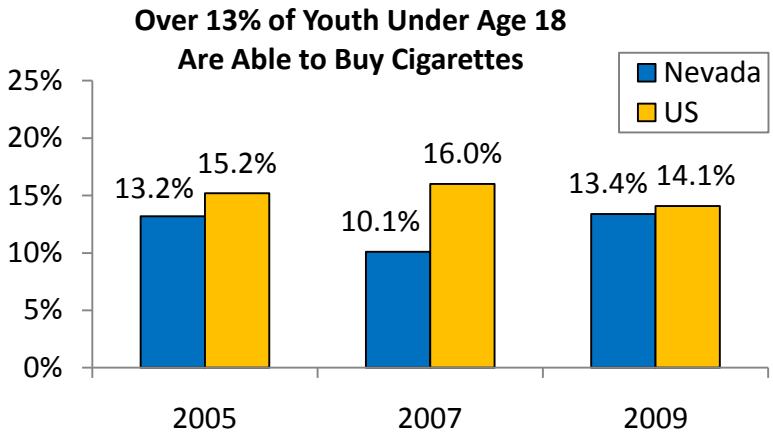
Graph 46.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	37.5%	43.2%	38.0%	32.9%
Female	37.8%	32.2%	28.6%	29.9%

Youth who reported being offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property in the past 12 months (2009 Nevada YRBS).

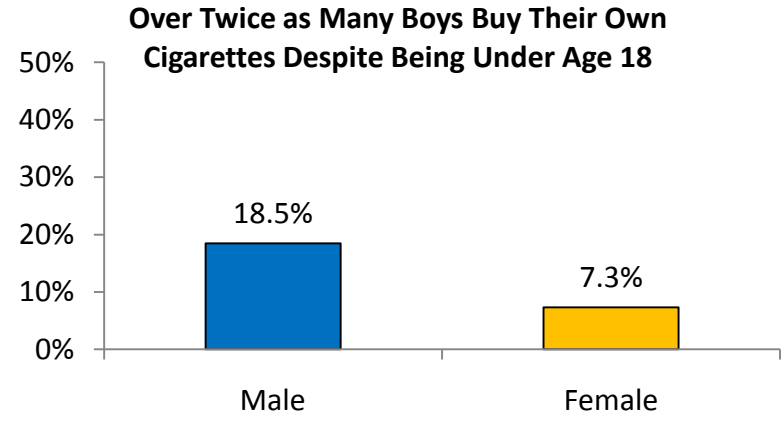
Graph 47.



Youth who reported usually buying their own cigarettes, among students who smoke and are under 18 years old, in the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graphs 47 and 48 show the percentage of youth that are able to purchase cigarettes despite being under 18 years old.

Graph 48.



Youth who reported usually buying their own cigarettes, among students who smoke and are under 18 years old, in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Alcohol Use

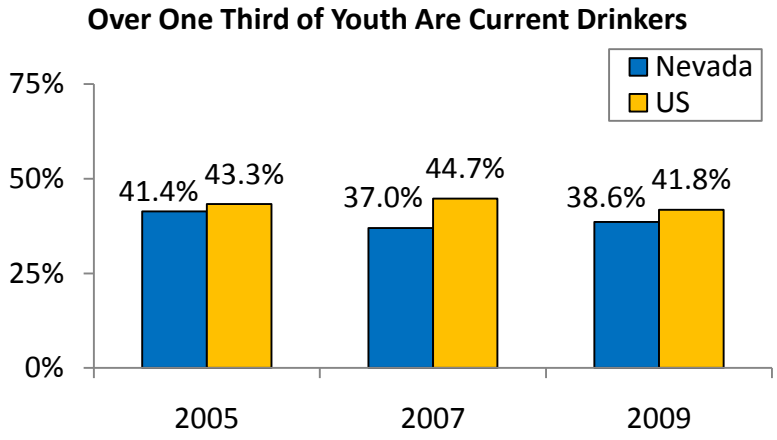
Alcohol use, including heavy and binge drinking, is the third leading cause of preventable death in the United States.[14] Many of the leading causes of death for youth are associated with alcohol abuse; including motor vehicle crashes, suicide, homicide, and drowning.[8/9] Long-term alcohol abuse can also lead to alcohol-related liver disease, cancer, heart disease, and pancreatitis.[8] In addition to preventable death, alcohol use during pregnancy causes fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).[8] FAS is known to be the top preventable cause of mental retardation (MR).[8]

Substance use and abuse is a major issue among youth in the United States.[4] Specifically, alcohol use and dependence among youth is prominent.[4/8] Of Nevada youth, 38.6% are current drinkers (see Graph 49) and 22% are binge drinkers (see Graph 63 on page 45). Both current drinking and binge drinking increase during the teen years into early adulthood. In Nevada, an 11.5% increase in current drinking occurs from 9th to 12th grade (see Graph 50) and for binge drinking a 9.5% increase occurs over the span of high school (see Graph 51).

Definitions for Graphs:

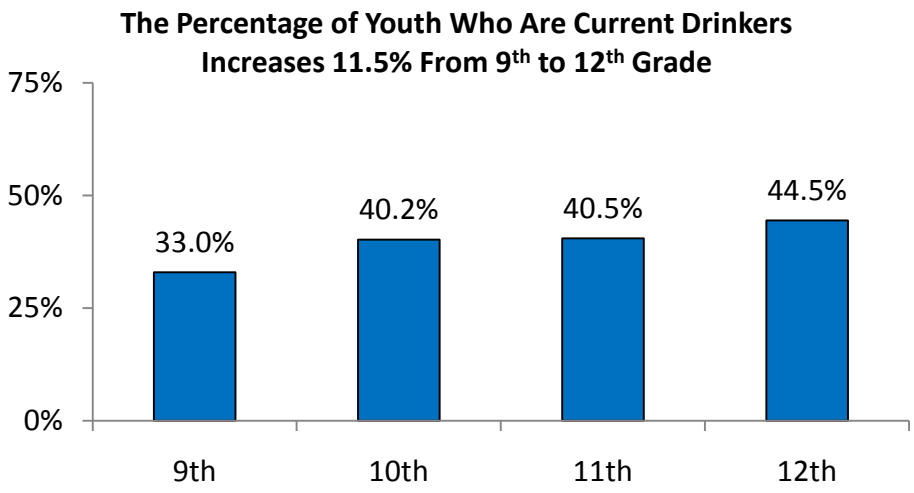
- **Current Drinking**
  Drinking at least 1 drink in the past 30 days.
- **Binge Drinking**
  Drinking 5 or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.
- **Heavy Drinking**
  Drinking 5 or more drinks on the same occasion on 5 or more days in the past 30 days.

Graph 49.



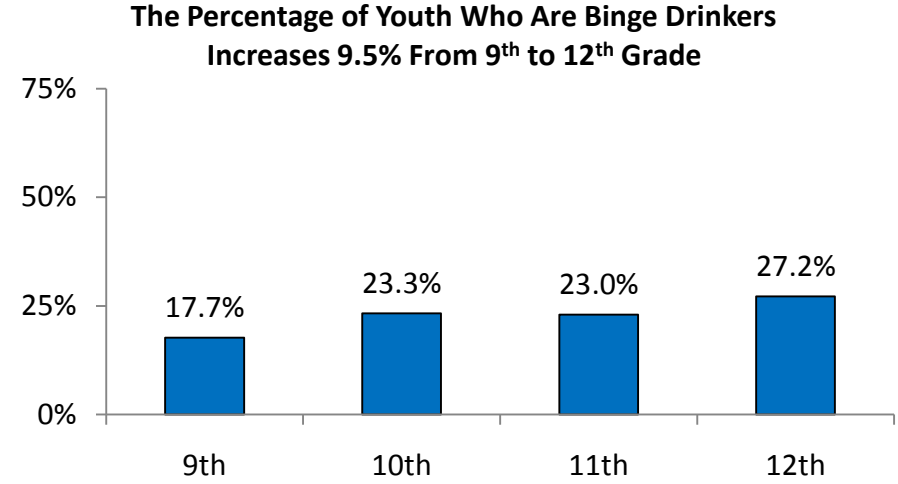
Youth who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 50.



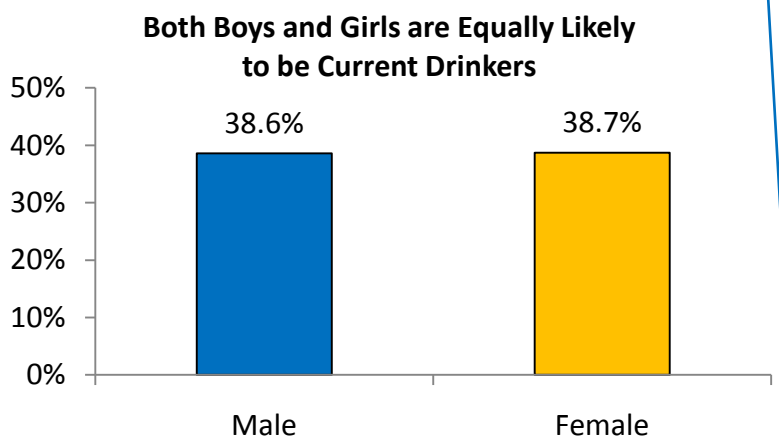
Youth who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 51.



Youth who reported drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

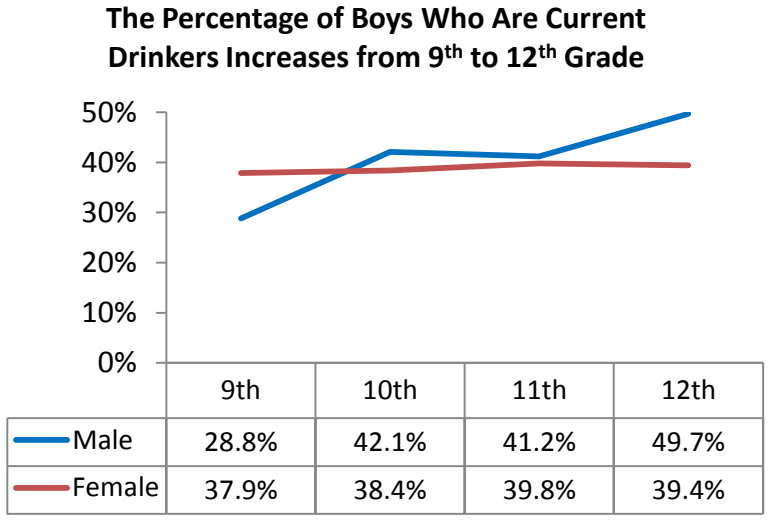
Graph 52.



Youth who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graphs 52 and 53 show the current drinking habits of youth in Nevada by gender and grade.

Graph 53.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	28.8%	42.1%	41.2%	49.7%
Female	37.9%	38.4%	39.8%	39.4%

Youth who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Underage drinking is associated with higher incidences of binge drinking, alcohol abuse, alcohol dependence and drug use in later life. Between the number of youth that drink and over indulgence in alcohol use (i.e. binge and heavy drinking), there are a range of consequences which affect youth and their peers, including: memory loss, risky sexual behavior (leading to pregnancy or sexually transmitted infections), physical and sexual assault, varying levels of brain damage, difficulties in school, work and with the law, social difficulty, injury and death from car crashes, suicide, homicide, and alcohol poisoning.[4/9]

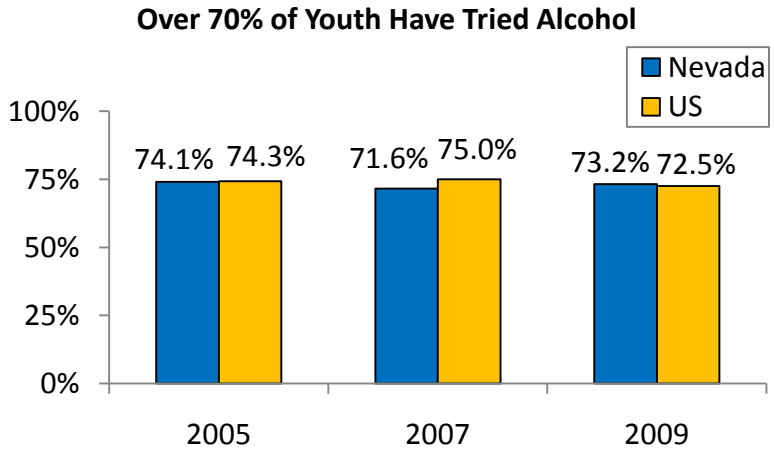
The national rates for underage drinking show that there is a 47% increase in current underage drinkers from age 12 to 20 (see Table 1 below).[12]

Table 1. Percent of Current Underage Drinkers[12]			
Age 12-13	**Age 14-15**	**Age 16-17**	**Age 18-20**
3.5%	14.7%	29.0%	50.7%

In 2007, the national underage binge drinking rate for youth 12-20 years old was 18.6% and underage heavy drinking rate was 6.0%.[12]

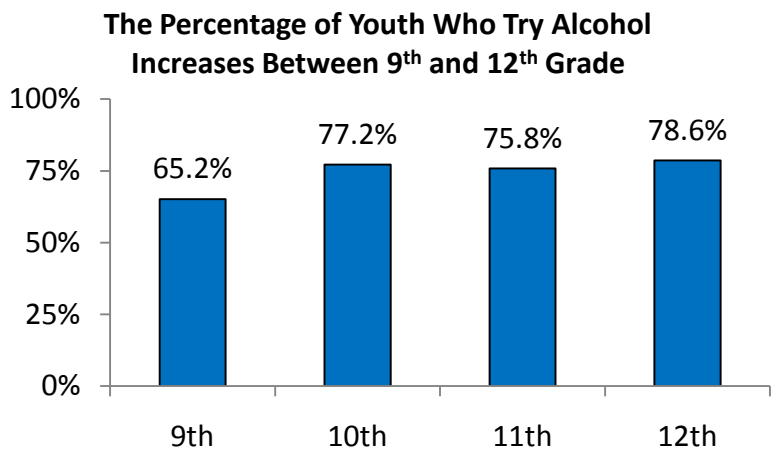
The following graphs describe alcohol use, norms, and behavior among youth in Nevada (see Graphs 54-62).

Graph 54.



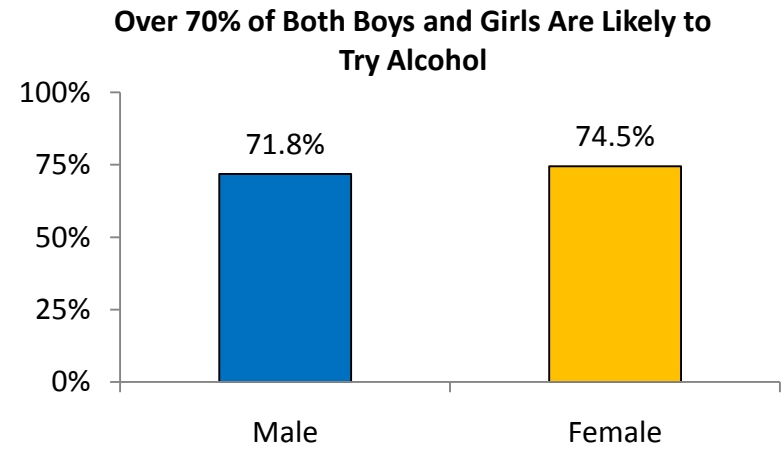
Youth who reported ever drinking at least one alcoholic beverage in their lifetime (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 55.



Youth who reported ever drinking at least one alcoholic beverage in their lifetime (2009 Nevada YRBS).

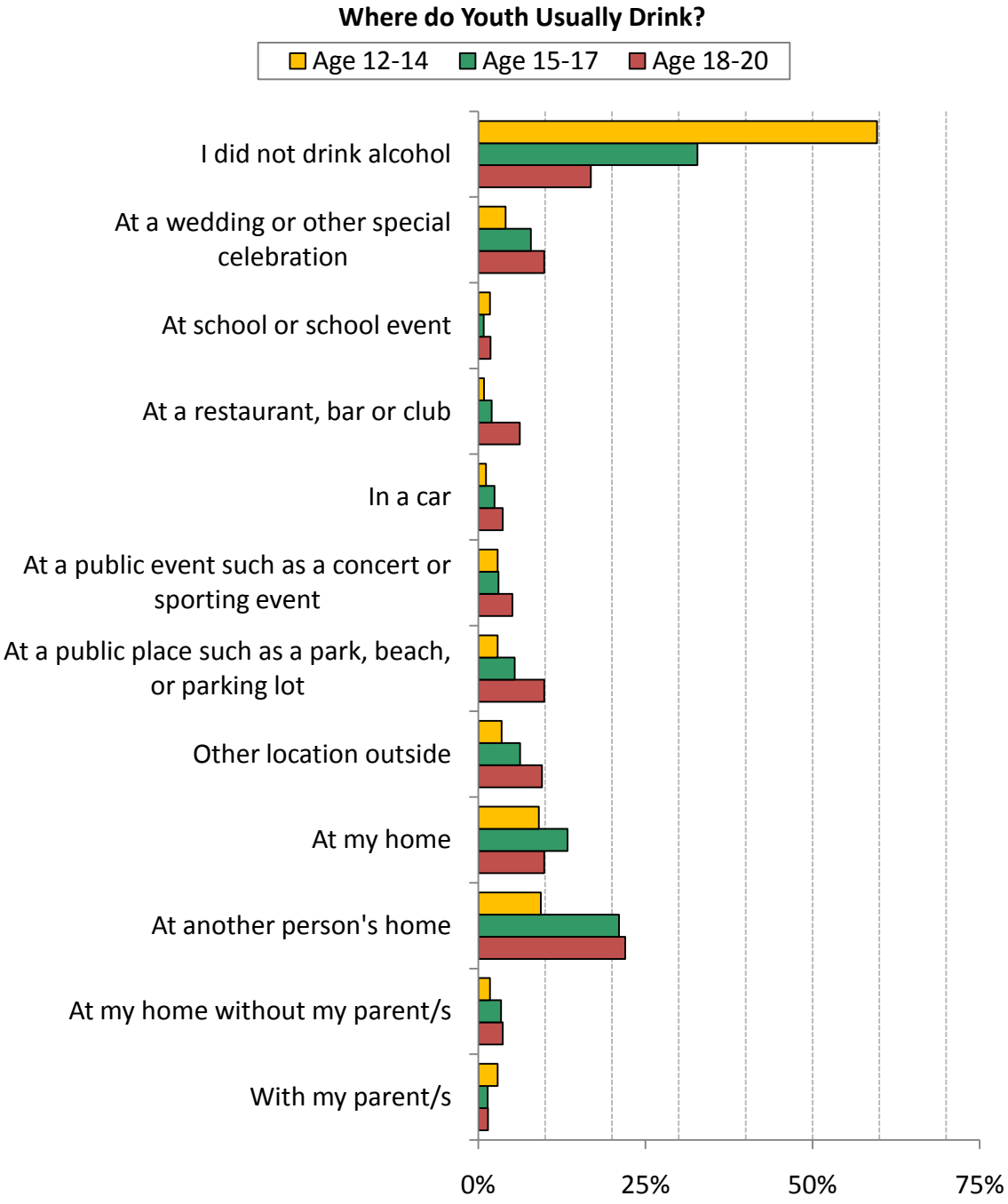
Graph 56.



Youth who reported ever drinking at least one alcoholic beverage in their lifetime (2009 Nevada YRBS).

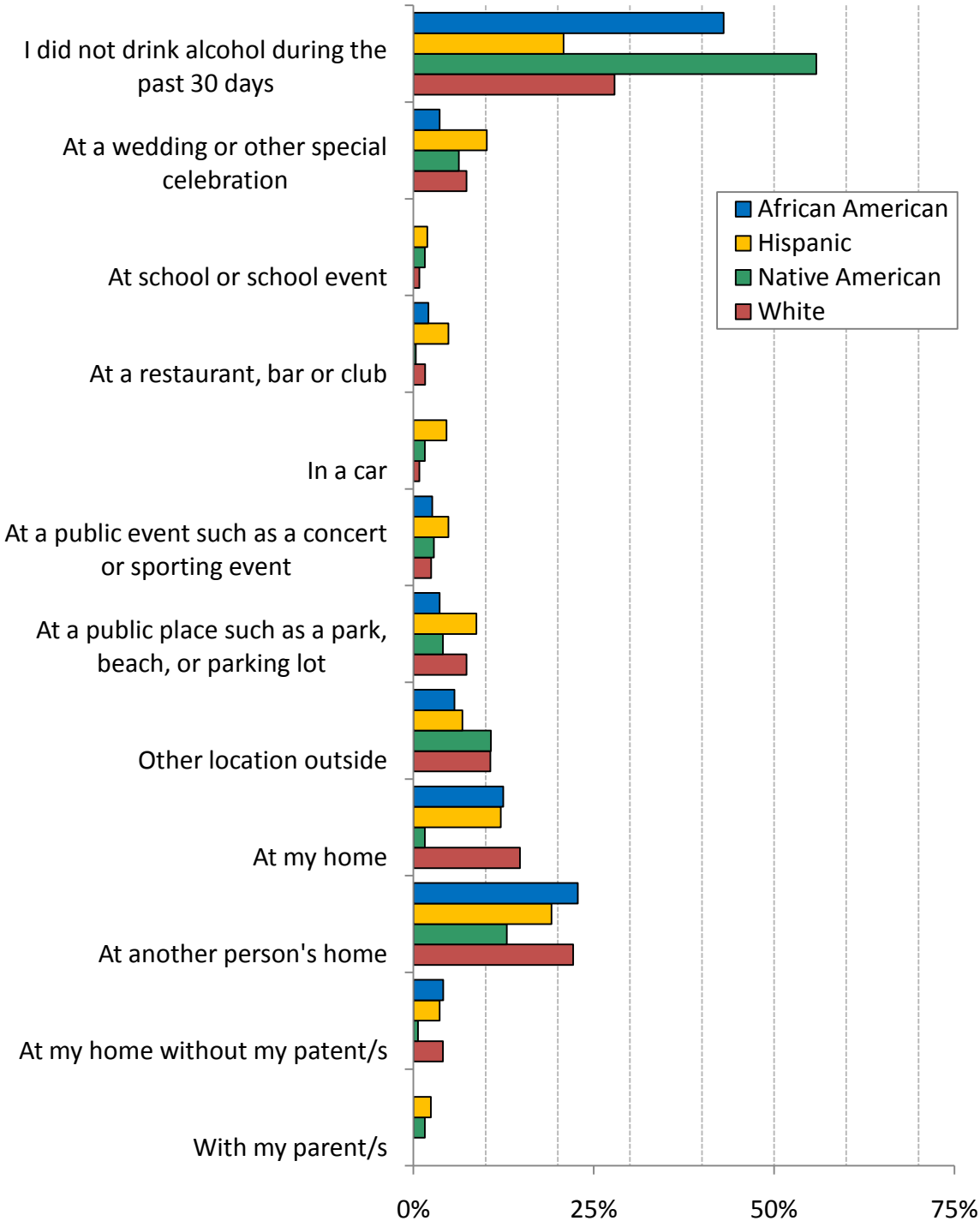
While access to alcohol is a key indicator of how many youth drink, and how much they drink, the location where youth drink can describe youth drinking patterns and provide insight on adolescent leisure time. Youth, who drink alcohol, most often drink with their friends at their friends' houses (see Graphs 57 and 58, for actual percentages see Tables 2 and 3 respectively on page 42).

Graph 57.



Youth who reported where they usually drink alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 58.

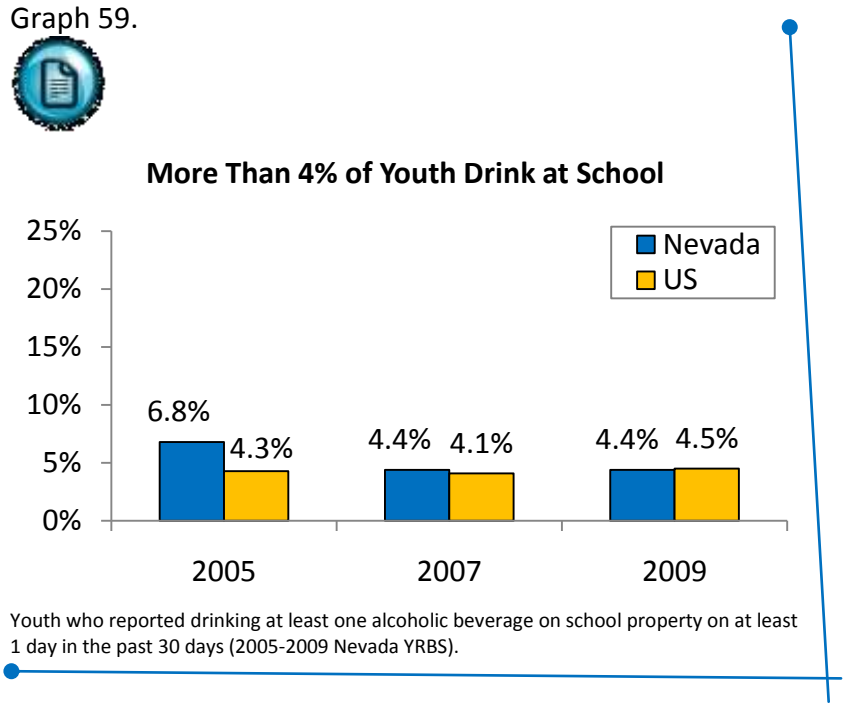


Youth who reported where they usually drink alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Table 2. Percentages for Graph 57			
	Age 12-14	**Age 15-17**	**Age 18-20**
I did not drink alcohol	16.8%	32.8%	59.6%
At a wedding or other special celebration	9.9%	7.9%	4.1%
At school or school event	1.8%	0.8%	1.8%
At a restaurant, bar or club	6.2%	2.0%	0.9%
In a car	3.7%	2.4%	1.2%
At a public event such as a concert or sporting event	5.1%	3.0%	2.9%
At a public place such as a park, beach, or parking lot	9.9%	5.5%	2.9%
Other outside location	9.5%	6.3%	3.5%
At my home	9.9%	13.4%	9.1%
At another person's home	22.0%	21.1%	9.4%
At my home without my parent/s	3.7%	3.4%	1.8%
With my parent/s	1.5%	1.4%	2.9%

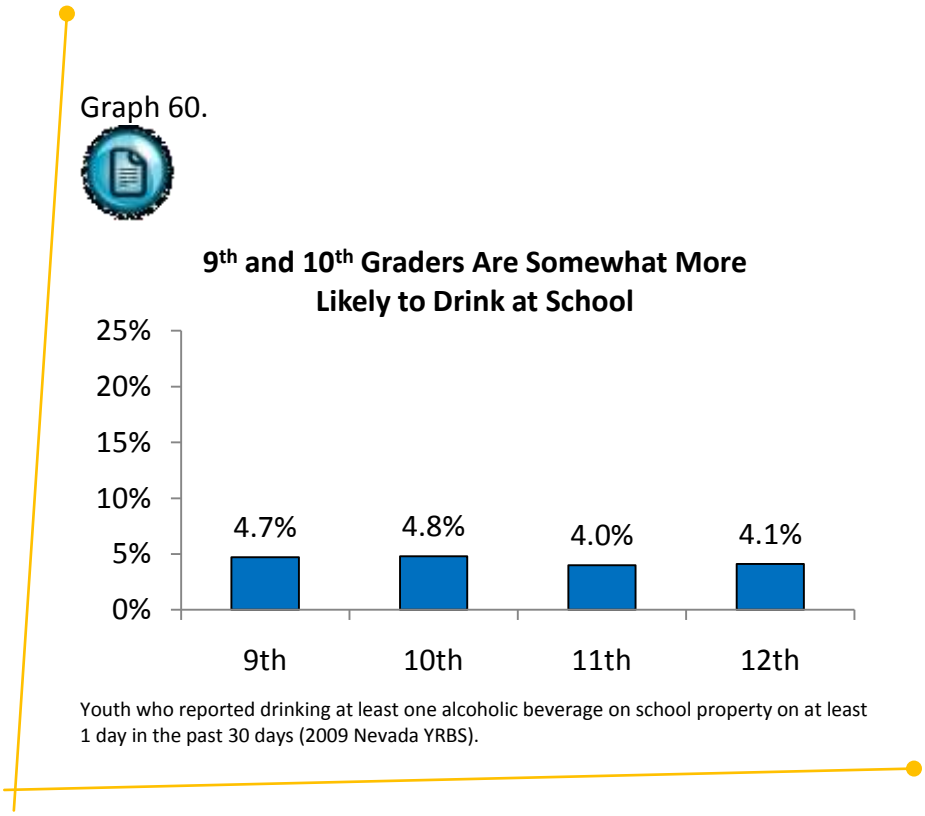
Table 3. Percentages for Graph 58				
	African American	**Hispanic**	**Native American**	**White**
I did not drink alcohol	43.0%	20.8%	55.8%	27.9%
At a wedding or other special celebration	3.6%	10.2%	6.3%	7.4%
At school or school event	0%	1.9%	1.6%	0.8%
At a restaurant, bar or club	2.1%	4.8%	0.3%	1.6%
In a car	0%	4.6%	1.6%	0.8%
At a public event such as a concert or sporting event	2.6%	4.8%	2.8%	2.5%
At a public place such as a park, beach, or parking lot	3.6%	8.7%	4.1%	7.4%
Other outside location	5.7%	6.8%	10.7%	10.7%
At my home	12.4%	12.1%	1.6%	14.8%
At another person's home	22.8%	19.1%	12.9%	22.1%
At my home without my parent/s	4.1%	3.6%	0.6%	4.1%
With my parent/s	0%	2.4%	1.6%	0%

Graph 59.



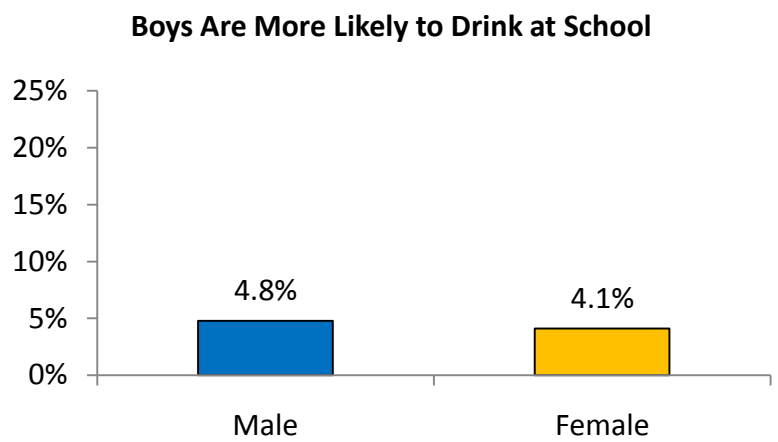
Youth who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage on school property on at least 1 day in the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 60.



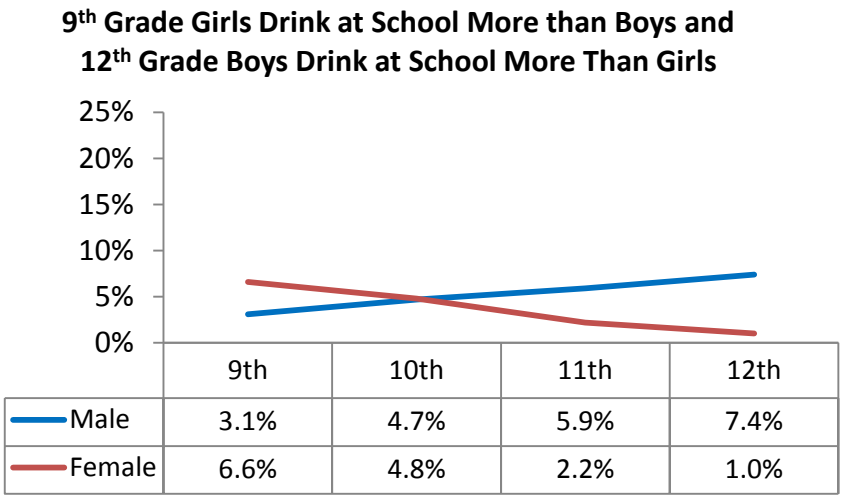
Youth who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage on school property on at least 1 day in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 61.



Youth who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage on school property on at least 1 day in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 62.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	3.1%	4.7%	5.9%	7.4%
Female	6.6%	4.8%	2.2%	1.0%

Youth who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage on school property on at least 1 day in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

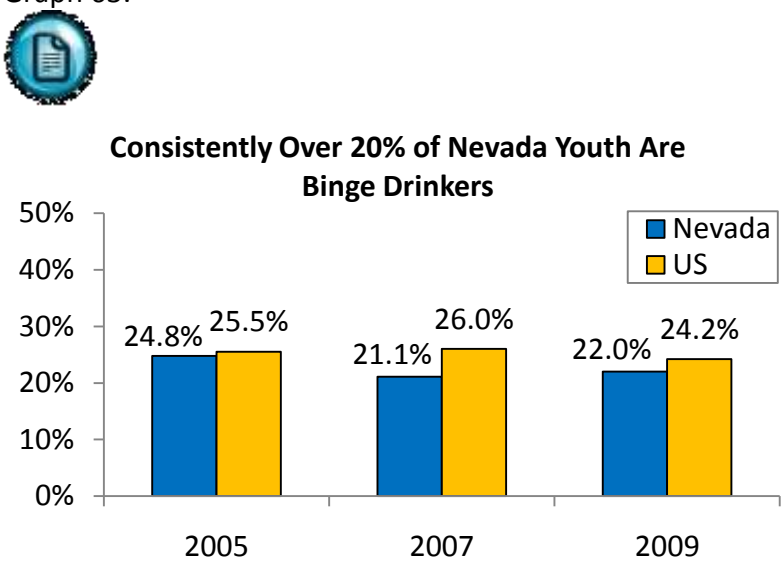
Binge Drinking

Some current drinkers are also binge drinkers: drinkers who have had 5 or more alcoholic drinks on the same occasion at least once in the past 30 days. Binge drinkers are considered a high risk group, and are more likely to participate in other risky behaviors such as drinking and driving (see Graph 91 on Page 60), and drug use.

A subset of binge drinkers are considered heavy drinkers; those who have participated in binge drinking at least 5 days of the past 30 days. Binge and heavy drinking are associated with multiple poor health outcomes, including addiction, disability due to injury, early death, and physical and mental health problems.[8] Numerous studies have shown the highest prevalence of alcohol dependence for youth is among 18-20 year olds, as can be seen in Graph 69 on page 48.[4/9]

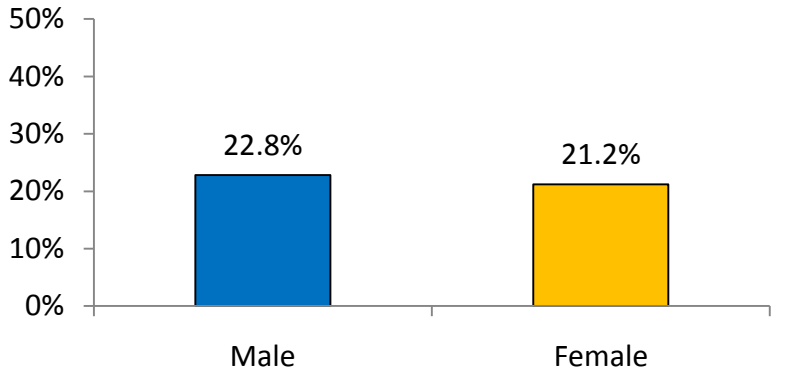
The following graphs demonstrate the percentage of youth who binge drink (see Graphs 63-71) and the frequency of their binge drinking (see Graphs 72-75).

Graph 63.



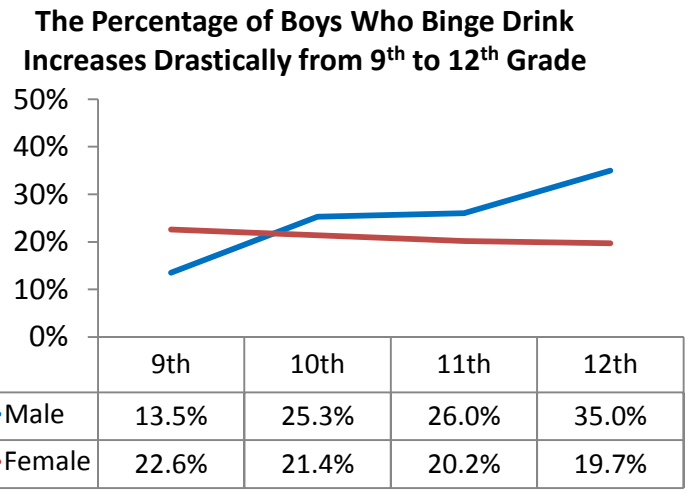
Youth who reported drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 64.



Youth who reported drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

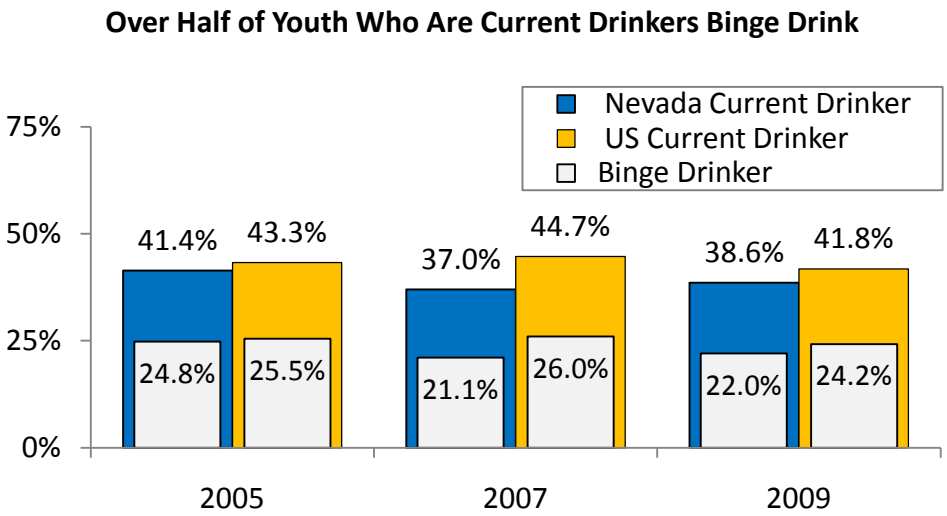
Graph 65.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	13.5%	25.3%	26.0%	35.0%
Female	22.6%	21.4%	20.2%	19.7%

Youth who reported drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

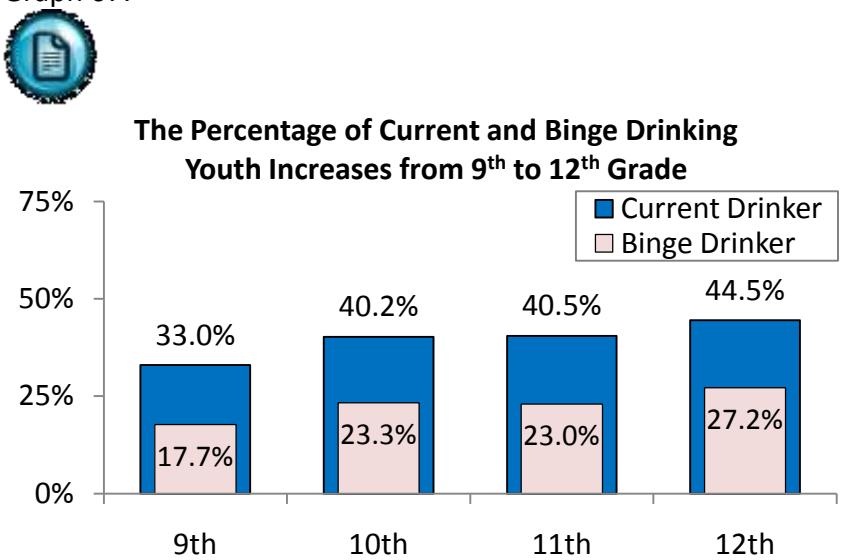
Graph 66.



Youth who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days compared with youth who reported drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

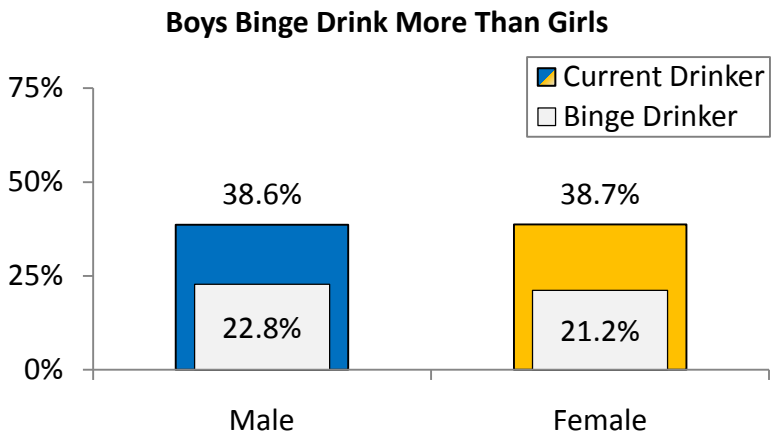
Over half of youth who drink alcohol are binge drinkers, across age and gender (see Graphs 66-68).

Graph 67.



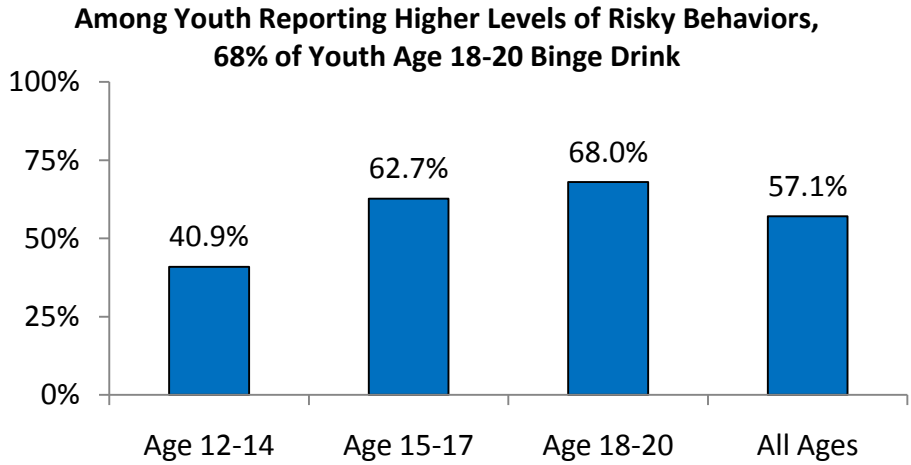
Youth who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days compared with youth who reported drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 68.



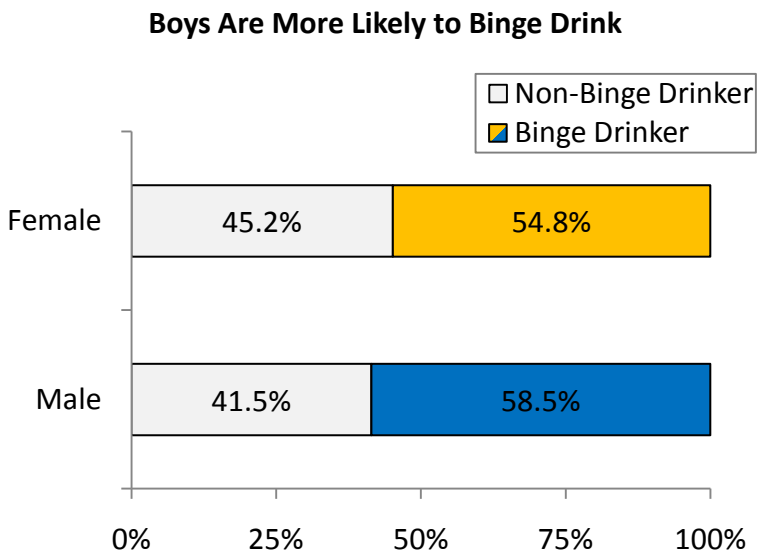
Youth who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days compared with youth who reported drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 69.



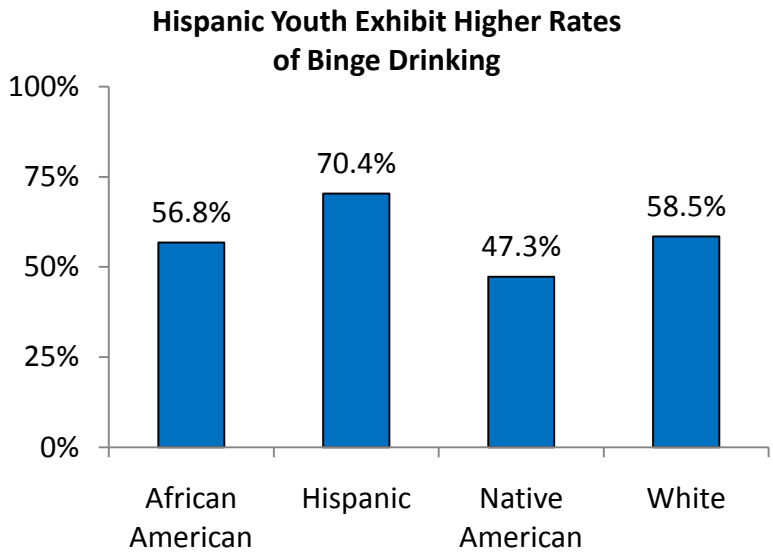
Youth who reported how many days they drank 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 70.



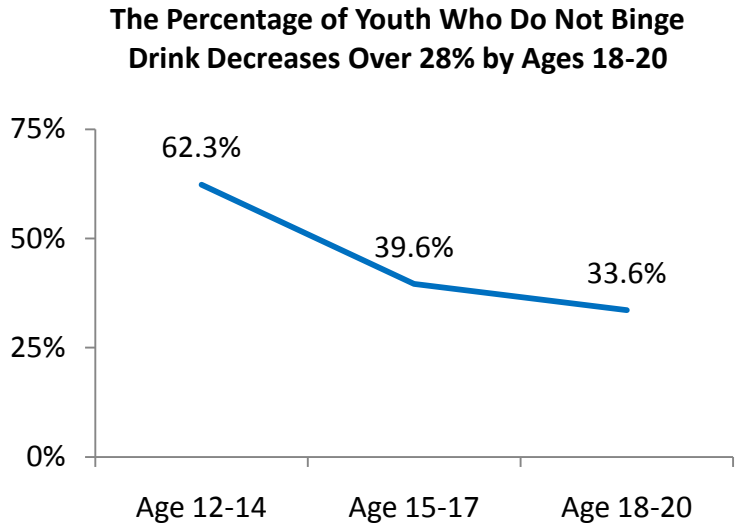
Youth who reported how many days they drank 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 71.



Youth who reported how many days they drank 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 72.

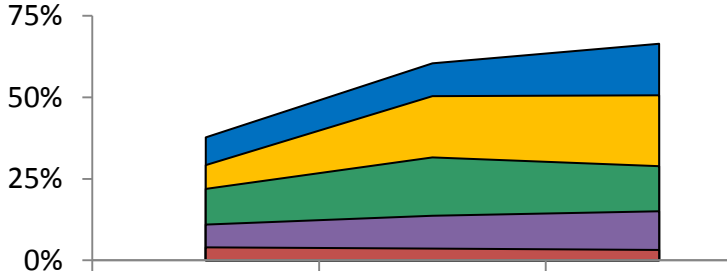


Youth who reported how many days they drank 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

The percentage of youth who do not binge drink decreases with age at a high rate (Graph 72), while the number of days that youth binge drink increases with age (see Graphs 73). As youth age they start drinking and binge drinking more and more. This is especially true for adolescent boys (see Graphs 74 and 75).

Binge drinking 6 or more times per month is the same as 1.5 times per week and is considered heavy drinking. Both binge drinking and heavy drinking have many adverse health consequences.

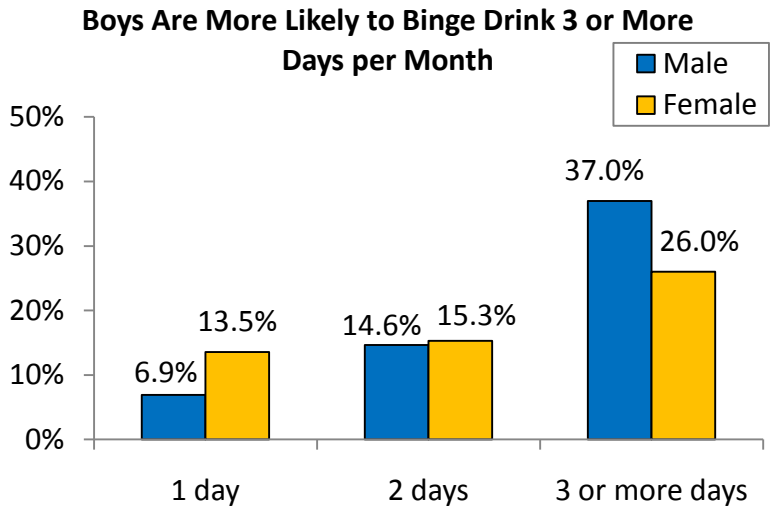
Graph 73.



	Age 12-14	Age 15-17	Age 18-20
1 or more	37.7%	60.4%	66.4%
2 or more	29.2%	50.3%	50.6%
3 or more	21.9%	31.5%	28.9%
6 or more	10.9%	13.6%	15.0%
10 or more	4.0%	3.6%	3.2%

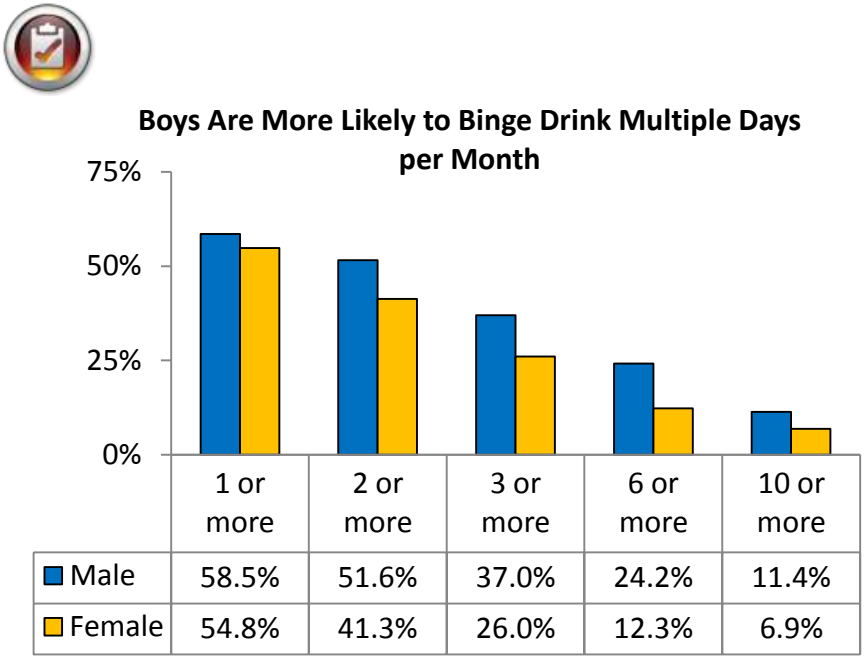
Youth who reported how many days they drank 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 74.



Youth who reported how many days they drank 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 75.



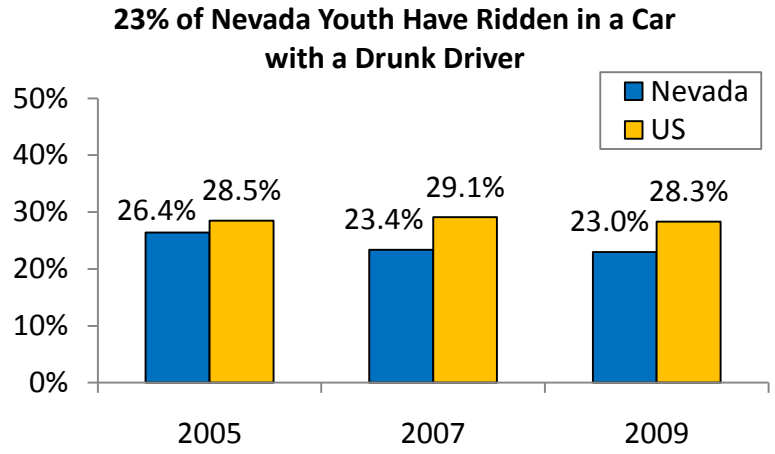
Youth who reported how many days they drank 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Drinking and Driving

Motor vehicle-related injuries are a leading cause of death in Nevada. From 2004 to 2008 the percentage of motor vehicle fatalities that were alcohol-related has remained stable, averaging 36.2%.[4] In 2009, the national rate for drinking and driving among those 12-18 years old is 9.7% and 7.3% of youth in Nevada report drinking and driving[2] (see Graph 80 on page 54).

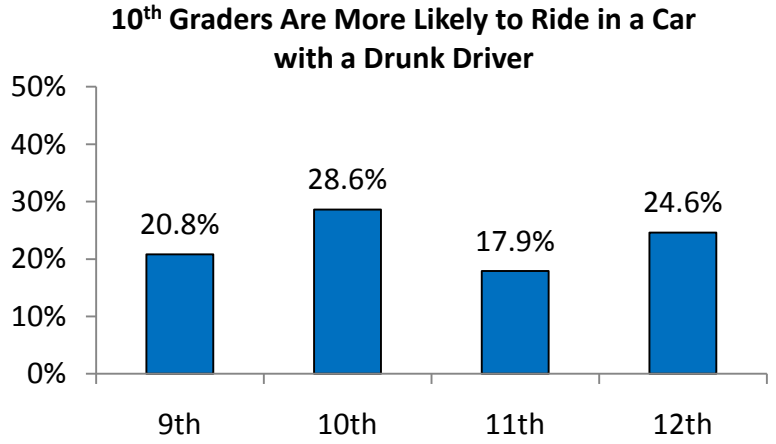
The information below shows the percentage of youth who are passengers in a vehicle driven by a drunk driver (see Graphs 76-79), as well as those youth who drink and drive (see Graphs 80-87) and the number of times they drink and drive per month (see Graphs 88-91).

Graph 76.



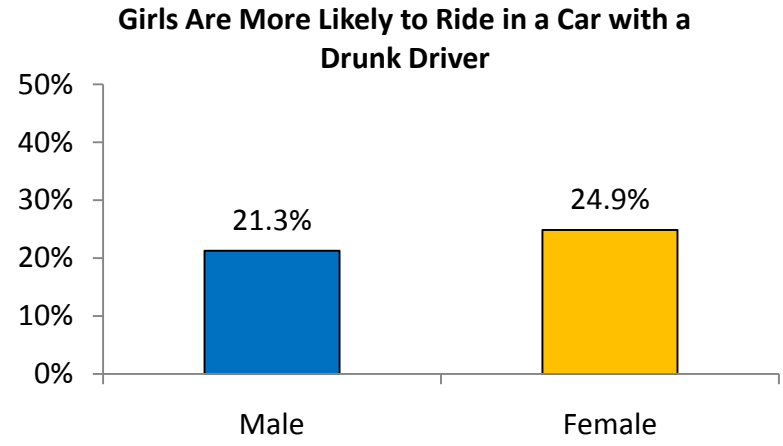
Youth who reported riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 77.



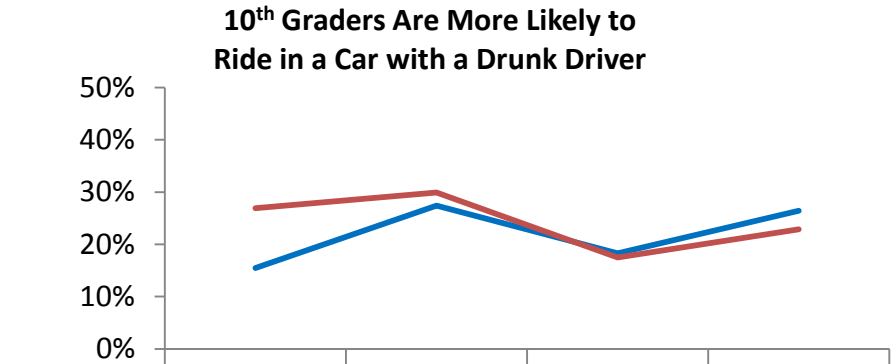
Youth who reported riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 78.



Youth who reported riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

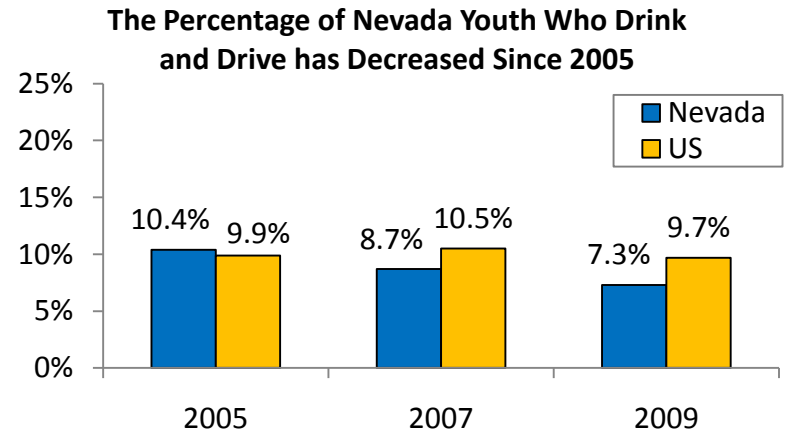
Graph 79.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	15.5%	27.4%	18.3%	26.4%
Female	26.9%	29.9%	17.5%	22.9%

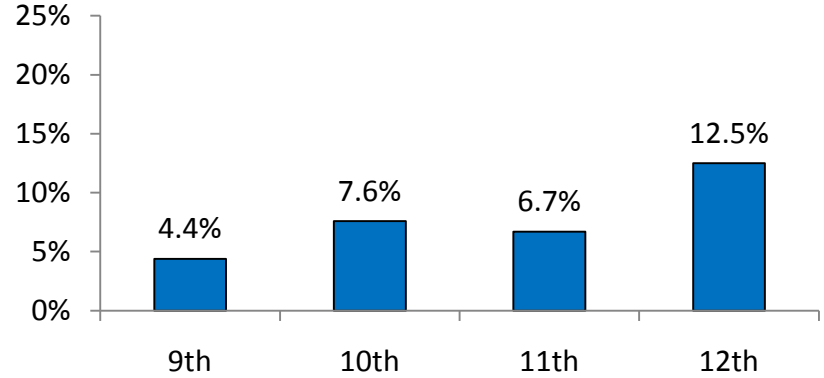
Youth who reported riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 80.



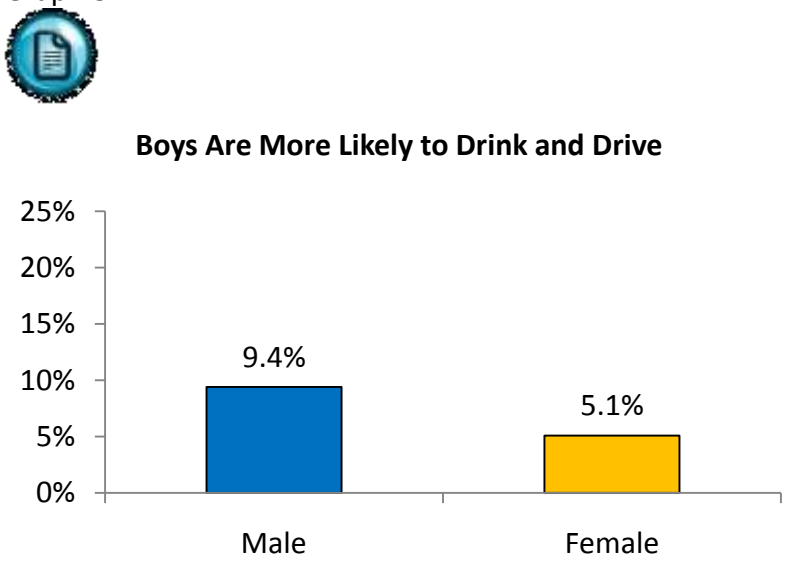
Youth who reported driving when drinking alcohol one ore more times in the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 81.



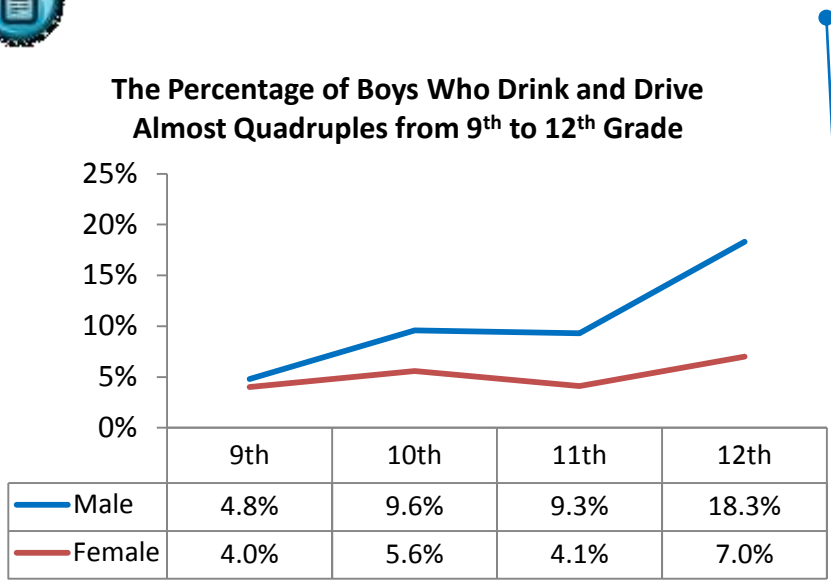
Youth who reported driving when drinking alcohol one ore more times in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 82.



Youth who reported driving when drinking alcohol one ore more times in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

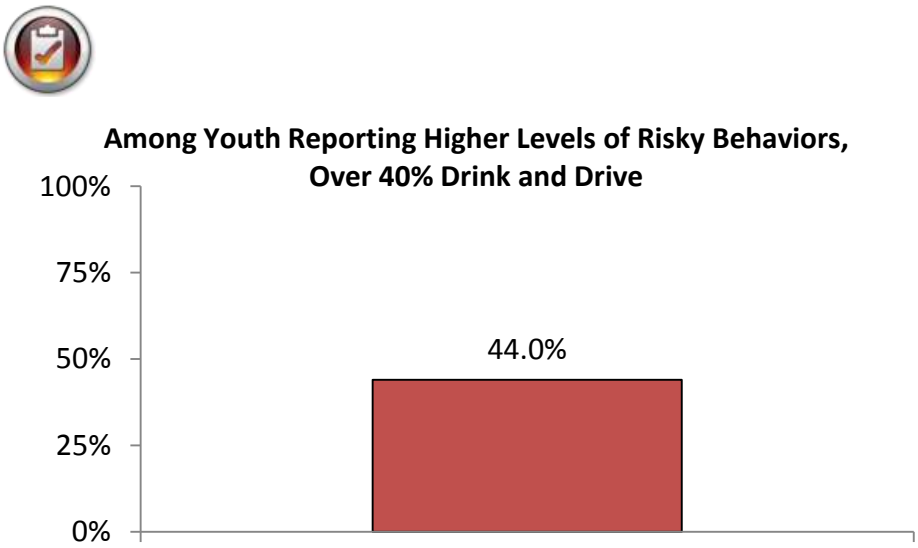
Graph 83.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	4.8%	9.6%	9.3%	18.3%
Female	4.0%	5.6%	4.1%	7.0%

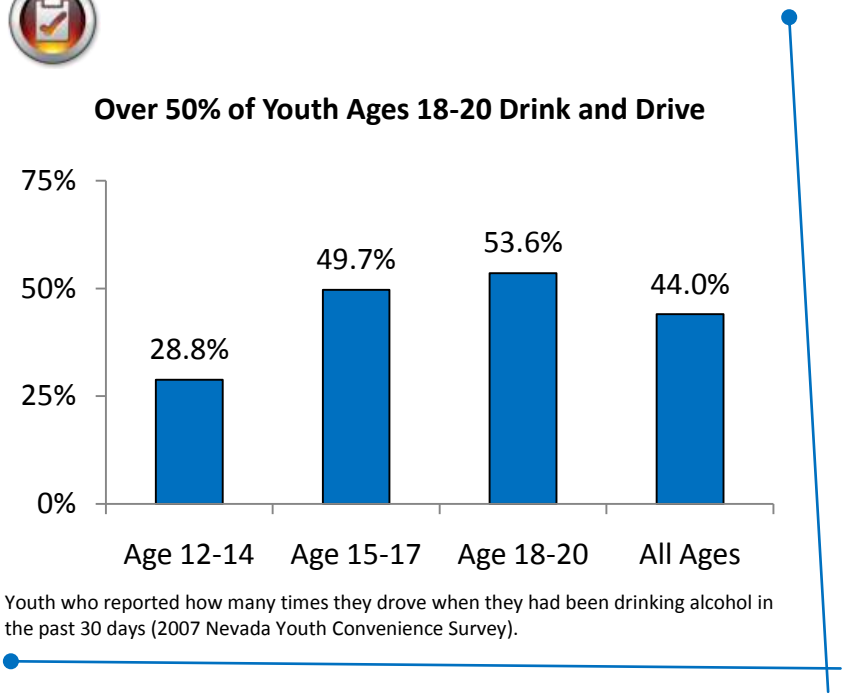
Youth who reported driving when drinking alcohol one ore more times in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 84.



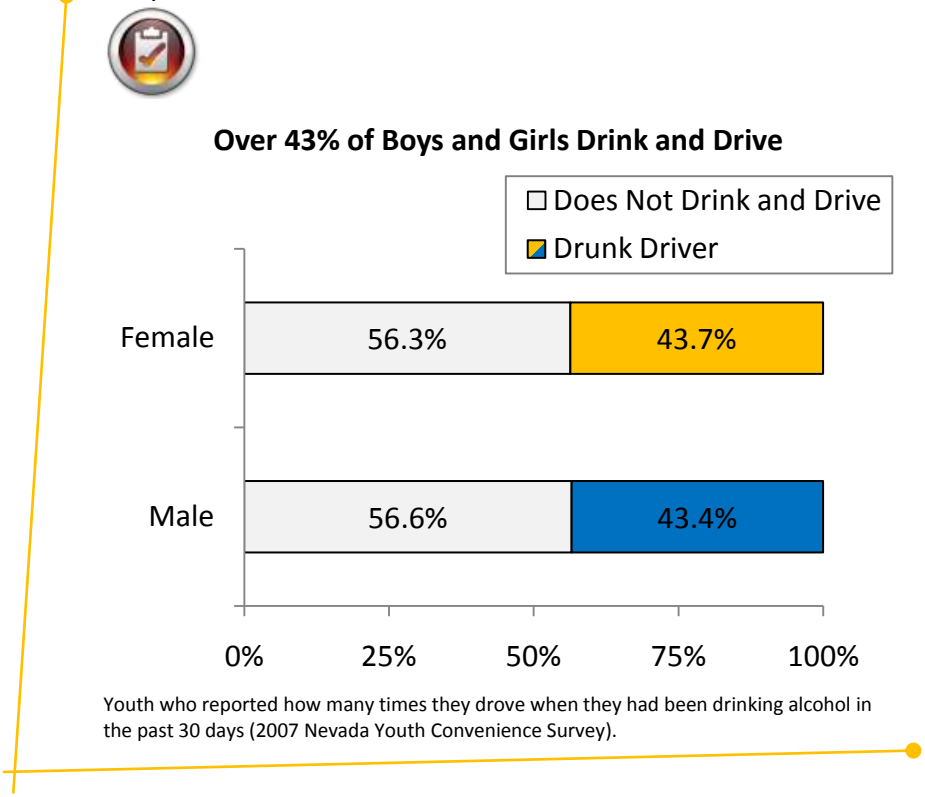
Youth who reported how many times they drove when they had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 85.



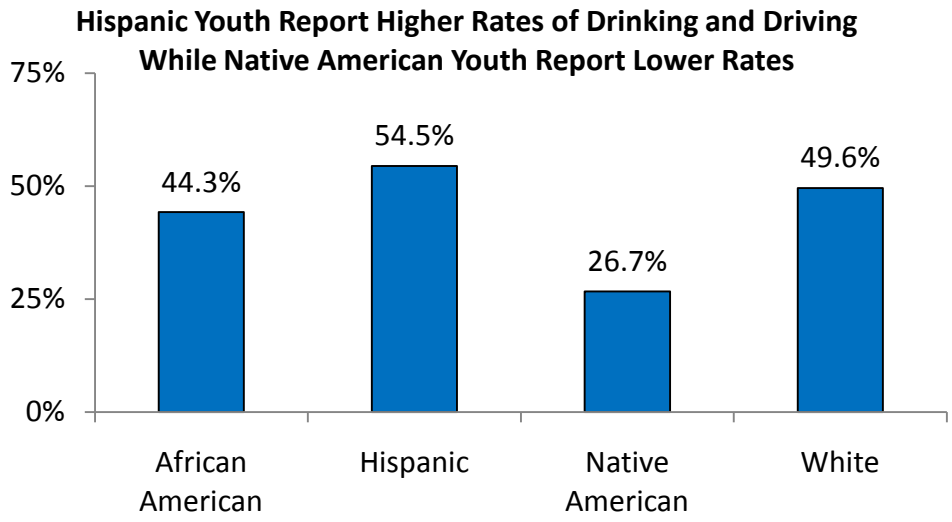
Youth who reported how many times they drove when they had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 86.



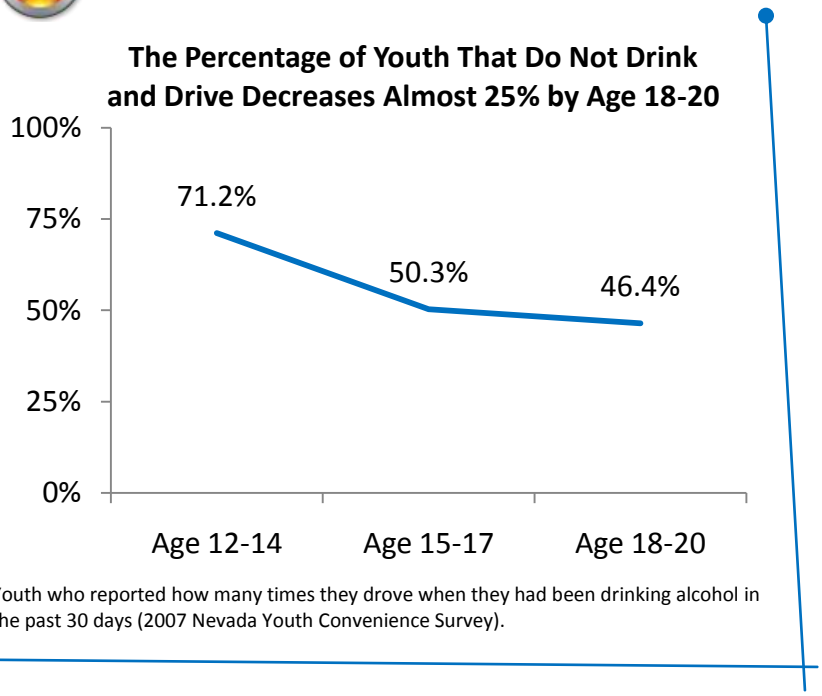
Youth who reported how many times they drove when they had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 87.



Youth who reported how many times they drove when they had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

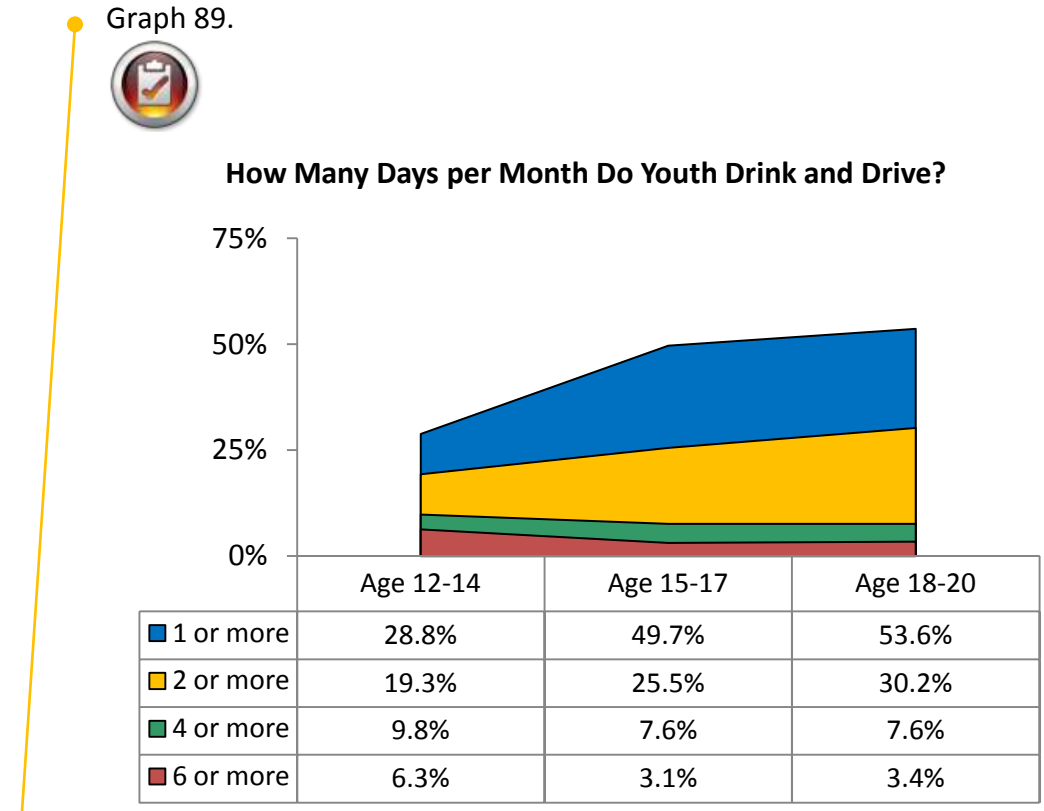
Graph 88.



Youth who reported how many times they drove when they had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

As youth age and they start drinking and binge drinking, they also start drinking and driving. The percentage of youth who drink and drive increases with age (Graph 88 and 89). This is especially true for adolescent boys (see Graph 90).

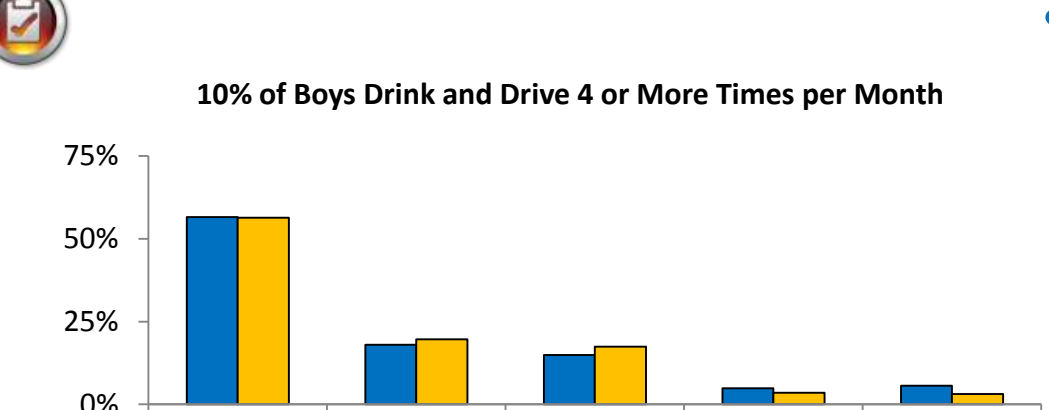
Graph 89.



	Age 12-14	Age 15-17	Age 18-20
1 or more	28.8%	49.7%	53.6%
2 or more	19.3%	25.5%	30.2%
4 or more	9.8%	7.6%	7.6%
6 or more	6.3%	3.1%	3.4%

Youth who reported how many times they drove when they had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 90.



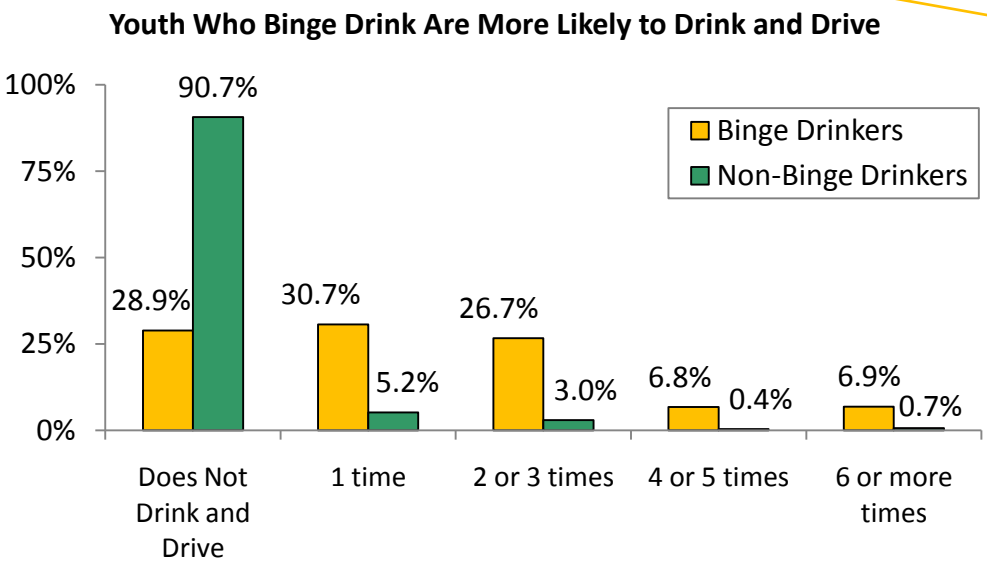
	Does Not Drink and Drive	1 time	2 or 3 times	4 or 5 times	6 or more times
Male	56.6%	18.0%	14.9%	4.8%	5.7%
Female	56.3%	19.7%	17.4%	3.5%	3.1%

Youth who reported how many times they drove when they had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

High-Risk Groups

90% of youth who do not binge drink, also do not drink and drive, while 71% of youth who do binge drink, drink and drive at least once per month (Graph 91).

Graph 91.



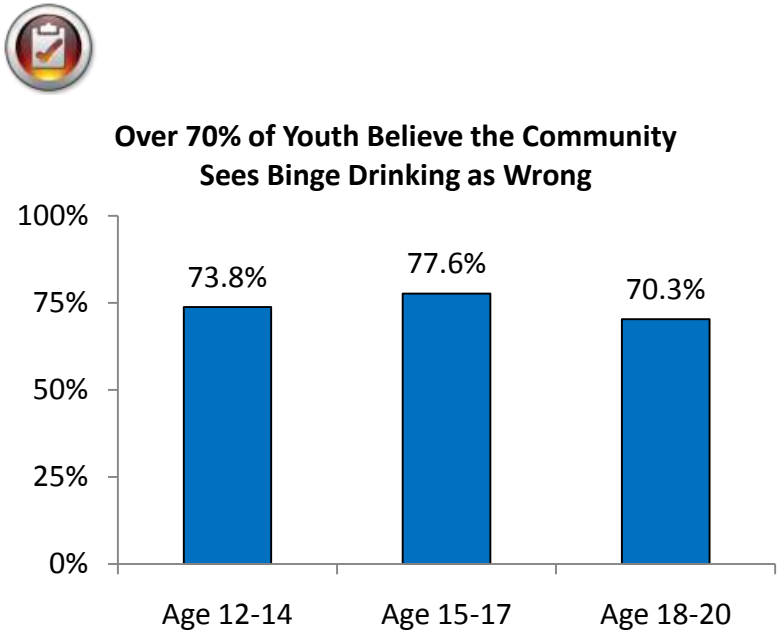
Youth who reported how many times they drove when they had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Perceptions of Drinking Behaviors

Perceptions of drinking behaviors are important indicators of community norms. For example, youth who believe their community tolerates underage drinking, binge drinking and drinking and driving are more likely to indulge in these behaviors. Those who participate in high risk behaviors, such as binge drinking, also express low concern over engaging in other high-risk behaviors, such as drinking and driving.

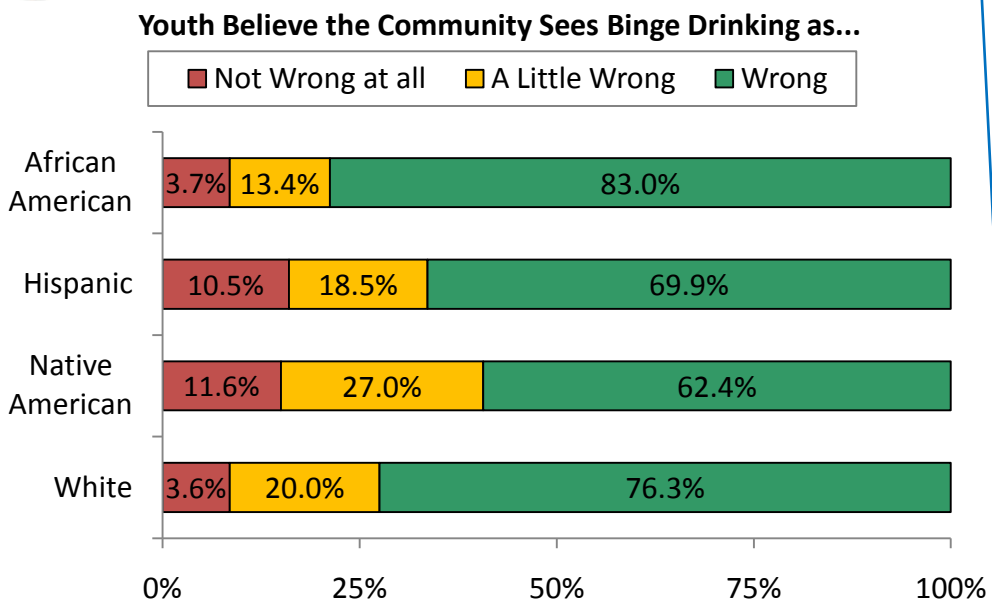
Youth who perceive their communities to condone high risk behaviors such as binge drinking and drinking and driving are more likely to think these behaviors are acceptable (see Graphs 92-105).

Graph 92.



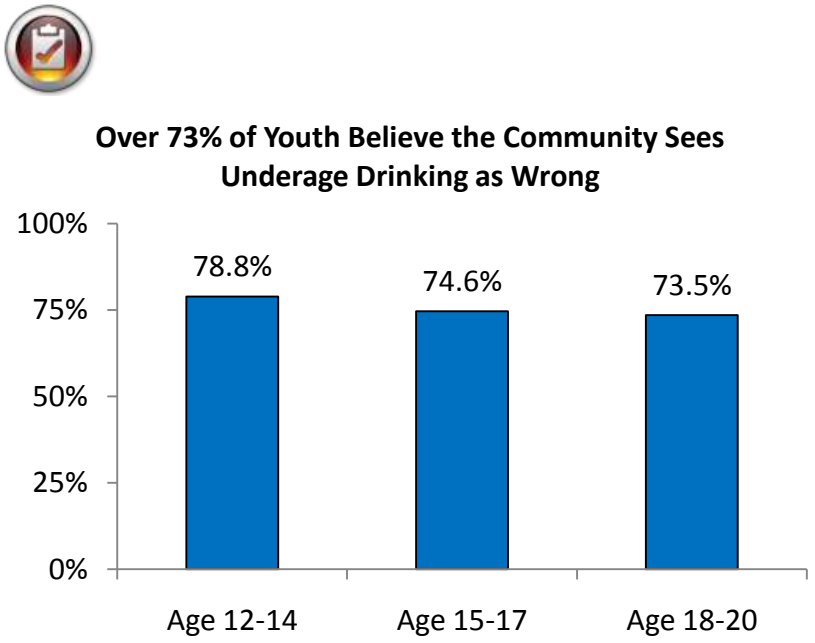
Youth who reported how wrong most adults in the community think it is to binge drink (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 93.



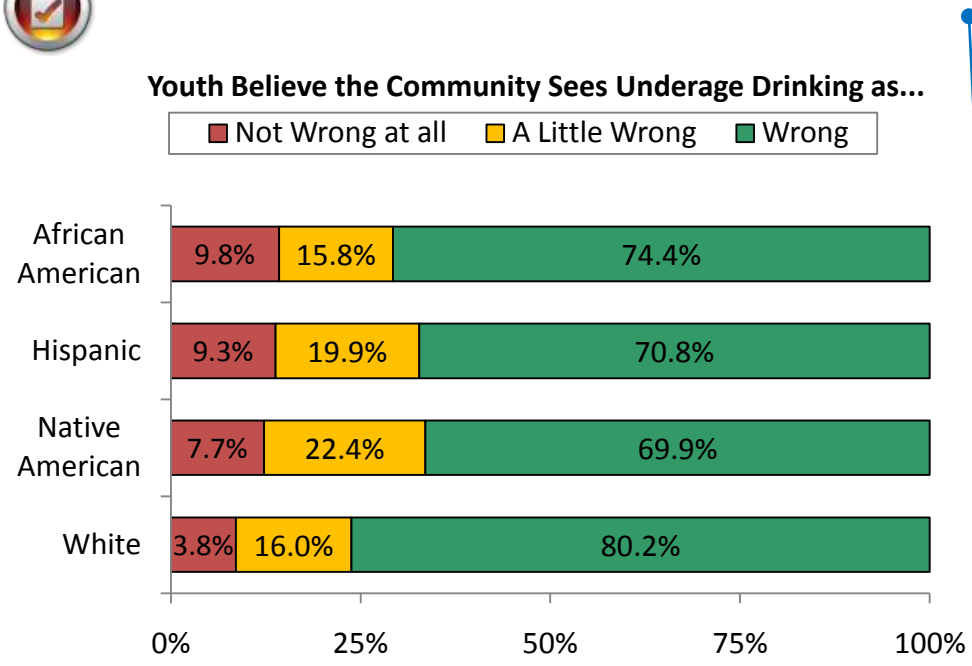
Youth who reported how wrong most adults in the community think it is to binge drink (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 94.



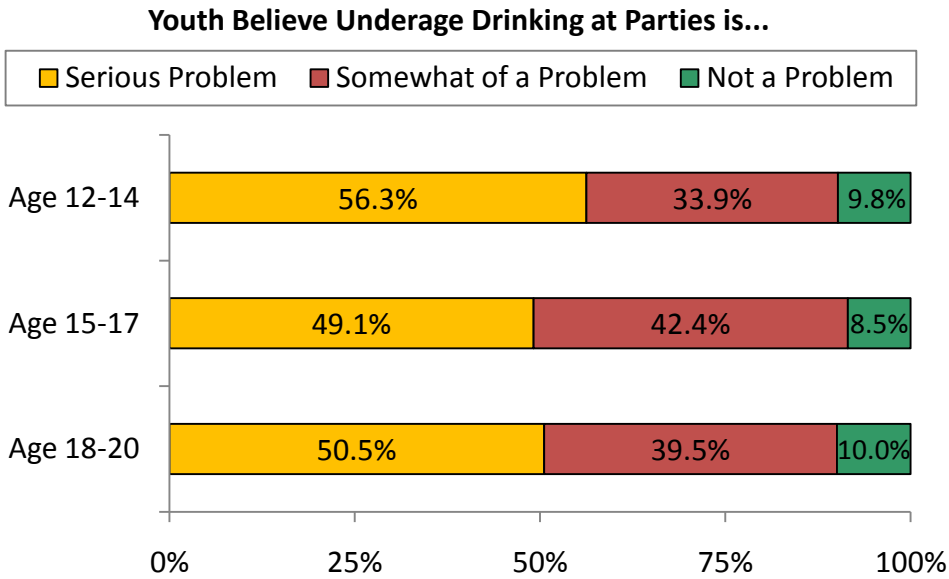
Youth who reported how wrong most adults in the community think it is for underage youth to drink (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 95.



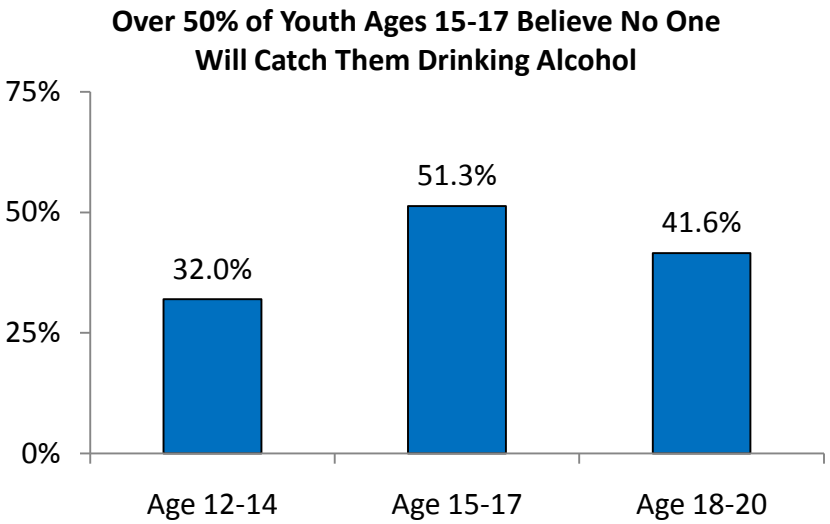
Youth who reported how wrong most adults in the community think it is for underage youth to drink (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 96.



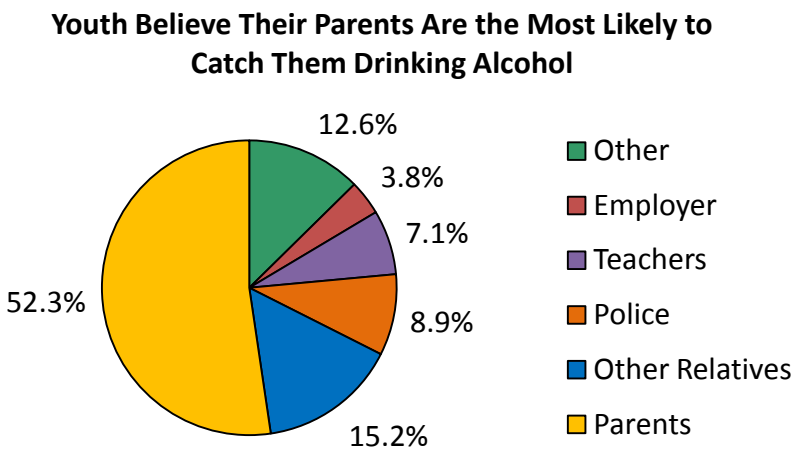
Youth who reported how serious a problem alcohol consumption by underage youth at unsupervised, informal gatherings are in the community (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 97.



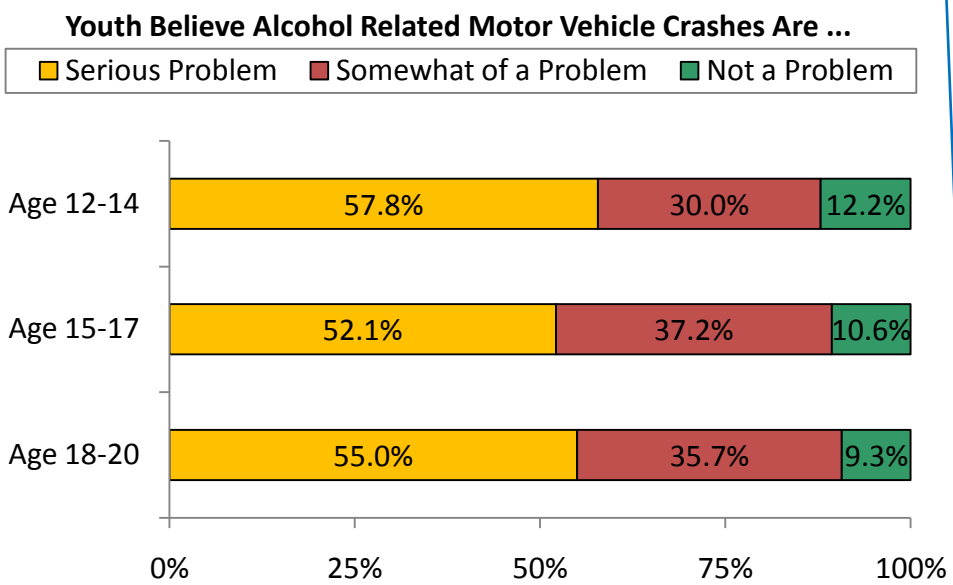
Youth who reported if people their age drank alcohol, how likely it would be that people would find out and who would most likely find out (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 98.



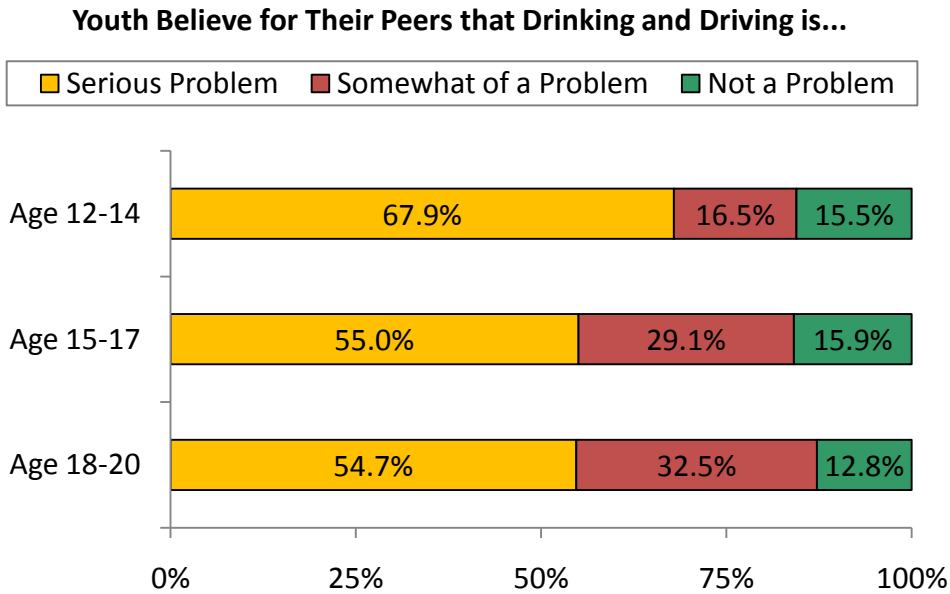
Youth who reported if people their age drank alcohol, how likely it would be that people would find out and who would most likely find out (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 99.



Youth who reported how serious a problem alcohol related motor vehicle crashes are in the community (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

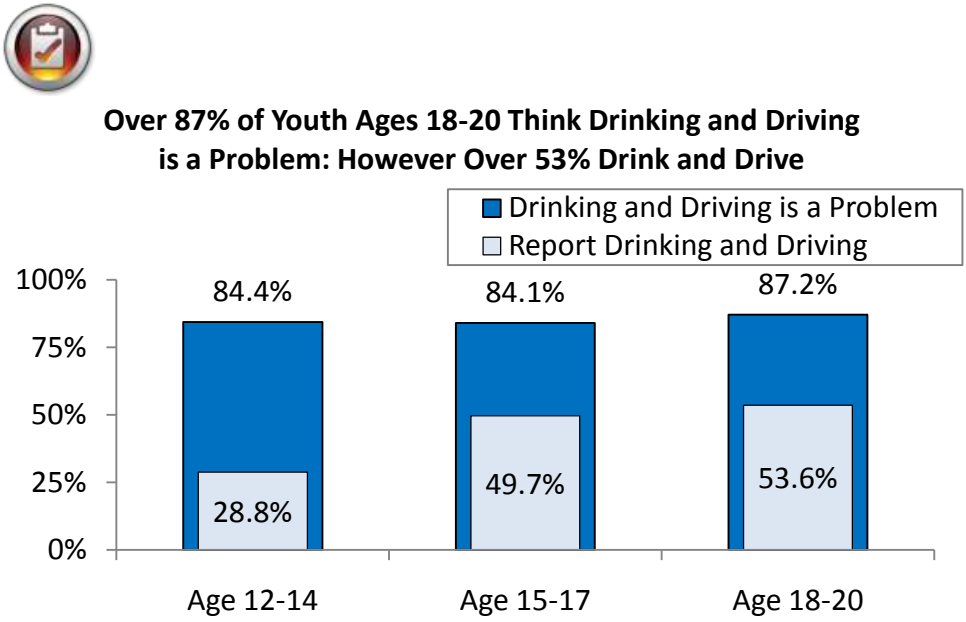
Graph 100.



Youth who reported how serious a problem drinking and driving is for people their age (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

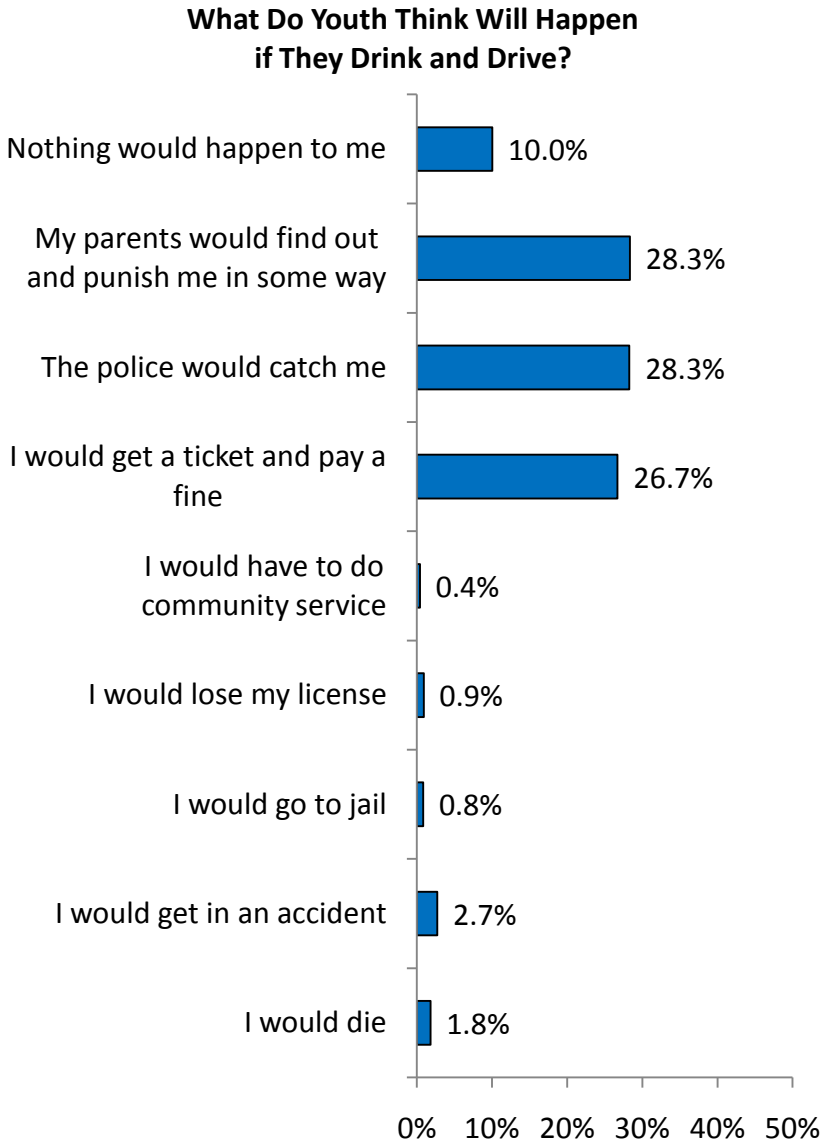
The Convenience Survey asked respondents if they thought drinking and driving was a problem for their peers. Respondents also reported if they drink and drive. This graph shows that most youth think drinking and driving is a problem for their peers and in the community and almost half of youth ages 15-20 admit to drinking and driving.

Graph 101.



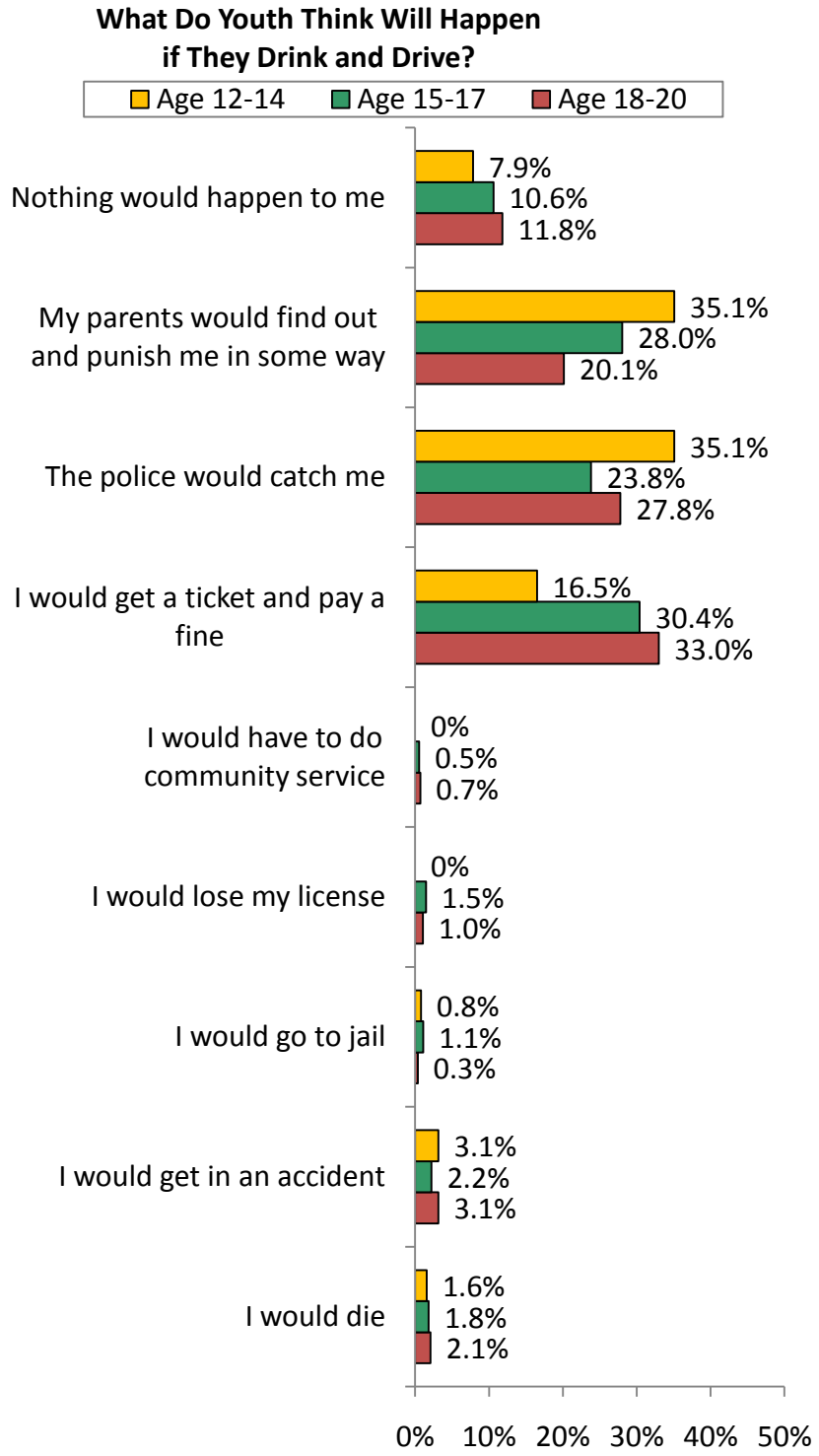
Youth who reported how many times they drove when they had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days compared with youth who reported how serious a problem drinking and driving is for people their age (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 102.



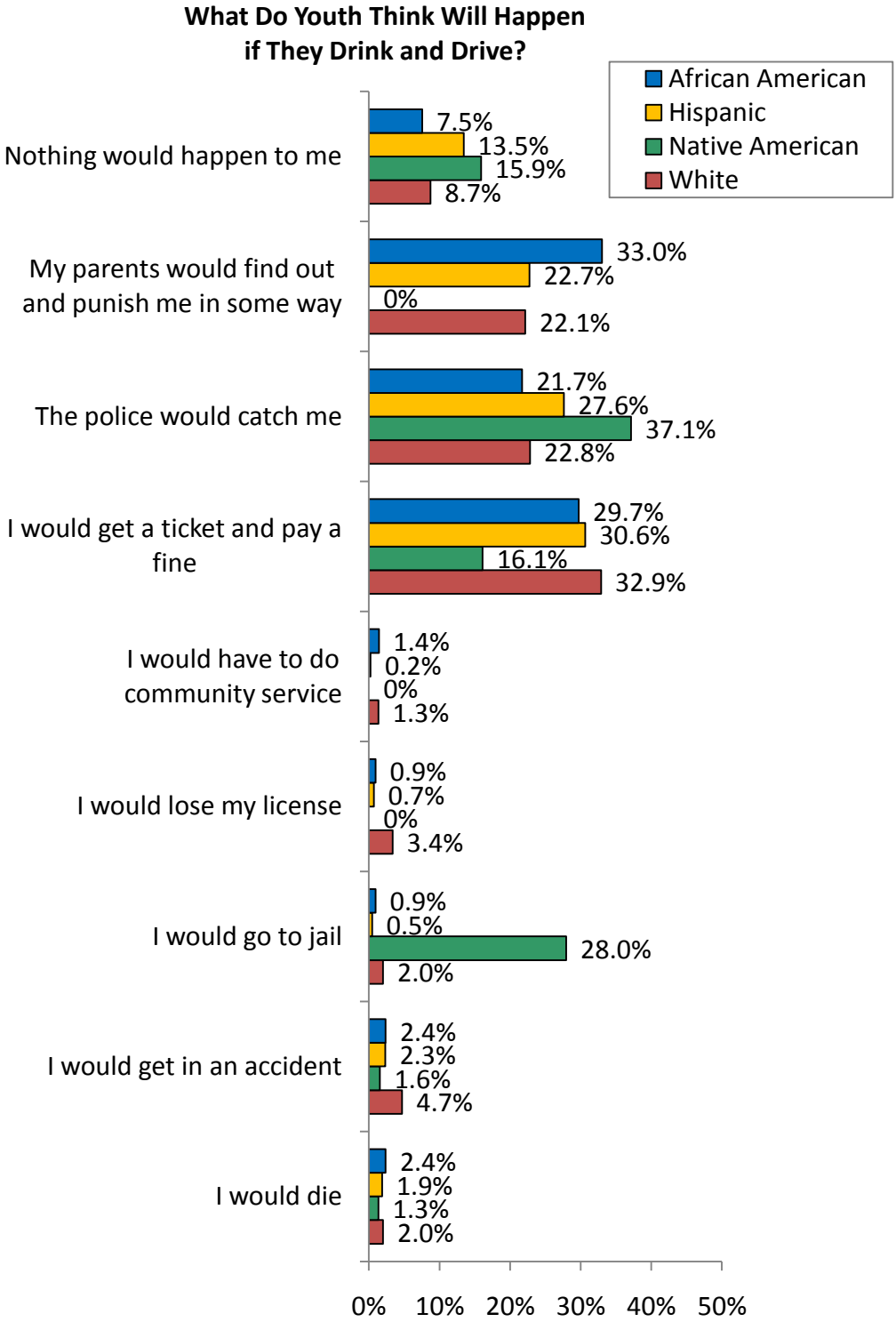
Youth who reported if they were to drink and drive what would happen to them (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 103.



Youth who reported if they were to drink and drive what would happen to them (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Graph 104.



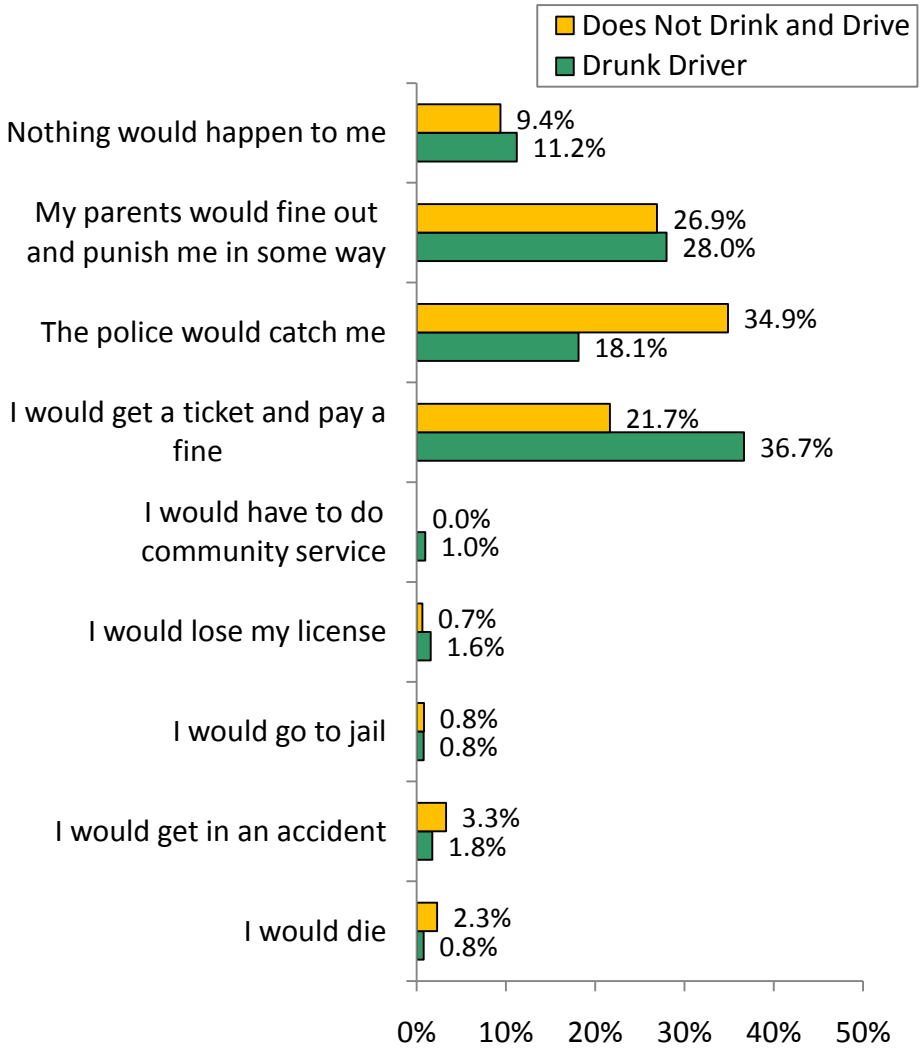
Youth who reported if they were to drink and drive what would happen to them (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

High-Risk Groups

Youth who drink and drive are more likely to think the consequences of drinking and driving are minimal: nothing would happen to them, their parents would punish them, they would get a ticket, do community service or lose their license. While those who do not drink and drive are more likely to believe the consequences would be drastic: the police would catch them, they would get in an accident, or die (see Graph 105).

Graph 105.

What Do Youth Who Drink and Drive Think Will Happen to Them When They Drink and Drive?



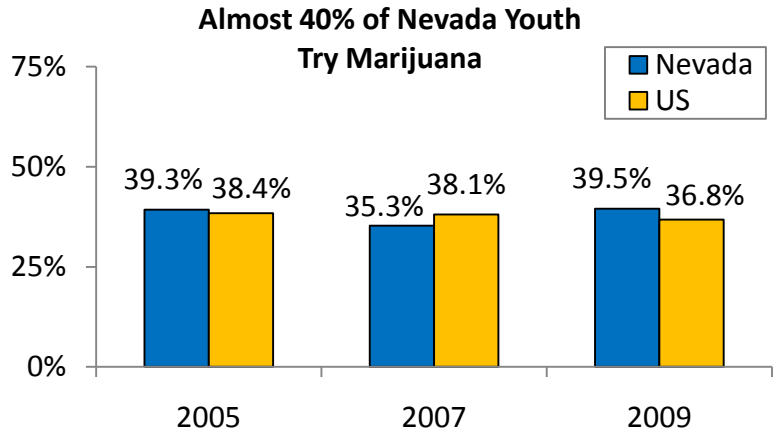
Youth who reported if they were to drink and drive what would happen to them (2007 Nevada Youth Convenience Survey).

Illicit Drug Use

Alcohol and illicit drug use can substantially decrease quality of life, including disruptions in family, personal life and work.[8] Alcohol and drug use are associated with physical abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, teen pregnancy, motor vehicle crashes, and delinquency in school.[8] In addition to personal issues, alcohol and drug use are associated with increased health care costs, minimal worker productivity and homelessness, which are a high cost to society as a whole.[8]

Youth who use drugs or alcohol are at high risk for drug and alcohol addiction. When young people use substances they are more likely to develop patterns of habitual use. Their addictions are generally more intense and harder to stop.[8]

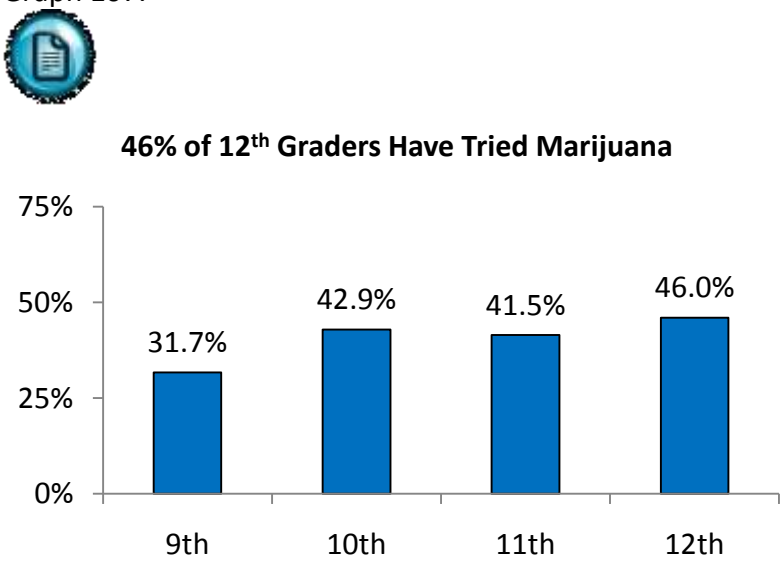
Graph 106.



Youth who reported ever having used marijuana one or more times during their life (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

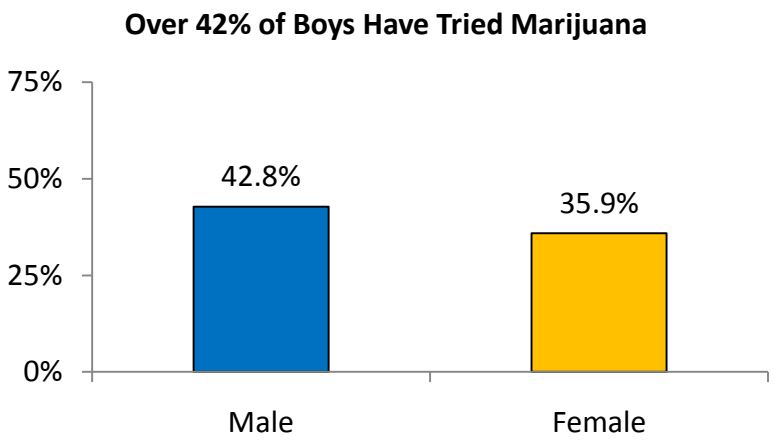
Marijuana is the most commonly used illegal drug. Graphs 106-117 show the percentage of youth who have ever tried marijuana, currently use marijuana and if they have used it at school.

Graph 107.



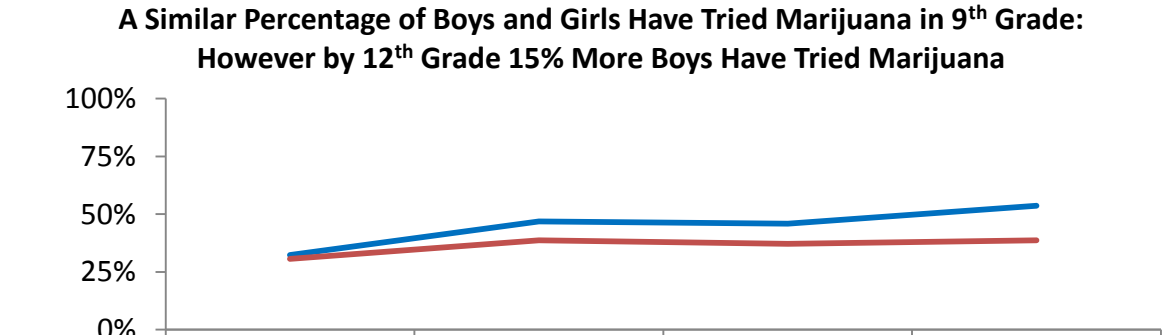
Youth who reported ever having used marijuana one or more times during their life (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 108.



Youth who reported ever having used marijuana one or more times during their life (2009 Nevada YRBS).

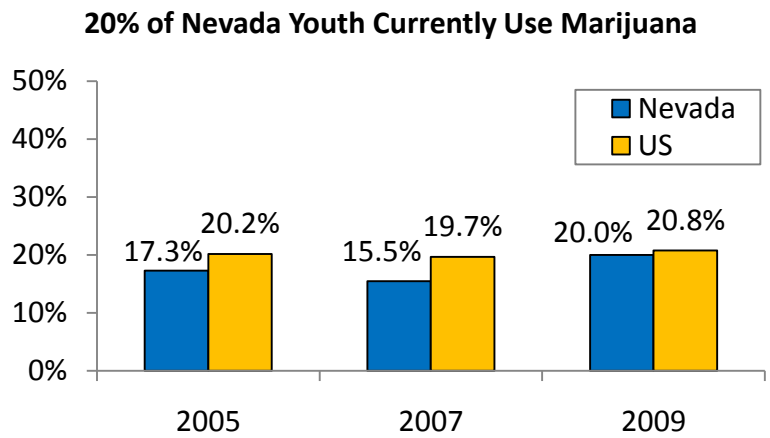
Graph 109.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	32.3%	46.9%	45.9%	53.7%
Female	30.6%	38.7%	37.2%	38.7%

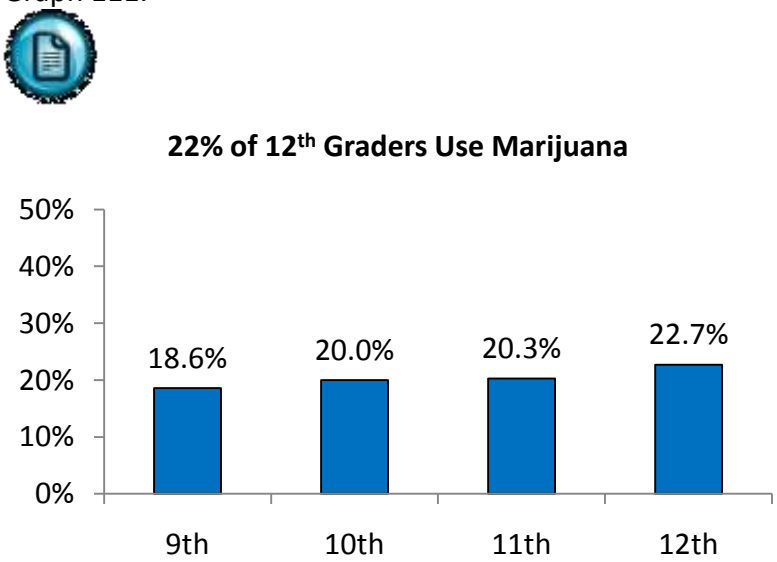
Youth who reported ever having used marijuana one or more times during their life (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 110.



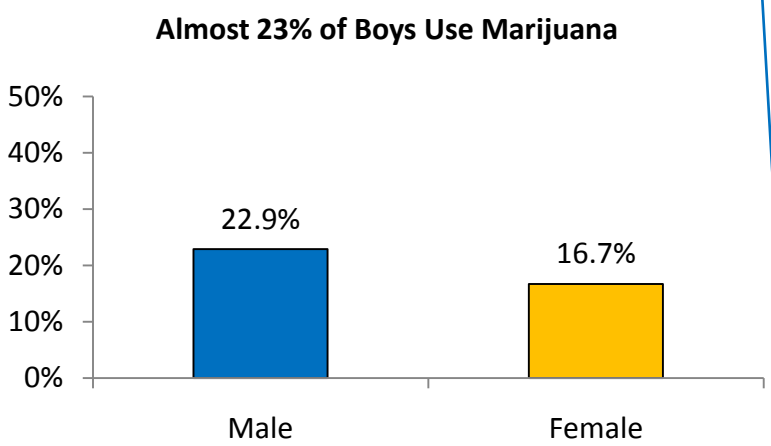
Youth who reported using marijuana one or more times in the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 111.



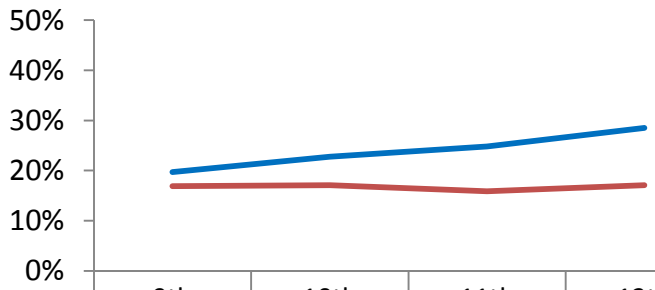
Youth who reported using marijuana one or more times in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 112.



Youth who reported using marijuana one or more times in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

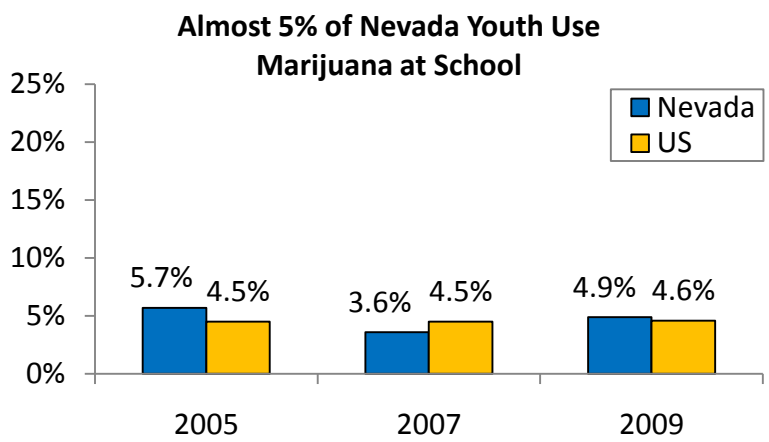
Graph 113.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	19.7%	22.8%	24.8%	28.5%
Female	16.9%	17.1%	15.9%	17.1%

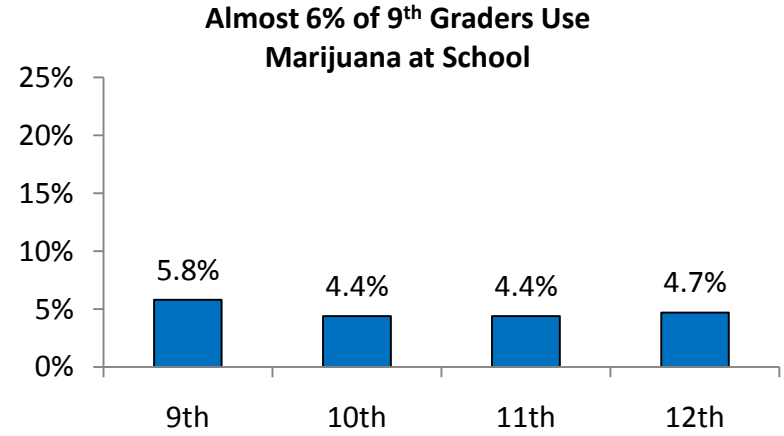
Youth who reported using marijuana one or more times in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 114.



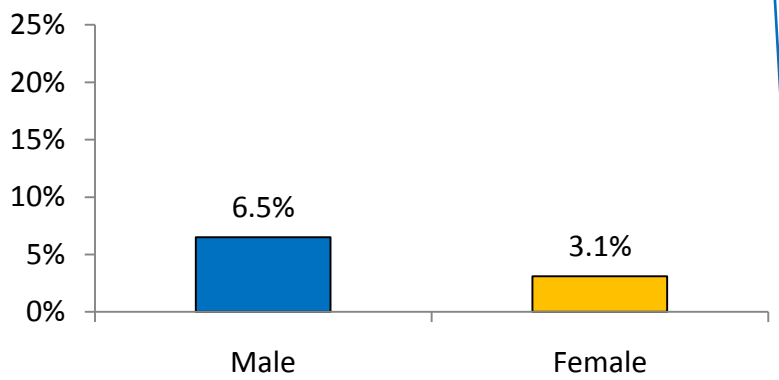
Youth who reported using marijuana one or more times on school property in the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 115.



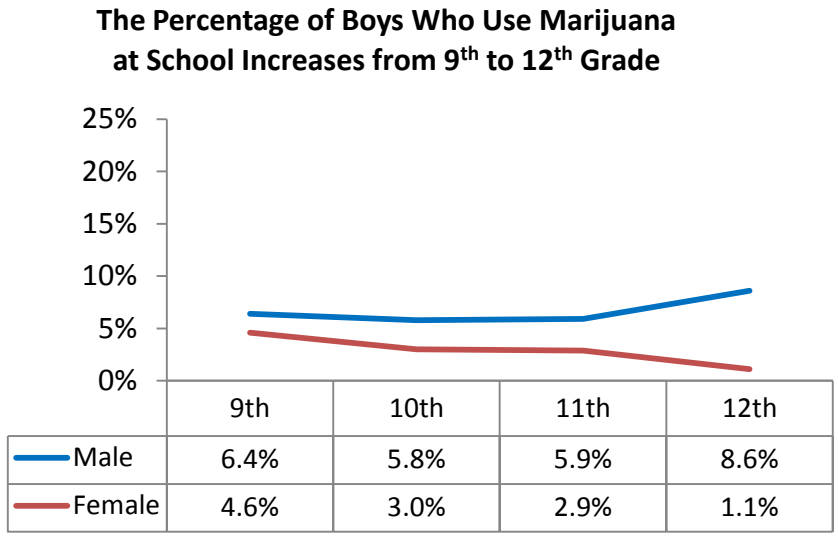
Youth who reported using marijuana one or more times on school property in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 116.



Youth who reported using marijuana one or more times on school property in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

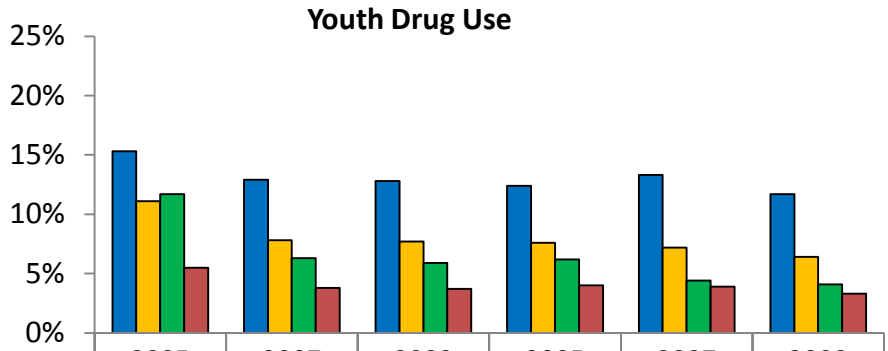
Graph 117.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	6.4%	5.8%	5.9%	8.6%
Female	4.6%	3.0%	2.9%	1.1%

Youth who reported using marijuana one or more times on school property in the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 118.

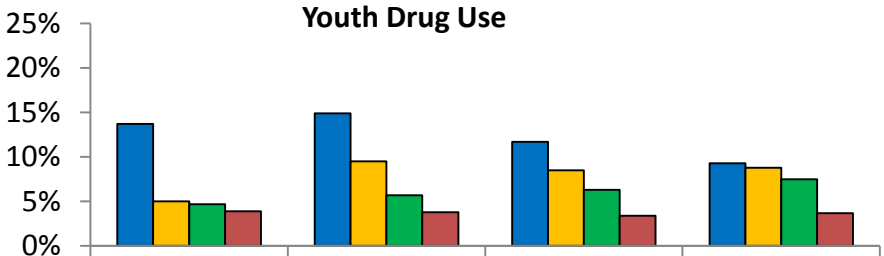


	Nevada			US		
	2005	2007	2009	2005	2007	2009
Inhalants	15.3%	12.9%	12.8%	12.4%	13.3%	11.7%
Cocaine	11.1%	7.8%	7.7%	7.6%	7.2%	6.4%
Meth	11.7%	6.3%	5.9%	6.2%	4.4%	4.1%
Steroids	5.5%	3.8%	3.7%	4.0%	3.9%	3.3%

Youth who reported ever having used cocaine, sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, methamphetamines, or steroid pills or shots without a doctor's perscription one or more times during their life (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

The next section of graphs describe the percentage of youth who use drugs by gender and grade (see Graphs 118-124).

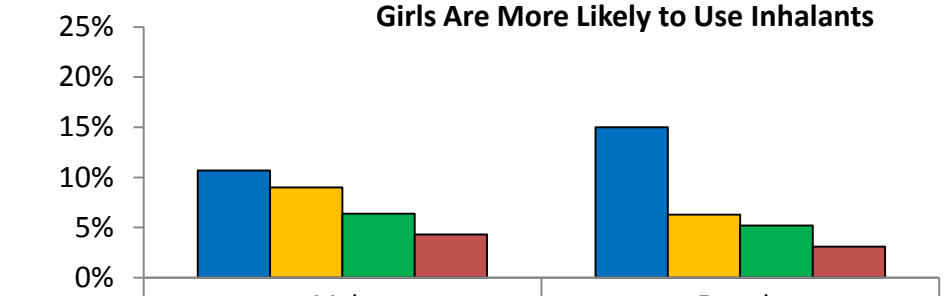
Graph 119.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Inhalants	13.7%	14.9%	11.7%	9.3%
Cocaine	5.0%	9.5%	8.5%	8.8%
Meth	4.7%	5.7%	6.3%	7.5%
Steroid	3.9%	3.8%	3.4%	3.7%

Youth who reported ever having used cocaine, sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, methamphetamines, or steroid pills or shots without a doctor's perscription one or more times during their life (2009 Nevada YRBS).

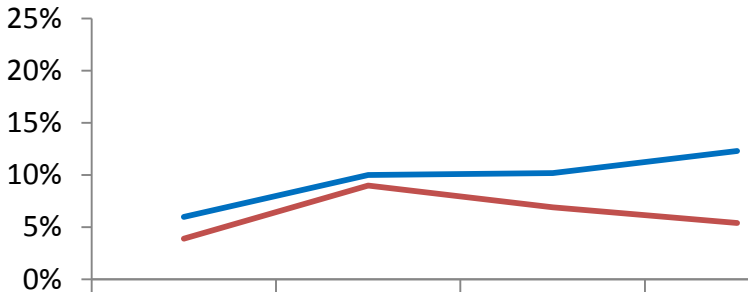
Graph 120.



	Male	Female
Inhalant	10.7%	15.0%
Cocaine	9.0%	6.3%
Meth	6.4%	5.2%
Steroids	4.3%	3.1%

Youth who reported ever having used cocaine, sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, methamphetamines, or steroid pills or shots without a doctor's perscription one or more times during their life (2009 Nevada YRBS).

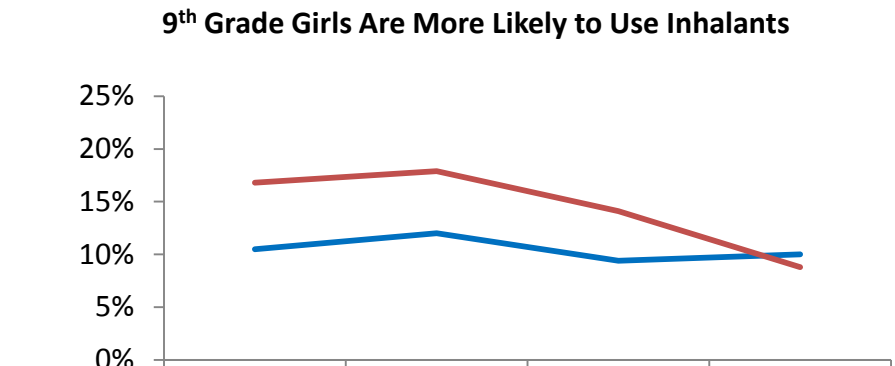
Graph 121.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	6.0%	10.0%	10.2%	12.3%
Female	3.9%	9.0%	6.9%	5.4%

Youth who reported ever having used cocaine one or more times during their life (2009 Nevada YRBS).

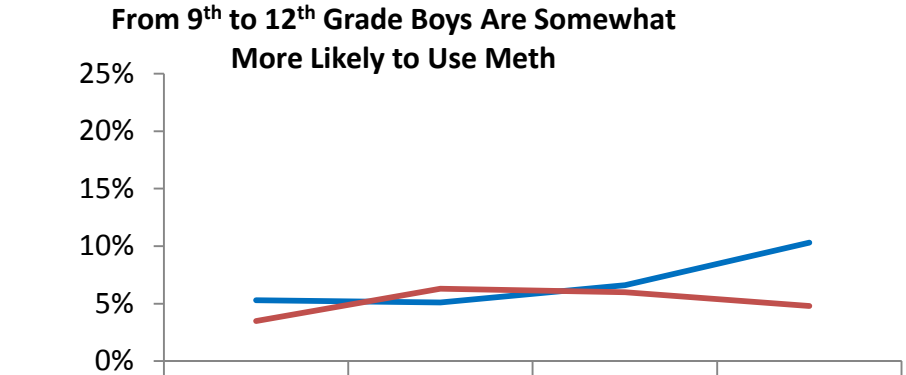
Graph 122.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	10.5%	12.0%	9.4%	10.0%
Female	16.8%	17.9%	14.1%	8.8%

Youth who reported ever having breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life (2009 Nevada YRBS).

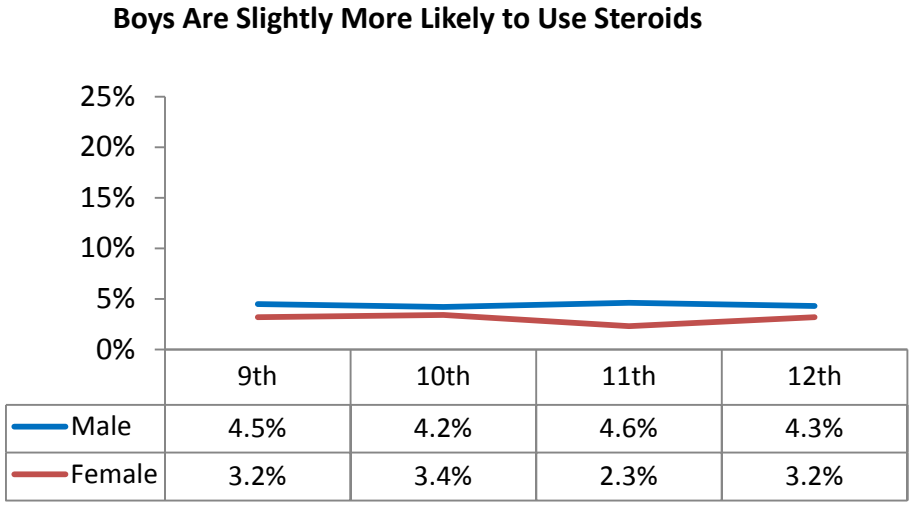
Graph 123.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	5.3%	5.1%	6.6%	10.3%
Female	3.5%	6.3%	6.0%	4.8%

Youth who reported ever having used methamphetamines one or more times during their life (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 124.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	4.5%	4.2%	4.6%	4.3%
Female	3.2%	3.4%	2.3%	3.2%

Youth who reported ever having used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's perscription one or more times during their life (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Tobacco Use

Lung cancer, heart disease, stroke and chronic lung disease are among the top leading causes of death in the United States.[8] Cigarette smoking is a high-risk factor for all of these. In addition, exposure to second-hand smoke increases the risk of heart disease in non smokers. Children who are exposed to second-hand smoke have a high risk of asthma and bronchitis.[8]

Smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff and dip, are no different from cigarettes in terms of the health problems they cause. Chewing tobacco causes mouth cancer, gum inflammation and tooth loss.[8]

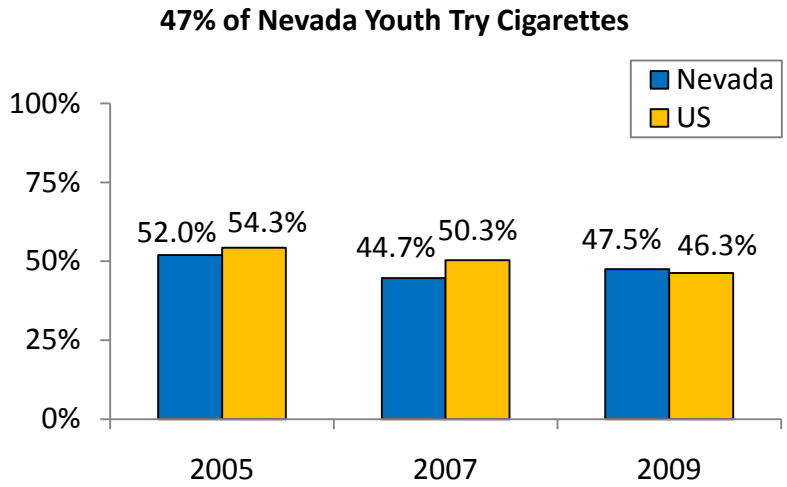
Definitions for Graphs:

- **Current Smoker**
  Smoking part or all of a cigarette at least once in the past 30 days.
- **Habitual Smoker**
  Smoking cigarettes on 20 or more days in the past 30 days.
- **Chain Smoker**
  Smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day
- **Smokeless Tobacco Use**
  Use of chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip.

Education is an indicator of current and habitual smoking. High school graduates are less likely to be current or habitual smokers than those who did not graduate from high school.[12] Similarly, the percentage of smokers decreases when comparing college graduates with those who did not graduate from high school, high school graduates who did not go to college, and those who did not graduate from college.[12]

Not only are current smokers more likely to use alcohol and illicit drugs than non-smokers, but there is a high percentage of current smokers who are also binge or heavy drinkers.[12]

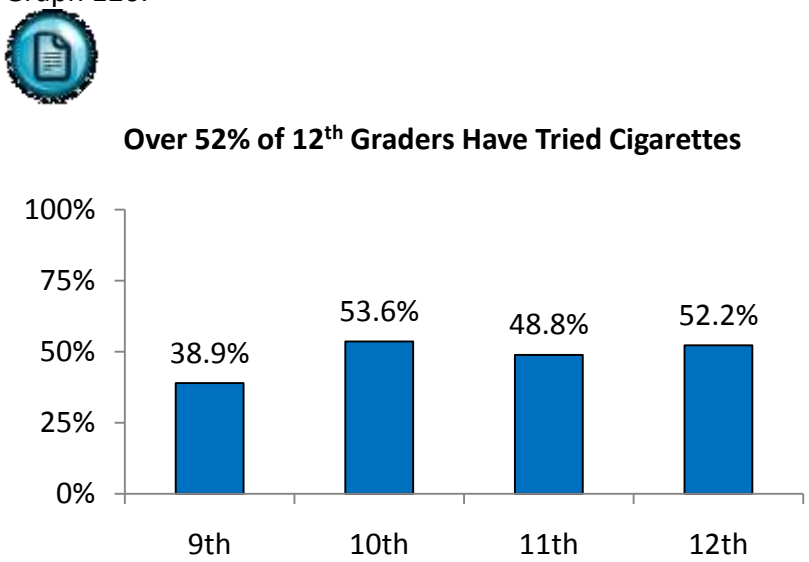
Graph 125.



Youth who reported ever having tried a cigarette even one or two puffs (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

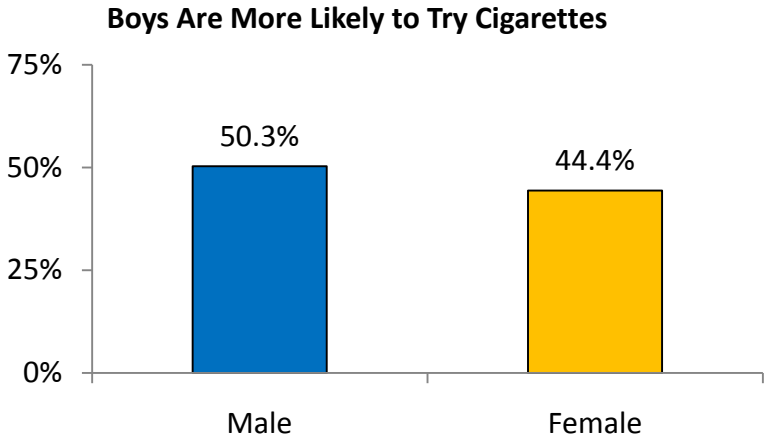
Graphs 125-128 show the percentage of youth who have tried cigarettes during their lifetime.

Graph 126.



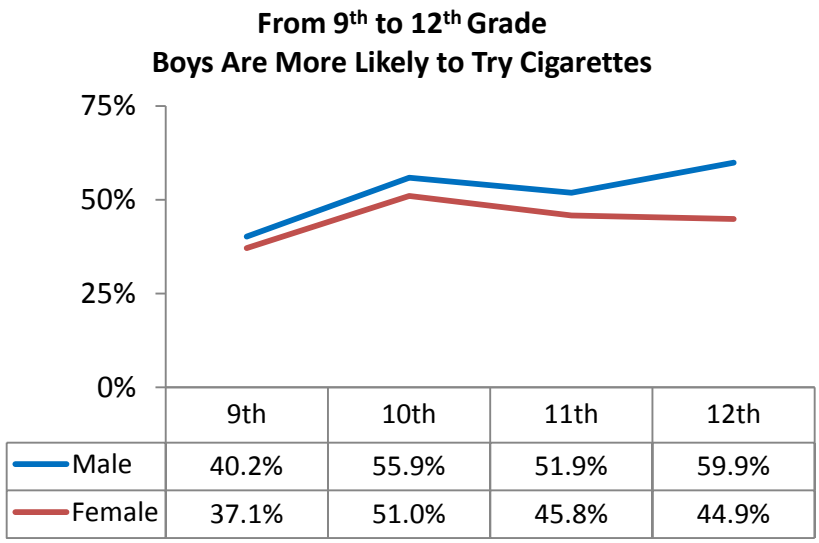
Youth who reported ever having tried a cigarette even one or two puffs (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 127.



Youth who reported ever having tried a cigarette even one or two puffs (2009 Nevada YRBS).

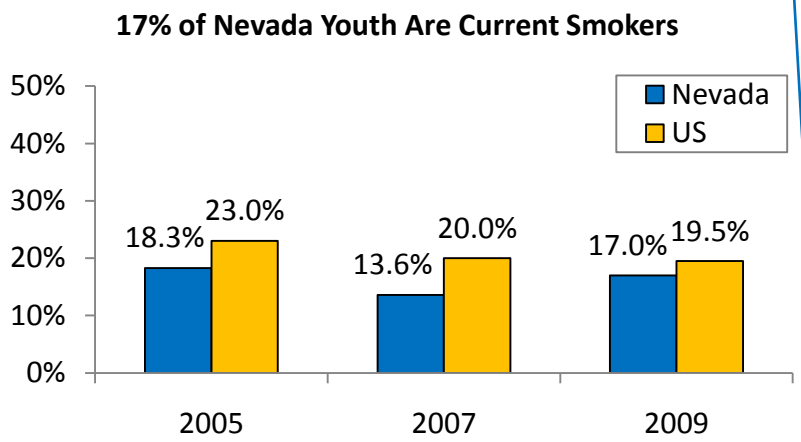
Graph 128.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	40.2%	55.9%	51.9%	59.9%
Female	37.1%	51.0%	45.8%	44.9%

Youth who reported ever having tried a cigarette even one or two puffs (2009 Nevada YRBS).

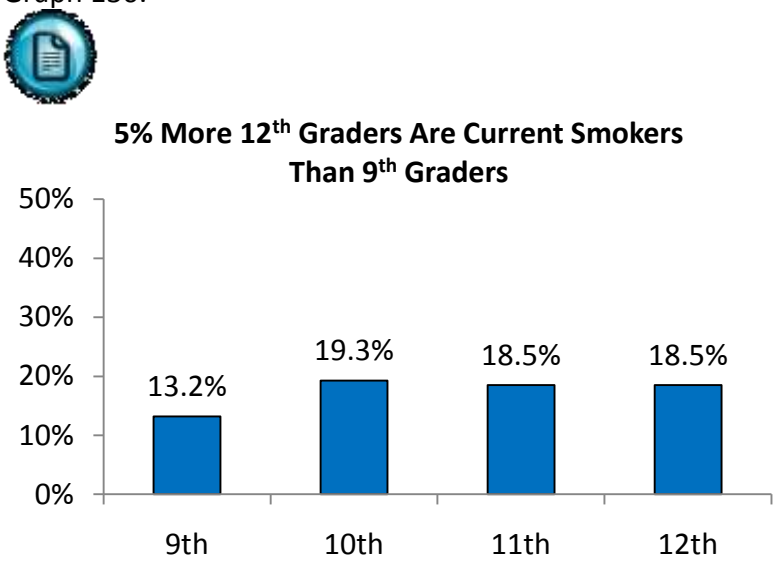
Graph 129.



Youth who reported smoking cigarettes at least once during the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

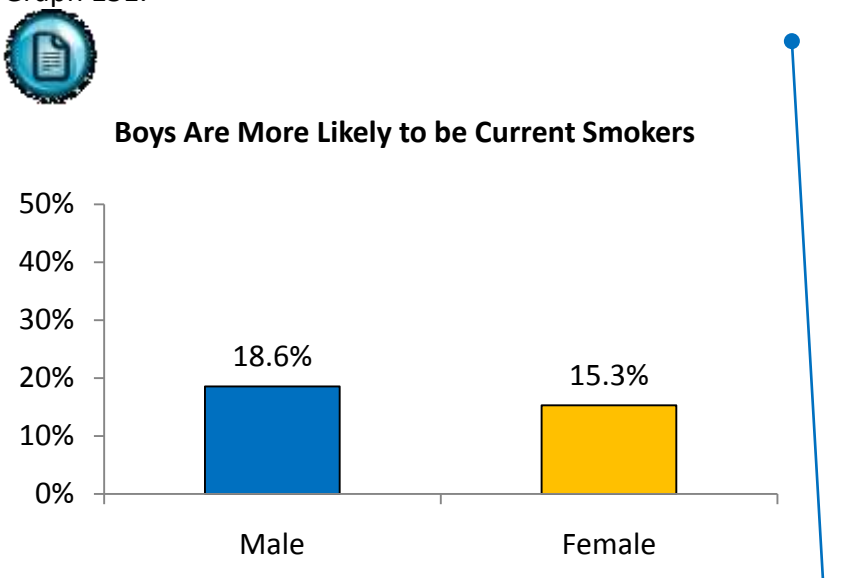
The next 4 graphs describe the percentage of youth who currently smoke cigarettes (see Graphs 129-132).

Graph 130.



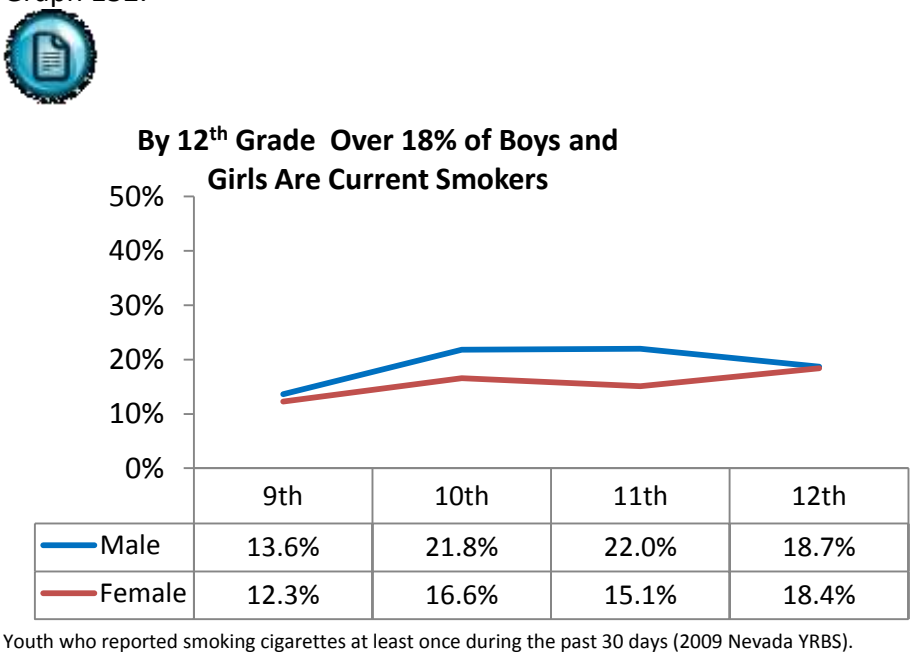
Youth who reported smoking cigarettes at least once during the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 131.



Youth who reported smoking cigarettes at least once during the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

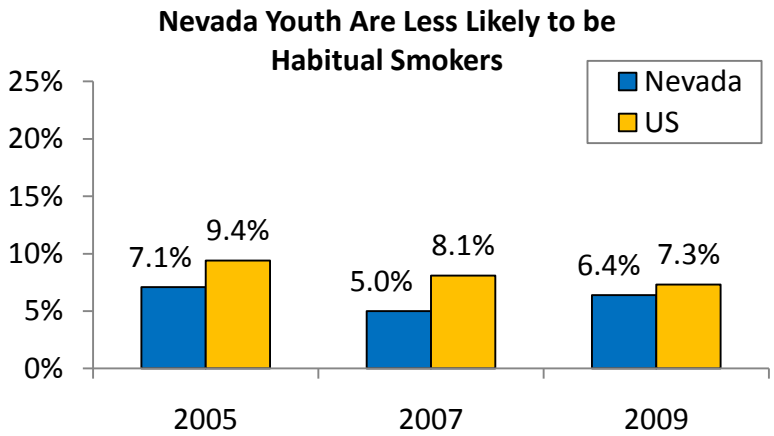
Graph 132.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	13.6%	21.8%	22.0%	18.7%
Female	12.3%	16.6%	15.1%	18.4%

Youth who reported smoking cigarettes at least once during the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

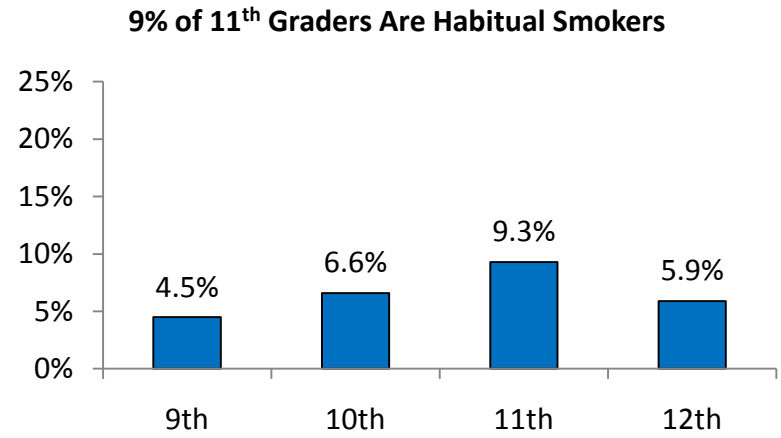
Graph 133.



Youth who reported smoking cigarettes on 20 or more days during the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

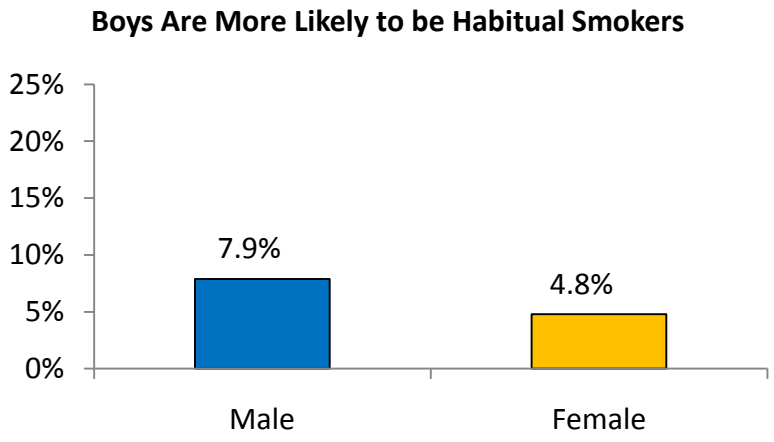
The next graphs show the percentage of youth who are habitual smokers (see Graphs 133-135) and chain smokers (see Graphs 136 and 137).

Graph 134.



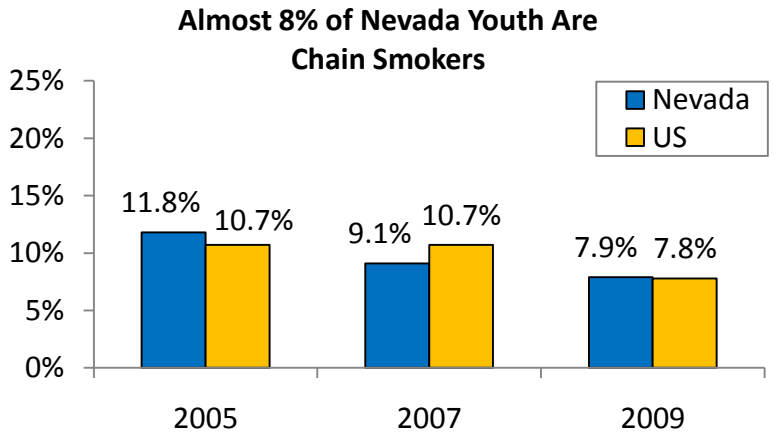
Youth who reported smoking cigarettes on 20 or more days during the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 135.



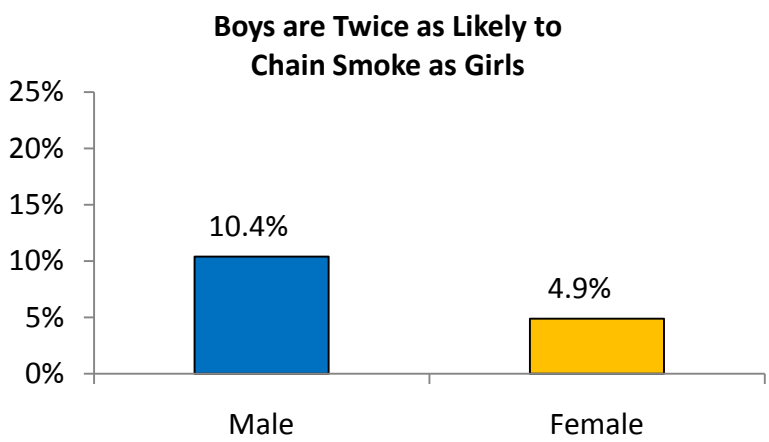
Youth who reported smoking cigarettes on 20 or more days during the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 136.



Youth who reported smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day during the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

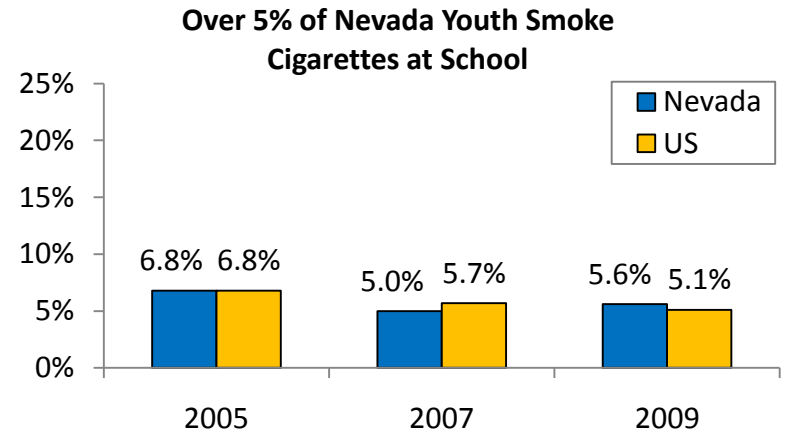
Graph 137.



Youth who reported smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day during the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

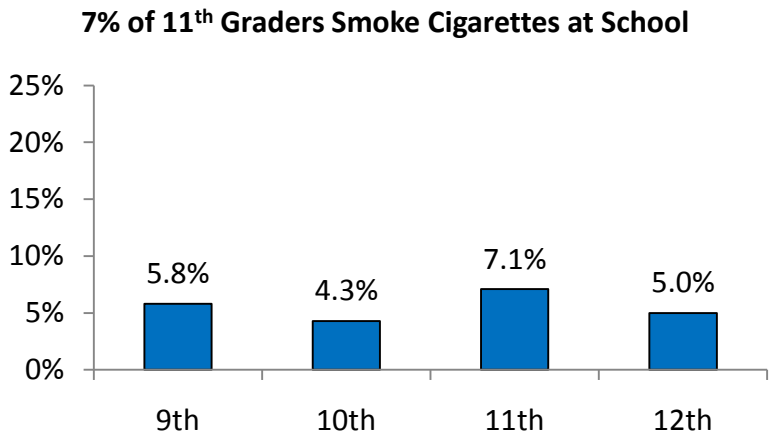
Graphs 138 and 139 show the percentage of youth who smoke cigarettes while they are at school.

Graph 138.



Youth who reported smoking cigarettes on school property at least once during the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

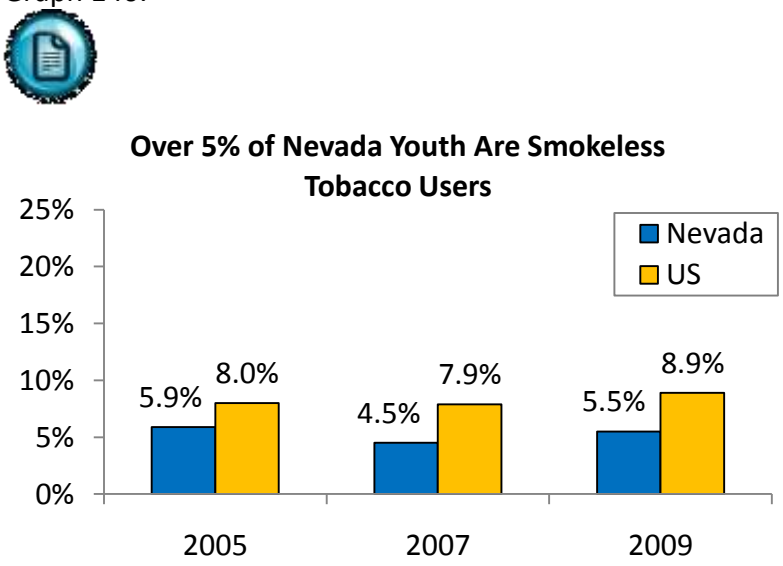
Graph 139.



Youth who reported smoking cigarettes on school property at least once during the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

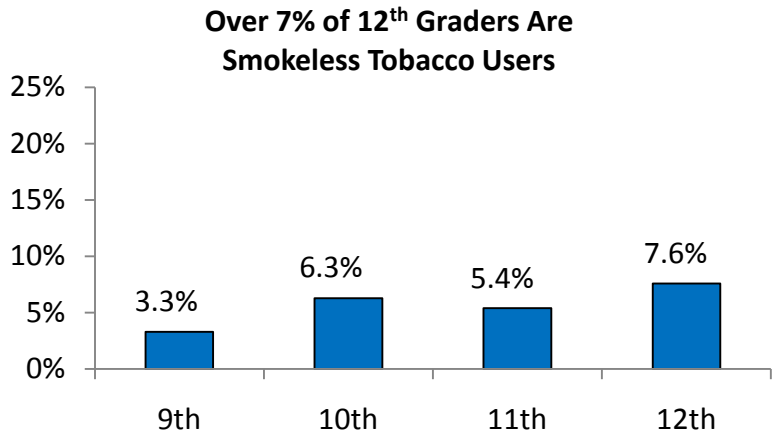
Graphs 140-143 display the percentage of youth who use smokeless tobacco products such as, chewing tobacco, snuff and dip.

Graph 140.



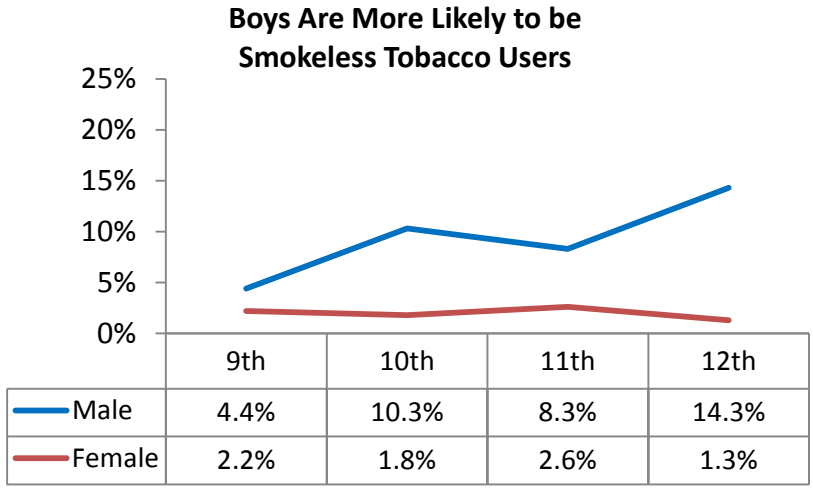
Youth who reported using chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip at least once during the past 30 days (2005-2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 141.



Youth who reported using chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip at least once during the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

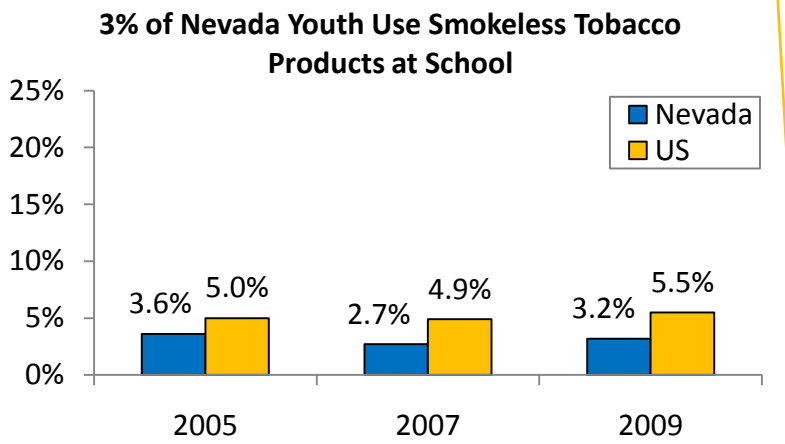
Graph 142.



	9th	10th	11th	12th
Male	4.4%	10.3%	8.3%	14.3%
Female	2.2%	1.8%	2.6%	1.3%

Youth who reported using chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip at least once during the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

Graph 143.



Youth who reported using chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property at least once during the past 30 days (2009 Nevada YRBS).

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About The Data

Convenience Survey

Brief convenience surveys can be useful tools in collecting local data that give very specific information for targeted assessment and planning purposes. To that end, the convenience survey instruments were developed: a survey for adults, Native American, and youth. The goal of these convenience surveys was to collect information about local norms and perceptions of alcohol use, ease of access, severity of community behaviors, severity of underage binge drinking and related problems, and similar issues.

These were implemented from March through June 2007 by every SAPTA-funded community coalition. A total of 8,924 paper surveys were collected from every community in Nevada. These surveys were completed through a broad range of strategies; in front of key business locations in communities where a broad range of the population could reasonably be expected to frequent, through e-mail, community and focus group collection strategies, and other creative, grass roots approaches. The very large return rate is a reflection of the success of community coalitions in devising these collection strategies.

The survey was distributed and collected by each community coalition. Completed surveys were submitted to Coop Consulting for data entry and analysis. JTNN managed the submission and tracking process for this project element.

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Coop Consulting, Inc.

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