

Table 1b. Prevalence of binge drinking among youth¹, New York City² vs. United States³, 1997-2015

Source: NYC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997-2015; Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997-2015

Data are weighted to the NYC

Binge drinking								
New York City					United States			
Year	Weighted N	Row %	95% C.I.	% change from previous year	Weighted N	Row %	95% C.I.	% change from previous year
1997	47,000	18.4	(15.0-22.4)	N/A	--	33.4	(31.2-35.6)	N/A
1999	41,000	16.6	(14.2-19.3)	-9.8%	--	31.5U	(29.6-33.5)	-5.7%
2001	38,000	17.9	(15.6-20.4)	7.8%	--	29.9	(27.8-32.0)	-5.1%
2003	42,000	15.7	(14.6-17.0)	-12.3%	--	28.3	(26.3-30.4)	-5.4%
2005	37,000	13.6	(12.2-15.1)	-13.4%	--	25.5U	(23.3-27.9)	-9.9%
2007	36,000	14.8	(13.1-16.6)	8.8%	--	26.0	(24.0-28.0)	2.0%
2009	30,000	14.0	(12.6-15.5)	-5.4%	--	24.2	(22.6-25.9)	-6.9%
2011	30,000	12.7	(11.7-13.9)	-9.3%	--	21.9	(21.0-22.8)	-9.5%
2013	27,000	10.8	(9.8-11.8)	-15.0%	--	20.8	(19.1-22.7)	-5.0%
2015	21,000	8.5D	(7.3-9.9)	-21.3%	--	17.7	(15.8-19.8)	-14.9%

¹ Binge drinking: Consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row (within a couple of hours) at least once during the past 30 days

² NYC YRBS is administered to public schools only.

³ US YRBS is administered to both public and private schools.

D Data rounded down to the nearest whole number for the purposes of reporting in the text.

U Data rounded up to the nearest whole number for the purposes of reporting in the text.

95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) are a measure of estimate precision; the wider the CI, the more imprecise the estimate.

Weighted N population estimates are rounded to the nearest 1,000.