Table 1f. Prevalence of prescription drug misuse[1] (past 12 months) among youth in New York City, 2011-2015

Source: NYC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999-2015; New York State Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999-2015; National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1999-2015

Year	Any Prescription Drug Misuse (past 12 months)				Opioid Analgesic Misuse (past 12 months)				Other Prescription Drug Misuse (past 12 months)			
	%	95% C.I.	% Change vs. 2015	P-value	%	95% C.I.	% Change vs. 2015	P-value	%	95% C.I.	% Change vs. 2015	P-value
2011	9.0	(8.3-9.8)	5.6%	0.559	7.3	(6.5-8.2)	-4.1%	0.674	4.8	(4.3-5.3)	33.3%	**0.012**
2013	9.8	(8.4-11.3)	-3.1%	0.765	7.3	(6.2-8.5)	-4.1%	0.723	6.4	(5.3-7.8)	0.0%	0.950
2015	9.5D	(8.2-10.9)	~	Referent	7.0	(5.8-8.3)	~	Referent	6.4	(5.3-7.6)	~	Referent

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

** NYC YRBS is administered to public schools only.

*** NYS YRBS is administered to public schools only.

[1] Misuse: Use without a prescription.

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

A p-value is a measure of statistical significance. A **bold** p-value less than .05 means there is a significant difference between that group and the referent (comparison) group.