

Table 3. Usual type of alcohol consumed in the past 30 days among youth who report current drinking¹, New York City², 2013

Source: NYC Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013

Type of alcohol	Current drinking		Non-binge drinking ³		Binge drinking ⁴		Non-binge vs. binge
	Col %	95% C.I.	Col %	95% C.I.	Col %	95% C.I.	P-value
I did not have usual type	12.8	(11.1-14.6)	15.1	(13.1-17.4)	10.4	(7.7-13.9)	0.020
Beer	12.8	(10.2-15.9)	14.1	(10.8-18.3)	11.3	(8.0-15.6)	0.254
Alcopops ⁵	19.6	(17.0-22.5)	21.6	(18.1-25.6)	16.7	(13.2-20.7)	0.052
Wine	5.6	(4.5-7.0)	8.5D	(6.6-10.8)	2.2*	(1.2-4.1)	<0.001
Liquor	43.3	(40.6-46.1)	35.3	(31.8-39.0)	52.9	(49.2-56.6)	<0.001
Some other type	5.9	(4.7-7.4)	5.3	(3.8-7.4)	6.6	(4.8-9.1)	0.374

¹ Current drinking: Consuming at least 1 alcoholic drink during the past 30 days.

² NYC YRBS is administered to public schools only.

³ Non-binge drinking: Consuming at least 1 alcoholic drink during the past 30 days but not binge drinking.

⁴ Binge drinking: Consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row (within a couple of hours) at least once during the past 30 days.

⁵ Alcopops: Flavored malt beverages such as Smirnoff® ice or wine coolers.

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

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* Estimate should be interpreted with caution. Estimate's Relative Standard Error (a measure of estimate precision) is greater than 30%, the 95% Confidence Interval half-width is greater than 10, or the sample size is less than 50, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

C.I. = Confidence interval

95% confidence intervals are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval, 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.