



Rhode Island Young Adult Survey



Regional Report

2022 Rhode Island Young Adult Survey

Presented by

Samantha R. Rosenthal, PhD, MPH

Epidemiologist Consultant

Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities & Hospitals

2022 Rhode Island Young Adult Survey

Funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Partnerships for Success grant by the Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities & Hospitals (BHDDH).

PFS II Project Director, Karen Flora
KarenFlora@bhddh.ri.gov

For more information on survey methods and statewide data [click here](#).

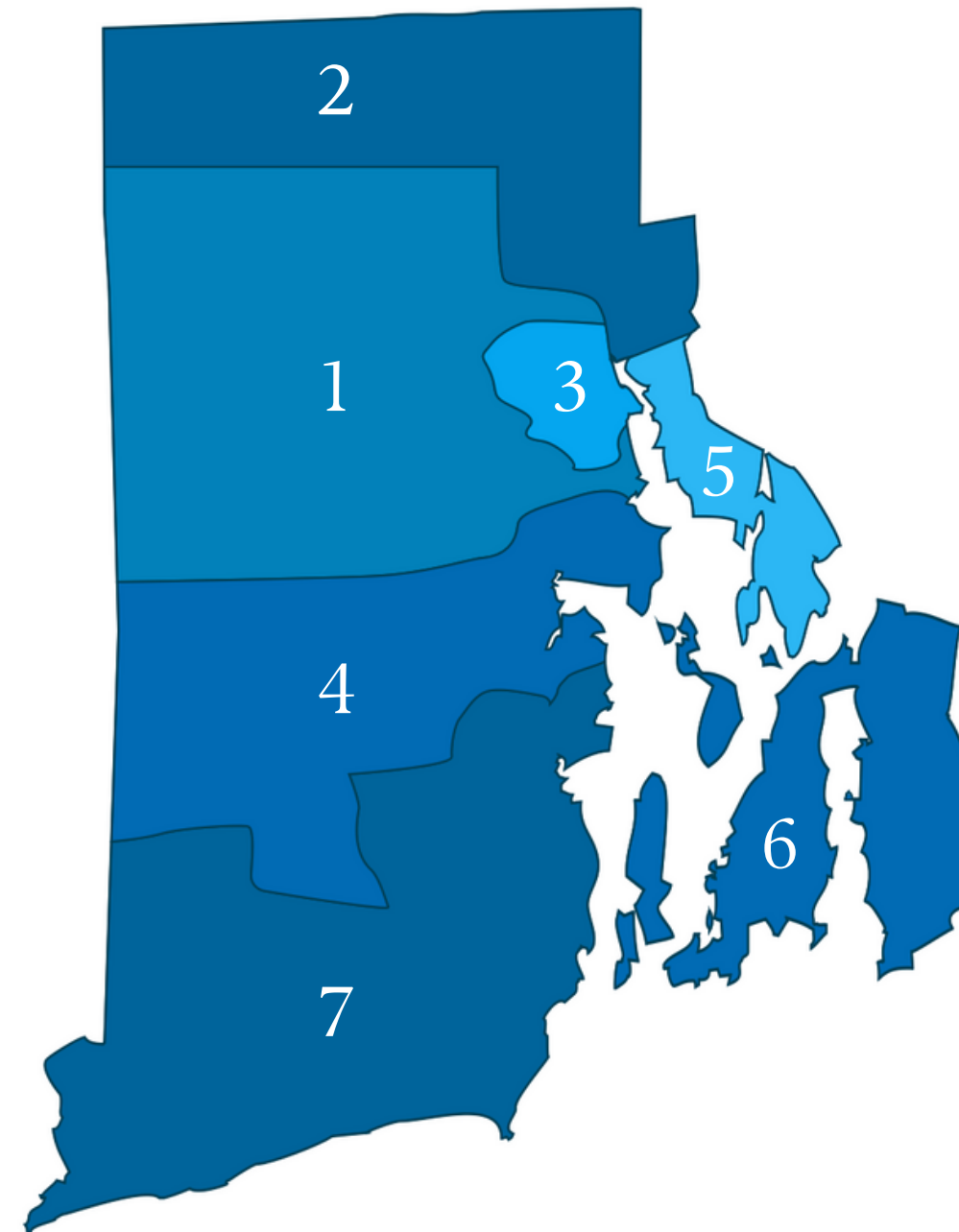


Rhode Island Young Adult Survey





The Rhode Island Regional Coalitions are a group of dedicated members and partners working together to provide substance use prevention strategies, mental health resources, and advocate for policies that support healthy and safe communities.



Region 1 - Southern Providence

- Cranston
- Foster
- Glocester
- Johnston
- North Providence
- Scituate
- Smithfield

Region 2 - Blackstone Valley

- Burrillville
- Central Falls
- Cumberland
- Lincoln
- North Smithfield
- Pawtucket
- Woonsocket

Region 3 - Providence

Region 4 - Kent County

- Coventry
- East Greenwich
- West Greenwich
- Warwick
- West Warwick

Region 5 - East Bay

- Barrington
- Bristol
- East Providence
- Warren

Region 6 - Newport County

- Jamestown
- Little Compton
- Middletown
- Newport
- Portsmouth
- Tiverton

Region 7 - South County

- Charlestown
- Hopkinton
- Narragansett
- Block Island
- North Kingstown
- Richmond
- South Kingstown
- Westerly



Why a Regional Report?

Most data sources in Rhode Island are at the state level and do not allow for inference on within-state variation of substance use and mental health issues among young adults residing in Rhode Island

Helps inform policy and programming at the regional level and allows for identification of disproportionately impacted regions

Findings provide insights that, when combined with context and other data sources, can be used to help in decision-making about types of resources and where resources should be allocated



What are the Challenges?

While the 2022 Rhode Island Young Adult Survey had a large sample of n=1,022, when broken down by the 7 regions, we are dealing with smaller samples

This survey allows for the examination of indicators by region, but does not look at one to one comparisons of regions

Given small regional samples, only findings that vary by region and meet the level of statistical significance ($p < 0.05$) are highlighted herein





Rhode Island Young Adult Survey

Data Collected

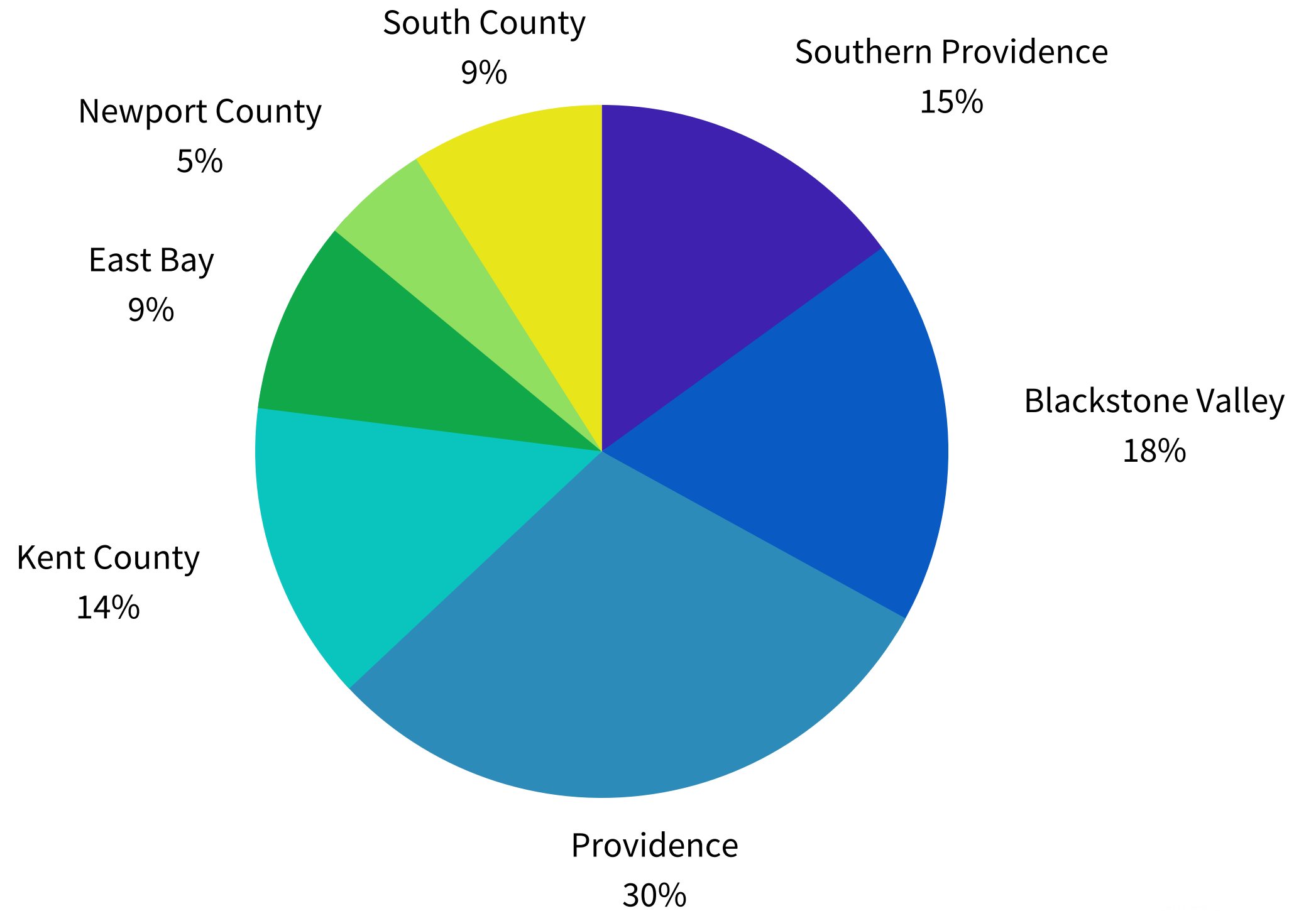


DEMOGRAPHICS:	Gender, sex, sexual orientation, region of residence, age, race/ethnicity, social ladder, living situation, employment, Greek life, student status, disability, veteran status, pregnancy
ALCOHOL:	Consumption, frequency, binge, problems, source, fake ID, ease of fake ID use, riding or driving, advertising, perception of harm, hazardous alcohol use, alcohol use disorder
TOBACCO & VAPING:	Consumption, frequency, brand, flavor, source, advertising, perception of harm
CANNABIS:	Consumption, frequency, riding or driving, source, primary mode, advertising, perception of harm
OTHER DRUGS:	OTC, Rx consumption, other illicit drugs, adult perception of harm, perception of risk
MENTAL HEALTH:	Anxiety, depression, depression diagnosis, social/emotional support, consider suicide, suicide plan, suicide attempt, insomnia, Telehealth
BEHAVIORAL ADDICTIONS:	smartphone, video games, pornography, gambling
INJURY OR VIOLENCE:	adverse childhood experiences, sexual violence, intimate partner violence, community violence, witness community violence, brain injury, brain injury diagnosis

Demographics

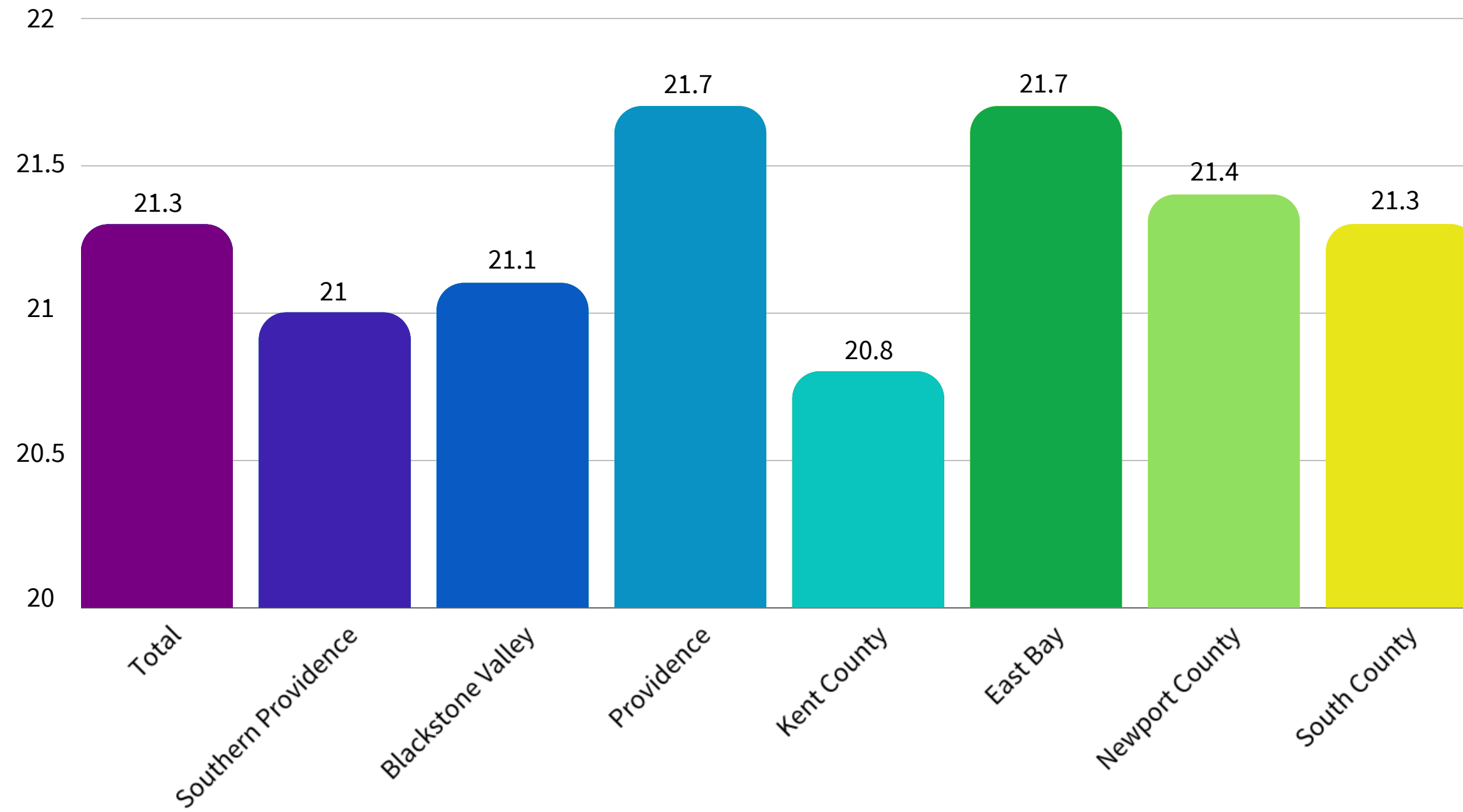


Region of Residence



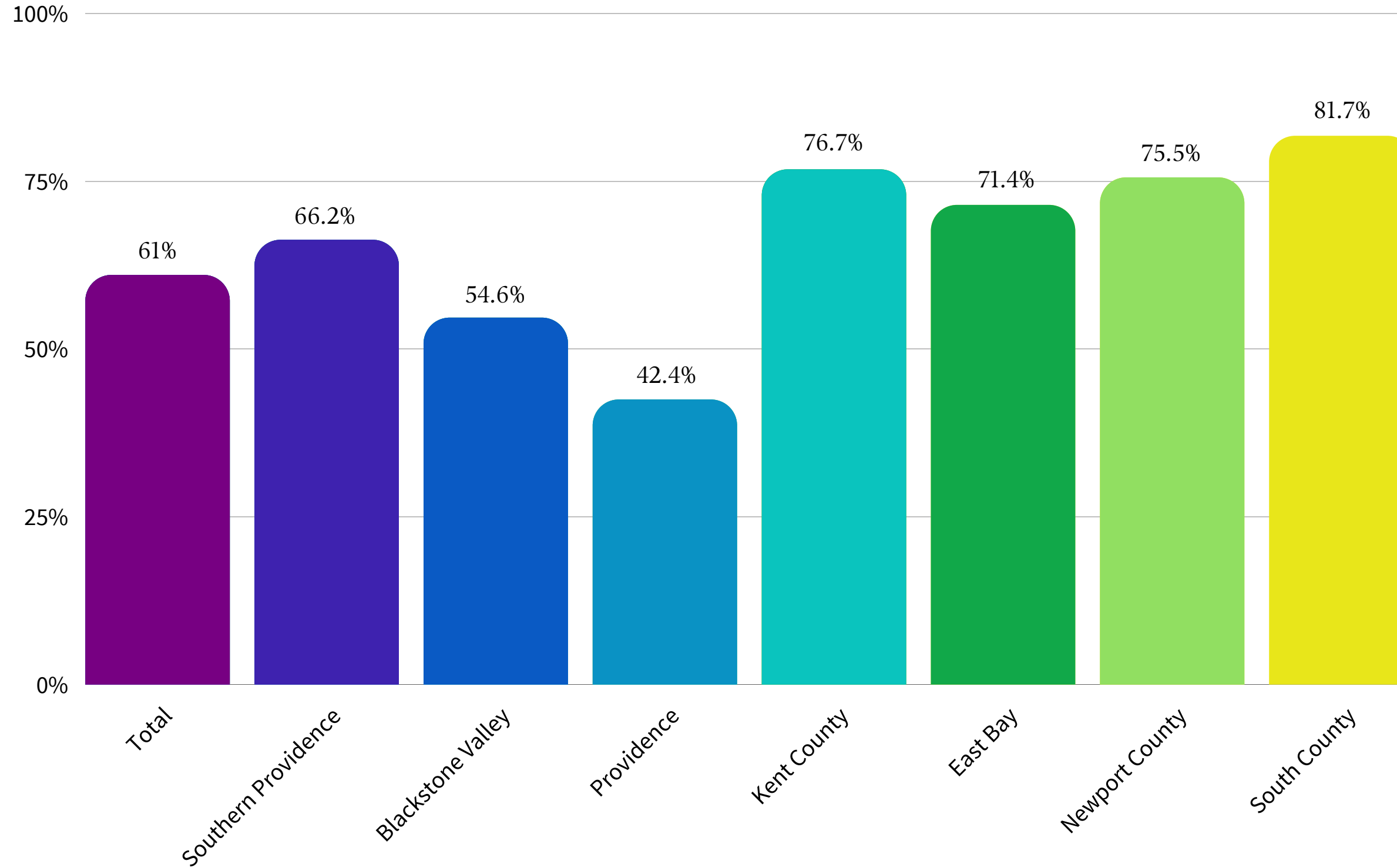
Mean Age by Region

NOTE: Mean age varied by region ($p < 0.001$)



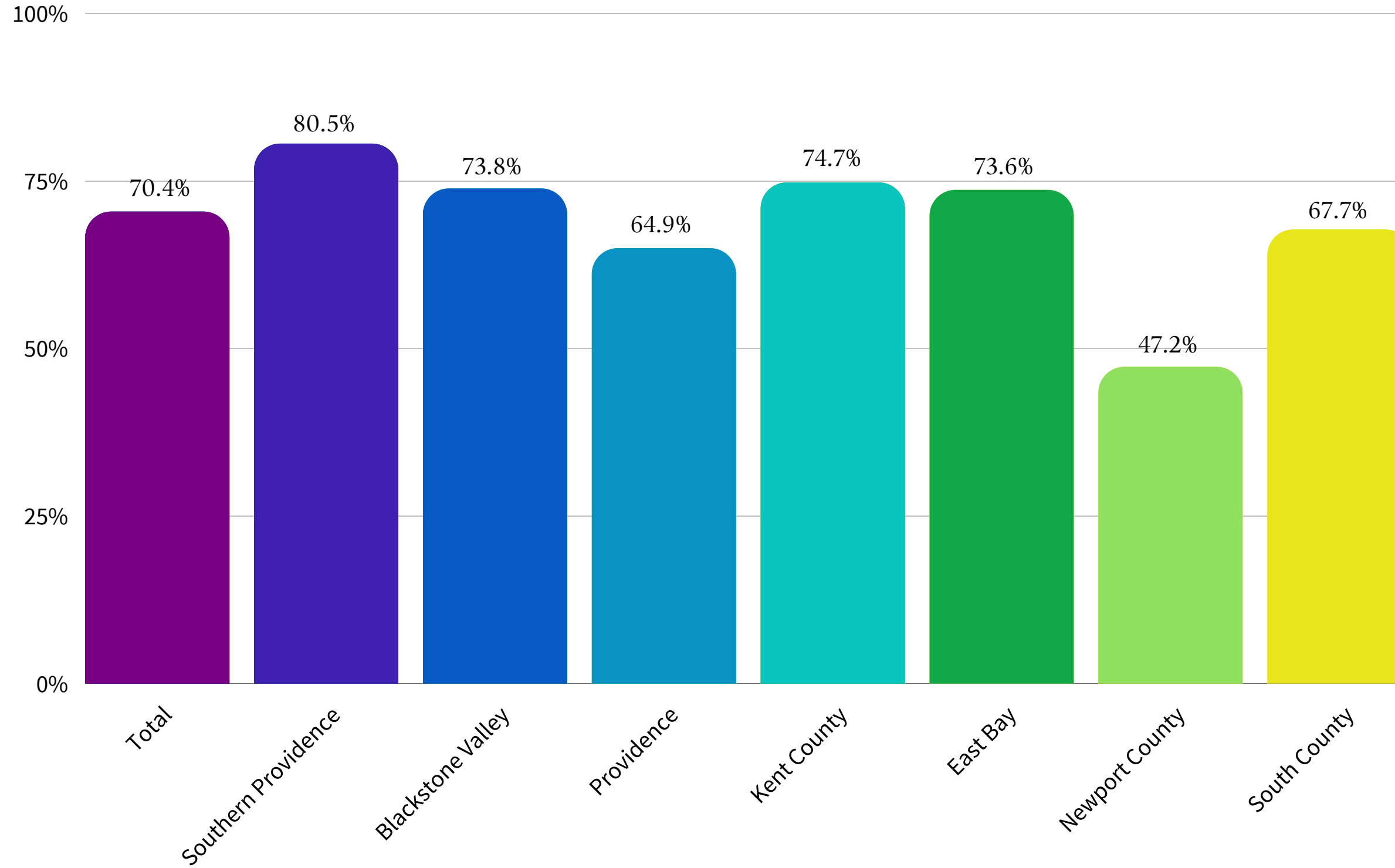
Percent White, Non-Hispanic by Region

NOTE: Percent White varied by region ($p < 0.001$)



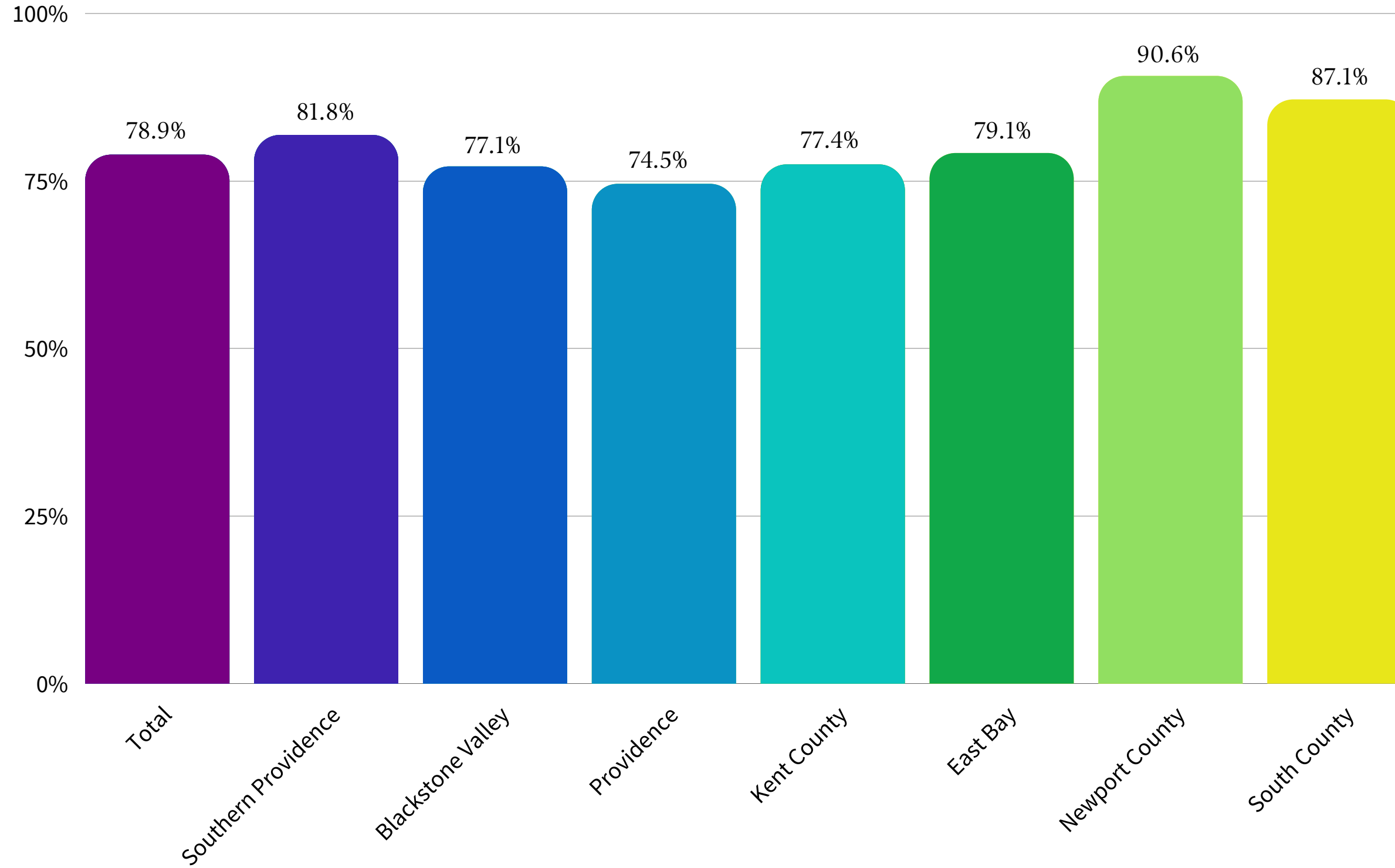
Percent Students by Region

NOTE: Percent student varied by region ($p < 0.001$)



Percent Employed by Region

NOTE: Percent employed varied by region (p=0.044)



There were no statistically significant regional differences in:

- Sexual or gender minority status
- Subjective socioeconomic status
- Veteran status
- Disability status

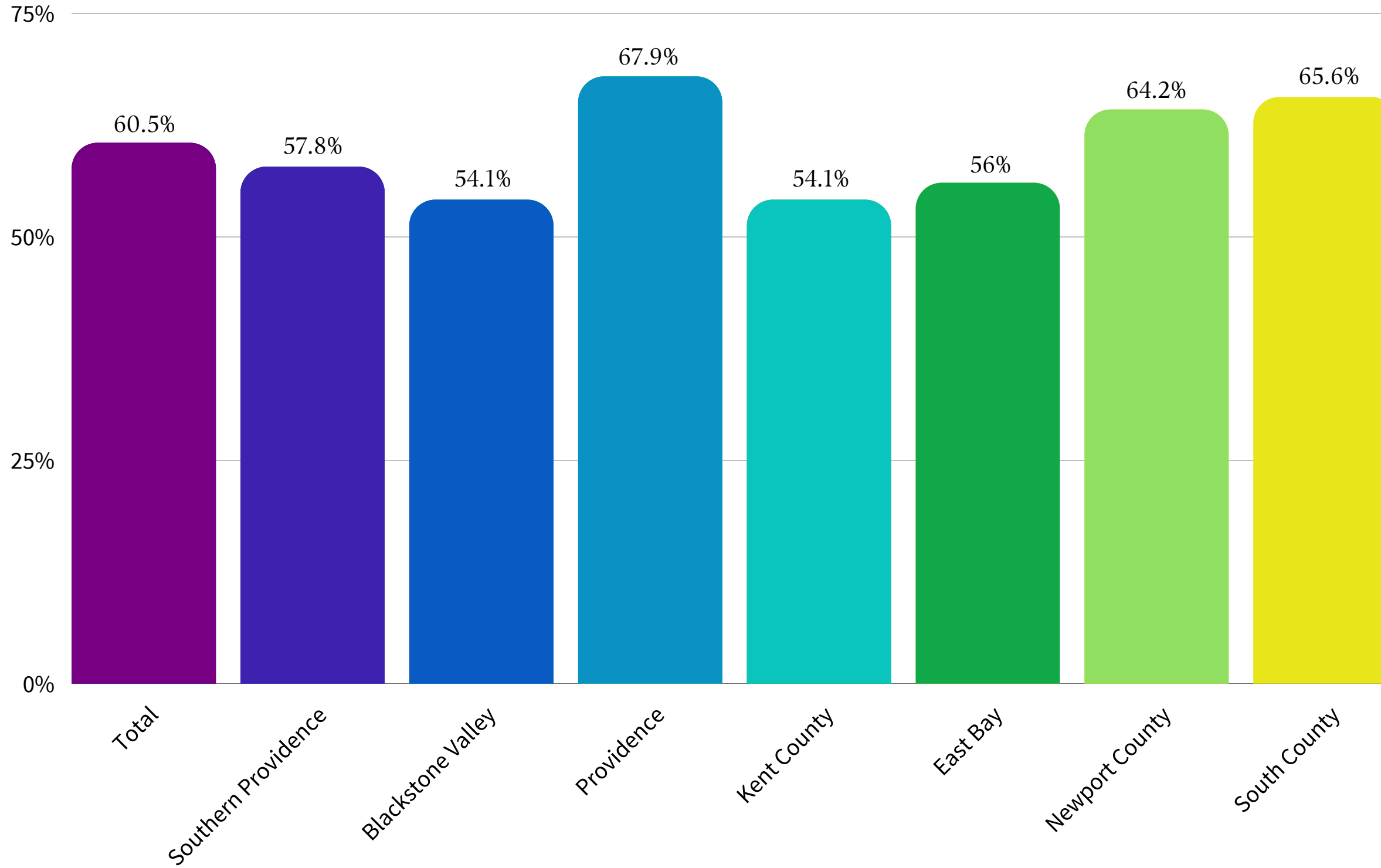


Alcohol



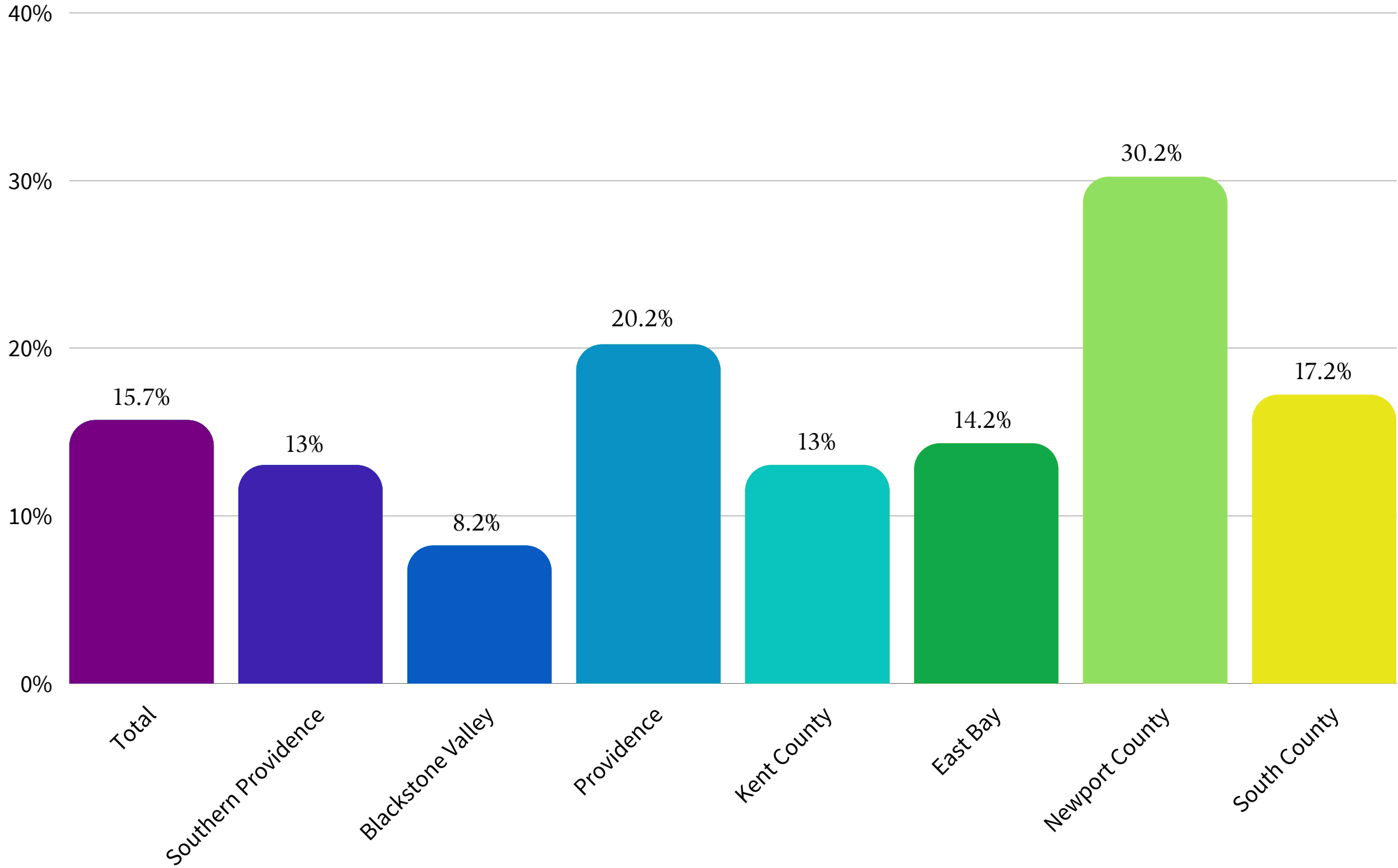
Percent Past Month Drinking

NOTE: Percent past month drinking varied by region (p=0.020)



Percent Hazardous Drinking

NOTE: Percent hazardous drinking varied by region (p=0.001)



There were no statistically significant regional differences in:

- Past month underage drinking
- Ever hearing of Rhode Rules Campaign
- Source of alcohol among ever drinkers
- Fake ID use among underage ever drinkers
- Ease of obtaining:
 - Fake ID
 - Purchase alcohol with fake ID
 - Get into a bar or club with fake ID
- Frequency of ID checking by source of alcohol
- Type of alcohol consumed by drinkers
- Alcohol Use Disorder
- Negative consequences of alcohol
- Drinking & driving among drinkers
- Riding with a drinking driver
- Alcohol marketing exposure in the last 30 days

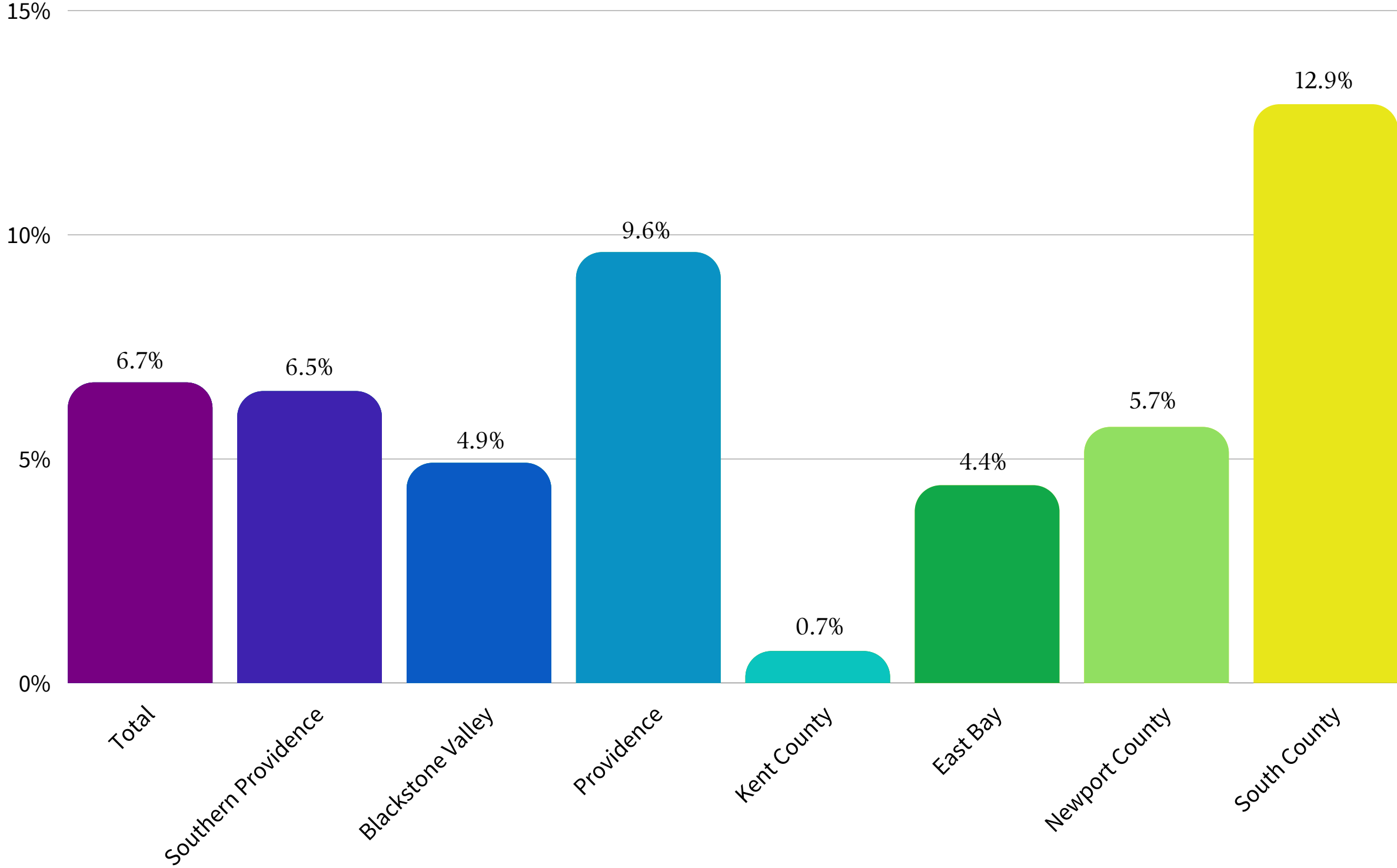


Tobacco & Vaping



Percent Current Cigarette Use

NOTE: Percent current cigarette use varied by region (p=0.003)



There were no statistically significant regional differences in:

- Ever smoked a cigarette
- Ever used a vape
- Current vape use
- Vape brands used
- Flavors of vape used
- Source of vape among ever vapers
- Tobacco or vape marketing exposure in the past 30 days

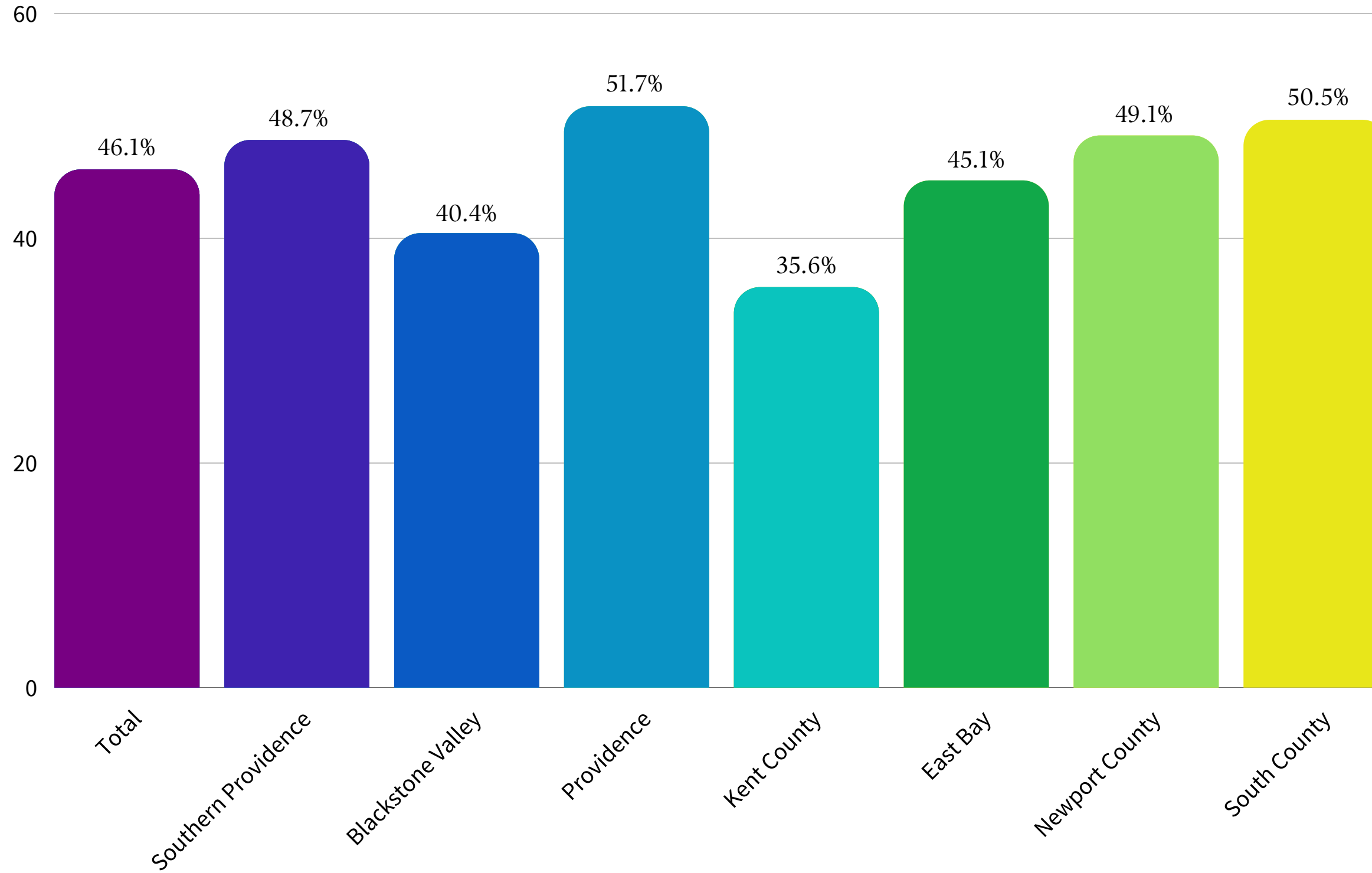


Cannabis



Percent Ever Used Marijuana

NOTE: Percent ever used marijuana varied by region (p=0.030)



There were no statistically significant regional differences in:

- Frequency of cannabis use among ever users
- Modes of cannabis use in average month
- Source of cannabis in past year
- Using cannabis and driving among users
- Riding with a cannabis-using driver
- Hazardous cannabis use
- Cannabis Use Disorder
- Cannabis marketing exposure in the past 30 days

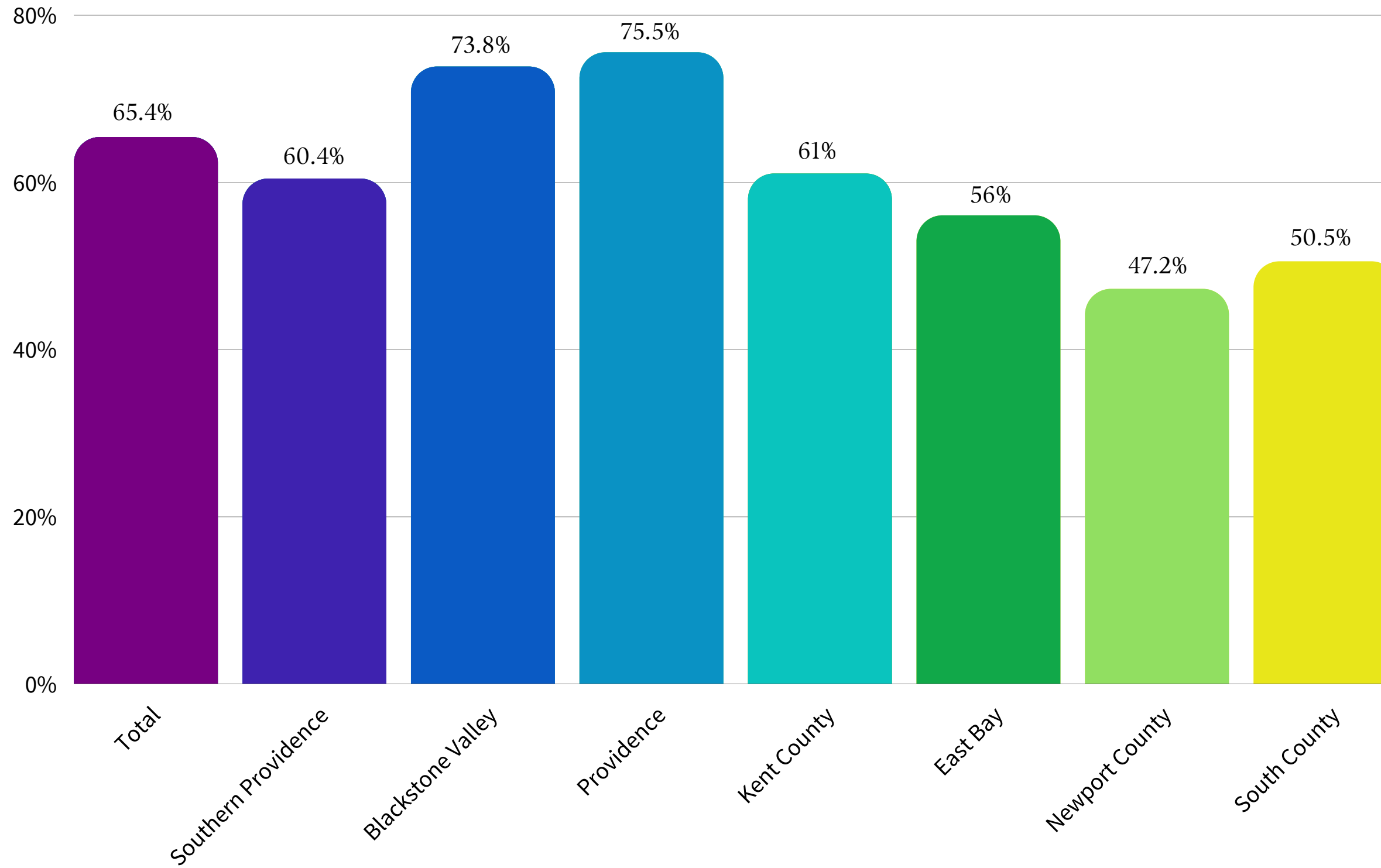


Injury or Violence



Percent Witness Community Violence

NOTE: Percent witness community violence varied by region (p<0.001)



There were no statistically significant regional differences in:

- Adverse Childhood Experiences score
- Any sexual violence
- Any intimate partner violence
- Any community violence
- Ever had brain injury
- Brain injury diagnosis



There were no statistically significant regional differences in **any measures** of:

- Other drugs
- Mental health
- Behavioral addictions



What's next?

2022 RIYAS data will be used for additional peer-reviewed publications, conference presentations, and data briefs

We hope to administer the RIYAS again in 2024, with a goal of seeking funds to sustain data collection moving forward

For questions or data requests, please contact **srrosenthal@gmail.com**



References



Rhode Island Young Adult Survey

1. Saunders JB, Aasland OG, Babor TF, de la Fuente JR and Grant M. Development of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT): WHO Collaborative Project on Early Detection of Persons with Harmful Alcohol Consumption II. *Addiction* 1993; 88:791-804.
2. Adamson SJ, Kay-Lambkin FJ, Baker AL, Lewin TJ, Thornton L, Kelly BJ, and Sellman JD. (2010). An Improved Brief Measure of Cannabis Misuse: The Cannabis Use Disorders Identification Test – Revised (CUDIT-R). *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 110:137-143.
3. Spitzer RL, Kroenke K, Williams JB, Löwe B. A brief measure for assessing generalized anxiety disorder: the GAD-7. *Arch Intern Med.* 2006;166(10):1092-1097. doi:10.1001/archinte.166.10.1092
4. Radloff, L. S. (1977). The CES-D scale: A self report depression scale for research in the general population. *Applied Psychological Measurements*, 1, 385-401.
5. Morin, C. M. (1993). *Insomnia Severity Index (ISI)* [Database record]. APA PsycTests.
6. Gebauer L, LaBrie R, Shaffer HJ. Optimizing DSM-IV-TR classification accuracy: a brief biosocial screen for detecting current gambling disorders among gamblers in the general household population. *Can J Psychiatry.* 2010;55(2):82-90
7. Kwon M, Kim DJ, Cho H, Yang S. The smartphone addiction scale: development and validation of a short version for adolescents. *PLoS One.* 2013;8(12):e83558. Published 2013 Dec 31. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0083558
8. Lemmens, J.S., Valkenburg, P.M. & Peter, J. (2009). Development and validation of a game addiction scale for adolescents. *Media Psychology*, 12(1), 77-95.
9. Kor A, Zilcha-Mano S, Fogel YA, Mikulincer M, Reid RC, Potenza MN. Psychometric development of the Problematic Pornography Use Scale. *Addict Behav.* 2014;39(5):861-868. doi:10.1016/j.addbeh.2014.01.027
10. Felitti, Anda, Nordenberg, Williamson, Spitz, Edwards,...Marks. (1998). Relationship of Childhood Abuse and Household Dysfunction to Many of the Leading Causes of Death in Adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 14(4), 245-258.