BASELINE INSTRUMENTS

A) Sociodemography

A1  Current professional situation – standard question from Swiss Health Survey
A2  Highest achieved education – standard question from Swiss Health Survey
A3  Birthday
A4  Postal Code of community
A5  Housing situation – own development
A6  Perceived income situation – own development
A7  Civil status – standard question from Swiss Health Survey
A8  Number of children
A9  Pregnancy of partner
A10 Number of Siblings

B) Health

B1  Height
B2  Weight
B3 – B9) Physical and mental health, instrument: SF-12 (Ware, Kosinski, & Keller, 1995)
B10 Consequences without mentioning of explicit substance involvement: consequences from standard instruments:

a-j) ESPAD; (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Drugs, see: http://www.espad.org/)
k –m) Wechsler-Surveys (e.g., Wechsler, Davenport, Dowdall, Moeykens, & Castillo, 1994)

n - q) Semi-Structured Assessment for the Genetics of Alcoholism (SSAGA II; Bucholz et al., 1994; Hesselbrock, Easton, Bucholz, Schuckit, & Hesselbrock, 1999)

B11 Major depressive (ICD-10) Inventory- WHO-MDI

B12 – B17 International physical activity questionnaire short version (IPAQ; shortened for “sitting”), e.g.,
https://sites.google.com/site/theipaq/ (e.g., Craig et al., 2003)

C) Family Context

C1 - C2 Parental Situation (biological parents; adoption, etc): Adapted Version from AUDADIS IV (Grant et al., 2003)

C3 Education of parents – question adopted from ESPAD

C4 Financial Situation of parents – question from ESPAD (being well off compared to others)

C5 Relationships with parents before age of 18 – questions from ESPAD

C6 Parental rule setting at age 15 – questions from ESPAD

C7- C8 Parental attitudes and values (see also Wood, Read, Mitchell, & Brand, 2004, for other parental items above)

C9 Family history of psychiatric, alcohol or drug problems – WHO Assist project:

C10 Peer history of psychiatric, alcohol or drug problems – adopted following C9 for peers.
D) Alcohol

D1 Normative drinking – standard descriptive norms as described by Miller and Prentice (1996)
D2 Age of onset drinking – standard question e.g. ESPAD
D3 Age of onset drunkenness - standard question e.g. ESPAD
D4 Filter for lifetime abstainers
D5 Effects first time drinking - Self-rating of the effects of alcohol (SRE; Schuckit et al., 2007)
D6 Filter for former drinkers
D7 Alcohol: usual frequency
D8 Alcohol: usual quantity
D9 Alcohol: binge drinking; Alcohol Used Disorder Identification Test, question 3 (AUDIT; Saunders, Aasland, Babor, De La Fuente, & Grant, 1993)
D10 Alcohol: maximum quantity – standard question in many alcohol surveys worldwide.
D11 Alcohol: frequency 12 months weekends (extended quantity-frequency)
D12 Alcohol: quantity 12 months weekends (extended quantity-frequency)
D13 Alcohol: frequency 12 months weekdays (extended quantity frequency)
D14 Alcohol: quantity 12 months weekdays weekends (extended quantity frequency)
D16 Quantity in different locations (New Zealand National Alcohol Tracking Survey 2000: http://www.aphru.ac.nz/projects/alcohol%202000%20apendices.htm)
D17  Retrospective drinking diary – standard 7 day drinking diary.

D18  Alcohol use consequences - Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study (CAS; Knight et al., 2002; Wechsler et al., 1994)

D19  Alcohol Dependence/ Abuse criteria- Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study (CAS; Knight et al., 2002; Wechsler et al., 1994) DSM IV and DSM-V (craving) criteria as in Audadis, SSAGA, M.I.N.I or CIDI

D20  Drinking motives Questionnaire Revised Short Form (DMQ-R SF; Kuntsche & Kuntsche, 2009)

D21  Simultaneous use of Alcohol and other drugs – own development

E) Tobacco

E1  Normative tobacco use – standard descriptive norms as described by Miller and Prentice (1996)

E2  Ever use of different tobacco products – filter question

E3  Effects during first use experience questions as used by e.g., DiFranza et al. (2004).

E4  Onset of cigarette use - standard question e.g. ESPAD.

E5  Onset of daily cigarette use - standard question e.g. ESPAD

E6  Past 12 months use of cigarettes

E7  Frequency of cigarette use

E8  Quantity of cigarettes use

E4 – E8  Is repeated for smoking products, i.e. water pipes (E9-E13), cigars/cigarillos (E29-E33), and pipes (E34-E-38), and for smokeless tobacco-products, i.e. snus (E14–E18), Snuff(E19-E23), and chewing tobacco (E24-E28).

E39  Filter for tobacco use in the past 12 months

E40-E44  Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND; Heatherton, Kozlowski, Frecker, & Fagerstrom, 1991)

E45  Simultaneous use – own development
**F) Cannabis**

F1  Normative cannabis use – standard descriptive norms as described by Miller and Prentice (1996)

F2  Ever use

F3  Effects of first use - original from Fergusson, Horwood, Lynskey and Madden (2003), French version in the SAGE study (Susceptibilité à l’alcool : génétique et environnement; Le Strat et al., 2009)

F4  Age of onset of use

F5  Age of onset of stoned

F6  Past 12 months use of cannabis

F6 – F12  Cannabis Use Disorder Identification Test (CUDIT; Adamson & Sellman, 2003)

F9  Last two questions revised version of CUDIT (Annaheim, Scotto, & Gmel, 2010)

F10  Revised version of CUDIT (Annaheim et al., 2010)

F13  e-toke, San Diego University, used in the ATOMIC Study in Switzerland, here shortened version.

F14  Frequency of driving under the influence of cannabis in the past 4 hours - effect duration approximately from Harder and Rietbrock (1997)

F15  Route of administration cannabis, self developed

F16  Simultaneous use – own development

**G) Other illicit drugs**

G1  Normative use - standard descriptive norms as described by Miller and Prentice (1996)

G2  Prevalence lifetime use Standards for reporting from European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

G3  12 Months prevalence Standards for reporting from European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)
G4 30 days prevalence Standards for reporting from European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

H) Prescribed drugs
H1 Drugs used, 12 months prevalence and frequencies
H2 prevalence and frequency of smart drug use; intended effects
H3 Types of smart drugs used (pharmaceutical names)
H4 Anabolic steroid prevalence

I) Substance combination
I1 Usual combined substances at weekends: 12 months prevalence
I2 Maximum combined substances in last 12 months

J) Personality and leisure time activities
J1 Attention deficit syndrome Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale, 6 items screener version (ASRS-v1.1; Kessler et al., 2005)
J2 Brief sensation seeking scale (BSSS; Hoyle, Stephenson, Palmgreen, Lorch, & Donohew, 2002)
J3 Zuckerman-Kuhlmann Personality scale, 3 Subscales: a) Agression/Hostility; b) Sociability; c) Neuroticism/Anxiety (ZKPQ-50-cc; Aluja et al., 2006)
J4 Leisure time activity from ESPAD
J5 Peer Pressure Inventory (PPI; Brown, Clasen, & Eicher, 1986), shortened, Only scales for C = peer conformity; P = peer involvement; M = misconduct ; and only the six items with highest loadings
J6 7 items Game Addiction Scale (Lemmens, Valkenburg, & Peter, 2009), adapted to cover gaming and internet use simultaneously
J7 Gambling behaviors: 12 months prevalence from largest scale survey in Switzerland, the Swiss Health Survey
J8 Self-reported problem gambling, self-developed item
J9 Money spent monthly on gambling, from largest scale survey in Switzerland, the Swiss Health Survey

J10-J11 Anti-social Personality Disorder ASPD from (Lecrubier et al., 1998), also used with ASSIST-WHO

K) Sexuality

K1 Sexual preferences
K2 Prevalence of completed sexual intercourse
K3 Age of first sexual intercourse
K4 Number of sexual partners in the past 12 months
K5-K9 Erectile Dysfunction, from International Index of erectile function (IIEF-5; Rosen, Cappelleri, Smith, Lipsky, & Pena, 1999)
K10-K11 Premature ejaculation: 6 months prevalence, two items from Premature Ejaculation Prevalence and Attitude survey (PEPA; Porst et al., 2007)

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