

Series 25 - Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Abuse Survey

Description: The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) was established by the Scottish Executive to allow a broad-based approach to the monitoring of substance use among secondary school pupils in Scotland, including the collection of data on health, lifestyle and social factors, at both national and local level. SALSUS continues the biennial 'Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among Young People' surveys of secondary school children, conducted between 1982 and 2000 in England and Scotland, which were undertaken at the request of the Department of Health and the Scottish Executive Health Department. Following a review of Scotland's future information needs in relation to drug misuse among school-aged children, the decision was made to carry out a separate large, disaggregated, substance use survey in Scotland that would also include information about other lifestyle and contextual factors which may be associated with drug-taking. Hence, the SALSUS series took over from the 'Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among Young People' series from 2002.

- **Available years:** 2002, 2004
- **Principal investigator:** Currie, C. and Corbett, J., University of Edinburgh. Moray House School of Education, Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit

#25:259 – Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Abuse Survey 2002

Universe: Secondary school pupils in S2 or S4 attending state or independent schools in Scotland (all local authorities except Western Isles and Renfrewshire). Excludes special schools or schools with fewer than 20 pupils.

Sample size: 23090.

Methods: Self-completion.

Sample: One-stage stratified or systematic random sample.

Fieldwork: February 2002-April 2002.

Geography: Health Boards; Local Authorities; Drugs and Alcohol Action Team areas.

Access: SN 5195.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: beverage-specific volume and spending and frequency (7 day beverage-specific quantity and 7day

frequency, weekly spending on alcohol, estimated strength of beer).

Single occasion: binge-drinking (30day frequency of 5+ drinks on the same occasion) and drunkenness (Ever really drunk, age of first drunkenness).

Other drinking

- Status (Lifetime, when had last drink)
- Drinking location/source (Usual location of respondent when they drink alcohol, where respondent usually buys alcohol from)
- Drinking context (whether the last time respondent took drugs they also drank alcohol)
- Age of first drink

Other alcohol variables

- Experience of harm (Negative effects of drinking in the past year
BB - not sure what this means, can you provide more detail?)

- Family attitudes (How respondent's family feel about respondent drinking alcohol, how respondent believes their family would feel if respondent started drinking alcohol (asked of those who do not drink alcohol), whether respondent is allowed to drink alcohol at home)
- School-level alcohol variables (Whether respondent has had any lessons, videos or discussions in class about alcohol in the past 12mths)

Health status and behaviour:

- Mental health (Low, past 6mths)
- Self-reported health (High, including respondent's current health, health in the past 6mths, weight, height, section on physical development)
- Smoking (High)
- Drugs (High, inc. whether the last time respondent took drugs they also drank alcohol)
- Diet (High)
- Fitness (Medium)

- Sexual behaviour (Medium)
- Sexual health (Medium)

Other variables

- Socialising (High)
- Leisure (High)
- Personality (Medium)
- Use of services (Low, use of Smokeline)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Medium, pocket money)
- Household type/composition (High, including postcode of respondent's address)
- Employment (Medium, parent's jobs, what respondent thinks they will be doing when they leave school)
- Education (Medium, including what respondent thinks they will be doing when they leave school, school section)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)

#25:260 – Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Abuse Survey 2004

Universe: Secondary school pupils in years S2 or S4 attending state or independent schools in Scotland. Special schools and schools with fewer than 20 pupils were excluded from the sample.

Sample size: 7062.

Methods: Self-completion.

Sample: One-stage stratified or systematic random sample.

Fieldwork: February 2004-April 2004.

Geography: .

Access: SN 5239.

Alcohol consumption

Consumption: beverage-specific volume and spending and frequency (7 day beverage-specific quantity and 7 day

frequency, weekly spending on alcohol, estimated strength of beer).

Single occasion: binge-drinking (30day frequency of 5+ drinks on the same occasion) and drunkenness (Ever really drunk, age of first drunkenness).

Other drinking

- Status (Lifetime, when had last drink)
- Drinking location/source (Usual location of respondent when they drink alcohol, where respondent usually buys alcohol from)
- Drinking context (with whom respondent is usually with when they drink alcohol)
- Age of first drink

Other alcohol variables

- Experience of harm (Negative effects of drinking in the past year BB - see above)
- Family attitudes (How respondent's family feel about respondent drinking alcohol, how respondent believes their family would feel if respondent started drinking alcohol (asked of those who do not drink alcohol), whether respondent is allowed to drink alcohol at home)
- Peers (Number of friends who drink alcohol)
- School-level alcohol variables (Whether respondent has had any lessons, videos or discussions in class about alcohol in the past 12mths)
- Alcohol - misc (How often respondent sees adverts for alcoholic drinks when they watch television, number of adverts respondent has seen on television in the past week, respondent's thought when they see television adverts for alcoholic

drinks)

Health status and behaviour:

- Smoking (High)
- Drugs (High)
- Fitness (Low)

Other variables

- Socialising (High)
- Leisure (High)
- Personality (Medium)
- Use of services (Low, use of Smokeline)

Demographics

- Material quality of life (High)
- Income (Medium, pocket money)
- Household type/composition (High, including postcode of respondent's address)
- Employment (Medium, parent's jobs)
- Education (Medium)
- Ethnicity and religion (Low)