



Folkhälsomyndigheten
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY OF SWEDEN

Recent Studies on Drug Use Among the General Population in Sweden

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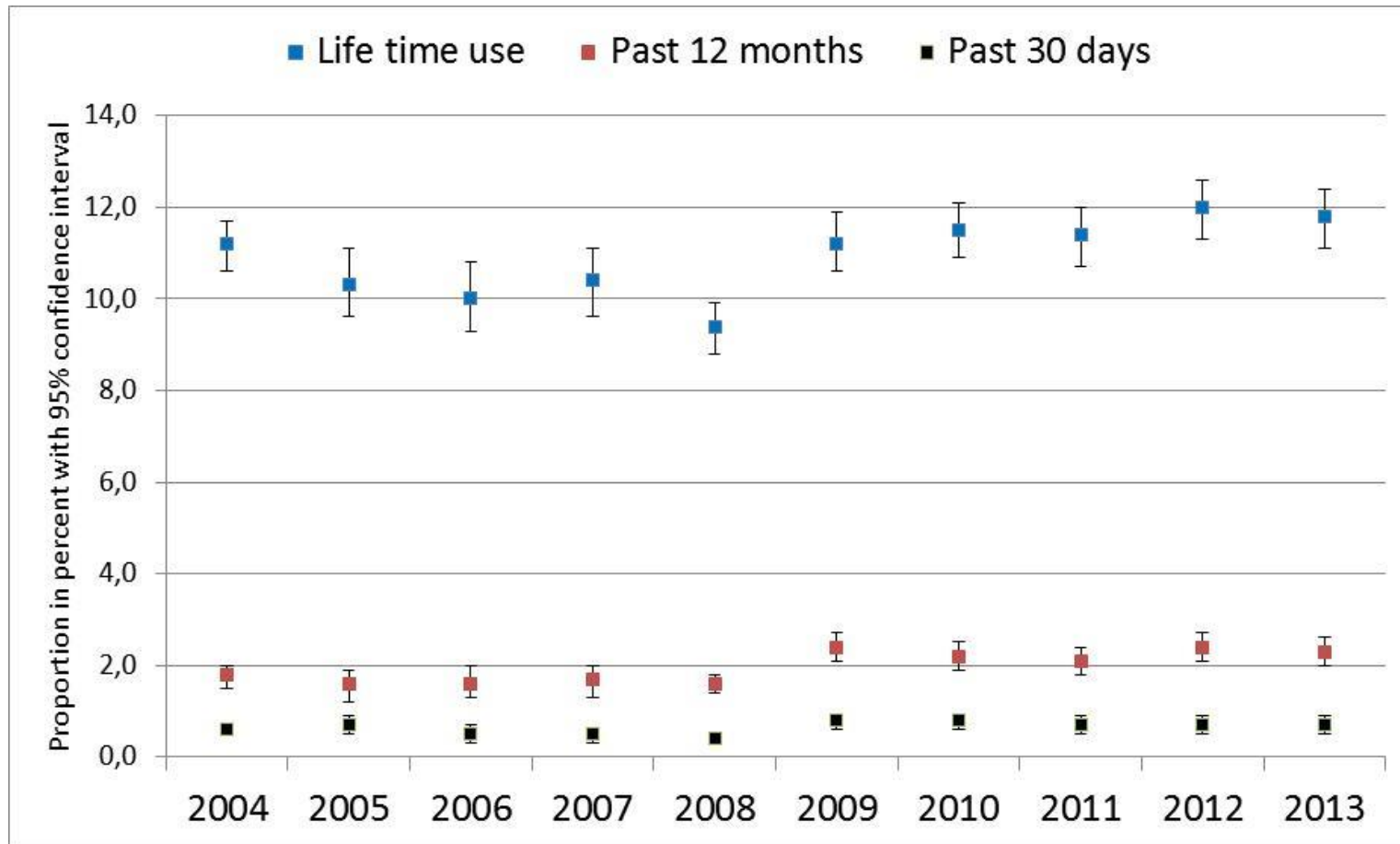
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Prevalence of cannabis use in Sweden 2004-2013

- Results from a yearly national population-based survey with a sample of 20 000 individuals 16–84 years.
- The survey consists of 75 questions related to health and life style and is connected to background information from population registers.
- Decreasing response rates over time from app. 60% to app. 50%.
- The question regarding assesses use of cannabis:
 - Ever (life time)
 - During past 12 month
 - During past 30 days
- Low prevalence as compared to most other European countries

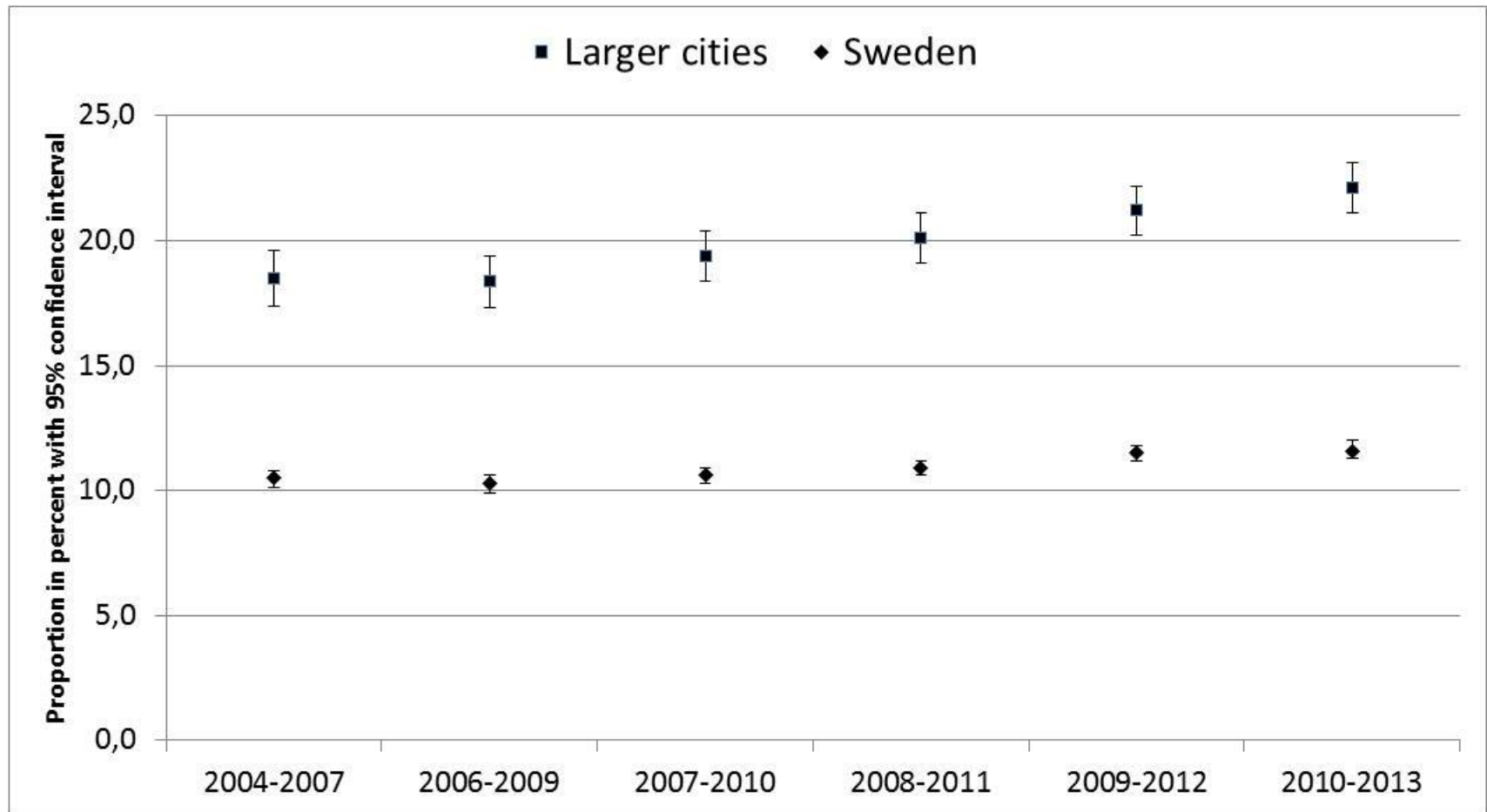
Prevalence of cannabis use in Sweden 2004-2013

Proportion of respondents (16-84 years) reporting use of cannabis



Prevalence of cannabis use in Sweden 2004-2013

Proportion of respondents (16-84 years) reporting use of cannabis



New national general population survey of use of drugs 2013

- Cross-sectional national population-based survey in 2013 with a sample of 27 000 individuals 17–84 years.
- The survey consists of app. 100 questions related to alcohol, tobacco, and drug use.
- Response rate was 59.3%.
- The question regarding substances assesses use of:
 - Cannabis
 - Amphetamine
 - Opiates
 - Hallucinogens
 - Ecstasy
 - Cocaine
 - Non-prescribed use of pain killers
 - Non-prescribed use of sedatives or tranquilizers

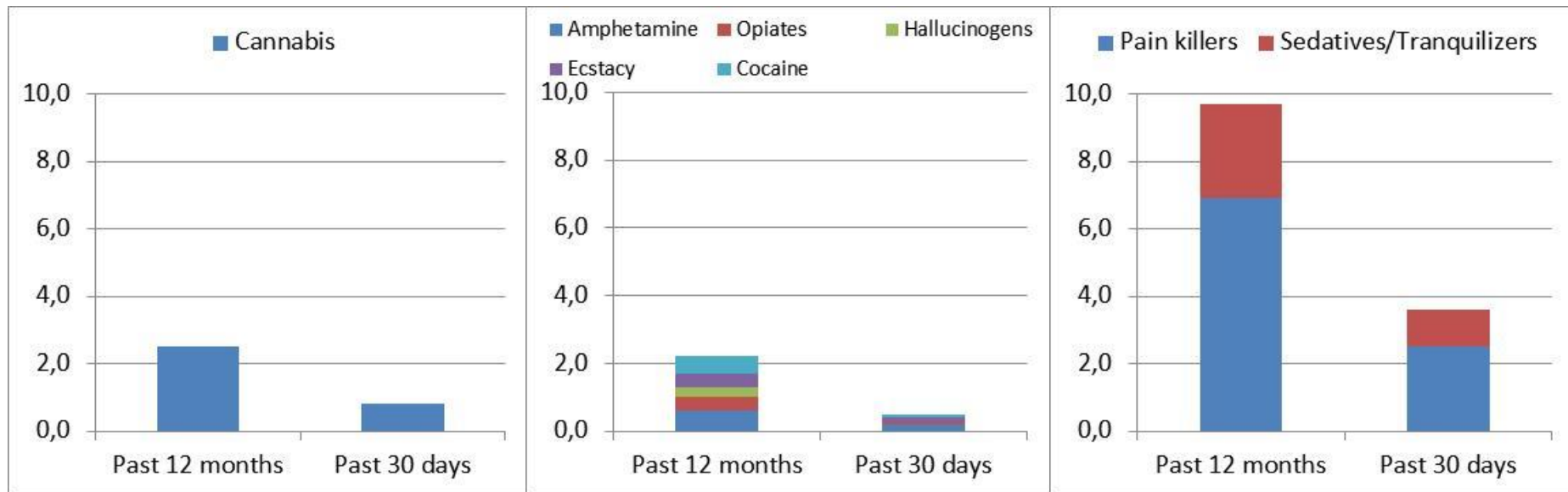
Prevalence of reported drug use in Sweden 2013

Proportion of respondents (17-64 years) reporting use of different substances

Use of cannabis

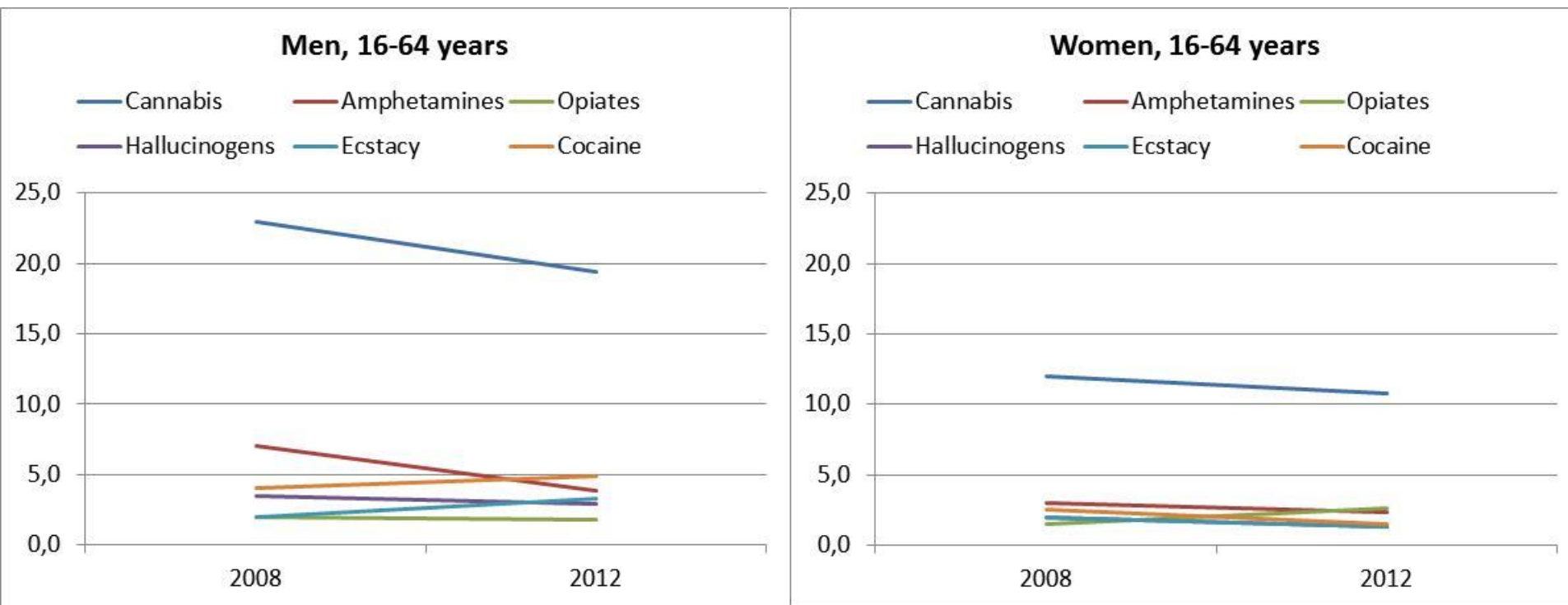
Use of other illegal drugs

Non-prescribed use of legal substances



Change in prevalence of reported drug use in Sweden 2008-2012

Proportion of respondents (16-64 years) reporting ever having used various substances

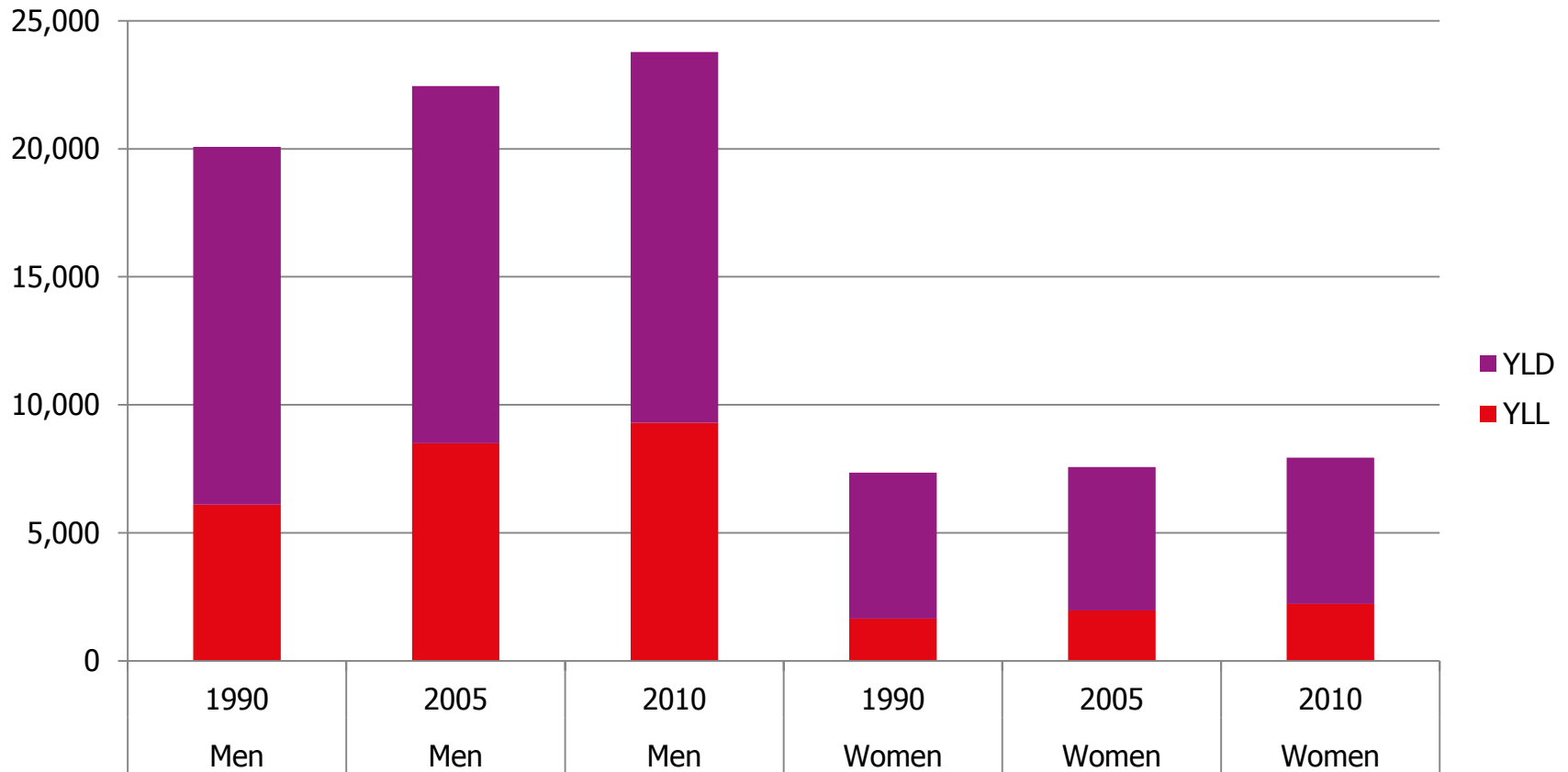


Proportion of disease burden in Sweden caused by drug and drug abuse

- Newly published report presenting calculations of disease burden i.e.:
 - Disability adjusted life years (DALY) based on:
 - Years of life lost (YLL) due to drug use (1 YLL = one lost year)
 - Years of life lived with any short-term or long-term disease (YLD) due to drug use (YLD = one lost year)
 - DALY = sum of YLL and YLD
 - 1 DALY = one lost year
- Disability adjustment was calculated using the latest versions of Global Burden of Disease projects estimations of population attributable fraction of risk factors, describing assessments for 291 main diseases.
- Calculations were made for 1990, 2005, and 2010
- Sources for estimates of drug use in the population were EMCDDA and ESPAD

Change in disability adjusted life years lost due to drug use in Sweden 2008-2012

Disability adjusted life years lost due to drug use



Proportion of disease burden in Sweden caused by drug and drug abuse

- Drug use caused approximately 32 000 DALYs in 2010
 - 23 000 for men
 - 8 000 for women
- 1.3% of total disease burden in Sweden
 - 1.8% for men
 - 0.7% for women
- This is a small increase from 1.0% in 1990 and 1.2% in 2005
- Drug use was the 10th most important risk factor for disease. Disease burden attributed to some other risk factors were:
 - 7.7% tobacco
 - 3.4% alcohol

Thank you for your attention!

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