



Department of Occupational
Medicine and Public Health

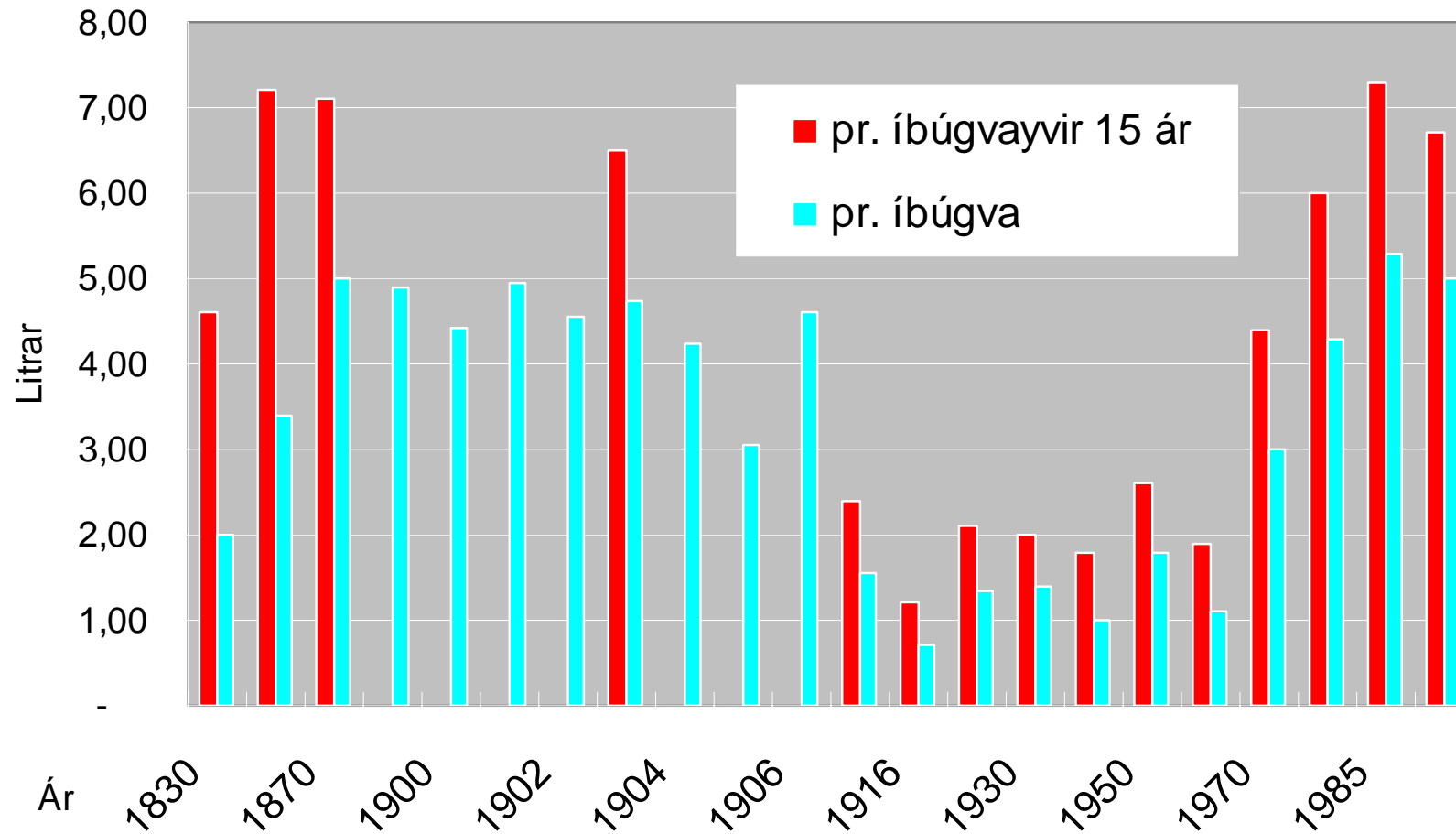


Konsekvenser af ændringer af alkoholovgivningen på Færøerne

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overlæge

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Alkoholkonsum på Færøerne i 165 år



Prosentandelen av svarpersonerne som oppgir at de ikke har drukket alkohol siste 12 måneder
fordelt på kjønn og alder

Menn

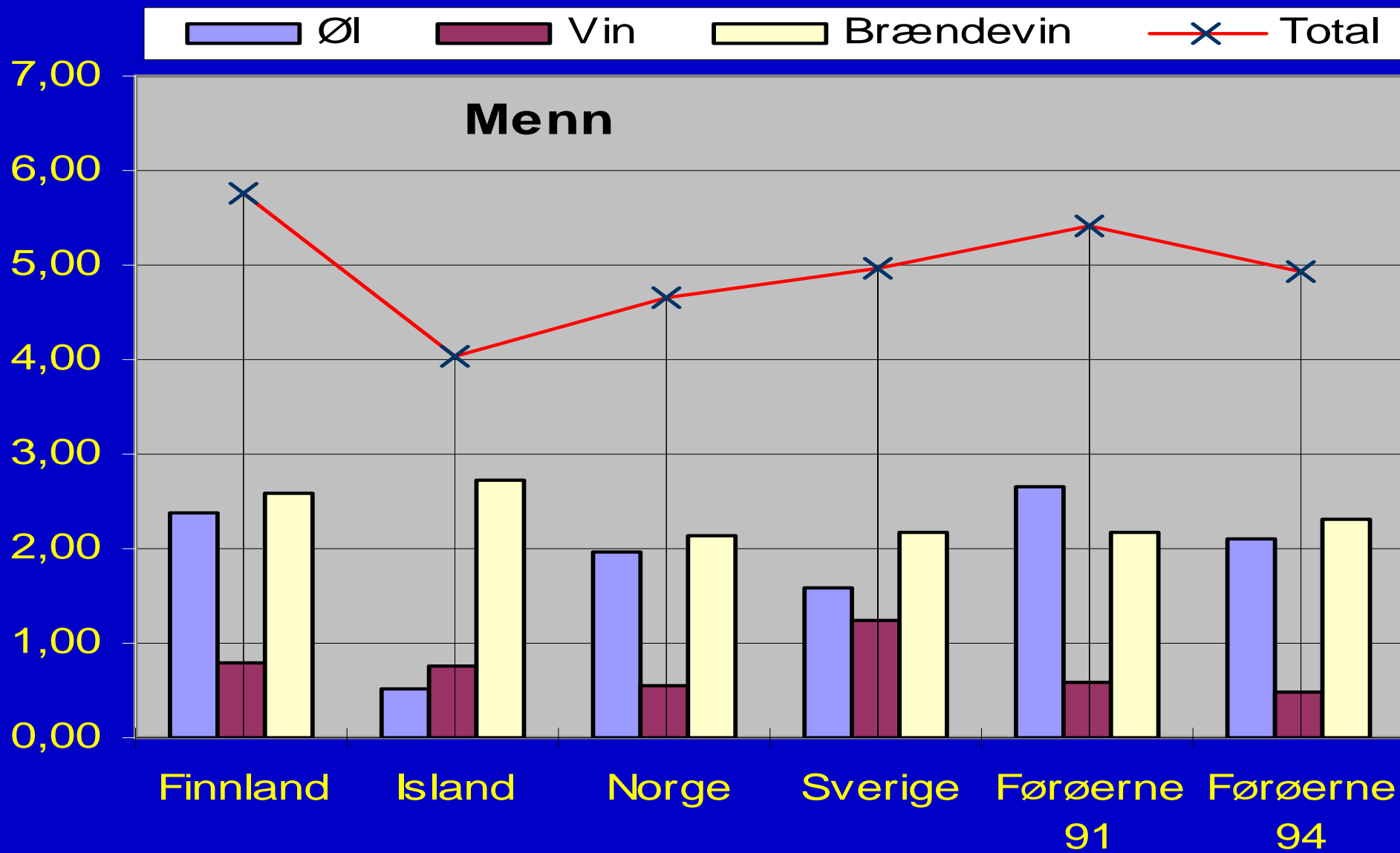
	Finnland	Island	Norge	Sverige	Førøerne 91	Førøerne 94
20-29	6	4	4	3	5	17
30-49	7	12	8	5	12	10
50-69	11	23	19	15	24	20
Total	10	12	11	8	13	14

Kvinner

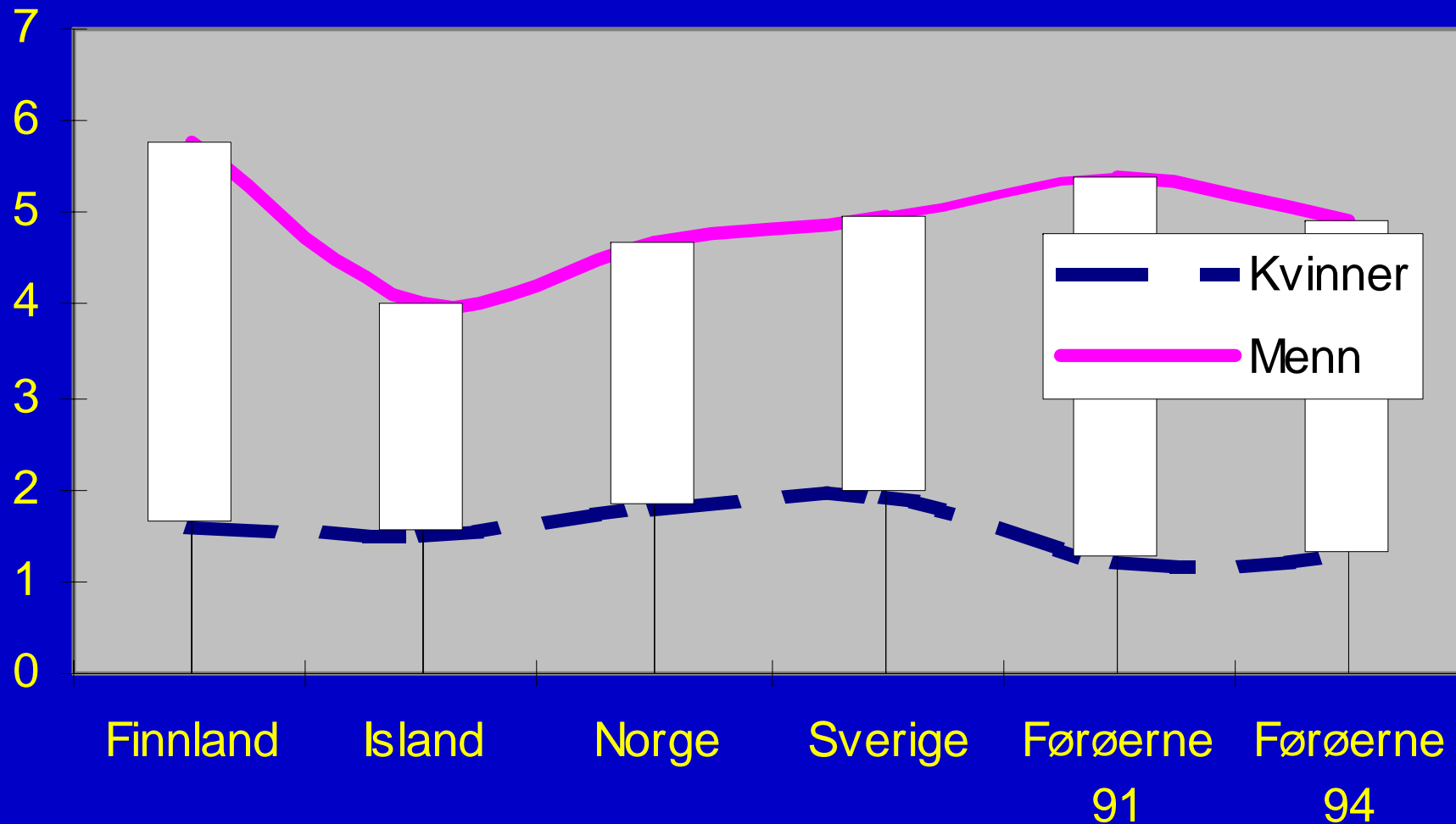
20-29	8	10	9	2	25	21
30-49	17	26	14	10	23	22
50-69	43	50	37	28	40	43
Total	23	27	20	15	28	27

Kilde: Alcohol i Norden og Det Færøske Rusmiddelråd

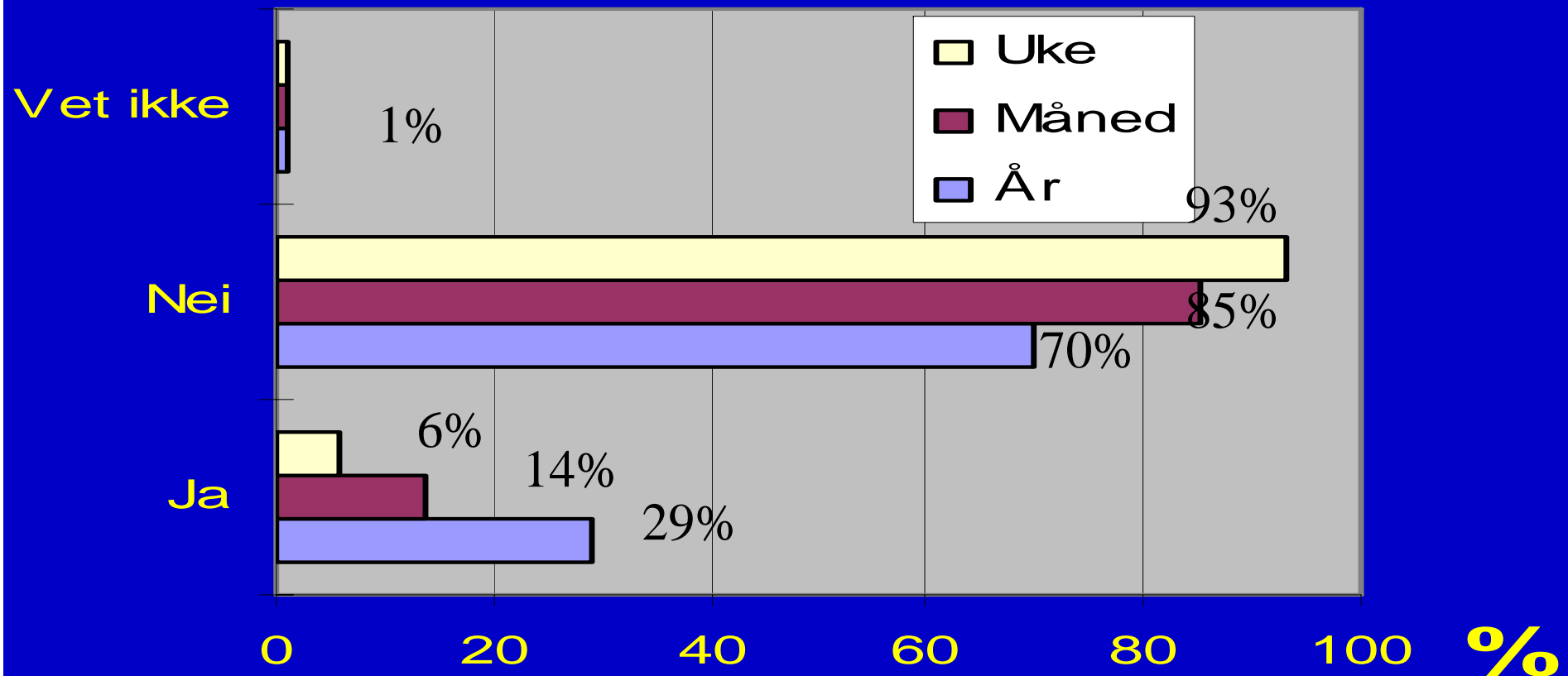
Gjennomsnittlig årskonsum målt i liter ren alcohol blandt alcoholbrukere fordelt på ulike drikkesorter



Gjennomsnittlig årskonsum målt i liter ren alkohol blandt alkoholbrukere fordelt på kjønn



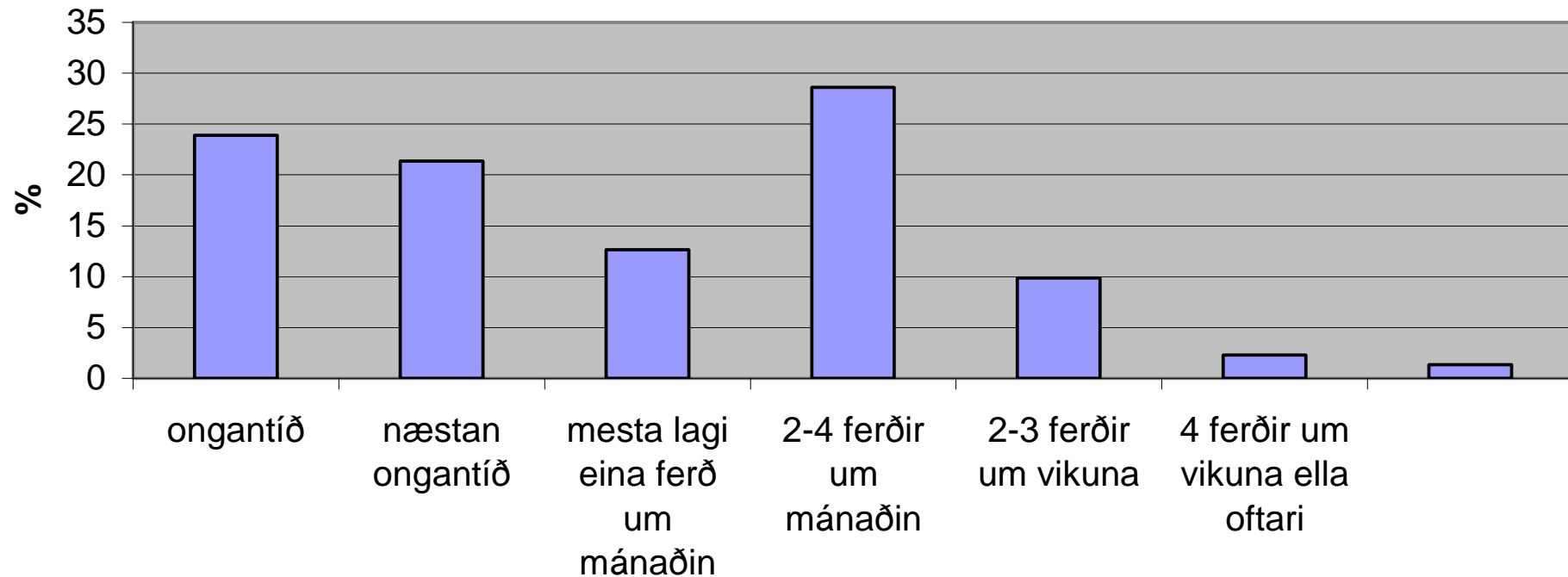
Har De det forløbne år, måned eller uge smagt hjemmebrygget, hjemmebrænt alcohol?



Kilde: R&N årsrapp. 1994

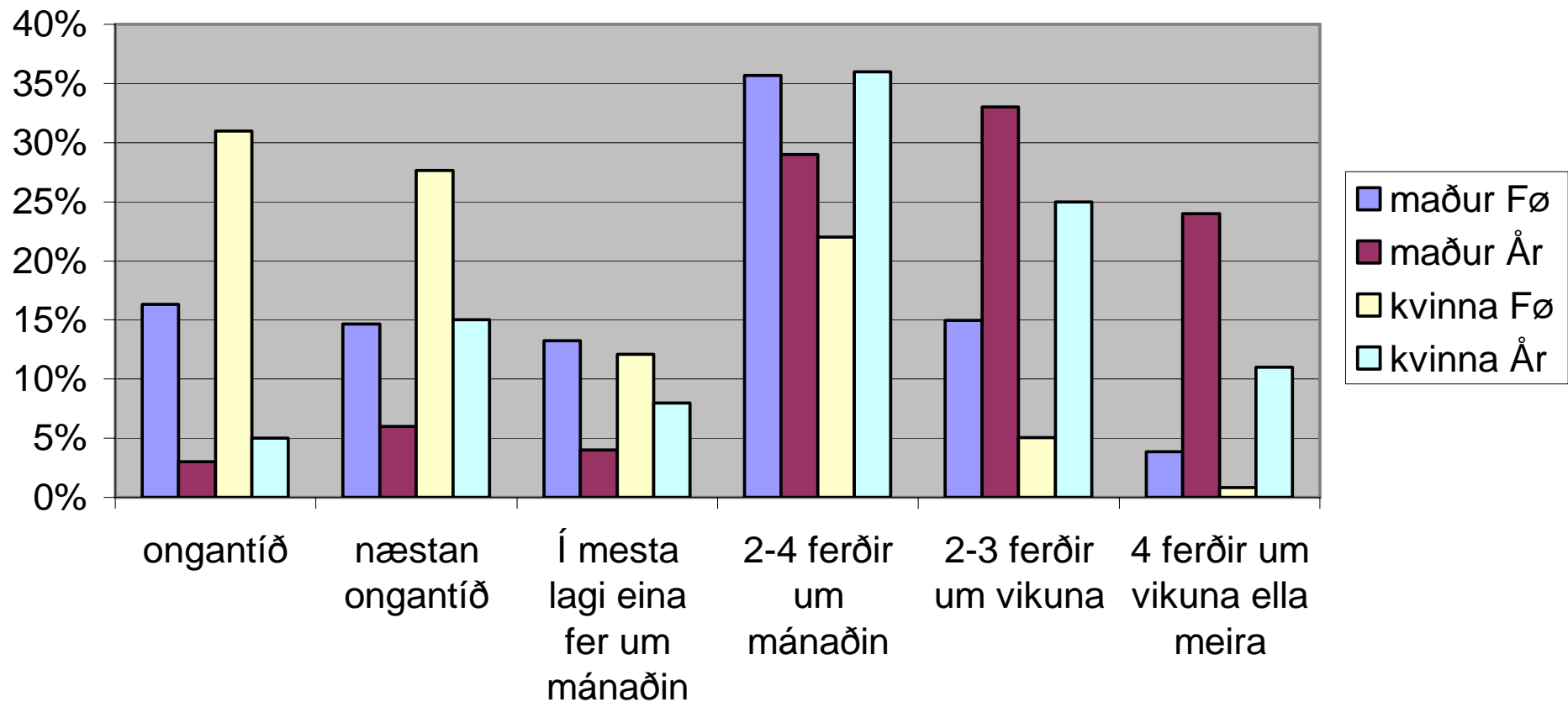
Resultater fra anonym spørgeskema undersøgelse “Hvordan har du det” 2006-2007. 5000 tilfældige udvalgt (70% svarede)

Hvussu ofta drekkur tú øl, vín ella brennivín



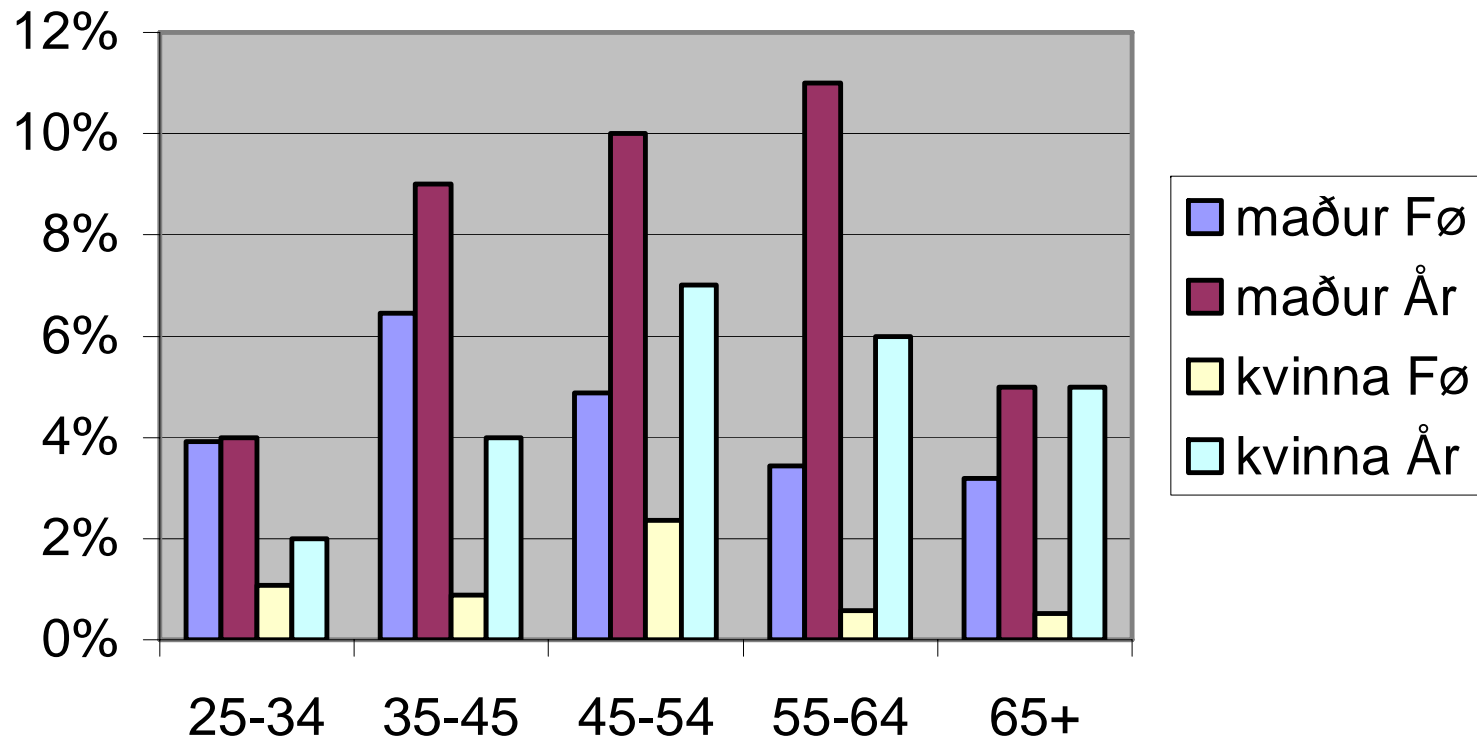
Samme sprøgeskema som blev brugt i Århus 2001

Hvussu ofta drekkur tú øl, vín ella brennivín



Talva 3

**Partur, sum drekkur meira enn tilmælt
(21/14 lítlar/viku) Føroyar og Århus amt,
eftir aldri og kyni**



Færøerne (1970-2010) Total salg, omregnet til liter ren alcohol pr/person over 15 år.

Føroyar (1970 -2010)
Total sòla í reinum alc. litrum pr/íbúgva 15 ár og eldri

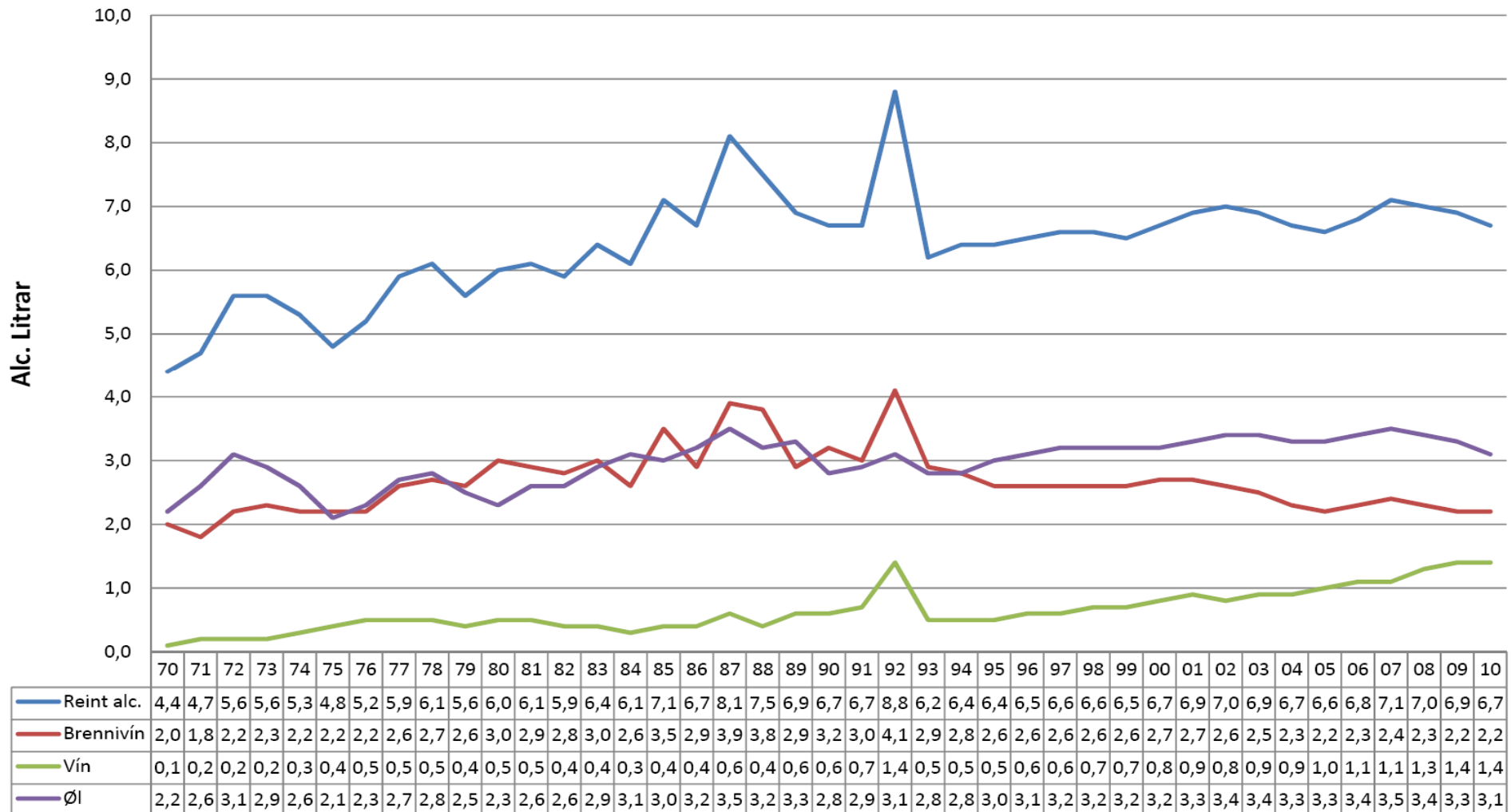
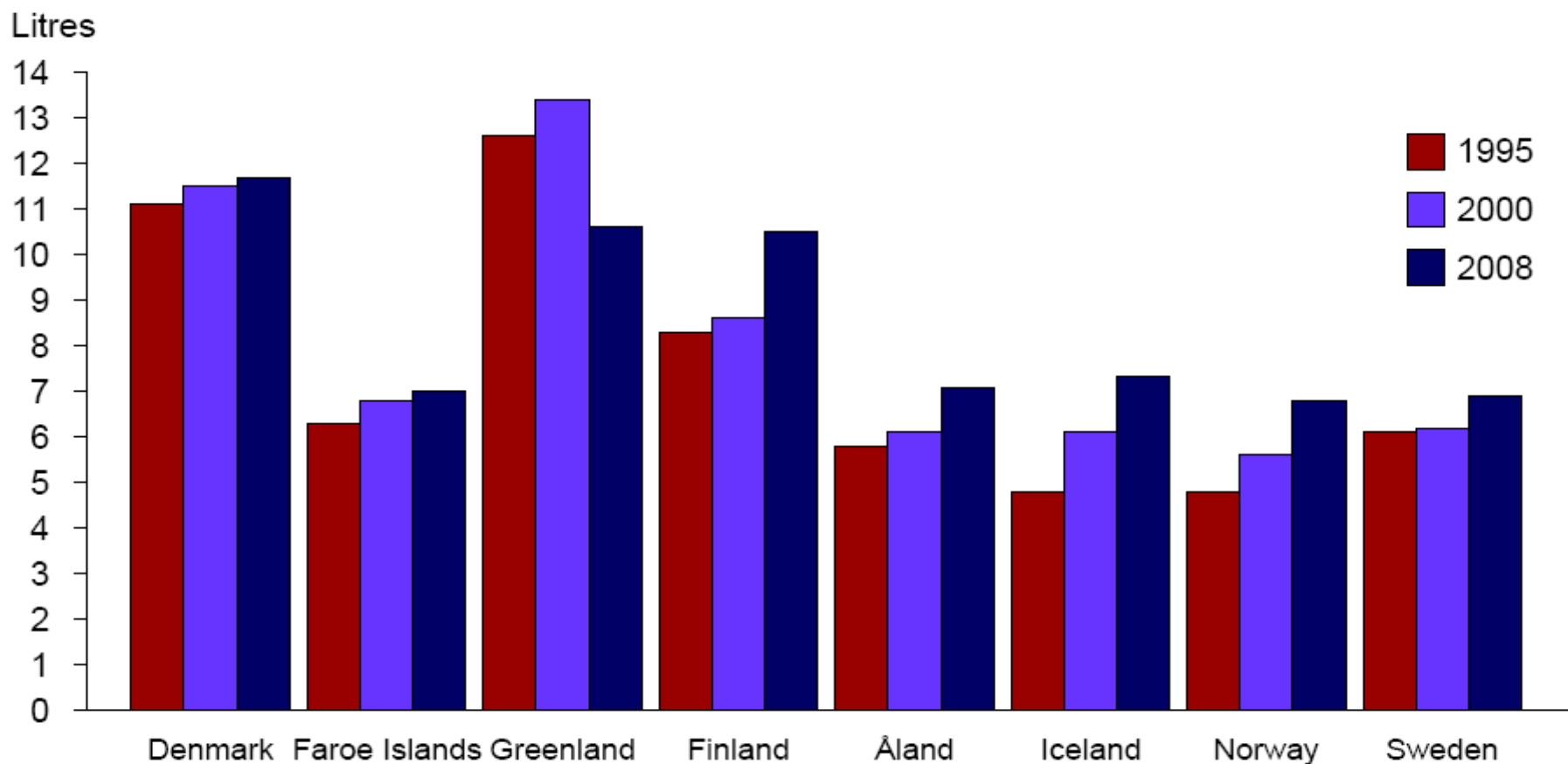


Figure 3.1.3 Sales of alcoholic beverages in litres of 100 per cent pure alcohol per capita aged 15 years and over 1995, 2000 and 2008¹⁾

Salg af alkoholiske drikke I liter 100 pct. ren alkohol pr. indbygger 15 år, 1995, 2000 og 2008¹⁾



1 Finland and Åland: 2008=2007

1 Finland og Åland: 2008=2007

Sources:

D, FI, G, I, N: The central statistical bureaus

Kilder:

D, FI, G, I, N: De statistiske centralbureauer

F & Å: THL; S: National Institute of Public Health



Deildin fyri Arbeiðs- og Almannaheilsu



The 2007 ESPAD Report

Substance Use Among Students in 35 European Countries

**Pál Weihe (PI), Thoroddur Bjarnason, Elsa Olsen,
Ronny Jacobsen, Hildigunn Steinhólm**

Stuðla kanningin hevur:



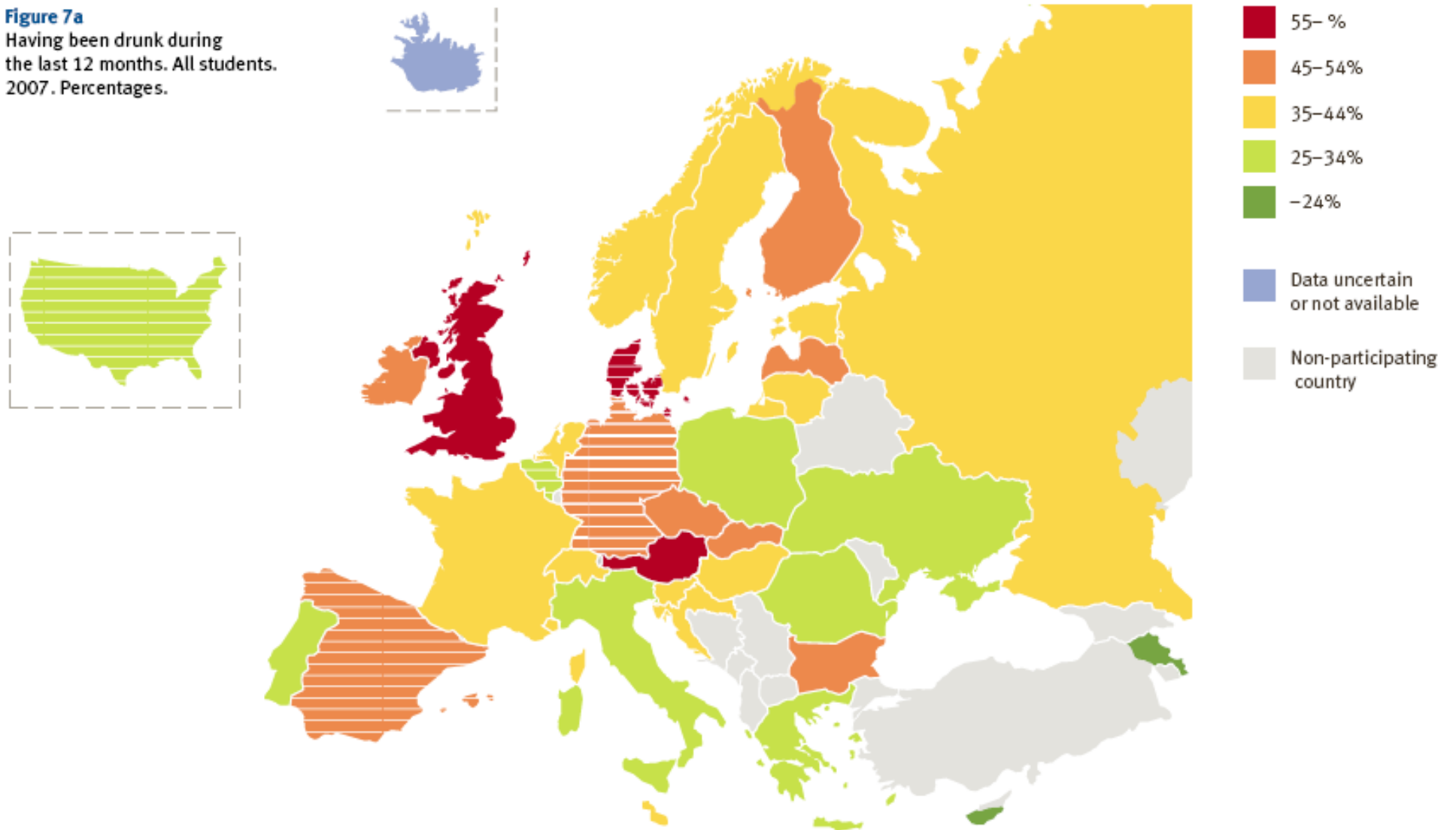
Fyribyrgingarráðið

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Figure 7a
Having been drunk during
the last 12 months. All students.
2007. Percentages.

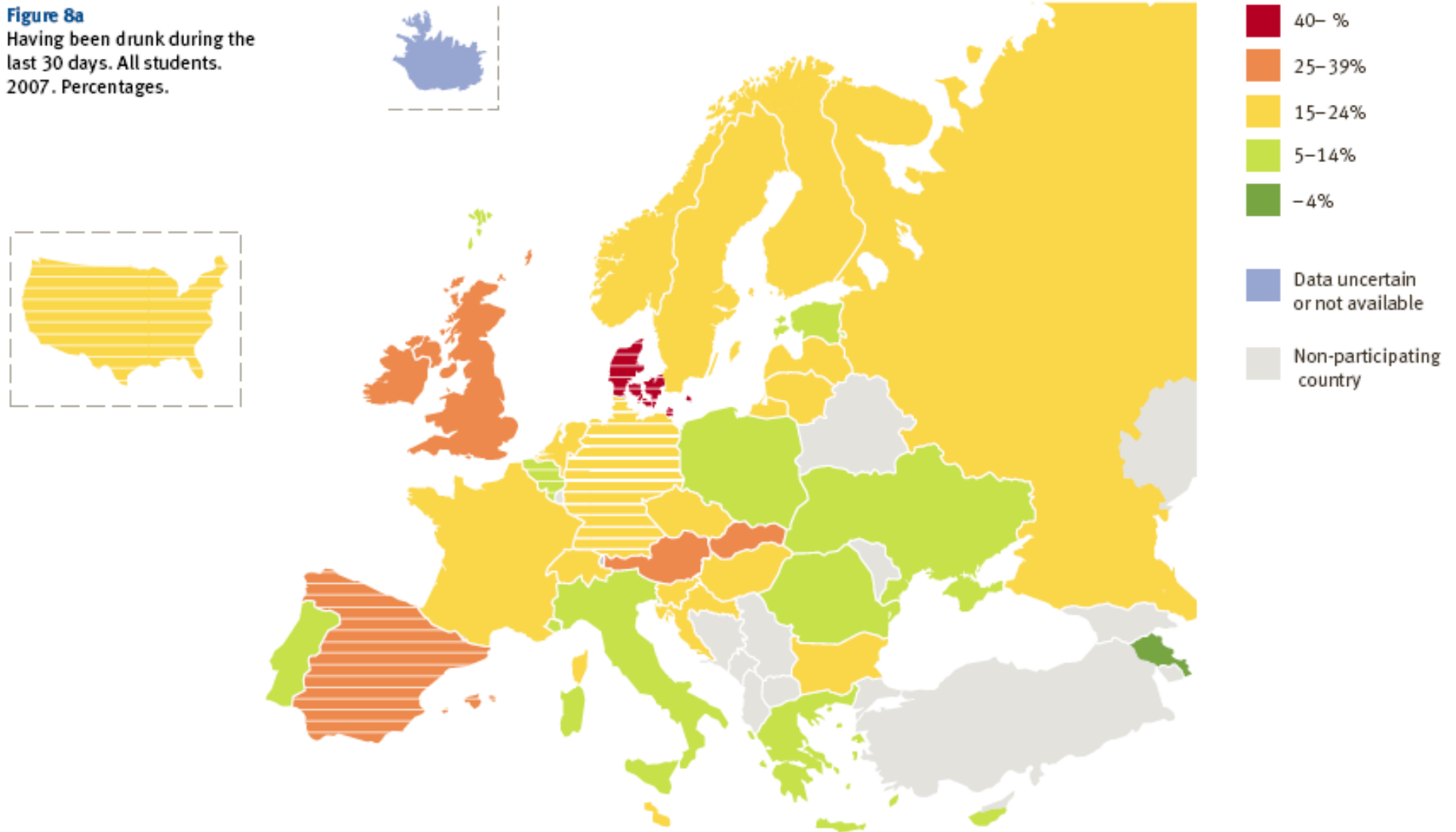


¹⁾ Belgium and Germany: Limited geographical coverage.

²⁾ Denmark, Spain and USA: Limited comparability.

Figure 8a

Having been drunk during the last 30 days. All students. 2007. Percentages.

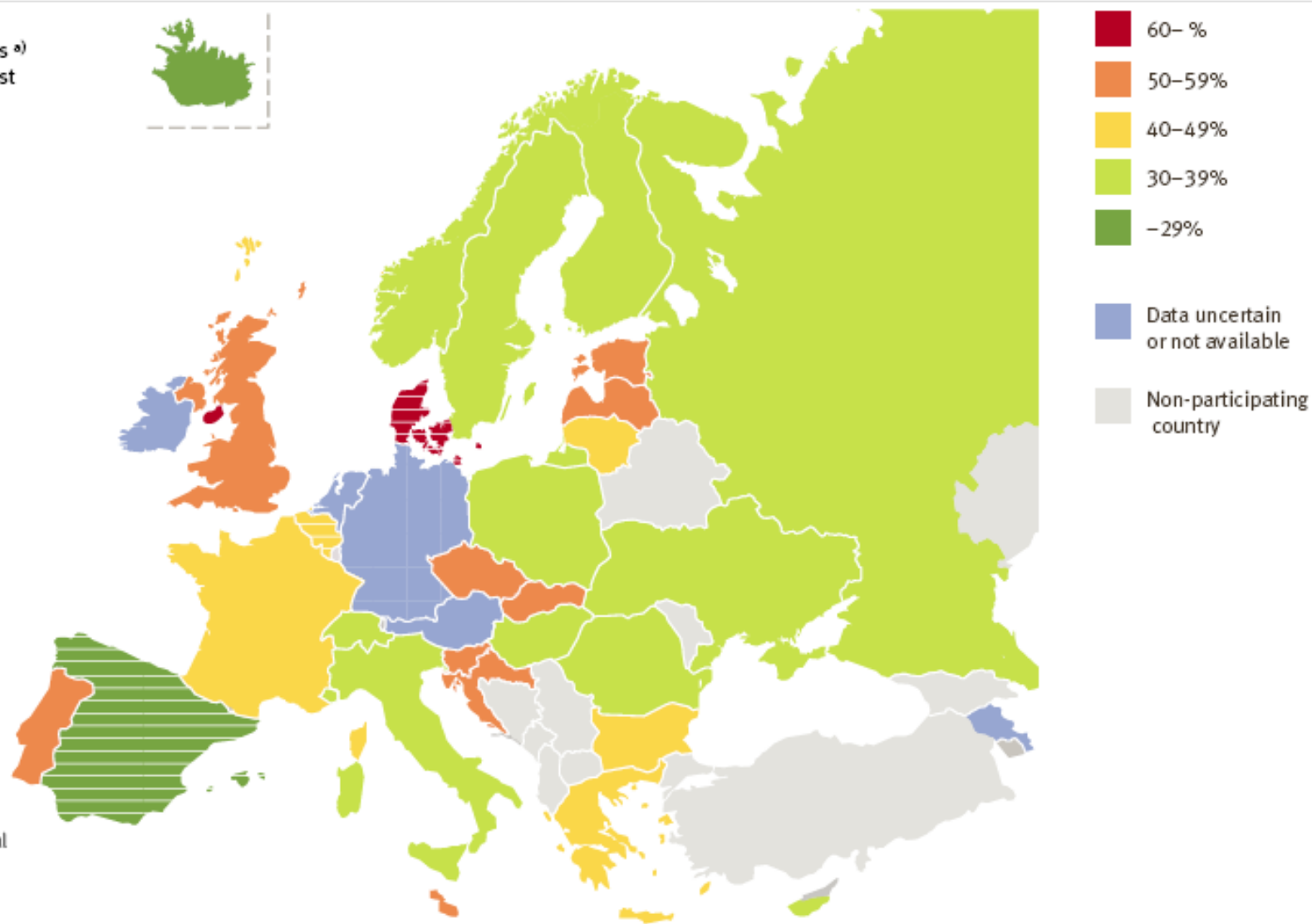


1) **Belgium and Germany:** Limited geographical coverage.

2) **Denmark, Spain and USA:** Limited comparability.

Figure 9a

Having had five or more drinks ^{a)} on one occasion during the last 30 days. All students. 2007. Percentages.



¹⁾ **Belgium:** Limited geographical coverage.

²⁾ **Denmark and Spain:** Limited comparability.

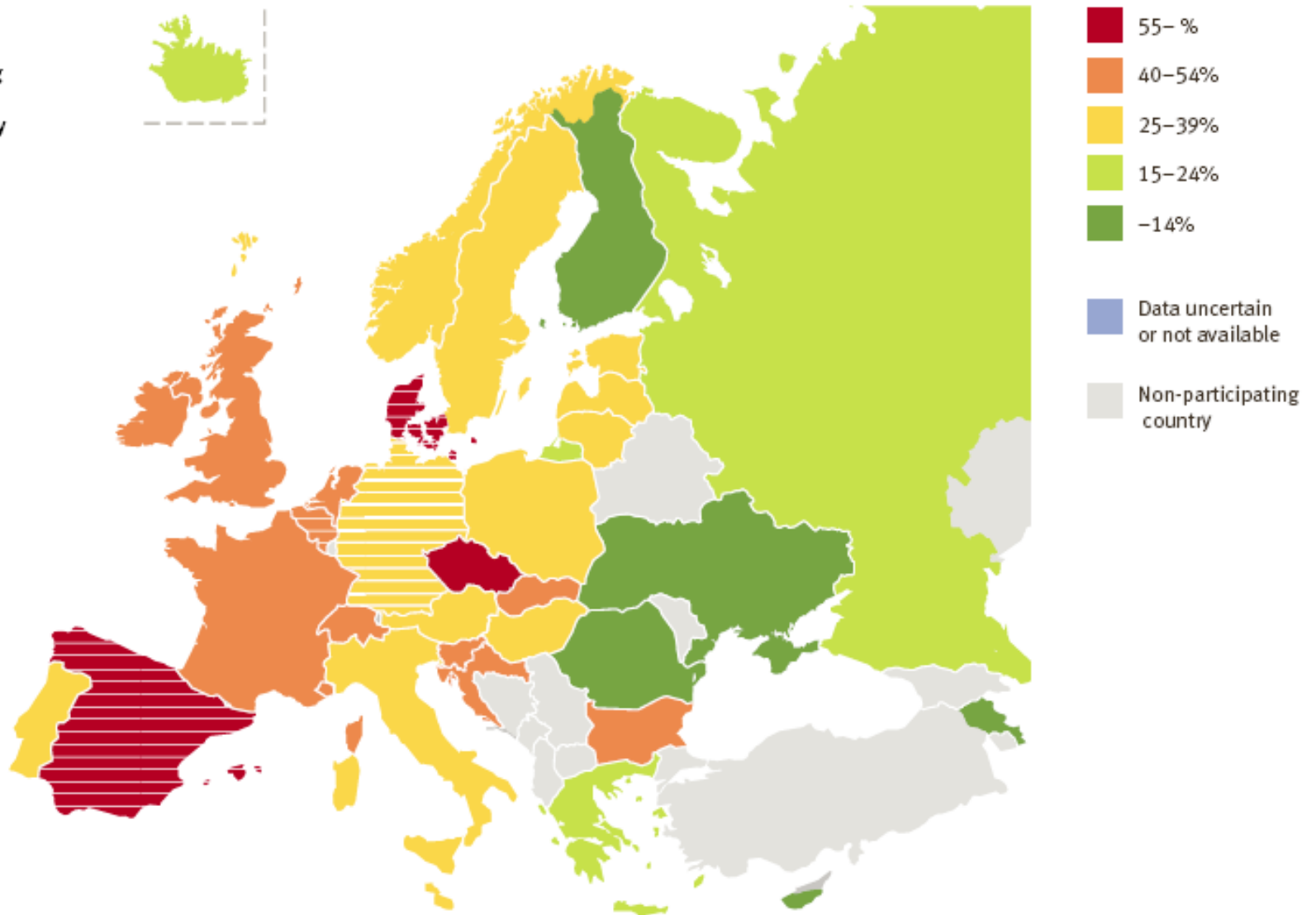
^{a)} "A 'drink' is a glass/bottle/can of beer (ca 50 cl), a glass/bottle/can of cider (ca 50 cl), 2 glasses/bottles of alcopops (ca 50 cl), a glass of wine (ca 15 cl), a glass of spirits (ca 5 cl) or a mixed drink."

Boys

Girls

Figure 13a

Perceived availability of cannabis. Students answering that marijuana or hashish would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" to obtain. All students. 2007. Percentages.

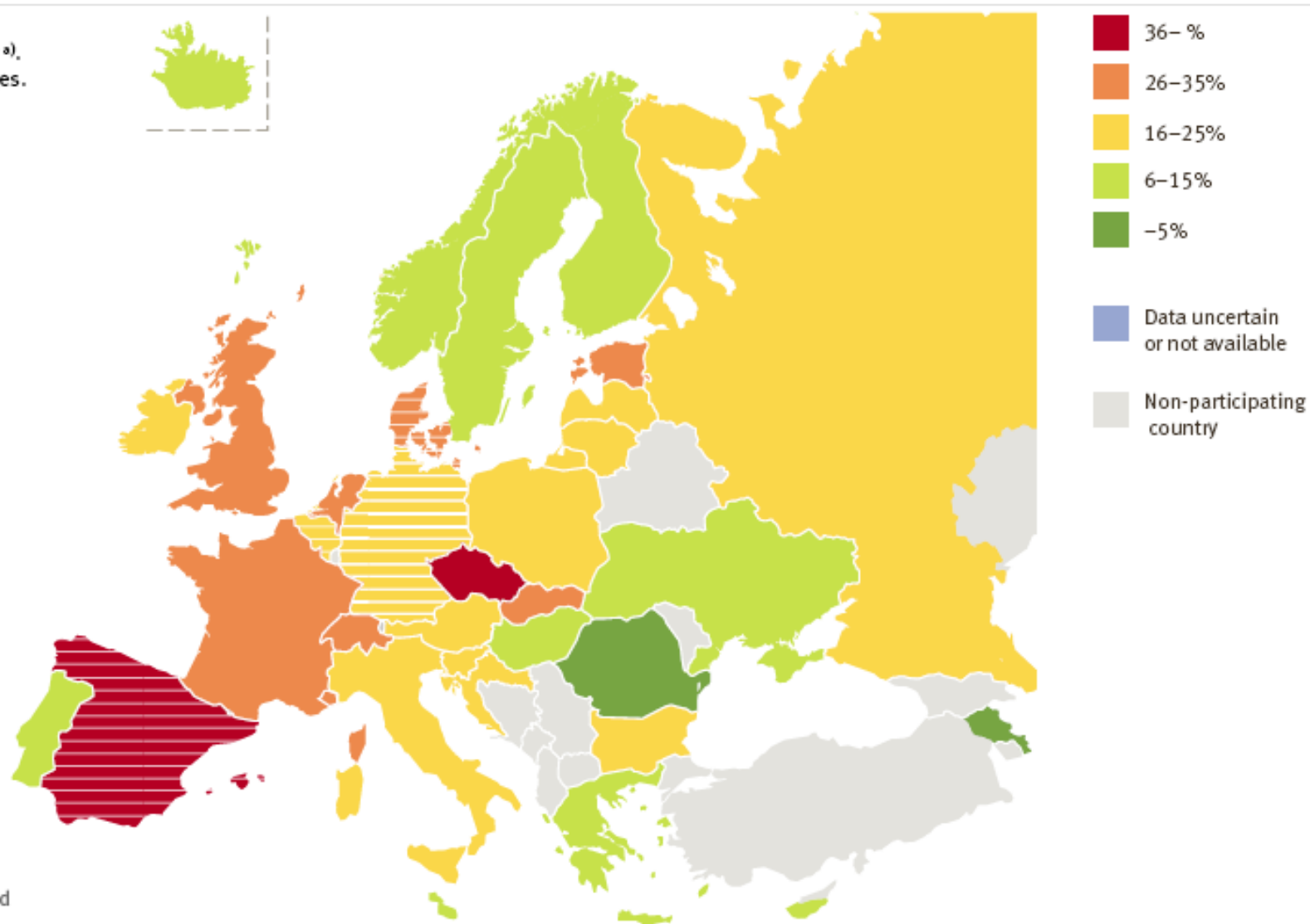


¹⁾ Belgium and Germany: Limited geographical coverage.

²⁾ Denmark, Spain and USA: Limited comparability.

Figure 14a

Lifetime use of any illicit drug ^{a)}.
All students. 2007. Percentages.



¹⁾ Belgium and Germany: Limited geographical coverage.

²⁾ Denmark and Spain: Limited comparability.

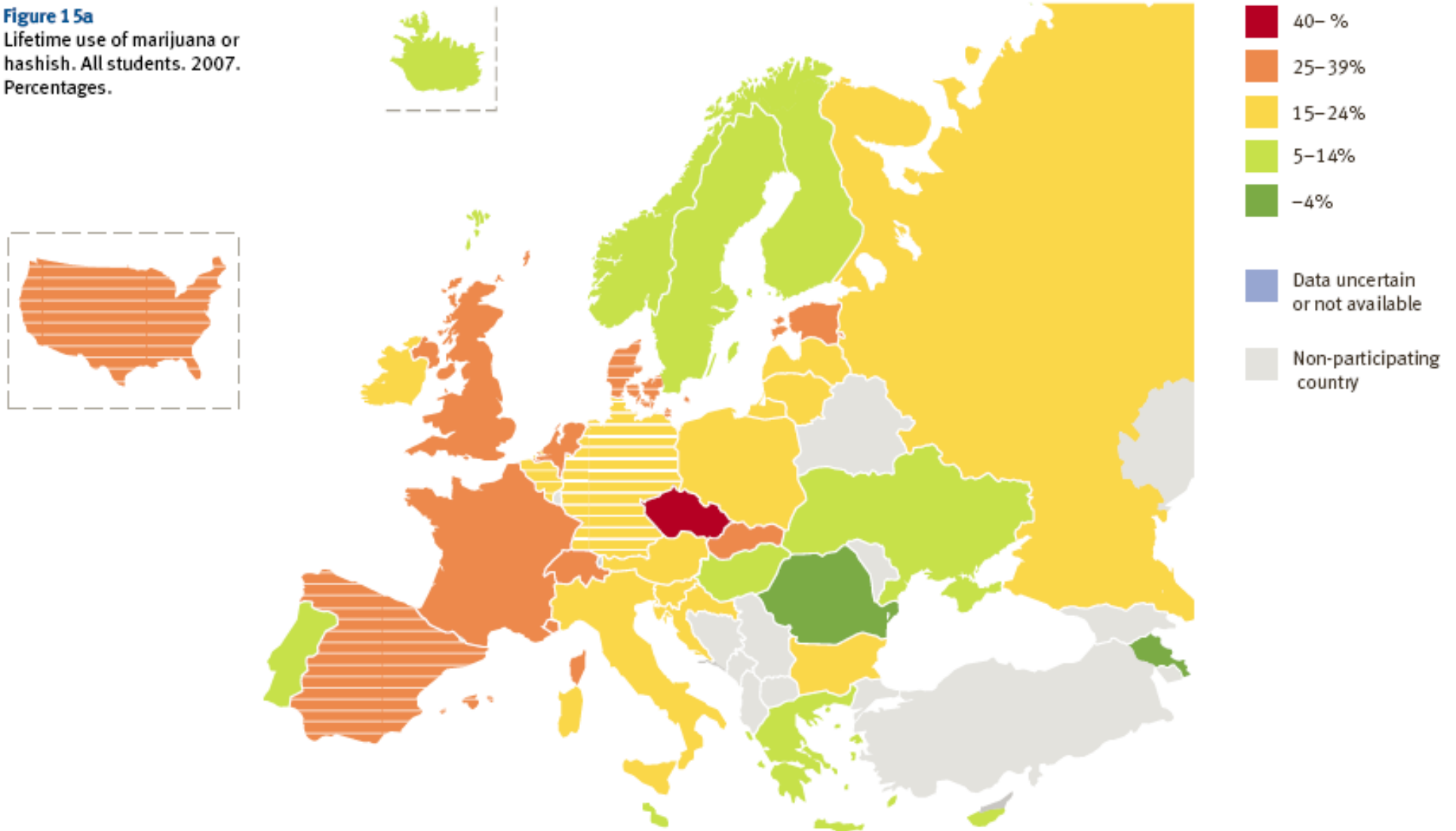
^{a)} "Any illicit drug" include cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, LSD or other hallucinogens, crack, cocaine and heroin.

Boys

Girls

Figure 1 5a

Lifetime use of marijuana or hashish. All students. 2007. Percentages.

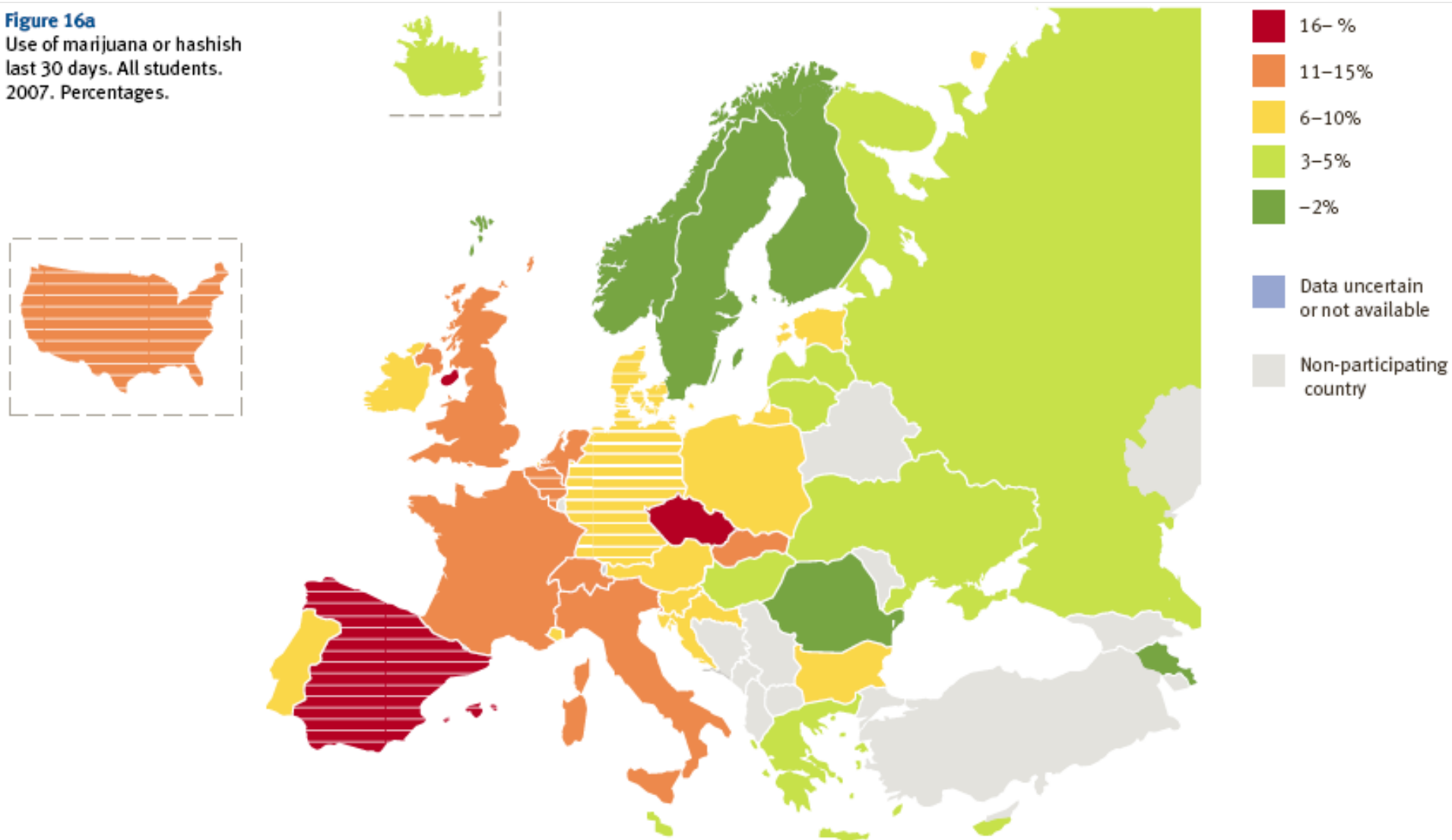


¹⁾ Belgium and Germany: Limited geographical coverage.

²⁾ Denmark, Spain and USA: Limited comparability.

Figure 16a

Use of marijuana or hashish
last 30 days. All students.
2007. Percentages.

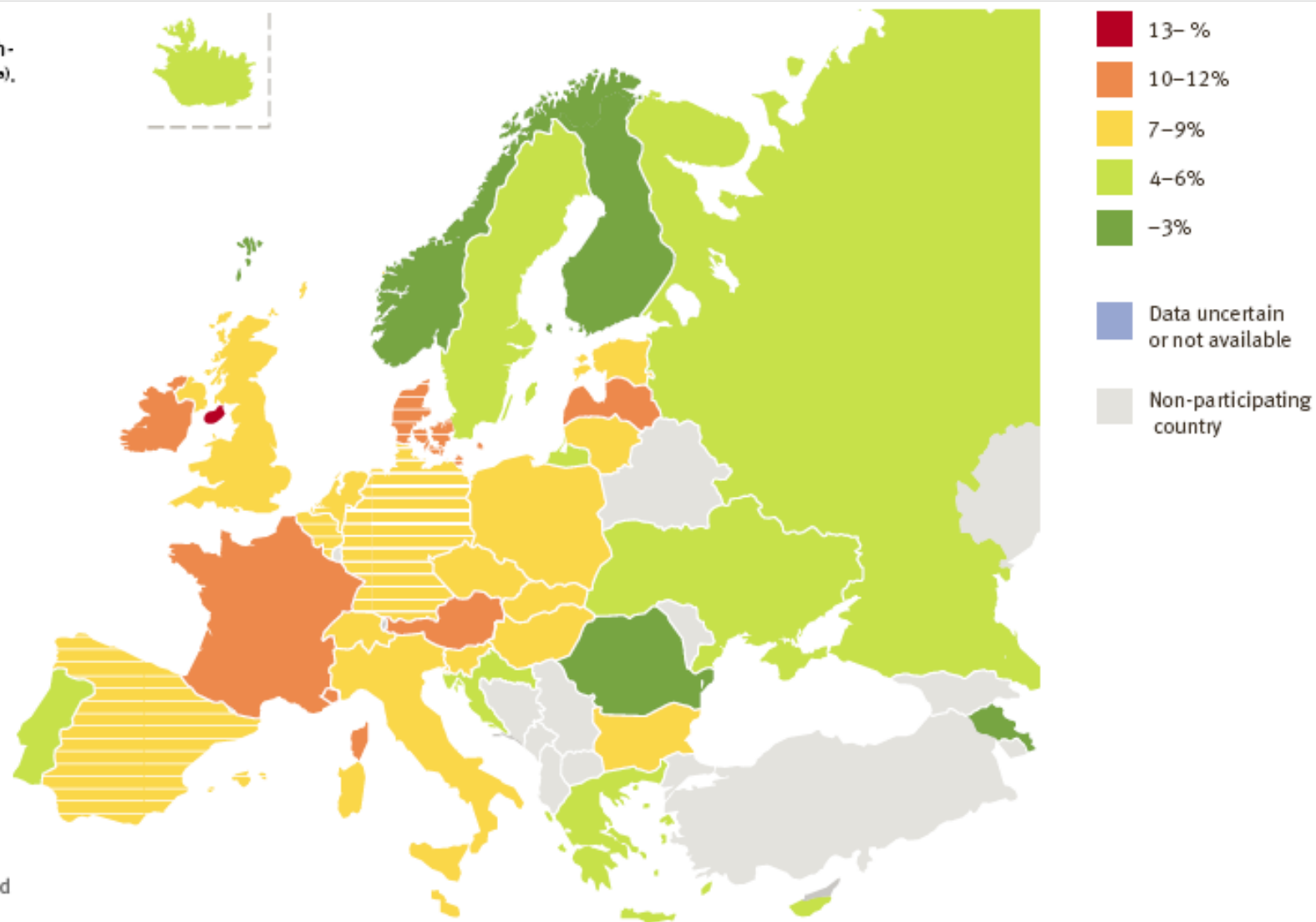


¹⁾ Belgium and Germany: Limited geographical coverage.

²⁾ Denmark, Spain and USA: Limited comparability.

Figure 17a

Lifetime use of illicit drugs other than marijuana or hashish^{a)}.
All students. 2007.
Percentages.



¹⁾ Belgium and Germany: Limited geographical coverage.

²⁾ Denmark and Spain: Limited comparability.

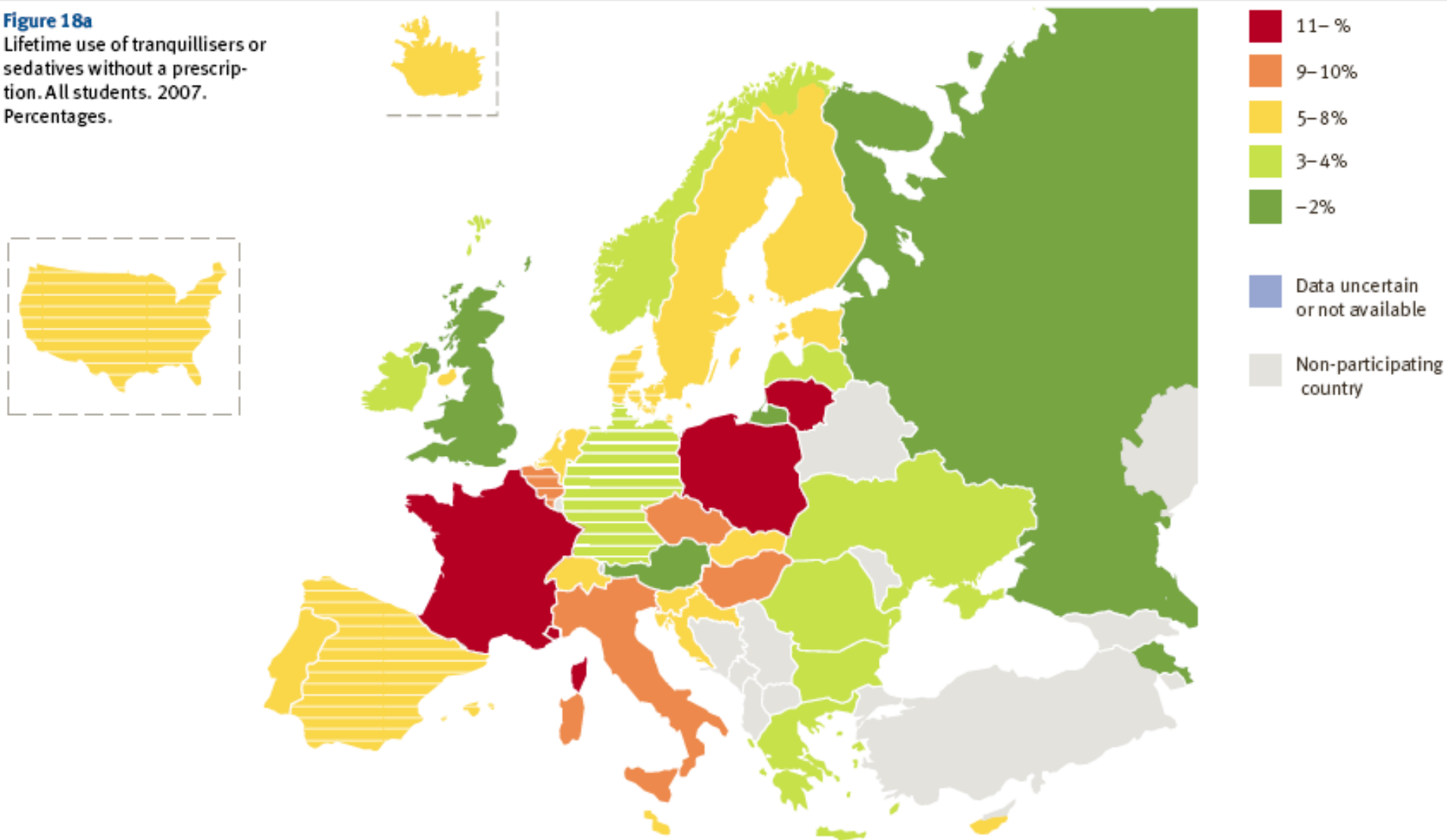
^{a)} Any illicit drug but cannabis includes ecstasy, amphetamines, LSD or other hallucinogens, crack, cocaine and heroin.

Boys

Girls

Figure 18a

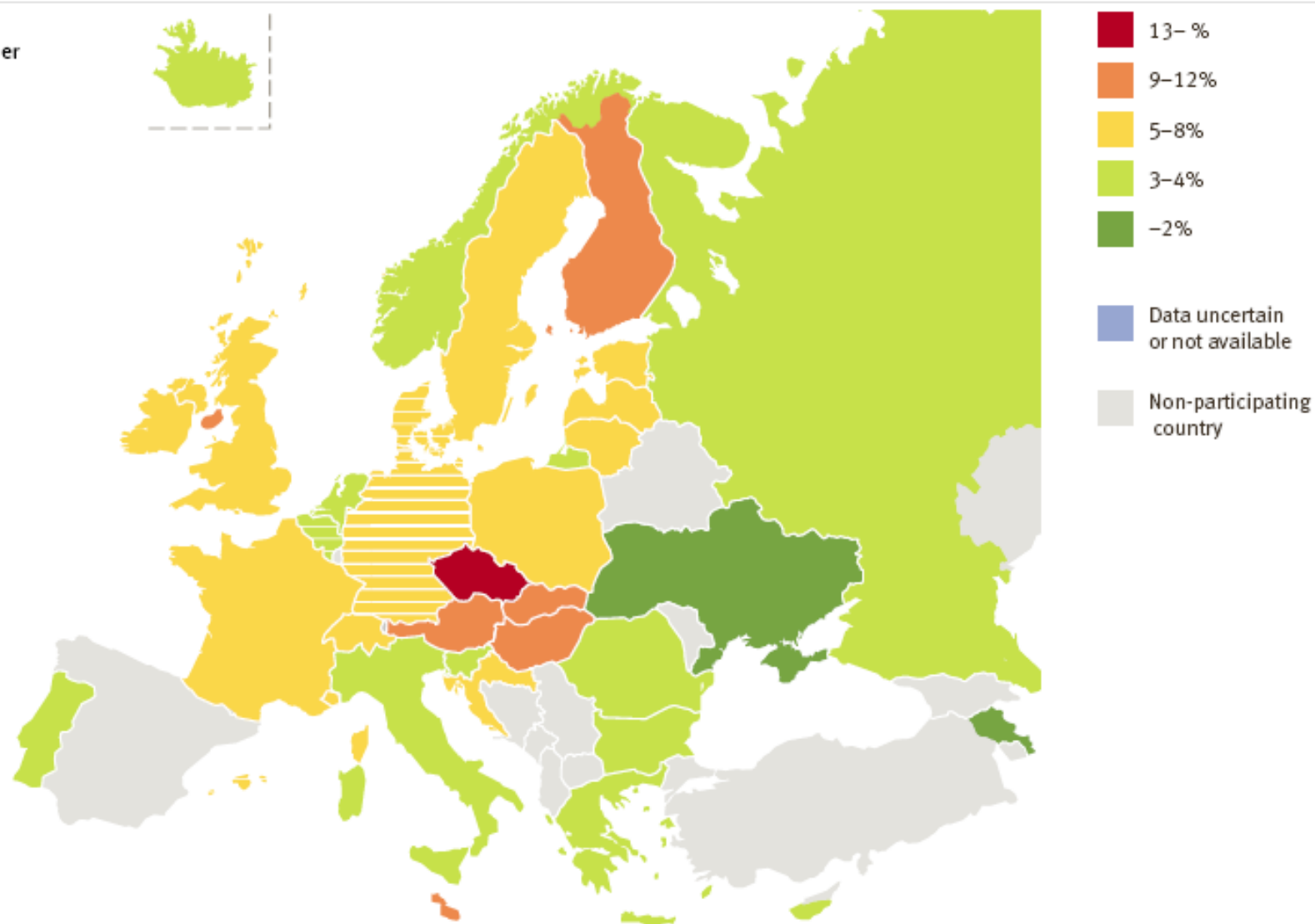
Lifetime use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a prescription. All students. 2007. Percentages.



¹⁾ Belgium and Germany: Limited geographical coverage.

²⁾ Denmark, Spain and USA: Limited comparability.

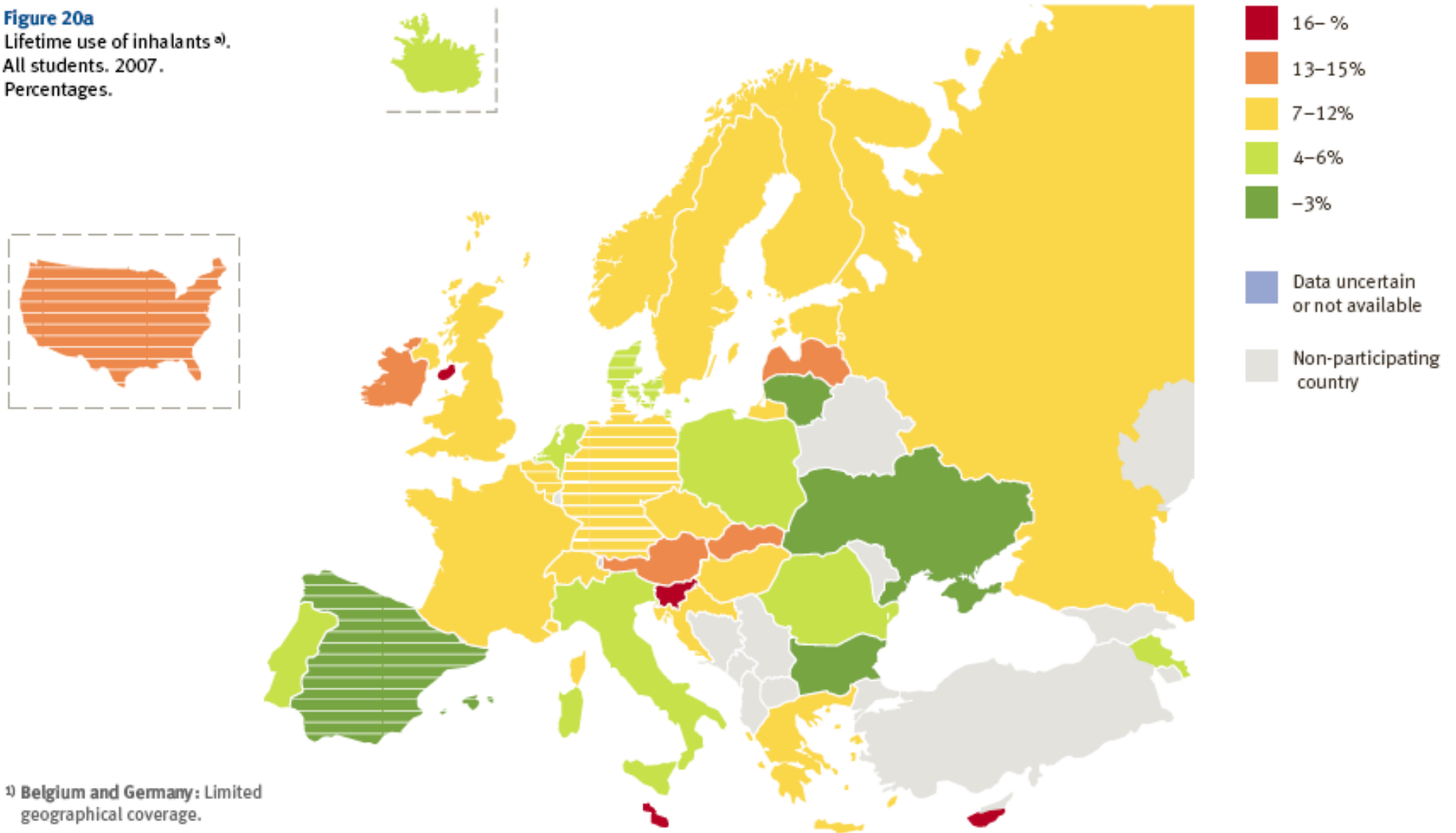
Figure 19a
Lifetime use of alcohol together
with pills in order to get high.
All students. 2007.
Percentages.



1) Belgium and Germany: Limited geographical coverage.

2) Denmark: Limited comparability.

Figure 20a
 Lifetime use of inhalants^{a)}.
 All students. 2007.
 Percentages.



¹⁾ Belgium and Germany: Limited geographical coverage.

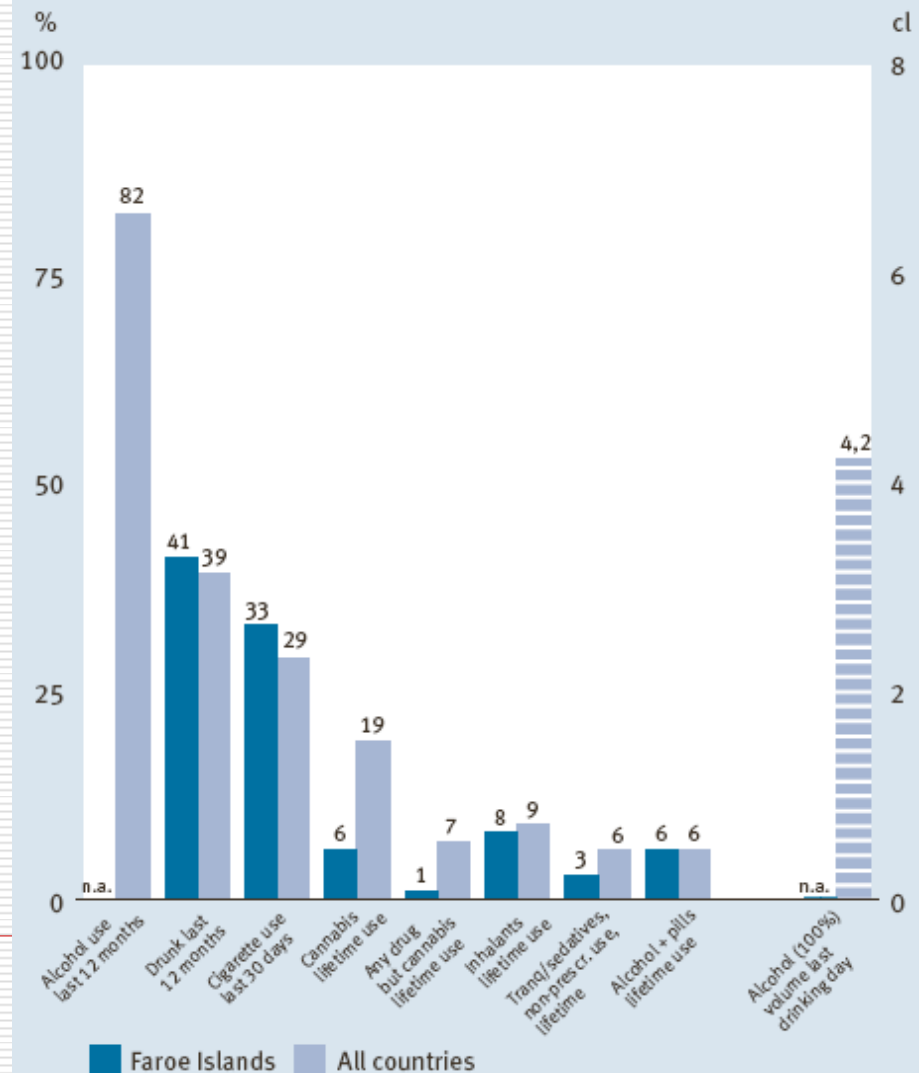
²⁾ Denmark, Spain and USA: Limited comparability.

^{a)} Inhalants: "...(glue etc) in order to get high".



FAROE ISLANDS

Data on the 12-months prevalence of alcohol consumption and on estimated volumes consumed on the latest drinking day are missing from the Faroese study. The proportion of students who reported drunkenness during the past 12 months (41%) is very close to the ESPAD average. The only variable among those presented here for which the proportion is higher than the average is the 30-days prevalence of smoking cigarettes (33%). Very few of the Faroese students report any use of cannabis (6%), which is about one-third of the ESPAD average, and the use of drugs other than cannabis is almost non-existent (1%). Other behaviours, such as use of inhalants (8%), non-prescription use of tranquillisers or sedatives (3%) and use of alcohol in combination with pills (6%), are all at a rather low level which is close to the average.



C24 How difficult do you think it would be for you to get marijuana or hashish (cannabis) if you wanted?

Impossible: 24%
Very difficult: 24 %
Fairly difficult: 18 %
Fairly easy: 14 %
Very easy: 2 %
Don't know: 17 %

On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana or hashish (cannabis)? (% of all students)

Mark one box for each line.

	Number of occasions						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
a) In your lifetime.....	94	3	1.3	0,3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.5
c) During the last 30 days.....	94	0,5	0.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.3	0.3
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy in your lifetime?

- 580: never
- 6: 1-2 times
- 8: missing

Number of students participating: 594

On how many occasions (if any) have you used inhalants in your lifetime

- Never: 553
- 1-2 times: 22
- 3-5 times: 5
- 6-9 times: 3
- 10-19 times: 1
- 20-39 times: 2
- > 39 times: 3
- Missing: 30

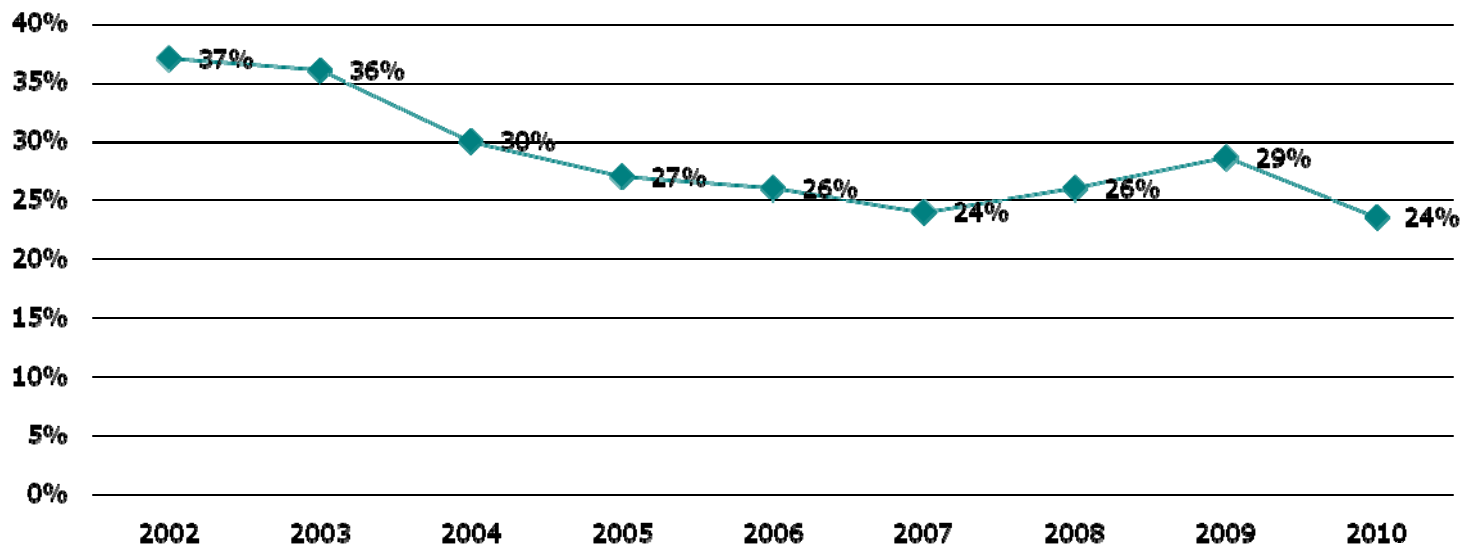
On how many occasions in your lifetime (if any) have you used any of the following drugs?

Mark one box for each line.

Never in % of all respondents

a) Tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)	97,8
b) Amphetamines	99,2
c) LSD or some other hallucinogens	99,7
d) Crack	99,5
e) Cocaine.....	98,8
f) Relevin	100
g) Heroin	99,3
h) "Magic mushrooms"	98,3
i) GHB	99,3
j) Anabolic steroids.....	100
k) Drugs by injection with a needle (like heroin, cocaine, amphetamine)	97,4

Ryger du?



Dagligir roykjarar í 9. flokki, í % av øllum.

