
Study design and aims

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Young peoples’ mental health – A global challenge
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Adolescent substance use

Gender

Internalizing problems

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Young in Värmland

All 15- to 16-year olds in Värmland

Complete data
N = 20,057; 51% boys

Years of investigation
1988
1991
1995
1998
2002
2005
2008
2011

Cohort 1
Cohort 2
Cohort 3
Cohort 4
Rates of substance use are declining

Percentage of Frequent Alcohol Users

Study aims

1. Describe patterns of substance use among adolescents in Sweden between 1988 and 2011
11 indicators of substance use

- **Alcohol**
- **Tobacco**
- **Inhalants**

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Latent class analysis

data-driven method with the aim of identifying patterns of substance use behavior

we identify mutually exclusive and homogenous subgroups within a heterogenous population

Study aims

1. Describe patterns of substance use among adolescents in Sweden between 1988 and 2011

2. Test whether patterns of substance use changed over the study period
we tested this by entering cohort as a grouping variable into the latent class analysis

then, we tested whether the inclusion probabilities and response probabilities differed between the four cohorts
Study aims

1. Describe patterns of substance use among adolescents in Sweden between 1988 and 2011
2. Test whether patterns of substance use changed over the study period
3. Examine whether gender predicted patterns of substance use
Gender gap is narrowing

Gender specific trends in alcohol use: cross-cultural comparisons from 1998 to 2006 in 24 countries and regions

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we tested this by running a multinomial regression analysis with the latent classes as outcomes and cohort as a grouping factor. We examined whether gender predicted inclusion in the latent classes. We also examined whether this differed for the four cohorts using corrected Wald tests.
Study aims

1. Describe patterns of substance use among adolescents in Sweden between 1988 and 2011
2. Test whether patterns of substance use changed over the study period
3. Examine whether gender predicted patterns of substance use
4. Examine whether internalizing problems predicted patterns of substance use
Internalizing problems have been increasing.
we tested this by running a multinomial regression analysis with the latent classes as outcomes and cohort as a grouping factor. We examined whether internalizing problems predicted inclusion in the latent classes. We also examined whether this differed for the four cohorts using corrected Wald tests.