### Sweden

#### Risk of Premature Death Due to NCDs (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Proportional Mortality

- **35%** Cardiovascular diseases
- **22%** Other NCDs
- **26%** Cancers
- **6%** Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions
- **2%** Chronic respiratory diseases
- **2%** Injuries

#### Mortality

**Premature mortality from NCDs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
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<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>39,600</td>
<td>42,400</td>
<td>82,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Suicide mortality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Risk Factors

- **Harmful use of alcohol**
  - Total alcohol per capita consumption, adults aged 15+ (litres of pure alcohol)
  - 2016: 15
  - 2010: 10
- **Physical inactivity**
  - Physical inactivity, adults aged 18+ (%)
  - 2016: 23
  - 2010: 10
- **Salt/Sodium intake**
  - Mean population salt intake, adults aged 20+ (g/day)
  - 2016: 9
  - 2010: 9
- **Tobacco use**
  - Current tobacco smoking, adults aged 15+ (%)
  - 2016: 19
  - 2010: 10
- **Diabetes**
  - Raised blood glucose, adults aged 18+ (%)
  - 2016: 8
  - 2010: 7
- **Obesity**
  - Obesity, adults aged 18+ (%)
  - 2016: 24
  - 2010: 20
  - Obesity, adolescents aged 10-19 (%)
  - 2016: 8
  - 2010: 4
- **Ambient air pollution**
  - Exceedance of WHO guidelines level for annual PM2.5 concentration (proportion)°
  - 2016: -
  - 2010: -
- **Household air pollution**
  - Population with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technologies (%)
  - 2016: - <5

#### Current Tobacco Smoking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Obesity

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Raised Blood Pressure

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### National Systems Response

- **Drug therapy to prevent heart attacks and strokes**
  - Proportion of population at high risk for CVD or with existing CVD (%)
  - 2017: -
  - Proportion of high risk persons receiving any drug therapy and counselling to prevent heart attacks and strokes (%)
  - 2017: -
  - Proportion of primary health care centres reported as offering CVD risk stratification
  - 2017: More than 50%
  - Reported having CVD guidelines that are utilized in at least 50% of health facilities
  - 2017: Yes

- **Essential NCD medicines and basic technologies to treat major NCDs**
  - Number of essential NCD medicines reported as “generally available”
    - 2017: 10 out of 10
  - Number of essential NCD technologies reported as “generally available”
    - 2017: 6 out of 6

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*No data available*

*Not exceeding*