World Health Organization

European Region

# Alcohol-attributable injuries in the WHO European Region

## Web annex – data sources and methods underlying the 2019 estimates

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**Abstract**
This web annex presents detailed country-specific estimates of alcohol-attributable injury mortality and disability in the WHO European Region, including age-standardized alcohol-attributable death rates, the proportion of injury deaths caused by alcohol and breakdowns by major injury categories. It also provides information on the data sources and methods used for the summary report Alcohol-attributable injuries in the WHO European Region: Overview of key findings based on 2019 data. By offering granular and comparable national data, this resource supports cross-country analysis and helps inform targeted planning, monitoring and evaluation of alcohol-attributable injury prevention policies.

**Keywords: ALCOHOL DRINKING; INJURIES; PREVENTION AND CONTROL; PUBLIC HEALTH; VIOLENCE**

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# Methodology for modelling alcohol-attributable burden of injuries

The annex describes the methodology underlying the short report Alcohol-attributable injuries in the WHO European Region: Overview of key findings based on 2019 data (*1*) and follows the standard WHO methodology used for regular updates of the WHO Global Health Observatory (*2*).

## *Estimating the number of deaths of drivers resulting from motor vehicle accidents*

Estimates of motor vehicle deaths were stratified into those involving the driver and those involving others, using Formula S.1. This method estimates the number of deaths (D) among drivers (d) using the fraction (F) of injury events in a country that occurred among drivers by sex (indexed by i) and age (indexed by p, including people 15 years of age and older). These fractions were based on data obtained from the WHO road traffic deaths database (*1*). The method of estimating the number of road injuries involving drivers assumed that all motor vehicle accident injuries to drivers occurred among people aged 15 years or older (i.e. all road injuries sustained by people 0 to 14 years of age were determined to affect people other than the driver). For countries where data were not available, the fractions of injuries among drivers and among people other than the driver were imputed as the global burden of disease regional averages. To estimate the number of years of life lost (YLL), years lived with disability (YLD), and disability adjusted life years (DALYs) lost among drivers, the fraction of deaths among drivers compared to all road deaths (by age and sex) were used. All other road deaths, YLLs, YLDs and DALYs lost affected people other than the driver.

***Formula S.1***

$$Dd_{p,i} = \frac{F_i \cdot F_p \cdot \sum_{p=1}^{pn} \sum_{i=1}^{in} D_{p,i}}{D_{p,i}}$$

## *Estimating the population-attributable fractions for injuries*

The fractions of injuries attributable to alcohol consumption were estimated according to formulas S.2a and S.2b. These formulae incorporate the PFD and PCD combined with the corresponding RRs. Formula S.2b accounts for the patterns of alcohol consumption (i.e. the prevalence of current drinkers who engage in heavy episodic drinking (HED) (PHED) and who do not engage in HED (PNHED)).

***Formula S.2a***

$$PAF = \frac{P_{FD}\,(RR_{FD} - 1) + P_{CD}\,(RR_{CD} - 1)}{P_{FD}\,(RR_{FD} - 1) + P_{CD}\,(RR_{CD} - 1) + 1}$$

***Formula S.2b***

$$P_{FD}\,(RR_{FD} - 1) = \int_{>0}^{60} P_{NHED}\,(x)\,RR_{NHED}\,(x)\mathrm{d}x + \int_{>0}^{60} P_{HED}\,(x)\,RR_{HED}\,(x)\mathrm{d}x + \int_{60}^{150} P_{HED}\,(x)\,RR_{HED}\,(x)\mathrm{d}x - P_{CD}$$

## *Estimating the population-attributable fraction for road injuries sustained by people other than the driver*

The PAFs for road injuries to people other than the driver (nd) were estimated in accordance with Formula S.3. Formula S.3 is based on the country-, sex- (indexed by p), and age- (indexed by i) specific deaths (D) and PAFs for road injuries affecting the driver. This method has multiple assumptions and limitations. Firstly, this method assumes that road injuries involving an intoxicated driver involve an equal number of passengers, as do accidents involving non-intoxicated drivers. Secondly, this method assumes that the distribution of the ages of passengers affected by road injuries involving intoxicated drivers is the same as the distribution of the ages of passengers affected by road injuries not involving intoxicated drivers. Lastly, this method does not account for non-intoxicated drivers killed or injured by intoxicated drivers.

***Formula S.3***

$$PAF_{nd} = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^{pn} \sum_{i=1}^{in} D_{p,i} \bullet PAF_{p,i}}{\sum_{p=1}^{pn} \sum_{i=1}^{in} D_{p,i}}$$

## *Modelling alcohol consumption for the estimation of alcohol-attributable mortality and morbidity*

Alcohol consumption was modelled based on (i) the prevalence of different drinking statuses (current drinkers, former drinkers, lifetime abstainers), (ii) the average daily volume of alcohol consumption among current drinkers (measured in grams of ethanol per day), and (iii) the prevalence of HED (defined as drinking 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on one occasion in the past month among current drinkers). Data on alcohol consumption (drinking status and amount consumed by current drinkers) and binge drinking were obtained from the study by Manthey et al. (*2*). Data on drinking status and HED were available by year, age group (15–19, 20–24, 25–34, 35–49, 50–64, and 65 years of age and older), and sex.

The amount of alcohol consumed by current drinkers was modelled based on (i) per capita consumption of alcohol (obtained from the study by Manthey et al. (*2*)), (ii) age-specific prevalence of alcohol consumption, (iii) country- and year-specific estimates of relative average alcohol consumption by age and sex (obtained from the study by Manthey et al. (*2*)), and (iv) year-, sex- and age-specific population estimates.

When modelling the alcohol consumed by current drinkers, the per capita consumption of alcohol was adjusted using a correction factor of 0.8. This correction factor was used to account for (i) alcohol that was not consumed, and (ii) the underreporting of alcohol consumption in medical observation studies from which the RR estimates used in this study were obtained. (*3*) A study by Stockwell and colleagues found that cohort studies of the relationship between alcohol consumption and all-cause mortality had a coverage rate (when compared to per capita consumption) of 61.71% (*4*). The adjustment of survey data can be justified by the observation that the underreporting of alcohol consumption in medical epidemiology studies (*5*–*7*) is much less than in population surveys; population-level surveys underestimate alcohol consumption because, on average, such surveys ask many fewer questions that are used to measure alcohol consumption compared to the number of such questions asked in medical epidemiology studies (*5*–*7*). Furthermore, the undercoverage of population surveys is also affected by recruitment biases

(*8*). The method used to model alcohol consumption among current drinkers assumes that the undercoverage of alcohol consumption is constant by age and sex.

Average daily alcohol consumption among current drinkers was modelled using a Gamma distribution in accordance with the methodology outlined by Rehm et al. (*9*) and Kehoe et al. (*10*). This methodology was developed using data from over 60 individual surveys conducted in both developing and developed countries. Firstly, this method assumes that the average daily amount of alcohol consumed among current drinkers can be accurately modelled using a Gamma distribution, which was the case in the surveys examined by both Rehm and Kehoe and their respective colleagues. Secondly, this method assumes that the standard deviation of the Gamma distribution of alcohol consumption can be predicted on the basis of the mean consumption of alcohol. Both Rehm and Kehoe and their respective colleagues observed a strong correlation between the mean and the standard deviation of the Gamma distribution (an r of 0.971). Therefore, based on the mean alcohol consumed ($\mu$) by age and sex, the standard deviation ($\sigma$) was estimated according to Formula S.4 (the coefficient of sex is 1 for women and 0 for men in Formula S.4)

***Formula S.3***

$$\hat{\sigma}_{shifted} = (1.171 + 0.087 * sex) * \hat{\mu}_{shifted}$$

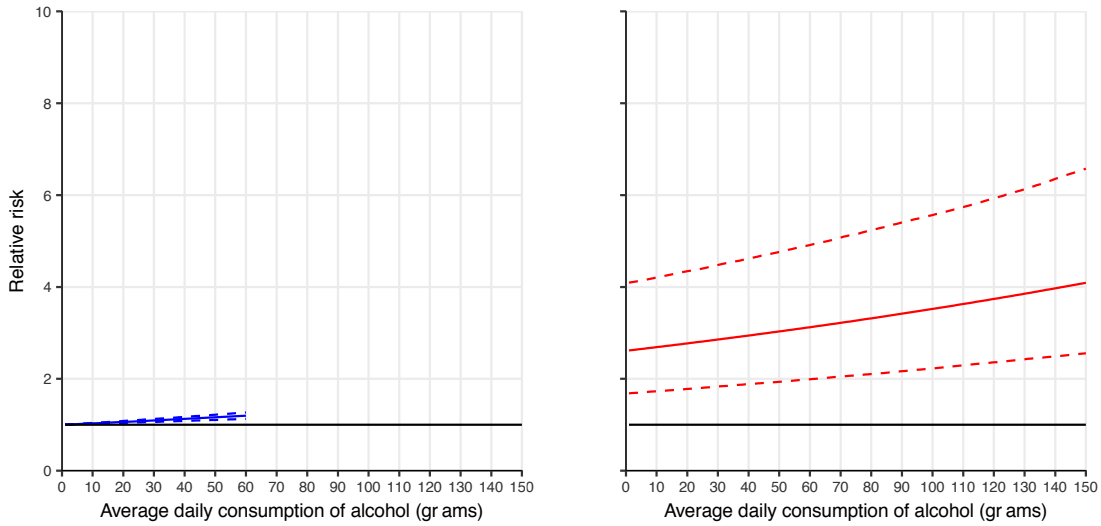
## Road injury

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sex:** | Both (male and female) |
| **Category:** | Injuries / Unintentional injuries |
| **ICD-10 codes:** | V01–04, V06, V09–80, V87, V89, V99* |
| **GHE 2015 cause category:** | III.A.1 |
| **Causality:** | World Health Organization, 2009 (*11*) |

| | Current drinkers (non-heavy episodic drinkers) | Current drinkers (heavy episodic drinkers) | Former drinkers |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Relative risk function or estimate** | $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_1 \cdot x)$<br>$\beta_1 = 0.00299550897979837$ | $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_1 \cdot x + \beta_2)$<br>$\beta_1 = 0.00299550897979837$<br>$\beta_2 = 0.959350221334602$ | $RR_{FD} = 1$ |
| **Variance** | Variance $(\beta_1) = 0.00050867822^2$ | Variance co-variance matrix $(\beta_1, \beta_2)$ = $\begin{vmatrix} 0.00050867822^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.227875857649849^2 \end{vmatrix}$ | Variance$(\ln(RR_{FD})) = 0$ |
| **Comments** | | The covariances of the beta coefficients are unknown. | As the risk of injuries is dependent on acute alcohol consumption, former drinkers are assumed to have the same risk of injury as do lifetime abstainers. |
| **Source** | World Health Organization 2018 (*12*) | World Health Organization 2018 (*12*) | |

x = grams of alcohol consumed per day among current drinkers
Heavy episodic drinking is defined as consuming 60 grams or more of alcohol on one drinking occasion in the past 30 days

**Fig. S1.** Relative risks and 95% confidence intervals for road injuries among male and female non-heavy episodic drinkers (blue) and heavy episodic drinkers (red)



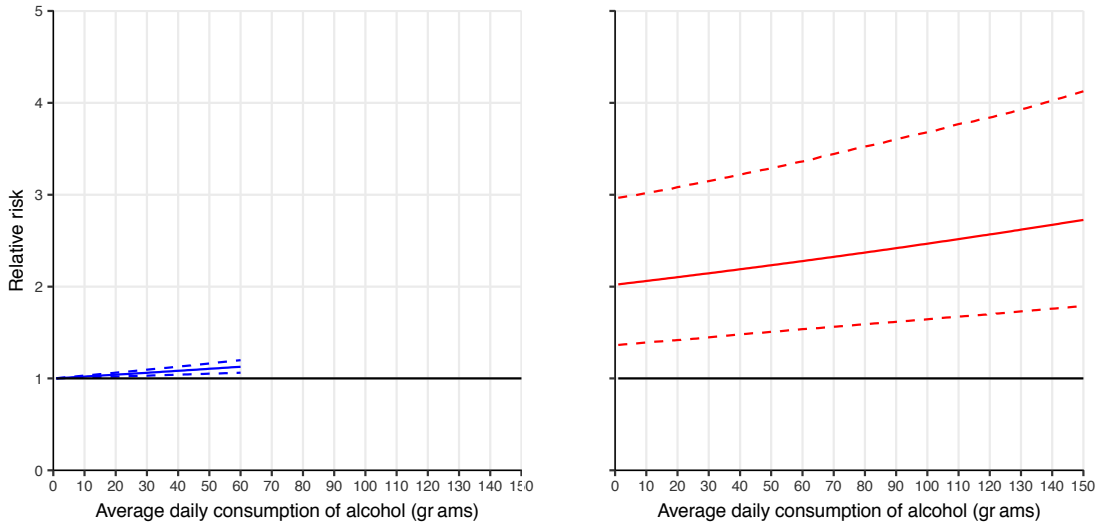
## Poisonings
## Falls
## Fire, heat and hot substances
## Drowning
## Exposure to mechanical forces
## Other unintentional injuries

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sex:** | Both (male and female) |
| **Category:** | Injuries / Unintentional injuries |
| **ICD-10 codes:** | See Table 1 |
| **GHE 2015 cause category:** | III.A.2-6, III.A.8 |
| **Causality:** | World Health Organization, 2009 (*11*) |

| | Current drinkers (non-heavy episodic drinkers) | Current drinkers (heavy episodic drinkers) | Former drinkers |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Relative risk function or estimate** | $\beta_1$ = 00199800266267306 | $\beta_1$ = 00199800266267306<br>$\beta_2$ = 0.647103242058538 | $RR_{FD}$ = 1 |
| **Variance** | Variance ($\beta_1$) = $0.000509186^2$ | Variance co-variance matrix ($\beta_1$, $\beta_2$) = $\begin{vmatrix} 0.\ 0.000509186^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.155119431^2 \end{vmatrix}$ | Variance(ln($RR_{FD}$)) = 0 |
| **Comments** | These RR functions are based on the risk of non-road injuries. | These RR functions are based on the risk of non-road injuries. | As the risk of injuries is dependent on acute alcohol consumption, former drinkers are assumed to have the same risk of injury as do lifetime abstainers. |
| **Source** | World Health Organization 2018 (*12*) | World Health Organization 2018 (*12*) | |

x = grams of alcohol consumed per day among current drinkers
Heavy episodic drinking is defined as consuming 60 grams or more of alcohol on one drinking occasion in the past 30 days

**Fig. S2.** Relative risks and 95% confidence intervals for poisonings, falls, fire, heat and hot substances, drowning, exposure to mechanical forces, and other unintentional injuries among male and female non-heavy episodic drinkers (blue) and heavy episodic drinkers (red)



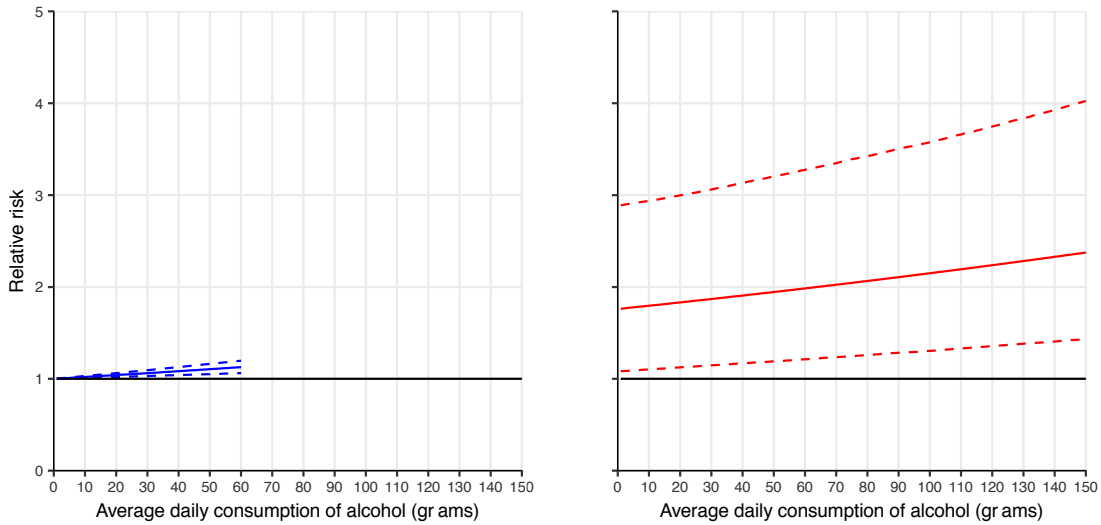
## Self-harm
## Interpersonal violence

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sex:** | Both (male and female) |
| **Category:** | Injuries / Intentional injuries |
| **ICD-10 codes:** | See Table 1 |
| **GHE 2015 cause category:** | III.B.1-2 |
| **Causality:** | World Health Organization, 2009 (*11*) |

| | Current drinkers (non-heavy episodic drinkers) | Current drinkers (heavy episodic drinkers) | Former drinkers |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Relative risk function or estimate** | $\beta_1$ = 00199800266267306 | $\beta_1$ = 00199800266267306<br>$\beta_2$ = 0.647103242058538 | $RR_{FD}$ = 1 |
| **Variance** | Variance ($\beta_1$) = $0.000509186^2$ | Variance co-variance matrix ($\beta_1$, $\beta_2$) = $\begin{vmatrix} 0.\ 0.000509186^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.155119431^2 \end{vmatrix}$ | Variance(ln($RR_{FD}$)) = 0 |
| **Comments** | These RR functions are based on the risk of non-road injuries. | These RR functions are based on the risk of non-road injuries. | As the risk of injuries is dependent on acute alcohol consumption, former drinkers are assumed to have the same risk of injury as do lifetime abstainers. |
| **Source** | World Health Organization 2018 (*12*) | World Health Organization 2018 (*12*) | |

x = grams of alcohol consumed per day among current drinkers
Heavy episodic drinking is defined as consuming 60 grams or more of alcohol on one drinking occasion in the past 30 days

**Fig. S3.** Relative risks and 95% confidence intervals for self-harm and interpersonal violence among male and female non-heavy episodic drinkers (blue) and heavy episodic drinkers (red)



## Road injury

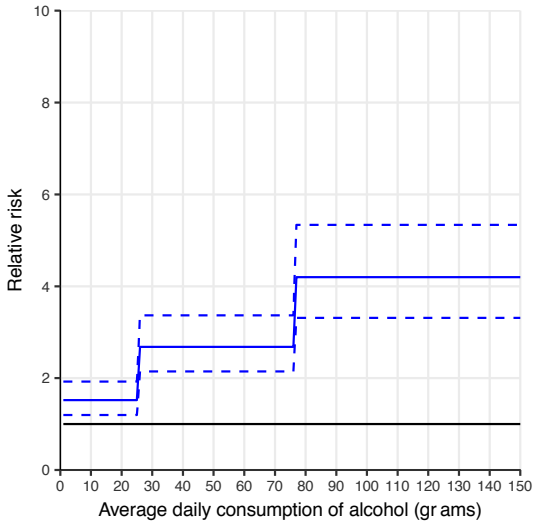
***Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine***

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sex:** | Male |
| **Category:** | Injuries / Unintentional injuries |
| **ICD-10 codes:** | V01–04, V06, V09–80, V87, V89, V99 |
| **GHE 2015 cause category:** | III.A.1 |
| **Causality:** | World Health Organization, 2009 (*11*) |

| | **Current drinkers** | **Former drinkers** |
|---|---|---|
| **Relative risk function or estimate** | If(x>25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_1)$<br>If(76.08>x≥25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_2)$<br>If(x≥76.08) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_3)$<br><br>$\beta_1 = \ln(1.52)$ $\beta_2 = \ln(2.68)$ $\beta_3 = \ln(4.20)$ | $RR_{FD} = 1$ |
| **Variance** | Variance co-variance matrix ($\beta_1$, $\beta_2$, $\beta_3$)<br>$0.121^2$ 0 0<br>0 $0.117^2$ 0<br>0 0 $0.121^2$ | Variance ($\ln(RR_{FD})$) = 0 |
| **Comments** | Covariances between β coefficients are unknown | The risk of injuries among former drinkers was assumed to be the same as for lifetime abstainers. |
| **Source** | Zaridze *et al*., 2009 (*13,14*) | |

x = grams of alcohol consumed per day among current drinkers

**Fig. S4.** Relative risk with 95% confidence intervals for road injuries among male current drinkers (compared to lifetime abstainers) for Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine



## Road injury

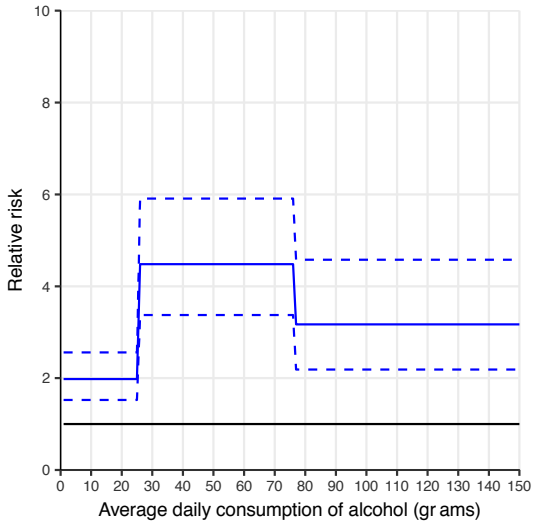
*Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sex:** | Female |
| **Category:** | Injuries / Unintentional injuries |
| **ICD-10 codes:** | V01–04, V06, V09–80, V87, V89, V99 |
| **GHE 2015 cause category:** | III.A.1 |
| **Causality:** | World Health Organization, 2009 (*11*) |

| | **Current drinkers** | **Former drinkers** |
|---|---|---|
| **Relative risk function or estimate** | If(x>25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_1)$<br>If(76.08>x≥25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_2)$<br>If(x≥76.08) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_3)$<br><br>$\beta_1 = \ln(1.98)$ $\beta_2 = \ln(4.48)$ $\beta_3 = \ln(3.17)$ | $RR_{FD} = 1$ |
| **Variance** | Variance co-variance matrix ($\beta_1$, $\beta_2$, $\beta_3$)<br>$0.132^2$ 0 0<br>0 $0.144^2$ 0<br>0 0 $0.189^2$ | Variance ($\ln(RR_{FD})$) = 0 |
| **Comments** | Covariances between β coefficients are unknown | The risk of injuries among former drinkers was assumed to be the same as for lifetime abstainers. |
| **Source** | Zaridze *et al*., 2009 (*13,14*) | |

x = grams of alcohol consumed per day among current drinkers

**Fig. S5.** Relative risk with 95% confidence intervals for road injuries among female current drinkers (compared to lifetime abstainers) for Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine



## Poisonings
## Falls
## Fire, heat and hot substances
## Drowning
## Exposure to mechanical forces
## Other unintentional injuries

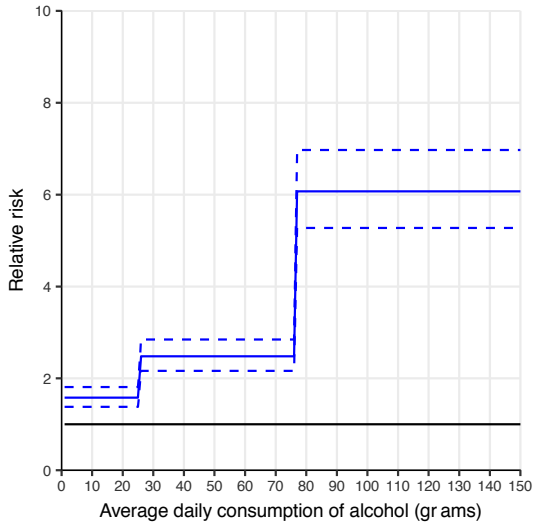
*Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sex:** | Male |
| **Category:** | Injuries / Unintentional injuries |
| **ICD-10 codes:** | See Table A.X |
| **GHE 2015 cause category:** | III.A.2-6, III.A.8 |
| **Causality:** | World Health Organization, 2009 (*11*) |

| | **Current drinkers** | **Former drinkers** |
|---|---|---|
| **Relative risk function or estimate** | If(x>25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_1)$<br>If(76.08>x≥25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_2)$<br>If(x≥76.08) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_3)$<br><br>$\beta_1 = \ln(1.58)$ $\beta_2 = \ln(2.48)$ $\beta_3 = \ln(6.07)$ | $RR_{FD} = 1$ |
| **Variance** | Variance co-variance matrix ($\beta_1$, $\beta_2$, $\beta_3$)<br>$0.069^2$ 0 0<br>0 $0.070^2$ 0<br>0 0 $0.072^2$ | Variance ($\ln(RR_{FD})$) = 0 |
| **Comments** | Covariances between β coefficients are unknown | The risk of injuries among former drinkers was assumed to be the same as for lifetime abstainers. |
| **Source** | Zaridze *et al*., 2009 (*13, 14*) | |

x = grams of alcohol consumed per day among current drinkers

**Fig. S6.** Relative risk with 95% confidence intervals for poisonings, falls, fire, heat and hot substances, drowning, exposure to mechanical forces, and other unintentional injuries among male current drinkers (compared to male lifetime abstainers) for Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine



## Poisonings
## Falls
## Fire, heat and hot substances
## Drowning
## Exposure to mechanical forces
## Other unintentional injuries

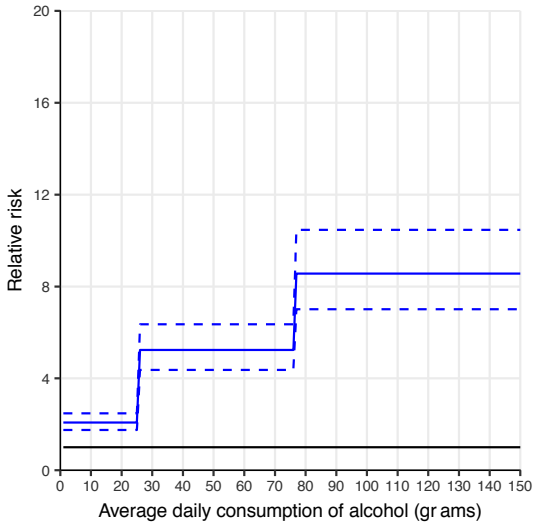
*Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sex:** | Female |
| **Category:** | Injuries / Unintentional injuries |
| **ICD-10 codes:** | See Table A.X |
| **GHE 2015 cause category:** | III.A.2-6, III.A.8 |
| **Causality:** | World Health Organization, 2009 (*11*) |

| | **Current drinkers** | **Former drinkers** |
|---|---|---|
| **Relative risk function or estimate** | If(x>25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_1)$<br>If(76.08>x≥25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_2)$<br>If(x≥76.08) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_3)$<br><br>$\beta_1 = \ln(2.08)$ $\beta_2 = \ln(5.24)$ $\beta_3 = \ln(8.56)$ | $RR_{FD} = 1$ |
| **Variance** | Variance co-variance matrix ($\beta_1$, $\beta_2$, $\beta_3$)<br>$0.088^2$ 0 0<br>0 $0.095^2$ 0<br>0 0 $0.102^2$ | Variance ($\ln(RR_{FD})$) = 0 |
| **Comments** | Covariances between β coefficients are unknown | The risk of injuries among former drinkers was assumed to be the same as for lifetime abstainers. |
| **Source** | Zaridze *et al*., 2009 (*13, 14*) | |

x = grams of alcohol consumed per day among current drinkers

**Fig. S7.** Relative risk with 95% confidence intervals for poisonings, falls, fire, heat and hot substances, drowning, exposure to mechanical forces, and other unintentional injuries among female current drinkers (compared to female lifetime abstainers) for Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine



## Self-harm

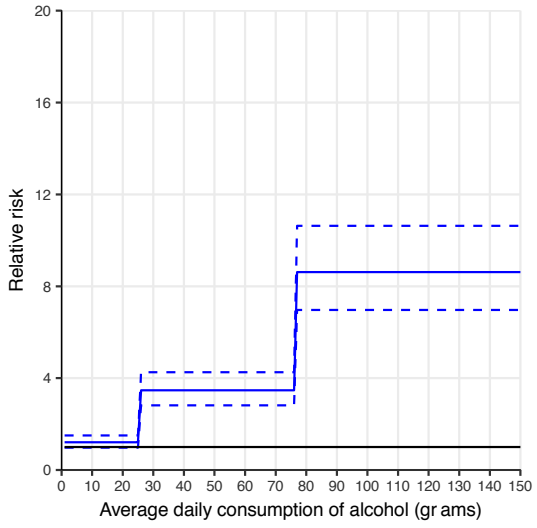
*Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sex:** | Male |
| **Category:** | Injuries / Unintentional injuries |
| **ICD-10 codes:** | X60–84, Y870 |
| **GHE 2015 cause category:** | III.B.1 |
| **Causality:** | World Health Organization, 2009 (*11*) |

| | Current drinkers | Former drinkers |
|---|---|---|
| **Relative risk function or estimate** | If(x>25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_1)$<br>If(76.08>x≥25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_2)$<br>If(x≥76.08) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_3)$<br><br>$\beta_1 = \ln(1.21)$ $\beta_2 = \ln(3.47)$ $\beta_3 = \ln(8.62)$ | $RR_{FD} = 1$ |
| **Variance** | Variance co-variance matrix ($\beta_1$, $\beta_2$, $\beta_3$)<br>$0.113^2$ 0 0<br>0 $0.106^2$ 0<br>0 0 $0.107^2$ | Variance ($\ln(RR_{FD})$) = 0 |
| **Comments** | Covariances between β coefficients are unknown | The risk of injuries among former drinkers was assumed to be the same as for lifetime abstainers. |
| **Source** | Zaridze *et al*., 2009 (*13, 14*) | |

x = grams of alcohol consumed per day among current drinkers

**Fig. S8.** Relative risk with 95% confidence intervals for self-harm among male current drinkers (compared to male lifetime abstainers) for Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine



## Self-harm

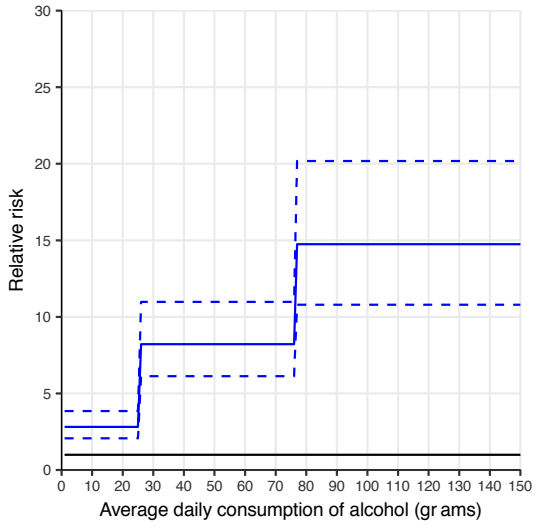
*Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sex:** | Female |
| **Category:** | Injuries / Unintentional injuries |
| **ICD-10 codes:** | X60–84, Y870 |
| **GHE 2015 cause category:** | III.B.1 |
| **Causality:** | World Health Organization, 2009 (*11*) |

| | Current drinkers | Former drinkers |
|---|---|---|
| **Relative risk function or estimate** | If(x>25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_1)$<br>If(76.08>x≥25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_2)$<br>If(x≥76.08) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_3)$<br><br>$\beta_1 = \ln(2.82)$ $\beta_2 = \ln(8.22)$ $\beta_3 = \ln(14.75)$ | $RR_{FD} = 1$ |
| **Variance** | Variance co-variance matrix ($\beta_1$, $\beta_2$, $\beta_3$)<br>$0.157^2$ 0 0<br>0 $0.147^2$ 0<br>0 0 $0.157^2$ | Variance ($\ln(RR_{FD})$) = 0 |
| **Comments** | Covariances between β coefficients are unknown | The risk of injuries among former drinkers was assumed to be the same as for lifetime abstainers. |
| **Source** | Zaridze *et al*., 2009 (*13, 14*) | |

x = grams of alcohol consumed per day among current drinkers

**Fig. S9.** Relative risk with 95% confidence intervals for self-harm among female current drinkers (compared to female lifetime abstainers) for Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine



## Interpersonal violence

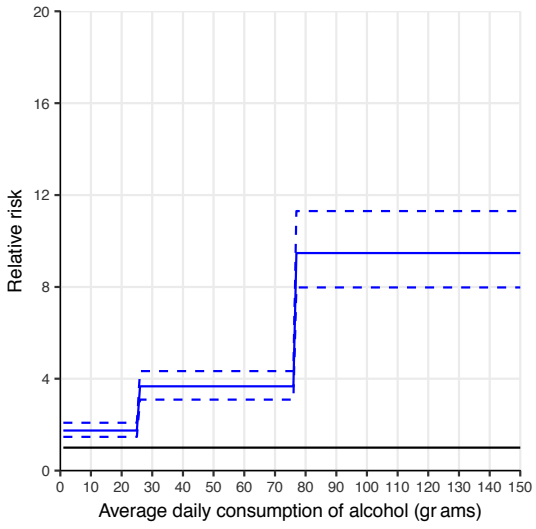
***Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine***

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sex:** | Male |
| **Category:** | Injuries / Unintentional injuries |
| **ICD-10 codes:** | X85–Y09, Y871 |
| **GHE 2015 cause category:** | II.B.2 |
| **Causality:** | World Health Organization, 2009 (*11*) |

| | **Current drinkers** | **Former drinkers** |
|---|---|---|
| **Relative risk function or estimate** | If(x>25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_1)$<br>If(76.08>x≥25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_2)$<br>If(x≥76.08) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_3)$<br><br>$\beta_1 = \ln(1.75)$ $\beta_2 = \ln(3.67)$ $\beta_3 = \ln(9.47)$ | $RR_{FD} = 1$ |
| **Variance** | Variance co-variance matrix ($\beta_1$, $\beta_2$, $\beta_3$)<br>$0.089^2$ 0 0<br>0 $0.086^2$ 0<br>0 0 $0.089^2$ | Variance ($\ln(RR_{FD})$) = 0 |
| **Comments** | Covariances between β coefficients are unknown | The risk of injuries among former drinkers was assumed to be the same as for lifetime abstainers. |
| **Source** | Zaridze *et al*., 2009 (*13, 14*) | |

x = grams of alcohol consumed per day among current drinkers

**Fig. S10.** Relative risk with 95% confidence intervals for interpersonal violence among male current drinkers (compared to male lifetime abstainers) for Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine



## Interpersonal violence

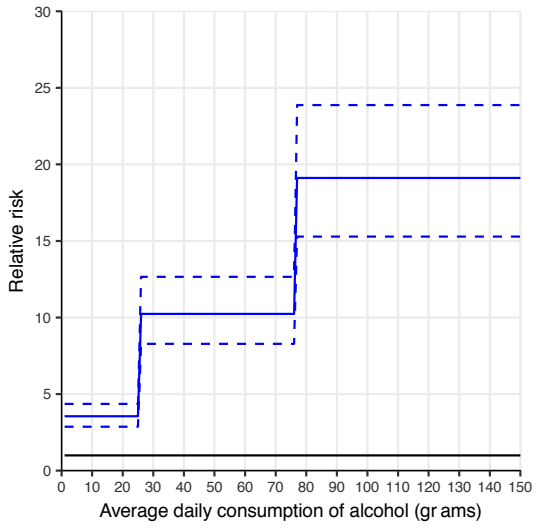
*Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sex:** | Female |
| **Category:** | Injuries / Unintentional injuries |
| **ICD-10 codes:** | X85–Y09, Y871 |
| **GHE 2015 cause category:** | II.B.2 |
| **Causality:** | World Health Organization, 2009 (*11*) |

| | **Current drinkers** | **Former drinkers** |
|---|---|---|
| **Relative risk function or estimate** | If(x>25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_1)$<br>If(76.08>x≥25.36) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_2)$<br>If(x≥76.08) $RR_{CD} = \exp(\beta_3)$<br><br>$\beta_1 = \ln(3.55)$ $\beta_2 = \ln(10.23)$ $\beta_3 = \ln(19.11)$ | $RR_{FD} = 1$ |
| **Variance** | Variance co-variance matrix ($\beta_1$, $\beta_2$, $\beta_3$)<br>$0.105^2$ 0 0<br>0 $0.107^2$ 0<br>0 0 $0.114^2$ | Variance ($\ln(RR_{FD})$) = 0 |
| **Comments** | Covariances between β coefficients are unknown | The risk of injuries among former drinkers was assumed to be the same as for lifetime abstainers. |
| **Source** | Zaridze *et al*., 2009 (*13, 14*) | |

x = grams of alcohol consumed per day among current drinkers

**Fig. S11.** Relative risk with 95% confidence intervals for interpersonal violence among female current drinkers (compared to male lifetime abstainers) for Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine



# Regional and country-specific estimates

**Fig. S12.** Alcohol-attributable injury DALYs in the WHO European Region in 2019, by country: (i) age-standardized rate of injury DALYs and (ii) proportion of all injury DALYs

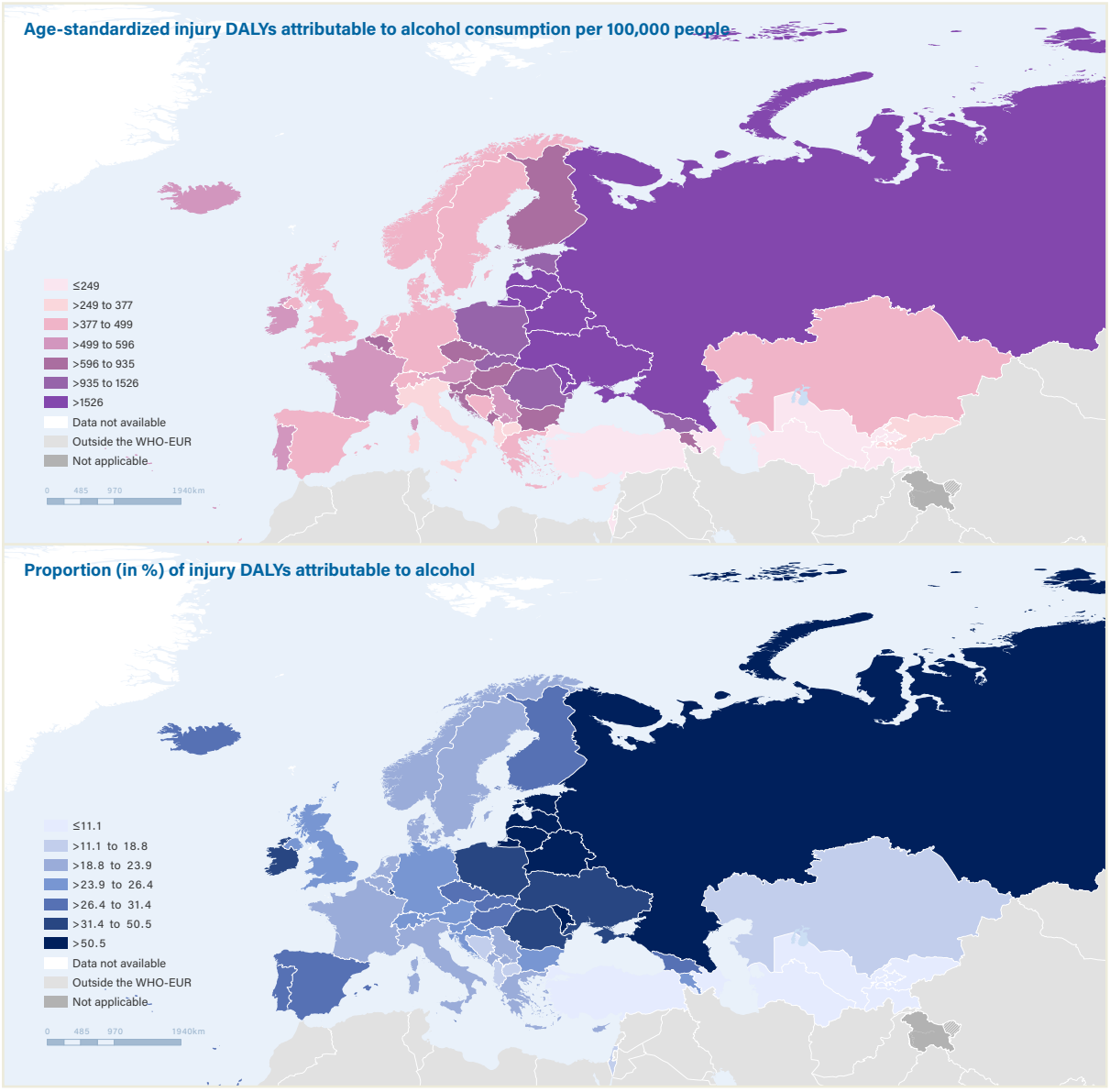


**Fig. S13.** Injury deaths caused by alcohol use in the WHO European Region in 2019, by age and sex.

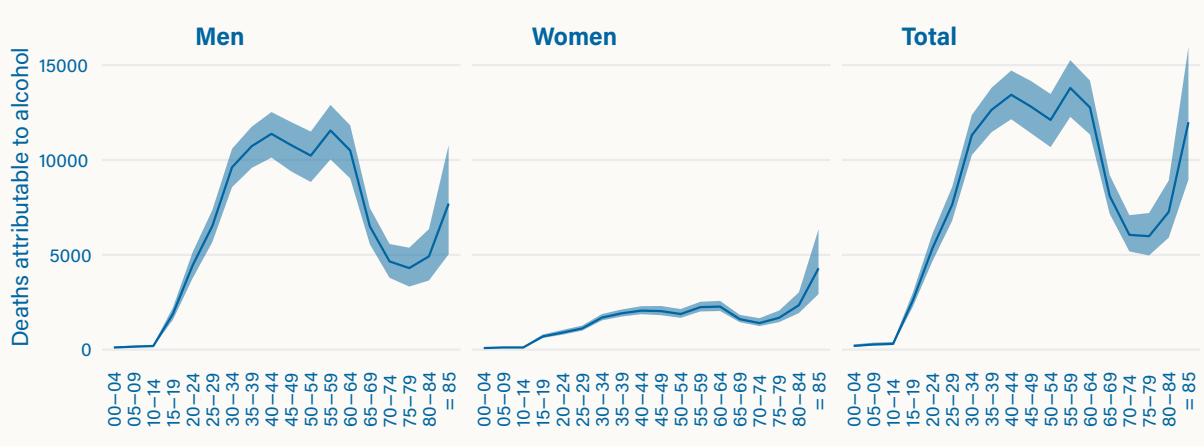



**Fig. S14.** Alcohol-attributable injury deaths in the WHO European Region, 2000-2019.

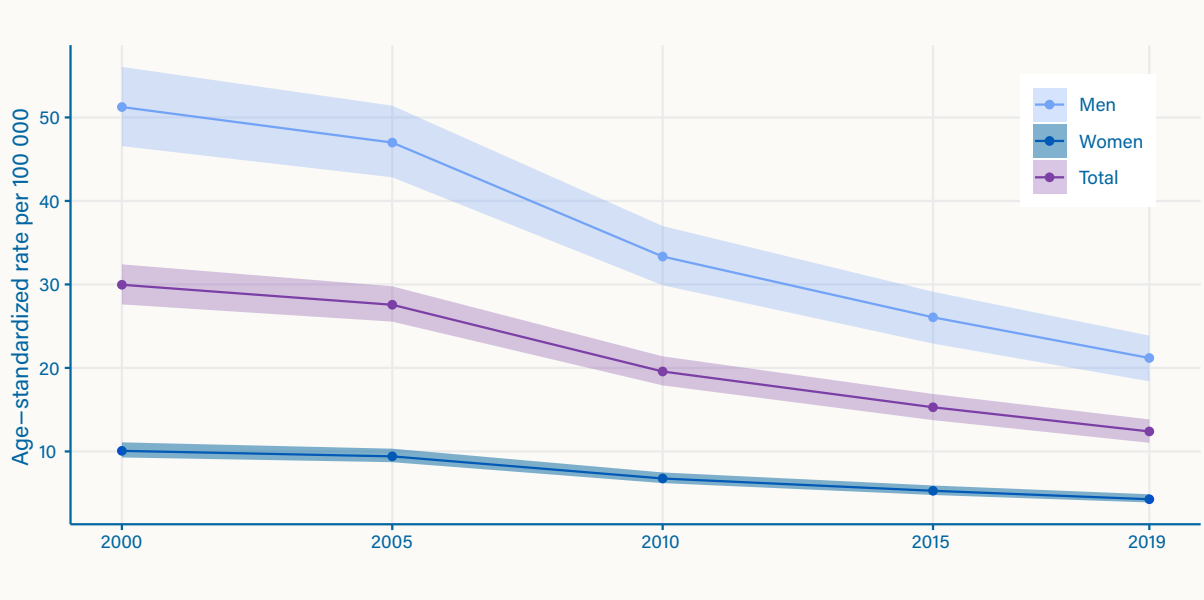


**Table S1.** Alcohol consumption, percentage of drinkers, and heavy episodic drinkers in the WHO Europe Region by country and sex, in 2019

| Region / Country | Adult per capita consumption (L pure alcohol) | | | Drinkers (%) | | | Heavy episodic drinkers (%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| WHO European Region | 14.9 | 4.0 | 9.2 | 70.7% | 54.9% | 62.4% | 34.0% | 12.8% | 23.0% |
| Albania | 8.4 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 63.1% | 37.4% | 50.2% | 13.8% | 4.1% | 8.9% |
| Andorra | 16.9 | 5.0 | 11.1 | 87.6% | 79.2% | 83.5% | 56.0% | 29.0% | 43.3% |
| Armenia | 8.7 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 62.2% | 41.8% | 50.6% | 39.7% | 16.6% | 27.2% |
| Austria | 18.8 | 5.5 | 12.0 | 86.7% | 73.8% | 80.1% | 44.3% | 19.0% | 31.4% |
| Azerbaijan | 3.5 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 22.4% | 9.4% | 15.6% | 8.3% | 2.0% | 4.9% |
| Belarus | 18.2 | 4.9 | 10.9 | 78.3% | 61.6% | 69.1% | 37.6% | 13.6% | 24.7% |
| Belgium | 16.2 | 4.7 | 10.3 | 84.9% | 70.7% | 77.7% | 40.8% | 16.4% | 28.4% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 10.7 | 2.2 | 6.4 | 55.8% | 31.8% | 43.5% | 15.7% | 4.4% | 9.7% |
| Bulgaria | 19.5 | 4.9 | 11.9 | 76.5% | 56.7% | 66.2% | 30.1% | 9.7% | 19.4% |
| Croatia | 13.8 | 3.7 | 8.5 | 78.3% | 60.2% | 68.9% | 39.0% | 14.4% | 26.5% |
| Cyprus | 12.7 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 78.2% | 58.9% | 68.5% | 29.3% | 9.9% | 19.4% |
| Czechia | 21.1 | 5.8 | 13.3 | 82.7% | 68.0% | 75.2% | 50.0% | 22.3% | 36.0% |
| Denmark | 14.6 | 4.3 | 9.4 | 85.0% | 71.3% | 78.1% | 42.4% | 17.7% | 30.0% |
| Estonia | 18.4 | 5.1 | 11.3 | 82.4% | 67.9% | 74.6% | 38.6% | 14.2% | 25.7% |
| Finland | 14.4 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 85.3% | 71.0% | 78.0% | 48.5% | 21.0% | 34.8% |
| France | 18.0 | 5.1 | 11.3 | 84.6% | 70.2% | 77.1% | 40.1% | 16.2% | 27.6% |
| Georgia | 24.3 | 5.9 | 14.3 | 67.3% | 47.4% | 56.5% | 37.6% | 13.9% | 25.0% |
| Germany | 19.2 | 5.5 | 12.2 | 86.1% | 72.4% | 79.1% | 42.5% | 17.5% | 29.8% |
| Greece | 11.3 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 80.7% | 62.6% | 71.4% | 35.4% | 12.6% | 23.8% |
| Hungary | 17.2 | 4.7 | 10.6 | 80.7% | 64.0% | 71.9% | 47.3% | 19.5% | 33.0% |
| Iceland | 12.3 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 85.9% | 73.0% | 79.6% | 54.0% | 25.8% | 40.5% |
| Ireland | 18.1 | 5.6 | 11.7 | 88.3% | 78.8% | 83.4% | 55.8% | 29.9% | 42.6% |
| Israel | 4.8 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 70.9% | 50.1% | 60.3% | 21.3% | 7.3% | 14.2% |
| Italy | 12.7 | 3.5 | 8.0 | 83.3% | 66.9% | 74.8% | 39.3% | 14.5% | 26.6% |

**Table S1.** *continued*

| Region / Country | Adult per capita consumption (L pure alcohol) | | | Drinkers (%) | | | Heavy episodic drinkers (%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Kazakhstan | 8.1 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 33.9% | 16.3% | 24.5% | 13.0% | 3.5% | 7.8% |
| Kyrgyzstan | 8.7 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 25.4% | 11.4% | 18.2% | 10.6% | 2.9% | 6.4% |
| Latvia | 21.7 | 6.0 | 13.1 | 83.0% | 68.8% | 75.2% | 39.8% | 14.9% | 26.3% |
| Lithuania | 19.3 | 5.4 | 11.8 | 82.6% | 68.4% | 74.9% | 39.0% | 14.5% | 26.0% |
| Luxembourg | 17.6 | 5.4 | 11.5 | 88.9% | 80.1% | 84.5% | 58.5% | 31.8% | 45.5% |
| Malta | 13.0 | 3.8 | 8.5 | 86.0% | 71.6% | 79.0% | 53.3% | 24.1% | 39.4% |
| Montenegro | 16.9 | 4.3 | 10.3 | 72.9% | 52.8% | 62.5% | 26.9% | 8.8% | 17.5% |
| Netherlands (Kingdom of the) | 14.5 | 4.2 | 9.3 | 84.5% | 70.5% | 77.4% | 40.4% | 16.4% | 28.3% |
| North Macedonia | 7.7 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 54.7% | 31.3% | 42.9% | 14.7% | 4.3% | 9.2% |
| Norway | 10.5 | 3.1 | 6.8 | 84.0% | 69.9% | 76.9% | 41.1% | 16.3% | 28.9% |
| Poland | 18.7 | 5.2 | 11.6 | 81.9% | 66.1% | 73.7% | 49.0% | 21.2% | 34.7% |
| Portugal | 16.9 | 4.8 | 10.4 | 85.7% | 71.4% | 78.1% | 53.2% | 24.6% | 38.2% |
| Republic of Moldova | 18.5 | 5.1 | 11.4 | 78.4% | 62.0% | 69.6% | 38.0% | 14.3% | 25.7% |
| Romania | 27.3 | 7.5 | 17.0 | 83.6% | 69.0% | 76.0% | 52.3% | 24.4% | 37.8% |
| Russian Federation | 17.9 | 4.2 | 10.4 | 71.4% | 47.5% | 58.4% | 30.4% | 7.4% | 18.0% |
| Serbia | 12.9 | 3.4 | 7.9 | 75.6% | 55.7% | 65.2% | 32.3% | 10.9% | 21.3% |
| Slovakia | 16.7 | 4.6 | 10.5 | 81.7% | 65.7% | 73.5% | 48.8% | 21.0% | 34.7% |
| Slovenia | 17.3 | 4.7 | 11.0 | 80.7% | 64.4% | 72.5% | 38.7% | 14.5% | 26.7% |
| Spain | 17.3 | 4.9 | 10.9 | 86.0% | 71.9% | 78.7% | 45.8% | 19.3% | 32.3% |
| Sweden | 14.4 | 4.2 | 9.3 | 84.5% | 70.1% | 77.3% | 40.5% | 16.3% | 28.5% |
| Switzerland | 16.2 | 4.8 | 10.4 | 86.6% | 74.3% | 80.4% | 45.1% | 19.5% | 32.2% |
| Tajikistan | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 16.8% | 7.1% | 11.9% | 5.6% | 1.5% | 3.5% |
| Turkmenistan | 5.1 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 23.5% | 10.3% | 16.8% | 9.0% | 2.4% | 5.5% |
| Türkiye | 3.2 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 14.9% | 5.7% | 10.3% | 4.5% | 0.9% | 2.6% |
| Ukraine | 14.6 | 3.8 | 8.7 | 76.1% | 57.6% | 66.0% | 30.1% | 9.6% | 19.2% |
| United Kingdom | 17.0 | 4.9 | 10.8 | 85.3% | 71.5% | 78.3% | 42.3% | 17.7% | 29.8% |
| Uzbekistan | 4.5 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 20.9% | 8.8% | 14.8% | 8.0% | 2.0% | 4.8% |

**Table S2.** Alcohol-attributable injury deaths, age-standardized injury death rate and proportion of all injury deaths attributable to alcohol in the WHO Europe Region by country and sex, in 2019

| Region / Country | Attributable deaths | | | Age-standardized deaths rate per 100 000 | | | % of all deaths | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| WHO European Region | 116 171 | 28 439 | 144 610 | 21.2 | 4.3 | 12.4 | 36.5% | 19.4% | 31.1% |
| Albania | 96 | 15 | 111 | 5.95 | 0.82 | 3.39 | 14.7% | 5.1% | 11.7% |
| Armenia | 270 | 68 | 338 | 18.17 | 3.27 | 10.06 | 31.4% | 20.7% | 28.4% |
| Austria | 850 | 188 | 1 039 | 13.47 | 2.37 | 7.69 | 29.5% | 10.8% | 22.4% |
| Azerbaijan | 221 | 20 | 241 | 4.22 | 0.38 | 2.25 | 9.4% | 2.7% | 7.8% |
| Belarus | 2 824 | 790 | 3 614 | 51.44 | 10.63 | 29.24 | 55.4% | 51.1% | 54.4% |
| Belgium | 1 088 | 284 | 1 372 | 13.87 | 2.88 | 8.22 | 27.9% | 9.4% | 19.8% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 177 | 22 | 199 | 8.92 | 0.95 | 4.85 | 16.6% | 6.3% | 14.0% |
| Bulgaria | 525 | 82 | 606 | 12.58 | 1.94 | 7.19 | 27.3% | 11.6% | 23.1% |
| Croatia | 418 | 91 | 509 | 15.01 | 2.21 | 8.21 | 26.9% | 8.5% | 19.4% |
| Cyprus | 52 | 9 | 61 | 7.20 | 1.04 | 4.01 | 22.4% | 6.7% | 16.9% |
| Czechia | 1 224 | 257 | 1 481 | 17.72 | 3.07 | 10.12 | 33.9% | 14.2% | 27.3% |
| Denmark | 316 | 72 | 389 | 7.99 | 1.50 | 4.65 | 27.7% | 9.6% | 20.5% |
| Estonia | 243 | 99 | 342 | 29.75 | 8.30 | 18.43 | 54.7% | 50.4% | 53.4% |
| Finland | 629 | 127 | 756 | 16.21 | 2.76 | 9.25 | 30.6% | 11.9% | 24.2% |
| France | 6 028 | 1 470 | 7 498 | 12.96 | 2.25 | 7.28 | 27.4% | 9.2% | 19.7% |
| Georgia | 508 | 71 | 579 | 24.40 | 2.75 | 13.07 | 32.2% | 14.2% | 27.8% |
| Germany | 7 022 | 1 412 | 8 434 | 10.38 | 1.79 | 5.90 | 28.0% | 10.0% | 21.5% |
| Greece | 776 | 144 | 921 | 10.15 | 1.50 | 5.74 | 25.2% | 7.9% | 18.8% |
| Hungary | 1 070 | 247 | 1 317 | 17.23 | 3.17 | 9.63 | 31.9% | 12.9% | 25.0% |
| Iceland | 25 | 6 | 32 | 12.37 | 2.33 | 7.34 | 32.5% | 12.1% | 24.3% |
| Ireland | 308 | 66 | 374 | 11.30 | 2.16 | 6.64 | 36.3% | 18.4% | 31.0% |
| Israel | 196 | 30 | 226 | 4.56 | 0.58 | 2.52 | 15.5% | 4.6% | 11.8% |
| Italy | 3 697 | 869 | 4 567 | 7.64 | 1.28 | 4.30 | 25.9% | 8.0% | 18.2% |
| Kazakhstan | 1 092 | 168 | 1 260 | 12.41 | 1.76 | 6.81 | 13.8% | 6.8% | 12.1% |
| Kyrgyzstan | 225 | 35 | 260 | 7.90 | 1.15 | 4.40 | 12.6% | 5.9% | 10.9% |

**Table S2.** *continued*

| Region / Country | Attributable deaths | | | Age-standardized deaths rate per 100 000 | | | % of all deaths | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Latvia | 606 | 227 | 833 | 54.26 | 12.06 | 31.78 | 57.8% | 52.8% | 56.4% |
| Lithuania | 910 | 340 | 1 250 | 54.44 | 11.64 | 31.60 | 56.3% | 51.2% | 54.8% |
| Luxembourg | 53 | 16 | 69 | 12.54 | 3.18 | 7.71 | 35.1% | 15.5% | 27.0% |
| Malta | 27 | 6 | 33 | 8.96 | 1.78 | 5.30 | 33.0% | 14.1% | 26.4% |
| Montenegro | 55 | 8 | 62 | 14.73 | 1.95 | 8.15 | 22.7% | 8.8% | 19.0% |
| Netherlands (Kingdom of the) | 1 125 | 366 | 1 491 | 8.75 | 2.07 | 5.25 | 25.6% | 8.3% | 16.9% |
| North Macedonia | 63 | 7 | 70 | 4.99 | 0.59 | 2.76 | 13.6% | 4.0% | 10.8% |
| Norway | 335 | 78 | 413 | 9.04 | 1.75 | 5.31 | 25.1% | 8.1% | 18.0% |
| Poland | 4 388 | 751 | 5 139 | 19.27 | 2.69 | 10.74 | 35.7% | 16.0% | 30.2% |
| Portugal | 1 154 | 277 | 1 430 | 15.04 | 2.39 | 8.23 | 34.6% | 13.8% | 26.8% |
| Republic of Moldova | 1 053 | 261 | 1 314 | 45.14 | 9.26 | 25.98 | 54.1% | 48.8% | 52.9% |
| Romania | 2 692 | 462 | 3 154 | 22.01 | 3.47 | 12.43 | 37.6% | 20.6% | 33.6% |
| Russian Federation | 49 875 | 13 646 | 63 521 | 63.03 | 13.76 | 36.59 | 54.3% | 46.1% | 52.3% |
| Serbia | 507 | 79 | 587 | 9.51 | 1.35 | 5.32 | 25.7% | 10.3% | 21.4% |
| Slovakia | 725 | 130 | 855 | 21.37 | 3.05 | 11.66 | 33.2% | 13.2% | 27.0% |
| Slovenia | 232 | 48 | 280 | 15.61 | 1.99 | 8.57 | 26.5% | 7.6% | 18.6% |
| Spain | 2 887 | 672 | 3 558 | 8.16 | 1.52 | 4.71 | 30.5% | 11.2% | 23.0% |
| Sweden | 753 | 164 | 918 | 10.91 | 2.07 | 6.41 | 26.5% | 9.1% | 19.8% |
| Switzerland | 621 | 160 | 781 | 9.37 | 1.83 | 5.44 | 27.5% | 9.6% | 19.9% |
| Tajikistan | 167 | 20 | 187 | 4.27 | 0.53 | 2.38 | 6.2% | 2.1% | 5.1% |
| Turkmenistan | 151 | 22 | 173 | 5.75 | 0.78 | 3.13 | 9.7% | 3.9% | 8.2% |
| Türkiye | 759 | 88 | 846 | 1.82 | 0.20 | 0.99 | 5.5% | 1.4% | 4.2% |
| Ukraine | 12 402 | 2 903 | 15 304 | 50.44 | 9.16 | 28.53 | 52.2% | 48.2% | 51.4% |
| United Kingdom | 3 954 | 955 | 4 909 | 8.82 | 1.80 | 5.21 | 28.9% | 10.7% | 21.7% |
| Uzbekistan | 796 | 111 | 907 | 5.01 | 0.69 | 2.80 | 9.6% | 3.8% | 8.1% |

**Table S3.** Alcohol-attributable injury DALYs, age-standardized injury DALYs rate and proportion of all injury DALYs attributable to alcohol in the WHO Europe Region by country and sex, in 2019

| Region / Country | Attributable DALYs | | | Age-standardized DALYs rate per 100 000 | | | % of all DALYs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| WHO European Region | 6 878 713 | 2 141 258 | 9 019 970 | 1 356.7 | 382.0 | 860.3 | 37.2% | 23.1% | 32.5% |
| Albania | 8 998 | 1 456 | 10 453 | 570.6 | 95.6 | 336.0 | 15.4% | 5.7% | 12.5% |
| Armenia | 16 230 | 4 157 | 20 387 | 1 128.1 | 236.8 | 651.5 | 30.0% | 16.5% | 25.7% |
| Austria | 47 436 | 12 468 | 59 904 | 904.3 | 228.3 | 564.4 | 33.1% | 14.6% | 26.2% |
| Azerbaijan | 16 162 | 1 954 | 18 116 | 303.2 | 36.5 | 167.7 | 9.3% | 2.8% | 7.4% |
| Belarus | 156 244 | 58 875 | 215 119 | 2 963.7 | 926.7 | 1 887.5 | 54.6% | 50.5% | 53.4% |
| Belgium | 61 741 | 17 697 | 79 438 | 941.4 | 251.6 | 596.7 | 31.2% | 12.2% | 23.2% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 13 193 | 2 307 | 15 500 | 715.0 | 120.3 | 417.0 | 16.6% | 6.3% | 13.3% |
| Bulgaria | 44 485 | 9 874 | 54 359 | 1 141.2 | 256.8 | 700.5 | 29.4% | 13.7% | 24.3% |
| Croatia | 28 543 | 7 386 | 35 929 | 1 189.4 | 271.3 | 722.5 | 31.0% | 12.8% | 24.0% |
| Cyprus | 3 682 | 749 | 4 431 | 545.9 | 111.1 | 328.2 | 25.6% | 9.0% | 19.5% |
| Czechia | 89 957 | 26 428 | 116 384 | 1 455.3 | 415.9 | 934.3 | 37.4% | 20.3% | 31.4% |
| Denmark | 20 672 | 5 921 | 26 593 | 626.3 | 175.1 | 400.5 | 31.1% | 13.1% | 23.8% |
| Estonia | 14 656 | 7 148 | 21 804 | 1 948.0 | 824.9 | 1 369.3 | 53.6% | 50.6% | 52.6% |
| Finland | 36 121 | 9 887 | 46 008 | 1 131.5 | 304.7 | 718.0 | 33.4% | 15.3% | 26.7% |
| France | 317 518 | 90 427 | 407 945 | 868.9 | 221.6 | 536.6 | 30.8% | 12.7% | 23.4% |
| Georgia | 33 378 | 5 636 | 39 014 | 1 668.1 | 250.9 | 938.7 | 32.7% | 15.8% | 28.3% |
| Germany | 365 577 | 103 077 | 468 654 | 712.9 | 195.4 | 454.4 | 31.9% | 13.3% | 24.4% |
| Greece | 42 955 | 9 439 | 52 394 | 716.7 | 155.2 | 435.8 | 29.0% | 11.4% | 22.7% |
| Hungary | 70 881 | 22 059 | 92 940 | 1 264.9 | 366.3 | 799.2 | 35.0% | 17.5% | 28.3% |
| Iceland | 1 658 | 436 | 2 094 | 904.2 | 228.0 | 568.7 | 35.0% | 17.3% | 28.8% |
| Ireland | 22 316 | 6 859 | 29 174 | 870.3 | 256.5 | 560.4 | 37.8% | 21.4% | 32.0% |
| Israel | 15 015 | 3 055 | 18 070 | 372.8 | 72.0 | 221.5 | 17.1% | 6.3% | 13.3% |
| Italy | 219 159 | 49 491 | 268 650 | 604.4 | 126.3 | 362.8 | 30.4% | 11.3% | 23.2% |
| Kazakhstan | 68 856 | 12 978 | 81 834 | 773.5 | 137.6 | 444.8 | 14.0% | 6.9% | 12.0% |
| Kyrgyzstan | 15 031 | 2 760 | 17 791 | 505.4 | 89.0 | 292.2 | 12.2% | 5.4% | 10.2% |

**Table S3.** *continued*

| Region / Country | Attributable DALYs | | | Age-standardized DALYs rate per 100 000 | | | % of all DALYs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Latvia | 32 326 | 13 088 | 45 414 | 3 143.7 | 966.8 | 2 013.9 | 57.0% | 53.1% | 55.8% |
| Lithuania | 47 671 | 19 782 | 67 453 | 3 125.5 | 981.7 | 2 013.8 | 55.7% | 51.9% | 54.5% |
| Luxembourg | 3 261 | 1 099 | 4 360 | 877.8 | 294.3 | 589.0 | 38.8% | 20.8% | 31.8% |
| Malta | 1 984 | 577 | 2 561 | 767.4 | 225.8 | 501.0 | 35.8% | 17.3% | 28.9% |
| Montenegro | 3 840 | 777 | 4 616 | 1 109.6 | 224.5 | 663.5 | 25.5% | 11.4% | 21.1% |
| Netherlands (Kingdom of the) | 58 907 | 19 387 | 78 293 | 581.8 | 177.5 | 379.1 | 29.4% | 11.6% | 21.3% |
| North Macedonia | 5 755 | 1 022 | 6 777 | 477.5 | 88.2 | 283.9 | 15.7% | 5.7% | 12.4% |
| Norway | 20 797 | 5 770 | 26 567 | 659.5 | 184.3 | 425.3 | 29.0% | 11.4% | 21.7% |
| Poland | 332 132 | 82 705 | 414 837 | 1 542.8 | 365.0 | 947.1 | 37.5% | 20.5% | 32.2% |
| Portugal | 51 602 | 13 535 | 65 137 | 858.1 | 192.2 | 510.0 | 37.4% | 17.6% | 30.3% |
| Republic of Moldova | 58 560 | 20 746 | 79 307 | 2 567.4 | 813.6 | 1 651.3 | 52.7% | 48.5% | 51.5% |
| Romania | 180 559 | 45 986 | 226 545 | 1 610.4 | 408.2 | 1 002.2 | 38.8% | 22.8% | 34.0% |
| Russian Federation | 2 843 909 | 1 004 077 | 3 847 987 | 3 710.6 | 1 110.0 | 2 344.8 | 53.0% | 45.5% | 50.8% |
| Serbia | 43 617 | 10 473 | 54 089 | 882.9 | 207.0 | 541.5 | 27.6% | 12.5% | 22.4% |
| Slovakia | 50 210 | 11 265 | 61 474 | 1 564.6 | 339.8 | 939.5 | 36.0% | 18.0% | 30.4% |
| Slovenia | 16 356 | 3 736 | 20 092 | 1 292.1 | 280.2 | 792.1 | 31.1% | 12.5% | 24.4% |
| Spain | 176 994 | 56 680 | 233 674 | 625.7 | 196.4 | 409.4 | 34.1% | 15.5% | 26.4% |
| Sweden | 44 086 | 11 903 | 55 989 | 774.0 | 208.9 | 493.8 | 29.9% | 12.3% | 22.9% |
| Switzerland | 38 912 | 11 975 | 50 887 | 740.2 | 217.0 | 477.5 | 31.7% | 13.6% | 24.1% |
| Tajikistan | 11 162 | 1 508 | 12 670 | 267.6 | 35.2 | 150.6 | 5.6% | 1.7% | 4.4% |
| Turkmenistan | 10 367 | 1 762 | 12 129 | 367.5 | 59.3 | 208.4 | 9.3% | 3.5% | 7.5% |
| Türkiye | 50 978 | 6 971 | 57 949 | 121.2 | 16.3 | 68.0 | 5.6% | 1.6% | 4.3% |
| Ukraine | 758 881 | 238 905 | 997 787 | 3 191.9 | 841.2 | 1 966.8 | 51.2% | 46.7% | 50.0% |
| United Kingdom | 248 185 | 75 655 | 323 839 | 661.6 | 193.5 | 425.5 | 31.9% | 14.0% | 24.5% |
| Uzbekistan | 57 199 | 9 353 | 66 552 | 347.6 | 56.7 | 199.9 | 9.3% | 3.4% | 7.5% |

**Table S4.** Change between 2000 and 2019 in alcohol-attributable injury deaths and proportion of all injury deaths attributable to alcohol in the WHO Europe Region by cause of injury

| Cause | Age-standardized deaths rate per 100 000 | | | % of all deaths | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2019 | Relative change (%) | 2000 | 2019 | Relative change (%) |
| Injuries | 30.0 | 12.4 | -58.6% | 40.4% | 31.1% | -23.1% |
| Unintentional injuries | 17.1 | 7.3 | -57.4% | 37.4% | 28.2% | -24.7% |
| Road injury | 6.0 | 2.4 | -60.4% | 42.0% | 35.4% | -15.9% |
| Poisonings | 1.1 | 0.4 | -67.5% | 44.9% | 39.1% | -13.0% |
| Falls | 2.1 | 1.2 | -41.6% | 27.8% | 21.6% | -22.1% |
| Fire, heat and hot substances | 1.1 | 0.4 | -64.0% | 39.7% | 34.3% | -13.5% |
| Drowning | 1.9 | 0.6 | -68.8% | 38.5% | 33.1% | -14.0% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 0.6 | 0.3 | -54.8% | 38.7% | 34.0% | -12.0% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 4.2 | 2.0 | -51.8% | 36.5% | 25.7% | -29.5% |
| Intentional injuries | 12.8 | 5.1 | -60.2% | 45.5% | 37.5% | -17.6% |
| Self-harm | 8.9 | 4.0 | -55.1% | 44.6% | 36.8% | -17.5% |
| Interpersonal violence | 3.9 | 1.1 | -72.1% | 53.7% | 41.8% | -22.2% |

**Table S5.** Change between 2000 and 2019 in alcohol-attributable injury DALYs and proportion of all injury DALYs attributable to alcohol in the WHO Europe Region by cause of injury

| Cause | Age-standardized DALYs rate per 100 000 | | | % of all DALYs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2019 | Relative change (%) | 2000 | 2019 | Relative change (%) |
| Injuries | 1 852.9 | 860.3 | -53.6% | 39.8% | 32.5% | -18.4% |
| Unintentional injuries | 1 197.0 | 600.4 | -49.8% | 37.3% | 30.7% | -17.6% |
| Road injury | 419.9 | 190.9 | -54.5% | 42.5% | 37.2% | -12.5% |
| Poisonings | 54.1 | 18.2 | -66.3% | 42.1% | 36.0% | -14.3% |
| Falls | 233.8 | 161.8 | -30.8% | 32.8% | 26.3% | -19.6% |
| Fire, heat and hot substances | 66.1 | 27.4 | -58.6% | 35.8% | 30.8% | -14.1% |
| Drowning | 98.3 | 28.8 | -70.7% | 34.9% | 30.4% | -13.0% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 92.4 | 60.2 | -34.8% | 35.8% | 31.4% | -12.2% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 232.4 | 113.1 | -51.3% | 36.6% | 29.9% | -18.4% |
| Intentional injuries | 655.8 | 259.9 | -60.4% | 45.5% | 38.0% | -16.5% |
| Self-harm | 437.6 | 191.5 | -56.2% | 46.1% | 38.8% | -15.8% |
| Interpersonal violence | 218.3 | 68.4 | -68.6% | 50.9% | 38.8% | -23.8% |

**Table S6.** Change between 2000 and 2019 in alcohol-attributable injury deaths and proportion of all injury deaths attributable to alcohol in the WHO Europe Region by country

| Region / Country | Age-standardized deaths rate per 100 000 | | | % of all deaths | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2019 | Relative change (%) | 2000 | 2019 | Relative change (%) |
| WHO European Region | 30.0 | 12.4 | -58.6% | 40.4% | 31.1% | -23.1% |
| Albania | 6.5 | 3.4 | -48.1% | 12.7% | 11.7% | -7.3% |
| Armenia | 10.7 | 10.1 | -5.8% | 23.6% | 28.4% | 20.6% |
| Austria | 13.6 | 7.7 | -43.4% | 28.8% | 22.4% | -22.0% |
| Azerbaijan | 2.4 | 2.2 | -8.0% | 5.8% | 7.8% | 35.2% |
| Belarus | 72.0 | 29.2 | -59.4% | 58.0% | 54.4% | -6.2% |
| Belgium | 15.3 | 8.2 | -46.4% | 26.2% | 19.8% | -24.5% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 6.0 | 4.9 | -19.8% | 13.9% | 14.0% | 0.4% |
| Bulgaria | 11.5 | 7.2 | -37.6% | 23.2% | 23.1% | -0.6% |
| Croatia | 15.7 | 8.2 | -47.8% | 26.9% | 19.4% | -28.0% |
| Cyprus | 8.5 | 4.0 | -52.9% | 22.8% | 16.9% | -26.2% |
| Czechia | 18.3 | 10.1 | -44.7% | 31.5% | 27.3% | -13.2% |
| Denmark | 10.8 | 4.6 | -56.8% | 23.0% | 20.5% | -11.0% |
| Estonia | 56.3 | 18.4 | -67.3% | 52.1% | 53.4% | 2.5% |
| Finland | 17.2 | 9.2 | -46.3% | 29.7% | 24.2% | -18.5% |
| France | 14.7 | 7.3 | -50.6% | 25.4% | 19.7% | -22.4% |
| Georgia | 12.3 | 13.1 | 6.1% | 25.2% | 27.8% | 10.2% |
| Germany | 9.8 | 5.9 | -39.7% | 27.4% | 21.5% | -21.4% |
| Greece | 10.5 | 5.7 | -45.3% | 32.1% | 18.8% | -41.6% |
| Hungary | 20.9 | 9.6 | -54.0% | 27.1% | 25.0% | -7.9% |
| Iceland | 12.1 | 7.3 | -39.4% | 31.5% | 24.3% | -22.9% |
| Ireland | 14.1 | 6.6 | -52.7% | 35.1% | 31.0% | -11.7% |
| Israel | 4.9 | 2.5 | -48.8% | 13.8% | 11.8% | -14.5% |
| Italy | 9.6 | 4.3 | -55.2% | 25.8% | 18.2% | -29.6% |
| Kazakhstan | 18.6 | 6.8 | -63.5% | 14.9% | 12.1% | -18.9% |
| Kyrgyzstan | 8.6 | 4.4 | -48.7% | 10.2% | 10.9% | 7.3% |

**Table S6.** *continued*

| Region / Country | Age-standardized deaths rate per 100 000 | | | % of all deaths | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2019 | Relative change (%) | 2000 | 2019 | Relative change (%) |
| Latvia | 65.1 | 31.8 | -51.2% | 51.2% | 56.4% | 10.1% |
| Lithuania | 67.1 | 31.6 | -52.9% | 55.5% | 54.8% | -1.2% |
| Luxembourg | 16.7 | 7.7 | -53.9% | 31.9% | 27.0% | -15.3% |
| Malta | 6.8 | 5.3 | -21.8% | 25.2% | 26.4% | 4.8% |
| Montenegro | 12.6 | 8.2 | -35.1% | 21.4% | 19.0% | -10.9% |
| Netherlands (Kingdom of the) | 7.0 | 5.3 | -24.5% | 25.1% | 16.9% | -32.5% |
| North Macedonia | 5.1 | 2.8 | -45.9% | 12.9% | 10.8% | -16.1% |
| Norway | 9.9 | 5.3 | -46.4% | 21.5% | 18.0% | -16.0% |
| Poland | 18.6 | 10.7 | -42.2% | 32.0% | 30.2% | -5.4% |
| Portugal | 14.4 | 8.2 | -42.9% | 37.0% | 26.8% | -27.6% |
| Republic of Moldova | 43.0 | 26.0 | -39.5% | 49.0% | 52.9% | 7.9% |
| Romania | 19.8 | 12.4 | -37.3% | 34.6% | 33.6% | -3.2% |
| Russian Federation | 96.5 | 36.6 | -62.1% | 55.1% | 52.3% | -5.1% |
| Serbia | 11.0 | 5.3 | -51.7% | 21.7% | 21.4% | -1.5% |
| Slovakia | 17.3 | 11.7 | -32.5% | 34.1% | 27.0% | -20.9% |
| Slovenia | 17.6 | 8.6 | -51.3% | 26.7% | 18.6% | -30.3% |
| Spain | 11.7 | 4.7 | -59.6% | 34.1% | 23.0% | -32.5% |
| Sweden | 8.3 | 6.4 | -22.4% | 22.6% | 19.8% | -12.7% |
| Switzerland | 10.9 | 5.4 | -50.0% | 25.3% | 19.9% | -21.5% |
| Tajikistan | 3.7 | 2.4 | -35.8% | 4.8% | 5.1% | 6.2% |
| Turkmenistan | 5.9 | 3.1 | -47.2% | 8.5% | 8.2% | -4.3% |
| Türkiye | 1.5 | 1.0 | -36.3% | 4.7% | 4.2% | -11.5% |
| Ukraine | 61.4 | 28.5 | -53.5% | 54.1% | 51.4% | -5.1% |
| United Kingdom | 7.6 | 5.2 | -31.2% | 26.9% | 21.7% | -19.5% |
| Uzbekistan | 5.0 | 2.8 | -44.2% | 8.0% | 8.1% | 1.3% |

**Table S7.** Change between 2000 and 2019 in alcohol-attributable injury DALYs and proportion of all injury DALYs attributable to alcohol in the WHO Europe Region by country

| Region / Country | Age-standardized DALYs rate per 100 000 | | | % of all DALYs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2019 | Relative change (%) | 2000 | 2019 | Relative change (%) |
| WHO European Region | 1 852.9 | 860.3 | -53.6% | 39.8% | 32.5% | -18.4% |
| Albania | 533.6 | 336.0 | -37.0% | 12.0% | 12.5% | 4.3% |
| Armenia | 721.5 | 651.5 | -9.7% | 20.7% | 25.7% | 24.4% |
| Austria | 948.2 | 564.4 | -40.5% | 31.2% | 26.2% | -15.9% |
| Azerbaijan | 173.9 | 167.7 | -3.6% | 5.3% | 7.4% | 40.1% |
| Belarus | 4 173.2 | 1 887.5 | -54.8% | 56.7% | 53.4% | -5.8% |
| Belgium | 1 054.9 | 596.7 | -43.4% | 28.9% | 23.2% | -20.0% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 455.1 | 417.0 | -8.4% | 12.4% | 13.3% | 7.3% |
| Bulgaria | 937.9 | 700.5 | -25.3% | 24.4% | 24.3% | -0.2% |
| Croatia | 1 193.4 | 722.5 | -39.5% | 29.7% | 24.0% | -19.4% |
| Cyprus | 605.1 | 328.2 | -45.8% | 24.4% | 19.5% | -19.9% |
| Czechia | 1 403.4 | 934.3 | -33.4% | 35.0% | 31.4% | -10.2% |
| Denmark | 709.8 | 400.5 | -43.6% | 27.5% | 23.8% | -13.5% |
| Estonia | 3 330.6 | 1 369.3 | -58.9% | 50.6% | 52.6% | 4.0% |
| Finland | 1 210.2 | 718.0 | -40.7% | 31.5% | 26.7% | -15.2% |
| France | 963.3 | 536.6 | -44.3% | 29.5% | 23.4% | -20.8% |
| Georgia | 858.0 | 938.7 | 9.4% | 24.8% | 28.3% | 14.0% |
| Germany | 713.0 | 454.4 | -36.3% | 30.2% | 24.4% | -19.3% |
| Greece | 762.8 | 435.8 | -42.9% | 31.4% | 22.7% | -27.8% |
| Hungary | 1 365.1 | 799.2 | -41.5% | 31.0% | 28.3% | -8.6% |
| Iceland | 832.8 | 568.7 | -31.7% | 31.7% | 28.8% | -9.1% |
| Ireland | 1 004.2 | 560.4 | -44.2% | 36.8% | 32.0% | -12.9% |
| Israel | 355.7 | 221.5 | -37.7% | 15.0% | 13.3% | -11.7% |
| Italy | 695.3 | 362.8 | -47.8% | 29.9% | 23.2% | -22.6% |
| Kazakhstan | 1 110.0 | 444.8 | -59.9% | 14.7% | 12.0% | -18.3% |
| Kyrgyzstan | 518.7 | 292.2 | -43.7% | 9.5% | 10.2% | 7.0% |

**Table S7.** *continued*

| Region / Country | Age-standardized DALYs rate per 100 000 | | | % of all DALYs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2019 | Relative change (%) | 2000 | 2019 | Relative change (%) |
| Latvia | 3 797.8 | 2 013.9 | -47.0% | 50.2% | 55.8% | 11.2% |
| Lithuania | 3 954.8 | 2 013.8 | -49.1% | 54.0% | 54.5% | 1.0% |
| Luxembourg | 1 094.2 | 589.0 | -46.2% | 34.6% | 31.8% | -8.0% |
| Malta | 553.0 | 501.0 | -9.4% | 27.7% | 28.9% | 4.3% |
| Montenegro | 924.8 | 663.5 | -28.3% | 22.5% | 21.1% | -6.2% |
| Netherlands (Kingdom of the) | 506.2 | 379.1 | -25.1% | 28.5% | 21.3% | -25.3% |
| North Macedonia | 426.8 | 283.9 | -33.5% | 13.8% | 12.4% | -10.0% |
| Norway | 712.1 | 425.3 | -40.3% | 24.9% | 21.7% | -13.1% |
| Poland | 1 356.7 | 947.1 | -30.2% | 33.5% | 32.2% | -3.9% |
| Portugal | 968.7 | 510.0 | -47.4% | 38.3% | 30.3% | -20.8% |
| Republic of Moldova | 2 557.1 | 1 651.3 | -35.4% | 46.4% | 51.5% | 11.0% |
| Romania | 1 489.6 | 1 002.2 | -32.7% | 34.6% | 34.0% | -1.7% |
| Russian Federation | 5 659.3 | 2 344.8 | -58.6% | 53.7% | 50.8% | -5.3% |
| Serbia | 869.4 | 541.5 | -37.7% | 23.5% | 22.4% | -4.8% |
| Slovakia | 1 314.1 | 939.5 | -28.5% | 34.4% | 30.4% | -11.6% |
| Slovenia | 1 348.1 | 792.1 | -41.2% | 30.2% | 24.4% | -19.1% |
| Spain | 860.7 | 409.4 | -52.4% | 35.3% | 26.4% | -25.1% |
| Sweden | 593.0 | 493.8 | -16.7% | 25.5% | 22.9% | -10.3% |
| Switzerland | 874.8 | 477.5 | -45.4% | 28.6% | 24.1% | -15.5% |
| Tajikistan | 231.3 | 150.6 | -34.9% | 4.0% | 4.4% | 8.4% |
| Turkmenistan | 381.1 | 208.4 | -45.3% | 7.8% | 7.5% | -4.4% |
| Türkiye | 103.4 | 68.0 | -34.2% | 4.4% | 4.3% | -2.5% |
| Ukraine | 3 609.4 | 1 966.8 | -45.5% | 52.8% | 50.0% | -5.2% |
| United Kingdom | 589.2 | 425.5 | -27.8% | 28.9% | 24.5% | -15.0% |
| Uzbekistan | 326.7 | 199.9 | -38.8% | 7.3% | 7.5% | 1.8% |

**Table S8.** Alcohol-attributable injury deaths and DALYs, and proportion of all injury deaths and DALYs attributable to alcohol in the WHO Europe Region by country and cause, in 2019.

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| WHO European Region | | | | |
| Injuries | 144 610 | 31.1% | 9 019 970 | 32.5% |
| Unintentional injuries | 89 874 | 28.2% | 6 488 293 | 30.7% |
| Road injury | 24 347 | 35.4% | 1 898 743 | 37.2% |
| Poisonings | 4 142 | 39.1% | 187 288 | 36.0% |
| Falls | 19 619 | 21.6% | 1 925 510 | 26.3% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 5 148 | 34.3% | 300 461 | 30.8% |
| Drowning | 6 433 | 33.1% | 278 772 | 30.4% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 2 928 | 34.0% | 655 271 | 31.4% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 27 257 | 25.7% | 1 242 247 | 29.9% |
| Intentional injuries | 54 735 | 37.5% | 2 531 677 | 38.0% |
| Self-harm | 43 658 | 36.8% | 1 873 884 | 38.8% |
| Interpersonal violence | 11 078 | 41.8% | 657 794 | 38.8% |
| Albania | | | | |
| Injuries | 111 | 11.7% | 10 453 | 12.5% |
| Unintentional injuries | 89 | 12.4% | 9 230 | 12.9% |
| Road injury | 62 | 18.3% | 4 337 | 19.0% |
| Poisonings | 1 | 9.3% | 98 | 9.3% |
| Falls | 8 | 6.4% | 1 509 | 9.2% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 1 | 5.7% | 215 | 9.9% |
| Drowning | 3 | 10.1% | 127 | 9.5% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 5 | 12.0% | 2 016 | 12.7% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 9 | 9.0% | 929 | 10.3% |
| Intentional injuries | 22 | 9.8% | 1 223 | 9.8% |
| Self-harm | 12 | 9.4% | 557 | 10.3% |
| Interpersonal violence | 10 | 10.2% | 666 | 10.6% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Armenia | | | | |
| Injuries | 338 | 28.4% | 20 387 | 25.7% |
| Unintentional injuries | 293 | 30.0% | 18 158 | 26.3% |
| Road injury | 214 | 36.3% | 10 597 | 37.1% |
| Poisonings | 4 | 19.9% | 249 | 22.3% |
| Falls | 7 | 19.0% | 1 954 | 20.4% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 2 | 18.0% | 555 | 19.0% |
| Drowning | 4 | 17.7% | 186 | 15.2% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 8 | 23.6% | 1 516 | 24.7% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 54 | 20.7% | 3 101 | 21.3% |
| Intentional injuries | 45 | 21.2% | 2 229 | 22.0% |
| Self-harm | 19 | 19.9% | 775 | 22.0% |
| Interpersonal violence | 25 | 22.4% | 1 454 | 22.6% |
| Austria | | | | |
| Injuries | 1 039 | 22.4% | 59 904 | 26.2% |
| Unintentional injuries | 712 | 21.8% | 46 213 | 26.2% |
| Road injury | 175 | 40.2% | 11 004 | 41.3% |
| Poisonings | 5 | 32.5% | 475 | 28.5% |
| Falls | 183 | 18.6% | 18 563 | 22.2% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 9 | 24.7% | 1 234 | 26.0% |
| Drowning | 9 | 21.0% | 308 | 20.5% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 17 | 33.4% | 4 553 | 29.5% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 315 | 18.5% | 10 078 | 24.1% |
| Intentional injuries | 326 | 24.1% | 13 691 | 26.1% |
| Self-harm | 317 | 24.2% | 12 478 | 26.7% |
| Interpersonal violence | 9 | 19.8% | 1 212 | 21.5% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Azerbaijan | | | | |
| Injuries | 241 | 7.8% | 18 116 | 7.4% |
| Unintentional injuries | 198 | 8.1% | 15 628 | 7.7% |
| Road injury | 87 | 12.9% | 5 884 | 13.0% |
| Poisonings | 7 | 7.0% | 385 | 6.7% |
| Falls | 19 | 6.3% | 2 511 | 6.2% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 24 | 5.1% | 1 772 | 5.0% |
| Drowning | 23 | 6.8% | 1 196 | 6.1% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 6 | 7.6% | 1 457 | 7.4% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 32 | 6.9% | 2 422 | 6.4% |
| Intentional injuries | 44 | 6.6% | 2 488 | 6.1% |
| Self-harm | 27 | 6.6% | 1 393 | 7.0% |
| Interpersonal violence | 16 | 6.5% | 1 095 | 6.3% |
| Belarus | | | | |
| Injuries | 3 614 | 54.4% | 215 119 | 53.4% |
| Unintentional injuries | 2 229 | 50.9% | 155 564 | 50.6% |
| Road injury | 353 | 48.8% | 30 530 | 48.8% |
| Poisonings | 164 | 52.7% | 6 856 | 52.8% |
| Falls | 483 | 50.8% | 51 321 | 51.3% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 312 | 50.3% | 13 711 | 51.3% |
| Drowning | 277 | 50.9% | 11 768 | 49.7% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 70 | 52.2% | 12 951 | 50.7% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 570 | 51.9% | 28 427 | 50.9% |
| Intentional injuries | 1 386 | 61.2% | 59 555 | 62.5% |
| Self-harm | 1 213 | 60.5% | 48 396 | 61.6% |
| Interpersonal violence | 172 | 67.5% | 11 159 | 67.2% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Belgium | | | | |
| Injuries | 1 372 | 19.8% | 79 438 | 23.2% |
| Unintentional injuries | 881 | 18.9% | 57 966 | 23.0% |
| Road injury | 255 | 38.3% | 15 933 | 39.6% |
| Poisonings | 8 | 20.6% | 572 | 22.2% |
| Falls | 272 | 15.5% | 24 754 | 18.5% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 15 | 19.6% | 1 579 | 22.2% |
| Drowning | 19 | 23.9% | 710 | 23.8% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 12 | 25.8% | 5 026 | 27.1% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 300 | 14.9% | 9 391 | 20.1% |
| Intentional injuries | 491 | 21.7% | 21 472 | 23.7% |
| Self-harm | 461 | 21.8% | 19 017 | 24.2% |
| Interpersonal violence | 30 | 20.2% | 2 455 | 21.0% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | | |
| Injuries | 199 | 14.0% | 15 500 | 13.3% |
| Unintentional injuries | 153 | 15.1% | 13 301 | 15.0% |
| Road injury | 94 | 21.0% | 6 132 | 21.5% |
| Poisonings | 1 | 10.9% | 138 | 11.1% |
| Falls | 25 | 9.4% | 2 791 | 10.7% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 6 | 10.2% | 495 | 12.1% |
| Drowning | 6 | 12.5% | 259 | 12.9% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 4 | 13.2% | 2 046 | 13.8% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 18 | 11.5% | 1 441 | 12.1% |
| Intentional injuries | 46 | 11.2% | 2 199 | 8.0% |
| Self-harm | 40 | 11.2% | 1 712 | 12.5% |
| Interpersonal violence | 5 | 11.1% | 487 | 11.8% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Bulgaria | | | | |
| Injuries | 606 | 23.1% | 54 359 | 24.3% |
| Unintentional injuries | 468 | 25.1% | 48 232 | 25.0% |
| Road injury | 233 | 36.0% | 19 559 | 35.7% |
| Poisonings | 7 | 17.9% | 488 | 18.5% |
| Falls | 63 | 16.6% | 10 646 | 19.2% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 21 | 17.1% | 1 548 | 19.8% |
| Drowning | 27 | 20.9% | 1 136 | 21.4% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 24 | 22.8% | 8 724 | 23.1% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 93 | 21.2% | 6 131 | 21.0% |
| Intentional injuries | 139 | 18.1% | 6 127 | 20.2% |
| Self-harm | 123 | 18.0% | 4 671 | 20.5% |
| Interpersonal violence | 16 | 19.0% | 1 456 | 19.6% |
| Croatia | | | | |
| Injuries | 509 | 19.4% | 35 929 | 24.0% |
| Unintentional injuries | 362 | 19.0% | 29 954 | 24.5% |
| Road injury | 123 | 37.6% | 11 868 | 37.4% |
| Poisonings | 3 | 20.7% | 268 | 21.7% |
| Falls | 127 | 13.0% | 9 205 | 17.2% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 7 | 19.7% | 669 | 22.9% |
| Drowning | 20 | 22.9% | 756 | 25.2% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 10 | 27.1% | 3 855 | 26.4% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 72 | 16.9% | 3 333 | 21.7% |
| Intentional injuries | 147 | 20.3% | 5 975 | 21.7% |
| Self-harm | 138 | 20.5% | 5 216 | 23.0% |
| Interpersonal violence | 8 | 18.6% | 759 | 19.9% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Cyprus | | | | |
| Injuries | 61 | 16.9% | 4 431 | 19.5% |
| Unintentional injuries | 50 | 16.5% | 3 804 | 19.6% |
| Road injury | 20 | 29.7% | 1 240 | 31.3% |
| Poisonings | 1 | 15.4% | 41 | 16.3% |
| Falls | 7 | 13.4% | 1 242 | 15.6% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 1 | 13.9% | 95 | 17.5% |
| Drowning | 6 | 16.6% | 202 | 19.7% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 1 | 24.6% | 399 | 21.4% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 15 | 10.8% | 585 | 15.5% |
| Intentional injuries | 11 | 18.7% | 627 | 19.2% |
| Self-harm | 9 | 20.0% | 429 | 20.8% |
| Interpersonal violence | 2 | 15.2% | 198 | 16.7% |
| Czechia | | | | |
| Injuries | 1 481 | 27.3% | 116 384 | 31.4% |
| Unintentional injuries | 1 102 | 27.2% | 98 626 | 31.8% |
| Road injury | 293 | 46.0% | 32 499 | 45.3% |
| Poisonings | 12 | 30.5% | 1 095 | 28.3% |
| Falls | 186 | 25.4% | 25 953 | 25.8% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 16 | 28.8% | 2 804 | 28.7% |
| Drowning | 43 | 28.3% | 1 619 | 27.4% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 25 | 36.2% | 15 662 | 32.1% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 528 | 22.3% | 18 994 | 27.4% |
| Intentional injuries | 379 | 27.6% | 17 758 | 29.1% |
| Self-harm | 362 | 27.8% | 15 181 | 29.8% |
| Interpersonal violence | 16 | 24.8% | 2 577 | 25.7% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Denmark | | | | |
| Injuries | 389 | 20.5% | 26 593 | 23.8% |
| Unintentional injuries | 243 | 20.0% | 20 370 | 23.9% |
| Road injury | 76 | 35.4% | 4 925 | 36.8% |
| Poisonings | 1 | 27.0% | 186 | 23.9% |
| Falls | 84 | 15.5% | 8 635 | 19.8% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 11 | 21.6% | 922 | 24.1% |
| Drowning | 10 | 25.8% | 339 | 25.9% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 5 | 28.0% | 2 370 | 27.4% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 56 | 16.0% | 2 993 | 21.9% |
| Intentional injuries | 146 | 21.4% | 6 223 | 23.5% |
| Self-harm | 133 | 21.6% | 5 182 | 24.4% |
| Interpersonal violence | 13 | 20.0% | 1 040 | 20.0% |
| Estonia | | | | |
| Injuries | 342 | 53.4% | 21 804 | 52.6% |
| Unintentional injuries | 206 | 49.5% | 15 924 | 50.0% |
| Road injury | 29 | 49.1% | 3 066 | 49.0% |
| Poisonings | 4 | 53.0% | 277 | 51.4% |
| Falls | 58 | 48.9% | 5 737 | 50.8% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 20 | 47.9% | 1 073 | 47.2% |
| Drowning | 15 | 51.6% | 576 | 50.4% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 9 | 51.5% | 1 875 | 50.6% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 70 | 49.8% | 3 321 | 49.9% |
| Intentional injuries | 137 | 60.4% | 5 880 | 61.3% |
| Self-harm | 117 | 59.4% | 4 567 | 60.0% |
| Interpersonal violence | 19 | 67.6% | 1 313 | 66.9% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Finland | | | | |
| Injuries | 756 | 24.2% | 46 008 | 26.7% |
| Unintentional injuries | 514 | 23.3% | 34 272 | 26.2% |
| Road injury | 86 | 40.0% | 5 777 | 41.1% |
| Poisonings | 7 | 26.9% | 318 | 27.7% |
| Falls | 256 | 19.3% | 17 600 | 22.8% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 16 | 26.0% | 1 246 | 26.6% |
| Drowning | 29 | 27.0% | 927 | 28.6% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 11 | 28.7% | 2 993 | 29.8% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 110 | 25.1% | 5 410 | 26.9% |
| Intentional injuries | 242 | 26.5% | 11 735 | 28.0% |
| Self-harm | 226 | 26.7% | 10 403 | 28.5% |
| Interpersonal violence | 16 | 24.5% | 1 332 | 25.1% |
| France | | | | |
| Injuries | 7 498 | 19.7% | 407 945 | 23.4% |
| Unintentional injuries | 5 438 | 19.1% | 323 631 | 23.2% |
| Road injury | 1 296 | 38.8% | 82 164 | 39.2% |
| Poisonings | 53 | 23.1% | 3 316 | 24.0% |
| Falls | 1 282 | 15.5% | 123 982 | 18.7% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 86 | 21.4% | 9 036 | 23.0% |
| Drowning | 191 | 22.0% | 6 528 | 22.5% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 64 | 25.9% | 27 939 | 26.3% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 2 466 | 16.3% | 70 666 | 21.3% |
| Intentional injuries | 2 060 | 21.7% | 84 314 | 24.2% |
| Self-harm | 1 950 | 21.8% | 74 333 | 24.8% |
| Interpersonal violence | 110 | 20.4% | 9 981 | 20.8% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Georgia | | | | |
| Injuries | 579 | 27.8% | 39 014 | 28.3% |
| Unintentional injuries | 473 | 29.1% | 33 999 | 29.3% |
| Road injury | 201 | 40.5% | 12 337 | 40.9% |
| Poisonings | 5 | 22.5% | 389 | 22.2% |
| Falls | 91 | 21.7% | 8 385 | 23.8% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 31 | 21.9% | 2 081 | 23.2% |
| Drowning | 25 | 25.8% | 1 214 | 25.1% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 30 | 28.7% | 3 968 | 28.6% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 90 | 26.1% | 5 625 | 26.3% |
| Intentional injuries | 107 | 23.3% | 5 015 | 23.3% |
| Self-harm | 86 | 23.4% | 3 724 | 25.6% |
| Interpersonal violence | 21 | 23.0% | 1 291 | 23.6% |
| Germany | | | | |
| Injuries | 8 434 | 21.5% | 468 654 | 24.4% |
| Unintentional injuries | 5 915 | 21.0% | 365 949 | 24.2% |
| Road injury | 1 222 | 38.7% | 78 562 | 39.6% |
| Poisonings | 62 | 28.6% | 4 430 | 27.5% |
| Falls | 2 714 | 17.7% | 164 897 | 20.1% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 82 | 22.9% | 10 840 | 24.6% |
| Drowning | 113 | 24.5% | 4 398 | 25.1% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 123 | 30.0% | 37 859 | 28.5% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 1 600 | 19.4% | 64 963 | 23.2% |
| Intentional injuries | 2 519 | 22.8% | 102 705 | 24.9% |
| Self-harm | 2 368 | 23.0% | 89 315 | 25.7% |
| Interpersonal violence | 151 | 19.7% | 13 390 | 21.1% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Greece | | | | |
| Injuries | 921 | 18.8% | 52 394 | 22.7% |
| Unintentional injuries | 790 | 18.5% | 46 380 | 22.9% |
| Road injury | 301 | 34.6% | 17 067 | 35.9% |
| Poisonings | 4 | 20.3% | 345 | 20.9% |
| Falls | 150 | 12.0% | 12 743 | 17.5% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 21 | 14.2% | 1 308 | 19.3% |
| Drowning | 77 | 17.7% | 2 113 | 20.3% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 25 | 24.7% | 4 663 | 24.1% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 213 | 14.7% | 8 140 | 18.3% |
| Intentional injuries | 130 | 20.4% | 6 014 | 21.6% |
| Self-harm | 110 | 20.7% | 4 361 | 22.5% |
| Interpersonal violence | 20 | 19.2% | 1 653 | 19.9% |
| Hungary | | | | |
| Injuries | 1 317 | 25.0% | 92 940 | 28.3% |
| Unintentional injuries | 893 | 25.4% | 75 149 | 28.8% |
| Road injury | 313 | 41.8% | 24 814 | 41.5% |
| Poisonings | 13 | 26.7% | 1 053 | 25.8% |
| Falls | 322 | 18.4% | 23 803 | 22.4% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 26 | 24.9% | 2 456 | 26.7% |
| Drowning | 30 | 31.3% | 1 229 | 31.2% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 21 | 28.3% | 11 757 | 29.6% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 169 | 24.1% | 10 037 | 26.5% |
| Intentional injuries | 424 | 24.2% | 17 790 | 26.3% |
| Self-harm | 395 | 24.5% | 15 367 | 27.0% |
| Interpersonal violence | 29 | 21.5% | 2 423 | 22.8% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Iceland | | | | |
| Injuries | 32 | 24.3% | 2 094 | 28.8% |
| Unintentional injuries | 19 | 21.6% | 1 424 | 28.2% |
| Road injury | 3 | 44.2% | 245 | 44.3% |
| Poisonings | 1 | 29.9% | 35 | 29.4% |
| Falls | 4 | 18.2% | 569 | 24.9% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 0 | 25.6% | 37 | 27.5% |
| Drowning | 0 | 18.0% | 13 | 17.3% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 0 | 38.6% | 152 | 31.8% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 10 | 19.4% | 374 | 26.7% |
| Intentional injuries | 13 | 29.5% | 670 | 30.3% |
| Self-harm | 12 | 29.9% | 587 | 31.0% |
| Interpersonal violence | 1 | 25.5% | 83 | 26.6% |
| Ireland | | | | |
| Injuries | 374 | 31.0% | 29 174 | 32.0% |
| Unintentional injuries | 214 | 30.6% | 21 077 | 32.0% |
| Road injury | 70 | 46.0% | 4 851 | 46.7% |
| Poisonings | 5 | 34.5% | 343 | 32.1% |
| Falls | 58 | 23.7% | 8 641 | 27.6% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 7 | 24.1% | 756 | 28.8% |
| Drowning | 20 | 34.9% | 899 | 35.4% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 9 | 35.7% | 2 521 | 33.8% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 44 | 25.6% | 3 065 | 29.1% |
| Intentional injuries | 160 | 31.5% | 8 097 | 32.1% |
| Self-harm | 149 | 31.7% | 7 067 | 32.7% |
| Interpersonal violence | 11 | 29.6% | 1 030 | 29.0% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Israel | | | | |
| Injuries | 226 | 11.8% | 18 070 | 13.3% |
| Unintentional injuries | 157 | 11.6% | 14 283 | 13.9% |
| Road injury | 78 | 23.4% | 5 510 | 23.6% |
| Poisonings | 0 | 8.5% | 88 | 9.8% |
| Falls | 9 | 7.7% | 3 858 | 10.6% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 2 | 10.2% | 416 | 11.6% |
| Drowning | 5 | 12.3% | 237 | 11.8% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 1 | 15.3% | 1 429 | 14.3% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 61 | 7.4% | 2 745 | 10.3% |
| Intentional injuries | 70 | 12.3% | 3 787 | 11.4% |
| Self-harm | 57 | 12.5% | 2 638 | 13.9% |
| Interpersonal violence | 13 | 12.6% | 1 149 | 12.4% |
| Italy | | | | |
| Injuries | 4 567 | 18.2% | 268 650 | 23.2% |
| Unintentional injuries | 3 663 | 17.7% | 230 136 | 23.2% |
| Road injury | 1 143 | 35.5% | 73 239 | 36.9% |
| Poisonings | 38 | 24.4% | 2 388 | 25.3% |
| Falls | 646 | 15.3% | 85 632 | 18.9% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 48 | 17.5% | 4 325 | 22.2% |
| Drowning | 81 | 23.5% | 3 279 | 24.3% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 94 | 27.3% | 20 923 | 27.0% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 1 614 | 13.3% | 40 350 | 18.4% |
| Intentional injuries | 904 | 20.3% | 38 514 | 22.8% |
| Self-harm | 817 | 20.2% | 30 629 | 23.0% |
| Interpersonal violence | 87 | 21.3% | 7 885 | 22.2% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Kazakhstan | | | | |
| Injuries | 1 260 | 12.1% | 81 834 | 12.0% |
| Unintentional injuries | 825 | 13.3% | 59 316 | 12.7% |
| Road injury | 432 | 18.4% | 28 290 | 18.4% |
| Poisonings | 38 | 10.7% | 1 891 | 10.5% |
| Falls | 70 | 9.9% | 9 313 | 10.1% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 33 | 9.3% | 2 433 | 9.2% |
| Drowning | 69 | 10.1% | 3 504 | 8.9% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 35 | 12.4% | 5 193 | 11.6% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 149 | 10.1% | 8 692 | 9.4% |
| Intentional injuries | 435 | 10.3% | 22 518 | 10.6% |
| Self-harm | 334 | 10.2% | 16 734 | 10.7% |
| Interpersonal violence | 101 | 10.6% | 5 784 | 10.6% |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | |
| Injuries | 260 | 10.9% | 17 791 | 10.2% |
| Unintentional injuries | 194 | 12.0% | 14 192 | 10.8% |
| Road injury | 133 | 16.3% | 8 469 | 16.3% |
| Poisonings | 5 | 8.9% | 301 | 8.3% |
| Falls | 11 | 8.3% | 1 661 | 8.0% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 5 | 6.9% | 512 | 6.7% |
| Drowning | 15 | 6.5% | 757 | 5.3% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 3 | 10.0% | 866 | 9.3% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 22 | 7.9% | 1 626 | 7.0% |
| Intentional injuries | 66 | 8.6% | 3 599 | 8.4% |
| Self-harm | 39 | 8.3% | 2 057 | 8.1% |
| Interpersonal violence | 27 | 9.1% | 1 542 | 8.9% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Latvia | | | | |
| Injuries | 833 | 56.4% | 45 414 | 55.8% |
| Unintentional injuries | 524 | 52.4% | 32 275 | 52.7% |
| Road injury | 79 | 51.2% | 6 614 | 51.2% |
| Poisonings | 13 | 55.7% | 658 | 55.2% |
| Falls | 102 | 50.7% | 8 991 | 53.3% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 54 | 52.0% | 2 384 | 52.0% |
| Drowning | 68 | 53.5% | 2 717 | 52.1% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 17 | 55.7% | 3 148 | 53.5% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 192 | 53.1% | 7 763 | 53.2% |
| Intentional injuries | 309 | 64.6% | 13 140 | 65.4% |
| Self-harm | 244 | 63.6% | 9 730 | 64.5% |
| Interpersonal violence | 65 | 68.8% | 3 410 | 68.4% |
| Lithuania | | | | |
| Injuries | 1 250 | 54.8% | 67 453 | 54.5% |
| Unintentional injuries | 720 | 50.4% | 45 367 | 51.1% |
| Road injury | 112 | 49.9% | 10 047 | 49.9% |
| Poisonings | 24 | 52.3% | 1 013 | 51.9% |
| Falls | 253 | 48.9% | 16 287 | 51.5% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 26 | 50.0% | 1 644 | 51.7% |
| Drowning | 77 | 51.2% | 3 047 | 49.4% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 12 | 54.0% | 3 903 | 51.9% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 216 | 52.0% | 9 427 | 51.9% |
| Intentional injuries | 530 | 62.1% | 22 086 | 63.1% |
| Self-harm | 442 | 61.2% | 17 215 | 62.2% |
| Interpersonal violence | 88 | 67.1% | 4 871 | 66.7% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Luxembourg | | | | |
| Injuries | 69 | 27.0% | 4 360 | 31.8% |
| Unintentional injuries | 49 | 26.6% | 3 454 | 32.3% |
| Road injury | 12 | 46.8% | 840 | 48.1% |
| Poisonings | 1 | 40.8% | 47 | 36.7% |
| Falls | 13 | 21.8% | 1 406 | 27.9% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 1 | 26.4% | 97 | 31.0% |
| Drowning | 1 | 30.2% | 26 | 29.7% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 2 | 37.6% | 368 | 36.1% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 21 | 23.3% | 670 | 28.5% |
| Intentional injuries | 20 | 28.2% | 906 | 30.1% |
| Self-harm | 20 | 28.5% | 804 | 30.6% |
| Interpersonal violence | 1 | 23.6% | 103 | 27.2% |
| Malta | | | | |
| Injuries | 33 | 26.4% | 2 561 | 28.9% |
| Unintentional injuries | 23 | 25.7% | 2 081 | 28.9% |
| Road injury | 7 | 40.8% | 477 | 42.9% |
| Poisonings | 0 | 33.0% | 18 | 29.6% |
| Falls | 10 | 19.5% | 967 | 24.6% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 0 | 18.7% | 62 | 27.1% |
| Drowning | 1 | 29.7% | 22 | 26.9% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 1 | 34.5% | 238 | 31.8% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 4 | 26.5% | 296 | 28.6% |
| Intentional injuries | 9 | 28.4% | 480 | 28.7% |
| Self-harm | 8 | 29.8% | 366 | 30.7% |
| Interpersonal violence | 1 | 26.9% | 114 | 27.1% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Montenegro | | | | |
| Injuries | 62 | 19.0% | 4 616 | 21.1% |
| Unintentional injuries | 37 | 20.9% | 3 504 | 22.0% |
| Road injury | 15 | 30.9% | 1 291 | 31.0% |
| Poisonings | 1 | 17.6% | 48 | 17.7% |
| Falls | 11 | 15.8% | 979 | 17.7% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 2 | 15.3% | 147 | 18.2% |
| Drowning | 2 | 19.6% | 95 | 19.8% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 1 | 21.7% | 526 | 20.9% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 6 | 19.5% | 418 | 19.3% |
| Intentional injuries | 25 | 16.8% | 1 112 | 18.7% |
| Self-harm | 22 | 16.7% | 900 | 18.7% |
| Interpersonal violence | 3 | 18.0% | 212 | 19.0% |
| Netherlands (Kingdom of the) | | | | |
| Injuries | 1 491 | 16.9% | 78 293 | 21.3% |
| Unintentional injuries | 1 035 | 15.5% | 57 440 | 20.7% |
| Road injury | 232 | 34.1% | 13 623 | 35.5% |
| Poisonings | 4 | 24.1% | 489 | 22.4% |
| Falls | 536 | 13.0% | 25 363 | 16.4% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 9 | 19.3% | 1 893 | 22.2% |
| Drowning | 23 | 23.3% | 947 | 23.0% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 17 | 25.1% | 6 577 | 25.8% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 214 | 13.0% | 8 548 | 19.2% |
| Intentional injuries | 457 | 21.4% | 20 853 | 23.2% |
| Self-harm | 434 | 21.5% | 18 553 | 23.5% |
| Interpersonal violence | 23 | 21.0% | 2 301 | 21.5% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| North Macedonia | | | | |
| Injuries | 70 | 10.8% | 6 777 | 12.4% |
| Unintentional injuries | 49 | 11.6% | 5 768 | 12.9% |
| Road injury | 20 | 18.8% | 2 041 | 19.0% |
| Poisonings | 1 | 10.8% | 89 | 10.8% |
| Falls | 5 | 6.0% | 1 104 | 9.1% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 1 | 10.0% | 184 | 11.0% |
| Drowning | 2 | 10.2% | 82 | 10.5% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 2 | 14.6% | 1 120 | 12.8% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 18 | 9.9% | 1 148 | 11.6% |
| Intentional injuries | 21 | 9.3% | 1 009 | 10.4% |
| Self-harm | 18 | 9.2% | 750 | 10.6% |
| Interpersonal violence | 3 | 10.0% | 258 | 10.5% |
| Norway | | | | |
| Injuries | 413 | 18.0% | 26 567 | 21.7% |
| Unintentional injuries | 269 | 16.5% | 19 672 | 21.2% |
| Road injury | 41 | 35.6% | 3 218 | 35.9% |
| Poisonings | 3 | 18.0% | 551 | 20.1% |
| Falls | 108 | 13.8% | 8 699 | 17.5% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 9 | 19.6% | 973 | 22.3% |
| Drowning | 17 | 25.8% | 643 | 27.7% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 7 | 25.2% | 2 312 | 25.7% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 86 | 14.7% | 3 276 | 20.9% |
| Intentional injuries | 144 | 21.6% | 6 895 | 23.2% |
| Self-harm | 138 | 21.7% | 6 208 | 23.7% |
| Interpersonal violence | 6 | 19.7% | 687 | 20.3% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Poland | | | | |
| Injuries | 5 139 | 30.2% | 414 837 | 32.2% |
| Unintentional injuries | 3 817 | 30.7% | 350 600 | 32.7% |
| Road injury | 1 563 | 44.0% | 132 140 | 43.7% |
| Poisonings | 64 | 31.4% | 4 785 | 29.1% |
| Falls | 1 013 | 21.5% | 99 533 | 26.6% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 138 | 29.1% | 12 002 | 29.0% |
| Drowning | 206 | 32.3% | 8 742 | 33.0% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 105 | 33.8% | 48 074 | 30.6% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 728 | 28.8% | 45 324 | 29.0% |
| Intentional injuries | 1 322 | 28.9% | 64 237 | 29.8% |
| Self-harm | 1 246 | 29.1% | 55 950 | 30.6% |
| Interpersonal violence | 76 | 25.7% | 8 288 | 25.7% |
| Portugal | | | | |
| Injuries | 1 430 | 26.8% | 65 137 | 30.3% |
| Unintentional injuries | 1 095 | 26.9% | 52 175 | 31.0% |
| Road injury | 362 | 43.2% | 16 610 | 45.0% |
| Poisonings | 8 | 26.5% | 515 | 28.3% |
| Falls | 234 | 22.6% | 15 665 | 25.8% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 27 | 25.4% | 1 778 | 28.0% |
| Drowning | 25 | 31.8% | 995 | 32.6% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 16 | 35.3% | 4 428 | 32.4% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 422 | 21.8% | 12 185 | 26.7% |
| Intentional injuries | 336 | 26.4% | 12 962 | 27.8% |
| Self-harm | 309 | 26.3% | 10 849 | 29.0% |
| Interpersonal violence | 27 | 27.9% | 2 112 | 27.9% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Republic of Moldova | | | | |
| Injuries | 1 314 | 52.9% | 79 307 | 51.5% |
| Unintentional injuries | 847 | 49.2% | 57 506 | 48.7% |
| Road injury | 144 | 49.0% | 13 022 | 49.0% |
| Poisonings | 105 | 47.5% | 3 871 | 45.3% |
| Falls | 75 | 50.2% | 11 987 | 50.5% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 32 | 45.9% | 2 258 | 47.7% |
| Drowning | 83 | 46.1% | 3 653 | 41.7% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 19 | 50.2% | 4 855 | 50.0% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 391 | 50.6% | 17 860 | 49.6% |
| Intentional injuries | 466 | 61.3% | 21 801 | 60.7% |
| Self-harm | 357 | 60.2% | 15 550 | 60.0% |
| Interpersonal violence | 109 | 65.6% | 6 251 | 65.0% |
| Romania | | | | |
| Injuries | 3 154 | 33.6% | 226 545 | 34.0% |
| Unintentional injuries | 2 523 | 34.8% | 198 052 | 34.6% |
| Road injury | 899 | 45.1% | 61 127 | 45.4% |
| Poisonings | 105 | 28.6% | 4 695 | 29.2% |
| Falls | 455 | 30.3% | 52 108 | 30.1% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 111 | 26.4% | 7 371 | 29.6% |
| Drowning | 188 | 31.5% | 7 501 | 30.8% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 83 | 35.2% | 30 681 | 33.8% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 682 | 31.9% | 34 568 | 31.8% |
| Intentional injuries | 631 | 29.4% | 28 493 | 30.3% |
| Self-harm | 560 | 29.7% | 22 577 | 31.3% |
| Interpersonal violence | 71 | 27.8% | 5 915 | 27.8% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Russian Federation | | | | |
| Injuries | 63 521 | 52.3% | 3 847 987 | 50.8% |
| Unintentional injuries | 34 695 | 47.3% | 2 486 031 | 46.9% |
| Road injury | 8 154 | 46.6% | 728 694 | 46.2% |
| Poisonings | 2 666 | 47.9% | 110 629 | 47.1% |
| Falls | 5 428 | 46.4% | 601 080 | 47.6% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 2 971 | 46.5% | 142 865 | 47.1% |
| Drowning | 3 136 | 47.3% | 139 862 | 44.8% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 1 488 | 49.2% | 218 906 | 47.7% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 10 852 | 48.2% | 543 994 | 47.1% |
| Intentional injuries | 28 826 | 59.8% | 1 361 956 | 60.0% |
| Self-harm | 21 441 | 58.5% | 949 688 | 59.3% |
| Interpersonal violence | 7 384 | 64.5% | 412 268 | 64.3% |
| Serbia | | | | |
| Injuries | 587 | 21.4% | 54 089 | 22.4% |
| Unintentional injuries | 398 | 24.3% | 45 715 | 23.7% |
| Road injury | 224 | 34.2% | 18 710 | 34.2% |
| Poisonings | 3 | 12.7% | 423 | 17.0% |
| Falls | 54 | 14.9% | 10 340 | 17.4% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 11 | 16.5% | 1 442 | 19.7% |
| Drowning | 14 | 19.4% | 618 | 18.8% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 12 | 22.7% | 8 269 | 22.6% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 80 | 19.7% | 5 914 | 20.4% |
| Intentional injuries | 189 | 17.1% | 8 374 | 17.2% |
| Self-harm | 169 | 17.0% | 6 539 | 19.6% |
| Interpersonal violence | 19 | 18.1% | 1 836 | 19.1% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Slovakia | | | | |
| Injuries | 855 | 27.0% | 61 474 | 30.4% |
| Unintentional injuries | 656 | 26.7% | 52 326 | 30.7% |
| Road injury | 137 | 41.3% | 13 308 | 41.7% |
| Poisonings | 9 | 29.2% | 645 | 28.1% |
| Falls | 272 | 21.3% | 18 445 | 26.1% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 11 | 27.3% | 1 342 | 27.9% |
| Drowning | 43 | 29.8% | 1 802 | 31.2% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 26 | 32.8% | 8 421 | 31.5% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 159 | 28.7% | 8 363 | 29.6% |
| Intentional injuries | 200 | 27.7% | 9 148 | 29.0% |
| Self-harm | 184 | 27.9% | 7 665 | 29.7% |
| Interpersonal violence | 15 | 25.9% | 1 483 | 26.0% |
| Slovenia | | | | |
| Injuries | 280 | 18.6% | 20 092 | 24.4% |
| Unintentional injuries | 186 | 17.3% | 16 159 | 24.5% |
| Road injury | 42 | 40.1% | 4 913 | 38.6% |
| Poisonings | 1 | 25.5% | 131 | 22.4% |
| Falls | 89 | 12.5% | 5 292 | 18.0% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 2 | 21.0% | 390 | 23.7% |
| Drowning | 4 | 24.3% | 147 | 24.6% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 9 | 29.9% | 3 191 | 27.0% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 39 | 19.3% | 2 094 | 22.8% |
| Intentional injuries | 94 | 21.9% | 3 933 | 24.0% |
| Self-harm | 90 | 22.0% | 3 528 | 24.5% |
| Interpersonal violence | 4 | 19.4% | 405 | 21.1% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Spain | | | | |
| Injuries | 3 558 | 23.0% | 233 674 | 26.4% |
| Unintentional injuries | 2 633 | 22.7% | 194 473 | 26.6% |
| Road injury | 762 | 41.6% | 49 679 | 42.0% |
| Poisonings | 47 | 27.8% | 2 875 | 28.2% |
| Falls | 599 | 18.4% | 75 282 | 22.0% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 40 | 21.9% | 5 293 | 25.3% |
| Drowning | 122 | 27.3% | 4 470 | 28.8% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 52 | 30.9% | 21 255 | 29.3% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 1 011 | 18.3% | 35 618 | 23.6% |
| Intentional injuries | 925 | 23.9% | 39 201 | 25.6% |
| Self-harm | 865 | 24.0% | 33 169 | 26.3% |
| Interpersonal violence | 60 | 23.1% | 6 032 | 23.4% |
| Sweden | | | | |
| Injuries | 918 | 19.8% | 55 989 | 22.9% |
| Unintentional injuries | 562 | 18.4% | 38 673 | 22.3% |
| Road injury | 118 | 37.5% | 7 990 | 38.3% |
| Poisonings | 4 | 21.4% | 401 | 22.1% |
| Falls | 172 | 15.5% | 16 453 | 18.5% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 13 | 19.9% | 1 835 | 22.2% |
| Drowning | 28 | 24.1% | 1 037 | 25.3% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 17 | 29.0% | 4 672 | 26.0% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 211 | 15.4% | 6 284 | 19.9% |
| Intentional injuries | 356 | 22.3% | 17 316 | 24.4% |
| Self-harm | 328 | 22.2% | 14 693 | 24.6% |
| Interpersonal violence | 28 | 24.8% | 2 623 | 23.9% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Switzerland | | | | |
| Injuries | 781 | 19.9% | 50 887 | 24.1% |
| Unintentional injuries | 496 | 18.7% | 39 271 | 24.0% |
| Road injury | 72 | 37.2% | 6 118 | 37.9% |
| Poisonings | 4 | 27.9% | 341 | 26.7% |
| Falls | 304 | 15.8% | 20 855 | 20.6% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 5 | 23.0% | 1 093 | 25.7% |
| Drowning | 13 | 26.2% | 533 | 26.4% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 11 | 32.0% | 4 930 | 29.1% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 87 | 21.3% | 5 402 | 25.0% |
| Intentional injuries | 286 | 22.1% | 11 616 | 24.7% |
| Self-harm | 277 | 22.2% | 10 482 | 25.0% |
| Interpersonal violence | 9 | 20.8% | 1 134 | 22.3% |
| Tajikistan | | | | |
| Injuries | 187 | 5.1% | 12 670 | 4.4% |
| Unintentional injuries | 165 | 5.3% | 11 418 | 4.7% |
| Road injury | 117 | 8.0% | 6 837 | 8.1% |
| Poisonings | 2 | 4.3% | 119 | 3.7% |
| Falls | 11 | 3.0% | 1 337 | 3.2% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 6 | 2.0% | 606 | 2.1% |
| Drowning | 17 | 2.9% | 902 | 2.3% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 2 | 4.9% | 604 | 4.5% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 11 | 3.8% | 1 014 | 3.4% |
| Intentional injuries | 22 | 3.8% | 1 252 | 2.7% |
| Self-harm | 15 | 3.7% | 794 | 3.7% |
| Interpersonal violence | 7 | 4.1% | 458 | 3.9% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Turkmenistan | | | | |
| Injuries | 173 | 8.2% | 12 129 | 7.5% |
| Unintentional injuries | 139 | 8.6% | 10 159 | 7.7% |
| Road injury | 97 | 12.2% | 5 569 | 12.4% |
| Poisonings | 2 | 5.7% | 148 | 5.0% |
| Falls | 6 | 5.6% | 1 145 | 6.1% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 5 | 4.5% | 599 | 4.7% |
| Drowning | 6 | 4.0% | 324 | 2.9% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 4 | 6.4% | 956 | 7.4% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 19 | 5.5% | 1 418 | 4.9% |
| Intentional injuries | 34 | 6.7% | 1 970 | 6.5% |
| Self-harm | 24 | 7.1% | 1 306 | 7.0% |
| Interpersonal violence | 10 | 6.1% | 663 | 6.1% |
| Türkiye | | | | |
| Injuries | 846 | 4.2% | 57 949 | 4.3% |
| Unintentional injuries | 603 | 4.4% | 43 904 | 4.6% |
| Road injury | 393 | 7.0% | 23 858 | 7.3% |
| Poisonings | 11 | 3.0% | 556 | 3.2% |
| Falls | 74 | 1.7% | 8 052 | 3.0% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 8 | 2.3% | 652 | 2.6% |
| Drowning | 16 | 3.0% | 855 | 2.6% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 44 | 4.7% | 4 600 | 4.3% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 57 | 3.4% | 5 330 | 3.3% |
| Intentional injuries | 243 | 3.8% | 14 045 | 3.5% |
| Self-harm | 72 | 3.6% | 3 688 | 3.7% |
| Interpersonal violence | 171 | 4.3% | 10 358 | 4.0% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Ukraine | | | | |
| Injuries | 15 304 | 51.4% | 997 787 | 50.0% |
| Unintentional injuries | 8 179 | 47.5% | 665 341 | 47.1% |
| Road injury | 2 083 | 46.4% | 182 543 | 46.2% |
| Poisonings | 545 | 48.7% | 23 462 | 48.6% |
| Falls | 1 365 | 47.5% | 189 692 | 48.0% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 770 | 46.6% | 40 199 | 47.4% |
| Drowning | 1 101 | 47.6% | 49 152 | 46.1% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 268 | 48.8% | 58 880 | 47.3% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 2 046 | 48.3% | 121 413 | 47.0% |
| Intentional injuries | 7 126 | 56.8% | 332 445 | 57.1% |
| Self-harm | 5 379 | 56.5% | 236 173 | 57.4% |
| Interpersonal violence | 1 747 | 63.2% | 96 272 | 63.1% |
| United Kingdom | | | | |
| Injuries | 4 909 | 21.7% | 323 839 | 24.5% |
| Unintentional injuries | 3 371 | 20.5% | 247 981 | 24.2% |
| Road injury | 870 | 40.1% | 58 088 | 40.9% |
| Poisonings | 54 | 24.7% | 3 697 | 24.3% |
| Falls | 1 250 | 16.4% | 101 603 | 19.9% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 71 | 21.4% | 8 745 | 23.5% |
| Drowning | 79 | 26.3% | 3 642 | 26.6% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 97 | 28.4% | 28 206 | 27.1% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 948 | 17.4% | 44 000 | 21.9% |
| Intentional injuries | 1 538 | 24.8% | 75 858 | 25.6% |
| Self-harm | 1 351 | 25.4% | 61 694 | 26.8% |
| Interpersonal violence | 187 | 21.6% | 14 165 | 22.0% |

**Table S8.** *continued*

| Cause | Deaths | | DALYs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alcohol-attributable deaths | % of all deaths | Alcohol-attributable DALYs | % of all DALYs |
| Uzbekistan | | | | |
| Injuries | 907 | 8.1% | 66 552 | 7.5% |
| Unintentional injuries | 726 | 9.0% | 56 170 | 8.0% |
| Road injury | 501 | 13.0% | 32 484 | 13.1% |
| Poisonings | 17 | 6.2% | 1 057 | 5.5% |
| Falls | 45 | 5.9% | 6 942 | 5.9% |
| Fire heat and hot substances | 25 | 4.6% | 2 490 | 4.7% |
| Drowning | 51 | 4.4% | 2 680 | 3.5% |
| Exposure to mechanical forces | 9 | 7.7% | 3 437 | 7.1% |
| Other unintentional injuries | 79 | 5.5% | 7 080 | 5.2% |
| Intentional injuries | 181 | 5.8% | 10 383 | 5.5% |
| Self-harm | 150 | 5.7% | 8 223 | 5.4% |
| Interpersonal violence | 31 | 6.4% | 2 160 | 6.0% |

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## The WHO Regional Office for Europe

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations created in 1948 with the primary responsibility for international health matters and public health. The WHO Regional Office for Europe is one of six regional offices throughout the world, each with its own programme geared to the particular health conditions of the countries it serves.

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