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ANNEX A

Supplementary figures and tables

1. Supplementary tables and figures associated with Chapters 2 and 3

Table A.1 contains a list of national survey datasets used in the analyses reported in Chapters 2 and 3. Table A.2 contains information on drinking guidelines in OECD countries, as reported by national representatives in April 2014. Guidelines in Table A.2 are for the general population and not for specific population groups (e.g. pregnant women, alcohol dependent people).

Table A.1. **Description of the national health survey data used in the analyses reported in Chapters 2 and 3**

	Survey name	Available survey waves	Data provider
Australia	National Health Survey	1989-90, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2007-08	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Canada	National Health Population Survey and Canadian Community Health Survey	1994/95, 2000/01, 2003, 2005, 2007/08, 2009/10, 2011/12	Statistic Canada
Chile	Servicio Nacional de Drogas y Alcohol (ex-CONACE)	2008, 2010	Ministry of Interior and Public Security
Czech Republic	European Health Interview Survey in the Czech Republic (EHIS)	2008	Institute of Health Information and Statistics (UZIS)
England	Health Survey for England	1991-2011 (every year)	Office for Population Censuses and Surveys (1991-1993), then (since 1994) conducted jointly by the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) and the Health and Social Survey Research group at the Department of Epidemiology at University College London
Finland	Finrisk	1997, 2002, 2007	National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)
France	Enquête Santé et Protection Sociale	2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010	Institute for Reseach and Information in Health Economics
Germany	Epidemiological Survey on Substance Abuse	1995, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009	GESIS - Leibniz Institutes for the Social Sciences
Hungary	European Health Interview Survey (EHIS)	2009	Hungarian Central Statistical Office
Ireland	Survey on Lifestyle And Nutrition	1998, 2002, 2007	Irish Social Science Data Archive
Italy	Multiscopo Aspect of Daily Life	2005,2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010	Italian National Institute of Statistic
Japan	National Survey on Alcohol Drinking and Lifestyle	2003, 2008	Tottori University
Korea	Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey	2008	Jointly carried out by the Korean Institute for Health and Social Affairs and the Korean Health Industry Develpment Institute
New Zealand	National Health Survey	1996/97, 2002/03, 2006/07	Ministry of Health
Portugal	General Population Survey on Psychoactive Substances	2007	carried out by PhD. C. Balsa from CESNova/ Sociology and Human Sciences School/ NOVA University of Lisbon, after a call from the Instituto da Droga e da Toxicodependência, IP.
Slovak Republic	Európsky prieskum zdravia 2009 (EHIS)	2009	National Health Information Centre (Ministry of Health)
Slovenia	Anketa o zdravju in zdravstvenem varstvu 2007 (EHIS)	2007	Institute of Public Health
Spain	Encuesta Nacional de Salud de Espana	2006	Instituto Nacional de Estadistica and Ministry of Public Health, Social Services and Equality
Switzerland	Swiss Health Survey	1992, 1997, 2002, 2007	Swiss Federal Statistical Office
United States	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey/ and National Survey on Drug Use and Health	NHANES: 1999/2000, 2001/02, 2003/04, 2005/06, 2007/08, 2009/10 NSDUH: 1999-2009	NHANES: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS - CDC)/ NSDUH: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

Note: Trends analysis used all survey years whereas inequality analysis used the most recent years (underlined).

Table A.2. **National drinking guidelines**

	Quantity in grams of pure alcohol contained in a standard drink	Hazardous drinking limit (limit above which people are at risk for their health)	Heavy episodic drinking limit (maximum recommendations for the number of drinks per drinking occasion)
	National definition	National guideline	National guideline and definition in national survey
Australia	10 g	> 2 drinks per day (20 g)	Guideline: > 4 drinks per occasion (40 g) Questionnaire NHS: men: 7+/women: 5+ drinks in a day (70/50g); more recently: 4+ drinks per occasion (40 g)
Austria [1]	8 g	Men: > 3 drinks/day (> 24 g/day) Women: > 2 drinks/day (> 16 g/day)	Guideline: not defined
Belgium	not defined	Not defined	Guideline: not defined
Canada	13.6 g	Men: > 3 drinks/day and up to 15 drinks/week (> 30 g/day) Women: > 2 drinks/day and up to 10 drinks/week (> 20 g/day)	Guideline (2012): men: 4+/women: 3+ drinks per occasion (54/41 g) Questionnaire: 5+ drinks per occasion (68 g)
Chile	13-15.5 g	Men: > 4 drinks per day (> 52-62 g/day) Women: > 3 drinks per day (> 39-46.5 g/day)	Guideline: 5+ drinks per occasion (> 69g); Questionnaire SENDA: 6+ drinks per occasion, other survey: 5+ drinks per occasion
Czech Republic [2]	16 g	Men: > 40 g/day Women: > 20 g/day	Guideline: not defined Questionnaire: 5+ drinks per occasion (80 g)
Denmark [3]	12 g	Men: > 2 drinks per day (24 g) Women: > 1 drinks per day (12 g)	Guideline: 4+ drinks per occasion (48 g)
Estonia	10 g	Men: > 4 drinks per day (40 g), at least 3 alcohol-free days in a week, Women: > 2 drinks per day (20 g), at least 3 alcohol-free days in a week	Guideline: not defined Questionnaire: 6+ drinks per occasion (60 g)
Finland	12 g	Men: 2 drinks per day (24 g) Women: 1 drink per day (12 g) *High risk in clinical guidelines issued by Medical Association: Men: > 24 drinks/week (> 40 g/day)* *Women: > 16 drinks/week (> 27 g/day)*	Guideline: no guideline *but men: 7+/women: 5+ defined as high risk in clinical guidelines issued by Medical Association* Questionnaire: men 7+/women 5 + drinks per occasion (84/60 g)
France [4]	10 g	Men: > 3 drinks per day (30 g) Women: > 2 drinks per day (20 g)	Guideline: not defined Questionnaire: 6+ drinks per occasion
Germany	12 g	Men: > 24 g per day Women: > 12 g per day, no more than 5 days a week	Guideline: not defined Questionnaire: 5+ drinks per occasion (60 g)
Greece	10 g	Men: > 3 drinks per day (30 g) Women: > 2 drinks per day (20 g)	Guideline: not defined
Hungary	12 g/16 g	Men: > 3 drinks per day (36-48 g) Women: > 2 drinks per day (24-32 g)	Guideline: not defined Questionnaire: 6+ drinks per occasion (72-96 g)
Iceland	12 g	not defined [5]	Guideline: not defined
Ireland	10 g	Men: > 17 drinks per week ~2.4 drinks per day (24 g) Women: > 11 drinks per week ~1.6 drinks per day (16 g)	Guideline: 6+ drinks per occasion (60 g) Questionnaire: 6+ drinks per occasion (60 g)
Israel	14 g	Men: > 3 drinks per day (30 g) Women: > 2 drinks per day (20 g)	Guideline: not defined
Italy	12 g	Men: > 2-3 drinks per day (24-36 g) Women: > 1-2 drinks per day (12-24 g)	Guideline: not defined Questionnaire: 5/6+ drinks per occasion (60-72 g)
Japan	10 g	Men: > = 4 drinks per day (40 g) Women: > = 2 drinks per day (20 g)	Guideline: not defined Questionnaire: 7+ drinks per occasion
Korea [6]	8.5 g	Men: 14 unit per one week Women: 10 unit per one week	Guideline: not defined Questionnaire: men: 7+/women: 5+ drinks per occasion
Luxembourg	12 g	Men: > 2 drinks per day (24 g) Women: > 1 drinks per day (12 g)	Guideline: 5+ drinks per occasion (60 g) Questionnaire: 5+ drinks per occasion (60 g)
Mexico	Not defined [7]	Not defined [7]	Guideline: not defined Questionnaire: 5 or more drinks per one occasion for male; 4 or more drinks per one occasion for female
Netherlands	10 g	Men: > 2 drinks per day (20 g) Women: > 1 drinks per day (10 g)	Guideline: not defined

Table A.2. **National drinking guidelines** *(cont.)*

	Quantity in grams of pure alcohol contained in a standard drink	Hazardous drinking limit (limit above which people are at risk for their health)	Heavy episodic drinking limit (maximum recommendations for the number of drinks per drinking occasion)
	National definition	National guideline	National guideline and definition in national survey
New Zealand	10 g	Men: > 3 drinks per day (30 g) and no more than 15 per week Women: > 2 drinks per day (20 g) and no more than 10 per week	Guideline: men: 5+/women: 4+ drinks per occasion (50/40 g) Questionnaire: men: 6+/women: 4+ drinks per occasion
Norway	not defined [8]	not defined	Guideline: not defined Questionnaire: 6+ drinks per occasion
Poland	10 g	Men: > 4 drinks per day (40 g) Women: > 2 drinks per day (20 g)	Guideline: men: 6+/women: 4+ drinks per occasion (60/40 g) Questionnaire: 6+ drinks per occasion
Portugal	12 g	Men: > 2-3 drinks per day (24-36 g) Women: > 1-2 drinks per day (12-24 g)	Guideline: men: 6+/women: 5+ drinks per occasion (72/60 g)
Slovak Republic [9]	no official definition	no mandatory national recommendation	Guideline: not defined Questionnaire: 6+ drinks per occasion
Slovenia	10 g	Men: > 2 drinks per day (> 20 g/day), Women: > 1 drink per day (> 10 g/day),	Guideline: men: 50 g/women: 30 g per occasion Questionnaire: men: 6+/women: 4+ drinks per occasion
Spain	10 g	Men: > 4 drinks per day (40 g) Women: > 2 drinks per day (20 g)	Guideline: men: 6+/women: 4+ per occasion (60/40 g) Questionnaire: 6+ drinks per occasion
Sweden [10]	12 g	Men: > 14 drinks/week (> 24 g/day) Women: > 9 drinks/week (> 15 g/day)	Guideline: men: 5+/women: 4+ drinks per occasion (60/48 g) Questionnaire: 60 g per occasion
Switzerland	10-12 g	Guideline (2008): Men: > 4 drinks per day (40 g - 48 g) Women: > 2 drinks per day (20 g - 24 g)	Guideline (2008): men: 5+/women: 4+ drinks per occasion (50-60/40-48 g) Questionnaire (Swiss Health Survey): 6+ drinks per occasion (60-72)
Turkey	not defined	not defined	Guideline: not defined
United Kingdom (England)	8 g	Men: > 21 drinks/week (> 24 g/day) Women: > 14 drinks/week (> 16 g/day)	Guideline: men: 8+/women: 6+ drinks per occasion (64/48 g) Questionnaire: idem.
United States	[11]	[11]	[11]

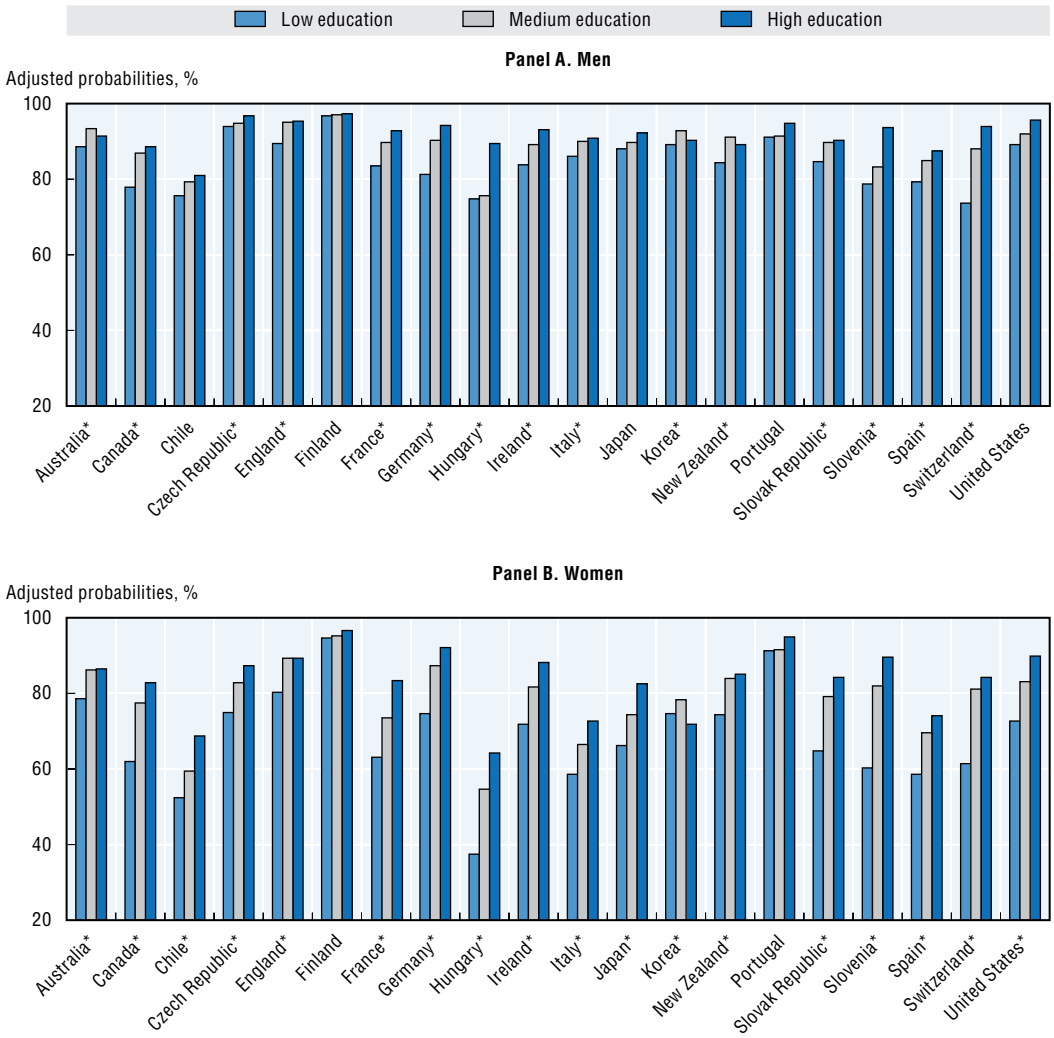
Note: National guidelines for hazardous drinking limit relate to general population and may not refer to specific groups (like pregnant women).

1. In Austria, no official definition of the content of standard drink and drinking limits.
2. No official guideline, the only relevant limits can be deducted from national survey questionnaires.
3. Denmark has low-risk and high-risk drinking limits. Definition of hazardous drinking here corresponds to low-risk drinking.
4. In France, the quantity mentioned is the maximum quantity but less is better. For pregnant women, the recommendation is zero alcohol.
5. In Iceland, in clinical guidelines for primary health care, there is a criteria for reference at 21 units for male and 14 units for female a week. However, these recommendations are not published or advertised.
6. In Korea, no national definition. Limits reported here correspond to the Korea National Health & Nutrition Examination Survey.
7. In Mexico, no official definition of the standard alcoholic drink, although a 2001 study estimated the Mexican standard drink contains 13 g of pure alcohol (available at: www.alcoholinformate.org.mx/seminarios/Cuaderno11.pdf). There is no national guideline that refers to the hazardous drinking limit. However, there is a Mexican Official Norm that specifies the relation between the level of ethanol in blood and the intoxication level through the symptoms (available at: www.cofepris.gob.mx/MJ/Paginas/NormasPorTema/Alcohol.aspx). Such norm applies for workers that manipulate ethanol but it also appears in the national guideline for treatment of acute intoxication with ethanol among adult population.
8. The Norwegian Institute of Public Health defined a standard drink as 12-15 g.
9. In Slovak Republic no official definition of the content of standard drink and drinking limits.
10. In Sweden, the recommendation to general public for risk-free consumption is zero alcohol.
11. In the United States, answers may vary since State and local jurisdictions set the policies. More information is available on the NIAAA Policy Information System: https://alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov.

Source: OECD National correspondents; HED limits derived from national survey questionnaires, listed in Table A.1.

Figures A.1 to A.6 present the adjusted probabilities of three drinking patterns: any drinking in the past 12 months; hazardous drinking in the past 12 months; and, heavy episodic drinking (HED) at least once a week in the past 12 months. Figures A1 to A.3 show probabilities by education level, while Figures A.4 to A.6 show probabilities by socioeconomic status (SES, either measured by occupation or household income as mentioned in the figure notes). A clear gradient emerges from Figures A.1 and A.4, with more educated and higher SES people more likely to consume alcohol in the past 12 months. Mixed patterns emerge for hazardous drinking and HED. Men with less education and lower SES are more likely to drink at risk in most countries, whereas the opposite is observed in women: those with more education and higher SES are more likely to drink at risk, although with some exceptions.

Figure A.1. **Any drinking in the past 12 months by education level, selected OECD countries**

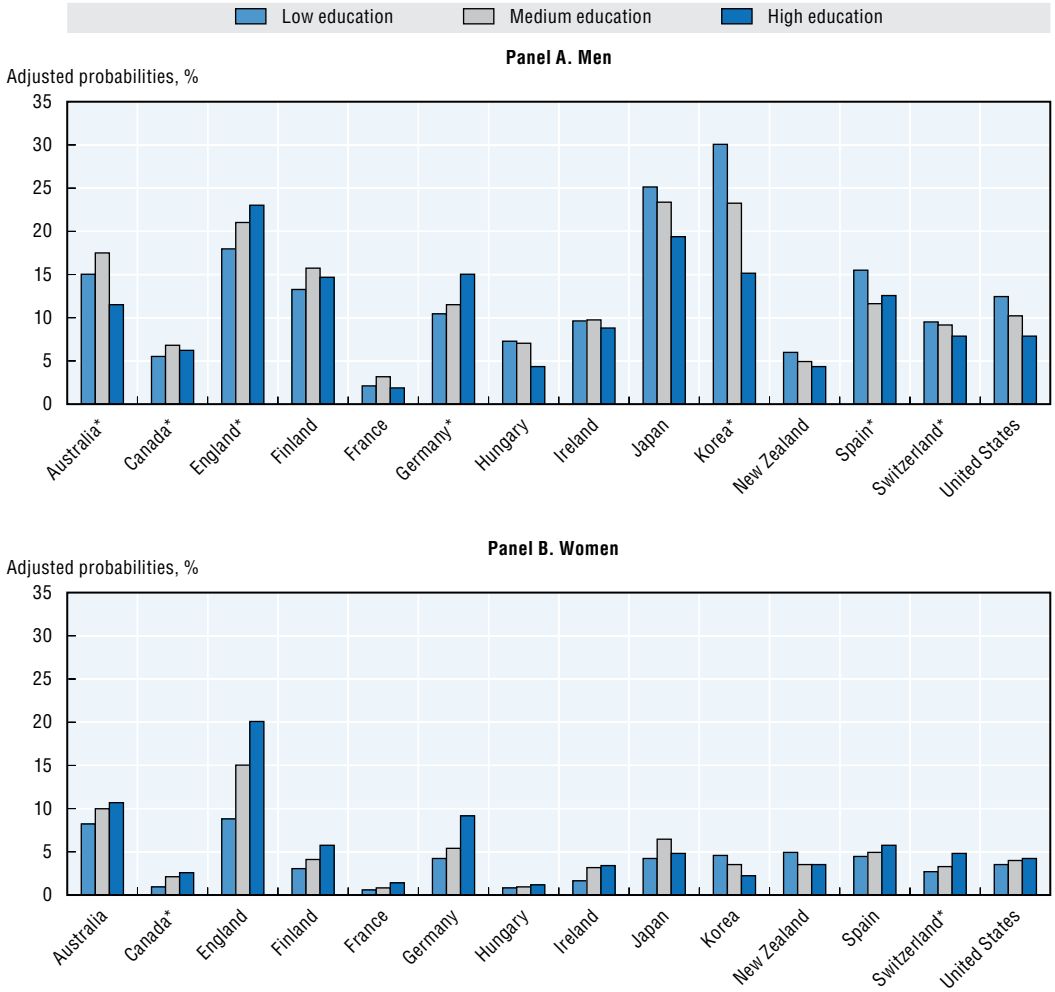


Note: Analysis covering people aged 25+, except in the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia where people are aged 16+. Adjusted probabilities are computed for an average individual aged 40, with all covariates (marital status, working status, smoking, ethnicity) set at the sample mean. (*) means the overall gradient is significant.

Source: OECD analyses of national health survey data (details in Table A.1).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180591

Figure A.2. **Hazardous drinking in the past 12 months by education level, selected OECD countries**

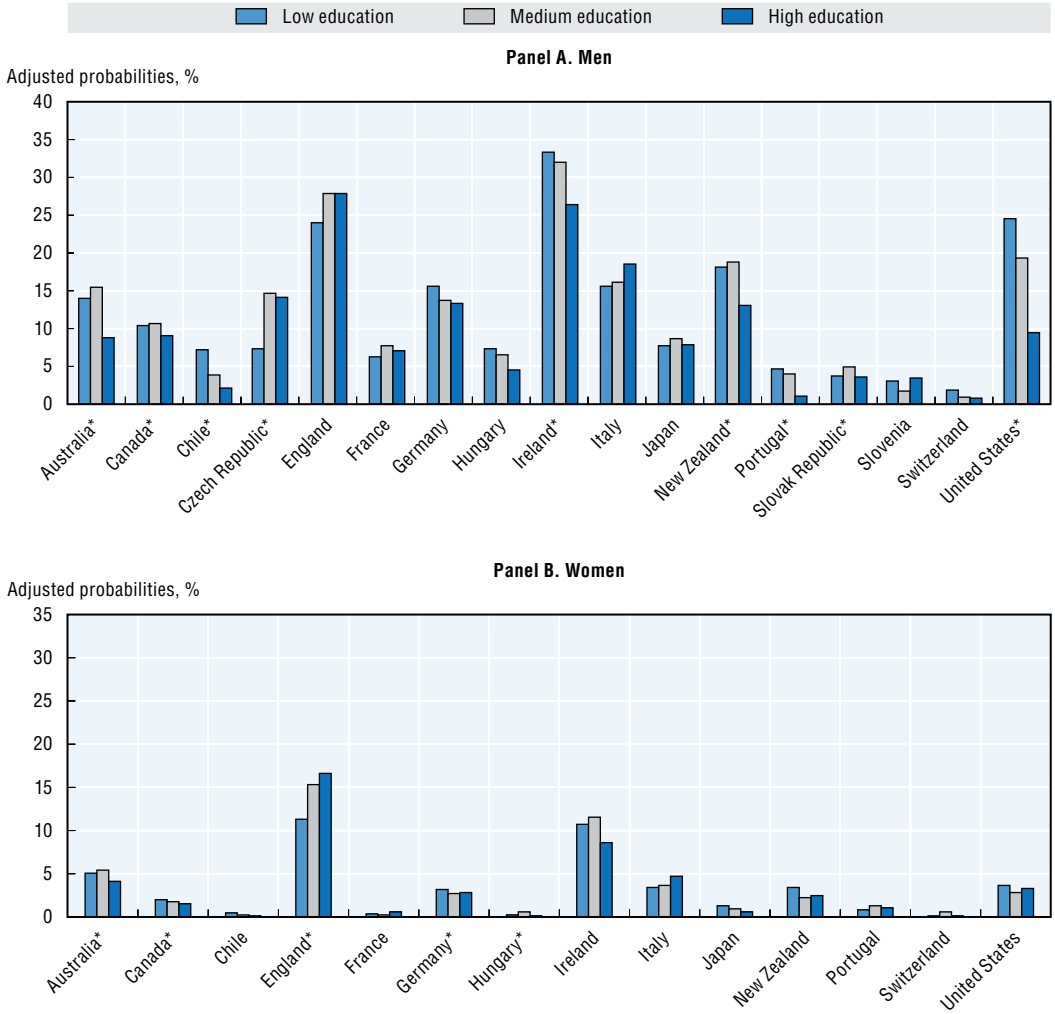


Note: Analysis covering people aged 25+. Adjusted probabilities are computed for an average individual aged 40, with all covariates (marital status, working status, smoking, ethnicity) set at the sample mean. (*) means the overall gradient is significant.

Source: OECD analyses of national health survey data (details in Table A.1).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180608

Figure A.3. **Heavy episodic drinking at least once a week in the past 12 months by education level, selected OECD countries**

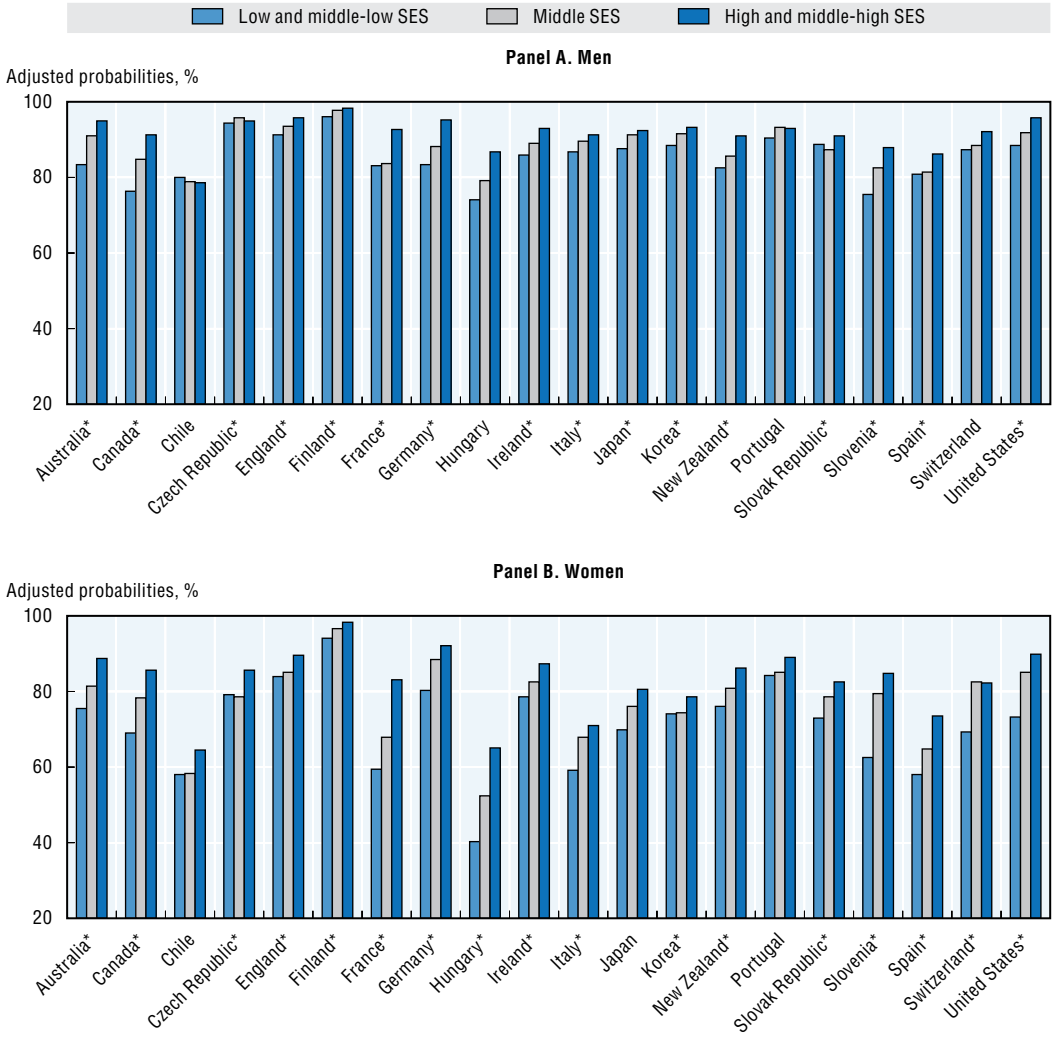


Note: Analysis covering people aged 25+, except in the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia where people are aged 16+. Adjusted probabilities are computed for an average individual aged 40, with all covariates (marital status, working status, smoking, ethnicity) set at the sample mean. (*) means the overall gradient is significant.

Source: OECD analyses of national health survey data (details in Table A.1).

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180611*

Figure A.4. **Any drinking in the past 12 months by socioeconomic status (SES), selected OECD countries**

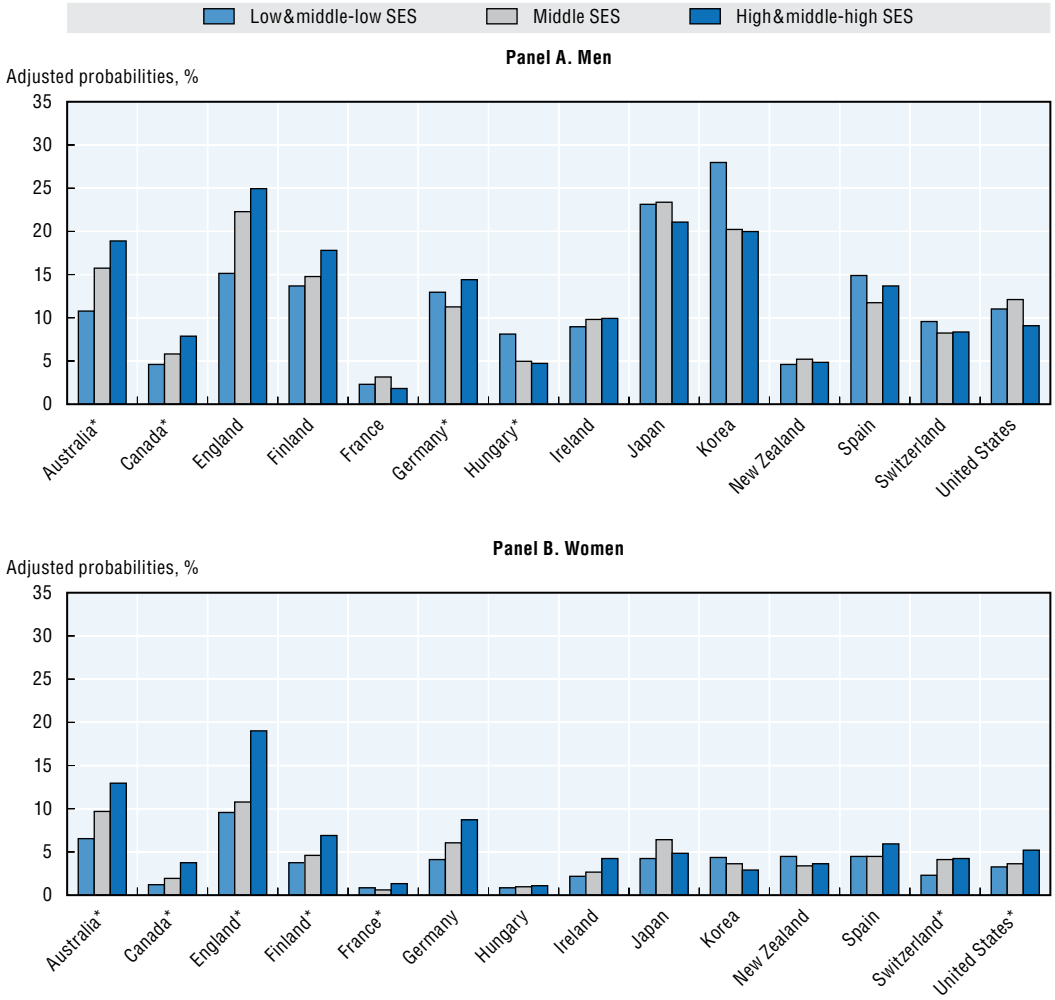


Note: Analysis covering people aged 25+, except in the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia where people are aged 16+. Adjusted probabilities are computed for an average individual aged 40, with all covariates (marital status, working status, smoking, ethnicity) set at the sample mean. SES is based on occupation-based social class in Chile, England, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland, and on household income in other countries. (*) means the overall gradient is significant.

Source: OECD analyses of national health survey data (details in Table A.1).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180624

Figure A.5. **Hazardous drinking in the past 12 months by socioeconomic status (SES), selected OECD countries**

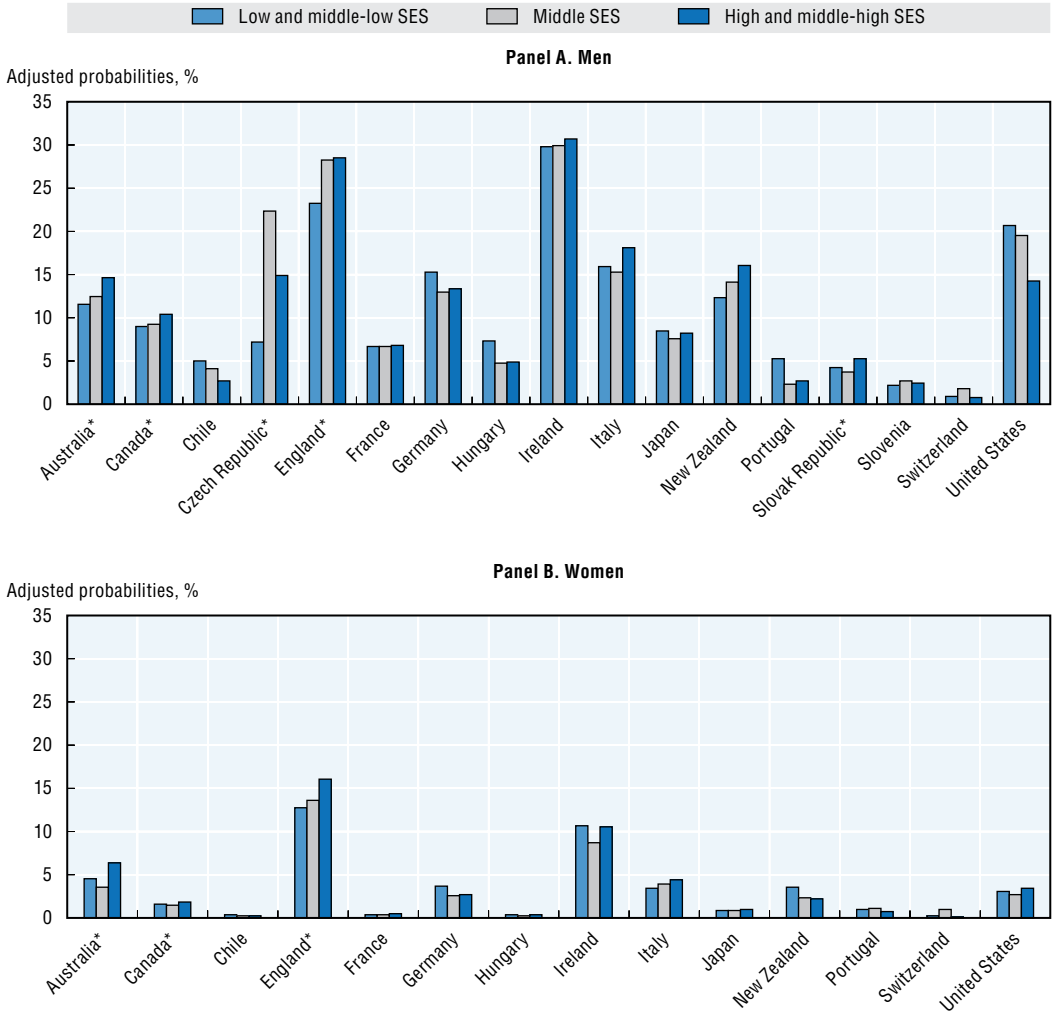


Note: Analysis covering people aged 25+. Adjusted probabilities are computed for an average individual aged 40, with all covariates (marital status, working status, smoking, ethnicity) set at the sample mean. SES is based on occupation in England, France, Hungary, Japan, Spain and Switzerland, and on household income in other countries. (*) means the overall gradient is significant.

Source: OECD analyses of national health survey data (details in Table A.1).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180638

Figure A.6. **Heavy episodic drinking at least once a week in the past 12 months by socioeconomic status (SES), selected OECD countries**



Note: Analysis covering people aged 25+, except in the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia where people are aged 16+. Adjusted probabilities are computed for an average individual aged 40, with all covariates (marital status, working status, smoking, ethnicity) set at the sample mean. SES is based on occupation-based social class in Chile, England, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Switzerland, and on household income in other countries. (*) means the overall gradient is significant.

Source: OECD analyses of national health survey data (details in Table A.1).

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180643

2. Supplementary tables and figures associated with Chapter 4

Table A.3 presents country-specific information about key alcohol policy areas, including: national legal minimum age for off- and on-trade sales of beer, wine and spirits; restrictions for off- and on-trade sales of alcoholic beverages; national maximum legal blood alcohol concentration; and, legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising. The main source of information is *WHO's Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2014*. However, the information was validated, and in some cases amended, by OECD national correspondents. Only national policies, or those consistently applied by all subnational jurisdictions in a country, are reported in the table. However, in some countries subnational jurisdictions have different policies in place, and these are not reflected in the table.Further information and narrative descriptions of the policies listed in the table can be found in Chapter 4.

Table A.3. **Summary of selected alcohol policies in OECD countries and partner economies**

	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Chile	China	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales										
Beer	18	16	16	18	subn	18	N	18	16	18
Wine	18	16	16	18	subn	18	N	18	16	18
Spirits	18	subn	18	18	subn	18	N	18	18	18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales										
Beer	18	16	16	18	subn	18	N	18	18	18
Wine	18	16	16	18	subn	18	N	18	18	18
Spirits	18	subn	18	18	subn	18	N	18	18	18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages										
Time (hours/day)	Y/Y	Y/Y	N/N	N/N	Y/Y	Y/N	N/N	N/N	Y/Y	Y/N
Location (place/density)	Y/Y	Y/N	N/N	N/N	Y/Y	Y/Y	N/N	Y/N	N/N	Y/N
Specific events	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Intoxicated persons	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Petrol stations	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (%)										
General	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02	subn	0.03	0.02	0	0.05	0.02
Young	0	0.01	0.05	0.02	0	0.03	0.02	0	0.05	0.02
Professional	0	0.01	0.05	0.02	subn	0.03	0.02	0	0.05	0.02
Legally binding regulations										
Advertisement	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Product placement	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Sponsorship	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Sales promotion	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Health warnings (advert/containers)	N/N	N/N	N/N	Y/Y	N/N	N/N	N/N	N/N	N/N	Y/N

	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	India	Indonesia	Ireland	Israel
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales										
Beer	18	18	16	18	18	20	subn	21	18	18
Wine	18	18	16	18	18	20	subn	21	18	18
Spirits	20	18	18	18	18	20	subn	21	18	18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales										
Beer	18	18	16	18	18	20	subn	21	18	18
Wine	18	18	16	18	18	20	subn	21	18	18
Spirits	18	18	18	18	18	20	subn	21	18	18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages										
Time (hours/day)	Y/Y	N/N	N/N	N/N	N/N	Y/Y	Y/Y	Y/N	Y/Y	Y/N
Location (place/density)	Y/Y	Y/Y	N/N	N/N	Y/N	N/N	Y/Y	Y/N	Y/Y	N/N
Specific events	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Intoxicated persons	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Petrol stations	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (%)										
General	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	0.05	0.03	0	0.05	0.05
Young	0.05	0.05	0	0.02	0	0.05	0.03	0	0.02	0.01
Professional	0.05	0.05/0.02†	0.05/0†	0.02	0	0.05	0.03	0	0.02	0.01
Legally binding regulations										
Advertisement	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Product placement	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Sponsorship	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Sales promotion	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Health warnings (advert/containers)	N/N	Y/Y	N/N	N/N	N/N	N/N	Y/Y	Y/Y	N/N	Y/Y

Table A.3. **Summary of selected alcohol policies in OECD countries and partner economies** *(cont.)*

	Italy	Japan	Korea	Luxembourg	Mexico	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	Portugal
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales										
Beer	18	20	19	16	18	18	18	18	18	16
Wine	18	20	19	16	18	18	18	18	18	16
Spirits	18	20	19	16	18	18	18	20	18	18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales										
Beer	18	20	19	16	18	18	18	18	18	16
Wine	18	20	19	16	18	18	18	18	18	16
Spirits	18	20	19	16	18	18	18	20	18	18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages										
Time (hours/day)	Y/N	N/N	N/N	Y/N	Y/N	N/N	Y/Y	Y/Y	N/N	Y/N
Location (place/density)	Y/N	N/N	N/N	N/Y	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	N/N	Y/N	Y/N
Specific events	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Intoxicated persons	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Petrol stations	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (%)										
General	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	subn	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.05
Young	0	0.03	0.05	0.02	subn	0.02	0	0.02	0.02	0.02
Professional	0	0.03	0.05	0.02	subn	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02
Legally binding regulations										
Advertisement	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Product placement	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Sponsorship	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Sales promotion	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Health warnings (advert/containers)	N/N	N/N	N/Y	N/N	Y/Y	N/N	N/N	N/N	Y/N	N/N

	Russian Federation	Slovakia	Slovenia	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales										
Beer	18	18	18	18	16	18*	16	18	18	21
Wine	18	18	18	18	16	20	16	18	18	21
Spirits	18	18	18	18	16	20	18	18	18	21
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales										
Beer	18	18	18	18	16	18	16	18	18	21
Wine	18	18	18	18	16	18	16	18	18	21
Spirits	18	18	18	18	16	18	18	18	18	21
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages										
Time (hours/day)	Y/N	N/N	Y/N	Y/N	N/N	Y/Y	N/N	Y/N	Y/N	subn
Location (place/density)	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/Y	Y/N	Y/N	N/Y	subn
Specific events	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	subn
Intoxicated persons	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	subn
Petrol stations	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y‡	Y	subn
National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (%)										
General	0	0	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08
Young	0	0	0	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.08	subn
Professional	0	0	0	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.04
Legally binding regulations										
Advertisement	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Product placement	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Sponsorship	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Sales promotion	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Health warnings (advert/containers)	Y/Y	N/N	Y/N	N/Y	N/N	Y/N	N/N	N/N	N/N	Y/Y

Notes: (†) In France and Germany, professional drivers of vehicles transporting passengers have a lower BAC limit compared to other professional drivers; (*) minimum age in Sweden is 18 for beers with less than 3.5% of alcohol content; (‡) in Turkey, the sale of alcoholic beverages in petrol stations is not allowed, except for beer.
Sources: WHO Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2014 and OECD national correspondents.

3. Supplementary tables and figures associated with Chapter 5

Table A.4 to A.6 provide the list of the main input parameters used in the model-based analyses presented in Chapter 5, along with references to the respective sources. References are listed next to the input parameters.

Table A.7 shows the cost per capita (per unit of population) of the interventions assessed in the OECD analyses. Only costs associated with the delivery of the interventions are included, expressed in USD PPPs.

Figure A.7 shows the cumulative effectiveness of multiple-intervention strategies over time in the three countries concerned. The vertical axis shows the number of disability adjusted life years (DALYs) gained (thousands), while the horizontal axis corresponds to the time frame of the analysis. DALYs are discounted exponentially at a 3% rate.

Figure A.8 describes the cumulative impact of multiple-intervention strategies on health expenditure over time in the three countries concerned. The vertical axis shows the cumulative impact of interventions on health expenditure (USD PPPs per capita), while the horizontal axis corresponds to the time frame of the analysis. Figures are discounted exponentially at a 3% rate.

Figures A.9, A.11 and A.13 illustrate the average annual cost-effectiveness ratios of different policies after they have been in place for 10 years. The vertical axis shows intervention costs (millions of USD PPPs), while the horizontal axis shows intervention effects (thousands of DALYs). Clouds of points for each intervention reflect the stochastic uncertainty surrounding cost and effect estimates in model simulations. Clouds resting mostly or entirely beneath the threshold lines indicate favourable cost-effectiveness profiles.

Figures A.10, A.12 and A.14 illustrate the average annual cost-effectiveness ratios of different policies after they have been in place for 40 years. These figures have the same characteristics as Figures A.9, A.11 and A.13.

Table A.4. **Input parameters used in CDP-alcohol model and relevant sources – Canada**

	Population distribution	United States Census Bureau. International Data Base. Available at: *www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/region.php*.
	Total mortality	Human Mortality Database. University of California, Berkeley (United StatesA) and Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (Germany). Available at *www.mortality.org*.
	Fertility rates	UN population division. On-line Population Database, detailed indicators. Available at: *http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel_indicators.htm*.
	Migration rates	OECD calculations on population distribution and mortality data.
	RR SES – residual mortality	Mackenbach, J.P., A.E. Kunst, A.E. Cavelaars, F. Groenhof and J.J. Geurts (1997), "Socioeconomic Inequalities in Morbidity and Mortality in Western Europe", *The Lancet*, Vol. 349, No. 9066, pp. 1655-1659. Pappas, G., S. Queen, W. Hadden and G. Fisher (1993), "The Increasing Disparity in Mortality Between Socioeconomic Groups in the United States, 1960 and 1986", *New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 329, No. 2, pp. 103-109.
	Disability weights	Lopez, A.D., C.D. Mathers, M. Ezzati, D.T. Jamison and C.J.L. Murray (2006), Global Burden of Disease and Risk Factors, Oxford University Press/The World Bank. New York.
Alcohol consumption	Probability of initiation	Statistics Canada. Canadian Community Health Survey. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2012. Available at: *www.statcan.gc.ca/concepts/health-sante/index-eng.htm*.
	Volume Pattern	Statistics Canada. National Population Health Survey. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2012. Available at: *www.statcan.gc.ca/concepts/nphs-ensp/index-eng.htm*.
Cancers	Incidence	
	Prevalence	IARC. Globocan database. Website *http://globocan.iarc.fr/*.
	Mortality	
	Fatality	OECD calculations on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	OECD calculations using CDP model.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619. Lhachimi, S.K., K.J. Cole, W.J. Nusselder, H.A. Smit, P. Baili, K. Bennett, J. Pomerleau, M. McKee, K. Charlesworth, M.C. Kulik, J.P. Mackenbach and H. Boshuizen (2012), "Health Impacts of Increasing Alcohol Prices in the European Union: A Dynamic Projection", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 237-243.
	RR SES – incidence [oropharynx, breast]	van Loon, A.J., J. Brug, R.A. Goldbohm, P.A. van den Brandt and J. Burg (1995), "Differences in Cancer Incidence and Mortality Among Socio-economic Groups", *Scandinavian Journal Social Medicine*, Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 110-120.
	RR SES – incidence [liver, oesophagus]	Ferraroni, M., E. Negri, C. La Vecchia, B. D'Avanzo and S. Franceschi (1989), "Socioeconomic Indicators, Tobacco and Alcohol in the Aetiology of Digestive Tract Neoplasms", *International Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 556-562.
	RR cirrhosis – cancer [liver]	Ha, N.B., N.B. Ha, A. Ahmed, W. Ayoub, T.J. Daugherty, E.T. Chang, G.A. Lutchman, G. Garcia, A.D Cooper, E.B. Keeffe and M.H. Nguyen (2012), "Risk Factors for Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Patients with Chronic Liver Disease: A Case-control Study", *Cancer Causes Control*, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 455-462.
Ischaemic heart disease	Incidence	Statistics Canada. Vital statistics morbidity database. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
	Prevalence	OECD calibration on PHAC calculations using DisMod II.
	Mortality	Statistics Canada. Vital statistics mortality database. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
	Fatality	OECD calculation on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	OECD calculations using CDP model.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619. Roerecke, M. and J. Rehm (2010), "Irregular Heavy Drinking Occasions and Risk of Ischemic Heart Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis", *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 171, No. 6, pp. 633-644.
	RR SES – incidence	Forssas, E.H., I.T. Keskimäki, A.R. Reunanen AND S.V. Koskinen (2008), "Coronary Heart Disease Among Diabetic and Nondiabetic People – Socioeconomic Differences in Incidence, Prognosis and Mortality", *Journal of Diabetes and its Complications*, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 10-17. Salomaa, V., M. Niemelä, H. Miettinen, M. Ketonen, P. Immonen-Räihä, S. Koskinen, M. Mähönen, S. Lehto, T. Vuorenmaa, P. Palomäki, H. Mustaniemi, E. Kaarsalo, M. Arstila, J. Torppa, K. Kuulasmaa, P. Puska, K. Pyörälä and J. Tuomilehto (2000), "Relationship of Socioeconomic Status to the Incidence and Prehospital, 28-day, and 1-year Mortality Rates of Acute Coronary Events in the FINMONICA Myocardial Infarction Register Study", *Circulation*, Vol. 101, No. 16, pp. 1913-1918.
	RR SES – mortality	Haan, M., G.A. Kaplan and T. Camacho (1987), "Poverty and Health. Prospective Evidence from the Alameda County Study", *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 125, No. 6, pp. 989-998. Logue, E.E. and D. Jarjoura (1990), "Modeling Heart Disease Mortality with Census Tract Rates and Social Class Mixtures", *Social Science & Medicine*, Vol. 31, No. 5, pp. 545-550. Kaplan, G.A. and J.E. Keil (1993), "Socioeconomic Factors and Cardiovascular Disease: A Review of the Literature", *Circulation*, Vol. 88(4Pt1), pp. 1973-1998.

Table A.4. **Input parameters used in CDP-alcohol model and relevant sources – Canada** *(cont.)*

Stroke	Incidence	Statistics Canada. Vital statistics morbidity database. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
	Prevalence	OECD calibration on PHAC calculations using DisMod II.
	Mortality	Statistics Canada. Vital statistics mortality database. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
	Fatality	OECD calculations on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	OECD calculations using CDP model.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619. Lhachimi, S.K., K.J. Cole, W.J. Nusselder, H.A. Smit, P. Baili, K. Bennett, J. Pomerleau, M. McKee, K. Charlesworth, M.C. Kulik, J.P. Mackenbach and H. Boshuizen (2012), "Health Impacts of Increasing Alcohol Prices in the European Union: A Dynamic Projection", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 237-243.
	RR SES – incidence	Kuper, H., H.O. Adami, T. Theorell and E. Weiderpass (2007), "The Socioeconomic Gradient in the Incidence of Stroke: A Prospective Study in Middle-aged Women in Sweden", *Stroke*, Vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 27-33. Hart, C.L., D.J. Hole and G.D. Smith (2000), "The Contribution of Risk Factors to Stroke Differentials, by Socioeconomic Position in Adulthood: The Renfrew/Paisley Study", *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 90, No. 11, pp. 1788-1791.
	RR SES – mortality	Arrich, J., W. Lalouschek and M. Müllner (2005), "Influence of Socioeconomic Status on Mortality After Stroke: Retrospective Cohort Study", *Stroke*, Vol. 36, No. 2, pp. 310-314. Arrich, J., M. Müllner, W. Lalouschek, S. Greisenegger, R. Crevenna and H. Herkner (2008), "Influence of Socioeconomic Status and Gender on Stroke Treatment and Diagnostics", *Stroke*, Vol. 39, No. 7, pp. 2066-2072. Jakovljević, D., C. Sarti, J. Sivenius, J. Torppa, M. Mähönen, P. Immonen-Räihä, E. Kaarsalo, K. Alhainen, K. Kuulasmaa, J. Tuomilehto, P. Puska and V. Salomaa (2001), "Socioeconomic Status and Ischemic Stroke: The FINMONICA Stroke Register", *Stroke*, Vol. 32, No. 7, pp. 1492-1498.
Alcohol use disorders	Incidence	OECD calculations using DisMod II.
	Prevalence	WHO. WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository. Available at: *http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.58000.*
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011). WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	OECD calculation on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	Hasin, D.S., F.S. Stinson, E. Ogburn and B.F. Grant (2007), "Prevalence, Correlates, Disability, and Comorbidity of DSM-IV Alcohol Abuse and Dependence in the United States: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions", *Archives of General Psychiatry*, Vol. 64, No. 7, pp. 830-842. Dawson, D.A., B.F. Grant, F.S. Stinson, P.S. Chou, B. Huang and W.J. Ruan (2006), "Recovery from DSM-IV Alcohol Dependence: United States, 2001-2002", *Alcohol Research and Health*, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 131-142.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Meier, P. (2008), "Independent Review of the Effects of Alcohol Pricing and Promotion – Part B: Modeling the Potential Impact of Pricing and Promotion Policies for Alcohol in England: Results from the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model, Sheffield: University of Sheffield. Dawson, D.A., T.K. Li and B.F. Grant (2008), "A Prospective Study of Risk Drinking: At Risk for What?", *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, Vol. 95, No. 1-2, pp. 62-72.
Liver cirrhosis	Incidence	OECD calculations.
	Prevalence	OECD calculations using DisMod II.
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011). WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	OECD calculation on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	Fauci, A.S., E. Braunwald, D.L. Kasper, S.L. Hauser, D.L. Longo, J.L. Jameson and J. Loscalzo (2009), Harrison's Manual of Medicine, McGraw Hill Professional, London.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619.
	RR SES – incidence	Najman, J.M., G.M. Williams and R. Room (2007), "Increasing Socioeconomic Inequalities in Male Cirrhosis of the Liver Mortality: Australia 1981-2002", *Drug and Alcohol Review*, Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 273-278. Crombie, I.K. and E. Precious (2011), "Changes in the Social Class Gradient of Cirrhosis Mortality in England and Wales Across the 20th Century", *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, Vol.46, No. 1, pp. 80-82.

Table A.4. **Input parameters used in CDP-alcohol model and relevant sources – Canada** *(cont.)*

Epilepsis	Incidence	OECD calculations using DisMod II.
	Prevalence	Statistics Canada. CANSIM on-line database; neurological conditions, by age group and sex. Available at: *www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/*.
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011). WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	OECD calculation on mortality/prevalence data.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Meier, P. (2008), "Independent Review of the Effects of Alcohol Pricing and Promotion – Part B: Modeling the Potential Impact of Pricing and Promotion Policies for Alcohol in England: Results from the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model", Sheffield: University of Sheffield.
	RR SES – incidence	Heaney, D.C., B.K. MacDonald, A. Everitt, S. Stevenson, G.S. Leonardi, P. Wilkinson and J.W. Sander (2002), "Socioeconomic Variation in Incidence of Epilepsy: Prospective Community Based Study in South East England", *British Medical Journal*, Vol. 325, No. 7371, pp. 1013-1016. Benn, E.K., W.A. Hauser, T. Shih, L. Leary, E. Bagiella, P. Dayan, R. Green, H. Andrews, D.J. Thurman and D.C. Hesdorffer (2008), "Estimating the Incidence of First Unprovoked Seizure and Newly Diagnosed Epilepsy in the Low-income Urban Community of Northern Manhattan, New York City", *Epilepsia*, Vol. 49, No. 8, pp. 1431-1439.
Injuries	Incidence	Smartrisk. The burden of injury in Canada. Toronto: Smartrisk (2009).
	Prevalence	OECD calculations using DisMod II.
	Mortality	Statistics Canada. Mortality, summary list of causes. Ottawa: Statistics Canada (2009).
	Fatality	OECD calculations.
	Remission/duration	Smartrisk. The burden of injury in Canada. Toronto: Smartrisk (2009).
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619.
	RR alcohol – mortality	White, I.R., D.R. Altmann and K. Nanchahal (2002), "Alcohol Consumption and Mortality: Modelling Risks for Men and Women at Different Ages", *British Medical Journal*, Vol. 325, No. 7357, p. 191.
	RR SES – incidence	Cubbin, C., F.B. LeClere and G.S. Smith (2000), "Socioeconomic Status and the Occurrence of Fatal and Nonfatal Injury in the United States", *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 90, No. 1, pp. 70-77.

Table A.5. **Input parameters used in CDP-alcohol model and relevant sources – Czech Republic**

	Population distribution	United States Census Bureau. International Data Base. Available at: *www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/region.php*.
	Total mortality	UN Populavion Division. World population prospects, extended dataset. Available at: *http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/ASCII-Data/DISK_NAVIGATION_ASCII.htm*. UN population division. On-line Population database, detailed indicators. Available at: *http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel_indicators.htm*.
	Fertility rates	UN population division. On-line Population database, detailed indicators. Available at: *http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel_indicators.htm*.
	Migration rates	OECD calculations on population distribution and mortality data.
	RR SES – residual mortality	Mackenbach, J.P., A.E. Kunst, A.E. Cavelaars, F. Groenhof and J.J. Geurts (1997), "Socioeconomic Inequalities in Morbidity and Mortality in Western Europe", *The Lancet*, Vol. 349, No. 9066, pp. 1655-1659.
		Pappas, G., S. Queen, W. Hadden and G. Fisher (1993), "The Increasing Disparity in Mortality Between Socioeconomic Droups in the United States, 1960 and 1986", *New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol.329, No. 2, pp. 103-109.
	Disability weights	Lopez, A.D., C.D. Mathers, M. Ezzati, D.T. Jamison and C.J.L. Murray (2006), Global Burden of Disease and Risk Factors, Oxford University Press/The World Bank, New York.
Alcohol consumption	Probability of initiation	Institute for Therapy Research. Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse (1995, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006, and 2009). Available at: *http://www.gesis.org*.
	Volume Pattern	Czech National Institute of Public Health own analyses on: 2012 National Survey on Tobacco smoking and Alcohol Consumption in the Czech Republic; 2005 Czech National Survey on Mental Health; 2002 GENACIS study.
Cancers	Incidence	
	Prevalence	IARC. Globocan database. Website *http://globocan.iarc.fr/*.
	Mortality	
	Fatality	OECD calculations on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	OECD calculations using CDP model.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619.
		Lhachimi, S.K., K.J. Cole, W.J. Nusselder, H.A. Smit, P. Baili, K. Bennett, J. Pomerleau, M. McKee, K. Charlesworth, M.C. Kulik, J.P. Mackenbach and H. Boshuizen (2012), "Health Impacts of Increasing Alcohol Prices in the European Union: A Dynamic Projection", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 237-243.
	RR SES – incidence [oropharynx, breast]	van Loon, A.J., J. Brug, R.A. Goldbohm, P.A. van den Brandt and J. Burg (1995), "Differences in Cancer Incidence and Mortality Among Socio-economic Groups", *Scandinavian Journal Social Medicine*, Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 110-120.
	RR SES – incidence [liver, oesophagus]	Ferraroni, M., E. Negri, C. La Vecchia, B. D'Avanzo and S. Franceschi (1989), "Socioeconomic Indicators, Tobacco and Alcohol in the Aetiology of Digestive Tract Neoplasms", *International Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 556-562.
	RR cirrhosis – cancer [liver]	Ha, N.B., N.B. Ha, A. Ahmed, W. Ayoub, T.J. Daugherty, E.T. Chang, G.A. Lutchman, G. Garcia, A.D. Cooper, E.B. Keeffe and M.H. Nguyen (2012), "Risk Factors for Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Patients with Chronic Liver Disease: A Case-control Study", *Cancer Causes Control*, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 455-462.

Table A.5. **Input parameters used in CDP-alcohol model and relevant sources – Czech Republic** *(cont.)*

Ischaemic heart disease	Incidence	WHO Europe. European Hospital Morbidity Database. Available at: *http://data.euro.who.int/hmdb/index.php*.
	Prevalence	OECD calculations using DisMod II.
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011).
		WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	OECD calculation on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	OECD calculations using CDP model.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619. Roerecke, M. and J. Rehm (2010), "Irregular Heavy Drinking Occasions and Risk of Ischemic Heart Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis", *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 171, No. 6, pp. 633-644.
	RR SES – incidence	Forssas, E.H., I.T. Keskimäki, A.R. Reunanen AND S.V. Koskinen (2008), "Coronary Heart Disease Among Diabetic and Nondiabetic People – Socioeconomic Differences in Incidence, Prognosis and Mortality", *Journal of Diabetes and its Complications*, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 10-17. Salomaa, V., M. Niemelä, H. Miettinen, M. Ketonen, P. Immonen-Räihä, S. Koskinen, M. Mähönen, S. Lehto, T. Vuorenmaa, P. Palomäki, H. Mustaniemi, E. Kaarsalo, M. Arstila, J. Torppa, K. Kuulasmaa, P. Puska, K. Pyörälä and J. Tuomilehto (2000), "Relationship of Socioeconomic Status to the Incidence and Prehospital, 28-day, and 1-year Mortality Rates of Acute Coronary Events in the FINMONICA Myocardial Infarction Register Study", *Circulation*, Vol. 101, No. 16, pp. 1913-1918.
	RR SES – mortality	Haan, M., G.A. Kaplan and T. Camacho (1987), "Poverty and Health. Prospective Evidence from the Alameda County Study", *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 125, No. 6, pp. 989-998. Logue, E.E. and D. Jarjoura (1990), "Modeling Heart Disease Mortality with Census Tract Rates and Social Class Mixtures", *Social Science & Medicine*, Vol. 31, No. 5, pp. 545-550. Kaplan, G.A. and J.E. Keil (1993), "Socioeconomic Factors and Cardiovascular Disease: A Review of the Literature", *Circulation*, Vol. 88(4Pt1), pp. 1973-1998.
Stroke	Incidence Prevalence	Truelsen, T., B. Piechowski-Jóźwiak, R. Bonita, C. Mathers, J. Bogousslavsky and G. Boysen (2006), "Stroke Incidence and Prevalence in Europe: A Review of Available Data", *European Journal of Neurology*, Vol. 13, No. 6, pp. 581-598.
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011).
		WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	OECD calculations on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	OECD calculations using CDP model.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619. Lhachimi, S.K., K.J. Cole, W.J. Nusselder, H.A. Smit, P. Baili, K. Bennett, J. Pomerleau, M. McKee, K. Charlesworth, M.C. Kulik, J.P. Mackenbach and H. Boshuizen (2012), "Health Impacts of Increasing Alcohol Prices in the European Union: A Dynamic Projection", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 237-243.
	RR SES – incidence	Kuper, H., H.O. Adami, T. Theorell and E. Weiderpass (2007), "The Socioeconomic Gradient in the Incidence of Stroke: A Prospective Study in Middle-aged Women in Sweden", *Stroke*, Vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 27-33.
		Hart, C.L., D.J. Hole and G.D. Smith (2000), "The Contribution of Risk Factors to Stroke Differentials, by Socioeconomic Position in Adulthood: The Renfrew/Paisley Study", *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 90, No. 11, pp. 1788-1791.
	RR SES – mortality	Arrich, J., W. Lalouschek and M. Müllner (2005), "Influence of Socioeconomic Status on Mortality After Stroke: Retrospective Cohort Study", *Stroke*, Vol. 36, No. 2, pp. 310-314. Arrich, J., M. Müllner, W. Lalouschek, S. Greisenegger, R. Crevenna and H. Herkner (2008), "Influence of Socioeconomic Status and Gender on Stroke Treatment and Diagnostics", *Stroke*, Vol. 39, No. 7, pp. 2066-2072. Jakovljević, D., C. Sarti, J. Sivenius, J. Torppa, M. Mähönen, P. Immonen-Räihä, E. Kaarsalo, K. Alhainen, K. Kuulasmaa, J. Tuomilehto, P. Puska and V. Salomaa (2001), "Socioeconomic Status and Ischemic Stroke: The FINMONICA Stroke Register", *Stroke*, Vol. 32, No. 7, pp. 1492-1498.
Alcohol use disorders	Incidence	OECD calculations using DisMod II.
	Prevalence	WHO. WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository. Available at: *http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.58000*.
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
		OECD calculation on mortality/prevalence data

Table A.5. **Input parameters used in CDP-alcohol model and relevant sources – Czech Republic** *(cont.)*

	Remission/duration	Hasin, D.S., F.S. Stinson, E. Ogburn and B.F. Grant (2007), "Prevalence, Correlates, Disability, and Comorbidity of DSM-IV Alcohol Abuse and Dependence in the United States: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions", *Archives of General Psychiatry*, Vol. 64, No. 7, pp. 830-842. Dawson, D.A., B.F. Grant, F.S. Stinson, P.S. Chou, B. Huang and W.J. Ruan (2006), "Recovery from DSM-IV Alcohol Dependence: United States, 2001-2002", *Alcohol Research and Health*, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 131-142.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Meier, P. (2008), "Independent Review of the Effects of Alcohol Pricing and Promotion – Part B: Modeling the Potential Impact of Pricing and Promotion Policies for Alcohol in England: Results from the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model", Sheffield: University of Sheffield. Dawson, D.A., T.K. Li and B.F. Grant (2008), "A Prospective Study of Risk Drinking: At Risk for What?", *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, Vol. 95, No. 1-2, pp. 62-72.
Liver cirrhosis	Incidence	WHO Europe. European Hospital Morbidity Database. Available at: *http://data.euro.who.int/hmdb/index.php*.
	Prevalence	OECD calculations using DisMod II.
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011). WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	OECD calculation on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	Fauci, A.S., E. Braunwald, D.L. Kasper, S.L. Hauser, D.L. Longo, J.L. Jameson and J. Loscalzo (2009), Harrison's Manual of Medicine, McGraw Hill Professional, London.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619.
	RR SES – incidence	Najman, J.M., G.M. Williams and R. Room (2007), "Increasing Socioeconomic Inequalities in Male Cirrhosis of the Liver Mortality: Australia 1981-2002", *Drug and Alcohol Review*, Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 273-278. Crombie, I.K. and E. Precious (2011), "Changes in the Social Class Gradient of Cirrhosis Mortality in England and Wales Across the 20th Century", *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, Vol.46, No. 1, pp. 80-82.
Epilepsy	Incidence	OECD calculations using DisMod II.
	Prevalence	Pugliatti, M., E. Beghi, L. Forsgren, M. Ekman and P. Sobocki (2007), "Estimating the Cost of Epilepsy in Europe: A Review with Economic Modeling", *Epilepsia*, Vol. 48, No. 12, pp. 2224-2233.
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011). WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	OECD calculation on mortality/prevalence data.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Meier, P. (2008), "Independent Review of the Effects of Alcohol Pricing and Promotion – Part B: Modeling the Potential Impact of Pricing and Promotion Policies for Alcohol in England: Results from the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model", Sheffield: University of Sheffield.
	RR SES – incidence	Heaney, D.C., N.K. MacDonald, A. Everitt, S. Stevenson, G.S. Leonardi, P. Wilkinson and J.W. Sander (2002), "Socioeconomic Variation in Incidence of Epilepsy: Prospective Community Based Study in South East England", *British Medical Journal*, Vol. 325, No. 7371, pp. 1013-1016. Benn, E.K., W.A. Hauser, T. Shih, L. Leary, E. Bagiella, P. Dayan, R. Green, H. Andrews, D.J. Thurman and D.C. Hesdorffer (2008), "Estimating the Incidence of First Unprovoked Seizure and Newly Diagnosed Epilepsy in the Low-income Urban Community of Northern Manhattan, New York City", *Epilepsia*, Vol. 49, No. 8, pp. 1431-1439.
Injuries	Incidence	EuroSafe. Injuries in the European Union, Report on injury statistics 2008-2010. Amsterdam: EuroSafe (2013).
	Prevalence	OECD calculations using DisMod II.
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011). WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	OECD calculations.
	Remission/duration	Smartrisk. The burden of injury in Canada. Toronto: Smartrisk (2009).
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619.
	RR alcohol – mortality	White, I.R., D.R. Altmann and K. Nanchahal (2002), "Alcohol Consumption and Mortality: Modelling Risks for Men and Women at Different Ages", *British Medical Journal*, Vol. 325, No. 7357, p. 191.
	RR SES – incidence	Cubbin, C., F.B. LeClere and G.S. Smith (2000), "Socioeconomic Status and the Occurrence of Fatal and Nonfatal Injury in the United States", *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 90, No. 1, pp. 70-77.

Table A.6. **Input parameters used in CDP-alcohol model and relevant sources – Germany**

	Population distribution	Statistisches Bundesamt. Bevölkerungsvorausberechnung. Available at: *destatis.de*.
	Total mortality	Statistisches Bundesamt. Bevölkerung Deutschlands bis 2060 Ergebnisse der 12. koordinierten Bevölkerungsvorausberechnung. Available at: *www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/VorausberechnungBevoelkerung/BevoelkerungDeutschland2060.html*.
	Fertility rates	UN population division. On-line Population database, detailed indicators. Available at: *http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/unpp/panel_indicators.htm*.
	Migration rates	OECD calculations on population distribution and mortality data.
	RR SES – residual mortality	Mackenbach, J.P., A.E. Kunst, A.E. Cavelaars, F. Groenhof and J.J. Geurts (1997), "Socioeconomic Inequalities in Morbidity and Mortality in Western Europe", *The Lancet*, Vol. 349, No. 9066, pp. 1655-1659. Pappas, G., S. Queen, W. Hadden and G. Fisher (1993), "The Increasing Disparity in Mortality Between Socioeconomic Groups in the United States, 1960 and 1986", *New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 329, No. 2, pp. 103-109.
	Disability weights	Lopez, A.D., C.D. Mathers, M. Ezzati, D.T. Jamison and C.J.L. Murray (2006), Global Burden of Disease and Risk Factors, Oxford University Press/The World Bank, New York.
Alcohol	Probability of initiation Volume Pattern	Institute for Therapy Research. Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse (1995, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006, and 2009). Available at: *http://www.gesis.org*.
Cancers	Incidence Prevalence Mortality	IARC. Globocan database. Website *http://globocan.iarc.fr/*.
	Fatality	OECD calculations on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	OECD calculations using CDP model.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619. Lhachimi, S.K., K.J. Cole, W.J. Nusselder, H.A. Smit, P. Baili, K. Bennett, J. Pomerleau, M. McKee, K. Charlesworth, M.C. Kulik, J.P. Mackenbach and H. Boshuizen (2012), "Health Impacts of Increasing Alcohol Prices in the European Union: A Dynamic Projection", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 237-243.
	RR SES – incidence [oropharynx, breast]	van Loon, A.J., J. Brug, R.A. Goldbohm, P.A. van den Brandt and J. Burg (1995), "Differences in Cancer Incidence and Mortality Among Socio-economic Groups", *Scandinavian Journal Social Medicine*, Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 110-120.
	RR SES – incidence [liver, oesophagus]	Ferraroni, M., E. Negri, C. La Vecchia, B. D'Avanzo and S. Franceschi (1989), "Socioeconomic Indicators, Tobacco and Alcohol in the Aetiology of Digestive Tract Neoplasms", *International Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 556-562.
	RR cirrhosis – cancer [liver]	Ha, N.B., N.B. Ha, A. Ahmed, W. Ayoub, T.J. Daugherty, E.T. Chang, G.A. Lutchman, G. Garcia, A.D Cooper, E.B. Keeffe and M.H. Nguyen (2012), "Risk Factors for Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Patients with Chronic Liver Disease: A Case-control Study", *Cancer Causes Control*, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 455-462.

Table A.6. **Input parameters used in CDP-alcohol model and relevant sources – Germany** *(cont.)*

Ischaemic heart disease	Incidence	WHO Europe. European Hospital Morbidity Database. Available at: *http://data.euro.who.int/hmdb/index.php*.
	Prevalence	Robert Koch Institute. GEDA 2010: Coronary heart disease facts and figures. Available at: *www.rki.de/DE/Content/Gesundheitsmonitoring/Gesundheitsberichterstattung/GesundAZ/Content/K/KoronHerzKH/KoronHerzKH.html?nn=2370692*.
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011). WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	OECD calculation on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	OECD calculations using CDP model.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619. Roerecke, M. and J. Rehm (2010), "Irregular Heavy Drinking Occasions and Risk of Ischemic Heart Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis", *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 171, No. 6, pp. 633-644.
	RR SES – incidence	Forssas, E.H., I.T. Keskimäki, A.R. Reunanen AND S.V. Koskinen (2008), "Coronary Heart Disease Among Diabetic and Nondiabetic People – Socioeconomic Differences in Incidence, Prognosis and Mortality", *Journal of Diabetes and its Complications*, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 10-17. Salomaa, V., M. Niemelä, H. Miettinen, M. Ketonen, P. Immonen-Räihä, S. Koskinen, M. Mähönen, S. Lehto, T. Vuorenmaa, P. Palomäki, H. Mustaniemi, E. Kaarsalo, M. Arstila, J. Torppa, K. Kuulasmaa, P. Puska, K. Pyörälä and J. Tuomilehto (2000), "Relationship of Socioeconomic Status to the Incidence and Prehospital, 28-day, and 1-year Mortality Rates of Acute Coronary Events in the FINMONICA Myocardial Infarction Register Study", *Circulation*, Vol. 101, No. 16, pp. 1913-1918.
	RR SES – mortality	Haan, M., G.A. Kaplan and T. Camacho (1987), "Poverty and Health. Prospective Evidence from the Alameda County Study", *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 125, No. 6, pp. 989-998. Logue, E.E. and D. Jarjoura (1990), "Modeling Heart Disease Mortality with Census Tract Rates and Social Class Mixtures", *Social Science & Medicine*, Vol. 31, No. 5, pp. 545-550. Kaplan, G.A. and J.E. Keil (1993), "Socioeconomic Factors and Cardiovascular Disease: A Review of the Literature", *Circulation*, Vol. 88(4Pt1), pp. 1973-1998.
Stroke	Incidence Prevalence	Truelsen, T., B. Piechowski-Jóźwiak, R. Bonita, C. Mathers, J. Bogousslavsky and G. Boysen (2006), "Stroke Incidence and Prevalence in Europe: A Review of Available Data", *European Journal of Neurology*, Vol. 13, No. 6, pp. 581-598.
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011). WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	OECD calculations on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	OECD calculations using CDP model.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619. Lhachimi, S.K., K.J. Cole, W.J. Nusselder, H.A. Smit, P. Baili, K. Bennett, J. Pomerleau, M. McKee, K. Charlesworth, M.C. Kulik, J.P. Mackenbach and H. Boshuizen (2012), "Health Impacts of Increasing Alcohol Prices in the European Union: A Dynamic Projection", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 237-243.
	RR SES – incidence	Kuper, H., H.O. Adami, T. Theorell and E. Weiderpass (2007), "The Socioeconomic Gradient in the Incidence of Stroke: A Prospective Study in Middle-aged Women in Sweden", *Stroke*, Vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 27-33. Hart, C.L., D.J. Hole and G.D. Smith (2000), "The Contribution of Risk Factors to Stroke Differentials, by Socioeconomic Position in Adulthood: The Renfrew/Paisley Study", *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 90, No. 11, pp. 1788-1791.
	RR SES – mortality	Arrich, J., W. Lalouschek and M. Müllner (2005), "Influence of Socioeconomic Status on Mortality After Stroke: Retrospective Cohort Study", *Stroke*, Vol. 36, No. 2, pp. 310-314. Arrich, J., M. Müllner, W. Lalouschek, S. Greisenegger, R. Crevenna and H. Herkner (2008), "Influence of Socioeconomic Status and Gender on Stroke Treatment and Diagnostics", *Stroke*, Vol. 39, No. 7, pp. 2066-2072. Jakovljević, D., C. Sarti, J. Sivenius, J. Torppa, M. Mähönen, P. Immonen-Räihä, E. Kaarsalo, K. Alhainen, K. Kuulasmaa, J. Tuomilehto, P. Puska and V. Salomaa (2001), "Socioeconomic Status and Ischemic Stroke: The FINMONICA Stroke Register", *Stroke*, Vol. 32, No. 7, pp. 1492-1498.
Alcohol use disorders	Incidence	OECD calculations using DisMod II.
	Prevalence	WHO. WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository. Available at: *http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.58000*.
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011). WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	OECD calculation on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	Hasin, D.S., F.S. Stinson, E. Ogburn and B.F. Grant (2007), "Prevalence, Correlates, Disability, and Comorbidity of DSM-IV Alcohol Abuse and Dependence in the United States: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions", *Archives of General Psychiatry*, Vol. 64, No. 7, pp. 830-842. Dawson, D.A., B.F. Grant, F.S. Stinson, P.S. Chou, B. Huang and W.J. Ruan (2006), "Recovery from DSM-IV Alcohol Dependence: United States, 2001-2002", *Alcohol Research and Health*, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 131-142.
	Remission/duration	Meier, P. (2008), "Independent Review of the Effects of Alcohol Pricing and Promotion – Part B: Modeling the Potential Impact of Pricing and Promotion Policies for Alcohol in England: Results from the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model, Sheffield: University of Sheffield. Dawson, D.A., T.K. Li and B.F. Grant (2008), "A Prospective Study of Risk Drinking: At Risk for What?", *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, Vol. 95, No. 1-2, pp. 62-72.

Table A.6. **Input parameters used in CDP-alcohol model and relevant sources – Germany** *(cont.)*

Liver cirrhosis	Incidence	WHO Europe. European Hospital Morbidity Database. Available at: *http://data.euro.who.int/hmdb/index.php*.
	Prevalence	OECD calculations using DisMod II.
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011). WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	OECD calculation on mortality/prevalence data.
	Remission/duration	Fauci, A.S., E. Braunwald, D.L. Kasper, S.L. Hauser, D.L. Longo, J.L. Jameson and J. Loscalzo (2009), *Harrison's Manual of Medicine*, McGraw Hill Professional, London.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619.
	RR SES – incidence	Najman, J.M., G.M. Williams and R. Room (2007), "Increasing Socioeconomic Inequalities in Male Cirrhosis of the Liver Mortality: Australia 1981-2002", *Drug and Alcohol Review*, Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 273-278. Crombie, I.K. and E. Precious (2011), "Changes in the Social Class Gradient of Cirrhosis Mortality in England and Wales Across the 20th Century", *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, Vol.46, No. 1, pp. 80-82.
Epilepsy	Incidence	Deutsche Epilepsievereinigung. Prevalence of Epilepsy in Germany. Available at: *www.epilepsie.sh/Haeufigkeit.319.0.html*.
	Prevalence	Kamtsiuris, P., K. Atzpodien, U. Ellert, R. Schlack and M. Schlaud (2007), "Prevalence of Somatic Diseases in German Children and Adolescents. Results of the German Health Interview and Examination Survey for Children and Adolescents (KiGGS)", *Bundesgesundheitsblatt – Gesundheitsforschung – Gesundheitsschutz*, Vol. 50, No. 5-6, pp. 686-700. Deutsche Epilepsievereinigung. Prevalence of Epilepsy in Germany. Available at: *www.epilepsie.sh/Haeufigkeit.319.0.html*.
	Mortality	WHO. Mortality and burden of disease for member states. Geneva: WHO (2011). WHO. Causes of death summary tables. Geneva: WHO (2011).
	Fatality	OECD calculation on mortality/prevalence data.
	RR alcohol – incidence	Meier, P. (2008), "Independent Review of the Effects of Alcohol Pricing and Promotion – Part B: Modeling the Potential Impact of Pricing and Promotion Policies for Alcohol in England: Results from the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model, Sheffield: University of Sheffield.
	RR SES – incidence	Heaney, D.C., B.K. MacDonald, A. Everitt, S. Stevenson, G.S. Leonardi, P. Wilkinson and J.W. Sander (2002), "Socioeconomic Variation in Incidence of Epilepsy: Prospective Community Based Study in South East England", *British Medical Journal*, Vol. 325, No. 7371, pp. 1013-1016. Benn, E.K., W.A. Hauser, T. Shih, L. Leary, E. Bagiella, P. Dayan, R. Green, H. Andrews, D.J. Thurman and D.C. Hesdorffer (2008), "Estimating the Incidence of First Unprovoked Seizure and Newly Diagnosed Epilepsy in the Low-income Urban Community of Northern Manhattan, New York City", *Epilepsia*, Vol. 49, No. 8, pp. 1431-1439.
Injuries	Incidence	Robert Koch Institut. GEDA-10 Survey. Robert Koch Institut: Berlin; 2014. Kahl, H., R. Dortschy and G. Ellsäßer (2007), "Verletzungen bei Kindern und Jugendlichen (1-17 Jahre) und Umsetzung von persönlichen Schutzmaßnahmen Ergebnisse des bundesweiten Kinder- und Jugendgesundheitssurveys (KiGGS)", *Bundesgesundheitsbl – Gesundheitsforsch – Gesundheitsschutz*, Vol. 5/6, pp. 718-727. Varnaccia, G., A.C. Saß nd A. Rommel (2014), "Das Unfallgeschehen bei Kindern und Jugendlichen in Deutschland. Datenquellen und Ergebnisse", *Bundesgesundheitsblatt – Gesundheitsforschung – Gesundheitsschutz*, Vol. 57, No. 6.
	Prevalence	OECD calculations using DisMod II.
	Mortality	Federal Health Monitoring Database. Deaths by external causes and their sequelae. Available at: *www.gbe-bund.de*.
	Fatality	OECD calculations.
	Remission/duration	Smartrisk. The burden of injury in Canada. Toronto: Smartrisk (2009).
	RR alcohol – incidence	Corrao, G., V. Bagnardi, A. Zambon and C. La Vecchia (2004), "A Meta-analysis of Alcohol Consumption and the Risk of 15 Diseases", *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 613-619.
	RR alcohol – mortality	White, I.R., D.R. Altmann and K. Nanchahal (2002), "Alcohol Consumption and Mortality: Modelling Risks for Men and Women at Different Ages", *British Medical Journal*, Vol. 325, No. 7357, p. 191.
	RR SES – incidence	Cubbin, C., F.B. LeClere and G.S. Smith (2000), "Socioeconomic Status and the Occurrence of Fatal and Nonfatal Injury in the United States", *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 90, No. 1, pp. 70-77.

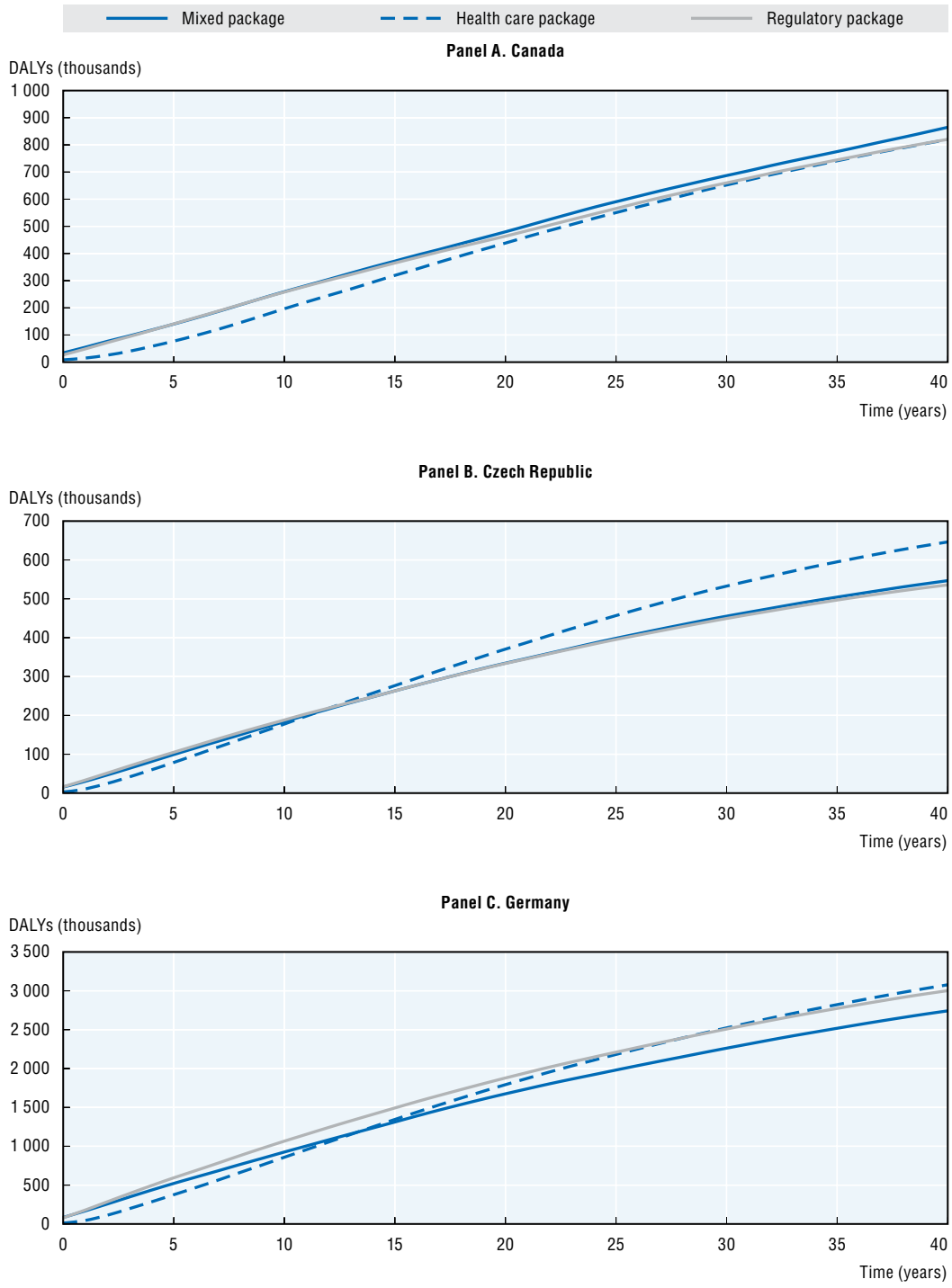
Table A.7. **Per-capita costs of selected alcohol policies (USD PPPs)**

	Canada	Czech Republic	Germany
Brief interventions	5.11	6.02	8.96
Tax increase	0.13	0.42	0.06
Drink-drive restrictions	2.05	2.05	0.63
Opening hours regulation	0.26	0.90	0.13
Advertising regulation	0.54	1.66	0.30
Treatment of dependence	5.26	12.21	7.10
Minimum price	0.12	0.30	0.08
Worksite interventions	1.70	2.96	4.09
School-based programmes	0.51	2.05	0.56
Mixed package	5.37	9.38	6.22
Health care package	9.19	17.01	14.00
Fiscal and regulatory package	0.93	2.97	0.49

Source: OECD analysis using the WHO-CHOICE approach (http://www.who.int/choice/cost-effectiveness/inputs/en/).

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180654*

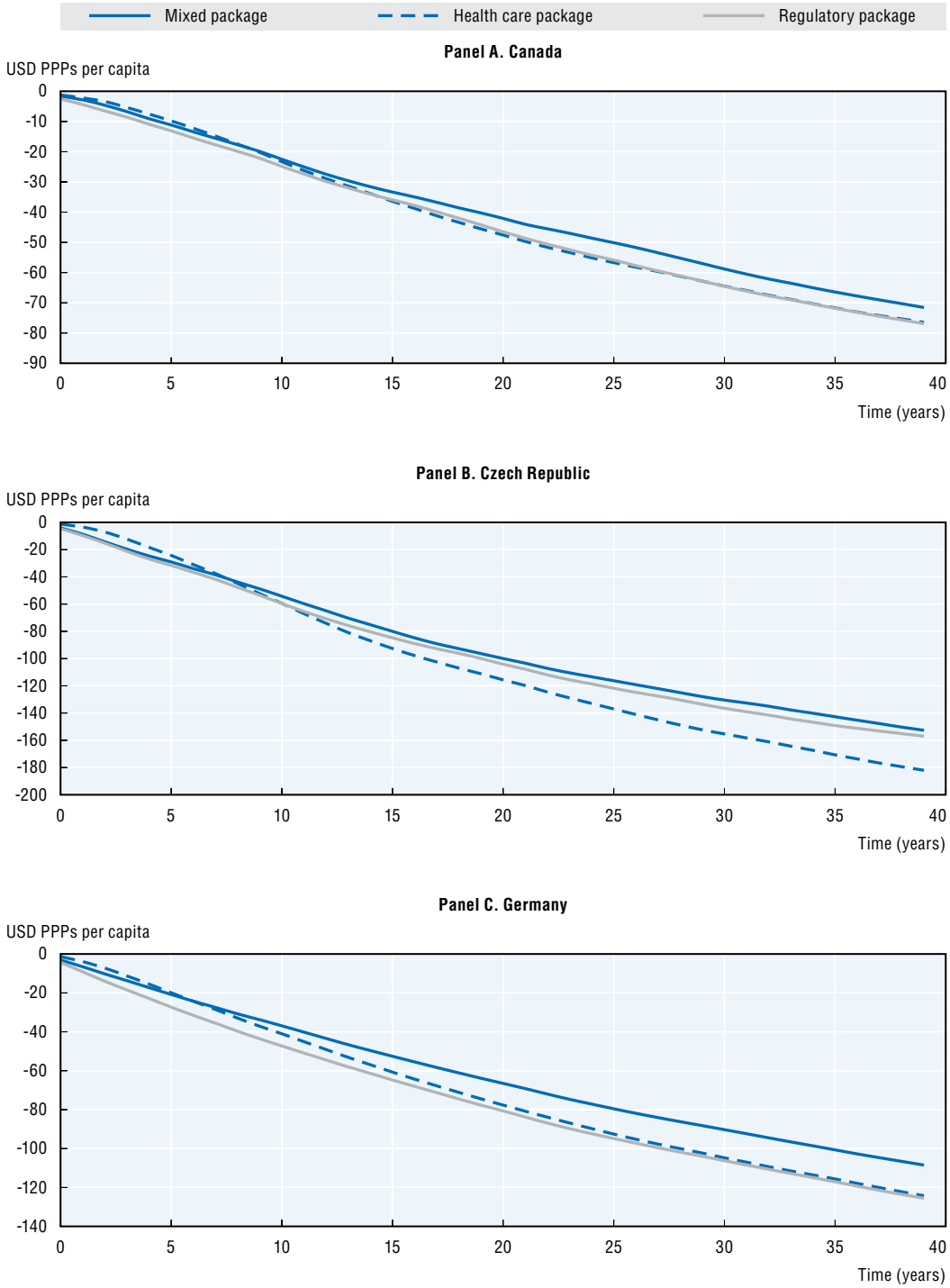
Figure A.7. **Cumulative DALYs saved over time**



Source: CDP-Alcohol analysis relying on input data from multiple sources, listed in Tables A.4 to A.6.

StatLink *http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180661*

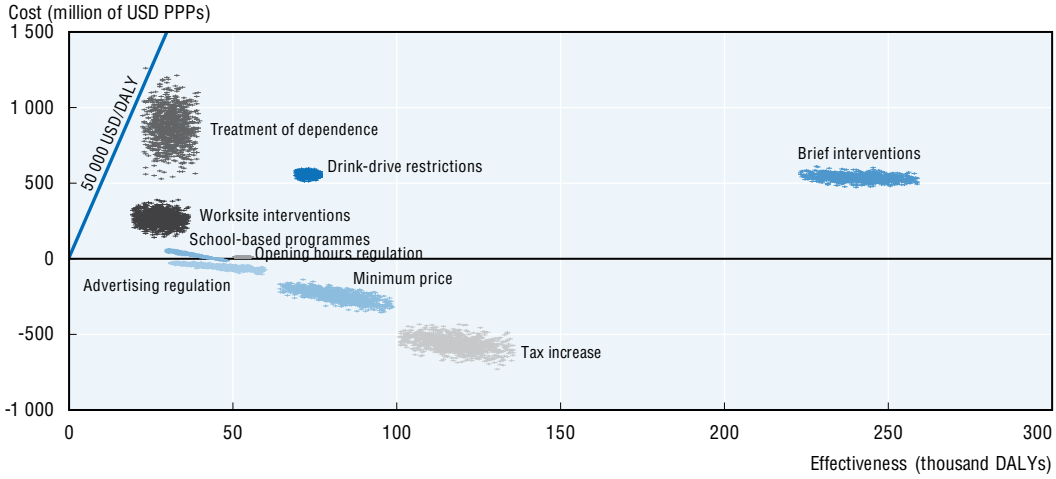
Figure A.8. **Cumulative impact on health care expenditure over time**



Source: CDP-Alcohol analysis relying on input data from multiple sources, listed in Tables A.4 to A.6.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180675

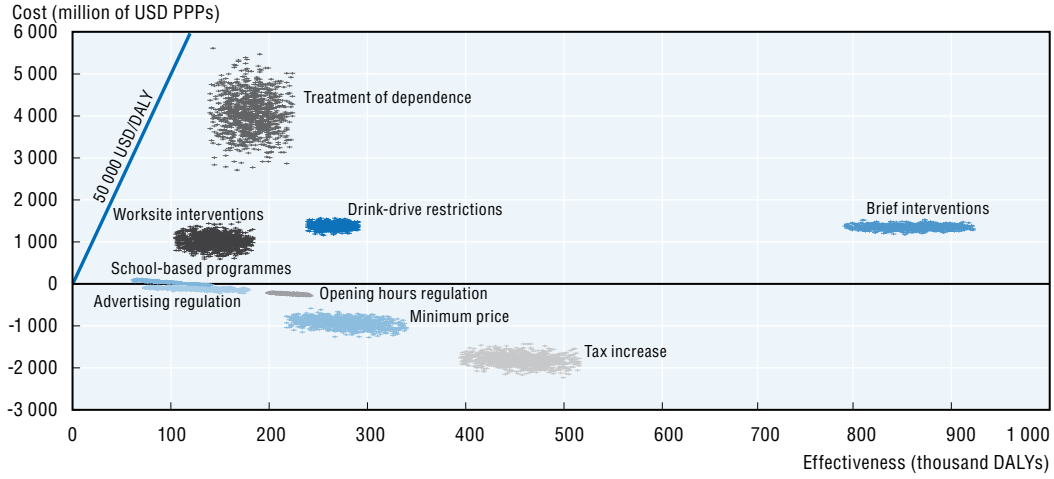
Figure A.9. **Canada: Probabilistic sensitivity analysis of the cost-effectiveness of alcohol policies after 10 years**



Source: MCLeague analysis relying on input data from the CDP-Alcohol model.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180685

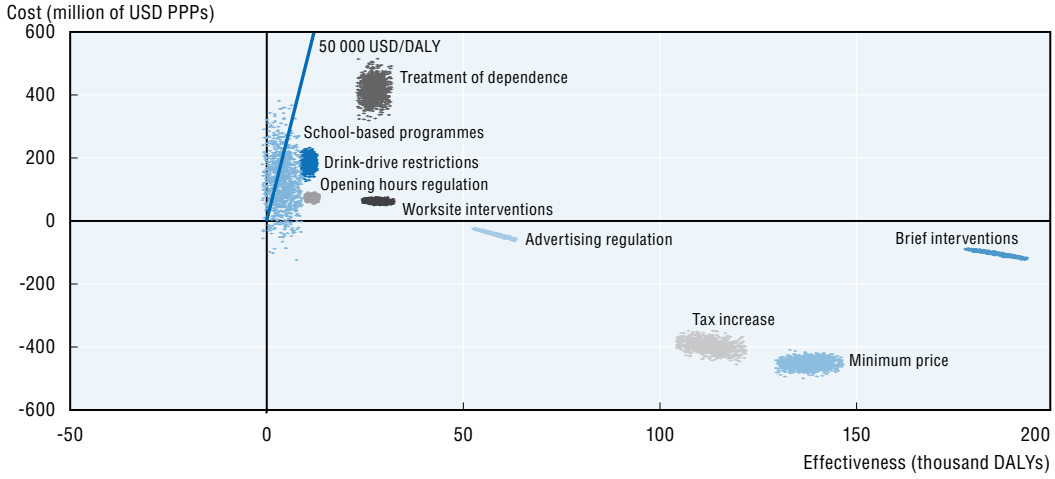
Figure A.10. **Canada: Probabilistic sensitivity analysis of the cost-effectiveness of alcohol policies after 40 years**



Source: MCLeague analysis relying on input data from the CDP-Alcohol model.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180697

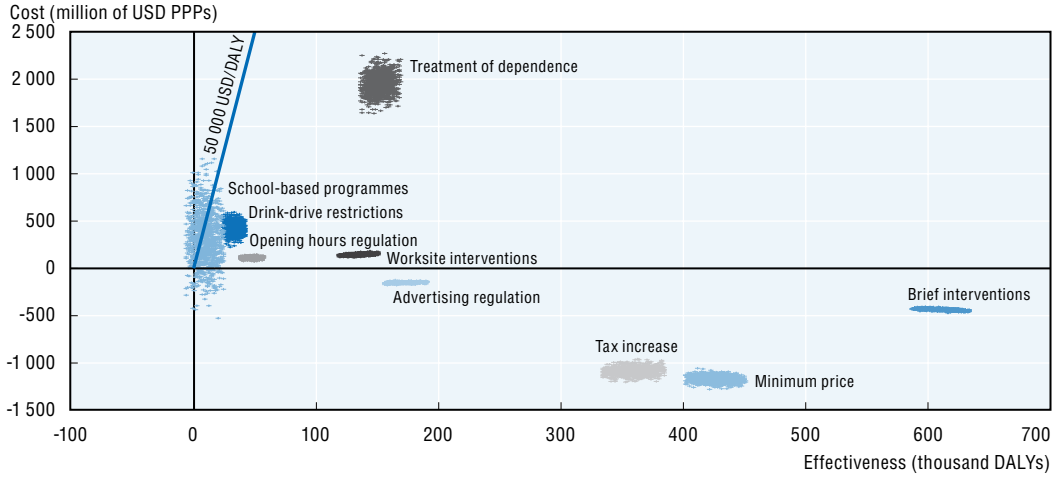
Figure A.11. **Czech Republic: Probabilistic sensitivity analysis of the cost-effectiveness of alcohol policies after 10 years**



Source: MCLeague analysis relying on input data from the CDP-Alcohol model.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180707

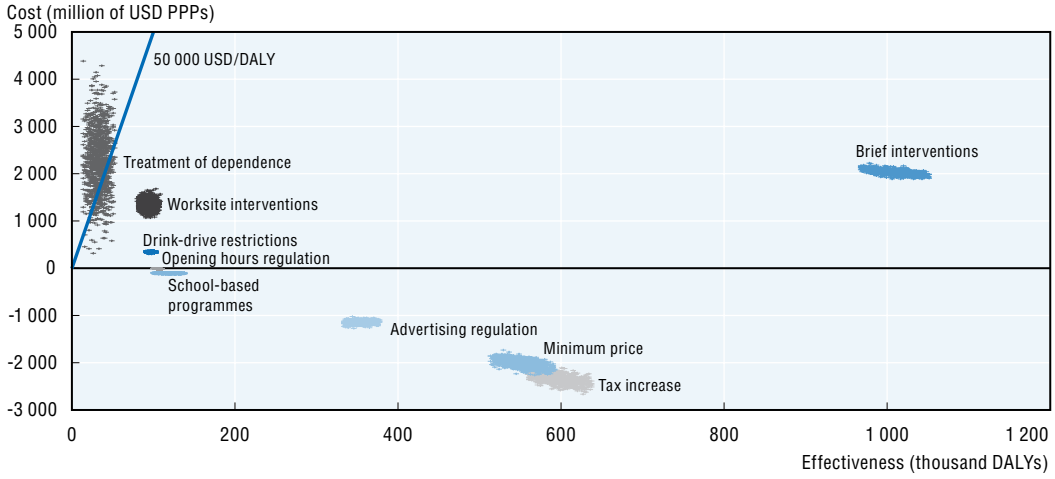
Figure A.12. **Czech Republic: Probabilistic sensitivity analysis of the cost-effectiveness of alcohol policies after 40 years**



Source: MCLeague analysis relying on input data from the CDP-Alcohol model.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180715

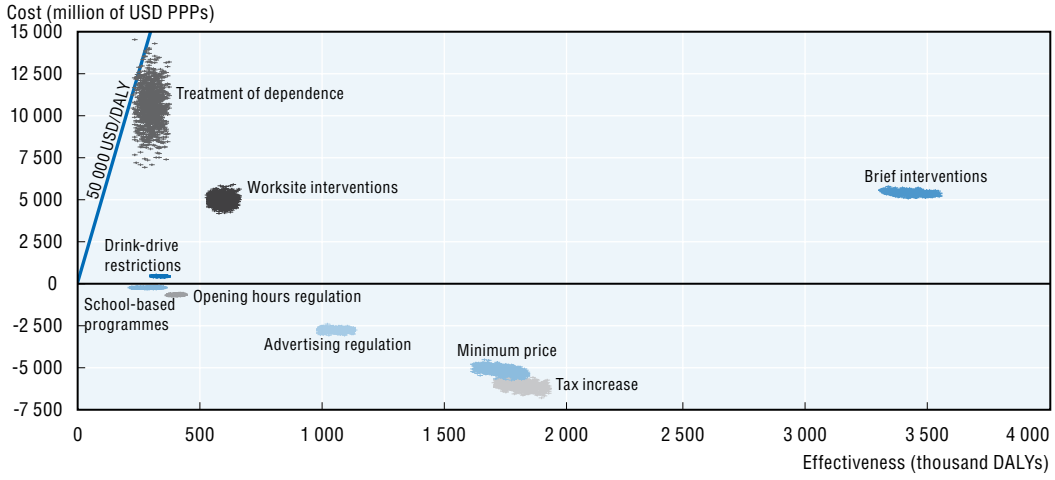
Figure A.13. **Germany: Probabilistic sensitivity analysis of the cost-effectiveness of alcohol policies after 10 years**



Source: MCLeague analysis relying on input data from the CDP-Alcohol model.

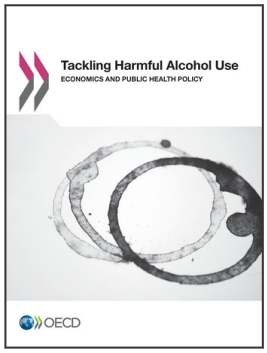
StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180727

Figure A.14. **Germany: Probabilistic sensitivity analysis of the cost-effectiveness of alcohol policies after 40 years**



Source: MCLeague analysis relying on input data from the CDP-Alcohol model.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933180733



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