



**World Health
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REGIONAL OFFICE FOR **Europe**

Violence and injuries in Europe: burden, prevention and priorities for action



An analysis of the 2016 WHO Global Health Estimates



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ABSTRACT

The WHO Global Health Estimates show that nearly half a million deaths (493 471) occurred in the WHO European Region due to violence and injuries in 2016. This represents a decline of 29% from 2000. Injuries account for 5.3% of all deaths and 9.6 of all years of life lost. They are a leading cause of death in people aged 15–29 years and the second leading cause of death for young people aged 5–14. The three leading causes of injury deaths are self-directed violence (141 089), falls (83 325) and road-traffic injuries (78 198). Inequalities in injury deaths exist in the Region, with mortality rates 2.4 times higher in males than in females and 1.5 times higher in middle-income compared to high-income countries. When all ages are considered, there has been a convergence in mortality since 2000 between middle-income and high-income countries, but the gap has widened for children under 15 years. Public health action is needed to reduce inequalities in injuries in the Region.

Keywords

VIOLENCE

WOUNDS AND INJURIES: PREVENTION AND CONTROL

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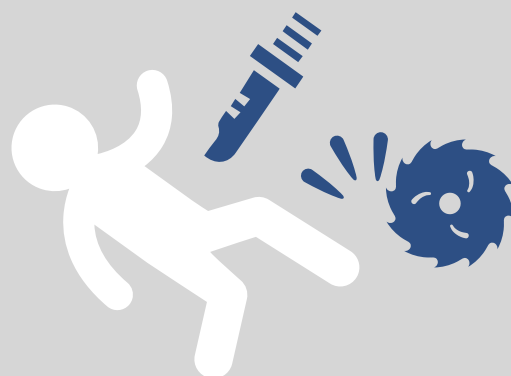
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ABBREVIATIONS

CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EU	European Union
EuroSafe	European Association for Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion
ICOPE	integrated care for older people
HICs	high-income countries
ICD10	International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision
MICs	middle-income countries
SDGs	(United Nations) Sustainable Development Goals
SDR	standardized death rate
YLL	years of life lost



KEY MESSAGES

- Nearly 500 000 people were killed due to violence and injuries in the WHO European Region in 2016.
- Violence and injuries are responsible for 5.3% of all deaths and 9.6% of all years of life lost.
- Violence and injuries cause half of all deaths in young people aged 15–29 years, a third in children of 5–14 years, and a quarter in adults of 30–49 years.
- Sixty-eight per cent of violence and injury deaths are among males, which is 2.4 times higher than in females.
- Overall, the number of violence and injury deaths in the Region has declined by 29% since 2000.
- Deaths represent only a fraction of the problem; there are many non-fatal incidences of violence and injuries for each death, often with far-reaching and lifelong health and social consequences.
- Sixty-one per cent of violence and injuries are due to self-harm, falls and road-traffic injuries.
- Fatal falls have increased in older people of 70 years and over, in whom 67% of fatal falls occur.
- The burden of violence and injury is unequally distributed, with mortality rates in middle-income countries 1.5 times higher than in high-income countries. Male injury mortality rates are 2.0 times higher in middle-income countries than in high-income countries.
- Inequalities in violence and injury deaths in children under 15 years have widened between middle-income and high-income countries.
- Violence and injuries are not accidents, but rather predictable and preventable events. Public health action and safety-for-all policies through, for example, legislation, regulation, enforcement and community-based programmes are needed to prevent, reduce or mitigate injuries.

BACKGROUND

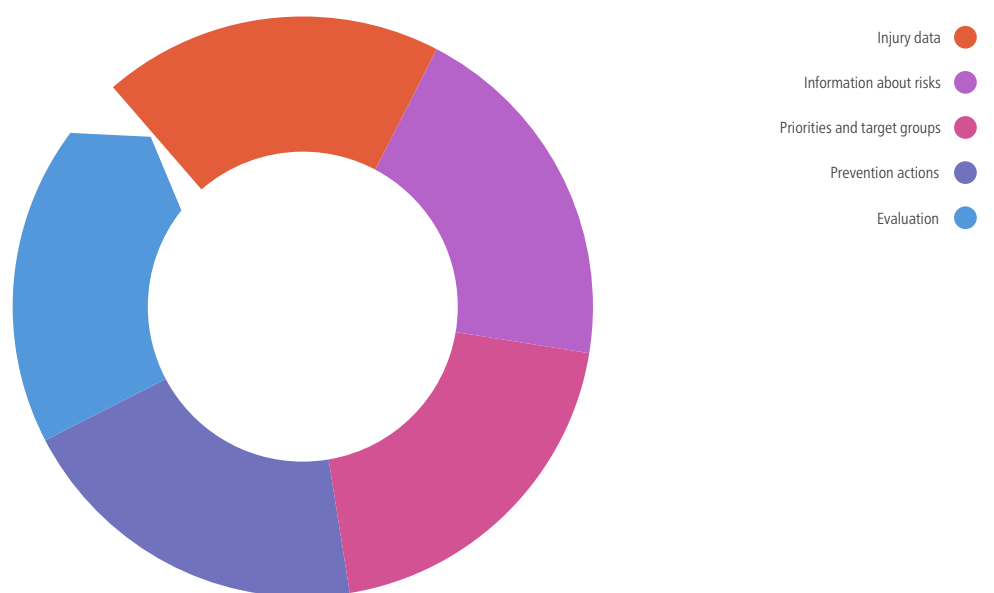


With almost half a million fatalities each year and at about one death per minute, violence and injuries are one of the leading causes of death and disability in the WHO European Region (1,2). Survivors of severe violence and injuries often endure life-long impairments, leading to significant losses in healthy life years that represent a profound drain on health and societal resources and pose a threat to economic and social development in the Region (2–5). The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has given renewed attention to the health and developmental threat of injuries. Several goals and targets for violence and injury prevention have been included in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which provide a governance framework for intersectoral preventive action (6).

Injuries are not simply random and unavoidable accidents; rather, they are highly predictable and preventable public health problems. To support the reduction of injuries, WHO's database of global, regional and country-level cause-specific mortality estimates for the years 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2016 (referred to as the 2016 Global Health Estimates) provide a comprehensive assessment of mortality and loss of health due to diseases and injuries (1). [Fig. 1](#) illustrates the cycle of action for injury prevention where data are essential for informing public health decision-making and provide an opportunity to assess the burden of injuries and argue for preventative action (2–5). The estimates are critical tools to:

- conduct essential assessment of injury and health burden at national and regional levels;
- identify and target risk factors related to gender, specific age groups and other policy domains;
- prioritize and facilitate the decision-making process for injury prevention;
- target risk factors and identify preventative measures; and
- monitor, measure and evaluate prevention policies to reduce injuries.

Fig. 1. Cycle of action for injury prevention



Source: adapted from European Association for Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion (EuroSafe) (7).

Aim

This briefing aims to:

- inform stakeholders in relevant policy sectors on the significance and burden of intentional and unintentional injury deaths in the WHO European Region by demonstrating the magnitude of the problem through an overview of mortality and inequalities due to different mechanisms of injuries by age, sex, geography and income groups; and
- emphasize the continued need for prevention programmes.

The main target groups are policy-makers and practitioners in public health, professionals working in health information and health promotion, and those working in specific policy areas such as road safety and prevention of interpersonal violence and self-harm. The briefing highlights throughout significant WHO technical packages and guidance relevant to violence and injury prevention.

Methods

The primary source of data is the 2016 Global Health Estimates for the Region, which provides data for 50 of the 53 WHO European Region countries (1,8).¹ Data on absolute numbers and mortality rates for different violence and injury mechanisms were obtained for the Region. Comparisons for middle-income countries (MICs)² and high-income countries (HICs)³ used individual country data from the 2016 Global Health Estimates. Years of life lost (YLL) was used to calculate the burden of injuries due to premature death. The 2016 Global Health Estimates are comparable for five points in time – 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2016 (1) – but not with previously published global health estimates (8–12).

¹ Member States of the WHO European Region are: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and Uzbekistan.

² MICs with gross national income of US\$ 1006–12 235 in 2016 (World Bank Atlas Method classification) are: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

³ HICs with gross national income greater than US\$ 12 236 in 2016 are: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

VIOLENCE AND INJURIES



An injury is the damage caused by acute transfer of energy, whether physical, thermal, chemical or radiant, that exceeds the physiological threshold, or by the deprivation of a vital element. Injuries can be unintentional, such as those caused by road-traffic injuries, poisonings, falls, fire, heat and hot substances, drowning or submersion, or intentional. Intentional injuries can be self-directed (suicide or self-harm), interpersonal (intimate-partner violence, youth violence, violence against children or elder abuse), collective (war) or perpetrated through legal intervention. The injury categories used in the 2016 Global Health Estimates are described in Table 1 (4). “Violence and injury” is used throughout this briefing to denote both intentional and unintentional injuries.

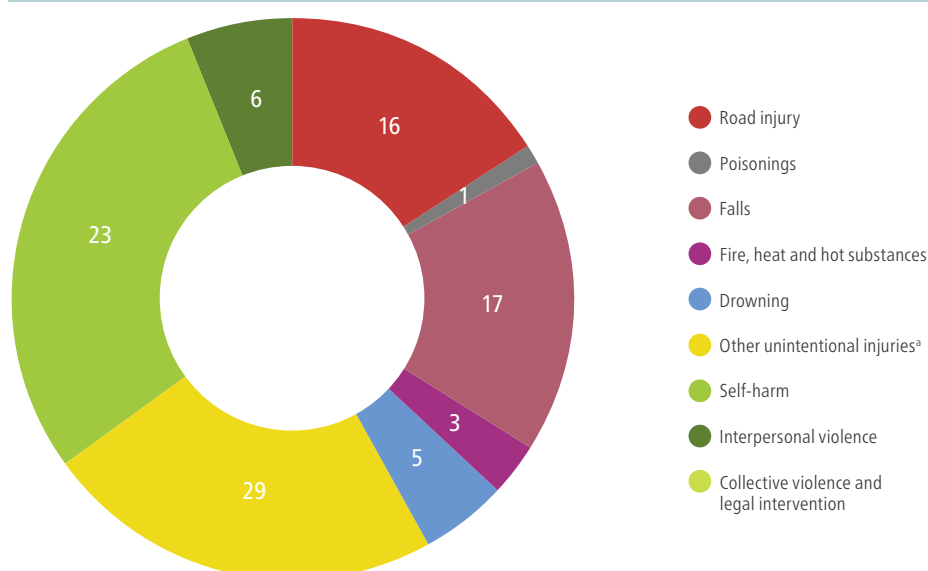
Table 1. Typology of injuries

Injury category	Types of injury
Unintentional injuries	Road-traffic injuries Drowning Falls Fire, heat and hot substances Poisonings Other unintentional injuries ^a
Intentional injuries	
Interpersonal violence	Violence against children Intimate-partner and sexual violence Youth violence Elder abuse
Self-directed violence	
Collective violence	

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). Source: Sethi et al. (4).

Leading causes of violence and injuries in the WHO European Region, 2016

Nearly every minute in the Region, someone dies as the result of violence and injury, representing nearly half a million (493 471) deaths in 2016 and accounting for 5.3% of all deaths. The three most prevalent causes of violence and injury-related mortality were self-directed injuries (141 089), falls (83 325) and road-traffic injuries (78 198), constituting 61% of all violence and injury deaths in the Region (Fig. 2). Other unintentional injuries, including accidental threats to breathing (suffocation, strangulation and choking), contact with venomous animals and plants, and complications of medical and surgical care accounted for 20% of violence and injury-related mortality in 2016.

Fig. 2. Proportion of violence and injury deaths in the WHO European Region by cause, 2016 (%)

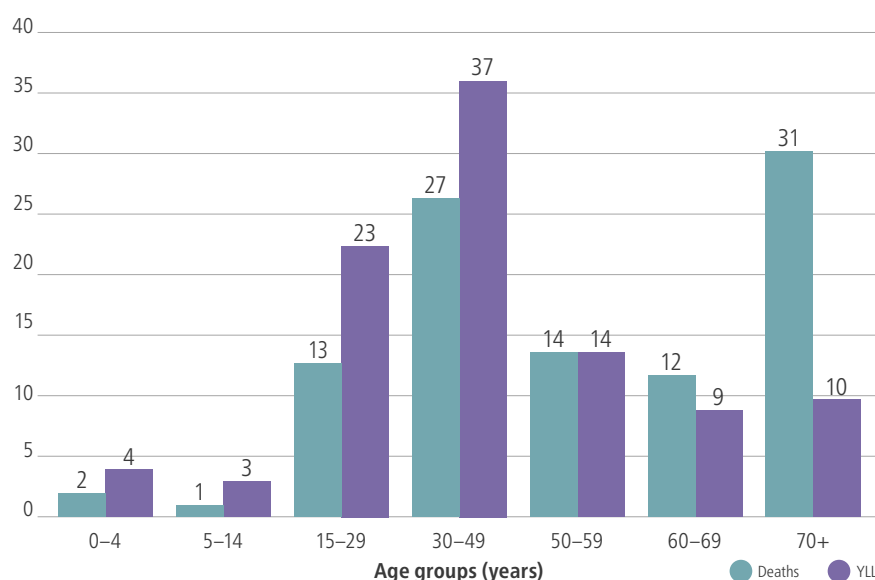
^aPlease refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). Source: WHO (1).

The burden due to violence and injury resulted in a loss of 18 million YLL in 2016, which represents 9.6% of all YLL. When ranking YLL by cause of death (Table 2), unintentional injuries take third place (11 169 539) and intentional injuries sixth (7 462 986), higher than respiratory diseases and infectious and parasitic diseases.

Table 2. Number and rank of the 10 leading causes of death by YLL

Rank	Cause of death	YLL
	All causes	192 483 056
1	Cardiovascular diseases	67 143 725
2	Malignant neoplasms	48 784 557
3	Unintentional injuries	11 169 539
4	Digestive diseases	10 073 080
5	Neurological conditions	8 307 880
6	Intentional injuries	7 462 986
7	Respiratory diseases	7 225 552
8	Infectious and parasitic diseases	6 133 051
9	Respiratory infections	5 239 344
10	Mental and substance-use disorders	4 215 419

Younger people (aged 15–49 years) had a greater proportion of YLL from injuries (as opposed to deaths) than older people (Fig. 3).

Fig. 3. Age distribution of deaths and YLLs lost from all violence and injuries (%)

Source: WHO (1).

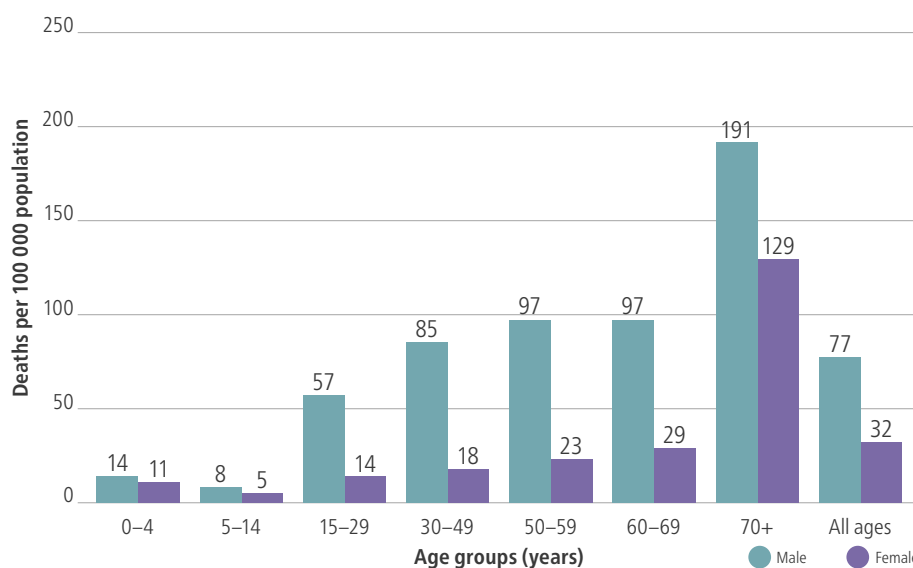
Differences in violence and injury mortality by sex and age

Sixty-eight per cent of all violence and injury deaths are in males, despite males having a slightly larger fall in the absolute number of deaths between 2000 and 2016 (33%, from about 514 000 to 343 000, as opposed to 19% (about 185 000 to 150 000) for females).

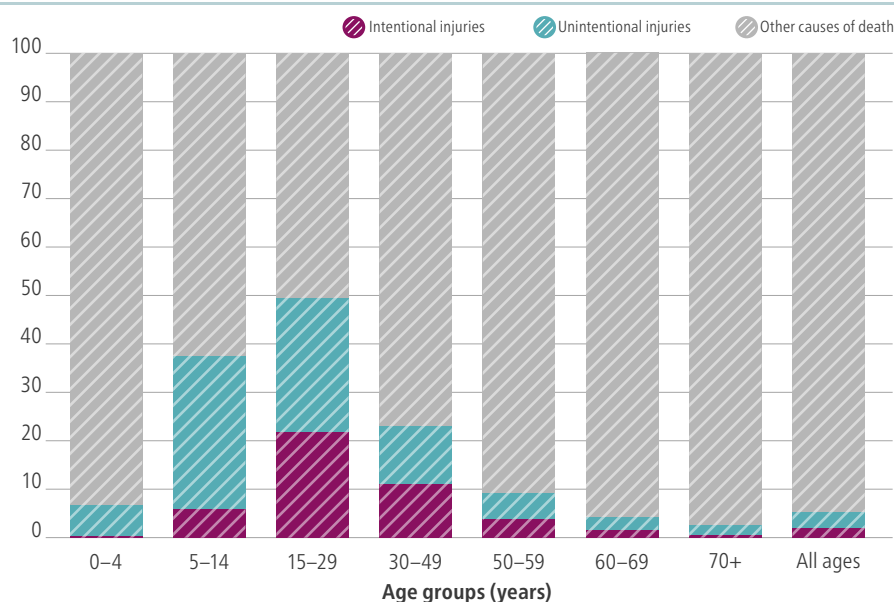
A J-shaped curve describes age- and sex-specific violence and injury mortality, with the lowest rates in children aged 5–14 years, slightly higher rates in those under 5 years, and increasing rates with age; the highest for both sexes occurs in people aged 70 years and over (Fig. 4). Death due to injuries in older adults frequently is associated with their frailty, highlighting the importance of prevention in older adults.

The magnitude of violence and injury, however, becomes more apparent when the proportion of deaths from violence and injury is considered by age group. Compared to all other causes, violence and injuries are the leading cause of death in young people aged 5–49 years (Fig. 5). Violence and injuries cause nearly half of all deaths in young people aged 15–29, over a third in children of 5–14 and nearly a quarter in adults of 30–49 years.

Most violence and injury-related deaths – 65% – are unintentional; intentional injuries account for 35%. Ninety-two per cent of all injury deaths in children aged 0–4 years are due to unintentional injury; the proportion is 84% in children of 5–14 and 56% in young people aged 15–29 years. The highest proportion of intentional injury deaths (44%) occurs in those aged 15–29. The vulnerability of children and young adults signals a need for urgent action and greater emphasis on violence and injury prevention in the child and adolescent health agenda. Because of the greater impact on the young and economically active population, prevention of violence and injury must be recognized as a priority issue.

Fig. 4. Age- and sex-specific violence and injury mortality rates in the WHO European Region, 2016

Source: WHO (1).

Fig. 5. Proportion of deaths from unintentional and intentional injuries and all other disease causes by age group in the WHO European Region, 2016 (%)

Source: WHO (1).

People across the age groups are at varying degrees of risk for different mechanisms of violence and injury. [Table 3](#) ranks the number of deaths by age by different causes, with violence and injury mechanisms highlighted in colour. Road-traffic injuries are the leading cause of death in young people aged 5–14 years and the second leading cause of death for young people aged 15–29. Much is known about preventing road-traffic deaths and injuries (see [Box 1](#) for

Table 3. Number and rank of the 15 leading causes of death for both sexes in the WHO European Region, 2016

Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications 23 805	Road injury 2 206	Self-harm 21 522	Ischaemic heart disease 62 700	Ischaemic heart disease 147 778	Ischaemic heart disease 306 723	Ischaemic heart disease 1 821 402	Ischaemic heart disease 2 342 283
2	Congenital heart anomalies 11 688	Drowning 1 434	Road injury 18 557	Self-harm 48 904	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 69 550	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 131 898	Stroke 784 213	Stroke 986 364
3	Lower respiratory infections 10 578	Lower respiratory infections 1 270	Drug-use disorders 6 773	HIV/AIDS 37 932	Stroke 53 506	Stroke 121 560	Alzheimer's disease and other dementias 464 861	Alzheimer's disease and other dementias 480 863
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 10 403	Leukaemia 1 206	Interpersonal violence 5 743	Cirrhosis of the liver 37 547	Cirrhosis of the liver 44 050	Colon and rectum cancers 57 584	COPD ^a 280 356	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 419 231
5	Other congenital anomalies 9 393	Brain and nervous system cancers 1 107	Other unintentional injuries ^b 5 667	Road injury 25 398	Breast cancer 27 844	COPD ^a 46 835	Other circulatory diseases 278 746	COPD ^a 348 870
6	Other neonatal conditions 5 842	Other unintentional injuries ^b 907	HIV/AIDS 4 435	Stroke 24 255	Colon and rectum cancers 26 971	Cirrhosis of the liver 45 983	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 200 021	Other circulatory diseases 341 605
7	Neonatal sepsis and infections 5 000	Other neurological conditions 798	Drowning 3 983	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 23 471	Self-harm 25 626	Breast cancer 36 534	Lower respiratory infections 175 962	Colon and rectum cancers 264 536
8	Diarrhoeal diseases 3 392	Other malignant neoplasms 772	Ischaemic heart disease 3 619	Alcohol-use disorders 20 131	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 21 260	Stomach cancer 35 348	Colon and rectum cancers 169 443	Lower respiratory infections 244 927
9	Other unintentional injuries ^b 2 431	Congenital heart anomalies 655	Lower respiratory infections 3 286	Drug-use disorders 17 576	Stomach cancer 20 095	Other circulatory diseases 34 106	Diabetes mellitus 133 959	Diabetes mellitus 179 284
10	Sudden infant death syndrome 1 972	Self-harm 649	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 3 253	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 17 107	Alcohol-use disorders 17 666	Pancreas cancer 31 679	Hypertensive heart disease 130 142	Cirrhosis of the liver 177 465
11	Other chromosomal anomalies 1 671	Other congenital anomalies 529	Cirrhosis of the liver 3 123	Other unintentional injuries ^b 16 979	Other malignant neoplasms 17 166	Other malignant neoplasms 29 287	Kidney diseases 110 591	Breast cancer 164 577
12	Other infectious diseases 1 602	Epilepsy 477	Falls 2 600	Breast cancer 16 684	Other circulatory diseases 16 328	Diabetes mellitus 27 329	Prostate cancer 97 416	Hypertensive heart disease 157 039
13	Other neoplasms 1 296	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 452	Other malignant neoplasms 2 515	Lower respiratory infections 16 162	Lower respiratory infections 15 948	Lower respiratory infections 21 721	Breast cancer 83 137	Stomach cancer 141 488
14	Neural tube defects 1 257	Exposure to mechanical forces 381	Stroke 2 417	Interpersonal violence 13 181	COPD ^a 15 771	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 21 336	Other digestive diseases 76 528	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 141 195
15	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 1 227	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 379	Exposure to mechanical forces 2 297	Other circulatory diseases 10 364	Pancreas cancer 15 031	Liver cancer 20 736	Stomach cancer 76 219	Self-harm 141 089
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 6.7 (7 189)	Percentage (absolute number) 37.4 (6 865)	Percentage (absolute number) 49.4 (62 849)	Percentage (absolute number) 23.0 (131 084)	Percentage (absolute number) 9.0 (72 222)	Percentage (absolute number) 4.3 (58 401)	Percentage (absolute number) 2.5 (154 861)	Percentage (absolute number) 5.4 (493 471)

^a COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). Source: WHO (1).

BOX 1. SAVE LIVES: A ROAD SAFETY TECHNICAL PACKAGE



Road traffic injuries are not “accidents”.

Much is known about preventing road-traffic deaths and injuries. Based on this knowledge, a WHO road-safety technical package, *Save LIVES* (13), has been developed to support decision-makers and practitioners in their efforts towards reducing road-traffic deaths and injuries and achieving SDG targets 3.6 and 11.2.

Save LIVES: a road safety technical package is an evidence-based inventory of priority interventions with a focus on: Speed management; Leadership; Infrastructure design and improvement; Vehicle safety standards; Enforcement of traffic laws; and post-crash Survival. The six strategies and 22 interventions recommended in the package are interrelated and should be implemented in an integrated manner to effectively address road-traffic deaths and injuries. Since countries are at varying stages of addressing the problem, this road-safety policy package should not be seen as a one-size-fits-all solution, but rather as a guide to support decisions for scaling up road-safety efforts. The *Save LIVES* technical package is available in multiple languages.

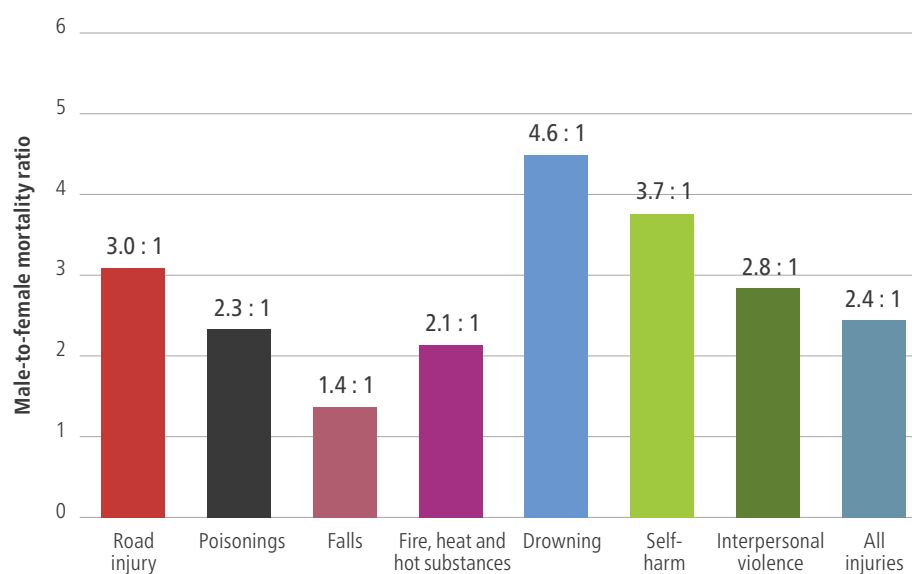
a description of the WHO technical package on road safety). Drowning is one of the leading causes of death in those under 30, interpersonal violence is very significant for people between 15 and 29, and self-harm is among the top 15 causes of death in people of all ages.

The leading causes of death for children aged 5–14 include road-traffic injury, drowning, other unintentional injury and self-harm. For young people aged 15–29, self-harm, road-traffic injury, interpersonal violence, other unintentional injuries, drowning, falls and exposure to mechanical forces were among the top 15 causes of death in 2016. Self-harm, road-traffic injuries, interpersonal violence and other unintentional injuries (as defined in the International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) (14) (see the Annex) ranked high as frequent causes of death in young adults aged 30–49 years.

Higher violence and injury death rates in males compared to females

Males are 2.4 times more likely to die from violence and injury than females (Fig. 6). The highest mortality-rate ratios for males versus females are for drowning and self-harm, with ratios of 4.5 and 3.7 respectively. The lowest are for falls (1.4) and fire, heat and hot substances-related injuries (2.1). Male-to-female mortality ratios are higher in Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries compared to European Union (EU) countries for every specific injury. The difference is particularly high for poisonings, falls, interpersonal violence and drowning.

Fig. 6. Male-to-female mortality-rate ratios of injury deaths in the WHO European Region, 2016



Source: WHO (1).

Progress in violence and injury prevention 2000–2016

Deaths from violence and injury fell from 700 000 (7.4% of all deaths) in 2000 to nearly 500 000 (5.3% of all deaths) in 2016 – a reduction of 29.4% (Table 4). Premature mortality due to violence and injuries fell by 40% during this 16-year period, from 31 million YLL in 2000 to 19 million in 2016.

Similar rates of reduction can be observed for unintentional (26%) and intentional (36%) injuries. The greatest reductions occurred in collective violence and legal intervention (82%), interpersonal violence (57%) and poisoning (56%). Box 2 provides effective strategies for drowning prevention. Falls have seen almost no change since 2000, but rather a slight increase since 2010 (9.7%).

Table 4. Deaths due to injuries in the WHO European Region, 2000, 2010, 2016

Cause of death	2000 (deaths)	2010 (deaths)	2016 (deaths)	Change (%) (2000–2016)
Injury	699 367	555 299	493 471	–29.4
Unintentional injuries	431 086	355 904	320 700	–25.6
Road injury	118 734	90 332	78 198	–34.1
Poisonings	14 873	8 009	6 606	–55.6
Falls	84 227	75 947	83 325	–1.1
Fire, heat and hot substances	28 100	20 457	15 918	–43.4
Drowning	48 283	30 636	23 093	–52.2
Other unintentional injuries ^a	136 868	130 523	113 560	–17.0
Intentional injuries	268 281	199 395	172 771	–35.6
Self-harm	189 466	160 368	141 089	–25.5
Interpersonal violence	70 156	36 677	30 139	–57.0
Collective violence and legal intervention	8 659	2 350	1 542	–82.2

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). Source: WHO (1).

BOX 2. EVIDENCE-BASED PREVENTION OF DROWNING



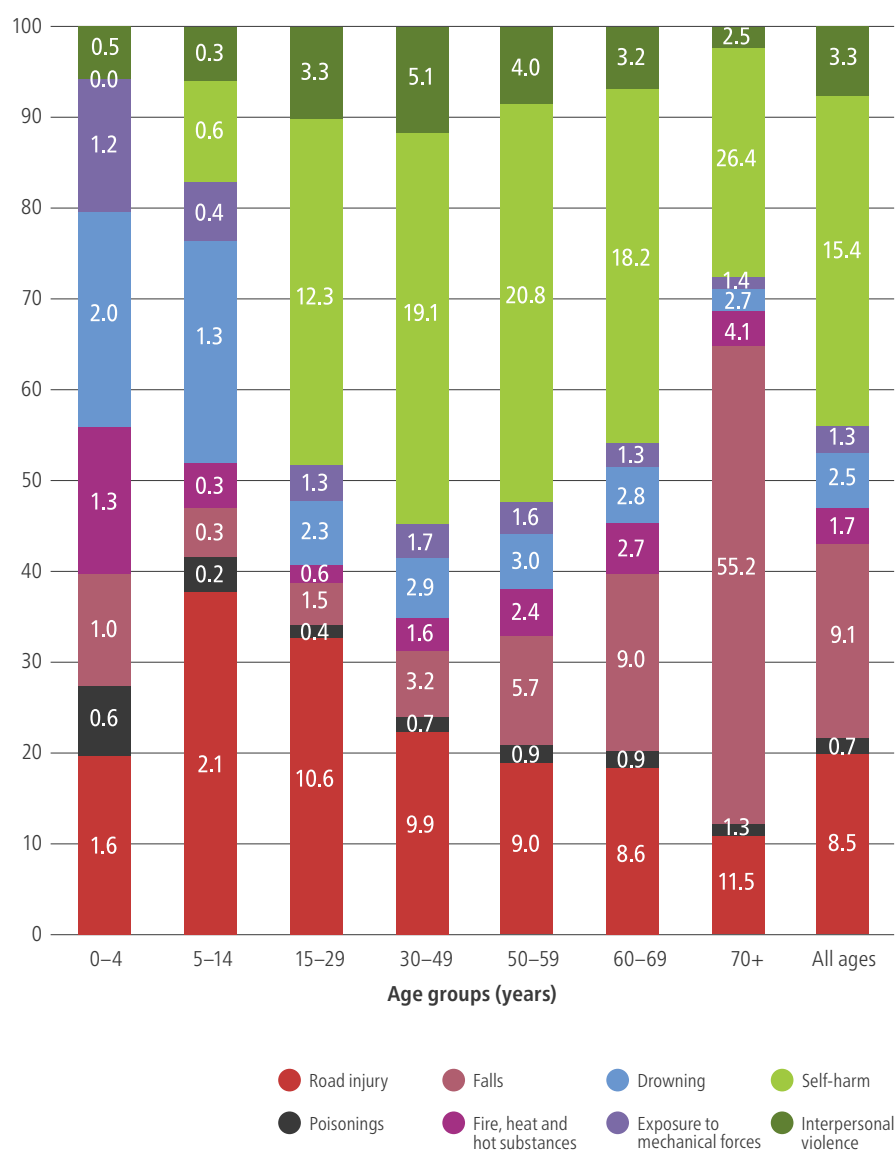
Building on WHO's 2014 *Global report on drowning* (15), *Preventing drowning: an implementation guide* (16) provides practical, step-by-step guidance on how to implement 10 effective measures to prevent drowning. The 10 effective measures range from community-based solutions, such as day care for children and barriers controlling access to water, to effective national policies and legislation around water safety, including setting and enforcing boating, shipping and ferry regulations. These measures are designed to help drowning-prevention practitioners – from nongovernmental organizations and researchers to government officials and policy-makers – approach

drowning prevention in a strategic, evidence-based and multisectoral way. The guide also highlights ways to harness public awareness and engagement to strengthen drowning-prevention interventions.

Increase in deaths from falls in older people over time

The combination of low birth rates and high life expectancy in the Region has led to a transition towards an older population, dramatically altering the population pyramid (17). It is expected that this trend will continue, with the number of working-age people declining steadily and the proportion of older people increasing: estimates suggest, for example, that the number of people aged 60 years will reach approximately 250 million by 2030 in the WHO European Region (18). Older adults have higher death rates from violence and injuries than other age groups, with falls as the leading cause of injury death, followed by self-harm and road-traffic injuries (Fig. 7).

Fig. 7. Age mortality rates by injury in the WHO European Region, 2016 (%)



Source: WHO (1).

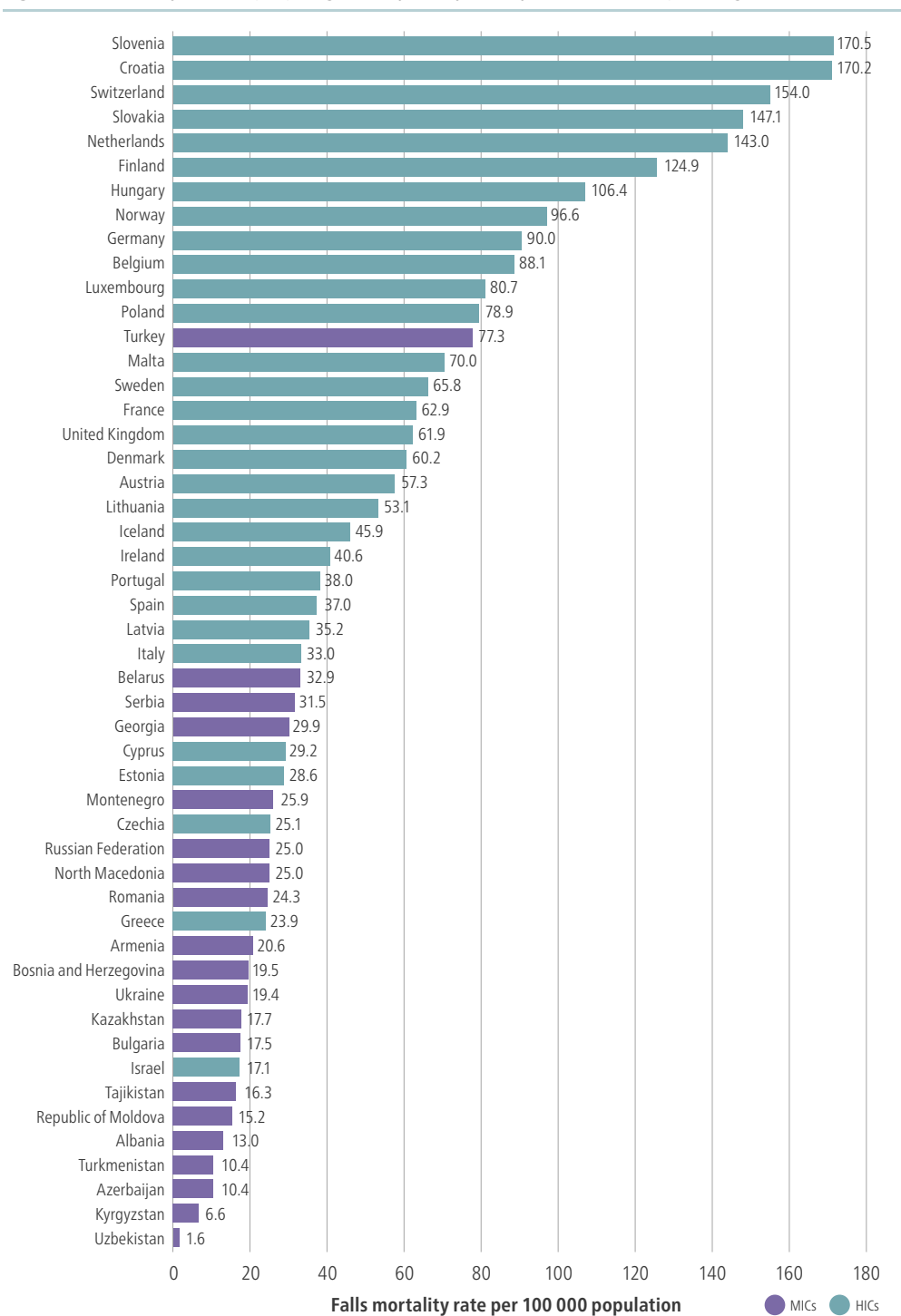
Age is a key determinant in whether falls are fatal or not, and fatality is highest in older people (19). Despite a reduction in overall mortality from falls in people of all ages in the Region between 2000 and 2016, the rate in people aged 70 years and over increased by 25%. The percentage of fatal falls rises considerably with increasing age. Sixty-seven per cent of all deaths from falls in the Region were among people aged 70 and older, with the death rate being higher among males. A combination of factors related to declining physical capacity of older people, including health conditions associated with older age, frailty and the environments in which older people live, increase the risk for falls and fall-related injuries. Once injuries occur, older adults are more susceptible to fatal complications and have longer ill health due to diminished capacity. There are proven strategies to reduce the risks for falls (Box 3), such as strength and balance exercise, physical therapy and the withdrawal of psychotropic medications, as well as home-hazard assessments and adaptations to remove barriers in living environments (20).

Fig. 8 shows mortality rates for falls in the Region by income classification. It can be observed that fall fatality rates differ greatly between HICs and MICs, with HICs appearing to have higher injury fatality rates than MICs. Differences in coding practices for death certification can influence injury fatality rates. For older age groups, a fall-related injury often triggers a sequence of health-related conditions that ultimately leads to death. In some coding practices, the initial cause of death (the fall) may be recorded, while other practices may record the health condition prior to the fall incident as cause of death. Rates of fall-related injury therefore can be underreported, and the true extent of the problem could be higher.

BOX 3. CARING FOR OLDER ADULTS AND FALLS PREVENTION



The provision of integrated care is key for older people and for falls prevention. The WHO *Guidelines on integrated care for older people* (ICOPE) (20) propose evidence-based recommendations for health-care professionals to prevent, slow or reverse declines in the physical and mental capacities of older people. The ICOPE guidelines offer evidence-based direction on: comprehensive assessment of health status in an older person; delivery of the integrated health care that will enable an older person to maintain their physical and mental capacities, and/or to slow or reverse any declines; and delivery of interventions to support caregivers. Included in ICOPE are recommendations for falls prevention that include: medication review and withdrawal; multimodal exercise; home modifications to remove environmental hazards; and multifactorial interventions with individually tailored programmes to reduce the risk and incidence of falls.

Fig. 8. Falls mortality rates for people aged 70+ years by country in the WHO European Region, 2016

Changes in rank of leading causes of death in people aged 5–49 years from 2000 to 2016

Table 5 shows the change in rank between 2000 and 2016 of the 15 leading causes of death in age bands from 5 to 49 years. Violence and injury remained an important leading cause of mortality. The rankings for falls, drowning and interpersonal violence reduced compared to 2000, but no such change was seen for self-harm and road-traffic injury. People aged 30–49 have had some improvement in rank for road-traffic injury and interpersonal violence since 2000, but none for self-harm. Box 4 provides a step-by-step guide for suicide prevention.

Table 5. Changes in leading causes of death in people aged 5–49 years in the WHO European Region, 2000–2016

	5–14 years		15–29 years		30–49 years	
	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016
1	Drowning	Road injury	Self-harm	Self-harm	Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease
2	Road injury	Drowning	Road injury	Road injury	Self-harm	Self-harm
3	Lower respiratory infections	Lower respiratory infections	Drowning	Drug-use disorders	Stroke	HIV/AIDS
4	Other unintentional injuries ^a	Leukaemia	Interpersonal violence	Interpersonal violence	Road injury	Cirrhosis of the liver
5	Leukaemia	Brain and nervous system cancers	Other unintentional injuries ^a	Other unintentional injuries ^a	Alcohol-use disorders	Road injury
6	Congenital heart anomalies	Other unintentional injuries ^a	Drug-use disorders	HIV/AIDS	Tuberculosis	Stroke
7	Epilepsy	Other neurological conditions	Ischaemic heart disease	Drowning	Interpersonal violence	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis
8	Other neurological conditions	Other malignant neoplasms	Falls	Ischaemic heart disease	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	Alcohol-use disorders
9	Self-harm	Congenital heart anomalies	Tuberculosis	Lower respiratory infections	Drowning	Drug-use disorders
10	Meningitis	Self-harm	Exposure to mechanical forces	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
11	Exposure to mechanical forces	Other congenital anomalies	Lower respiratory infections	Cirrhosis of the liver	Cirrhosis of the liver	Other unintentional injuries ^a
12	Falls	Epilepsy	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	Falls	Lower respiratory infections	Breast cancer
13	Brain and nervous system cancers	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	Fire, heat and hot substances	Other malignant neoplasms	Other unintentional injuries ^a	Lower respiratory infections
14	Fire, heat and hot substances	Exposure to mechanical forces	Alcohol-use disorders	Stroke	Falls	Interpersonal violence
15	Stroke	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	Stroke	Exposure to mechanical forces	Breast cancer	Other circulatory diseases

^aPlease refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). Source: WHO (1).

BOX 4. SUICIDE PREVENTION



WHO's *Preventing suicide: a community engagement toolkit* (21) is a step-by-step guide for people who would like to initiate suicide-prevention activities in their community. It describes a participatory bottom-up process through which communities (including community leaders, health workers, parliamentarians, teachers, social workers, police and firefighters, and business leaders) can work together to identify, prioritize and implement activities that are important and appropriate to their local context and that can influence and shape policy and services. Advice and practical tools to help with goal-setting, stakeholder mapping and development of an action plan are included, as are examples of successful initiatives in Canada, India, Kenya, Nepal, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States of America.

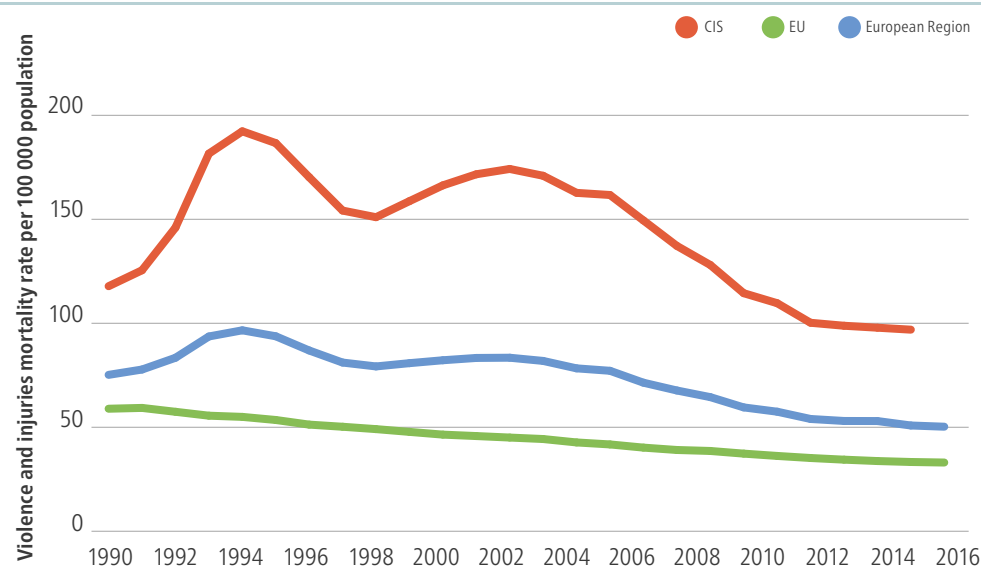
Inequalities in violence and injury deaths by geography in the Region

The WHO European Region covers 53 countries with vastly differing social, economic, commercial, physical, climatic, environmental, geographical and political determinants. This results in inequalities in injuries between and within countries (22–24).

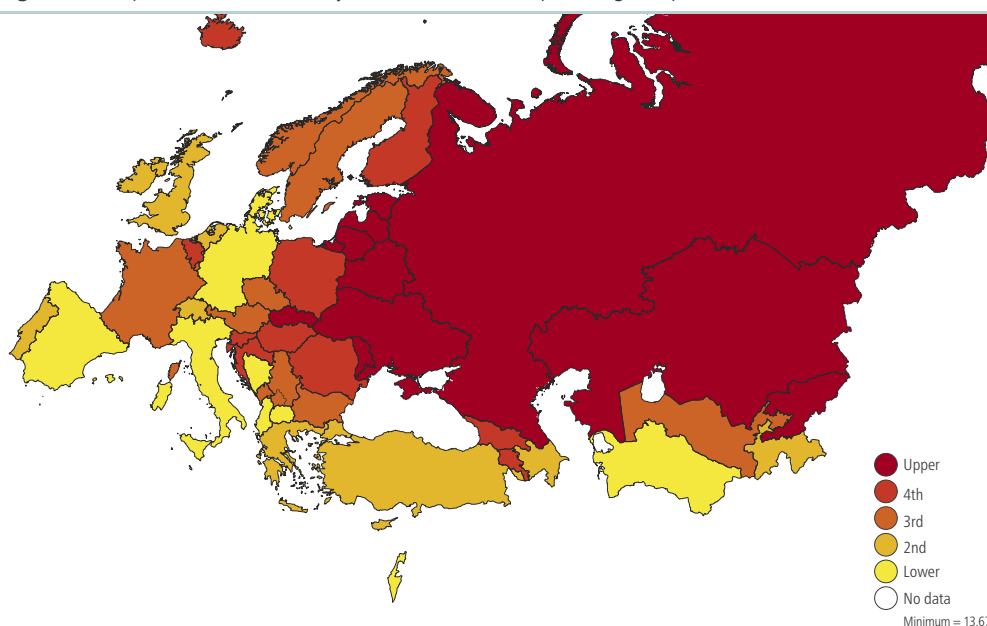
An overall decline in violence and injury mortality and burden has been seen across the entire Region in recent decades, along with reductions in inequality between subregions. [Fig. 9](#) shows the trends since 1990 in the standardized death rate (SDR) in the Region, the EU and the CIS, one that peaked in 1994 and then had a second start in 1999 during periods of political, economic and social transition to market economies. The Region as a whole has shown a similar pattern, mainly driven by changes in countries belonging to the CIS. The SDR for the Region in 1990 of 74.7 per 100 000 population had decreased to 50 by 2015 (25).

Mortality rates from injuries have been in steady decline in CIS countries since 2004, but while there has been some convergence, rates remain considerably higher than in other parts of the Region. EU countries fare better, with an overall steady decline from a SDR of 58.6 per 100 000 in 1990 to 32.9 in 2015 (25). Large discrepancies remain within the Region: the death rate from injuries in the CIS in 2014 (96 per 100 000) was three times higher than in the EU ([Fig. 9](#)). Despite the downward trends, the higher burden of deaths in the CIS constitutes an issue of equity in which income and socioeconomic status become social determinants of both fatal and non-fatal injuries (26,27).

The map of SDRs from injuries ([Fig. 10](#)) highlights inequality in the Region. Mortality is far higher in the eastern part, where most countries have death rates from violence and injuries that are in the upper fifth of highest SDRs. There is a six-fold difference between countries with the highest and lowest mortality rates (25). If all countries in the Region had the same mortality rates as those with the lowest rates, nearly 290 000 lives could have been saved.

Fig. 9. Trends in SDRs for all violence and injuries in the WHO European Region, the EU and the CIS, 1990–2016

Source: WHO (7).

Fig. 10. SDRs per 100 000 from all injuries in the WHO European Region (quintiles)^a^a Data represent 2016 or nearest year. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (25).

The magnitude of inequity gaps is much larger and more evident in relation to specific causes of violence and injuries. Deaths due to interpersonal violence, for instance, are seven times more frequent in the CIS subregion than the EU subregion (1). The death rate for road-traffic crashes in 2016 was 2.8 per 100 000 in Sweden, but in Kazakhstan was about nine times higher (1). In addition to differences across subregions, disparities are also evident within countries.

Inequalities in violence and injury mortality by country income

Another way of assessing inequalities in violence and injury is to compare the risks of dying in MICs and HICs. Forty-five per cent of the population of the Region in 2016 resided in countries classified as MICs. Countries under this classification have undergone rapid socioeconomic and political change over the past decades, and the higher violence and injury mortality they have experienced may be associated with this pace of change. MICs have a mortality rate 1.7 times higher than HICs for all violence and injuries. The greatest discrepancy between income groups is from fire, heat and hot substances, which is 8.1 times higher in MICs. Mortality-rate ratios are also high for drowning (6.8), interpersonal violence (5.7), poisoning (3.8) and road-traffic injuries (2.6) (Table 6). When compared separately, MIC-to-HIC mortality-rate ratios are much higher for males than females, suggesting that much of the excess mortality lies in men in MICs.

Table 6. SDRs per 100 000 and rate ratios from all violence and injuries by sex in MICs and HICs in the WHO European Region, 2016

	Male		Female		MIC : HIC rate ratios		
	MIC	HIC	MIC	HIC	Male	Female	Total
All causes	1 198.4	971.6	991.9	952.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Injuries	121.9	55.3	33.7	33.1	2.2	1.0	1.7
Unintentional injuries	84.8	33.7	24.5	26.2	2.5	0.9	1.8
Road injury	21.1	7.6	6.3	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.6
Poisonings	2.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	6.3	1.9	3.8
Falls	15.1	10.9	4.9	10.7	1.4	0.5	0.9
Fire, heat and hot substances	8.3	0.9	3.1	0.5	9.6	6.1	8.1
Drowning	12.9	1.7	2.3	0.5	7.7	4.4	6.8
Other unintentional injuries ^a	24.8	12.2	6.9	11.3	2.0	0.6	1.3
Intentional injuries	37.1	21.6	9.1	6.9	1.7	1.3	1.6
Self-harm	25.6	20.1	5.9	6.3	1.3	0.9	1.2
Interpersonal violence	9.6	1.5	2.8	0.7	6.6	4.1	5.7

^aPlease refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). Source: WHO (1).

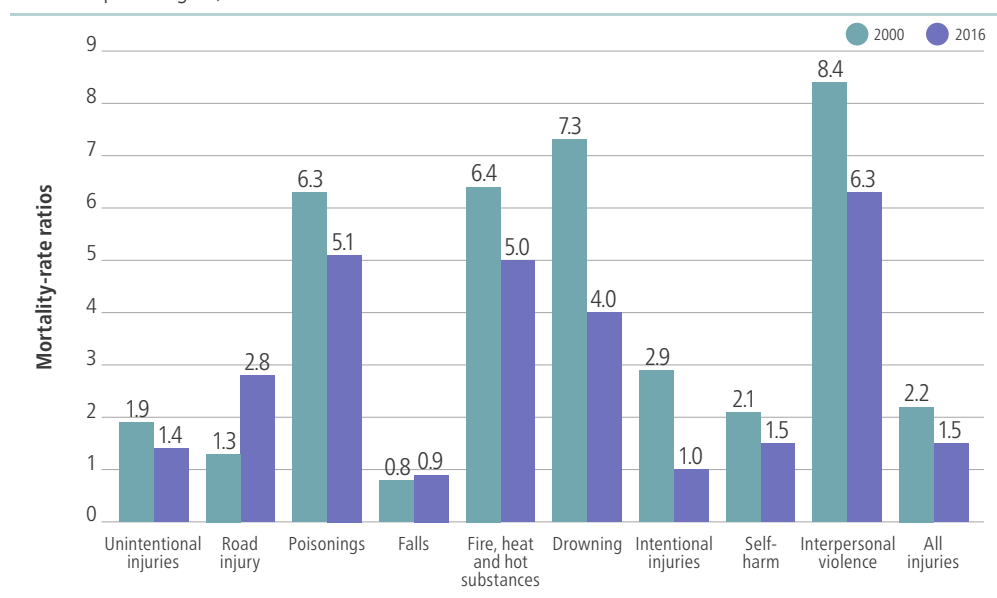
It is well established that poverty and lower socioeconomic status are associated with increased risk for violence and injuries. The links between poverty and inequality as well as violence and injury can be explained in three ways. First, poorer individuals are more vulnerable to injuries due to greater exposure to risky situations, environments and behaviours. They also have less access to services and fewer means of reducing their exposure to risk. Secondly, their access to affordable high-quality emergency medical and rehabilitative services is limited. Lastly, once violence and injury has occurred, health-care costs and loss of earning capacity can severely affect family financial situations which, in turn, lead to further inequalities and increase the burden of violence and injuries for poor people (28).

Violence and injury-related deaths in MICs decreased from 457 000 in 2000 to 275 000 in 2016, a decline of 40%. In contrast, the total number of violence and injury deaths in HICs increased by 6%, from 205 000 to 218 000. While a proportionately greater decline

has occurred in MICs, suggesting some convergence between country income groups, the inequalities between MICs and HICs represent an important issue of social justice. Safety measures and policies need to be in place to ensure affordability and accessibility of proven interventions for all.

Mortality rates for all injuries in MICs and HICs converged over the 16-year period between 2000 and 2016. Mortality-rate ratios (MICs to HICs) correspondingly have decreased from 2.2 to 1.5, with the biggest reductions being seen in deaths from drowning, interpersonal violence and fire, heat and hot substances-related injuries (Fig. 11).

Fig. 11. Mortality-rate ratios of MICs versus HICs for specific cause of violence and injury in the WHO European Region, 2000 and 2016



Source: WHO (1).

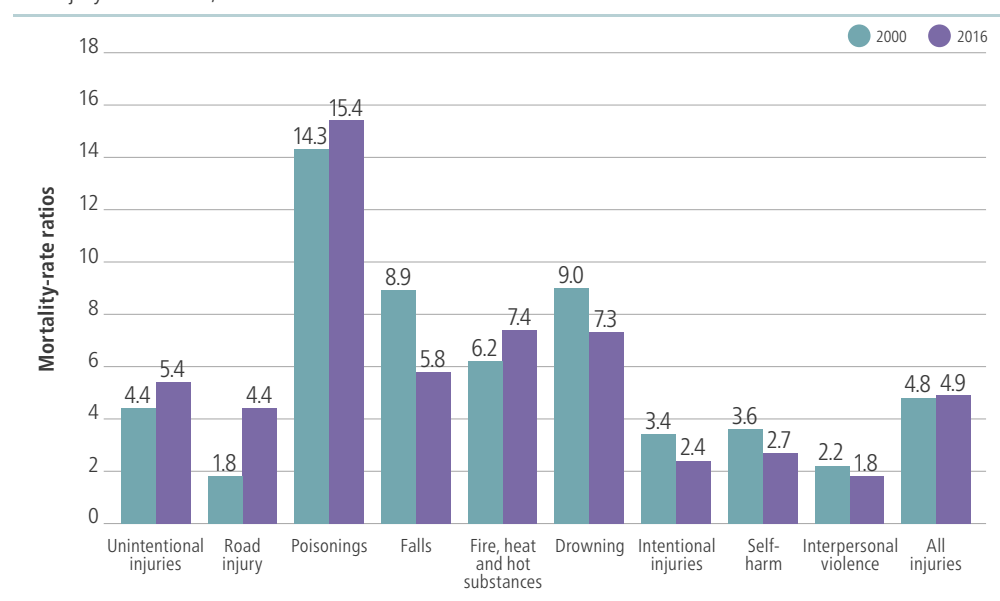
While the convergence and narrowing of mortality-rate ratios between MICs and HICs for most of the specific causes of violence and injury between 2000 and 2016 constitutes a considerable success in prevention efforts, the mortality-rate ratio for road-traffic injuries remains high; it increased over the period from 1.3 to 2.8. The burden of road-traffic deaths is disproportionately high in MICs in relation to the size of their populations and the number of motor vehicles in circulation. Although only 26% of the Region's motor vehicles are in MICs, 70% of road-traffic deaths occur in these countries (29). The higher burden of deaths probably reflects inadequate policy responses through road-safety strategies resulting in a slower decline in road-traffic injury mortality compared to HICs (2,26,27,29).

Inequalities in violence and injury deaths in childhood by country income

Although there has been convergence in mortality rates among MICs and HICs, progress is unequal at all ages. The mortality gap between HICs and MICs in children under 15 years has

widened, especially when considering specific causes of deaths. Rate ratios for road-traffic injuries (4.4) poisonings (15.4) and fire, heat and hot substances (7.4) have widened due to a greater proportionate improvement in HICs between the two time points (Fig. 12).

Fig. 12. Mortality-rate ratios in MICs compared with HICs in children under 15 years for all types of violence and injury mechanism, 2000 and 2016



Source: WHO (1).

Violence and injury-related health burden

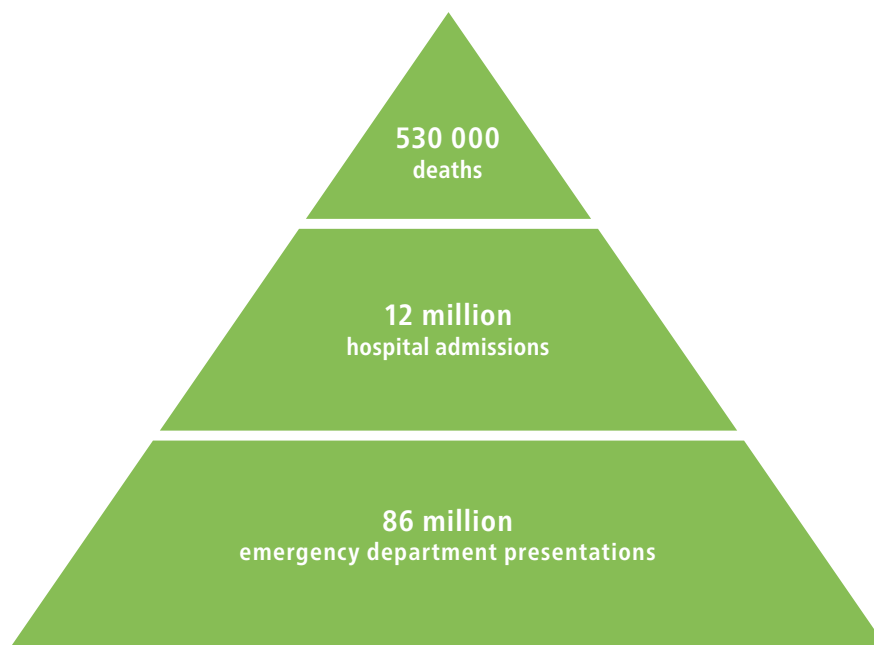
Deaths from violence and injury are only the tip of the iceberg: the number of deaths does not convey the full magnitude of the problem. For every death, there could be many cases of non-fatal injuries resulting in disabilities that impact the lives of people and place a huge burden on health-care systems. Non-fatal violence and injury data in the Region have not consistently been available in all countries. It is estimated, however, that in the EU between 2013 and 2015, there were 22 hospital admissions (5 million) and 144 emergency department attendances (33.1 million) for every death, amounting to 166 non-fatal injuries for each death (Fig. 13a) (30).

These estimates amount to over 38 million injuries in the EU per year, of which 0.6% led to death, 13.0% to hospital admission and 86.4% to ambulatory care in emergency departments (Fig. 13b). Extrapolating these estimates and proportions to the entire WHO European Region would suggest that many more individuals have been victims of violence and injuries.

Violence and injuries are also costly to society. Data from the European Core Health Indicators on Hospital Discharge Statistics indicate that one in 12 hospital admissions in the EU is related to violence and injury, which is equivalent to at least 50 million days of hospital care (30). Direct medical costs associated with violence and injury amount to at least €80 billion each

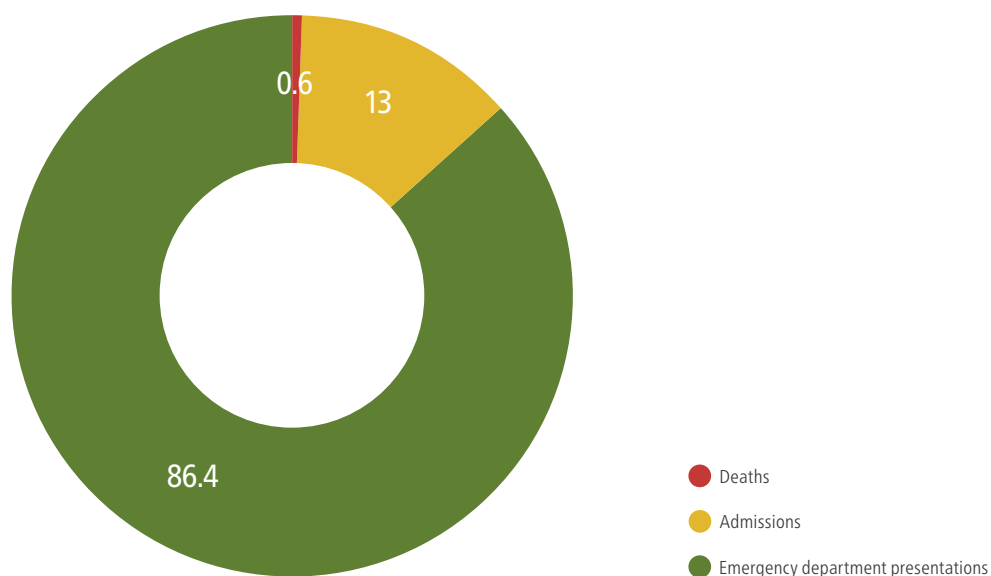
year, but are likely to be higher, especially considering the additional costs incurred outside of hospitals, including sick pay, costs for rehabilitation and indirect costs (31).

Fig. 13a. Violence and injury pyramid in the EU, 2013–2015



Source: adapted from EuroSafe (30).

Fig. 13b. Proportion of injuries in the EU by severity (%)



Policy framework

The high human and societal costs of injuries have caused an increase in policy attention to violence and injuries over the last decades. Injuries and violence prevention are included as goals and targets in the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (Table 7), as they pose a threat to sustainable development. Unlike the Millennium Development Goals, which did not include violence and injury-specific targets (32), the SDGs provide a governance framework for intersectoral action and a whole-of-society approach to violence and injury prevention (6).

Table 7. SDGs specific to violence and injury prevention or targeting risk factors of violence and injury

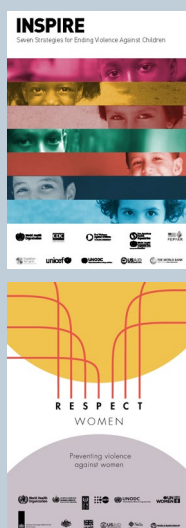
Violence and injury mechanism	Violence and injury-specific targets	Risk factors and related goals and targets
Self-harm Road-traffic injuries Poisoning Drowning Falls Fire, heat and hot substances	<p>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>3.4. By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p> <p>3.6. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road-traffic accidents</p> <p>3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <p>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport</p>	<p>1. Reduce poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>3.2. Reduce under-5 child mortality</p> <p>3.5. Reduce alcohol-related harm</p> <p>3.7. Access to sexual and reproductive health services</p> <p>3.8. Achieve universal health coverage</p> <p>4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>8. Promote sustained, inclusive, sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</p> <p>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>11.1. Adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <p>11.7. Safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces</p>
Interpersonal violence	<p>5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p> <p>16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.2. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p>	

Source: United Nations (6).

International policy developments, such as World Health Assembly and United Nations General Assembly resolutions, have emphasized the importance of responses to violence and injury by societies in general and health systems in particular. These include: WHA 67.15 on strengthening the role of the health system in addressing violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children (33); the global plan of action on violence (34); WHA 69.7 on addressing the challenges of the United Nations Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011–2020) (35); and WHA 64.27 on child injury prevention (36). Also relevant are United Nations General Assembly resolutions: 70/260 on improving global road safety (37); 71/170 on intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (38); and 71/195 on combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief (39). Box 5 identifies WHO technical packages for interpersonal violence.

BOX 5. EVIDENCE-BASED INTERVENTIONS FOR THE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Violence is preventable, and its impacts can be reduced. Interventions to address violence are delivered as part of a four-step public health approach that includes: 1) defining the problem; 2) identifying causes and risk factors; 3) designing and testing interventions; and 4) increasing the scale of effective interventions. Strategies and action are needed to address the underlying causes of violence, such as low levels of education, harsh and inconsistent parenting, concentrated poverty, unemployment and social norms supportive of violence. These strategies can be implemented at community and societal levels. WHO, in partnership with other United Nations agencies and international and national organizations, has developed technical packages to address violence prevention



INSPIRE: seven strategies for ending violence against children (40) is an evidence-based technical package to support countries in their efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children aged 0–17 years. The package includes the core document describing what the INSPIRE strategies and interventions are, an implementation handbook that provides details on how to implement the interventions, and a set of indicators to measure the uptake of INSPIRE and its impact on levels of violence against children.

RESPECT women: preventing violence against women (41) is a framework aimed at providing policy-makers and health implementers with a set of action-oriented steps to design, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate interventions and programmes using seven strategies to prevent violence against women. The strategies are summarized in the acronym RESPECT, with each letter representing one strategy.

Violence and injury prevention has also received policy priority in the WHO European Region through: the WHO Regional Committee for Europe resolution EUR/RC55/R9 on preventing injuries in the European Region (42); the European Council recommendation on the prevention of injury and promotion of safety (43); the European child maltreatment prevention action plan 2015–2020 (44); resolution EUR/RC64/R6 on investing in children: the European child and adolescent health strategy and the European child maltreatment prevention action plan 2015–2020 (45); the strategy on women's health and well-being in the Region (46,47); the strategy on the health and well-being of men in the Region (48); the strategy and action plan for healthy ageing in Europe for 2012–2020 (49); the action plan for sexual and reproductive health: towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Europe – leaving no one behind (50); the European policy framework for health and well-being, Health 2020 (51); and the Minsk Declaration on the life-course approach (52).

Many of these initiatives correspond with the overarching policy framework for Europe, Health 2020 (51), which focuses on four priority areas: investing in health through a life-course approach and empowering people; tackling Europe's major health challenges; strengthening people-centred health systems; and creating resilient communities and supportive environments. The initiatives emphasize violence and injuries as public health priorities, providing a policy platform from which a more systematic and coordinated approach towards violence and injury prevention can be implemented at national and local levels.

Effective violence and injury prevention is a shared responsibility among a wide range of policy domains. While there is a clear public health component in violence and injury prevention, other policy domains and sectors, including transport, internal affairs, welfare, education and justice, have to work in close partnership to prevent violence and injury. Violence and injury prevention requires a whole-of-government and multisectoral approach at local, regional and national levels. SDG target 17 to "encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships" provides a platform for accomplishing commitments on violence and injury prevention made by Member States.

While each sector has a specific role in violence and injury prevention, the health sector can not only provide care and support for victims, but can also collect data on non-fatal injuries of people attending emergency departments and those who are admitted to hospital. Data on non-fatal injuries, together with mortality data, can provide a complete picture of the magnitude of violence and injury and support prevention initiatives, resulting in cost savings to the health sector relative to the costs of data collection (53).

Interventions to prevent violence and injuries

Prevention can only be achieved if evidence-based interventions are implemented effectively through systematic and organized approaches. Evidence has been collated systematically in a series of European and world reports on preventing violence and injuries (4,14,53–60). WHO

also has a wide catalogue of technical packages and evidence-based interventions to prevent injuries, including for violence against children (40,61–65), road safety (13), violence against women (41,66), falls (19), drowning (16) and suicide prevention (67). Sustained investments in safe environments (such as road and housing design) and products (like childproof lighters and packaging for medications), together with safety-for-all strategies through, for example, the use of legislation, regulation, enforcement and education for behaviour modification and skills development have proven to be effective and have allowed many countries in the Region to continue to reduce violence and injury-related deaths.

Effective prevention strategies for intentional injuries, particularly those due to violence, include developing safe, stable and nurturing relationships between children and their parents, developing life skills in children and adolescents, reducing the availability and harmful use of alcohol, reducing access to guns, knives and pesticides, promoting gender equality to prevent violence against women, changing cultural and social norms that support violence, and ensuring victim identification, care and support programmes (40,57,58,65). Many of these initiatives have proven cost-effective compared to the cost of doing nothing (Table 8).

Table 8. Cost-effectiveness of selected violence and injury-prevention interventions

€1 invested in	Savings (€)
Smoke alarms	69
Random breath-testing of drivers for alcohol	36
Child safety seats	32
Bicycle helmets	29
Home visits and parent education against child abuse	19
Upgrading marked pedestrian crossings	14
Road lighting	11
Alcohol limit of less than 0.02 g/dl for novice drivers	11
Prevention counselling by paediatricians	10
Driving-license suspension for drink-driving	9
Speed cameras	9
Poison-control services	7
Use of daytime driving lights	4
Road design and upgrading	3

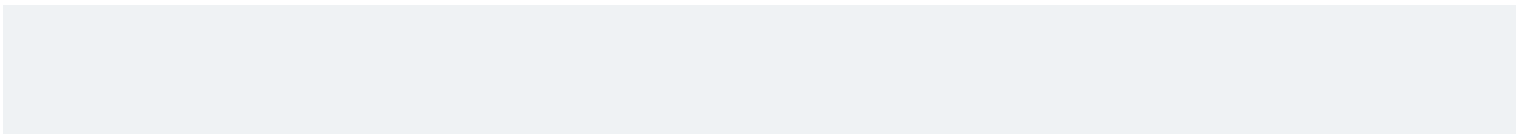
Source: Sethi et al. (3,4,59,60); Peden et al. (58).

The development of the SDGs and subsequent Region-wide agreement to adopt the 17 goals and 168 targets have provided a useful framework that countries can use to prevent violence and injuries. The SDGs highlight the importance to prevention of intersectoral collaboration to modify the social, economic, environmental and political determinants and risk factors for violence and injuries. It is imperative that countries developing a prevention strategy do so through this whole-of-society approach (5,42).

Implementation of evidence-informed strategies has been distributed unequally across the Region, as testified by the differences in violence and injury mortality and burden highlighted in this briefing. The SDGs can provide practitioners and policy-makers with a renewed impetus to take forward violence and injury prevention through developing policies and programmes.

The evidence presented in this policy briefing shows that while progress is being made, the burden of death and disability from injuries in the Region remains high, and inequalities between MICs and HICs have widened for children. This calls for stronger public health action. An opportunity for exchanging expertise among Member States to facilitate implementation of evidence-based prevention programmes now exists.





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COUNTRY PROFILES



The following 50 country profiles provide key indicators to assess national progress on prevention of violence and injury. The profiles are preceded by a regional overview.

Data reported for populations in the country profiles were extracted from the United Nations Population Division database for the year 2016 (1), while gross national income (GNI) per capita for 2016 came from World Bank estimates (2). The 2016 data from these sources have been extracted to align with the latest available 2016 data from the Global Health Estimates, from which the analyses of this briefing has been conducted.

The World Bank Atlas method was used to categorize GNI into bands:

- low income = US\$ 1005 or less
- middle income = US\$ 1006–12 235
- high income = US\$ 12 236 or more.

Where data have been available, the country profiles present selected information and data on country situations for road safety and child maltreatment prevention, in addition to the country profiles on violence and injury prevention. All information is based on 2016 data that came from surveys conducted with the support of government-appointed national data coordinators for each participating country. The method comprised a four-stage process which encompassed: 1) a self-administered questionnaire, completed by representatives from relevant government ministries; 2) a multisectoral consultation to identify which data most accurately represented the country; 3) validation of final data submitted by each participating country by WHO regional technical staff; and 4) approval from government officials.

In 2016, 51 of the 53 Member States of the WHO European Region participated in the data collection for the *Global status report on road safety 2018*, which was published in December 2018 (3). The *European regional status report on road safety 2019* analysed the reported 2016 data and concluded that road-traffic injuries are still a major health challenge in the WHO European Region and that the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal target 3.6 to halve road deaths and injuries by 2020 will not be met without drastic action (4). Selected core information on the comprehensiveness of legislation on established

behavioural risk factors of speeding, drink-driving, not using seat belts, motorcycle helmets and child car restraints, and self-reported enforcement ratings are provided.

In 2017, 49 Member States from the Region participated in the survey for the *European status report on preventing child maltreatment* (5). The report served as a mid-term review for *Investing in children: the European child maltreatment prevention action plan 2015–2020* (6). Findings from the report indicated that the Region is on track to meet the target of reducing the prevalence of child maltreatment in the Region by 20% by 2020. The country profiles provide an overview of existing programmes for child maltreatment prevention, enactment and enforcement of laws relevant to child maltreatment prevention, detection and response services for victims of violence in the health, social and legal sectors as well as capacity development activities through training of professionals.

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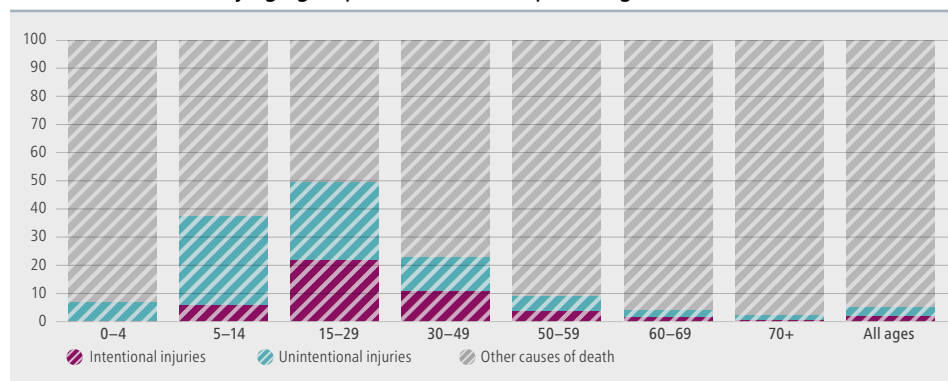
¹All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.

WHO EUROPEAN REGION

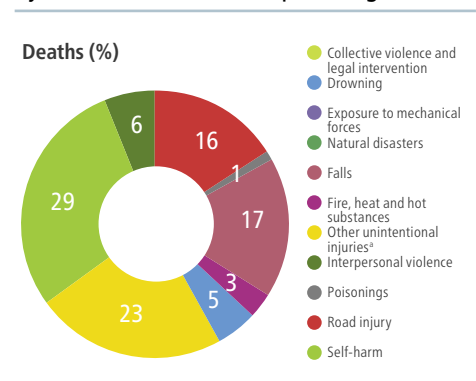
Leading causes of death in the WHO European Region

Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications 23 805	Road injury 2 206	Self-harm 21 522	Ischaemic heart disease 62 700	Ischaemic heart disease 147 778	Ischaemic heart disease 306 723	Ischaemic heart disease 1 821 402	Ischaemic heart disease 2 342 283
2	Congenital heart anomalies 11 688	Drowning 1 434	Road injury 18 557	Self-harm 48 904	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 69 550	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 131 898	Stroke 784 213	Stroke 986 364
3	Lower respiratory infections 10 578	Lower respiratory infections 1 270	Drug use disorders 6 773	HIV/AIDS 37 932	Stroke 53 506	Stroke 121 560	Alzheimer's disease and other dementias 464 861	Alzheimer's disease and other dementias 480 863
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 10 403	Leukaemia 1 206	Interpersonal violence 5 743	Cirrhosis of the liver 37 547	Cirrhosis of the liver 44 050	Colon and rectum cancers 57 584	COPD ^a 280 356	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 419 231
5	Other congenital anomalies 9 393	Brain and nervous system cancers 1 107	Other unintentional injuries ^b 5 667	Road injury 25 398	Breast cancer 27 844	COPD ^a 46 835	Other circulatory diseases 278 746	COPD ^a 348 870
6	Other neonatal conditions 5 842	Other unintentional injuries ^b 907	HIV/AIDS 4 435	Stroke 24 255	Colon and rectum cancers 26 971	Cirrhosis of the liver 45 983	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 200 021	Other circulatory diseases 341 605
7	Neonatal sepsis and infections 5 000	Other neurological conditions 798	Drowning 3 983	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 23 471	Self-harm 25 626	Breast cancer 36 534	Lower respiratory infections 175 962	Colon and rectum cancers 264 536
8	Diarrhoeal diseases 3 392	Other malignant neoplasms 772	Ischaemic heart disease 3 619	Alcohol use disorders 20 131	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 21 260	Stomach cancer 35 348	Colon and rectum cancers 169 443	Lower respiratory infections 244 927
9	Other unintentional injuries ^b 2 431	Congenital heart anomalies 655	Lower respiratory infections 3 286	Drug-use disorders 17 576	Stomach cancer 20 095	Other circulatory diseases 34 106	Diabetes mellitus 133 959	Diabetes mellitus 179 284
10	Sudden infant death syndrome 1 972	Self-harm 648	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 3 253	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 3 253	Alcohol-use disorders 17 107	Pancreas cancer 31 679	Hypertensive heart disease 130 142	Cirrhosis of the liver 177 465
11	Other chromosomal anomalies 1 671	Other congenital anomalies 529	Cirrhosis of the liver 3 123	Other unintentional injuries ^b 16 979	Other malignant neoplasms 17 166	Other malignant neoplasms 29 287	Kidney diseases 110 591	Breast cancer 164 577
12	Other infectious diseases 1 602	Epilepsy 477	Falls 2 600	Breast cancer 16 684	Other circulatory diseases 16 328	Diabetes mellitus 27 329	Prostate cancer 97 416	Hypertensive heart disease 157 039
13	Other neoplasms 1 296	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 452	Other malignant neoplasms 2 515	Lower respiratory infections 16 162	Lower respiratory infections 15 948	Lower respiratory infections 21 721	Breast cancer 83 137	Stomach cancer 141 488
14	Neural tube defects 1 257	Exposure to mechanical forces 381	Stroke 2 417	Interpersonal violence 13 181	COPD ^a 15 771	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 21 336	Other digestive diseases 76 528	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 141 195
15	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 1 227	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 379	Exposure to mechanical forces 2 297	Other circulatory diseases 10 364	Pancreas cancer 15 031	Liver cancer 20 736	Stomach cancer 76 219	Self-harm 141 089
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 6.7 (7 189)	Percentage (absolute number) 37.4 (6 865)	Percentage (absolute number) 49.4 (62 849)	Percentage (absolute number) 23.0 (131 084)	Percentage (absolute number) 9.0 (72 222)	Percentage (absolute number) 4.3 (58 401)	Percentage (absolute number) 2.5 (154 861)	Percentage (absolute number) 5.4 (493 471)

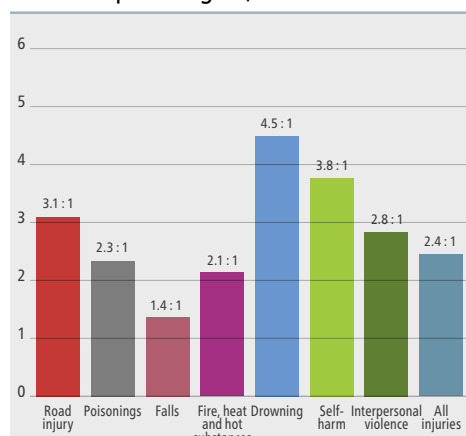
Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in the WHO European Region, 2016 (%)



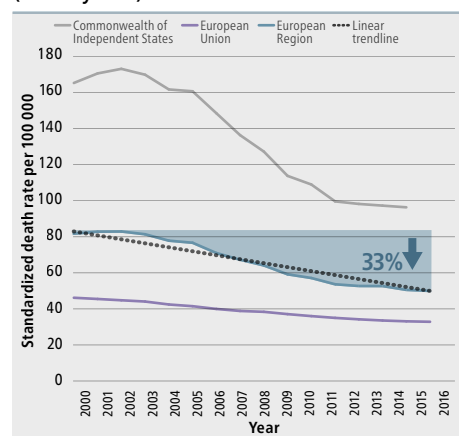
Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in the WHO European Region, 2016



Male-to-female mortality ratios in the WHO European Region, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years)



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in the WHO European Region, 2016

Rank	Cause of death	YLL
	All causes	192 483 056
1	Cardiovascular diseases	67 143 725
2	Malignant neoplasms	48 784 557
3	Unintentional injuries	11 169 539
4	Digestive diseases	10 073 080
5	Neurological conditions	8 307 880
6	Intentional injuries	7 462 986
7	Respiratory diseases	7 225 552
8	Infectious and parasitic diseases	6 133 051
9	Respiratory infectious	5 239 344
10	Mental and substance-use disorders	4 215 419



Population (2016)
2 926 348 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)
US\$ 4250 (2)



Income group (2016)
Upper-middle (2)

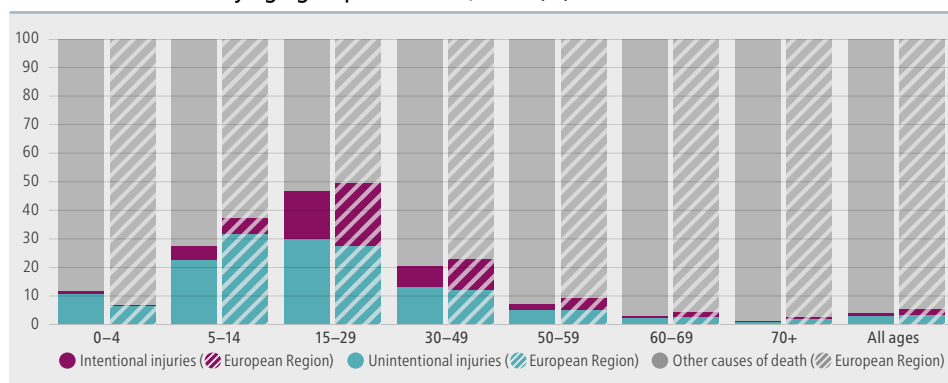
ALBANIA

Leading causes of death in Albania, 2016

Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	94 Road injury	13 Road injury	100 Ischaemic heart disease	246 Ischaemic heart disease	530 Ischaemic heart disease	927 Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease 7 418
2	Congenital heart anomalies	89 Lower respiratory infections	8 Self-harm	47 Road injury	110 Stroke	221 Stroke	549 Stroke	Stroke 5 491
3	Lower respiratory infections	47 Stroke	8 Ischaemic heart disease	35 Stroke	106 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	187 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	332 Alzheimer's disease and other dementias	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 1 144
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	32 Congenital heart anomalies	8 Interpersonal violence	32 Breast cancer	81 Stomach cancer	129 Stomach cancer	191 Other circulatory diseases	Other circulatory diseases 1 132
5	Other congenital anomalies	25 Leukaemia	7 Other malignant neoplasms	21 Stomach cancer	65 Other malignant neoplasms	109 Other malignant neoplasms	162 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	Alzheimer's disease and other dementias 1 122
6	Other neonatal conditions	23 Epilepsy	6 Stroke	20 Self-harm	58 Brain and nervous system cancers	87 Other circulatory diseases	136 COPD ^a	Stomach cancer 733
7	Other unintentional injuries ^b	15 Drowning	4 Leukaemia	16 Other malignant neoplasms	58 Breast cancer	86 Brain and nervous system cancers	82 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	Other malignant neoplasms 661
8	Exposure to mechanical forces	14 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	4 Other unintentional injuries ^b	14 Brain and nervous system cancers	47 Other circulatory diseases	72 Liver cancer	81 Stomach cancer	COPD ^a 624
9	Sudden infant death syndrome	13 Other neurological conditions	4 Brain and nervous system cancers	12 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	46 Road injury	67 Cirrhosis of the liver	77 Other malignant neoplasms	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 622
10	Neonatal sepsis and infections	13 Other unintentional injuries ^b	4 Kidney diseases	11 Interpersonal violence	44 Cirrhosis of the liver	66 Kidney diseases	74 Lower respiratory infections	Kidney diseases 438
11	Road injury	9 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3 Epilepsy	11 Cirrhosis of the liver	38 Other neoplasms	56 Other neoplasms	69 Kidney diseases	Lower respiratory infections 431
12	Neural tube defects	7 Other circulatory diseases	3 Exposure to mechanical forces	9 Kidney diseases	38 Kidney diseases	52 COPD ^a	68 Hypertensive heart disease	Road injury 415
13	Drowning	5 Encephalitis	3 Other circulatory diseases	9 Other circulatory diseases	37 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	47 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	67 Parkinson's disease	Cirrhosis of the liver 341
14	Meningitis	5 Exposure to mechanical forces	3 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	9 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	29 Liver cancer	42 Breast cancer	65 Cirrhosis of the liver	Breast cancer 322
15	Interpersonal violence	4 Kidney diseases	3 Drowning	8 Other neoplasms	27 Pancreas cancer	39 Pancreas cancer	65 Prostate cancer	Other neoplasms 303
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 11.6 (54)	Percentage (absolute number) 27.5 (32)	Percentage (absolute number) 46.7 (218)	Percentage (absolute number) 20.6 (281)	Percentage (absolute number) 7.1 (163)	Percentage (absolute number) 2.9 (109)	Percentage (absolute number) 1.1 (197)	Percentage (absolute number) 4.0 (1 055)

^a COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Albania, 2016 (%)

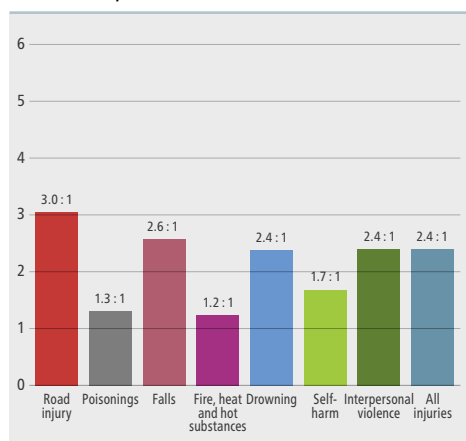


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Albania, 2016 (%)

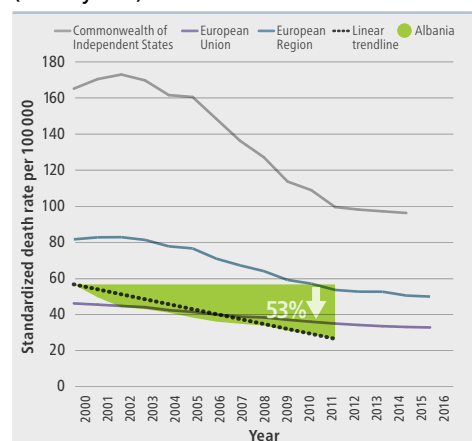


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Albania, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Albania



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Albania, 2016

Albania				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		574 948			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	260 730	45.3	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	136 135	23.7	25.3	
3	Unintentional injuries	34 550	6.0	5.8	
4	Neurological conditions	22 596	3.9	4.3	
5	Respiratory diseases	15 074	2.6	3.8	
6	Neonatal conditions	14 901	2.6	2.2	
7	Intentional injuries	14 810	2.6	3.9	
8	Digestive diseases	13 900	2.4	5.2	
9	Congenital anomalies	13 407	2.3	1.5	
10	Respiratory infectious	11 670	2.0	2.7	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Albania, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints			
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat	
Legislation coverage	40 km/h	Yes	< 0.05 g/dl	< 0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Up to 4 years	Yes	Restricted	
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	4/10		6/10		8/10		6/10			6/10			
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria		● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria		● No existing legislation	
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)		● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)		● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)	

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Albania, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	NO	—	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Albania

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	14.8	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	14.4	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	15.8	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	32.9	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
- World development indicators database [online database]. In: World Bank [website]. Washington (DC): World Bank; 2018 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).
- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
- Estimates for 2000–2016. Deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. In: Health statistics and information systems [website]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en/index1.html).
- European regional status report on road safety 2019. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2020 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/violence-and-injuries/publications/2020/european-regional-status-report-on-road-safety-2019>).
- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region,-19902014-2016>).
- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)
2 924 816 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)
US\$ 3760 (2)



Income group (2016)
Lower-middle (2)

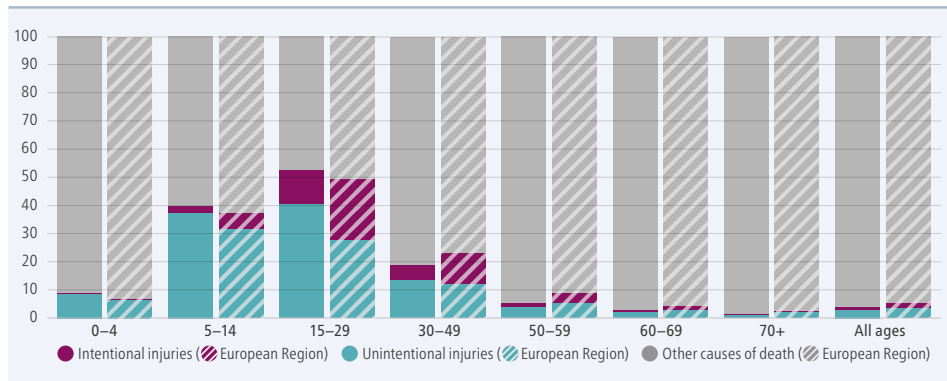
ARMENIA

Leading causes of death in Armenia, 2016

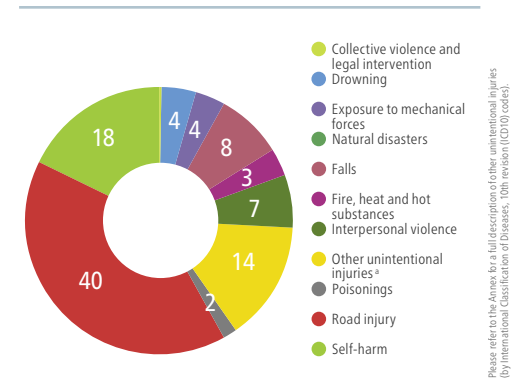
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications 127	Road injury 16	Road injury 106	Ischaemic heart disease 233	Ischaemic heart disease 606	Ischaemic heart disease 1 034	Ischaemic heart disease 6 974	Ischaemic heart disease 8 860
2	Other congenital anomalies 70	Lower respiratory infections 7	Self-harm 29	Road injury 130	Other malignant neoplasms 383	Other malignant neoplasms 570	Stroke 1 616	Stroke 2 130
3	Congenital heart anomalies 60	Other unintentional injuries ^a 6	Other malignant neoplasms 22	Other malignant neoplasms 129	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 309	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 448	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 1 021	Other malignant neoplasms 2 006
4	Lower respiratory infections 53	Leukaemia 6	Interpersonal violence 16	Cirrhosis of the liver 82	Stroke 157	Stroke 301	Other malignant neoplasms 891	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 1 331
5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 44	Brain and nervous system cancers 5	Other unintentional injuries ^a 15	HIV/AIDS 78	Breast cancer 138	Diabetes mellitus 283	COPD ^b 858	Diabetes mellitus 1 093
6	Other neonatal conditions 28	Drowning 5	HIV/AIDS 15	Breast cancer 65	Cirrhosis of the liver 127	Breast cancer 150	Diabetes mellitus 659	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 1 058
7	Neonatal sepsis and infections 20	Congenital heart anomalies 4	Drowning 13	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 62	Diabetes mellitus 116	Cirrhosis of the liver 145	Cirrhosis of the liver 500	COPD ^b 1 018
8	Other unintentional injuries ^a 20	Other malignant neoplasms 4	Leukaemia 13	Self-harm 54	Stomach cancer 93	Colon and rectum cancers 141	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 500	Cirrhosis of the liver 861
9	Neural tube defects 11	Other congenital anomalies 4	Ischaemic heart disease 12	Stroke 52	Liver cancer 72	Stomach cancer 137	Other circulatory diseases 454	Other circulatory diseases 595
10	Leukaemia 7	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 2	Brain and nervous system cancers 9	Cervix uteri cancer 40	Colon and rectum cancers 72	Pancreas cancer 116	Hypertensive heart disease 445	Breast cancer 558
11	Paralytic ileus and intestinal obstruction 7	Exposure to mechanical forces 2	Lower respiratory infections 6	Diabetes mellitus 30	Pancreas cancer 69	Liver cancer 110	Colon and rectum cancers 291	Stomach cancer 543
12	Other infectious diseases 7	Falls 2	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 6	Brain and nervous system cancers 30	Road injury 68	COPD ^b 107	Other urinary diseases 284	Colon and rectum cancers 523
13	Road injury 7	Kidney diseases 2	Exposure to mechanical forces 6	Stomach cancer 30	Brain and nervous system cancers 63	Other circulatory diseases 82	Stomach cancer 280	Hypertensive heart disease 502
14	Other malignant neoplasms 6	Fire, heat and hot substances 1	Falls 5	Other unintentional injuries ^a 29	Kidney cancer 59	Bladder cancer 68	Kidney diseases 250	Liver cancer 449
15	Diarrhoeal diseases 6	Cirrhosis of the liver 1	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 5	Interpersonal violence 26	COPD ^b 41	Prostate cancer 65	Liver cancer 241	Road injury 439
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 8.7 (46)	Percentage (absolute number) 39.8 (34)	Percentage (absolute number) 52.7 (197)	Percentage (absolute number) 18.8 (279)	Percentage (absolute number) 5.4 (165)	Percentage (absolute number) 2.7 (128)	Percentage (absolute number) 1.3 (239)	Percentage (absolute number) 3.9 (1 089)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Armenia, 2016 (%)

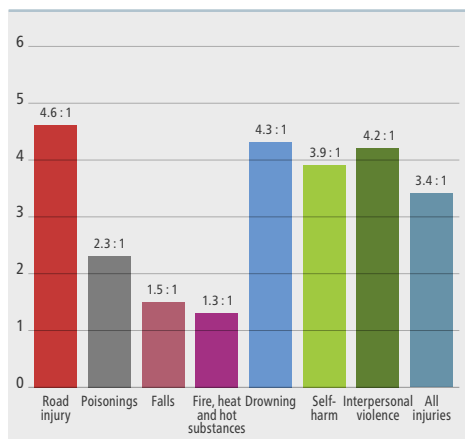


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Armenia, 2016 (%)

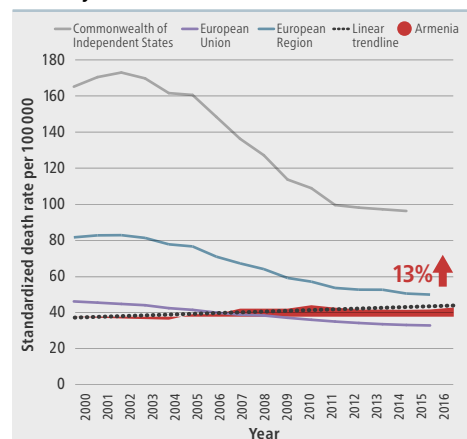


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Armenia, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Armenia



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (6).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Armenia, 2016

Armenia				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
	All causes	630 335			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	208 757	33.1	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	205 529	32.6	25.3	
3	Unintentional injuries	37 071	5.9	5.8	
4	Digestive diseases	30 892	4.9	5.2	
5	Diabetes mellitus	23 911	3.8	1.7	
6	Neonatal conditions	20 175	3.2	2.2	
7	Respiratory diseases	17 892	2.8	3.8	
8	Genitourinary diseases	15 433	2.4	1.6	
9	Neurological conditions	15 193	2.4	4.3	
10	Congenital anomalies	14 624	2.3	1.5	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Armenia, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	90 km/hr	No	≤ 0.04 g/dl	≤ 0.04 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	8/10		6/10		8/10		9/10			NA		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

NA: not available.

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Armenia, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	NO	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	NO	—	
School-based antibullying	NO	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children		NO	
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence		NO	
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers		NO	
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims		NO	
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims		YES	
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims		YES	
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Triple P (parenting education). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Armenia

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	29.0	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	27.5	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	32.8	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	35.7	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
- World development indicators database [online database]. In: World Bank [website]. Washington (DC): World Bank; 2018 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).
- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
- Estimates for 2000–2016. Deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. In: Health statistics and information systems [website]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en/index1.html).
- European regional status report on road safety 2019. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2020 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/violence-and-injuries/publications/2020/european-regional-status-report-on-road-safety-2019>).
- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region,-19902014-2016>).
- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

8 712 137 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 45 230 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

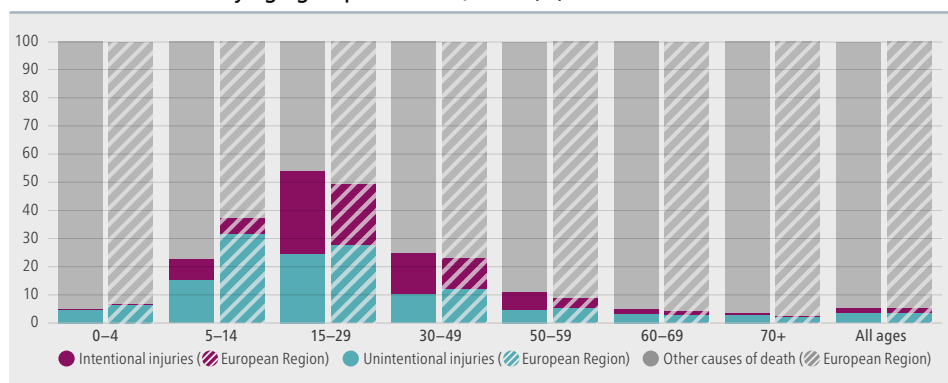
AUSTRIA

Leading causes of death in Austria, 2016

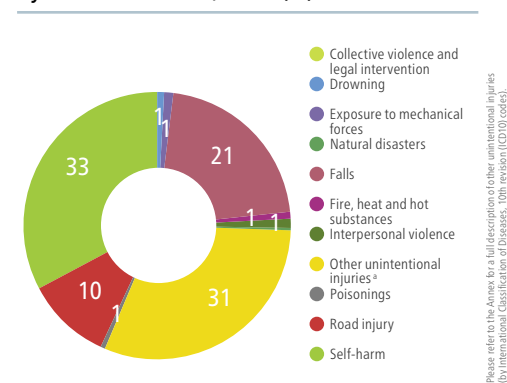
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	50 Brain and nervous system cancers	10 Self-harm	156 Self-harm	353 Ischaemic heart disease	647 Ischaemic heart disease	1 505 Ischaemic heart disease	17 071 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	46 Other malignant neoplasms	9 Road injury	98 Ischaemic heart disease	196 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	589 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 271 Stroke	4 199 Stroke
3	Other neonatal conditions	34 Other neurological conditions	6 Drug use disorders	76 Cirrhosis of the liver	152 Cirrhosis of the liver	378 COPD ^a	526 Other circulatory diseases	4 066 Other circulatory diseases
4	Congenital heart anomalies	32 Other congenital anomalies	4 Other circulatory diseases	17 Breast cancer	140 Self-harm	309 Cirrhosis of the liver	468 COPD ^a	2 907 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	31 Road injury	4 Other unintentional injuries ^b	14 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	105 Breast cancer	199 Colon and rectum cancers	390 Diabetes mellitus	2 887 COPD ^a
6	Other chromosomal anomalies	23 Self-harm	4 Other neurological conditions	13 Road injury	103 Pancreas cancer	194 Pancreas cancer	377 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	2 618 Diabetes mellitus
7	Neonatal sepsis and infections	10 Lower respiratory infections	3 Other malignant neoplasms	13 Drug use disorders	87 Colon and rectum cancers	189 Diabetes mellitus	374 Hypertensive heart disease	2 446 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
8	Down syndrome	10 Leukaemia	3 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	13 Colon and rectum cancers	83 Other circulatory diseases	146 Stroke	341 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2 136 Hypertensive heart disease
9	Sudden infant death syndrome	7 Drowning	3 Leukaemia	10 Other unintentional injuries ^b	81 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	145 Breast cancer	313 Kidney diseases	1 797 Colon and rectum cancers
10	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	6 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	2 Congenital heart anomalies	9 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	80 COPD ^a	138 Other circulatory diseases	313 Colon and rectum cancers	1 642 Kidney diseases
11	Other malignant neoplasms	5 Other unintentional injuries ^b	2 Falls	9 Brain and nervous system cancers	78 Stroke	131 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	225 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	1 221 Breast cancer
12	Other neurological conditions	5 Other chromosomal anomalies	1 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	9 Other circulatory diseases	73 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	119 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	215 Prostate cancer	1 126 Pancreas cancer
13	Other unintentional injuries ^b	5 Interpersonal violence	1 Brain and nervous system cancers	8 Stroke	73 Brain and nervous system cancers	111 Liver cancer	206 Pancreas cancer	1 123 Cirrhosis of the liver
14	Other infectious diseases	4 Kidney cancer	1 Other congenital anomalies	8 Alcohol use disorders	60 Other malignant neoplasms	110 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	199 Breast cancer	1 105 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis
15	Drowning	2 Meningitis	1 Interpersonal violence	8 Other neurological conditions	54 Alcohol use disorders	107 Stomach cancer	172 Lower respiratory infections	1 015 Self-harm
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	5.0 (15)	22.5 (15)	53.8 (302)	25.0 (623)	10.9 (553)	4.9 (490)	3.5 (2 187)	5.2 (4 184)

^a COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Austria, 2016 (%)

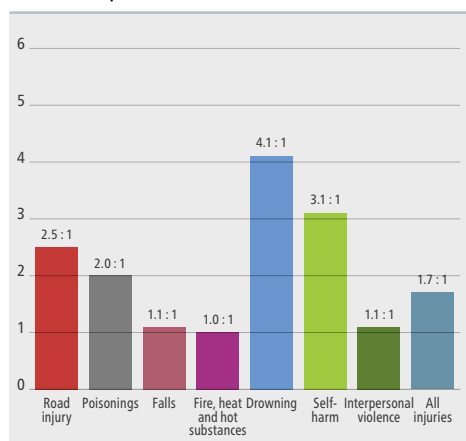


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Austria, 2016 (%)

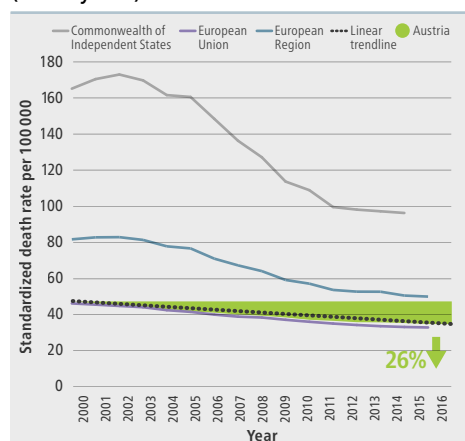


^a Please refer to the annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Austria, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Austria



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (6).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Austria, 2016

Austria				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		574 948			
1	Malignant neoplasms	260 730	45.3	34.9	
2	Cardiovascular diseases	136 135	23.7	25.3	
3	Digestive diseases	34 550	6.0	5.8	
4	Respiratory diseases	22 596	3.9	4.3	
5	Unintentional injuries	15 074	2.6	3.8	
6	Neurological conditions	14 901	2.6	2.2	
7	Intentional injuries	14 810	2.6	3.9	
8	Diabetes mellitus	13 900	2.4	5.2	
9	Genitourinary diseases	13 407	2.3	1.5	
10	Endocrine, blood, immune disorders	11 670	2.0	2.7	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Austria, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.04 g/dl	≤ 0.01 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	ND		ND		ND		ND			ND		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

ND: no data.

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Austria, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	–	–		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	–	–		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	–		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	–	–		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	–		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	–	–		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	–		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	–		
Mental health services for victims	–	–		Child protection services for victims	–		
Child protection services for victims	–	–		Medicolegal services for victims	–		
Medicolegal services for victims	–	–					

Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③

Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	–	–		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	–		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	–	–		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	–		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	–	–		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	–		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	–		
Mental health services for victims	–	–		Child protection services for victims	–		
Child protection services for victims	–	–		Medicolegal services for victims	–		
Medicolegal services for victims	–	–					

^a Programmes: Early head-start (home visiting); Triple P (parenting education). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Austria

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	38.7	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	37.8	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	40.0	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	39.8	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
- World development indicators database [online database]. In: World Bank [website]. Washington (DC): World Bank; 2018 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).
- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
- Estimates for 2000–2016. Deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. In: Health statistics and information systems [website]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en/index1.html).
- European regional status report on road safety 2019. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2020 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/violence-and-injuries/publications/2020/european-regional-status-report-on-road-safety-2019>).
- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region-19902014-2016>).
- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

9 725 376 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 4760 (2)



Income group (2016)

Upper-middle (2)

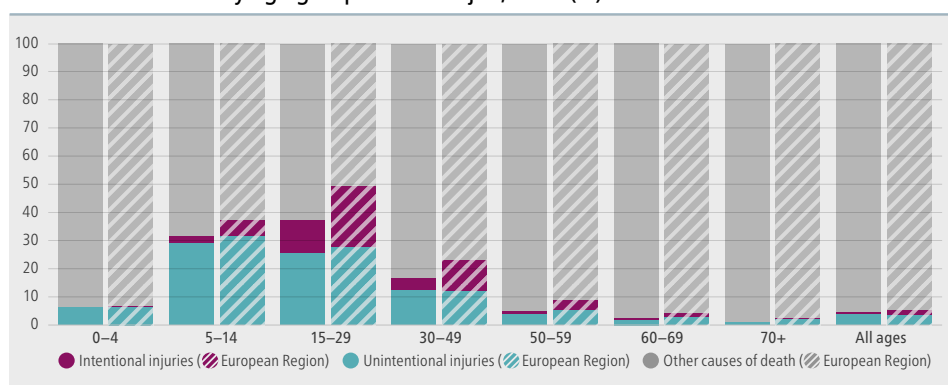
AZERBAIJAN

Leading causes of death in Azerbaijan, 2016

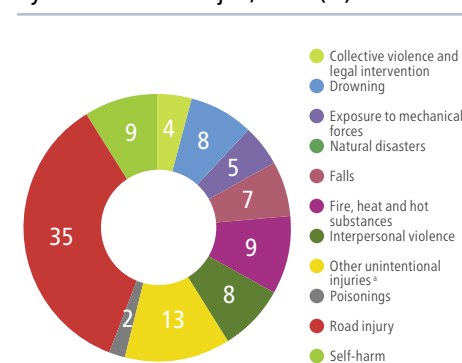
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications 1 225	Lower respiratory infections 66	Road injury 222	Ischaemic heart disease 1 024	Ischaemic heart disease 2 772	Ischaemic heart disease 3 892	Ischaemic heart disease 15 555	Ischaemic heart disease 23 333
2	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 755	Road injury 44	Other malignant neoplasms 112	Other malignant neoplasms 467	Other malignant neoplasms 1 143	Stroke 1 340	Stroke 4 646	Stroke 7 150
3	Lower respiratory infections 670	Drowning 26	Tuberculosis 98	Road injury 359	Stroke 862	Other malignant neoplasms 882	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 1 346	Other malignant neoplasms 3 547
4	Congenital heart anomalies 538	Leukaemia 25	Ischaemic heart disease 89	Cirrhosis of the liver 309	Cirrhosis of the liver 570	Cirrhosis of the liver 608	Cirrhosis of the liver 1 257	Cirrhosis of the liver 2 797
5	Neonatal sepsis and infections 389	Other malignant neoplasms 19	Interpersonal violence 74	Stroke 276	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 365	Diabetes mellitus 448	COPD ^a 1 051	COPD ^a 1 566
6	Diarrhoeal diseases 315	Other unintentional injuries ^b 18	Self-harm 56	Tuberculosis 241	Diabetes mellitus 330	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 347	Other malignant neoplasms 852	Diabetes mellitus 1 475
7	Other congenital anomalies 174	Epilepsy 17	Drowning 49	HIV/AIDS 182	Stomach cancer 243	Stomach cancer 317	Diabetes mellitus 570	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 1 431
8	Other neonatal conditions 125	Kidney diseases 13	Collective violence and legal intervention 49	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 141	Breast cancer 187	COPD ^a 268	Kidney diseases 446	Lower respiratory infections 1 390
9	Other unintentional injuries ^b 118	Congenital heart anomalies 13	Lower respiratory infections 46	Breast cancer 130	Road injury 181	Kidney diseases 169	Stomach cancer 430	Preterm birth complications 1 225
10	Other infectious diseases 98	Fire, heat and hot substances 11	Kidney diseases 44	Kidney diseases 106	COPD ^a 162	Liver cancer 169	Hypertensive heart disease 394	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 1 163
11	Leukaemia 85	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 9	Leukaemia 42	Diabetes mellitus 101	Kidney diseases 156	Oesophagus cancer 127	Other circulatory diseases 376	Stomach cancer 1 099
12	Fire, heat and hot substances 83	Exposure to mechanical forces 9	Cirrhosis of the liver 42	Brain and nervous system cancers 99	Tuberculosis 143	Colon and rectum cancers 112	Lower respiratory infections 326	Road injury 1 020
13	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 78	Meningitis 9	Epilepsy 40	Stomach cancer 99	Colon and rectum cancers 132	Breast cancer 106	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 265	Kidney diseases 965
14	Other malignant neoplasms 73	Encephalitis 7	Other unintentional injuries ^b 39	Self-harm 93	Brain and nervous system cancers 132	Lower respiratory infections 105	Parkinson disease 199	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 755
15	Thalassaemias 65	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 7	Fire, heat and hot substances 31	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 90	Liver cancer 124	Road injury 97	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 185	Tuberculosis 620
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 6.4 (346)	Percentage (absolute number) 31.7 (128)	Percentage (absolute number) 37.1 (565)	Percentage (absolute number) 16.6 (876)	Percentage (absolute number) 4.9 (451)	Percentage (absolute number) 2.3 (239)	Percentage (absolute number) 0.9 (282)	Percentage (absolute number) 4.6 (2 888)

^a COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Azerbaijan, 2016 (%)

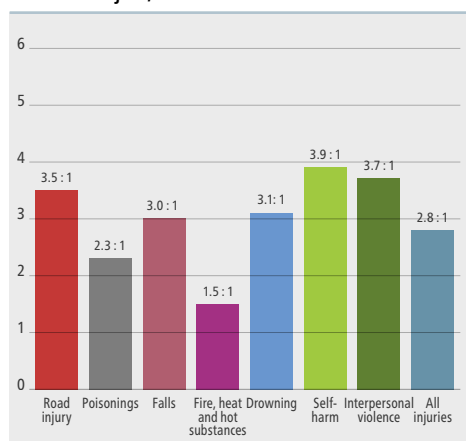


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Azerbaijan, 2016 (%)

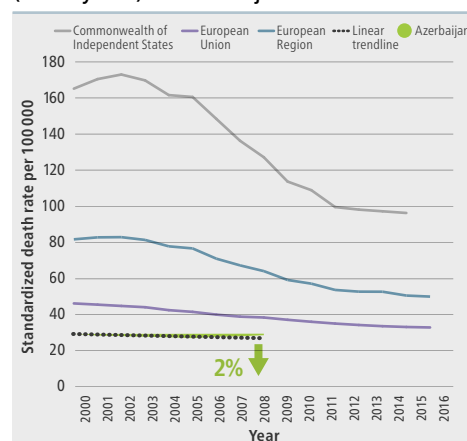


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Azerbaijan, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Azerbaijan



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (6).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Azerbaijan, 2016

Azerbaijan				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		1 955 290			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	680 184	34.8	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	341 078	17.4	25.3	
3	Neonatal conditions	229 112	11.7	2.2	
4	Unintentional injuries	123 651	6.3	5.8	
5	Digestive diseases	94 878	4.9	5.2	
6	Infectious and parasitic diseases	93 215	4.8	3.2	
7	Respiratory infectious	85 221	4.4	2.7	
8	Congenital anomalies	72 268	3.7	1.5	
9	Respiratory diseases	41 461	2.1	3.8	
10	Diabetes mellitus	40 826	2.1	1.7	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Azerbaijan, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	60 km/hr	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	8/10		9/10		7/10		6/10			NA		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria		● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria		● No existing legislation
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)		● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)		● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)

NA: not available.

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Azerbaijan, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	—	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	—	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	—	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	—	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	—	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	—	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	—	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	—	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	—	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	—	① ② ③ ④	
Data not available							
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	—		
Mental health services for victims	—	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	—		
Child protection services for victims	—	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	—		
Medicolegal services for victims	—	① ② ③					
Data not available				Data not available			

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Azerbaijan

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	18.5	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	17.6	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	21.8	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	14.3	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
- World development indicators database [online database]. In: World Bank [website]. Washington (DC): World Bank; 2018 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).
- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
- Estimates for 2000–2016. Deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. In: Health statistics and information systems [website]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en/index1.html).
- European regional status report on road safety 2019. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2020 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/violence-and-injuries/publications/2020/european-regional-status-report-on-road-safety-2019>).
- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region,-1990-2014-2016>).
- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

9 480 042 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 5600 (2)



Income group (2016)

Upper-middle (2)

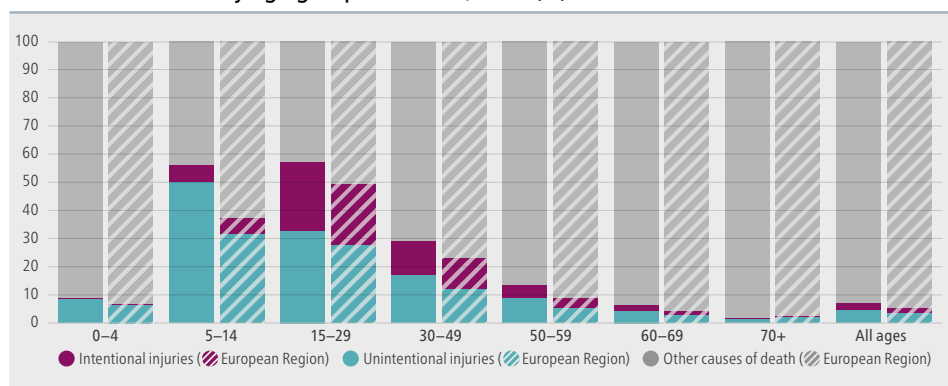
BELARUS

Leading causes of death in Belarus, 2016

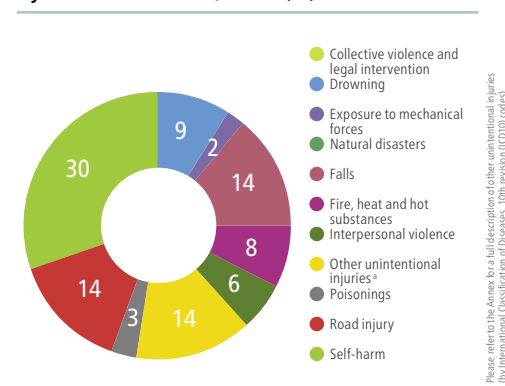
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Congenital heart anomalies	91 Drowning	27 Self-harm	287 Ischaemic heart disease	1 529 Ischaemic heart disease	3 883 Ischaemic heart disease	8 497 Ischaemic heart disease	42 175 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Preterm birth complications	83 Road injury	19 Road injury	193 Self-harm	957 Stroke	1 229 Stroke	2 552 Stroke	9 721 Stroke
3	Other congenital anomalies	49 Congenital heart anomalies	9 HIV/AIDS	108 HIV/AIDS	888 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	826 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 155 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	3 811 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	29 Brain and nervous system cancers	7 Drowning	103 Cirrhosis of the liver	621 Cirrhosis of the liver	721 Cirrhosis of the liver	675 Colon and rectum cancers	1 351 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
5	Lower respiratory infections	26 Other unintentional injuries ^a	7 Drug use disorders	97 Alcohol use disorders	491 Self-harm	572 Colon and rectum cancers	634 COPD ^b	1 279 Self-harm
6	Sudden infant death syndrome	16 Leukaemia	7 Falls	64 Stroke	487 Alcohol use disorders	416 Stomach cancer	591 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 068 Colon and rectum cancers
7	Other neonatal conditions	16 Self-harm	6 Interpersonal violence	62 Drug use disorders	448 HIV/AIDS	399 Other malignant neoplasms	454 Other circulatory diseases	976 Cirrhosis of the liver
8	Other unintentional injuries ^a	14 Falls	6 Other unintentional injuries ^a	57 Road injury	413 Stomach cancer	397 COPD ^b	412 Stomach cancer	958 Stomach cancer
9	Brain and nervous system cancers	9 Other congenital anomalies	5 Ischaemic heart disease	46 Other unintentional injuries ^a	344 Colon and rectum cancers	352 Breast cancer	355 Hypertensive heart disease	907 COPD ^b
10	Neonatal sepsis and infections	9 Fire, heat and hot substances	5 Alcohol use disorders	36 Falls	295 Other unintentional injuries ^a	341 Self-harm	335 Other malignant neoplasms	803 Other malignant neoplasms
11	Leukaemia	8 Other malignant neoplasms	5 Cirrhosis of the liver	34 Drowning	280 Breast cancer	327 Pancreas cancer	286 Prostate cancer	556 HIV/AIDS
12	Neural tube defects	8 Poisonings	5 Fire, heat and hot substances	22 Interpersonal violence	221 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	315 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	279 Parkinson disease	531 Hypertensive heart disease
13	Other infectious diseases	8 Exposure to mechanical forces	4 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	20 Lower respiratory infections	213 Other malignant neoplasms	277 Prostate cancer	257 Breast cancer	434 Other circulatory diseases
14	Other malignant neoplasms	6 Encephalitis	4 Stroke	18 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	186 Falls	252 Hypertensive heart disease	249 Other digestive diseases	418 Breast cancer
15	Other chromosomal anomalies	6 Lower respiratory infections	3 Lower respiratory infections	18 Fire, heat and hot substances	171 Road injury	246 Other unintentional injuries ^a	249 Pancreas cancer	406 Alcohol use disorders
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	8.8 (39)	56.1 (81)	57.2 (821)	29.1 (2 829)	13.5 (1 937)	6.2 (1 320)	1.7 (1 246)	7.0 (8 273)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Belarus, 2016 (%)

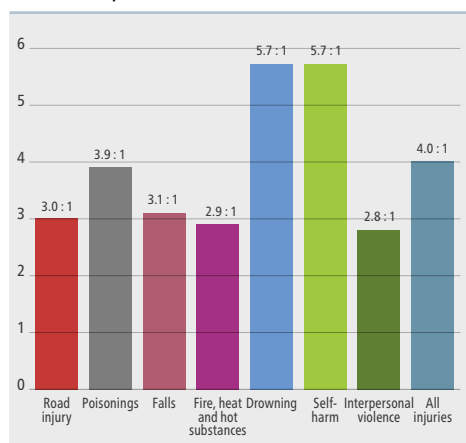


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Belarus, 2016 (%)

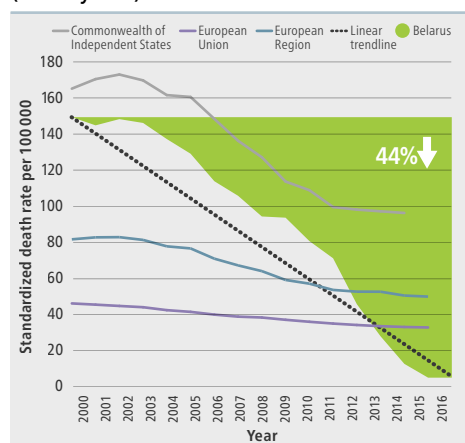


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Belarus, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Belarus



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Belarus, 2016

Belarus			European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL %	%	
All causes		2 684 222		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	1 333 128 49.7	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	488 352 18.2	25.3	
3	Unintentional injuries	211 942 7.9	5.8	
4	Intentional injuries	128 217 4.8	3.9	
5	Digestive diseases	127 142 4.7	5.2	
6	Mental and substance-use disorders	92 868 3.5	2.2	
7	Infectious and parasitic diseases	88 524 3.3	3.2	
8	Neurological conditions	67 095 2.5	4.3	
9	Respiratory diseases	44 796 1.7	3.8	
10	Respiratory infectious	29 660 1.1	2.7	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Belarus, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	60 km/hr	No	≤ 0.03 g/dl	≤ 0.03 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Up to 5 years	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		8/10		8/10		8/10			8/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Belarus, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	—	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	NO	—	
School-based antibullying	NO	—		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	—	
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	—	
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	—	
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES	—	
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES	—	
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES	—	
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Belarus

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	60.1	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	55.1	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	67.8	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	49.2	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

11 358 379 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 41 860 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

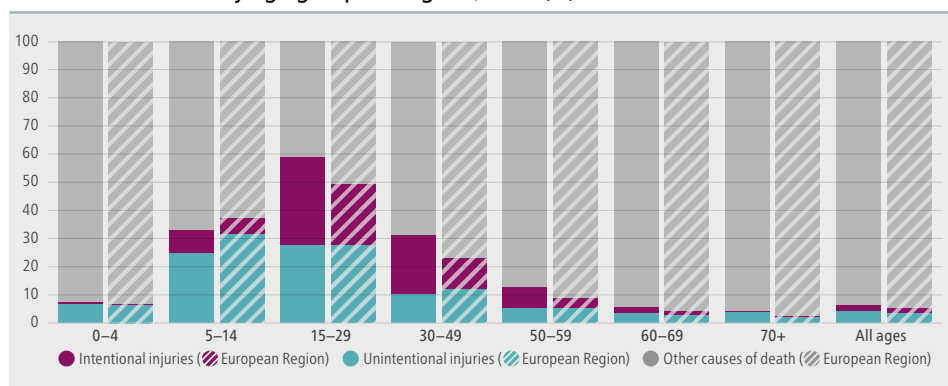
BELGIUM

Leading causes of death in Belgium, 2016

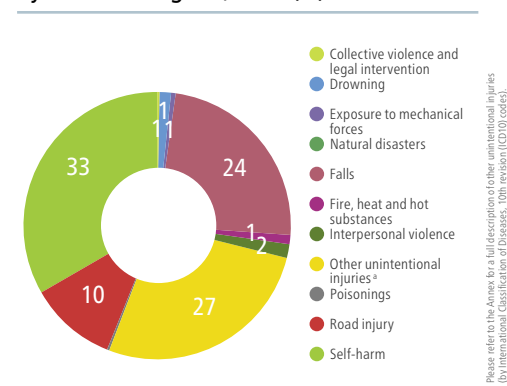
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	88 Brain and nervous system cancers	16 Self-harm	229 Self-harm	722 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	901 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2 026 Ischaemic heart disease	12 758 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	67 Road injury	13 Road injury	168 Ischaemic heart disease	246 Ischaemic heart disease	678 Ischaemic heart disease	1 439 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	8 357 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
3	Other neonatal conditions	56 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	8 Drug use disorders	44 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	182 Self-harm	513 COPD ^a	871 Stroke	6 420 Stroke
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	50 Other neurological conditions	7 Other malignant neoplasms	28 Road injury	179 Cirrhosis of the liver	411 Colon and rectum cancers	613 Other circulatory diseases	5 755 COPD ^a
5	Congenital heart anomalies	44 Leukaemia	6 Other unintentional injuries ^b	26 Breast cancer	175 Breast cancer	334 Breast cancer	536 COPD ^a	5 674 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
6	Other chromosomal anomalies	30 Self-harm	5 Other neurological conditions	20 Cirrhosis of the liver	162 COPD ^a	263 Stroke	505 Lower respiratory infections	5 330 Other circulatory diseases
7	Sudden infant death syndrome	22 Fire, heat and hot substances	5 Interpersonal violence	18 Other circulatory diseases	121 Colon and rectum cancers	228 Other circulatory diseases	472 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3 680 Lower respiratory infections
8	Lower respiratory infections	13 Other unintentional injuries ^b	5 Epilepsy	17 Stroke	103 Stroke	218 Cirrhosis of the liver	466 Colon and rectum cancers	2 359 Colon and rectum cancers
9	Neonatal sepsis and infections	13 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	4 Brain and nervous system cancers	17 Brain and nervous system cancers	95 Other circulatory diseases	202 Pancreas cancer	416 Kidney diseases	2 136 Breast cancer
10	Other unintentional injuries ^b	12 Epilepsy	4 Other circulatory diseases	15 Drug use disorders	92 Pancreas cancer	175 Lower respiratory infections	333 Other digestive diseases	1 698 Self-harm
11	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	11 Other malignant neoplasms	3 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	14 Alcohol use disorders	86 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	159 Self-harm	312 Other unintentional injuries ^b	1 524 Kidney diseases
12	Down syndrome	10 Drowning	3 Leukaemia	14 Other neurological conditions	84 Other neurological conditions	155 Other malignant neoplasms	295 Breast cancer	1 524 Other digestive diseases
13	Other neurological conditions	9 Interpersonal violence	3 Stroke	12 Other unintentional injuries ^b	84 Other malignant neoplasms	144 Other digestive diseases	291 Prostate cancer	1 462 Other unintentional injuries ^b
14	Other infectious diseases	8 Other congenital anomalies	3 Falls	11 Colon and rectum cancers	76 Other digestive diseases	143 Oesophagus cancer	279 Other neoplasms	1 444 Pancreas cancer
15	Meningitis	6 Stroke	3 Collective violence and legal intervention	10 Other malignant neoplasms	70 Alcohol use disorders	139 Liver cancer	246 Other respiratory diseases	1 415 Other neoplasms
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	7.5 (38)	33.1 (39)	59.0 (483)	31.2 (1 144)	12.8 (894)	5.7 (797)	4.3 (3 680)	6.4 (7 076)

^a COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Belgium, 2016 (%)

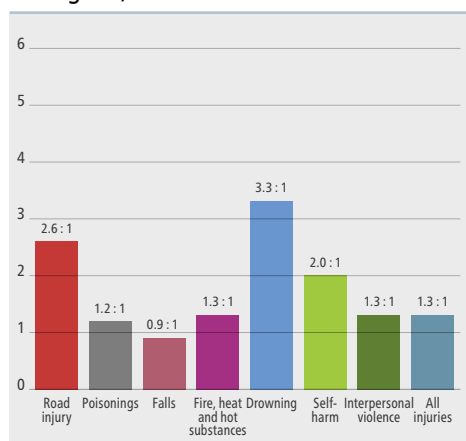


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Belgium, 2016 (%)

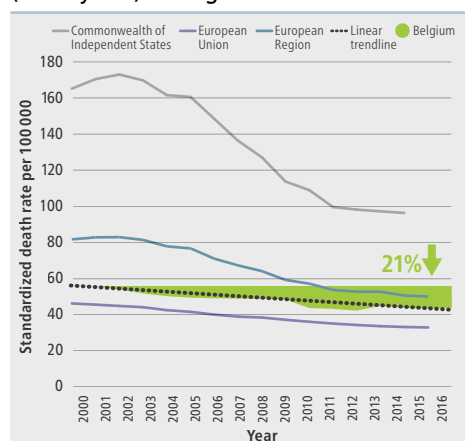


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Belgium, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Belgium



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Belgium, 2016

Belgium				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		1 893 048			
1	Malignant neoplasms	592 689	31.3	25.3	
2	Cardiovascular diseases	425 109	22.5	34.9	
3	Neurological conditions	144 705	7.6	4.3	
4	Respiratory diseases	128 474	6.8	3.8	
5	Unintentional injuries	99 901	5.3	5.8	
6	Digestive diseases	98 785	5.2	5.2	
7	Intentional injuries	95 101	5.0	3.9	
8	Respiratory infectious	72 725	3.8	2.7	
9	Genitourinary diseases	36 844	1.9	1.6	
10	Infectious and parasitic diseases	29 660	1.6	3.2	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Belgium, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.05 g/dl	≤ 0.05 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		6/10		7/10		9/10			5/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div>	<div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div>	<div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div>	<div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div>	<div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Belgium, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^a	—	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	—	
Primary school-based empowering children	NO	—		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	—	—		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	NO	—	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	—		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	—	
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—	—		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—	—	
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—	—		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—	—	
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES	—	
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	—	—	
Child protection services for victims	—	—		Medicolegal services for victims	YES	—	
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Does not cover: home, alternative care settings, day care. Covers: schools, penal institutions. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Belgium

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	36.5	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	34.1	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	39.8	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	39.3	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

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- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

3 516 816 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 4880 (2)



Income group (2016)

Upper-middle (2)

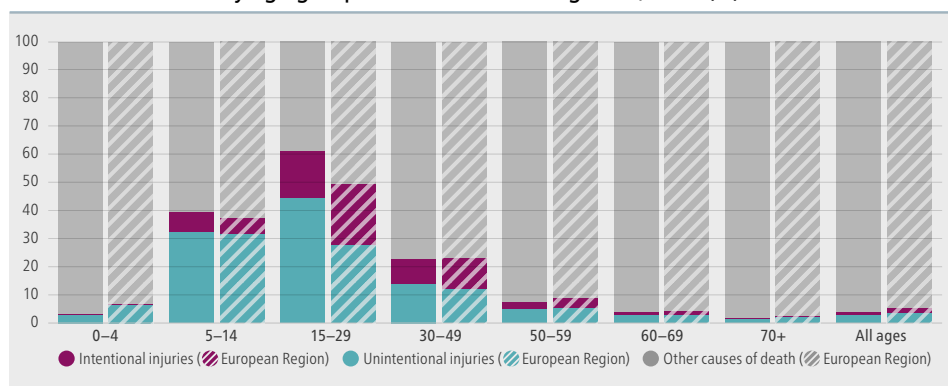
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Leading causes of death in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2016

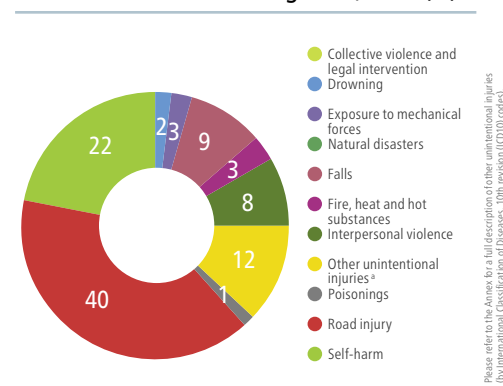
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	64 Road injury	5 Road injury	89 Ischaemic heart disease	213 Ischaemic heart disease	675 Ischaemic heart disease	1 417 Ischaemic heart disease	8 436 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Congenital heart anomalies	34 Leukaemia	2 Self-harm	24 Road injury	129 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	366 Stroke	866 Stroke	5 534 Stroke
3	Other congenital anomalies	20 Other malignant neoplasms	2 Interpersonal violence	18 Stroke	107 Stroke	334 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	639 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	1 864 Diabetes mellitus
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	19 Brain and nervous system cancers	2 Other unintentional injuries ^a	9 Self-harm	87 Diabetes mellitus	163 Diabetes mellitus	480 Diabetes mellitus	1 861 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
5	Lower respiratory infections	10 Epilepsy	1 Other malignant neoplasms	8 Breast cancer	64 Cirrhosis of the liver	142 COPD ^b	203 Other circulatory diseases	1 147 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
6	Neonatal sepsis and infections	9 Other unintentional injuries ^a	1 Stroke	7 Cirrhosis of the liver	62 Colon and rectum cancers	111 Other circulatory diseases	198 COPD ^b	1 029 Other circulatory diseases
7	Other neonatal conditions	9 Self-harm	1 Ischaemic heart disease	6 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	60 Breast cancer	107 Colon and rectum cancers	185 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	764 COPD ^b
8	Childhood-cluster diseases	4 Congenital heart anomalies	1 Leukaemia	6 Diabetes mellitus	45 Road injury	93 Cirrhosis of the liver	181 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	602 Colon and rectum cancers
9	Down syndrome	3 Interpersonal violence	1 Epilepsy	5 Other malignant neoplasms	43 Other malignant neoplasms	89 Stomach cancer	134 Colon and rectum cancers	484 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis
10	Other unintentional injuries ^a	2 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	1 Drug use disorders	4 Interpersonal violence	34 Other circulatory diseases	89 Pancreas cancer	133 Kidney diseases	441 Kidney diseases
11	Neural tube defects	2 Liver cancer	1 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	4 Other unintentional injuries ^a	31 Stomach cancer	78 Liver cancer	125 Prostate cancer	316 Cirrhosis of the liver
12	Other chromosomal anomalies	2 Lower respiratory infections	1 Brain and nervous system cancers	4 Stomach cancer	28 Self-harm	66 Kidney diseases	123 Liver cancer	311 Road injury
13	Road injury	2 Drowning	1 Diabetes mellitus	3 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	28 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	65 Other malignant neoplasms	117 Hypertensive heart disease	280 Other malignant neoplasms
14	Other malignant neoplasms	1 Stomach cancer	1 Kidney diseases	3 Other circulatory diseases	28 COPD ^b	63 Breast cancer	115 Other malignant neoplasms	271 Liver cancer
15	Leukaemia	1 Stroke	1 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	3 Alcohol use disorders	25 Kidney diseases	61 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	98 Lower respiratory infections	266 Stomach cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	3.1 (6)	39.6 (10)	61.2 (150)	22.6 (317)	7.6 (249)	3.8 (238)	1.7 (446)	3.7 (1 417)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2016 (%)

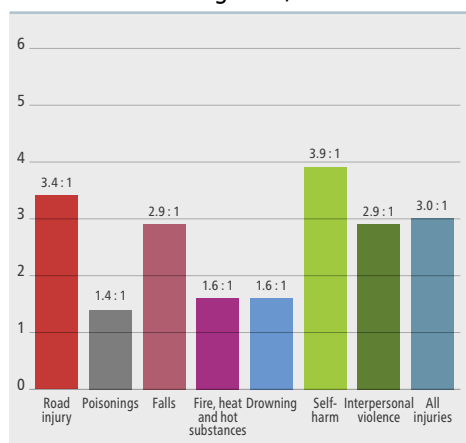


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2016 (%)

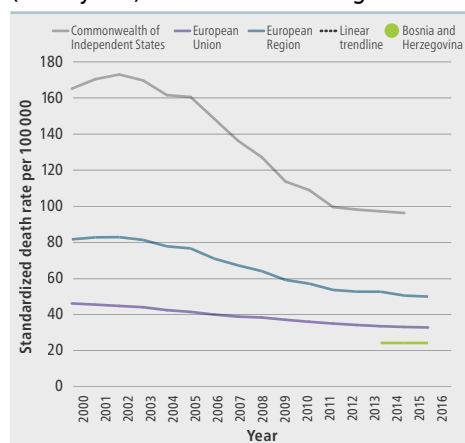


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Bosnia and Herzegovina



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2016

Bosnia and Herzegovina				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
All causes		762 021		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	344 268	45.2	34.9
2	Malignant neoplasms	175 821	23.1	25.3
3	Diabetes mellitus	48 998	6.4	1.7
4	Unintentional injuries	34 467	4.5	5.8
5	Neurological conditions	31 181	4.1	4.3
6	Digestive diseases	29 992	3.9	5.8
7	Respiratory infectious	25 203	3.3	2.7
8	Intentional injuries	16 124	2.1	3.9
9	Genitourinary diseases	14 312	1.9	1.6
10	Neonatal conditions	9 313	1.2	2.2

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	≤ 0.03 g/dl	0.00 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	6/10		6/10		5/10		7/10			8/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div>	<div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div>	<div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div>	<div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div>	<div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES ^a	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^b	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	NO	—		Against statutory rape	YES ^c	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	—	—		Against child marriage	YES ^c	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	NO	—	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES ^c	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	NO	—		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	NO	—		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	—		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	—		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	—		
Medicolegal services for victims	—	—					

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership (home visiting). ^b Does not cover: all home, alternative care settings, day care; Covers: schools, penal institutions. ^c Subnational. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	23.8	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	20.7	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	25.7	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	28.0	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

7 131 494 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 7470 (2)



Income group (2016)

Upper-middle (2)

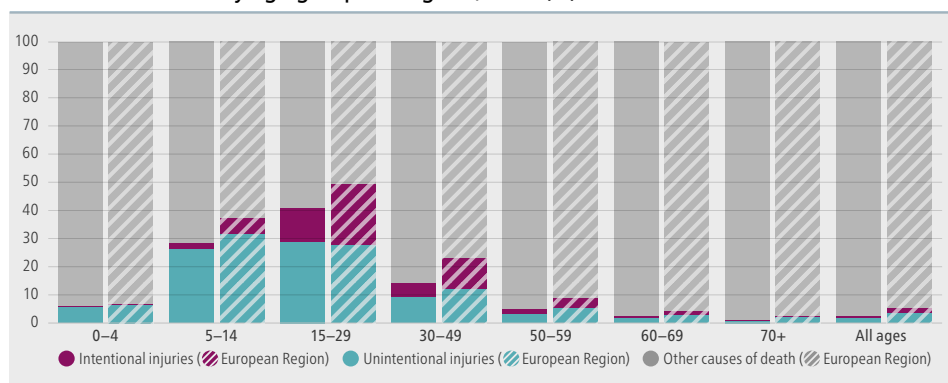
BULGARIA

Leading causes of death in Bulgaria, 2016

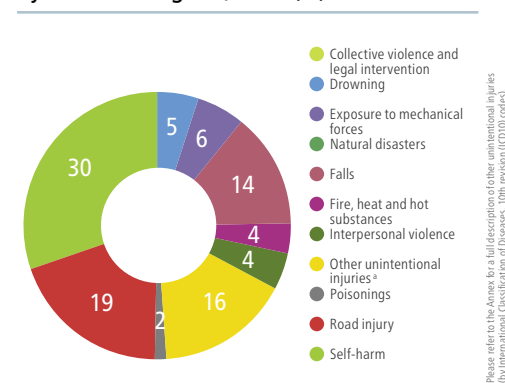
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	144 Lower respiratory infections	15 Road injury	107 Ischaemic heart disease	913 Ischaemic heart disease	2 421 Ischaemic heart disease	5 350 Ischaemic heart disease	28 174 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Lower respiratory infections	72 Other neurological conditions	13 Self-harm	69 Stroke	311 Stroke	912 Stroke	2 740 Stroke	17 651 Stroke
3	Congenital heart anomalies	70 Drowning	12 Ischaemic heart disease	51 Cirrhosis of the liver	292 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	713 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 435 Other circulatory diseases	4 142 Other circulatory diseases
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	46 Road injury	10 Other unintentional injuries ^a	40 Other circulatory diseases	218 Cirrhosis of the liver	472 Other circulatory diseases	872 COPD ^b	2 772 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
5	Other congenital anomalies	43 Congenital heart anomalies	10 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	29 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	210 Other circulatory diseases	410 Colon and rectum cancers	749 Hypertensive heart disease	2 403 COPD ^b
6	Other unintentional injuries ^a	12 Other congenital anomalies	7 Other circulatory diseases	29 Self-harm	196 Colon and rectum cancers	303 COPD ^b	661 Colon and rectum cancers	1 782 Hypertensive heart disease
7	Other neonatal conditions	10 Brain and nervous system cancers	6 Drowning	21 Road injury	150 Breast cancer	265 Cirrhosis of the liver	561 Kidney diseases	1 441 Colon and rectum cancers
8	Neonatal sepsis and infections	10 Other unintentional injuries ^a	6 Lower respiratory infections	21 Breast cancer	136 COPD ^b	243 Hypertensive heart disease	449 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 416 Kidney diseases
9	Diarrhoeal diseases	9 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	5 Stroke	20 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	131 Pancreas cancer	170 Breast cancer	398 Diabetes mellitus	1 086 Cirrhosis of the liver
10	Brain and nervous system cancers	7 Leukaemia	5 Other neurological conditions	19 Other unintentional injuries ^a	118 Stomach cancer	164 Kidney diseases	389 Lower respiratory infections	915 Diabetes mellitus
11	Other chromosomal anomalies	6 Other malignant neoplasms	5 Falls	17 Lower respiratory infections	114 Kidney diseases	161 Stomach cancer	367 Prostate cancer	854 Lower respiratory infections
12	Leukaemia	5 Encephalitis	4 Drug use disorders	16 Colon and rectum cancers	94 Hypertensive heart disease	159 Pancreas cancer	338 Stomach cancer	794 Breast cancer
13	Meningitis	4 Exposure to mechanical forces	4 Leukaemia	16 Kidney diseases	87 Brain and nervous system cancers	154 Diabetes mellitus	332 Breast cancer	733 Stomach cancer
14	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	4 Kidney diseases	3 Other malignant neoplasms	15 Brain and nervous system cancers	87 Lower respiratory infections	146 Lower respiratory infections	267 Other digestive diseases	678 Pancreas cancer
15	Exposure to mechanical forces	4 Other respiratory diseases	3 Congenital heart anomalies	15 COPD ^b	82 Self-harm	135 Other digestive diseases	264 Pancreas cancer	613 Other digestive diseases
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	5.9 (30)	28.4 (40)	40.8 (285)	14.2 (656)	4.9 (435)	2.5 (466)	1.1 (809)	2.6 (2 721)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Bulgaria, 2016 (%)

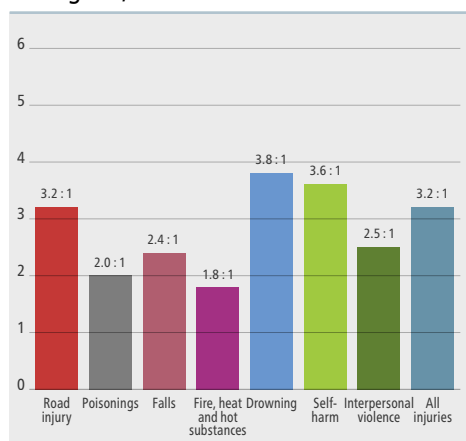


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Bulgaria, 2016 (%)

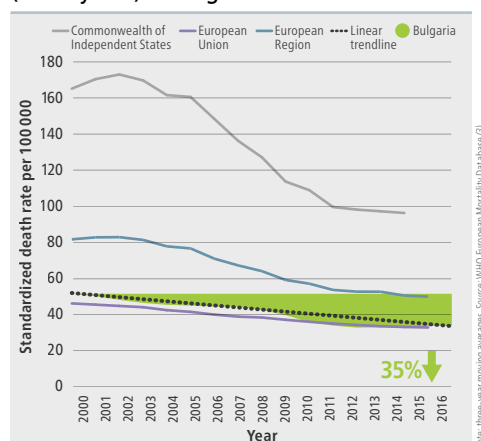


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Bulgaria, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Bulgaria



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Bulgaria, 2016

Bulgaria				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		2 128 432			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	1 148 679	54.0	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	476 967	22.4	25.3	
3	Digestive diseases	104 033	4.9	5.2	
4	Respiratory diseases	86 924	4.1	3.8	
5	Unintentional injuries	67 344	3.2	5.8	
6	Genitourinary diseases	42 471	2.0	1.6	
7	Respiratory infectious	39 938	1.9	2.7	
8	Intentional injuries	33 226	1.6	3.9	
9	Diabetes mellitus	31 740	1.5	1.7	
10	Neurological conditions	24 187	1.1	4.3	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Bulgaria, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints			
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat	
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	≤ 0.05 g/dl	≤ 0.05 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Restricted	
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	6/10		6/10		5/10		5/10			6/10			
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria		● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria		● No existing legislation	
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)		● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)		● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)	

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Bulgaria, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	—	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	NO	—	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	—		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	—	
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—	—		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—	—	
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—	—		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—	—	
Response to violence against children				Yes/No			
Mental health services for victims	—	—		Mental health services for victims	—	—	
Child protection services for victims	—	—		Child protection services for victims	—	—	
Medicolegal services for victims	—	—		Medicolegal services for victims	—	—	

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Bulgaria

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	32.5	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	31.3	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	34.8	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	42.5	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

4 213 265 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 12 110 (2)



Income group (2016)

Upper-middle (2)

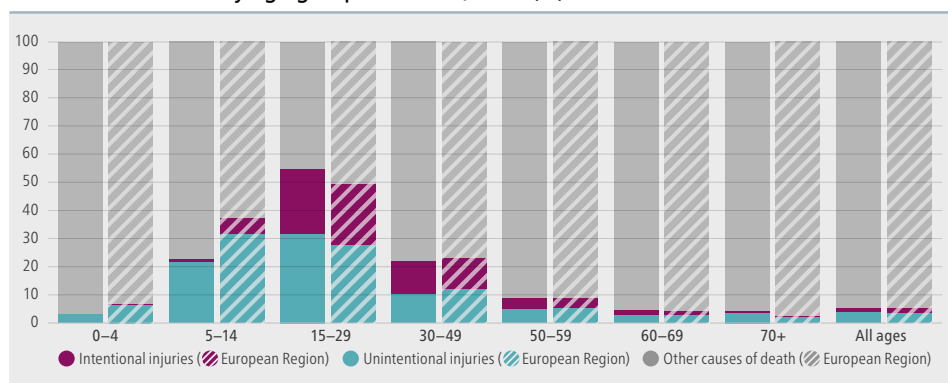
CROATIA

Leading causes of death in Croatia, 2016

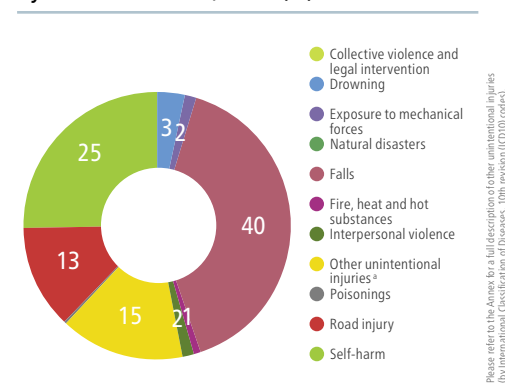
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Other neonatal conditions	49 Other malignant neoplasms	6 Road injury	65 Ischaemic heart disease	190 Ischaemic heart disease	610 Ischaemic heart disease	1 411 Ischaemic heart disease	10 671 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	22 Road injury	5 Self-harm	60 Self-harm	166 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	425 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 052 Stroke	5 718 Stroke
3	Preterm birth complications	21 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	4 Drug use disorders	16 Cirrhosis of the liver	98 Cirrhosis of the liver	224 Stroke	674 Other circulatory diseases	1 628 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
4	Congenital heart anomalies	21 Other congenital anomalies	3 Other neurological conditions	15 Road injury	82 Colon and rectum cancers	206 Colon and rectum cancers	490 Diabetes mellitus	1 586 Colon and rectum cancers
5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	15 Other neurological conditions	3 Other malignant neoplasms	11 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	73 Stroke	199 Cirrhosis of the liver	331 COPD ^a	1 566 Other circulatory diseases
6	Other chromosomal anomalies	9 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	3 Other unintentional injuries ^b	9 Colon and rectum cancers	69 Self-harm	134 Other circulatory diseases	237 Colon and rectum cancers	1 526 Diabetes mellitus
7	Lower respiratory infections	7 Congenital heart anomalies	3 Brain and nervous system cancers	8 Breast cancer	63 Breast cancer	123 COPD ^a	235 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 333 COPD ^a
8	Down syndrome	7 Epilepsy	3 Drowning	7 Stroke	59 Other circulatory diseases	98 Diabetes mellitus	232 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	1 039 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
9	Sudden infant death syndrome	5 Exposure to mechanical forces	2 Epilepsy	7 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	42 Stomach cancer	91 Breast cancer	210 Falls	950 Falls
10	Neonatal sepsis and infections	5 Drowning	2 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	6 Other circulatory diseases	41 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	83 Pancreas cancer	199 Kidney diseases	901 Breast cancer
11	Brain and nervous system cancers	2 Brain and nervous system cancers	2 Leukaemia	6 Brain and nervous system cancers	39 Pancreas cancer	80 Stomach cancer	172 Hypertensive heart disease	756 Kidney diseases
12	Other unintentional injuries ^b	2 Leukaemia	2 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	5 Drug use disorders	35 Brain and nervous system cancers	76 Liver cancer	160 Breast cancer	672 Cirrhosis of the liver
13	Meningitis	2 Encephalitis	1 Ischaemic heart disease	5 Stomach cancer	33 Diabetes mellitus	74 Brain and nervous system cancers	149 Prostate cancer	647 Hypertensive heart disease
14	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	2 Lower respiratory infections	1 Congenital heart anomalies	5 Alcohol use disorders	33 Liver cancer	61 Self-harm	141 Lower respiratory infections	510 Prostate cancer
15	Road injury	2 Upper respiratory infections	1 Interpersonal violence	5 Melanoma and other skin cancers	27 Alcohol use disorders	58 Prostate cancer	133 Stomach cancer	505 Stomach cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	3.1 (6)	22.8 (10)	54.6 (154)	22.1 (334)	8.7 (312)	4.6 (368)	4.1 (1 563)	5.3 (2 747)

^a COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Croatia, 2016 (%)

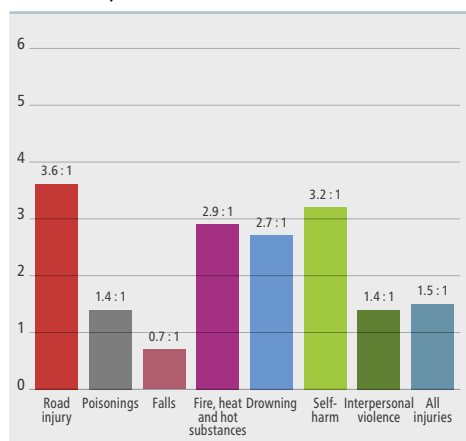


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Croatia, 2016 (%)

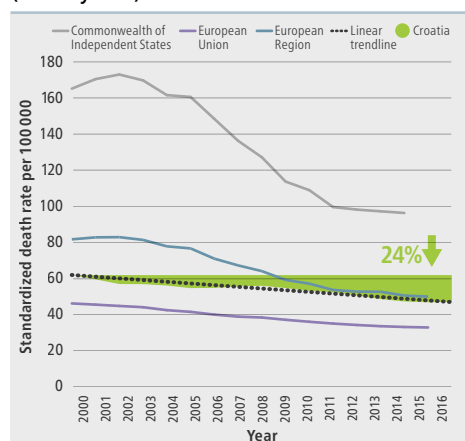


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Croatia, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Croatia



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Croatia, 2016

Croatia				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
	All causes	943 824		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	350 346	37.1	34.9
2	Malignant neoplasms	307 470	32.6	25.3
3	Digestive diseases	47 574	5.0	5.2
4	Unintentional injuries	43 830	4.6	5.8
5	Respiratory diseases	30 787	3.3	3.8
6	Diabetes mellitus	30 161	3.2	1.7
7	Neurological conditions	30 155	3.2	4.3
8	Intentional injuries	26 075	2.8	3.9
9	Genitourinary diseases	19 524	2.1	1.6
10	Mental and substance-use disorders	12 265	1.3	2.2

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Croatia, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints			
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat	
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.05 g/dl	0.00 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Restricted	
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		8/10		6/10		9/10			5/10			
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria		● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria		● No existing legislation	
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)		● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)		● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)	

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Croatia, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children			—
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence			—
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers			YES
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims			—
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims			YES
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims			YES
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership (home visiting); Triple P, The Incredible Years (parenting education); Stay Safe (primary school-based empowering children); Olweus (school-based antibullying). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Croatia

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	27.9	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	26.7	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	30.0	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	35.3	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

1 170 125 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 23 680 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

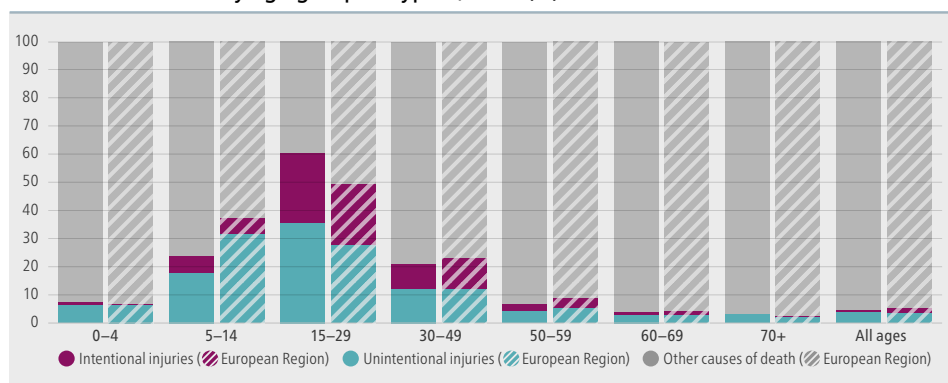
CYPRUS

Leading causes of death in Cyprus, 2016

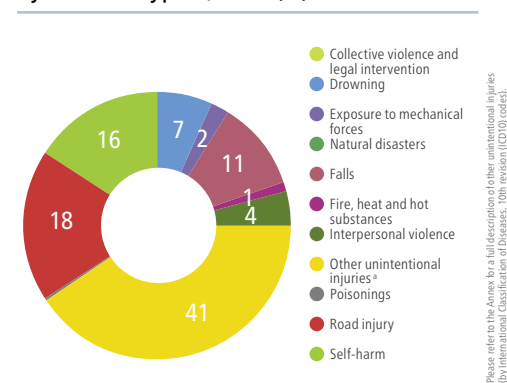
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Other neonatal conditions	10 Other neoplasms	2 Road injury	20 Ischaemic heart disease	55 Ischaemic heart disease	103 Ischaemic heart disease	200 Ischaemic heart disease	1 173 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Preterm birth complications	6 Leukaemia	1 Self-harm	15 Self-harm	21 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	38 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	133 Diabetes mellitus	516 Diabetes mellitus
3	Other congenital anomalies	2 Other malignant neoplasms	1 Drug use disorders	5 Road injury	16 Breast cancer	29 Diabetes mellitus	60 Stroke	508 Stroke
4	Congenital heart anomalies	2 Other unintentional injuries ^a	1 Interpersonal violence	4 Breast cancer	15 Other circulatory diseases	17 Other circulatory diseases	44 COPD ^b	393 Other circulatory diseases
5	Other malignant neoplasms	1 Drowning	1 Other unintentional injuries ^a	4 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	10 Colon and rectum cancers	16 Breast cancer	40 Other circulatory diseases	369 COPD ^b
6	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	1 Other digestive diseases	1 Other malignant neoplasms	3 Other circulatory diseases	10 Stroke	15 Stroke	38 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	316 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
7	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	1 Interpersonal violence	1 Brain and nervous system cancers	3 Stroke	9 Pancreas cancer	15 Colon and rectum cancers	35 Other respiratory diseases	237 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
8	Sudden infant death syndrome	1 Road injury	1 Ischaemic heart disease	2 Brain and nervous system cancers	9 Other neurological conditions	13 COPD ^b	30 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	179 Other respiratory diseases
9	Other chromosomal anomalies	1 Congenital heart anomalies	1 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	2 Cirrhosis of the liver	9 Diabetes mellitus	12 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	30 Hypertensive heart disease	170 Kidney diseases
10	Other unintentional injuries ^a	1 Other respiratory diseases	0 Leukaemia	2 Pancreas cancer	8 Stomach cancer	12 Stomach cancer	25 Kidney diseases	169 Colon and rectum cancers
11	Other neurological conditions	1 Other circulatory diseases	0 Falls	2 Drug use disorders	7 Other malignant neoplasms	11 Pancreas cancer	24 Prostate cancer	138 Hypertensive heart disease
12	Down syndrome	1 Brain and nervous system cancers	0 Drowning	2 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	7 Brain and nervous system cancers	11 Leukaemia	23 Other unintentional injuries ^a	131 Breast cancer
13	Meningitis	1 Other neurological conditions	0 Other neurological conditions	2 Other unintentional injuries ^a	6 Liver cancer	11 Other malignant neoplasms	19 Colon and rectum cancers	123 Other unintentional injuries ^a
14	Drowning	1 Parasitic and vector diseases	0 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	1 Colon and rectum cancers	6 Cirrhosis of the liver	10 Liver cancer	19 Other urinary diseases	120 Prostate cancer
15	Leukaemia	0 Neural tube defects	0 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	1 Leukaemia	6 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	10 Other neurological conditions	19 Lower respiratory infections	112 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	7.3 (2)	23.5 (3)	60.4 (46)	20.9 (61)	6.6 (31)	3.9 (42)	3.3 (205)	4.7 (390)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Cyprus, 2016 (%)

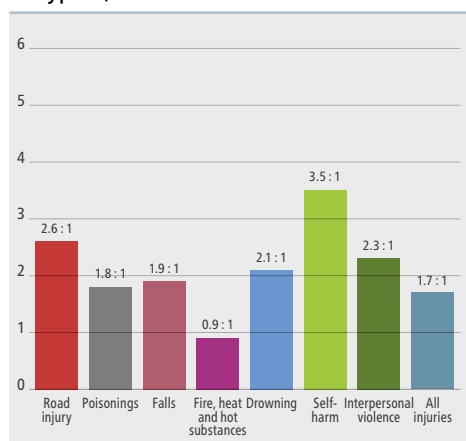


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Cyprus, 2016 (%)

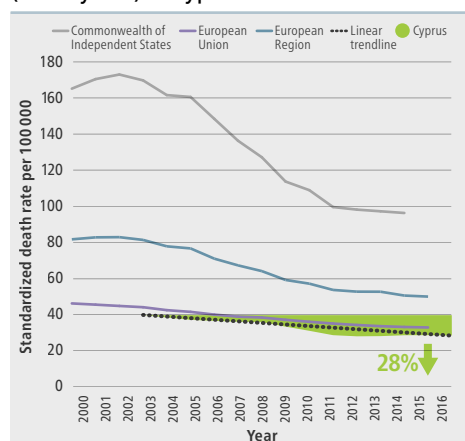


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Cyprus, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Cyprus



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Cyprus, 2016

Cyprus				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
	All causes	146 526		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	44 375	30.3	34.9
2	Malignant neoplasms	42 185	28.8	25.3
3	Respiratory diseases	9 474	6.5	3.8
4	Diabetes mellitus	8 548	5.8	1.7
5	Unintentional injuries	8 029	5.5	5.8
6	Neurological conditions	6 864	4.7	4.3
7	Digestive diseases	5 395	3.7	5.2
8	Genitourinary diseases	3 992	2.7	1.6
9	Intentional injuries	3 612	2.5	3.9
10	Infectious and parasitic diseases	2 931	2.0	3.2

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Cyprus, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints			
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat	
Legislation coverage	65 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.05 g/dl	0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted	
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	6/10		7/10		6/10		7/10			6/10			
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria		● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria		● No existing legislation	
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)		● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)		● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)	

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Cyprus, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Cyprus

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	34.9	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	34.3	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	37.3	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	35.3	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)
10 610 947 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)
US\$ 17 570 (2)



Income group (2016)
High (2)

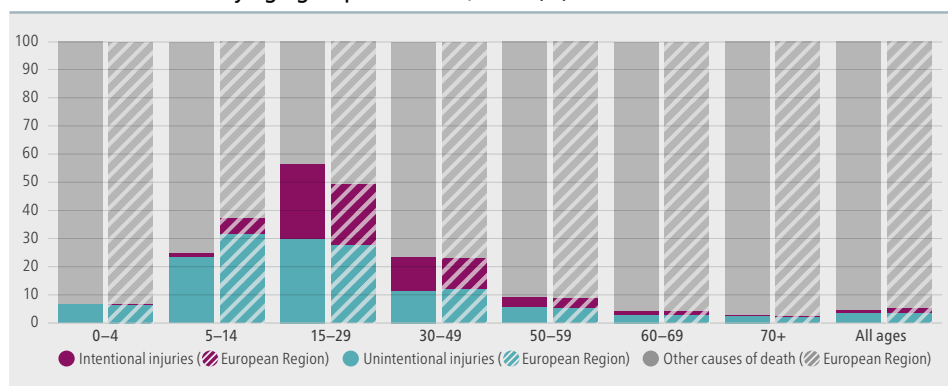
CZECHIA

Leading causes of death in Czechia, 2016

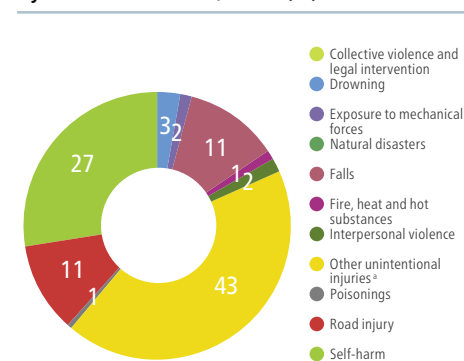
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	91 Other malignant neoplasms	11 Self-harm	186 Self-harm	465 Ischaemic heart disease	1 232 Ischaemic heart disease	4 045 Ischaemic heart disease	25 354 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	33 Road injury	11 Road injury	112 Ischaemic heart disease	412 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	519 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2 102 Stroke	7 524 Stroke
3	Congenital heart anomalies	31 Other neurological conditions	9 Other unintentional injuries ^a	58 Cirrhosis of the liver	319 Cirrhosis of the liver	476 Stroke	1 005 Other circulatory diseases	3 520 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	31 Other unintentional injuries ^a	8 Other neurological conditions	40 Road injury	160 Colon and rectum cancers	302 Colon and rectum cancers	971 Diabetes mellitus	3 054 Other circulatory diseases
5	Other neonatal conditions	26 Brain and nervous system cancers	7 Drug use disorders	30 Other unintentional injuries ^a	159 Stroke	261 COPD ^b	900 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	2 894 COPD ^b
6	Lower respiratory infections	22 Lower respiratory infections	7 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	20 Other circulatory diseases	152 Self-harm	247 Other circulatory diseases	691 Lower respiratory infections	2 779 Colon and rectum cancers
7	Neonatal sepsis and infections	14 Leukaemia	5 Falls	19 Breast cancer	150 Other circulatory diseases	212 Cirrhosis of the liver	678 COPD ^b	2 755 Diabetes mellitus
8	Other unintentional injuries ^a	12 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	4 Other circulatory diseases	19 Brain and nervous system cancers	137 COPD ^b	209 Pancreas cancer	655 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2 695 Lower respiratory infections
9	Sudden infant death syndrome	11 Stroke	3 Lower respiratory infections	18 Lower respiratory infections	125 Breast cancer	201 Diabetes mellitus	583 Colon and rectum cancers	2 464 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
10	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	8 Congenital heart anomalies	3 Drowning	16 Alcohol use disorders	114 Pancreas cancer	200 Lower respiratory infections	443 Hypertensive heart disease	1 475 Other unintentional injuries ^a
11	Other chromosomal anomalies	8 Other respiratory diseases	3 Brain and nervous system cancers	16 Colon and rectum cancers	113 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	184 Breast cancer	419 Other unintentional injuries ^a	1 430 Pancreas cancer
12	Down syndrome	6 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	3 Other malignant neoplasms	12 Stroke	110 Lower respiratory infections	178 Kidney cancer	338 Pancreas cancer	1 195 Cirrhosis of the liver
13	Other neurological conditions	5 Other congenital anomalies	3 Interpersonal violence	11 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	106 Other unintentional injuries ^a	173 Other unintentional injuries ^a	333 Prostate cancer	1 190 Breast cancer
14	Other malignant neoplasms	5 Other neoplasms	2 Stroke	11 Other malignant neoplasms	89 Diabetes mellitus	136 Other malignant neoplasms	320 Kidney diseases	1 103 Hypertensive heart disease
15	Brain and nervous system cancers	4 Drowning	2 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	10 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	86 Other malignant neoplasms	135 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	309 Breast cancer	1 094 Prostate cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	6.9 (24)	24.7 (23)	56.5 (419)	23.4 (970)	9.3 (650)	4.2 (823)	2.9 (2 182)	4.7 (5 091)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Czechia, 2016 (%)

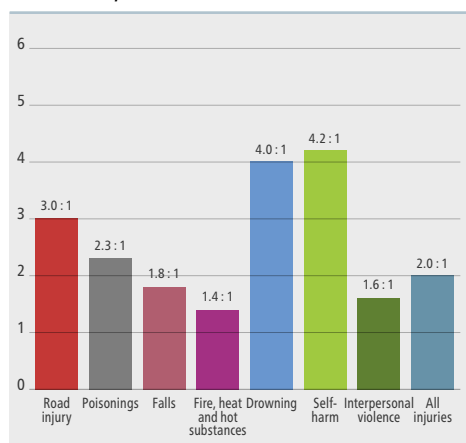


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Czechia, 2016 (%)

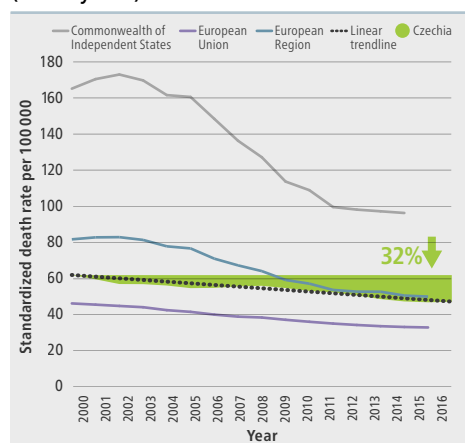


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Czechia, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Czechia



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Czechia, 2016

Czechia				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		2 050 134			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	731 459	35.7	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	616 345	30.1	25.3	
3	Digestive diseases	114 581	5.6	5.2	
4	Unintentional injuries	97 135	4.7	5.8	
5	Respiratory diseases	88 394	4.3	3.8	
6	Neurological conditions	72 776	3.5	4.3	
7	Diabetes mellitus	62 012	3.0	1.7	
8	Respiratory infectious	61 765	3.0	2.7	
9	Intentional injuries	60 343	2.9	3.9	
10	Infectious and parasitic diseases	31 715	1.5	3.2	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Czechia, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints			
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat	
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.03 g/dl	≤ 0.03 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted	
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	5/10		7/10		8/10		9/10			8/10			
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>					
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>					

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Czechia, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^b	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	—		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	—		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	—		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership (home visiting); Triple P; Parenting for Lifelong Health (parenting education). ^b Does not cover: home, alternative care settings, day care. Covers: schools, penal institutions. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Czechia

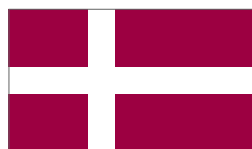
Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	36.1	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	34.2	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	39.5	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	46.8	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

5 711 870 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 56 730 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

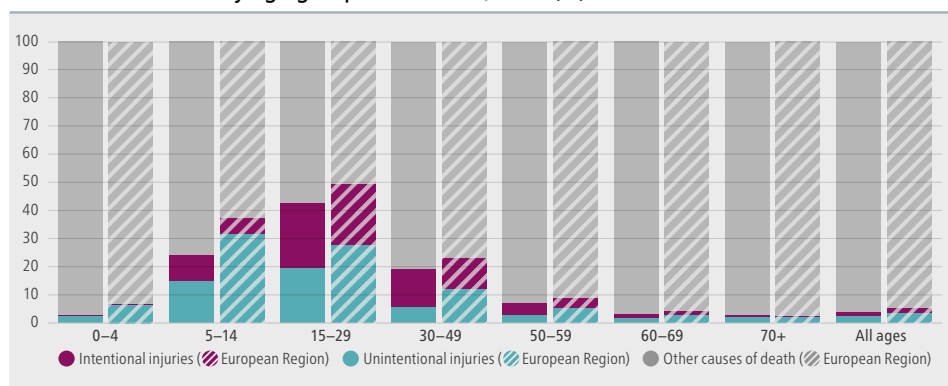
DENMARK

Leading causes of death in Denmark, 2016

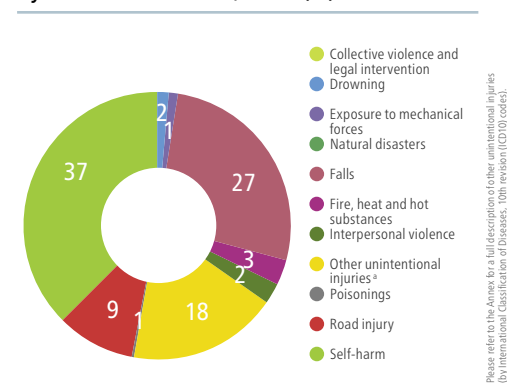
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	114 Brain and nervous system cancers	6 Self-harm	59 Self-harm	194 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	359 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 041 Ischaemic heart disease	4 453 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	24 Other neurological conditions	5 Road injury	37 Drug use disorders	102 Ischaemic heart disease	276 Ischaemic heart disease	620 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	3 991 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
3	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	21 Road injury	5 Drug use disorders	34 Alcohol use disorders	90 Alcohol use disorders	215 COPD ^a	512 COPD ^a	3 413 COPD ^a
4	Congenital heart anomalies	21 Self-harm	2 Other neurological conditions	13 Ischaemic heart disease	87 Cirrhosis of the liver	197 Colon and rectum cancers	400 Stroke	2 962 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
5	Other neonatal conditions	16 Other malignant neoplasms	2 Other malignant neoplasms	12 Cirrhosis of the liver	77 COPD ^a	142 Stroke	300 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2 484 Stroke
6	Other chromosomal anomalies	12 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	2 Brain and nervous system cancers	11 Breast cancer	73 Colon and rectum cancers	137 Cirrhosis of the liver	269 Other circulatory diseases	2 313 Other circulatory diseases
7	Neonatal sepsis and infections	11 Other congenital anomalies	2 Other circulatory diseases	8 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	66 Self-harm	135 Breast cancer	265 Lower respiratory infections	1 929 Colon and rectum cancers
8	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	5 Leukaemia	2 Epilepsy	8 Brain and nervous system cancers	55 Stroke	134 Pancreas cancer	251 Colon and rectum cancers	1 563 Lower respiratory infections
9	Lower respiratory infections	4 Stroke	1 Interpersonal violence	8 Colon and rectum cancers	51 Breast cancer	128 Other circulatory diseases	239 Prostate cancer	1 216 Diabetes mellitus
10	Down syndrome	3 Interpersonal violence	1 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	6 Stroke	48 Diabetes mellitus	100 Diabetes mellitus	227 Diabetes mellitus	1 120 Prostate cancer
11	Brain and nervous system cancers	3 Other circulatory diseases	1 Leukaemia	6 Other circulatory diseases	41 Other circulatory diseases	89 Alcohol use disorders	194 Breast cancer	847 Breast cancer
12	Other neurological conditions	2 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	1 Other unintentional injuries ^b	5 Road injury	38 Pancreas cancer	88 Prostate cancer	161 Pancreas cancer	666 Pancreas cancer
13	Meningitis	2 Congenital heart anomalies	1 Congenital heart anomalies	5 Diabetes mellitus	34 Brain and nervous system cancers	74 Oesophagus cancer	137 Other digestive diseases	574 Other digestive diseases
14	Other malignant neoplasms	2 Other neoplasms	1 Other congenital anomalies	4 Other neurological conditions	33 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	74 Brain and nervous system cancers	136 Kidney diseases	525 Cirrhosis of the liver
15	Other infectious diseases	2 Liver cancer	1 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	4 Other malignant neoplasms	32 Oesophagus cancer	53 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	134 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	520 Self-harm
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	2.9 (8)	24.2 (10)	42.8 (122)	19.1 (293)	7.0 (230)	3.2 (241)	2.7 (1 045)	3.8 (1 947)

^a COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Denmark, 2016 (%)

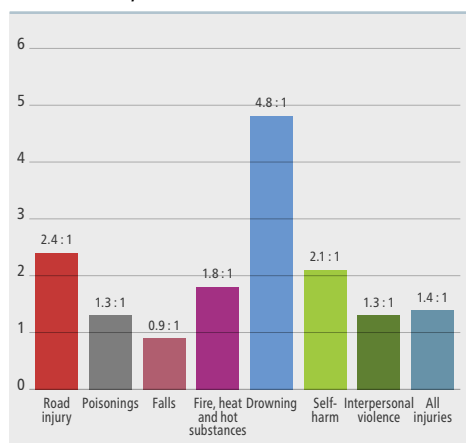


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Denmark, 2016 (%)

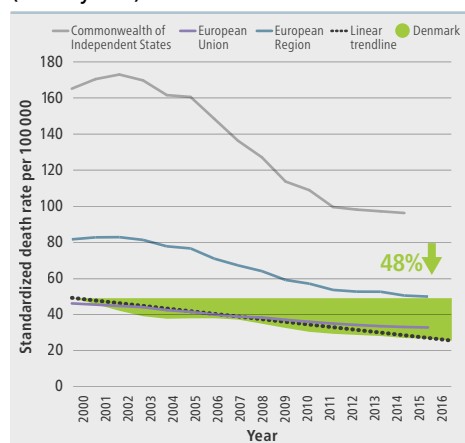


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Denmark, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Denmark



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Denmark, 2016

Denmark			European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL %	%	
All causes		920 102		
1	Malignant neoplasms	333 467 36.2	25.3	
2	Cardiovascular diseases	184 400 20.0	34.9	
3	Respiratory diseases	74 100 8.1	3.8	
4	Neurological conditions	67 875 7.4	4.3	
5	Digestive diseases	48 425 5.3	5.2	
6	Mental and substance-use disorders	32 129 3.5	2.2	
7	Intentional injuries	27 292 3.0	3.9	
8	Respiratory infectious	26 059 2.8	2.7	
9	Diabetes mellitus	25 935 2.8	1.7	
10	Unintentional injuries	24 594 2.7	5.8	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Denmark, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.05 g/dl	≤ 0.05 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	ND		ND		ND		ND			ND		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

ND: no data.

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Denmark, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children		—	
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence		—	
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers		—	
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims		—	
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims		—	
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims		—	
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Denmark

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	33.7	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	33.6	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	35.2	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	34.6	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
- World development indicators database [online database]. In: World Bank [website]. Washington (DC): World Bank; 2018 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).
- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
- Estimates for 2000–2016. Deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. In: Health statistics and information systems [website]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en/index1.html).
- European regional status report on road safety 2019. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2020 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/violence-and-injuries/publications/2020/european-regional-status-report-on-road-safety-2019>).
- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region,-19902014-2016>).
- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

1 312 442 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 17 750 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

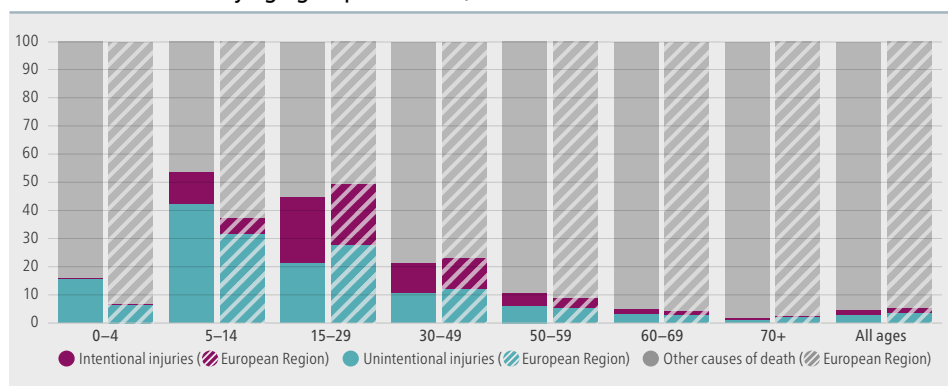
ESTONIA

Leading causes of death in Estonia, 2016

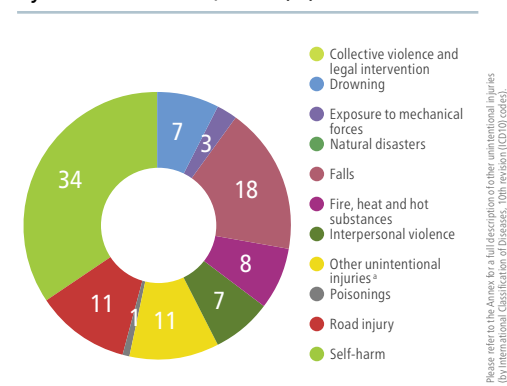
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	6 Drowning	3 Self-harm	35 Cirrhosis of the liver	81 Ischaemic heart disease	254 Ischaemic heart disease	599 Ischaemic heart disease	4816 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	6 Self-harm	2 Drug use disorders	28 Ischaemic heart disease	77 Cirrhosis of the liver	83 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	215 Stroke	795 Stroke
3	Congenital heart anomalies	4 Road injury	2 Road injury	17 Self-harm	64 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	78 Stroke	120 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	402 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
4	Other congenital anomalies	3 Brain and nervous system cancers	2 Falls	6 Alcohol use disorders	63 Alcohol use disorders	67 Colon and rectum cancers	92 Colon and rectum cancers	375 Colon and rectum cancers
5	Other unintentional injuries ^a	3 Other neurological conditions	1 Drowning	6 Drug use disorders	49 Stroke	48 Cirrhosis of the liver	79 Other circulatory diseases	360 Other circulatory diseases
6	Brain and nervous system cancers	2 Other congenital anomalies	1 HIV/AIDS	6 HIV/AIDS	37 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	46 Stomach cancer	78 Hypertensive heart disease	342 Hypertensive heart disease
7	Other chromosomal anomalies	2 Exposure to mechanical forces	1 Alcohol use disorders	5 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	33 Self-harm	44 Other circulatory diseases	69 Kidney diseases	288 Kidney diseases
8	Lower respiratory infections	2 Other unintentional injuries ^a	1 Interpersonal violence	4 Stroke	24 Breast cancer	37 Pancreas cancer	58 Prostate cancer	243 Stomach cancer
9	Sudden infant death syndrome	1 Lower respiratory infections	1 Other malignant neoplasms	4 Interpersonal violence	22 Colon and rectum cancers	36 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	57 COPD	206 Prostate cancer
10	Other neurological conditions	1 Falls	1 Ischaemic heart disease	4 Lower respiratory infections	22 Stomach cancer	34 Breast cancer	51 Stomach cancer	192 Cirrhosis of the liver
11	Drowning	1 Fire, heat and hot substances	1 Other neurological conditions	4 Road injury	20 Lower respiratory infections	30 Prostate cancer	50 Lower respiratory infections	177 Lower respiratory infections
12	Other malignant neoplasms	1 Leukaemia	0 Stroke	3 Other unintentional injuries ^a	19 Other circulatory diseases	28 Alcohol use disorders	48 Pancreas cancer	170 COPD
13	Fire, heat and hot substances	1 Epilepsy	0 Other unintentional injuries ^a	3 Breast cancer	18 Pancreas cancer	26 Lower respiratory infections	48 Breast cancer	152 Pancreas cancer
14	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	1 Other digestive diseases	0 Cirrhosis of the liver	3 Falls	17 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	23 COPD	47 Other digestive diseases	131 Breast cancer
15	Leukaemia	1 Other circulatory diseases	0 Epilepsy	3 Stomach cancer	16 Falls	23 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	44 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	126 Self-harm
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	16.1 (7)	53.7 (12)	45.0 (73)	21.2 (174)	10.6 (133)	4.8 (114)	1.6 (168)	4.5 (680)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes): ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Estonia, 2016

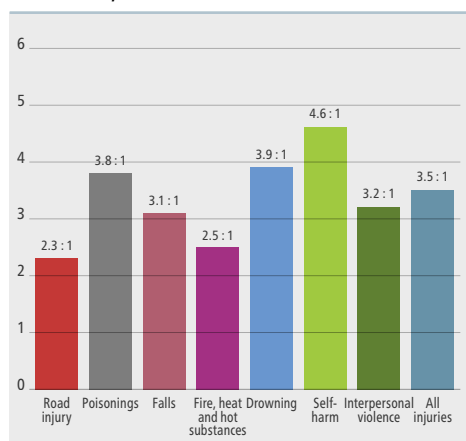


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Estonia, 2016 (%)

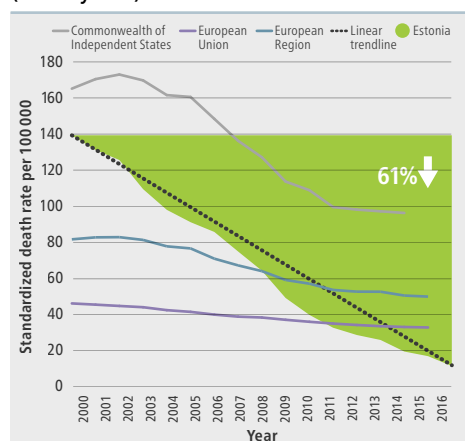


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Estonia, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Estonia



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Estonia, 2016

Estonia				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		301 532			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	121 122	40.2	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	83 435	27.7	25.3	
3	Digestive diseases	17 342	5.8	5.2	
4	Unintentional injuries	14 591	4.8	5.8	
5	Mental and substance-use disorders	12 961	4.3	2.2	
6	Intentional injuries	11 537	3.8	3.9	
7	Neurological conditions	7 963	2.6	4.3	
8	Respiratory diseases	6 157	2.0	3.8	
9	Respiratory infectious	5 958	2.0	2.7	
10	Genitourinary diseases	5 695	1.9	1.6	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Estonia, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	0.02 g/dl	0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unrestricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		8/10		7/10		9/10			8/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div>		<div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div>	<div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>	
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div>		<div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div>	<div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>	

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Estonia, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	—	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children		—	
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence		—	
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers		—	
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims		—	
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims		—	
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims		—	
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: The Incredible Years (parenting education). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Estonia

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	42.6	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	41.1	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	44.9	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	49.0	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
- World development indicators database [online database]. In: World Bank [website]. Washington (DC): World Bank; 2018 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).
- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
- Estimates for 2000–2016. Deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. In: Health statistics and information systems [website]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en/index1.html).
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- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region,-1990-2014-2016>).
- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

5 503 132 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 44 730 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

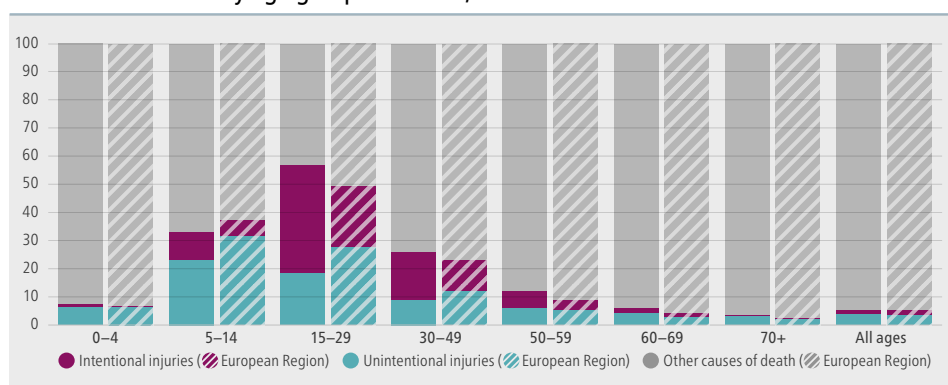
FINLAND

Leading causes of death in Finland, 2016

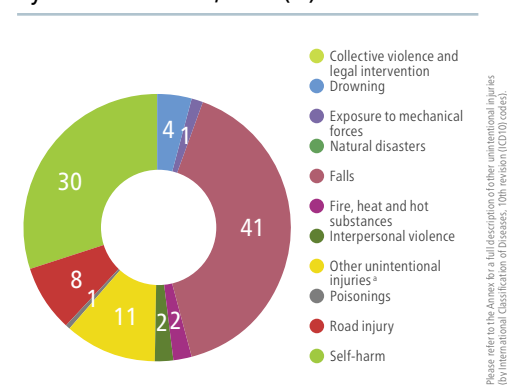
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	26 Brain and nervous system cancers	6 Self-harm	167 Self-harm	262 Cirrhosis of the liver	362 Ischaemic heart disease	1 334 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	9 400 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	18 Road injury	6 Drug use disorders	71 Cirrhosis of the liver	161 Ischaemic heart disease	359 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	724 Ischaemic heart disease	9 074 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
3	Congenital heart anomalies	16 Other neurological conditions	5 Road injury	48 Drug use disorders	123 Alcohol use disorders	178 Cirrhosis of the liver	452 Stroke	3 698 Stroke
4	Other chromosomal anomalies	12 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	5 Other unintentional injuries ^a	15 Alcohol use disorders	121 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	174 Stroke	430 Other circulatory diseases	1 946 Other circulatory diseases
5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	11 Self-harm	3 Interpersonal violence	14 Ischaemic heart disease	96 Self-harm	166 Other circulatory diseases	300 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 350 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
6	Sudden infant death syndrome	8 Other malignant neoplasms	3 Alcohol use disorders	12 Other circulatory diseases	67 Stroke	121 Pancreas cancer	292 COPD ^b	1 013 COPD ^b
7	Other neonatal conditions	8 Leukaemia	2 Diabetes mellitus	11 Breast cancer	57 Colon and rectum cancers	106 Colon and rectum cancers	275 Falls	944 Colon and rectum cancers
8	Neonatal sepsis and infections	4 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	2 Brain and nervous system cancers	9 Stroke	54 Breast cancer	103 COPD ^b	260 Colon and rectum cancers	899 Falls
9	Lower respiratory infections	3 Other unintentional injuries ^a	2 Drowning	9 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	48 Other circulatory diseases	102 Breast cancer	221 Prostate cancer	800 Cirrhosis of the liver
10	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	3 Interpersonal violence	2 Other circulatory diseases	9 Brain and nervous system cancers	47 Pancreas cancer	91 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	201 Hypertensive heart disease	770 Pancreas cancer
11	Other unintentional injuries ^a	2 Drowning	2 Other malignant neoplasms	9 Road injury	45 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	74 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	179 Pancreas cancer	707 Prostate cancer
12	Road injury	2 Other congenital anomalies	1 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	8 Colon and rectum cancers	39 Falls	67 Alcohol use disorders	178 Parkinson disease	700 Breast cancer
13	Other neurological conditions	2 Other chromosomal anomalies	1 Other neurological conditions	7 Other unintentional injuries ^a	37 Brain and nervous system cancers	55 Falls	146 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	644 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma
14	Other malignant neoplasms	2 Exposure to mechanical forces	1 Falls	6 Falls	32 Drug use disorders	54 Prostate cancer	144 Breast cancer	519 Hypertensive heart disease
15	Drowning	2 Congenital heart anomalies	1 Epilepsy	6 Other malignant neoplasms	30 Diabetes mellitus	47 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	143 Other digestive diseases	438 Self-harm
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	7.5 (10)	32.9 (16)	56.8 (267)	25.8 (440)	12.0 (359)	6.0 (463)	3.5 (1 393)	5.5 (2 948)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by international classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Finland, 2016

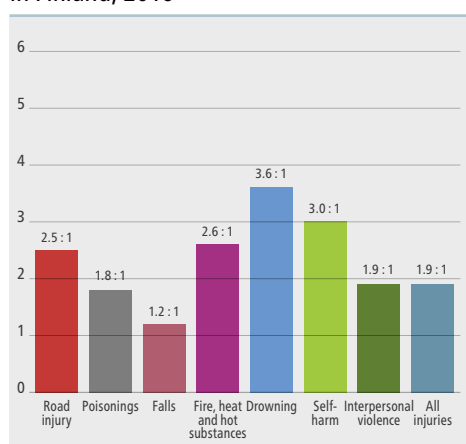


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Finland, 2016 (%)

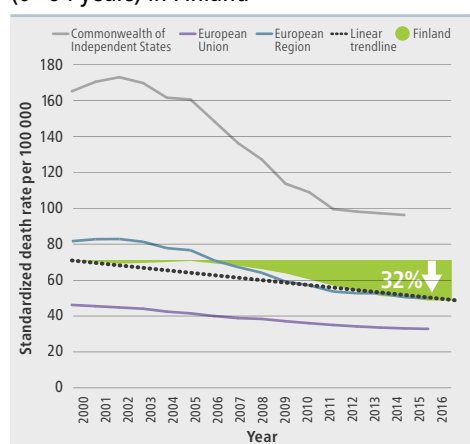


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by international classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Finland, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Finland



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Finland, 2016

Finland				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		923 436			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	278 285	30.1	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	249 466	27.0	25.3	
3	Neurological conditions	125 245	13.6	4.3	
4	Digestive diseases	59 739	6.5	5.2	
5	Unintentional injuries	45 813	5.0	5.8	
6	Intentional injuries	40 688	4.4	3.9	
7	Mental and substance-use disorders	38 458	4.2	2.2	
8	Respiratory diseases	29 057	3.1	3.8	
9	Diabetes mellitus	10 723	1.2	1.7	
10	Congenital anomalies	9 289	1.0	1.5	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Finland, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.05 g/dl	≤ 0.05 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	8/10		9/10		8/10		9/10			8/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria		● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria		● No existing legislation
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)		● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)		● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Finland, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	—	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: The Incredible Years (parenting education); KiVa (school-based antibullying). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Finland

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	32.1	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	30.8	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	33.6	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	36.0	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
- World development indicators database [online database]. In: World Bank [website]. Washington (DC): World Bank; 2018 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).
- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
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- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region,-1990-2014-2016>).
- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

64 720 688 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 38 950 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

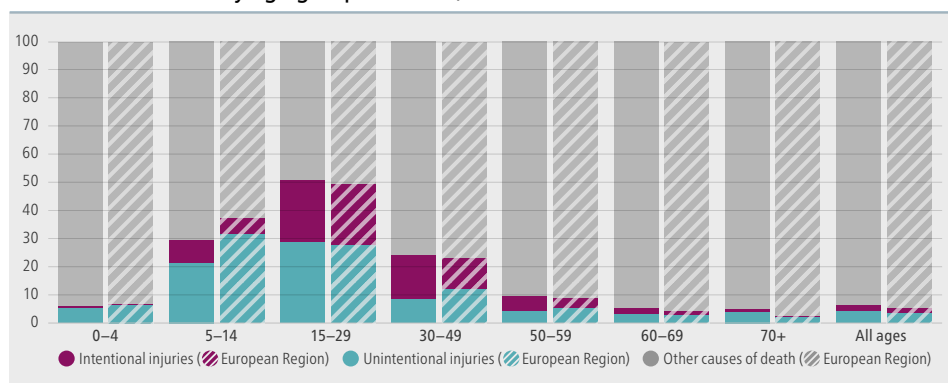
FRANCE

Leading causes of death in France, 2016

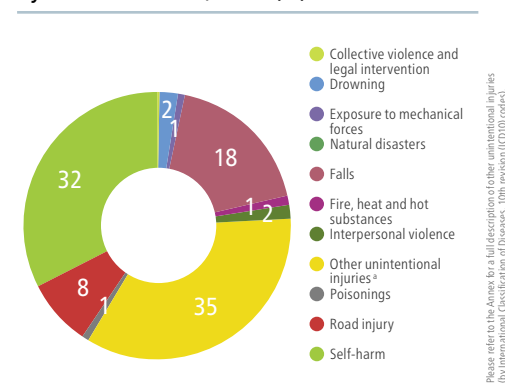
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	Brain and nervous system cancers	Road injury	Self-harm	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other neonatal conditions	Road injury	Self-harm	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease	Alzheimer disease and other dementias	Alzheimer disease and other dementias
3	Other congenital anomalies	Other neurological conditions	Other unintentional injuries ^a	Ischaemic heart disease	Self-harm	Colon and rectum cancers	Other circulatory diseases	Other circulatory diseases
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	Other malignant neoplasms	Breast cancer	Cirrhosis of the liver	Breast cancer	Stroke	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
5	Congenital heart anomalies	Leukaemia	Other neurological conditions	Cirrhosis of the liver	Breast cancer	Other malignant neoplasms	COPD ^b	Stroke
6	Neonatal sepsis and infections	Other malignant neoplasms	Drug use disorders	Alcohol use disorders	Other malignant neoplasms	Pancreas cancer	Lower respiratory infections	Colon and rectum cancers
7	Sudden infant death syndrome	Self-harm	Leukaemia	Road injury	Colon and rectum cancers	Cirrhosis of the liver	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	COPD ^b
8	Other chromosomal anomalies	Other unintentional injuries ^a	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	Stroke	Mouth and oropharynx cancers	Liver cancer	Colon and rectum cancers	Lower respiratory infections
9	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	Other neoplasms	Other circulatory diseases	Other malignant neoplasms	Alcohol use disorders	Stroke	Diabetes mellitus	Breast cancer
10	Other unintentional injuries ^a	Other congenital anomalies	Brain and nervous system cancers	Other unintentional injuries ^a	Stroke	Other circulatory diseases	Other unintentional injuries ^a	Diabetes mellitus
11	Other neurological conditions	Drowning	Interpersonal violence	Other circulatory diseases	Pancreas cancer	COPD ^b	Prostate cancer	Other unintentional injuries ^a
12	Drowning	Interpersonal violence	Epilepsy	Other neurological conditions	Other circulatory diseases	Self-harm	Breast cancer	Other malignant neoplasms
13	Lower respiratory infections	Epilepsy	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	Colon and rectum cancers	Liver cancer	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	Other respiratory diseases	Self-harm
14	Other infectious diseases	Congenital heart anomalies	Drowning	Brain and nervous system cancers	Other neurological conditions	Mouth and oropharynx cancers	Other digestive diseases	Pancreas cancer
15	Other neoplasms	Stroke	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	Drug use disorders	Oesophagus cancer	Diabetes mellitus	Kidney diseases	Prostate cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	5.9 (175)	29.5 (197)	50.8 (2 010)	24.2 (4 910)	9.6 (3 564)	5.4 (3 764)	4.9 (20 833)	6.4 (35 453)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in France, 2016

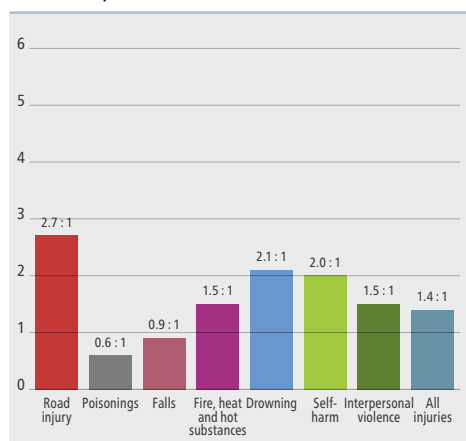


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in France, 2016 (%)

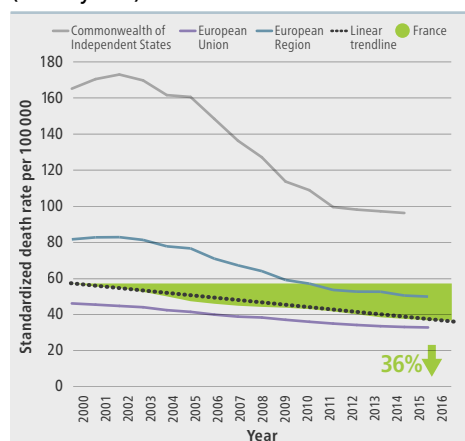


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in France, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in France



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in France, 2016

France				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
All causes		9 515 312		
1	Malignant neoplasms	3 574 999	37.6	25.3
2	Cardiovascular diseases	1 892 536	19.9	34.9
3	Neurological conditions	772 704	8.1	4.3
4	Unintentional injuries	476 649	5.0	5.8
5	Digestive diseases	470 359	4.9	5.2
6	Respiratory diseases	422 549	4.4	3.8
7	Intentional injuries	402 848	4.2	3.9
8	Respiratory infectious	207 728	2.2	2.7
9	Mental and substance-use disorders	188 810	2.0	2.2
10	Diabetes mellitus	185 202	1.9	1.7

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in France, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints			
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat	
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.05 g/dl	0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted	
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	8/10		7/10		8/10		9/10			9/10			
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>					
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>					

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in France, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO	—	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children		—	
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence		—	
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers		—	
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims		—	
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims		—	
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims		—	
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Step Towards Effective Enjoyable Parenting (home visiting); Triple P (parenting education). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in France

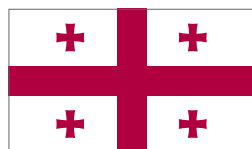
Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	36.2	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	33.3	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	40.6	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	42.8	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

3 925 405 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 3810 (2)



Income group (2016)

Lower-middle (2)

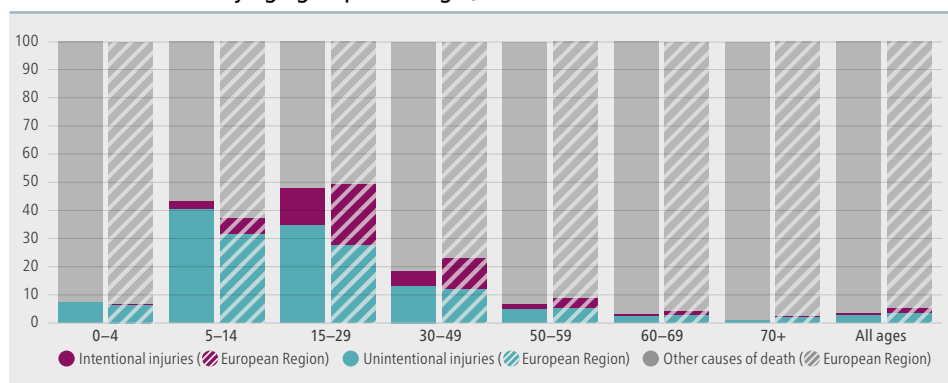
GEORGIA

Leading causes of death in Georgia, 2016

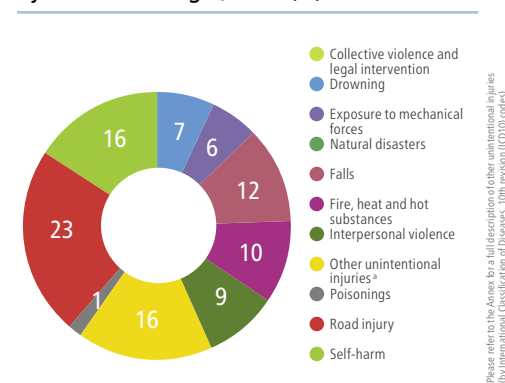
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	162 Lower respiratory infections	15 Road injury	99 Ischaemic heart disease	540 Ischaemic heart disease	1 400 Ischaemic heart disease	2 518 Ischaemic heart disease	16 115 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Congenital heart anomalies	80 Other unintentional injuries ^a	13 Self-harm	44 Cirrhosis of the liver	293 Stroke	730 Stroke	1 508 Stroke	8 587 Stroke
3	Other congenital anomalies	63 Road injury	12 Interpersonal violence	38 Stroke	247 Other malignant neoplasms	449 Other malignant neoplasms	494 Hypertensive heart disease	2 249 Hypertensive heart disease
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	50 Drowning	11 Other unintentional injuries ^a	38 HIV/AIDS	187 Cirrhosis of the liver	397 Diabetes mellitus	360 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	2 143 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
5	Lower respiratory infections	39 Congenital heart anomalies	7 Drowning	30 Road injury	159 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	221 Cirrhosis of the liver	321 COPD ^b	1 358 Other malignant neoplasms
6	Other neonatal conditions	35 Rheumatic heart disease	7 Other malignant neoplasms	29 Other malignant neoplasms	144 Diabetes mellitus	176 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	288 Other malignant neoplasms	893 COPD ^b
7	Neonatal sepsis and infections	28 Exposure to mechanical forces	6 Ischaemic heart disease	29 Self-harm	89 COPD ^a	132 COPD ^b	253 Other circulatory diseases	796 Cirrhosis of the liver
8	Other unintentional injuries ^a	15 Fire, heat and hot substances	5 HIV/AIDS	25 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	81 Breast cancer	123 Hypertensive heart disease	253 Diabetes mellitus	738 Diabetes mellitus
9	Neural tube defects	9 Falls	5 Stroke	22 Other unintentional injuries ^a	79 Kidney diseases	110 Kidney diseases	154 Kidney diseases	528 Other circulatory diseases
10	Fire, heat and hot substances	9 Kidney diseases	4 Exposure to mechanical forces	18 Breast cancer	76 Hypertensive heart disease	106 Other circulatory diseases	137 Cirrhosis of the liver	494 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
11	Other malignant neoplasms	7 Meningitis	3 Fire, heat and hot substances	16 Interpersonal violence	73 Other circulatory diseases	104 Stomach cancer	136 Rheumatic heart disease	371 Kidney diseases
12	HIV/AIDS	6 Epilepsy	3 Lower respiratory infections	15 Tuberculosis	66 Road injury	84 Liver cancer	102 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	364 Lower respiratory infections
13	Kidney cancer	6 Brain and nervous system cancers	3 Tuberculosis	14 Kidney diseases	61 Liver cancer	76 Breast cancer	100 Lower respiratory infections	310 Stomach cancer
14	Falls	6 Encephalitis	2 Cirrhosis of the liver	14 COPD ^b	52 Stomach cancer	70 Colon and rectum cancers	93 Stomach cancer	279 Rheumatic heart disease
15	Other chromosomal anomalies	5 Interpersonal violence	2 Falls	12 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	52 Self-harm	68 Lower respiratory infections	81 Parkinson disease	272 Breast cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	7.5 (44)	43.4 (59)	48.0 (301)	18.4 (571)	6.6 (365)	3.2 (261)	1.2 (472)	3.6 (20 733)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Georgia, 2016

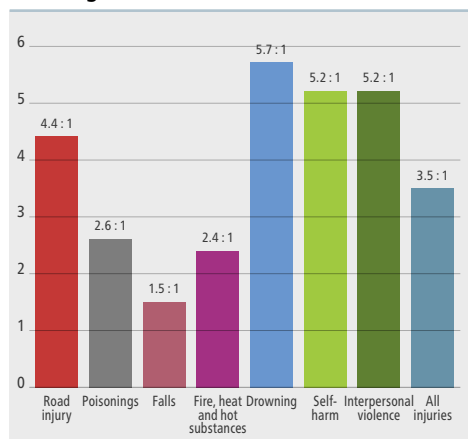


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Georgia, 2016 (%)

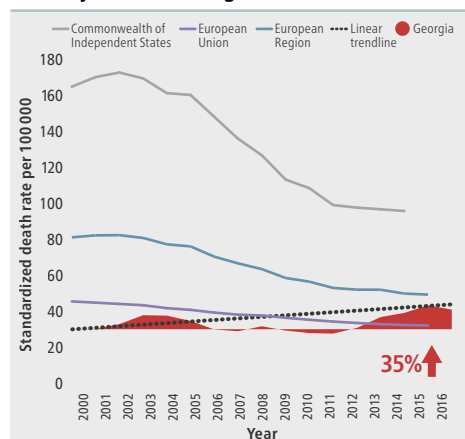


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Georgia, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Georgia



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Georgia, 2016

Georgia				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
	All causes	1 197 672		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	629 698	52.6	34.9
2	Malignant neoplasms	188 855	15.8	25.3
3	Unintentional injuries	65 349	5.5	5.8
4	Digestive diseases	61 142	5.1	5.2
5	Respiratory diseases	41 464	3.5	3.8
6	Neurological conditions	33 657	2.8	4.3
7	Diabetes mellitus	30 821	2.6	1.7
8	Infectious and parasitic diseases	29 128	2.4	3.2
9	Neonatal conditions	25 185	2.1	2.2
10	Intentional injuries	21 623	1.8	3.9

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Georgia, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	60 km/hr	No	≤ 0.03 g/dl	≤ 0.03 g/dl	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	6/10		7/10		8/10		7/10			NA		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>				
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>				

NA: not available.

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Georgia, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^b	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	NO	—		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	NO	—		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children			NO
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence			NO
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers			NO
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims			NO
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims			NO
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims			NO
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership (home visiting); Stay Safe (primary school-based empowering children). ^b Does not cover: home, alternative care settings, day care. Covers: schools, penal institutions. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Georgia

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	33.7	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	32.3	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	39.4	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	30.5	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

81 914 672 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 43 660 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

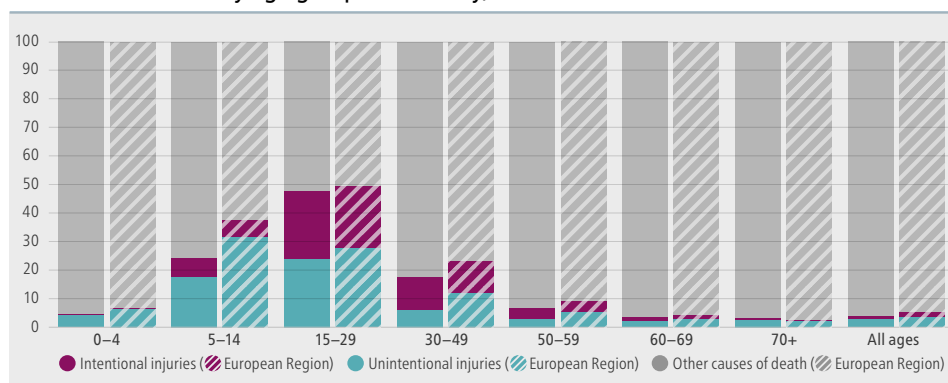
GERMANY

Leading causes of death in Germany, 2016

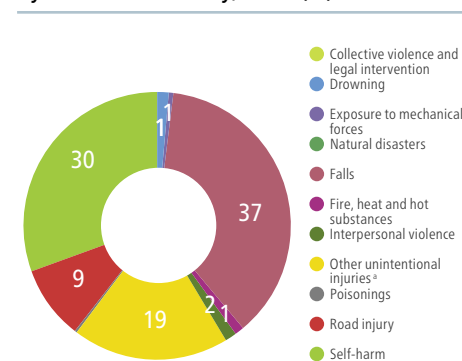
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	758 Brain and nervous system cancers	72 Self-harm	913 Self-harm	2 571 Ischaemic heart disease	7 556 Ischaemic heart disease	14 760 Ischaemic heart disease	167 309 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	308 Road injury	45 Road injury	688 Ischaemic heart disease	2 218 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	6 803 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	12 529 Stroke	51 894 Other circulatory diseases
3	Other neonatal conditions	282 Other neurological conditions	39 Drug use disorders	307 Cirrhosis of the liver	1 564 Cirrhosis of the liver	3 803 COPD ^a	6 078 Other circulatory diseases	51 662 Stroke
4	Congenital heart anomalies	270 Other malignant neoplasms	38 Other neurological conditions	168 Breast cancer	1 195 Breast cancer	2 545 Colon and rectum cancers	4 622 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	47 598 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
5	Other chromosomal anomalies	205 Leukaemia	36 Other unintentional injuries ^b	160 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 194 Colon and rectum cancers	2 288 Other circulatory diseases	4 193 COPD ^a	39 836 COPD ^a
6	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	198 Other congenital anomalies	31 Other malignant neoplasms	125 Alcohol use disorders	1 048 Self-harm	2 275 Cirrhosis of the liver	4 173 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	26 585 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
7	Sudden infant death syndrome	106 Epilepsy	29 Other circulatory diseases	116 Other circulatory diseases	909 Other circulatory diseases	2 110 Stroke	3 882 Kidney diseases	21 664 Colon and rectum cancers
8	Neonatal sepsis and infections	54 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	26 Brain and nervous system cancers	115 Drug use disorders	823 Alcohol use disorders	2 071 Breast cancer	3 534 Colon and rectum cancers	21 216 Diabetes mellitus
9	Down syndrome	50 Self-harm	23 Epilepsy	107 Stroke	679 COPD ^a	1 982 Pancreas cancer	3 455 Diabetes mellitus	20 960 Kidney diseases
10	Lower respiratory infections	46 Other unintentional injuries ^b	22 Leukaemia	100 Brain and nervous system cancers	663 Stroke	1 777 Diabetes mellitus	2 334 Hypertensive heart disease	20 468 Lower respiratory infections
11	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	43 Congenital heart anomalies	21 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	93 Road injury	657 Pancreas cancer	1 671 Other malignant neoplasms	2 001 Lower respiratory infections	20 464 Hypertensive heart disease
12	Other unintentional injuries ^b	41 Drowning	16 Interpersonal violence	89 Colon and rectum cancers	651 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	1 481 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	1 868 Prostate cancer	13 346 Breast cancer
13	Other neurological conditions	39 Other chromosomal anomalies	15 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	83 Other neurological conditions	498 Brain and nervous system cancers	1 140 Stomach cancer	1 829 Breast cancer	12 778 Pancreas cancer
14	Other infectious diseases	22 Interpersonal violence	14 Ischaemic heart disease	68 Other malignant neoplasms	481 Stomach cancer	1 080 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	1 828 Pancreas cancer	12 010 Prostate cancer
15	Other malignant neoplasms	21 Lower respiratory infections	13 Falls	62 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	454 Other malignant neoplasms	1 076 Prostate cancer	1 803 Falls	11 838 Cirrhosis of the liver
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	4.6 (125)	24.7 (139)	47.7 (2 025)	17.6 (4 244)	6.9 (4 032)	3.6 (3 744)	3.1 (22 398)	4.0 (36 707)

^a COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Germany, 2016

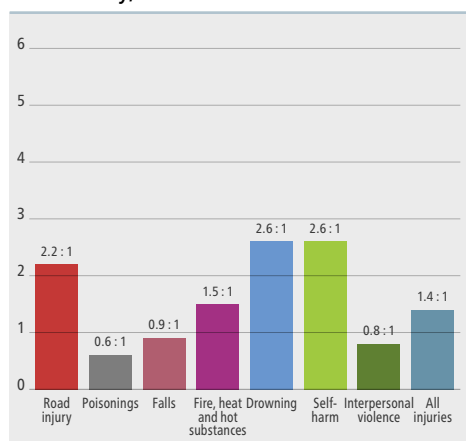


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Germany, 2016 (%)

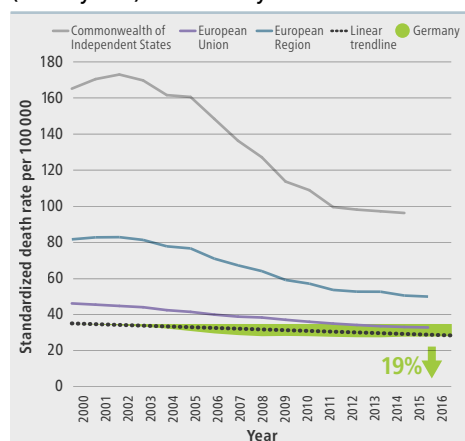


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Germany, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Germany



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Germany, 2016

Germany				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
All causes		15 452 480		
1	Malignant neoplasms	4 810 191	31.1	25.3
2	Cardiovascular diseases	4 717 742	30.5	34.9
3	Neurological conditions	954 593	6.2	4.3
4	Respiratory diseases	918 318	5.9	3.8
5	Digestive diseases	831 926	5.4	5.2
6	Unintentional injuries	495 428	3.2	5.8
7	Intentional injuries	405 054	2.6	3.9
8	Diabetes mellitus	368 716	2.4	1.7
9	Genitourinary diseases	367 094	2.4	1.6
10	Respiratory infectious	323 445	2.1	2.7

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Germany, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.05 g/dl	0.00 g/dl	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	ND		ND		ND		ND			ND		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

ND: no data.

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Germany, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	—	—		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	NO	—	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children			NO
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence			NO
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers			NO
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims			NO
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims			NO
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims			NO
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership, Step Towards Effective Enjoyable Parenting (home visiting); Triple P (parenting education). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Germany

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	44.4	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	42.4	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	47.2	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	40.8	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
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- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)
11 183 716 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)
US\$ 18 980 (2)



Income group (2016)
High (2)

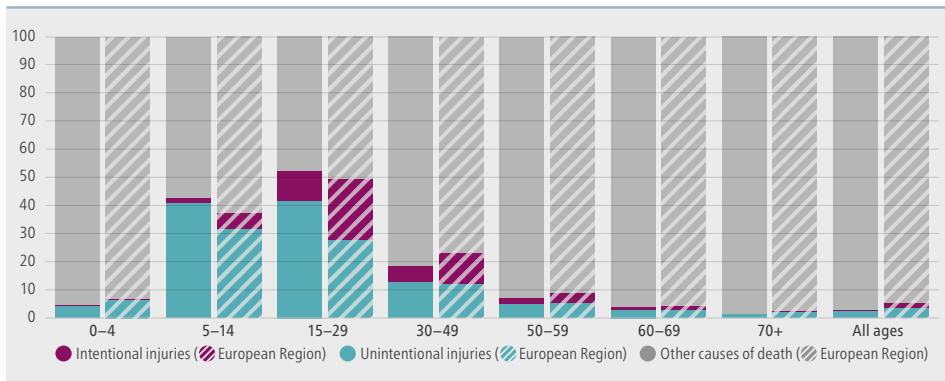
GREECE

Leading causes of death in Greece, 2016

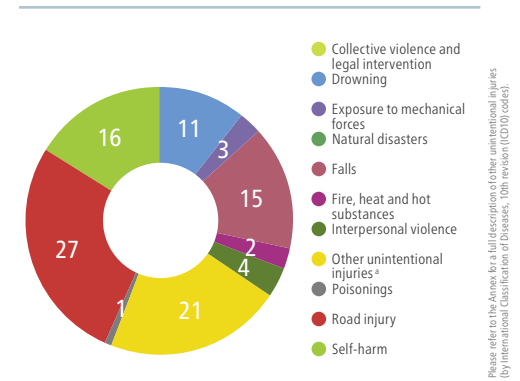
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	122 Other unintentional injuries ^a	26 Road injury	203 Ischaemic heart disease	668 Ischaemic heart disease	1 367 Ischaemic heart disease	2 280 Ischaemic heart disease	18 747 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	60 Road injury	11 Drug use disorders	71 Road injury	259 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	901 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2 218 Stroke	14 189 Stroke
3	Congenital heart anomalies	50 Leukaemia	11 Self-harm	54 Breast cancer	186 Stroke	330 Stroke	826 COPD ^b	6 124 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	18 Brain and nervous system cancers	9 Other unintentional injuries ^a	40 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	186 Breast cancer	278 Colon and rectum cancers	492 Lower respiratory infections	6 066 COPD ^b
5	Lower respiratory infections	16 Other congenital anomalies	7 Other neurological conditions	30 Self-harm	182 Colon and rectum cancers	202 Breast cancer	413 Other circulatory diseases	4 274 Lower respiratory infections
6	Down syndrome	11 Other malignant neoplasms	6 Ischaemic heart disease	20 Stroke	174 Pancreas cancer	189 Pancreas cancer	409 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	4 218 Other circulatory diseases
7	Other neonatal conditions	7 Other neurological conditions	6 Brain and nervous system cancers	19 Drug use disorders	144 Brain and nervous system cancers	178 COPD ^b	396 Other respiratory diseases	3 509 Other respiratory diseases
8	Other chromosomal anomalies	7 Congenital heart anomalies	5 Drowning	18 Brain and nervous system cancers	122 Cirrhosis of the liver	174 Other circulatory diseases	393 Kidney diseases	3 062 Kidney diseases
9	Other neurological conditions	6 Drowning	5 Interpersonal violence	17 Other circulatory diseases	98 Other circulatory diseases	172 Liver cancer	304 Colon and rectum cancers	2 465 Colon and rectum cancers
10	Other unintentional injuries ^a	6 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	3 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	17 Other unintentional injuries ^a	94 Stomach cancer	144 Brain and nervous system cancers	299 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	1 946 Breast cancer
11	Brain and nervous system cancers	6 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	3 Other malignant neoplasms	17 Cirrhosis of the liver	89 Road injury	125 Stomach cancer	281 Hepatitis	1 861 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
12	Sudden infant death syndrome	5 Exposure to mechanical forces	3 Leukaemia	14 Colon and rectum cancers	84 Other malignant neoplasms	119 Diabetes mellitus	275 Prostate cancer	1 842 Prostate cancer
13	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	5 Lower respiratory infections	2 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	14 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	82 Self-harm	119 Bladder cancer	251 Hypertensive heart disease	1 760 Hypertensive heart disease
14	Other malignant neoplasms	5 Epilepsy	2 Stroke	9 Other malignant neoplasms	80 Liver cancer	118 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	233 Upper respiratory infections	1 728 Hepatitis
15	Neural tube defects	4 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	2 Exposure to mechanical forces	9 Other neurological conditions	77 Diabetes mellitus	102 Other malignant neoplasms	228 Breast cancer	1 588 Pancreas cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	4.5 (16)	42.5 (49)	52.3 (350)	18.6 (697)	7.0 (449)	3.7 (481)	1.5 (1 437)	2.9 (3 479)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Greece, 2016

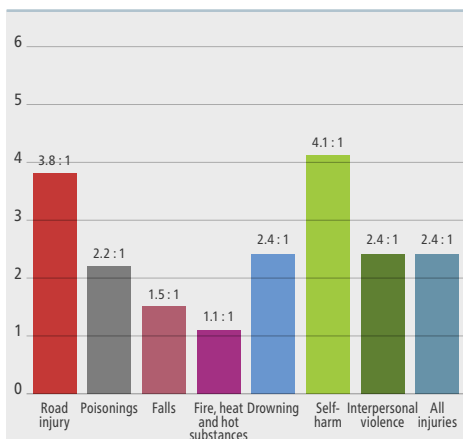


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Greece, 2016 (%)

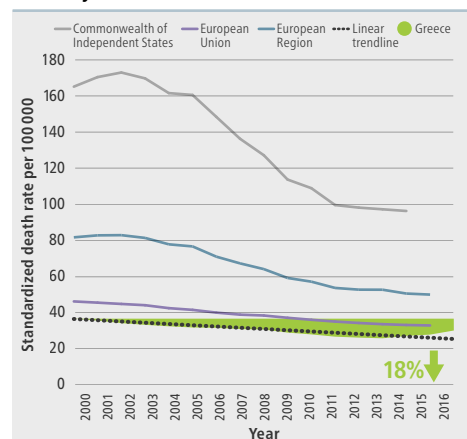


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Greece, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Greece



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Greece, 2016

Greece				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
All causes		1 963 448		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	651 044	33.2	34.9
2	Malignant neoplasms	626 700	31.9	25.3
3	Respiratory diseases	127 344	6.5	3.8
4	Respiratory infectious	95 778	4.9	2.7
5	Unintentional injuries	88 357	4.5	5.8
6	Neurological conditions	73 015	3.7	4.3
7	Digestive diseases	65 584	3.3	5.2
8	Infectious and parasitic diseases	55 188	2.8	3.2
9	Genitourinary diseases	51 917	2.6	1.6
10	Diabetes mellitus	30 699	1.6	1.7

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Greece, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.05 g/dl	≤ 0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	3/10		4/10		4/10		4/10			2/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>				
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>				

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Greece, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	NO	—		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	NO	—	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	—		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—	—		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—	—		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	—		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	—		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	—		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Sources: vital registration data; National Statistical Authority (ELSTAT); the 2010 BECAN (Balkan Epidemiological Study on Child Abuse and Neglect) study; WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Greece

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	38.4	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	37.8	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	41.6	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	35.9	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
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- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
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- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

9 753 281 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 12 570 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

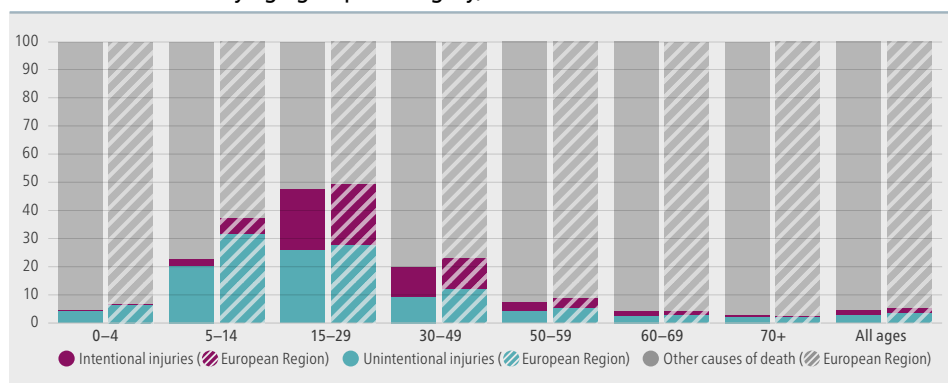
HUNGARY

Leading causes of death in Hungary, 2016

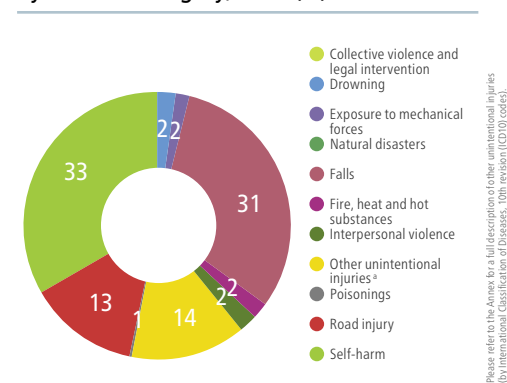
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	175 Leukaemia	11 Self-harm	135 Ischaemic heart disease	645 Ischaemic heart disease	2 096 Ischaemic heart disease	5 692 Ischaemic heart disease	32 609 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Congenital heart anomalies	49 Other congenital anomalies	9 Road injury	107 Self-harm	510 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 542 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3 571 Stroke	8 317 Stroke
3	Other congenital anomalies	42 Road injury	8 Other unintentional injuries ^a	31 Cirrhosis of the liver	384 Cirrhosis of the liver	821 Stroke	1 569 COPD ^b	3 778 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	28 Other neurological conditions	8 Leukaemia	27 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	238 Stroke	588 COPD ^b	1 455 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3 537 COPD ^b
5	Lower respiratory infections	22 Idiopathic intellectual disability	7 Other neurological conditions	27 Stroke	224 COPD ^b	553 Colon and rectum cancers	1 402 Hypertensive heart disease	3 325 Colon and rectum cancers
6	Other neonatal conditions	18 Drowning	6 Brain and nervous system cancers	22 Road injury	197 Colon and rectum cancers	538 Cirrhosis of the liver	1 215 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	3 293 Hypertensive heart disease
7	Sudden infant death syndrome	12 Congenital heart anomalies	6 Idiopathic intellectual disability	21 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	188 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	452 Other circulatory diseases	734 Colon and rectum cancers	3 119 Other circulatory diseases
8	Down syndrome	11 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	5 Other congenital anomalies	17 Colon and rectum cancers	166 Self-harm	369 Pancreas cancer	658 Other circulatory diseases	2 568 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
9	Other chromosomal anomalies	10 Brain and nervous system cancers	5 Drowning	16 Breast cancer	158 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	310 Breast cancer	578 Diabetes mellitus	1 952 Cirrhosis of the liver
10	Neonatal sepsis and infections	10 Stroke	4 Stroke	15 Other circulatory diseases	147 Breast cancer	302 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	569 Breast cancer	1 273 Diabetes mellitus
11	Other unintentional injuries ^a	10 Epilepsy	4 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	14 COPD ^b	130 Other circulatory diseases	300 Diabetes mellitus	561 Falls	1 268 Breast cancer
12	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	9 Other malignant neoplasms	4 Drug use disorders	14 Other unintentional injuries ^a	125 Pancreas cancer	262 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	501 Pancreas cancer	1 156 Pancreas cancer
13	Meningitis	8 Other unintentional injuries ^a	4 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	13 Pancreas cancer	102 Diabetes mellitus	213 Hypertensive heart disease	464 Kidney diseases	1 041 Self-harm
14	Other malignant neoplasms	5 Exposure to mechanical forces	2 Other malignant neoplasms	13 Brain and nervous system cancers	96 Stomach cancer	179 Stomach cancer	430 Prostate cancer	1 037 Falls
15	Other neurological conditions	5 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	2 Other circulatory diseases	12 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	95 Hypertensive heart disease	155 Self-harm	364 Stomach cancer	939 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	4.5 (21)	22.7 (23)	47.5 (322)	19.9 (1 026)	7.4 (858)	4.0 (1 038)	2.8 (2 309)	4.4 (5 597)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Hungary, 2016

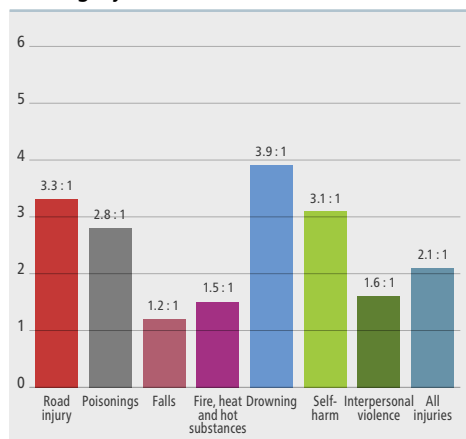


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Hungary, 2016 (%)

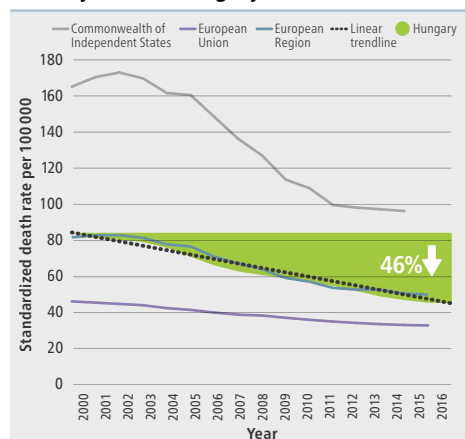


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Hungary, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Hungary



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Hungary, 2016

Hungary				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
	All causes	2 565 962		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	1 014 202	39.5	34.9
2	Malignant neoplasms	787 129	30.7	25.3
3	Digestive diseases	162 189	6.3	5.2
4	Respiratory diseases	131 121	5.1	3.8
5	Unintentional injuries	98 068	3.8	5.8
6	Neurological conditions	73 883	2.9	4.3
7	Intentional injuries	71 530	2.8	3.9
8	Diabetes mellitus	52 974	2.1	1.7
9	Genitourinary diseases	28 223	1.1	1.6
10	Mental and substance-use disorders	24 533	1.0	2.2

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Hungary, 2017

Behavioural risk factor: legislation and enforcement for road safety in Hungary, 2017												
	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	0.00 g/dl	0.00 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	6/10		5/10		7/10		8/10			7/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Hungary, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: KiVa (school-based antibullying). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Hungary

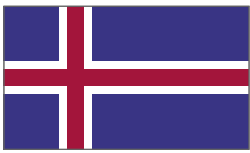
Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	36.8	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	34.5	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	39.7	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	39.4	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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- Estimates for 2000–2016. Deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. In: Health statistics and information systems [website]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en/index1.html).
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- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region-1990-2014-2016>).
- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)
332 474 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)
US\$ 56 990 (2)



Income group (2016)
High (2)

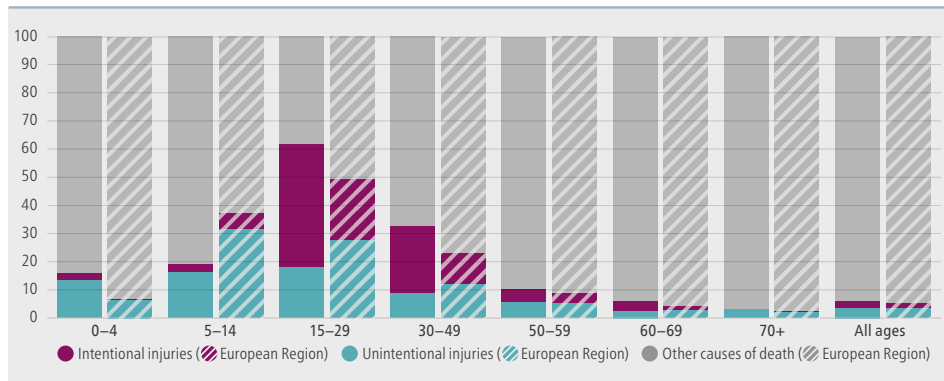
ICELAND

Leading causes of death in Iceland, 2016

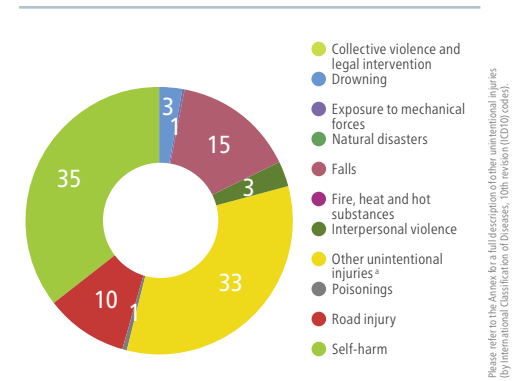
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	2 Epilepsy	1 Self-harm	12 Self-harm	18 Ischaemic heart disease	18 Ischaemic heart disease	37 Ischaemic heart disease	390 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	1 Other neurological conditions	0 Drug use disorders	3 Ischaemic heart disease	6 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	13 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	35 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	225 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
3	Sudden infant death syndrome	1 Road injury	0 Other unintentional injuries ^a	3 Brain and nervous system cancers	5 Breast cancer	9 Colon and rectum cancers	17 Stroke	128 Stroke
4	Congenital heart anomalies	1 Leukaemia	0 Road injury	2 Drug use disorders	5 Colon and rectum cancers	7 COPD ^b	16 COPD ^b	107 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	1 Other congenital anomalies	0 Brain and nervous system cancers	1 Colon and rectum cancers	4 Brain and nervous system cancers	6 Breast cancer	13 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	88 COPD ^b
6	Other unintentional injuries ^a	0 Interpersonal violence	0 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	1 Other malignant neoplasms	3 Cirrhosis of the liver	6 Stroke	9 Other circulatory diseases	77 Other circulatory diseases
7	Other neurological conditions	0 Other chromosomal anomalies	0 Interpersonal violence	1 Road injury	3 Self-harm	6 Self-harm	8 Lower respiratory infections	63 Colon and rectum cancers
8	Brain and nervous system cancers	0 Poisonings	0 Epilepsy	1 Breast cancer	3 Other circulatory diseases	4 Pancreas cancer	8 Prostate cancer	55 Lower respiratory infections
9	Drowning	0 Eating disorders	0 Down syndrome	1 Pancreas cancer	3 Kidney cancer	3 Oesophagus cancer	7 Colon and rectum cancers	48 Prostate cancer
10	Other chromosomal anomalies	0 –	0 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	1 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3 Pancreas cancer	3 Other neurological conditions	6 Pancreas cancer	39 Breast cancer
11	Down syndrome	0 –	0 Other digestive diseases	1 Alcohol use disorders	3 Other neurological conditions	3 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	6 Breast cancer	32 Pancreas cancer
12	Interpersonal violence	0 –	0 Colon and rectum cancers	1 Other unintentional injuries ^a	2 Stroke	3 Kidney cancer	6 Other unintentional injuries ^a	32 Self-harm
13	Other malignant neoplasms	0 –	0 Other malignant neoplasms	1 Stroke	2 Other unintentional injuries ^a	3 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	5 Parkinson disease	32 Other unintentional injuries ^a
14	Road injury	0 –	0 Idiopathic intellectual disability	0 Other circulatory diseases	2 Alcohol use disorders	3 Prostate cancer	5 Other digestive diseases	30 Other digestive diseases
15	Leukaemia	0 –	0 Alcohol use disorders	0 Falls	2 COPD ^b	3 Leukaemia	5 Kidney diseases	24 Parkinson disease
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	16.1 (1)	19.2 (1)	61.8 (18)	32.7 (27)	10.2 (14)	5.8 (15)	3.2 (56)	5.8 (131)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Iceland, 2016

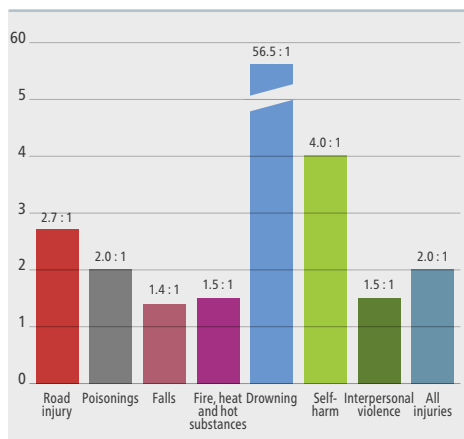


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Iceland, 2016 (%)

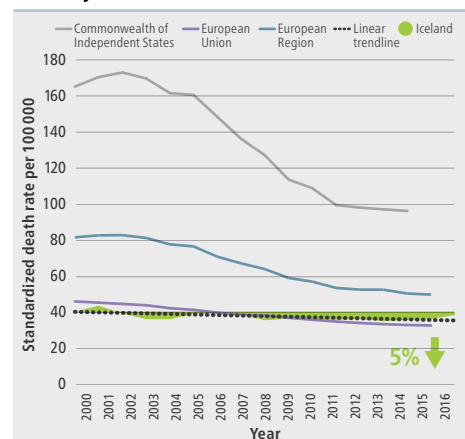


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Iceland, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Iceland



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Iceland, 2016

Iceland				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
	All causes	389 954			
1	Malignant neoplasms	134 307	34.4	25.3	
2	Cardiovascular diseases	95 755	24.6	34.9	
3	Neurological conditions	38 271	9.8	4.3	
4	Intentional injuries	24 763	6.4	3.9	
5	Respiratory diseases	22 061	5.7	3.8	
6	Unintentional injuries	19 360	5.0	5.8	
7	Digestive diseases	11 484	2.9	5.2	
8	Mental and substance-use disorders	9 839	2.5	2.2	
9	Respiratory infectious	7 108	1.8	2.7	
10	Congenital anomalies	4 747	1.2	1.5	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Iceland, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	≤ 0.05 g/dl	≤ 0.05 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		7/10		9/10		9/10			9/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>				
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>				

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Iceland, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children		—	
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence		—	
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers		—	
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims		—	
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims		—	
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims		—	
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Oleweus (school-based antibullying). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Iceland

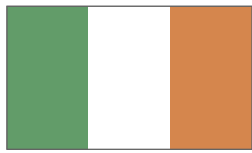
Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	35.6	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	33.8	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	37.6	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	33.4	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region-1990-2014-2016>).
- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)
4 726 078 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)
US\$ 52 560 (2)



Income group (2016)
High (2)

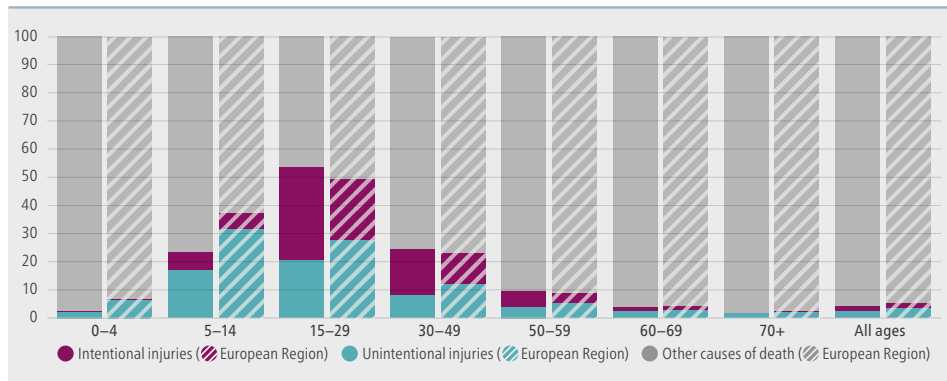
IRELAND

Leading causes of death in Ireland, 2016

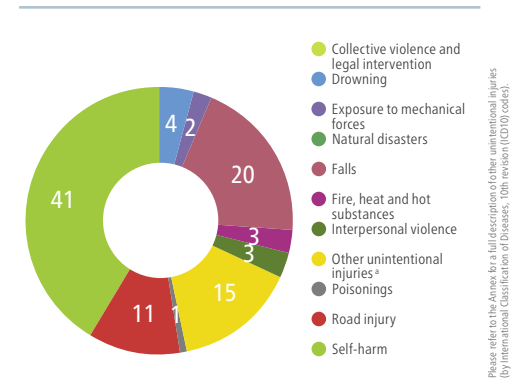
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	Brain and nervous system cancers	Self-harm	Self-harm	Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	Drug use disorders	Ischaemic heart disease	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	Alzheimer disease and other dementias	Alzheimer disease and other dementias
3	Congenital heart anomalies	Other malignant neoplasms	Road injury	Breast cancer	Breast cancer	Colon and rectum cancers	COPD ^a	COPD ^a
4	Other chromosomal anomalies	Other neurological conditions	Other neurological conditions	Drug use disorders	Self-harm	COPD ^a	Stroke	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
5	Other neonatal conditions	Other congenital anomalies	Other unintentional injuries ^b	Cirrhosis of the liver	Colon and rectum cancers	Breast cancer	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	Stroke
6	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	Leukaemia	Interpersonal violence	Brain and nervous system cancers	Cirrhosis of the liver	Other circulatory diseases	Other circulatory diseases	Other circulatory diseases
7	Sudden infant death syndrome	Road injury	Other malignant neoplasms	Other circulatory diseases	Stroke	Stroke	Lower respiratory infections	Lower respiratory infections
8	Neural tube defects	Self-harm	Drowning	Road injury	Other circulatory diseases	Pancreas cancer	Colon and rectum cancers	Colon and rectum cancers
9	Down syndrome	Congenital heart anomalies	Brain and nervous system cancers	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	Pancreas cancer	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	Other respiratory diseases	Breast cancer
10	Neonatal sepsis and infections	Other unintentional injuries ^b	Other circulatory diseases	Stroke	Oesophagus cancer	Oesophagus cancer	Diabetes mellitus	Other respiratory diseases
11	Lower respiratory infections	Drowning	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	Colon and rectum cancers	Ovary cancer	Brain and nervous system cancers	Prostate cancer	Prostate cancer
12	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	Kidney cancer	Epilepsy	Alcohol use disorders	Brain and nervous system cancers	Cirrhosis of the liver	Kidney diseases	Diabetes mellitus
13	Other neurological conditions	Exposure to mechanical forces	Leukaemia	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	COPD ^a	Prostate cancer	Breast cancer	Self-harm
14	Brain and nervous system cancers	Asthma	Congenital heart anomalies	Other neurological conditions	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	Ovary cancer	Parkinson disease	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma
15	Meningitis	Epilepsy	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	Stomach cancer	Other malignant neoplasms	Other neurological conditions	Other digestive diseases	Pancreas cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	2.5 (6)	23.5 (15)	53.8 (188)	24.4 (361)	9.6 (199)	3.9 (156)	1.7 (393)	4.3 (1 316)

^a COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Ireland, 2016

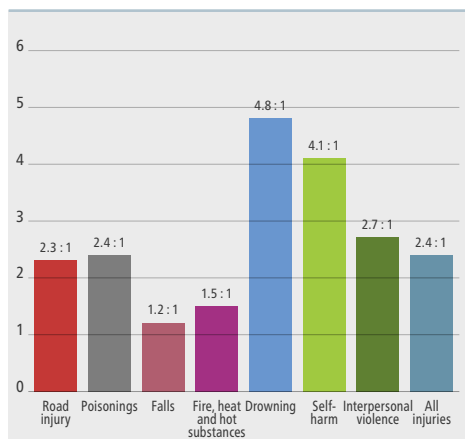


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Ireland, 2016 (%)

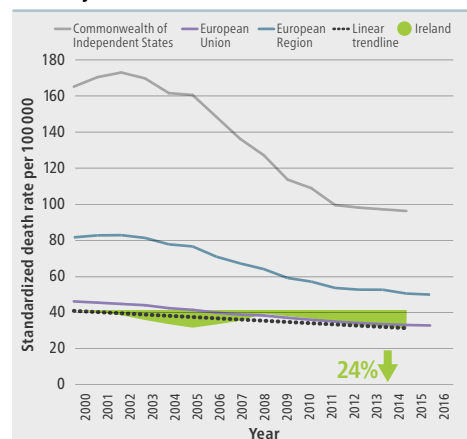


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Ireland, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Ireland



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Ireland, 2016

Ireland				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
All causes		579 040		
1	Malignant neoplasms	196 406	33.9	25.3
2	Cardiovascular diseases	135 671	23.4	34.9
3	Neurological conditions	43 937	7.6	4.3
4	Respiratory diseases	39 238	6.8	3.8
5	Intentional injuries	27 652	4.8	3.9
6	Digestive diseases	25 158	4.3	5.2
7	Unintentional injuries	22 410	3.9	5.8
8	Respiratory infectious	14 319	2.5	2.7
9	Congenital anomalies	13 136	2.3	1.5
10	Mental and substance-use disorders	12 976	2.2	2.2

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Ireland, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.05 g/dl	0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	10/10		10/10		10/10		10/10			10/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div>	<div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div>	<div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div>	<div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div>	<div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Ireland, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	—	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	—	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	—	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	—	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	—	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	—	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	—	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	—	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	—	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	—	① ② ③ ④	
Data not available							
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—		
Response to violence against children	—	① ② ③		Mental health services for victims	—		
Mental health services for victims	—	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	—		
Child protection services for victims	—	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	—		
Medicolegal services for victims	—	① ② ③					
Data not available							

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Ireland

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	41.9	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	38.9	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	45.8	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	44.2	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

8 191 828 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 36 190 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

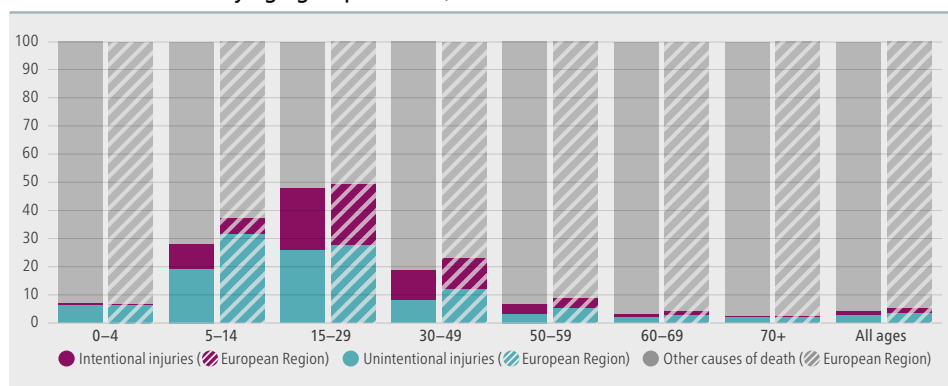
ISRAEL

Leading causes of death in Israel, 2016

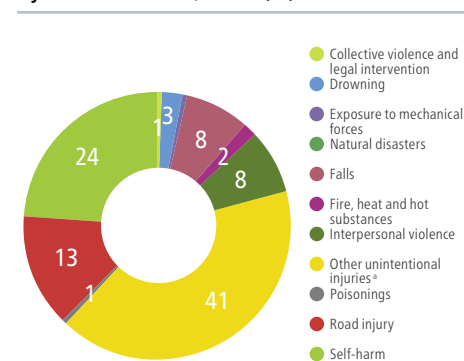
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	114 Brain and nervous system cancers	19 Road injury	93 Breast cancer	146 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	293 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	617 Ischaemic heart disease	4 328 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	94 Other neurological conditions	18 Self-harm	81 Self-harm	143 Ischaemic heart disease	232 Ischaemic heart disease	524 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	2 172 Diabetes mellitus
3	Congenital heart anomalies	67 Other unintentional injuries ^a	14 Other neurological conditions	44 Ischaemic heart disease	97 Breast cancer	169 Diabetes mellitus	363 Stroke	2 155 Stroke
4	Other neonatal conditions	58 Other malignant neoplasms	11 Interpersonal violence	44 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	86 Diabetes mellitus	145 Colon and rectum cancers	283 Diabetes mellitus	2 119 Lower respiratory infections
5	Other chromosomal anomalies	38 Road injury	9 Other unintentional injuries ^a	33 Colon and rectum cancers	71 Colon and rectum cancers	129 Pancreas cancer	253 Lower respiratory infections	2 109 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
6	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	35 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	7 Other malignant neoplasms	26 Brain and nervous system cancers	67 Pancreas cancer	109 Breast cancer	251 Other circulatory diseases	1 666 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
7	Sudden infant death syndrome	19 Self-harm	7 Leukaemia	22 Other neurological conditions	61 Stroke	91 Stroke	231 Kidney diseases	1 563 Other circulatory diseases
8	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	18 Interpersonal violence	6 Brain and nervous system cancers	17 Road injury	60 Brain and nervous system cancers	80 COPD ^b	216 COPD ^b	1 519 COPD ^b
9	Other unintentional injuries ^a	16 Congenital heart anomalies	5 Epilepsy	13 Other unintentional injuries ^a	57 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	79 Lower respiratory infections	201 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 138 Kidney diseases
10	Down syndrome	13 Other congenital anomalies	5 Other circulatory diseases	12 Stomach cancer	53 Self-harm	71 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	181 Colon and rectum cancers	1 049 Colon and rectum cancers
11	Neonatal sepsis and infections	12 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	5 Drowning	11 Diabetes mellitus	47 COPD ^b	70 Kidney diseases	179 Other respiratory diseases	691 Breast cancer
12	Lower respiratory infections	9 Leukaemia	4 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	11 Interpersonal violence	47 Other neurological conditions	69 Other circulatory diseases	155 Other infectious diseases	654 Pancreas cancer
13	Other neurological conditions	9 Drowning	4 Drug use disorders	11 Other malignant neoplasms	47 Stomach cancer	68 Brain and nervous system cancers	124 Other digestive diseases	643 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders
14	Neural tube defects	8 Lower respiratory infections	4 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	11 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	45 Lower respiratory infections	67 Stomach cancer	110 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	635 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma
15	Diarrhoeal diseases	6 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	3 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	10 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	43 Other circulatory diseases	65 Other digestive diseases	108 Breast cancer	625 Other digestive diseases
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	7.2 (43)	27.9 (44)	47.9 (279)	18.9 (335)	6.5 (179)	3.1 (182)	2.4 (785)	4.1 (1 847)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Israel, 2016

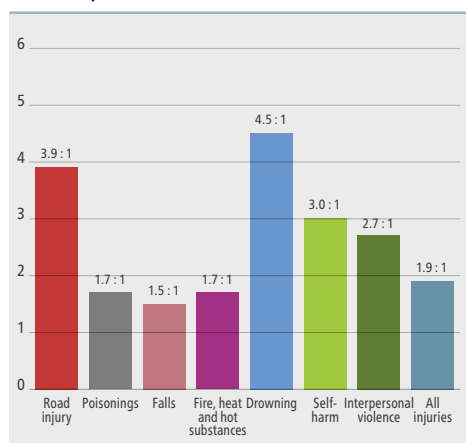


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Israel, 2016 (%)

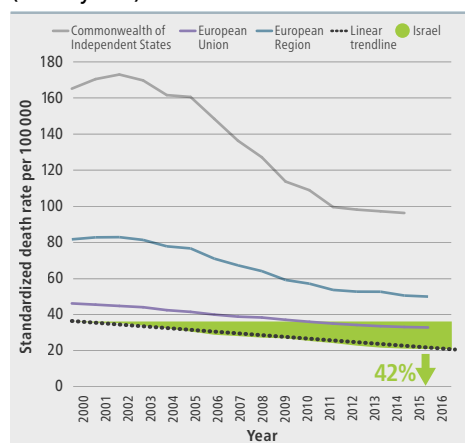


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Israel, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Israel



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Israel, 2016

Israel				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
	All causes	834 641		
1	Malignant neoplasms	265 041	31.8	25.3
2	Cardiovascular diseases	152 930	18.3	34.9
3	Neurological conditions	48 944	5.9	4.3
4	Diabetes mellitus	42 800	5.1	1.7
5	Respiratory diseases	42 046	5.0	3.8
6	Unintentional injuries	37 871	4.5	5.8
7	Respiratory infectious	34 495	4.1	2.7
8	Genitourinary diseases	33 208	4.0	1.6
9	Digestive diseases	30 140	3.6	5.2
10	Intentional injuries	27 072	3.2	3.9

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Israel, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	≤ 0.05 g/dl	0.01 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Up to 8 years	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	5/10		7/10		7/10		9/10			6/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Israel, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	—	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	—	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Subnational. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Israel

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	17.3	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	14.9	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	21.9	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	28.3	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

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- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)
59 429 936 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)
US\$ 31 590 (2)



Income group (2016)
High (2)

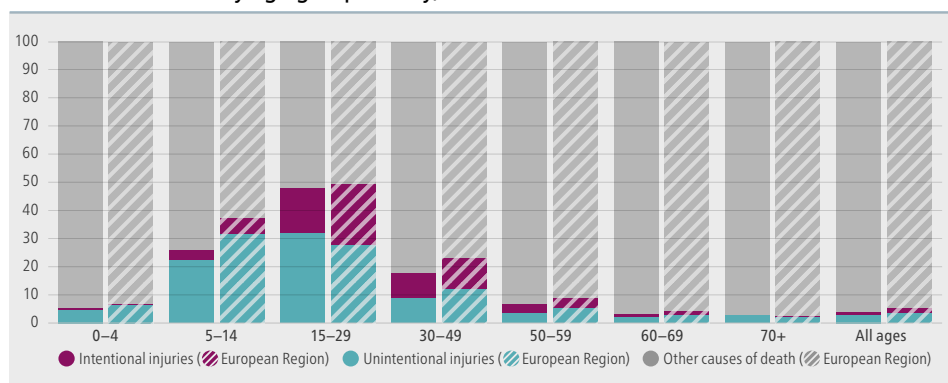
ITALY

Leading causes of death in Italy, 2016

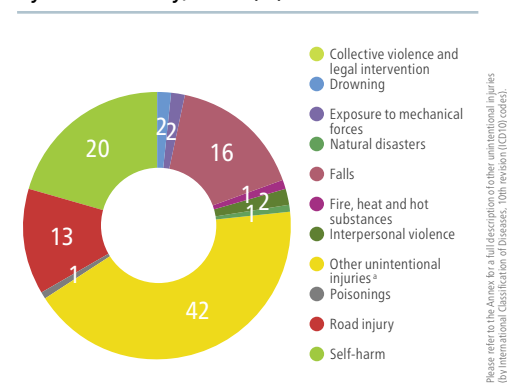
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	406 Leukaemia	52 Road injury	502 Ischaemic heart disease	1 527 Ischaemic heart disease	3 384 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	7 648 Ischaemic heart disease	100 050 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other neonatal conditions	224 Natural disasters	49 Self-harm	364 Self-harm	1 210 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3 104 Ischaemic heart disease	7 212 Stroke	57 904 Stroke
3	Congenital heart anomalies	164 Brain and nervous system cancers	44 Drowning	129 Breast cancer	1 095 Breast cancer	1 722 Colon and rectum cancers	3 242 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	34 486 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
4	Other congenital anomalies	161 Other neurological conditions	42 Drug use disorders	115 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	780 Colon and rectum cancers	1 457 Stroke	2 646 COPD*	28 952 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	121 Other malignant neoplasms	40 Other malignant neoplasms	113 Road injury	678 Stroke	1 064 Breast cancer	2 435 Other circulatory diseases	26 935 COPD*
6	Other chromosomal anomalies	71 Road injury	31 Leukaemia	107 Cirrhosis of the liver	581 Cirrhosis of the liver	1 059 Pancreas cancer	2 183 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	22 643 Other circulatory diseases
7	Neonatal sepsis and infections	68 Congenital heart anomalies	23 Other neurological conditions	105 Colon and rectum cancers	577 Pancreas cancer	962 Diabetes mellitus	1 999 Diabetes mellitus	19 242 Diabetes mellitus
8	Other malignant neoplasms	44 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	20 Other unintentional injuries*	89 Stroke	558 Liver cancer	912 Liver cancer	1 800 Hypertensive heart disease	16 707 Colon and rectum cancers
9	Other neurological conditions	36 Other congenital anomalies	17 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	78 Other circulatory diseases	470 Self-harm	850 Other circulatory diseases	1 671 Colon and rectum cancers	16 034 Hypertensive heart disease
10	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	36 Other neoplasms	13 Interpersonal violence	76 Brain and nervous system cancers	457 Stomach cancer	815 Stomach cancer	1 659 Kidney diseases	13 922 Kidney diseases
11	Down syndrome	30 Drowning	13 Brain and nervous system cancers	75 Stomach cancer	370 Diabetes mellitus	688 COPD*	1 617 Lower respiratory infections	13 254 Lower respiratory infections
12	Brain and nervous system cancers	28 Self-harm	12 Other circulatory diseases	63 Other neurological conditions	350 Brain and nervous system cancers	687 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	1 522 Other unintentional injuries*	9 140 Breast cancer
13	Leukaemia	28 Stroke	10 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	54 Other malignant neoplasms	348 Other circulatory diseases	677 Cirrhosis of the liver	1 475 Other respiratory diseases	8 593 Pancreas cancer
14	Natural disasters	24 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	9 Ischaemic heart disease	53 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	346 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	631 Other malignant neoplasms	1 325 Breast cancer	8 568 Stomach cancer
15	Other neoplasms	24 Epilepsy	9 Natural disasters	52 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	302 Other malignant neoplasms	625 Brain and nervous system cancers	1 118 Pancreas cancer	8 119 Other unintentional injuries*
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	5.0 (84)	26.1 (131)	48.0 (1 299)	17.7 (2 779)	6.6 (1 893)	3.3 (1 987)	3.0 (15 867)	3.8 (24 039)

* COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. * Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Italy, 2016

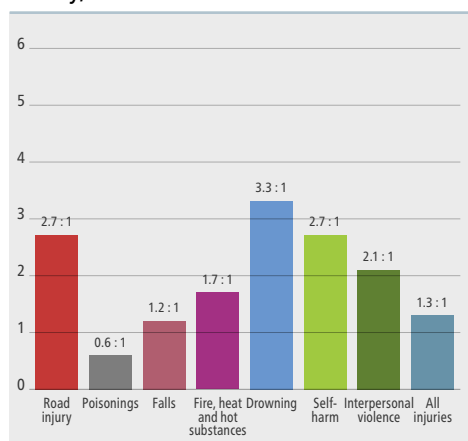


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Italy, 2016 (%)

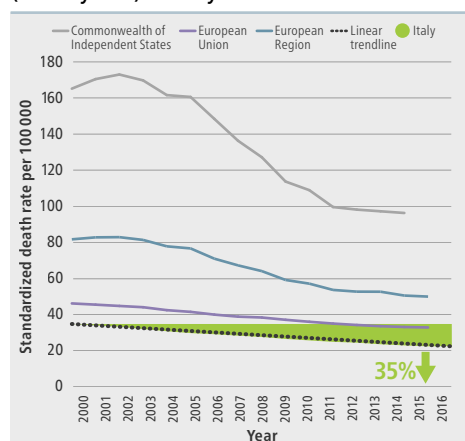


* Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Italy, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Italy



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Italy, 2016

Italy				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
	All causes	9 773 837		
1	Malignant neoplasms	3 351 361	34.3	25.3
2	Cardiovascular diseases	2 854 966	29.2	34.9
3	Neurological conditions	603 536	6.2	4.3
4	Respiratory diseases	513 345	5.3	3.8
5	Digestive diseases	434 558	4.4	5.2
6	Unintentional injuries	363 063	3.7	5.8
7	Diabetes mellitus	307 179	3.1	1.7
8	Infectious and parasitic diseases	217 645	2.2	3.2
9	Genitourinary diseases	204 344	2.1	1.6
10	Intentional injuries	184 269	1.9	3.9

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Italy, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.05 g/dl	0.00 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	8/10		7/10		7/10		9/10			6/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Italy, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^a	—	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	—		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	—		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	—		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Does not cover: home. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Italy

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	32.1	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	31.3	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	34.3	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	30.0	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

17 987 736 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 8710 (2)



Income group (2016)

Upper-middle (2)

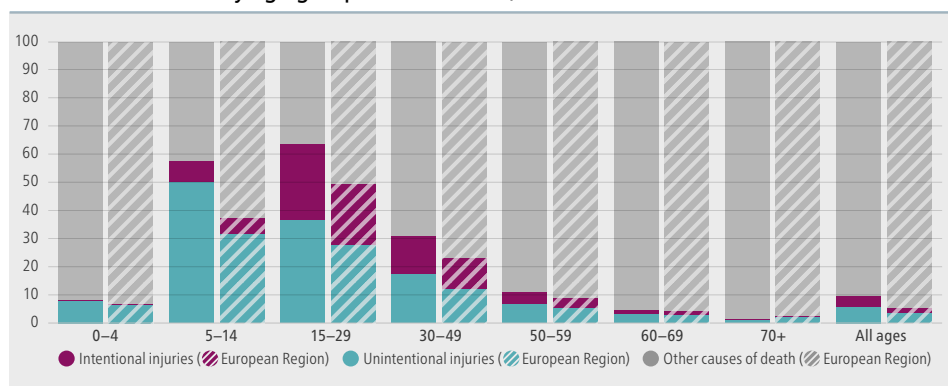
KAZAKHSTAN

Leading causes of death in Kazakhstan, 2016

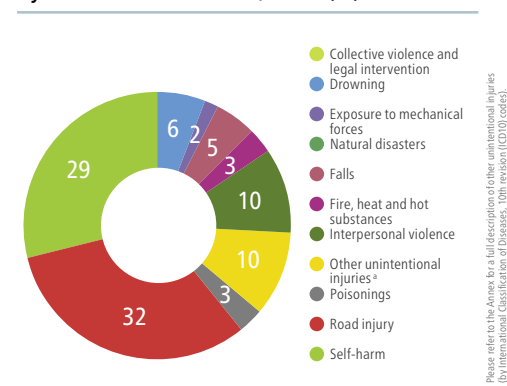
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications 749	Road injury 261	Road injury 1 085	Ischaemic heart disease 2 488	Ischaemic heart disease 4 816	Ischaemic heart disease 8 191	Ischaemic heart disease 32 049	Ischaemic heart disease 47 651
2	Lower respiratory infections 572	Drowning 103	Self-harm 858	Self-harm 1 849	Stroke 2 294	Stroke 3 974	Stroke 11 644	Stroke 19 074
3	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 571	Leukaemia 53	Interpersonal violence 328	Cirrhosis of the liver 1 840	Cirrhosis of the liver 1 802	Cirrhosis of the liver 1 852	COPD ^a 3 449	Cirrhosis of the liver 7 816
4	Other congenital anomalies 393	Self-harm 51	Drowning 168	Road injury 1 780	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 957	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 1 384	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 2 996	COPD ^a 5 789
5	Congenital heart anomalies 388	Other unintentional injuries ^b 46	Other unintentional injuries ^b 146	Stroke 1 081	Road injury 673	COPD ^a 1 313	Cirrhosis of the liver 2 174	Road injury 4 502
6	Neonatal sepsis and infections 274	Lower respiratory infections 41	Cirrhosis of the liver 134	Interpersonal violence 715	Self-harm 666	Stomach cancer 762	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 1 552	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 4 164
7	Diarrhoeal diseases 235	Brain and nervous system cancers 33	Drug use disorders 111	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 695	COPD ^a 641	Other malignant neoplasms 667	Colon and rectum cancers 1 435	Self-harm 4 048
8	Other neonatal conditions 203	Congenital heart anomalies 33	Ischaemic heart disease 106	Lower respiratory infections 581	Other malignant neoplasms 546	Colon and rectum cancers 550	Stomach cancer 1 310	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 3 194
9	Other unintentional injuries ^b 153	Other malignant neoplasms 28	Other malignant neoplasms 99	Other unintentional injuries ^b 484	Stomach cancer 541	Lower respiratory infections 493	Other malignant neoplasms 1 294	Lower respiratory infections 3 082
10	Sudden infant death syndrome 88	Other congenital anomalies 25	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 92	Drug use disorders 405	Lower respiratory infections 523	Oesophagus cancer 459	Hypertensive heart disease 1 220	Other malignant neoplasms 3 003
11	Other neoplasms 74	Encephalitis 25	Lower respiratory infections 89	Alcohol use disorders 351	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 494	Hypertensive heart disease 453	Other circulatory diseases 986	Stomach cancer 2 912
12	Leukaemia 68	Falls 23	Falls 77	COPD ^a 344	Breast cancer 478	Breast cancer 440	Oesophagus cancer 887	Colon and rectum cancers 2 539
13	Road injury 66	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 21	Epilepsy 70	HIV/AIDS 333	Colon and rectum cancers 384	Other circulatory diseases 417	Lower respiratory infections 783	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 2 360
14	Other malignant neoplasms 52	Interpersonal violence 20	Leukaemia 67	Breast cancer 324	Other circulatory diseases 333	Diabetes mellitus 405	Breast cancer 754	Hypertensive heart disease 2 115
15	Other infectious diseases 40	Epilepsy 20	Stroke 66	Drowning 321	Hypertensive heart disease 297	Kidney diseases 392	Kidney diseases 742	Other circulatory diseases 2 031
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 8.1 (351)	Percentage (absolute number) 57.7 (551)	Percentage (absolute number) 63.5 (2 807)	Percentage (absolute number) 31.0 (5 783)	Percentage (absolute number) 10.9 (2 252)	Percentage (absolute number) 4.7 (1 268)	Percentage (absolute number) 1.5 (1 061)	Percentage (absolute number) 9.5 (14 072)

^a COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Kazakhstan, 2016

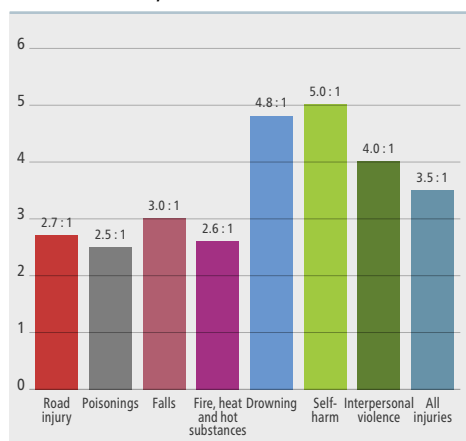


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Kazakhstan, 2016 (%)

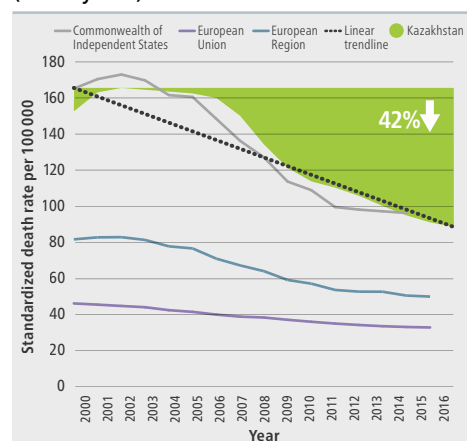


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Kazakhstan, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Kazakhstan



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Kazakhstan, 2016

Kazakhstan				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		4 250 881			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	1 578 050	37.1	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	729 168	17.2	25.3	
3	Unintentional injuries	435 041	10.2	5.8	
4	Digestive diseases	323 746	7.6	5.2	
5	Intentional injuries	276 036	6.5	3.9	
6	Neonatal conditions	165 100	3.9	2.2	
7	Respiratory diseases	150 158	3.5	3.8	
8	Respiratory infectious	136 100	3.2	2.7	
9	Infectious and parasitic diseases	91 813	2.2	3.2	
10	Congenital anomalies	88 800	2.1	1.5	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Kazakhstan, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints			
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat	
Legislation coverage	60 km/hr	No	≤ 0.05 g/dl	≤ 0.05 g/dl	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Restricted	
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		7/10		7/10		7/10			7/10			
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>					
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>					

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Kazakhstan, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^b	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	NO	—		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership (home visiting). ^b Does not cover: home, alternative care settings, day care. Covers: schools, penal institutions. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Kazakhstan

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	33.2	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	30.4	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	36.5	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	32.8	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
- World development indicators database [online database]. In: World Bank [website]. Washington (DC): World Bank; 2018 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).
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- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

5 955 734 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 1110 (2)



Income group (2016)

Lower-middle (2)

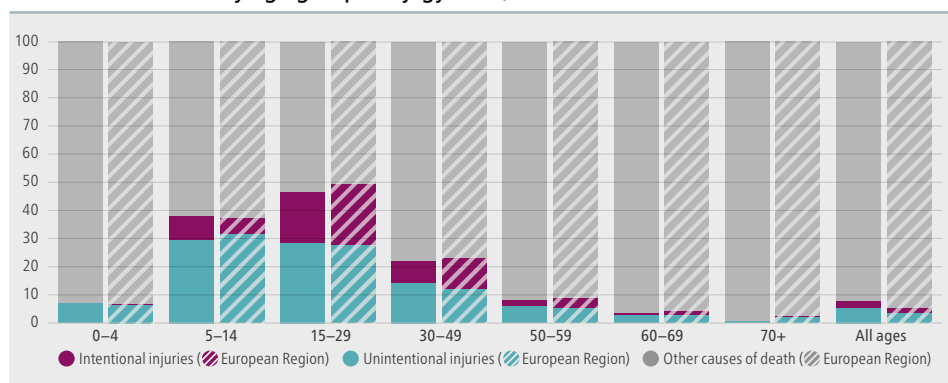
KYRGYZSTAN

Leading causes of death in Kyrgyzstan, 2016

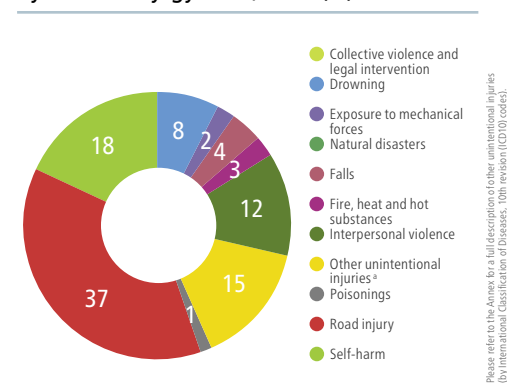
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	837 Other neurological conditions	37 Road injury	263 Cirrhosis of the liver	660 Ischaemic heart disease	1 102 Ischaemic heart disease	2 026 Ischaemic heart disease	9 263 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Lower respiratory infections	651 Road injury	29 Self-harm	158 Ischaemic heart disease	535 Stroke	787 Stroke	1 108 Stroke	2 807 Stroke
3	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	442 Lower respiratory infections	29 Interpersonal violence	97 Road injury	428 Cirrhosis of the liver	578 Cirrhosis of the liver	420 COPD*	989 Cirrhosis of the liver
4	Congenital heart anomalies	258 Other unintentional injuries*	27 Cirrhosis of the liver	69 Stroke	339 Road injury	169 COPD*	218 Cirrhosis of the liver	303 COPD*
5	Other congenital anomalies	217 Drowning	21 Other unintentional injuries*	67 Self-harm	205 Stomach cancer	166 Stomach cancer	204 Stomach cancer	249 Road injury
6	Neonatal sepsis and infections	134 Self-harm	20 Kidney diseases	61 Tuberculosis	194 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	125 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	191 Hypertensive heart disease	192 Lower respiratory infections
7	Diarrhoeal diseases	121 Leukaemia	15 Tuberculosis	57 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	188 COPD*	116 Diabetes mellitus	154 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	151 Preterm birth complications
8	Other unintentional injuries*	87 Epilepsy	12 Epilepsy	56 Interpersonal violence	164 Kidney diseases	115 Liver cancer	98 Kidney diseases	132 Stomach cancer
9	Other neonatal conditions	52 Brain and nervous system cancers	10 Maternal conditions	53 Kidney diseases	161 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	111 Kidney diseases	87 Other circulatory diseases	111 Kidney diseases
10	Drowning	50 Congenital heart anomalies	10 Other neurological conditions	43 Alcohol use disorders	147 Alcohol use disorders	109 Road injury	79 Diabetes mellitus	110 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
11	Road injury	31 Encephalitis	7 Drowning	37 Other unintentional injuries*	121 Diabetes mellitus	108 Hypertensive heart disease	73 Liver cancer	110 Self-harm
12	Neural tube defects	29 Other malignant neoplasms	7 Ischaemic heart disease	35 HIV/AIDS	107 Tuberculosis	93 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	71 Colon and rectum cancers	102 Birth asphyxia and birth trauma
13	Encephalitis	24 Kidney diseases	6 Lower respiratory infections	28 Stomach cancer	102 Breast cancer	77 Colon and rectum cancers	68 Lower respiratory infections	89 Diabetes mellitus
14	Fire, heat and hot substances	23 Exposure to mechanical forces	5 Leukaemia	27 Drug use disorders	86 Cervix uteri cancer	75 Other circulatory diseases	65 Oesophagus cancer	81 Tuberculosis
15	Meningitis	21 Interpersonal violence	5 Stroke	26 Lower respiratory infections	80 Liver cancer	74 Breast cancer	60 Breast cancer	69 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	7.2 (228)	38.0 (115)	46.6 (663)	21.8 (1 060)	8.0 (403)	3.4 (202)	0.8 (118)	7.7 (2 789)

* COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. * Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Kyrgyzstan, 2016

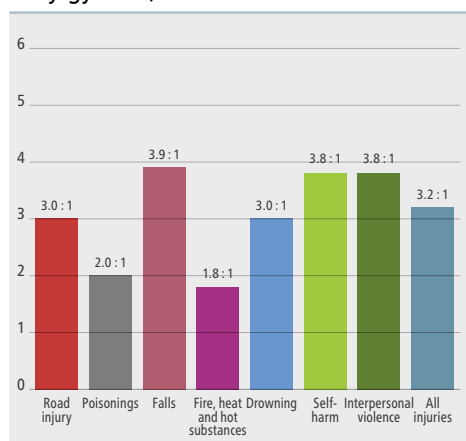


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Kyrgyzstan, 2016 (%)

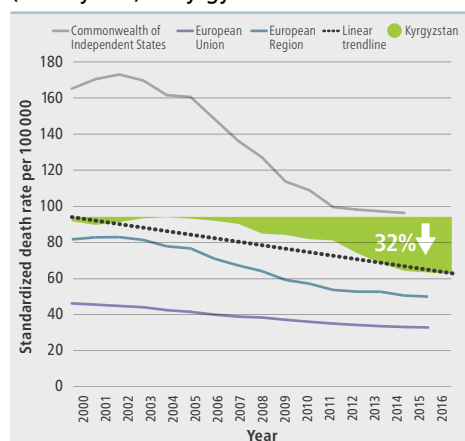


* Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Kyrgyzstan, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Kyrgyzstan



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (6).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Kyrgyzstan, 2016

Kyrgyzstan				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
All causes		1 221 484		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	400 491	32.8	34.9
2	Neonatal conditions	134 639	11.0	2.2
3	Malignant neoplasms	125 484	10.3	25.3
4	Unintentional injuries	108 920	8.9	5.8
5	Digestive diseases	95 529	7.8	5.2
6	Respiratory infectious	72 336	5.9	2.7
7	Infectious and parasitic diseases	54 470	4.5	3.2
8	Congenital anomalies	51 006	4.2	1.5
9	Intentional injuries	45 723	3.7	3.9
10	Respiratory diseases	30 391	2.5	3.8

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Kyrgyzstan, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints			
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat	
Legislation coverage	60 km/hr	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Restricted	
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	5/10		5/10		7/10		5/10			NA			
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>					
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>					

NA: not available.

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Kyrgyzstan, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^b	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	—	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	

Health and social services

Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③

Detection of violence against children			Capacity development		
Implementation			Yes/No		
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③	Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③	Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—	
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③	Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—	
Response to violence against children			Mental health services for victims	—	
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③	Child protection services for victims	—	
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③	Medicolegal services for victims	—	
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③			

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership, Step Towards Effective Enjoyable Parenting (home visiting); Triple P, Adults and Children Against Violence (ACT), Safe Environment for Every Kid (parenting education); Kidpower (primary school-based empowering children); Olweus (school-based antibullying) ^b Does not cover: home, alternative care settings, day care. Covers: schools, penal institutions. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Kyrgyzstan

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	19.7	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	18.6	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	21.8	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	22.4	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
- World development indicators database [online database]. In: World Bank [website]. Washington (DC): World Bank; 2018 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).
- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

1 970 530 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 14 630 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

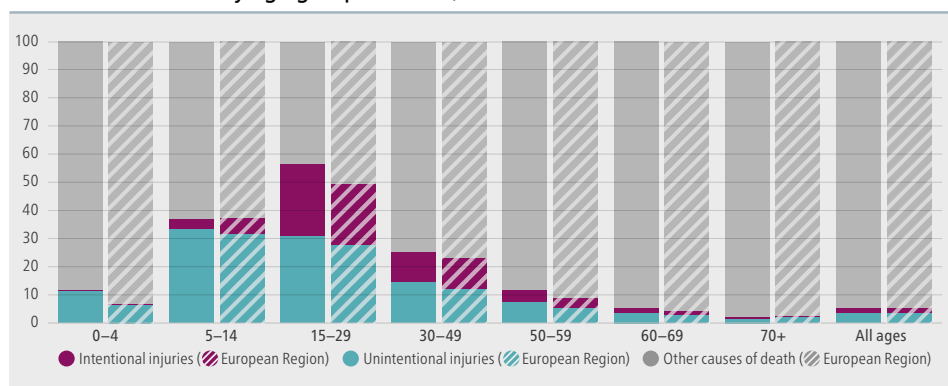
LATVIA

Leading causes of death in Latvia, 2016

Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	15 Road injury	5 Self-harm	55 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	212 Ischaemic heart disease	517 Ischaemic heart disease	1 084 Ischaemic heart disease	7 224 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Preterm birth complications	15 Brain and nervous system cancers	5 Road injury	36 Ischaemic heart disease	154 Stroke	186 Stroke	470 Stroke	4 208 Stroke
3	Other congenital anomalies	10 Drowning	5 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	20 Self-harm	141 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	177 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	294 Colon and rectum cancers	514 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
4	Congenital heart anomalies	9 Other neurological conditions	3 Drowning	18 Cirrhosis of the liver	118 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	131 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	168 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	491 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis
5	Sudden infant death syndrome	6 Other congenital anomalies	2 Other unintentional injuries ^a	14 HIV/AIDS	74 Cirrhosis of the liver	126 Colon and rectum cancers	144 Hypertensive heart disease	459 Colon and rectum cancers
6	Lower respiratory infections	6 Other malignant neoplasms	2 Interpersonal violence	12 Stroke	70 Self-harm	88 Stomach cancer	114 Other circulatory diseases	409 Hypertensive heart disease
7	Other neonatal conditions	4 Encephalitis	1 Other neurological conditions	8 Alcohol use disorders	67 Alcohol use disorders	72 Breast cancer	99 Diabetes mellitus	355 Other circulatory diseases
8	Other unintentional injuries ^a	3 Leukaemia	1 HIV/AIDS	8 Lower respiratory infections	60 Lower respiratory infections	68 Cirrhosis of the liver	95 Prostate cancer	324 Stomach cancer
9	Fire, heat and hot substances	2 Stroke	1 Lower respiratory infections	5 Other unintentional injuries ^a	57 Breast cancer	67 Pancreas cancer	85 Stomach cancer	291 Diabetes mellitus
10	Drowning	2 Epilepsy	1 Falls	5 Road injury	56 Stomach cancer	65 Diabetes mellitus	80 Kidney diseases	271 Breast cancer
11	Other infectious diseases	2 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	1 Other malignant neoplasms	5 Drowning	50 Colon and rectum cancers	61 Prostate cancer	78 Breast cancer	258 Prostate cancer
12	Down syndrome	2 Kidney cancer	1 Alcohol use disorders	5 Interpersonal violence	45 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	58 Other circulatory diseases	73 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	241 Self-harm
13	Other chromosomal anomalies	2 Other unintentional injuries	1 Brain and nervous system cancers	5 Pancreatitis	35 Pancreas cancer	48 Lower respiratory infections	70 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	237 Lower respiratory infections
14	Neonatal sepsis and infections	2 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	1 Epilepsy	5 Breast cancer	35 Other circulatory diseases	46 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	70 Other digestive diseases	233 Cirrhosis of the liver
15	Hepatitis	2 Fire, heat and hot substances	1 Ischaemic heart disease	5 Falls	35 Drowning	40 Hypertensive heart disease	67 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	224 Pancreas cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	11.8 (11)	36.9 (14)	56.4 (149)	25.1 (434)	11.7 (306)	5.4 (230)	1.9 (364)	5.4 (1 507)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Latvia, 2016

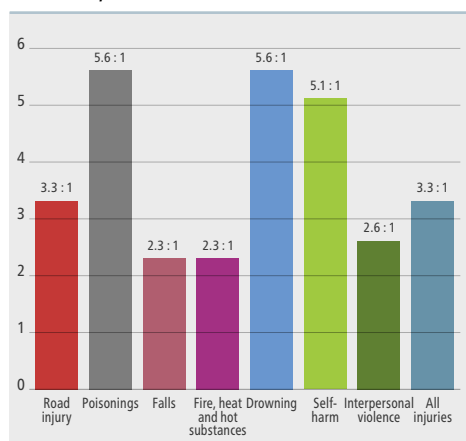


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Latvia, 2016 (%)

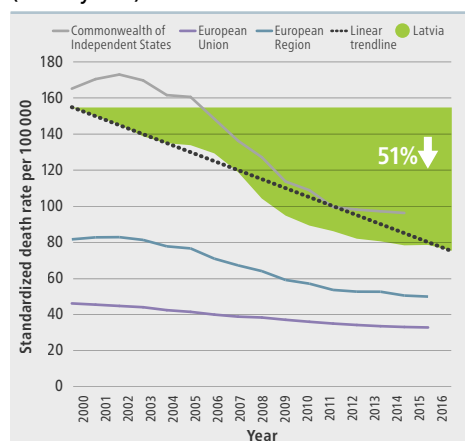


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Latvia, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Latvia



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Latvia, 2016

Latvia				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		570 432			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	263 681	46.2	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	134 542	23.6	25.3	
3	Unintentional injuries	35 457	6.2	5.8	
4	Digestive diseases	29 716	5.2	5.2	
5	Intentional injuries	22 186	3.9	3.9	
6	Infectious and parasitic diseases	11 283	2.0	3.2	
7	Respiratory infectious	11 119	1.9	2.7	
8	Neurological conditions	11 007	1.9	4.3	
9	Mental and substance-use disorders	10 576	1.9	2.2	
10	Diabetes mellitus	9 456	1.7	1.7	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Latvia, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	≤ 0.05 g/dl	≤ 0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		7/10		7/10		7/10			7/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div>	<div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div>	<div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div>	<div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div>	<div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Latvia, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	NO	—		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	NO	—		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	NO	—		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	NO	—		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	NO	—		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	NO		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	—		
Medicolegal services for victims	NO	—					

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Latvia

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	35.2	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	34.0	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	37.3	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	51.4	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

2 908 249 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 14 770 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

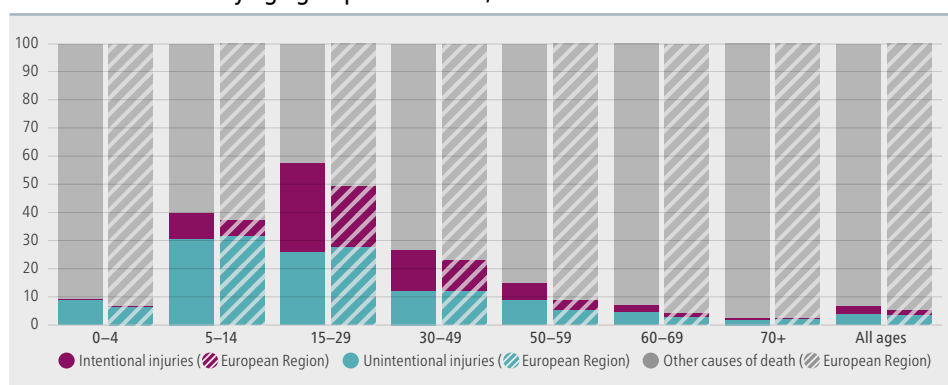
LITHUANIA

Leading causes of death in Lithuania, 2016

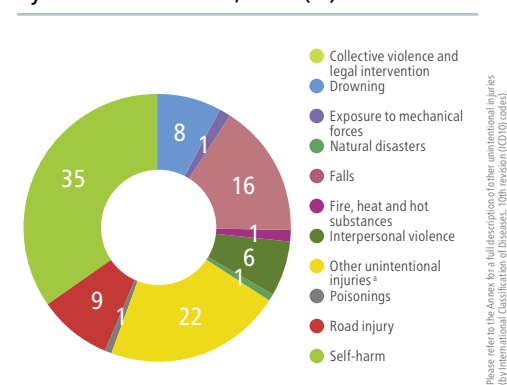
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Other congenital anomalies	28 Drowning	8 Self-harm	129 Self-harm	298 Ischaemic heart disease	741 Ischaemic heart disease	1 586 Ischaemic heart disease	12 989 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Congenital heart anomalies	26 Brain and nervous system cancers	8 Road injury	55 Cirrhosis of the liver	244 Cirrhosis of the liver	247 Stroke	591 Stroke	4 738 Stroke
3	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	15 Other neurological conditions	6 Drowning	26 Ischaemic heart disease	241 Stroke	209 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	405 Colon and rectum cancers	670 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
4	Preterm birth complications	15 Other congenital anomalies	5 Interpersonal violence	25 Alcohol use disorders	119 Self-harm	204 Colon and rectum cancers	193 Other circulatory diseases	651 Other circulatory diseases
5	Neonatal sepsis and infections	9 Road injury	4 Drug use disorders	25 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	118 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	198 Cirrhosis of the liver	188 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	651 Colon and rectum cancers
6	Other chromosomal anomalies	8 Self-harm	3 Other unintentional injuries ^a	24 Other unintentional injuries ^a	109 Other unintentional injuries ^a	140 Other circulatory diseases	173 Prostate cancer	441 Self-harm
7	Lower respiratory infections	6 Epilepsy	1 Other neurological conditions	23 Stroke	89 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	128 Stomach cancer	154 COPD ^b	429 Cirrhosis of the liver
8	Other neonatal conditions	6 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	1 Cirrhosis of the liver	13 Other circulatory diseases	82 Alcohol use disorders	105 Prostate cancer	132 Other digestive diseases	421 Stomach cancer
9	Other unintentional injuries ^a	6 Stroke	1 Stroke	13 Drug use disorders	80 Other circulatory diseases	103 Self-harm	129 Stomach cancer	405 Lower respiratory infections
10	Sudden infant death syndrome	5 Other unintentional injuries ^a	1 Ischaemic heart disease	12 Lower respiratory infections	76 Stomach cancer	100 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	125 Lower respiratory infections	367 Other digestive diseases
11	Meningitis	4 Meningitis	1 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	11 Interpersonal violence	67 Breast cancer	95 Lower respiratory infections	121 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	320 Prostate cancer
12	Other malignant neoplasms	3 Leukaemia	1 Falls	11 Breast cancer	63 Lower respiratory infections	94 Other unintentional injuries ^a	119 Pancreas cancer	294 Other unintentional injuries ^a
13	Leukaemia	3 Interpersonal violence	1 Alcohol use disorders	10 Road injury	61 Colon and rectum cancers	93 Breast cancer	117 Kidney diseases	274 COPD ^b
14	Brain and nervous system cancers	2 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	1 Epilepsy	9 Falls	60 Other digestive diseases	74 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	116 Hypertensive heart disease	270 Breast cancer
15	Encephalitis	2 Other chromosomal anomalies	1 Other circulatory diseases	8 Tuberculosis	56 Pancreas cancer	68 COPD ^b	112 Breast cancer	267 Pancreas cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	9.1 (15)	36.7 (18)	57.5 (279)	26.6 (673)	14.8 (583)	7.1 (434)	2.5 (675)	6.6 (2 677)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Lithuania, 2016

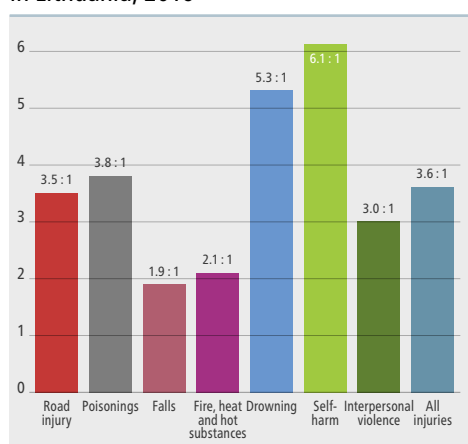


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Lithuania, 2016 (%)

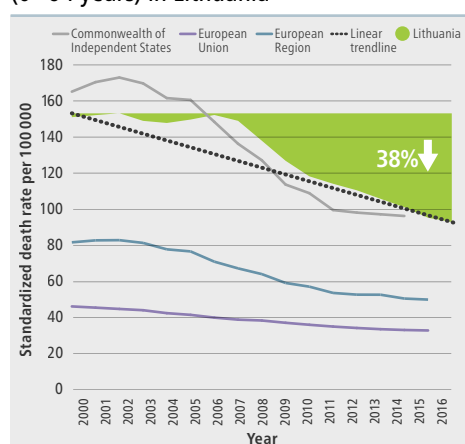


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Lithuania, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Lithuania



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Lithuania, 2016

Lithuania			European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
All causes		836 519		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	364 862	43.6	34.9
2	Malignant neoplasms	188 822	22.6	25.3
3	Digestive diseases	60 098	7.2	5.2
4	Unintentional injuries	54 066	6.5	5.8
5	Intentional injuries	45 815	5.5	3.9
6	Mental and substance-use disorders	22 185	2.7	2.2
7	Infectious and parasitic diseases	20 903	2.5	3.2
8	Respiratory infectious	16 186	1.9	2.7
9	Neurological conditions	15 847	1.9	4.3
10	Respiratory diseases	13 143	1.6	3.8

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Lithuania, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	≤ 0.04 g/dl	0.00 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		8/10		7/10		9/10			8/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Lithuania, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Olweus (school-based antibullying). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Lithuania

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	48.1	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	47.1	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	49.6	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	53.3	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

575 747 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 76 660 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

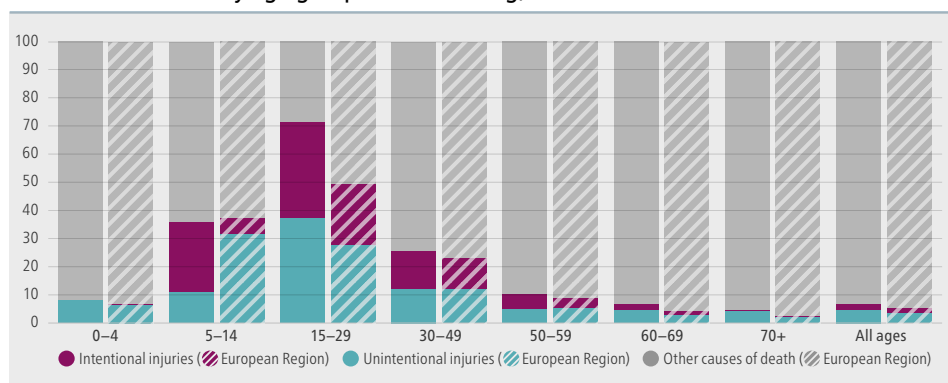
LUXEMBOURG

Leading causes of death in Luxembourg, 2016

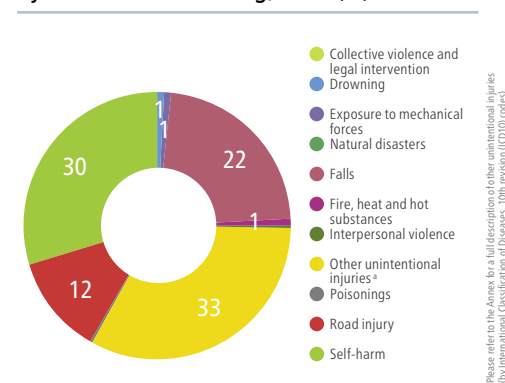
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	4 Self-harm	1 Self-harm	8 Self-harm	21 Ischaemic heart disease	37 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	64 Ischaemic heart disease	492 Ischaemic heart disease 599
2	Other congenital anomalies	2 Leukaemia	1 Road injury	8 Ischaemic heart disease	16 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	33 Ischaemic heart disease	54 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	241 Stroke 251
3	Other neonatal conditions	2 Other neurological conditions	1 Drug use disorders	1 Breast cancer	11 Cirrhosis of the liver	20 Colon and rectum cancers	26 Stroke	223 Other circulatory diseases 248
4	Congenital heart anomalies	1 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	1 Other unintentional injuries ^a	1 Cirrhosis of the liver	10 Self-harm	15 COPD ^b	25 Other circulatory diseases	214 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 247
5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	1 Other unintentional injuries ^a	0 Liver cancer	1 Road injury	10 Breast cancer	12 Other circulatory diseases	21 COPD ^b	184 Alzheimer disease and other dementias 246
6	Other chromosomal anomalies	1 Thalassaemias	0 Other circulatory diseases	1 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	9 Colon and rectum cancers	12 Pancreas cancer	21 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	140 COPD ^b 220
7	Sudden infant death syndrome	1 Interpersonal violence	0 Brain and nervous system cancers	1 Other circulatory diseases	6 Stroke	11 Cirrhosis of the liver	19 Lower respiratory infections	103 Colon and rectum cancers 134
8	Other unintentional injuries ^a	0 Poisonings	0 Other neurological conditions	1 Other unintentional injuries ^a	5 Stomach cancer	9 Breast cancer	19 Colon and rectum cancers	93 Lower respiratory infections 114
9	Road injury	0 Other haemoglobinopathies and haemolytic anaemias	0 Exposure to mechanical forces	0 Brain and nervous system cancers	4 Brain and nervous system cancers	9 Liver cancer	15 Diabetes mellitus	73 Breast cancer 103
10	Leukaemia	0 Sickle cell disorders and trait	0 Stroke	0 Colon and rectum cancers	3 COPD ^b	9 Stroke	14 Other unintentional injuries ^a	65 Diabetes mellitus 89
11	Brain and nervous system cancers	0 Eating disorders	0 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	0 Epilepsy	3 Other circulatory diseases	7 Self-harm	11 Breast cancer	60 Other unintentional injuries ^a 86
12	Other malignant neoplasms	0	0 Corpus uteri cancer	0 Ovary cancer	3 Pancreas cancer	7 Other unintentional injuries ^a	11 Kidney diseases	59 Pancreas cancer 83
13	Neonatal sepsis and infections	0	0 Diabetes mellitus	0 Other malignant neoplasms	3 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	6 Diabetes mellitus	11 Pancreas cancer	54 Self-harm 78
14	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	0	0 Drowning	0 Alcohol use disorders	3 Road injury	6 Other malignant neoplasms	10 Prostate cancer	51 Cirrhosis of the liver 72
15	Neural tube defects	0	0 Falls	0 Diabetes mellitus	3 Alcohol use disorders	6 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	9 Other digestive diseases	48 Kidney diseases 66
Deaths attributed to injuries		Percentage (absolute number) 8.2 (1)	Percentage (absolute number) 35.8 (1)	Percentage (absolute number) 71.4 (18)	Percentage (absolute number) 25.5 (40)	Percentage (absolute number) 10.3 (30)	Percentage (absolute number) 6.9 (34)	Percentage (absolute number) 4.7 (139) 6.7 (263)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Luxembourg, 2016

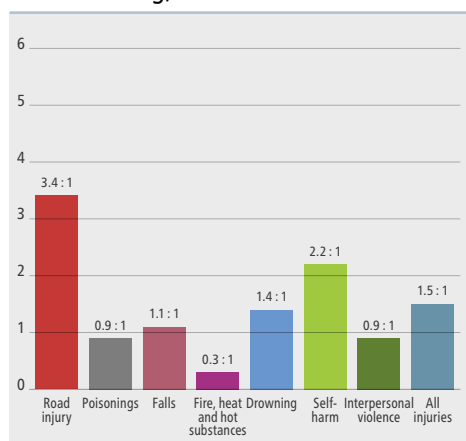


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Luxembourg, 2016 (%)

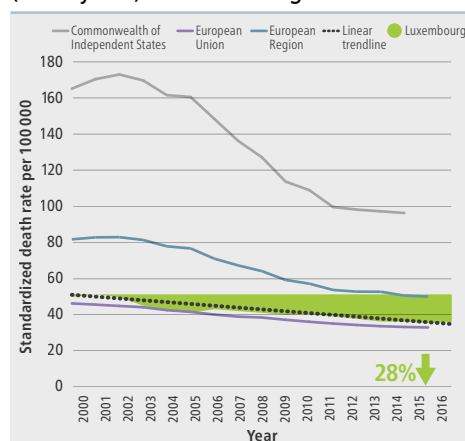


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Luxembourg, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Luxembourg



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Luxembourg, 2016

Luxembourg				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		69 539			
1	Malignant neoplasms	23 831	34.3	25.3	
2	Cardiovascular diseases	17 159	24.7	34.9	
3	Neurological conditions	4 515	6.5	4.3	
4	Unintentional injuries	4 293	6.2	5.8	
5	Respiratory diseases	3 940	5.7	3.8	
6	Digestive diseases	3 747	5.4	5.2	
7	Intentional injuries	2 968	4.3	3.9	
8	Respiratory infectious	1 418	2.0	2.7	
9	Diabetes mellitus	1 402	2.0	1.7	
10	Genitourinary diseases	1 039	1.5	1.6	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Luxembourg, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	<0.05 g/dl	<0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		6/10		7/10		10/10			8/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>				
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>				

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Luxembourg, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Kidpower (primary school-based empowering children); KiVa (school-based antibullying). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Luxembourg

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	Data not available	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	Data not available	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	Data not available	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	47.8	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
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- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
- Estimates for 2000–2016. Deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. In: Health statistics and information systems [website]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en/index1.html).
- European regional status report on road safety 2019. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2020 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/violence-and-injuries/publications/2020/european-regional-status-report-on-road-safety-2019>).
- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region-1990-2014-2016>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

429 362 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 24 140 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

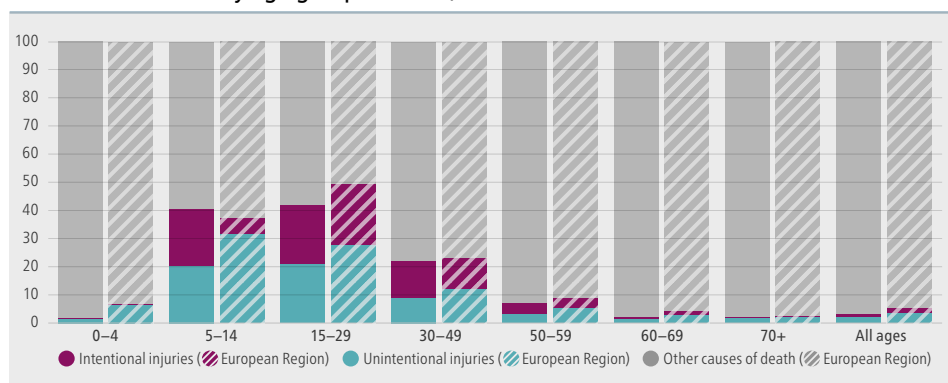
MALTA

Leading causes of death in Malta, 2016

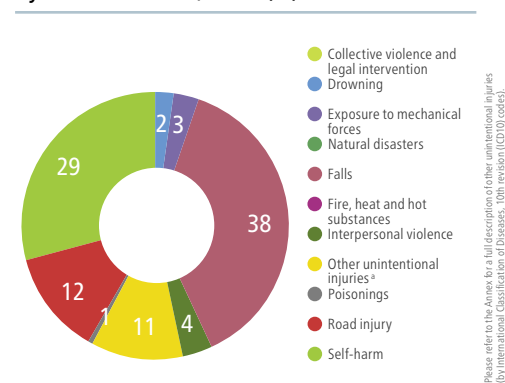
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	10 Self-harm	1 Self-harm	5 Ischaemic heart disease	12 Ischaemic heart disease	36 Ischaemic heart disease	114 Ischaemic heart disease	738 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	4 Kidney cancer	0 Road injury	3 Self-harm	12 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	20 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	53 Stroke	253 Stroke
3	Other chromosomal anomalies	2 Other neurological conditions	0 Other circulatory diseases	2 Breast cancer	7 Colon and rectum cancers	12 Colon and rectum cancers	29 Lower respiratory infections	166 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
4	Congenital heart anomalies	2 Meningitis	0 Other neurological conditions	1 Road injury	4 Pancreas cancer	11 Pancreas cancer	29 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	135 Lower respiratory infections
5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	2 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	0 Drug use disorders	1 Other neurological conditions	4 Stroke	9 Diabetes mellitus	26 COPD*	118 Diabetes mellitus
6	Other neurological conditions	1 Other congenital anomalies	0 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	1 Drug use disorders	4 Breast cancer	9 Stroke	24 Diabetes mellitus	109 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
7	Lower respiratory infections	1 Ovary cancer	0 Other unintentional injuries*	1 Other circulatory diseases	3 Diabetes mellitus	8 Breast cancer	21 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	108 COPD*
8	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	1 Road injury	0 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	1 Cirrhosis of the liver	3 Self-harm	8 COPD*	18 Colon and rectum cancers	84 Colon and rectum cancers
9	Neural tube defects	1 Exposure to mechanical forces	0 Other malignant neoplasms	1 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3 Brain and nervous system cancers	6 Other circulatory diseases	15 Other circulatory diseases	79 Other circulatory diseases
10	Down syndrome	1 Drowning	0 Interpersonal violence	1 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	3 Other circulatory diseases	5 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	12 Breast cancer	53 Breast cancer
11	Other malignant neoplasms	0 Other chromosomal anomalies	0 Falls	1 Colon and rectum cancers	3 Kidney cancer	4 Prostate cancer	10 Other respiratory diseases	44 Pancreas cancer
12	Other neonatal conditions	0 Brain and nervous system cancers	0 Lower respiratory infections	1 Other malignant neoplasms	2 Other malignant neoplasms	4 Brain and nervous system cancers	10 Pancreas cancer	43 Other respiratory diseases
13	Leukaemia	0 Interpersonal violence	0 Epilepsy	1 Lower respiratory infections	2 Cirrhosis of the liver	4 Stomach cancer	9 Parkinson disease	43 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma
14	Neonatal sepsis and infections	0 Poisonings	0 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	1 Stroke	2 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	4 Kidney cancer	9 Kidney diseases	39 Other digestive diseases
15	Brain and nervous system cancers	0 Eating disorders	0 Exposure to mechanical forces	0 Pancreas cancer	2 Ovary cancer	4 Lower respiratory infections	9 Other digestive diseases	38 Parkinson disease
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	1.7 (0)	40.4 (2)	41.9 (11)	22.0 (23)	7.2 (14)	1.9 (10)	2.0 (51)	3.2 (110)

* COPD - chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. * Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Malta, 2016

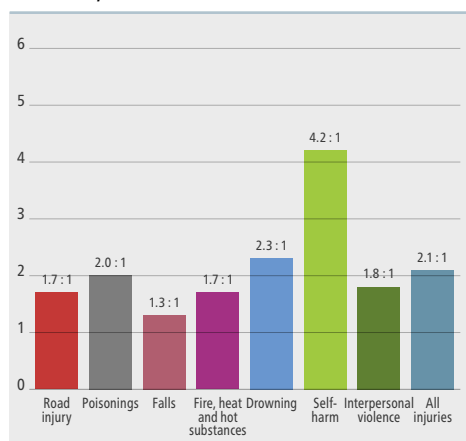


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Malta, 2016 (%)

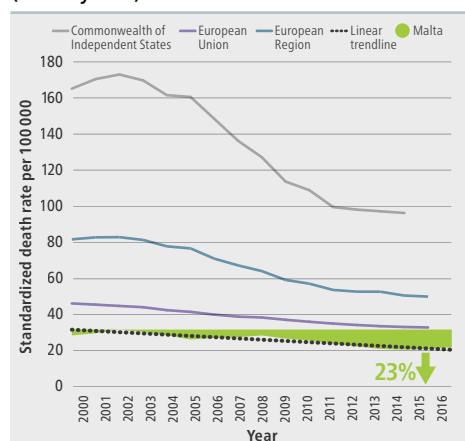


* Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Malta, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Malta



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Malta, 2016

Malta				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
All causes		63 619		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	20 543	32.3	34.9
2	Malignant neoplasms	20 505	32.2	25.3
3	Neurological conditions	3 308	5.2	4.3
4	Respiratory diseases	2 901	4.6	3.8
5	Diabetes mellitus	2 534	4.0	1.7
6	Respiratory infectious	2 319	3.6	2.7
7	Digestive diseases	2 033	3.2	5.2
8	Unintentional injuries	1 909	3.0	5.8
9	Intentional injuries	1 602	2.5	3.9
10	Neonatal conditions	1 188	1.9	2.2

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Malta, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	≤ 0.05 g/dl	≤ 0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Up to 3 years	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	4/10		4/10		6/10		9/10			3/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>				
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>				

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Malta, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	NO		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Triple P, The Incredible Years (parenting education). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Malta

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	36.6	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	34.7	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	40.6	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	33.8	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
- World development indicators database [online database]. In: World Bank [website]. Washington (DC): World Bank; 2018 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).
- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
- Estimates for 2000–2016. Deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. In: Health statistics and information systems [website]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en/index1.html).
- European regional status report on road safety 2019. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2020 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/violence-and-injuries/publications/2020/european-regional-status-report-on-road-safety-2019>).
- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region-1990-2014-2016>).
- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

628 615 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 6970 (2)



Income group (2016)

Upper-middle (2)

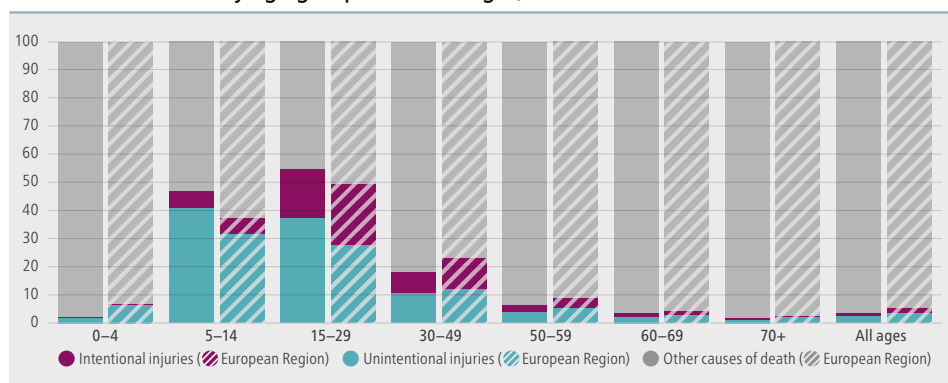
MONTENEGRO

Leading causes of death in Montenegro, 2016

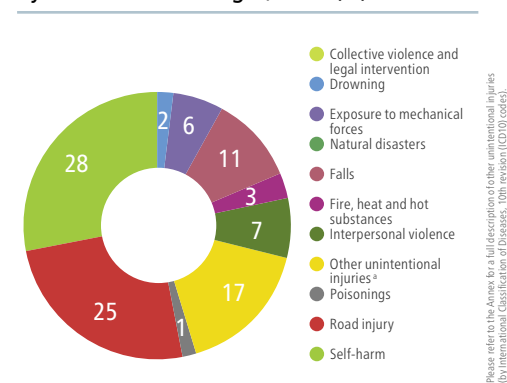
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	10 Road injury	2 Road injury	12 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	35 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	100 Ischaemic heart disease	254 Stroke	1 377 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Preterm birth complications	8 Other unintentional injuries ^a	1 Self-harm	7 Ischaemic heart disease	27 Ischaemic heart disease	84 Stroke	191 Ischaemic heart disease	1 307 Stroke
3	Lower respiratory infections	1 Other malignant neoplasms	1 Other unintentional injuries ^a	4 Stroke	18 Stroke	55 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	125 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	277 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
4	Sudden infant death syndrome	1 Leukaemia	1 Drug use disorders	3 Self-harm	15 Colon and rectum cancers	28 Colon and rectum cancers	56 Other circulatory diseases	182 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
5	Other malignant neoplasms	1 Brain and nervous system cancers	1 Interpersonal violence	2 Road injury	13 Breast cancer	24 Diabetes mellitus	34 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	162 Other circulatory diseases
6	Congenital heart anomalies	1 Exposure to mechanical forces	1 Other malignant neoplasms	2 Breast cancer	12 Other malignant neoplasms	20 Other malignant neoplasms	30 COPD ^b	139 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis
7	Other congenital anomalies	1 Drowning	0 Exposure to mechanical forces	2 Colon and rectum cancers	12 Pancreas cancer	18 Other circulatory diseases	30 Diabetes mellitus	113 Colon and rectum cancers
8	Neonatal sepsis and infections	1 Lower respiratory infections	0 Leukaemia	2 Other malignant neoplasms	9 Stomach cancer	14 Breast cancer	27 Kidney diseases	85 COPD ^b
9	Leukaemia	0 Self-harm	0 Brain and nervous system cancers	2 Other unintentional injuries ^a	8 Liver cancer	12 Stomach cancer	27 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	82 Diabetes mellitus
10	Tuberculosis	0 Interpersonal violence	0 HIV/AIDS	2 Stomach cancer	8 Brain and nervous system cancers	12 Liver cancer	26 Colon and rectum cancers	74 Kidney diseases
11	Brain and nervous system cancers	0 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	0 Stroke	2 Brain and nervous system cancers	6 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	11 Pancreas cancer	26 Prostate cancer	49 Other malignant neoplasms
12	Other neonatal conditions	0 Stroke	0 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	1 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	6 Self-harm	11 Prostate cancer	24 Other malignant neoplasms	43 Breast cancer
13	Down syndrome	0 Epilepsy	0 Ischaemic heart disease	1 Pancreas cancer	6 Diabetes mellitus	10 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	24 Parkinson disease	41 Prostate cancer
14	Other unintentional injuries ^a	0 Congenital heart anomalies	0 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 Cervix uteri cancer	5 Other circulatory diseases	10 COPD ^b	23 Lower respiratory infections	41 Pancreas cancer
15	Paralytic ileus and intestinal obstruction	0 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	0 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	1 Interpersonal violence	5 Road injury	9 Kidney diseases	22 Breast cancer	36 Stomach cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 2.0 (1)	Percentage (absolute number) 47.0 (5)	Percentage (absolute number) 54.7 (30)	Percentage (absolute number) 18.0 (48)	Percentage (absolute number) 6.2 (35)	Percentage (absolute number) 3.5 (41)	Percentage (absolute number) 1.6 (72)	Percentage (absolute number) 3.5 (231)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Montenegro, 2016

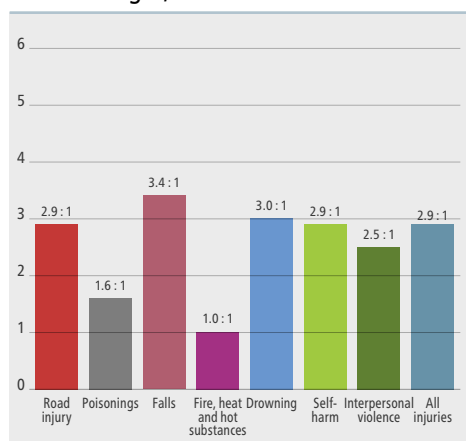


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Montenegro, 2016 (%)

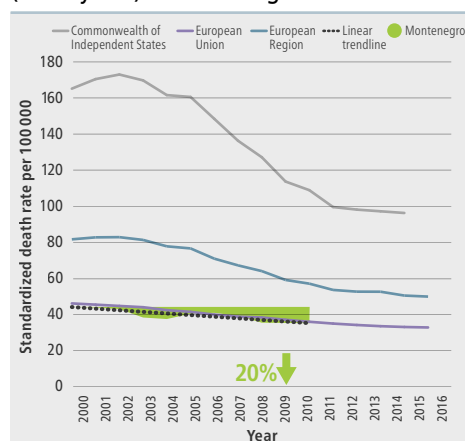


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Montenegro, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Montenegro



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Montenegro, 2016

Montenegro				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		130 035			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	60 873	46.8	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	39 709	30.5	25.3	
3	Unintentional injuries	5 462	4.2	5.8	
4	Neurological conditions	4 395	3.4	4.3	
5	Diabetes mellitus	3 082	2.4	1.7	
6	Intentional injuries	3 030	2.3	3.9	
7	Respiratory diseases	2 995	2.3	3.8	
8	Digestive diseases	2 951	2.3	5.2	
9	Genitourinary diseases	2 370	1.8	1.6	
10	Neonatal conditions	1 732	1.3	2.2	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Montenegro, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	≤ 0.03 g/dl	0.00 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Up to 5 years	No	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		7/10		6/10		6/10			4/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria		● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria		● No existing legislation
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)		● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)		● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Montenegro, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership, Step Towards Effective Enjoyable Parenting (home visiting); Triple P, Adults and Children Against Violence (ACT), Safe Environment for Every Kid (parenting education); Kidpower (primary school-based empowering children); Olweus (school-based antibullying). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Montenegro

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	25.4	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	23.9	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	26.9	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	32.4	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
- World development indicators database [online database]. In: World Bank [website]. Washington (DC): World Bank; 2018 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).
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- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region-1990-2014-2016>).
- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

16 987 330 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 46 310 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

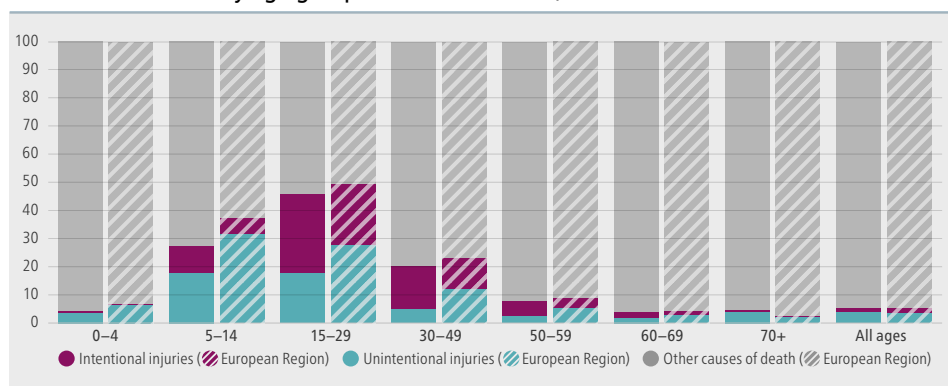
NETHERLANDS

Leading causes of death in the Netherlands, 2016

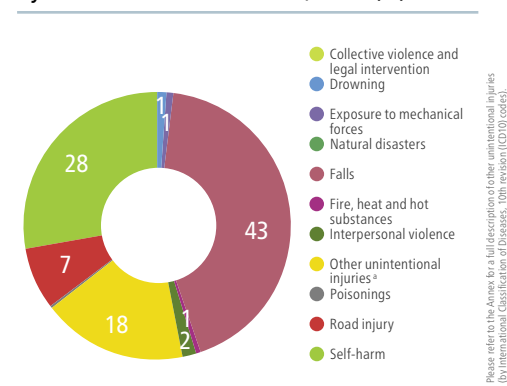
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications 171	Other malignant neoplasms 171	Self-harm 217	Self-harm 605	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 1 295	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 1 295	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 3 226	Ischaemic heart disease 15 787
2	Other congenital anomalies 83	Brain and nervous system cancers 83	Road injury 109	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 297	Ischaemic heart disease 852	Ischaemic heart disease 852	Ischaemic heart disease 1 927	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 15 180
3	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 71	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 71	Other circulatory diseases 11	Breast cancer 37	Breast cancer 290	Colon and rectum cancers 598	Stroke 1 248	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 8 675
4	Congenital heart anomalies 55	Road injury 10	Drug use disorders 31	Ischaemic heart disease 31	Colon and rectum cancers 287	COPD ^a 560	COPD ^a 1 190	Stroke 7 532
5	Other neonatal conditions 54	Other neurological conditions 54	Other malignant neoplasms 10	Colon and rectum cancers 31	Self-harm 195	Stroke 475	Other circulatory diseases 835	COPD ^a 6 514
6	Neonatal sepsis and infections 49	Self-harm 9	Other neurological conditions 9	Brain and nervous system cancers 29	COPD ^a 153	Breast cancer 370	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 777	Other circulatory diseases 6 331
7	Other chromosomal anomalies 37	Lower respiratory infections 37	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 7	Other circulatory diseases 28	Pancreas cancer 141	Pancreas cancer 318	Lower respiratory infections 772	Colon and rectum cancers 4 126
8	Other neurological conditions 17	Other unintentional injuries ^b 7	Brain and nervous system cancers 7	Stroke 24	Stroke 126	Oesophagus cancer 305	Colon and rectum cancers 657	Lower respiratory infections 3 875
9	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 15	Epilepsy 15	Interpersonal violence 6	Other malignant neoplasms 24	Other malignant neoplasms 113	Other circulatory diseases 255	Falls 633	Breast cancer 2 983
10	Down syndrome 11	Drowning 6	Epilepsy 6	Other neurological conditions 23	Oesophagus cancer 112	Other malignant neoplasms 253	Prostate cancer 595	Falls 2 570
11	Lower respiratory infections 10	Idiopathic intellectual disability 10	Lower respiratory infections 4	Road injury 19	Other circulatory diseases 92	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 241	Diabetes mellitus 472	Prostate cancer 2 416
12	Brain and nervous system cancers 9	Leukaemia 9	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 4	Melanoma and other skin cancers 19	Cirrhosis of the liver 84	Prostate cancer 216	Other malignant neoplasms 446	Other malignant neoplasms 2 056
13	Sudden infant death syndrome 9	Interpersonal violence 3	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 3	Cirrhosis of the liver 17	Brain and nervous system cancers 79	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 206	Other digestive diseases 384	Diabetes mellitus 1 911
14	Leukaemia 9	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 3	Exposure to mechanical forces 3	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 14	Other neurological conditions 73	Diabetes mellitus 187	Breast cancer 382	Pancreas cancer 1 909
15	Neural tube defects 9	Other congenital anomalies 3	Leukaemia 3	Drug use disorders 13	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 71	Other neurological conditions 175	Kidney diseases 376	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 1 876
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 4.0 (27)	Percentage (absolute number) 27.1 (36)	Percentage (absolute number) 46.0 (397)	Percentage (absolute number) 20.1 (854)	Percentage (absolute number) 7.7 (709)	Percentage (absolute number) 3.7 (750)	Percentage (absolute number) 4.4 (4 980)	Percentage (absolute number) 5.2 (7 753)

^a COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in the Netherlands, 2016

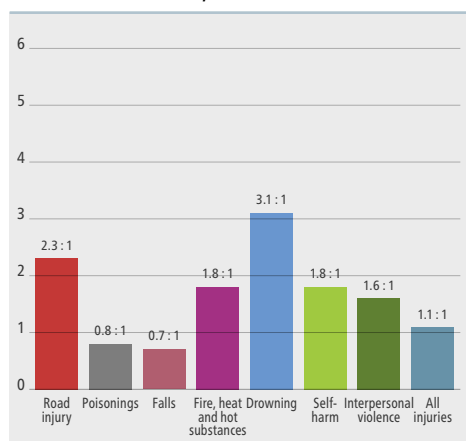


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in the Netherlands, 2016 (%)

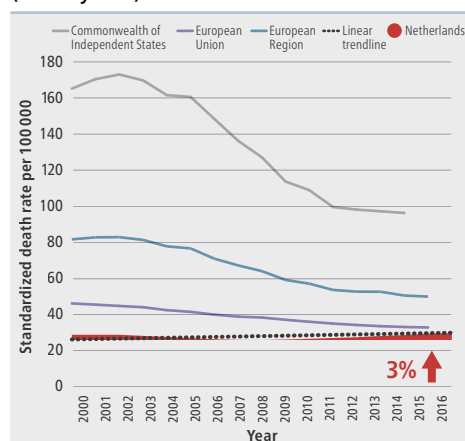


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in the Netherlands, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in the Netherlands



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (6).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in the Netherlands, 2016

Netherlands				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		2 264 048			
1	Malignant neoplasms	994 077	43.9	25.3	
2	Cardiovascular diseases	546 482	24.1	34.9	
3	Neurological conditions	249 451	11.0	4.3	
4	Respiratory diseases	167 852	7.4	3.8	
5	Unintentional injuries	90 300	4.0	5.8	
6	Intentional injuries	86 739	3.8	3.9	
7	Digestive diseases	85 774	3.8	5.2	
8	Respiratory infectious	63 433	2.8	2.7	
9	Diabetes mellitus	47 928	2.1	1.7	
10	Genitourinary diseases	43 241	1.9	1.6	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in the Netherlands, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.05 g/dl	≤ 0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	6/10		6/10		6/10		5/10			6/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria		● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria		● No existing legislation
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)		● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)		● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in the Netherlands, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	NO	—	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Yes/No			
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Mental health services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership (home visiting); Triple P, The Incredible Years (parenting education); Kidpower (primary school-based empowering children); Olweus (school-based antibullying). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in the Netherlands

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	33.2	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	30.9	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	36.5	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	31.8	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)
2 081 206 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)
US\$ 4980 (2)



Income group (2016)
Upper-middle (2)

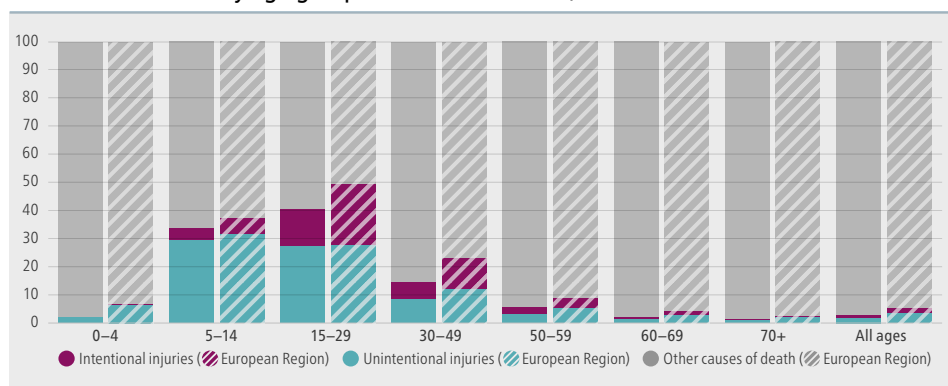
NORTH MACEDONIA

Leading causes of death in North Macedonia, 2016

Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	154 Road injury	3 Road injury	21 Ischaemic heart disease	171 Ischaemic heart disease	382 Ischaemic heart disease	637 Stroke	3 224 Stroke
2	Congenital heart anomalies	19 Stroke	3 Other unintentional injuries ^a	18 Stroke	86 Stroke	212 Stroke	566 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	2 821 Ischaemic heart disease
3	Lower respiratory infections	19 Other unintentional injuries ^a	3 Self-harm	17 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	50 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	202 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	337 Ischaemic heart disease	2 496 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	17 Brain and nervous system cancers	3 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	12 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	47 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	97 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	288 Diabetes mellitus	641 Diabetes mellitus
5	Other congenital anomalies	13 Leukaemia	3 Ischaemic heart disease	10 Self-harm	44 Colon and rectum cancers	65 Diabetes mellitus	201 Other circulatory diseases	507 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
6	Neonatal sepsis and infections	9 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	2 Stroke	10 Breast cancer	38 Diabetes mellitus	61 Colon and rectum cancers	132 COPD ^b	492 COPD ^b
7	Other neonatal conditions	6 Other neurological conditions	2 Other neurological conditions	7 Road injury	32 Breast cancer	60 COPD ^b	130 Hypertensive heart disease	431 Other circulatory diseases
8	Sudden infant death syndrome	5 Other malignant neoplasms	1 Brain and nervous system cancers	6 Other unintentional injuries ^a	28 Stomach cancer	48 Stomach cancer	111 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	285 Hypertensive heart disease
9	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	4 Congenital heart anomalies	1 Lower respiratory infections	6 Stomach cancer	27 Cirrhosis of the liver	47 Breast cancer	87 Kidney diseases	277 Colon and rectum cancers
10	Diarrhoeal diseases	3 Epilepsy	1 Interpersonal violence	6 Colon and rectum cancers	26 COPD ^b	43 Kidney diseases	82 Colon and rectum cancers	229 Kidney diseases
11	Down syndrome	3 Lower respiratory infections	1 Other malignant neoplasms	5 Brain and nervous system cancers	26 Self-harm	35 Pancreas cancer	70 Stomach cancer	183 Stomach cancer
12	Brain and nervous system cancers	2 Drowning	1 Other circulatory diseases	5 Cirrhosis of the liver	23 Kidney diseases	35 Brain and nervous system cancers	67 Prostate cancer	154 Breast cancer
13	Leukaemia	2 Self-harm	1 Leukaemia	5 Diabetes mellitus	22 Brain and nervous system cancers	34 Liver cancer	67 Breast cancer	127 Liver cancer
14	Meningitis	2 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	1 Congenital heart anomalies	4 Kidney diseases	18 Liver cancer	33 Hypertensive heart disease	63 Other respiratory diseases	125 Pancreas cancer
15	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	2 Encephalitis	0 Kidney diseases	3 COPD ^b	16 Other malignant neoplasms	32 Other malignant neoplasms	62 Liver cancer	102 Other malignant neoplasms
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 2.0 (6)	Percentage (absolute number) 33.7 (10)	Percentage (absolute number) 40.7 (70)	Percentage (absolute number) 14.4 (132)	Percentage (absolute number) 5.4 (97)	Percentage (absolute number) 2.2 (80)	Percentage (absolute number) 1.3 (171)	Percentage (absolute number) 2.8 (566)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in North Macedonia, 2016

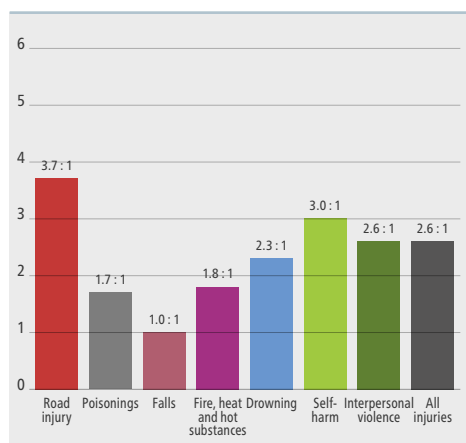


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in North Macedonia, 2016 (%)

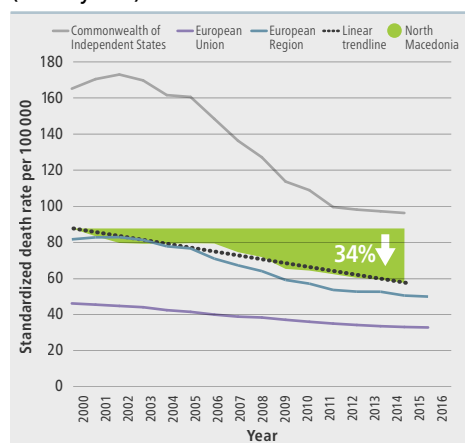


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in North Macedonia 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in North Macedonia



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in North Macedonia, 2016

North Macedonia				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		436 395			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	217 590	49.9	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	105 315	24.1	25.3	
3	Diabetes mellitus	18 578	4.3	1.7	
4	Respiratory diseases	17 607	4.0	3.8	
5	Neonatal conditions	17 141	3.9	2.2	
6	Unintentional injuries	13 638	3.1	5.8	
7	Digestive diseases	10 605	2.4	5.2	
8	Genitourinary diseases	8 959	2.1	1.6	
9	Intentional injuries	7 717	1.8	3.9	
10	Neurological conditions	5 681	1.3	4.3	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in North Macedonia, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints			
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat	
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	≤ 0.05 g/dl	<0.01 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Up to 5 years	No	Restricted	
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	6/10		5/10		5/10		7/10			7/10			
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>					
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>					

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in North Macedonia, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	NO	—	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in North Macedonia

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	15.1	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	14.6	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	16.0	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	33.2	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

5 254 694 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 82 330 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

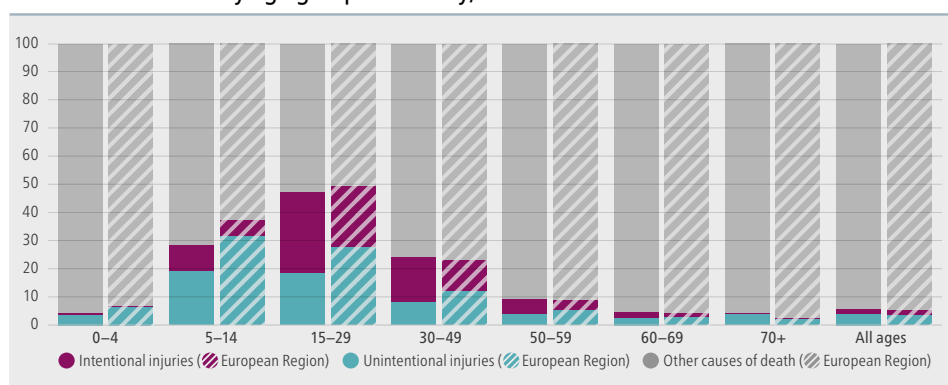
NORWAY

Leading causes of death in Norway, 2016

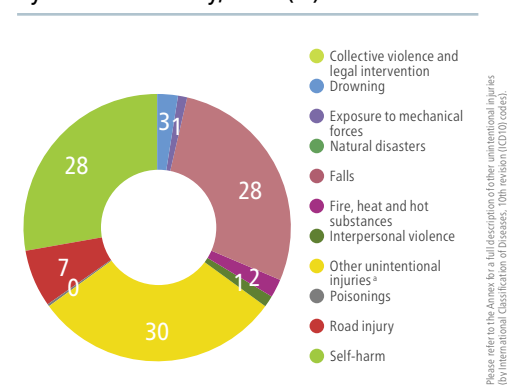
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	25 Brain and nervous system cancers	6 Self-harm	103 Self-harm	205 Ischaemic heart disease	265 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	660 Ischaemic heart disease	5 051 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other neonatal conditions	25 Leukaemia	5 Drug use disorders	78 Drug use disorders	180 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	205 Ischaemic heart disease	557 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	3 564 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
3	Other congenital anomalies	19 Other neurological conditions	4 Road injury	38 Ischaemic heart disease	93 Self-harm	118 COPD ^a	359 Stroke	2 434 Stroke
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	18 Road injury	3 Other neurological conditions	12 Breast cancer	62 Colon and rectum cancers	114 Colon and rectum cancers	318 COPD ^a	2 206 COPD ^a
5	Congenital heart anomalies	16 Self-harm	3 Other malignant neoplasms	12 Colon and rectum cancers	57 Breast cancer	103 Stroke	196 Other circulatory diseases	2 089 Other circulatory diseases
6	Other chromosomal anomalies	12 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	2 Other unintentional injuries ^b	12 Brain and nervous system cancers	50 Alcohol use disorders	79 Pancreas cancer	187 Lower respiratory infections	1 795 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
7	Sudden infant death syndrome	7 Other congenital anomalies	2 Epilepsy	11 Alcohol use disorders	40 Stroke	77 Other circulatory diseases	153 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 387 Lower respiratory infections
8	Neonatal sepsis and infections	4 Other malignant neoplasms	2 Brain and nervous system cancers	9 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	39 Pancreas cancer	74 Breast cancer	124 Colon and rectum cancers	1 264 Colon and rectum cancers
9	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	3 Epilepsy	2 Diabetes mellitus	9 Melanoma and other skin cancers	36 Cirrhosis of the liver	64 Prostate cancer	123 Prostate cancer	1 040 Prostate cancer
10	Other neurological conditions	3 Exposure to mechanical forces	1 Other circulatory diseases	7 Road injury	35 COPD ^a	62 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	117 Other unintentional injuries ^b	598 Pancreas cancer
11	Brain and nervous system cancers	3 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	1 Interpersonal violence	7 Stroke	33 Brain and nervous system cancers	57 Brain and nervous system cancers	98 Falls	563 Breast cancer
12	Lower respiratory infections	3 Falls	1 Leukaemia	7 Other malignant neoplasms	30 Drug use disorders	57 Self-harm	94 Diabetes mellitus	530 Other unintentional injuries ^b
13	Other infectious diseases	3 Fire, heat and hot substances	1 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	6 Other circulatory diseases	27 Other circulatory diseases	54 Melanoma and other skin cancers	87 Other infectious diseases	494 Diabetes mellitus
14	Down syndrome	2 Interpersonal violence	1 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	6 Other neurological conditions	26 Other neurological conditions	47 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	83 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	488 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma
15	Other unintentional injuries ^b	2 Other chromosomal anomalies	1 Drowning	5 Other unintentional injuries ^b	25 Ovary cancer	44 Ovary cancer	81 Pancreas cancer	485 Falls
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	4.1 (7)	28.5 (11)	47.2 (180)	24.1 (321)	9.4 (203)	4.5 (218)	4.3 (1 362)	5.6 (2 303)

^a COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Norway, 2016

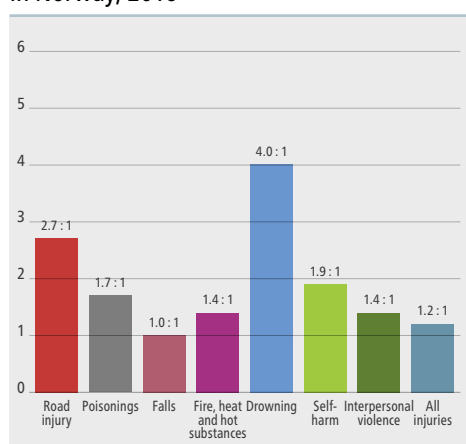


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Norway, 2016 (%)

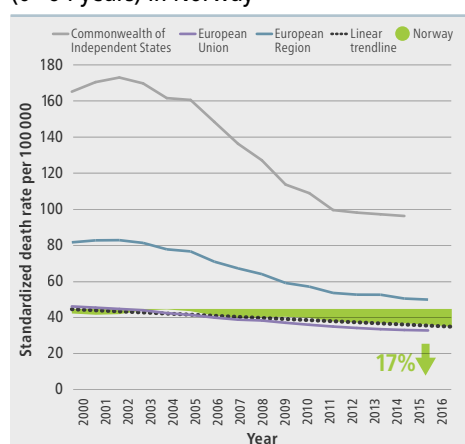


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Norway, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Norway



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Norway, 2016

Norway				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		684 291			
1	Malignant neoplasms	227 232	33.2	25.3	
2	Cardiovascular diseases	156 166	22.8	34.9	
3	Neurological conditions	59 091	8.6	4.3	
4	Respiratory diseases	46 996	6.9	3.8	
5	Unintentional injuries	30 388	4.4	5.8	
6	Intentional injuries	27 942	4.1	3.9	
7	Mental and substance-use disorders	26 477	3.9	2.2	
8	Digestive diseases	22 578	3.3	5.2	
9	Respiratory infectious	21 044	3.1	3.8	
10	Diabetes mellitus	11 424	1.7	1.7	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Norway, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.02 g/dl	≤ 0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	10/10		10/10		10/10		10/10			10/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Norway, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership (home visiting); Olweus (school-based antibullying). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Norway

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	27.6	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	26.5	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	29.2	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	36.3	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region-1990-2014-2016>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

38 224 408 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 12 680 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

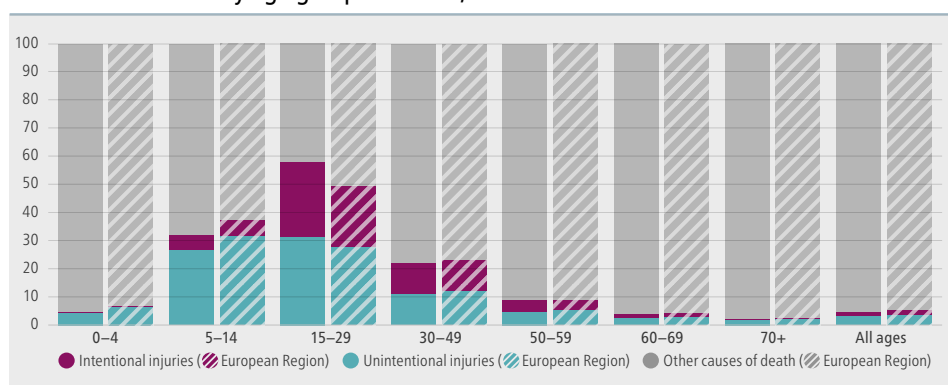
POLAND

Leading causes of death in Poland, 2016

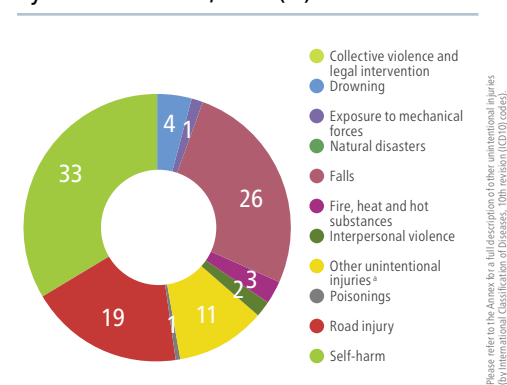
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications 609	Road injury 66	Self-harm 995	Ischaemic heart disease 2 445	Ischaemic heart disease 7 512	Ischaemic heart disease 17 201	Ischaemic heart disease 94 686	Ischaemic heart disease 121 935
2	Congenital heart anomalies 275	Brain and nervous system cancers 50	Road injury 778	Self-harm 2 045	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 3 974	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 10 325	Stroke 25 390	Stroke 33 739
3	Other congenital anomalies 243	Lower respiratory infections 38	Other unintentional injuries ^a 174	Cirrhosis of the liver 1 475	Stroke 2 063	Stroke 5 262	Other circulatory diseases 13 794	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 25 494
4	Other chromosomal anomalies 104	Congenital heart anomalies 31	Drowning 133	Alcohol use disorders 1 329	Cirrhosis of the liver 1 954	Colon and rectum cancers 3 651	Lower respiratory infections 12 646	Other circulatory diseases 18 668
5	Lower respiratory infections 83	Other neurological conditions 30	Lower respiratory infections 132	Stroke 947	Self-harm 1 437	Other circulatory diseases 2 801	COPD ^b 11 897	Lower respiratory infections 16 529
6	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 71	Self-harm 20	Falls 108	Road injury 946	Colon and rectum cancers 1 361	COPD ^b 2 800	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 10 646	COPD ^b 15 710
7	Other neonatal conditions 41	Leukaemia 20	Drug use disorders 95	Other circulatory diseases 732	Other circulatory diseases 1 257	Lower respiratory infections 2 074	Colon and rectum cancers 8 381	Colon and rectum cancers 13 804
8	Sudden infant death syndrome 28	Drowning 20	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 91	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 683	Alcohol use disorders 1 141	Cirrhosis of the liver 2 065	Diabetes mellitus 6 154	Diabetes mellitus 8 721
9	Other unintentional injuries ^a 28	Other congenital anomalies 19	Alcohol use disorders 90	Lower respiratory infections 589	Breast cancer 1 133	Breast cancer 1 990	Prostate cancer 4 104	Breast cancer 7 094
10	Neonatal sepsis and infections 27	Other malignant neoplasms 17	Ischaemic heart disease 90	Breast cancer 559	Lower respiratory infections 967	Stomach cancer 1 769	Other neoplasms 3 992	Cirrhosis of the liver 6 514
11	Neural tube defects 19	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 16	Other malignant neoplasms 86	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 542	COPD ^b 807	Pancreas cancer 1 726	Breast cancer 3 404	Stomach cancer 6 203
12	Road injury 17	Other unintentional injuries ^a 15	Other neurological conditions 86	Falls 414	Mouth and oropharynx cancers 789	Diabetes mellitus 1 623	Stomach cancer 3 356	Self-harm 6 174
13	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 15	Epilepsy 14	Brain and nervous system cancers 83	Brain and nervous system cancers 411	Stomach cancer 759	Other neoplasms 1 245	Falls 3 160	Other neoplasms 5 798
14	Brain and nervous system cancers 14	Falls 8	Other circulatory diseases 80	Colon and rectum cancers 397	Pancreas cancer 729	Mouth and oropharynx cancers 1 153	Pancreas cancer 2 718	Prostate cancer 5 464
15	Leukaemia 11	Stroke 6	Leukaemia 77	Other unintentional injuries ^a 391	Diabetes mellitus 638	Bladder cancer 1 151	Bladder cancer 2 695	Pancreas cancer 5 383
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 4.5 (76)	Percentage (absolute number) 31.9 (143)	Percentage (absolute number) 57.7 (2 286)	Percentage (absolute number) 21.9 (4 356)	Percentage (absolute number) 8.7 (3 288)	Percentage (absolute number) 3.9 (3 036)	Percentage (absolute number) 2.1 (5 300)	Percentage (absolute number) 4.7 (18 485)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Poland, 2016

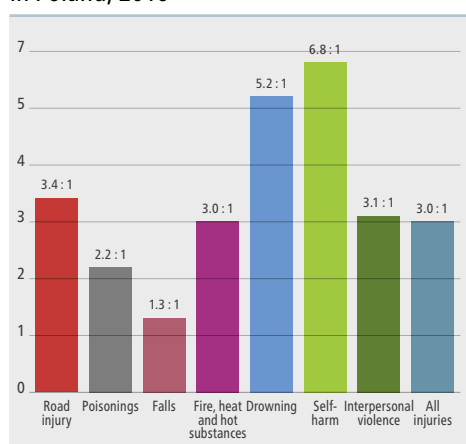


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Poland, 2016 (%)

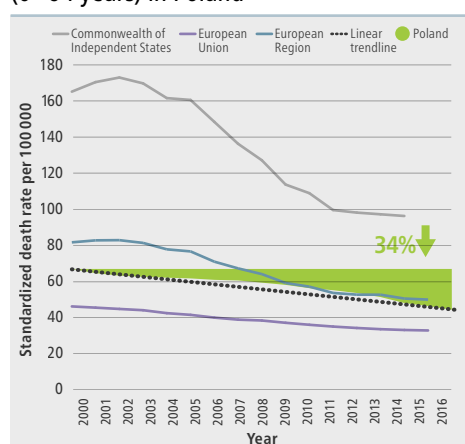


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Poland, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Poland



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Poland, 2016

Poland				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
All causes		8 114 208		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	3 016 654	37.2	34.9
2	Malignant neoplasms	2 494 063	30.7	25.3
3	Digestive diseases	442 349	5.5	5.2
4	Unintentional injuries	391 256	4.8	5.8
5	Respiratory diseases	312 863	3.9	3.8
6	Respiratory infectious	286 672	3.5	2.7
7	Intentional injuries	285 022	3.5	3.9
8	Mental and substance-use disorders	169 307	2.1	2.2
9	Diabetes mellitus	161 815	2.0	1.7
10	Neurological conditions	130 622	1.6	4.3

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Poland, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.02 g/dl	≤ 0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	8/10		10/10		8/10		7/10			7/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div>	<div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div>	<div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div>	<div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div>	<div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Poland, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children			—
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence			—
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers			YES
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims			YES
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims			YES
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims			YES
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Triple P (parenting education). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Poland

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	40.3	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	38.8	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	42.8	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	42.0	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

10 371 627 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 19 850 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

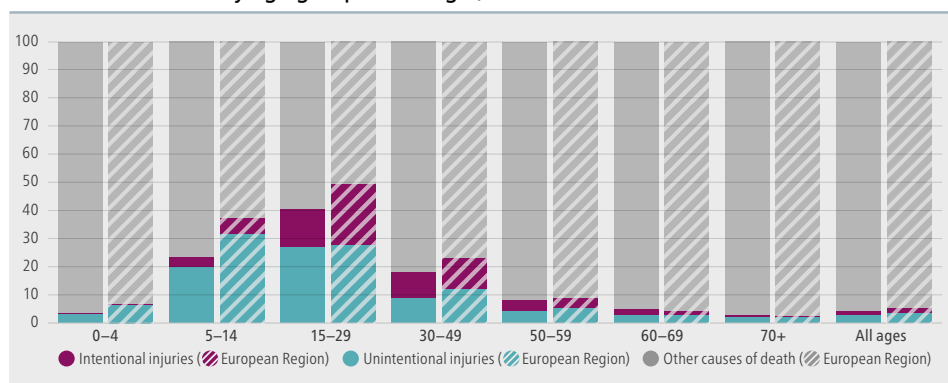
PORTUGAL

Leading causes of death in Portugal, 2016

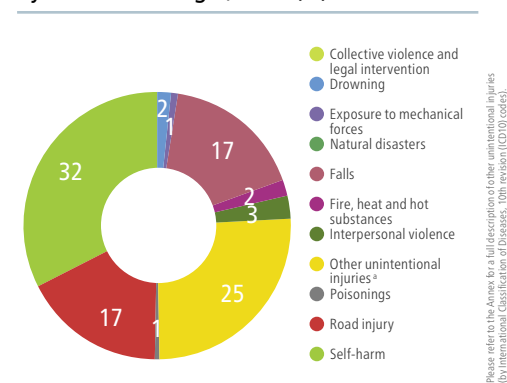
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	Brain and nervous system cancers	15 Road injury	107 Self-harm	339 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	729 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 145 Stroke	11 116 Stroke
2	Other neonatal conditions	35 Other neurological conditions	15 Self-harm	64 HIV/AIDS	294 Ischaemic heart disease	563 Ischaemic heart disease	1 009 Ischaemic heart disease	10 300 Ischaemic heart disease
3	Congenital heart anomalies	29 Road injury	13 Other neurological conditions	49 Cirrhosis of the liver	255 Stroke	395 Stroke	848 Lower respiratory infections	7 545 Lower respiratory infections
4	Other congenital anomalies	27 Leukaemia	9 Brain and nervous system cancers	28 Ischaemic heart disease	249 Cirrhosis of the liver	389 Colon and rectum cancers	781 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	6 188 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	24 Other malignant neoplasms	8 Other malignant neoplasms	27 Breast cancer	200 Colon and rectum cancers	385 Stomach cancer	510 COPD*	4 306 COPD*
6	Lower respiratory infections	15 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	6 Leukaemia	25 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	196 Stomach cancer	306 Diabetes mellitus	453 Diabetes mellitus	4 075 Diabetes mellitus
7	Neonatal sepsis and infections	14 Other unintentional injuries*	4 Other unintentional injuries*	21 Road injury	182 Breast cancer	249 Breast cancer	371 Other circulatory diseases	3 579 Other circulatory diseases
8	Other chromosomal anomalies	11 Other congenital anomalies	3 Interpersonal violence	16 Stroke	178 Self-harm	246 Cirrhosis of the liver	350 Colon and rectum cancers	3 096 Other circulatory diseases
9	Other malignant neoplasms	8 Interpersonal violence	3 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	15 Colon and rectum cancers	145 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	238 Lower respiratory infections	345 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2 098 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
10	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	7 Congenital heart anomalies	2 HIV/AIDS	15 Stomach cancer	140 Liver cancer	180 COPD*	307 Other respiratory diseases	1 993 Stomach cancer
11	Down syndrome	7 Drowning	2 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	13 Other circulatory diseases	108 Other circulatory diseases	170 Other circulatory diseases	307 Prostate cancer	1 841 Other respiratory diseases
12	Other neurological conditions	6 Epilepsy	2 Other circulatory diseases	12 Other unintentional injuries*	95 Pancreas cancer	160 Pancreas cancer	303 Kidney diseases	1 752 Other digestive diseases
13	Leukaemia	4 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	2 Stroke	11 Brain and nervous system cancers	95 Lower respiratory infections	156 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	294 Other digestive diseases	1 712 Prostate cancer
14	Brain and nervous system cancers	4 Other chromosomal anomalies	2 Drowning	11 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	94 Oesophagus cancer	153 Liver cancer	243 Stomach cancer	1 694 Breast cancer
15	Other unintentional injuries*	4 Encephalitis	2 Congenital heart anomalies	9 Lower respiratory infections	87 Brain and nervous system cancers	141 Other digestive diseases	241 Hypertensive heart disease	1 287 Kidney diseases
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	3.4 (10)	23.5 (25)	40.7 (236)	18.2 (735)	8.0 (543)	4.9 (565)	2.8 (2 353)	4.2 (4 467)

* COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. * Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Portugal, 2016

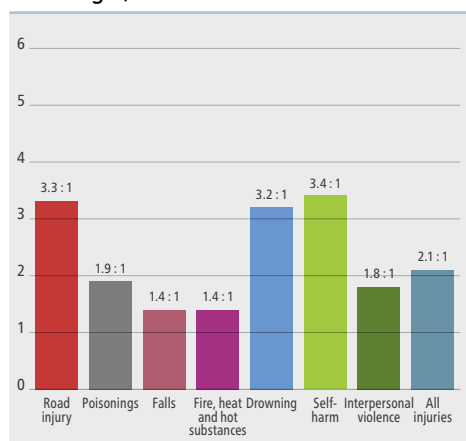


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Portugal, 2016 (%)

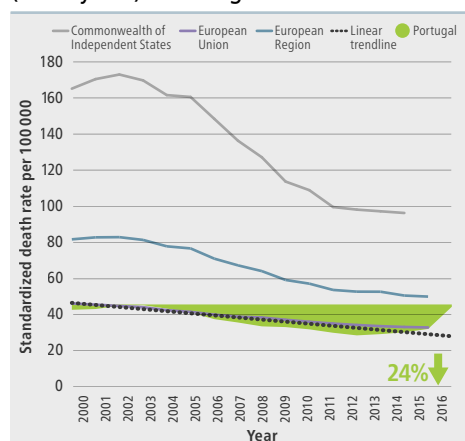


* Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Portugal, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Portugal



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Portugal, 2016

Portugal				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
All causes		1 803 201		
1	Malignant neoplasms	595 902	33.0	25.3
2	Cardiovascular diseases	434 649	24.1	34.9
3	Neurological conditions	110 792	6.1	4.3
4	Digestive diseases	101 901	5.7	5.2
5	Respiratory infectious	97 603	5.4	2.7
6	Respiratory diseases	93 025	5.2	3.8
7	Unintentional injuries	70 922	3.9	5.8
8	Diabetes mellitus	67 913	3.8	1.7
9	Infectious and parasitic diseases	52 573	2.9	3.2
10	Intentional injuries	50 609	2.8	3.9

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Portugal, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	<0.05 g/dl	<0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		7/10		8/10		9/10			8/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Portugal, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	—	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Yes/No			
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Mental health services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership, Early Head-Start (home visiting). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Portugal

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	26.4	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	24.9	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	29.0	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	36.6	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

4 059 608 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 2120 (2)



Income group (2016)

Lower-middle (2)

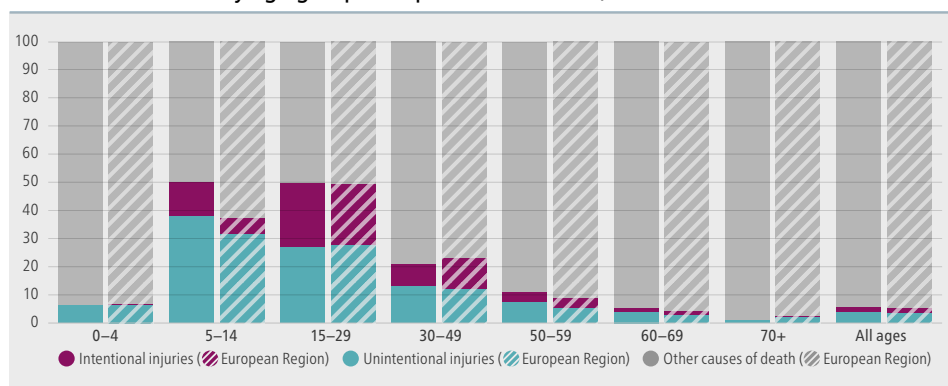
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Leading causes of death in Republic of Moldova, 2016

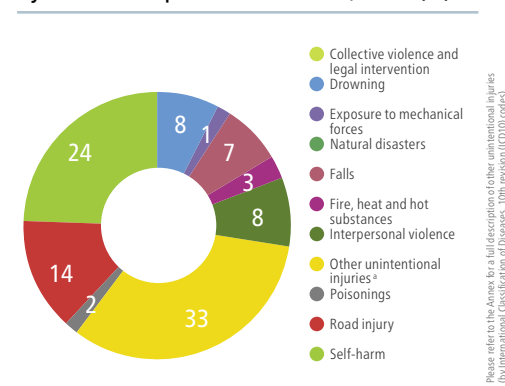
Rank	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-29 years	30-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Lower respiratory infections	118 Drowning	13 Self-harm	105 Cirrhosis of the liver	520 Ischaemic heart disease	1 133 Ischaemic heart disease	2 850 Ischaemic heart disease	13 591 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	111 Road injury	11 Road injury	89 Ischaemic heart disease	434 Cirrhosis of the liver	978 Stroke	1 358 Stroke	5 034 Stroke
3	Preterm birth complications	107 Self-harm	10 Other unintentional injuries ^a	38 Lower respiratory infections	234 Stroke	494 Cirrhosis of the liver	987 Hypertensive heart disease	1 143 Cirrhosis of the liver
4	Neonatal sepsis and infections	95 Lower respiratory infections	8 Ischaemic heart disease	34 Other unintentional injuries ^a	225 Lower respiratory infections	284 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	473 Cirrhosis of the liver	716 Hypertensive heart disease
5	Congenital heart anomalies	75 Other neurological conditions	8 Interpersonal violence	31 Self-harm	214 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	273 Colon and rectum cancers	372 COPD ^b	661 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
6	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	57 Other unintentional injuries ^a	7 Lower respiratory infections	30 Stroke	151 Other unintentional injuries ^a	263 Lower respiratory infections	224 Colon and rectum cancers	468 Lower respiratory infections
7	Other neonatal conditions	16 Brain and nervous system cancers	6 Drowning	25 Alcohol use disorders	127 Self-harm	159 Breast cancer	223 Kidney diseases	358 Colon and rectum cancers
8	Other unintentional injuries ^a	16 Kidney cancer	3 Cirrhosis of the liver	23 HIV/AIDS	125 Colon and rectum cancers	159 Other unintentional injuries ^a	213 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	333 COPD ^b
9	Other neoplasms	7 Other malignant neoplasms	2 HIV/AIDS	18 Tuberculosis	122 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	145 Liver cancer	196 Other digestive diseases	232 Other unintentional injuries ^a
10	Drowning	7 Leukaemia	2 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	18 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	103 Alcohol use disorders	144 Stomach cancer	185 Breast cancer	213 Self-harm
11	Sudden infant death syndrome	6 Upper respiratory infections	2 Brain and nervous system cancers	14 Road injury	103 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	128 Hypertensive heart disease	185 Diabetes mellitus	212 Breast cancer
12	Fire, heat and hot substances	5 Poisonings	2 Drug use disorders	13 Interpersonal violence	85 Liver cancer	121 Diabetes mellitus	172 Liver cancer	211 Liver cancer
13	Road injury	5 Congenital heart anomalies	1 Other neurological conditions	12 Pancreatitis	80 Breast cancer	120 COPD ^b	149 Stomach cancer	204 Stomach cancer
14	Other chromosomal anomalies	5 Meningitis	1 Tuberculosis	11 Drowning	74 Stomach cancer	100 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	143 Lower respiratory infections	183 Kidney diseases
15	Meningitis	4 Epilepsy	1 Alcohol use disorders	11 Breast cancer	69 Tuberculosis	88 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	133 Pancreas cancer	177 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	6.3 (43)	50.2 (45)	49.6 (299)	21.0 (772)	10.8 (655)	5.4 (541)	1.2 (305)	5.7 (2 660)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Republic of Moldova, 2016

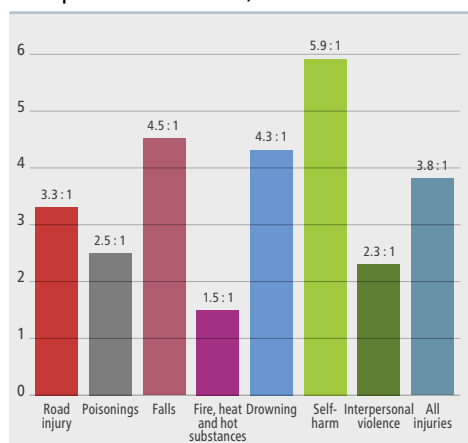


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Republic of Moldova, 2016 (%)

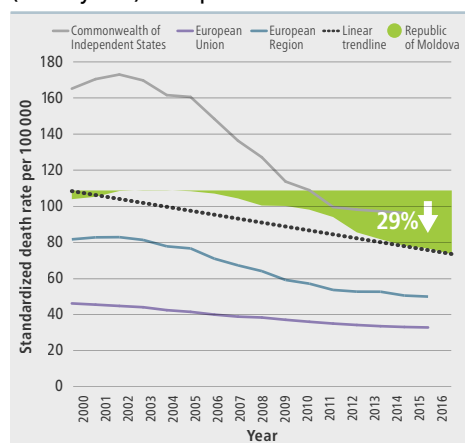


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Republic of Moldova, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0-64 years) in Republic of Moldova



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Republic of Moldova, 2016

Republic of Moldova				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		1 150 128			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	500 802	43.5	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	200 028	17.4	25.3	
3	Digestive diseases	132 345	11.5	5.2	
4	Unintentional injuries	74 226	6.5	5.8	
5	Respiratory infectious	45 372	3.9	2.7	
6	Intentional injuries	38 497	3.3	3.9	
7	Infectious and parasitic diseases	26 005	2.3	3.2	
8	Neonatal conditions	25 271	2.2	2.2	
9	Mental and substance-use disorders	23 221	2.0	2.2	
10	Respiratory diseases	19 714	1.7	3.8	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Republic of Moldova, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	≤ 0.03 g/dl	≤ 0.03 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	8/10		8/10		8/10		8/10			8/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Republic of Moldova, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Yes/No			
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Mental health services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		

^a Programmes: Stay Safe (primary school-based empowering children). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Republic of Moldova

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	50.8	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	43.9	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	63.8	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	50.8	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
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- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
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- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)
19 778 084 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)
US\$ 9470 (2)



Income group (2016)
Upper-middle (2)

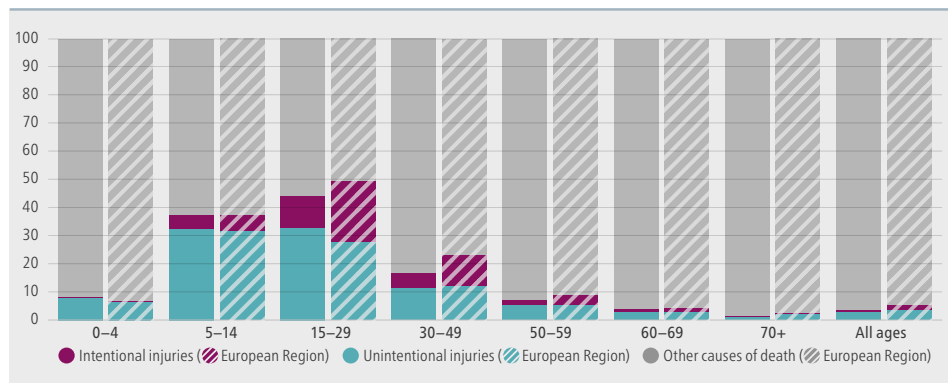
ROMANIA

Leading causes of death in Romania, 2016

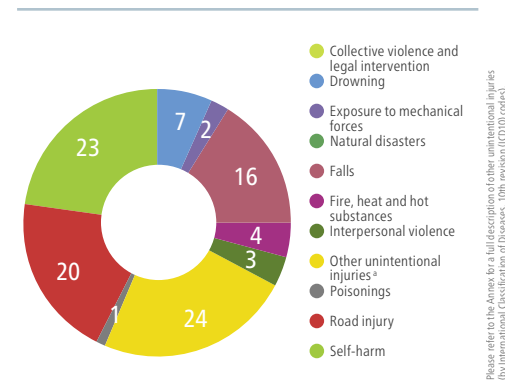
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Lower respiratory infections 491	Road injury 53	Road injury 337	Ischaemic heart disease 1 827	Ischaemic heart disease 4 200	Ischaemic heart disease 10 322	Ischaemic heart disease 64 944	Ischaemic heart disease 81 349
2	Preterm birth complications 398	Lower respiratory infections 53	Self-harm 186	Cirrhosis of the liver 1 189	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 1 954	Stroke 5 262	Stroke 35 481	Stroke 43 149
3	Congenital heart anomalies 190	Drowning 39	Other unintentional injuries ^a 143	Stroke 745	Cirrhosis of the liver 1 953	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 3 892	Hypertensive heart disease 7 575	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 10 357
4	Other congenital anomalies 181	Brain and nervous system cancers 27	Lower respiratory infections 135	Self-harm 661	Stroke 1 622	Cirrhosis of the liver 2 929	COPD ^b 5 252	Hypertensive heart disease 8 936
5	Other unintentional injuries ^a 62	Other unintentional injuries ^a 25	HIV/AIDS 78	Lower respiratory infections 638	Colon and rectum cancers 749	Colon and rectum cancers 1 738	Kidney diseases 4 871	Cirrhosis of the liver 8 763
6	Other neonatal conditions 55	Other neurological conditions 22	Drowning 76	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 617	Lower respiratory infections 683	Other circulatory diseases 1 386	Other circulatory diseases 4 824	COPD ^b 7 313
7	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 49	Epilepsy 21	Drug use disorders 57	Road injury 493	Mouth and oropharynx cancers 665	COPD ^b 1 241	Colon and rectum cancers 4 025	Other circulatory diseases 7 301
8	Leukaemia 23	Other malignant neoplasms 17	Ischaemic heart disease 56	Other unintentional injuries ^a 486	Other circulatory diseases 620	Lower respiratory infections 1 238	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 3 882	Lower respiratory infections 6 868
9	Drowning 19	Self-harm 16	Epilepsy 47	Breast cancer 433	COPD ^b 583	Breast cancer 1 059	Lower respiratory infections 3 631	Colon and rectum cancers 6 847
10	Other malignant neoplasms 19	Leukaemia 15	Brain and nervous system cancers 44	Other circulatory diseases 431	Breast cancer 541	Kidney diseases 1 013	Cirrhosis of the liver 2 647	Kidney diseases 6 379
11	Brain and nervous system cancers 16	Other respiratory diseases 14	Tuberculosis 43	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 346	Other digestive diseases 495	Liver cancer 985	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 2 497	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 4 167
12	Road injury 16	Congenital heart anomalies 12	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 43	Other digestive diseases 325	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 473	Hypertensive heart disease 982	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 2 031	Breast cancer 3 771
13	Fire, heat and hot substances 15	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 10	Cirrhosis of the liver 42	Colon and rectum cancers 323	Liver cancer 438	Stomach cancer 934	Stomach cancer 1 990	Stomach cancer 3 589
14	Neonatal sepsis and infections 14	Falls 9	Other neurological conditions 38	Tuberculosis 318	Stomach cancer 422	Other digestive diseases 906	Prostate cancer 1 973	Other digestive diseases 3 572
15	Falls 12	Other congenital anomalies 9	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 36	Cervix uteri cancer 315	Other unintentional injuries ^a 422	Pancreas cancer 889	Other digestive diseases 1 814	Liver cancer 3 151
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 8.1 (139)	Percentage (absolute number) 37.2 (157)	Percentage (absolute number) 44.0 (848)	Percentage (absolute number) 16.8 (2 361)	Percentage (absolute number) 7.3 (1 642)	Percentage (absolute number) 3.8 (1 779)	Percentage (absolute number) 1.3 (2 213)	Percentage (absolute number) 3.6 (9 139)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Romania, 2016

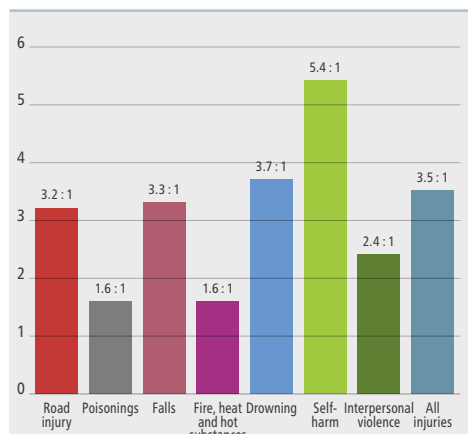


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Romania, 2016 (%)

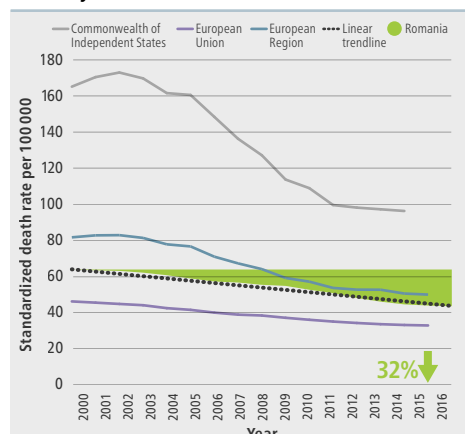


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Romania, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Romania



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Romania, 2016

Romania				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		5 325 658			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	2 375 511	44.6	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	1 313 818	24.7	25.3	
3	Digestive diseases	407 400	7.6	5.2	
4	Unintentional injuries	253 397	4.8	5.8	
5	Respiratory infectious	198 612	3.7	2.7	
6	Respiratory diseases	182 155	3.4	3.8	
7	Genitourinary diseases	114 199	2.1	1.6	
8	Infectious and parasitic diseases	99 153	1.9	3.2	
9	Intentional injuries	93 491	1.8	3.9	
10	Neurological conditions	71 964	1.4	4.3	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Romania, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints			
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat	
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.08 g/dl	≤ 0.08 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Restricted	
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		8/10		7/10		7/10			7/10			
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria		● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria		● No existing legislation	
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)		● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)		● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)	

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Romania, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	—		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership (home visiting); Triple P (parenting education); Kidpower (primary school-based empowering children); Olweus (school-based antibullying). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Romania

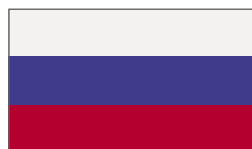
Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	40.6	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	38.7	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	45.3	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	41.4	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

143 964 512 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 9720 (2)



Income group (2016)

Upper-middle (2)

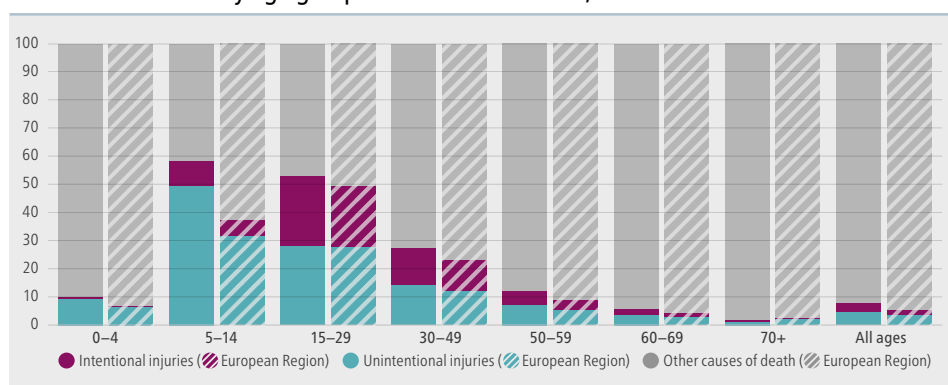
RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Leading causes of death in Russian Federation, 2016

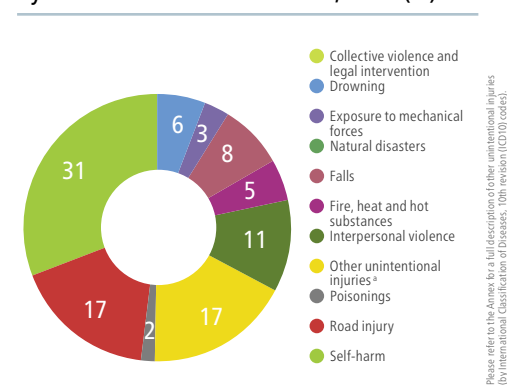
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications 2 866	Road injury 600	Self-harm 7 640	HIV/AIDS 23 771	Ischaemic heart disease 48 405	Ischaemic heart disease 93 947	Ischaemic heart disease 438 279	Ischaemic heart disease 599 001
2	Congenital heart anomalies 1 942	Drowning 505	Road injury 6 051	Self-harm 18 569	Stroke 19 879	Stroke 45 358	Stroke 235 193	Stroke 308 347
3	Other congenital anomalies 1 839	Other unintentional injuries ^a 238	Drug use disorders 3 194	Ischaemic heart disease 17 517	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 14 462	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 24 044	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 49 116	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 62 445
4	Lower respiratory infections 951	Leukaemia 199	HIV/AIDS 2 962	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 15 905	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 13 715	Colon and rectum cancers 14 051	Colon and rectum cancers 26 165	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 56 740
5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 882	Self-harm 178	Interpersonal violence 2 676	Cirrhosis of the liver 12 528	Cirrhosis of the liver 11 099	Stomach cancer 12 506	Other circulatory diseases 23 819	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 51 341
6	Sudden infant death syndrome 725	Lower respiratory infections 161	Other unintentional injuries ^a 1 966	Alcohol use disorders 11 143	Alcohol use disorders 8 039	Cirrhosis of the liver 9 997	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 20 812	Colon and rectum cancers 49 040
7	Other neonatal conditions 562	Brain and nervous system cancers 153	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 1 699	Road injury 9 400	Self-harm 7 999	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 9 924	COPD ^b 19 788	Self-harm 44 673
8	Other unintentional injuries ^a 544	Other congenital anomalies 138	Drowning 1 408	Other unintentional injuries ^a 8 187	Lower respiratory infections	Breast cancer 8 525	Stomach cancer 18 593	Cirrhosis of the liver 41 091
9	Neonatal sepsis and infections 394	Congenital heart anomalies 127	Alcohol use disorders 1 377	Drug use disorders 8 173	Stomach cancer 6 897	Other malignant neoplasms 8 278	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 15 366	Stomach cancer 40 824
10	Other neoplasms 287	Interpersonal violence 124	Cirrhosis of the liver 1 160	Lower respiratory infections 8 123	Breast cancer 6 859	COPD ^b 6 676	Hypertensive heart disease 13 832	HIV/AIDS 36 193
11	Leukaemia 229	Exposure to mechanical forces 117	Lower respiratory infections 1 139	Interpersonal violence 7 585	HIV/AIDS 6 812	Pancreas cancer 6 324	Other malignant neoplasms 12 484	Other circulatory diseases 35 135
12	Other chromosomal anomalies 207	Fire, heat and hot substances 113	Falls 929	Stroke 7 365	Colon and rectum cancers 6 688	Lower respiratory infections 6 112	Breast cancer 10 476	Lower respiratory infections 32 041
13	Exposure to mechanical forces 204	Poisonings 108	Tuberculosis 897	Tuberculosis 4 986	Other unintentional injuries ^a 6 619	Other circulatory diseases 6 058	Prostate cancer 9 388	COPD ^b 29 877
14	Other infectious diseases 194	Other malignant neoplasms 106	Ischaemic heart disease 851	Drowning 3 480	Other malignant neoplasms 4 126	Self-harm 4 993	Lower respiratory infections 8 566	Breast cancer 29 175
15	Road injury 157	Falls 92	Exposure to mechanical forces 568	Breast cancer 3 239	Road injury 3 792	Other unintentional injuries ^a 4 897	Pancreas cancer 8 416	Other malignant neoplasms 26 817
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 9.9 (1 404)	Percentage (absolute number) 58.1 (2 083)	Percentage (absolute number) 52.8 (22 038)	Percentage (absolute number) 27.2 (54 816)	Percentage (absolute number) 11.8 (27 932)	Percentage (absolute number) 5.6 (19 324)	Percentage (absolute number) 1.8 (18 041)	Percentage (absolute number) 7.8 (145 637)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Russian Federation, 2016

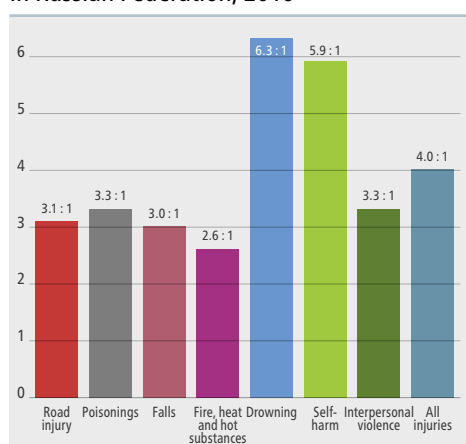


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Russian Federation, 2016 (%)

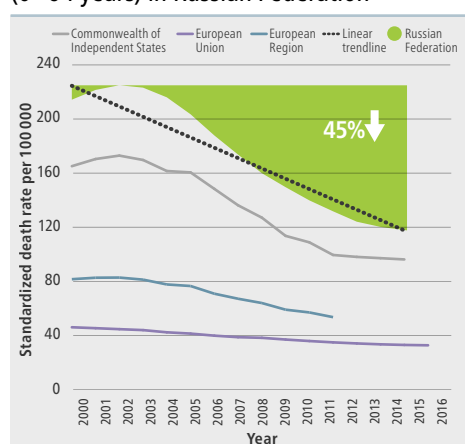


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Russian Federation, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Russian Federation



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Russian Federation, 2016

Russian Federation				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		46 541 441			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	19 280 948	41.4	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	9 297 485	20.0	25.3	
3	Unintentional injuries	3 729 522	8.0	5.8	
4	Intentional injuries	2 837 416	6.1	3.9	
5	Digestive diseases	2 481 636	5.3	5.2	
6	Infectious and parasitic diseases	2 443 525	5.3	3.2	
7	Mental and substance-use disorders	1 983 772	4.3	2.2	
8	Respiratory infectious	1 150 580	2.5	2.7	
9	Neurological conditions	841 427	1.8	4.3	
10	Respiratory diseases	691 717	1.5	3.8	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Russian Federation, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	60 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.03 g/dl	≤ 0.03 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Up to 7 years	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	8/10		6/10		5/10		4/10			7/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria		● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria		● No existing legislation
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)		● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)		● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Russian Federation, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a					Violence against children laws				
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④					Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④				
Implementation					Enforcement				
Home visiting	—	—	—	—	Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^b	—	—	—
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④	—	—	Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	—	—
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	—	—	—	—	Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	—	—
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④	—	—	Against female genital mutilation	NO	—	—	—
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④	—	—	Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	—	—
Health and social services									
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③									
Detection of violence against children					Capacity development				
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	—	—	—	Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	—	—	—
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	NO	① ② ③	—	—	Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	NO	—	—	—
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③	—	—	Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	—	—	—
Response to violence against children					Mental health services for victims	YES	—	—	—
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③	—	—	Child protection services for victims	YES	—	—	—
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③	—	—	Medicolegal services for victims	YES	—	—	—
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③	—	—					

^a Programmes: Triple P (parenting education). ^b Does not cover: home, alternative care settings, day care. Covers: schools, penal institutions. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Russian Federation

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	51.9	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	45.0	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	61.0	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	46.1	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

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- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
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- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)
8 820 083 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)
US\$ 5280 (2)



Income group (2016)
Upper-middle (2)

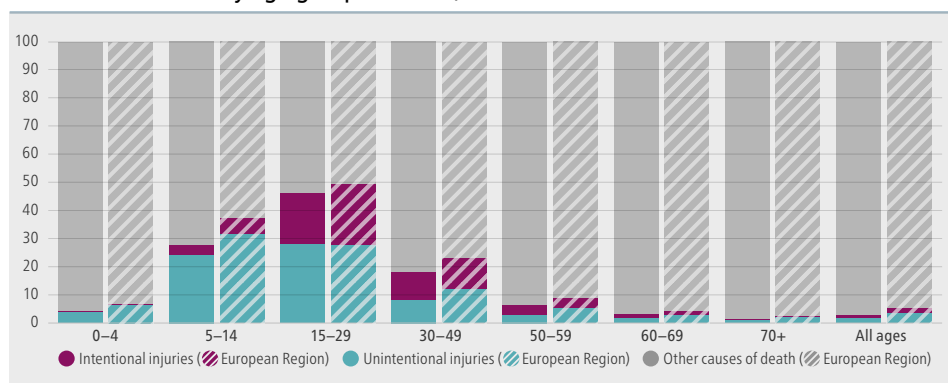
SERBIA

Leading causes of death in Serbia, 2016

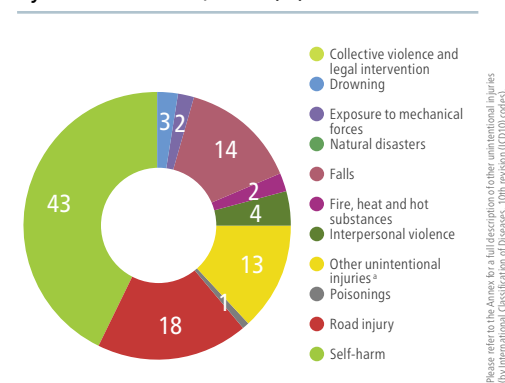
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	240 Other neurological conditions	10 Road injury	103 Ischaemic heart disease	498 Ischaemic heart disease	1 395 Ischaemic heart disease	3 197 Ischaemic heart disease	15 947 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Congenital heart anomalies	61 Road injury	10 Self-harm	81 Self-harm	307 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 144 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2 315 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	13 603 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis
3	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	60 Brain and nervous system cancers	10 Other unintentional injuries ^a	24 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	218 Stroke	552 Stroke	1 658 Stroke	11 187 Stroke
4	Other congenital anomalies	38 Other malignant neoplasms	6 Other neurological conditions	21 Stroke	206 Colon and rectum cancers	338 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	1 147 Other circulatory diseases	3 572 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
5	Lower respiratory infections	20 Drowning	4 Ischaemic heart disease	20 Breast cancer	151 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	329 Colon and rectum cancers	858 COPD ^b	2 939 Other circulatory diseases
6	Other neonatal conditions	17 Congenital heart anomalies	4 Interpersonal violence	18 Road injury	143 Breast cancer	319 COPD ^b	733 Hypertensive heart disease	2 520 COPD ^b
7	Brain and nervous system cancers	11 Other unintentional injuries ^a	4 Leukaemia	17 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	121 Self-harm	250 Diabetes mellitus	624 Diabetes mellitus	2 210 Colon and rectum cancers
8	Other unintentional injuries ^a	8 Leukaemia	3 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	16 Colon and rectum cancers	113 Other circulatory diseases	236 Other circulatory diseases	562 Kidney diseases	2 186 Diabetes mellitus
9	Neonatal sepsis and infections	7 Epilepsy	3 Other malignant neoplasms	15 Other circulatory diseases	109 COPD ^b	226 Breast cancer	529 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2 071 Hypertensive heart disease
10	Other chromosomal anomalies	7 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	3 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	14 Cirrhosis of the liver	89 Cirrhosis of the liver	201 Kidney diseases	460 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	2 014 Kidney diseases
11	Leukaemia	6 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	2 Other circulatory diseases	13 Brain and nervous system cancers	80 Diabetes mellitus	171 Pancreas cancer	365 Colon and rectum cancers	1 828 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
12	Sudden infant death syndrome	6 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	2 Brain and nervous system cancers	12 Other unintentional injuries ^a	76 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	155 Hypertensive heart disease	324 Lower respiratory infections	1 004 Breast cancer
13	Other malignant neoplasms	6 Lower respiratory infections	2 Lower respiratory infections	12 Other malignant neoplasms	70 Pancreas cancer	146 Stomach cancer	317 Breast cancer	998 Lower respiratory infections
14	Down syndrome	5 Exposure to mechanical forces	2 Drowning	12 Cervix uteri cancer	67 Kidney diseases	145 Cirrhosis of the liver	272 Prostate cancer	975 Self-harm
15	Road injury	5 Other respiratory diseases	2 Drug use disorders	12 Lower respiratory infections	59 Brain and nervous system cancers	140 Other malignant neoplasms	268 Other digestive diseases	901 Other digestive diseases
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	4.1 (22)	27.7 (25)	46.3 (249)	17.9 (652)	6.3 (514)	3.2 (591)	1.6 (1 176)	3.0 (3 231)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by intentional classification).
^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Serbia, 2016

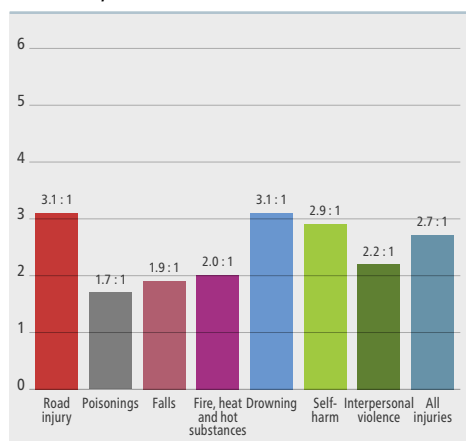


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Serbia, 2016 (%)

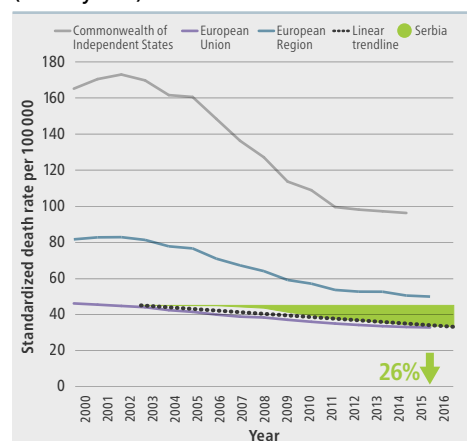


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by intentional classification).
^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Serbia, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Serbia



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Serbia, 2016

Serbia			European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL %	%	
All causes		2 087 714		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	919 429 44.0	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	578 102 27.7	25.3	
3	Respiratory diseases	101 996 4.9	3.8	
4	Digestive diseases	80 176 3.8	5.2	
5	Diabetes mellitus	58 124 2.8	1.7	
6	Neurological conditions	57 228 2.7	4.3	
7	Unintentional injuries	56 625 2.7	5.8	
8	Genitourinary diseases	53 064 2.5	1.6	
9	Intentional injuries	50 824 2.4	3.9	
10	Neonatal conditions	29 870 1.4	2.2	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Serbia, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.03 g/dl	0.00 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Up to 3 years	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	6/10		5/10		6/10		8/10			3/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Serbia, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^a	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children		—	
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence		—	
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers		—	
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims		—	
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims		—	
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims		—	
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Does not cover: home, alternative care settings, day care. Covers: schools, penal institutions. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Serbia

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	15.7	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	14.5	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	17.2	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	37.8	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

5 447 662 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 16 810 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

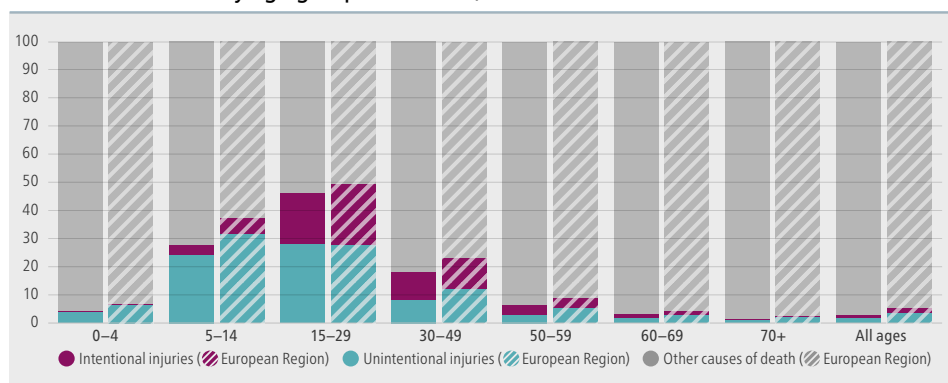
SLOVAKIA

Leading causes of death in Slovakia, 2016

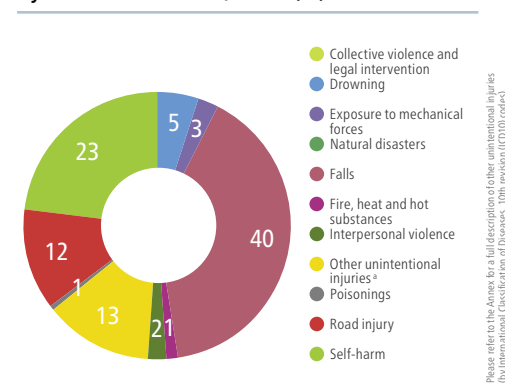
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	99 Other neurological conditions	14 Road injury	85 Cirrhosis of the liver	328 Ischaemic heart disease	788 Ischaemic heart disease	1 848 Ischaemic heart disease	10 570 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	48 Road injury	8 Self-harm	83 Ischaemic heart disease	271 Cirrhosis of the liver	440 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	908 Stroke	3 471 Stroke
3	Congenital heart anomalies	47 Lower respiratory infections	7 Other unintentional injuries ^a	35 Self-harm	234 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	370 Stroke	719 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	2 290 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
4	Lower respiratory infections	34 Brain and nervous system cancers	6 Other neurological conditions	30 Stroke	123 Stroke	277 Colon and rectum cancers	613 Colon and rectum cancers	1 418 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	16 Other unintentional injuries ^a	5 Drowning	22 Falls	111 Colon and rectum cancers	233 Cirrhosis of the liver	516 Lower respiratory infections	1 406 Colon and rectum cancers
6	Other chromosomal anomalies	13 Drowning	4 Falls	17 Road injury	105 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	218 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	283 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	1 081 Lower respiratory infections
7	Sudden infant death syndrome	12 Other congenital anomalies	3 Lower respiratory infections	17 Other circulatory diseases	95 Self-harm	163 Breast cancer	274 COPD ^b	768 Cirrhosis of the liver
8	Other neonatal conditions	11 Exposure to mechanical forces	3 Other malignant neoplasms	14 Other unintentional injuries ^a	91 Breast cancer	148 Pancreas cancer	260 Falls	753 Falls
9	Other unintentional injuries ^a	5 Congenital heart anomalies	3 Brain and nervous system cancers	14 Colon and rectum cancers	89 Falls	147 Lower respiratory infections	259 Other circulatory diseases	726 Other circulatory diseases
10	Down syndrome	4 Leukaemia	3 Drug use disorders	12 Lower respiratory infections	79 Other circulatory diseases	131 Other circulatory diseases	252 Prostate cancer	629 COPD ^b
11	Brain and nervous system cancers	4 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	2 Cirrhosis of the liver	11 Breast cancer	75 Lower respiratory infections	123 COPD ^b	236 Diabetes mellitus	603 Breast cancer
12	Other neurological conditions	3 Other malignant neoplasms	2 Leukaemia	11 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	71 Pancreas cancer	118 Diabetes mellitus	228 Hypertensive heart disease	572 Diabetes mellitus
13	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	3 Falls	2 Congenital heart anomalies	11 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	70 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	96 Stomach cancer	203 Kidney diseases	556 Pancreas cancer
14	Meningitis	3 Epilepsy	1 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	10 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	65 COPD ^b	95 Falls	187 Breast cancer	550 Prostate cancer
15	Neonatal sepsis and infections	3 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	1 Interpersonal violence	10 Alcohol use disorders	58 Stomach cancer	81 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	184 Other digestive diseases	448 Stomach cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	3.5 (12)	32.0 (25)	50.9 (265)	23.0 (651)	10.4 (519)	4.9 (486)	3.4 (1 084)	6.0 (3 043)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Slovakia, 2016

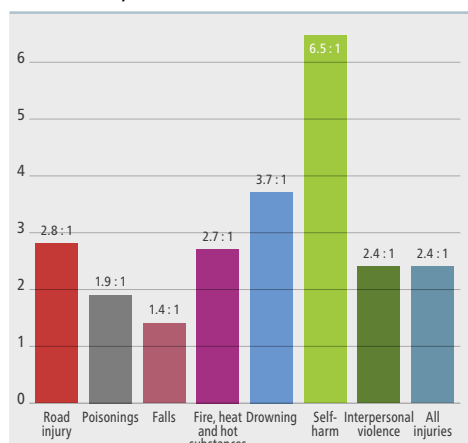


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Slovakia, 2016 (%)

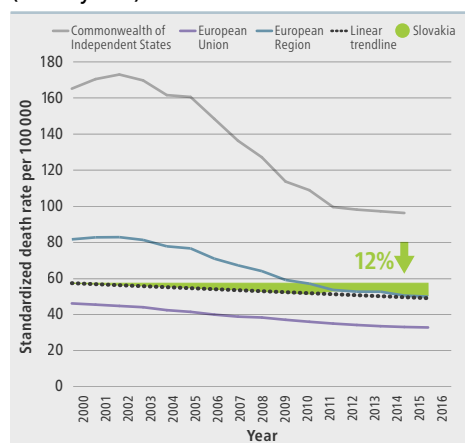


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Slovakia, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Slovakia



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Slovakia, 2016

Slovakia				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		1 094 088			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	355 942	32.5	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	345 140	31.5	25.3	
3	Digestive diseases	86 423	7.9	5.2	
4	Unintentional injuries	70 006	6.4	5.8	
5	Neurological conditions	46 368	4.2	4.3	
6	Respiratory infectious	37 862	3.5	2.7	
7	Intentional injuries	31 827	2.9	3.9	
8	Respiratory diseases	27 151	2.5	3.8	
9	Diabetes mellitus	19 798	1.8	1.7	
10	Genitourinary diseases	16 410	1.5	1.6	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Slovakia, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	0.00 g/dl	0.00 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		8/10		8/10		8/10			8/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria		● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation	
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)		● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)	

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Slovakia, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children					Violence against children laws				
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④					Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④				
Implementation					Enforcement				
Home visiting	—	—	—	—	Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^a	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④	Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	—	—	—	—	Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④	Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④	Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④	① ② ③ ④
Health and social services									
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③									
Detection of violence against children					Capacity development				
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	—	—	—	Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	—	—	—
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—	—	—	—	Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—	—	—	—
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③	① ② ③	① ② ③	Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③	① ② ③	① ② ③
Response to violence against children					Yes/No				
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③	① ② ③	① ② ③	Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③	① ② ③	① ② ③
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③	① ② ③	① ② ③	Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③	① ② ③	① ② ③
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③	① ② ③	① ② ③	Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③	① ② ③	① ② ③

^a Does not cover: home. Covers: alternative care settings, day care, schools, penal institutions. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Slovakia

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	38.7	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	37.2	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	41.5	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	42.1	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

2 077 862 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 21 660 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

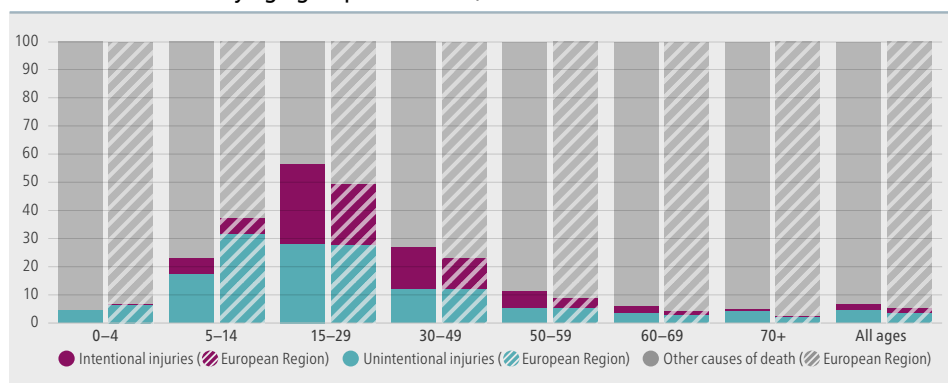
SLOVENIA

Leading causes of death in Slovenia, 2016

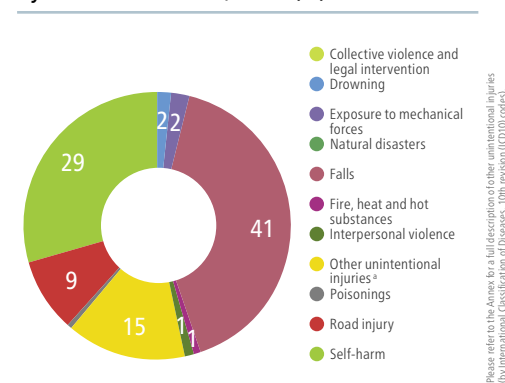
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	16 Other neurological conditions	3 Self-harm	33 Self-harm	101 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	196 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	407 Ischaemic heart disease	3 456 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	5 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	2 Road injury	22 Cirrhosis of the liver	61 Ischaemic heart disease	151 Ischaemic heart disease	378 Stroke	1 773 Stroke
3	Congenital heart anomalies	5 Road injury	2 Other neurological conditions	9 Ischaemic heart disease	56 Cirrhosis of the liver	127 Stroke	184 Other circulatory diseases	909 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
4	Neonatal sepsis and infections	3 Brain and nervous system cancers	1 Drug use disorders	6 Breast cancer	36 Self-harm	80 Cirrhosis of the liver	173 Lower respiratory infections	776 Other circulatory diseases
5	Other chromosomal anomalies	3 Leukaemia	1 Other unintentional injuries ^a	4 Road injury	32 Colon and rectum cancers	73 Colon and rectum cancers	171 Colon and rectum cancers	560 Colon and rectum cancers
6	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	2 Other congenital anomalies	1 Congenital heart anomalies	3 Colon and rectum cancers	32 Stroke	50 Pancreas cancer	96 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	560 Lower respiratory infections
7	Other neonatal conditions	2 Self-harm	1 Other malignant neoplasms	3 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	30 Breast cancer	49 Other circulatory diseases	96 COPD ^b	499 COPD ^b
8	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	2 Other chromosomal anomalies	1 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	3 Alcohol use disorders	25 Stomach cancer	43 Breast cancer	87 Falls	465 Falls
9	Other neurological conditions	1 Other malignant neoplasms	1 Stroke	3 Stroke	21 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	41 Liver cancer	75 Hypertensive heart disease	421 Cirrhosis of the liver
10	Brain and nervous system cancers	1 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	1 Exposure to mechanical forces	3 Brain and nervous system cancers	19 Pancreas cancer	41 Self-harm	70 Prostate cancer	366 Hypertensive heart disease
11	Other unintentional injuries ^a	1 Other unintentional injuries ^a	1 Epilepsy	2 Other unintentional injuries ^a	17 Alcohol use disorders	35 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	64 Diabetes mellitus	275 Breast cancer
12	Down syndrome	1 Congenital heart anomalies	1 Falls	2 Stomach cancer	16 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	29 Stomach cancer	63 Breast cancer	264 Prostate cancer
13	Sudden infant death syndrome	1 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	0 Brain and nervous system cancers	2 Falls	16 Brain and nervous system cancers	29 COPD ^b	59 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	262 Self-harm
14	Leukaemia	1 Neural tube defects	0 Leukaemia	2 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	16 Other circulatory diseases	29 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	55 Kidney diseases	262 Stomach cancer
15	Other malignant neoplasms	1 Epilepsy	0 Ischaemic heart disease	2 Melanoma and other skin cancers	15 Liver cancer	26 Prostate cancer	52 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	261 Pancreas cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	4.7 (2)	23.1 (4)	56.6 (69)	27.0 (190)	11.2 (156)	5.9 (172)	4.9 (722)	6.6 (1 315)

^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Slovenia, 2016

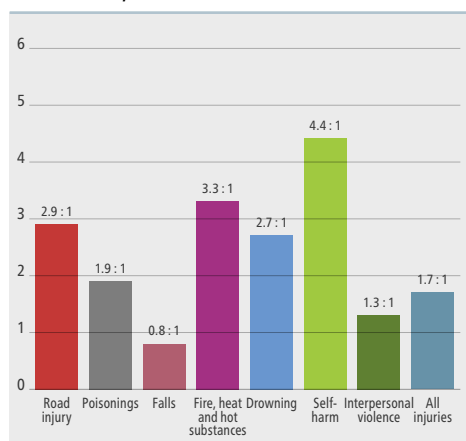


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Slovenia, 2016 (%)

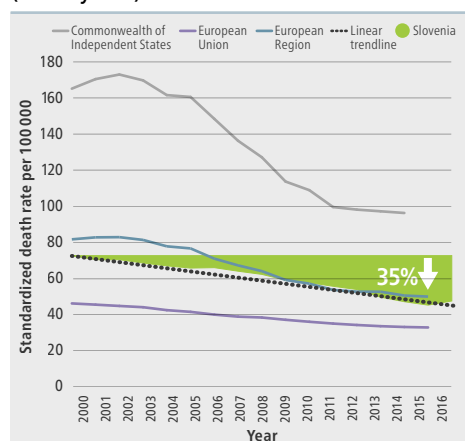


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Slovenia, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Slovenia



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Slovenia, 2016

Slovenia				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		357 070			
1	Malignant neoplasms	133 739	37.5	25.3	
2	Cardiovascular diseases	109 463	30.7	34.9	
3	Digestive diseases	22 680	6.4	5.2	
4	Unintentional injuries	19 879	5.6	5.8	
5	Intentional injuries	14 657	4.1	3.9	
6	Respiratory diseases	10 476	2.9	3.8	
7	Respiratory infectious	9 155	2.6	2.7	
8	Neurological conditions	8 466	2.4	4.3	
9	Mental and substance-use disorders	5 707	1.6	2.2	
10	Diabetes mellitus	5 608	1.6	1.7	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Slovenia, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	≤ 0.05 g/dl	0.00 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		7/10		9/10		8/10			9/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Slovenia, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	NO	—		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	NO		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	NO		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	NO		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	NO		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	NO		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: The Incredible Years (parenting education). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Slovenia

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	35.3	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	32.8	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	38.9	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	42.0	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

46 347 576 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 27 520 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

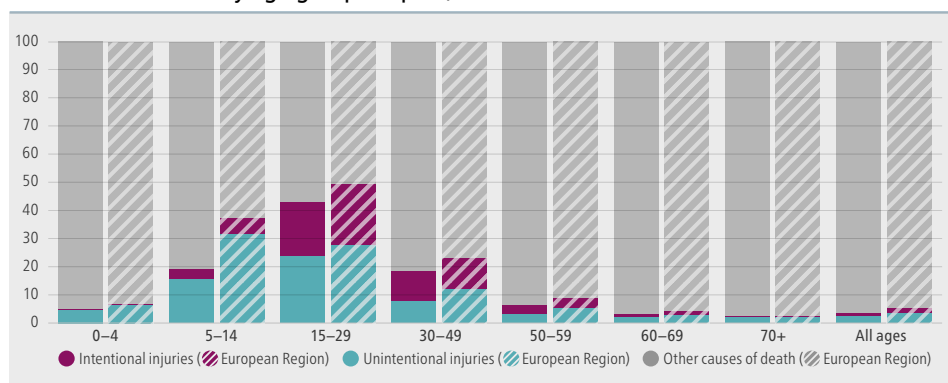
SPAIN

Leading causes of death in Spain, 2016

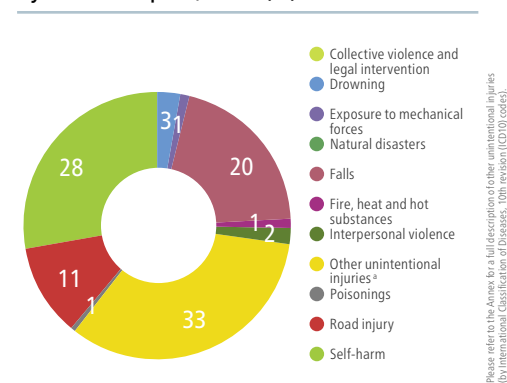
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	298 Leukaemia	46 Self-harm	295 Self-harm	1263 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3 478 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	6 107 Ischaemic heart disease	46 494 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other neonatal conditions	167 Other neurological conditions	46 Road injury	234 Ischaemic heart disease	1 177 Ischaemic heart disease	2 627 Ischaemic heart disease	4 447 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	38 284 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
3	Congenital heart anomalies	127 Brain and nervous system cancers	43 Other neurological conditions	94 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	836 Colon and rectum cancers	1 446 Colon and rectum cancers	2 872 Stroke	25 783 Stroke
4	Other congenital anomalies	125 Other malignant neoplasms	37 Other malignant neoplasms	93 Breast cancer	772 Cirrhosis of the liver	1 173 COPD*	1 777 COPD*	24 200 COPD*
5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	120 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	27 Drug use disorders	77 Cirrhosis of the liver	515 Breast cancer	1 072 Stroke	1 701 Other circulatory diseases	18 432 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
6	Neonatal sepsis and infections	80 Road injury	25 Other unintentional injuries*	68 Colon and rectum cancers	442 Stroke	833 Pancreas cancer	1 409 Other respiratory diseases	13 372 Other circulatory diseases
7	Other chromosomal anomalies	67 Congenital heart anomalies	18 Leukaemia	62 Road injury	441 Self-harm	803 Other circulatory diseases	1 312 Colon and rectum cancers	12 372 Colon and rectum cancers
8	Down syndrome	35 Other neoplasms	15 Brain and nervous system cancers	50 Stroke	426 Pancreas cancer	681 Cirrhosis of the liver	1 263 Lower respiratory infections	11 736 Other respiratory diseases
9	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	33 Drowning	14 Drowning	44 Other circulatory diseases	375 Liver cancer	647 Breast cancer	1 201 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	11 620 Lower respiratory infections
10	Sudden infant death syndrome	32 Other unintentional injuries*	10 Falls	43 Brain and nervous system cancers	362 Other circulatory diseases	620 Stomach cancer	1 079 Diabetes mellitus	9 026 Diabetes mellitus
11	Lower respiratory infections	29 Other congenital anomalies	10 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	43 Drug use disorders	343 Stomach cancer	619 Liver cancer	1 074 Kidney diseases	8 242 Other digestive diseases
12	Other unintentional injuries*	24 Self-harm	9 Other circulatory diseases	42 HIV/AIDS	331 COPD*	578 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	854 Other digestive diseases	7 663 Kidney diseases
13	Other neoplasms	23 Epilepsy	9 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	39 Other neurological conditions	317 Mouth and oropharynx cancers	536 Other digestive diseases	834 Hypertensive heart disease	6 908 Hypertensive heart disease
14	Other neurological conditions	22 Falls	8 Interpersonal violence	39 Stomach cancer	284 Brain and nervous system cancers	517 Brain and nervous system cancers	819 Prostate cancer	5 686 Breast cancer
15	Leukaemia	16 Other infectious diseases	7 Ischaemic heart disease	35 Other malignant neoplasms	279 Other digestive diseases	499 Bladder cancer	778 Other urinary diseases	4 578 Prostate cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	5.0 (68)	19.1 (80)	42.9 (741)	18.3 (2 378)	6.6 (1 592)	3.4 (1 424)	2.5 (8 256)	3.5 (14 540)

* COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. * Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Spain, 2016

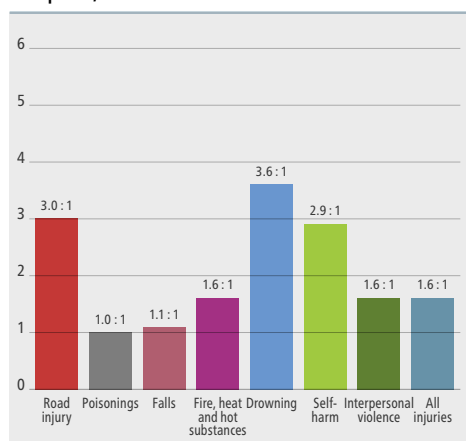


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Spain, 2016 (%)

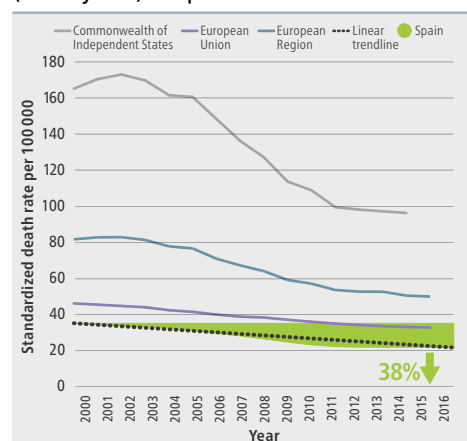


* Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Spain, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Spain



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Spain, 2016

Spain				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
	All causes	6 675 870		
1	Malignant neoplasms	2 260 058	33.9	25.3
2	Cardiovascular diseases	1 598 788	23.9	34.9
3	Neurological conditions	559 907	8.4	4.3
4	Respiratory diseases	544 463	8.2	3.8
5	Digestive diseases	367 443	5.5	5.2
6	Unintentional injuries	218 061	3.3	5.8
7	Intentional injuries	158 461	2.4	3.9
8	Genitourinary diseases	157 516	2.4	1.6
9	Respiratory infectious	155 333	2.3	2.7
10	Diabetes mellitus	129 958	1.9	1.7

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Spain, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.05 g/dl	≤ 0.03 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	8/10		7/10		8/10		8/10			8/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>				
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>				

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Spain, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	YES		
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership (home visiting); Triple P (parenting education); KiVa (school-based antibullying). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Spain

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	36.6	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	35.1	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	40.0	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	33.9	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
- World development indicators database [online database]. In: World Bank [website]. Washington (DC): World Bank; 2018 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).
- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

8 401 739 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 54 630 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

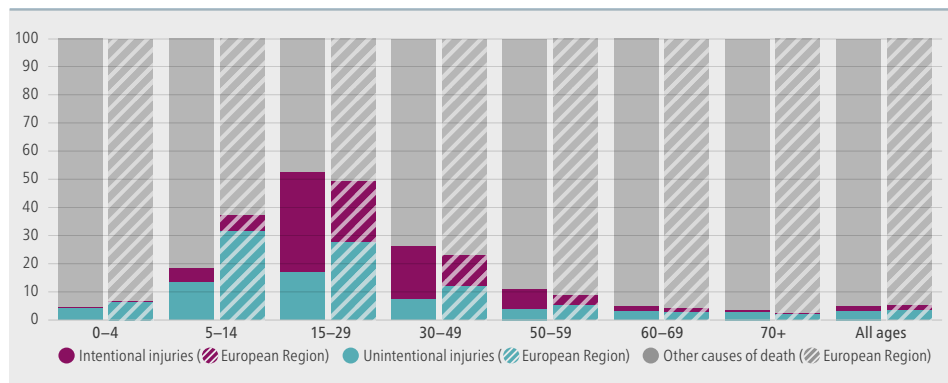
SWEDEN

Leading causes of death in Sweden, 2016

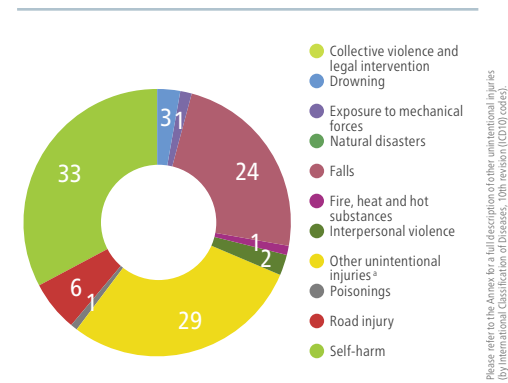
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	59 Other congenital anomalies	9 Self-harm	216 Self-harm	405 Ischaemic heart disease	522 Ischaemic heart disease	1 522 Ischaemic heart disease	14 369 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other neonatal conditions	46 Other malignant neoplasms	8 Drug use disorders	111 Ischaemic heart disease	163 Self-harm	248 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	921 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	9 269 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
3	Other congenital anomalies	44 Epilepsy	7 Road injury	60 Drug use disorders	146 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	234 Colon and rectum cancers	541 Other circulatory diseases	5 832 Other circulatory diseases
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	38 Brain and nervous system cancers	7 Interpersonal violence	35 Breast cancer	120 Colon and rectum cancers	175 COPD ^a	415 Stroke	5 718 Stroke
5	Congenital heart anomalies	26 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	6 Other malignant neoplasms	20 Colon and rectum cancers	98 Breast cancer	172 Stroke	413 COPD ^a	3 695 COPD ^a
6	Sudden infant death syndrome	20 Road injury	5 Brain and nervous system cancers	18 Other circulatory diseases	90 Stroke	156 Other circulatory diseases	397 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2 590 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
7	Other chromosomal anomalies	20 Other neurological conditions	5 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	17 Brain and nervous system cancers	70 Cirrhosis of the liver	154 Pancreas cancer	382 Lower respiratory infections	2 418 Colon and rectum cancers
8	Neonatal sepsis and infections	11 Self-harm	5 Drowning	17 Alcohol use disorders	61 Other circulatory diseases	144 Cirrhosis of the liver	293 Colon and rectum cancers	2 302 Lower respiratory infections
9	Lower respiratory infections	11 Lower respiratory infections	4 Other neurological conditions	16 Road injury	58 Pancreas cancer	110 Breast cancer	291 Prostate cancer	2 301 Prostate cancer
10	Leukaemia	6 Leukaemia	4 Other unintentional injuries ^b	15 Other malignant neoplasms	57 Brain and nervous system cancers	107 Prostate cancer	242 Diabetes mellitus	1 753 Diabetes mellitus
11	Brain and nervous system cancers	6 Congenital heart anomalies	2 Leukaemia	15 Melanoma and other skin cancers	56 Alcohol use disorders	94 Diabetes mellitus	226 Hypertensive heart disease	1 442 Pancreas cancer
12	Down syndrome	6 Other circulatory diseases	2 Falls	13 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	54 Diabetes mellitus	89 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	205 Pancreas cancer	1 281 Breast cancer
13	Other neurological conditions	5 Other chromosomal anomalies	2 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	10 Stroke	53 Other malignant neoplasms	73 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	197 Other unintentional injuries ^b	1 105 Hypertensive heart disease
14	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	5 Liver cancer	2 Epilepsy	10 Diabetes mellitus	49 Ovary cancer	72 Self-harm	196 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	1 099 Self-harm
15	Other unintentional injuries ^b	4 Other neoplasms	2 Other congenital anomalies	8 Cirrhosis of the liver	47 Other neurological conditions	65 Other neurological conditions	194 Kidney diseases	1 058 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	4.6 (16)	18.6 (18)	52.6 (372)	26.5 (607)	10.9 (405)	5.0 (504)	3.5 (2 563)	4.9 (4 484)

^a COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Sweden, 2016

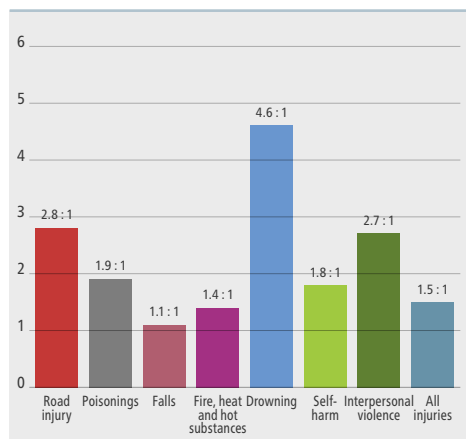


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Sweden, 2016 (%)

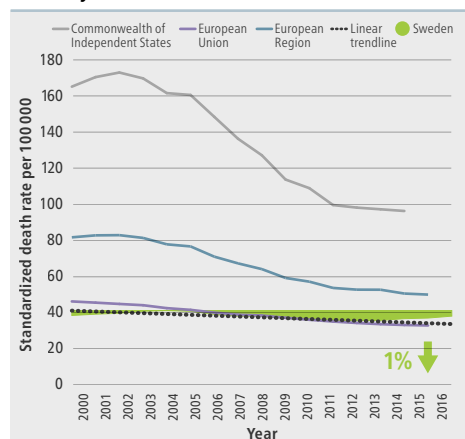


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Sweden, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Sweden



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Sweden, 2016

Sweden				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		1 460 005			
1	Malignant neoplasms	445 557	30.5	25.3	
2	Cardiovascular diseases	416 291	28.5	34.9	
3	Neurological conditions	135 539	9.3	4.3	
4	Respiratory diseases	74 661	5.1	3.8	
5	Intentional injuries	61 465	4.2	3.9	
6	Digestive diseases	56 565	3.9	5.2	
7	Unintentional injuries	55 788	3.8	5.8	
8	Respiratory infectious	34 801	2.4	2.7	
9	Diabetes mellitus	32 932	2.3	1.7	
10	Mental and substance-use disorders	31 771	2.2	2.2	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Sweden, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	< 0.02 g/dl	< 0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	8/10		6/10		6/10		8/10			6/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div>		<div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div>	<div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>	
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div>		<div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div>	<div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>	

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Sweden, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children			—
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence			YES
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers			YES
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims			—
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims			YES
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims			—
Medicolegal services for victims	—	—					

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership (home visiting); Triple P, The Incredible Years, Adults and Children Against Violence (parenting education). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Sweden

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	35.6	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	33.7	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	37.7	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	35.5	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

8 401 739 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 81 240 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

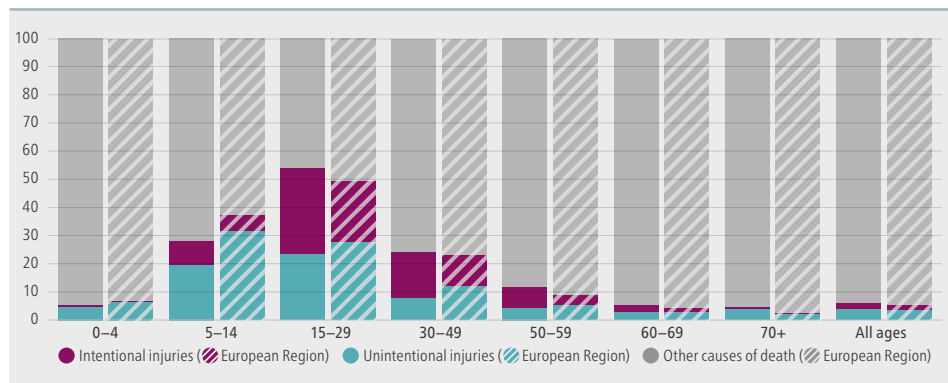
SWITZERLAND

Leading causes of death in Switzerland, 2016

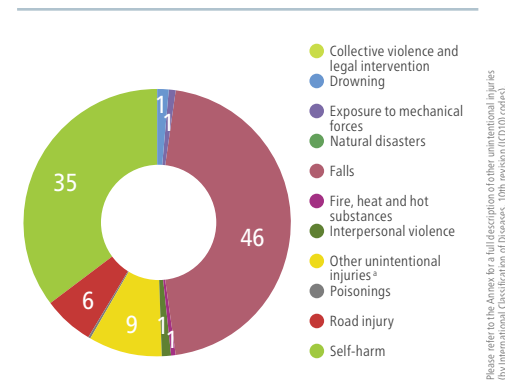
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	Brain and nervous system cancers	Self-harm	Self-harm	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease
2	Other congenital anomalies	Other malignant neoplasms	Road injury	Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease	Alzheimer disease and other dementias	Alzheimer disease and other dementias
3	Other chromosomal anomalies	Road injury	Drug use disorders	Drug use disorders	Self-harm	Colon and rectum cancers	Stroke	Stroke
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	Other unintentional injuries ^a	Breast cancer	Breast cancer	COPD ^b	Other circulatory diseases	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
5	Congenital heart anomalies	Self-harm	Other malignant neoplasms	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	Colon and rectum cancers	Pancreas cancer	COPD ^b	Other circulatory diseases
6	Other neoplasms	Other neurological conditions	Falls	Cirrhosis of the liver	Cirrhosis of the liver	Breast cancer	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	COPD ^b
7	Neonatal sepsis and infections	Leukaemia	Other neurological conditions	Brain and nervous system cancers	Pancreas cancer	Other circulatory diseases	Lower respiratory infections	Colon and rectum cancers
8	Down syndrome	Drowning	Brain and nervous system cancers	Colon and rectum cancers	Other circulatory diseases	Cirrhosis of the liver	Hypertensive heart disease	Falls
9	Sudden infant death syndrome	Other congenital anomalies	Drowning	Other circulatory diseases	Brain and nervous system cancers	Stroke	Falls	Lower respiratory infections
10	Other malignant neoplasms	Stroke	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	Other neurological conditions	Liver cancer	Self-harm	Colon and rectum cancers	Hypertensive heart disease
11	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	Falls	Leukaemia	Stroke	Stroke	Liver cancer	Prostate cancer	Breast cancer
12	Lower respiratory infections	Congenital heart anomalies	Other circulatory diseases	Road injury	Mouth and oropharynx cancers	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	Diabetes mellitus	Prostate cancer
13	Other unintentional injuries ^a	Other chromosomal anomalies	Epilepsy	Other unintentional injuries ^a	COPD ^b	Other malignant neoplasms	Other digestive diseases	Self-harm
14	Brain and nervous system cancers	Epilepsy	Interpersonal violence	Other malignant neoplasms	Other neurological conditions	Oesophagus cancer	Kidney diseases	Diabetes mellitus
15	Other neurological conditions	Interpersonal violence	Stroke	Pancreas cancer	Other malignant neoplasms	Prostate cancer	Breast cancer	Pancreas cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	5.1 (18)	28.0 (17)	54.0 (237)	24.1 (464)	11.7 (434)	5.5 (392)	4.7 (2 561)	6.1 (4 122)

^a Phases refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Switzerland, 2016

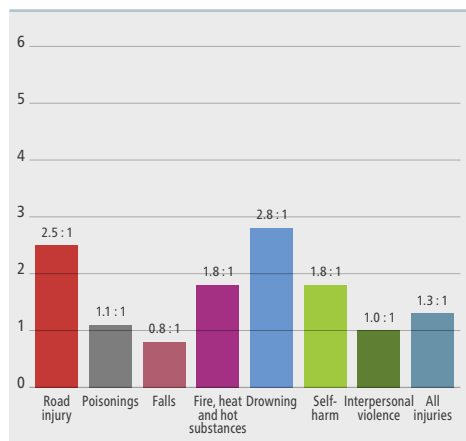


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Switzerland, 2016 (%)

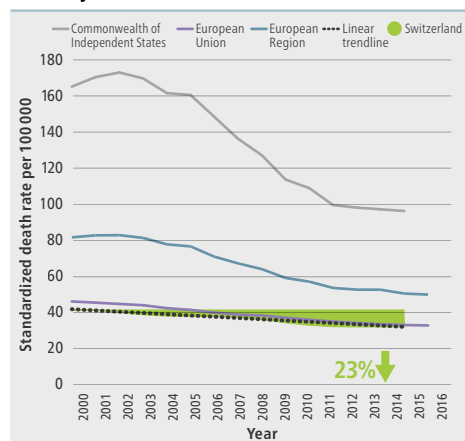


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Switzerland, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Switzerland



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Switzerland, 2016

Switzerland				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		1 100 573			
1	Malignant neoplasms	367 657	33.4	25.3	
2	Cardiovascular diseases	271 583	24.7	34.9	
3	Neurological conditions	105 932	9.6	4.3	
4	Respiratory diseases	52 176	4.7	3.8	
5	Unintentional injuries	49 237	4.5	5.8	
6	Intentional injuries	48 541	4.4	3.9	
7	Digestive diseases	46 325	4.2	5.2	
8	Respiratory infectious	22 802	2.1	2.7	
9	Mental and substance-use disorders	19 575	1.8	2.2	
10	Diabetes mellitus	19 500	1.8	1.7	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Switzerland, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	No	<0.05 g/dl	< 0.01 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	7/10		6/10		8/10		9/10			7/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>				
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>				

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Switzerland, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^b	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	—	—	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	NO	—		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	—		
Mental health services for victims	NO	—		Child protection services for victims	—		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	—		
Medicolegal services for victims	—	—					

^a Programmes: Triple P (parenting education); Olweus (school-based antibullying). ^b Does not cover: home and alternative care settings. Covers: day care, schools, penal institutions. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Switzerland

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	27.3	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	26.3	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	28.5	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	38.3	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
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- Mortality. In: Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH) [online database]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016 (<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.gisah.A1109?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>).

¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

8 734 951 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 1110 (2)



Income group (2016)

Lower-middle (2)

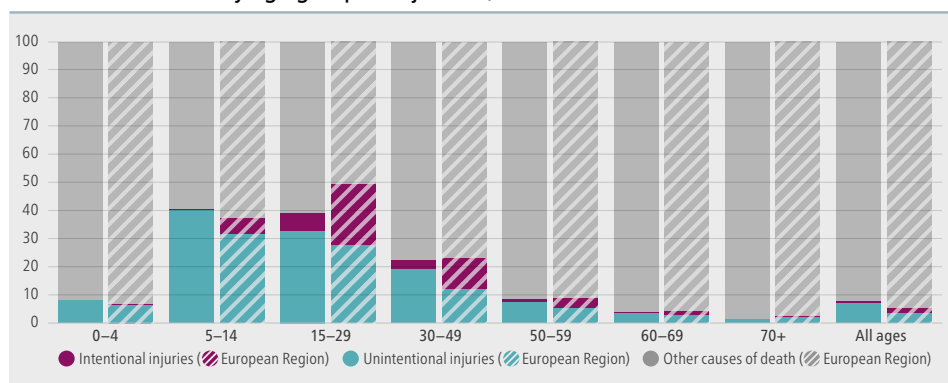
TAJIKISTAN

Leading causes of death in Tajikistan, 2016

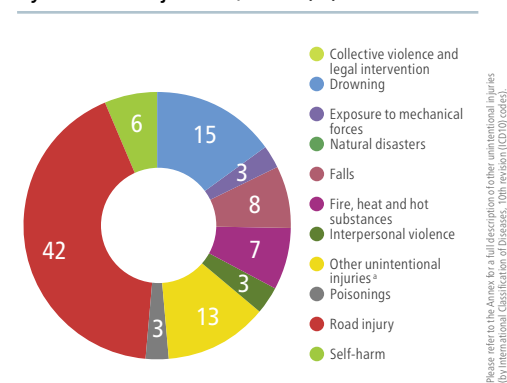
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Lower respiratory infections 1 909	Lower respiratory infections 157	Road injury 285	Road injury 520	Ischaemic heart disease 1 126	Ischaemic heart disease 2 520	Ischaemic heart disease 7 916	Ischaemic heart disease 12 012
2	Preterm birth complications 1 751	Road injury 140	Lower respiratory infections 89	Ischaemic heart disease 426	Stroke 590	Stroke 1 381	Stroke 3 660	Stroke 5 843
3	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 1 422	Drowning 76	Drowning 78	HIV/AIDS 378	Cirrhosis of the liver 264	CPD ^a 328	CPD ^a 971	Lower respiratory infections 3 167
4	Neonatal sepsis and infections 731	Meningitis 31	Tuberculosis 77	Cirrhosis of the liver 206	Stomach cancer 208	Cirrhosis of the liver 323	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 803	Preterm birth complications 1 751
5	Diarrhoeal diseases 715	Diarrhoeal diseases 29	Epilepsy 58	Stroke 196	Road injury 205	Diabetes mellitus 298	Lower respiratory infections 501	CPD ^a 1 550
6	Congenital heart anomalies 573	Other unintentional injuries ^b 22	Self-harm 55	Tuberculosis 192	Diabetes mellitus 186	Lower respiratory infections 219	Hypertensive heart disease 401	Road injury 1 486
7	Other neonatal conditions 441	Epilepsy 20	HIV/AIDS 48	Lower respiratory infections 163	Oesophagus cancer 176	Stomach cancer 210	Cirrhosis of the liver 357	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 1 422
8	Other congenital anomalies 423	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 19	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 46	Stomach cancer 110	CPD ^a 147	Oesophagus cancer 168	Stomach cancer 278	Cirrhosis of the liver 1 212
9	Other neoplasms 312	Leukaemia 15	Cirrhosis of the liver 46	Other malignant neoplasms 90	Lower respiratory infections 129	Hypertensive heart disease 151	Diabetes mellitus 236	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 871
10	Other infectious diseases 308	Congenital heart anomalies 14	Other malignant neoplasms 42	Drowning 88	HIV/AIDS 115	Road injury 131	Oesophagus cancer 178	Diarrhoeal diseases 860
11	Other unintentional injuries ^b 223	Fire, heat and hot substances 13	Other unintentional injuries ^b 37	Kidney diseases 85	Other malignant neoplasms 114	Other malignant neoplasms 98	Other circulatory diseases 175	Stomach cancer 836
12	Drowning 219	Falls 12	Kidney diseases 36	Self-harm 82	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 102	Kidney diseases 95	Kidney diseases 159	Diabetes mellitus 809
13	Meningitis 164	Brain and nervous system cancers 10	Interpersonal violence 36	CPD ^a 76	Tuberculosis 98	Liver cancer 83	Other malignant neoplasms 127	Neonatal sepsis and infections 731
14	Paralytic ileus and intestinal obstruction 138	Encephalitis 9	Maternal conditions 33	Breast cancer 74	Breast cancer 86	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 79	Road injury 110	Hypertensive heart disease 651
15	Protein-energy malnutrition 131	Other infectious diseases 9	Brain and nervous system cancers 28	Colon and rectum cancers 74	Kidney diseases 82	Tuberculosis 75	Parkinson disease 107	Congenital heart anomalies 603
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 8.0 (859)	Percentage (absolute number) 40.4 (278)	Percentage (absolute number) 39.0 (564)	Percentage (absolute number) 22.3 (933)	Percentage (absolute number) 8.4 (398)	Percentage (absolute number) 3.7 (264)	Percentage (absolute number) 1.4 (233)	Percentage (absolute number) 7.6 (3 529)

^a CPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Tajikistan, 2016

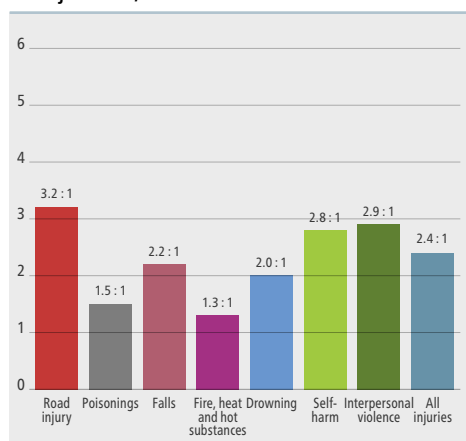


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Tajikistan, 2016 (%)

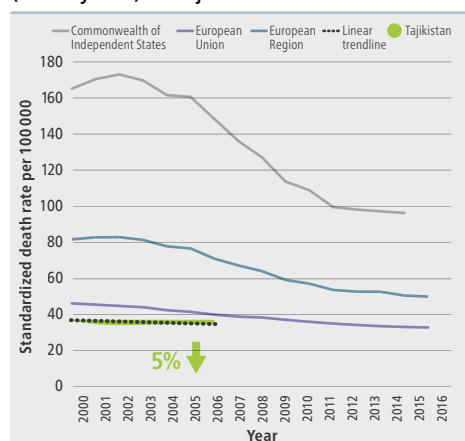


* Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Tajikistan, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Tajikistan



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Tajikistan, 2016

Tajikistan				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
All causes		1 955 412		
1	Neonatal conditions	399 257	20.4	2.2
2	Cardiovascular diseases	390 442	20.0	34.9
3	Respiratory infectious	220 056	11.3	2.7
4	Infectious and parasitic diseases	200 300	10.2	3.2
5	Unintentional injuries	197 703	10.1	5.8
6	Malignant neoplasms	175 195	9.0	25.3
7	Congenital anomalies	101 584	5.2	1.5
8	Digestive diseases	66 461	3.4	5.2
9	Respiratory diseases	39 409	2.0	3.8
10	Neurological conditions	29 191	1.5	4.3

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Tajikistan, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	60 km/hr	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	9/10		9/10		3/10		6/10			NA		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>				
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>				

NA: not available.

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Tajikistan, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	—	—	—	Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^b	① ② ③ ④	—
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④	—	Against statutory rape	—	—	—
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④	—	Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	—
Primary school-based empowering children	—	—	—	Against female genital mutilation	YES	① ② ③ ④	—
School-based antibullying	—	—	—	Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	—	—	—
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	NO	—	—	Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	—	—
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	NO	—	—	Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—	—	—
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③	—	Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—	—	—
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	—	—	—
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③	—	Child protection services for victims	—	—	—
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③	—	Medicolegal services for victims	—	—	—
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③	—				

^a Programmes: Adults and Children Against Violence (parenting education). ^b Does not cover: home, alternative care settings, day care, penal institutions. Covers: schools. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Tajikistan

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	5.6	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	5.3	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	6.9	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	14.9	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).References¹

- World population prospects: the 2017 revision, DVD edition. New York (NY): United Nations; 2018 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/world-population-prospects-the-2017-revision.html>).
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- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
- Estimates for 2000–2016. Deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. In: Health statistics and information systems [website]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en/index1.html).
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- European status report on preventing child maltreatment. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/publications/abstracts/european-status-report-on-preventing-child-maltreatment-2018>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

79 512 424 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 11 180 (2)



Income group (2016)

Upper-middle (2)

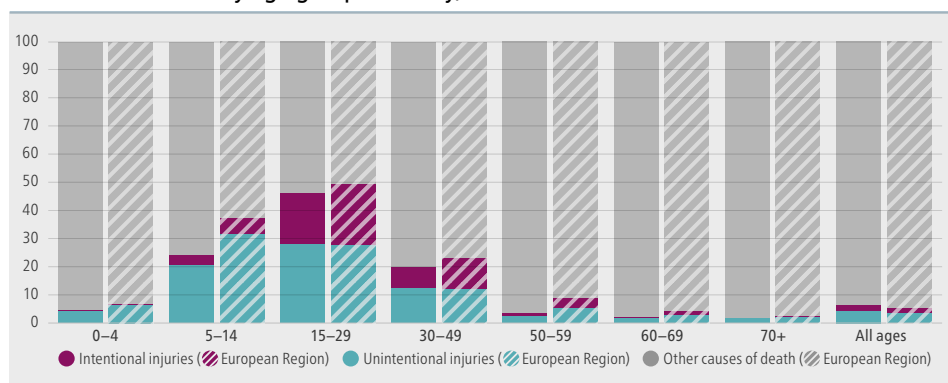
TURKEY

Leading causes of death in Turkey, 2016

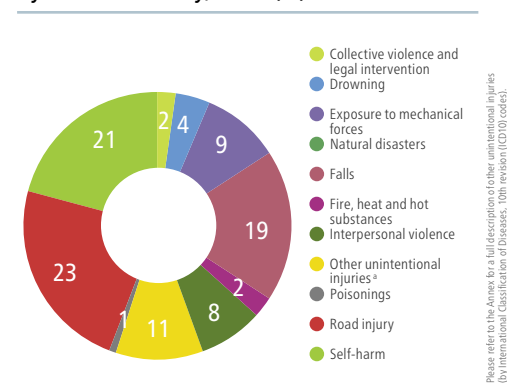
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications 3 959	Leukaemia 375	Self-harm 2 660	Ischaemic heart disease 7 663	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 6 634	Ischaemic heart disease 6 634	Ischaemic heart disease 11 890	Ischaemic heart disease 67 795
2	Congenital heart anomalies 2 559	Road injury 254	Road injury 2 406	Stroke 3 123	Ischaemic heart disease 6 421	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 7 520	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 40 908	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 43 505
3	Other congenital anomalies 1 955	Brain and nervous system cancers 194	Exposure to mechanical forces 1 108	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 3 102	Stroke 1 930	Stroke 3 698	Stroke 23 153	Stroke 32 918
4	Other neonatal conditions 1 371	Other malignant neoplasms 190	Other unintentional injuries ^a 934	Self-harm 2 404	Stomach cancer 1 731	Diabetes mellitus 3 484	COPD ^b 20 605	COPD ^b 26 410
5	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 837	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 145	Interpersonal violence 882	Road injury 2 293	Diabetes mellitus 1 617	COPD ^b 3 399	Diabetes mellitus 15 151	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 23 508
6	Lower respiratory infections 629	Congenital heart anomalies 130	Stroke 872	Breast cancer 1 799	Colon and rectum cancers 1 510	Stomach cancer 2 489	Kidney diseases 11 413	Diabetes mellitus 21 788
7	Neonatal sepsis and infections 551	Other infectious diseases 119	Ischaemic heart disease 829	Kidney diseases 1 600	Breast cancer 1 380	Kidney diseases 2 255	Hypertensive heart disease 10 282	Kidney diseases 17 164
8	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 453	Kidney cancer 115	Epilepsy 715	Other circulatory diseases 1 408	COPD ^b 1 193	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 2 171	Other circulatory diseases 9 061	Other circulatory diseases 13 332
9	Neural tube defects 328	Other unintentional injuries ^a 113	Kidney diseases 614	Diabetes mellitus 1 290	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 1 165	Colon and rectum cancers 2 136	Prostate cancer 6 620	Hypertensive heart disease 12 034
10	Other chromosomal anomalies 302	Lower respiratory infections 106	Lower respiratory infections 570	Stomach cancer 1 231	Kidney diseases 1 153	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 1 633	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 6 153	Stomach cancer 9 222
11	Leukaemia 252	Epilepsy 97	Drowning 538	Colon and rectum cancers 1 185	Other malignant neoplasms 909	Bladder cancer 1 523	Lower respiratory infections 4 567	Prostate cancer 8 249
12	Down syndrome 234	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 94	Falls 529	Cirrhosis of the liver 1 114	Bladder cancer 819	Prostate cancer 1 486	Stomach cancer 3 644	Colon and rectum cancers 8 203
13	Other unintentional injuries ^a 198	Drowning 91	Other circulatory diseases 518	Exposure to mechanical forces 1 089	Pancreas cancer 805	Other circulatory diseases 1 446	Colon and rectum cancers 3 214	Lower respiratory infections 7 931
14	Other neurological conditions 179	Exposure to mechanical forces 90	Other neurological conditions 446	Other unintentional injuries ^a 1 044	Other circulatory diseases 766	Breast cancer 1 232	Falls 3 161	Road injury 6 544
15	Road injury 175	Other congenital anomalies 65	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 393	COPD ^b 974	Brain and nervous system cancers 737	Other malignant neoplasms 1 200	Cirrhosis of the liver 2 904	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 6 256
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 4.4 (727)	Percentage (absolute number) 24.1 (748)	Percentage (absolute number) 46.1 (9 588)	Percentage (absolute number) 19.8 (933)	Percentage (absolute number) 3.5 (1 388)	Percentage (absolute number) 1.9 (1 222)	Percentage (absolute number) 1.8 (4 861)	Percentage (absolute number) 6.2 (28 054)

^a Phases refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Turkey, 2016

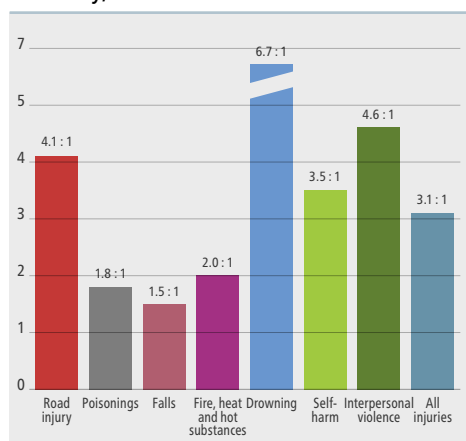


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Turkey, 2016 (%)

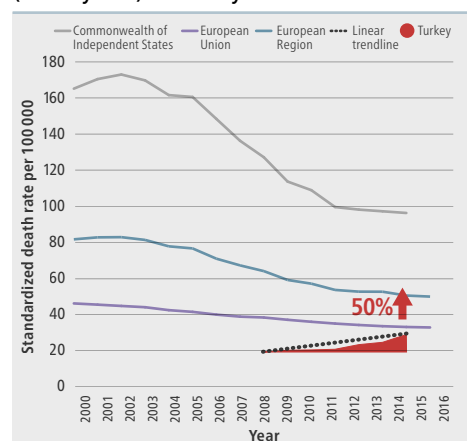


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Turkey, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Turkey



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Turkey, 2016

Turkey				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		12 442 810			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	3 230 987	26.0	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	3 091 199	24.8	25.3	
3	Unintentional injuries	958 520	7.7	5.8	
4	Neurological conditions	833 130	6.7	4.3	
5	Neonatal conditions	617 002	5.0	2.2	
6	Congenital anomalies	582 988	4.7	1.5	
7	Respiratory diseases	581 570	4.7	3.8	
8	Intentional injuries	496 481	4.0	3.9	
9	Diabetes mellitus	453 100	3.6	1.7	
10	Genitourinary diseases	432 838	3.5	1.6	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Turkey, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	50 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.05 g/dl	≤ 0.05 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	9/10		9/10		9/10		9/10			9/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>				
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>				

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Turkey, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^b	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	NO	—	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	

Health and social services			
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③			
Detection of violence against children		Implementation	Capacity development
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children		YES ① ② ③	Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence		YES ① ② ③	Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers		YES ① ② ③	Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers
Response to violence against children			Yes/No
Mental health services for victims		YES ① ② ③	YES
Child protection services for victims		YES ① ② ③	YES
Medicolegal services for victims		YES ① ② ③	YES

^a Programmes: Nurse-family Partnerships (home visiting). ^b Does not cover: home, alternative care settings, day care. Covers: schools, penal institutions. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Turkey

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	7.1	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	7.0	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	7.7	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	5.3	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

5 662 544 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 6670 (2)



Income group (2016)

Upper-middle (2)

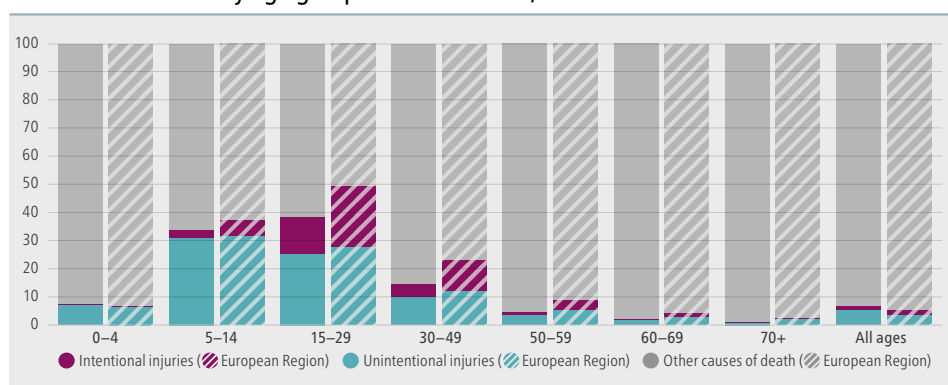
TURKMENISTAN

Leading causes of death in Turkmenistan, 2016

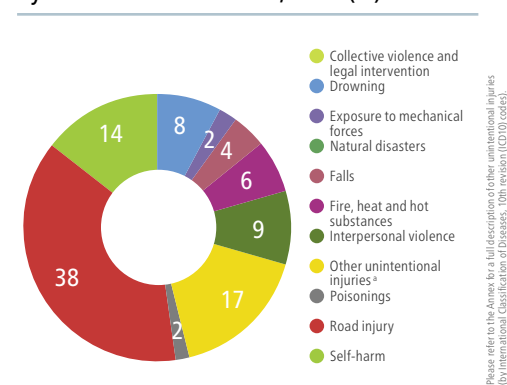
Rank	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-29 years	30-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Lower respiratory infections 1 218	Road injury 59	Road injury 315	Ischaemic heart disease 801	Ischaemic heart disease 1 706	Ischaemic heart disease 2 565	Ischaemic heart disease 7 228	Ischaemic heart disease 12 401
2	Preterm birth complications 1 178	Lower respiratory infections 44	Cirrhosis of the liver 158	Cirrhosis of the liver 662	Stroke 888	Stroke 1 231	Stroke 1 935	Stroke 4 596
3	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 955	Drowning 24	Self-harm 156	HIV/AIDS 570	Cirrhosis of the liver 570	Cirrhosis of the liver 440	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 552	Cirrhosis of the liver 2 198
4	Diarrhoeal diseases 580	Leukaemia 20	Ischaemic heart disease 83	Stroke 416	Oesophagus cancer 201	Diabetes mellitus 239	Cirrhosis of the liver 337	Lower respiratory infections 1 565
5	Neonatal sepsis and infections 445	Other unintentional injuries ^a 17	Interpersonal violence 81	Road injury 328	Diabetes mellitus 194	Oesophagus cancer 233	Kidney diseases 313	Preterm birth complications 1 178
6	Congenital heart anomalies 434	Brain and nervous system cancers 16	Tuberculosis 80	Tuberculosis 184	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 173	Stomach cancer 174	Hypertensive heart disease 249	Road injury 997
7	Other congenital anomalies 390	Cirrhosis of the liver 15	Kidney diseases 78	Kidney diseases 145	Stomach cancer 165	Kidney diseases 165	Oesophagus cancer 201	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 955
8	Other neonatal conditions 271	Congenital heart anomalies 12	HIV/AIDS 72	Self-harm 137	HIV/AIDS 162	Hypertensive heart disease 145	COPD ^b 179	Kidney diseases 891
9	Other unintentional injuries ^a 223	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 11	Stroke 63	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 118	Kidney diseases 143	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 119	Stomach cancer 156	HIV/AIDS 880
10	Other infectious diseases 133	Kidney diseases 11	Lower respiratory infections 58	Interpersonal violence 98	Other malignant neoplasms 120	Other malignant neoplasms 95	Diabetes mellitus 152	Oesophagus cancer 730
11	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 129	Epilepsy 9	Other unintentional injuries ^a 46	Stomach cancer 96	Road injury 114	Liver cancer 84	Other circulatory diseases 137	Diabetes mellitus 691
12	Drowning 91	Lymphomas, multiple myeloma 9	Epilepsy 44	Other malignant neoplasms 90	Hypertensive heart disease 112	COPD ^b 84	Other malignant neoplasms 93	Stomach cancer 625
13	Road injury 79	Other malignant neoplasms 8	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 42	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 90	Tuberculosis 85	Colon and rectum cancers 67	Parkinson disease 81	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 598
14	Paralytic ileus and intestinal obstruction 77	Fire, heat and hot substances 7	Fire, heat and hot substances 39	Breast cancer 85	Liver cancer 79	Road injury 62	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 78	Diarrhoeal diseases 595
15	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders 66	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 6	Other malignant neoplasms 37	Diabetes mellitus 75	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 72	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 55	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 75	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 569
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 7.2 (526)	Percentage (absolute number) 33.6 (129)	Percentage (absolute number) 38.2 (704)	Percentage (absolute number) 14.4 (746)	Percentage (absolute number) 4.7 (272)	Percentage (absolute number) 2.2 (144)	Percentage (absolute number) 0.9 (112)	Percentage (absolute number) 6.7 (2 634)

^a Phases refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Turkmenistan, 2016

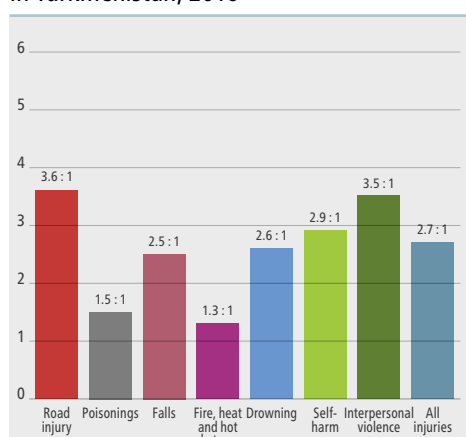


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Turkmenistan, 2016 (%)

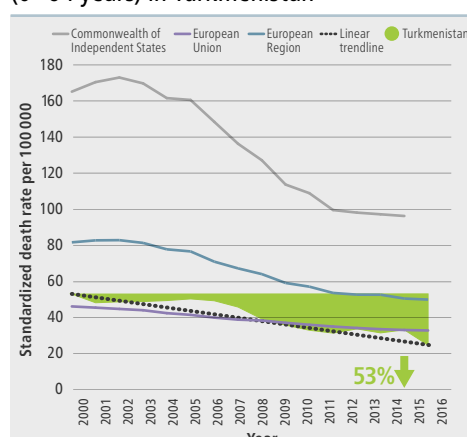


^a Phases refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Turkmenistan, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0-64 years) in Turkmenistan



Note: three-year moving averages. Source: WHO European Mortality Database (3).

Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Turkmenistan, 2016

Turkmenistan				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
All causes		1 664 653		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	463 711	27.9	34.9
2	Neonatal conditions	261 765	15.7	2.2
3	Malignant neoplasms	174 042	10.5	25.3
4	Infectious and parasitic diseases	152 535	9.2	3.2
5	Unintentional injuries	127 773	7.7	5.8
6	Respiratory infectious	127 016	7.6	2.7
7	Digestive diseases	105 118	6.3	5.2
8	Congenital anomalies	84 422	5.1	1.5
9	Genitourinary diseases	40 199	2.4	1.6
10	Intentional injuries	34 698	2.1	3.9

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Turkmenistan, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints			
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat	
Legislation coverage	60 km/hr	Yes	< 0.05 g/dl	< 0.05 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Restricted	
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	10/10		10/10		10/10		9/10			NA			
							Legislation coverage	<div><div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria</div> <div><div></div> No existing legislation</div>					
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div><div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)</div> <div><div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)</div> <div><div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)</div>					

NA: not available.

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Turkmenistan, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	—	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	—	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	—	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	—	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	—	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	—	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	—	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	—	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	—	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	—	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	—		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	—		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	—		
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims	—		
Mental health services for victims	—	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	—		
Child protection services for victims	—	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	—		
Medicolegal services for victims	—	① ② ③					

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Turkmenistan

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	21.5	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	19.8	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	26.0	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	26.9	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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- World development indicators database [online database]. In: World Bank [website]. Washington (DC): World Bank; 2018 (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).
- European mortality database (MDB) [online database]. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2019 (<https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/european-mortality-database/>).
- Estimates for 2000–2016. Deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. In: Health statistics and information systems [website]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates/en/index1.html).
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- Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2016 (<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/publications/2016/public-health-successes-and-missed-opportunities-trends-in-alcohol-consumption-and-attributable-mortality-in-the-who-european-region-1990-2014-2016>).
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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

44 438 624 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 2310 (2)



Income group (2016)

Lower-middle (2)

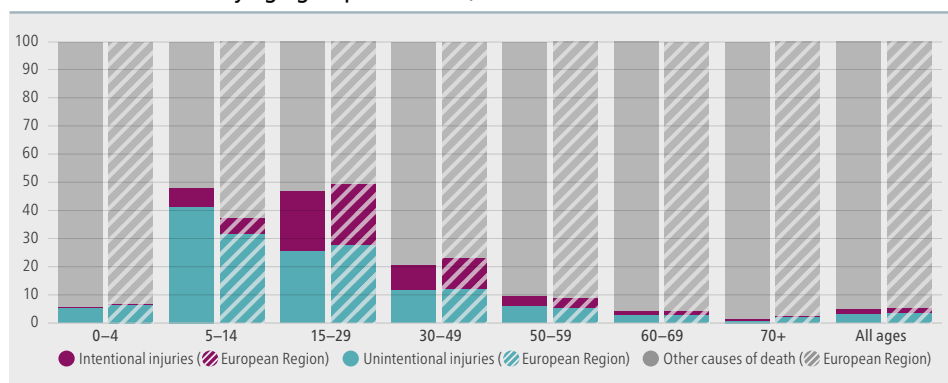
UKRAINE

Leading causes of death in Ukraine, 2016

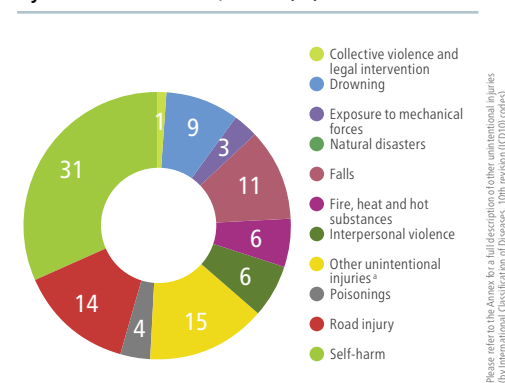
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications 1 065	Drowning 135	Self-harm 1 465	HIV/AIDS 8 846	Ischaemic heart disease 15 957	Ischaemic heart disease 43 209	Ischaemic heart disease 237 826	Ischaemic heart disease 304 039
2	Congenital heart anomalies 622	Road injury 74	Road injury 933	Ischaemic heart disease 6 700	Stroke 5 260	Stroke 12 892	Stroke 58 727	Stroke 79 215
3	Other congenital anomalies 366	Congenital heart anomalies 49	HIV/AIDS 779	Cirrhosis of the liver 5 185	Cirrhosis of the liver 4 360	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 5 971	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 18 139	Alzheimer disease and other dementias 18 925
4	Lower respiratory infections 333	Leukaemia 43	Drug use disorders 740	Self-harm 3 787	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 3 906	Colon and rectum cancers 4 067	COPD ^b 7 833	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 16 608
5	Diarrhoeal diseases 303	Brain and nervous system cancers 42	Drowning 447	Drug use disorders 2 711	HIV/AIDS 2 314	Cirrhosis of the liver 3 466	Colon and rectum cancers 7 105	Cirrhosis of the liver 15 429
6	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma 301	Other unintentional injuries ^a 40	Cirrhosis of the liver 362	Alcohol use disorders 2 259	Breast cancer 2 277	Stomach cancer 3 014	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 5 715	Colon and rectum cancers 13 990
7	Other neonatal conditions 271	Other congenital anomalies 40	Ischaemic heart disease 347	Stroke 2 219	Colon and rectum cancers 2 147	Breast cancer 2 381	Hypertensive heart disease 4 917	HIV/AIDS 12 760
8	Neonatal sepsis and infections 109	HIV/AIDS 31	Other unintentional injuries ^a 346	Lower respiratory infections 1 638	Stomach cancer 2 012	Other malignant neoplasms 2 249	Other circulatory diseases 4 882	COPD ^b 11 492
9	Other unintentional injuries ^a 90	Self-harm 30	Interpersonal violence 304	Road injury 1 599	Self-harm 1 885	COPD ^b 2 232	Stomach cancer 4 049	Self-harm 9 952
10	Other infectious diseases 86	Lower respiratory infections 28	Falls 232	Other unintentional injuries ^a 1 466	Alcohol use disorders 1 579	Pancreas cancer 2 232	Other malignant neoplasms 3 400	Stomach cancer 9 888
11	Neural tube defects 85	Other malignant neoplasms 28	Tuberculosis 232	Tuberculosis 1 417	Mouth and oropharynx cancers 1 544	Mouth and oropharynx cancers 1 434	Breast cancer 3 203	Breast cancer 8 983
12	HIV/AIDS 85	Poisonings 26	Lower respiratory infections 226	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 1 316	Other malignant neoplasms 1 484	Self-harm 1 300	Prostate cancer 2 646	Other malignant neoplasms 7 517
13	Sudden infant death syndrome 68	Exposure to mechanical forces 22	Alcohol use disorders 219	Drowning 1 106	Tuberculosis 1 433	Hypertensive heart disease 1 256	Parkinson disease 2 601	Hypertensive heart disease 6 911
14	Other chromosomal anomalies 53	Falls 22	Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis 131	Breast cancer 1 092	Drug use disorders 1 309	Prostate cancer 1 227	Cirrhosis of the liver 2 045	Other circulatory diseases 6 392
15	Childhood-cluster diseases 38	Fire, heat and hot substances 19	Other malignant neoplasms 122	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers 982	Other unintentional injuries ^a 1 120	Alcohol use disorders 1 054	Pancreas cancer 2 026	Drug use disorders 5 781
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 5.5 (241)	Percentage (absolute number) 47.8 (390)	Percentage (absolute number) 46.9 (4 112)	Percentage (absolute number) 20.6 (11 157)	Percentage (absolute number) 9.4 (6 238)	Percentage (absolute number) 4.3 (4 620)	Percentage (absolute number) 1.2 (4 830)	Percentage (absolute number) 5.0 (31 588)

^a Phases refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Ukraine, 2016

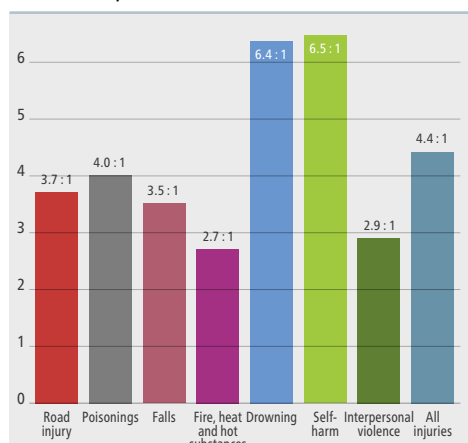


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Ukraine, 2016 (%)

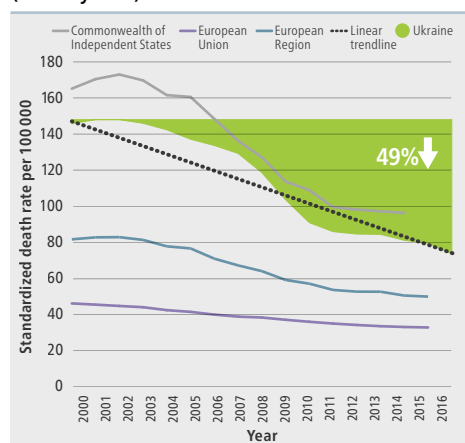


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Ukraine, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Ukraine



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Ukraine, 2016

Rank	Ukraine Cause of death	YLL	%	European Region %
	All causes	14 502 892		
1	Cardiovascular diseases	7 071 293	48.8	34.9
2	Malignant neoplasms	2 603 524	18.0	25.3
3	Infectious and parasitic diseases	888 686	6.1	3.2
4	Unintentional injuries	810 303	5.6	5.8
5	Digestive diseases	785 878	5.4	5.2
6	Intentional injuries	543 529	3.7	3.9
7	Mental and substance-use disorders	493 159	3.4	2.2
8	Neurological conditions	327 746	2.3	4.3
9	Respiratory diseases	268 513	1.9	3.8
10	Respiratory infectious	208 765	1.4	2.7

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Ukraine, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	60 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.02 g/dl	≤ 0.02 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	3/10		5/10		3/10		3/10			2/10		
							Legislation coverage	<div></div> Legislation meeting WHO criteria	<div></div> Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	<div></div> No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	<div></div> Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	<div></div> Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	<div></div> Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Ukraine, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	NO	—	
School-based antibullying	NO	—		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children		—	
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	NO	—		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence		—	
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers		YES	
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims		YES	
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims		—	
Child protection services for victims	NO	—		Medicolegal services for victims		—	
Medicolegal services for victims	NO	—					

^a Programmes: Triple P (parenting education). Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Ukraine

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	52.4	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	46.5	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	61.6	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	44.1	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

References¹

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)

65 788 572 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)

US\$ 42 390 (2)



Income group (2016)

High (2)

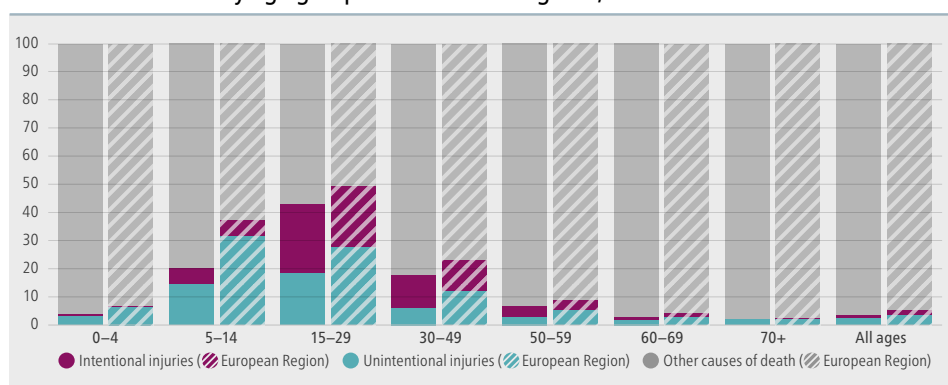
UNITED KINGDOM

Leading causes of death in the United Kingdom, 2016

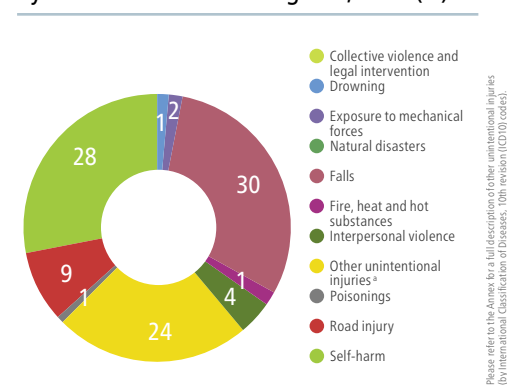
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	1 272 Brain and nervous system cancers	65 Self-harm	885 Self-harm	2 256 Ischaemic heart disease	4 605 Ischaemic heart disease	9 359 Alzheimer disease and other dementias	81 026 Alzheimer disease and other dementias
2	Other congenital anomalies	398 Other neurological conditions	60 Drug use disorders	528 Ischaemic heart disease	1 970 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3 010 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	8 615 Ischaemic heart disease	60 369 Ischaemic heart disease
3	Congenital heart anomalies	360 Other malignant neoplasms	44 Road injury	463 Cirrhosis of the liver	1 917 Cirrhosis of the liver	2 196 COPD ^a	5 013 Lower respiratory infections	34 299 Stroke
4	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	210 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	43 Interpersonal violence	170 Drug use disorders	1 395 Breast cancer	1 814 Colon and rectum cancers	3 217 Stroke	33 934 Lower respiratory infections
5	Lower respiratory infections	134 Road injury	40 Other neurological conditions	158 Breast cancer	1 183 Colon and rectum cancers	1 426 Stroke	2 633 COPD ^a	30 942 COPD ^a
6	Other neonatal conditions	124 Leukaemia	37 Epilepsy	131 Other circulatory diseases	806 Stroke	1 278 Other circulatory diseases	2 487 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	24 218 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers
7	Other chromosomal anomalies	119 Other congenital anomalies	37 Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	131 Stroke	724 Self-harm	1 176 Breast cancer	2 339 Other circulatory diseases	23 075 Other circulatory diseases
8	Sudden infant death syndrome	114 Interpersonal violence	27 Other malignant neoplasms	123 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	696 COPD ^a	1 138 Oesophagus cancer	2 103 Colon and rectum cancers	13 492 Colon and rectum cancers
9	Other endocrine, blood and immune disorders	70 Lower respiratory infections	26 Other unintentional injuries ^a	112 Colon and rectum cancers	631 Other circulatory diseases	1 088 Cirrhosis of the liver	2 003 Prostate cancer	11 219 Breast cancer
10	Other neurological conditions	56 Asthma	25 Brain and nervous system cancers	104 Brain and nervous system cancers	570 Oesophagus cancer	860 Pancreas cancer	1 962 Other respiratory diseases	9 635 Prostate cancer
11	Neural tube defects	50 Congenital heart anomalies	22 Other circulatory diseases	96 Lower respiratory infections	485 Pancreas cancer	820 Lower respiratory infections	1 730 Other digestive diseases	9 485 Other digestive diseases
12	Other infectious diseases	46 Epilepsy	22 Leukaemia	81 Road injury	458 Brain and nervous system cancers	752 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	1 606 Breast cancer	7 916 Other respiratory diseases
13	Other unintentional injuries ^a	39 Exposure to mechanical forces	22 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	77 Other malignant neoplasms	439 Lower respiratory infections	750 Prostate cancer	1 485 Parkinson disease	7 005 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma
14	Meningitis	36 Other unintentional injuries ^a	17 Lower respiratory infections	71 Alcohol use disorders	433 Other malignant neoplasms	688 Other digestive diseases	1 400 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	6 813 Pancreas cancer
15	Neonatal sepsis and infections	35 Cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, endocarditis	13 Exposure to mechanical forces	70 Other neurological conditions	409 Other digestive diseases	658 Other malignant neoplasms	1 351 Pancreas cancer	5 963 Oesophagus cancer
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)	Percentage (absolute number)
	3.8 (130)	20.3 (135)	42.8 (1 854)	17.7 (3 923)	6.8 (2 264)	2.8 (1 958)	2.3 (10 651)	3.5 (20 916)

^a COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. ^b Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in the United Kingdom, 2016

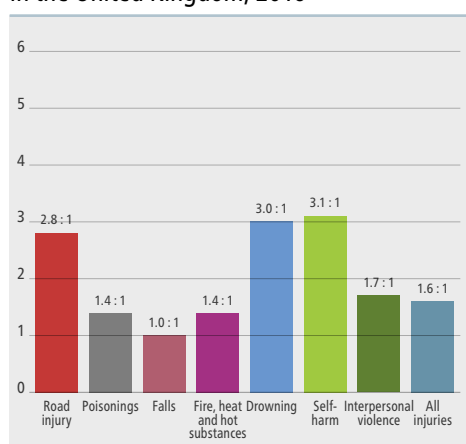


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in the United Kingdom, 2016 (%)

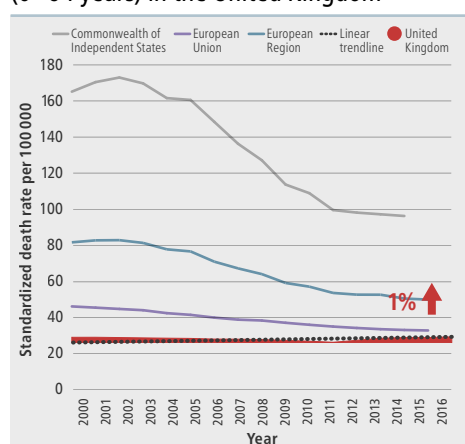


^a Please refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in the United Kingdom, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in the United Kingdom



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in the United Kingdom, 2016

United Kingdom				European Region
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%
	All causes	10 331 936		
1	Malignant neoplasms	3 324 505	32.2	25.3
2	Cardiovascular diseases	2 319 719	22.5	34.9
3	Neurological conditions	1 137 586	11.0	4.3
4	Respiratory diseases	774 944	7.5	3.8
5	Digestive diseases	606 783	5.9	5.2
6	Respiratory infectious	455 138	4.4	2.7
7	Unintentional injuries	319 902	3.1	5.8
8	Intentional injuries	291 336	2.8	3.9
9	Mental and substance-use disorders	173 394	1.7	2.2
10	Neonatal conditions	150 940	1.5	2.2

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in the United Kingdom, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	48 km/hr	Yes	≤ 0.08 g/dl	≤ 0.08 g/dl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	8/10		8/10		10/10		9/10			10/10		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria	● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria	● No existing legislation		
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)	● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)	● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)		

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in the United Kingdom, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^b	① ② ③ ④	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against female genital mutilation	NO	① ② ③ ④	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	NO	—	
Health and social services							
Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③							
Detection of violence against children				Capacity development			
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	YES		
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES	① ② ③		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	YES		
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES	① ② ③		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	YES		
Response to violence against children				Yes/No			
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Mental health services for victims	YES		
Child protection services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims	YES		
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Medicolegal services for victims	YES		

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership (home visiting); Triple P, The Incredible Years (parenting education); KiVa (school-based antibullying). ^b Does not cover: home, alternative care settings, day care. Covers: schools, penal institutions. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in the United Kingdom

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	41.9	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	39.70	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	45.8	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	38.0	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.



Population (2016)
31 446 796 (1)



Gross national income per capita (2016)
US\$ 2220 (2)



Income group (2016)
Lower-middle (2)

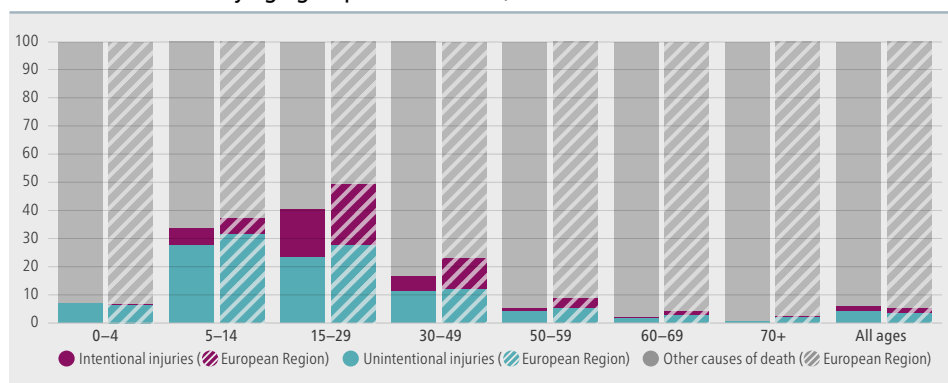
UZBEKISTAN

Leading causes of death in Uzbekistan, 2016

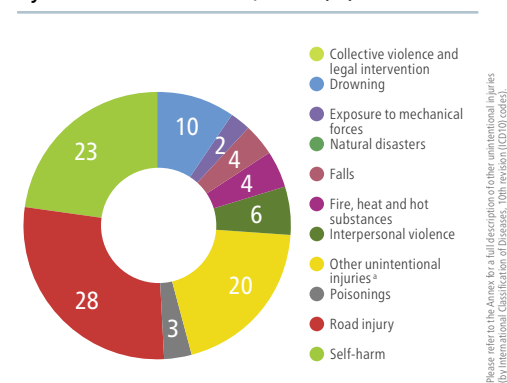
Rank	0–4 years	5–14 years	15–29 years	30–49 years	50–59 years	60–69 years	70+ years	All ages
1	Preterm birth complications	3 163 Lower respiratory infections	388 Self-harm	1 041 Ischaemic heart disease	3 760 Ischaemic heart disease	7 343 Ischaemic heart disease	12 080 Ischaemic heart disease	42 012 Ischaemic heart disease
2	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	2 301 Road injury	187 Road injury	732 Cirrhosis of the liver	2 048 Stroke	2 442 Stroke	3 889 Stroke	9 600 Stroke
3	Lower respiratory infections	2 209 Drowning	181 Ischaemic heart disease	474 Stroke	1 075 Cirrhosis of the liver	1 657 Hypertensive heart disease	2 570 Hypertensive heart disease	6 401 Hypertensive heart disease
4	Congenital heart anomalies	1 492 Other neurological conditions	176 Cirrhosis of the liver	469 Road injury	1 029 Hypertensive heart disease	1 343 Diabetes mellitus	2 462 Other circulatory diseases	3 156 Cirrhosis of the liver
5	Neonatal sepsis and infections	1 158 Other unintentional injuries ^a	120 Other unintentional injuries ^a	451 Kidney diseases	854 Diabetes mellitus	1 228 Cirrhosis of the liver	1 599 Kidney diseases	1 962 Diabetes mellitus
6	Diarrhoeal diseases	753 Self-harm	106 Kidney diseases	443 Self-harm	798 Kidney diseases	790 Kidney diseases	1 006 Diabetes mellitus	1 510 Kidney diseases
7	Other congenital anomalies	714 Leukaemia	89 Lower respiratory infections	327 Tuberculosis	779 Stomach cancer	477 Stomach cancer	610 Cirrhosis of the liver	1 191 Lower respiratory infections
8	Other neonatal conditions	571 Encephalitis	88 Other neurological conditions	263 Other unintentional injuries ^a	595 Breast cancer	460 Other circulatory diseases	564 COPD ^b	1 033 Other circulatory diseases
9	Other infectious diseases	442 Kidney diseases	76 Tuberculosis	205 Lower respiratory infections	485 Road injury	437 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	533 Lower respiratory infections	808 Preterm birth complications
10	Neural tube defects	382 Epilepsy	69 Drowning	204 Breast cancer	421 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	404 Lower respiratory infections	420 Stomach cancer	543 Road injury
11	Other neoplasms	361 Brain and nervous system cancers	57 Epilepsy	198 Diabetes mellitus	398 Tuberculosis	384 COPD ^b	367 Asthma	437 Self-harm
12	Other unintentional injuries ^a	309 Cirrhosis of the liver	49 Interpersonal violence	183 Hypertensive heart disease	394 Lower respiratory infections	365 Breast cancer	330 Other respiratory diseases	390 Birth asphyxia and birth trauma
13	Drowning	278 Lymphomas, multiple myeloma	44 Maternal conditions	124 HIV/AIDS	394 Other circulatory diseases	315 Liver cancer	305 Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	323 Other unintentional injuries ^a
14	Hepatitis	236 Congenital heart anomalies	35 Leukaemia	113 Other digestive diseases	390 Other digestive diseases	308 Tuberculosis	301 Other digestive diseases	315 Stomach cancer
15	Encephalitis	150 Falls	29 Stroke	108 Other neurological conditions	375 Other unintentional injuries ^a	280 Other digestive diseases	280 Liver cancer	270 Tuberculosis
Deaths attributed to injuries	Percentage (absolute number) 7.0 (1 104)	Percentage (absolute number) 33.5 (687)	Percentage (absolute number) 40.4 (2 887)	Percentage (absolute number) 16.8 (3 228)	Percentage (absolute number) 5.5 (1 236)	Percentage (absolute number) 2.1 (650)	Percentage (absolute number) 0.6 (417)	Percentage (absolute number) 6.0 (10 208)

^a Phases refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes). ^b COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Proportion of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries and all other causes by age group in Uzbekistan, 2016

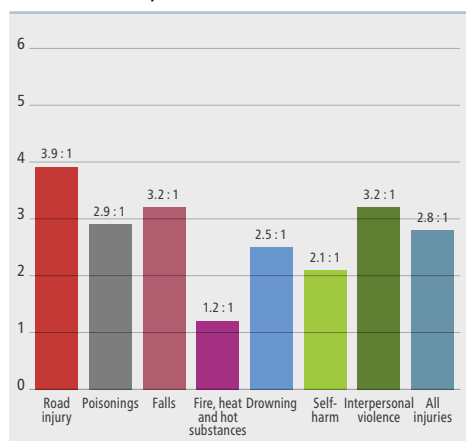


Proportion of violence and injury deaths by cause in Uzbekistan, 2016 (%)

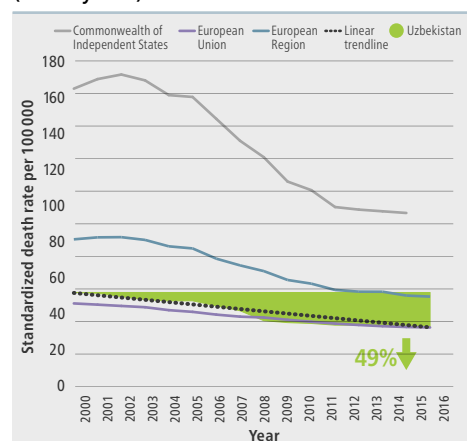


^a Phases refer to the Annex for a full description of other unintentional injuries (by International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes).

Male-to-female mortality ratios in Uzbekistan, 2016



Trends in violence and injury deaths (0–64 years) in Uzbekistan



Violence and injury proportion by years of life lost (YLL) in Uzbekistan, 2016

Uzbekistan				European Region	
Rank	Cause of death	YLL	%	%	
All causes		5 843 719			
1	Cardiovascular diseases	2 162 425	37.0	34.9	
2	Malignant neoplasms	497 906	8.5	25.3	
3	Unintentional injuries	432 095	7.4	5.8	
4	Digestive diseases	362 418	6.2	5.2	
5	Respiratory infectious	319 861	5.5	2.7	
6	Infectious and parasitic diseases	318 409	5.4	3.2	
7	Congenital anomalies	250 358	4.3	1.5	
8	Genitourinary diseases	172 573	3.0	1.6	
9	Diabetes mellitus	169 139	2.9	1.7	
10	Intentional injuries	167 688	2.9	3.9	

Note: top 10 of 23 second-level categories for analysis of causes of death.

Behavioural risk-factor legislation and enforcement for road safety in Uzbekistan, 2017

	Speed		Alcohol		Seat belts		Motorcycle helmet			Child restraints		
WHO legislative criteria	Urban speed limit ≤ 50 km/hr	Local authorities can reduce limits	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.05 g/dl general population	Blood alcohol concentration ≤ 0.02 g/dl novice drivers	Drivers and front-seat passengers	Rear-seat passengers	All drivers, passengers, all roads, all engine types	Helmet must be fastened	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Children ≤ 10 years/ 135 cm	(Inter) national quality standard specified	Restrict children sitting in front seat
Legislation coverage	70 km/hr	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Restricted
Member States' reported enforcement effectiveness ^a	8/10		10/10		5/10		10/10			NA		
							Legislation coverage	● Legislation meeting WHO criteria		● Legislation exists but does not meet WHO criteria		● No existing legislation
							Reported enforcement effectiveness	● Effective enforcement (a score of 8 and more)		● Moderately effective enforcement (a score between 5 and 7)		● Minimally effective enforcement (a score of 4 and less)

NA: not available.

^a Respondents were asked to self-report enforcement effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no enforcement and 10 is full enforcement. The median score was calculated from all the respondents to reflect the enforcement effectiveness of the country. Source: WHO (5).

Prevention of, and response to, violence against children in Uzbekistan, 2016

Primary prevention programmes for violence against children ^a				Violence against children laws			
Key: No/don't know ① One/few times ② Several times, multiple areas ③ Larger scale ④				Key: Not enforced/don't know ① Limited ② Largely ③ Full ④			
Implementation				Enforcement			
Home visiting	YES	① ② ③ ④		Ban on corporal punishment in all settings	NO ^b	—	
Parenting education	YES	① ② ③ ④		Against statutory rape	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Hospital-based parental training (abusive head trauma)	NO	—		Against child marriage	YES	① ② ③ ④	
Primary school-based empowering children	NO	—		Against female genital mutilation	NO	—	
School-based antibullying	YES	① ② ③ ④		Reporting of suspected child maltreatment	NO	—	

Health and social services

Key: No/don't know ① Once/few times ② Larger scale ③

Detection of violence against children		Implementation		Capacity development		Yes/No	
Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children	NO	—		Prenatal risk assessment of violence against children		NO	
Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence	NO	—		Prenatal risk assessment of intimate-partner violence		NO	
Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers	NO	—		Identification of victims and referral for support by health-care providers		NO	
Response to violence against children				Mental health services for victims		YES	
Mental health services for victims	YES	① ② ③		Child protection services for victims		NO	
Child protection services for victims	NO	—		Medicolegal services for victims		NO	
Medicolegal services for victims	YES	① ② ③					

^a Programmes: Nurse-Family Partnership (home visiting); Triple P (parenting education). ^b Does not cover: home, alternative care settings, day care. Covers: schools, penal institutions. Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (6).

Standardized mortality from alcohol-attributable disease and injury categories in Uzbekistan

Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)	Categories	Country (%)	European Region (%)
Injury, 2014 ^a	19.2	34.6	Unintentional injuries, 2014 ^a	17.7	31.8
Intentional injuries, 2014 ^a	23.8	39.6	Road injuries, 2016 ^b	17.6	37.7

^a Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (7). ^b Source: WHO (8).

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¹ All weblinks accessed 1 March 2020.

ANNEX. OTHER UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES



The International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD10) codes (1) for “Other unintentional injuries” are:

Other unintentional injuries: V05, V07-V08, V81-V86, V88, V90-V98, W39, W44, W53-W64, W77-W99, X20-X32, X50-X59, Y40-Y86, Y88, Y89.

The description of the ICD10 codes for other unintentional injuries (2) are as follows.

- V01-V09: Pedestrian injured in transport accident
- V81: Occupant of railway train or railway vehicle injured in transport accident
- V82: Occupant of streetcar injured in transport accident
- V83: Occupant of special vehicle mainly used on industrial premises injured in transport accident
- V84: Occupant of special vehicle mainly used in agriculture injured in transport accident
- V85: Occupant of special construction vehicle injured in transport accident
- V86: Occupant of special all-terrain or other motor vehicle designed primarily for off-road use, injured in transport accident
- V88: Nontraffic accident of specified type but victim's mode of transport unknown
- V90-V94: Water transport accidents
- V95-V97: Air and space transport accidents
- V98: Other specified transport accidents

- W39: Discharge of firework
- W44: Foreign body entering into or through eye or natural orifice
- W50-W64: Exposure to animate mechanical forces
- W75-W84: Other accidental threats to breathing
- W85-W99: Exposure to electric current, radiation and extreme ambient air temperature and pressure

- X20-X29: Contact with venomous animals and plants
- X30: Exposure to excessive natural heat
- X31: Exposure to excessive natural cold
- X32: Exposure to sunlight
- X50-X57: Overexertion, travel and privation
- X58-X59: Accidental exposure to other and unspecified factors

- Y40-Y59: Drugs, medicaments and biological substances causing adverse effects in therapeutic use
- Y60-Y69: Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care
- Y70-Y82: Medical devices associated with adverse incidents in diagnostic and therapeutic use
- Y83-Y84: Surgical and other medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of the patient, or of later complication, without mention of misadventure at the time of the procedure
- Y85: Sequelae of transport accidents
- Y86: Sequelae of other accidents
- Y88: Sequelae with surgical and medical care as external cause
- Y89: Sequelae of other external causes

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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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