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Global, regional, and national burden of suicide mortality 1990 to 2016: systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES

To use the estimates from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 to describe patterns of suicide mortality globally, regionally, and for 195 countries and territories by age, sex, and Socio-demographic index, and to describe temporal trends between 1990 and 2016.

DESIGN

Systematic analysis.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES

Crude and age standardised rates from suicide mortality and years of life lost were compared across regions and countries, and by age, sex, and Socio-demographic index (a composite measure of fertility, income, and education).

RESULTS

The total number of deaths from suicide increased by 6.7% (95% uncertainty interval 0.4% to 15.6%) globally over the 27 year study period to 817 000 (762 000 to 884 000) deaths in 2016. However, the age standardised mortality rate for suicide decreased by 32.7% (27.2% to 36.6%) worldwide between 1990 and 2016, similar to the decline in the global age standardised mortality rate of 30.6%. Suicide was the leading cause of age standardised years of life lost in the Global Burden of Disease region of high income Asia Pacific and was among the top 10 leading causes in eastern Europe, central Europe, western Europe, central Asia, Australasia, southern Latin America, and high income North America. Rates for men were higher than for women across regions, countries, and age groups, except for the 15 to 19 age group. There was variation in the female to male ratio, with higher ratios at lower levels of Socio-demographic index. Women experienced greater decreases in mortality rates

(49.0%, 95% uncertainty interval 42.6% to 54.6%) than men (23.8%, 15.6% to 32.7%).

CONCLUSIONS

Age standardised mortality rates for suicide have greatly reduced since 1990, but suicide remains an important contributor to mortality worldwide. Suicide mortality was variable across locations, between sexes, and between age groups. Suicide prevention strategies can be targeted towards vulnerable populations if they are informed by variations in mortality rates.

Introduction

Suicide is recognised as a critical public health issue by the World Health Organization in its Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan.¹ The plan contains a target to decrease global suicide mortality by 10% between 2012 and 2020. Proposed actions for WHO Member States include the development and implementation of comprehensive national suicide prevention strategies, with a focus on populations identified as at increased risk for suicide. As of January 2018, 28 of 194 WHO Member States report having a national suicide prevention strategy.² Suicide mortality is also an indicator for Sustainable Development Goal 3.4.2, to be used to measure progress towards a targeted one third reduction in premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through enhanced prevention, treatment, and promotion of mental health and well being.³

Suicide is defined as a death caused by intentional self directed injury.⁴ It varies systematically by age, sex, and means of suicide.⁵⁻⁶ A complex web of factors underlies suicide mortality, including both risk factors and protective factors at individual, family, community, and societal levels⁷⁻¹⁰; choices of and access to means of suicide¹¹⁻¹³; and mental illness and access to mental healthcare and other services.¹⁴⁻¹⁷ These drivers of suicide mortality also vary systematically by region. For example, in most parts of the world, suicide deaths are higher among men than women,⁵ although this ratio is much lower for countries across a belt that extends from southern India to China, including some islands in the Pacific ocean.^{5 18 19} In Western countries, there is a strong relation between mental illness and suicide,²⁰ however, in Asia, this relation is much less pronounced.²¹

Given the focus on preventing suicide internationally and by specific countries, an accounting of levels and trends of suicide mortality, including analyses by region, country, age, and sex is necessary to inform suicide prevention efforts. However, suicide

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

Suicide is a global public health concern

The World Health Organization reports approximately 800 000 global suicide deaths annually

Men, younger adults, and older adults are reported to have higher rates of suicide than women and middle aged adults

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

The global age standardised mortality rate from suicide decreased by almost a third between 1990 and 2016

Men had higher mortality rates from suicide than women, at all ages except for the 15 to 19 age group

Men experienced a lower decrease in age standardised mortality rate from suicide from 1990 to 2016 (23.8%) compared with women (49.0%)

is stigmatised and, in some countries, illegal, which can lead to misclassification and variability in data quality.^{5 22} The methods of the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016,²³ which address some of this misclassification through data processing, provide an opportunity to present internationally comparable estimates of suicide that account for some of these data issues. Details on how misclassification is handled are outlined in the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 Causes of Death appendix.²³

The standardised methods and comprehensive data of the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 facilitate an assessment of the patterns of suicide mortality in 2016 by age, sex, and location, and allow comparisons across the period of 1990 to 2016. The data and methods in the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 represent substantive improvements to previous iterations of the Global Burden of Disease Study including additional data sources, advances in modelling strategies, and the refinement of a continuous scale (the Socio-demographic index) to explore levels and trends relative to socioeconomic factors between locations. This paper uses estimates from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 to describe patterns of suicide mortality globally, regionally, and for 195 countries and territories, by age, sex, and Socio-demographic index, from 1990 to 2016.

Methods

Overview

The Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 includes estimates of mortality owing to 264 causes by location, age, and sex between 1990 and 2016 for 195 countries and territories. We provide an overview of the methods employed by the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 with details specific to the estimation of suicide mortality. The Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 used the ICD (international classification of diseases) definition of suicide mortality as death caused by purposely self-inflicted poisoning or injury (ICD-10 codes X60-X64.9, X66-X84.9, Y87.0; ICD-9 codes E950-E959). For this analysis we present results for suicide as an aggregate cause of death. Additional detailed results can be explored by using online data visualisation tools or downloading a results query tool. Our analyses adhere to the Guidelines for Accurate and Transparent Health Estimates Reporting (GATHER).²⁴ The Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 uses de-identified, aggregated data, therefore a waiver of informed consent was reviewed and approved by the University of Washington Institutional Review Board (application number 46665).

Causes of death data cleaning and formatting

We obtained cause of death data coded as suicide from vital registration systems and verbal autopsy reports. Vital registration systems collect information about births and deaths in a population, and the vital registration data used for our analysis contains the most detailed cause of death whenever possible by using ICD coding systems. We consider vital

registration data to be of the highest quality, and use it whenever possible.

Verbal autopsy is a method of classifying deaths in locations without comprehensive vital registration systems. Verbal autopsy uses trained interviewers to collect information about signs, symptoms and sociodemographic data of the deceased, which are then used to infer a cause of death.

The database developed for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 contains 15 937 location years of vital registration data and 1619 location years of data for suicide. The Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 estimates the period reflecting the initial Global Burden of Disease Study, which estimated disease burden for 1990 commissioned by the World Bank in 1993, to the previous calendar year. Our cause of death estimation extends back to 1980, but in developing countries, data are sparser for these locations before 1990, so we restricted cause-specific analyses to 1990 to 2016. Estimates for 2016 are currently available, and estimates for 2017 will be available in late 2018. We developed a star-rating system to capture the quality of data available for each country over the time series for Global Burden of Disease estimation. The rating for each location is available in supplementary table 1. The rating is dependent on availability, completeness, and detail of data and the percentage of deaths that are ill-defined garbage codes or assigned to highly aggregated causes. We consider extensive vital registration data (ie, vital registration data that is available and complete for the Global Burden of Disease estimation time series) to be high quality. Additional details on the calculation of the rating by using the components can be found in the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 Causes of Death appendix. We included all data in the models to enhance predictive validity for estimates in countries without extensive vital registration data. We excluded data from countries without extensive vital registration coverage from models to avoid inflation of uncertainty. We accessed the details of the specific data source by location used in the estimation process through the Global Burden of Disease data tool. Supplementary table 2 shows how many verbal autopsy, vital registration, and other sources were used for suicide estimation for each location.

The Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 addressed variation in data quality through a series of methods that include data standardisation and the redistribution of inappropriately coded deaths or “garbage codes” that are not possible causes of death, or that are not specific underlying causes of death, that have been entered as the underlying cause of death on death certificates.²³ Undercounting or wrong assignment of deaths from suicide is a known problem in suicide death estimation, and the level and type of wrong assignment differs by location, age, sex, and time.^{22 25} Wrong assignment is corrected for in part by reassignment from ICD codes that can include suicide deaths, such as undetermined intent injury codes (Y10-Y34 in ICD-10; E980-E988 in ICD-9) or exposure to unspecified factor (X59 in ICD-10; E887 in ICD-9),

or as poorly defined or unknown causes of mortality (R99).²³ First we determined a set of all possible “target causes” for the garbage codes to be redistributed onto based on knowledge of pathophysiology or certification practices to redistribute these garbage codes. Then we used a regression between suicide fractions and undetermined intent causes by age and sex in each location for each cause of injury to estimate the fraction allocated to each target code; the same regressions were implemented for homicide and unintentional injuries. We redistributed deaths coded to undetermined intent causes to suicide, homicide, and unintentional injury by using these fractions. Supplementary figure 1 shows the variation of direct assignment to suicide in women, aged 40 to 44, and suicide deaths that were reassigned from other causes in six countries for the year 2013.

Estimation

We estimated suicide mortality by using the database described above, covariates (see supplementary table 3), and the cause of death ensemble model (CODEm) framework developed for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016.²³ Ensemble modelling is a term used to describe the combination of multiple independent model frameworks by using assessments of their relative predictive power. This method of modelling has been shown to estimate more accurate measures of uncertainty compared with other modelling techniques.²³ Using ensemble models in the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 allows models for countries with less reliable mortality data to borrow strength from adjacent geographies or time periods, by weighting the component models, to increase the accuracy of the final estimates and decrease uncertainty. Models for suicide were age limited such that deaths from suicide were restricted to a lower limit of age 10, owing to the very low numbers of suicide reported among those under the age of 10 in most populations and difficulty in determining intent in children.²⁶ For this study, we developed individual CODEm models by sex, and separately for each country with or without extensive complete vital registration data. There are many model specifications. All models are systematically tested by using multiple iterations of cross-validation tests to evaluate the out-of-sample predictive validity of model variants that met predetermined requirements for direction and significance of regression coefficients. We incorporated models that performed best into a weighted, or “ensemble” model with the highest weights assigned to models with the best out-of-sample prediction error.²³

We derived point estimates from the mean of 1000 draws from the posterior distribution of modelled suicide mortality by age, sex, and location; these 1000 draws for the final ensemble model are from each contributing model, with the number of draws being contributed proportional to the model's weight in the final ensemble model. We derived 95% uncertainty intervals from the 2.5th and 97.5th centiles of these 1000 draws. We calculated age standardised mortality

rates by using the time-invariant standard population developed for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. Years of life lost incorporate age at the time of death and can provide a more integrated view of the burden of suicide, particularly where mortality occurs at younger ages. We calculated years of life lost as the product of the mean age of death by age, sex, year, and location and the difference between the age at death and the standard life expectancy. In the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016, the standard life expectancy was 86.6 years, based on the lowest observed risk of death in each five year age group, from populations of greater than 5 million. Additional details of these calculations are available in the online appendix to the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 Causes of Death publication.²³

We compared rates and levels of suicide mortality and years of life lost among locations across age, sex, and country development status, for the years 1990 through 2016 and included 95% uncertainty intervals for each point estimate. The Socio-demographic index, developed for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 as a composite measure of development status,²³ incorporates the geometric mean of total fertility rate, income per capita, and mean years of education among those aged over 15 to create an index for each location. Sex differences in suicide rates vary considerably, with a higher female to male ratio for countries lower on the development spectrum. We explored variation in sex ratios by Socio-demographic index level to identify locations where suicide mortality sex ratios differ from the expected patterns. Temporal change was evaluated from the difference in level or rate between time periods. Differences were considered statistically significant where the 95% uncertainty interval did not include zero (ie, where the quantity of interest increased (or decreased) in at least 95% of the draws).

Patient and public involvement

The investigator did not conduct any interaction or intervention with individuals about whom data was obtained. Patients and the public were not involved in the design, analysis or interpretation of this research study.

Results

Global trends

There were 817 000 (95% uncertainty interval 762 000 to 884 000) deaths globally from suicide in 2016, comprising 1.49% (1.39% to 1.61%) of total deaths in that year and an all ages rate of 11.1 (10.3 to 12.0) deaths per 100 000. The total number of deaths from suicide increased globally between 1990 and 2016 by 6.7% (0.4% to 15.6%), but the age standardised mortality rate from suicide decreased by 32.7% (27.2% to 36.6%) from 16.6 deaths (15.2 to 17.6) per 100 000 in 1990 to 11.2 deaths (10.4 to 12.1) per 100 000 in 2016. In 2016, 34.6 (32.4 to 37.4) million years of life lost resulted from suicide. The global age standardised rate of years of life lost from suicide was estimated at

458.4 (438.5 to 506.1) per 100 000 in 2016 accounting for 2.18% (1.9% to 2.2%) of total years of life lost. This represented a decrease of 34.2% (28.4% to 38.1%) from 1990 when the age standardised years of life lost rate was 696.6 (641.4 to 744.2) per 100 000.

Regional trends

Regionally, suicide was in the leading 10 causes of death in five of the 21 Global Burden of Disease defined regions. Suicide ranked 4th by age standardised mortality rate in eastern Europe, 6th in high income Asia Pacific, 7th in Australasia, and 10th in both central Europe and in high income North America (supplementary figure 2A). Ranked by age standardised years of life lost rate, suicide was the leading cause of death in high income Asia Pacific; 3rd leading cause in eastern Europe and Australasia; 4th in central Europe, western Europe, and high income North America; 6th in southern Latin America; and 8th in central Asia (supplementary fig 2B). Table 1 shows that the highest regional age standardised mortality rate in 2016 was estimated for eastern Europe (27.5 deaths per 100 000, 95% uncertainty interval 10.1 to 37.2), followed by high income Asia Pacific (18.7, 15.6 to 21.7), and southern sub-Saharan Africa (16.3, 14.3 to 19.3). Table 2 shows that a similar pattern was observed for regional age standardised years of life lost rates with the highest age standardised years of life lost rate estimated for eastern Europe (1200.3 years of life lost per 100 000, 95% uncertainty interval 869.2 to 1635.9), followed by high income Asia Pacific (742.0, 614.6 to 855.6) and southern sub-Saharan Africa (664.1, 579.6 to 809.8). The age standardised mortality rate for suicide decreased across most Global Burden of Disease regions between 1990 and 2016, with only

non-significant increases observed for the regions of central Latin America (14.6%, 95% uncertainty interval -5.9% to 31.3%), high income Asia Pacific (10.1%, -23.5% to 30.0%), western sub-Saharan Africa (4.3%, -10.4% to 20.7%), and eastern Europe (1.4%, -24.2% to 34.3%).

Figure 1 shows that there were periods of increases and declines in the age standardised mortality rate from suicide for men in eastern Europe in particular. The age standardised mortality rate from suicide for men in eastern Europe was similar at the beginning and end of the study period (27.1 deaths per 100 000, 95% uncertainty interval 23.8 to 34.1 in 1990; 27.5, 20.1 to 37.2 in 2016) and rose as high as 42.8 deaths per 100 000 (95% uncertainty interval 33.7 to 50.2) during this period.

National trends

Considerable variability emerged beneath these regional patterns. High rates of suicide mortality in a few countries influenced regional averages in Global Burden of Disease regions, particularly South Korea in high income Asia Pacific, Indonesia in South East Asia, and Lesotho and Zimbabwe in Southern sub-Saharan Africa (supplementary table 1). Figure 2 shows that in 2016, for countries with populations greater than 1 million, age standardised mortality rates from suicide were highest in Lesotho (39.0 deaths per 100 000, 95% uncertainty interval 25.5 to 55.7), Lithuania (31.0, 25.6 to 36.2), Russia (30.6, 20.6 to 43.6), and Zimbabwe (27.8, 21.1 to 37.3). Figure 3 shows that in 2016, for countries with populations greater than 1 million, rates of age standardised years of life lost were highest in Lesotho (1413.2 years per 100 000, 95% uncertainty interval 944.9 to 2065.9), Russia (1349.5, 889.7 to 1922.4), Lithuania (1317.8, 1065.1

Table 1 | Total number of deaths, age standardised mortality rate (ASMR) per 100 000 from suicide in 2016, and total percent change in ASMR from suicide 1990 to 2016, for all regions

Region	No of deaths (95% UI)	ASMR (95% UI)			Percent change (95% UI)	Female to male ASMR ratio
		Men	Women	Total		
East Asia	138 000 (129 000 to 154 000)	10.9 (9.8 to 12.8)	6.6 (6.1 to 7.1)	8.7 (8.2 to 9.7)	-63.0 (-65.7 to -55.8)	0.6
South East Asia	42 000 (39 000 to 50 000)	10.3 (9.1 to 12.5)	3.6 (3.3 to 4.0)	6.9 (6.3 to 8.0)	-34.0 (-41.6 to -17.3)	0.3
Oceania	1000 (1000 to 2000)	20.5 (14.5 to 28.5)	7.5 (4.8 to 11.6)	14.1 (10.1 to 17.4)	-13.0 (-27.7 to 8.2)	0.4
Central Asia	11 000 (9000 to 13 000)	21.1 (16.2 to 25.2)	4.8 (4.2 to 5.5)	12.5 (10.2 to 14.5)	-3.3 (-16.5 to 10.9)	0.2
Central Europe	19 000 (16 000 to 21 000)	22.6 (17.9 to 25.9)	4.2 (3.9 to 4.5)	13.0 (10.8 to 14.5)	-23.3 (-32.7 to -14.5)	0.2
Eastern Europe	68 000 (50 000 to 94 000)	50.0 (34.8 to 71.1)	8.3 (5.6 to 12.2)	27.5 (20.1 to 37.2)	1.4 (-24.1 to 34.4)	0.2
High income Asia Pacific	46 000 (38 000 to 53 000)	26.9 (20.1 to 32.6)	11.0 (9.3 to 12.9)	18.7 (15.6 to 21.7)	10.1 (-23.5 to 30.0)	0.4
Australasia	3000 (3000 to 4000)	16.4 (13.0 to 19.2)	5.0 (4.5 to 5.5)	10.6 (9.0 to 12.0)	-19.9 (-31.7 to -8.3)	0.3
Western Europe	53 000 (47 000 to 65 000)	15.2 (13.4 to 20.8)	4.3 (4.1 to 4.6)	9.6 (8.7 to 12.4)	-31.4 (-38.0 to -20.0)	0.3
Southern Latin America	8000 (7000 to 9000)	19.6 (16.0 to 24.0)	4.1 (3.6 to 4.7)	11.5 (9.7 to 13.6)	-15.0 (-27.3 to -1.1)	0.2
High income North America	51 000 (43 000 to 57 000)	20.0 (16.2 to 23)	5.8 (5.5 to 6.0)	12.7 (10.8 to 14.1)	-2.3 (-14.4 to 3.1)	0.3
Caribbean	4000 (4000 to 5000)	15.3 (12.9 to 17.6)	4.0 (3.3 to 4.7)	9.4 (8.3 to 10.6)	-24.5 (-32.9 to -15.5)	0.3
Andean Latin America	3000 (2000 to 3000)	7.4 (5.6 to 8.8)	2.9 (2.4 to 3.3)	5.1 (4.2 to 5.8)	-6.4 (-23.0 to 12.7)	0.4
Central Latin America	16 000 (13 000 to 19 000)	11.0 (8.5 to 13.4)	2.1 (1.9 to 2.3)	6.4 (5.2 to 7.6)	14.6 (-5.9 to 31.3)	0.2
Tropical Latin America	14 000 (12 000 to 18 000)	10.8 (8.8 to 14.0)	2.3 (2.0 to 2.6)	6.4 (5.3 to 7.9)	-11.6 (-22.4 to 4.4)	0.2
North Africa and Middle East	26 000 (23 000 to 31 000)	6.8 (5.9 to 8.4)	2.6 (2.4 to 3.0)	4.8 (4.2 to 5.6)	-2.8 (-15.7 to 14.3)	0.4
South Asia	252 000 (214 000 to 273 000)	18.2 (12.7 to 20.2)	12.6 (11.2 to 13.9)	15.4 (12.9 to 16.6)	-17.5 (-25.8 to -3.2)	0.7
Central sub-Saharan Africa	7000 (5000 to 9000)	16.6 (11.6 to 22.5)	6.0 (5.0 to 7.1)	10.9 (8.5 to 14.0)	-2.3 (-21.4 to 17.4)	0.4
Eastern sub-Saharan Africa	24 000 (21 000 to 28 000)	18.7 (15.8 to 22.1)	7.0 (5.9 to 8.2)	12.5 (11.1 to 14.1)	-15.3 (-26.5 to 2.3)	0.4
Southern sub-Saharan Africa	11 000 (10 000 to 13 000)	26.1 (21.9 to 31.6)	7.8 (6.7 to 8.9)	16.3 (14.3 to 19.3)	-10.8 (-25.0 to 19.1)	0.3
Western sub-Saharan Africa	19 000 (16 000 to 25 000)	12.6 (10.2 to 17.1)	6.7 (4.8 to 8.9)	9.6 (7.9 to 12.3)	4.3 (-10.4 to 20.7)	0.5

UI=uncertainty interval

Table 2 | Total number of years of life lost (YLL) and age standardised rate (ASR) of YLL per 100 000 from suicide in 2016, and total percent change in ASR of YLL from suicide 1990 to 2016, for all regions

Region	No of YLL (95% UI)	ASR of YLL (95% UI)			Female to male ASR of YLL ratio
		Men	Women	Total	
East Asia	4 665 000 (4 418 000 to 5 330 000)	353.7 (323.4 to 430.8)	223.8 (208.7 to 241.1)	289.6 (274.4 to 330.3)	0.6
South East Asia	1 864 000 (1 690 000 to 2 231 000)	420.1 (369.5 to 516.8)	134.9 (121.7 to 152.1)	276.1 (250.6 to 329.2)	0.3
Oceania	78 000 (54 000 to 99 000)	1013.2 (693.5 to 1409.7)	344.8 (206.5 to 547.7)	684.6 (472.7 to 858.2)	0.3
Central Asia	528 000 (418 000 to 617 000)	946.1 (704.9 to 1133.6)	224.0 (196.9 to 253.9)	575.1 (457.5 to 671.3)	0.2
Central Europe	671 000 (550 000 to 746 000)	882.2 (687.8 to 994.6)	155.8 (145.1 to 168.4)	517.0 (420.4 to 574.9)	0.2
Eastern Europe	2 769 000 (2 000 000 to 3 767 000)	2118.2 (1455.2 to 3016.8)	346.4 (225.9 to 517.2)	1200.3 (869.2 to 1635.9)	0.2
High income Asia Pacific	1 480 000 (1 228 000 to 1 708 000)	1034.7 (774.0 to 1248.3)	447.5 (377.6 to 533.3)	742.0 (614.6 to 855.6)	0.4
Australasia	141 000 (119 000 to 159 000)	729.8 (593.9 to 856.9)	225.5 (202.9 to 251.5)	477.2 (409.0 to 539.6)	0.3
Western Europe	1 785 000 (1 617 000 to 2 346 000)	602.6 (532.4 to 859.4)	167.5 (158.5 to 178.1)	384.1 (347.2 to 514.0)	0.3
Southern Latin America	340 000 (277 000 to 392 000)	838.8 (645.7 to 998.1)	188.1 (162.9 to 217.6)	510.2 (414.4 to 589.8)	0.2
High income North America	2 062 000 (1 745 000 to 2 270 000)	856.4 (696.9 to 973.2)	257.6 (245.3 to 268.7)	556.4 (473.7 to 613.3)	0.3
Caribbean	174 000 (153 000 to 199 000)	598.1 (515.9 to 707.4)	160.9 (128.4 to 199.7)	375.9 (329.7 to 429.7)	0.3
Andean Latin America	140 000 (115 000 to 159 000)	324.8 (243.3 to 385.6)	136.6 (116.6 to 157.4)	230.0 (190.4 to 262.4)	0.4
Central Latin America	813 000 (657 000 to 988 000)	503.8 (382.8 to 630.8)	106.2 (98.4 to 117.2)	302.4 (245.3 to 365.1)	0.2
Tropical Latin America	649 000 (543 000 to 803 000)	464.7 (373.9 to 603.1)	103.0 (90.4 to 117.1)	280.9 (235.1 to 348.2)	0.2
North Africa and Middle East	1 281 000 (1 141 000 to 1 532 000)	308.6 (266.7 to 382.3)	117.8 (104.4 to 132.3)	216.0 (192.0 to 257.1)	0.4
South Asia	12 636 000 (10 923 000 to 13 692 000)	782.9 (562.1 to 868.9)	626.6 (556.1 to 690.5)	704.8 (605.1 to 764.8)	0.8
Central sub-Saharan Africa	275 000 (208 000 to 374 000)	532.4 (370.4 to 747.5)	180.2 (150.9 to 220.7)	351.3 (269.0 to 462.0)	0.3
Eastern sub-Saharan Africa	969 000 (848 000 to 1 111 000)	555.7 (464.5 to 665.8)	203.8 (172.4 to 236.9)	373.5 (330.5 to 425.2)	0.4
Southern sub-Saharan Africa	510 000 (442 000 to 628 000)	1056.5 (896.2 to 1341.8)	296.1 (250.8 to 344.3)	664.1 (579.6 to 809.8)	0.3
Western sub-Saharan Africa	783 000 (644 000 to 1 020 000)	397.1 (316.9 to 543.2)	182.2 (133.9 to 240.8)	288.9 (238.1 to 375.7)	0.5

UI=uncertainty interval

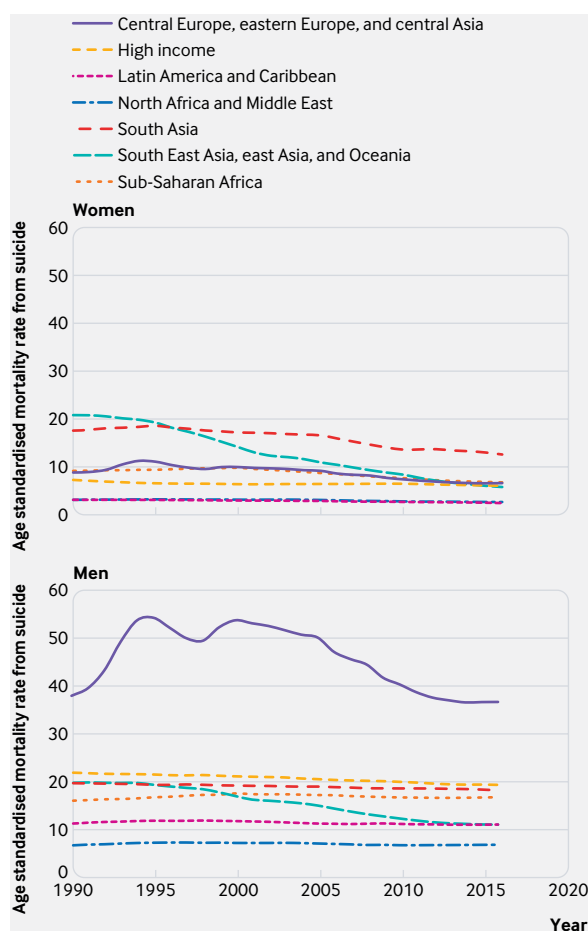


Fig 1 | Age standardised mortality rate from suicide, by Global Burden of Disease super region, for women and men, 1990 to 2016

to 1547.5), Kazakhstan (1119.9, 858.9 to 1462.7), and Mongolia (998.1, 744.3 to 1230.5).

Figure 2 shows that age standardised mortality rates for suicide were lowest in Lebanon (2.4 deaths per 100 000, 95% uncertainty intervals 1.6 to 3.5), Syria (2.5, 2.0 to 3.0), Palestine (2.7, 2.1 to 3.6), Kuwait (2.7, 1.7 to 3.8), and Jamaica (2.9, 2.2 to 3.7). Figure 3 shows that rates of age standardised years of life lost rates were lowest in the same countries.

Between 1990 and 2016, noticeable decreases in age standardised mortality rates from suicide were estimated for 63 of the 195 countries and territories in the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 (supplementary table 1). Figure 4 shows that the largest statistically significant decreases occurred in China (64.1%, 95% uncertainty interval 57.1% to 66.7%), Denmark (60.0%, 37.6% to 68.3%), the Philippines (58.1%, 10.4% to 69.8%), Singapore (50.6%, 31.0% to 62.9%), and Switzerland (50.3%, 27.9% to 63.5%), as well as in the smaller countries of the Maldives (59.1%, 36.3% to 72.0%) and Seychelles (56.1%, 26.6% to 65.9%). Deaths from suicide in China and India—as the most populous countries—together constituted 44.2% of global suicide deaths in 2016. However, the large decrease in the age standardised mortality rate from suicide in China over the past 27 years was not matched in India where the age standardised mortality rate decreased by 15.2% (95% uncertainty interval 0.3% to 23.7%). Globally, the age standardised mortality rate from suicide increased in some locations, with the largest statistically significant increases estimated for Zimbabwe (96.2%, 95% uncertainty interval 30.7% to 268.4%), Jamaica (70.9%, 21.0% to 128.2%), Paraguay (70.4%, 23.2 to 117.1), Zambia (61.6%, 5.23% to 128.7%), and Belize (52.2%, 8.8% to 100.7%).

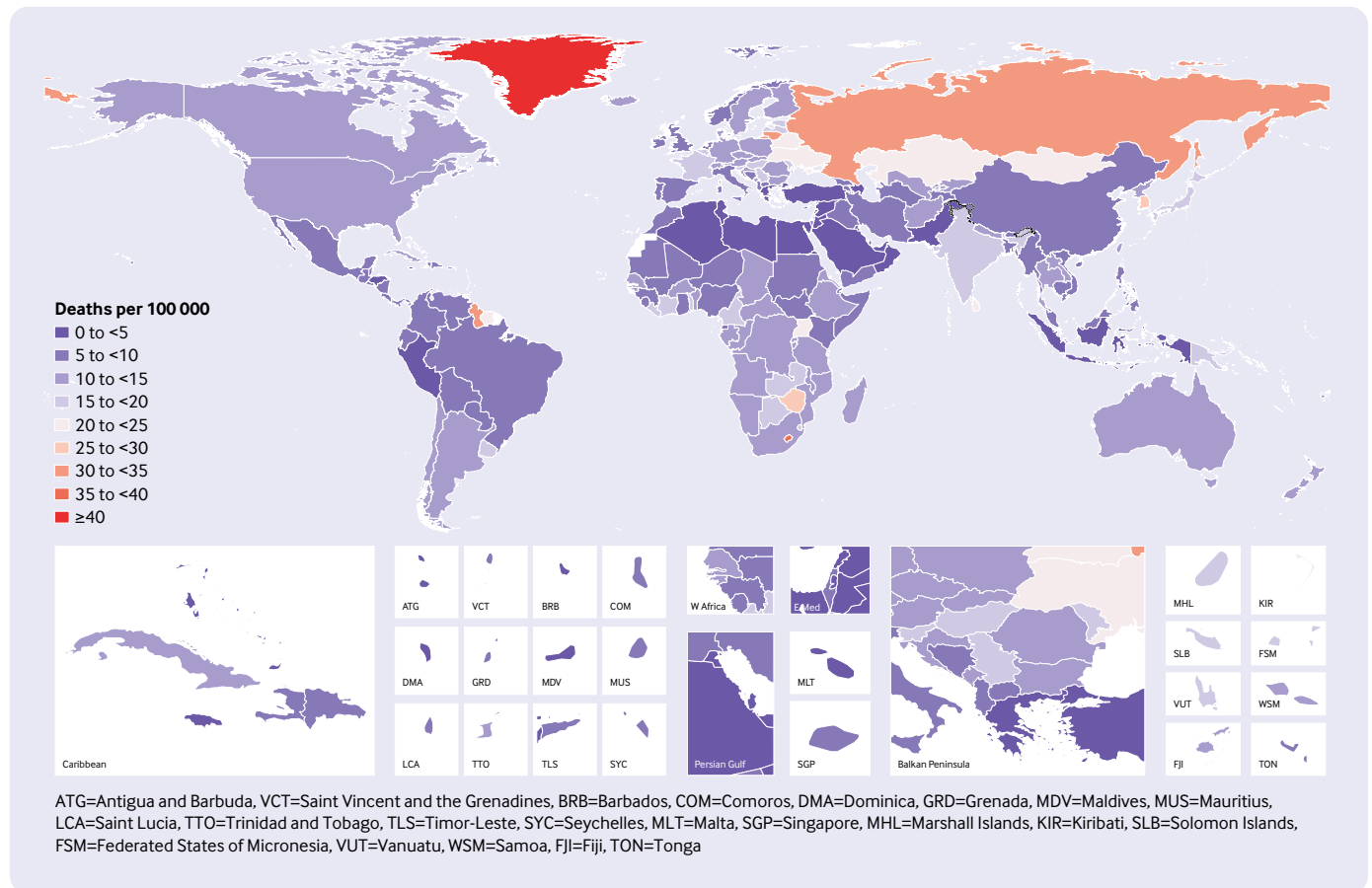


Fig 2 | Age standardised mortality rate from suicide for men and women combined, 2016

Sex and age trends

Globally, the age standardised mortality rate was higher for men (15.6 deaths per 100 000, 95% uncertainty interval 13.7 to 17.2) than for women (7.0, 6.5 to 7.4), however, the rate of decrease from 1990 to 2016 was lower for men (23.8%, 95% uncertainty interval 15.6% to 32.7%) than for women (49.0%, 42.6% to 54.6%). This was reflected in the female to male ratio which was 0.73 in 1990 and 0.46 in 2016. In 2016, for countries with a population greater than 1 million, the age standardised mortality rates from suicide were highest for men in Lithuania (56.6 deaths per 100 000, 95% uncertainty interval 44.4 to 67.7), Russia (55.3, 34.9 to 85.0), and Kazakhstan (44.2, 32.5 to 59.6). The age standardised mortality rate for suicide were highest for women in Lesotho (35.4, 16.8 to 54.7), Uganda (18.7, 12.7 to 25.5), Liberia (17.0, 12.5 to 21.5), and South Korea (15.5, 10.0 to 22.7) (supplementary table 1).

The age standardised mortality rates from suicide in 2016 were lowest for men in Lebanon (3.4 deaths per 100 000, 95% uncertainty interval 2.0 to 5.6), Kuwait (3.8, 2.1 to 5.7), Pakistan (3.9, 2.9 to 5.2), Syria (4.0, 3.1 to 5.1), and Palestine (4.1, 3.0 to 5.7). The age standardised mortality rate from suicide were lowest for women in Syria (1.0, 0.8 to 1.2), Oman (1.1, 0.9 to 1.3), Jamaica (1.1, 0.8 to 1.5), and Greece (1.2, 1.0 to 1.4).

Although age standardised mortality rates were lower for women than for men across all regions, strong regional variation in relative rates by sex existed in 2016. Table 1 shows that the lowest ratios of suicide mortality rates for women compared with those for men occurred in the regions of eastern (0.17) and central (0.18) Europe, and across central (0.19), southern (0.21), and tropical (0.21) Latin America. This ratio was closest to parity in east (0.60) and south (0.69) Asia. At the national level, rates of suicide mortality for women were lower than those for men in all countries except for Liberia (1.08) (supplementary table 1). Relative ratios of female to male age standardised mortality rates were also comparatively high for many countries across Africa (Morocco 0.95, Nigeria 0.88, and Lesotho 0.88), as well as for many countries in south Asia (Pakistan 0.96, Bangladesh 0.73, and India 0.69).

Figure 5 shows that, for men and women and across all regions, rates of suicide mortality were highest for the oldest age groups. However, suicide did not rank in the leading 10 causes of death for those aged 70 and over (supplementary fig 3A). At the same time, regional variation in the overall age distribution of mortality rates from suicide was notable – with comparatively high rates for younger adults in several regions. In the 10 to 24 age group, suicide was ranked in the leading five causes of mortality in all Global Burden of Disease

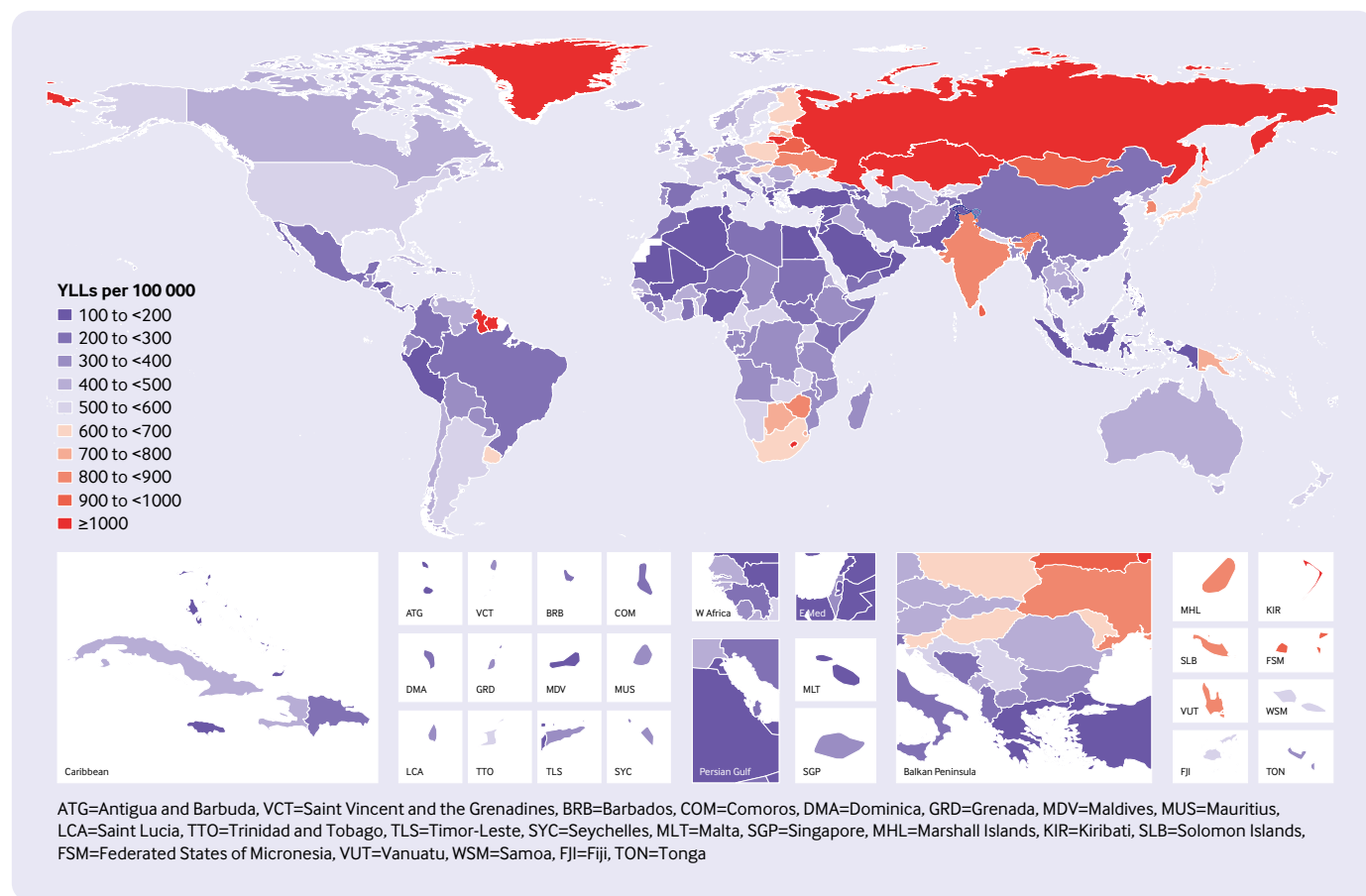


Fig 3 | Age standardised rate of years of life lost (YLL) from suicide for men and women combined, 2016

regions except for central, eastern, western, and southern sub-Saharan Africa (supplementary fig 3B). Figure 5 shows that a bimodality in the distribution of age specific mortality rates was particularly evident for women in south Asia and for men in central Europe, eastern Europe, and central Asia and in north Africa and Middle East. Across the time series, global mortality rates from suicide were greater, although not significantly so, for women than for men only among those in the 15 to 19 age group (supplementary table 4), although the gap in this age group has also decreased over time (supplementary fig 4). In 2016 mortality rates from suicide for men exceeded those for women in all other age groups by as much as 2.98 times.

For both sexes combined, higher levels of suicide deaths occurred before age 30 in south Asia (46.0% of all suicide deaths), Latin America and Caribbean (38.7%), and North Africa and the Middle East (38.6%) (supplementary fig 5). These higher proportions of suicide deaths among those under 30 reflects the age structure of these populations as age specific mortality rates in the under 30 populations are relatively lower compared with rates at older ages, except for women in south Asia. Deaths from suicide for those younger than 30 comprised less than 30% of total suicide deaths in other Global Burden of Disease super regions. One fifth of suicide deaths occurred among those aged 60 or

over in the Global Burden of Disease super regions of high income (20.8%), and South East Asia, east Asia, and Oceania (24.8%).

Socio-demographic index and differences by sex

Globally, ratios of suicide deaths were skewed strongly towards lower rates for women, but there was a large variation between locations related to Socio-demographic index level. Figure 6 shows that the ratio of age standardised mortality rates for women compared with men were highest in countries with a low Socio-demographic index, however, not all countries followed this trend (eg, China has a Socio-demographic index 0.73 and a female to male ratio of 0.61). For the 23 countries with a female to male ratio of 0.50 or greater, there was no clear association between Socio-demographic index and this ratio. A small number of countries were estimated to have both a relatively low Socio-demographic index and a low female to male ratio of age standardised mortality rate from suicide including Afghanistan, Mozambique, Malawi, and Central African Republic.

Discussion

Suicide continues to be an important cause of preventable mortality worldwide, resulting in an estimated 817 000 deaths in 2016. When ranking leading causes by age standardised mortality rate, this

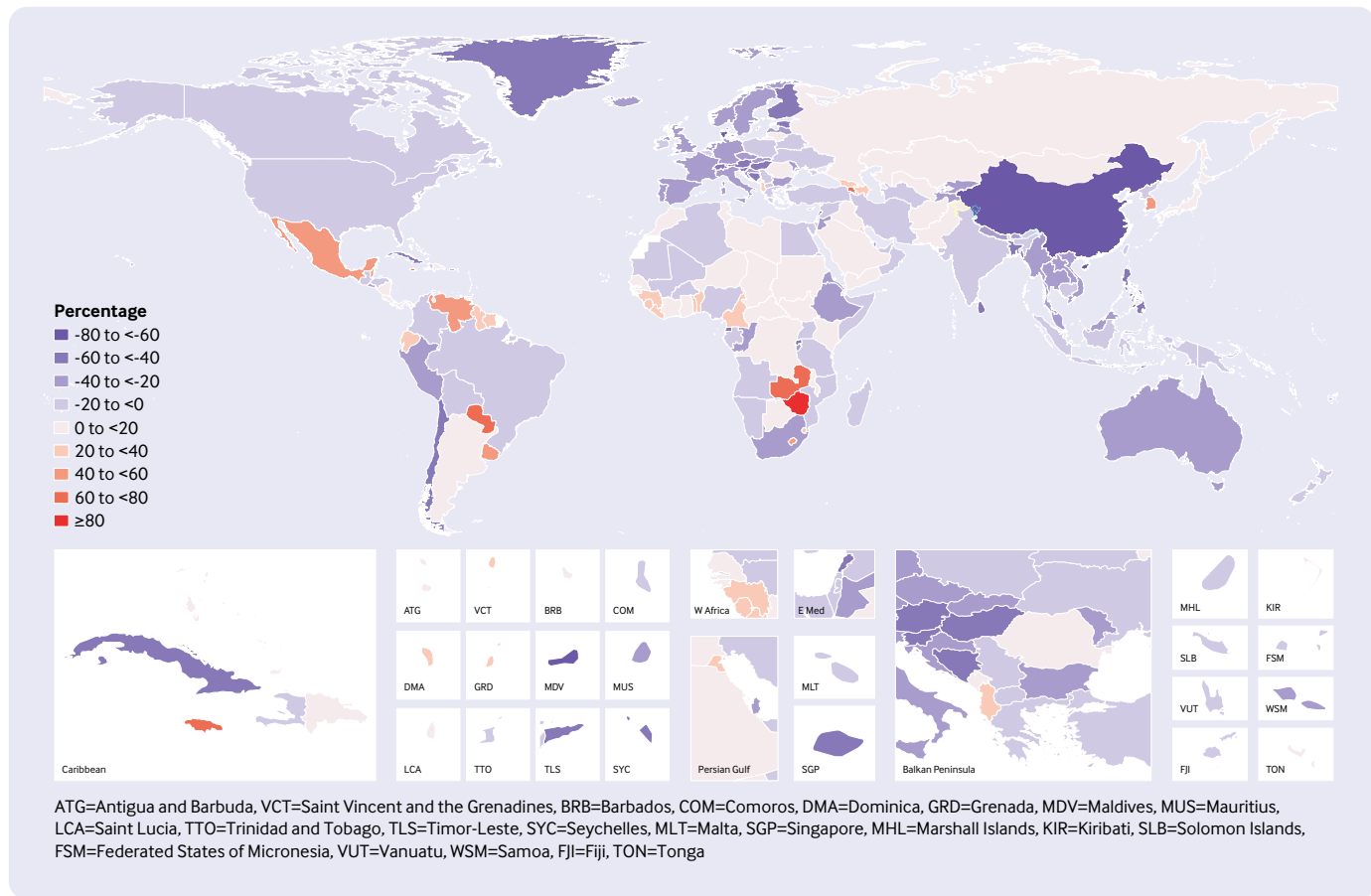


Fig 4 | Percentage change in age standardised mortality rate from suicide for men and women combined, 1990 to 2016

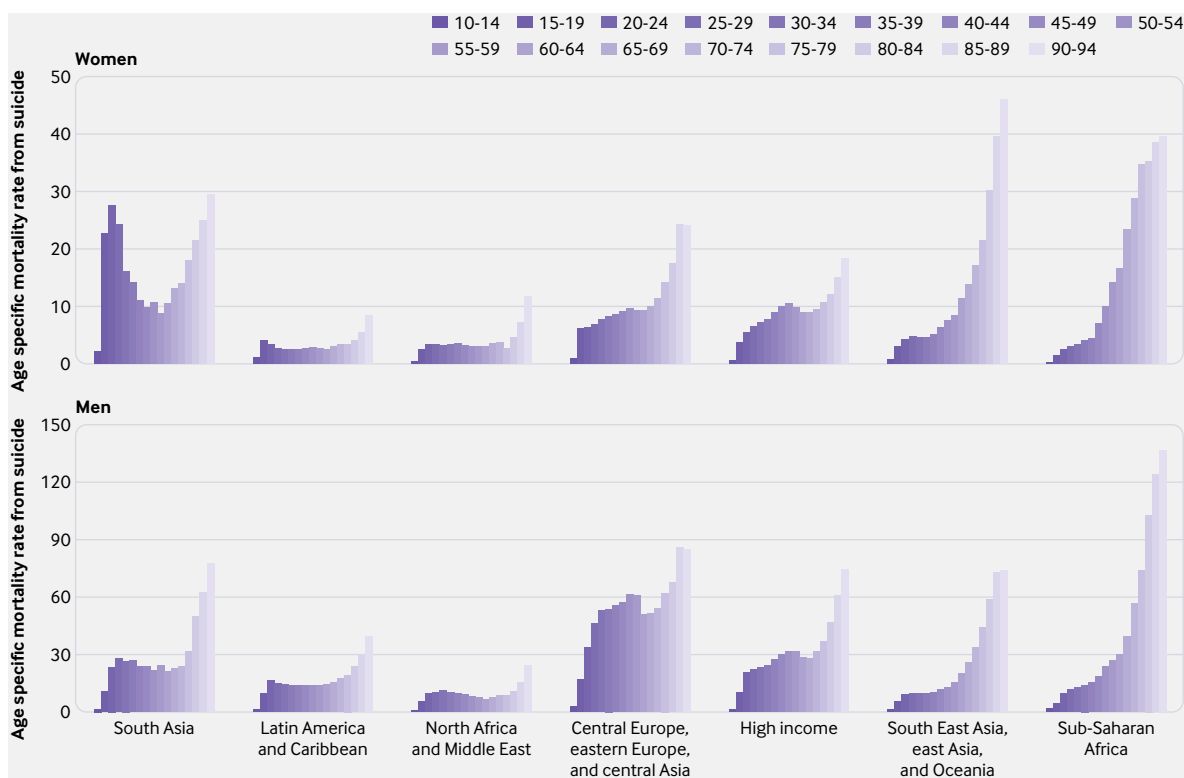


Fig 5 | Age specific mortality rate from suicide by Global Burden of Disease super region and five year age groups for women and men, 2016

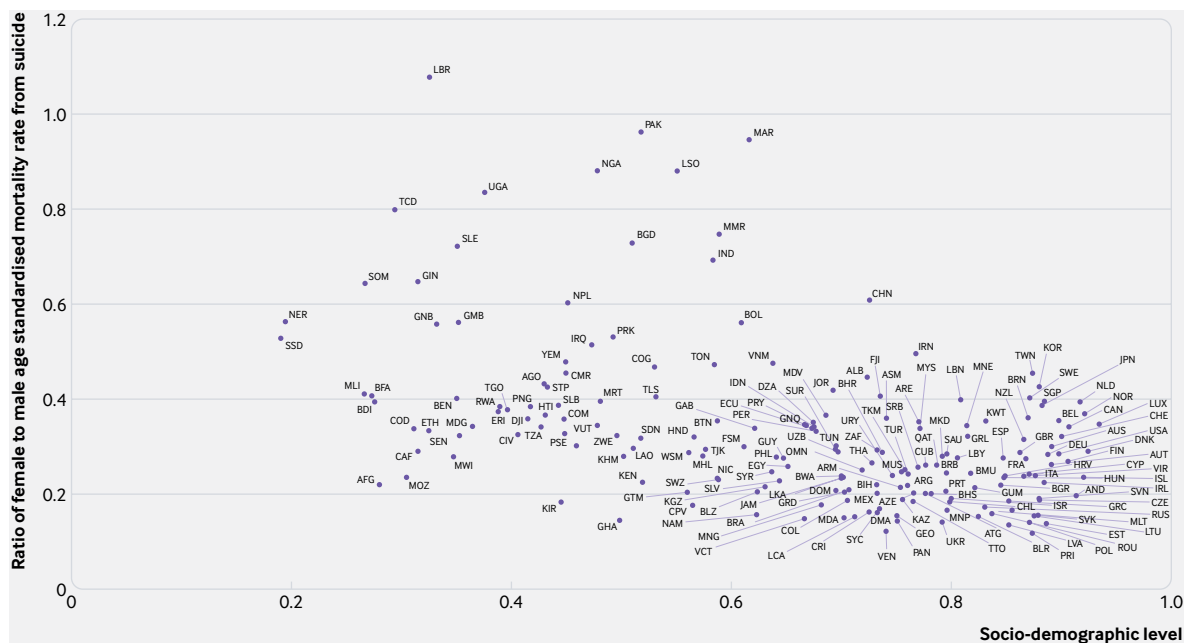


Fig 6 | Ratio of female to male age standardised mortality rate for suicide by Socio-demographic index level by location, 2016. Location codes are described in full in supplementary table 5

study found that suicide deaths were in the leading 10 causes of death across eastern Europe, central Europe, high income Asia Pacific, Australasia, and high income North America. When ranked by age standardised years of life lost rates, suicide was the leading cause of death in high income Asia Pacific and was among the top 10 leading causes in eastern Europe, central Europe, western Europe, central Asia, Australasia, southern Latin America, and high income North America. Suicide continues to be an important cause of mortality in most countries worldwide, but it is promising that both the global age standardised mortality rate and years of life lost rate from suicide have decreased by a third between 1990 and 2016. Globally, the decline in the age standardised mortality rate from suicide (32.7%) we noted is similar to that estimated by the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 for all cause mortality (30.6%).²³ Whether the decline in suicide mortality is due to suicide prevention activities, or whether it reflects general improvements to population health, warrants further research.

The decline in the age standardised mortality rate has not been universal. There is considerable variation in suicide mortality and rates of change between the sexes, across age groups, and between regions. Consistent with previous research, men had higher rates of suicide at all time points, for all age groups except for among those aged 15 to 19.²⁷⁻²⁹ In this age group women had consistently higher rates of suicide mortality; however, this gap narrowed between 1990 and 2016 to almost parity in 2016. A greater decline in the global suicide mortality rate was estimated for women (49.0%) than men (23.8%), and if this trend continues, differences in suicide mortality by sex will continue to widen. The association between lower levels of Socio-demographic index and higher female

to male ratios warrants further research to understand if this pattern reflects a higher level of behaviour related to suicide among women in these countries, or a relatively higher level of lethality of the means used by women in countries with lower development contexts.^{18 28 30} Regional variation is also apparent. For example, post-communist privatisation and the Russian economic crisis of 1998 were followed by increases in suicide mortality in eastern Europe, in contrast to a general pattern of decreasing mortality rates overall.^{31 32} Much of the global estimated decline is owing to the large decrease in suicide mortality in China during the study period, and the lower but still important decrease in India. The changes observed in China have been attributed to economic growth, urbanisation, improved standards of living, and better access to medical care in rural areas.^{33 34} Page and colleagues report that the share of pesticide poisoning suicides, the most common means of suicide in China, decreased from 55% to 49% between 2006 and 2013.³⁵ Further research to understand if changes to availability or lethality of pesticides has contributed to this decline could suggest a scalable public health intervention for other similar contexts.

Taken as a whole, these patterns reflect a complex interplay of factors, specific to regions and nations, including sociodemographic, sociocultural, and religious factors^{6 36}; levels of economic development, unemployment and economic events^{7 9}; distribution of risk factors, such as exposure to violence or use of alcohol and drugs^{8 10}; choices of and access to means of suicide^{12 37}; and patterns of mental illness and as well as culturally specific relations with suicide.^{15 21} Moreover, although the decrease in suicide mortality has been substantial during the period 1990 to 2016, if current trends continue, only 3% of 118 countries

will attain the Sustainable Development Goals target to reduce suicide mortality by one third between 2015 and 2030.³⁸

Strengths and weaknesses of this study

In estimating suicide mortality rates by using methods that are comparable over time and between countries for the period 1990 to 2016, this study provides comprehensive estimates of suicide mortality and years of life lost by age, sex, region, and country. In addition, this study improves on country-level estimates through data standardisation and redistribution of insufficiently detailed or implausible cause of death codes, which is particularly relevant for suicide deaths. This study is limited by the gaps in data, especially among low and middle income countries, and variations in data quality in the Global Burden of Disease Study. The Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 employs data standardisation and evaluations of data quality in a sophisticated modelling framework that borrows strength across space and time to address some of these issues.²³ Because of the social, cultural, religious, and sometimes legal ramifications of a death by suicide, there are additional concerns with respect to under-reporting of suicide. A recent systematic review concluded that in general, suicide deaths are under-reported, although more research on the reliability of suicide data, especially in low and middle income countries, is needed.²⁵ Moreover, under-reporting and misclassification of suicide could be affected by sociocultural factors,³⁹ resulting in differential misclassification. Owing to this, lower rates in countries with religious and cultural sanctions against suicide should be interpreted with caution. Although the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 method to reclassify garbage codes adjusts for some of this misclassification,²³ this could still be a conservative estimate of the suicide mortality rate if suicide deaths are wrongly assigned to other plausible causes, such as unintentional injuries, when deaths are recorded.^{22 25} This paper has not reported the burden of suicide attributable to risk factors such as mental disorders, drug and alcohol use, or violence^{10 14}; further research quantifying the contribution of these and other risk factors to suicide mortality would be useful in informing interventions to prevent suicide.

Conclusion and policy implications

Although there has been progress on reducing suicide mortality in recent decades, suicide remains an important preventable contributor to the global burden of disease across all regions. National, regional, sex, and age related variations yield insight which can inform suicide prevention initiatives, adding to existing effective suicide prevention interventions.¹⁷ Sociocultural and economic factors must also be considered, as temporal and global patterns underscore their likely contribution to suicide mortality.^{7 9} A continued focus on strengthening data on suicide deaths is needed, including accurately capturing suicide deaths in low and middle income

countries,²⁵ as well as data on means of suicide.^{11 40} Similarly, more evidence on effective suicide prevention interventions is needed, particularly in low and middle income countries. The evaluation of national and regional suicide prevention strategies, such as Preventing Suicide in England,⁴¹ the National Suicide Prevention Plan 2015-2020 for Guyana,⁴² and the Fiji National Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Policy will provide evidence to support the public health community to strengthen effective efforts and to redirect activities that are not impactful.^{5 17 43} However, care must be taken to not apply strategies that work to dissimilar contexts. Research must continue to build the evidence base for effective interventions that are sensitive to regional and national contexts to address this continuing public health concern.

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Ethical approval: This study was approved by University of Washington Institutional Review Board (application 46665).

Data sharing: Data sources and code used in the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 can be accessed at the following address: <http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-2016>.

The lead author (MN) affirms that this manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study being reported; no important aspects of the manuscript have been omitted; and discrepancies from the study as planned have been explained.

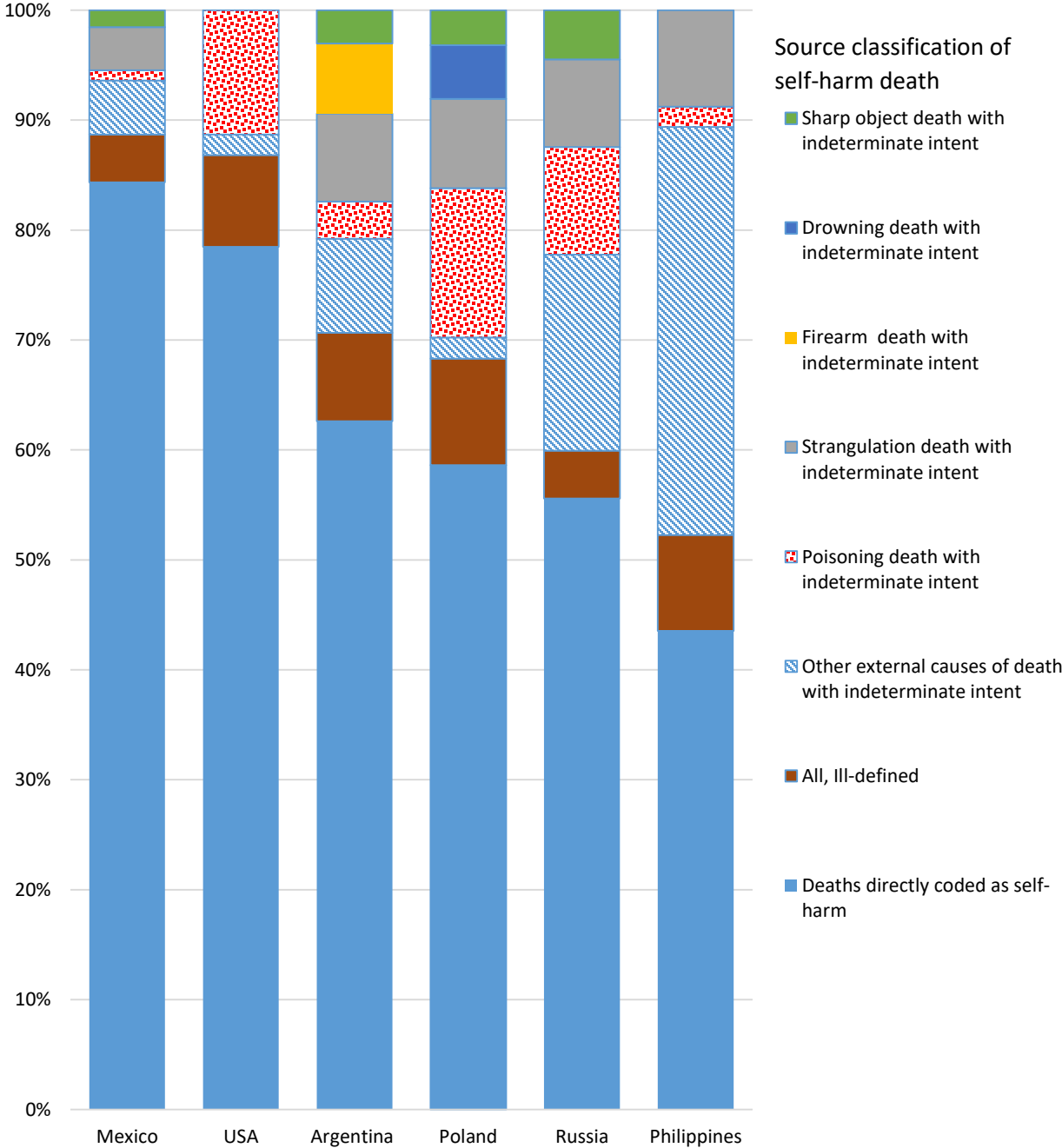
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Supplementary materials: Supplementary figures 1 to 5 and tables 1 to 5

Supplementary materials: Full author list and affiliations

Supplementary Figure 1. Fraction of deaths classified as suicide in 40-44 year old females for the year 2013, from source of death classification



Supplementary Figure 2A: Both sexes, Age-standardized, 2016, Deaths per 100,000

2016

	Andean Latin America	East Asia	Australasia	Caribbean	Central Asia	Central Europe	Central Latin America	Central Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern Europe	High-income Asia Pacific	North Africa and Middle East	High-income North America	Oceania	Southern Latin America	Southeast Asia	Southern Sub-Saharan Africa	Tropical Latin America	Western Sub-Saharan Africa	Western Europe	
Ischemic heart disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Stroke	2	3	3	2	2	2	5	3	2	4	3	4	2	2	4	2	2	5	2	3	3
COPD	3	8	5	9	5	7	6	10	11	10	12	5	7	4	2	6	4	7	5	5	10
Alzheimer disease	4	5	2	5	6	4	4	8	3	8	1	2	3	9	9	3	5	10	3	2	9
Lung cancer	5	11	4	8	8	3	13	31	6	36	4	3	11	14	18	9	6	14	10	4	34
Liver cancer	6	16	24	27	15	22	19	23	34	28	9	27	19	30	45	14	33	27	27	20	13
Stomach cancer	7	7	20	20	10	15	14	32	12	33	7	29	17	19	21	20	11	32	14	15	26
Road injuries	8	9	16	12	12	16	9	14	9	15	13	11	6	10	11	10	10	9	8	21	16
Hypertensive heart disease	9	15	35	11	3	8	10	12	15	12	21	16	10	11	13	11	13	11	11	16	23
Lower respiratory infections	10	2	9	4	4	9	8	4	8	3	5	6	8	5	5	4	3	3	4	7	2
Esophageal cancer	11	60	27	46	23	39	59	40	47	30	20	32	52	76	39	53	32	19	29	28	47
Chronic kidney disease	12	4	10	7	11	17	2	22	33	20	10	8	5	7	8	8	7	13	9	13	19
Colorectal cancer	13	14	6	13	17	6	16	33	7	23	8	7	18	27	28	16	9	23	13	6	33
Diabetes	14	6	8	3	7	11	3	11	31	9	14	9	4	3	6	5	8	4	6	10	8
Falls	15	24	15	23	37	19	24	19	20	16	22	18	25	46	10	15	37	44	18	17	17
Self-harm	16	27	7	18	13	10	21	26	4	21	6	10	28	15	14	24	15	15	24	11	25
Congenital defects	17	17	37	19	25	33	18	36	32	68	36	34	14	21	26	26	23	36	20	36	22
Drowning	18	42	68	37	29	50	40	37	23	42	33	63	46	20	37	33	55	45	42	74	39
Rheumatic heart disease	19	56	54	43	30	55	77	43	57	57	46	45	49	12	16	42	26	43	71	46	42
Cirrhosis hepatitis B	20	28	44	67	9	38	76	24	30	27	28	73	21	16	23	18	42	47	45	55	20
Other cardiovascular	21	25	17	17	26	12	23	13	25	7	19	15	12	13	71	21	12	25	15	9	12
Other neoplasms	22	30	18	24	27	21	22	39	24	25	16	21	29	39	22	27	18	33	23	18	37
Neonatal preterm birth	23	21	52	21	22	43	25	27	58	29	61	39	15	22	15	22	29	24	28	50	21
Pancreatic cancer	24	29	13	30	32	14	31	50	19	52	11	13	30	52	54	38	17	34	26	12	38
Breast cancer	25	23	12	16	18	13	20	30	14	34	17	12	20	17	24	19	14	21	19	8	24

Supplementary Figure 2B: Both sexes, Age-standardized, 2016, YLLs per 100,000

2016

	Andean Latin America	East Asia	Australasia	Caribbean	Central Asia	Central Europe	Central Latin America	Central Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern Europe	Eastern Sub-Saharan Africa	High-income Asia Pacific	High-income North America	North Africa and Middle East	Oceania	Southern Latin America	Southeast Asia	Southern Sub-Saharan Africa	Tropical Latin America	Western Europe	Western Sub-Saharan Africa	
Stroke	1	4	4	2	2	2	8	7	2	6	3	5	2	2	3	2	2	8	3	3	6
Ischemic heart disease	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	
Road injuries	3	3	6	5	6	6	5	9	5	13	10	3	3	8	9	5	4	6	4	8	14
COPD	4	15	7	17	11	10	10	16	17	16	17	6	11	5	5	9	9	12	8	7	17
Lung cancer	5	19	2	13	13	3	17	40	9	54	5	2	13	22	26	12	7	18	12	2	45
Liver cancer	6	24	25	38	23	27	29	30	42	32	7	28	27	40	57	17	34	35	38	22	16
Congenital defects	7	6	10	7	9	9	7	14	11	35	12	12	5	11	14	10	5	17	6	10	11
Stomach cancer	8	9	24	31	15	18	16	43	14	44	6	35	26	32	32	30	15	40	17	17	39
Neonatal preterm birth	9	7	17	9	7	13	9	10	31	11	28	14	6	10	7	7	8	10	10	18	9
Alzheimer disease	10	13	8	18	21	11	11	21	21	26	4	8	10	23	23	11	16	25	9	5	26
Lower respiratory infections	11	1	19	3	3	7	6	3	7	3	9	11	7	3	4	3	3	2	5	11	3
Drowning	12	21	39	24	17	33	27	22	16	34	27	42	32	13	22	19	31	34	25	55	31
Self-harm	13	16	3	16	8	4	13	24	3	24	1	4	21	12	11	18	6	13	14	4	25
Neonatal encephalopathy	14	11	29	10	5	47	15	11	35	9	53	37	20	18	8	13	36	11	15	37	7
Esophageal cancer	15	76	30	56	36	41	68	51	48	42	21	33	56	85	50	67	37	27	36	29	65
Hypertensive heart disease	16	33	55	19	4	15	24	19	25	20	36	23	17	16	18	16	21	15	21	33	38
Chronic kidney disease	17	5	20	12	14	23	3	34	38	28	13	15	9	7	13	8	10	14	11	23	21
Colon and rectum cancer	18	23	5	23	28	5	26	48	13	38	8	9	25	41	42	23	12	33	19	6	43
Falls	19	32	28	37	34	22	30	35	20	25	20	29	24	51	15	22	41	55	28	24	23
Diabetes	20	8	12	6	10	14	4	15	39	14	16	13	8	4	12	4	11	5	7	15	15
Leukemia	21	20	14	27	30	25	21	63	33	69	18	24	23	42	51	37	24	42	33	16	63
Mechanical forces	22	38	50	39	49	52	37	46	37	51	44	38	37	37	58	65	40	38	49	63	40
Other neoplasms	23	31	18	26	29	21	22	45	28	23	15	22	33	43	28	31	18	29	26	14	44
Cirrhosis hepatitis B	24	36	40	67	12	34	76	27	27	31	23	70	31	20	29	24	44	46	45	49	19
Brain cancer	25	41	15	49	35	20	41	76	34	71	31	25	35	80	65	48	39	58	31	19	66

Supplementary Figure 3A: Both sexes, 70+ years, Deaths per 100,000

2016

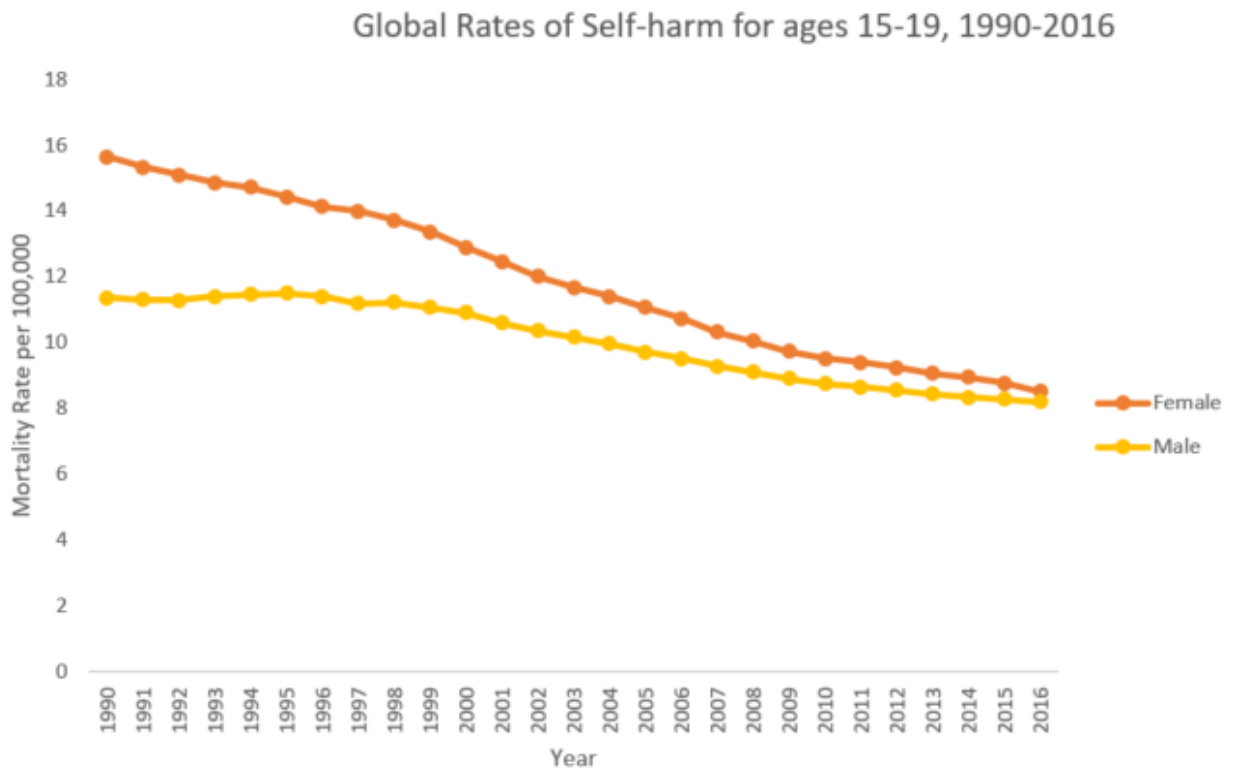
	East Asia	Andean Latin America	Australasia	Caribbean	Central Asia	Central Europe	Central Latin America	Central Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern Europe	High-income Asia Pacific	North Africa and Middle East	Oceania	South Asia	Southeast Asia	Southern Latin America	Southern Sub-Saharan Africa	Tropical Latin America	Western Europe	Western Sub-Saharan Africa	
Ischemic heart disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebrovascular disease	2	5	3	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	3	3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	3	6	4	7	5	5	5	7	4	8	9	4	5	3	2	4	5	5	4	4	8
Alzheimer disease and other dementias	4	3	2	3	4	3	2	6	3	7	1	2	3	9	7	3	4	6	2	2	6
Tracheal, bronchus, and lung cancer	5	12	5	10	9	8	11	23	6	29	5	5	11	12	14	9	10	13	10	5	23
Hypertensive heart disease	6	11	23	9	3	6	8	8	7	10	14	15	8	10	12	10	8	7	8	12	15
Stomach cancer	7	8	18	14	8	14	10	21	8	25	6	26	13	14	17	20	13	24	14	17	19
Liver cancer	8	14	30	17	13	22	15	19	24	26	10	27	20	24	37	16	28	22	23	23	13
Lower respiratory infections	9	2	7	5	10	9	7	4	13	4	4	6	7	6	5	5	2	4	5	6	2
Chronic kidney disease	10	4	8	8	7	13	4	18	21	14	8	7	6	7	10	8	6	10	7	9	14
Esophageal cancer	11	44	27	36	17	42	47	27	35	22	26	31	44	53	32	44	25	16	26	30	39
Diabetes mellitus	12	7	10	4	6	10	3	9	18	9	13	9	4	4	6	6	7	3	6	10	7
Colon and rectum cancer	13	13	6	11	12	7	13	22	5	19	7	8	14	19	18	14	9	18	13	7	24
Falls	14	21	11	13	35	16	19	17	26	11	23	12	23	35	9	13	26	32	16	14	12
Other cardiovascular and circulatory diseases	15	20	12	12	18	11	17	11	17	6	16	10	9	11	42	17	11	17	12	8	11
Rheumatic heart disease	16	40	44	38	27	44	67	35	52	50	37	35	46	13	13	41	20	41	65	34	33
Atrial fibrillation and flutter	17	19	13	16	15	19	20	34	11	32	17	17	22	34	20	23	18	26	20	13	35
Road injuries	18	17	48	27	32	38	24	32	34	16	31	39	15	27	16	19	33	20	24	48	17
Parkinson disease	19	26	16	22	16	18	27	51	12	47	21	14	21	40	29	26	17	37	28	19	41
Self-harm	20	59	49	33	34	29	58	28	20	24	22	43	57	45	33	46	43	30	58	42	26

Supplementary Figure 3B: Both sexes, 10 to 24, Deaths per 100,000

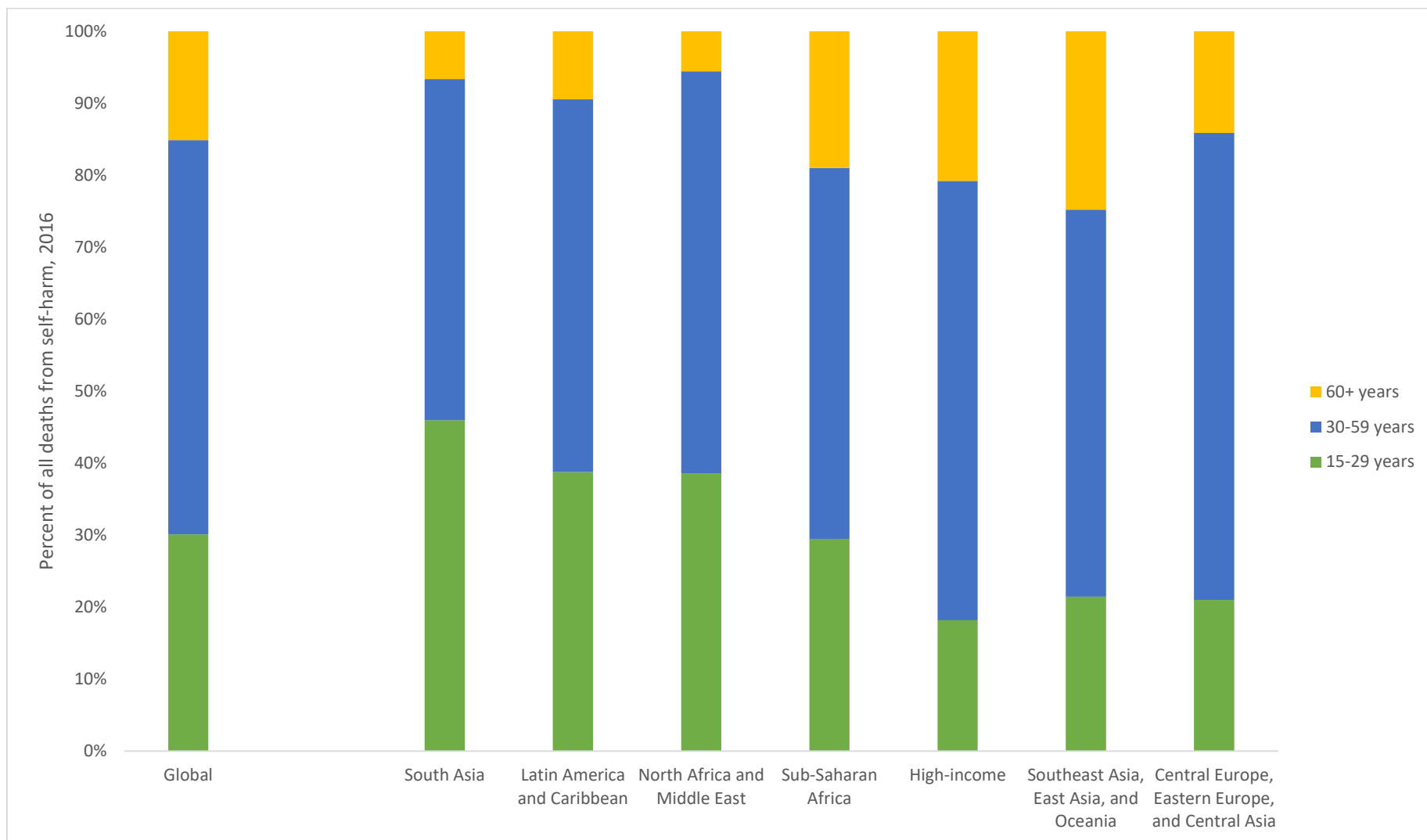
2016

	Andean Latin America	East Asia	Australasia	Caribbean	Central Asia	Central Europe	Central Latin America	Central Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern Europe	High-income Asia Pacific	High-income North America	North Africa and Middle East	Oceania	Southeast Asia	Southern Latin America	Southern Sub-Saharan Africa	Tropical Latin America	Western Europe	Western Sub-Saharan Africa	
Road injuries	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	6
Drowning	2	6	10	5	4	3	4	8	4	9	5	5	5	3	6	3	4	10	4	10	10
Self-harm	3	3	1	4	1	2	3	12	1	10	1	2	3	2	1	4	2	6	3	2	12
Leukemia	4	5	5	11	10	5	5	29	13	36	3	8	9	19	27	16	5	18	6	4	34
Falls	5	19	14	33	12	11	15	27	6	18	7	18	15	38	16	15	16	45	15	13	24
Congenital birth defects	6	14	7	8	15	9	9	24	10	47	6	6	7	17	23	10	9	13	10	6	11
Ischemic heart disease	7	10	27	21	9	16	11	39	15	24	13	15	8	15	8	11	14	42	11	22	32
Cerebrovascular disease	8	8	20	9	19	13	12	21	21	17	14	17	10	6	32	12	10	12	9	17	18
Exposure to mechanical forces	9	11	15	10	22	15	8	17	12	25	18	11	11	14	31	28	7	11	13	15	20
Interpersonal violence	10	2	4	2	5	6	1	9	3	7	9	3	4	8	7	6	3	2	1	8	16
Other unintentional injuries	11	27	30	20	17	18	20	38	16	34	35	36	18	37	25	20	12	47	14	32	37
Brain and nervous system cancer	12	17	9	31	16	8	18	53	18	49	8	12	19	62	37	27	15	35	12	7	47
Other neoplasms	13	15	6	14	13	7	10	22	14	11	4	7	14	23	19	17	8	14	7	5	30
Drug use disorders	14	23	3	45	24	12	25	54	5	87	25	4	25	61	45	39	25	25	20	3	50
Epilepsy	15	18	11	17	6	14	14	16	26	12	12	25	17	30	12	22	19	9	21	11	19
Chronic kidney disease	16	13	33	13	7	22	6	30	30	23	24	30	13	16	15	8	17	19	17	33	17
Lower respiratory infections	17	4	21	7	3	4	7	6	7	5	10	14	6	4	9	7	6	5	5	18	7
Poisonings	18	31	24	46	30	34	32	50	23	57	23	20	31	26	48	54	31	33	58	31	56
Liver cancer	19	40	37	63	44	42	59	61	48	54	30	46	55	67	91	62	71	51	63	40	27
Other transport injuries	20	20	12	36	33	10	17	41	9	44	17	10	28	22	21	23	13	28	16	14	55

Supplementary Figure 4



Supplementary Figure 5. Percent of all self-harm deaths that occurred in age groups 15 to 29 years, 30 to 59 years, and 60 years and above – globally and in each GBD super-region for both sexes combined in 2016.



SR Table 1. Total number of deaths, age-standardized rates of death in males, age-standardized rates of death in females, age-standardized rates of death for both sexes, female/male age-standardized death rates ratio, and the percent change in the rate of death for all reporting locations in 2016

Location Name	Cause of Death Star Rating	Deaths						YLLs					
		Number	Male ASR	Female ASR	Both sexes ASR	Percent change 1990-2016	Female:Male ASR Ratio	Number	Male ASR	Female ASR	Both sexes ASR	Percent change 1990-2016	Female:Male ASR Ratio
Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania		102000 (17000 to 204000)	11.1 (5.4 to 21.9)	5.3 (2.4 to 8.2)	8.2 (3.9 to 9.3)	-8.6 (-16.6 to -50.1)	0.5 (0.3 to 0.7)	261000 (43000 to 700000)	32.5 (13.9 to 67.7)	19.2 (7.9 to 35.1)	25.0 (17.7 to 33.2)	-6.7 (-19.9 to 6.1)	0.5 (0.4 to 0.6)
East Asia		10000 (15000 to 15000)	6.6 (9.4 to 12.8)	6.6 (6.1 to 7.1)	6.6 (6.2 to 6.7)	-4.1 (-6.7 to -55.8)	0.6 (0.6 to 0.6)	442000 (42000 to 530000)	40.1 (33.4 to 49.8)	3.0 (2.8 to 3.1)	281 (274.4 to 283.2)	-20.1 (-20.7 to -19.3)	0.6 (0.6 to 0.6)
China	☆☆☆☆	10000 (12000 to 14000)	6.6 (9.5 to 12.4)	6.6 (6.0 to 7.5)	6.6 (6.0 to 7.5)	-4.1 (-6.7 to 9.5)	0.6 (0.6 to 0.6)	442000 (41000 to 504000)	40.1 (31.5 to 41.9)	3.0 (2.0 to 27.3)	281 (205 to 373.1)	-20.1 (-27.0 to -9.9)	0.6 (0.6 to 0.6)
North Korea	☆☆☆☆	400 (2400 to 400)	16.8 (11.9 to 24.2)	8.9 (6.1 to 11.9)	12.2 (8.2 to 16.3)	-12.5 (-29.9 to 27.9)	0.5 (0.5 to 0.5)	12000 (9700 to 17000)	629.5 (424.4 to 900.1)	98.4 (29.7 to 270.8)	491.6 (363.8 to 619.5)	-49.6 (-131.9 to -4.9)	0.6 (0.6 to 0.6)
Taiwan	☆☆☆☆	400 (142 to 500)	16.8 (14.2 to 31.1)	8.9 (6.1 to 10.5)	12.2 (8.2 to 16.3)	-12.5 (-29.1 to 6.5)	0.5 (0.5 to 0.5)	12000 (11400 to 17000)	629.5 (482.1 to 803.9)	98.4 (29.9 to 402.3)	491.6 (289.4 to 623.2)	-49.6 (-75.4 to 44.3)	0.5 (0.5 to 0.5)
Southeast Asia		42000 (3600 to 49000)	10.3 (9.1 to 12.5)	3.6 (3.3 to 4)	6.8 (6.3 to 6.9)	-3.4 (-4.6 to -17.3)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	180000 (190000 to 220000)	42.1 (39.5 to 53.8)	13.9 (12.1 to 15.2)	134.9 (290.8 to 292.2)	-37.7 (-44.1 to -36.5)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Cambodia	☆☆☆☆	1000 (758 to 1000)	10.3 (8.3 to 12.9)	3.6 (3.3 to 3.8)	6.8 (5.3 to 7.6)	-3.4 (-9.9 to 1.3)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	40000 (36000 to 34000)	42.1 (35.1 to 54.9)	13.9 (14.4 to 14.4)	134.9 (94.4 to 144.4)	-37.7 (-31.9 to -12.6)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Indonesia	☆☆☆☆	1000 (7800 to 1000)	10.3 (4.7 to 6.7)	3.6 (3.2 to 4.2)	6.8 (3.2 to 4.2)	-3.4 (-3.2 to 4.2)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	40000 (38300 to 49000)	42.1 (284.8 to 294.7)	13.9 (6.2 to 7.5)	134.9 (134.1 to 129.4)	-37.7 (-26.4 to -14)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Laos	☆☆☆☆	1000 (439 to 511)	10.3 (10.3 to 21.8)	3.6 (3.5 to 4.8)	6.8 (7.3 to 13.3)	-3.4 (-6.7 to -14.5)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	40000 (22800 to 44000)	42.1 (40.3 to 106.9)	13.9 (14.3 to 30.7)	134.9 (32.2 to 412.5)	-37.7 (-52.3 to -45.5)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Malaysia	☆☆☆☆	1000 (1950 to 200)	10.3 (15.1 to 16)	3.6 (3.5 to 5.1)	6.8 (4.7 to 10.2)	-3.4 (-3.1 to 4.1)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	40000 (76500 to 24000)	42.1 (37.3 to 63.9)	13.9 (10.2 to 15.1)	134.9 (245.5 to 382.7)	-37.7 (-35.8 to -28.2)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Madagascar	☆☆☆☆	115 (8.4 to 162)	11.6 (4.6 to 7)	3.4 (0.9 to 3.6)	8.3 (2.7 to 5.2)	-9.1 (-14.4 to -16.5)	0.4 (0.4 to 0.4)	533 (348 to 733)	20.7 (14.7 to 29.5)	7.7 (3.1 to 19.94)	146.6 (97.5 to 198.1)	-65.5 (-75.4 to 44.3)	0.4 (0.4 to 0.4)
Mauritius	☆☆☆☆	100 (91.1 to 103)	10.3 (10.2 to 17.3)	3.4 (3.2 to 4.2)	8.3 (4.4 to 16.5)	-9.1 (-14.4 to -16.5)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	536 (440 to 610)	20.7 (14.7 to 29.5)	7.7 (3.1 to 20.2)	146.6 (303.4 to 359.9)	-65.5 (-48.4 to -25.9)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Myanmar	☆☆☆☆	100 (2400 to 370)	10.3 (5.4 to 8.5)	3.4 (4.7 to 7)	8.3 (4.9 to 7)	-9.1 (-8.1 to 9)	0.8 (0.8 to 0.8)	18000 (11200 to 12000)	20.7 (27.7 to 32.2)	7.7 (15.7 to 20.2)	146.6 (204.4 to 307.5)	-65.5 (-52.2 to -36.6)	0.7 (0.7 to 0.7)
Philippines	☆☆☆☆	100 (4220 to 900)	10.3 (7.3 to 17.7)	3.4 (2.1 to 3.5)	8.3 (4.9 to 10)	-9.1 (-8.8 to -10.4)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (2100 to 41000)	20.7 (4.2 to 78.6)	7.7 (8.7 to 13.1)	146.6 (198.4 to 431.7)	-65.5 (-70.3 to -57.3)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Sri Lanka	☆☆☆☆	100 (1370 to 670)	10.3 (28.9 to 57.1)	3.4 (6.4 to 12.6)	8.3 (10.1 to 31.9)	-9.1 (-6.5 to -20.9)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)	18000 (1000 to 2400)	20.7 (10.9 to 24.5)	7.7 (2.9 to 54.2)	146.6 (729.7 to 132.9)	-65.5 (-97.7 to 46.1)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Sri Lanka	☆☆☆☆	100 (11.7 to 107)	10.3 (6.7 to 11)	3.4 (2.6 to 3.7)	8.3 (6.9 to 10.9)	-9.1 (-6.9 to -26.6)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)	18000 (274 to 408)	20.7 (9.4 to 11.3)	7.7 (4.0 to 12.2)	146.6 (274.4 to 438.8)	-65.5 (-67.5 to -37.6)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Thailand	☆☆☆☆	100 (4990 to 970)	10.3 (17.3 to 30.8)	3.4 (3.1 to 5.7)	8.3 (10.1 to 12.6)	-9.1 (-3.8 to 4.1)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (29000 to 40000)	20.7 (59.8 to 92.1)	7.7 (10.7 to 22.7)	146.6 (198.4 to 244)	-65.5 (-70.3 to -57.3)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)
Tanzania-Lesotho	☆☆☆☆	100 (3.6 to 152)	10.3 (11.4 to 22)	3.4 (2.8 to 3.9)	8.3 (4.5 to 10.4)	-9.1 (-14.4 to -16.5)	0.4 (0.4 to 0.4)	18000 (1730 to 1730)	20.7 (17.3 to 17.3)	7.7 (4.4 to 11.2)	146.6 (157.3 to 461.8)	-65.5 (-37.9 to 40.9)	0.4 (0.4 to 0.4)
Tanzania	☆☆☆☆	100 (4000 to 900)	10.3 (8.3 to 14.1)	3.4 (4.3 to 7)	8.3 (6.8 to 9.7)	-9.1 (-4.6 to 4.2)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (2700 to 9000)	20.7 (33.5 to 57.6)	7.7 (14.4 to 26.9)	146.6 (256.3 to 382.2)	-65.5 (-46.7 to -31.2)	0.4 (0.4 to 0.4)
Victoria	☆☆☆☆	100 (1010 to 110)	10.3 (14.5 to 28.5)	3.4 (3.4 to 4.4)	8.3 (10.1 to 17.4)	-9.1 (-7.7 to 8.2)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (5300 to 9000)	20.7 (44.5 to 47.5)	7.7 (2.6 to 57.7)	146.6 (205.5 to 277)	-65.5 (-28.9 to 12.2)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
American Samoa	☆☆☆☆	100 (3.5 to 5.8)	10.3 (7.6 to 13.1)	3.4 (2.8 to 4.8)	8.3 (5.5 to 8.5)	-9.1 (-13.2 to 10.7)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (179 to 24)	20.7 (33.6 to 61.5)	7.7 (11.7 to 26.3)	146.6 (252.9 to 397.8)	-65.5 (-34.4 to 12.7)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Federated States of Micronesia	☆☆☆☆	100 (13.3 to 15.8)	10.3 (19.6 to 48)	3.4 (3.9 to 5.1)	8.3 (12.9 to 26.2)	-9.1 (-6.9 to 24.9)	0.4 (0.4 to 0.4)	18000 (736 to 1380)	20.7 (89.4 to 193.2)	7.7 (23.6 to 59.9)	146.6 (684.3 to 1241)	-65.5 (-39.4 to 13)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Fiji	☆☆☆☆	100 (3.5 to 14.5)	10.3 (11.4 to 45.7)	3.4 (3.9 to 4.4)	8.3 (10.1 to 15.1)	-9.1 (-14.4 to -16.5)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (380 to 1730)	20.7 (52.8 to 124.4)	7.7 (21.6 to 45.1)	146.6 (426.2 to 797.4)	-65.5 (-34.7 to 25.5)	0.4 (0.4 to 0.4)
Guyana	☆☆☆☆	100 (26.4 to 24.5)	10.3 (24.4 to 23.9)	3.4 (3.5 to 4.5)	8.3 (12.9 to 23.2)	-9.1 (-2.7 to 22.2)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)	18000 (112 to 150)	20.7 (112.9 to 152.7)	7.7 (32.4 to 32.4)	146.6 (718.9 to 102.1)	-65.5 (-23.9 to 14.1)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)
Kiribati	☆☆☆☆	100 (20.5 to 34.1)	10.3 (31.3 to 38.1)	3.4 (6.9 to 12)	8.3 (19.3 to 32.1)	-9.1 (-23.6 to 37.8)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)	18000 (158 to 260)	20.7 (158.8 to 260.8)	7.7 (2.6 to 47.5)	146.6 (943.4 to 571.2)	-65.5 (-22.7 to 2.8)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)
Marshall Islands	☆☆☆☆	100 (8.0 to 14.5)	10.3 (17.6 to 32)	3.4 (4.4 to 11)	8.3 (12.9 to 21)	-9.1 (-37.5 to 14.1)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (438 to 798)	20.7 (87.6 to 178.5)	7.7 (2.2 to 53.8)	146.6 (589 to 608.3)	-65.5 (-38.8 to -13.4)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Northern Mariana Islands	☆☆☆☆	100 (8.6 to 17.1)	10.3 (16.3 to 25.8)	3.4 (3.2 to 4.5)	8.3 (10.2 to 14.5)	-9.1 (-9.2 to 7.5)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)	18000 (438 to 798)	20.7 (57.2 to 107.5)	7.7 (1.9 to 10.4)	146.6 (893 to 1074)	-65.5 (-26.7 to 10.4)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)
Papua New Guinea	☆☆☆☆	100 (146 to 1420)	10.3 (14.6 to 33.2)	3.4 (4.7 to 13.9)	8.3 (10.2 to 19)	-9.1 (-15.4 to 7.6)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (36400 to 7200)	20.7 (69.1 to 168.8)	7.7 (19.9 to 46.2)	146.6 (408.8 to 988.4)	-65.5 (-17.9 to -18.3)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Samoa	☆☆☆☆	100 (16.4 to 26.7)	10.3 (14.4 to 25.3)	3.4 (4.8 to 15.3)	8.3 (10.2 to 15.1)	-9.1 (-14.4 to -16.5)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (672.4 to 114.5)	20.7 (67.2 to 114.5)	7.7 (12.1 to 13.4)	146.6 (454.4 to 29.6)	-65.5 (-4.7 to 29.6)	0.4 (0.4 to 0.4)
Solomon Islands	☆☆☆☆	100 (40.2 to 71)	10.3 (17.6 to 36.1)	3.4 (3.8 to 5.1)	8.3 (12.9 to 23.4)	-9.1 (-13.2 to 10.7)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (3280 to 4570)	20.7 (81.1 to 177.6)	7.7 (2.8 to 13.2)	146.6 (249.8 to 711.1)	-65.5 (-31.5 to 76.7)	0.4 (0.4 to 0.4)
Togo	☆☆☆☆	100 (5.7 to 13)	10.3 (7.4 to 13.4)	3.4 (3.1 to 6.6)	8.3 (6.1 to 9.5)	-9.1 (-23.6 to 31.1)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (280 to 476)	20.7 (37.2 to 460.2)	7.7 (14.9 to 20.7)	146.6 (274.9 to 444.8)	-65.5 (-22.9 to 6.4)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Vanuatu	☆☆☆☆	100 (28.7 to 53.7)	10.3 (17.6 to 34.7)	3.4 (3.5 to 13.8)	8.3 (12.9 to 21.8)	-9.1 (-30.8 to 20.8)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (1520 to 288)	20.7 (84.3 to 196.7)	7.7 (2.3 to 22.6)	146.6 (564 to 810.5)	-65.5 (-30.5 to -7.2)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Central America, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia		10000 (70100 to 12000)	10.3 (28.4 to 47)	3.4 (3.1 to 4.8)	8.3 (10.2 to 26.5)	-9.1 (-13.9 to 13.9)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (314000 to 305000)	20.7 (117.1 to 202.7)	7.7 (21.1 to 36.1)	146.6 (699.3 to 116.3)	-65.5 (-21.8 to 2.9)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Central Asia		10000 (8700 to 1200)	10.3 (16.6 to 25.2)	3.4 (3.2 to 4.5)	8.3 (10.2 to 13.4)	-9.1 (-6.5 to 10.8)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)	18000 (41800 to 132.6)	20.7 (704.9 to 132.6)	7.7 (1.9 to 23.9)	146.6 (696.9 to 23.9)	-65.5 (-14.2 to 1.3)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)
Armenia	☆☆☆☆	100 (210 to 26)	10.3 (16.6 to 38)	3.4 (2.3 to 3.4)	8.3 (4.7 to 9)	-9.1 (-11.2 to 29.8)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)	18000 (900 to 1700)	20.7 (27.8 to 67.6)	7.7 (7.8 to 11.2)	146.6 (182.4 to 37.7)	-65.5 (-34.3 to 67.2)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)
Azerbaijan	☆☆☆☆	100 (287 to 56)	10.3 (11.1 to 59)	3.4 (3.4 to 5.9)	8.3 (13.3 to 20.6)	-9.1 (-18.4 to 47.4)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)	18000 (1330 to 2400)	20.7 (152.3 to 466.3)	7.7 (4.2 to 17.2)	146.6 (125.5 to 250)	-65.5 (-18.4 to 28.9)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)
Georgia	☆☆☆☆	100 (310 to 346)	10.3 (16.4 to 38)	3.4 (2.3 to 3.4)	8.3 (4.7 to 9)	-9.1 (-11.2 to 29.8)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)	18000 (890 to 1500)	20.7 (33.5 to 67.6)	7.7 (5.2 to 9.9)	146.6 (207.5 to 56.7)	-65.5 (-12.4 to 25.7)	0.1 (0.1 to 0.1)
Kazakhstan	☆☆☆☆	100 (3410 to 520)	10.3 (32.3 to 39.6)	3.4 (3.8 to 3.8)	8.3 (19.2 to 32.5)	-9.1 (-20.8 to 30.3)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)	18000 (15600 to 28000)	20.7 (140.3 to 202.6)	7.7 (2.9 to 81.3)	146.6 (838 to 1462.7)	-65.5 (-1.9 to 4.9)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)
Kyrgyzstan	☆☆☆☆	100 (552 to 917)	10.3 (16.6 to 30.7)	3.4 (3.1 to 3.1)	8.3 (19.1 to 8.7)	-9.1 (-9.1 to 8.7)	0.1 (0.1 to 0.1)	18000 (26400 to 4300)	20.7 (70.5 to 129.3)	7.7 (1.6 to 23.2)	146.6 (166.2 to 211)	-65.5 (-37.4 to -25.9)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)
Latvia	☆☆☆☆	100 (470 to 77)	10.3 (8.3 to 43.4)	3.4 (4.1 to 5.9)	8.3 (10.2 to 24.4)	-9.1 (-11.1 to 47.7)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)	18000 (23600 to 4000)	20.7 (120.2 to 219.3)	7.7 (3.0 to 10.6)	146.6 (744.3 to 320.5)	-65.5 (-11.2 to 14.7)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Lithuania	☆☆☆☆	100 (1313 to 605)	10.3 (6.1 to 10.9)	3.4 (3.4 to 6.8)	8.3 (4.9 to 2.1)	-9.1 (-4.9 to 2.1)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)	18000 (15600 to 5500)	20.7 (27.5 to 48.3)	7.7 (1.9 to 14.5)	146.6 (186.5 to 105.5)	-65.5 (-41.8 to -21.9)	0.3 (0.3 to 0.3)
Luxembourg	☆☆☆☆	100 (355 to 56)	10.3 (18.1 to 71)	3.4 (3.4 to 4)	8.3 (6.7 to 10)	-9.1 (-1.9 to 19)	0.2 (0.2 to 0.2)	18000 (17900 to 2300)	20.7 (47.1 to 79.1)	7.7 (1.9 to 19.6)	146.6		

South Korea	☆☆☆☆☆	10100 (10400 to 100)	36.3 (18.0 to 53.4)	15.2 (-29.9 to 172.3)	25.1 (16.5 to 33.7)	77.3 (-29.9 to 172.3)	0.4	31000 (34000 to 7000)	1218.8 (707.6 to 1776.6)	388.3 (176.7 to 579.4)	898 (617.5 to 1209.6)	46 (37.5 to 53.4)	0.5
Japan	☆☆☆☆☆	196 (196 to 5)	12.2 (5.1 to 19.6)	4.8 (-2.9 to 11.7)	8.4 (0.5 to 11.7)	-8.6 (-2.9 to 11.7)	0.4	14100 (10700 to 20000)	451.1 (318.8 to 706.1)	112.7 (112.1 to 209.9)	314.6 (243.1 to 448.3)	-2.1 (-33.9 to -21.7)	0.4
Australia	☆☆☆☆☆	386 (2050 to 300)	16.4 (15.0 to 19.2)	10.6 (4.5 to 5.5)	10.6 (8.9 to 12.1)	79.8 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	14100 (11900 to 19000)	298 (592.9 to 859.9)	225.5 (202.5 to 215.1)	47.2 (409 to 579.6)	-21.4 (-33.5 to -21.4)	0.3
Austria	☆☆☆☆☆	536 (430 to 633)	18.2 (17.0 to 19.2)	5.4 (4.3 to 5.5)	11.1 (9.9 to 12.1)	-8.9 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	17100 (9900 to 15000)	1767 (174 to 446.7)	217 (191 to 247.1)	465.4 (396.7 to 579.6)	-2.4 (-33.9 to -21.7)	0.3
New Zealand	☆☆☆☆☆	5200 (4600 to 6100)	12.2 (13.4 to 20.8)	11.1 (8.7 to 12.4)	11.1 (8.7 to 12.4)	-8.9 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	23000 (14200 to 27000)	845 (532.4 to 894.4)	284.8 (158.1 to 374.1)	355.5 (428.3 to 528.7)	15.2 (-38.1 to -32.2)	0.3
Western Europe	☆☆☆☆☆	5200 (4600 to 6100)	12.2 (13.4 to 20.8)	11.1 (8.7 to 12.4)	11.1 (8.7 to 12.4)	-8.9 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	23000 (14200 to 27000)	845 (532.4 to 894.4)	284.8 (158.1 to 374.1)	355.5 (428.3 to 528.7)	15.2 (-38.1 to -32.2)	0.3
Andorra	☆☆☆☆☆	748 (561 to 1007)	20.5 (17.3 to 20.1)	17.4 (15.7 to 14.1)	17.4 (15.7 to 14.1)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.2	2600 (216 to 811)	604.9 (392.5 to 906.4)	184 (72.1 to 171.7)	284.8 (259.4 to 340)	15.2 (-38.1 to -32.2)	0.3
Austria	☆☆☆☆☆	1280 (1172 to 311)	20.5 (18.9 to 19.1)	17.4 (15.7 to 14.1)	17.4 (15.7 to 14.1)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2600 (4110 to 1200)	604.9 (631.5 to 124.8)	184 (175.4 to 242.2)	284.8 (411.1 to 574.2)	15.2 (-38.1 to -32.2)	0.2
Belgium	☆☆☆☆☆	2200 (1970 to 2200)	23.9 (21.0 to 19.5)	19.5 (13.7 to 10)	19.5 (13.7 to 10)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.4	7000 (4700 to 8000)	951.5 (760.6 to 1278.8)	325.8 (271.7 to 373.3)	440 (454 to 414.7)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Cyprus	☆☆☆☆☆	790 (602 to 1900)	15.5 (12.1 to 25.9)	4.4 (3.8 to 5.5)	4.4 (3.8 to 5.5)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (580 to 1485)	400 (333.5 to 478.8)	394 (303.5 to 605.4)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.2
Denmark	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (762 to 1200)	23.9 (17.9 to 33.5)	19.5 (5.1 to 9.9)	19.5 (1.9 to 19.6)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (224 to 301.1)	394 (518.5 to 332.2)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Finland	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
France	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Germany	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Greece	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Ireland	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Israel	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Italy	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Italy	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Luxembourg	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Malta	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Netherlands	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Norway	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Poland	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Spain	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Portugal	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Sweden	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Switzerland	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
United Kingdom	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
South Latin America	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Argentina	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Brazil	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Chile	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Colombia	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Costa Rica	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Cuba	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Dominican Republic	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
El Salvador	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Guatemala	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Honduras	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Nicaragua	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Panama	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Venezuela	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Central Latin America	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Caribbean and Islands	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
The Bahamas	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400 (226.5 to 285)	394 (517.7 to 831.9)	-18.5 (-17.9)	0.3
Bahamas	☆☆☆☆☆	1200 (1090 to 1500)	23.9 (20.8 to 34.6)	19.5 (6.9 to 7.9)	19.5 (4.1 to 20.4)	-18 (-37.0 to -8.3)	0.3	2400 (1950 to 3700)	961 (748.5 to 1386)	400			

Paraguay	★★★☆☆	422 (306 to 514)	9.7 (6 to 12.5)	3.4 (2.7 to 4.1)	6.5 (4.7 to 7.9)	704 (212 to 1017)	0.4	2130 (1460 to 2630)	4296 (241 to 5973)	1698 (135 to 222)	304 (212 to 368)	762 (246 to 737)	0.4
North Africa and Middle East		2900 (2000 to 3600)	5.8 (5 to 6.4)	2.4 (2.4 to 3)	4.6 (2.4 to 5)	43 (17 to 77)	0.4	23000 (14000 to 43000)	309 (207 to 382)	119 (104 to 125)	216 (164 to 239)	262 (164 to 239)	0.4
Afghanistan	☆☆☆☆	2500 (1700 to 3600)	5.8 (3.2 to 26.3)	2.6 (0.4 to 5)	4.8 (0.5 to 15.2)	28 (10 to 37.2)	0.2	128000 (9030 to 17000)	3086 (514 to 1856)	3086 (266 to 3523)	216 (192 to 257.1)	262 (147 to 75)	0.4
Algeria	☆☆☆☆	1480 (1140 to 1900)	5.5 (4.1 to 8.1)	1.9 (1.5 to 2.4)	3.5 (3.1 to 3.9)	85 (33.7 to 244)	0.2	9700 (5300 to 14300)	2986 (1807 to 351.8)	2986 (662 to 1041)	161.2 (128 to 221.4)	262 (384 to 139)	0.2
Bahrain	☆☆☆☆	96 (70 to 137)	9.7 (6.8 to 13.7)	2.4 (2 to 3)	4.2 (2.5 to 7.3)	462 (52 to 91)	0.3	4776 (3450 to 6300)	4776 (2651 to 5713)	4776 (826 to 1589)	34.7 (21 to 66)	262 (404 to 155)	0.3
Egypt	☆☆☆☆	2180 (1800 to 2500)	5.8 (3.9 to 9)	1.9 (1.1 to 2.1)	3.8 (2.7 to 5.3)	85 (21.6 to 279)	0.3	14400 (1046 to 174)	4071 (1846 to 374.3)	4071 (445 to 37)	161.2 (113 to 228)	262 (271 to 42)	0.2
Iran	☆☆☆☆	4000 (4070 to 520)	7.9 (5.2 to 10.5)	1.6 (0.8 to 2.4)	3.1 (0.8 to 7.4)	153 (12 to 258)	0.5	25000 (2001 to 4987)	1053 (146 to 258)	1053 (230 to 131)	361 (313 to 40)	262 (313 to 40)	0.5
Iraq	☆☆☆☆	2050 (1800 to 2070)	12.8 (8.1 to 18)	6.6 (4.4 to 8.9)	9.7 (7 to 12.7)	36 (20 to 52)	0.5	14000 (10000 to 19000)	997 (367 to 854.5)	997 (187 to 206)	44.3 (32 to 59.4)	15.1 (15 to 15.5)	0.5
Jordan	☆☆☆☆	16 (158 to 36)	2.1 (1.3 to 3)	1.9 (1.4 to 2)	2.7 (2 to 4)	23 (15 to 38)	0.3	1480 (700 to 2500)	2044 (112 to 307)	2044 (53 to 112.8)	362 (102 to 199.7)	42.8 (56 to 36.6)	0.4
Kuwait	☆☆☆☆	146 (70 to 163)	1.4 (0.9 to 2)	1.4 (1 to 1.8)	2.4 (1.7 to 3)	42 (17 to 88)	0.3	4030 (3520 to 4370)	4030 (985 to 2542)	4030 (33 to 90.7)	164 (72 to 231)	86 (22 to 211)	0.4
Libya	☆☆☆☆	991 (91 to 218)	2.4 (2 to 5)	1.9 (1 to 1.9)	2.4 (1 to 3.5)	24 (6.1 to 8.7)	0.4	1480 (400 to 1400)	1480 (979 to 2459)	1480 (42 to 84.3)	262 (71 to 178)	262 (43 to 47.1)	0.4
Lebanon	☆☆☆☆	198 (48 to 486)	7.5 (4.8 to 11.3)	2.1 (1 to 2.9)	3.1 (1.4 to 6.8)	43 (17 to 54)	0.3	1480 (955 to 1940)	1480 (205 to 402)	1480 (67 to 128.5)	262 (144 to 292)	262 (19 to 11)	0.4
Morocco	☆☆☆☆	1490 (120 to 210)	5.5 (4.2 to 5)	2.1 (1 to 4)	3.1 (0.8 to 6.4)	54 (16.7 to 44.5)	0.3	8050 (4300 to 13000)	2409 (116 to 344.9)	2409 (195 to 201)	25.5 (18 to 28.2)	262 (26 to 4)	0.3
Pakistan	☆☆☆☆	76 (76 to 20)	4.1 (3 to 5)	1.1 (0.1 to 1)	2.7 (2.1 to 3.6)	67 (53 to 75.9)	0.3	907 (390 to 1259)	907 (110 to 244)	907 (35 to 44.4)	11.5 (8 to 16.5)	11.5 (4 to 15.1)	0.8
Oman	☆☆☆☆	135 (113 to 212)	4.2 (3 to 5)	3.1 (0.9 to 1)	3.1 (2.5 to 4.2)	31 (16 to 59)	0.3	790 (50 to 1000)	790 (122 to 299.5)	790 (39 to 56.7)	36.5 (27 to 17.2)	36.5 (39 to 5.7)	0.2
Qatar	☆☆☆☆	135 (92 to 195)	13 (4 to 2)	6.3 (1 to 2)	6.3 (6 to 7.2)	63 (56 to 73)	0.3	696 (470 to 980)	696 (182 to 384)	696 (43 to 113)	28.4 (143 to 104)	28.4 (9 to 35.6)	0.4
Saudi Arabia	☆☆☆☆	10 (7 to 13)	3.2 (2 to 5)	1.1 (0 to 1)	1.1 (0.4 to 1)	1.1 (0.2 to 3)	0.3	11.2 (140 to 1470)	11.2 (140 to 240)	11.2 (37 to 103)	4490 (12 to 14)	11.2 (24 to 142)	0.3
Sudan	☆☆☆☆	1280 (1280 to 170)	10 (8 to 10)	6.5 (4 to 6)	6.5 (4 to 6)	10 (1 to 2)	0.3	1700 (670 to 11400)	1700 (259 to 496)	1700 (75 to 166)	107 (175 to 286)	107 (154 to 5)	0.4
Spain	☆☆☆☆	177 (107 to 46)	4 (3 to 1)	2.1 (0.9 to 1)	2.1 (2 to 4)	2.1 (0 to 4)	0.3	1700 (1500 to 1400)	1700 (111 to 25)	1700 (17 to 36)	166 (85 to 126)	166 (31 to 4)	0.2
Tanzania	☆☆☆☆	436 (112 to 53)	5.8 (4 to 2)	1.8 (1 to 2)	3.7 (2.2 to 5)	10 (2 to 3)	0.3	1950 (117 to 365)	1950 (173 to 305)	1950 (46 to 162)	146 (167 to 217)	146 (25 to 2)	0.3
Turkey	☆☆☆☆	2750 (2140 to 3430)	2.7 (4 to 3)	1.4 (1 to 1)	1.4 (2 to 4)	3.4 (2 to 4)	0.3	13300 (1020 to 16000)	2576 (107 to 105)	2576 (48 to 84)	182 (122 to 19)	182 (40 to 18)	0.3
United Arab Emirates	☆☆☆☆	450 (291 to 697)	8.9 (3 to 7)	4.2 (1 to 2)	4.2 (2 to 6)	8.9 (3 to 7)	0.3	7900 (430 to 1470)	7900 (131 to 321)	7900 (471 to 1108)	262 (18 to 3)	262 (4 to 16)	0.4
Yemen	☆☆☆☆	1040 (1040 to 180)	18 (6 to 12)	12 (2 to 6)	12 (4 to 6)	18 (4 to 6)	0.5	182 (5400 to 9900)	182 (262 to 566)	182 (118 to 27)	262 (214 to 38)	262 (18 to 8)	0.5
South Asia		2000 (2400 to 2700)	12 (12 to 20)	12 (12 to 20)	12 (12 to 20)	12 (12 to 20)	0.2	2000 (100000 to 17000)	2000 (562 to 889)	2000 (562 to 889)	2000 (562 to 889)	2000 (562 to 889)	0.2
South Africa	☆☆☆☆	2000 (2400 to 2700)	12 (12 to 20)	12 (12 to 20)	12 (12 to 20)	12 (12 to 20)	0.2	2000 (100000 to 17000)	2000 (562 to 889)	2000 (562 to 889)	2000 (562 to 889)	2000 (562 to 889)	0.2
Bangladesh	☆☆☆☆	1600 (600 to 1700)	18 (6 to 17)	18 (6 to 17)	18 (6 to 17)	18 (6 to 17)	0.7	3840 (470 to 48)	3840 (26 to 24)	3840 (253 to 42)	3840 (253 to 42)	3840 (253 to 42)	1
Bhutan	☆☆☆☆	303 (17 to 664)	14 (9 to 1)	14 (2 to 4)	14 (2 to 4)	14 (2 to 4)	0.4	210 (170 to 240)	210 (70 to 27)	210 (96 to 199)	262 (208 to 214)	262 (31 to 29)	0.4
India	☆☆☆☆	2000 (1800 to 2500)	14 (14 to 26)	14 (13 to 16)	14 (13 to 16)	14 (13 to 16)	0.2	11000 (9000 to 12000)	11000 (641 to 102)	11000 (649 to 107)	11000 (702 to 91)	11000 (284 to 19)	0.6
Nepal	☆☆☆☆	700 (270 to 50)	8.5 (9 to 10)	2.7 (1 to 1)	2.7 (1 to 1)	8.5 (4 to 16)	0.7	1200 (1700 to 1200)	1200 (341 to 80)	1200 (328 to 61)	90.4 (38 to 118.8)	90.4 (40 to 27)	0.8
Pakistan	☆☆☆☆	700 (650 to 720)	8.5 (2 to 5)	2.7 (1 to 1)	2.7 (1 to 1)	8.5 (4 to 16)	0.7	1200 (1700 to 1200)	1200 (341 to 80)	1200 (328 to 61)	90.4 (38 to 118.8)	90.4 (40 to 27)	0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa		1000 (1700 to 700)	18 (14 to 9)	18 (10 to 1)	18 (10 to 1)	18 (10 to 1)	0.4	3840 (2200 to 5400)	3840 (479 to 66)	3840 (180 to 46)	3840 (321 to 21)	3840 (23 to 11)	0.4
Central Sub-Saharan Africa		580 (580 to 700)	16 (11 to 2)	16 (5 to 1)	16 (5 to 1)	16 (5 to 1)	0.4	2800 (2800 to 1300)	2800 (370 to 32)	2800 (150 to 20)	2800 (208 to 42)	2800 (24 to 4)	0.3
Angola	☆☆☆☆	100 (96 to 170)	1.6 (1 to 1)	1.6 (1 to 1)	1.6 (1 to 1)	1.6 (1 to 1)	0.4	5120 (160 to 170)	5120 (32 to 40)	5120 (32 to 40)	5120 (19 to 20)	5120 (19 to 20)	0.4
Central African Republic	☆☆☆☆	200 (270 to 7)	14 (12 to 1)	14 (4 to 1)	14 (4 to 1)	14 (4 to 1)	0.2	140 (1130 to 240)	140 (42 to 126)	140 (17 to 34)	140 (29 to 78)	140 (26 to 7)	0.4
Cameroon	☆☆☆☆	1400 (190 to 40)	16 (9 to 2)	16 (4 to 1)	16 (4 to 1)	16 (4 to 1)	0.5	1600 (770 to 1800)	1600 (274 to 77)	1600 (142 to 19)	1600 (232 to 51)	1600 (25 to 2)	0.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	☆☆☆☆	1400 (1390 to 60)	16 (10 to 2)	16 (4 to 1)	16 (4 to 1)	16 (4 to 1)	0.5	1600 (770 to 1800)	1600 (274 to 77)	1600 (142 to 19)	1600 (232 to 51)	1600 (25 to 2)	0.3
Egypt	☆☆☆☆	27 (27 to 7)	16 (7 to 2)	16 (2 to 5)	16 (2 to 5)	16 (2 to 5)	0.3	476 (104 to 15)	476 (207 to 7)	476 (64 to 27)	476 (71 to 46)	476 (71 to 46)	0.4
Ghana	☆☆☆☆	127 (81 to 12)	16 (9 to 2)	16 (2 to 5)	16 (2 to 5)	16 (2 to 5)	0.3	476 (104 to 15)	476 (207 to 7)	476 (64 to 27)	476 (71 to 46)	476 (71 to 46)	0.4
Eastern Sub-Saharan Africa		2420 (2100 to 2500)	7 (15 to 2)	7 (5 to 2)	7 (5 to 2)	7 (5 to 2)	0.4	3840 (480 to 1100)	3840 (44 to 66)	3840 (44 to 66)	3840 (172 to 26)	3840 (172 to 26)	0.4
Burundi	☆☆☆☆	160 (6 to 100)	21 (15 to 2)	21 (5 to 2)	21 (5 to 2)	21 (5 to 2)	0.4	3840 (2600 to 5400)	3840 (46 to 90)	3840 (182 to 39)	3840 (140 to 56)	3840 (3 to 34)	0.4
Comoros	☆☆☆☆	24 (24 to 7)	13 (12 to 3)	13 (1 to 1)	13 (1 to 1)	13 (1 to 1)	0.4	160 (194 to 110)	160 (211 to 97)	160 (65 to 29)	160 (10 to 3)	160 (10 to 3)	0.4
Djibouti	☆☆☆☆	100 (24 to 7)	13 (12 to 3)	13 (1 to 1)	13 (1 to 1)	13 (1 to 1)	0.4	160 (194 to 110)	160 (211 to 97)	160 (65 to 29)	160 (10 to 3)	160 (10 to 3)	0.4
Eritrea	☆☆☆☆	100 (24 to 7)	13 (12 to 3)	13 (1 to 1)	13 (1 to 1)	13 (1 to 1)	0.4	160 (194 to 110)	160 (211 to 97)	160 (65 to 29)	160 (10 to 3)	160 (10 to 3)	0.4
Ethiopia	☆☆☆☆	100 (560 to 60)	13 (14 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	0.2	160 (2900 to 1400)	160 (40 to 7)	160 (145 to 3)	160 (384 to 42)	160 (384 to 42)	0.3
Kenya	☆☆☆☆	140 (140 to 20)	13 (11 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	0.2	160 (4500 to 3700)	160 (17 to 1)	160 (17 to 1)	160 (207 to 32)	160 (15 to 7)	0.2
Madagascar	☆☆☆☆	100 (110 to 100)	13 (12 to 2)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	0.3	160 (4500 to 3700)	160 (17 to 1)	160 (17 to 1)	160 (207 to 32)	160 (15 to 7)	0.2
Malawi	☆☆☆☆	100 (81 to 170)	13 (15 to 2)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	0.3	160 (3100 to 5200)	160 (43 to 79)	160 (108 to 2)	160 (207 to 4)	160 (25 to 9)	0.3
Mozambique	☆☆☆☆	100 (140 to 240)	13 (10 to 2)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	0.2	160 (5600 to 9900)	160 (472 to 87)	160 (173 to 26)	160 (207 to 4)	160 (32 to 11)	0.2
Rwanda	☆☆☆☆	100 (54 to 9)	13 (13 to 2)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	0.4	160 (2100 to 1400)	160 (36 to 12)	160 (144 to 27)	160 (57 to 4)	160 (57 to 4)	0.4
Senegal	☆☆☆☆	100 (330 to 7)	13 (7 to 1)	13 (6 to 1)	13 (6 to 1)	13 (6 to 1)	0.6	160 (22 to 8)	160 (22 to 8)	160 (140 to 8)	160 (26 to 4)	160 (26 to 4)	0.7
Sierra Leone	☆☆☆☆	100 (24 to 7)	13 (15 to 2)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	0.5	160 (100 to 3000)	160 (10 to 1)	160 (10 to 1)	160 (10 to 1)	160 (10 to 1)	0.5
South Sudan	☆☆☆☆	100 (110 to 100)	13 (12 to 2)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	0.3	160 (4500 to 3700)	160 (17 to 1)	160 (17 to 1)	160 (207 to 32)	160 (15 to 7)	0.2
Tanzania	☆☆☆☆	100 (250 to 300)	13 (13 to 2)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	0.3	160 (9900 to 1600)	160 (39 to 67)	160 (124 to 2)	160 (27 to 7)	160 (27 to 7)	0.4
Uganda	☆☆☆☆	100 (260 to 40)	13 (12 to 2)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	13 (10 to 1)	0.8	160 (1000 to 1900)	160 (57 to 82)	160 (57 to 82)	160 (40 to 7)	160 (40 to 7)	0.7
Zambia	☆☆☆☆	100 (105 to 100)	13 (19 to 7)	13 (4 to 1)	13 (4 to 1)	13 (4 to							

Ghana	☆☆☆☆	137 (99.5 to 202)	16.3 (11.2 to 26.2)	9.1 (6.2 to 12.6)	12.2 (9.1 to 18.2)	16.4 (8.8 to 51.9)	0.6	2720 (410 to 8770)	358.8 (36.2 to 908.9)	266.4 (181.2 to 374.4)	418.4 (286.4 to 604)	12.7 (-11.5 to 13.5)	0.5
Liberia	☆☆☆☆	381 (105 to 655)	15.8 (11.6 to 19.4)	17 (12.5 to 21.5)	16.5 (11 to 26.4)	45.9 (17 to 78.4)	1.1	14400 (1150 to 17300)	497.2 (82.4 to 921.2)	46.9 (33.4 to 92.9)	475.4 (178.9 to 587.7)	39.7 (11.3 to 39)	0.9
Mali	☆☆☆☆	811 (331 to 934)	8.6 (5.1 to 17)	3.5 (2.2 to 5.2)	6 (3.9 to 10.1)	-5.6 (-29.5 to 37.8)	0.4	2390 (1440 to 3770)	269.5 (124.8 to 377.1)	186.5 (66.5 to 155.4)	186.5 (128.2 to 230.7)	-13.4 (-34 to -9.7)	0.4
Mauritania	☆☆☆☆	13 (73.7 to 265)	6.3 (4.2 to 18.4)	3.1 (1.8 to 5.1)	5.6 (3.3 to 10.6)	-1.9 (-8.3 to 26.9)	0.4	540 (202 to 1130)	25 (11.2 to 99.8)	66.4 (6.3 to 154.8)	174.1 (95.6 to 250.4)	-2.4 (-47.8 to -16.3)	0.4
Niger	☆☆☆☆	990 (496 to 1280)	7.4 (6.3 to 19)	6.5 (3.3 to 8.8)	7.9 (5.2 to 12.9)	-15.9 (-12.5 to 50.7)	0.6	24400 (2000 to 50700)	212.7 (198.2 to 616.4)	162.5 (91.2 to 243.8)	196.5 (161.2 to 684.8)	47 (-16.6 to 106)	0.5
Nigeria	☆☆☆☆	6900 (3830 to 10300)	7.4 (3.8 to 14.6)	6.5 (3.2 to 11)	7 (4.4 to 11.5)	-15.9 (-38.3 to 11.5)	0.9	24400 (15300 to 42000)	212.7 (111.6 to 499.9)	162.5 (79.3 to 275.5)	196.5 (124.2 to 314.9)	47 (-39.4 to -15.2)	0.7
Sao Tome and Principe	☆☆☆☆	376 (2.5 to 5.16)	1.8 (2.8 to 3)	1.8 (1.3 to 2.4)	3 (2.2 to 4)	12.8 (-15.5 to 22)	0.4	176 (13 to 247)	163.1 (90.6 to 285.9)	111.9 (39.9 to 166)	111.9 (76.2 to 151.5)	9.3 (-23.5 to 9.5)	0.4
Senegal	☆☆☆☆	100 (82 to 120)	21.8 (17.3 to 26.6)	11.8 (5.7 to 8.8)	17.9 (11.4 to 16)	17.9 (-2.1 to 44)	0.3	4750 (1400 to 8200)	647.1 (511.4 to 832.1)	303.5 (183.4 to 253.1)	400 (343.4 to 501)	12.4 (-6 to 15.9)	0.3
Sierra Leone	☆☆☆☆	134 (240 to 473)	11.4 (7.4 to 18.3)	8.2 (5.3 to 11.4)	9.8 (2.2 to 13.7)	39.6 (18.5 to 71)	0.7	14800 (1040 to 20200)	377.7 (23.7 to 644.1)	214.7 (166 to 324)	305.1 (225.2 to 431.3)	33.6 (6.3 to 35.6)	0.6
Togo	☆☆☆☆	645 (502 to 797)	23.1 (16.8 to 29.2)	7.7 (6.6 to 11)	15.5 (12.3 to 18.9)	29.4 (14 to 64.3)	0.4	2800 (2150 to 3500)	792.7 (51.4 to 1012)	247.3 (189.5 to 314.7)	311 (398.3 to 628.8)	11.4 (0 to 30.9)	0.3

SR Table 2. Number of location years of data by source type for fatal self-harm (suicide) data

Location	Data Source Type	
	Vital registration	Other
China	106562	0
North Korea	0	0
Taiwan	1472	0
Cambodia	0	79
Indonesia	0	1752
Laos	0	0
Malaysia	1106	0
Maldives	169	0
Mauritius	3320	0
Myanmar	0	17
Philippines	2440	0
Sri Lanka	1000	0
Seychelles	749	0
Thailand	600	120
Timor-Leste	0	0
Vietnam	0	128
American Samoa	1686	0
Federated States of Micronesia	0	0
Fiji	1240	0
Guam	2253	0
Kiribati	682	0
Marshall Islands	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	1575	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0
Samoa	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0
Tonga	40	0
Vanuatu	0	0
Armenia	1480	0
Azerbaijan	1000	0
Georgia	1880	0
Kazakhstan	1520	0
Kyrgyzstan	2582	0
Mongolia	4	0
Tajikistan	920	0
Turkmenistan	1240	0
Uzbekistan	1800	0
Albania	2139	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	476	0
Bulgaria	3280	0
Croatia	3600	0
Czech Republic	3588	0

Hungary	4317	0
Macedonia	2600	0
Montenegro	840	0
Poland	2495	0
Romania	2800	0
Serbia	2160	0
Slovakia	2640	0
Slovenia	3408	0
Belarus	1080	0
Estonia	2960	0
Latvia	2920	0
Lithuania	3080	0
Moldova	2920	0
Russia	0	0
Ukraine	1240	0
Brunei	1079	0
Japan	191535	0
South Korea	2680	0
Singapore	2786	0
Australia	4200	0
New Zealand	4200	0
Andorra	0	0
Austria	4120	0
Belgium	3800	0
Cyprus	1317	0
Denmark	3080	0
Finland	2920	0
France	4080	0
Germany	3000	0
Greece	3160	0
Iceland	3652	0
Ireland	4000	0
Israel	2976	0
Italy	3720	0
Luxembourg	4039	0
Malta	4170	0
Netherlands	4320	0
Norway	3720	0
Portugal	3960	0
Spain	4200	0
Sweden	8637	0
Switzerland	2880	0
United Kingdom	625110	0
Argentina	2840	0
Chile	2800	0
Uruguay	2760	0
Canada	3480	0

Greenland	2244	0
United States	217004	0
Antigua and Barbuda	1991	0
The Bahamas	2237	0
Barbados	2305	0
Belize	2720	0
Bermuda	2630	0
Cuba	2772	0
Dominica	2591	0
Dominican Republic	2600	0
Grenada	2222	0
Guyana	2372	0
Haiti	0	0
Jamaica	1667	0
Puerto Rico	0	0
Saint Lucia	2679	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2462	0
Suriname	2760	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2200	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	2263	0
Bolivia	0	0
Ecuador	2920	0
Peru	1640	0
Colombia	4080	0
Costa Rica	2840	0
El Salvador	2440	0
Guatemala	2480	0
Honduras	120	0
Mexico	138120	0
Nicaragua	2360	0
Panama	2520	0
Venezuela	2680	0
Brazil	100515	0
Paraguay	2840	0
Afghanistan	0	40
Algeria	0	0
Bahrain	1960	0
Egypt	8	0
Iran	800	0
Iraq	120	0
Jordan	960	0
Kuwait	2800	0
Lebanon	0	0
Libya	0	0
Morocco	0	0
Palestine	1360	0

Oman	40	0
Qatar	1560	0
Saudi Arabia	8536	0
Sudan	0	0
Syria	560	0
Tunisia	0	0
Turkey	600	47
United Arab Emirates	0	61
Yemen	0	0
Bangladesh	0	1793
Bhutan	0	40
India	81	912
Nepal	0	0
Pakistan	0	35
Angola	0	40
Central African Republic	0	0
Congo	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0
Gabon	0	0
Burundi	0	0
Comoros	0	0
Djibouti	0	0
Eritrea	0	0
Ethiopia	0	177
Kenya	0	1000
Madagascar	0	0
Malawi	0	376
Mozambique	0	120
Rwanda	0	0
Somalia	0	0
South Sudan	0	0
Tanzania	0	120
Uganda	0	0
Zambia	80	0
Botswana	0	0
Lesotho	0	0
Namibia	0	0
South Africa	18760	1300
Swaziland	0	0
Zimbabwe	110	0
Benin	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	167
Cameroon	0	0
Cape Verde	244	0
Chad	0	0

Cote d'Ivoire	0	20
The Gambia	0	20
Ghana	202	328
Guinea	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0
Liberia	0	0
Mali	0	0
Mauritania	0	0
Niger	0	0
Nigeria	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	40	0
Senegal	0	40
Sierra Leone	0	0
Togo	0	0

SR Table 3. CODEm covariates used in suicide death estimation and expected direction of covariate by sex, and age

Cause	Sex	Age start	Age end	Direction	Covariate
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Female	0-6 days	95+ years	1	Alcohol (liters per capita)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Female	0-6 days	95+ years	-1	Education (years per capita)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Female	0-6 days	95+ years	0	LDI (I\$ per capita)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Female	0-6 days	95+ years	0	Elevation Over 1500m (proportion)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Female	0-6 days	95+ years	0	Population Density (over 1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Female	0-6 days	95+ years	0	Population Density (under 150 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Female	0-6 days	95+ years	0	Elevation Under 100m (proportion)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Female	0-6 days	95+ years	1	Log-transformed SEV scalar: Oth Unint
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Female	0-6 days	95+ years	1	Healthcare access and quality index
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Male	0-6 days	95+ years	1	Alcohol (liters per capita)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Male	0-6 days	95+ years	-1	Education (years per capita)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Male	0-6 days	95+ years	0	LDI (I\$ per capita)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Male	0-6 days	95+ years	0	Elevation Over 1500m (proportion)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Male	0-6 days	95+ years	0	Population Density (over 1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Male	0-6 days	95+ years	0	Population Density (under 150 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Male	0-6 days	95+ years	0	Elevation Under 100m (proportion)
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Male	0-6 days	95+ years	1	Log-transformed SEV scalar: Oth Unint
Self-harm and interpersonal violence	Male	0-6 days	95+ years	1	Healthcare access and quality index
Self-harm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Alcohol (liters per capita)
Self-harm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Education (years per capita)
Self-harm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	LDI (I\$ per capita)
Self-harm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (150-300 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (300-500 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (500-1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (over 1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (under 150 ppl/sqkm, proportion)

Self-harm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	-1	Religion (binary, >50% Muslim)
Self-harm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Log-transformed SEV scalar: Self Harm
Self-harm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Socio-demographic Index
Self-harm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Major depressive disorder
Self-harm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	-1	Healthcare access and quality index
Self-harm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Alcohol (liters per capita)
Self-harm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Education (years per capita)
Self-harm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	LDI (I\$ per capita)
Self-harm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (150-300 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (300-500 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (500-1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (over 1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (under 150 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	-1	Religion (binary, >50% Muslim)
Self-harm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Socio-demographic Index
Self-harm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	-1	Healthcare access and quality index
Self-harm by firearm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Alcohol (liters per capita)
Self-harm by firearm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Education (years per capita)
Self-harm by firearm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	LDI (I\$ per capita)
Self-harm by firearm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (150-300 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by firearm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (300-500 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by firearm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (500-1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by firearm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (over 1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by firearm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (under 150 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by firearm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	-1	Religion (binary, >50% Muslim)
Self-harm by firearm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Log-transformed SEV scalar: Self Harm
Self-harm by firearm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Socio-demographic Index
Self-harm by firearm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Major depressive disorder
Self-harm by firearm	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	-1	Healthcare access and quality index

Self-harm by firearm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Alcohol (liters per capita)
Self-harm by firearm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Education (years per capita)
Self-harm by firearm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	LDI (I\$ per capita)
Self-harm by firearm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (150-300 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by firearm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (300-500 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by firearm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (500-1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by firearm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (over 1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by firearm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (under 150 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by firearm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	-1	Religion (binary, >50% Muslim)
Self-harm by firearm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Log-transformed SEV scalar: Self Harm
Self-harm by firearm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Socio-demographic Index
Self-harm by firearm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Major depressive disorder
Self-harm by firearm	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	-1	Healthcare access and quality index
Self-harm by other specified means	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Alcohol (liters per capita)
Self-harm by other specified means	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Education (years per capita)
Self-harm by other specified means	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	LDI (I\$ per capita)
Self-harm by other specified means	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (150-300 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by other specified means	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (300-500 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by other specified means	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (500-1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by other specified means	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (over 1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by other specified means	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (under 150 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by other specified means	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	-1	Religion (binary, >50% Muslim)
Self-harm by other specified means	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Log-transformed SEV scalar: Self Harm
Self-harm by other specified means	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Socio-demographic Index
Self-harm by other specified means	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Major depressive disorder
Self-harm by other specified means	Female	10-14 years	95+ years	-1	Healthcare access and quality index
Self-harm by other specified means	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Alcohol (liters per capita)
Self-harm by other specified means	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Education (years per capita)
Self-harm by other specified means	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	LDI (I\$ per capita)

Self-harm by other specified means	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (150-300 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by other specified means	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (300-500 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by other specified means	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (500-1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by other specified means	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (over 1000 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by other specified means	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Population Density (under 150 ppl/sqkm, proportion)
Self-harm by other specified means	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	-1	Religion (binary, >50% Muslim)
Self-harm by other specified means	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Log-transformed SEV scalar: Self Harm
Self-harm by other specified means	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	0	Socio-demographic Index
Self-harm by other specified means	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	1	Major depressive disorder
Self-harm by other specified means	Male	10-14 years	95+ years	-1	Healthcare access and quality index

SR Table 4. Total number of deaths, mortality rate per 100,000, total years of life lost (YLL) and YLL rate per 100,000 by sex and 5-year age group globally in 2016. Values in brackets are 95% uncertainty intervals.

Age (years)	Deaths				YLLs			
	Number		Rate		Number		Rate	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10 to 14	3443 (2935 to 3973)	4533 (3759 to 5226)	1.2 (1 to 1.3)	1.4 (1.2 to 1.7)	255420 (217752 to 294737)	335984 (278636 to 387405)	86.6 (73.8 to 99.9)	106.3 (88.2 to 122.6)
15 to 19	24269 (21474 to 27295)	25002 (22016 to 28007)	8.5 (7.5 to 9.6)	8.2 (7.2 to 9.2)	1680169 (1486670 to 1889675)	1729132 (1522633 to 1937196)	588.3 (520.5 to 661.7)	566.9 (499.2 to 635.1)
20 to 24	29624 (26668 to 32689)	50088 (44511 to 55363)	10.2 (9.2 to 11.2)	16.2 (14.4 to 17.9)	1907169 (1716876 to 2104513)	3221939 (2863325 to 3561319)	654.6 (589.3 to 722.3)	1041.6 (925.6 to 1151.3)
25 to 29	27970 (25456 to 30465)	57703 (51608 to 64771)	9.3 (8.5 to 10.2)	18.4 (16.4 to 20.6)	1662786 (1513252 to 1811177)	3428497 (3066460 to 3848383)	554.7 (504.8 to 604.2)	1092.5 (977.1 to 1226.3)
30 to 34	20843 (19138 to 22628)	54874 (47900 to 60578)	7.5 (6.9 to 8.2)	19.2 (16.8 to 21.2)	1135371 (1042462 to 1232644)	2988885 (2609217 to 3299609)	410.2 (376.6 to 445.3)	1047.2 (914.2 to 1156.1)
35 to 39	18293 (16984 to 19812)	49900 (42609 to 55900)	7.3 (6.8 to 8)	19.6 (16.7 to 21.9)	906004 (841153 to 981292)	2472196 (2110838 to 2769678)	363.8 (337.8 to 394)	970.2 (828.4 to 1086.9)
40 to 44	16722 (15727 to 17959)	47374 (41752 to 53739)	6.9 (6.5 to 7.5)	19.2 (17 to 21.8)	746156 (701748 to 801313)	2115160 (1864119 to 2399125)	310 (291.5 to 332.9)	859.1 (757.2 to 974.5)
45 to 49	17118 (16154 to 18148)	46515 (40804 to 52243)	7.5 (7 to 7.9)	20.1 (17.6 to 22.5)	681316 (642967 to 722299)	1852518 (1625060 to 2080605)	297.1 (280.4 to 315)	798.6 (700.6 to 897)
50 to 54	17409 (16538 to 18574)	44884 (39328 to 51620)	8.5 (8 to 9)	21.9 (19.2 to 25.2)	610887 (580310 to 651742)	1575656 (1380558 to 1812076)	296.7 (281.9 to 316.5)	768 (672.9 to 883.2)
55 to 59	15165 (14212 to 16252)	41246 (35534 to 47190)	8.6 (8.1 to 9.3)	24.1 (20.8 to 27.6)	461598 (432613 to 494703)	1256677 (1082671 to 1437837)	263.1 (246.6 to 282)	734.7 (633 to 840.6)
60 to 64	15273 (14164 to 16410)	35295 (30261 to 39672)	9.9 (9.2 to 10.7)	24.1 (20.7 to 27.1)	395425 (366725 to 424846)	915132 (784758 to 1028627)	256.8 (238.2 to 276)	625.4 (536.3 to 703)
65 to 69	13688 (12699 to 14778)	29275 (24383 to 33101)	11.6 (10.7 to 12.5)	27.2 (22.6 to 30.7)	293831 (272595 to 317253)	629630 (524501 to 711971)	248.7 (230.7 to 268.5)	584.8 (487.2 to 661.3)
70 to 74	11066 (10234 to 12025)	23192 (19363 to 26089)	13.2 (12.2 to 14.3)	31.7 (26.5 to 35.7)	190582 (176232 to 207083)	400500 (334311 to 450465)	226.6 (209.6 to 246.2)	547.4 (457 to 615.7)
75 to 79	10037 (9221 to 10952)	20561 (16831 to 22931)	15.4 (14.2 to 16.8)	40 (32.7 to 44.6)	133144 (122315 to 145263)	273970 (224236 to 305506)	204.3 (187.7 to 222.9)	533 (436.2 to 594.3)
80 to 84	7857 (7268 to 8474)	15650 (12786 to 17448)	18.6 (17.2 to 20.1)	51.6 (42.1 to 57.5)	76597 (70860 to 82607)	153499 (125320 to 171155)	181.4 (167.8 to 195.6)	505.8 (412.9 to 563.9)
85 to 89	5638 (5279 to 6070)	9477 (7752 to 10475)	22.4 (21 to 24.2)	64.4 (52.7 to 71.2)	38656 (36193 to 41621)	65477 (53547 to 72400)	153.9 (144.1 to 165.7)	444.9 (363.9 to 492)
90 to 94	2483 (2324 to 2665)	3309 (2651 to 3613)	24.3 (22.8 to 26.1)	72.6 (58.2 to 79.3)	11625 (10877 to 12476)	15631 (12518 to 17072)	113.9 (106.6 to 122.2)	342.9 (274.6 to 374.5)
95 plus	727 (677 to 779)	646 (532 to 711)	29.2 (27.2 to 31.3)	80.1 (65.9 to 88.1)	2193 (2043 to 2351)	2005 (1653 to 2204)	88.1 (82 to 94.4)	248.4 (204.7 to 273)

SR Table 5. List of 195 countries and territories and their corresponding 3 letter identifiers used in the GBD study

Location Name	ISO
Afghanistan	AFG
Albania	ALB
Algeria	DZA
American Samoa	ASM
Andorra	AND
Angola	AGO
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG
Argentina	ARG
Armenia	ARM
Australia	AUS
Austria	AUT
Azerbaijan	AZE
Bahrain	BHR
Bangladesh	BGD
Barbados	BRB
Belarus	BLR
Belgium	BEL
Belize	BLZ
Benin	BEN
Bermuda	BMU
Bhutan	BTN
Bolivia	BOL
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH
Botswana	BWA
Brazil	BRA
Brunei	BRN
Bulgaria	BGR
Burkina Faso	BFA
Burundi	BDI
Cambodia	KHM
Cameroon	CMR
Canada	CAN
Cape Verde	CPV
Central African Republic	CAF
Chad	TCD
Chile	CHL

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China	CHN
Colombia	COL
Comoros	COM
Congo	COG
Costa Rica	CRI
Cote d'Ivoire	CIV
Croatia	HRV
Cuba	CUB
Cyprus	CYP
Czech Republic	CZE
Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD
Denmark	DNK
Djibouti	DJI
Dominica	DMA
Dominican Republic	DOM
Ecuador	ECU
Egypt	EGY
El Salvador	SLV
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ
Eritrea	ERI
Estonia	EST
Ethiopia	ETH
Federated States of Micronesia	FSM
Fiji	FJI
Finland	FIN
France	FRA
Gabon	GAB
Georgia	GEO
Germany	DEU
Ghana	GHA
Greece	GRC
Greenland	GRL
Grenada	GRD
Guam	GUM
Guatemala	GTM
Guinea	GIN
Guinea-Bissau	GNB

SR Table 5. List of 195 countries and territories and their corresponding 3 letter identifiers used in the GBD study

Guyana	GUY
Haiti	HTI
Honduras	HND
Hungary	HUN
Iceland	ISL
India	IND
Indonesia	IDN
Iran	IRN
Iraq	IRQ
Ireland	IRL
Israel	ISR
Italy	ITA
Jamaica	JAM
Japan	JPN
Jordan	JOR
Kazakhstan	KAZ
Kenya	KEN
Kiribati	KIR
Kuwait	KWT
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ
Laos	LAO
Latvia	LVA
Lebanon	LBN
Lesotho	LSO
Liberia	LBR
Libya	LBY
Lithuania	LTU
Luxembourg	LUX
Macedonia	MKD
Madagascar	MDG
Malawi	MWI
Malaysia	MYS
Maldives	MDV
Mali	MLI
Malta	MLT
Marshall Islands	MHL
Mauritania	MRT

SR Table 5. List of 195 countries and territories and their corresponding 3 letter identifiers used in the GBD study

Mauritius	MUS
Mexico	MEX
Moldova	MDA
Mongolia	MNG
Montenegro	MNE
Morocco	MAR
Mozambique	MOZ
Myanmar	MMR
Namibia	NAM
Nepal	NPL
Netherlands	NLD
New Zealand	NZL
Nicaragua	NIC
Niger	NER
Nigeria	NGA
North Korea	PRK
Northern Mariana Islands	MNP
Norway	NOR
Oman	OMN
Pakistan	PAK
Palestine	PSE
Panama	PAN
Papua New Guinea	PNG
Paraguay	PRY
Peru	PER
Philippines	PHL
Poland	POL
Portugal	PRT
Puerto Rico	PRI
Qatar	QAT
Romania	ROU
Russia	RUS
Rwanda	RWA
Saint Lucia	LCA
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT
Samoa	WSM
Sao Tome and Principe	STP

SR Table 5. List of 195 countries and territories and their corresponding 3 letter identifiers used in the GBD study

Saudi Arabia	SAU
Senegal	SEN
Serbia	SRB
Seychelles	SYC
Sierra Leone	SLE
Singapore	SGP
Slovakia	SVK
Slovenia	SVN
Solomon Islands	SLB
Somalia	SOM
South Africa	ZAF
South Korea	KOR
South Sudan	SSD
Spain	ESP
Sri Lanka	LKA
Sudan	SDN
Suriname	SUR
Swaziland	SWZ
Sweden	SWE
Switzerland	CHE
Syria	SYR
Taiwan	TWN
Tajikistan	TJK
Tanzania	TZA
Thailand	THA
The Bahamas	BHS
The Gambia	GMB
Timor-Leste	TLS
Togo	TGO
Tonga	TON
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO
Tunisia	TUN
Turkey	TUR
Turkmenistan	TKM
Uganda	UGA
Ukraine	UKR
United Arab Emirates	ARE

SR Table 5. List of 195 countries and territories and their corresponding 3 letter identifiers used in the GBD study

United Kingdom	GBR
United States	USA
Uruguay	URY
Uzbekistan	UZB
Vanuatu	VUT
Venezuela	VEN
Vietnam	VNM
Virgin Islands, U.S.	VIR
Yemen	YEM
Zambia	ZMB
Zimbabwe	ZWE

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