**The “Alcohol Harm Paradox” (AHP) in Latin America: an ecological country-level study on alcohol-related liver disease mortality**

**Background:** Research on the “Alcohol Harm Paradox” (AHP) investigates why lower-income people suffer more alcohol-related harm despite consuming the same or lower amounts of alcohol compared to higher-income people. Studies in Europe and the US have explained this “paradox” suggesting that, although higher income allows access to greater alcohol consumption, it also does to healthier behaviours during the life course, more access to health, and better information and tools to prevent or counteract damage from alcohol use. On the contrary, lower income is associated with the coincidence of different risk factors and comorbidities along the life course, less access to health, and poorer information and tools to prevent or counteract alcohol harm. From public health, development economics and public policy frameworks, it is expected to find similar relationships between income, inequalities, and alcohol use and harm at the country level.

**Methods:** To delve into this problem, we explored associations between GDP, aggregate alcohol use, inequalities, and alcohol-related liver disease mortality. We used data from 20 Latin American countries between [add time], tested different measures of alcohol use and inequalities, and controlled for several risk factors and comorbidities. To avoid any ecological fallacy, this study needs to be tested against future research using individual-level data and including other relevant confounders.