



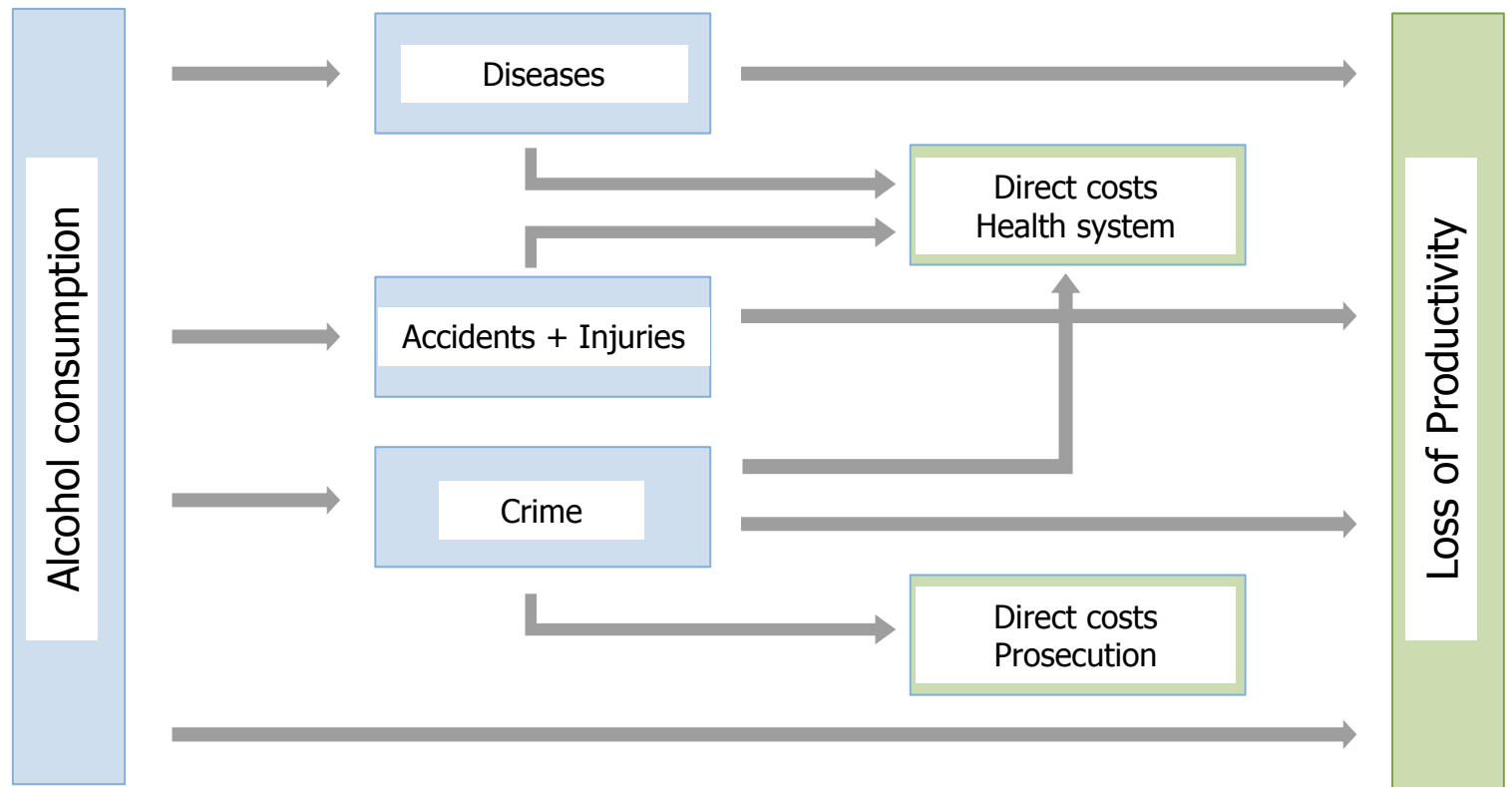
Study on Alcohol-attributable costs in Switzerland (2010)

A quick insight into...

Context – Methodology – Results – Dissemination



Context





Context

National programme alcohol 2008-12, 2013-16

- Raise awareness for the consequences of harmful use of alcohol
- Close research gaps

-> Decision to recalculate alcohol-attributable costs based on current data and methodology



Pilot study (2012)

Study on the methodology of calculating alcohol-attributable costs:

Telser, H., Fischer, B. und Leukert, K. (2012). *Berechnung alkoholbedingter Kosten mit Umsetzungskonzept für die Schweiz. (Polynomics)*

Link to pilot study & study (in German) + Study summary (in German and French):
<http://www.bag.admin.ch/themen/drogen/00039/13088/14719/index.html?lang=de>



Study (2014)

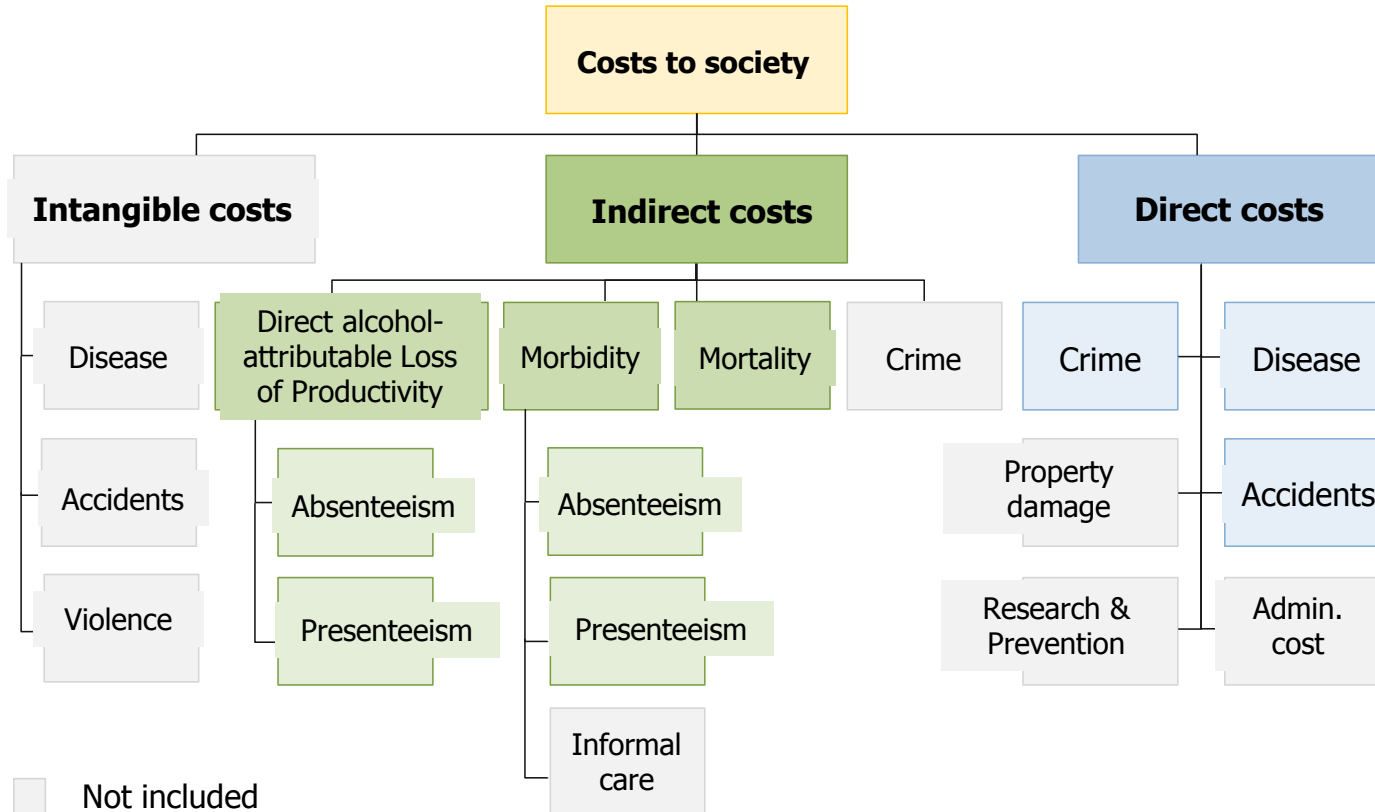
Study on alcohol-attributable costs in Switzerland 2010:

Telser, H., Fischer, B., Leukert, K. und Widmer, P. (2014).
Alkoholbedingte Kosten in der Schweiz. (Polynomics)

Link to pilot study & study (in German) + Study summary (in German and French):
<http://www.bag.admin.ch/themen/drogen/00039/13088/14719/index.html?lang=de>



Cost categories: included / excluded





Overview

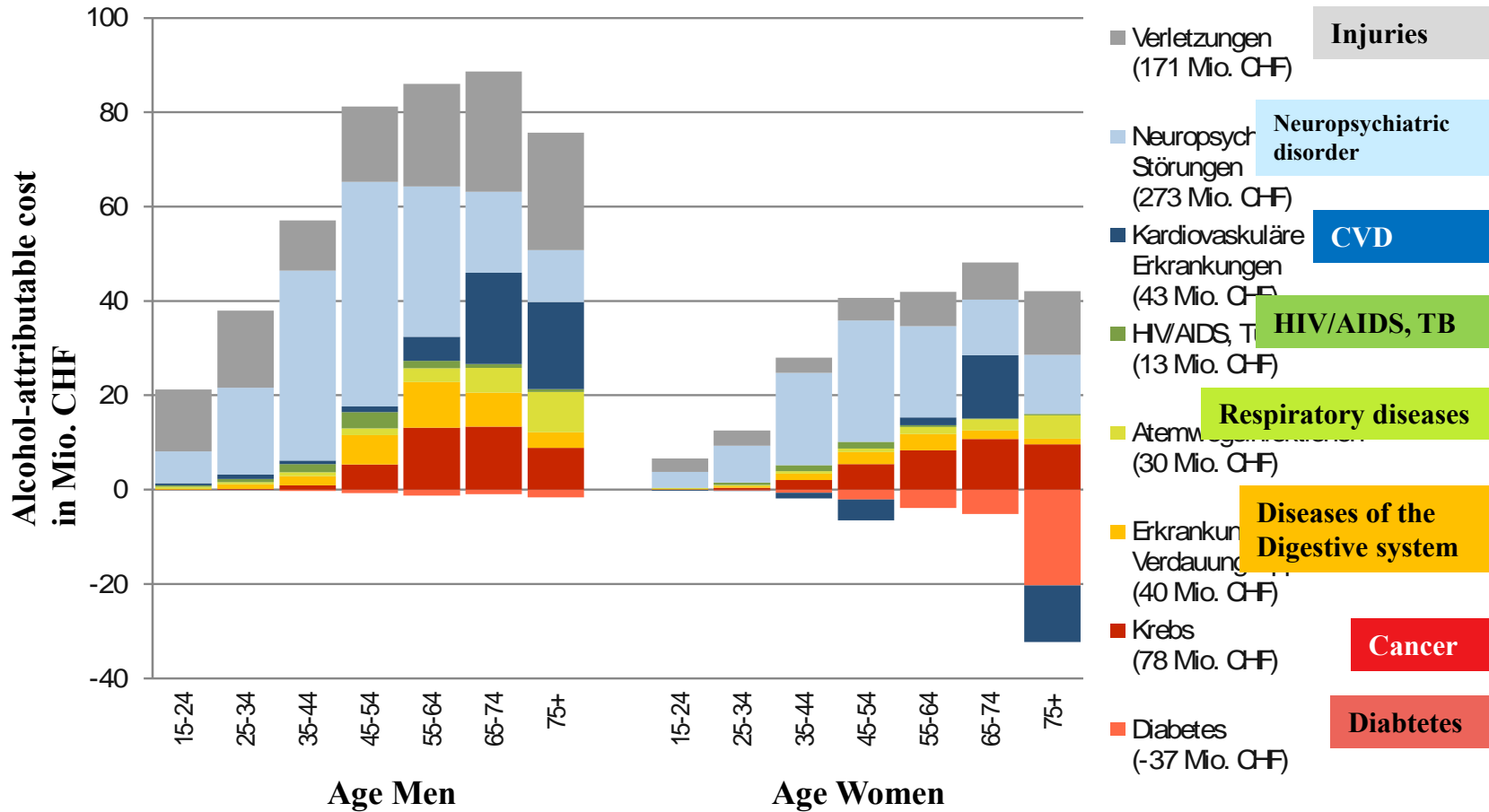
Alcohol-attributable costs in Switzerland 2010

	Alcohol-attributable costs in Mio. CHF		Share of the total cost (netto)
	Brutto	Netto	
Direct costs	1'077	864	20%
Health system	826	613	15%
Justice system	251	251	6%
Indirect costs*	3'590	3'360	80%
Loss of productivity from mortality	1'520	1'393	33%
Loss of productivity from morbidity	896	792	19%
Direct Loss of productivity	1'175	1'175	28%
Total	4'668	4'224	100%

* Indirect costs are calculated using the human capital approach (Discount rate 2 %).



Health system costs per disease category



Source: Polynomics



Indirect costs

	Alcohol-attributable costs in Mio. CHF (HKA*)		
	Men	Women	Total
Mortality	1'112	282	1'393
Paid Labour	822	108	931
Unpaid Labour	289	173	463
Morbidity	672	120	792
Premature Retirement	372	46	419
Absenteeism	300	74	373
Total Mortality/Morbidity	1'784	401	2'185
Direct Loss of Productivity	-	-	1'175
Absenteeism	-	-	161
Presentism	-	-	1'014
Total	-	-	3'360

* HKA = Human capital approach (Discount rate of 2%)



Rough estimation of cost-bearers (in Mio. CHF)

Cost-bearer	Health*	Justice	Morbidity/ Mortality	Direct Loss of Productivity	Total
Government (fed/cantonal/local)	135	251	–	–	387
Social insurance	298	–	–	–	298
Private Households	179	–	–	–	179
Companies	–	–	507	1'175	1'681
National Economy	–	–	1'679	–	1'679
Total	613	251	2'185	1'175	4'224

* Die direkten gesundheitsbezogenen Kosten wurden nach dem Finanzierungsschlüssel 2010 aufgeteilt, wobei nur die Ausgaben der drei Kostenträger berücksichtigt wurden (Interpharma, 2013).

Source: Polynomics



Dissemination: Key messages

- The negative consequences of alcohol abuse does not only burden the people directly involved and their relatives, but also society as a whole.
- A substantial part is borne by the economy.
- Prevention of harmful use of alcohol is a common task of the federal and cantonal governments, the economy and private organisations
- We all profit from effective prevention.