Social Costs of Road Accidents under the Influence of Alcohol and Illegal Drugs in the Czech Republic in 2007 – Part II: Law Enforcement Costs

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BACKGROUND: The methodology for estimating the social costs of substance use, including estimates of road accidents attributable to substance use, stems from the international guidelines adopted by the WHO (Single et al., 2003). The cost structure distinguishes between direct and indirect costs, with direct costs consisting of healthcare and law enforcement costs and indirect costs involving lost productivity; road accidents also encompass material damage.

METHOD: As part of our study looking into the social costs of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs in the Czech Republic in 2007, we asked several institutions (including a major health insurance company and the Czech Ministry of the Interior) to provide us with relevant data sets. The data were grouped into nosological units, and an aetiological factor was generated for them. An analysis of the health-related data was published in Adiktologie 2/2012. This paper focuses on material damage and law enforcement costs.

RESULTS: The social costs of road accidents attributable to alcohol and other psychoactive substances reached CZK 4125.3 million in 2007 (0.12% of GDP), out of which CZK 3862.1 million (0.11% of GDP) was attributable to alcohol and CZK 263.2 million (0.01% of GDP) to other psychoactive substances. For alcohol, the highest share of costs was attributable to law enforcement (73.1%), while for illicit drugs, the highest costs were related to attributable mortality (71.2%).

KEY WORDS: SOCIAL COSTS – ALCOHOL – ILLICIT DRUGS – ROAD ACCIDENTS – DRUNK DRIVING