

## **INDIRECT COSTS OF SMOKING IN POLAND**

**Joanna Lasocka<sup>1</sup>, Michał Jakubczyk<sup>2,3</sup>, Rüdiger Siekmeier<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Handelshochschule Warschau, Poland;

<sup>2</sup>Institut für Ökonometrie, Handelshochschule Warschau, Poland;

<sup>3</sup>Institut für Pharmakoökonomie; Warschauer Medizinische Universität, Poland;

<sup>4</sup>Bundesinstitut für Arzneimittel und Medizinprodukte (BfArM), Bonn, Deutschland

In Poland as well as in other countries smoking poses a severe socioeconomic problem. Not only does tobacco consumption cause an increase in direct medical costs due to the necessity for treatment of smoking-attributable diseases, but it also generates indirect costs due to productivity losses. The aim of this paper was to estimate the annual indirect costs of smoking in Poland from the societal perspective. The assessment was performed by the use of the human capital approach, considering loss of productivity until achieving the retirement age and gross income. Four distinct components of indirect costs of nicotine consumption were included: costs of premature mortality, cost of acquired disability as well as costs of absenteeism and presenteeism caused by smokers. The indirect cost was calculated separately for all components and both genders. The total socioeconomic costs caused by smoking in Poland amount to more than 15 billion PLN (1 Euro = 4,0345 PLN) which is about 402 PLN per capita and 1418 per smoker. This amount clearly shows the enormous socioeconomic burden and suggests the need for taking measures to reduce it. The obtained results were then compared to the equivalent research in other selected countries (including Germany) and contrasted.

Keywords

Indirect costs, loss of productivity, presenteeism, SAF, smoking