Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,


Das Seminar findet von 14.00 bis 16.00 Uhr (c.t.) in Raum 3.01.231 statt.

Referentin:

Relika Stoppel (Universität Potsdam)

Thema des Vortrages:

The Effectiveness of Restricting Hours of Alcohol Sales on Alcohol-Attributable Mortality

Abstract:

One of WHO "Best Buy" interventions for harmful alcohol use is restricting access to retail alcohol. Multiple analyses have shown that restricting alcohol availability is an effective method for reducing alcohol use and thus alcohol misuse. Therefore, we would expect that limited access to alcohol would lead to a decrease in alcohol consumption and thus to a decrease in harmful alcohol use, and this in turn would reduce the worst possible outcome of alcohol misuse – alcohol-attributable mortality (AAM). Using mortality data accessed through the Estonian National Institute for Health Development, I estimate the effect of reducing alcohol sales hours on causes of death that are fully attributable to alcohol. Alcohol sales hours were reduced gradually in Estonia – first in the capital city and about a year later the policy was introduced in the whole country. This allows for a time-series analysis using ARIMA-method and for difference-in-difference analysis. My results show that restricting alcohol sales hours led to large and highly significant decrease in AAM.

Wir freuen uns auf Ihre Teilnahme.