



# HEALTH ECONOMICS

Title : Economics worksheet

Lecture no : 1-11 😊


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**Economics worksheet :**

1

Scarcity: keywords 

All resources are limited, and it is a continuous thing.


2

Shortage: keywords



its means that the amount supplied is less than the amount demanded, it is temporary and its by human.

3

Efficiency: keywords and example 


best or optimal use of available resources, example: I want to make a health program that is aim to vaccine all children , the process of providing all things to reach a large number of people it means efficiency.

4

Effectiveness: keywords and example 


To what extent the defined objectives are achieved. Example: I want to make a health program that is aim to vaccine all children, what percentage of children that I vaccinated them this is called effectiveness.

5

cost-effectiveness: example 

Example : How can I improve our healthcare services by same resources to make better outcomes


6

allocative efficiency: another name and example 

**Economics worksheet :**


Another name: Pareto-efficient, Example: To distribute services like: vaccines to all regions equality.

7

Health: dimentions 


physically,Mentally,socially and spiritually

8

ALMA ATA DECLARATION: principle of ..... 


primary health care

9

Primary health care: criteria 


Accessible and acceptable and full participation .

10

Secondary health care: keywords 


District hospitals,first referral level,deal with more complex problems and provide curative services.

11

Tertiary health care: keywords 

Training programs, super specialist care and teaching hospitals.

12

Equity: keywords 

Fair distribution

**Economics worksheet :**

13

1 difference between equity and equality

Equality calls for equal services, but Equity provided services based on need.

14

Priority: key word and example

Ranking of problems, needs or solutions based on data and intelligent judgment. Example: we should solve serious problems before sloving unserious ones.

15

Co-morbidity: meaning

more than one disease in the same person.

16

True increase in cancer: mention one reason

unhealthy lifestyles

17

False increase in cancer: mention one reason

The rise of cancers in developing countries where they were unheard of.


18

Universal health coverage: key words

Access to the full range of quality health services without financial hardship.


**Economics worksheet :**

19

People Face Tradeoffs: key words and example 

To get one thing, we usually have to give up another thing and does not indicate what decisions should be made. Example: Food vs clothing.

20

The Cost of Something Is What You Give Up to Get It: key words and example 


opportunity cost, Example: I have two choices [ food vs clothing ] and I sacrifice with clothes to choose food.

21

Rational People Think at the Margin: key words and example 

comparing costs and benefits at the margin [marginal cost and marginal benefit], Example: I want to increase more than hour for studying so I will think about the additional costs and benefits.

22

People Respond to Incentives: key words and example 

I will choose the decision when the marginal benefits exceed the marginal costs. Example: I want to make a new health program and I notice that I will achieve a large benefits by little costs so I will make this health program.

23

Trade Can Make Everyone Better Off: key words and example 

there will not be one side gains and the other side losses, speciality. Example: Jordan exports textiles to Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabia exports food to Jordan.


24

Market economy: key words 

**Economics worksheet :**

private, freedom, has incentives, unequal wages and everyone is motivated to work.

25

Command economy: key words 

government, no economic freedom, no incentives, equal wages and everyone is motivated to work.

26

Adam Smith: what is his concept with examples 


Invisible hand, like :When firms interact with each other by competition this will lead to good products with good prices and by this process the consumer will buy products so there is an invisible hand regulates this process.

27

Market failure: types 


Market power and Externality

28

Market power: example 


A certain firm made unduly market prices.

29

The Standard of Living Depends on a Country's Production: key words 

Differences in living standards lies in differences in productivity.


30

Productivity: key words 

Goods and services that produced from each hour of a worker's time.

**Economics worksheet :**

31

Prices Rise When the Government Prints Too Much Money: key words, example 

Inflation, Example: there are many unemployed people, so the government decided to employ them so it required to print too much money to pay salaries and this made inflation and prices will increase.

32

Society Faces a Short-run Tradeoff Between Inflation and Unemployment: keywords and example 


Phillips curve and it's a short-run [temporary] relationship between Inflation and unemployment and it is a negative or inverse relationship. Example: there are many unemployed people, so the government decided to employ them so it required to print too much money to pay salaries and this made inflation, so to solve unemployment it will lead to Inflation.

33

Direct costs: keyword and example 

Uses of resources directly and it is paid by patient and health care sector. Examples: Drug costs and Equipment

34

Indirect cost: another name, example 

Productivity costs. Example: there is a disease that prevents people from engaging in normal daily activities such as work so it will lead to many losses to society.

35

Intangibles: keyword and example 

Suffering, anxiety and distress that impact on quality of life. Example: downloadable music.

36

Fixed cost: keyword and example 

**Economics worksheet :**


Doesnt vary with time.Example:cost of building

37

Variable cost: keyword and example 


Varies with time.Example: medical supplies

38

Total cost: equation 

Fixed and Variable costs


39

What does this equation refer to ? and effect of its increase and decrease 

$$\frac{\text{Total Cost of Production}}{\text{Number of Units Produced}}$$

Average cost , increase of average cost is called diseconomies of scale, decrease of average cost is called economics of scale

40

What does this equation refer to? key words and example 


$$\frac{\text{What One Sacrifice}}{\text{What One Gain}}$$



**Economics worksheet :**


opportunity cost , Is what a person sacrifices when choose one option over another , Example : I will choose plan A if the benefit from plan A > plan B

41

Friction cost: keyword and example 


Value of production lost due to time needed to find a replacement worker. Example: What does it cost to the economy if a worker misses a day of work to go to the doctor?

42

Capital costs: mention its 3 items 

Major assets, Sum actually paid, interest payments, loans and opportunity cost.

43

Macro-Economics: keywords and example 


Nation's economy on a global level, spending for employment and Biological health status. Example: National income

44

Micro-Economics: keywords and example 


Decisions of individuals and firms. Example: A business cutting costs in order to maximize profit.

45

Need: keywords, and example 

Basic requirements like: Food


46

Want: keywords, and example 

Shaped by culture and individual personality and it make life more enjoyable and it is not necessary to stay alive. Example: owning a basic car


**Economics worksheet :**

47

Demand: keywords, and example 


Buying power and the ability to pay[CONSUMER] . Example:owning a BMW

48

Supply: keywords, and example 


Goods that sellers are willing and able to sell[sellers] .Example:sellers are able to produce ice cream and sell it.

49

Maslow: layers 


basic and higher needs from security to self-actualization

50

Grossman model: keywords 


Health is an investment and Consumption commodity .Stock of health by time will degradation ,If we investment in health , the health will sustain.

51

Law of demand: effect of price on demand 

Quantity of demanded of a good falls when the price of the good rises.

52

Law of supply: effect of price on supply 

**Economics worksheet :**


The quantity supplied of a good rises when the price of the good rises.

53

Substitutes: keyword and example 

Other goods or services which satisfy the same wants or same characteristics. Example: private and public hospitals.

54

Equilibrium price: where on the curve? 

At equilibrium price : Quantity supplied = Quantity demanded

55

1 Difference between economist and physician 

physicians [ individual patients ] Economists [ Large aggregations ]

56

1 Difference between health economist and accountant



Health economist [value+money] because he deals with human beings . Accountant [money]

57

Health Outcome: key words 

The result of a health care intervention [Death or disability or complete recovery or incomplete recovery]

58

Global burden of disease: keywords 

**Economics worksheet :**


Regional and Global assessment of mortality and disability from disease or injuries or risk factors and It looks if the problems are getting better or worse over time.

59

SF-36 Questionnaire: uses 

Measures [ Burden of disease and health outcomes ]

60

Quality of life (QOL): keywords and example 

Measures the general well being of individuals, it consists {Negative and positive features and people expectations}, Example : Work and personal safety

61

Life expectancy: keyword, one factor affecting it, and in Jordan 


The expected number of years of life remaining at a given age , Gender,75.01

62

Human Development Index: keywords


life expectancy is one of the factots to measure it , Statistic,United Nations, it will measure countries levels and social / economic development

63

Cohort's life expectancy: keywords, and difference between the two types? 

To a group of people , Approach 1: Data on years of birth from many decades ago and calculating the average, Approach 2: Data on years of birth in a given year and predict the average age at death based on past years and future years

64

Prevalence: keywords 

Number of cases of disease or condition among population at the certain time

Economics worksheet :

65

DALYs: keywords

mortality and morbidity

66

QALYs: keywords

Quantity and Quality of life

67


Name this figure:

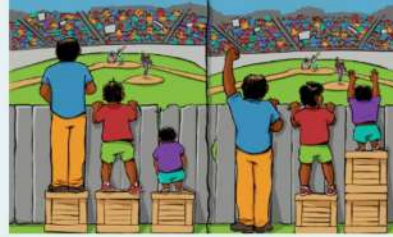


The health Triangle

Economics worksheet :

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Identify the meaning of this figure: 



equity and equality

69

What does this figure refer to: 



Primary health care

70

Identify this figure and mention 2 items of it: 



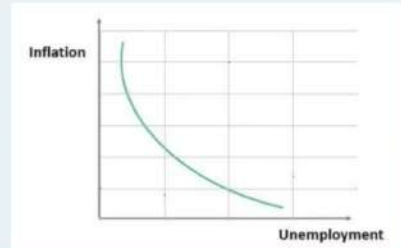
Invisible hand :

Competition keeps quality high and keeps prices low

Economics worksheet :

71

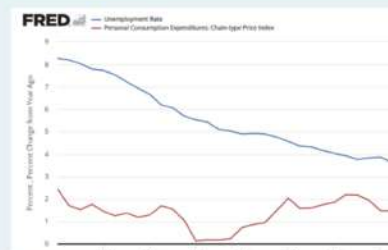
Identify this figure:



Phillips curve [ there is a negative or inverse relationship between inflation and unemployment ]

72

Identify this figure:



Long run Phillips curve [ there is no relationship between inflation and unemployment ]

73

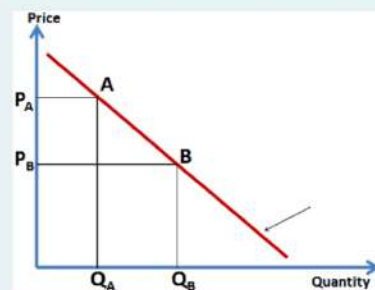
Identify this figure:



Maslow's hierarchy of needs

74

Identify this figure:

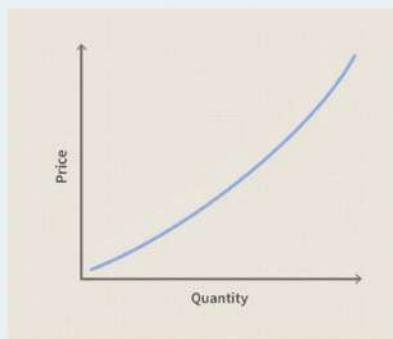


**Economics worksheet :**

**Demand Curve**

75

Identify this figure:



**The positive relationship between price and supply**

76

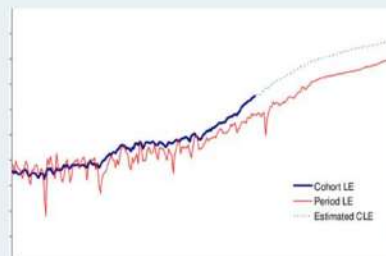
What does { A } refer to?



**Equilibrium**

77

What does this figure represent?



period life expectancy[it cannot change]because it do not take how mortality rates are changing . Cohort life expectancy it takes how mortality rates chages so it can change and it has estimated part