Prices for the Medical Services

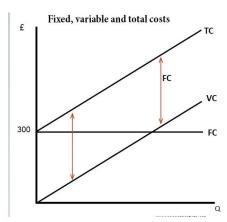
Healthcare policy, Management and Economics, Public Health, Lecture 4

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Types of Costs

- Fixed Costs (FC) The costs which don't vary with changing output. Fixed costs might include the cost of building a factory, insurance and legal bills
- Variable Costs (VC) Costs which depend on the output produced. Semi-Variable Cost – Labour might be a semi-variable cost
- ▶ Total Costs (TC) = Fixed + Variable Costs

Fixed, Variable and Total cost



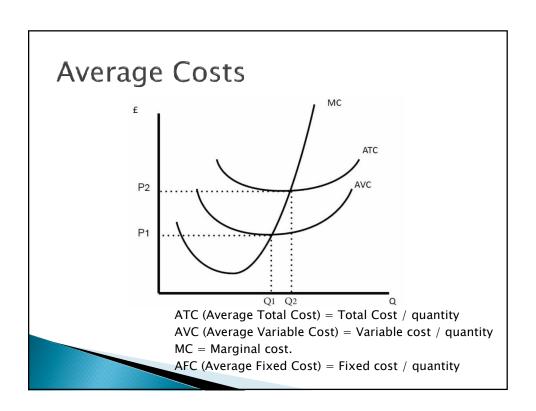
Total cost (TC) = Variable cost (VC) + fixed costs (FC)

Types of Costs

- Marginal Costs Marginal cost is the cost of producing an extra unit. If the total cost of 3 units is 1550, and the total cost of 4 units is 1900. The marginal cost of the 4th unit is 350
- Opportunity Cost Opportunity cost is the next best alternative foregone. If you invest £1 million in developing a cure for pancreatic cancer, the opportunity cost is that you can't use that money to invest in developing a cure for skin cancer

Types of Costs

- ▶ Economic Cost. Economic cost includes both the actual direct costs (accounting costs) plus the opportunity cost. For example, if you take time off work to a training scheme. You may lose a weeks pay of £350, plus also have to pay the direct cost of £200. Thus the total economic cost = £550
- Accounting Costs this is the monetary outlay for producing a certain good.
 Accounting costs will include your variable and fixed costs you have to pay



Examples of Fixed Costs

- Amortization. This is the gradual charging to expense of the cost of an intangible asset (such as a purchased patent) over the useful life of the asset
- Depreciation. ...
- Insurance....
- Interest expense. ...
- Property taxes. ...
- Rent. ...
- Salaries. ...
- Utilities

Thank you

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