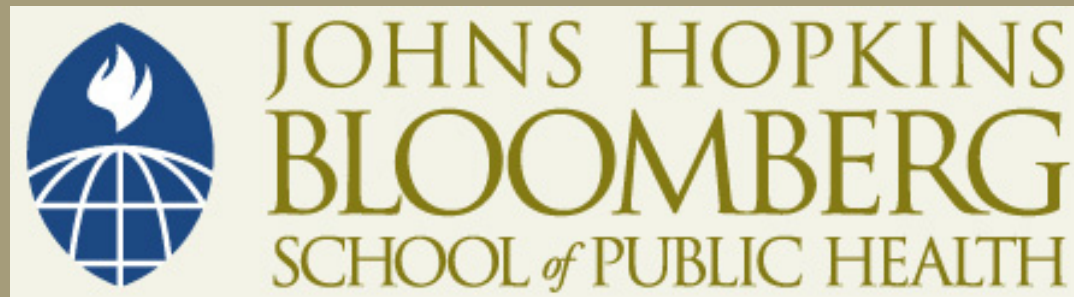


This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike License](#). Your use of this material constitutes acceptance of that license and the conditions of use of materials on this site.



Copyright 2011, The Johns Hopkins University, Maria Segui-Gomez, and Adnan Hyder. All rights reserved. Use of these materials permitted only in accordance with license rights granted. Materials provided "AS IS"; no representations or warranties provided. User assumes all responsibility for use, and all liability related thereto, and must independently review all materials for accuracy and efficacy. May contain materials owned by others. User is responsible for obtaining permissions for use from third parties as needed.



JOHNS HOPKINS  
BLOOMBERG  
SCHOOL *of* PUBLIC HEALTH

## *Costs*

---

Adnan Hyder, MD, PhD

Maria Segui-Gomez, MD, MPH, ScD

Johns Hopkins University

## *Lecture Topics*

- Identifying which injury costs should be characterized
- Identifying which intervention costs should be characterized
- Describing and quantifying costs associated with injuries as reported in the literature
- Case study



JOHNS HOPKINS  
BLOOMBERG  
SCHOOL *of* PUBLIC HEALTH

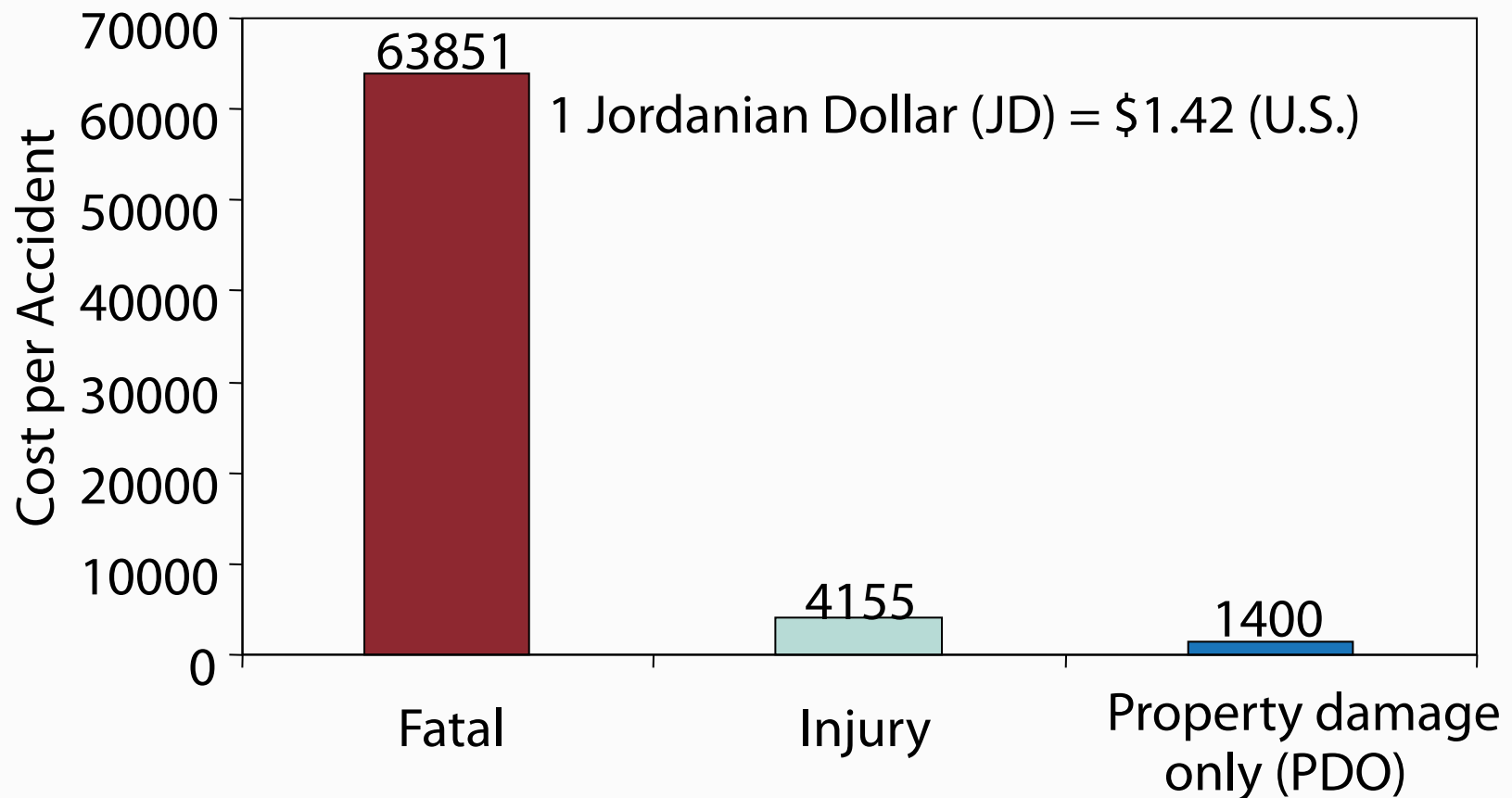
## *Section A: Identifying Which Injury Costs Should Be Characterized, Part 1*

---

Maria Segui-Gomez, MD, MPH, ScD

## Average Unit Cost per “Accident”

- Data taken by severity level in Jordan, 1996
- Amounts given in Jordanian dollars (JD)



# *What Do We Mean by Costs?*

- Not cash, but resource utilization!!!
  - Opportunity costs

# *What Do You Consider a Resource?*

- Time
- Life
- Any good or service consumed
  - Money

## *Peculiarities of Costs*

- One more outcome measure (like mortality or morbidity or long-term disability)
- Helps summarize the burden of injuries with mortality, morbidity, and disability implications in one metric
- Eases comparison to cost of intervention
- Attention gatherer (useful for advocacy)



# *Dimensions of Costs*

- Resources
  - Used (direct) or not produced (indirect)

# *Peculiarities of Costs*

- Perspective—costs for whom?
  - For example, government, household, employer, society (for an example see table 6.1 in Gold)
- Lifetime/duration

# *Peculiarities of Costs*

- Perspective—costs for whom?
  - For example, government, household, employer, society (for an example see table 6.1 in Gold)
- Lifetime/duration
- Time preference
  - Timing (present vs. future)
  - Inflation (constant dollars)

## *Which Costs?*

- Health-related costs (there is an inherent value of health indicated, for example, by the willingness to pay for a certain healthy state)
- Changes in use of health care resources and other resources

... Or

- Direct costs—value of all goods, services, and other resources consumed in dealing with an injury (changes in resource use that can be attributed to condition)
  - Direct health-care costs
  - Professional, family, volunteer, or patient time
  - Direct non-health-related costs

... Or

- Indirect costs—productivity gains or losses
  - Not to be mistaken with overhead or fixed costs in accounting terms
  - Unmeasurable or difficult-to-measure costs

## *Which Cost Should Not Be Included?*

- When the analysis perspective is the societal one, do not include transfer payments (i.e., cash transfer from tax payers to welfare recipients)
  - Resources redistributed, not consumed
- Unrelated future health or non-health resource utilization