The Economics of Health Reconsidered, Fourth Edition

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By Topic: Economics

Book Description

Instructor Resources: PowerPoint slides, important chapter concepts, discussion questions with answers, additional readings, and a transition guide to the new edition.

Now in its fourth edition, The Economics of Health Reconsidered presents an argument that still holds true: despite
assertions to the contrary, neither economic theory nor evidence shows that reliance on market forces leads to superior outcomes in healthcare systems. Government plays a crucial role in making the healthcare sector not only more equitable but also more efficient. This book reconsiders the field of health economics as it is traditionally taught and practiced. It critically examines economic theory as applied to the health sector and questions the prevailing belief that a competitive healthcare marketplace results in the best outcomes.

Fully revised and updated, this new edition incorporates information on the impact of the implementation of the Affordable Care Act as well as:

- A new chapter on healthcare expenditures, which examines healthcare spending in the United States and in other high-income countries, including the magnitude, growth, and causes of high expenditures and the different policies that have been used or proposed to help control them
- A new chapter that describes the various types of economic evaluation currently used in healthcare, discusses the issues that arise with the use of economic evaluations, and provides information on how to conduct an economic evaluation
- New and updated data throughout chapters and exhibits

This book serves as an ideal stand-alone text for health economics and health policy courses and as a general reference for issues in health economics.
As a member, you’ll join more than 48,000 healthcare leaders from across the country and around the world who are dedicated to improving health.
The Economics of Healthcare. Risk aversion a dislike of uncertainty. Its own. Health insurance companies try to reduce the problem of moral hazard by finding ways to encourage people to act more responsibly. For instance, rather than picking up the entire cost of a visit to a physician, they may charge patients co-pays of, say, $20 per visit to deter patients from making unnecessary visits. This judgment goes beyond the scope of economics and is best left to political philosophers, but we should acknowledge this belief as we study the economics of healthcare. In some ways, healthcare is like food. Food is necessary to survive, and as a society we try to ensure that everyone has the resources to get the food they need. RAND addresses health economics issues through innovative, high-profile research in an effort to improve the efficiency of health care organizations, reduce costs for providers and consumers, and improve financing in health care markets. This study looked at the impact of poor indoor climate on child health and at the costs for society at large. It covered the following indoor climate hazards: damp; mould; indoor air pollution; noise; radon; excess cold; lack of daylight. Oct 9, 2019. Health economics is a branch of economics concerned with issues related to efficiency, effectiveness, value and behavior in the production and consumption of health and healthcare. Health economics is important in determining how to improve health outcomes and lifestyle patterns through interactions between individuals, healthcare providers and clinical settings. In broad terms, health economists study the functioning of healthcare systems and health-affecting behaviors such as smoking, diabetes, and Dr. Rice received his doctorate in economics from the University of California at Berkeley in 1982. He served on the faculty of the University of North Carolina School of Public Health from 1983 to 1991, when he joined UCLA. Dr. Rice has published widely on issues such as the behavioral economics of healthcare, competition and regulation in health services, physicians’ economic behavior, cost containment, health insurance, and the Medicare program. No customer reviews. 5 star (0%). But from an economics point of view, health economics is simply one of many topics to which economic principles and methods can be applied. So, in describing the principles of health economics, we are really setting out the principles of economics and how they might be interpreted in the context of health and health care. In analysing these issues, health economics attempts to apply the same analytical methods that would be applied to any good or service that the economy produces. However, it also always asks if the issues are different in health care. 1.1 Production, resources, scarcity and opportunity cost.