

List of health economics fields

Primary fields	Sub-fields
1. Health, its valuation, distribution and economic consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation of health (including human capital, labour market outcomes, wellbeing) • Values (preferences, market values) • Health outcome measurement • Non-health outcome measurement (including capability, wellbeing) • Equity in health outcomes • The economic burden of disease
2. Health beyond the health system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social determinants of health (e.g. gender, education, income, wealth, employment, relative deprivation, financial crises, cultural shocks) • Environmental determinants of health (e.g. pollution, natural disasters) • Family economics and social interaction • Risky health behaviors (alcohol, tobacco, illegal drugs, opioids, risky sexual behaviors, poor nutrition, etc.) • Health enhancing behaviors (exercise, sleep, stress management, etc.) • Interventions and policies targeting health behaviors • Other non-medical health promotion interventions and policies
3. Demand & utilization of health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for health insurance, including for long-term care • Demand for health & health care, including for specific services • Influences on utilization (including gender, insurance coverage, out-of-pocket payments) • Barriers to access (including informational, financial, gender issues, behaviour biases, preferences)
4. Supply and regulation of health services and products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care labor markets (including education, agency relationships) • Care setting (including community-based and other primary care, hospitals, long-term care, integrated care, mental health services, hospice, dental services) • Public/population health services • Pharmaceutical products and medical devices

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital health (ehealth / mhealth / telehealth) • Genomics and precision medicine • Efficient provision of health services • Competition and market failure in health care supply • Service delivery organization (including private for-profit, not-for-profit, public, mixed, vertical integration) • Regulation • Quality of care • Rationing (including waiting lists) and priority setting
<p>5. Health care financing & expenditures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary health insurance, including competition, moral hazard, selection effects, risk variation and regulation • Mandatory health insurance, including risk-equalization and pool integration • Fiscal space for government funding of health care • Financing for Universal Health Coverage, including financial risk protection and reducing pool fragmentation • Strategic purchasing, including benefits design, contracting, provider payment mechanisms (including pay-for performance), drug pricing • National health accounts and health care spending trends
<p>6. Economic evaluation of health and related care interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost effectiveness analysis • Cost benefit analysis • Resource use and costing • Equity in economic evaluation
<p>7. Evaluation of policy, programs and health system performance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency at the health system level • Equity in financing, access, and quality of care • Distributional aspects of health policy and programs (socio-economic, gender, geographic, etc.) • Impact assessment of system wide policy change or large programs