

Economic Evaluation

Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) is used to identify the most cost-effective strategies from a set of options that have similar results, or to assess the consequences of expanding an existing program.

For example, the federal government might have to allocate scarce resources to:

1. provide a new facility to assist in the development and procurement of vaccines, or
2. enhance the current public health vaccine delivery.

These options have a common health outcome: the number of cases of a disease prevented by the vaccine. **CEA** can be used to identify the option that prevents the most cases at the least cost.

Cost-benefit analysis (CBA) identifies who (an individual or a group) gains and/or bears the costs of the project.

CBA is a particularly helpful tool for the following purposes:

- Deciding whether to implement a specific program.
- Choosing among competing options.
- Choosing and setting priorities from a group of potential programs.



