

JCQ USAGE COSTS, see Policy in JCQ User's Guide (01-01-2004, JCQ Center)

I. JCQ STANDARD USE COSTS are based on the following information. (This information must be included in the JCQ User's Data Base Form which you submit)

1. Study Size
2. Student Status
3. Public Sector Status
4. Country of Use

a. JCQ STANDARD USE Base Costs (per use) by Study Size:

Up to 500* uses	.....	FREE*
500* to 2000* uses	.....	\$.35/use
2001 to 5000 uses	.....	\$.25/use
5001 to 20000 uses	.....	\$.15/use
20001 to 50000 uses	.....	\$.10/use
50001 to 200000 uses	.....	\$.03/use

* For private sector for profit, cost computations use Base Cost = **\$.75/use** up to 2000 uses. Beyond 2000 uses, the cost is the Base Costs above, modified by the Discount Factors below.

b. JCQ STANDARD USE "Discount Factors"

(Note: some "discount factors" actually **increase** the price).

Study Director	Levels of economic development		
	Developed countries	Developing countries	Underdeveloped countries
Student	FREE*	FREE*	FREE*
Researchers in public sector	1.00	.50	FREE*
Researchers in private sector	2.00	1.00	FREE*

- Developing countries (S. & Cent Amer., S/E. Asia, former E. Europe., etc)

JCQ STANDARD USE COST (Cost A) = [Base Costs (by Study size and type)] x [Discount factors]
 (If you are not a publisher (seller) of the JCQ, cost A is the only cost that you have to pay for the usage of the JCQ. You don't care about the next following JCQ Charge-Per-Use Costs)

II. JCQ CHARGE-PER-USE COSTS (User's use the JCQ in their instruments and charge for it)

They depend on the User's instrument price and the importance of the JCQ in the User's instrument (Cost A is a mainly fixed cost which allows the User to "make money" with increased use of his/her instrument, and Cost B insures a fair reward to the JCQ Center).

Cost B = Charge-Per-Use cost = (Instrument Price x JCQ significance factor x .5)

1. **Instrument price = Publisher's Price for Publisher's instrument**
2. **JCQ significance factor (%); JCQ as % of instrument**
 - **JCQ is more than 60% of the User's instrument = 1.0**
 - **Less than 10% = .10, ≤ 10 % and < 20 % = .15, ≤ 20 % and < 30 % = .25, ≤ 30 % and < 40 % = .40, ≤ 40 % and < 50 % = .75, ≤ 50 % and < 60 % = .90, ≤ 60 % = 1.0**
3. **0.50 = Deduction for production and distribution cost**
 Production and distribution costs can be deducted from the instrument price.

ESTIMATED COST PER USE = [(COST A) + (COST B)]/2

After each six-month period the User reports the **actual use** for the last six months, as the basis for the next six month's charge

JCQ USAGE COSTS SAMPLE CALCULATIONS (1-01-2004, JCQ Center):

I. Standard Usage:

- A. An **English student's university dissertation, 1,200** subjects:
Final cost = **No charge**. (However, if the dissertation is part of a sponsored research project, that project's characteristics determine cost).
- B. An **England university research** project with **10,000** subjects.
Basic Use costs \$525.00 ($=\$0.35 \times 1,500$) for the first 2,000; \$750.00 ($=\$0.25 \times 3,000$) for the next 3,000 and \$750.00 ($=\$0.15 \times 5,000$) for the next 5,000.
Final Cost (Cost A) = \$2,025(per use = \$ 0.21 ($=2,025/9,500$)).
- C. A **Brazilian university research** project in **Rio de Janeiro** with **2,500** subjects.
Basic use costs: \$525.00 for the first 2,000; \$125($=\0.25×500) for the next 500. Cost = \$562.50. This cost is multiplied by geopolitical discount factor 50%.
Final Cost (Cost A) = \$ 562.50 x discount factor (0.5) = \$ 281.25(per use = \$ 0.14).
- D. A **U. S. private sector** user with **600** subjects.
Basic Costs for private sector 600 uses = \$450($=\0.75×600). This cost is multiplied by private sector "discount factor" of 2.00.
Final Cost (Cost A) = \$900(per use = \$ 1.5).

II. Charge-per-Use Usage. First Six Months Estimated Usage:

- A. JCQ is published for profit for **\$5.00** per use in **England** by a **private sector** publisher using **most** of the JCQ and expecting **5000 uses per year**. The JCQ represents **75%** of the instrument.
Cost A (per use) = $[(0.75 \times 2,000) + (0.25 \times 3,000)]/5,000 \times [2.00(\text{discount factor})] = \0.90
Cost B (per use) = $(\$5.00 \times 0.50 \times 1.00) = \2.50
Estimated Per-unit Charge = $(0.90 + 2.50) / 2 = \mathbf{\$1.70}$
Initial Basic Six-month Cost = $(1.70 \times 2,500) = \mathbf{\$4,250}$
- B. JCQ is used in **Mexico** by a **quasi-public** occupational health service on a charge-per use basic costing **\$0.50** per use, using **three scale** areas, and a usage of **1,000 per year**. The JCQ represents **40%** of the instrument.
Cost A = $[(0.35 \times 500)/500] \times [0.50(\text{discount factor})] = \$ 0.18$
Cost B = $(\$0.50 \times 0.50 \times 0.75) = \0.19
Estimated Per-unit Charge = $(0.18 + 0.19)/2 = \mathbf{\$ 0.19}$
Initial Basic Six-month Cost = $(0.19 \times 500) = \mathbf{\$95}$
- C. JCQ is used by a **quasi-public** occupational health service in **Belgium** on a charge-per use basic costing **\$2.00** per use, using **three scale** areas, and a usage of **10,000 per year**. The JCQ represents **35%** of the instrument.
Cost A = $[(0.35 \times 1,500) + (0.25 \times 3,000) + (0.15 \times 5,000)]/10,000 = \$ 0.21$
Cost B = $(\$2.00 \times 0.5 \times 0.40) = \$ 0.40$
Estimated Per-unit Charge = $(0.21 + 0.40) / 2 = \mathbf{\$ 0.31}$
Initial Basic Six-month Cost = $(0.31 \times 5,000) = \mathbf{\$1,550}$