

## Economies of Scale / Diseconomies of Scale Plenary

average production    diseconomies Risk bearing    economies specialization    Financial Technical    Labour units    Management    Marketing

The scale or size of \_\_\_\_\_ is usually measured by the number of \_\_\_\_\_ produced over a period of time. If the scale of production increases, \_\_\_\_\_ unit costs over most production ranges are likely to fall because the company will benefit from \_\_\_\_\_ of scale. Beyond a point, a company will start to find that inefficiencies push average costs up, and \_\_\_\_\_ of scale set it.

\_\_\_\_\_ economies are cost savings that arise from the way in which large firms raise money. \_\_\_\_\_ economies is cost savings resulting from the way in which firms sell their products. \_\_\_\_\_ economies are savings caused by the methods of production used. \_\_\_\_\_ economies is cost savings that result from the way in which firms tries to reduce the risk of a fall in demand for some of their products.

\_\_\_\_\_ diseconomies results due to coordination problems among various departments within a firm. \_\_\_\_\_ diseconomies may result from too much \_\_\_\_\_. Workers may become very bored with their repetitive and often monotonous jobs.

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