

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
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أثر الإنفاق الصحي الحكومي في التنمية البشرية المستدامة في العراق

رسالة ماجستير مقدمة

إلى مجلس كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد في الجامعة المستنصرية
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في العلوم
الاقتصادية

من قبل

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ABSTRACT:

The amount of resources remains limited, no matter how rich the country, and will always be in a competition between uses possible for other purposes, since the resources are limited, it is called - in economic evaluation- the cost of the opportunity, on this frees health spending government in Iraq facing problems, the first is the low proportion of this expenditure to GDP, compared to the needs of the health sector, as reflected in the decline in the proportion of allocations health spending on the reality of health deficit sustainable, not to absorb the impact of the rapid growth of constraining factors on health status (population growth, for example) and the expansion of opportunities to enable individuals to obtain health care, but the retreat of the existing institutional structures and medical equipment, medical staff and so on.

In this regard, we find site health needs priorities in fiscal budgets for decades too late what it should be, for various reasons, the study found the need to prioritize health needs, to consider it as basic needs related to improving the quality of life only, but as the needs and existential regarding the existence of rights, along the lines of security needs, The dangers that threaten public health, not different from secretary danger if not superior, and the other problem faced by health spending government, relating to the effectiveness of this spending, through its reflection on the health situation in the community, through its contribution to improving the health status of the general public by On the other hand a valuable contribution to poverty reduction, because this spending is supposed to help people get free medical treatment, which means raising the real income for them, and the reflection of all this on human development indicators

The study also discussed the analysis of the relationship between spending the government health and sustainable human development in Iraq, has been shown through the specimen multivariate, which included a sample of thirty countries in the world (including Iraq), where the results showed the contribution of each of the economic factor (per capita of GDP) and health spending government in a positive and significant in human development, as revealed at the micro level no significant health spending government in the specimen, which included fifteen counties, (which is all the provinces of Iraq, except the provinces of Kurdistan), and this can be explained by how the allocation of resources within the health sector, as mentioned above, where it goes a large part of those resources to operational uses, salaries and wages of employees in the sector study also demonstrated the need for consistency in performance between different ministries and concerned in health to improve health services to the public have been proposed the formation of a centralized health system assume this task.