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Thesis INTERRELATION BETWEEN ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH  
DEVELOPMENT: IMPLICATION FOR IRAQ  
By Miss Ban-f Moussa  
Field of Study Health Economics  
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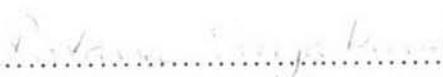
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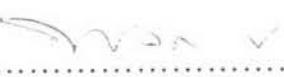
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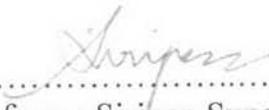
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BAN-F MOUSSA : INTERRELATION BETWEEN ECONOMIC  
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This thesis concerned with interrelationship between Economic Development and Health Development as implications for Iraq. Iraq has a history of indulging in three wars and international sanctions during three decades which created very serious economic and environmental problems. As a sequence of such declinations most of health indicators had been declined during that era.

The objectives of this study is by using Middle East and Arabic countries indicators as an implication for Iraq to explore the interaction between the health indicators and economic indicators, analyze the socioeconomic factors which have the greater impact on health status and examine the health status in response to socioeconomic factors determined in the study .

Regression analysis using data of 24 Middle East and Arabic countries during 1997-2004. In order to investigate the interaction between Economic Development and Health Development, we developed a model using data for 8 years across 24Middle East and Arabic countries. Using simultaneous equations with two health indicators; the first indicator is under 5 mortality rate and the second indicator is life expectancy using three equations to each health indicators.

The result of this study indicated that the education has a positive effect on life expectancy and a negative effect on under 5 mortality. The effect of gross domestic product on life expectancy positively significant and negatively not significant on under 5 mortality rate. The under 5 mortality rate has negative significant effect on gross domestic product while the effect of the life expectancy is not significant. Capital and labor showed positive significant relation with gross domestic product in both health indicators. The factors found significant impact on dependency ratio are gross domestic product, health status and geographical factors. The most important socioeconomic factors are education (gross enrollment ratio) that effect on health. For Iraq, it appears that the model is suitable for Iraq. Forecasting for next 5 years, it appears that if government works to increase health expenditure, gross enrolment ratio and find way to financed health system the health status of Iraqi people can improve successfully.

Field of study ...Health Economics ... Student's Signature .....  
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**บัน-ເອົພ ມູ້ຈາກ : ຄວາມສັນພັນຮະຫວ່າງການພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິຈກັບການພັດທະນາທຳນາງດ້ານສາຫະລຸນ** : ກຣີນີ້ກີ່າຍເພື່ອອົບນາຍກຣີນີ້ປະເທດສາຫະລຸນຮູ້ອັກກິດ. (INTERRELATION BETWEEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH DEVELOPMENT: IMPLICATION FOR IRAQ) ອ. ທີ່ປຶກກີ່າຍ : ຮສ. ດຣ. ໄພພູරູຢີ ໄກຣພຣັກຕິ, 94 ນໍາ.

ວິທະຍານີພັນຮົນບັນນິດເກີຍວ່າຂອງກັບຄວາມສັນພັນຮະຫວ່າງການພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິຈກັບການພັດທະນາທຳນາງດ້ານສາຫະລຸນ ເນື່ອຈາກຂໍ້ມູນຂອງປະເທດສາຫະລຸນຮູ້ອັກກິດໄມ່ເພີ່ມພອໃນການສຶກສາ ຈຶ່ງໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນໃນປະເທດອາຫັນແລະ ດະວັນນອກກລາງ ຮວມ 24 ປະເທດ ໃນຊ່ວງຮະຫວ່າງປີ 2540-2547 ໃຊ້ສ້າງເປັນຕົວແບນອົບນາຍ ກຣີນີປະເທດສາຫະລຸນຮູ້ອັກກິດເປັນໜຶ່ງໃນປະເທດອາຫັນທີ່ອູ້ໃນກົມົມີກາດຕະວັນນອກກລາງ ດາມປະວັດຫາສຽງມີສົງຄຣາມເກີດເຂົ້າ 3 ຄົ້ນ ແລະຖຸກຄວ່າມາຕຈາກນາ້າສາດີເນື່ອຈາກໂຍບາຍທີ່ໄມ່ເໝາະສມເປັນເວລາດີ 3 ກຫວວະນະ ຊຶ່ງເປັນບໍ່ອເກີດຂອງປັ້ງທາງດ້ານເສດຖະກິຈແລະສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມຍ່າງຮຸນແຮງ ຮ່ວມດຶງປັ້ງທາງດ້ານການແພທຍໍເຊັ່ນກັນດັ່ງນີ້ເຊົ່ວວັດທາງສຸຂ່າພາບກົດດອຍລົງ ແຕ່ກວ່າພັດທະນາຂອງອົງປະກອບທາງສັງຄມແລະເສດຖະກິຈເລຳເລັ່ນຈະທຳໄດ້ເກີດປັ້ງຈັຍທີ່ມີພັດທະນາດ້ອກສາຫະລຸນມາກນ້ອຍເພີ່ມໄວ ແລະອະໄຣຄົວພັດທະນາຂອງກາວະທາງສຸຂ່າພາບທີ່ມີຕ່ອງເສດຖະກິຈ ແລະໃນການສຶກສານີ້ ປັ້ງຈັຍທາງດ້ານອົງປະກອບທາງສັງຄມແລະເສດຖະກິຈດ້ວຍທີ່ມີພັດທະນາຍ່າງມາກດ້ອກສາຫະລຸນ ແລະອະໄຣຄົວແນວໂນມຂອງກາວະທາງສຸຂ່າພາບ ຊຶ່ງການສຶກສານີ້ຈະຊ່ວຍດອນຄໍາຕາມເລຳເລັ່ນໄດ້

ການວິເຄາະທີ່ການຄົດດອຍ ໂດຍໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນທາງສຸຂ່າພາບໃນປະເທດອາຫັນແລະ ດະວັນນອກກລາງຮວມ 24 ປະເທດ ໃນຊ່ວງຮະຫວ່າງປີ 2540-2547 ເພື່ອພິຈາລາຍາການປົງສັນພັນຮົນຮະຫວ່າງການພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິຈກັບການພັດທະນາທຳນາງດ້ານສາຫະລຸນ ຊຶ່ງເຮົາໄດ້ພັດທະນາຮູ້ປະເທດໃນຊ່ວງ 8 ປີຂອງປະເທດໃນດະວັນນອກກລາງແລະປະເທດອາຫັນຕ່າງໆ ຈໍານວນ 24 ປະເທດ ໂດຍໃຊ້ສົມການຮ່ວມສາມສົມການແລະດັ່ງນີ້ເຊົ່ວວັດທາງດ້ານສຸຂ່າພາບສອງຕ້າງ ຕ້າແຮກ ອັດການເສີຍຫົວດົງທີ່ເຕັກຍຸ້ດີກວ່າ 5 ປີ ຕ້າທີ່ສອງ ອາຍຸເກັນທີ່ເລີ່ມ

ຜລັພຮົນສຳຄັນທີ່ໄດ້ຈາກການສຶກສາພວນວ່າ ການສຶກສາມີພັດທະນາໃນການນັກຕ່ອງອາຍຸເກັນທີ່ເລີ່ມ ແລະມີຜລໃນການລົບດ້ອກສາການເສີຍຫົວດົງທີ່ຕໍ່າກວ່າ 5 ປີ ໂດຍຕ້ວແປປ່ຽນແທນປະເທດທາງເອເຊີຍຕິດລົມເມື່ອອັດການເສີຍຫົວດົງທີ່ຕໍ່າກວ່າ 5 ປີ ແລະເປັນນາກຕ່ອງອາຍຸເກັນທີ່ເລີ່ມ ຜລຂອງ GDP ຕ່ອອາຍຸເກັນທີ່ເລີ່ມພົນວ່າມີນັຍສຳຄັນ ແຕ່ປັ້ງຈັຍທາງດ້ານປະເທດສາຫະລຸນພົນວ່າ ໄມມີຄວາມເກີຍວ່າຂອງດັ່ງນີ້ເຊົ່ວວັດທາງດ້ານສຸຂ່າພາບທັງສອງ ໂດຍເຈິ່ງຖຸນແລະແຮງງານຕື່ອວ່າມີຄວາມເກີຍວ່າຂອງດັ່ງນີ້ເຊົ່ວວັດທັງສອງນັກ ປັ້ງຈັຍຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ພົນວ່າມີນັຍສຳຄັນ ໄດ້ແກ່ ອັດການພິ່ງພິ່ງ GDP ສະຖານະທາງສຸຂ່າພາບ ແລະ DM ໂດຍປັ້ງຈັຍທາງດ້ານອົງປະກອບທາງສັງຄມແລະເສດຖະກິຈທີ່ສຳຄັນທີ່ສຸດ ໄດ້ແກ່ EDU (ອັດກາສ່ວນການເຂົ້າຮັນສຶກສາຂອງນັກຮັບຮັນໃນວັນເຮັດ) ຊຶ່ງພົນວ່າມີຜລດ້ອກສາຫະລຸນ ສໍາໜັດປະເທດສາຫະລຸນຮູ້ອັກພົບວ່າດັ່ວແບນດັ່ງກ່າວທີ່ໃຫ້ນເຮັດແນວໃນວັນເຮັດ ແນະສມ ແລະຈາກການຄາດກາຣົນສຳຫັນ 5 ປີດັ່ງໄປພວນວ່າ ແກ້ວຂຽນບາລພາຍາມເພີ່ມນປະມານສັນສົນທາງດ້ານສາຫະລຸນ ເພີ່ມອັດກາສ່ວນການເຂົ້າຮັນສຶກສາ ຮ່ວມທັງພາຍາມຈັດທາງນປະມານເພື່ອສັນສົນຮບບນສາຫະລຸນ ກີ່ຈະທຳໄໝກາວະທາງສຸຂ່າພາບດີຂຶ້ນຍ່າງໜັດເຈນ

ສາຂາວິຊາ ເສດຖະກິຈກົດສາຫະລຸນ

ປຶກກີ່າຍ 2549

ລາຍມື້ອໍ້ອື່ນສິດ.....

ລາຍມື້ອໍ້ອື່ຈາກຍົກເວລີ.....

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