



جامعة الموصل
كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد

قياس وتحليل بعض مؤشرات الصحة في النمو
الاقتصادي لدول عربية مختارة مع إشارة خاصة للعراق للمدة
(2000-2022)

رسالة ماجستير

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المستخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل أثر المؤشرات الصحية ودور المؤسسات الحكومية في نمو متوسط دخل الفرد بوصفه مؤشرًا للنمو الاقتصادي في عدد من الدول العربية خلال المدة (2000-2022). وقد اعتمدت الدراسة على متغيرات مستقلة تشمل معدل الخصوبة، والإنفاق الحكومي على الصحة للفرد، ونصيب الفرد من الإنفاق الصحي، ومتوسط سنوات الدراسة كمؤشر لرأس المال البشري.

تتبع أهمية الدراسة من التأثير المتزايد للخدمات الصحية العالمية، خاصة جائحة كوفيد-19، التي أثرت سلبًا على النشاط الاقتصادي خلال (2019-2021) وتسعى الدراسة إلى توضيح طبيعة العلاقة بين المؤشرات الصحية والنمو الاقتصادي في ظل التباين بين الدول العربية.

اعتمدت الدراسة على بيانات لوحية صادرة عن منظمة الصحة العالمية لعدد من الدول العربية، وتم استخدام نماذج Panel Data لقياس الأثر في الأجلين القصير والطويل. وقد أظهرت النتائج وجود تأثير إيجابي ومعنوي للمؤشرات الصحية على النمو الاقتصادي، حيث يسهم خفض معدل الخصوبة وزيادة الإنفاق الصحي في رفع متوسط دخل الفرد.

كما أكدت النتائج أهمية رأس المال البشري، ممثلًا بمتوسط سنوات الدراسة، إضافة إلى كفاءة تخصيص الموارد في القطاع الصحي. وتخلص الدراسة إلى أن تحسين القطاع الصحي يعزز الإنتاجية وجودة الحياة، مما يدعم النمو الاقتصادي.

وتُظهر الدراسة أيضًا أن القطاع الصحي في العراق يُمثل عنصرًا داعمًا للدخل الحقيقي للفرد، وكذلك في المنطقة العربية التي شملتها الدراسة، وذلك لعدة أسباب، منها دوره في تحسين جودة الحياة، وتعزيز تنمية رأس المال البشري، والمساهمة في زيادة متوسط العمر المتوقع، مما يُتيح للأفراد اكتساب الخبرات والمهارات العملية التي تُعزز الإنتاجية، وتوسيع نطاق المعروض من العمالة، وتعزيز القدرة على تحمل المسؤوليات الأسرية، بما في ذلك رعاية كبار السن والأطفال دون سن الخامسة عشرة. ومن أهم التوصيات السياسية توجيه سياسات الإنفاق الحكومي نحو إنتاج المستلزمات الطبية بجميع أنواعها، والانخراط في التصنيع المحلي للأدوية الأساسية والمعدات الطبية المستخدمة في المستشفيات والمراكز الصحية، وذلك لتحقيق الأمن الصحي.

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the impact of health indicators and the role of government institutions on the growth of average per capita income as an indicator of economic growth in several Arab countries during the period 2000–2022. The study relied on independent variables including the fertility rate, per capita government health expenditure, per capita health expenditure, and average years of schooling as an indicator of human capital.

The importance of this study stems from the increasing impact of global health shocks, particularly the COVID-19 pandemic, which negatively affected economic activity during 2019–2021. The study seeks to clarify the nature of the relationship between health indicators and economic growth, given the variations among Arab countries.

The study relied on panel data from the World Health Organization for several Arab countries and used panel data models to measure the impact in both the short and long term. The results showed a positive and significant impact of health indicators on economic growth, as reducing the fertility rate and increasing health expenditure contribute to raising average per capita income.

The results also confirmed the importance of human capital, represented by average years of schooling, in addition to the efficiency of resource allocation in the health sector. The study concludes that improving the health sector enhances productivity and quality of life, thereby supporting economic growth.

The study also shows that the health sector in Iraq, as well as in the Arab region covered by the study, is a contributing factor to real per capita income for several reasons. These include its role in improving quality of life, promoting human capital development, and contributing to increased life expectancy. This allows individuals to acquire practical experience and skills that enhance productivity, expand the labor supply, and strengthen their ability to shoulder family responsibilities, including caring for the elderly and children under fifteen. Among the most important policy recommendations is directing government spending towards the production of all types of medical supplies and engaging in the local manufacturing of essential medicines and medical equipment used in hospitals and health centers to achieve health security.

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<p>HIGHLIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better health increases productivity by reducing time lost to illness and disability. • Healthy children learn more, build skills, and become more productive adults. • Good health raises savings capacity, boosting income and investment. • Investment in health strengthens human capital and drives economic growth. 	<p>GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT</p> <p>Source: World Health Organization, (1999), <i>Health and economic productivity</i>, <i>Population and Development Review</i>, 25(2), p. 399.</p>
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Health Indicators</p> <p>Economic Growth</p> <p>Arab countries</p> <p>Iraq</p> <p>Health expenditure per capita</p> <p>Dependency ratio</p> <p>Fertility rate</p>	<p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>This study aims to analyze the impact of health indicators and the role of government institutions on the growth of average per capita income as an indicator of economic growth in several Arab countries during the period 2000–2020. The study relied on independent variables including the fertility rate, per capita government health expenditure, per capita health expenditure, and average years of schooling as an indicator of human capital.</p> <p>The importance of this study stems from the increasing impact of global health shocks, particularly the COVID-19 pandemic, which negatively affected economic activity during 2019–2020. The study seeks to clarify the nature of the relationship between health indicators and economic growth, given the variations among Arab countries.</p> <p>The study relied on panel data from the World Health Organization for several Arab countries and used panel data models to measure the impact in both the short and long term. The results showed a positive and significant impact of health indicators on economic growth, as reducing the fertility rate and increasing health expenditure contribute to raising average per capita income.</p> <p>The results also confirmed the importance of human capital, represented by average years of schooling, in addition to the efficiency of resource allocation in the health sector. The study concludes that improving the health sector enhances productivity and quality of life, thereby supporting economic growth.</p> <p>The study also shows that the health sector in Iraq, as well as in the Arab region covered by the study, is a contributing factor to real per capita income for several reasons. These include its role in improving quality of life, promoting human capital development, and contributing to increased life expectancy. This allows individuals to acquire practical experience and skills that enhance productivity, expand the labor supply, and strengthen their ability to shoulder family responsibilities, including caring for the elderly and children under fifteen. Among the most important policy recommendations is directing government spending towards the production of all types of medical supplies and engaging in the local manufacturing of essential medicines and medical equipment used in hospitals and health centers to achieve health security.</p> <p>2020 M.Sc. Thesis @Univ. of Mosul, College of Administration and Economics (https://www.uomosul.edu.iq/), (central library@uomosul.edu.iq) nashwan.2020bap17@student.uomosul.edu.iq</p>

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**Measuring and Analyzing Some Health
Indicators in Economic Growth for Selected
Arab Countries with Special Reference to Iraq
During the Period (2000–2022)**

Master's thesis in
Economics

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