

The Transitory And Permanent Effect Of Productivity On The Value Added Of Health Sector In Iran: ۱۹۷۱-۲۰۱۳

Abstract:

Introduction: Economic growth is one of the main goals of all the governments and scheduling for achieving this goal. One of the major affecting factors on the growth is the productivity of factors of production, and achieving economic growth by improving the productivity because of the scarcity of resources has a great importance. The aim of this article is to investigate the effect of transitory and permanent health sector's productivity shocks to the value added of this sector.

Method: At first, the total productivity of the health sector calculated with the Kendrick method for the ۱۹۷۱-۲۰۱۳. Then by using the econometrics approach of Blanchard and Quah, the transitory and permanent productivity shocks separated, finally by using the SVAR model, the effect of transitory and permanent health sector's productivity shocks to the value added of this sector investigated. The data collected from the central bank of Islamic Republic of Iran and the central database of Iran.

Finding: the total productivity of the health sector through the ۱۹۷۰ to ۲۰۱۱ was positive and its value was between ۰,۱۳ and ۱,۲۸. The error correlation model was estimated -۰,۱۳ that shows Reducing the imbalance in each period and expect to Converge to the long run equilibrium after ۸ period. The main cause of the Fluctuations in the value added of health sector is the transitory productivity shocks.

Result: the total productivity of the health sector has Significant effect to the value added of this sector and by improving the productivity, the fluctuations in the value added of this sector get improved. The coefficients of Permanent and transitory total factor productivity shocks are unequal that means the effect of the productivity shocks is Asymmetric.



Kerman University of Medical Sciences

Faculty of Management and Information

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By:

Fateme Forgi

Supervisor:

Dr. Mohsen Barooni

Dr. Seyed Abdilmajid Jalaei

Advisor:

Dr. Hossein Akbarifard

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