***The Determinants of Health expenditure***

This paper actually shows how much money is spent by countries on health care. It studied 143 countries between 95 to 2008. By using fixed effect model and dynamic model to understand the spending trends.

* The study is suggested that healthcare spending does not grow faster than GDP and Richer countries spend more on health compare to poorer countries.
* The study also found that is does not matter much whether a country uses taxes or health insurance to fund health care-both systems have similar investment in health.
* External income such as aid from another country can reduce the cost of government but this is not huge.
* Govt pay for improving service and OOPS are higher in poorer countries.

Govt should spend more in health care so that OOPS can decrease.

***The effects of public and private health care expenditure on health status in sub-Saharan Africa***

This study shows how public and private and total health care expenditure effect the health status in sub-Saharan Africa. Here, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate and death rate was considered as health status. Fixed effect model and random effect model is used in this study to analysis the data and displayed in different table which is helpful for comparing result of both models. From the study we find that if private, public and total expenditure is increased the life expectancy of people from different age will increase around .7 years and infant mortality rates and crude death rate decreases around .6-.7 years.

So, In conclusion we can say that to improve health care status of a country govt should give more focus on investing largely on health care expenditure.

***The analysis showed that infant mortality was negatively correlated with regional economic development, hospital beds, and the number of doctors per capita***.

This study is aim to find the impact of decentralization on infant mortality as well as examining the role of factors like economic development, hospital resources and regional characteristics.

First this study finds that there is unequal distribution of health care system among different region. Some region less than 20% doctor. Then it suggests that there is no impact on infant mortality of decentralization.

By using fixed effect model due to significant different between regions in economic and social development and showed that infant mortality has a negative correlation with factors and regions are very different which affects health outcomes.