

1 Is the study of how society manages its scarce resources **ECONOMICS**

2 All resources are limited **SCARCITY**

3 goods that go into the production process (raw material, labour, land) **INPUT**

4 goods that come out of the production process **OUTPUT**

5 The amount supplied is less than the amount demanded **SHORTAGE**

6 The best use of available resources **EFFICIENCY**

7 Optimal use & application of available resources **EFFICIENCY**

8 What extent the defined objectives are achieved **EFFECTIVENESS**

9 **PARETO-EFFICIENT**  
A situation where no input and no output can be transferred so as to make someone better off without at the same time making someone else worse off

10 A policy or action that makes at least one person better off without hurting anyone **PARETO IMPROVEMENT**

11 The science of scarcity **ECONOMICS**

12 The study of distribution of scarce, inadequate resources commonly known as goods and services across a population **ECONOMICS**

13 A branch of economics concerned with issues related to efficiency, effectiveness, value and behavior in the production and consumption of health and health care **HEALTH ECONOMICS**

14 focuses on the individual parts of the economy **MICROECONOMICS**

15

looks at the economy as a whole **MACROECONOMICS**

16

a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely absence of disease or infirmity **HEALTH**

17

All the body systems are properly functioning in harmony **PHYSICAL HEALTH**

18

Related to psychological and emotional health, **MENTAL HEALTH**

19

The ability of the person to live and react in harmony and to adjust within a social network **SOCIAL HEALTH**

20

Refers to personal integrity principles and ethics **SPIRITUAL HEALTH**

21

Failure of the adaptive mechanism of an organ in human body to counteract the stimuli and stresses to which it is exposed resulting in abnormal structure and function of the body **DISEASE**

22

Attainment (achievement) of a level of health that will enable every individual lead a socially and economically productive life **HEALTH 4**

23

The first international declaration underlining the importance of primary health care **ALMA ATA DECLARATION**

24

The first level of contact between the individual and the health system **PRIMARY HEALTH CARE**

25

An intermediate level of health care provided by a specialist or facility upon referral by a primary care physician **SECONDARY HEALTH CARE**

26

The first referral level **SECONDARY HEALTH CARE**

27

It is specialized consultative health care usually on referral from a primary or secondary health professional in a facility that has advanced medical investigation and treatment **TERTIARY HEALTH CARE**

28

Approach to providing health care **PRIMARY CARE**

29 maximizing the benefits from available resources EFFICIENCY

30 A fair distribution of resources with a goal to eliminate health care disparities EQUITY

31 The absence of avoidable unfair differences among groups of people EQUITY

32 Everyone gets the same regardless if it's needed or right for them EQUALITY

33 Everyone gets what they need understanding the barriers, circumstances and conditions EQUITY

34 A ranking of problems, needs or solutions in order of references based on views derived from data and intelligent judgment → PRIORITY

35 All people have access to the full range of quality health services they need without financial hardship UNIVERSAL COVERAGE

36 A group of options TRADEOFFS

37 Is what you give up to get it THE COST OF SOMETHING

38 Is what you give up to obtain it OPPORTUNITY COST

39 Are small incremental adjustments to an existing plan of action MARGINAL CHANGES

40 Adding or subtracting one more unit THINKING AT THE MARGIN

41 Additional MARGINAL

42 Extra cost of adding one more unit MARGINAL COST

43 The extra benefit of adding the same unit **MARGINAL BENEFITS**

44 An economy that allocates resources through the decentralized decisions of many firms and households as they interact in the markets for goods and services **MARKET ECONOMY**

45 The sum of interaction between buyers and sellers **MARKET ECONOMY**

46 An economic system in which economic decisions and the pricing of goods and services are guided by interactions of a country's individual citizens and businesses **MARKET ECONOMY**

47 An economic system in which a central government dictates permissible levels of production and prices **COMMAND ECONOMY**

48 An economic system in which decisions are made by a central authority rather than by market participants **CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMY**

49 The amount of goods and services produced from each hour of a worker's time **PRODUCTIVITY**

50 Measuring output per unit of input to gauge the efficiency of production **PRODUCTIVITY**

51 An increase in the overall level of prices in the economy **INFLATION**

52 A rise in prices which can be translated as the decline of purchasing power over time **INFLATION**

53 Fluctuations in economic activity such as employment and production **BUSINESS CYCLE**

54 An economic concept developed by Phillips stating that inflation and unemployment have a stable and inverse relationship

55 A curve illustrating that there is no relationship between the unemployment rate and inflation in the long-run **PHILLIPS CURVE**

done by Majd Aidzja **LONG-RUN PHILLIPS CURVE**