



Special Session (SS24) on:

Education inequality and Economic development: a regional perspective

Organizers:

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The aim and scope:

The multiplicity of controversial and contradictory results from estimating the relationship between education and economic growth leads us to ask a few questions: Why are these results contradictory (Pritchett, 2001)? - are there measurement errors (Krueger and Lindhal, 2001)? Is there an unanimous notion of human capital (Cohen and Soto, 2006)? What about the distribution of education?

The level of distribution of human capital within the population plays a key role in the prospects for income distribution and therefore in economic growth (Sen, 2000; Bowles and Gintis, 1976). If education is not distributed equally among the population, a large part of the income will be held by a well-educated minority, thereby generating greater inequality in the distribution of income and therefore more poverty. (Glomm and Ravikumar, 1992; Lopez et al. (2002)). In a recent article, Castelló (2010a) empirically examines the channels through which educational inequalities could influence the accumulation of human capital.

The relatively mixed results of the impact of education on economic growth fundamentally change the classic trend. Henceforth, the problem of inequalities in the field of education appears explicitly in the recent works devoted to this question (Lagerlöf, 1999; King and Mason, 2001; Dallar and Datti, 1999; Rehme, 2007; Castelló (2010a, 2010b).

This problem was long neglected by the economic works which left this question to sociologists and philosophers of justice. The foundations of this new trend have its origins in the theories of social and spatial justice which set out to define the rules for the fair distribution of goods. The main axes of the conference:

- The origin of inequalities in education,
- The determinants of inequalities in education,
- Inequalities in access, inequalities in treatment, inequalities in learning
- Educational gender inequalities; rural vs urban (spatial); public vs private
- Educational inequalities and inequalities in the labor market,
- Educational inequalities: the case of people with special needs;

- Educational inequalities and economic development;
- Educational inequalities and inequalities in human development: what relationship?

This list is purely indicative and other themes may be addressed in relation to the proposals submitted to the organizing committee.

[SUBMIT AN ABSTRACT](#)