**Disparities in health and education**

The first article explores how health infrastructure, along with other factors such as health management and coverage, impact quality of life in Ecuadorian municipalities. Through regression models and spatial analysis, it is shown that health coverage plays a determining role in quality of life. Furthermore, significant regional inequalities are evident in the mortality rate, underlining the importance of considering geographical factors in health policies. These findings suggest that to improve quality of life, specifically in health, it is essential to adopt a multifaceted approach that addresses health coverage and demographic and regional characteristics. The study provides a valuable perspective for the formulation of more effective and equitable health strategies in the Ecuadorian context.

The second study focuses on the licensing process of universities that took place in Peru in 2016. As a result of this process aiming to ensure the quality of higher education, many universities had to close. In Lima, which has concentrated 42.6% of the total number of universities in the country since 2009 to 2019, around 50 universities closed. Motivated by this, this study aims to determine the impact of universities on the probability of migrating within Peru.

To do so, data at the department level from 2009 to 2022 regarding universities from SUNEDU Register is combined with the National Household Survey (ENAHO, acronym in Spanish). Our database contains 17385 observations. Using these data, a logit model with clustered standard errors are estimated.

Our preliminary results of the econometric model shows that individual characteristics of household heads such as age and income explain the probability of migrating. More interestingly, the contextual characteristics of the destination place influence on the probability of migrating. The number of universities in the destination place, which is our variable of interest, is significant and positive, which indicates that universities are an important driver of internal migration in Peru.

* **Palabras clave (3 a 5): disparities, migration, health, education**
* **Referencias (Normas APA):**

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