Title: The health effects of education

Authors: Hossein Safari

Abstract: Introduction:
In virtually every study by economists considering the determinants of an individual's health, years of schooling has stood out as an important regressor. Yet there is little agreement among economists concerning the mechanisms through which schooling affects health. This paper analyses the relation between two important aspects of human capital: education and health. The contribution of our paper to the literature is three-fold: some further tests for causality in the relation between education and health are provided; it is tested whether results are affected by scale of reference bias and unobserved heterogeneity; and the results are used to calculate the health returns to education.

Education and health are the two most important investments in human capital individuals make. Their economic values are founded in the effects they have on productivity: both education and health make individuals more productive. Also, education and health have a considerable impact on individual well-being. However, there is also a mutual relation between education and health. This relation is the focus of this paper.

Methods: through searching on the internet on library reviews.

Findings:
Education is an important thing in nowadays society, and health education is an crucial task for governments. Health is not only determined by education, but also by genetic, biological, environmental, and other social factors. Both for women and for men we find that higher educated people are in a better health than lower educated people. In particular we can strongly say that educated people are sensitive to their health more than non-educated or lower educated.

Conclusion and Discussion:
A sizeable effect does not necessary imply that it is a worthwhile investment. For this we need to compare the benefits with the costs. Education is assumed to enhance health direct by for example. allowing wise use of medical care and indirectly through encouraging healthy habits and caution m the choice of occupation. Evidence from two national surveys indicates that the indirect dominate the direct effects.