

This thesis investigates the presence of intergenerational transitions of education and how it relates to wealth. The analysis is conducted on a set of 30 OECD countries. Linear regression is used to show the presence of positive, significant effects of maternal and paternal education on individual's education. Additionally, we evaluate the functional form of the relationship between marginal effects of parental education and wealth. The datasets do not provide any supportive evidence for the hypothesis increasing of marginal effects being increasing and concave function of wealth on the interval of feasible wealth values. Moreover, the obtained positive marginal effects are likely to suffer by endogeneity bias.