Report on **Bachelor Thesis**

Institute of Economic Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague

Student:	Michal Todt
Advisor:	doc. PhDr. Julie Chytilová, Ph.D.
Title of the thesis:	Variation of Relationship between Individual and Parental Education across OECD Countries

OVERALL ASSESSMENT *(provided in English, Czech, or Slovak):*

The main research question addressed in this bachelor thesis is, whether parental education predicts individual education to a larger extent in high-income or middle-income countries. The thesis is based on PIAAC survey data, and the student applies OLS and Jackknife estimates.

The introductory parts of the thesis review a number of international studies related to the topic investigated, however it would be also useful to mention (more general) literature on intergenerational (educational) mobility and the channels through which education is transmitted from parents to children.

The student performs a very nice econometric exercise with the available microdata. In order to operationalize individual's education attainment, years of schooling (for children) and a categorical variable (for parents) are used. The description of the variable would require a further discussion, as definitions of ISCED levels (as well as commencement of compulsory full-time education) can differ across countries. Further, a slightlz changed structure of the thesis would be more easily readable – e.g. results in chapter 4 are followed by a chapter containing a 'mixture' of limitations, results and discussion – and it made the chapter slightly difficult to follow.

Throughout the text, 'transition of education' is preferred to 'transmission of education'. To my knowledge, the term 'transmission' is more preferred in the literature. Is there a reason why the student assumes that 'education transited from parents to their children'?

I also have few minor comments: From the text it is not clear whether the author uses ISCED-1997 or ISCED-2011 classification (Table A.3). The wealth status 'poor/rich' in Table A.4 should be replaced by a better terms, as it seems that Italy with $27,221 GDP per capita is 'poor', while Japan with $32,477 GDP per capita is 'rich'. In Table A.5 it would be also useful to report VIF>5, as in some cases we should be concerned about multicollinearity if VIF is close to 10.

The thesis contains interesting results, and it fulfills the requirements for bachelor thesis. I recommend the thesis for the defence and suggest grade „2 – good / velmi dobře".

SUMMARY OF POINTS AWARDED *(for details, see below):*

CATEGORY		POINTS
Literature	*(max. 20 points)*	15
Methods	*(max. 30 points)*	23
Contribution	*(max. 30 points)*	20
Manuscript Form	*(max. 20 points)*	17
TOTAL POINTS	*(max. 100 points)*	**75**
GRADE	**(1 – 2 – 3 – 4)**	**2**

NAME OF THE REFEREE: Tomáš Želinský

DATE OF EVALUATION: August 24, 2016

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Referee Signature

EXPLANATION OF CATEGORIES AND SCALE:

LITERATURE REVIEW: *The thesis demonstrates author's full understanding and command of recent literature. The author quotes relevant literature in a proper way.*

Strong	*Average*	*Weak*
20	*10*	*0*

METHODS: *The tools used are relevant to the research question being investigated, and adequate to the author's level of studies. The thesis topic is comprehensively analyzed.*

Strong	*Average*	*Weak*
30	*15*	*0*

CONTRIBUTION: *The author presents original ideas on the topic demonstrating critical thinking and ability to draw conclusions based on the knowledge of relevant theory and empirics. There is a distinct value added of the thesis.*

Strong	*Average*	*Weak*
30	*15*	*0*

MANUSCRIPT FORM: *The thesis is well structured. The student uses appropriate language and style, including academic format for graphs and tables. The text effectively refers to graphs and tables and disposes with a complete bibliography.*

Strong	*Average*	*Weak*
20	*10*	*0*

Overall grading:

TOTAL POINTS	GRADE		
81 – 100	1	= excellent	= výborně
61 – 80	2	= good	= velmi dobře
41 – 60	3	= satisfactory	= dobře
0 – 40	4	= fail	= nedoporučuji k obhajobě