Lit Review:

Kodde, D. A., & Ritzen, J. M. M. (1988). Direct and indirect effects of parental education level

on.*The Journal of Human Resources, 23*(3), 356. Retrieved from <https://login.ezproxy.lib.ou.edu/login?qurl=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.proquest.com%2Fscholarly-journals%2Fdirect-indirect-effects-parental-education-level%2Fdocview%2F202734631%2Fse-2%3Faccountid%3D12964>

* This says that parental education is only indirect
* From the 2000s
* Dutch system: more structured, not just anyone can choose college, little to no direct cost to college. All of these are very different from the US, unclear how these results will then translate to the US, where your ability to navigate the college search process seems to heavily relate to the experience your parents have with it
* Not significant, but the effect of the mother is higher than the father.
* No gender differences
* Parental ed level is significant at the 10% significant level
* Possible interp: proxy variable for ability (unlikely), actually driven by family earnings (possible), ability
* Ability is most important

Folorunso, B. A., Aremo, A. G., & Abogan, P. O. (2010). Family characteristics, students'

reading habits, environment and students' academic performance in nigeria.*International Journal of Education Economics and Development, 1*(4), 366-383. Retrieved from <https://login.ezproxy.lib.ou.edu/login?qurl=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.proquest.com%2Fscholarly-journals%2Ffamily-characteristics-students-reading-habits%2Fdocview%2F814970693%2Fse-2%3Faccountid%3D12964>

* They found that parental education level and income were strong predictors of academic achievement for students in Nigeria. They recommended policies that would improve parental higher education.

Lemke, R. J., & Rischall, I. C. (2003). Skill, parental income, and IV estimation of the returns to

schooling.*Applied Economics Letters, 10*(5), 281-286. Retrieved from <https://login.ezproxy.lib.ou.edu/login?qurl=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.proquest.com%2Fscholarly-journals%2Fskill-parental-income-iv-estimation-returns%2Fdocview%2F56149963%2Fse-2%3Faccountid%3D12964>

* Parental education is even better than institutional estimates for predicting future wage and returns to schooling
* Uses data from the NLSY79
* They were able to use the 79 cohort and information on their parents education level. I didn’t even think of this, which is a huge shame. Live and learn about the NLSY I guess
* That would also solve my problem with intelligence/ability

Spera, Wentzel, Matto 2009

* Parental education and child’s education levels are significantly related to parental aspirations for the children. This offers a possible explanation for the relationship that I find.

Diganta Mukherjee and Saswati Das

* National Sample Survey Organization of India
* Parental education level plays a significant role in whether or not children drop out of school to join the labor force.
* Women’s education level is even more significant
  + THIS CONNECTS TO THE FIRST PAPER MENTIONED