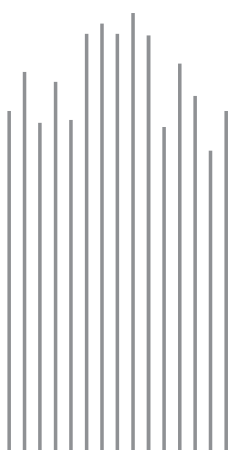




EUROPEAN **POPULATION** CONFERENCE 2014

25-28 June 2014 Budapest, Hungary

EPC2014 CONFERENCE THEME **TRANSITIONS: OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS**



PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACT BOOK

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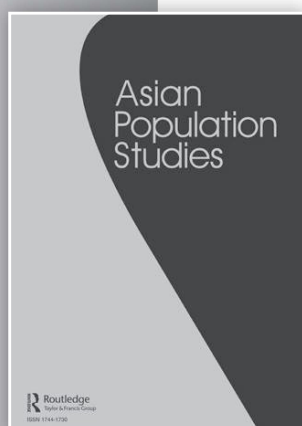


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CONTENTS

Welcome to the EPC2014	4
Organizers of the EPC2014	6
Organizing Committees	8
Acknowledgements	9
Information about the Conference.....	10
Floor Plans	16
Plenary Sessions and Social Events.....	20
Side Meetings.....	23
Exhibitors	25
EPC2014 Programme at a Glance	27
EPC2014 Programme Summary	28
EPC2014 Programme Overview by Topic.....	35
EPC2014 Programme.....	47
Abstracts	132
Programme Participants Index	381

WELCOME TO THE EPC2014

Dear Colleagues and Participants,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the 12th European Population Conference 2014 in Budapest. The special theme of this year's conference is "Transitions: Opportunities and Threats".

There are several reasons why we chose "Transitions" as a theme. Fundamental changes started 25 years ago in the Eastern part of Europe, opening a new chapter in the history of the Continent. Even though the transformation of population processes is not complete, making an inventory from the perspective of a quarter century is both achievable and advantageous. It is worth asking more questions: whether a new pattern of demographic behaviour has emerged, how much it is different from other regions of Europe, and what mechanisms shaped population processes in the Eastern part of Europe.

We were equally motivated by the continuous presence of the notion "Transition" in theoretical reasoning and empirical analysis. The theory of demographic transition is a valid interpretive framework for all demographers and it is also appreciated in related social sciences. Describing and explaining as well as understanding different transitions are part of demographers' daily work.

The biennial European Population Conferences provide great opportunity for the community of demographers to present and discuss current research and to facilitate co-operation within all fields of population studies. All relevant and interesting research questions are welcome at the EPC; however, we encourage all participants to pay special attention to transitions in order to benefit all areas of population research.

On behalf of the International Organizing Committee and the National Executive Committee we express our warm welcome and wish you all a stimulating, exciting and productive conference.

Zsolt Spéder, Livia Murinkó, Balázs Kapitány, Péter Óri and Marietta Pongrácz
National Executive Committee

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS) I have the great pleasure to welcome you to EPC2014, the European Population Conference! I am sure that you will agree that the city of Budapest is a fantastic place to visit and to convene a scientific conference. Enthusiasm and excitement are two sentiments that aptly describe the mood of the Council of EAPS accepting the offer of our Hungarian friends and colleagues to host the conference.

Following the examples of the most recent conferences in Barcelona, Vienna and Stockholm, well-remembered by many of us, and standing in the tradition of many other EPCs that have given colour to the history of our Association, the expectations for Budapest are high. Combining professionalism with dedication and mixing this with hospitality, perseverance and optimism, our Hungarian friends have worked miracles.

EPC2014 gathers large numbers of participants from all corners of Europe and the world, representing a wide range of disciplines and covering the many exciting dimensions of population research. The EAPS Council takes great pride that its flagship event continues to develop as one of the leading scientific gatherings in the field.

Working with our Hungarian colleagues on EPC2014 was a pleasure. But there were others as well. The Council is very grateful for the many volunteers who assisted in the process of crafting the scientific programme. A particular thanks goes to the conveners who laid the foundation for this programme. Also for this conference, the professional and very constructive and efficient support of the "Pampa Team" at Princeton University should be acknowledged.

But the proof of the pudding is in the eating! I wish all of us a very exciting conference and look forward to the inspiring scientific and social exchanges that are the core of any conference.

Let EPC2014 begin!

Francesco Billari

President, European Association for Population Studies

Accounts by age and measure for each age group the generation of income, its redistribution across age groups as well as age-specific use of disposable income for consumption and saving. In this paper we extend the analysis further to unpaid work and distinguish also by gender. We estimate how much time each age group devotes to unpaid production activities and how the products and services emerging through these production activities are distributed across age and gender. We then compare the results for Austria, Italy and Slovenia. This analysis also shows that the working age population provides not only monetary transfers to other generations but, in particular to their children, also unpaid work in form of services produced. Unpaid work constitutes not only a transfer to other generations but also a transfer from women to men.

6-1. ON THE ROLE OF FEMALE HEALTH FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Michael Kuhn, David E. Bloom and Klaus Prettnner

E-mail: michael.kuhn@oeaw.ac.at

We analyze the economic consequences for less developed countries of investing in female health. In a theoretical framework, where parents trade off the number of children against investments in their education, we show that better female health speeds up the demographic transition and thereby the takeoff toward sustained economic growth. In contrast, male health improvements delay the transition and take-off. We illustrate the analytical results numerically for two stylized less developed economies that differ only in the gap between male and female health. According to our results, investing in female health is an important lever for development policies.

6-2. A COHORT PERSPECTIVE OF YOUTH POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

Daria Mendola, Maria Sironi and Arnstein Aassve

E-mail: daria.mendola@unipa.it

The aim of this paper is to study the degree of poverty persistence of American young adults and its evolution. Using data from NLSY79 and NLSY97, respectively, we compared two cohorts followed along eight years (in the 1980s and in the 2000s) to assess which socio-economic characteristics preserve them to fall in chronic poverty or determine the duration and severity of this detrimental experience.

6-3. INTRA-HOUSEHOLD GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN SCHOOL CHOICE: EVIDENCE FROM PRIVATE SCHOOLING IN INDIA

Soham Sahoo

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This paper explores the incidence of gender discrimination within households in the decision of private versus government school choice in India. Recently, there has been a rapid rise in the number of private schools operating in rural areas. Households perceive these fee-charging private schools to be of better quality than government schools which are mostly free. If the future returns from investing in sons' education seem to be higher than daughters' education, then households may want to provide their sons, rather than daughters, with better quality education by sending them to private schools. Using a three-period longitudinal data on rural households, this paper estimates a correlated unobserved effects model with selection correction and finds that households indeed discriminate against girls in favour of boys for private school enrollment. The gender gap in private school enrollment is around six percentage points. This gap is higher among younger children and is rising over time. This finding