Financing the life cycle deficit in Costa Rica: Challenges for a rapidly aging population

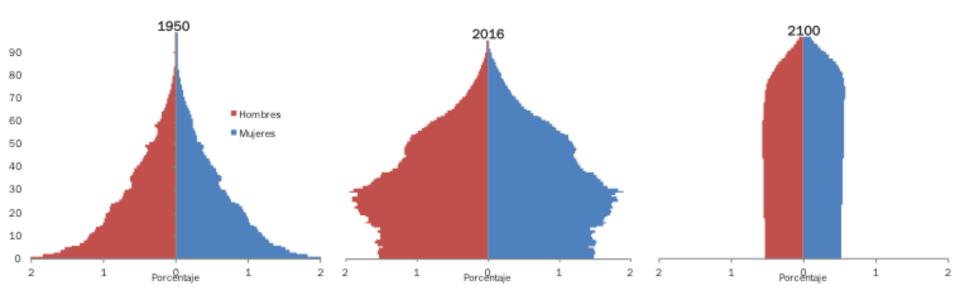
Pamela Jiménez-Fontana Centro Centroamericano de Población Programa Estado de la Nación





Demographic transition

Population by age group and sex





Objectives

- Changes in the life cycle deficit and public and private transfers: 2004 and 2013
- Implications of demographic change for the public transfer system
- New estimates of the family and fiscal demographic bonus

Methods

- "Measuring and Analysing the Generational Economy"
- Microdata:
 - Household income and expenditure survey: 2013
- Macrodata:
 - Central Bank National Accounts data: Integrated economic accounts (SNA 2008) **
 - 2004 estimates used older versions of SNA



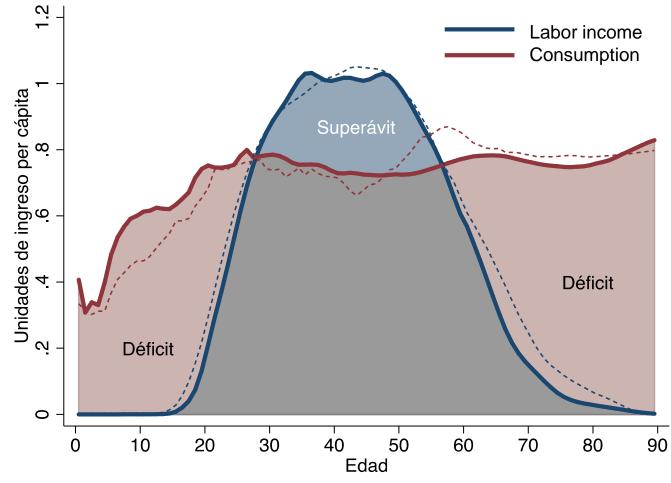
Results



Life Cycle in Costa Rica

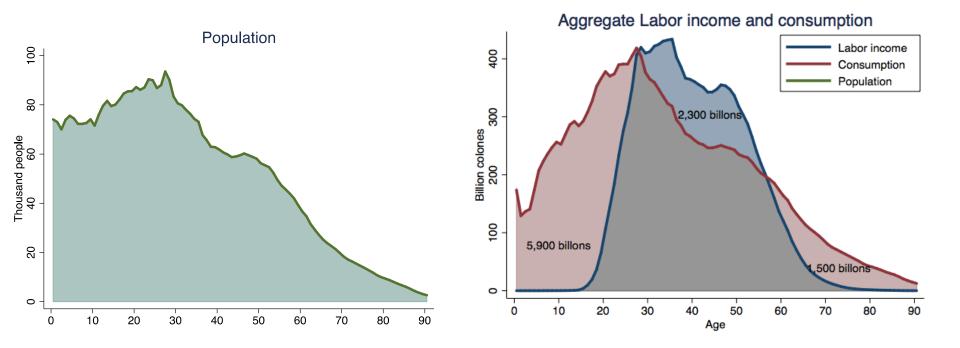


Per capita lifecycle deficit, Costa Rica 2004 and 2013





Aggregate lifecycle deficit, Costa Rica



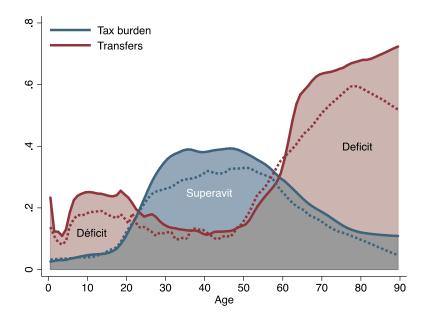


Financing the lifecycle deficit

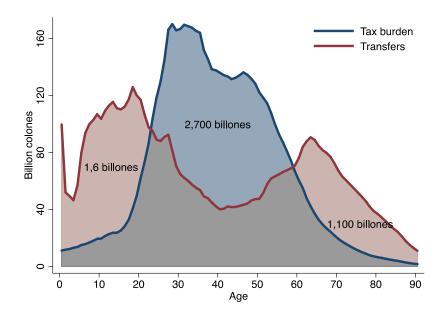


Public transfers lifecycle deficit

Per capita profiles

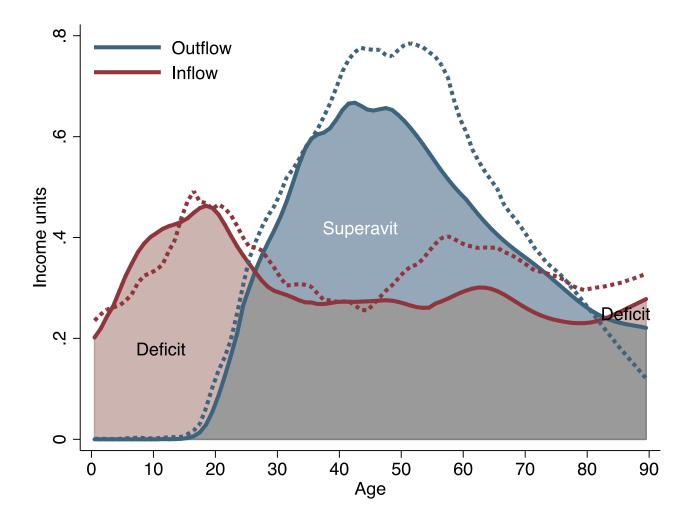


Aggregate profiles



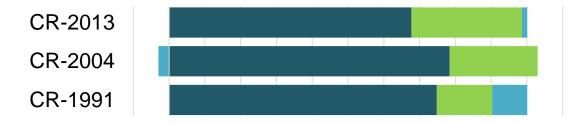


Per capita private transfer profiles





Financing the deficit of the young (age less than 20)

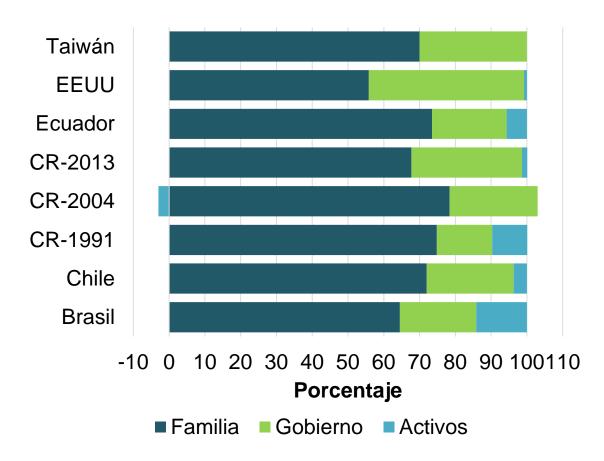


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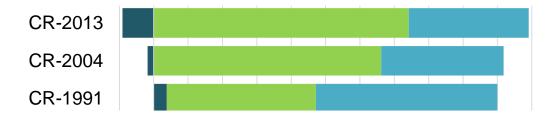


Financing the deficit of the young (age less than 20)





Financing the deficit of the elderly

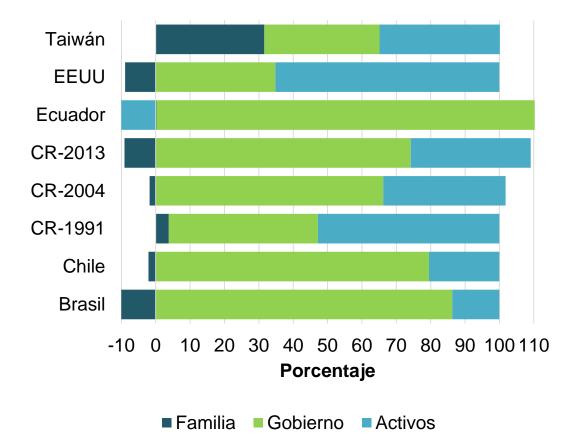


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Familia Gobierno Activos



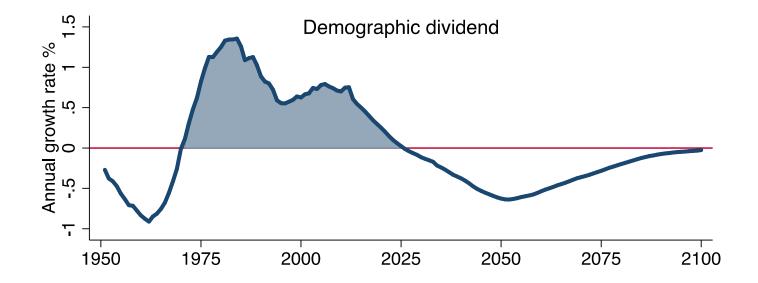
Financing the deficit of the elderly



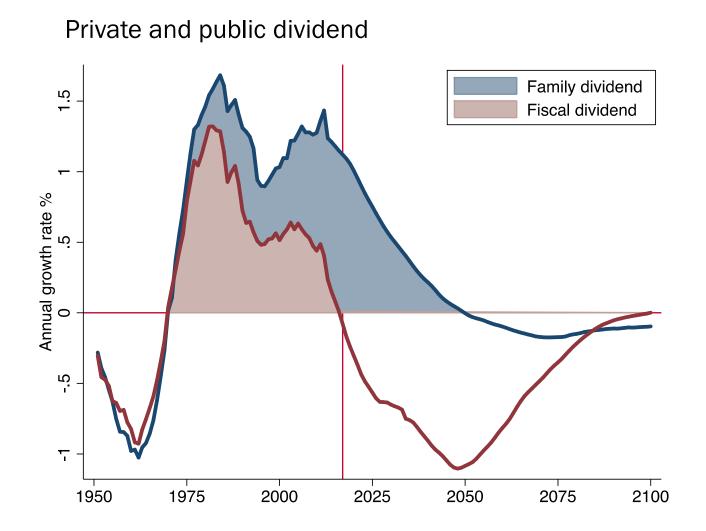


Implications of the demographic transition in Costa Rica











Conclusions

- The lifecycle deficit of the elderly is supported by public transfers
- The elderly are not a burden on their families; on the contrary, they give more than they receive
- Children and young people rely mostly on private transfers
- The period when the lifecycle deficit is positive is short and insufficient to finance half of the LCD
- Assets are an important source of financing for the LCD of the elderly
- The reduction of family transfers between 2004 and 2013 might be explained by a crowding-out effect of public transfers: Less incentive to save?
- On average, the per capita profiles of the LCD of 2004 and 2013 are very similar
- Demographic change puts pressure on the sustaibility of public transfer systems, especially healthcare and pensions

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