Population aging and its economic consequences in Europe

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Introduction

- European countries differ substantially in their cultural and institutional settings:
 - Different degree of economic dependency
 - Different importance of specific types of age reallocations
- Population ageing \rightarrow pressure on the public transfer system

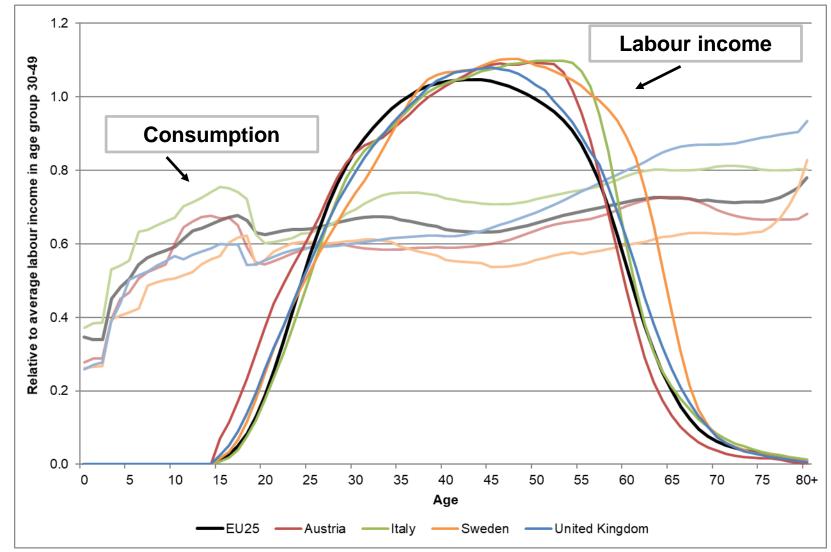




- How can the transfer system adapt?
 - A need for comprehensive analysis
 - AGENTA project: Estimates for 25 EU countries

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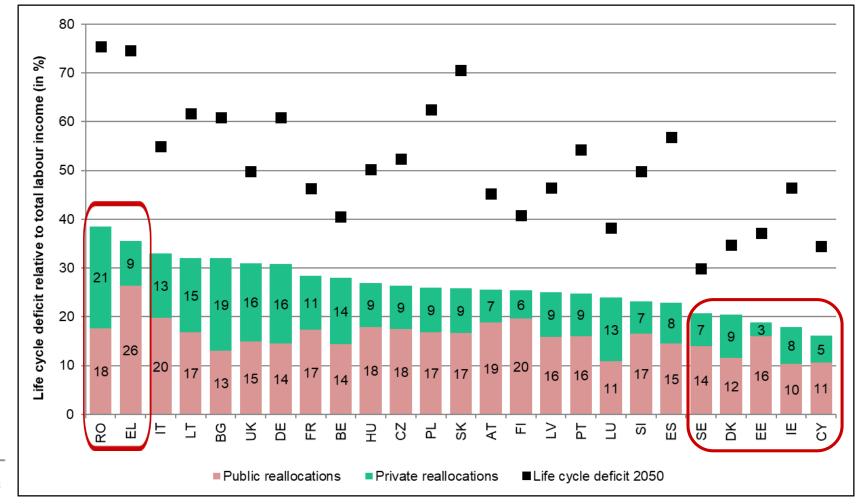
Consumption and labour income in EU countries in 2010





Source: Istenič, Hammer, Šeme, Lotrič Dolinar, & Sambt, 2017

Financing the difference between consumption and labour income of elderly people in EU countries in 2010 and 2050





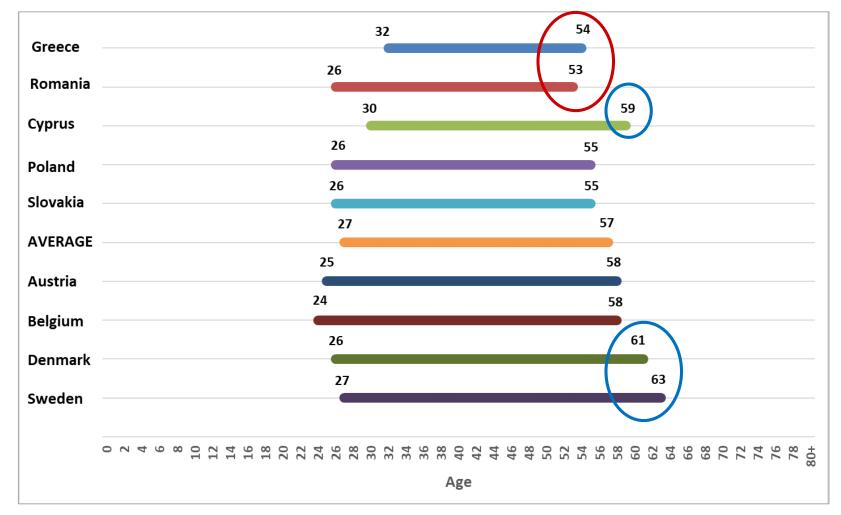




Sources: Istenič et al., 2017; Sambt, Istenič, Hammer, 2017.

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Age span in which people are net supporters (labour income exceeds consumption)

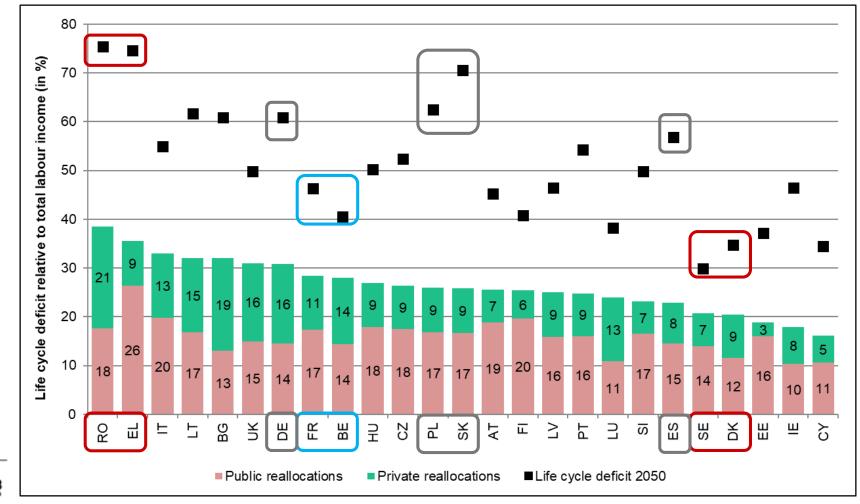






Sources: Istenič et al., 2017; own calculations.

Financing the difference between consumption and labour income of elderly people in EU countries in 2010 and 2050 (cont.)



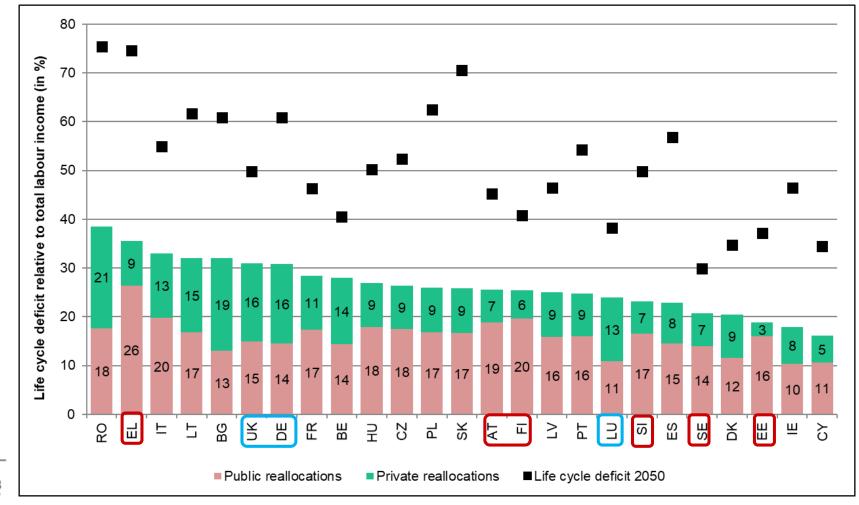






Sources: Istenič et al., 2017; Sambt, Istenič, Hammer, 2017.

Financing the difference between consumption and labour income of elderly people in EU countries in 2010 and 2050 (cont.)









Sources: Istenič et al., 2017; Sambt, Istenič, Hammer, 2017.

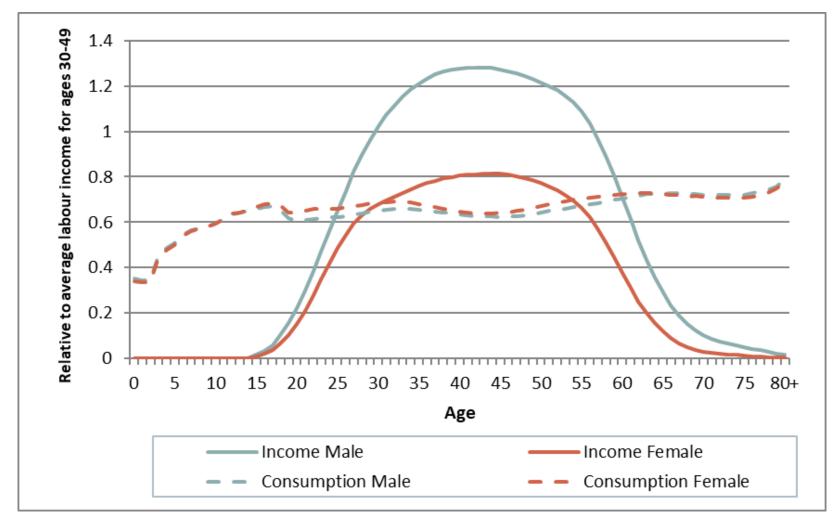
What can we do?

- 1) Reduction of the economic dependency of the elderly:
 - Decreasing public benefits
 - Lowering consumption
 - ✓ Prolonging labour force participation
- 2) Increasing ability of the working-age population to support others:
 - Increasing fertility rate
 - Increasing the surplus



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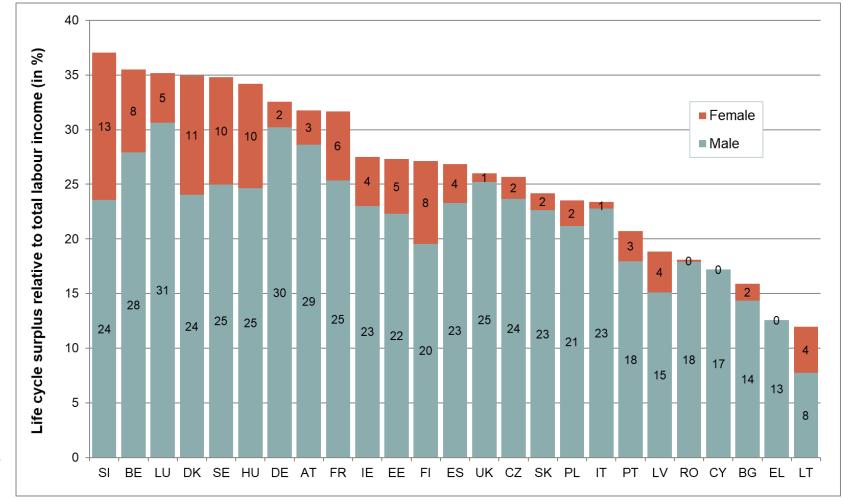
Consumption and labour income for males and females in EU-25 in 2010





Source: Istenič et al., 2017.

Life cycle surplus for males and females in EU countries in 2010



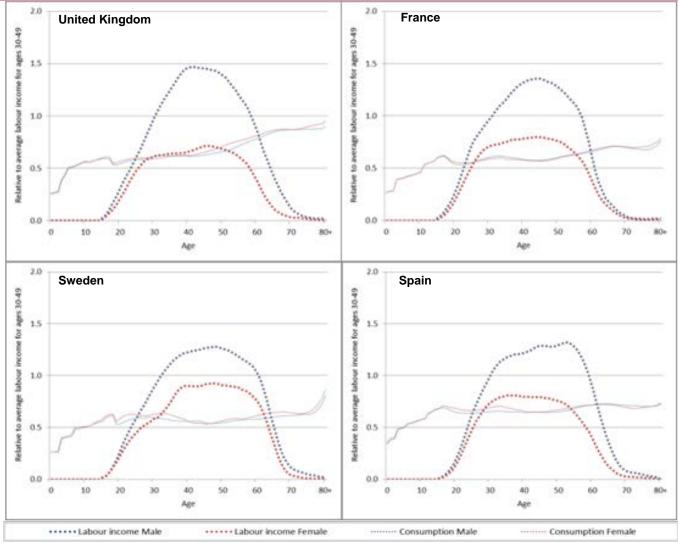






Sources: Istenič et al., 2017; Sambt et al., 2017.

Gender-specific consumption and labour income in 2010

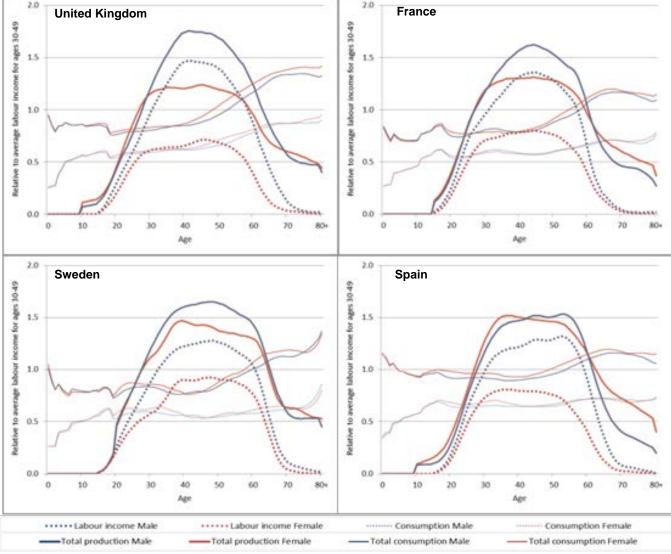






Source: Istenič et al., 2017.

Gender-specific consumption and production in 2010





Sources: Istenič et al., 2017; Vargha et al., 2016; own calculations.

Gender gap in life cycle surplus in EU countries, 2010

| | Gender gap in LCS | l | Gender gap in total LCS |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| Country | relative to total labour income | Country | relative to total labour income |
| | (in %) | i | (in %) |
| SI | 8.8 | SI | -1.1 |
| FI | 12.4 | ES | 2.1 |
| HU | 14.6 | ΙT | 2.9 |
| SE | 15.2 | FI | 3.2 |
| FR | 20.0 | SE | 9.0 |
| ES | 20.3 | FR | 9.2 |
| IT | 24.0 | UK | 17.8 |
| AT | 26.4 | DE | 18.8 |
| UK | 26.6 | AT | n.a. |
| DE | 28.1 | HU | n.a. |



*n.a. = not applicable

Sources: Istenič et al., 2017; Vargha et al., 2016; own calculations.



THANK YOU











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