

WELTRANISM

Demographic change and intra and intergenerational distribution: Modelling the impact of different welfare models

IMPACT ON CIVIL SOCIETY

The WELTRANSIM project aims to explain how the ageing process affects the transfers of resources between age groups and also between people of the same generation.

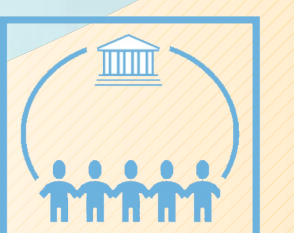
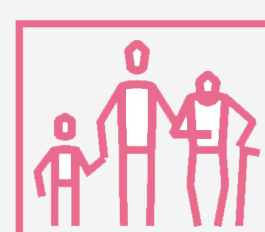
Population ageing implies more pressure to social security systems, more need for long-term care and, in general, a change in the care systems of the different countries.

Depending on how people are secured by different policies of the welfare state, this effects will impact differently to the rest of the society (family policies, long-term care policies...).

The role of family transfers (both in money and time) will be also crucial to understand how societies react to the population ageing process. The ageing process, together with policy intervention of different welfare states, can lead to different sources of inequalities: between age groups (there is currently a shift of public resources to older people in the majority of the OECD countries), and also within generations (between families with and without children, for example).

The direction and magnitude of such inequalities will depend, for example, on the pension system structure: "pay as you go" systems are a direct system to transfer resources form working age population to older population, and have also implications in terms of intragenerational equity (families financing, with private transfers, children who will be the future working age population).

Another source of inequality emerge between education groups: it is well known that the more educated live longer and in a better economic position. So, the "benefits" of increasing life expectancy does not distributues equally between education groups, and probably won't be the costs.



SUMMARY

The WELTRANSIM project aims to explain the distributional effects induced by the ageing process and how welfare models contribute to mitigating such effects and securing wellbeing across the life cycle (from childhood to old age).

Undoubtedly, population ageing changes the distribution of income, public resources and time use.

In this respect, different welfare models induce different costs for actors and influence life course risks differently. WELTRANSIM places special emphasis on:

1. The distributional effects of education, particularly on causing life-expectancy differentials.
2. The potential generational conflict and the possible political pressure of the elderly on shifting resources from the young to the old.
3. The effects of changes in family structures and fertility trends in time and money transfers over the life cycle and particularly from/to old people.

The relationship between fertility, public and private transfers, and ageing.

CONSORTIUM

The consortium consists of 4 partners from 3 EU countries:

1. Universitat de Barcelona (UB).
2. Finnish Centre for Pensions (FCP)
3. VATT Institute for Economic Research
4. Austrian Institute for Economic Research (WIFO)

