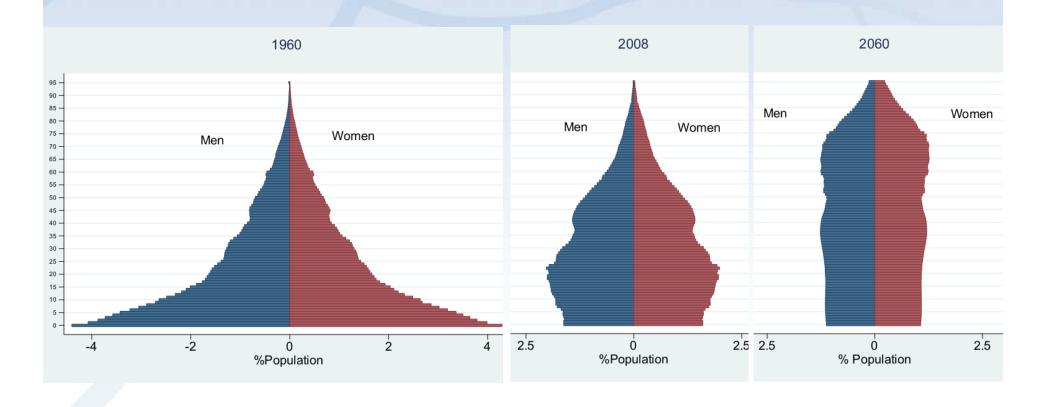
Demographic change in Costa Rica Challenges and opportunities for fiscal policy

Luis Rosero-Bixby
Pamela Jiménez-Fontana
University of Costa Rica





Demographic Transition







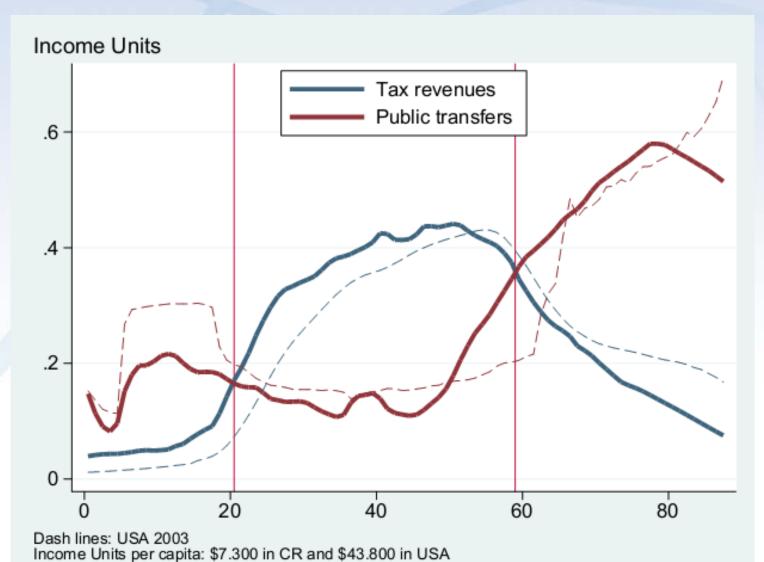
Purpose of the study

- The Institute of General Auditor of Costa Rica read about NTA publications
- General Auditor was concerned about the implications of demography for the government
 - Request a study using NTA accounts





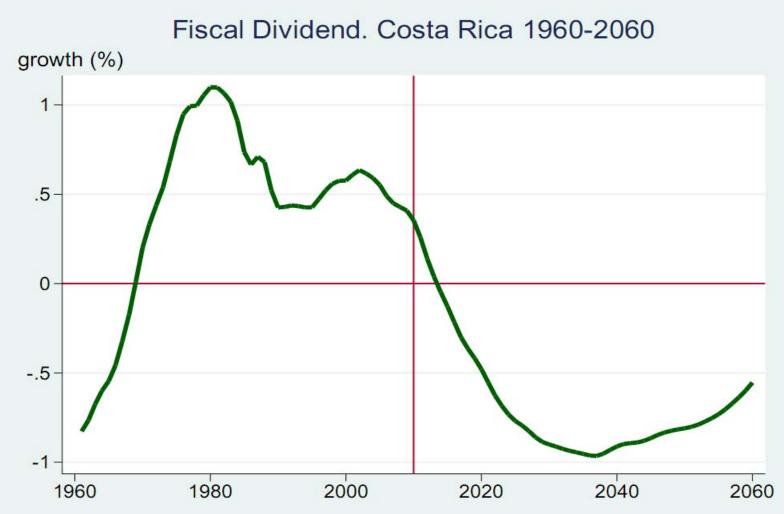
Fiscal Life Cycle Deficit Costa Rica 2008







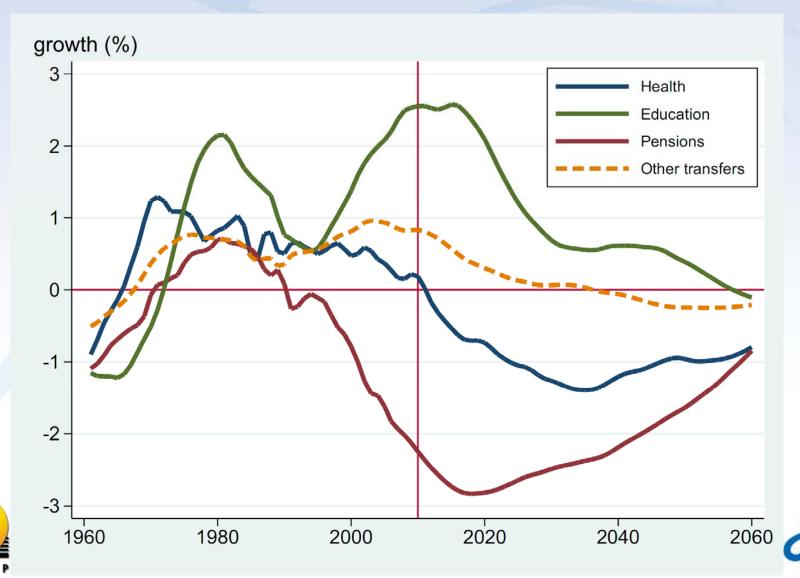
Fiscal policy: challenges and opportunities



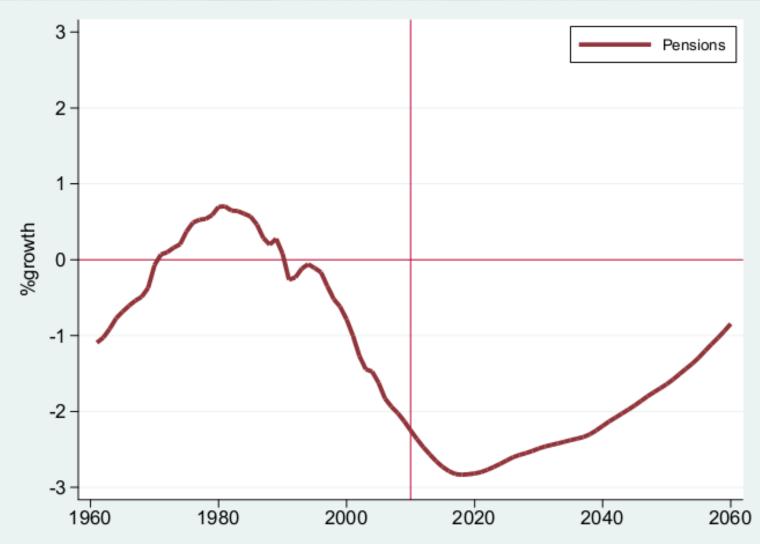




Fiscal demographic dividend by groups of transfers Costa Rica 1960-2060



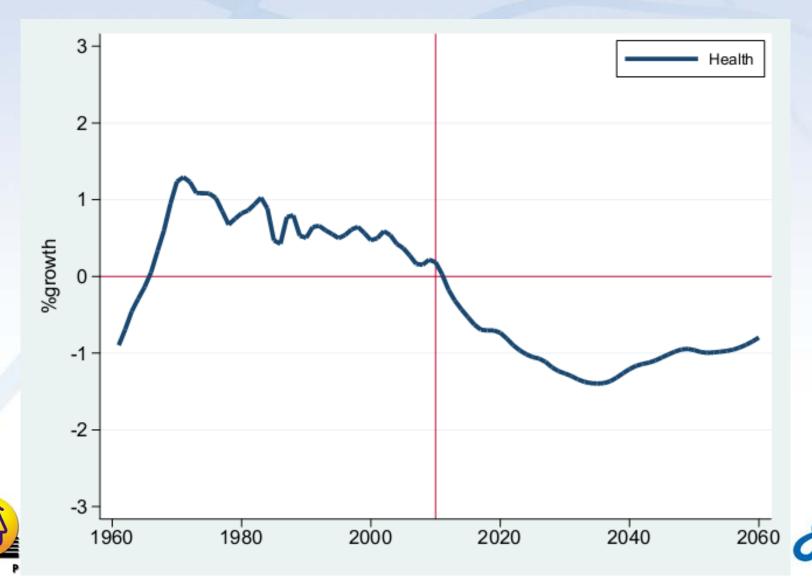
Fiscal demographic dividend **by pensions**Costa Rica 1960-2060



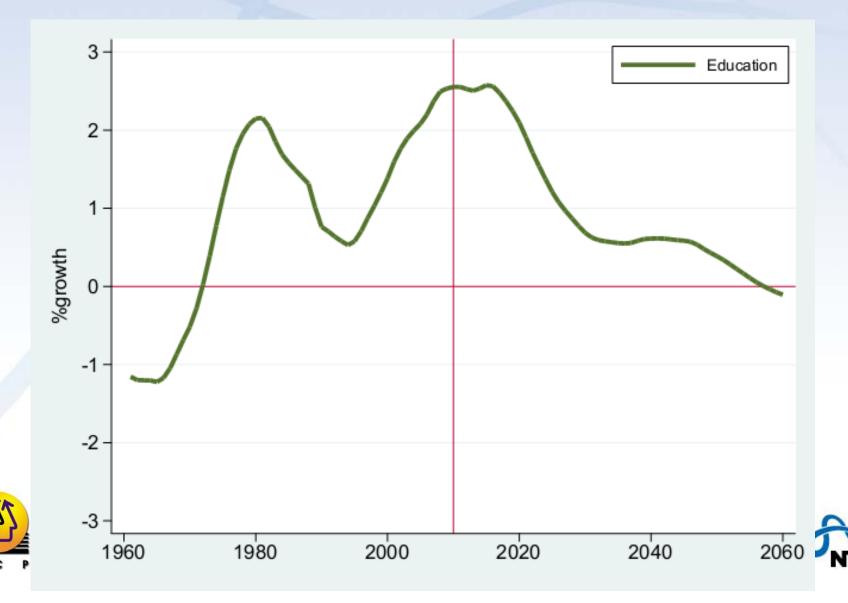




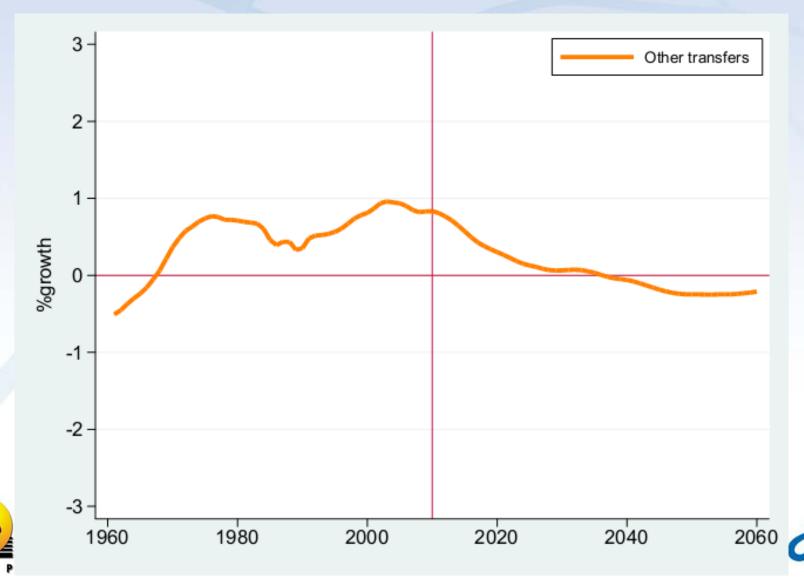
Fiscal demographic dividend by health Costa Rica 1960-2060



Fiscal demographic dividend **by education** Costa Rica 1960-2060



Fiscal demographic dividend by other transfers Costa Rica 1960-2060



Scenarios of public policy interventions

- General Auditor requested to analyze different possible scenarios of public policies
- There are different possible scenarios





Scenarios of public policy

- 1. Taxes and contributions by elderly people
- 2. Retirement age
- 3. Reinvestment in education





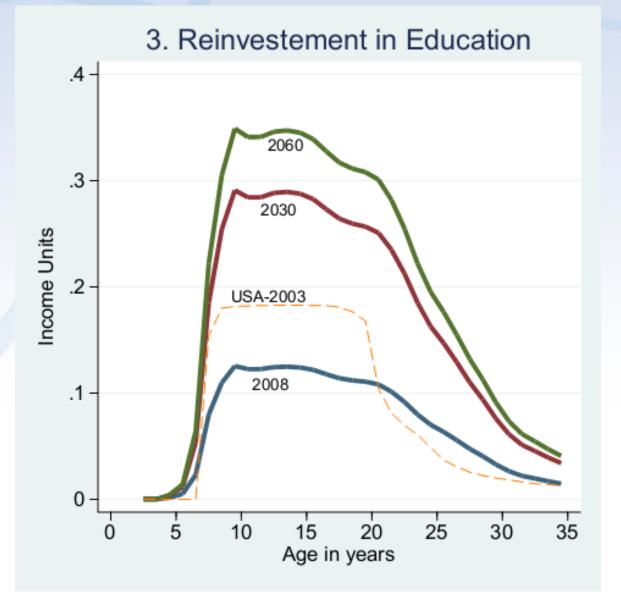
3. Reinvestment in Education

- Constitutional amendment education expenditures
 - 8% of the GDP
 - In 2008 represented 5% of the GDP
- Significant increase on education expenditure per student
- Require a tax load of about 40% of the GDP
 - Current: 26%





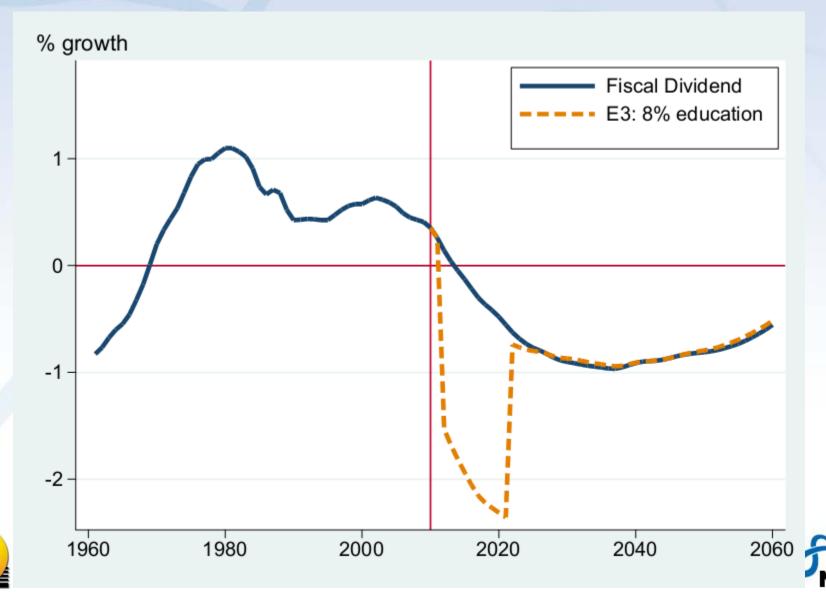
3. Reinvestment in Education







Fiscal Dividend and 8% education



Recommendations

- One time adjustments: growth gap re-emerges
- Gradual corrections: preferable policy
- Policy makers must resist the temptation of using the education dividend to close the growth gap in other sectors
- Education expenditures in 6% of the GDP will also shield the sector
- Best policy option: vigorous economic growth





Recommendations

- Best policy option: vigorous economic growth
 - Investment in human capital
 - Cashing in on the second demographic dividend
 - Increase labor productivity
 - Not discouraged savings: financial institutions



