

Population policies and human resources in Europe

Finland & IIASA Webinar

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KEY NOTE SPEAKERS AND COMMENTATORS

Professor Wolfgang Lutz, Program Director World Population, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)



Presentation title: Population policies for strengthening effective human resources in Europe

Human numbers matter primarily when it comes to entitlements, basic human rights, basic health care and education, social security and basic income. But when it comes to productivity and the generation of wealth and well-being for the population then skill and human capital matters more. In other words: when it comes to increasing well-being what is inside the heads matters more than the head count.

Doctor Elena Rovenskaya, Program Director Advanced Systems Analysis, Acting Program Director Evolution and Ecology, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

Presentation Title: National Well-being: A Systems Perspective



Well-being is more than health and wealth, though these are very important components of it. Relying on the OECD well-being indicators, we present a systems description of the national well-being that integrates economic, natural, social, and human capacity subsystems. The systems view on the national well-being facilitates the search for policies that would maximize synergies and minimize tradeoffs.

Professor Axel Boersch-Supan, Scientific Coordinator, Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and Managing Director of SHARE-ERIC, Director, Munich Center for the Economics of Aging (MEA), Max Planck Institute.



Presentation Title: Ageing Europe and Science-Informed Population Policies

Forecasting population dynamics has become much more complicated, mainly for two reasons. One is that behavioral reactions play a bigger and less predictable role than earlier; hence, feedback loops need to be modelled. Second, heterogeneity has increased and made inequality a major issue. Both developments are intertwined. Microdata such as SHARE are essential to quantify this and to understand how modern societies develop in their diversity. They are also a necessary tool to design appropriate policies that deal with the increasing inequalities in income, health and education.