

What We Owe Each Other: A New Social Contract

Minouche Shafik

Munk Queen's International Institute on Social Policy

31 October 2022



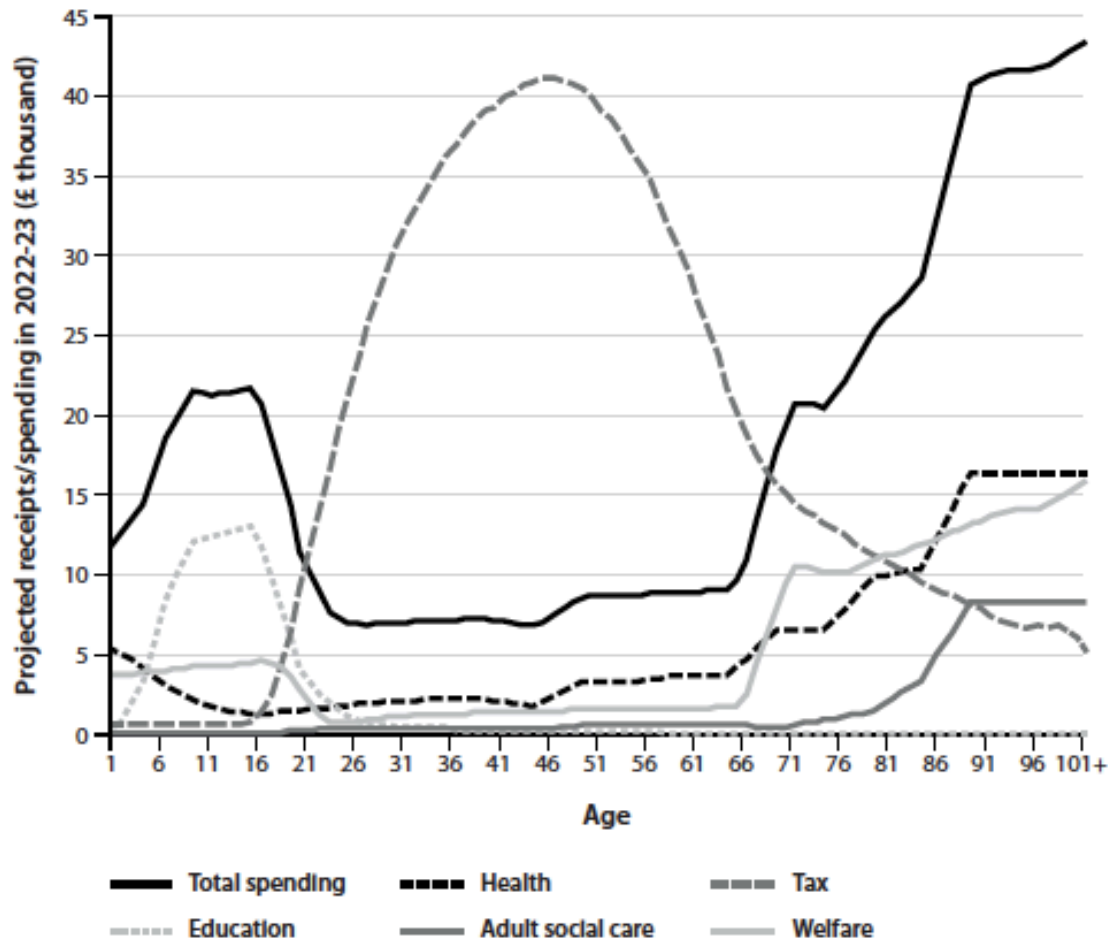
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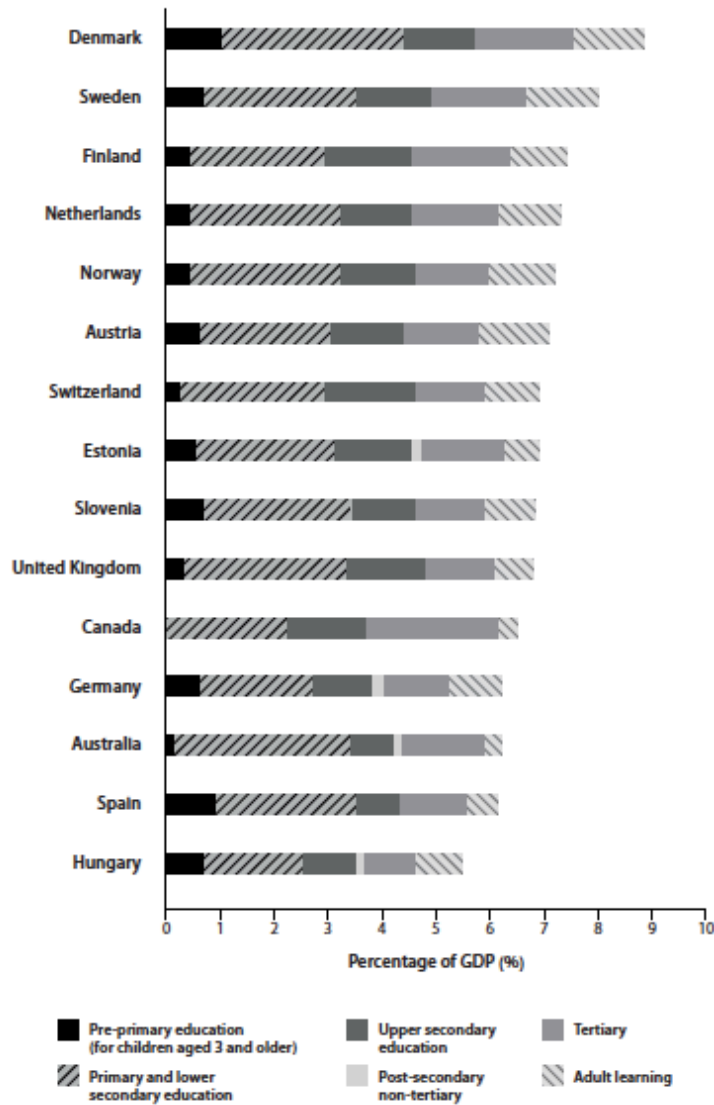
People pay into the state in middle age and take money out when they are young and old

Representative age profiles for tax, public services and welfare spending in the UK



Countries spend most on primary and secondary education

Education spending by level as a share of GDP



Countries strike very different balances between flexibility for employers and security for workers

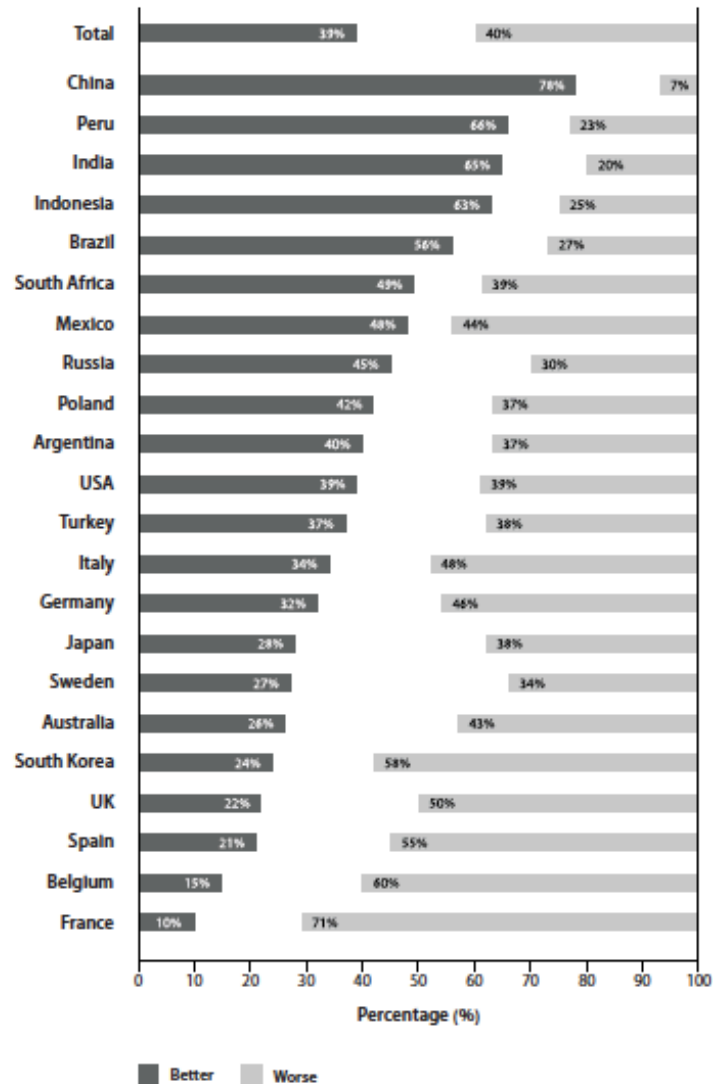
Index of labour market flexibility relative to social protection by country



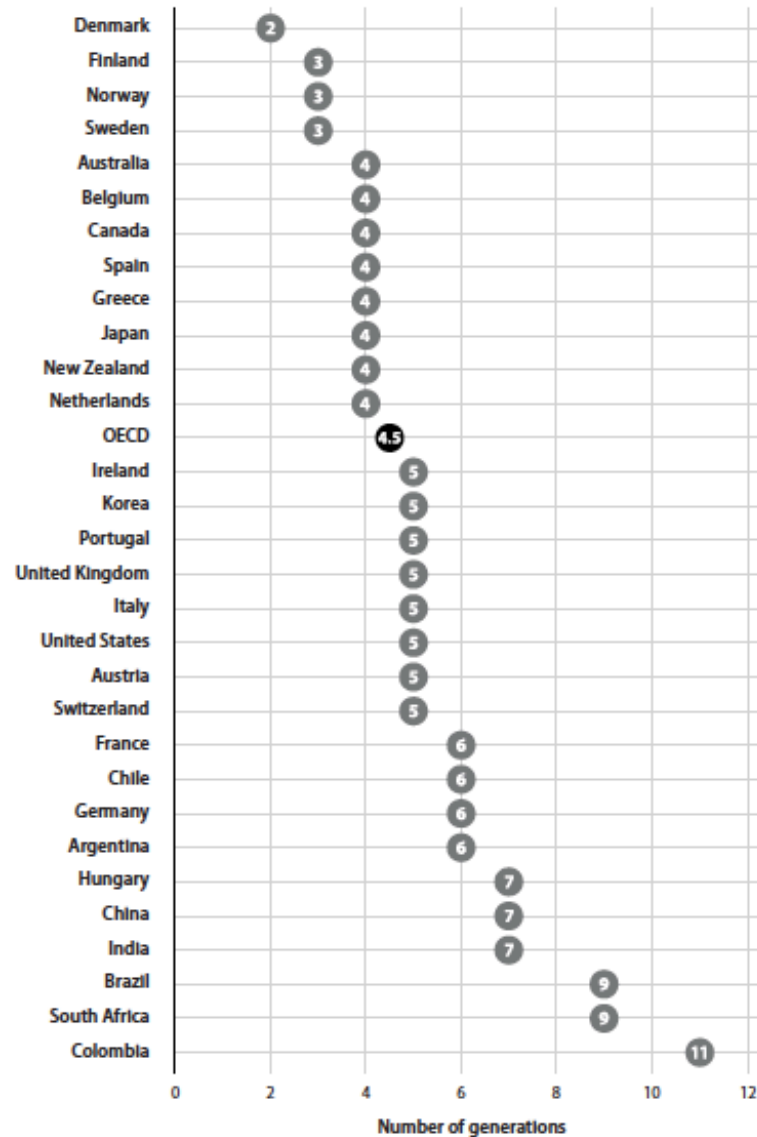
'Flexibility' is defined as the inverse of rigidity of hours, restrictions on hiring, financial costs of dismissals and procedural requirements for dismissals. 'Protection' is defined as public spending on health, education, income support and employment services as a share of GDP using the latest available data for each country. For a fuller set of countries, see original.

Will young people have a better or worse life than their parents?

Responses by country to this question: To what extent do you feel that today's youth will have a better or worse life than their parents or will it be about the same?



Social mobility: how many generations does it take to go from being low income to middle income in different countries?



Thank you!

Questions?



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