

# Cross-Dynastic Intergenerational Altruism: Will Elected Representatives Provide for the Future?

Frikk Nesje

Department of Economics,  
University of Oslo

6th Lindau Meeting on Economic Sciences

# Introduction

- Altruism for own descendants and for **the next generation as such** ...
- ... leads to a **preference externality**.

# Introduction

- Altruism for own descendants and for **the next generation as such** ...
- ... leads to a **preference externality**.
- Capital investments might lead to a **technological externality**.

- Altruism for own descendants and for **the next generation as such** ...
- ... leads to a **preference externality**.
- Capital investments might lead to a **technological externality**.
- Literature:
  - Dynastic intergenerational altruism (Barro).
  - Altruism in networks (Bernheim and Bagwell; Bourlès et al).
  - Voluntary contribution to public goods (Bergstrom et al).
  - The “isolation paradox” (Marglin; Sen).

# Model: AK with 2 households

- Welfare recursively defined:

$$W_t^1 = (1 - \alpha^D - \alpha^{CD}) \ln(c_t^1) + \alpha^D W_{t+1}^1 + \underbrace{\alpha^{CD} W_{t+1}^2}_{\text{: New component}},$$

with  $\alpha^D \geq \alpha^{CD}$ .

- Per-period budget constraint:

$$c_t^1 = \underbrace{A(k_{t-1}^{11} + k_{t-1}^{21})}_{= y_t^1} - k_t^{11} - k_t^{12},$$

with  $A > 1$ ,  $k_t^{11}, k_t^{12} \geq 0$ .

- Consider **Markov Perfect Equilibria**.

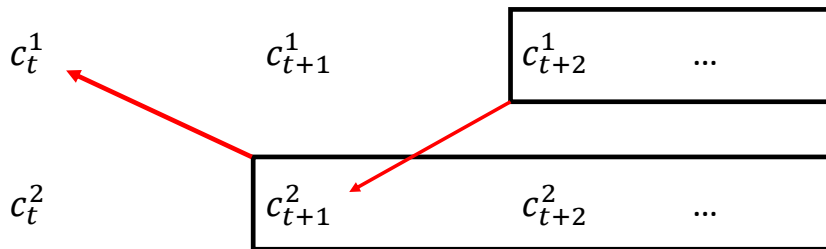
# Model: Implications

$$c_t^1 \qquad c_{t+1}^1 \qquad c_{t+2}^1 \qquad \dots$$

$$c_t^2 \qquad c_{t+1}^2 \qquad c_{t+2}^2 \qquad \dots$$

Case  $\alpha^D > 0$ ,  $\alpha^{CD} = 0$

# Model: Implications



Case  $\alpha^D > 0$ ,  $\alpha^{CD} > 0$

# Results: Equilibrium

## Result 1: Sensitivity

The transfers to the future are sensitive to increasing  $\alpha^{CD}$ .

⇒ Critique of the robustness of the dynastic concept of intergen. altruism.

## Result 2: Crowding out

Assume  $y_t^1 \geq y_t^2$ .

In equilibrium, household 1's intergenerational transfer to household 2 crowds out household 2's internal transfer.



# Results: Political economy

# Results: Political economy

## Result 3: Bargaining

Assume  $y_t^1 = y_t^2$  and bargaining in expectation of future cooperation.

Efficiency implies increased transfers to the future.

## Remark: “Isolation paradox” literature

Sen assumes intergen. altruism for consumption rather than welfare.

⇒ Time-inconsistent public transfer decisions.

# Results: Political economy

## Result 3: Bargaining

Assume  $y_t^1 = y_t^2$  and bargaining in expectation of future cooperation.

Efficiency implies increased transfers to the future.

## Remark: “Isolation paradox” literature

Sen assumes intergen. altruism for consumption rather than welfare.

⇒ Time-inconsistent public transfer decisions.

## Observation: Bargaining with few instruments

A public transfer to the future crowds out private transfers.

⇒ Trade-off: Freedom of the present versus survival of the future.

# Conclusion

- Cross-dynastic intergenerational altruism gives rise to:
  - A preference externality.
  - A technological externality due to capital investments.
  
- Bargaining is **not necessarily** a solution.
  
- Next steps:
  - Microfound political economy part.
  - Climate in production economy.