# The Great Demographic Reversal: Ageing Societies, Waning Inequality, and an Inflation Revival

Ву

C.A.E. Goodhart Financial Markets Group, London School of Economics

and

Manoj Pradhan Talking Heads Macroeconomics

Figure 1: Working age populations falling globally – Africa is the key exception, and India to a lesser extent

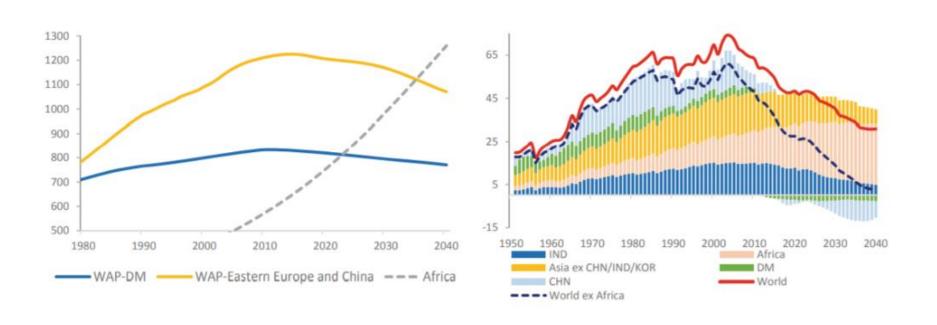


Table 1: Dependency ratios rising because of the elderly, not the young

	USA	UK	Germany	Japan	China
Young					
1970	28	24	23	24	40
2010	20	17	14	13	19
Change 1970–2010:	<b>-8</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-9</b>	-11	-21
2010	20	17	14	13	19
2019	19	18	14	13	18
Change 2010–2019:	<b>-1</b>	1	0	0	-1
Retiree					
1970	10	13	24	7	4
2010	13	17	21	22	8
Change 1970–2010:	3	4	3	15	4
2010	13	17	21	22	8
2019	16	19	22	28	11
Change 2010–2019:	3	2	1	6	3

Source UN Population Statistics

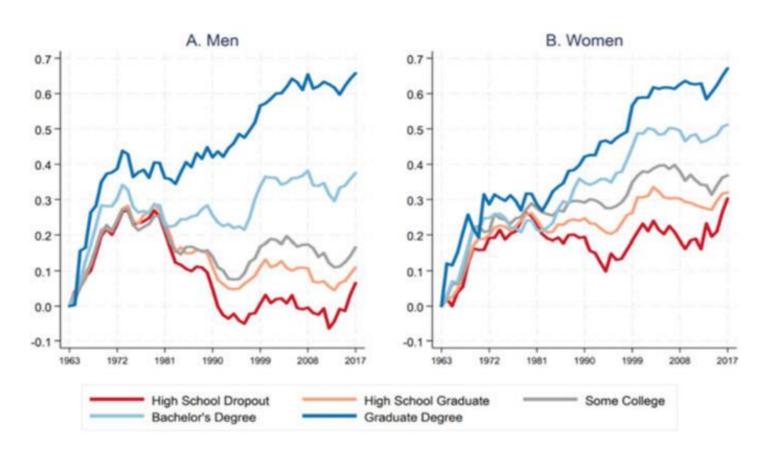
Table 2: Inequality has narrowed across countries, particularly the EMEs Ratio of the wages of the workers

	USA/China	France/Poland
2000	34.6	3.9
2001	30.6	3.3
2002	27.4	3.5
2003	25.0	4.0
2004	22.9	4.2
2005	20.4	3.8
2006	18.1	3.7
2007	15.2	3.5
2008	12.2	3.0
2009	10.8	3.7
2010	9.7	3.3
2011	8.4	3.3
2012	7.5	3.4
2013	6.7	3.4
2014	6.3	3.3
2015	6.0	3.4
2016	5.9	3.4
2017	5.6	3.2
2018	5.1	2.9

**Source National Sources** 

Figure 3: Those with lower educational attainment have been most exposed to the global labour shock

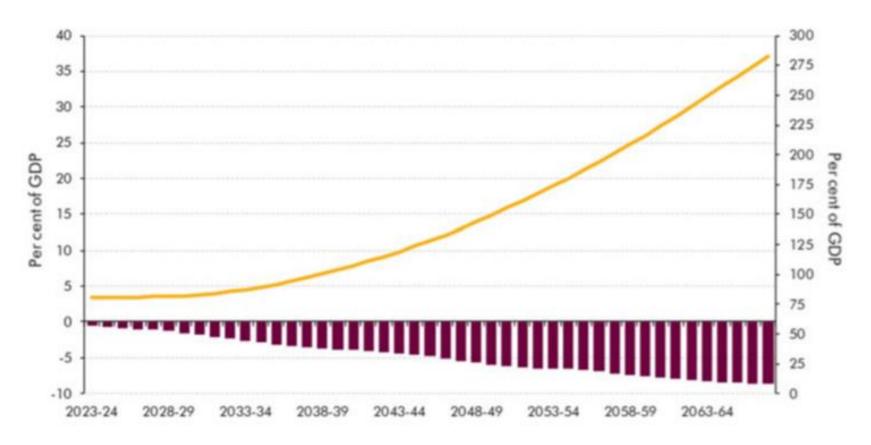
Cumulative change in real weekly earnings at working age adults aged 18-64, 1963-2017



Source: American Economic Association

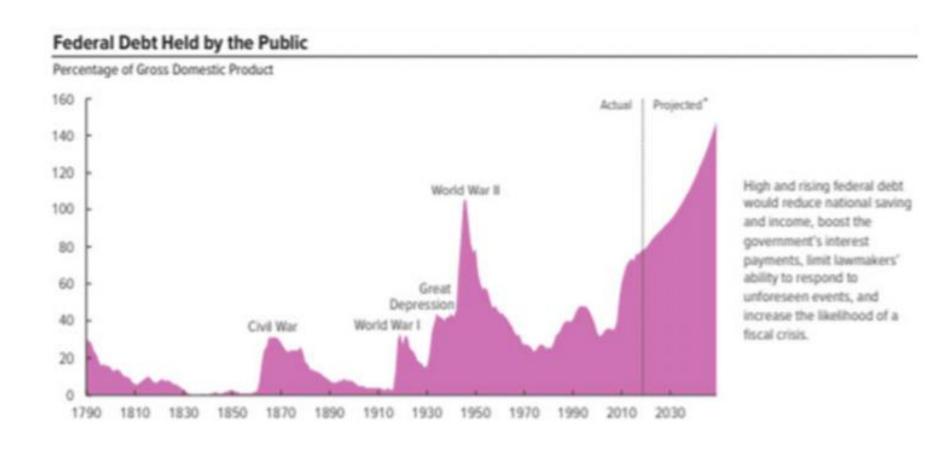
Figure 4: Ageing will lead to a massive rise in deficits and borrowing

Baseline projections of the primary balance and PSND



Source: OBR

Figure 5: US federal debt outstanding is project to skyrocket, mostly due to ageing

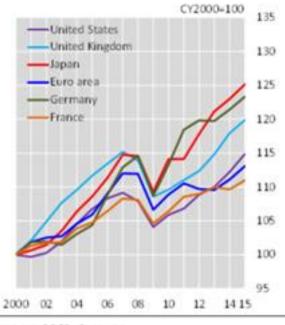


## **Mitigants**

- Africa/India
- · Limit benefits to old
- More participation of elderly
- Technology

Figure 6: "Why Didn't It Happen in Japan?"

#### GDP per worker



Sources: OECD; Eurostat.

#### Japan Inc. Invested Heavily Abroad

#### Overseas/Domestic Capital Investment 96 Tr. Yen 30 30 Right scale 20 20 10 1998 2002 2006 2010 2014 2018 Overseas Affiliates — Domestic Companies

### Labour Adjustment via Hours, Not Wages

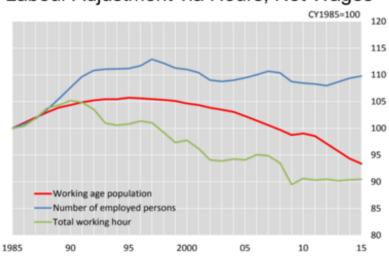


Table 3: The Debt Trap

Debt in the AEs rose even further between the GFC and the pandemic

Dec-07					
	нн	NFC	PSC	Gov't	Total
US	99	70	169	65	233
EA	60	92	151	65	216
GER	61	57	118	64	181
FRA	47	111	157	65	221
SPA	81	124	206	36	241
ITA	38	75	113	100	213
UK	92	94	187	42	228
SWE	65	126	191	39	230
JPN	59	103	161	175	337
AUS	108	80	188	10	198
CAN	79	83	162	67	229

Dec-18					
	нн	NFC	PSC	Gov't	Total
US	76	74	151	106	256
EA	58	105	163	85	248
GER	53	57	110	60	169
FRA	60	141	201	99	300
SPA	59	93	152	97	249
ITA	40	70	110	132	242
UK	87	84	171	87	258
SWE	89	156	244	39	283
JPN	58	103	161	237	398
AUS	120	75	195	41	236
CAN	101	117	218	91	308

	HH	NFC	PSC	Gov't	Total
US	-22	4	-18	41	23
EA	-2	13	11	20	31
GER	-8	0	-8	-4	-12
FRA	14	30	44	34	78
SPA	-23	-31	-54	62	8
ITA	2	-5	-3	32	30
UK	-5	-11	-16	45	29
SWE	23	30	53	0	53
JPN	-1	0	-1	62	61
AUS	12	-5	7	31	38
CAN	22	34	56	24	80

Source BIS, IMF

HH—Households NFC—Non-financial corporations PSC—Private sector (HH + NFC)

## **Conclusions**

- Inflation is coming and the coronavirus will accelerate its arrival
- Real interest rates could very well rise
- Asset returns will be harder to extract
- The combination will lead to lower withincountry inequality
- The Debt Trap will have to be dealt with
- Higher taxes will finance age-related spending
  - Corporations
  - Land (Henry George)
  - Carbon
- Central bank independence will come under increasing threat