



Five long-term global trends and implications for markets

Key points

- ▶ In the short-term, economic growth and investment markets are driven by central bank interest rates, government fiscal policy, population growth, productivity and the rate of participation in the labour force.
- ▶ But, structural trends are also important in influencing long-term economic outcomes, despite being slower moving.
- ▶ We outline five major global trends that will influence economic growth and investment markets over coming years.

Introduction

This *Econosights* looks at some longer-term structural trends in the economy and their impact on economic growth and investment markets.

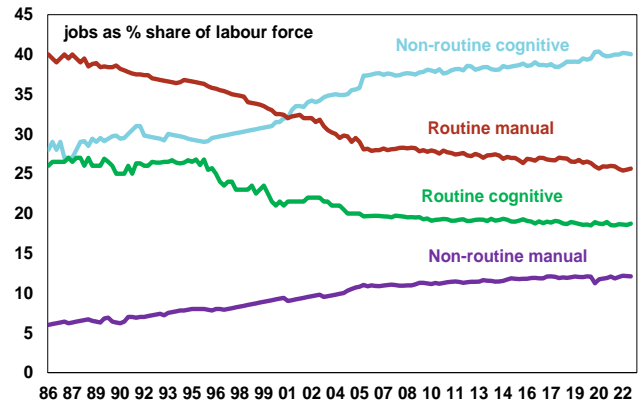
1. A decline in routine-based jobs

Fear of technology replacing jobs has been around for years, although concern around this risk appears to have waned in recent times, as impacts of the pandemic on labour markets has taken focus. New technology is constantly displacing *some* jobs, but it is also creating new ones in its place. The jobs most at risk are routine-based jobs, because this type of work can be replicated, learned and taught by machinery and automatic intelligence. In Australia, there has been a long-term decline in manual and cognitive routine based jobs. In the late 1980's, routine manual jobs were 40% of the workforce and are now around 26% of the workforce while routine cognitive jobs were 26% of the workforce in the late 1980's and are now worth 19% – see the chart below. Similar medium-term trends are evident across other developed countries. Non-routine jobs (either manual or cognitive) are less at risk of being displaced by technology because they are harder to replicate and often need a human element (for example in jobs related to health, childcare or teaching). Problems in recent years with self-driving cars also shows the difficulties associated with technology.

Middle-income households tend to be most susceptible to routine-based jobs so this trend will increase inequality and could put downward pressure on wages growth in the long-run. The OECD (in a report done in 2018) estimated that around 14% of jobs (in the OECD) are at high risk from automation, with large variations across countries (countries that are higher at risk include Slovakia, Slovenia, Greece and Spain while the countries at the lowest risk include Norway, Australia, Finland and Sweden). The workforces that are more at risk tend to have a lower-educated workforce, a weak tradeable services sector and have a low urbanisation rate. In Australia, around 7% of jobs are estimated to be at high risk of automation and in the US its slightly higher at 10%. The government has a role to play in ensuring that the transition to new types of employment for impacted employees is managed through training

programs, appropriate university curriculum and ensuring that funding is targeting those areas at the highest at risk of job losses due to automation.

The Changing Australian Jobs Market

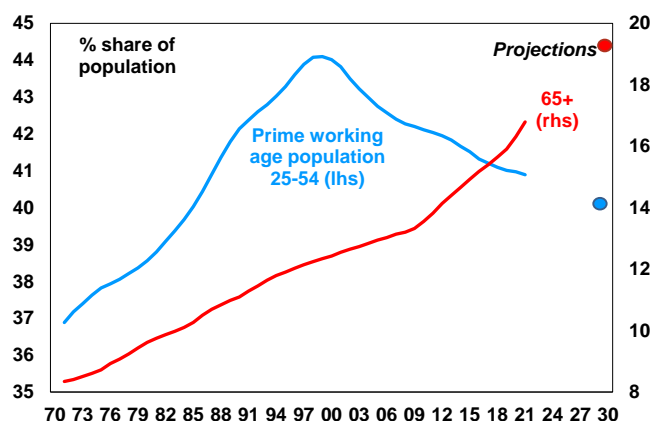


Source: ABS, AMP

2. An ageing population and an increase in the “dependency ratio”

The global population, especially in major developed countries, is ageing which has been a long-term trend as the birth rate has declined. In Australia, the share of the prime working age population (those aged between 25-54) peaked at 44% of the population in 1999 and has been falling slowly since then, currently at around 41% and projected to be around 40% by the end of the decade. In contrast, the share of the population that is aged 65+ is expected to keep climbing to just under 20% by 2030, up from 17% now (see the chart below). An aging population will put upwards pressure on the “dependency ratio” (the sum of those aged under 15 and over 65 as a share of the whole population) which will detract from national savings (people who work increase savings while the very young and old drain savings) which is inflationary in the long-term.

Australia population

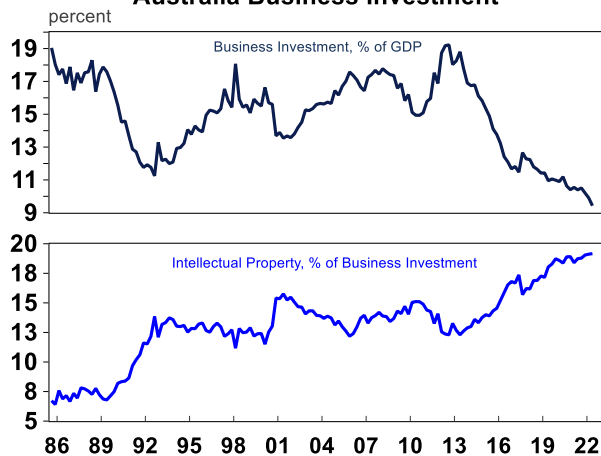


Source: ABS, AMP

3. A decline in business investment as a share of GDP but a lift in intellectual property as a share of investment

In many developed countries, private business investment is declining as a share of the economy, in place of a rising services sector which is less investment intensive. In Australia, business investment often goes through cycles because of the dominance of the mining sector (at its peak mining investment reached 11% of GDP). After the last mining investment boom (which ended in 2012 after business investment was 19% of GDP), investment has been on a gradual decline and is now 9.4% of GDP (see the chart below). While there may be ups and downs in the cycle from the mining investment contribution and the usual wear and tear associated with depreciation, private business investment is likely to decline further as a share of GDP because of the changing nature of business investment. The typically large-scale buildings and structures, machinery and equipment type of investment is being replaced with less “heavy” types of investment, like intellectual property with the rising importance of the tech sector in all industries. A less capital-intensive economy could weigh on long-run productivity growth, although the impact is probably marginal as intellectual property investment should still boost productivity growth.

Australia Business Investment



Source: Macrobond, AMP

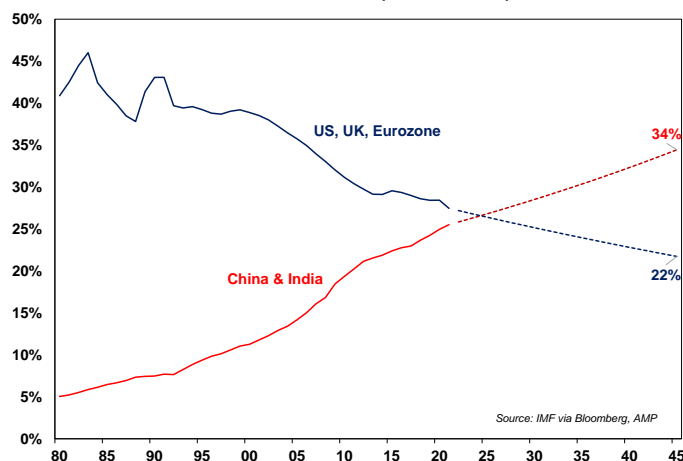
4. A multi-polar world which means more geopolitical risks

The US economy has been increasing in importance to the global economy since the end of the Second World War. The rising significance of the US economy to global trade, cultural influences, military presence and economic power has been increasingly consistent with a unipolar world, especially as the United Kingdom and the Eurozone have had challenging economic conditions in the past decade.

However, the balance of power has been shifting in recent years as the Chinese economy grows and becomes a larger share of the global economy (see the chart below). In purchasing power parity (PPP) terms (which adjusts individual country prices into a global comparison after accounting for exchange rates and purchasing power in each country which allows a better sense of living standard comparison) the Chinese economy is already the largest in the world (at 19% versus the US at 16%). If we also account for India then China and India make up 26% of the global economy compared to the US, UK and the Eurozone at 27% (in PPP terms). But we are currently at a crossroads, with China and India about to takeover as a larger share of the global. On our estimates China and India will be 34% of the global economy by 2045, versus 22% for the US, UK and Eurozone (if growth rates continue at its current pace). As a result, the global economy is increasingly moving towards a multi-polar world as the balance of power shifts away from the US. This shift in the balance of

power will keep geopolitical tensions and risks high over coming years as the US and China compete for global control, particularly in the technological space. Investors should be prepared for periodic inflammations in geopolitical tensions and heightened risks of conflict or war, keeping volatility in sharemarkets high. Concerns over the growing Chinese economy are expected to again be a feature of both the Democratic and Republican party campaigns in the 2024 US Presidential election. However, in Australia, the relationship with China looks to be improving with a recent meeting between Australian PM Albanese and China’s President Xi Jinping seemingly the most positive in years.

Share of World GDP (PPP Valuation)

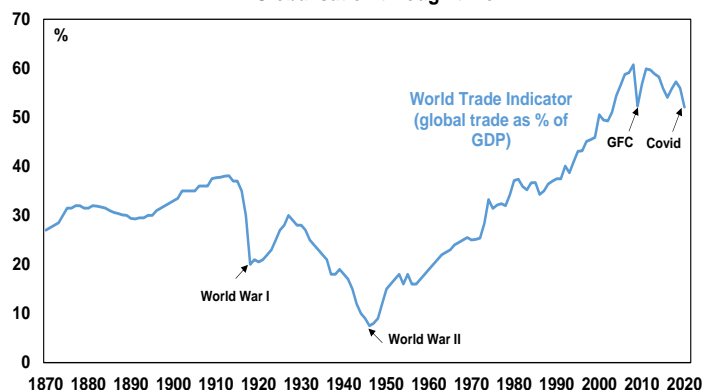


Source: World Bank, AMP

5. Peak globalisation which is inflationary

Globalisation looked to be reaching a peak before Covid-19 broke out, with global trade (the sum of exports and imports) declining as a share of GDP since the Global Financial Crisis in 2008 (the chart below shows that global trade was 56% of GDP in 2019, below its peak of ~61% before the GFC), as countries decided to become more self-sufficient after seeing the contagion impacts of the GFC. Covid-19 dealt another blow to global trade as closed borders and transport delays led to a push towards bringing as much production onshore as possible, or at least to closer countries (“nearshoring” or “friendshoring”). Given that globalisation was disinflationary because production was transferred to countries to the most efficient producer (which most often ended up being the lowest-cost producer) some reversal in the globalisation trend will be more inflationary for the global economy.

Globalisation through time



Source: World Bank, BCA, AMP

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