An Aging Population and the Declined Effectiveness of Monetary Policy

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Life expectancy of Japan

2000 years' ago: life expectancy was 24 years old.

1950 : life expectancy was about 54-55 **years' old**

Retirement age was 50

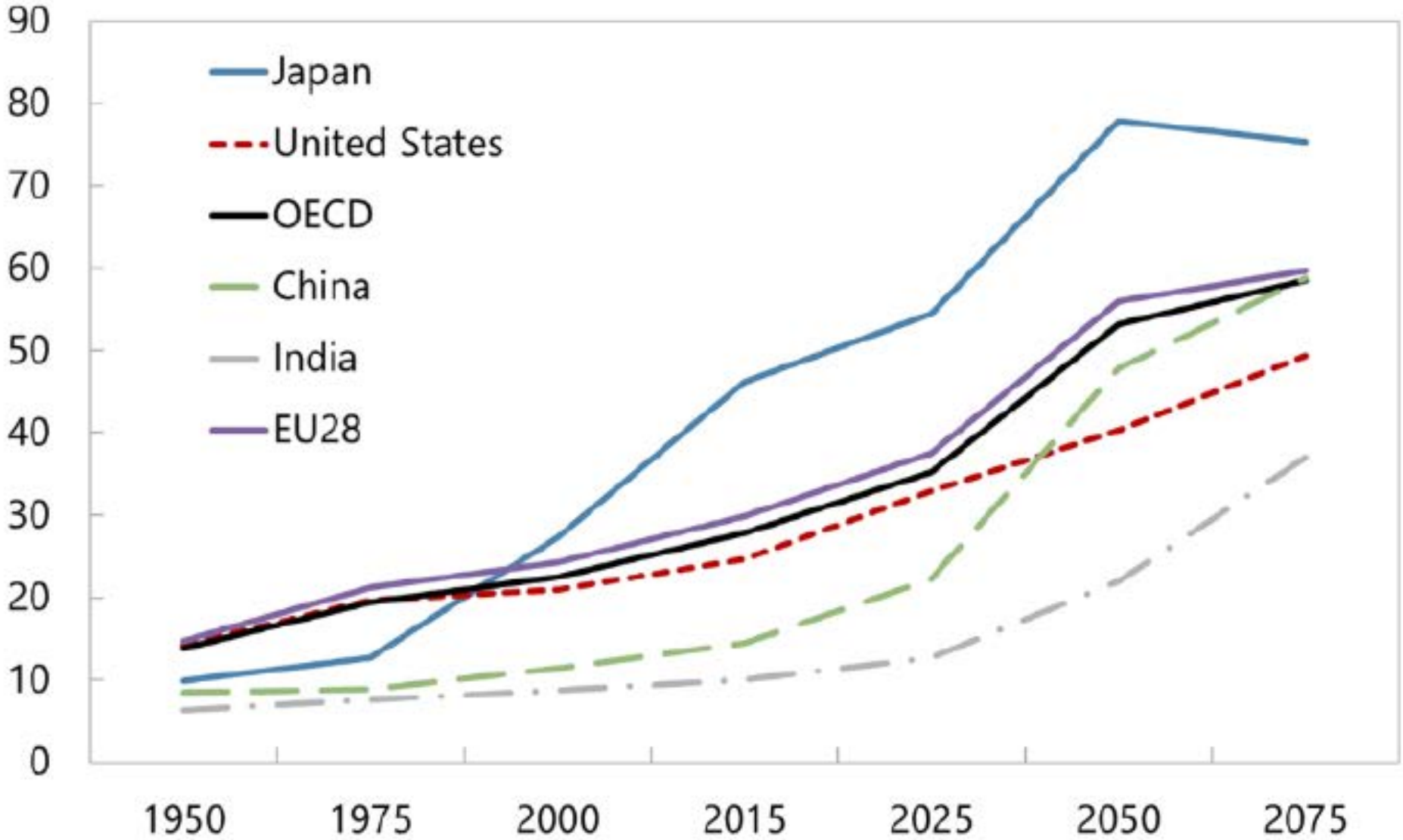
2018: Retirement age, 60-65

Life Expectancy of ladies: 87 years old

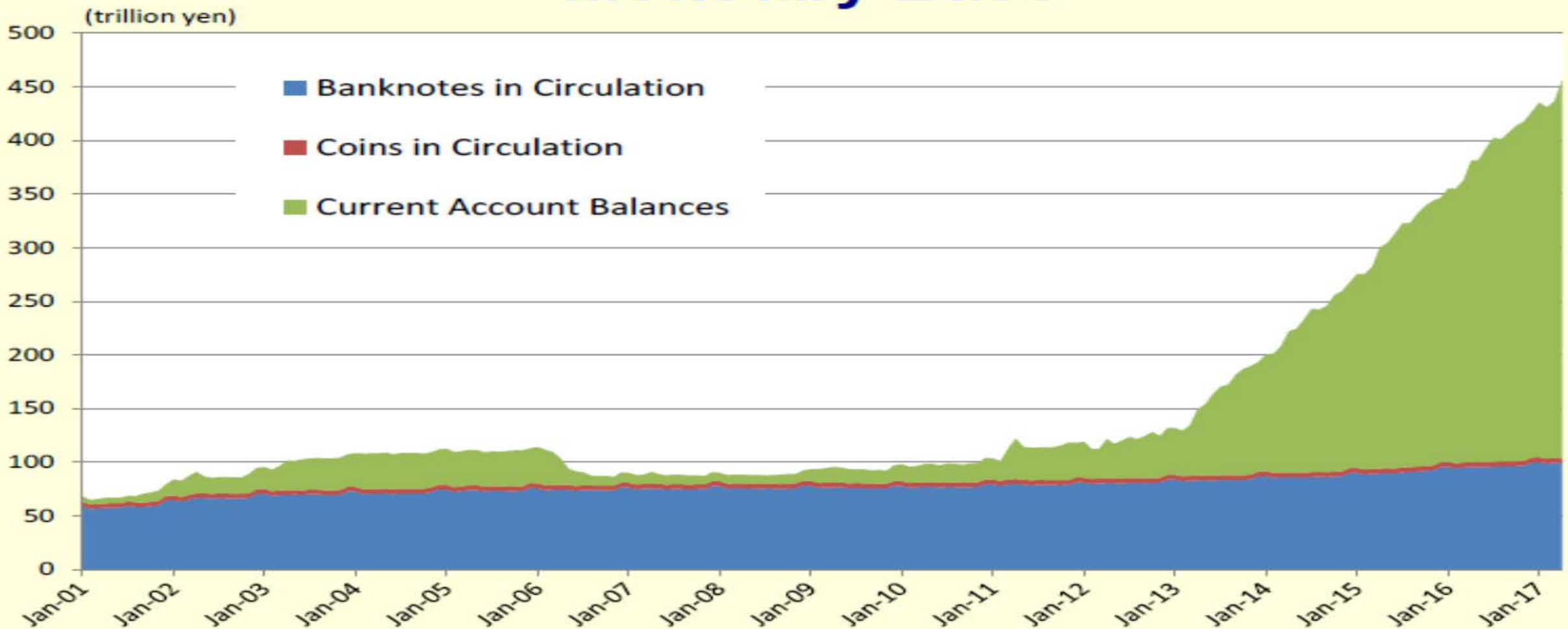
men: 81 years old

Last election: Average age of voters, 57 years old

Figure 1: Old-Age Dependency Ratios (%)

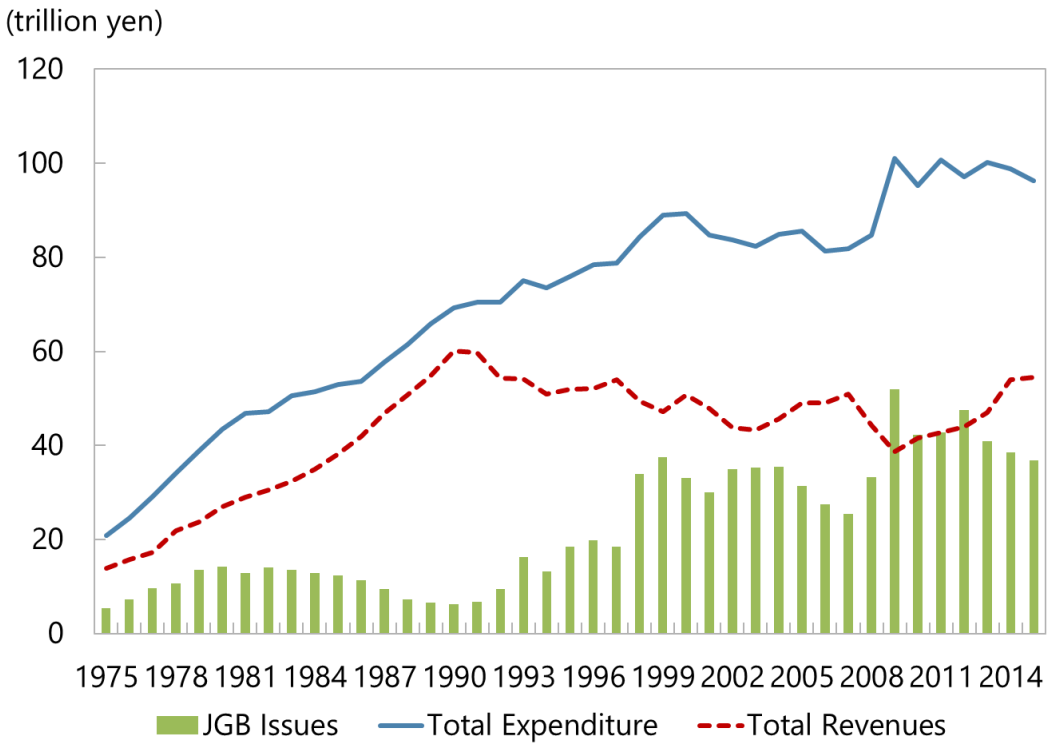


Monetary Base

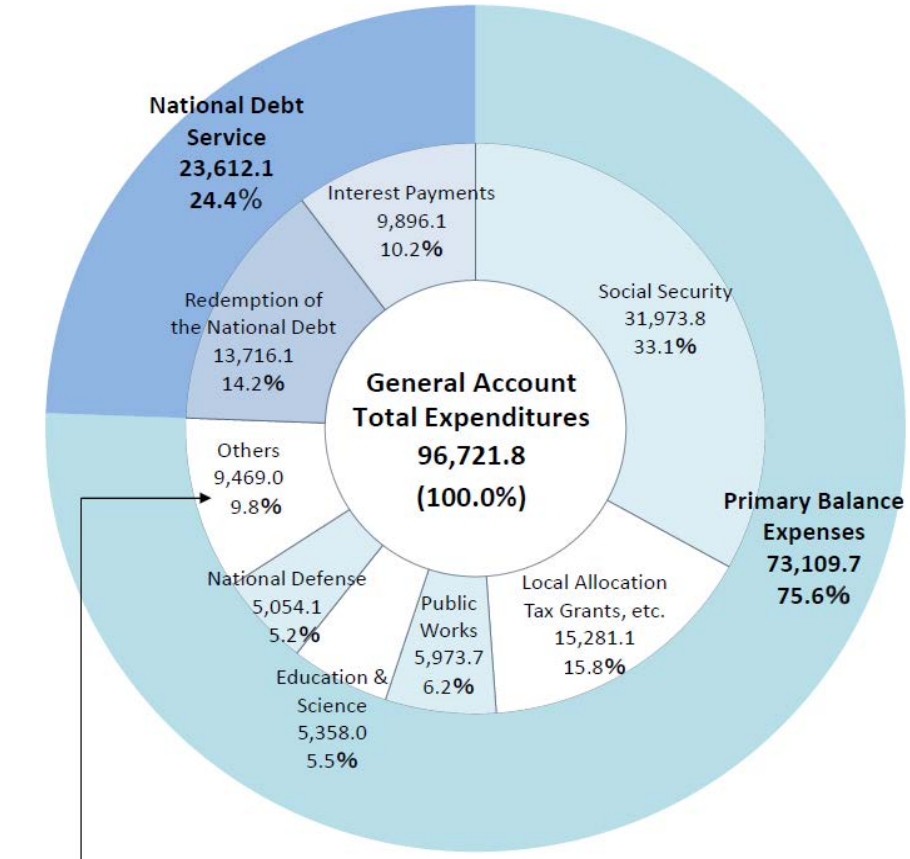


Source: Bank of Japan "Monetary Base"

Budget deficit has been expanded…



…due to a huge increase of social security due to population aging



Food Supply	1,028.2	(1.1%)
Promotion of SMEs	182.5	(0.2%)
Energy	930.8	(1.0%)
Former Military Personnel Pensions	342.1	(0.4%)
Economic Assistance	516.1	(0.5%)
Miscellaneous	6,119.3	(6.3%)
Contingency Reserves	350.0	(0.4%)

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Declined effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policies faced with aging population in Japan☆

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Household's problem

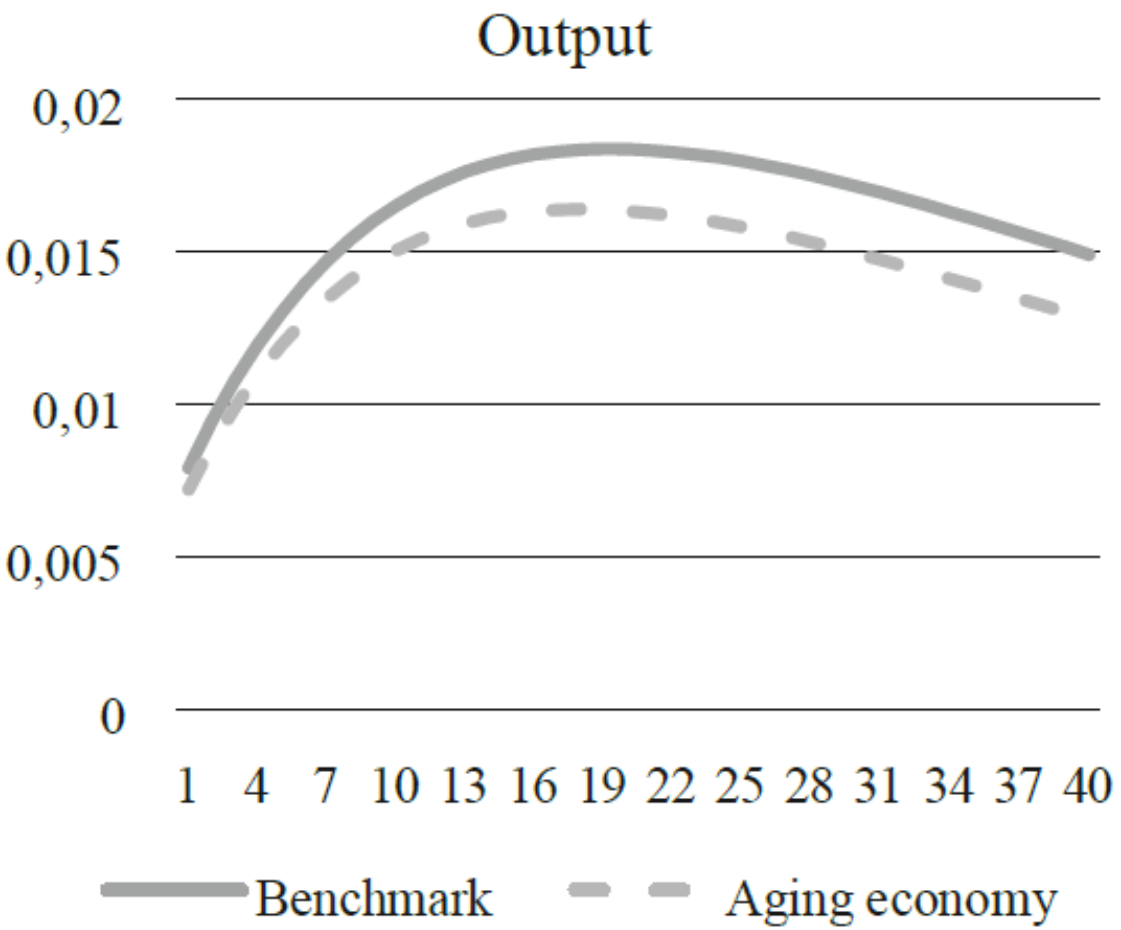
- Worker's problem:

$$\max \mathbb{E}_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \left\{ \frac{1}{1-\sigma} \left[\left\{ \omega c_{w,t}^{\frac{\zeta-1}{\zeta}} + (1-\omega)\, g_t^{\frac{\zeta-1}{\zeta}} \right\}^{\frac{\zeta}{\zeta-1}} \right]^{1-\sigma} + \frac{m_{w,t}^{1-\gamma}}{1-\gamma} - \frac{h_{w,t}^{1+\mu}}{1+\mu} \right\}$$

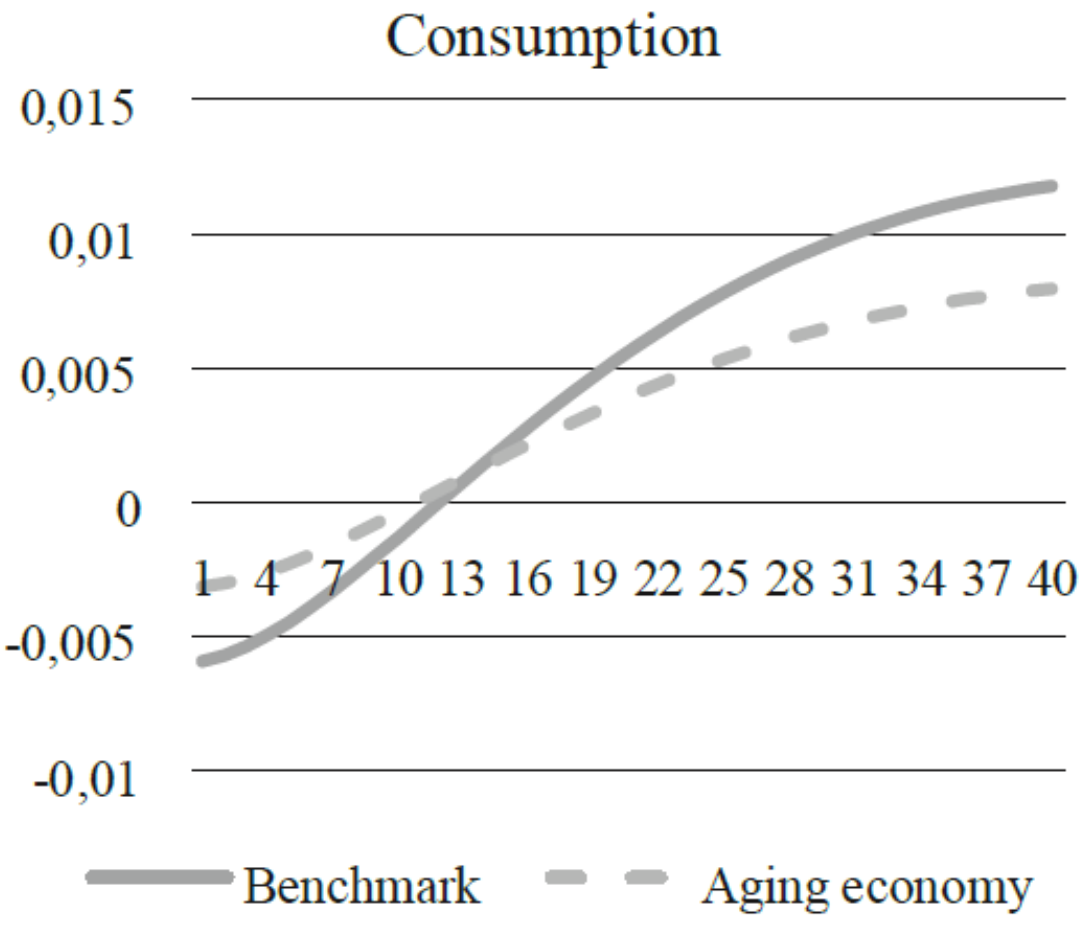
$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.t. } c_{w,t} + k_{w,t} + m_{w,t} + b_{w,t} \quad = \quad & w_t h_{w,t} + r_{k,t} k_{w,t-1} + (1-\delta) k_{w,t-1} \\ & + R_{t-1} \frac{b_{w,t-1}}{\pi_t} + \frac{m_{w,t-1}}{\pi_t} + d_{w,t} - \tau_{w,t} \end{aligned}$$

- Retiree's problem:

$$c_{r,t} = s.$$



(a) Effects of an expansionary monetary policy



(b) Effects of a positive government investment shock

Effects of Expansional Monetary Policy

Monetary Policy (Working Population)

→ Increase investment

→ Wages of working population will rise

→ Consumption of working population will rise

(Retired Population)

→ relies on pensions and social welfare

→ monetary policy does not affect to retirees

Effects of Fiscal Policy (Public Works)

Fiscal Policy (Working Population)

→ Create new jobs

→ Unemployment rate declines

→ Consumption of working population will rise

Retired population

→ Not affected by fiscal policy (punli

→ consumption remains the same

→ lower interest rate reduces their interest income

Empirics – Miyamoto and Yoshino (2019)

- **Specification 1**

$$y_{i,t+k} - y_{i,t} = \alpha_i^k + \gamma_t^k + \beta^k shock_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t}^k$$

  - y : log of output (debt-to-GDP ratio, private-investment-output ratio)
  - $shock$: an unanticipated public investment shock
  - α : country fixed effects
  - γ : time fixed effects

- **Specification 2**

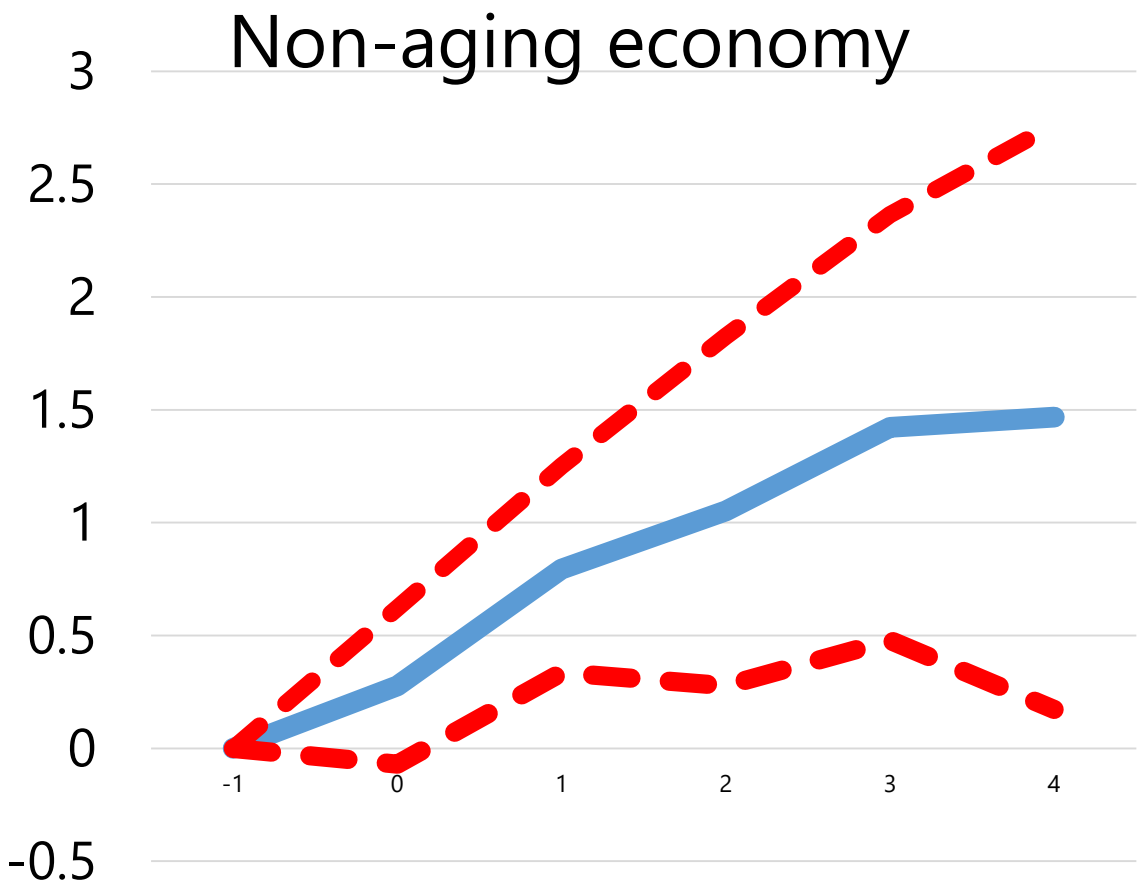
$$y_{i,t+k} - y_{i,t} = \alpha_i^k + \gamma_t^k + \beta_1^k G(z_{i,t}) shock_{i,t} + \beta_2^k \left(1 - G(z_{i,t})\right) shock_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t}^k$$

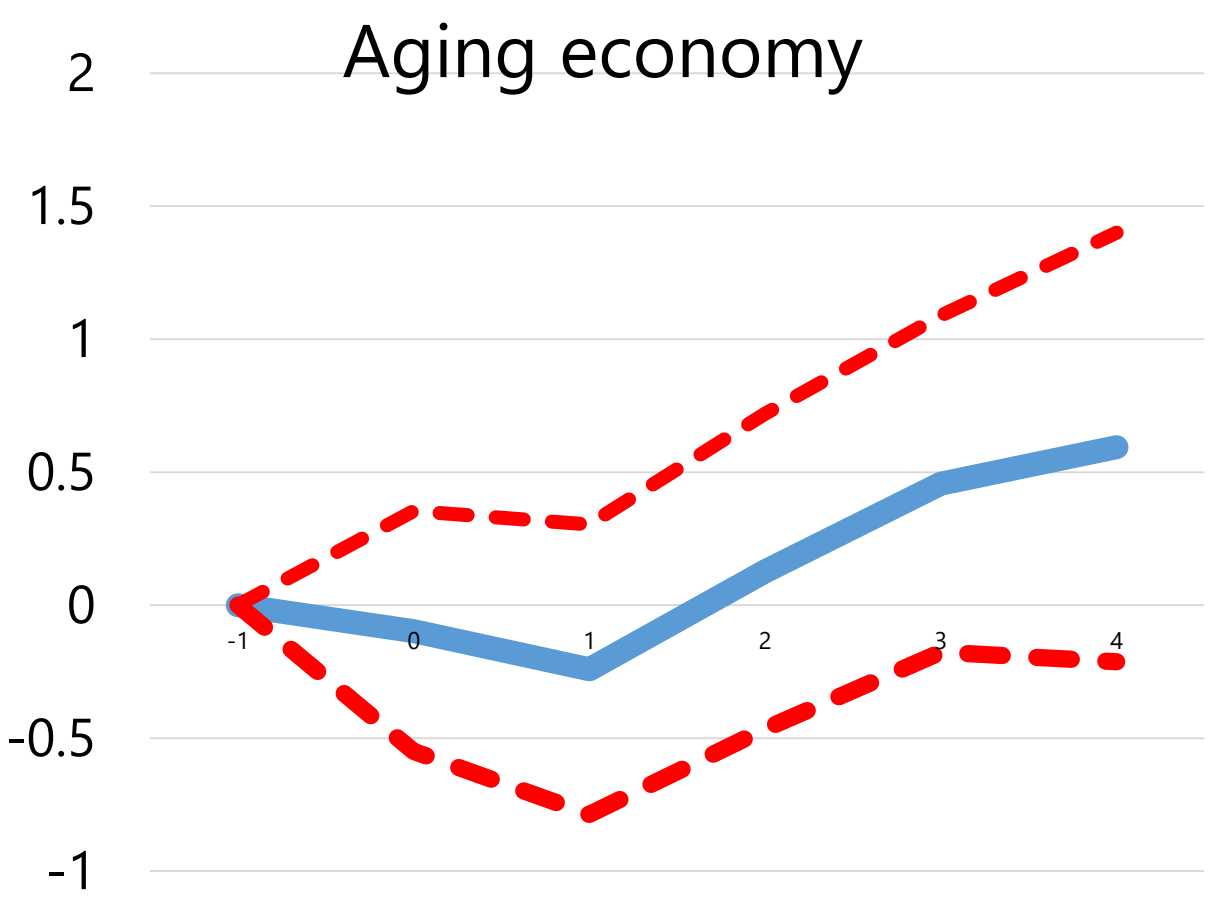
with

$$G(z_{i,t}) = \frac{\exp(-\delta z_{it})}{1 + \exp(-\delta z_{it})}, \delta > 0$$

where δ is an indicator of public investment efficiency

Impact of Fiscal Policy (Public Investment)



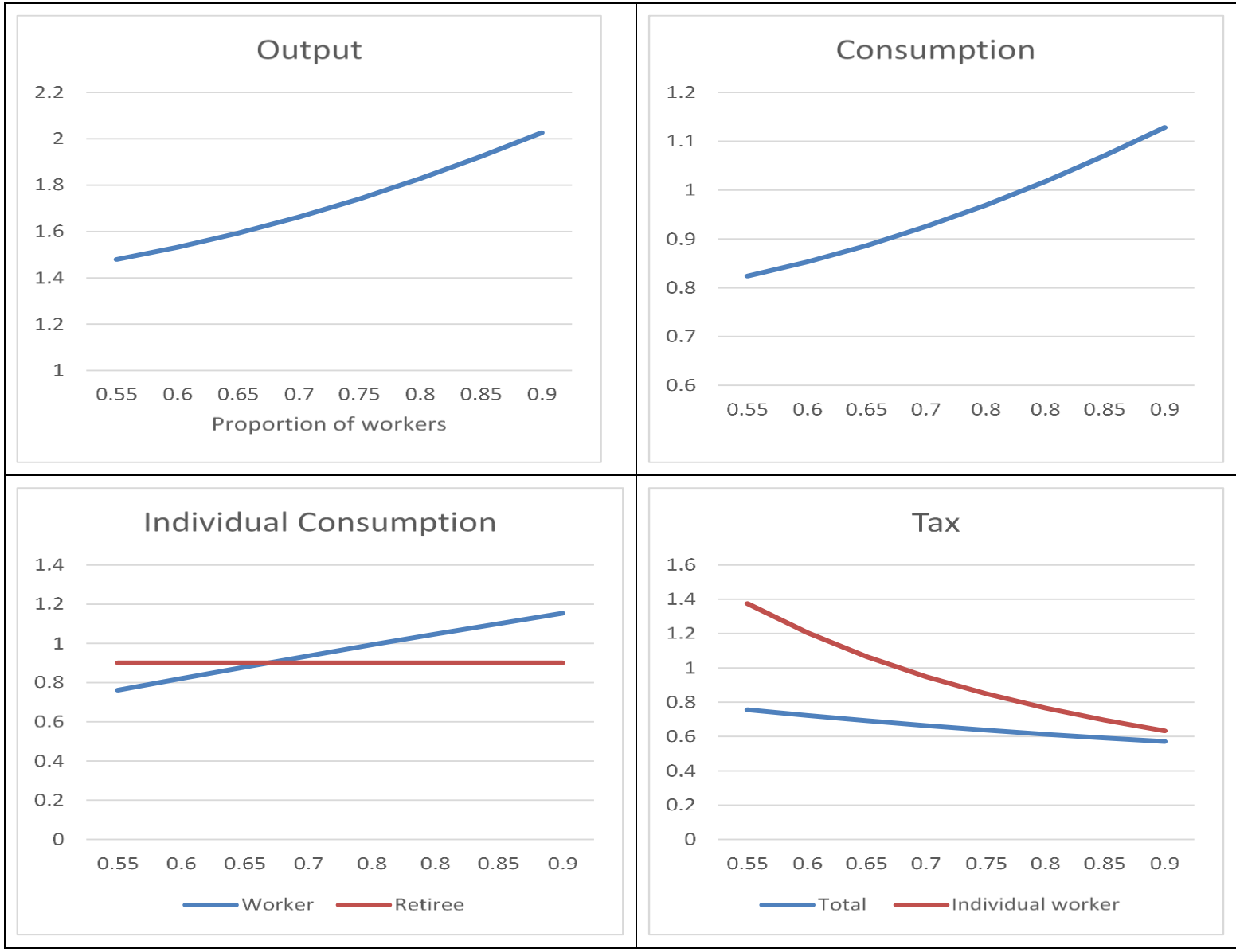


Recommended Policy

Productivity based wage rate and postpone retirement age

Yoshino-Miyamoto (2017) Japan and the World Economy

Yoshino-Farhad-Miyamoto (2017) Credit and Capital Markets



Source: Yoshino and Miyamoto (2016).

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