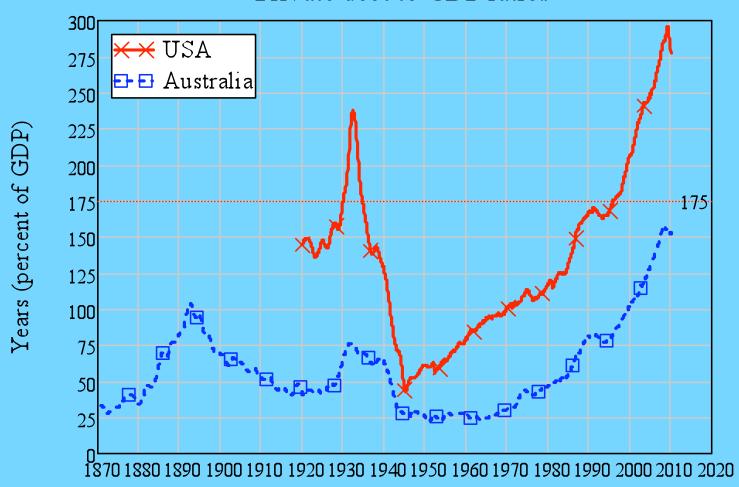


Steve Keen
University of Western Sydney
Debunking Economics
www.debtdeflation.com/blogs
www.debunkingeconomics.com

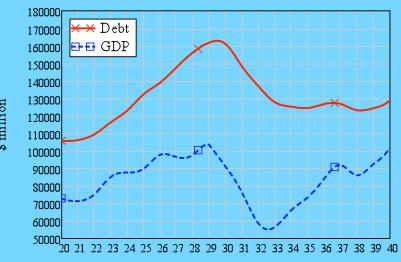
Biggest debt bubbles in history...
 Private debt to GDP ratios



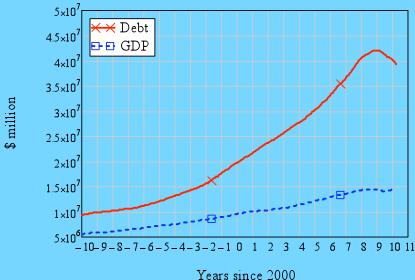
Flow of Funds Table L1+Census Data; RBA Table D02

- "If income is to grow, the financial markets ... must generate an aggregate demand that, aside from brief intervals, is ever rising.
- For real aggregate demand to be increasing, ... it is necessary that current spending plans, summed over all sectors, be greater than current received income
- and that some market technique exist by which aggregate spending in excess of aggregate anticipated income can be financed.
- It follows that over a period during which economic growth takes place, at least some sectors finance a part of their spending by emitting debt or selling assets." (Minsky 1982, p. 6; emphasis added)

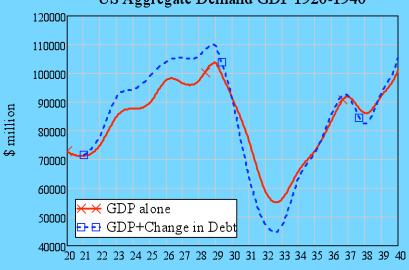
• Debt and GDP 1920-1940



Year
US Private Debt and GDP 1990-2010

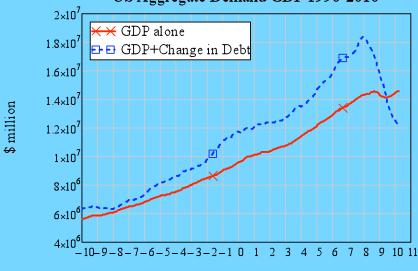


• Aggregate Demand
US Aggregate Demand GDP 1920-1940



US Aggregate Demand GDP 1990-2010

Years since 2000



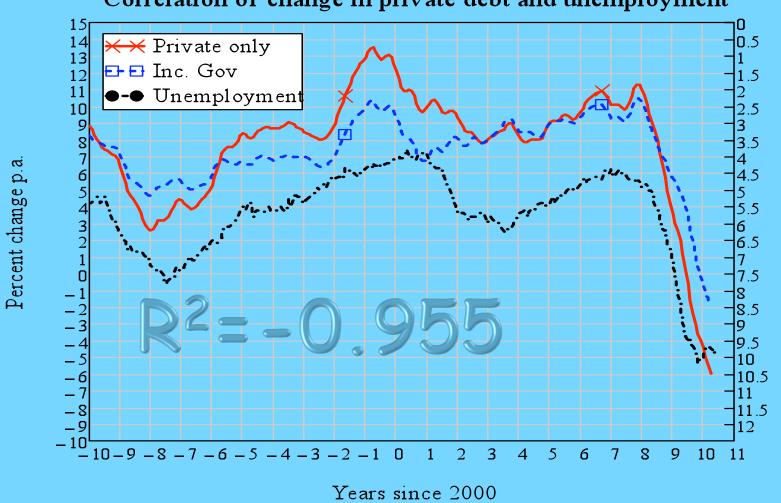
· Aggregate demand & unemployment 1920-1940

Correlation of change in private debt and unemployment



Aggregate demand & unemployment 1990-2010

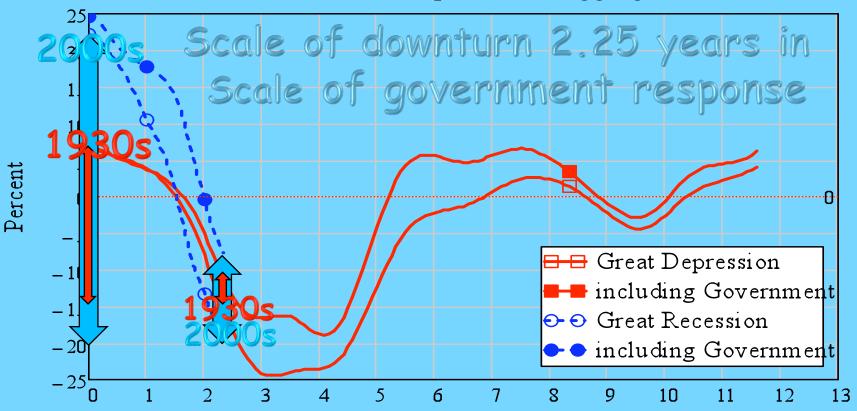
Correlation of change in private debt and unemployment



Percent unemployed (inverted)

• Debt-financed proportion of aggregate demand: $\frac{\Delta Debt}{GDP + \Delta Debt}$

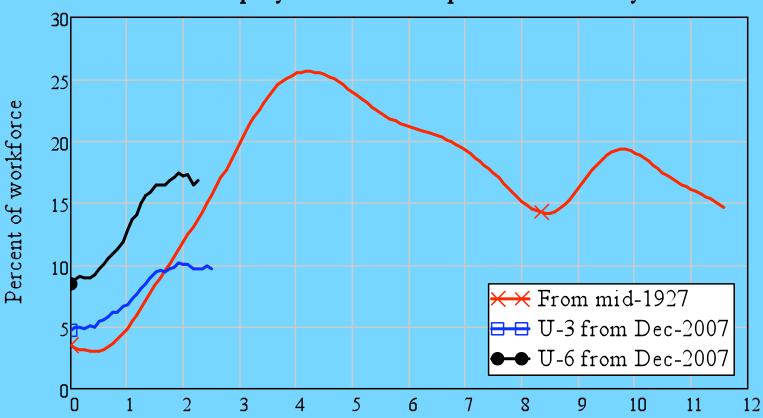
Debt-financed demand percent of aggregate demand



Years since peak rate of growth of debt (mid-1928 & Dec. 2007 resp.)

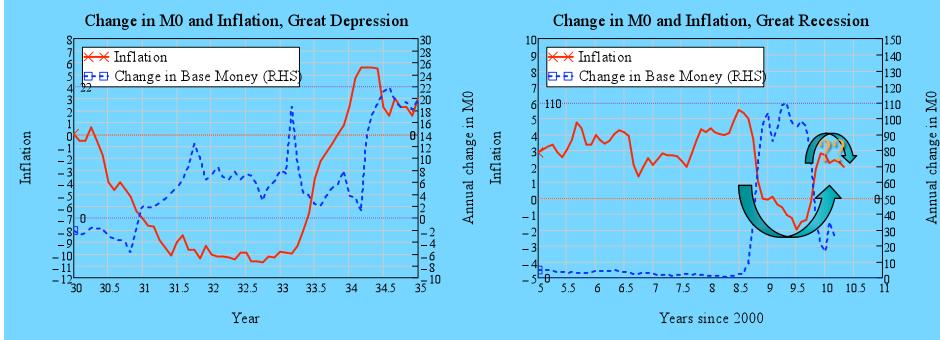
Unemployment: end of the storm or just a lull?





Years since peak rate of growth of debt (mid-1928 & Dec. 2007 resp.)

Far larger Fed response: quantitative easing then & now

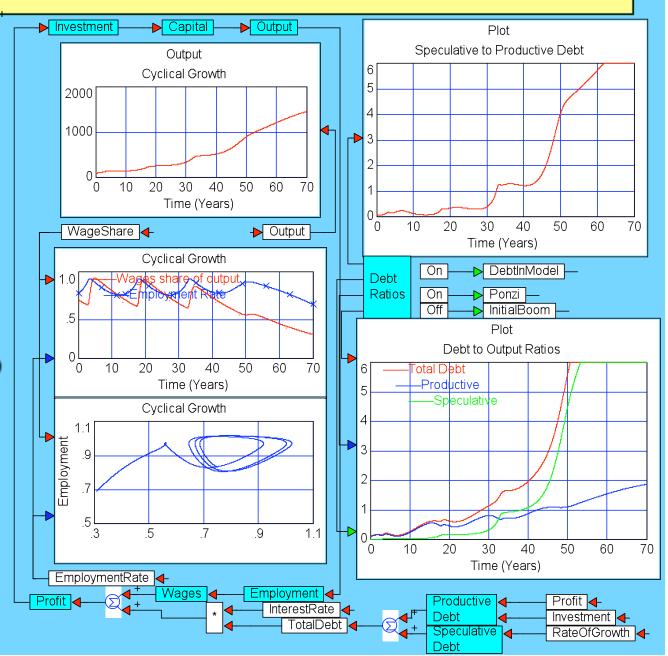


- "Printing press" may have stopped nascent deflation
- But will it be sustained?
- Over to modelling...

 Minsky: Ponzi finance extension to Keen 1995



 Click on icon to run simulation after installing Vissim Viewer





Bank Assets Bank Liabilities (Deposits) Circuit: —Households Inlent Reserves 1250 1250 Banks Which gives 1000 1000 750 750 more "bang 500 500 for buck" 250 250 -rescuing 20 30 20 30 10 40 50 60 10 40 50 60 Time (Years) Time (Years) bankers or URate 4 Unemployment Inflation debtors? ank Injection Borrowers Injection Borrowers Injection 15 10 -2.5 -5.0 -7.5 Click on icons 10.0 20 30 20 30 40 50 60 to run Time (Years) Time (Years) Parameters & Debt to Output Ratio **Financial Initial Conditions** System 25 -No Stimulus Magnitude of Crunch NoStimulus Bank Injection CreditCrunchGovRescue.vsm Borrowers Injection C_size StimBank 0 15 StimFirm 10 CreditCrunchGovRescue.vsm StimFirm ____ 1. D:0 S:1 100> 60. 10 30 50 60 CreditCrunchGovRescue.vsm Time (Years)

Integrating Minsky & the Circuit

Financial Sector

$$\frac{d}{dt}B_{C}(t) = \frac{F_{L}(t)}{\tau_{RL}(g(t))} - \frac{B_{C}(t)}{\tau_{LC}(g(t))}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} B_{PL}(t) = r_L \cdot F_L(t) - r_D \cdot F_D(t) - r_D \cdot W_D(t) - \frac{B_{PL}(t)}{\tau_B}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}F_L(t) = \frac{B_C(t)}{\tau_{LC}(g(t))} - \frac{F_L(t)}{\tau_{RL}(g(t))} + P_C(t) \cdot Y_I(t) \cdot \operatorname{Inv} \Big(\pi_I(t) \Big)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}F_D(t) = r_D \cdot F_D(t) - r_L \cdot F_L(t) + \frac{B_C(t)}{\tau_{LC}(g(t))} - \frac{F_L(t)}{\tau_{RL}(g(t))} + \frac{B_{PL}(t)}{\tau_{RL}} + \frac{W_D(t)}{\tau_{W}} - \frac{Y_I(t) \cdot W(t)}{a(t)} + P_C(t) \cdot Y_I(t) \cdot Inv\Big(\pi_I(t)\Big)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}W_D(t) = r_D \cdot W_D(t) - \frac{W_D(t)}{r_{W}} + \frac{Y_r(t) \cdot W(t)}{a(t)}$$

System states and algebraic relations

Level of output

$$Y_{\mathbf{f}}(t) = \frac{K_{\mathbf{f}}(t)}{V}$$

$$\pi_{\mathbf{f}}(t) = \frac{P_{C}(t) \cdot Y_{\mathbf{f}}(t) - W(t) \cdot \frac{Y_{\mathbf{f}}(t)}{a(t)} - r_{L} \cdot F_{L}(t)}{v \cdot P_{C}(t) \cdot Y_{\mathbf{f}}(t)}$$

Rate of employment

$$\lambda(t) = \frac{Y_{\mathbf{f}}(t)}{\mathbf{a}(t) \cdot \mathbf{N}(t)}$$

Rate of real economic growth

$$g(t) = \frac{Inv(\pi_{t}(t))}{v} - \delta$$

Rate of change of wages

$$\frac{d}{dt}W(t) = W((t)) \cdot \left[Ph(\lambda(t)) + \left[\frac{-1}{\tau_{Pc}} \cdot \left[1 - \frac{W(t)}{a(t) \cdot (1-s) \cdot P_C(t)} \right] \right] \right]$$

Rate of change of prices

$$\frac{\text{d}}{\text{d}t}P_{C}(t) = \frac{-1}{\tau_{P_{C}}} \cdot \left[P_{C}(t) - \frac{W(t)}{\text{a}(t) \cdot (1-s)}\right]$$

Rate of change of capital stock

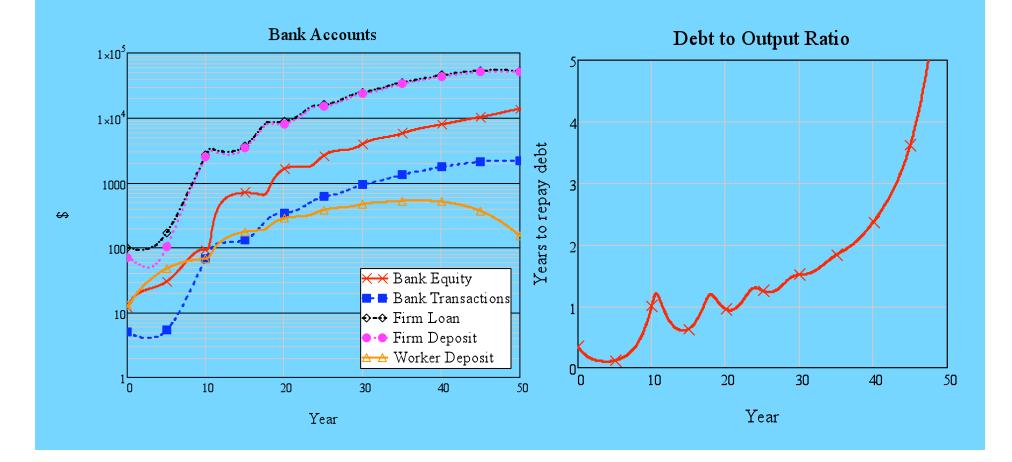
$$\frac{d}{dt}K_{\mathbf{r}}(t) = K_{\mathbf{r}}(t) \cdot \mathbf{g}(t)$$

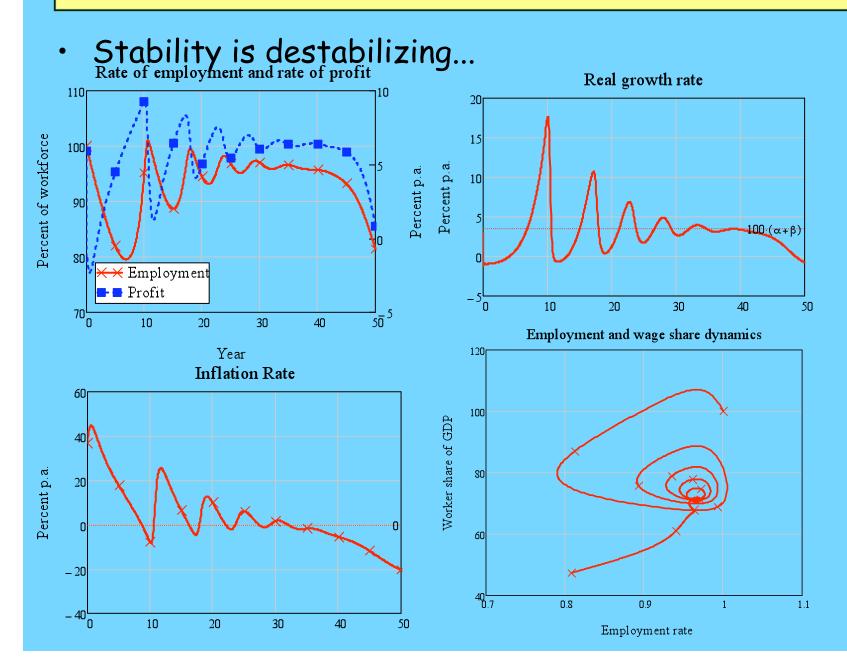
Rates of growth of population and productivity $\frac{d}{dt}a(t) = \alpha \cdot a(t)$ $\frac{d}{dt}N(t) = \beta \cdot N(t)$

$$\frac{d}{dt}a(t) = \alpha \cdot a(t)$$

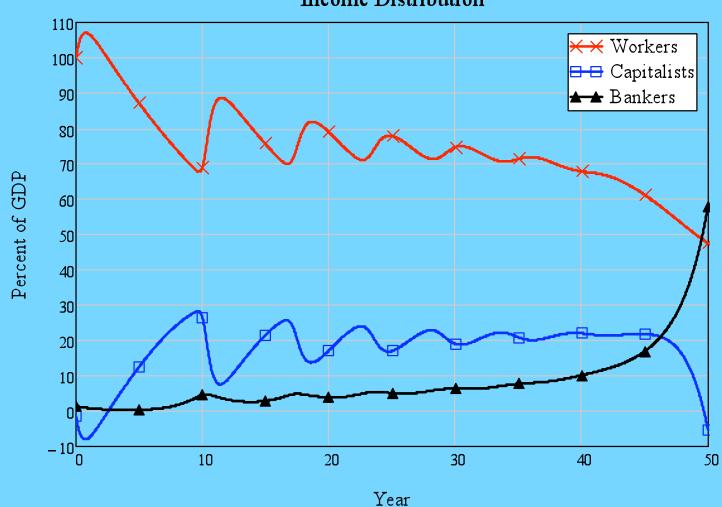
$$\frac{d}{dt}N(t) = \beta \cdot N(t)$$

- Debt-deflationary dynamics in strictly monetary Minsky
 -Circuit model
- "The Great Moderation", then "The Great Crash"

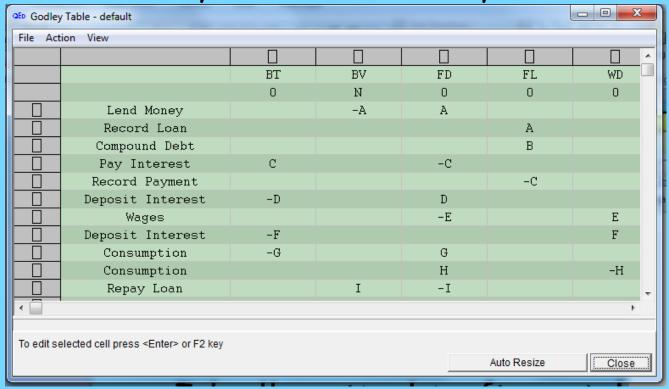




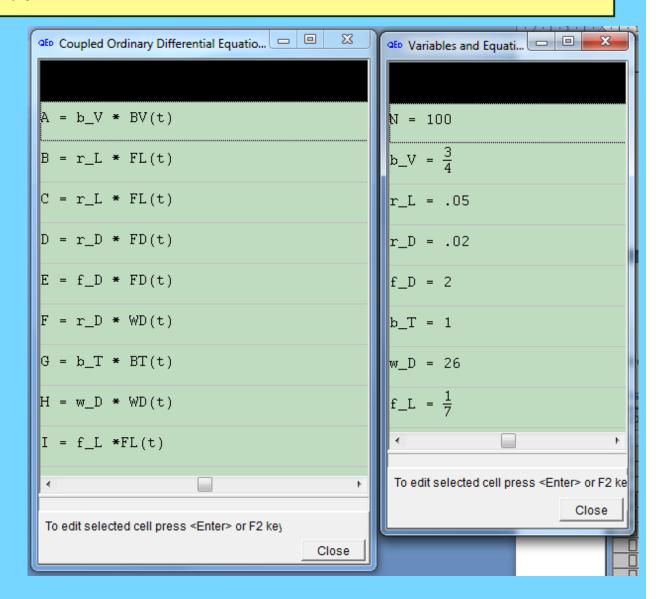
- · Income inequality
 - Not worker vs capitalist but worker vs banker Income Distribution



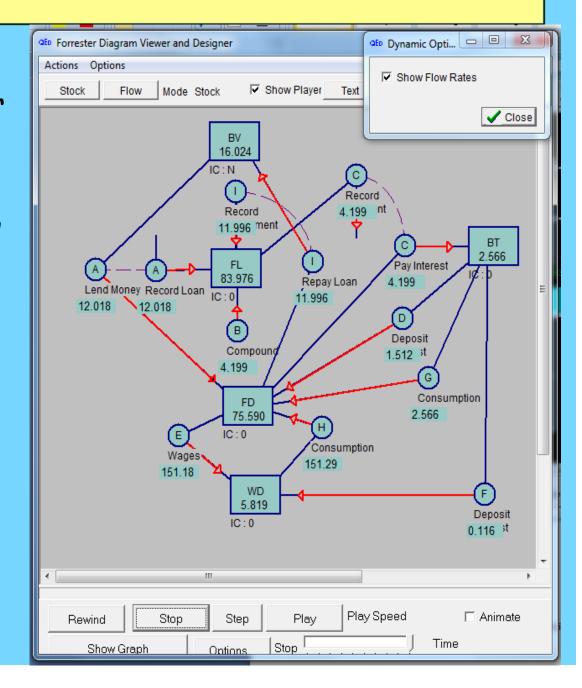
- QED: a new approach to dynamic modelling
- Inspired by Godley SAM approach
 - Extended to continuous time
- Ideally suited to financial flows
 - Model dynamics via a Godley Table:



• Equation entry:



- Automatically generate "Forrester Diagram"
- Similar to standard systems engineering
 - Simulink, Vissim, Ithink, Stella, Vensim
- And also "Phillips Diagram"...



- Tribute to Bill Phillips...
- Freely available at
 - www.debtdeflation.
 com/blogs/qed
- Updates will be posted there

