

Time Series Plots

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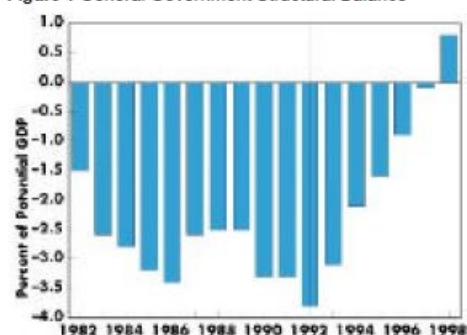
The plots in the Godley 99 paper are reproduced here. To facilitate comparison with the original paper, the same time span is used, but extended to 2015. Data are taken from the NIPA IMA tables.

1. General Government Structural Balance

This is the gov't surplus/deficit as a percentage of GDP.

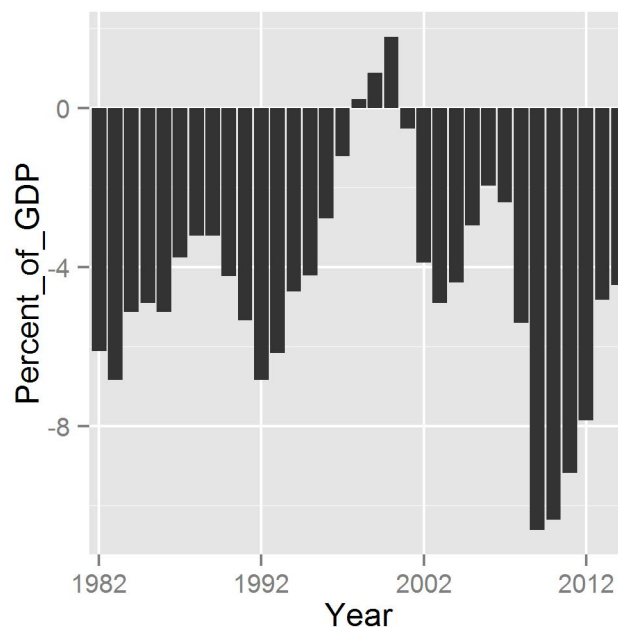
Plot 1

Figure 1 General Government Structural Balance



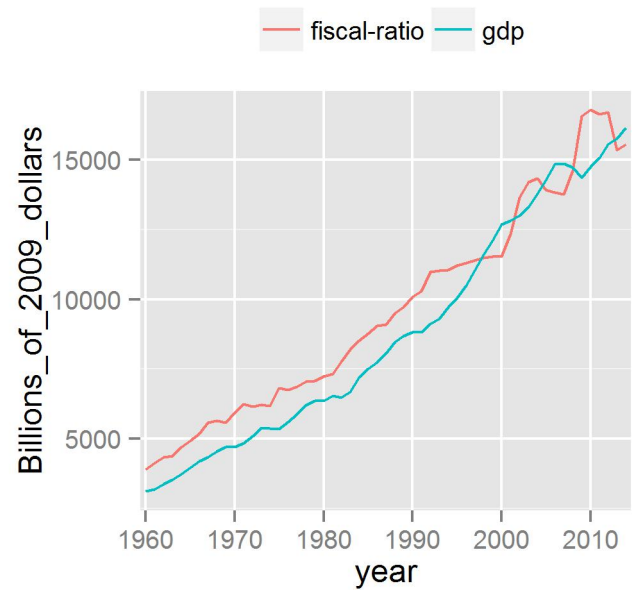
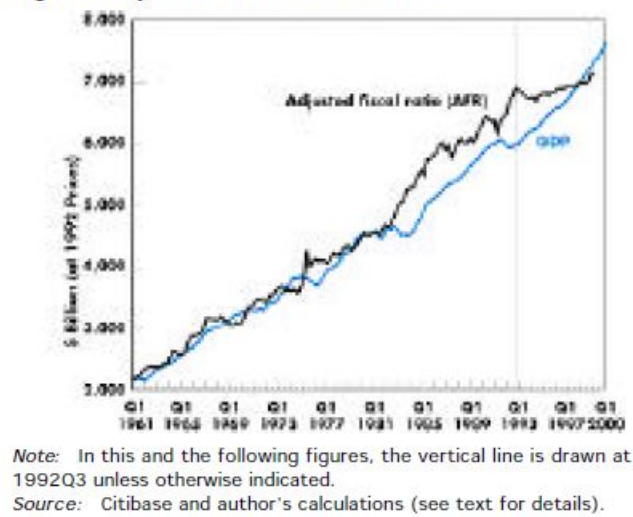
Note: The vertical line is drawn at 1992 to mark the transition from expansionary to restrictive fiscal policy.
Source: OECD Economic Outlook, December 1998.

Plot 2



2. Adjusted Fiscal Ratio and GDP

This is a measure of the government's 'fiscal stance' - it is said to be neutral if the deficit is small and does not increase as a share of GDP through time. It is the ratio of Government Spending to the average rate of taxation. When the budget is balanced, this ratio will be exactly equal to GDP. $FR = G/\theta$ where G is gov't expenditure and θ is the average tax rate. It's the ratio of the injection from gov't expenditure to the leakage of taxation. In Godley's paper, the data are corrected for the business cycle and adjusted for inflation by appropriate deflation of both stocks and flows.

Figure 2 Adjusted Fiscal Ratio and GDP

3. Adjusted Trade Ratio and GDP

The “adjusted trade ratio” (ATR) is constructed according to the same principles as the AFR, that is, it is the ratio of exports and foreign transfers to the average import propensity, with all variables corrected for inflation, relative prices, and the business cycle. It measures the rate at which exports inject demand into the economy compared to the demand leakages of imports. The ATR is X/μ where X is exports of goods and services plus all transfers corrected for price changes and μ is the average import propensity corrected for the business cycle.

Figure 4 Adjusted Trade Ratio and GDP

Source: Citibase and author's calculations (see text for details).

