

This time will never be different- Justify
*This Time is Different: Eight Centuries
of Financial Folly's Conclusion*

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International Monetary Fund (IMF)

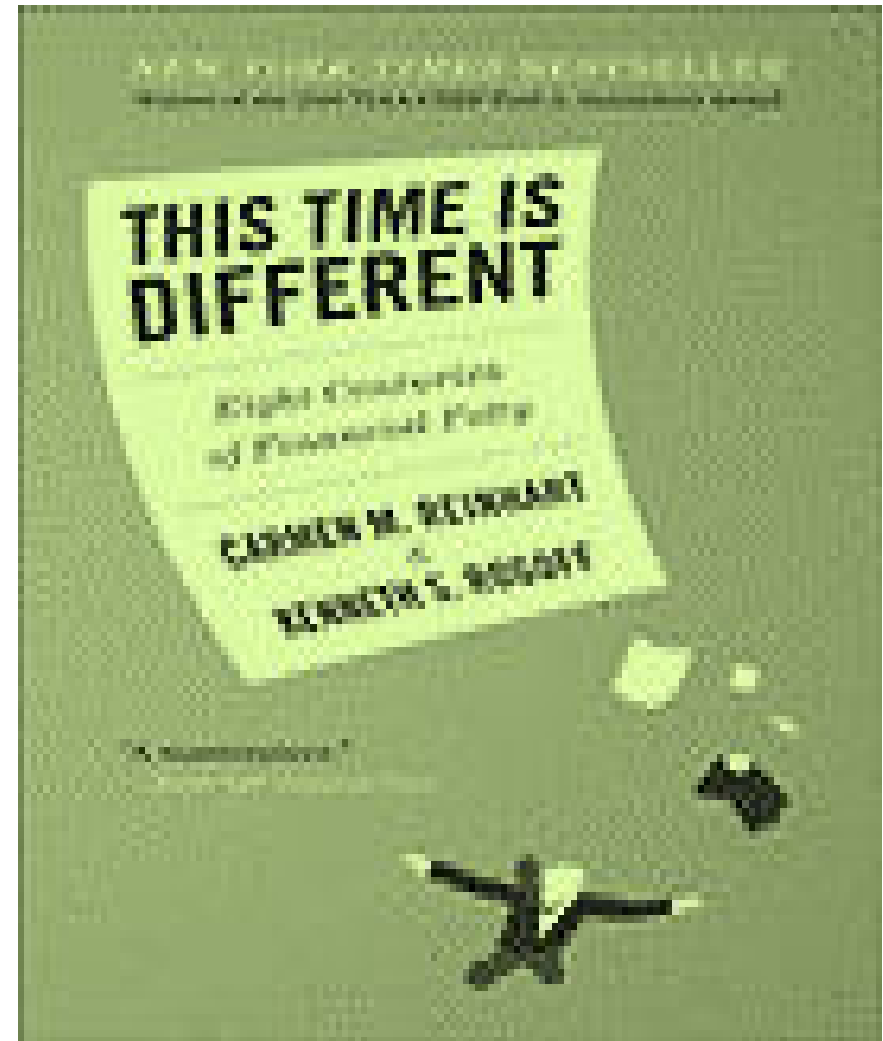
Dr. Syed Mohammad Ali Abbas

Agenda

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Findings
- Conclusion

Introduction

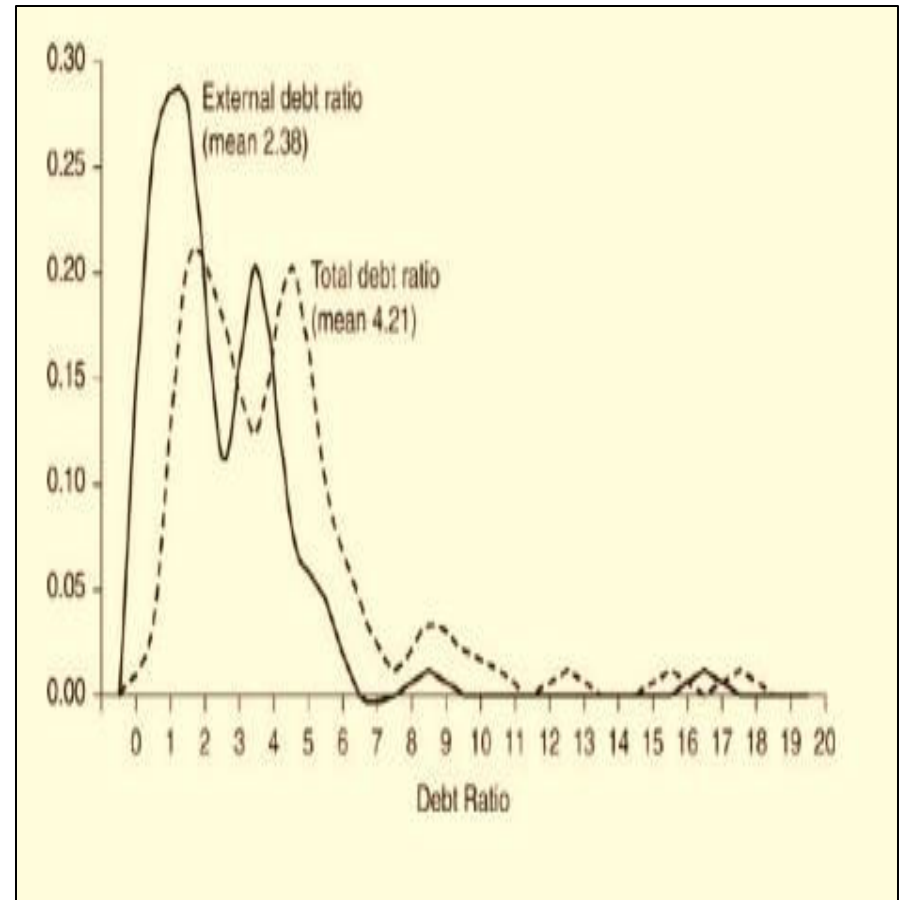
- Reoccurrence of financial crises
- Less cautionary steps towards financial crises
- The “this time is different” syndrome



Problem Statement

- Serial default occurs from time to time around the globe
- Domestic debt plays a significant role in default even though external debt is at a very low level

More room to explore?



Research Purpose

To examine the consistency of serial defaults throughout history

To examine authors' assertion that domestic debt plays a significant role in default even though external debt is at a very low level

To argue that domestic debt is overlooked

Variables Identified

Domestic Debt

External Debt Ratio

External Debt

Total Debt Ratio

Inflation

Gross National
Product (GNP)

Research Questions

- Is serial default a historical pattern?
- Does domestic debt play a significant role in default?
- What are the correlations among external debt, domestic debt and total debt ?

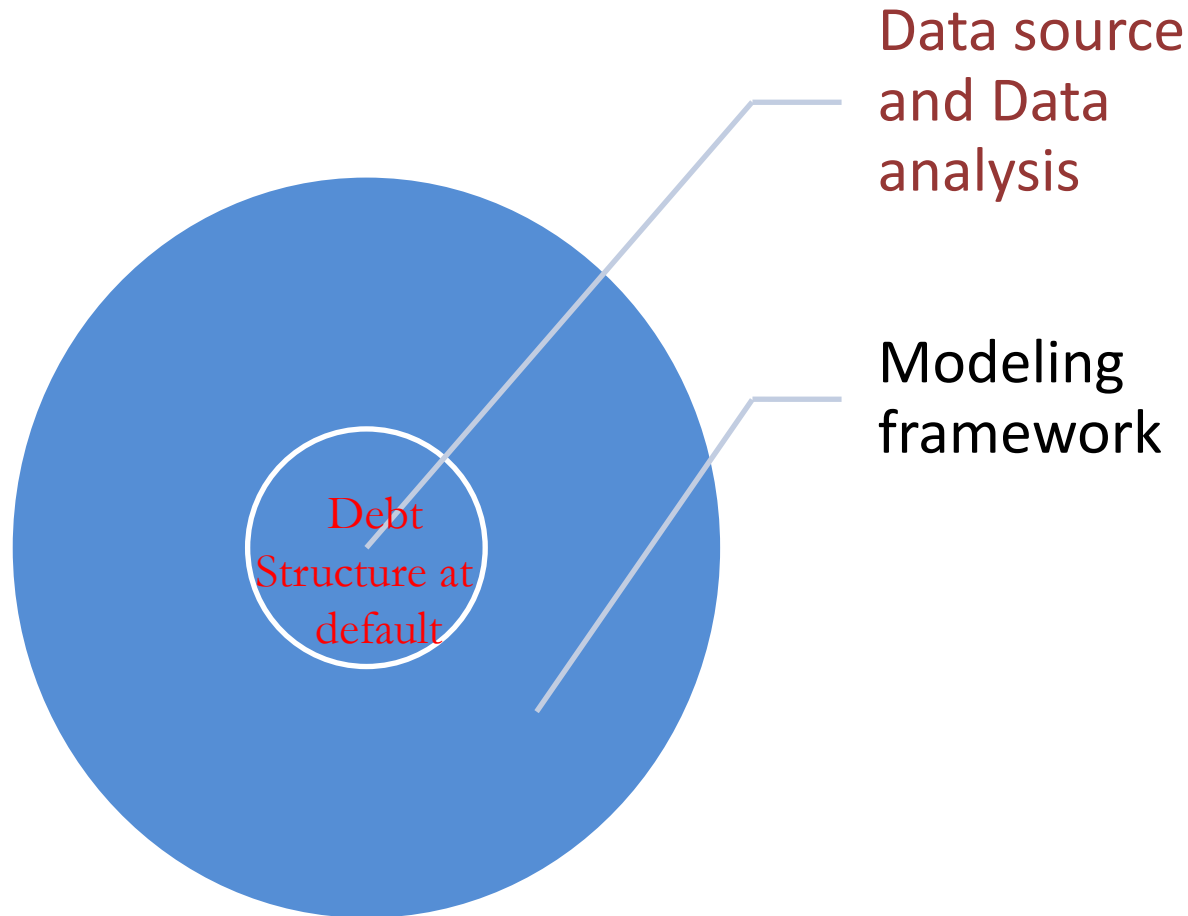
Methodology

Analysis of Debt
Structure at Default



Analysis of
government strategy
after default

Analysis of Debt Structure at Default



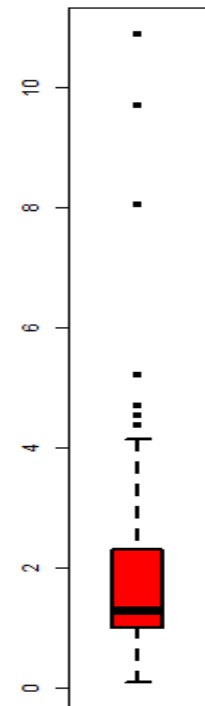
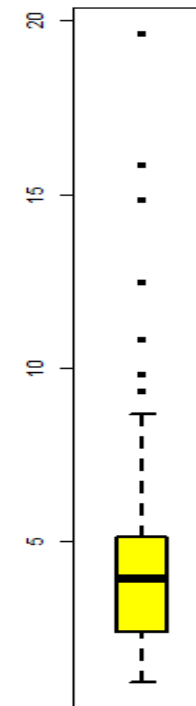
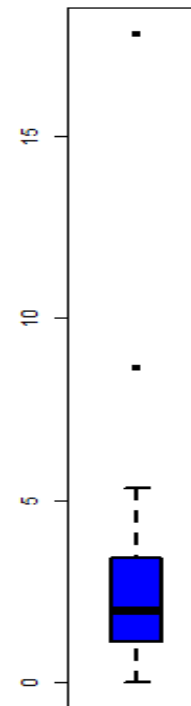
Data Source and Data Analysis

Summary Statistics and Box Plots

Table 1

Summary Statistics

Variable Name	No of Obs	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.	StDev
External Debt Ratio	89	0.00	1.12	1.95	2.47	3.44	17.79	2.33
Total Debt Ratio	89	0.94	2.40	3.92	4.37	5.14	19.61	3.26
Domestic Debt Ratio	89	0.09	1.01	1.29	1.90	2.30	10.88	1.81



Pearson Correlation and Spearman Correlation

Table 2

	Pearson	Spearman
External to Domestic Debt Ratio	0.2196669	0.2164136
External to Total Debt Ratio	0.8393286	0.8362263
Domestic to Total Debt Ratio	0.7147191	0.6574123

Histograms

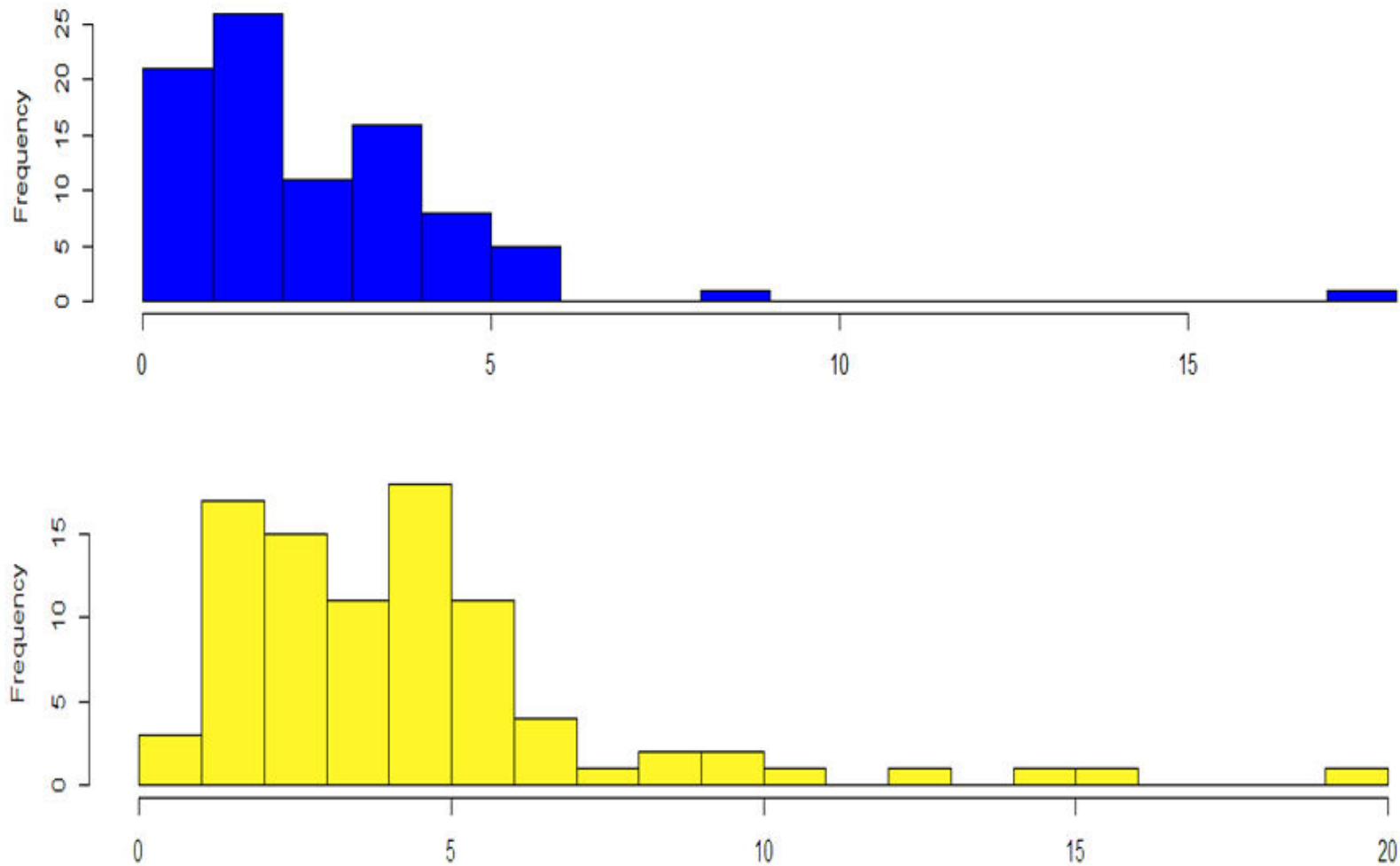
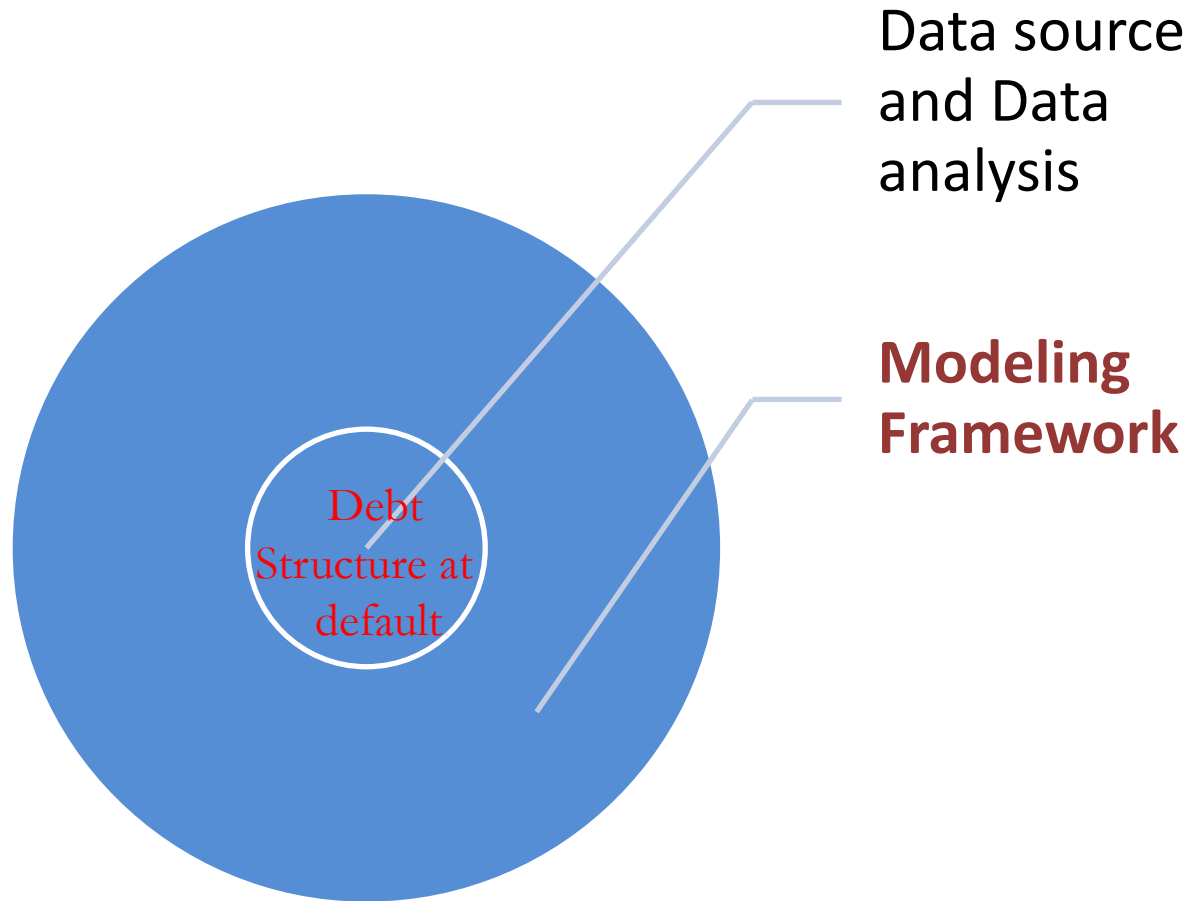


Figure 2. External debt ratio distribution and total debt ratios distribution

Analysis of Debt Structure at Default



Modeling Framework

Data Preparation

- Outliers in dataset
- Log transformation

Assess the Clustering Tendency

Hopkins Statistic

- Null hypothesis: the dataset is uniformly distributed (i.e., no meaningful clusters, H is about 0.5)
- Alternative hypothesis: the dataset is not uniformly distributed (i.e., contains meaningful clusters)

Data Visualization

Hopkins test return H value = 0.23

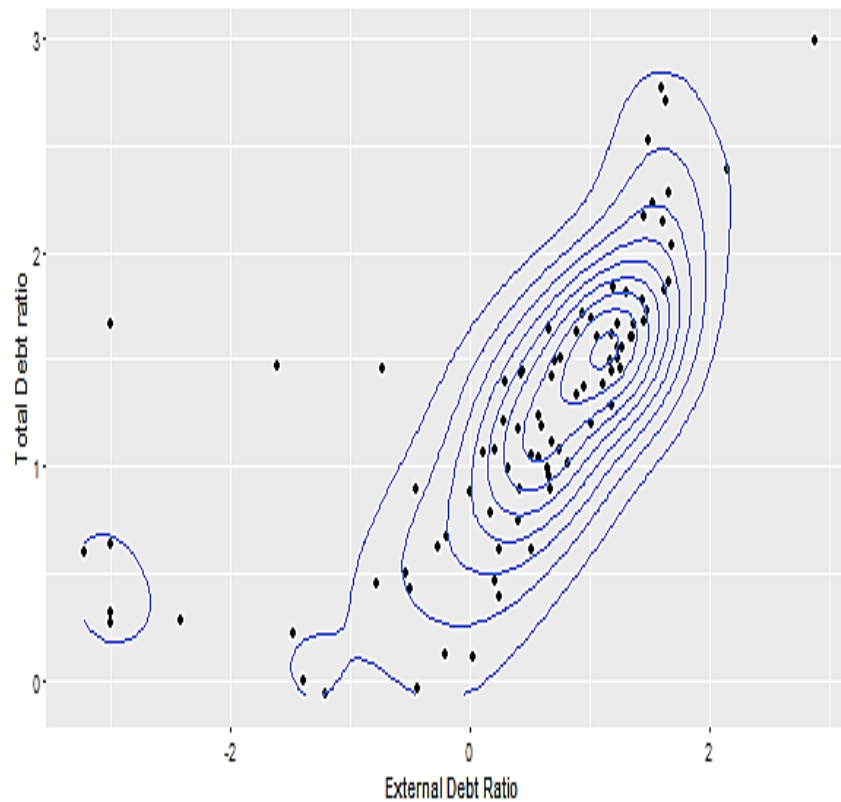


Figure 9. Visualization of external debt ratio and total debt ratio on two dimensions

Random uniformly distributed data

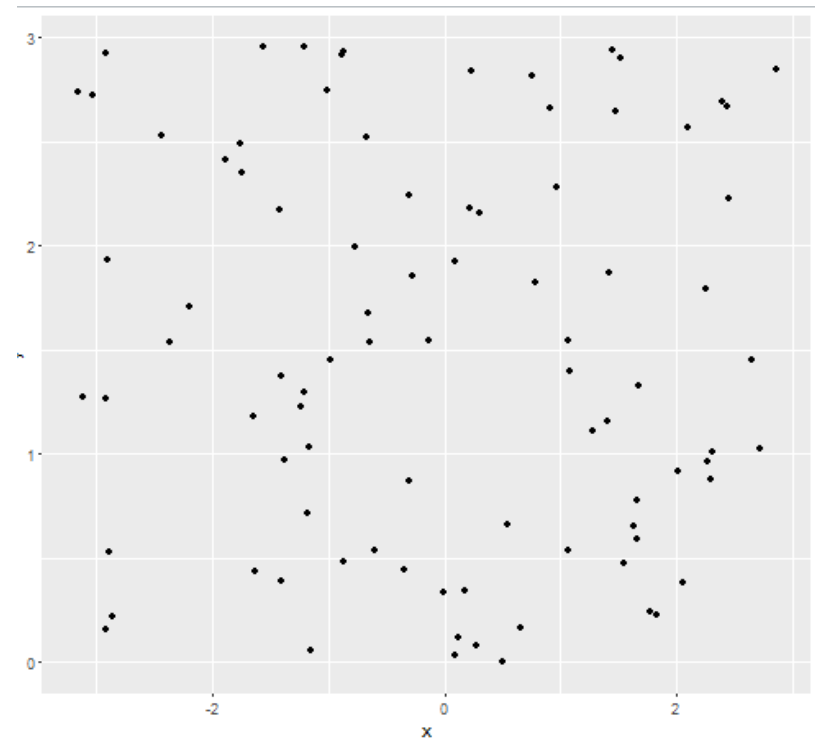


Figure 10. Random Uniformly Distributed Non-Clustering Dataset

Mclust

Large filled dots are in 95% Quantile of that distribution. smaller are in the 75–95% by (Fraley & Raftery)

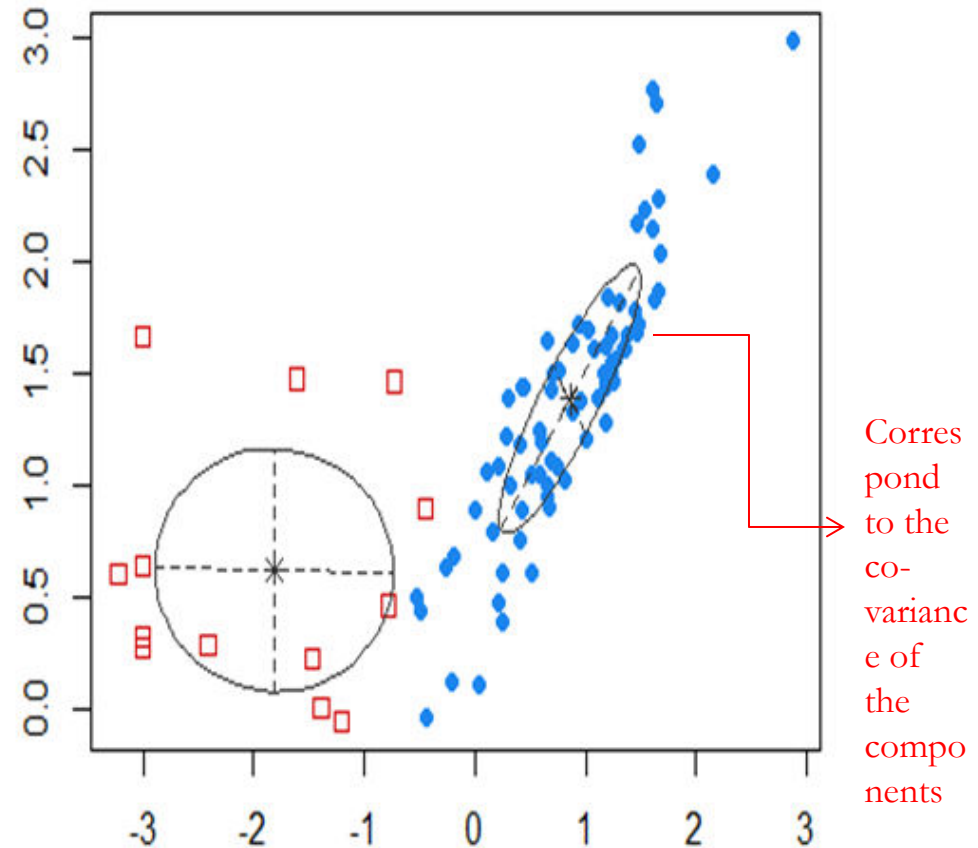
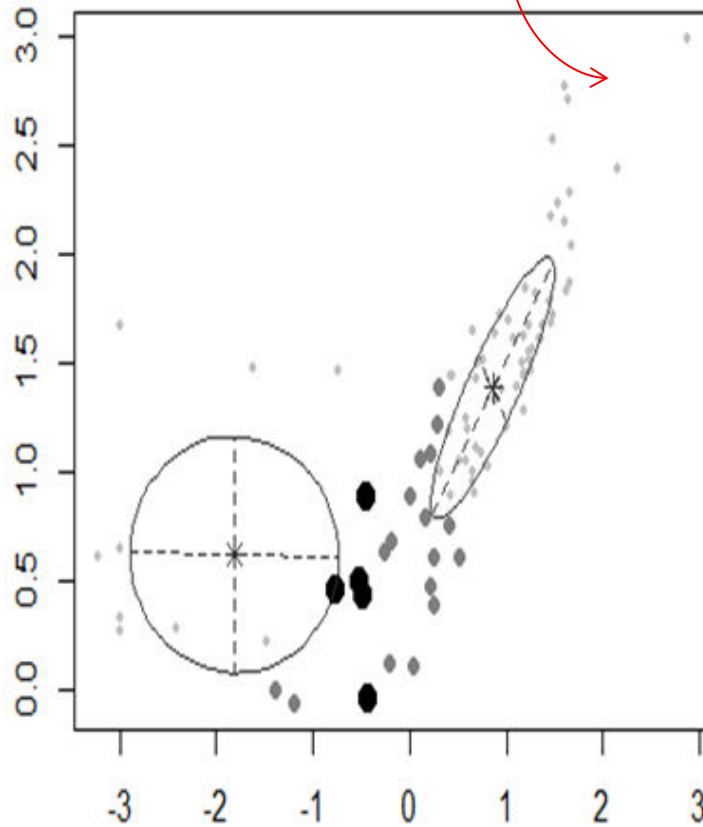


Figure 11. Plots of uncertainty and classification

Analysis of Clustering Output

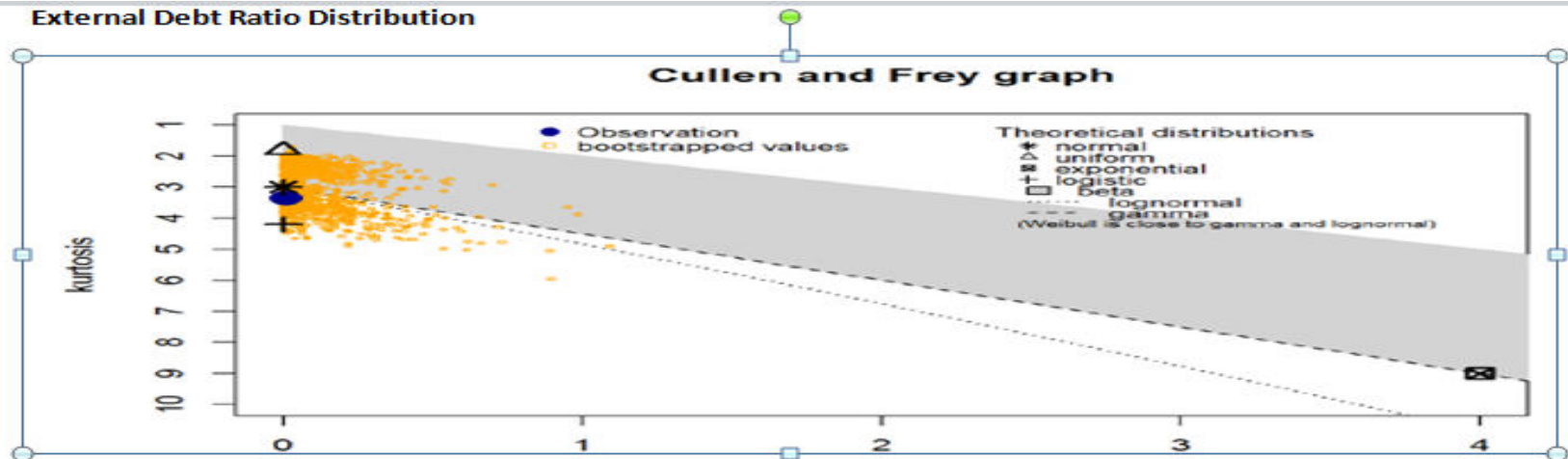
```
graph TD; A[Analysis of Clustering Output] --> B[Distribution from cluster 1 group]; A --> C[Distribution from cluster 2 group];
```

Distribution from
cluster 1 group

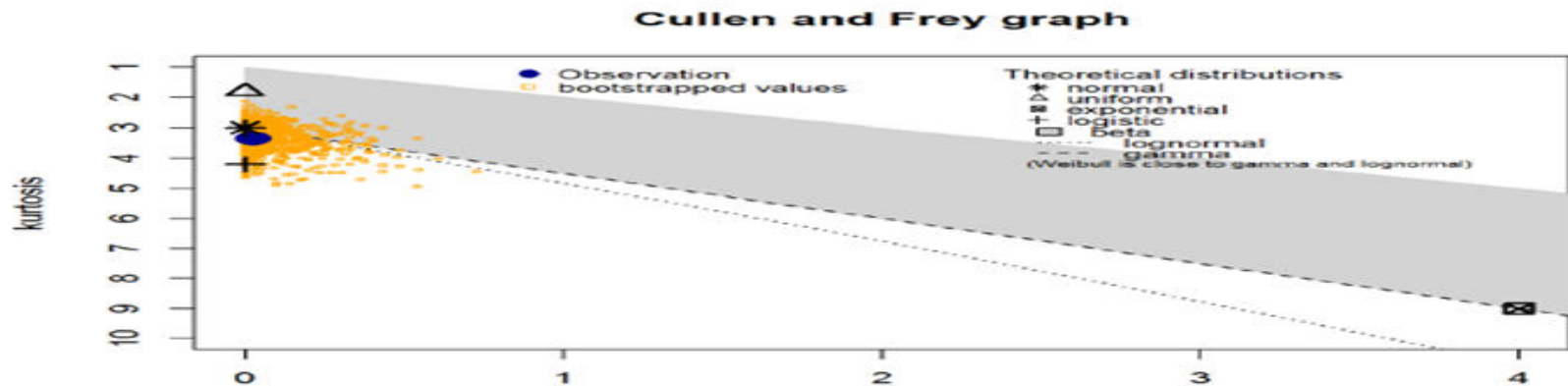
Distribution from
cluster 2 group

Empirical Distribution of Cluster 1

External Debt Ratio Distribution



Total Debt Ratio Distribution



Scatter Plot of Cluster 1

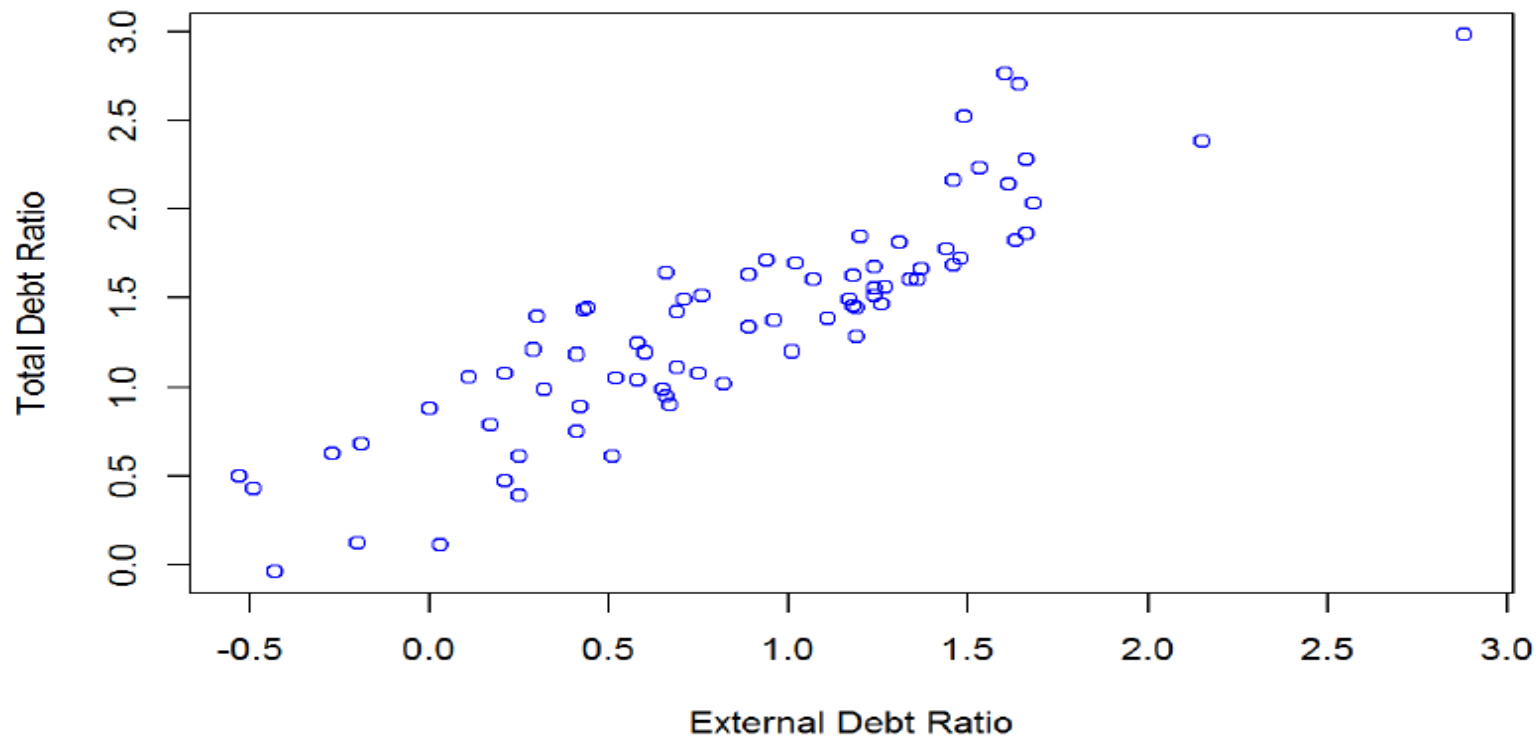


Figure 15. Scatter plot of external debt ratio and total debt ratio from cluster 1

Empirical Copula of Cluster 1

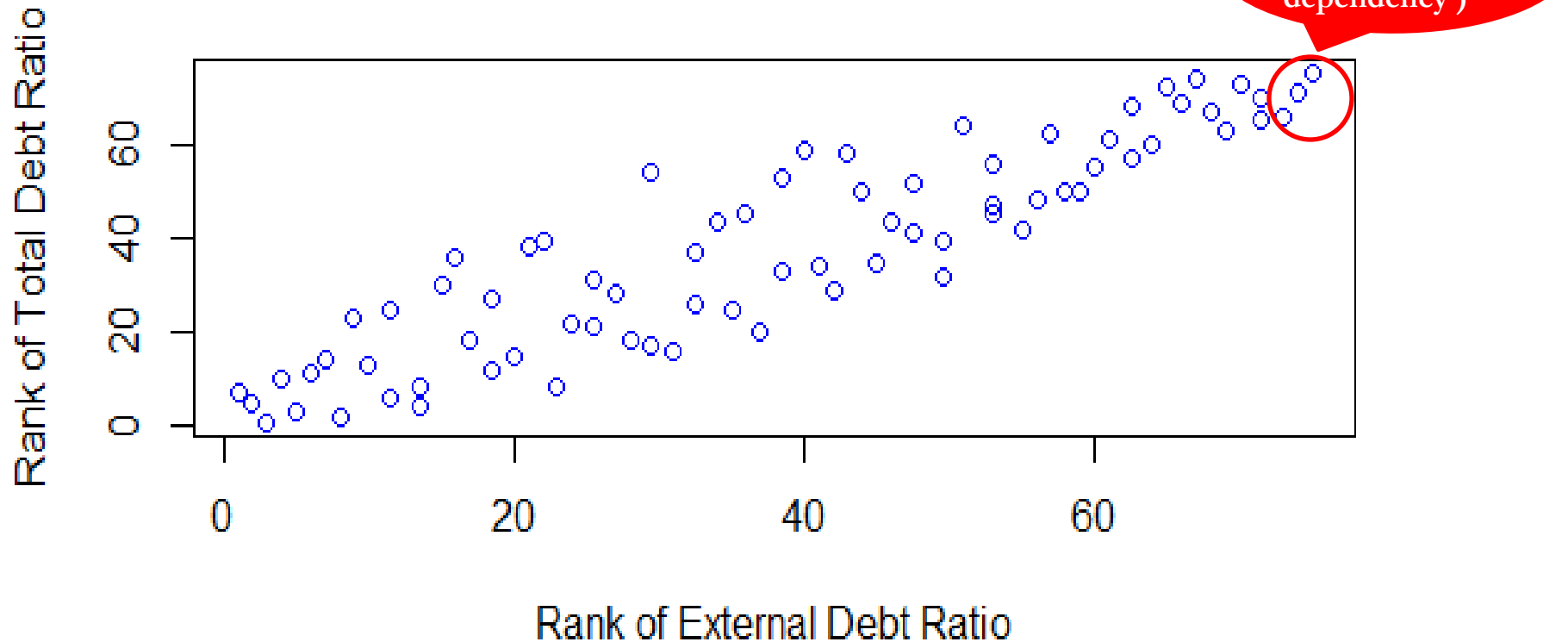


Figure 16. Plot of empirical copula from cluster 1

Analysis of Clustering Output

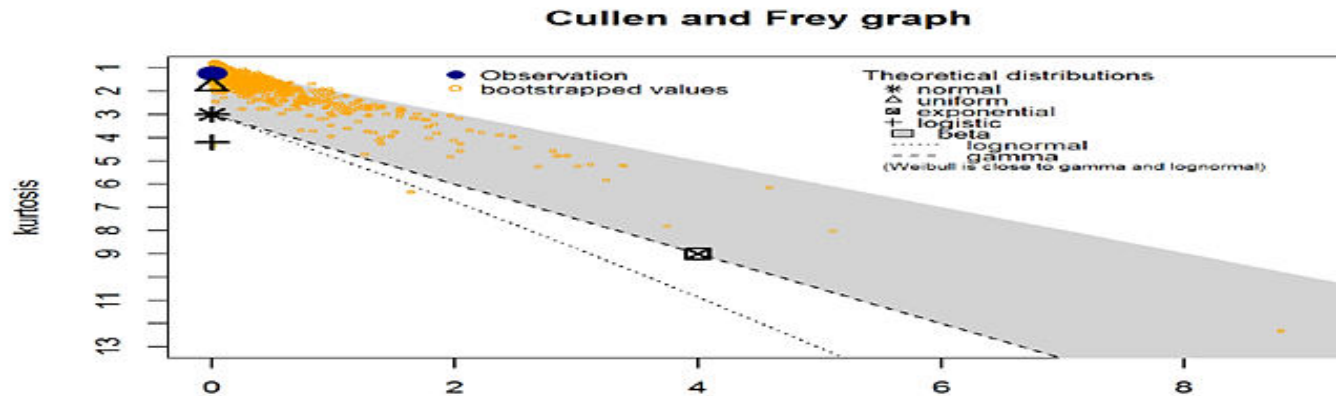
```
graph TD; A[Analysis of Clustering Output] --> B[Distribution from cluster 1 group]; A --> C[Distribution from cluster 2 group];
```

Distribution from
cluster 1 group

Distribution from
cluster 2 group

Empirical Distribution of Cluster 2

External Debt Ratio



Total Debt Ratio

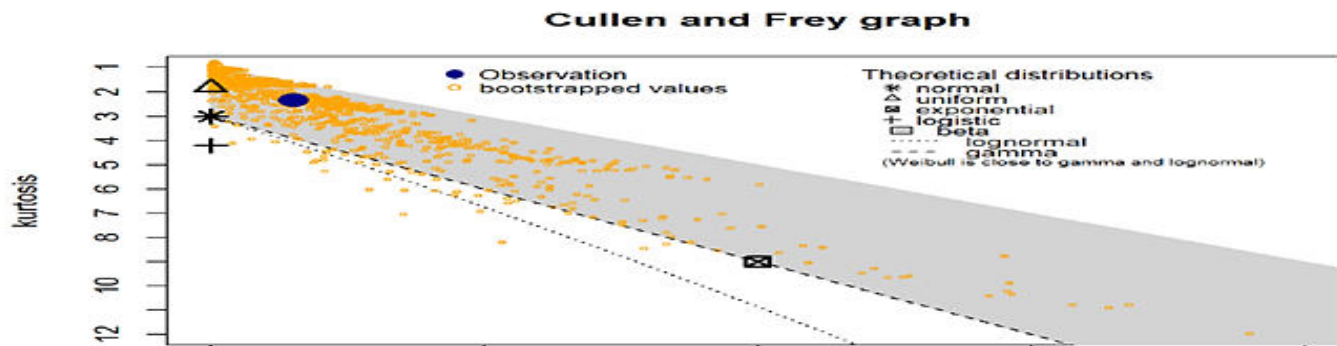


Figure 18. Empirical distribution check from cluster 2 group

Scatter Plot of Cluster 2

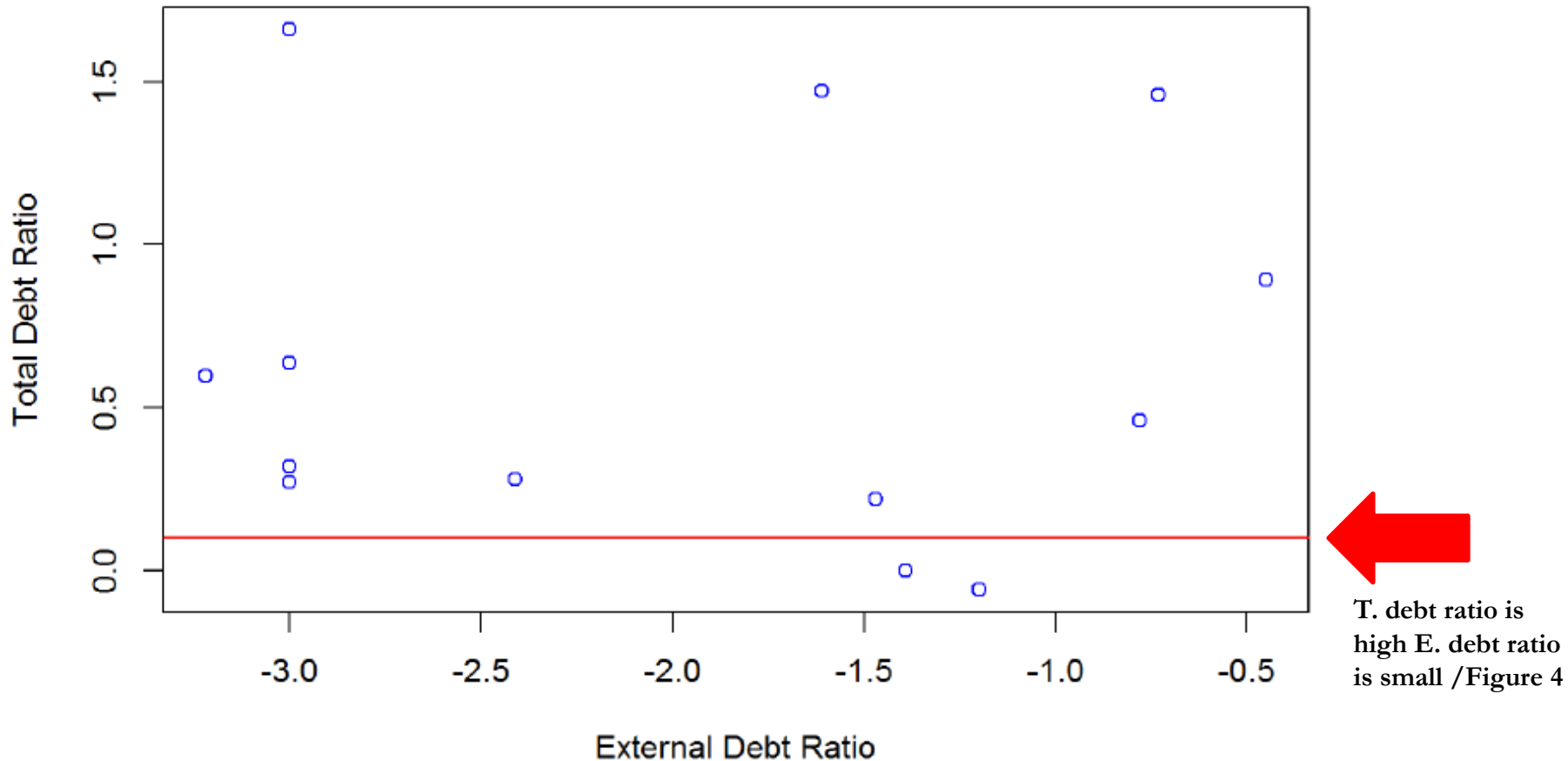


Figure 19. Scatter plot of external debt ratio and total debt ratio from cluster 2

Empirical Copula of Cluster 2 (A)



Figure 20. Plot of empirical copula from cluster 2

Empirical Copula of Cluster 2 (B)

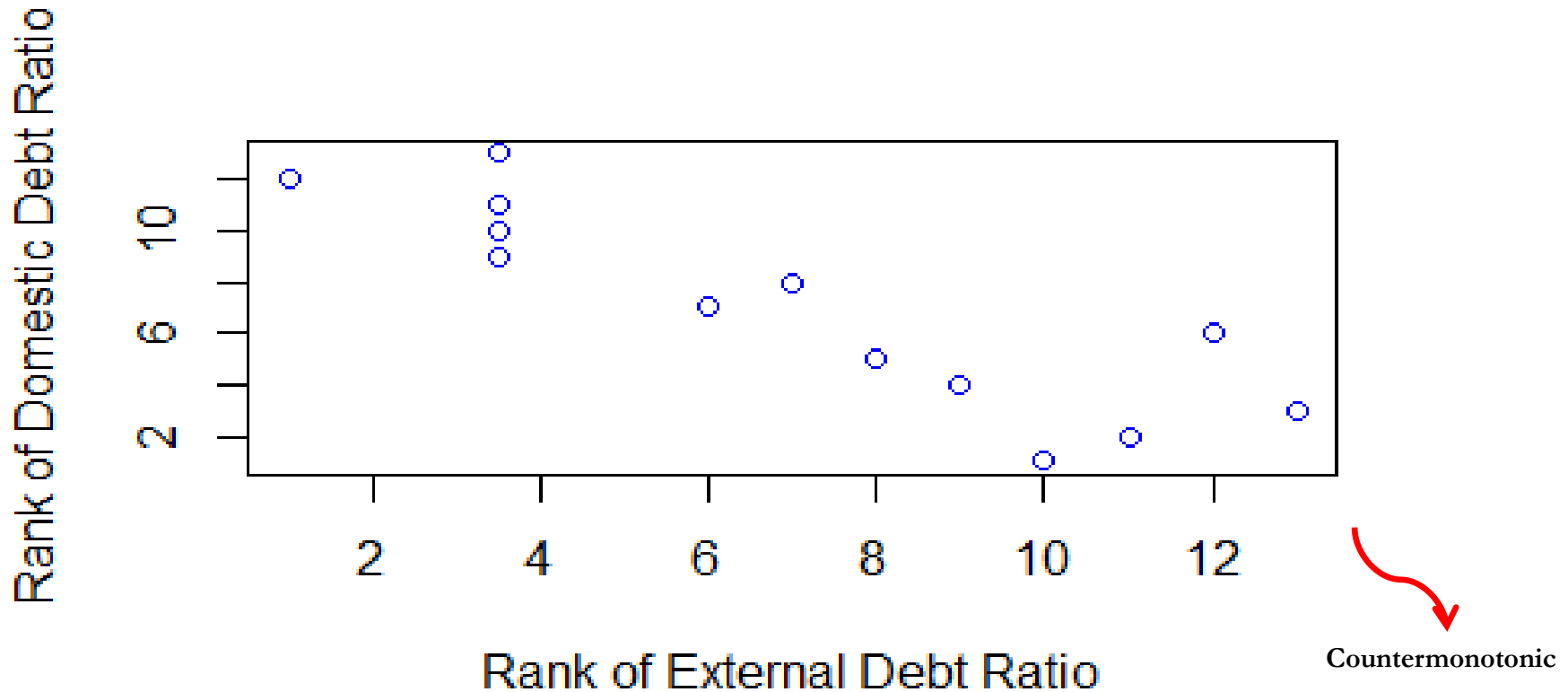


Figure 21. Plot of empirical copula between external debt ratio and domestic debt ratio from cluster 2

Clustering Output Based upon Timeline

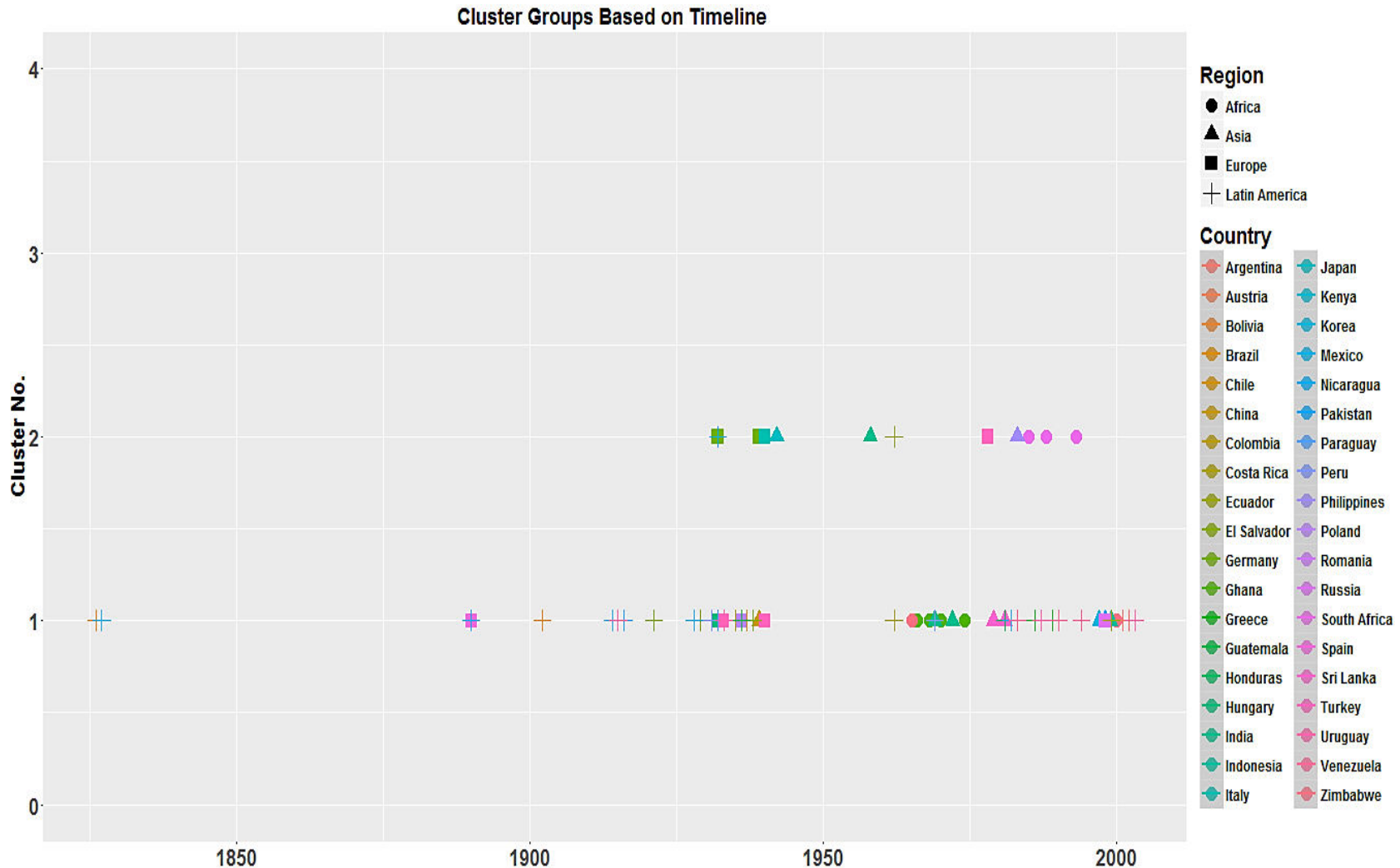


Figure 22. Plot of default countries based on timeline

Frequency of Default Countries

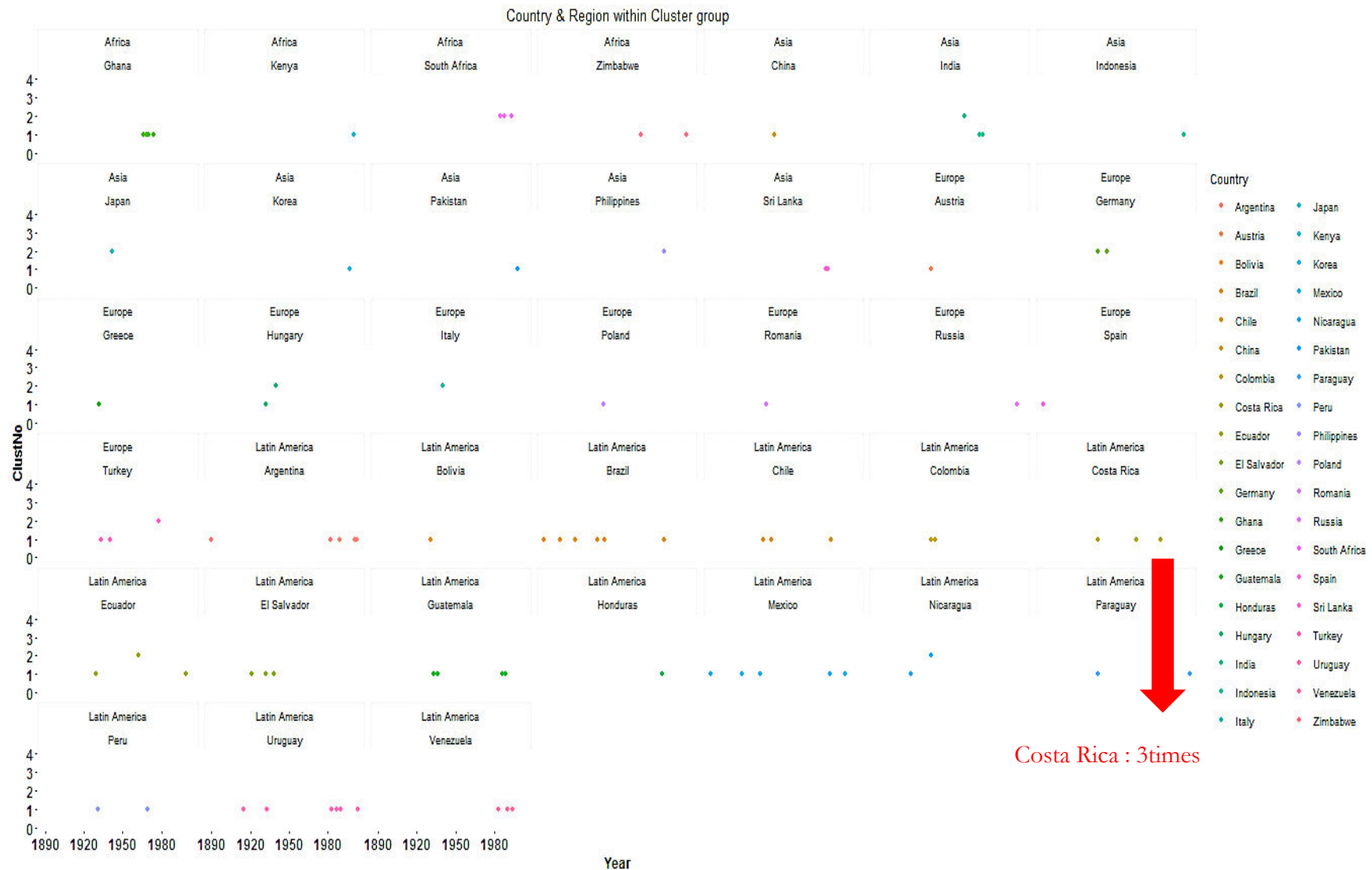


Figure 23. Plot of the number of default countries within each region

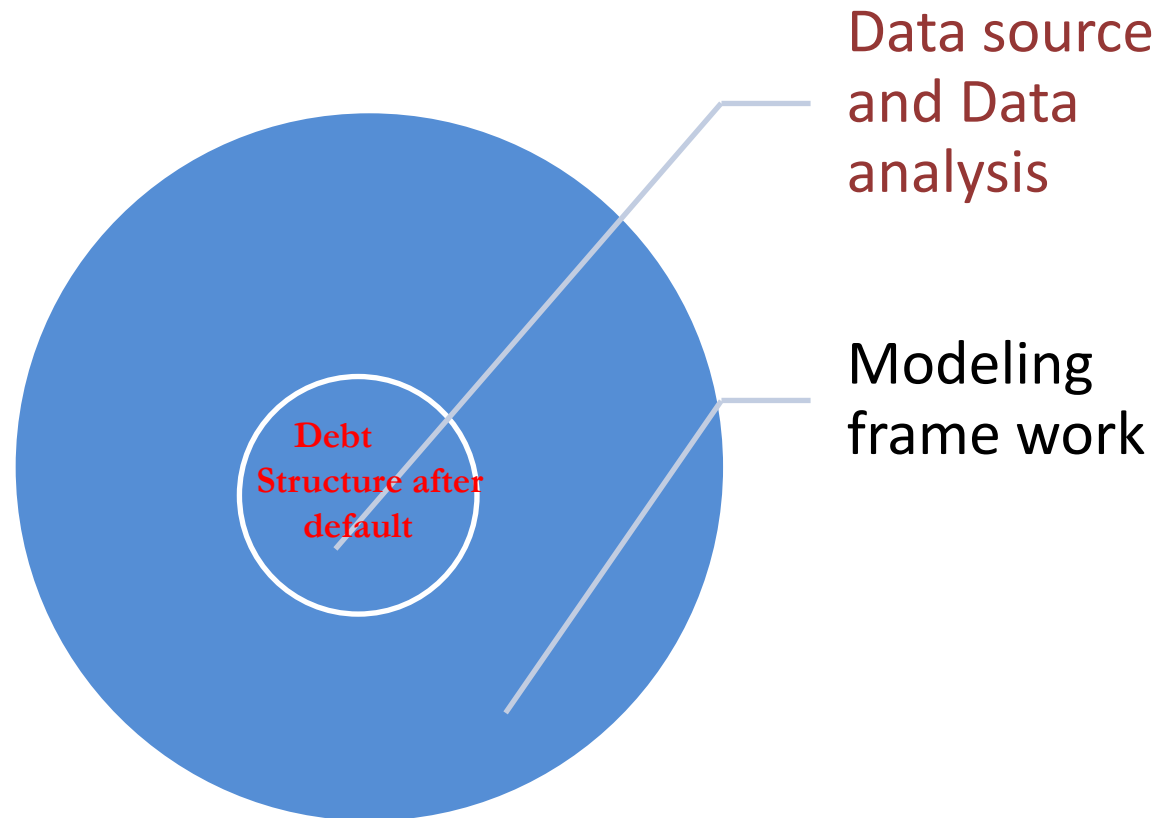
Methodology

Analysis of Debt
Structure at Default



Analysis of
government strategy
after default

Analysis of Government Strategy After Default



Data Source and Data Analysis

Ten-year domestic debt data after government external default was selected

$$\text{Domestic debt adjusted for inflation} = \text{Debt at time } t+1 / (1+f)$$

Default year is at time t . where f is the rate of inflation during year t

Modeling Framework

Function `xyplot()` of R software

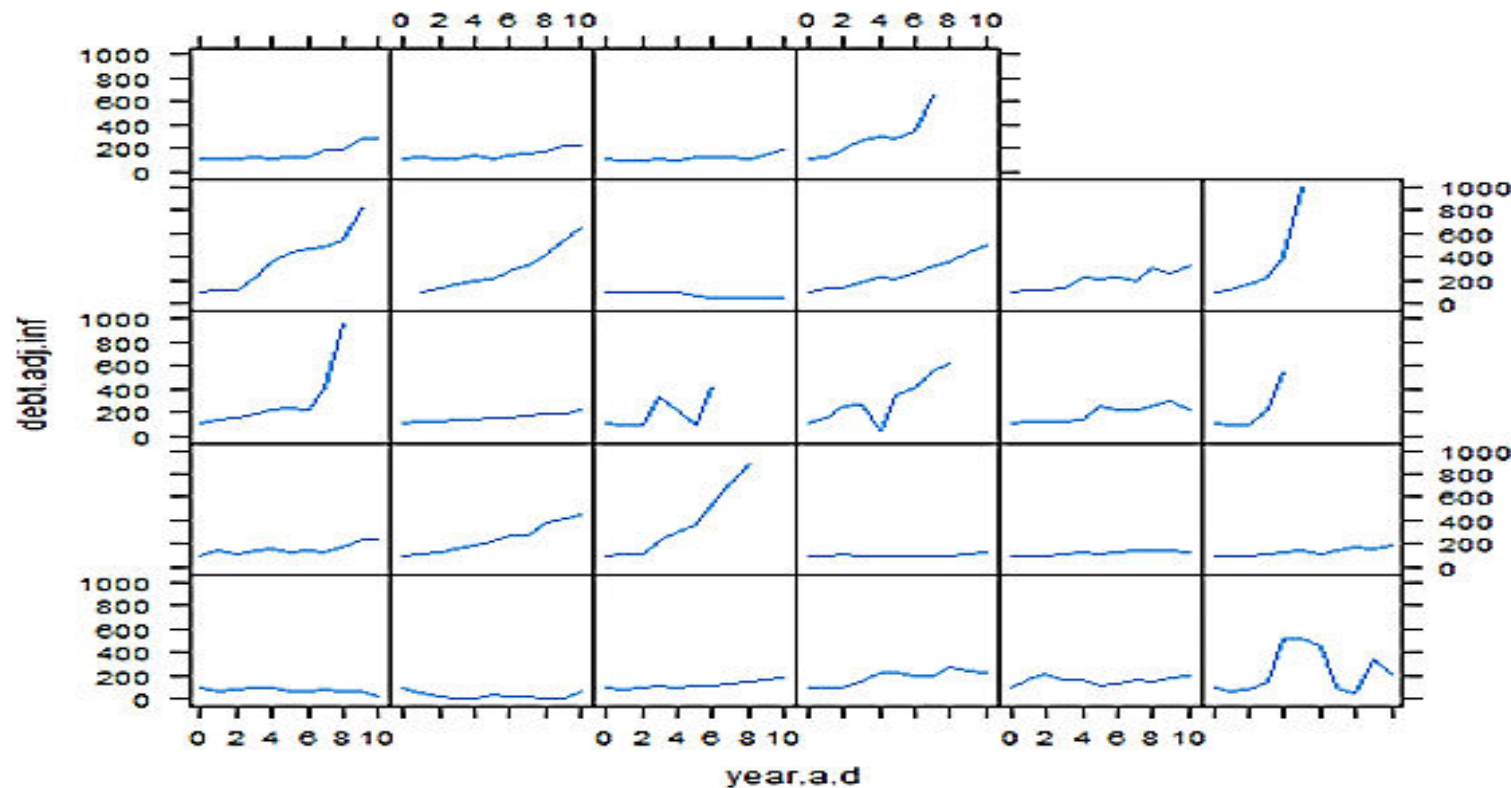


Figure 24. Adjustment of domestic debt over 10 year's period

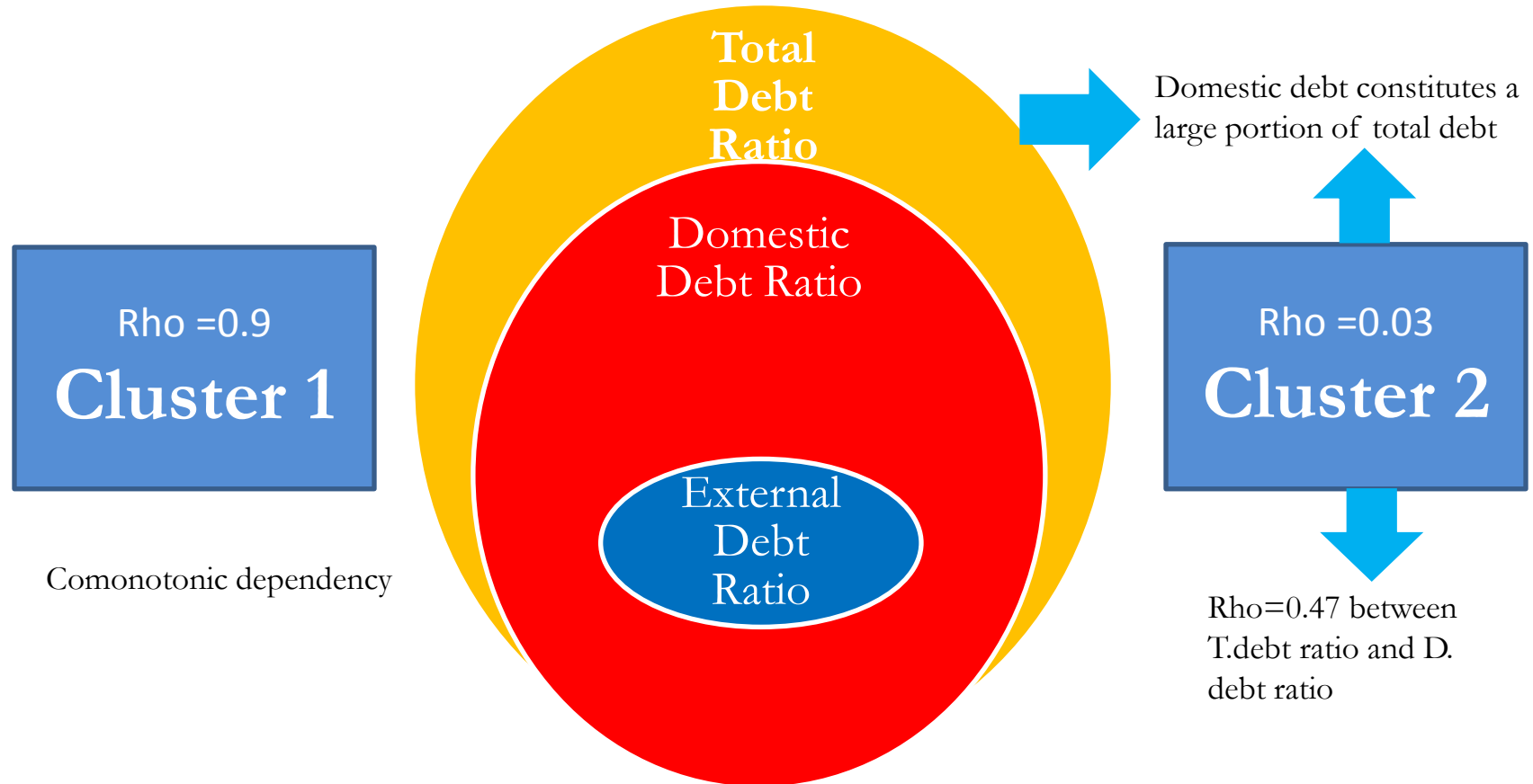
Findings

Results of
Descriptive
Analyses



Modeling Results

Results of Descriptive Analyses



Modeling Results

- Examine authors' point of view that domestic debt plays a significant role
- Examine the consistency of the serial defaults throughout history
- Domestic debt is overlooked

Examine Authors' Point of View: Domestic Debt Plays a Significant Role



Region	Country	Default Year	External.Debt. Ratio	Total. Debt. Ratio	Cluster.Num
Africa	South Africa	1985	0.09	1.32	2
	South Africa	1988	0.05	1.38	2
	South Africa	1993	0.05	1.9	2
Asia	India	1958	0.2	4.35	2
	Japan	1942	0.04	1.83	2
	Philippines	1983	0.23	1.25	2
Europe	Germany	1939	0.05	1.31	2
	Hungary	1940	0.3	0.94	2
	Italy	1940	0.05	5.25	2
	Turkey	1978	0.25	1	2

Examine the Consistency of the Serial Defaults throughout History



Region	Country	Year	External.Debt.Ratio	Total.Debt.Ratio	Cluster.Num
Africa	Ghana	1966	2.13	4.51	1
	Ghana	1968	1.99	4.13	1
	Ghana	1970	1.5	3.25	1
	Ghana	1974	1.12	2.9	1
	Kenya	2000	1.99	3.03	1
	Zimbabwe	1965	1	2.4	1
	Zimbabwe	2000	1.35	4.03	1
	Zimbabwe				
Latin America	Argentina	1890	4.42	12.46	1
	Argentina	1982	1.79	3.44	1
	Argentina	1989	17.79	19.61	1
	Argentina	2001	1.68	2.86	1
	Argentina	2002	5.34	7.64	1
	Bolivia	1931	8.62	10.79	1
	Brazil	1826	4.4	5.56	1
	Brazil	1898	3.7	6.1	1
	Brazil	1902	3.45	5.3	1
	Brazil	1914	4.3	8.68	1
	Brazil	1931	4.99	8.51	1
	Brazil	1937	2.56	5.51	1
	Brazil	1983	0.83	1.98	1
	Chile	1931	3.51	4.29	1

Three Spike Episodes of Default in Countries Across Each Region

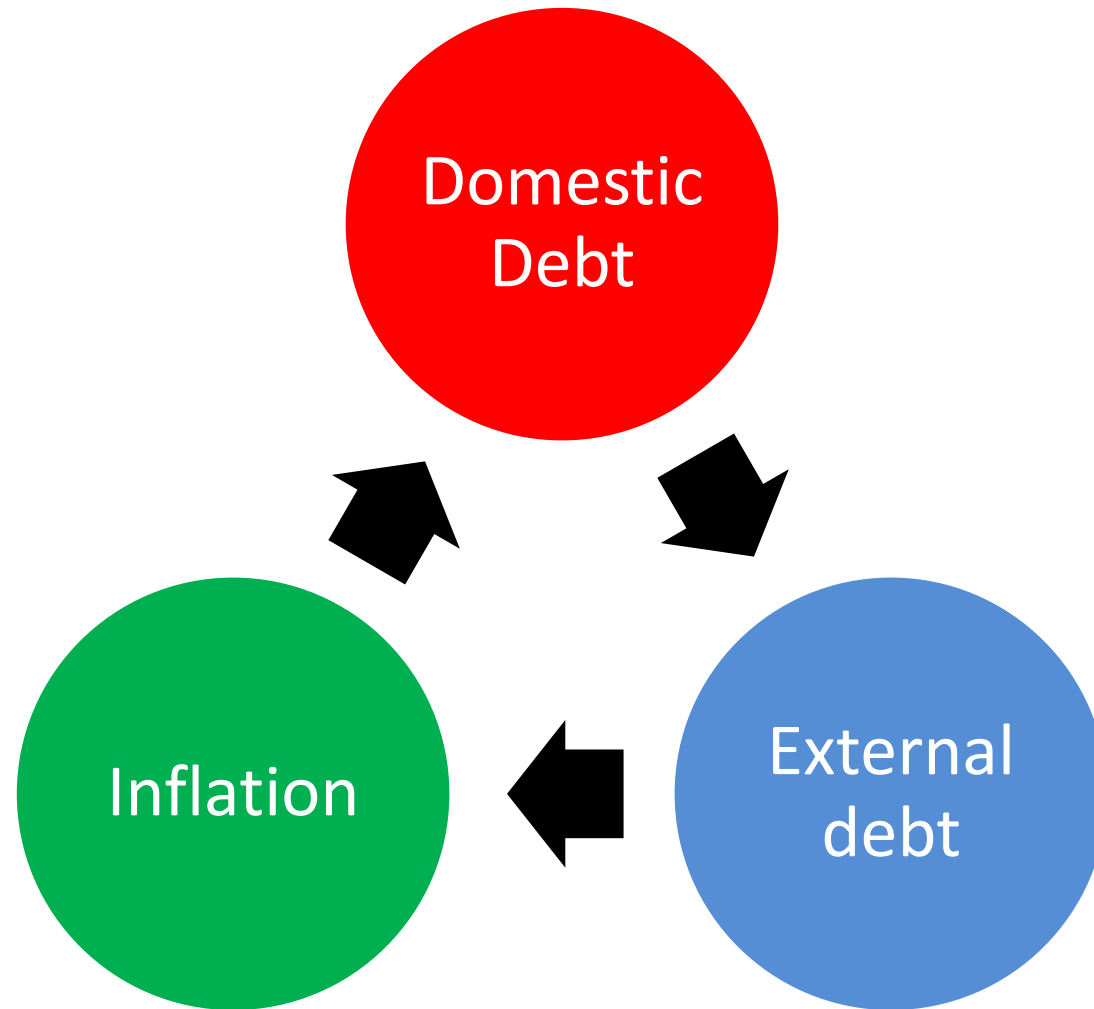
Later portion of 1920 – 1940: The majority of default countries are from Europe and Latin America. The Great Depression (early 1930s) plays a dominant role in defaulting countries during this period.

1980 to 2000: The majority of defaulting countries are from Latin America and Asia in emerging markets.

Middle portion of 1960 – 1970: The majority of default countries are from Africa and Asia.

Timeline
(1827-2003)

Domestic Debt is Overlooked



Conclusions



Is “this time really different”?

“The current boom, unlike the many booms that preceded catastrophic collapses in the past (even in our country) is built on sound fundamentals....”

Reinhart & Rogoff

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Appendix

Appendix A

Copula Section

`fitCopula(n.obj, pobs(z))`

`fitCopula()` estimation based on 'maximum pseudo-likelihood'

and a sample of size 20.

Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(> |z|)

rho.1 -0.2866 0.3057 -0.938 0.348

The maximized loglikelihood is 0.4761

Optimization converged

Number of loglikelihood evaluations:

function gradient

29 6

Appendix B

Gumbel copula

```
library(copula)
```

```
obj = gumbelCopula(param=5,dim=2)
```

```
g.copula = fitCopula(obj, pobs(w))
```

```
summary(g.copula)
```

```
summary(g.copula)
```

```
$method
```

```
[1] "maximum pseudo-likelihood"
```

```
$loglik
```

```
[1] 48.62274
```

```
$convergence
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
$coefficients
```

Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(> |z|)

param 3.016087 0.5430329 5.554151 2.78964e-08

Appendix (Cont.)

Appendix C

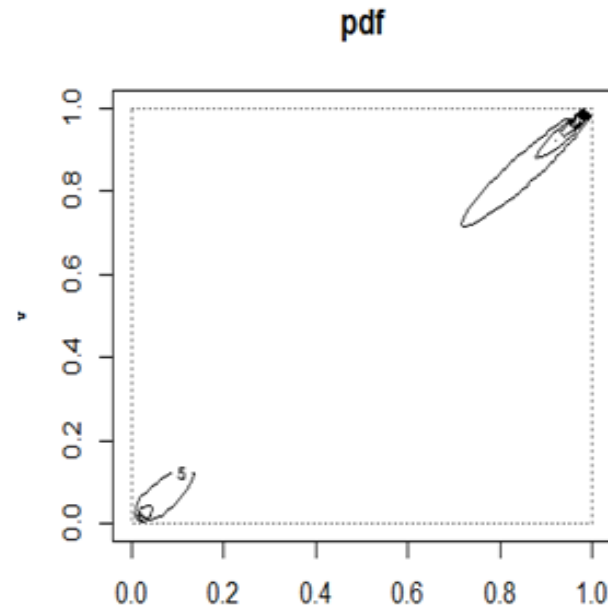
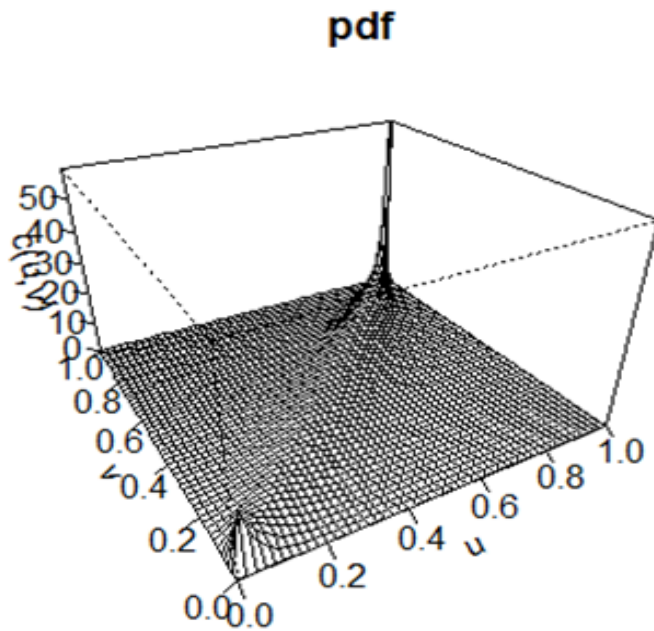
```
Hopkins test  
set.seed(123)  
hopkins(f.t.df, n = nrow(f.t.df)-  
1)  
$H  
[1] 0.2270414
```

Appendix D

```
#Check on external Debt ratio  
of cluster 1  
descdist(F.Debt.Ratio[1:75],  
discrete
```

Appendix E (Cont.)

Gumbel Copula (upper tail dependency)



Appendix (Cont.)

Appendix F

KS test on cluster 2 group

Uniform test

$D = 0.78808$, $p\text{-value} = 1.942e-07$

$D = 0.47$, $p\text{-value} = 0.003727$

Normality test

D P.Value

0.2434586 0.4240991

D P.Value

0.1861779 0.6923478

Appendix G

Correlation coefficient for cluster1

`cor(x1,y1, method="spearman")`

[1] 0.9040228

Correlation coefficient for cluster 2

External debt ratio and total debt ratio

`cor(x2,y2)`

[1] 0.0330602

`cor(x2,y2, method="spearman")`

[1] -0.06685885

Domestic debt ratio and total

`cor(z2, y2)`

[1] 0.4664926

Empirical Copula Analysis

Two patterns emerge from the graph: Upward positive relation and outliers

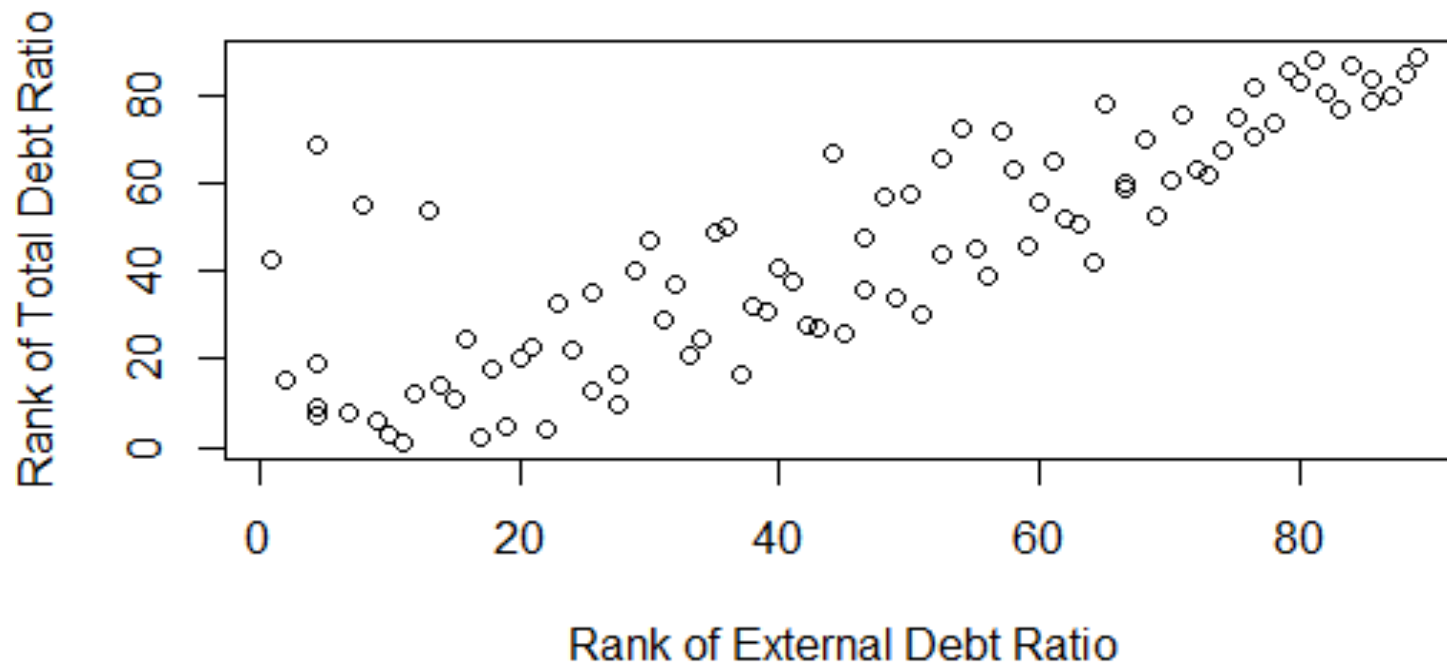
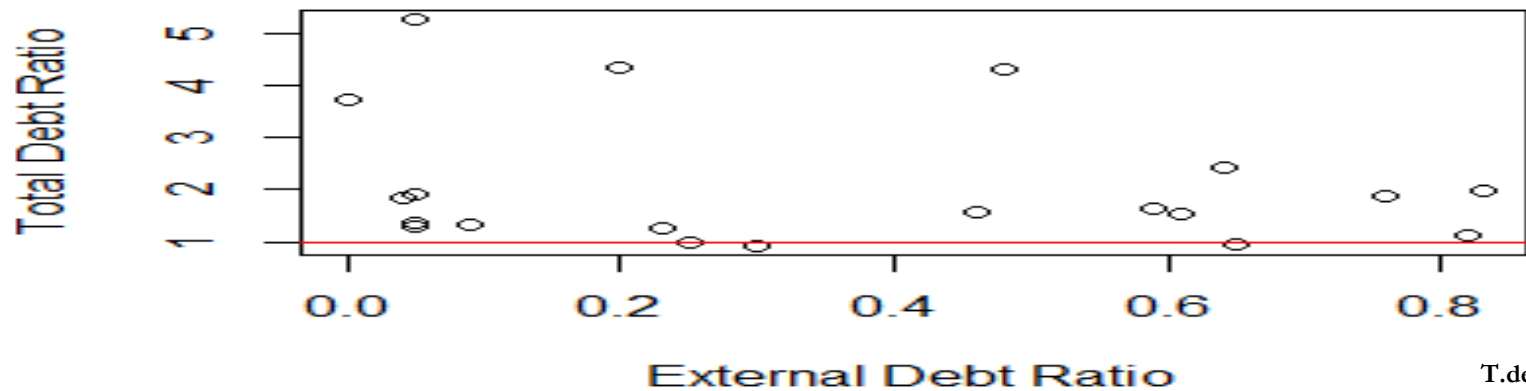
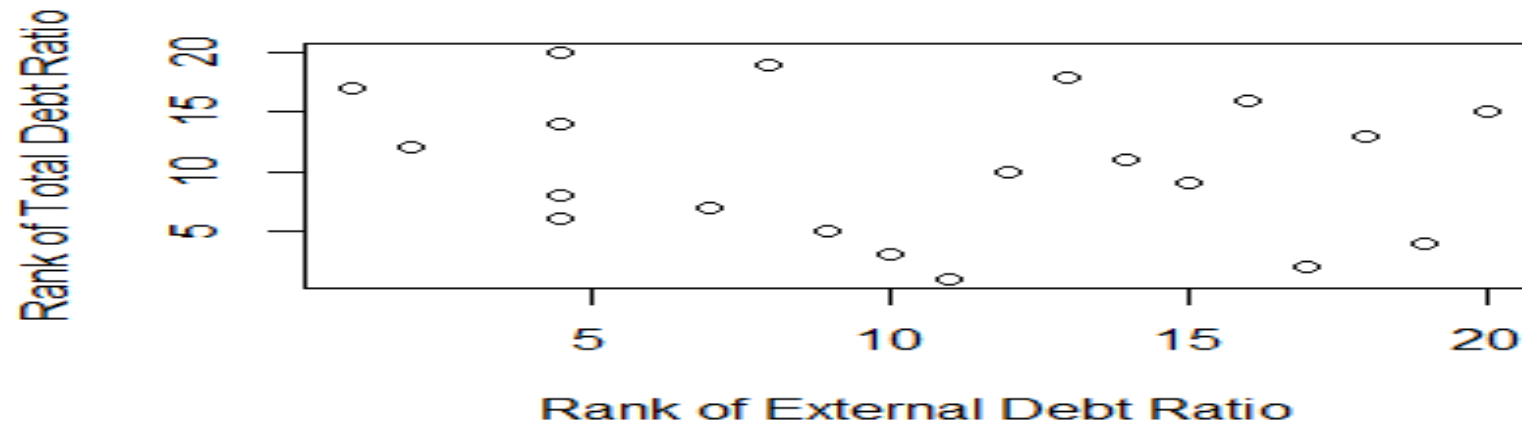


Figure 3. Empirical Copula between external debt ratio and total debt ratio

External Debt Ratio is Less Than 1

Normal
copula
fit Rho=
-0.29



T.debt. ratio is 100 % +
E.debt ratio is close to 0
or below 100%.

Figure 4. Scatter plot of external debt ratio (< 1) and total debt ratio

External Debt Ratio is Greater Than or Equal to 1

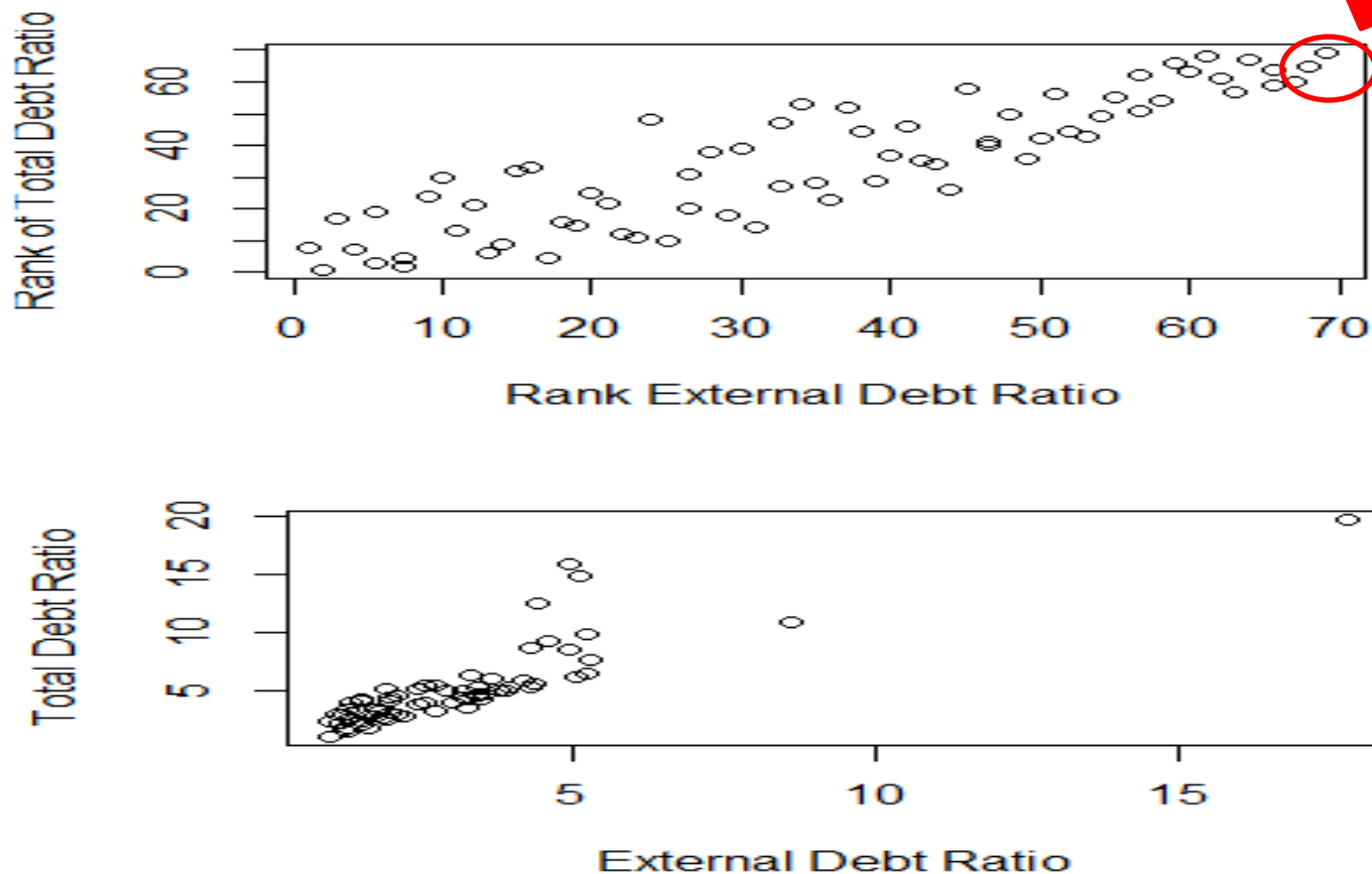


Figure 5. Scatter plot of external debt ratio (≥ 1) and total debt ratio

Empirical External Debt Ratio Distribution

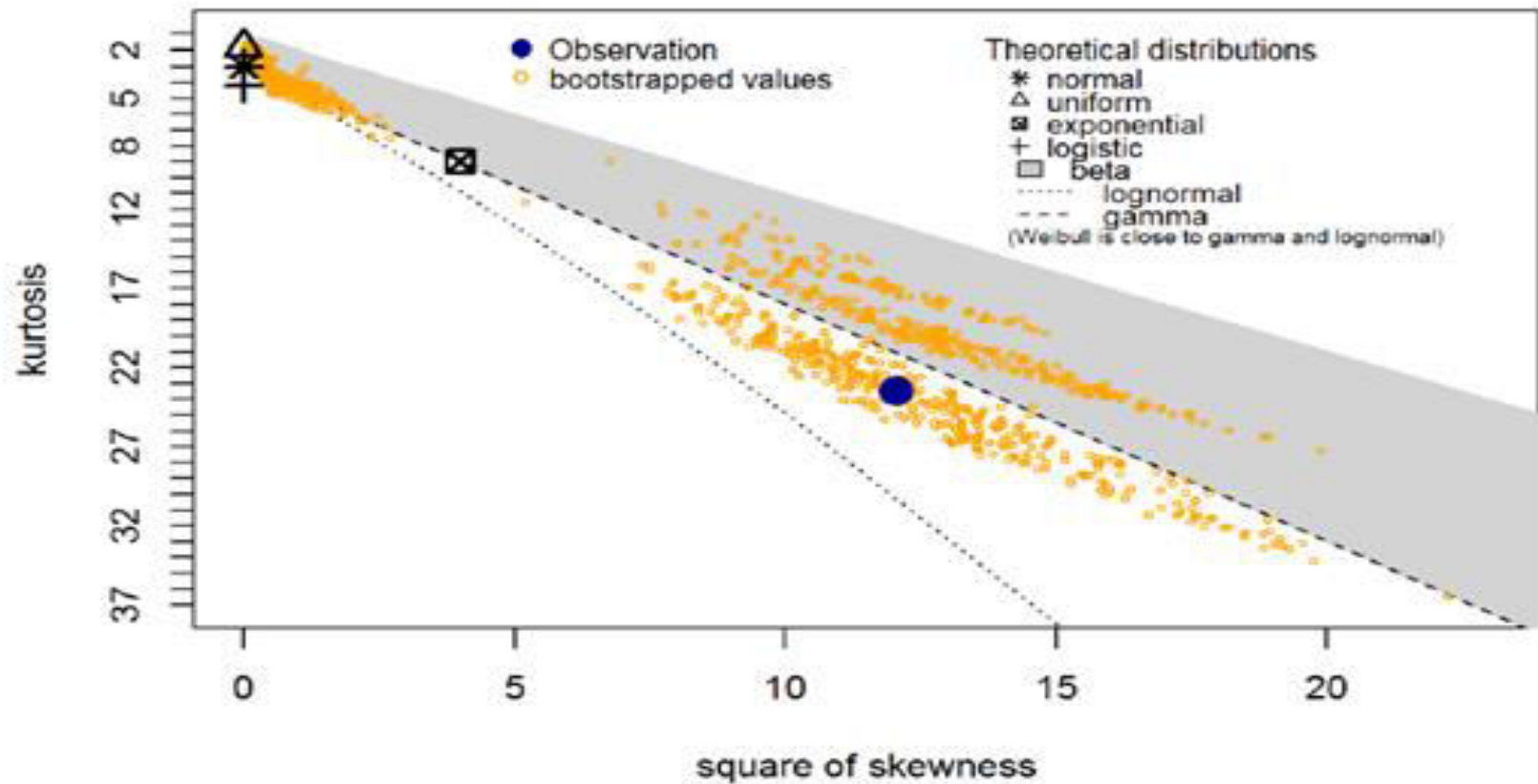


Figure 6. Cullen and Frey Graph of external debt ratio

Goodness-of-Fit Plots

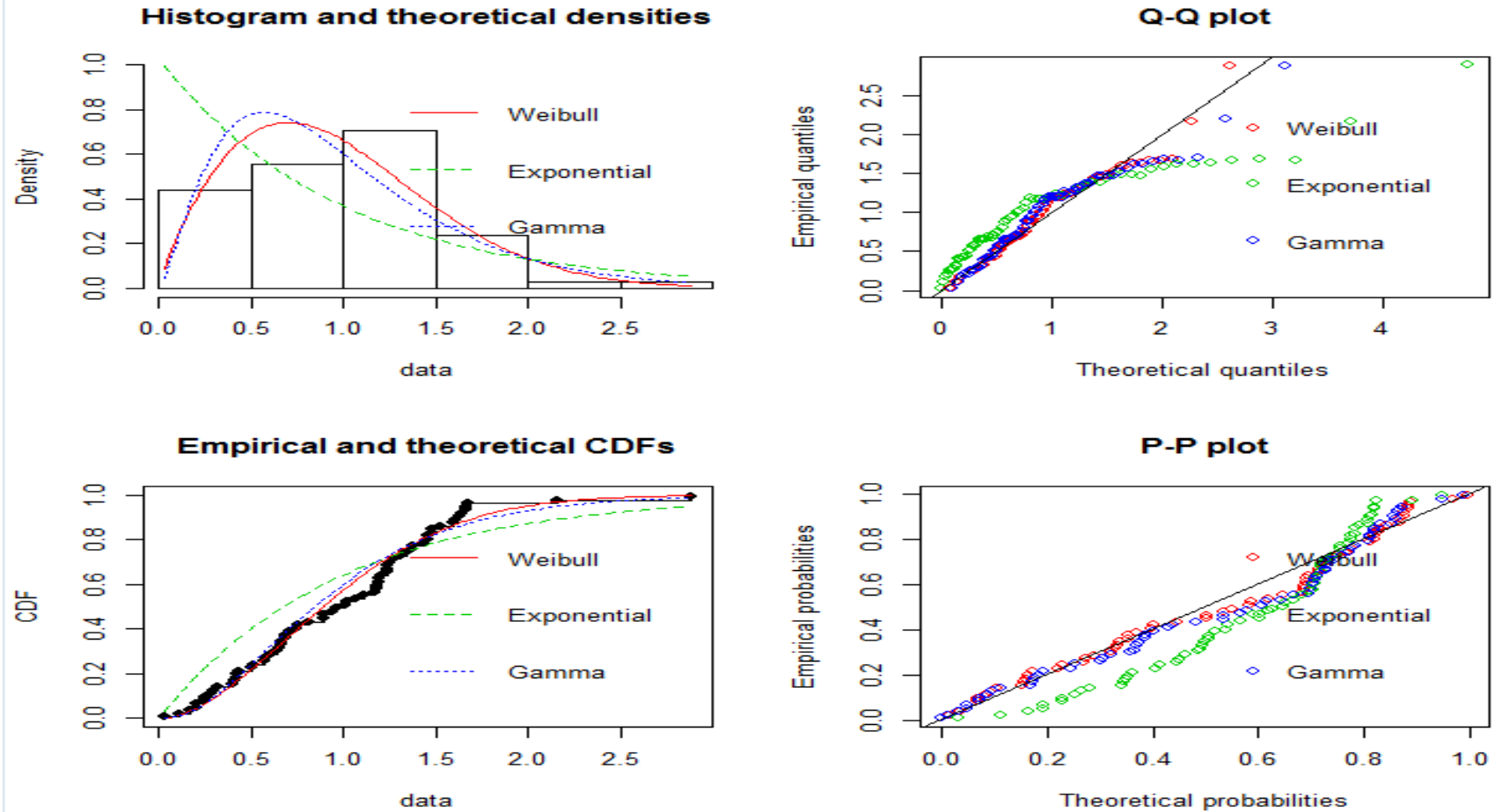


Figure 7. Goodness-of-fit plots to external debt ratio via functions denscomp, qqcomp, cdfcomp and ppcomp

Empirical Total Debt Ratio Distribution

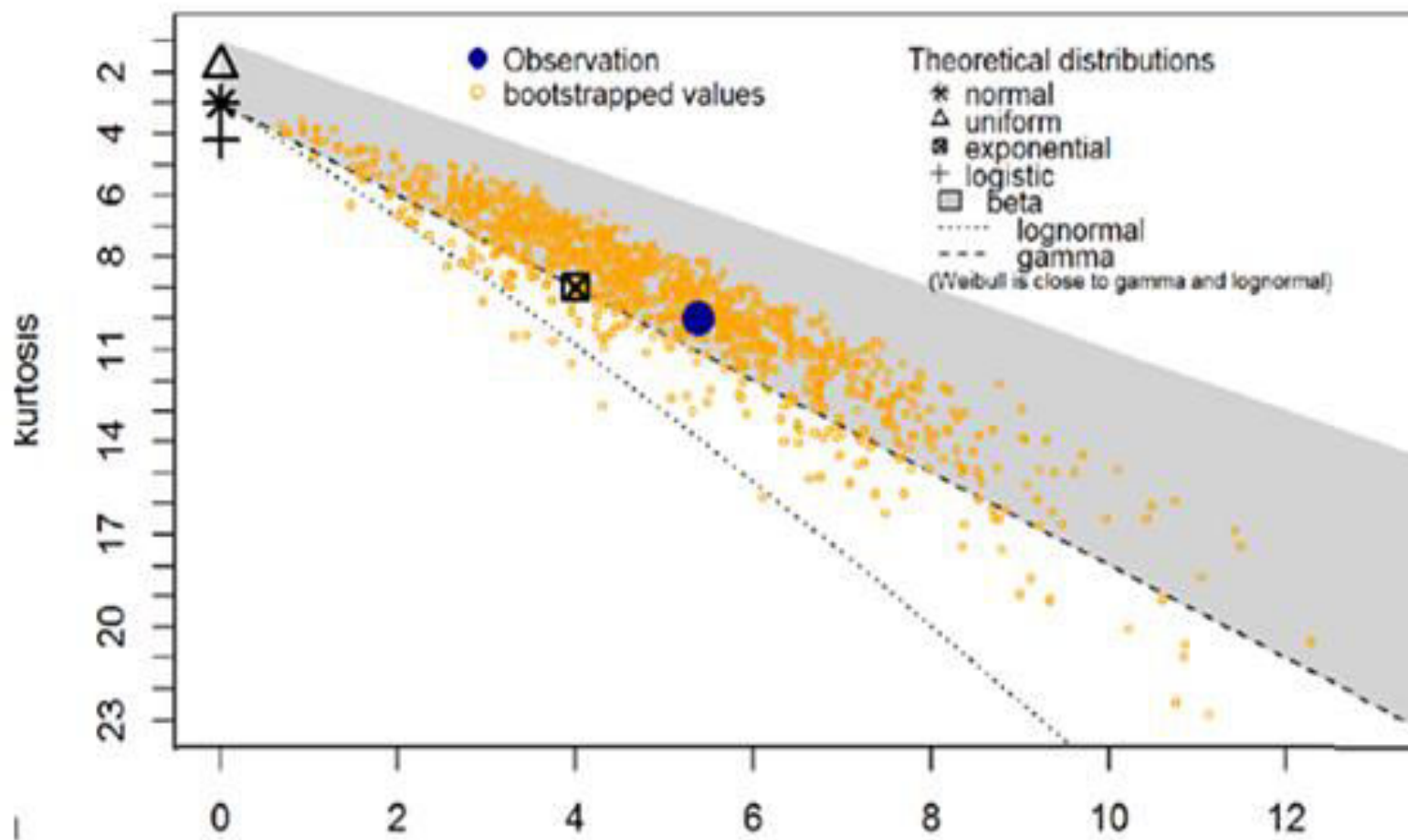


Figure 8. Cullen and Frey graph of total debt ratio

Mclust

- Mclust package from R software was specifically used
- A Gaussian model represents each cluster

$$\phi_k(\mathbf{x} \mid \mu_k, \Sigma_k) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{p}{2}} |\Sigma_k|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_k)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_k) \right\},$$

- Clusters are ellipsoidal, centered at the means μ_k
- The co-variances Σ_k determine their other geometric features
- Each co-variance matrix is parameterized by eigenvalue decomposition in this form

$$\Sigma_k = \lambda_k \mathbf{D}_k \mathbf{A}_k \mathbf{D}_k^T,$$

Model and Clustering (A)

E for “equal, (volume)

V for “variable” (shape)

I for “coordinate axes”(orientation)

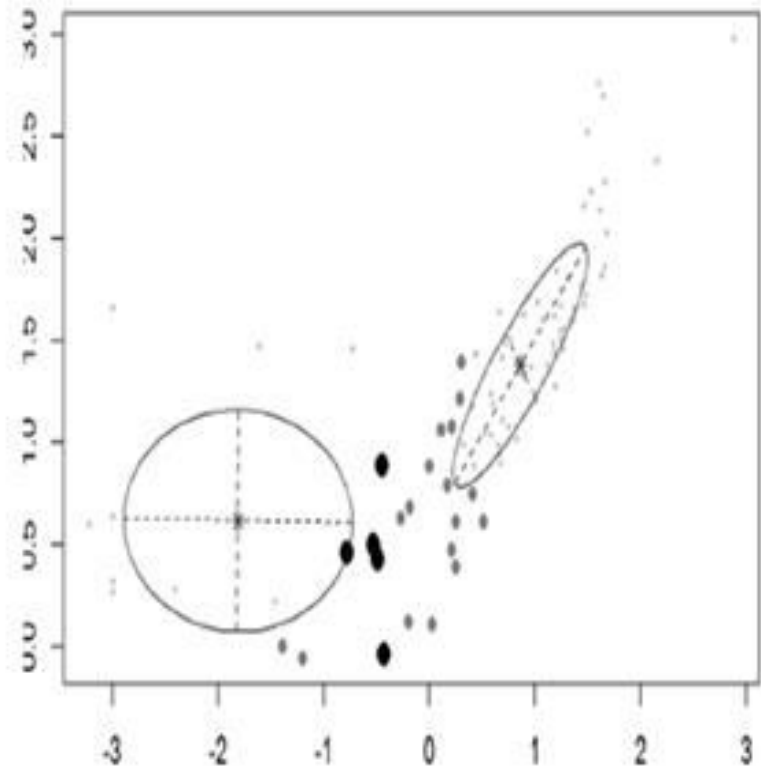
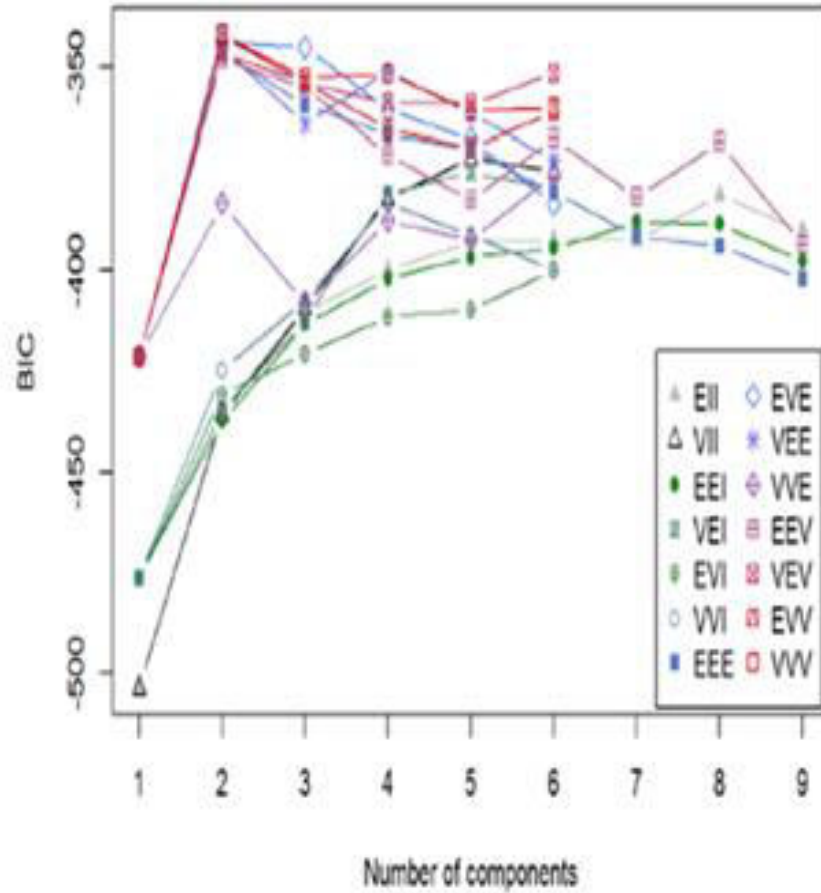
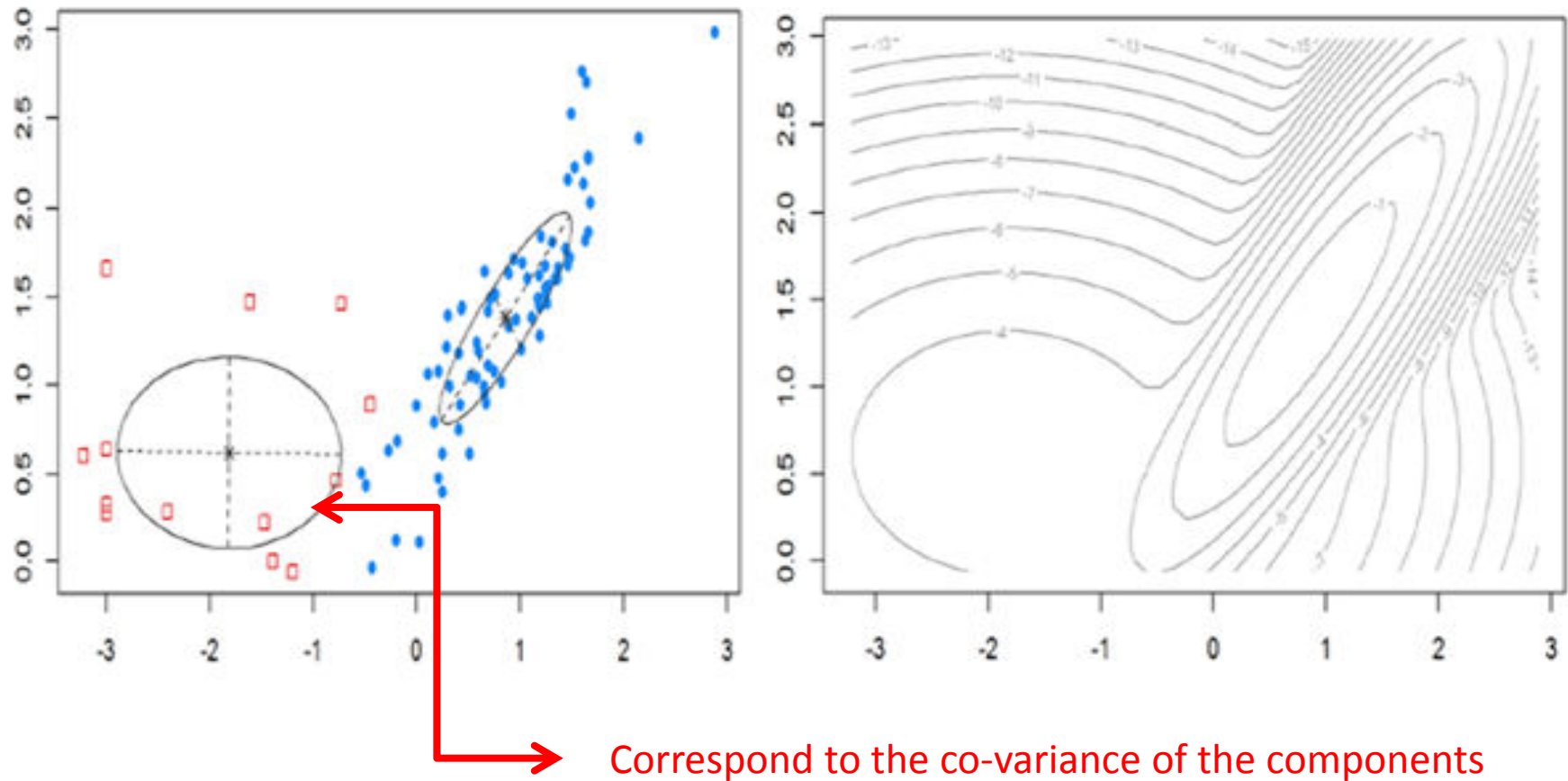
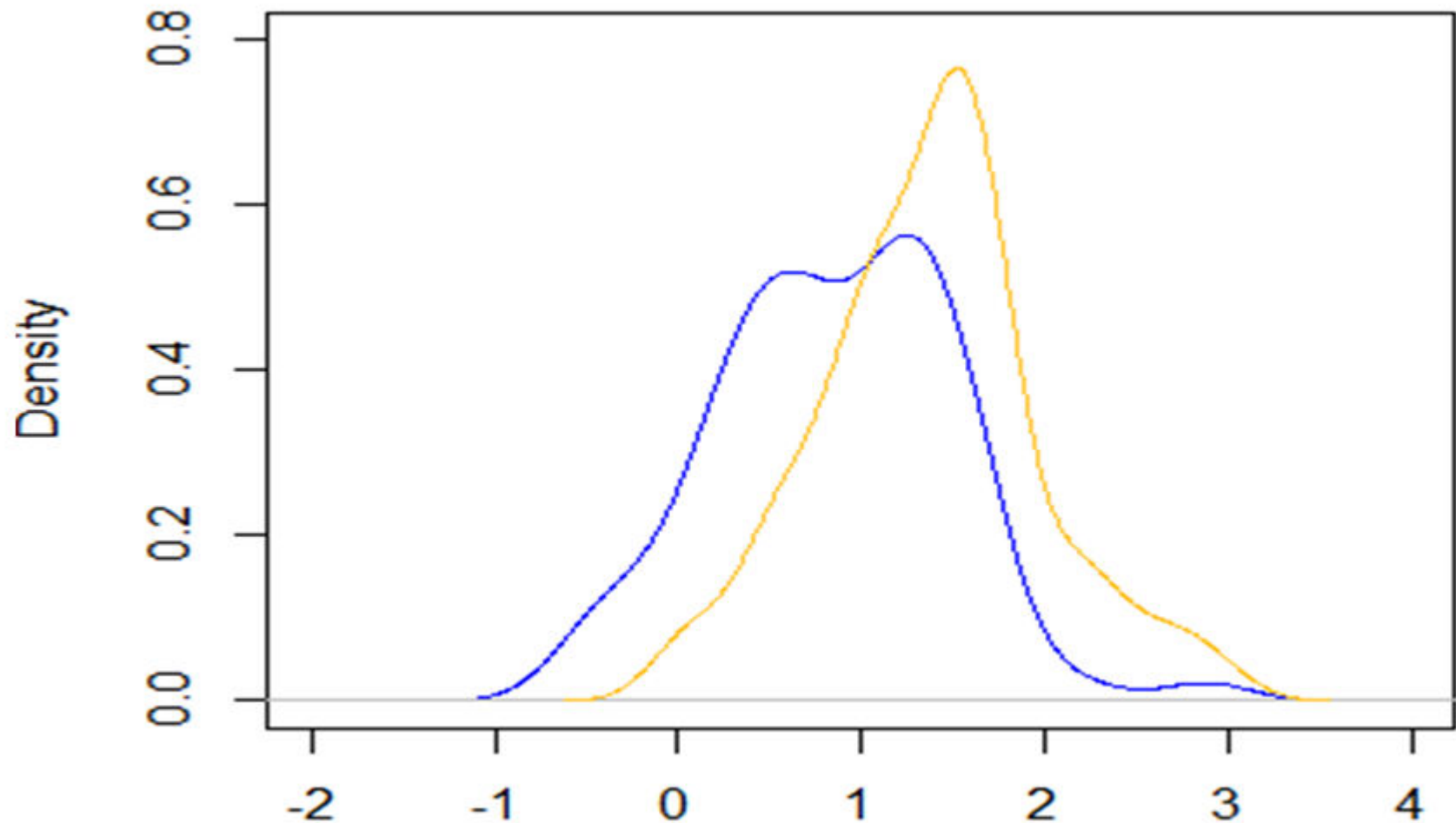


Figure 11. Plots of BIC and classification uncertainty

Model and Clustering (B)



Density Plot of Cluster 1



Density Plot of Cluster 2

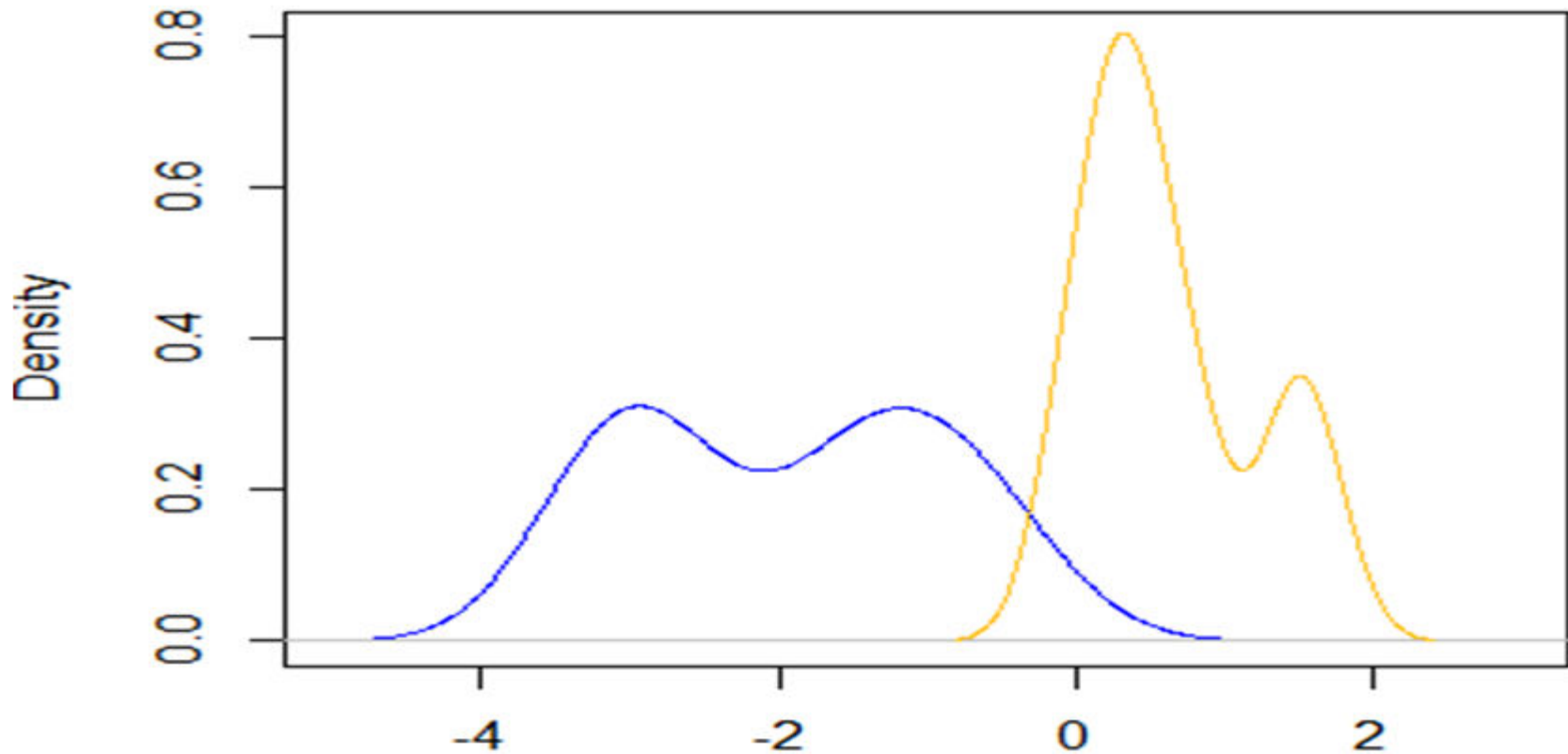


Figure 17. Density plot of external debt ratio and total debt ratio from cluster 2 group

