Introduction to Business Cycle Data

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- Business cycle fluctuations are costly:
 - Misallocations of capital and labor.
 - Particularly painful for workers that become unemployed and for the families of workers who become unemployed.

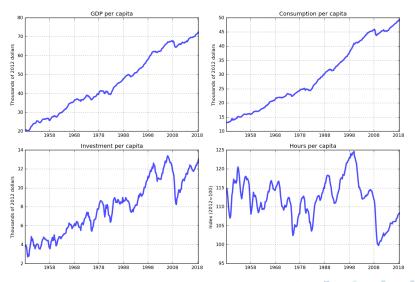
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 - New-Keynesian (NK) theory: fluctuations are largely driven by aggregate demand and affect real quantities because of nominal rigidities (e.g., sticky prices).
- Both approaches have merits and shortcomings and elements of both are integrated into contemporary business cycle theory.

Figure 1: **GDP**, **consumption**, **investment**, **and hours** for the US from April 1948 to July 2018. Source: FRED.



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- The trend component is the long-run path about which the series fluctuates.
- The cyclical component is the difference between the value of a time series and the trend:

$$X_t^{cycle} = X_t - X_t^{trend}$$
 (2)



 Often it's useful to express the cyclical component of a time series as the difference between the (natural) log of the series and the log of the trend:

$$\hat{x}_t = \log(X_t) - \log(X_t^{trend}) \approx \frac{X_t - X_t^{trend}}{X_t^{trend}}$$
 (3)

 The log-deviation from trend is approximately equal to the percent deviation of the series from trend (divided by 100).

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and:

$$\log X_t - \log X_t^{trend} = \log 220 - \log 215 = 0.0230 \quad (7)$$



Figure 2: **GDP**, **consumption**, **investment**, **and hours** per capita for the US from April 1948 to July 2018. Source: FRED.

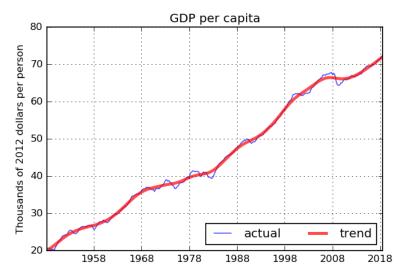


Figure 3: **US GDP per capita:** actual, trend, and cycle from April 1948 to July 2018. Source: FRED.

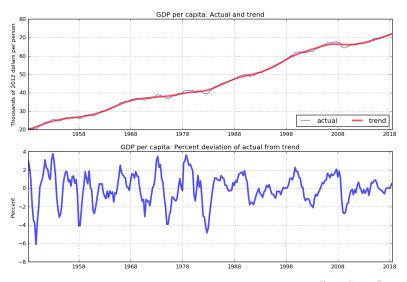


Figure 4: Business cycle components of GDP, consumption, investment, and hours for the US from April 1948 to July 2018. Source: FRED.

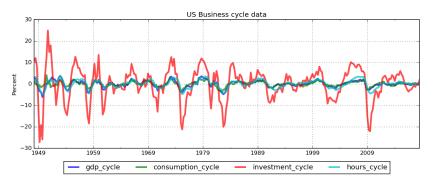


Table 1: **Standard deviations of real business cycle data** from April 1948 to July 2018. Units are percent deviations from trend. Source: FRED.

1.613
1.167
7.489
1.889

Table 2: Correlations of real business cycle data from April 1948 to July 2018. Units are percent deviations from trend. Source: FRED.

	GDP	Consumption	Investment	Hours
GDP	1.000	0.794	0.845	0.874
Consumption	0.794	1.000	0.671	0.705
Investment	0.845	0.671	1.000	0.786
Hours	0.874	0.705	0.786	1.000