Introduction to Business Cycle Data

Brian C. Jenkins

University of California, Irvine

February 4, 2019

• The *business cycle* is the fluctuation of many macroeconomic quantities that last for about 1.5 to 8 years.

- The *business cycle* is the fluctuation of many macroeconomic quantities that last for about 1.5 to 8 years.
- Business cycle fluctuations are costly:

- The *business cycle* is the fluctuation of many macroeconomic quantities that last for about 1.5 to 8 years.
- Business cycle fluctuations are costly:
 - Misallocations of capital and labor.

- The *business cycle* is the fluctuation of many macroeconomic quantities that last for about 1.5 to 8 years.
- 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.

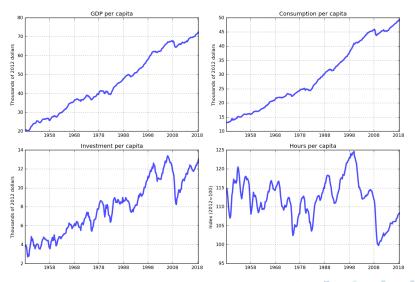
 We will examine two historically-competing schools of thought:

- We will examine two historically-competing schools of thought:
 - Real Business Cycle (RBC) theory: fluctuations in real quantities are primarily due to TFP shocks; i.e., shocks to the production function.

- We will examine two historically-competing schools of thought:
 - Real Business Cycle (RBC) theory: fluctuations in real quantities are primarily due to TFP shocks; i.e., shocks to the production function.
 - New-Keynesian (NK) theory: fluctuations are largely driven by aggregate demand and affect real quantities because of nominal rigidities (e.g., sticky prices).

- We will examine two historically-competing schools of thought:
 - Real Business Cycle (RBC) theory: fluctuations in real quantities are primarily due to TFP shocks; i.e., shocks to the production function.
 - 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.



 Suppose that the value of a time series process X_t can be decomposed into two components: a trend component and a cyclical component.

$$X_t = X_t^{trend} + X_t^{cycle}$$
 (1)

• Suppose that the value of a time series process X_t can be decomposed into two components: a *trend* component and a *cyclical* component.

$$X_t = X_t^{trend} + X_t^{cycle} \tag{1}$$

 The trend component is the long-run path about which the series fluctuates.

 Suppose that the value of a time series process X_t can be decomposed into two components: a trend component and a cyclical component.

$$X_t = X_t^{trend} + X_t^{cycle} \tag{1}$$

- 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).

Example: Compounding Interest

• Suppose:

$$X_t = 220 (4)$$

$$X_t = 220$$
 (4 $X_t^{trend} = 215$ (5

Example: Compounding Interest

Suppose:

$$X_t = 220 (4)$$

$$X_t = 220$$
 (4)
 $X_t^{trend} = 215$ (5)

Then:

$$\frac{X_t - X_t^{trend}}{X_t} = \frac{220 - 215}{215} = 0.0233 \tag{6}$$

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.

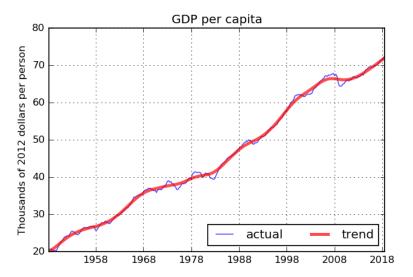


Figure 3: **US GDP per capita:** actual, trend, and cycle from April 1948 to July 2018. Source: FRED.

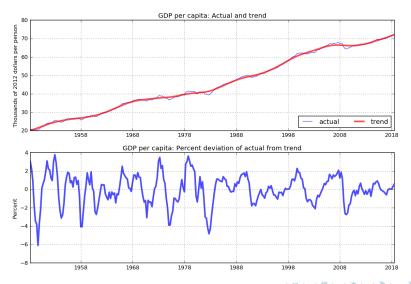


Figure 4: Business cycle components of GDP, consumption, investment, and hours for the US from April 1948 to July 2018. Source: FRED.

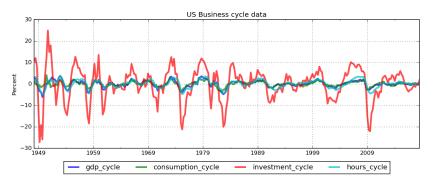


Table 1: **Standard deviations of real business cycle data** from April 1948 to July 2018. Units are percent deviations from trend. Source: FRED.

GDP	1.613	
Consumption	1.167	
Investment	7.489	
Hours	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