

Volume 34, Issue 1

A revision of the US business-cycles chronology 1790-1928

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Abstract

This article extends earlier efforts at redating the US business cycles for the 1790-1928 period using the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) constructed by Johnson and Williamson (2008). The resulting chronology alters more than 50% percent of the peaks and troughs identified by the NBER and Davis (2006)'s chronologies, especially during the antebellum period, and removes those cycles long considered the most questionable, as growth or industrial cycles. An important result of the new chronology is the lack of discernible differences in the frequency and duration of US business cycles among the antebellum and postbellum periods. We also find that the average frequency and duration of contractions are less important than those of expansions.

We would like to thank the Editor and the anonymous referees for very helpful comments and suggestions.

Citation: Olivier Darné and Amélie Charles and Claude Diebolt, (2014) "A revision of the US business-cycles chronology 1790-1928", *Economics Bulletin*, Vol. 34 No. 1 pp. 234-244.

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Submitted: January 08, 2013. **Published:** February 11, 2014.

1. Introduction

In their seminal contribution to the classical business cycle literature, Burns and Mitchell (1946) define business cycles as follows: *Business cycles are a type of fluctuations found in the aggregate economic activity of nations that organize their work mainly in business enterprises: a cycle consists of expansions occurring at about the same time in many economic activities, followed by similarly general recessions, contractions, and revivals which merge into the expansion phase of the next cycle; this sequence of changes is recurrent but not periodic; in duration business cycles vary from more than one year to ten or twelve years; they are not divisible into shorter cycles of similar character with amplitudes approximating their own* (Burns and Mitchell, 1946, p.3). These rules on the business cycles are the basis of the methodology employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) for producing the business cycle reference dates for the United States, which show the peaks and troughs of economic activity from the mid-1800s to today. Nevertheless, some researchers question the accuracy of the NBER reference dates and particularly the consistency of these dates over time. For example, Diebold and Rudebusch (1992) state: *All of the researchers who have designated NBER turning points have cautioned that there is some uncertainty about the precise timing of the general turns in business activity. One indication of the uncertainty associated with the official dates is the discrepancy between these dates and a number of alternative dates that have been suggested by NBER researchers and by independent observer* (Diebold and Rudebusch, 1992, p.996). Furthermore, even Burns and Michell (1946) state: *This is not to say that the reference dates must remain in their present state of rough approximation. Most of them were originally fixed in something of a hurry; revisions have been confined mainly to large and conspicuous errors, and no revision has been made for several years. Surely, the time is ripe for a thorough review that would take account of extensive new statistical materials, and of the knowledge gained about business cycles and the mechanics of setting reference dates since the present chronology was worked out* (Burns and Mitchell, 1946, p.95).

Although the general dating procedures employed in the NBER have not changed, both the number and quality of the underlying individual series examined have greatly increased over time as well as statistical techniques and the understanding of economic fluctuation. Indeed, the increase in the number of underlying individual series used by the NBER was accompanied by an increase in the quality of most series, implying an increased reliability of the NBER dates, especially in the post World War II (WWII, thereafter) period. Nevertheless, some researchers have some uncertainty about some of the pre-WWII NBER dates due to the varying quality of the data. More precisely, the turning-point dates before World War I (WWI, thereafter) seem to be more questionable than those in the interwar period (1918-1940). Romer (1994) shows that the methods used to date the early cycles are quite different from those used in the postwar era. The most important difference between the early and modern methods is that the business cycle reference dates before 1927 appear to be derived primarily from detrended data, whereas the dates after 1927 are based on data that include the secular trend. This difference can lead to (i) the misclassification of growth recessions as genuine business cycles in the pre-1927 era, which can cause more cycles to be identified in the early period than in the post-WWII; (ii) the misidentification of business cycle dates, which can affect the duration of the contractions and expansions between two periods.

In this article, we propose an alternative set of annual peaks and troughs between 1790 and 1928 by mapping to the absolute peaks and troughs in a new dataset: the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) constructed by Johnston and Williamson (2008). The resulting chronology alters more than 50% percent of the peaks and troughs identified by the NBER and Davis's

chronologies, especially during the antebellum period, and removes those cycles long considered the most questionable, as growth or industrial cycles. An important result of the new chronology is the lack of discernible differences in the frequency and duration of US business cycles among the antebellum and postbellum periods. We also find that the average frequency and duration of contractions are less important than those of expansions.

2. Dating

The alternative chronology is based upon a new annual dataset on US real GDP constructed by Johnston and Williamson (2008). According to Johnston and Williamson, the construction of the GDP series before 1909 starts with an estimate of the observation for each benchmark year (1793–1829; 1839–1859; 1869–1909). The benchmarks are either the census or calendar year that comes every ten years beginning in 1800. The values for the years between benchmark years are computed by interpolation. Part of this interpolation is based on annual observations of related series, and part is based on an assumption of constant growth. The data for these benchmark years can be assumed to be more accurately measured than the nine years between each of them. Because of the method of construction, we do not recommend the data be used for sophisticated time series analysis. The data from 1790 to 1868 are for census years, and from 1869 to the present for calendar years. Each census year includes the first five months of the following calendar year. The reason is that most of the data used are based on information from the censuses that were collected every ten years. The early census data were collected from June 1 of years ending in 9 through May 31 of years ending in 0. Thus the pre 1869 benchmark years are based on these twelve months.

Benchmark observations (real 1840 dollars) are from McCusker (2000) for 1793 and Weiss (1993) for 1799, 1809, 1819, and 1829. We are using Weiss's narrow definition of GDP. Benchmark observations are based on Gallman's (1966) GNP numbers (real 1860 dollars and nominal) for 1839, 1849, and 1859. His nominal GNP numbers are adjusted for the flow of services to consumers using data from Weiss (1975). They are also adjusted for the flow of government purchases using data from Weiss (1975) and Trescott (1960), and NFI from North (1960). The results are the nominal GDP benchmarks. Gallman's real GNP numbers are adjusted in the same method after the Weiss and Trescott data are deflated by Gallman's GNP deflator and NFI by the terms of trade from North (1961). The results are the real GDP benchmarks. Benchmark observations are based on Gallman's (1966) GNP numbers (real 1860 dollars and nominal) for 1869, 1879, 1889, 1899 and 1909. His nominal GNP numbers are adjusted for the flow of services to consumers using data from Weiss (1975) and for the flow of consumer durables from Olney (1989). They are again adjusted for government purchases, in 1869 using the same manner as above, for 1879 to 1899 using data from Weiss (1975) and Kendrick (1961), and for 1909, from Kendrick (1961). NFI are from Simon (1960). The results are the nominal GDP benchmarks. Gallman's real GNP numbers are adjusted in the same method after the Weiss, Trescott, Kendrick and Olney data are deflated by Gallman's GNP deflator and NFI by the terms of trade from Simon (1960). The results are the real GDP benchmarks.

The values for the years between benchmark years are computed by interpolation. For 1790 to 1908, agricultural output, the value of shelter, government purchases and net factor income are subtracted from the real GDP benchmarks described above. Annual observations of the residual are created by interpolation using Davis (2004). The annual real GDP is then the sum of this residual, federal government purchases and net factor income, and computed values of agricultural and shelter components that are assumed to grow at constant rates between each of

the benchmarks years. Note that the consumer durables purchases are added to the annual real GDP in the 1869–1908 period. Finally, the annual observations for the 1909–1928 period are based on Kendrick (1961).

We employed the dating algorithm suggested by Davis (2006), which based on the Romer's (1994) algorithm, to develop an alternative prewar chronology of annual peaks and troughs for the US real GDP. Because we examine annual data to date peaks and troughs, the methodology is quite simple: A year immediately preceding an absolute decline in the level of GDP defines a peak, and the last consecutive decline following a peak defines a trough. The new, alternative prewar chronology is listed in the middle columns of Table 1.

We compare our alternative annual chronology with those proposed by the NBER and Davis (2006). Davis proposes an annual chronology of US business cycles for the 1796-1914 period, using his new annual industrial production index (Davis, 2004). We also compare the revised chronology with that of Romer (1994) on the postbellum period. Her chronology is based on the monthly industrial production index proposed by Miron and Romer (1990). Davis's and Romer's chronologies are based on the same dating algorithm.

Table 1 reveals important similarities but also key differences between the NBER, Davis and Romer dates and our alternative dates. The annual real GDP series does not generate any false signals by furnishing a cycle that has not previously been identified by the NBER and Davis's chronologies. Rather, all the cycles in our revised chronology correspond exactly with the incidence of the NBER and Davis cycles.

The revised business-cycle dates are notably more selective in isolating genuine contractions. The new chronology dismisses several NBER and Davis recessions as merely growth or industrial cycles. Overall, our new set of peaks and troughs removes nineteen and eleven out of the twenty nine and twenty one prewar NBER and Davis recessions, respectively, especially in the antebellum period. The revised dating removes one cycle from both the NBER and Davis chronologies in the Civil war period, and five and one cycles from the NBER and Davis chronologies, respectively, in the postbellum period.

For the antebellum period, the revised dates find only two cycles out of the fifteen and eleven NBER and Davis cycles. A possible explanation of these strong differences is that the most cycles identified by the NBER are growth cycles rather than business cycles. In order to identify the growth cycles (or deviation cycles)¹, we detrended the GNP series from a band-pass filter developed by Baxter and King (1999).² The results given in Table 1 confirm this idea.³ The difference with Davis's dates can be explained by the fact that the business-cycle dates is, as mentioned by Davis, "*relied on industrial production rather than a more comprehensive output*

¹The classical business cycle refers to fluctuations in the level of the series while the growth cycle is the deviation to the long-term trend. Therefore, the growth cycles are defined as in terms of the deviation from trend or potential output. They trace the ups and downs through deviations of the actual growth rate of the economy from its long-run trend rate of growth (Artis, Marcellino and Proietti, 2005).

²Baxter and King (BK) (1999) propose a finite moving-average approximation of an ideal band-pass filter: the BK filter is designed to pass through components of time series with fluctuations between 1.5 and 8 years while removing higher and lower frequencies. The filter is defined by: $\tilde{y}_t = \sum_{j=-K}^K a_j L^j y_t$, where L is the lag operator. The weights a_j are obtained from the following minimization problem: $\min_{a_j} Q = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\beta(\omega) - \alpha(\omega)|^2 d\omega$, with $\alpha(0) = 0$, $|\beta(\omega)|$ is the "ideal" filter gain with cut-off frequencies ω_1 and ω_2 , where $|\beta(\omega)| = 1$ in the frequency interval $[\omega_1, \omega_2]$ and 0 outside this interval. BK advise for annual data $K = 3$, $\omega_1 = 2\pi \frac{1}{8}$ and $\omega_2 = \pi$.

³We also applied the band-pass filters suggested by Christiano and Fitzgerald (2003) and we obtained the same results. Note that Davis (2006) also found that the NBER 1825–1826, 1847–1848 and 1853–1855 recessions should be defined as growth recessions.

Table 1: Dates of prewar peaks and troughs, 1790–1928.

NBER chronology		Davis chronology		Alternative chronology		Growth chronology		Romer chronology	
Peak	Trough	Peak	Trough	Peak	Trough	Peak	Trough	Peak	Trough
<i>Antebellum cycles</i>									
1796	1799	1796	1798			1795	1798	–	–
1802	1804	1802	1803			1800	1803	–	–
1807	1810	1807	1808	1806	1807			–	–
1811	1812	1811	1812			1810	1812	–	–
1815	1821	1815	1816	1815	1816			–	–
						1818	1820	–	–
1822	1823	1822	1823			1821	1823	–	–
1825	1826					1824	1825	–	–
1828	1829	1828	1829			1826	1829	–	–
1833	1834	1833	1834			1832	1834	–	–
1836	1838	1836	1837			1835	1837	–	–
1839	1843	1839	1840			1839	1842	–	–
1845	1846							–	–
1847	1848					1847	1850	–	–
1853	1854					1853	1857	–	–
1857	1858	1856	1858					–	–
<i>Civil war cycles</i>									
1860	1861	1860	1861			1859	1861	–	–
1865	1867	1864	1865	1865	1866			–	–
<i>Postbellum cycles</i>									
1869	1870					1868	1871	–	–
1873	1879	1873	1875	1874	1875			–	–
						1877	1878	–	–
1882	1885	1883	1885	1883	1884			–	–
1887	1888					1888	1889	1887	1888
1890	1891							–	–
1893	1894	1892	1894	1892	1894			1893	1894
1895	1897	1895	1896	1895	1896			1896	1897
1899	1900							1900	1900
1902	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904			1903	1904
1907	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908			1907	1908
1910	1912	1910	1911			1909	1910	1910	1911
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914			1914	1914
		–	–	1916	1917			1916	1917
1918	1919	–	–					1918	1919
1920	1921	–	–	1919	1921			1920	1921
1923	1924	–	–			1923	1925	1923	1924
1926	1927	–	–			1926	1927	1927	1927

Notes: Zarnowitz (1992) summarized the annual NBER peak-trough chronology from 1790 in Glasner (1997, pp. 731–33, Tables 1–2). For the prewar era, the annual chronology ultimately corresponds to Thorp (1926)’s verbal assessment (pp. 113–45) later summarized in Burns and Mitchell (1946, p. 78, Table 16) and Moore and Zarnowitz (1986, p. 746, table A.2.). The Davis business cycle chronology is from Davis (2006). The Romer business cycle chronology is from Romer (1994).

Table 2: Differences in the US cycle chronologies, 1790–1914.

Sample	NBER cycles	Revised cycles	Revised peaks			Revised troughs		
			Earlier	Same	Later	Earlier	Same	Later
All era	29	10	2	5	3	6	4	0
Antebellum era	15	2	1	1	0	2	0	0
Civil war era	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Postbellum era	12	7	1	3	3	3	4	0

Sample	Davis's cycles	Revised cycles	Revised peaks			Revised troughs		
			Earlier	Same	Later	Earlier	Same	Later
All era	21	10	1	7	2	1	8	1
Antebellum era	11	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
Civil war era	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Postbellum era	8	7	0	6	1	0	7	0

Notes: Antebellum period: 1790–1860, Civil war period: 1861–1865, Postbellum period: 1866–1914. The NBER business cycle chronology is from Diebold and Rudebusch (1992). The Romer business cycle chronology is from Romer (1994).

measure such as GDP" (2006, p. 107) and therefore, he seems to identify industrial cycles rather than business cycles. Furthermore, the industrial production index constructed by Davis is more volatile than the GDP series constructed by Johnston and Williamson.

For the Civil War period, the alternative chronology defined the 1860–1861 recession rather as a growth recession. There has been a large debate how the Civil War affected aggregated growth in the US. The impact of the War is often treated in an aggregated way or in small samples like Gallman's (1990) study on Philadelphia. Anyway, the Civil War was the most devastating event in American history (Engerman, 1966).

The new chronology identifies five spurious business-cycle recessions from the NBER references and only one from the Davis's chronology for the postbellum period. As suggested in Davis (2006) and in Table 1, the 1869–1870, 1887–1888, 1890–1891 and 1899–1900 recessions can be seen as growth cycles. Indeed, Thorp (1926) affixed the word "brief" in front of each of these contractions. Burns and Mitchell (1946) ranked the 1887–1888 contraction as the mildest of the prewar period. Fels (1959) went further in stating that "*the only difference of opinion to be found in the literature is whether it should be recognized as a cyclical contraction at all.*"

2.1. Peaks–troughs dating comparisons

We propose to examine the differences between the common cycles from the NBER, Davis and alternative chronologies. The characteristics of the revisions in the peaks and troughs are given in Table 2. The most salient feature of the revised chronology is that troughs are consistently dated earlier than those inferred from the NBER references. Indeed, of the ten common troughs, the revised chronology predates six troughs. Nevertheless, 50% of the revised peaks correspond with those of the NBER references. On the contrary, the revised peaks and troughs are agree with the most of the peaks and troughs proposed by the Davis's chronology.

Finally, we compare the NBER and revised business-cycle chronologies in the postbellum period with dates obtained from the 1869–1929 real GNP series constructed by Balke and Gordon (1989) and Romer (1989). These authors developed new estimates of real GNP for the 1869–1928 period to improve the traditional series build on the pioneering methodology of Kuznets (1941, 1946, 1961) and the extensions made by Kendrick (1961) and Gall-

Table 3: Dates of postbellum peaks and troughs – 1869–1928.

NBER chronology		Alternative chronology		Balke-Gordon chronology		Romer chronology	
Peak	Trough	Peak	Trough	Peak	Trough	Peak	Trough
1873	1879	1874	1875	1873	1874		
1882	1885	1883	1884				
1887	1888			1887	1888	1887	1888
1890	1891						
1893	1894	1892	1894	1892	1894	1892	1894
1895	1897	1895	1896	1895	1896		
1902	1904	1903	1904				
1907	1908	1907	1908	1906	1908	1907	1908
1910	1912						
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
1918	1919	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917
1920	1921	1919	1921	1919	1921	1919	1921

Notes: The NBER business cycle chronology is from Diebold and Rudebusch (1992). The Balke-Gordon and Romer chronology are obtained from Balke and Gordon's (1989) and Romer's (1989) GNP series.

man (1966). Balke and Gordon (1989) used new data sources of output in the transportation, communications, and construction sectors and estimates of the consumer price index whereas Romer (1989) employed an (time-varying) estimate of the actual relationship between GNP and commodity output to convert pre-1909 data on commodity output into estimates of GNP for 1869–1908. We applied on these two GNP series the same algorithm employed for dating our alternative chronology (Table 3).

The chronology based on the Balke and Gordon's data identifies 78% of the peaks and troughs suggested by our dating and 67% for the NBER chronology, whereas only 56% and 50%, respectively, for the dating based the Romer's data. This result tends to confirm that our new dates are robust on the postbellum period whatever the constructed output series. The differences between Balke-Gordon's and Romer's chronologies can be explained by the differing assumptions underlying their construction. Indeed, Balke and Gordon (1989) used more indicators than Romer (1989) to backcast GNP, and this procedure tends to accentuate the fluctuations of the output.⁴ Therefore, it appears that the Balke-Gordon's GNP series is less smooth than the Romer's GNP series for the period 1869-1929 and can explain that more cycles are detected. Moreover, the peaks and troughs obtained after 1908 from Romer's and Balke-Gordon's datasets are similar to those of our alternative chronology.

2.2. Antebellum and Postbellum Comparisons

The differences between the NBER and Davis's chronology and the alternative chronology should alter the characteristics of US business cycles, namely the frequency and duration, especially during the antebellum period. Table 4 shows the cycle characteristics on the antebellum (1790–1860) and postbellum (1866–1914) periods for the NBER, Davis's and alternative chronologies. First, it seems that the frequency and duration of antebellum and postbellum business cycles are analogous from the three chronologies. Second, the revised chronology

⁴Romer (1989) criticized the Kuznets (1961) prewar series to overstate cyclical volatility, while Balke and Gordon (1989) found that their series is as volatile on average over the business cycle as the Kendrick's series but dampen the amplitude of some cycles and raising the amplitude of others.

displays an average frequency of contractions more important than that of expansions during the two periods, as found from the Davis's chronology, but in contradiction with the NBER chronology. Third, the average duration of contractions are less important for the alternative and Davis's chronologies than the NBER chronology whereas the average length of expansions are higher (more than two times). As used by Diebold and Rudebusch (1992) and Davis (2006), we apply Wilcoxon nonparametric tests to explore whether the mean phase and whole-cycle duration changed between the antebellum and postbellum periods for the different chronologies. The results indicate that the frequency and duration of antebellum and postbellum business cycles are analogous.

3. Conclusion

This article extended earlier efforts at redating the US business cycles for the 1790–1928 period using the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) constructed by Johnston and Williamson (2008). We compared the alternative chronology with those of the NBER and Davis (2006) as well as Romer (1994) for the postbellum period. The resulting chronology alters more than 50% percent of the peaks and troughs identified by the NBER and Davis's chronologies, especially during the antebellum period, and removes those cycles long considered the most questionable, as growth or industrial cycles. We also compared our chronology with those obtained from the real GNP series constructed by Balke and Gordon (1989) and Romer (1989) in the postbellum period. The results tends to confirm that our new dates are robust on this period. An important result of the new chronology is the lack of discernible differences in the frequency and duration of US business cycles among the antebellum and postbellum periods. We also found that the average frequency and duration of contractions were less important than those of expansions.

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Table 4: Frequency and duration of US business cycles, 1790–1914.

Cycles	Sample size		Average frequency		Average duration		Test	
	Antebellum	Postbellum	Antebellum	Postbellum	Antebellum	Postbellum	Wilcoxon	<i>p</i> -value
<i>Contractions</i>								
NBER cycles	15	12	52.5	48.9	1.93	1.47	28.5	0.91
Davis cycles	11	8	21.0	26.8	1.18	1.38	24.5	0.49
Revised cycles	2	7	20.0	20.0	1.00	1.14	20.0	0.65
<i>Expansions</i>								
NBER cycles	15	12	47.6	51.1	2.29	2.09	16.0	0.61
Davis cycles	11	8	79.0	73.2	4.90	4.29	31.0	0.41
Revised cycles	2	7	80.0	80.0	8.00	5.33	22.0	0.52

Notes: Antebellum period: 1790–1860, Postbellum period: 1866–1914. Average frequency is given in percentage. Average duration and Wilcoxon statistic are given in months. One-sided *p*-values relate to the null hypothesis of no mean-duration stabilization.