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# **Diminished Expectations, Double Dips, and External Shocks: The Decade After the Fall**

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**Diminished Expectations, Double Dips, and External Shocks:  
The Decade After the Fall**

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*The process of contraction, like the process of expansion, is cumulative and self-reinforcing. Once started, no matter how, there is a tendency for it to go on, even if the force by which it was provoked has in the meantime ceased to operate.*

Gottfried Haberler, *Prosperity and Depression*, 1937

In our recent paper, (Reinhart and Reinhart, 2010) we examine the behavior of real GDP (levels and growth rates), unemployment, inflation, bank credit, and real estate prices in a twenty one-year window surrounding selected adverse global and country-specific shocks or events. In this note, we summarize some of the main findings of that paper, including that economic growth is notably slower in the decade following a macroeconomic disruption. We extend those results to provide evidence of several post-crisis “double dips” in the years following the crisis. A faltering of economic recovery is not uncommon after a severe financial shock, although this can often be ascribed to exogenous events.

The episodes we study include the 1929 stock market crash, the 1973 oil shock, the 2007 U.S. subprime collapse, and fifteen severe post-World War II financial crises. The focus was not on the immediate antecedents and aftermath of these events but on longer horizons that compare decades rather than years.<sup>1</sup>

***1. Methodology preamble***

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<sup>1</sup> Reinhart and Reinhart (2010) was prepared for the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City Jackson Hole Symposium, *Macroeconomic Challenges: The Decade Ahead*, August 26-28, 2010

The statistical analysis, which is described in more detail in the paper, is based on nonparametric comparisons of the data that are applied to the episodes listed in Table 1. Simply put, we examine if key macroeconomic indicators seem to come from the same distribution before and after a dislocating event. The exact time periods of the before-and-after windows vary across our exercises, but we usually try to employ the longest possible spans of comparison.

Table 1. Episodes and Coverage

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<b>3 global episodes</b>	1929, 1973, 2006
<b>15 country-specific severe financial crises</b>	
Advanced economies	Spain 1977, Norway 1987, Finland 1991, Sweden 1991, Japan 1992
Asian crisis emerging markets	Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand, all 1997
Other emerging markets	Chile 1981, Mexico 1994, Colombia 1998, Argentina 2001, and Turkey 2001

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## **2. Growth, GDP levels, and unemployment**

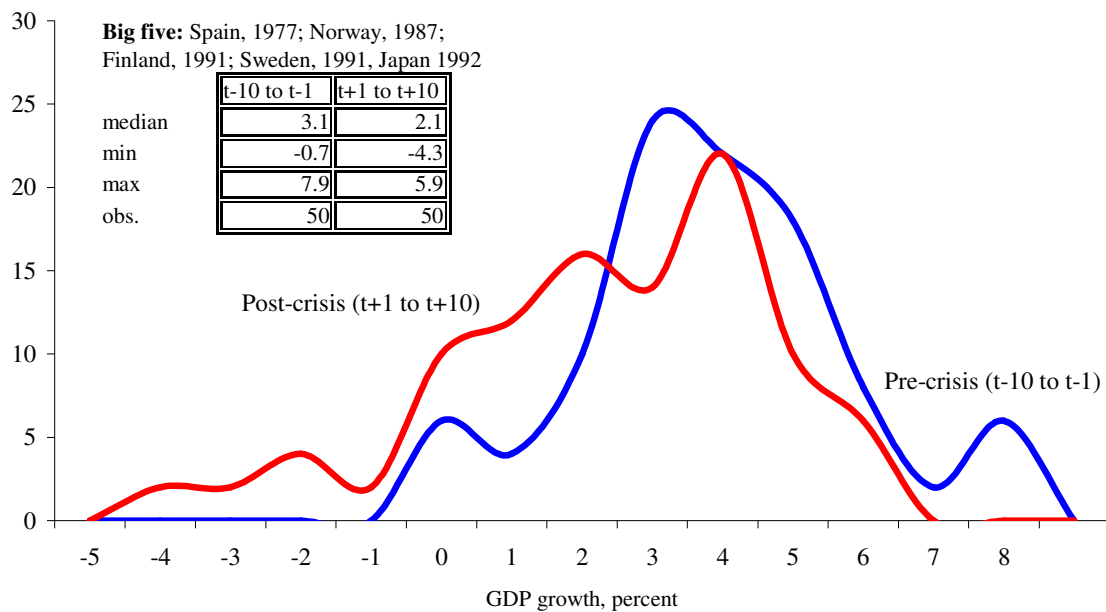
Real per capita GDP **growth rates** are significantly lower during the **decade** following severe financial crises and the synchronous world-wide shocks. The median **post-financial** crisis GDP growth decline in advanced economies, as shown in Figure 1, is about 1 percent.

During the first three years following the 2007 U.S. subprime crisis (2008-2010), median real per capita GDP income **levels** for **all** the advanced economies is about 2 percent lower than it was in 2007; this is comparable to the median output declines in the first three years after the fifteen severe post World War II financial crises. However, 82 percent of the observations for per capita GDP during 2008 to 2010 remain **below or equal** to the 2007 income level. The comparable figure for the fifteen crises episodes is

60 percent, indicating that during the current crisis episode recessions have been deeper, more persistent, and widespread.

Figure 1. Real Per Capita GDP Growth in the Decade Before and the Decade After Severe Financial Crises: Post-WWII, Advanced Economies

*Probability density function*

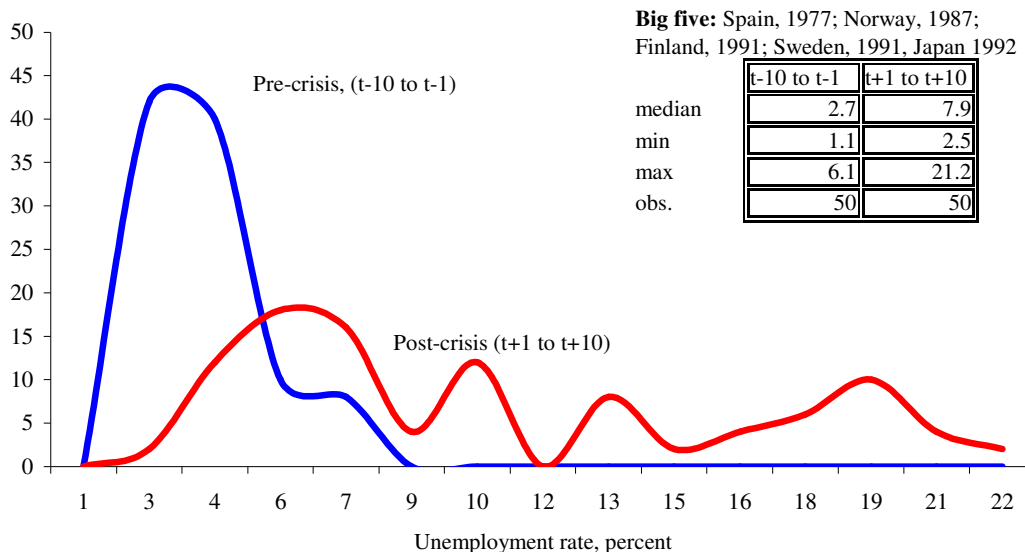


Sources: Reinhart and Reinhart (2010) and sources cited therein.

In the ten-year window following severe financial crises, unemployment rates are significantly higher than in the decade that preceded the crisis. The rise in unemployment is most marked for the five advanced economies, where the median unemployment rate is about 5 percentage points higher (Figure 2). In ten of the fifteen post-crisis episodes, unemployment has never fallen back to its pre-crisis level, not in the *decade* that followed nor through end-2009.

Figure 2. Unemployment Rate in the Decade Before and the Decade After Severe Financial Crises: Post-WWII, Advanced and Asian Economies

*Probability density function, five advanced economies*



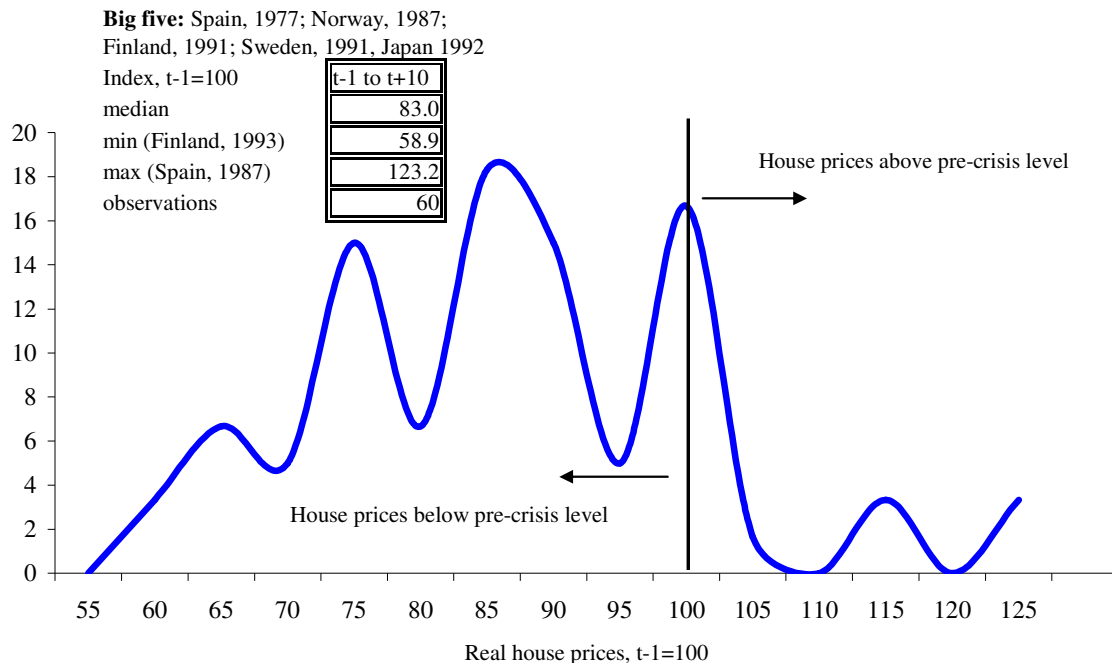
Sources: Reinhart and Reinhart (2010) and sources cited therein.

### 3. *Housing and credit*

Real housing prices for the full period is available for ten of the fifteen financial crisis episodes. For this group, over an eleven-year period (encompassing the crisis year and the decade that followed), about 90 percent of the observations show real house prices below their *level* the *year before* the crisis. Median housing prices are 15 to 20 percent lower in this eleven-year window, with cumulative declines as large as 55 percent. The observations on unemployment and house prices, of course, may be related, as a protracted slump in construction activity that accompanies depressed housing prices may help to explain persistently higher unemployment.

Figure 3. Real House Prices Before and Ten Years After Severe Financial Crises: Ten Post-WWII Episodes

*Probability density function: Advanced economies*



Sources: Reinhart and Reinhart (2010) and sources cited therein.

Another important driver of the cycle is the leverage of the private sector. In the decade prior to a crisis, domestic credit/GDP climbs about 38 percent and external indebtedness soars. Credit/GDP declines by an amount comparable to the surge (38 percent) after the crisis. However, deleveraging is often delayed and is a lengthy process lasting about seven years. The decade that preceded the onset of the 2007 crisis fits the historic pattern. If deleveraging of private debt follows the tracks of previous crises as well, credit restraint will damp employment and growth for some time to come.

#### ***4. Double dips and external shocks***

The media is filled with concerns about a “double dip,” or that the economic recovery will stall out after only a few quarters of growth. Our analysis is based on annual data, so brief spurts of growth bracketed by output declines might be smoothed away in yearly observations. But a more general pattern, often applied to Japan’s experience in the late 1990s (which actually stretches the window to encompass the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> year after the crisis), is documented in Table 2. Of the 15 post World War II episodes examined, nearly one half of these (seven episodes) involved a broadly-defined double dip.

As shown in Table 2, growth rates often became negative once more after the crisis. The magnitude of the slowdown (measured as the highest post-crisis growth rate less the lowest recorded subsequently) also provides a sense of the loss of momentum. These post-crisis downturns help explain why growth rates are significantly lower and unemployment rates higher in the *decade* after the crisis and why these results are not driven by weak economic performance that is common in the vicinity of the crisis.

#### ***Concluding observations***

As Reinhart and Rogoff (2009) and our paper document for the public and private sectors, respectively, the years following severe financial crises are characterized by high levels of debt and leveraging. This observation is essential in understanding why these financially frail economies are particularly vulnerable to adverse shocks, whether they emanate from the demand and supply factors discussed in our paper. A drag on spending might owe to mistakes in domestic policies or hysteresis effects of the crisis. But the list of event in Table 2 suggests that there is an important role for plain



“*bad luck*,” originating in exogenous events or external developments that strike at a time when the economy remains highly vulnerable.

Table 2. Episodes of a marked slowdown or recession in 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> year after the crisis

Country	Crisis year (beginning)	Annual per capita GDP growth		Year(s) of slowdown	External (or exogenous) shock(s)
		Lowest growth rate	Magnitude of slowdown (high- low)		
Spain <sup>1</sup>	1977	-0.2	2.9	1981	High world interest rates; recession in advanced economies. The Latin American debt crisis gets underway. Renewed weakness in commodity prices, which fall 10-15 percent that year (depending on index used). For the Asian economies concerns about the avian flu begin in earnest in May 2001; for all the recovering countries 9/11 poses a major blow to world trade. The trade volume of goods and services, which had risen by 12.2 percent in 2000 is flat in 2001, rising 0.2 percent.
Chile	1981	0.4	3.8	1985	
Malaysia	1997	-1.6	8.0	2001	
Philippines	1997	-0.5	4.2	2001	
Thailand	1997	1.4	2.6	2001	
Colombia	1998	-0.2	1.3	2001-2002	
Memorandum item, a 5 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> year recession					
Japan <sup>1</sup>	1992	-3.2	6.4	1997-1999	

<sup>1</sup> It is important to note that, unlike the other 13 financial crises in our sample Spain 1977 and Japan 1992 “escaped” an initial recession at the time of crisis.

<sup>2</sup> See Kaminsky and Reinhart (2000) for an analysis of the patterns of bank lending during the Asian crisis.

## References

Kaminsky, Graciela L., and Carmen M. Reinhart, Bank Lending and Contagion: Evidence From the Asian Crisis in Takatoshi Ito and Anne Krueger (eds.) *Regional and Global Capital Flows: Macroeconomic Causes and Consequences* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press for the NBER, 2001), 73-99.

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