

History of RECESSIONS for the U.S. economy

Start of recession	End of recession	Duration in years
6/30/1857	12/31/1858	1.50
10/31/1860	6/30/1861	0.66
4/30/1865	12/31/1867	2.67
6/30/1869	12/31/1870	1.50
10/31/1873	3/31/1879	5.41
3/31/1882	5/31/1885	3.17
3/31/1887	4/30/1888	1.08
7/31/1890	5/31/1891	0.83
1/31/1893	6/30/1894	1.41
12/31/1895	6/30/1897	1.50
6/30/1899	12/31/1900	1.51
9/30/1902	8/31/1904	1.92
5/31/1907	6/30/1908	1.08
1/31/1910	1/31/1912	2.00
1/31/1913	12/31/1914	1.91
8/31/1918	3/31/1919	0.58
1/31/1920	7/31/1921	1.50
5/31/1923	7/31/1924	1.17
10/31/1926	11/30/1927	1.08
8/31/1929	3/31/1933	3.58
5/31/1937	6/30/1938	1.08
2/28/1945	10/31/1945	0.67
11/30/1948	10/31/1949	0.92
7/31/1953	5/31/1954	0.83
8/31/1957	4/30/1958	0.66
4/30/1960	2/28/1961	0.83
12/31/1969	11/30/1970	0.91
11/30/1973	3/31/1975	1.33
1/31/1980	7/31/1980	0.50
7/31/1981	11/30/1982	1.33
7/31/1990	3/31/1991	0.67
3/31/2001	11/30/2001	0.67
12/31/2007	6/30/2009	1.50

Before March 1933	Median	1.50
	Average	1.80

After March 1933	Median	0.83
	Average	0.92

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Data provided by the National Bureau of Economic Research and can be found at <https://www.nber.org/cycles.html>. Recessions start at the peak of a business cycle and end at the trough. The NBER defines a recession as a significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in real GDP, real income, employment, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales.

Data is current as of January 28, 2020

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