

1. Record Nr.	UNIBAS000033110
Autore	Montanelli, Indro
Titolo	Incontri / di Indro Montanelli
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milano : Longanesi
Descrizione fisica	Volumi ; 19 cm
Collana	Il cammeo ; 82
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910297053803321
Autore	Scheiblecker Marcus <1967->
Titolo	The Austrian business cycle in the European context // Marcus Scheiblecker
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bern, : Peter Lang International Academic Publishing Group, 2018 Frankfurt am Main, Germany : , : Peter Lang, , [2008] Frankfurt am Main, Germany : , : Peter Lang, , [2018] ©2008
ISBN	3-631-75458-2
Edizione	[First edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XIX, 207 pages) : illustrations, charts; digital, PDF file (s)
Collana	Forschungsergebnisse der Wirtschaftsuniversitat Wien ; ; Band 25.
Disciplina	338.542094360904
Soggetti	Business cycles - Austria - History - 20th century Business cycles - Austria - History - 21st century Business cycles - Germany - History Business cycles - European Union countries - History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.

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Dating business cycle turning points is still an important task for economic policy decisions. This study does this for the Austrian economy for the period between 1976 and 2005, using only quarterly national accounts data of Austria, Germany and the euro area. Three different filtering methods are applied: first-order differences, the Hodrick-Prescott filter, and the Baxter-King filter. To all of them, two different methods of determining the business cycle are applied: the ad-hoc determination of the business cycle and a dynamic factor model, taking into account the common variations of Austria, the euro

area and the German business cycle movements. The results of both methods are dated by the Bry-Boschan algorithm in order to locate peaks and troughs of the cycle. The results are interpreted and compared to already existing studies on the euro area and the Austrian business cycle.
