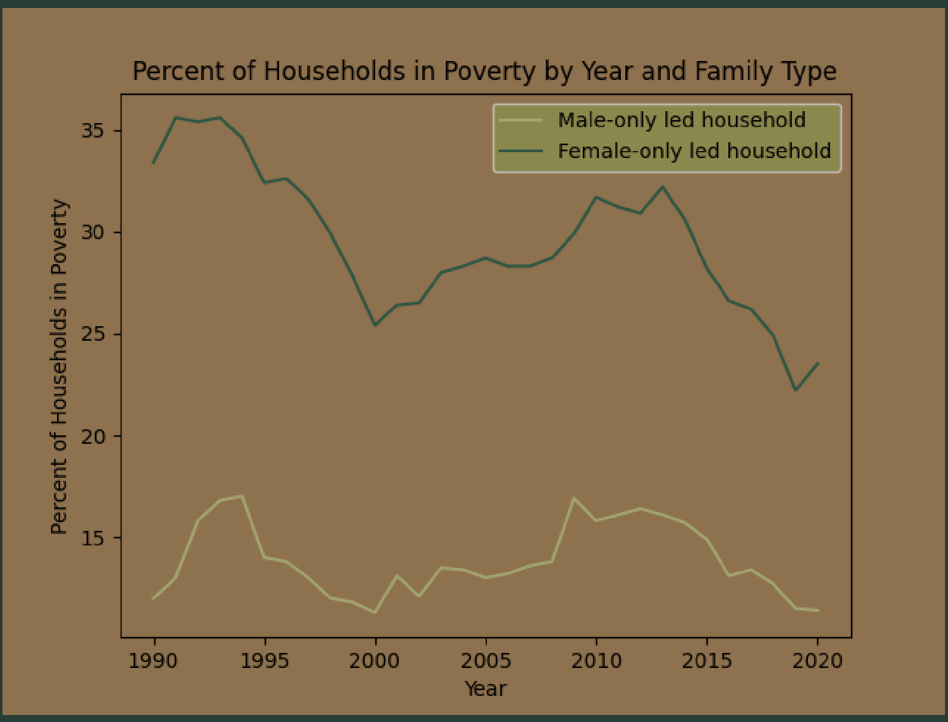
RECESSIONS:

WHAT FACTORS MATTER?

When forecasting economic downturns and recessions, economists and data scientists often become bogged down by the sheer quantity of data available and potential predictive quality of it all. What if there was a way to measure statistical significance of variables across domains to clear the noise and provide highly predictive variables to new modeling techniques?



It's important to consider the unequal circumstances of different people across the country, and how that multiplies the impact of economic downturns. For households already in poverty, female-led homes are far more likely to live below the poverty line. Female-led households have poverty rates of 20% or more than male-led households.

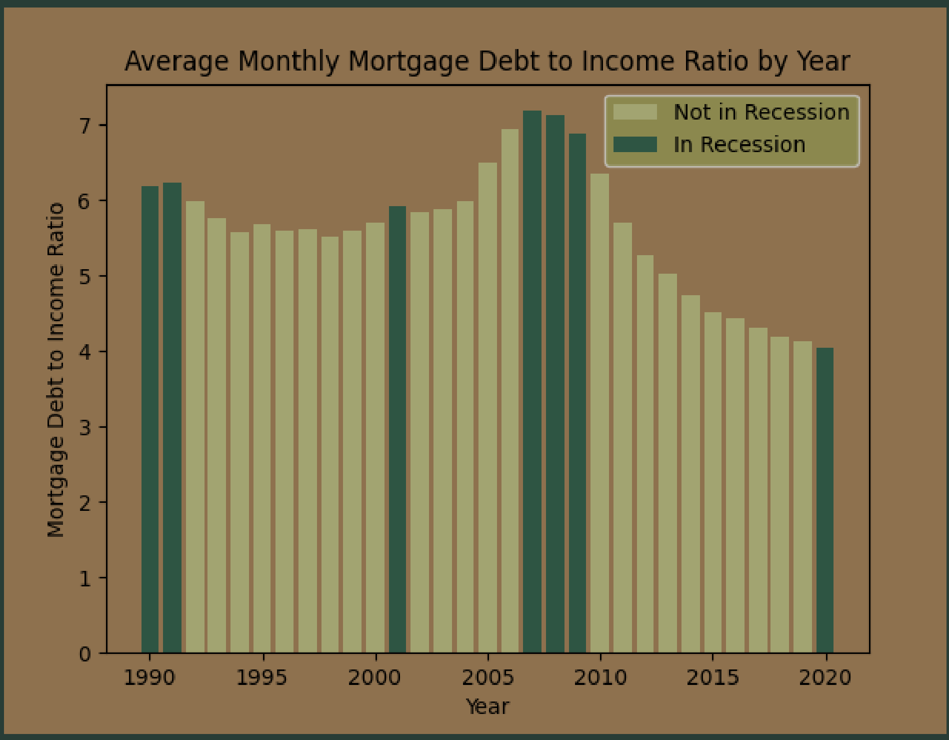
9.8%

OF ALL FAMILIES LIVED BELOW THE POVERTY LINE DURING THE 2007-2009 RECESSION

DURING THE 2007-2009 RECESSION, THE U.S. NATIONAL DEBT INCREASED BY -

2.3 Trillion

In 2007-2009, the collapse of the U.S. housing market was a major contributor to the global recession. For home-owning Americans, the average percentage of mortgage payments to income rises above previous years and only falls after the recession has concluded. By tracking how much income home-owners must set aside for mortgage payments, we may be able to predict whether a recession is imminent or present.



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