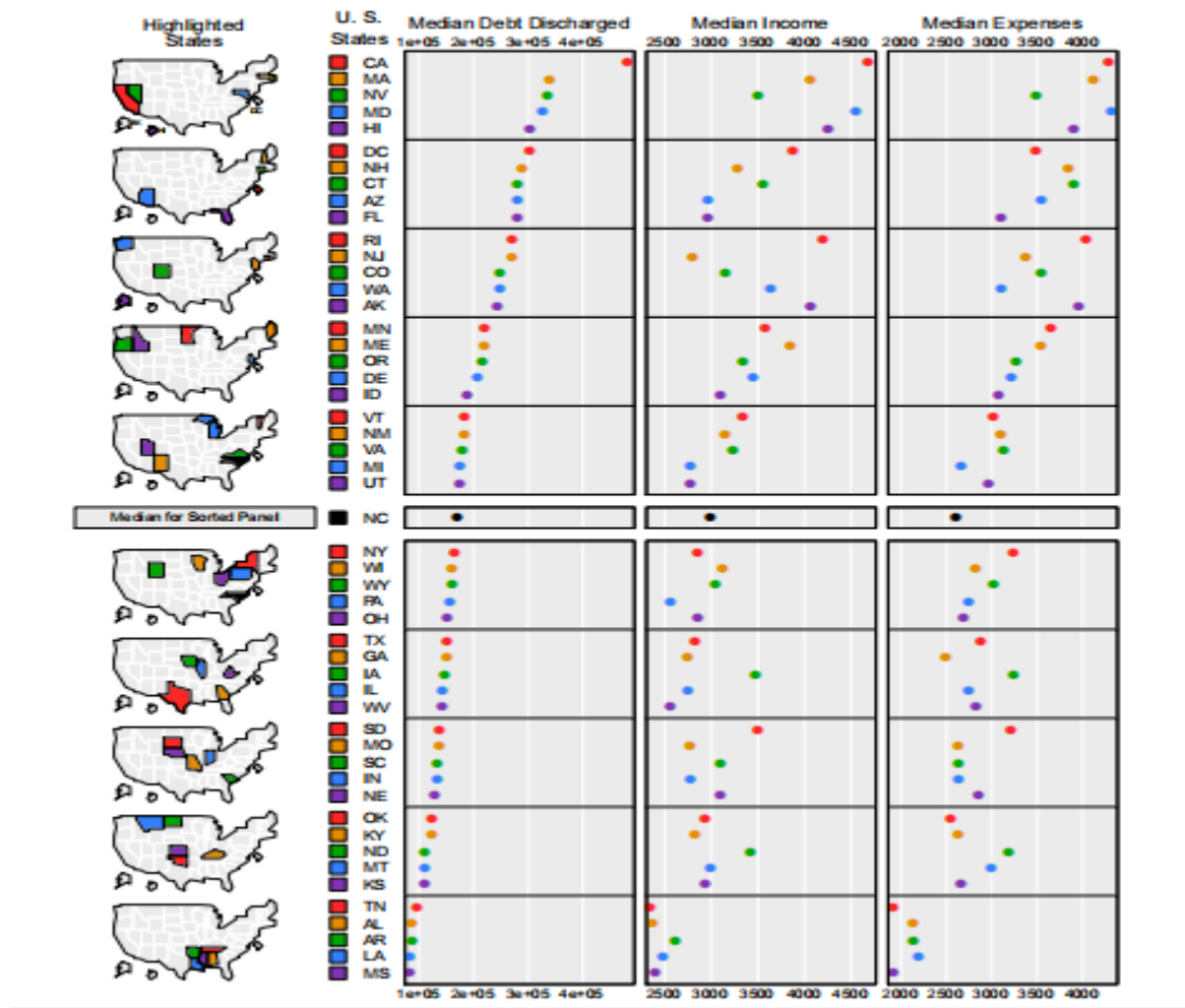


TDI Capstone Project

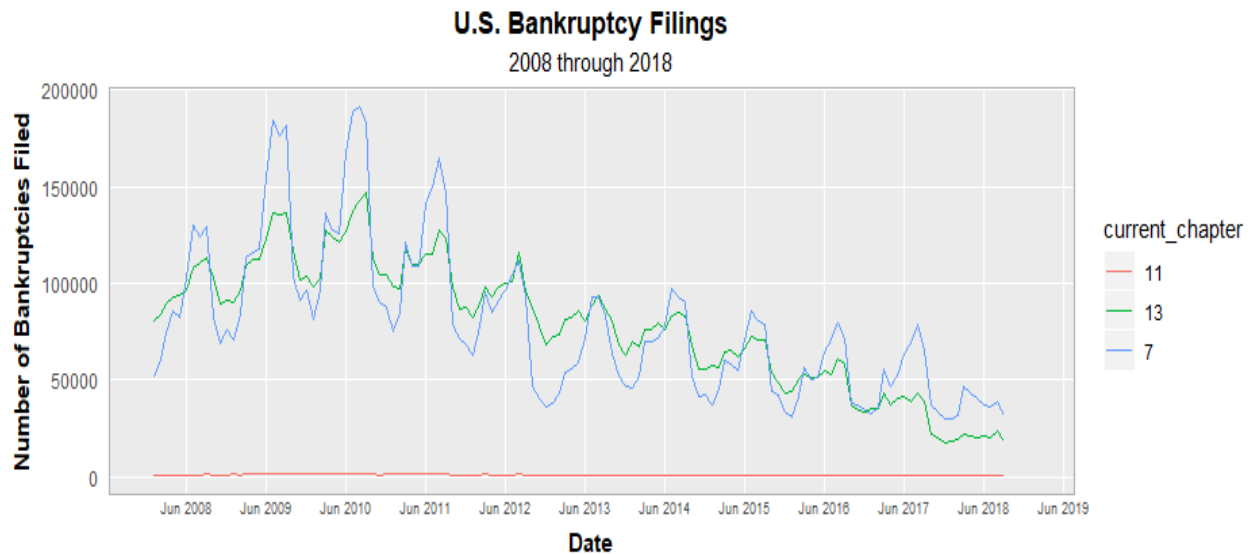
Bankruptcy in U.S.

Deri(Sondor) Chong

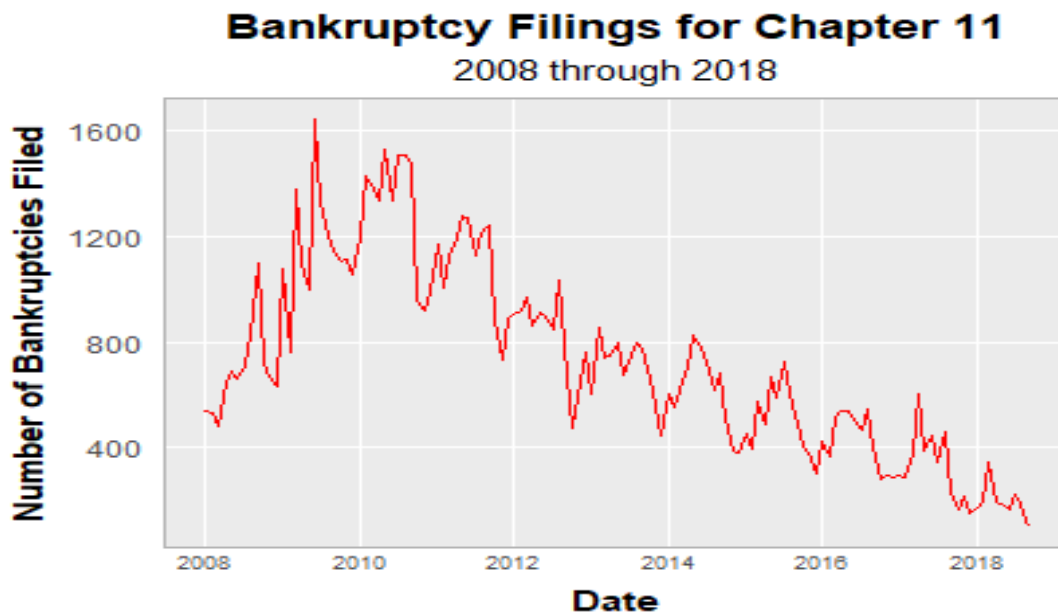
2008_2018 Bankruptcy Filings



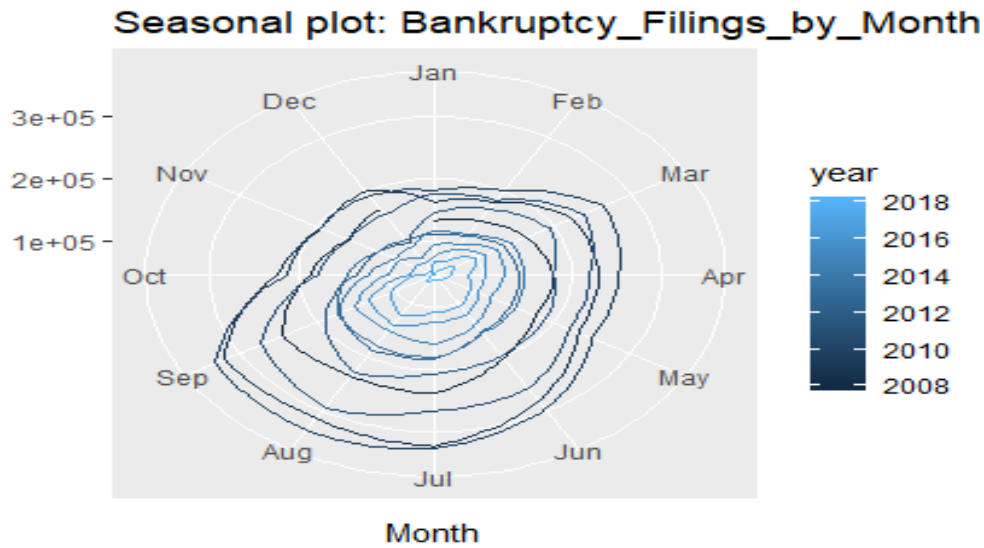
In this graph, Median Debt Discharged, Median Income and Median Expenses are chosen. The reason for choosing Debt Discharged is because I want to see if income and expenses affect bankruptcy court's decision-making process. After sorting the Median Debt Discharged by descending order, we can see that the relationship between income/expenses and debt discharged forms a moderate positively linear relationship.



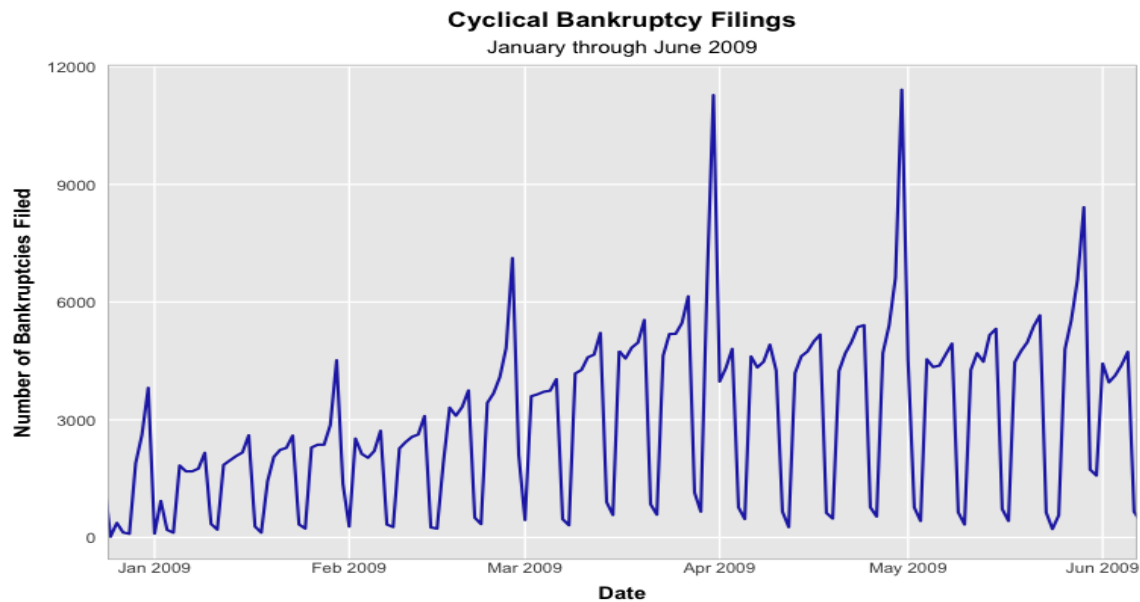
The above chart shows the monthly bankruptcy filings from 2008 to 2018. The overall trend has spiked from 2008 and peaked in 2010 during the subprime mortgage crises. It then started to gradually decrease. At the same time, the monthly figures followed an almost identical pattern each year.



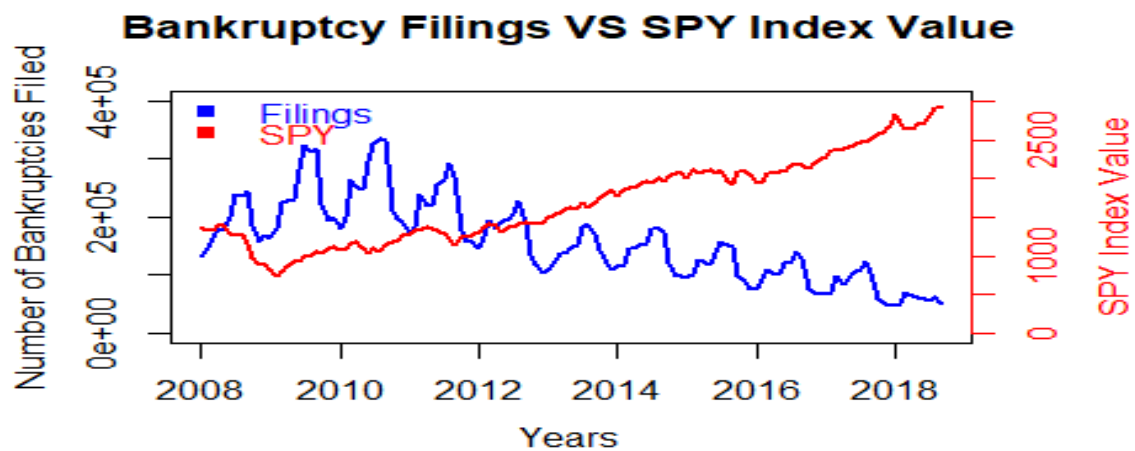
Chapter 11, business bankruptcy filings, retains the same seasonality features as personal bankruptcy filings.



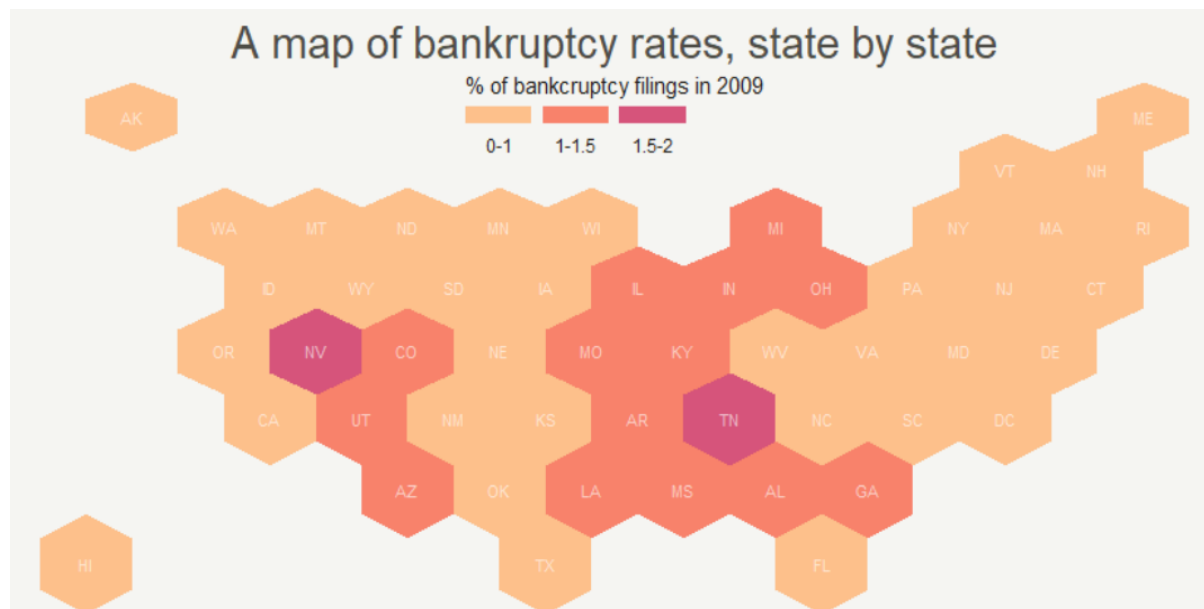
Bankruptcy filings tend to occur mostly during July, August and September each year.



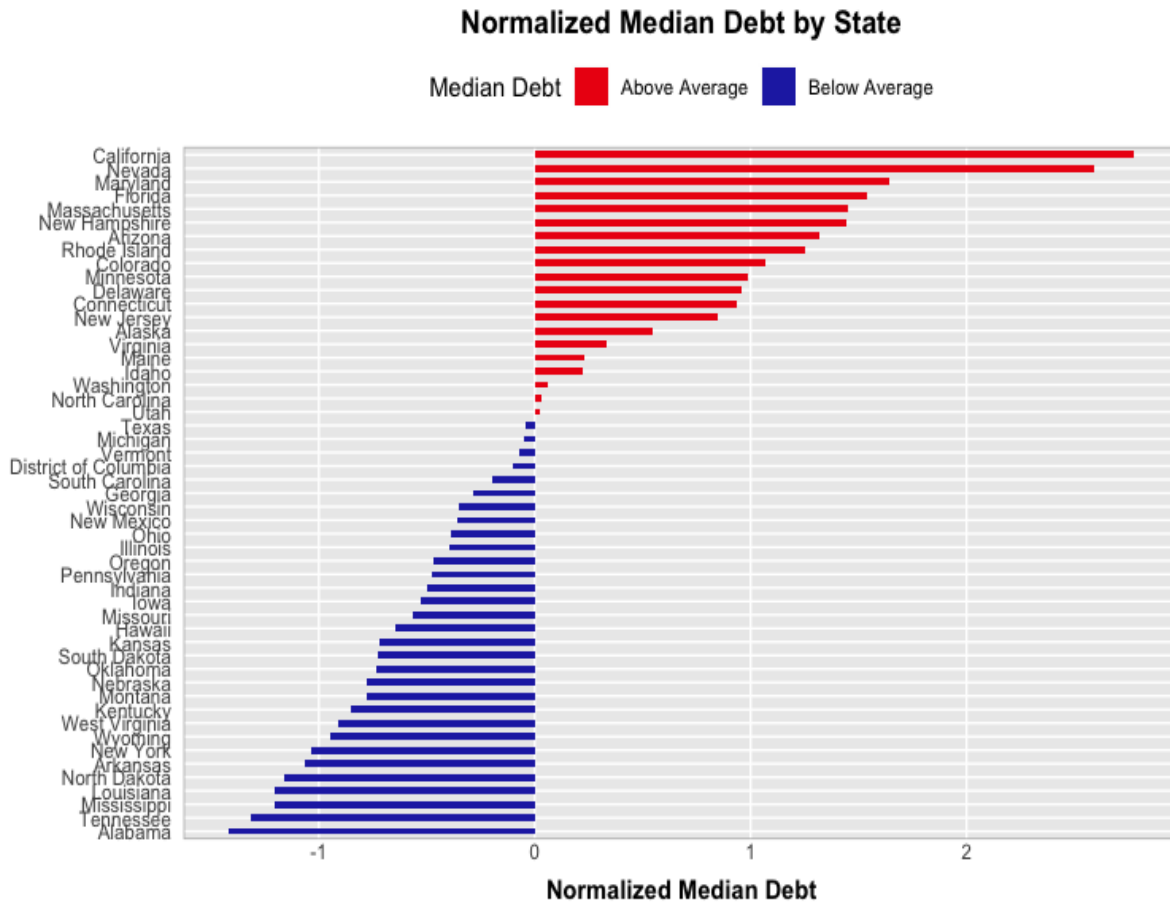
In this zoomed graph, numbers of bankruptcies filed are plotted for a time interval of one month. The graph clearly depicts that the number of bankruptcies filed increases exponentially at the end of months.



The above graph shows that when performances on S&P 500 are lowering, the bankruptcies increase and vice versa.



Population data from U.S. Census Bureau is used to calculate the percentage of bankruptcy filings for each state.



The data is normalized so that all data in different scales are standardized. The graph above shows the comparison of each state on median debt. California has the highest standard deviation and Utah has the smallest deviation away from the mean.