1. **Unemployment Rate and GDP Growth:**
   * Plot the unemployment rate (**UNRATE**) against the real GDP growth (**GDPC1**). In the period leading up to a recession, you might observe a rising unemployment rate coinciding with a slowdown or contraction in GDP growth.
2. **Yield Curve Inversion and Unemployment Rate:**
   * Plot the yield curve (**T10Y3M**) alongside the unemployment rate (**UNRATE**). An inverted yield curve (where short-term interest rates are higher than long-term rates) has been a historically reliable indicator of an impending recession.
3. **Fed Funds Rate and Industrial Production:**
   * Compare the Federal Funds Rate (**FEDFUNDS**) with industrial production (**INDPRO**). Changes in the Fed funds rate can have implications for economic activity, and a declining industrial production index may signal economic contraction.
4. **Real Disposable Personal Income and Consumer Price Index:**
   * Plot real disposable personal income (**DSPIC96**) against the consumer price index (**CPIAUCNS**). A decline in real disposable income and rising inflation could be indicative of economic stress.
5. **Employment-Population Ratio and Unemployment Rate:**
   * Compare the employment-population ratio (**EMRATIO**) with the unemployment rate (**UNRATE**). A declining employment-population ratio alongside a rising unemployment rate may suggest labor market challenges.