Forecasting Future Recessions

Move to Real-Time Tracking and Automatic Stabilizers

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Key Takeaway: It's Time for New Tools

1. Historical statistical relationships, such as the yield curve inversion, are not stable and don't tell us what's wrong.

2. Real-time tracking of wide range of economic and financial indicators is a better way to identify and diagnose a recession.

3. Better preparation: automatic stabilizers to 'trigger on' when recession starts and 'trigger off' when economy recovers.

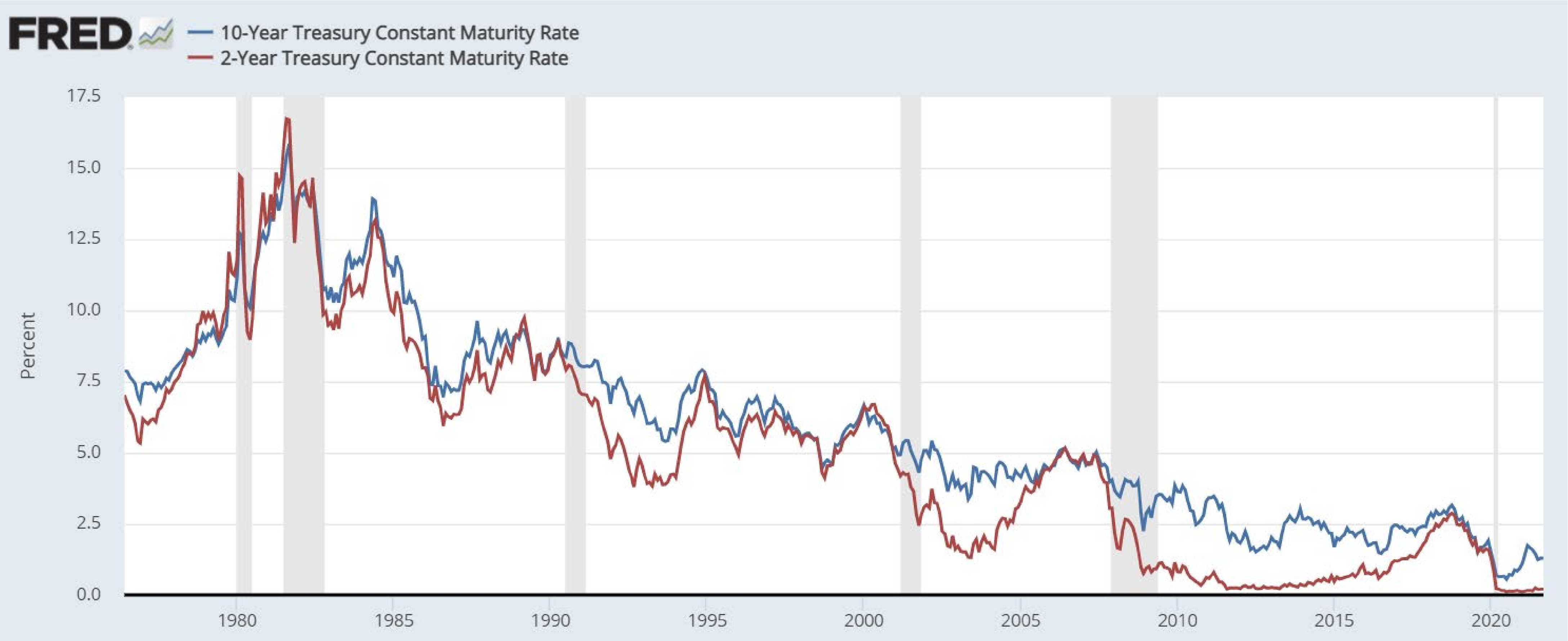
1. Go-to tools of past are not up to the task now

- Standard: Yield curve inversion, regime-switching factor models, leading indicators, aggregate macro modeling (FRBUS/DGSE).

- Relies on historical relationships and aren't robust to structural changes in the economy or economic policy.

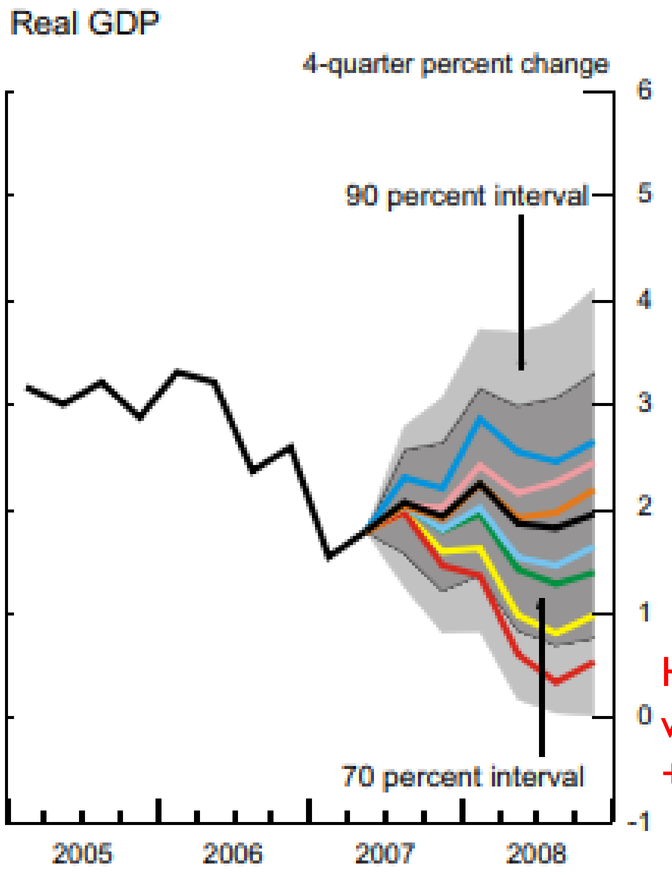
- Causes of recent recessions are more varied and not all economic. 'One-size-fits-all' forecasting tools are less useful.

Structural changes could alter historical regularities



- For example, with yield curve: decades-long decrease in rates and estimates of a downward trend in term premia could weaken or change the relationship.
- Plus, with many possible causes for decline, such as unconventional monetary policy, demand for safe assets, lower market risk, it makes inversions harder to interpret.

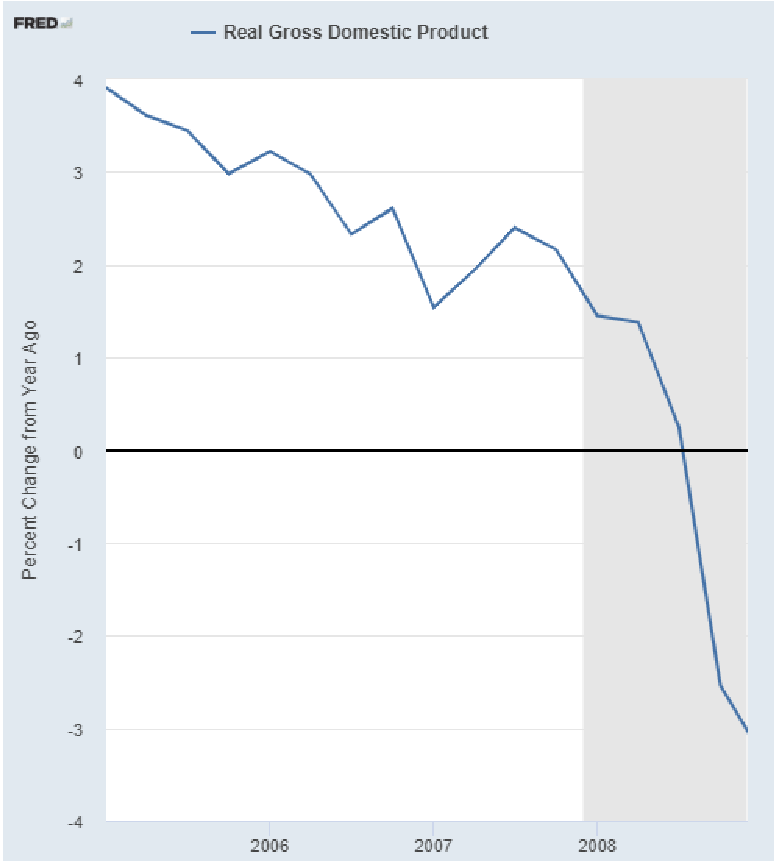
Even worst-case forecast scenarios are often too sanguine



Alt Scenarios
August 2007 FOMC

Staff Forecast:
+2%

Housing Correction with Spillovers:
+0.5%



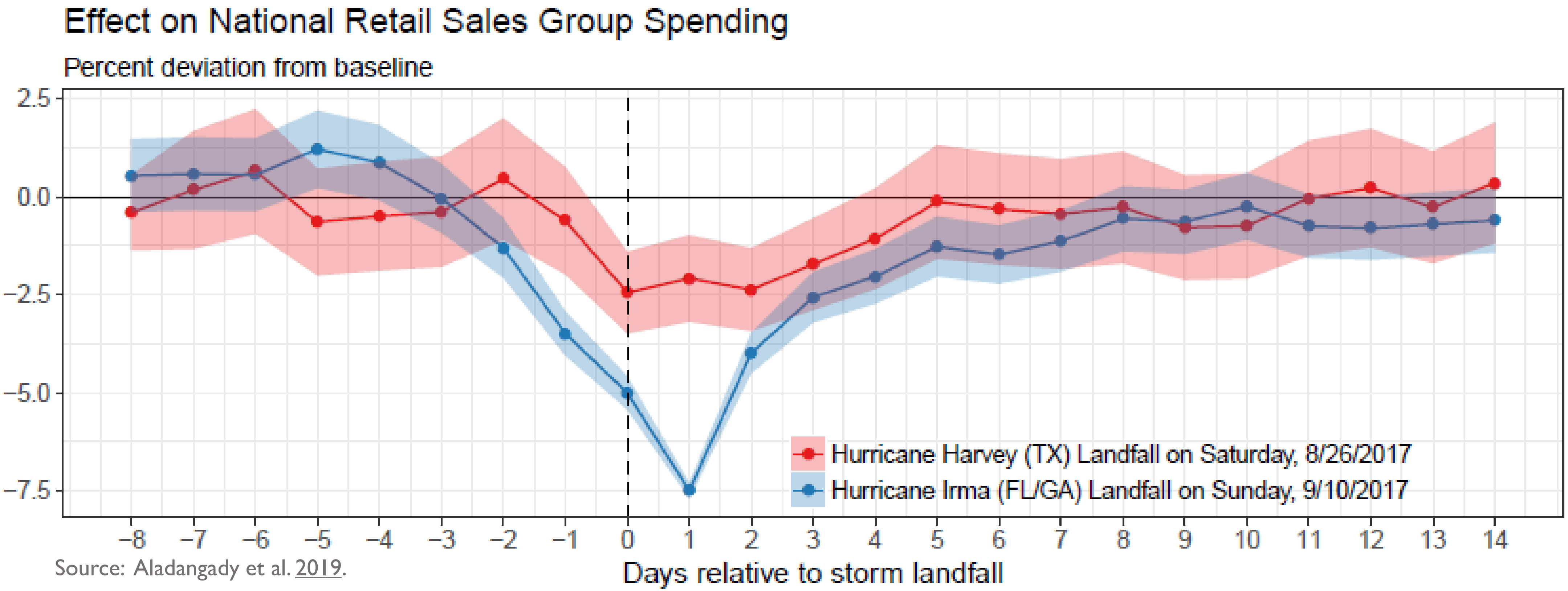
Reality:
-2.5%

- Mistakes about which model features are important; lack of granularity such as demographics or geography; and behavioral assumptions often at odds with reality, especially during turning points.
- Standard tools, even after adding financial market channels, have not addressed concerns, such as in Stiglitz (2018). After-the-fact model changes are akin to 'fighting the last' war and do not prepare for new shocks.

2. Tradeoffs of forecasting versus tracking

- Forecasting, if reliable, helps policymakers, but timing is important. 'It's coming sometime soon' is not good enough.
- Knowing with near certainty that recession has started—what good tracking could offer—is better than imprecise forecasts.
- Tracking various economic and financial could also help pinpoint the sources of the recession and path of recovery.

Track, not forecast: Hurricanes Ira and Harvey



Source: Aladangady et al. 2019.

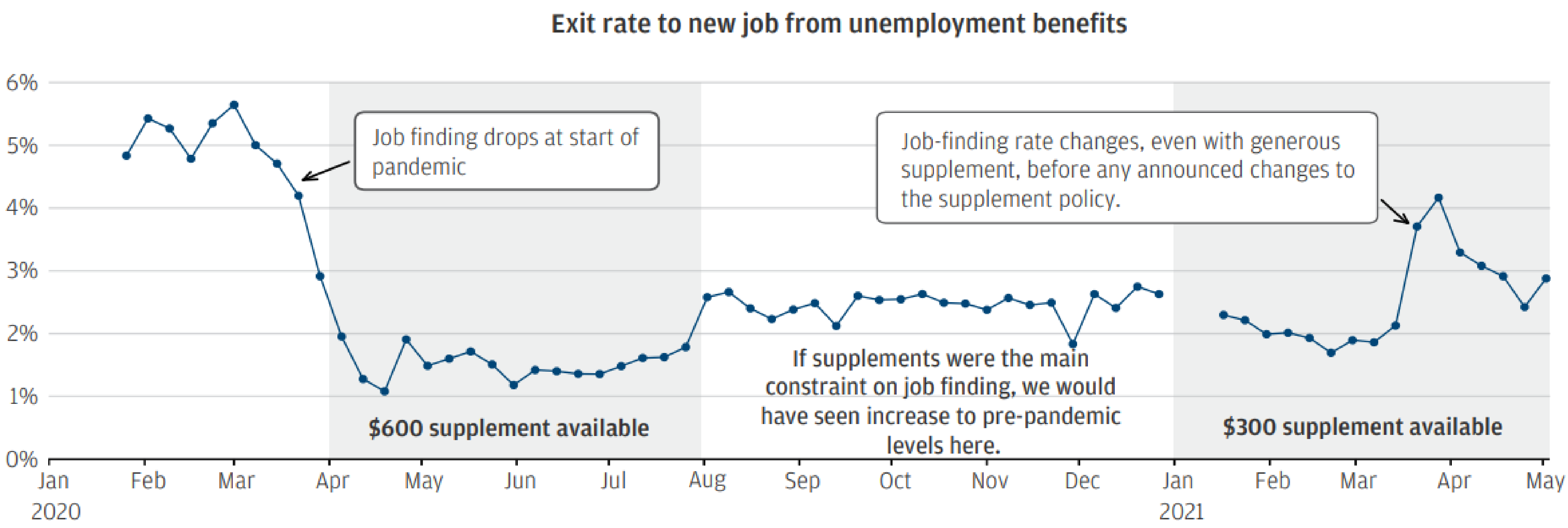
- Daily, geographic, retail sales series created by the Fed can study local shocks, such as hurricanes. Unlike forecasts, tracking incorporates specific features of the event.
- Available after a few days and detailed geographies allows tracking rapidly changing conditions and spillovers such as housing market bust or large decline in oil prices.

Monitor shocks: Open Table and delta variant

- Safety of face-to-face services like restaurant dining more at risk during Covid-19 than other types of spending. Tracking data like Open Table particularly useful now.
- Offers real-time monitoring but less statistical rigor of official statistics. Combine many types of data.

Real-time research of policy: JP Morgan Chase Institute

Figure 1: The job finding rate changes modestly when UI supplements change.

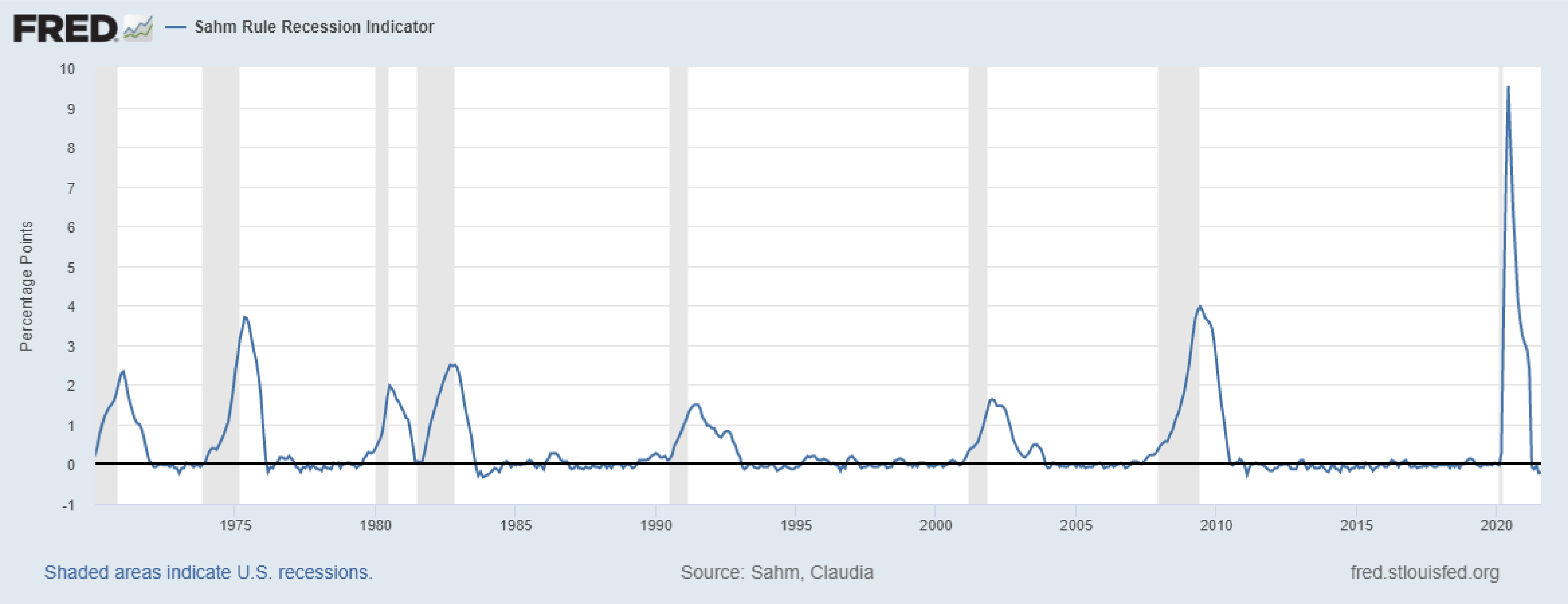


- JP Morgan Chase Institute partnered with researchers to study effects on unemployment insurance (Ganong et al. [2021](#)). Rigorous [analysis](#) to policymakers when they face decisions.
- Best practices for 'real-time research' are use validated, tested data sources and peer-reviewed research methods; set findings within prior research, and be transparent about data and assumptions.

3. Create more automatic stabilizers

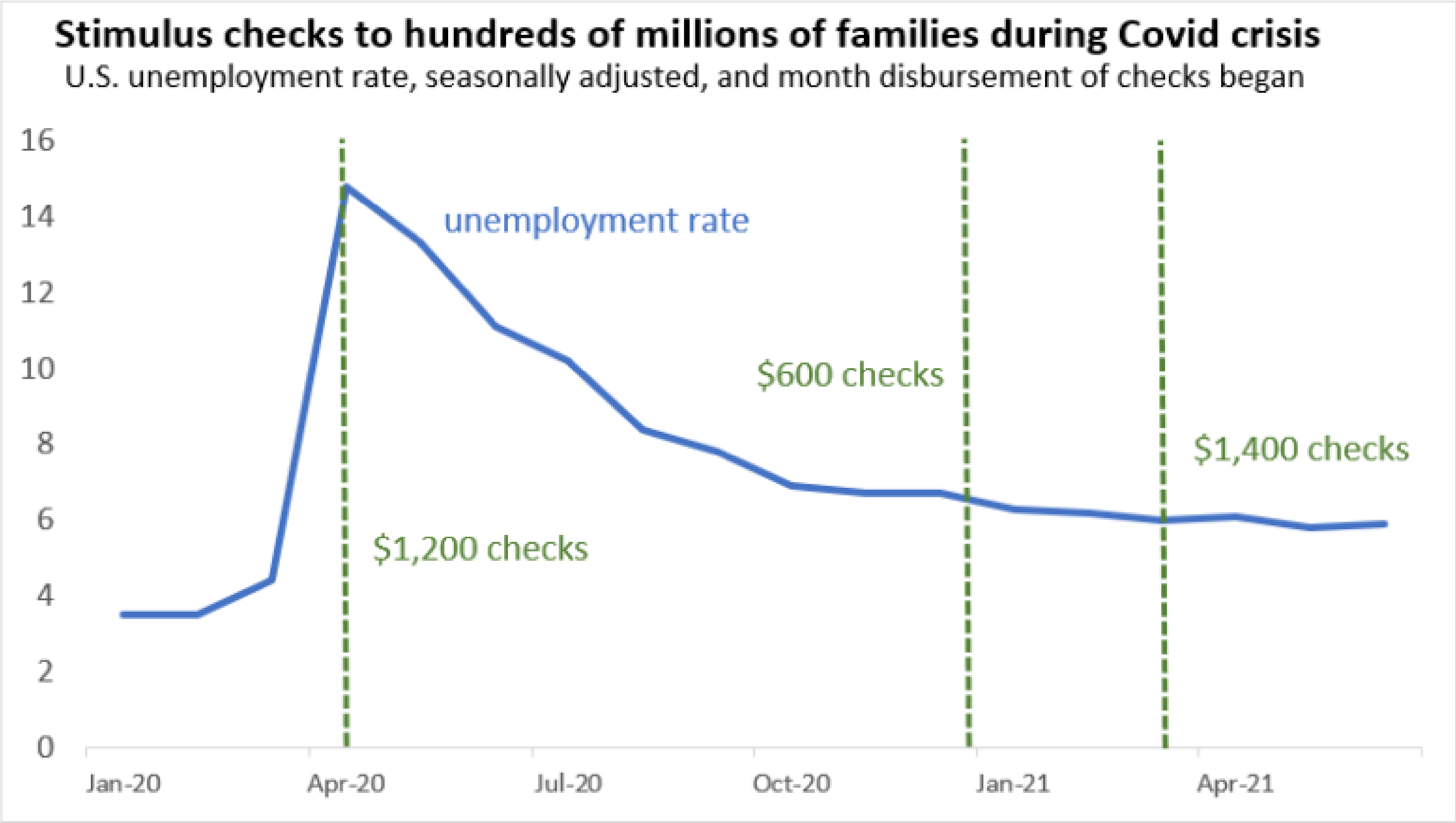
- Type and start/stop of monetary and fiscal policies to fight recession and speed recovery are mostly discretionary.
- Put policies used often in recessions like stimulus checks and extra jobless benefits on autopilot. Commit before recession.
- Tying basic relief to economic conditions would take the guess work out of durations and reduce the politics during the crisis.

Labor market gives reliable signal of recession start



- 3-month moving average of unemployment rate up only ½ percentage point relative to prior 12 months, in a recessions. Highly reliable and from quickly available data.
- So-called Sahm Rule signaled start of Great Recession over a year before NBER recession dating and two quarters of GDP declines.

Preparation would lead to better policies



- Stimulus checks during the first year of the Covid crisis were effective at providing relief to families and bolstering demand (Sahm, 2021) *but* could've been more effectively timed, scaled and delivered.
- Time spent on debates over minor technical details of checks like what should the income phase out for the checks be was a distraction from pandemic efforts. Delivery systems should be built ahead.