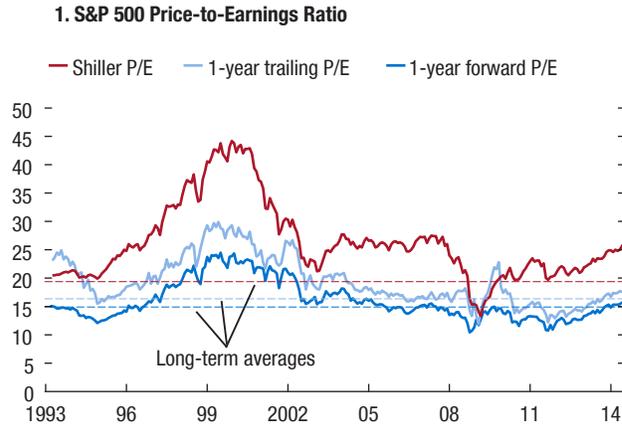


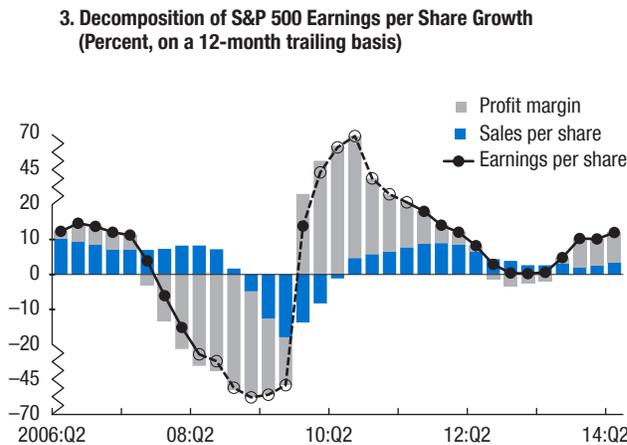
Figure 1.12. United States: Equity Market Fundamentals

U.S. equity valuations are rising beyond historical averages.



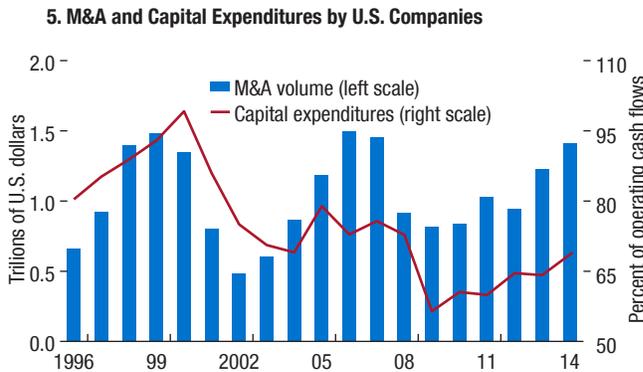
Sources: Haver Analytics; I/B/E/S; IMF staff calculations.
 Note: Long-term averages are from 1954 for Shiller and 1-year trailing P/E, and from 1985 for 1-year forward P/E. P/E = price-to-earnings.

Earnings have been boosted by rising profit margins...



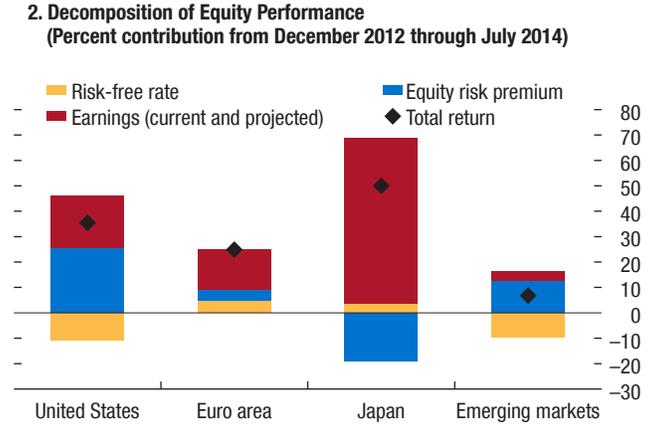
Sources: Standard & Poor's; and IMF staff calculations.

Corporates are turning to M&A activity to boost sales and earnings, while capital expenditures growth has been modest.



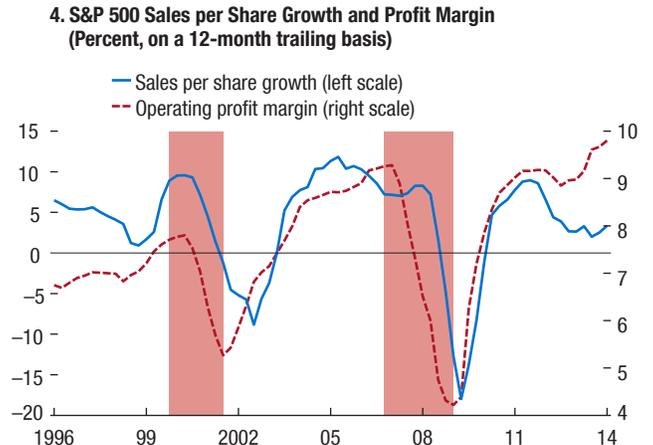
Sources: Dealogic; Federal Reserve; and IMF staff calculations.
 Note: Capital expenditures as of 2014:Q2. M&A volume for 2014 annualized as of 2014:Q2. M&A = mergers and acquisitions.

Growth in earnings accounts for only about half of the rise in U.S. equity prices.



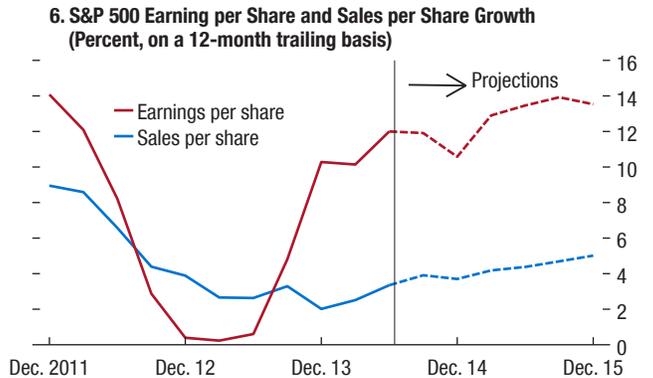
Sources: Haver Analytics; I/B/E/S; J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.; and IMF staff estimates.
 Note: Based on a standard three-stage dividend discount model.

...which are at peak levels, but sales growth is anemic.



Sources: Standard & Poor's; and IMF staff calculations.
 Note: Pink bars indicate National Bureau of Economic Research recession dates.

Corporations have to increase sales further to meet earnings expectations.



Sources: Standard & Poor's Blue Chip Survey; and IMF staff estimates.
 Note: Projected earnings per share growth is based on market expectations compiled by S&P. Projected sales per share growth is derived from expected GDP growth from Blue Chip Survey.