Figure 1.12. United States: Equity Market Fundamentals

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

1. S&P 500 Price-to-Earnings Ratio

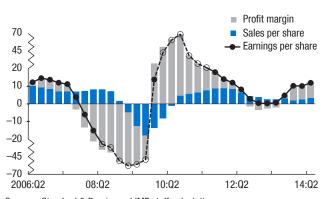


Sources: Haver Analytics; I/B/E/S; IMF staff calculations. Note: Long-term averages are from 1954 for Shiller and 1-year trailing P/E, and from 1985 for 1-year forward P/E. P/E = price-to-earnings.

3. Decomposition of S&P 500 Earnings per Share Growth

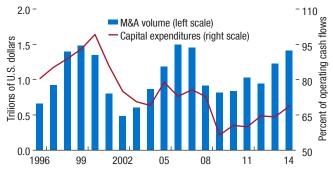
Earnings have been boosted by rising profit margins...

(Percent, on a 12-month trailing basis)



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.

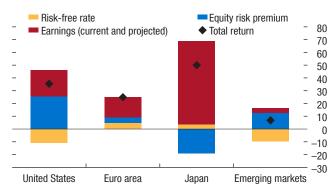


5. M&A and Capital Expenditures by U.S. Companies

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.

2. Decomposition of Equity Performance (Percent contribution from December 2012 through July 2014)

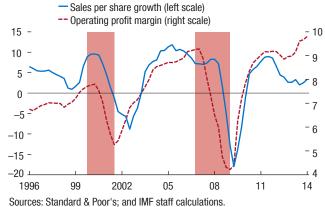


Sources: Haver Analytics; I/B/E/S; J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.; and IMF staff estimates.

Note: Based on a standard three-stage dividend discount model.

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

4. S&P 500 Sales per Share Growth and Profit Margin (Percent, on a 12-month trailing basis)



Note: Pink bars indicate National Bureau of Economic Research recession dates.

Corporations have to increase sales further to meet earnings expectations. 6. S&P 500 Earning per Share and Sales per Share Growth



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.