Figure 4.3. United States: Real Imports, Real Effective Exchange Rate, Real Stock Returns, and Interest Rates During Recessions and Slowdowns

U.S. imports fell sharply in every recession while U.S. stock prices tended to decline, reflecting higher risk premia and declining corporate profitability. In contrast, imports registered a moderation in growth during slowdowns while stock prices remained relatively unaffected.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; The Wall Street Journal; and IMF staff calculations.

1 S&P 500 index deflated by consumer price index.
2 Yield on 10-year treasury bonds at constant maturity.