Table 1.27

Comparison of main macroeconomic variables in a stress test^a, Israel and selected economies

(percent)									
	Israel		US			Europe		UK	
Main macroeconomic variables	Starting point	Stress scenario	Starting point	Stress scenario	Severe stress scenario	Starting point	Stress scenario	Starting point	Stress scenario
GDP - Maximum contraction in the stress scenario		4.6		0.5	4.6		2.1		3.9
Unemployment rate - Maximum level in the stress scenario	6.3	12.4	6.1	8.0	10.1	10.7	13.5	7.2	11.8
Monetary interest rate ^b - Maximum level in the stress scenario	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.1	-	-	0.5	4.2
Inflation - Maximum/minimum quarterly level in the stress scenario (in annual terms)	0.6	3.0	1.1	4.0	2.0			2.1	6.6
Depreciation of the currency ^c		24		-4	-13				29
Long-term yields - Maximum/minimum level in the stress scenario	2.6	4.6	2.5	5.8	0.9			2.9	5.8
Stock index - Maximum change of the leading index in each country		-44		-28	-58		-20		-28
Home prices - Maximum change during the stress scenario		-25		-14	-26		-12		-35

^a Duration of the scenario: Israel - 13 quarters; US - 9 quarters; UK and Europe - 3 years.

^b Data regarding the ECB's monetary interest rate were not published in the stress scenario carried out in Europe.

^c In Israel - the nominal effective exchange rate, including the yen, pound sterling, US dolllar and euro (the currencies of Israel's main trading partners); In the US - the dollar/euro exchange rate; In the UK - the effective exchange rate vis-à-vis a basket of currencies. Depreciation (+), Appreciation (-).

SOURCE: Israel - Bank of Israel; US - Federal Reserve; UK - Bank of England; Europe - European Banking Authority.