

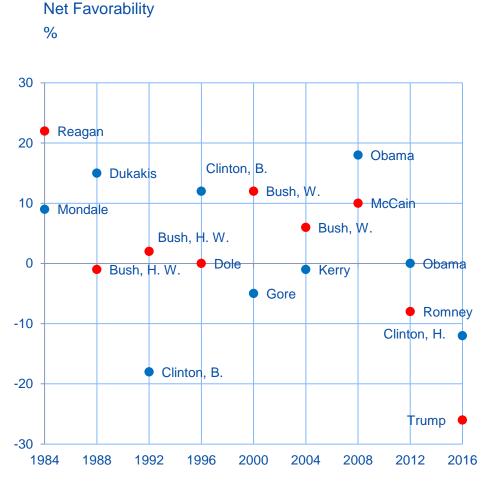


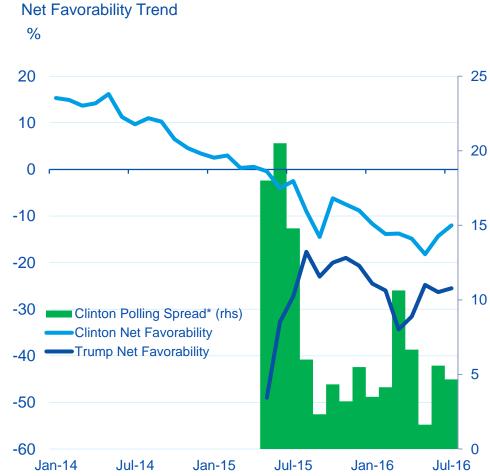
Bottom Line

- Favorability of 2016 election candidates is historically low
- Economic and market-based indicators continue to suggest Democrat win in November, although geopolitical turmoil and volatility has reduced the lead for Democrats in our national vote-share model
- Issues that will reign throughout the campaign include investment in infrastructure, research & development, education, healthcare costs, and broad access to opportunity
- Polarization is lowering the likelihood of comprehensive reform
- Despite "do or die" campaigning, historical evidence suggests that neither party is significantly better at producing economic growth or market returns



Election 2016 shaping up to be a contest between two historically unpopular candidates

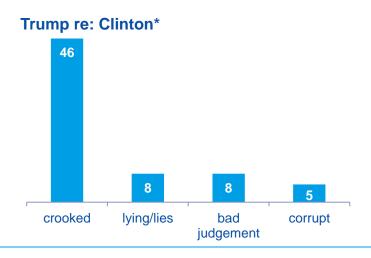






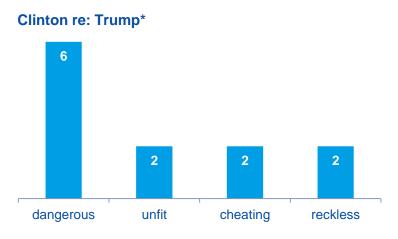
Twitter wars





"After today,
Crooked Hillary can
officially be called
Lyin' Crooked
Hillary."





Source: candidates' official Twitter accounts

"Next week in Cleveland, Repuplicans will nominate someone who thinks "Latino outreach" is tweeting out a picture of a taco bowl."

@HillaryClinton

^{*} Most common adjectives used to describe opposing candidate from June 15-July 15, 2016



Heart of the matter

Trump's Platform Word Cloud*

```
politicians corporate
   administration government
      unfair businesses
          economic<sub>insurance</sub>
```

Clinton's Platform Word Cloud*

```
infrastructure across
                     social manufacturing
        strengthen
                      provide
```

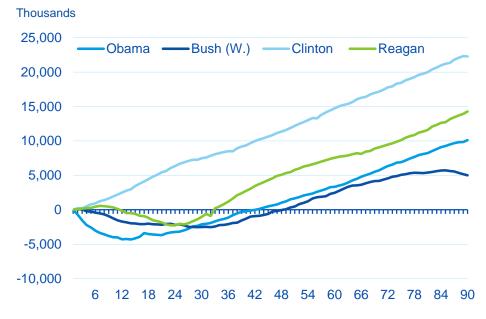
^{*}Graphic visualizes key messages from both candidates' issues and positions pages from their official websites



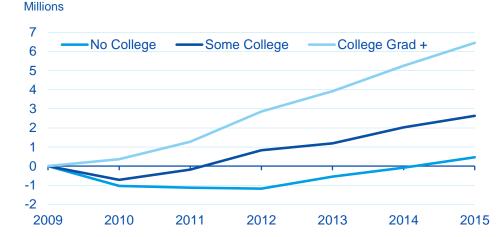
New administration faces challenge of promoting broad job and income gains

- Despite so-so job creation, 95% of jobs have gone to college educated
- Income growth for highest skilled
- These trends can deepen frustrations with status quo and increase populism

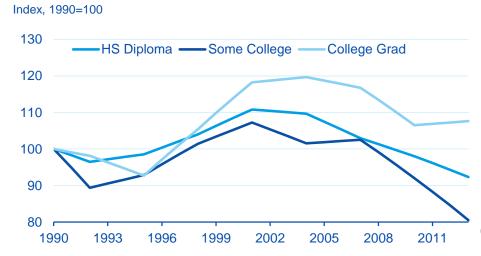
Presidential Job Creation







Inflation-adjusted Median Household Income

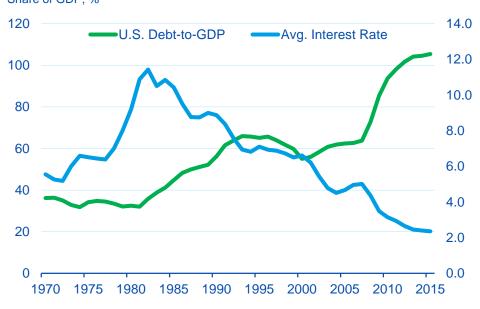




Fiscal policy: Not all about deficits

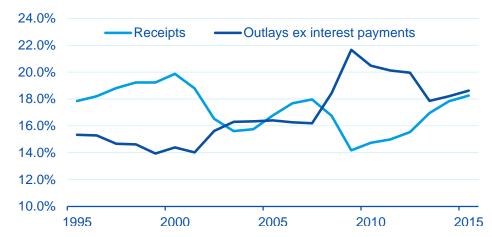
- Budget gap closing, as economy recovers to potential
- Real government investment contracting to historic lows
- Costs of financing trillion dollar infrastructure deficit low

Government Debt & Financing Costs Share of GDP, %



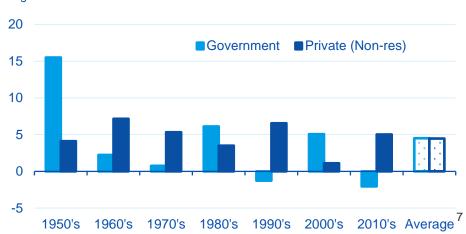
Revenues and Expenditures





Real Fixed Investment

Average YoY%

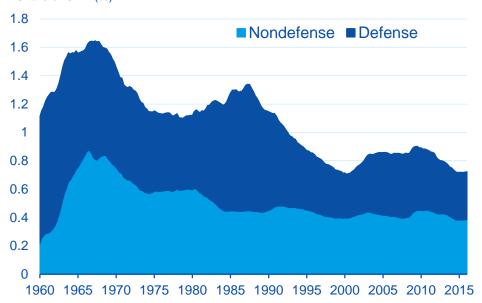




Need to strengthen human capital

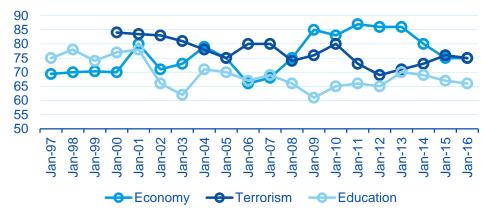
- Public investment in R&D near historic lows
- Despite ranking poorly amongst developed economies, divisions remain on importance of education¹
- To remain competitive, educational outcomes need to improve





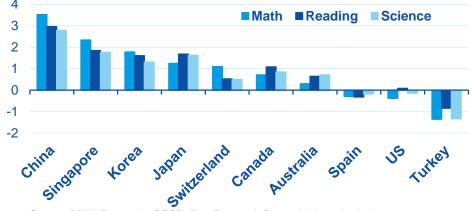
¹ See Slide 10 for more details

Top priorities for U.S. Policy Makers % of Respondents



PISA Scores Relative to OECD Average

Standardized by OECD avg.



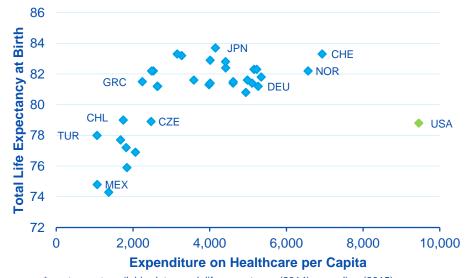
Source: BBVA Research, OECD, Pew Research Center & Haver Analytics



Healthcare: Much to be done

- Insurance coverage growing after ACA, but reforms have yet to "bend the cost curve"
- Although per capita health spending is highest in OECD, outcomes compare poorly
- Looming healthcare crisis?

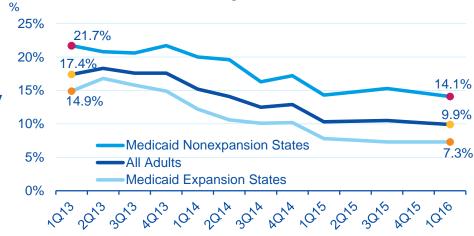
Health Expenditure and Life Expectancy in OECD Countries* Current Prices (USD PPP), years



*most recent available data used: life expectancy (2014), spending (2015)

Source: BBVA Research, OECD, Urban Institute & Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services





National Health Expenditures, Per Capita \$, YoY % change

18,000 6% NHE 16,000 YoY growth (rhs) 5% 14,000 12,000 4% 10,000 3% **Projected** 8,000 6,000 2% 4,000 1% 2,000 0%



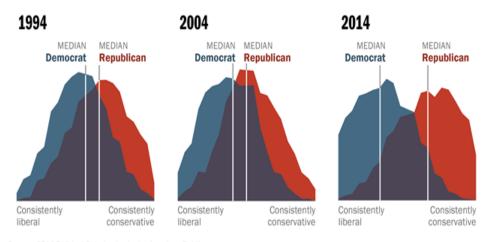
Polarization a risk to policy making

- Centripetal force pulling on party centers
- Some evidence that disparate outcomes are connected to political polarization
- Limited progress on structural reforms, as issues remain highly politicized

Ideological Priority

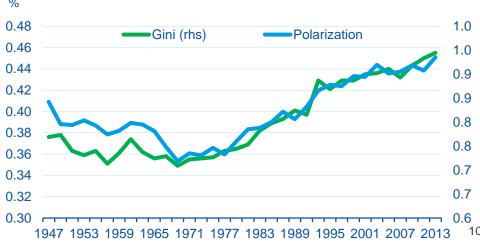
76				
	Republican	Democrat	Ind	R-D
Gun Policy	13	57	36	-44
Climate Change	14	55	41	-41
Environment	26	61	49	-35
Education	47	76	71	-29
Poor	34	63	59	-29
Criminal Justice Reform	32	49	47	-17
Job Situation	53	68	65	-15
Medicare	55	64	60	-9
Crime	54	62	56	-8
Health Care Costs	59	64	60	-5
Global Trade	33	28	32	5
Social Security	67	62	60	5
Economy	80	74	76	6
Taxation	52	40	45	12
Terrorism	87	73	70	14
Budget Deficits	70	48	54	22
Immigration	66	43	51	23
Military	76	33	53	43

Ideological Distribution



Source: 2014 Political Polarization in the American Public

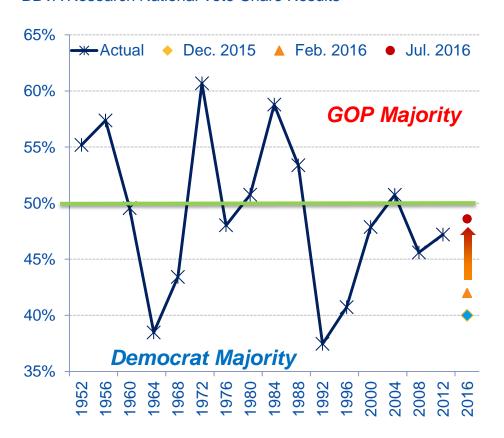
Income Inequality & Polarization





Geopolitical tensions, financial turmoil and desire for "change" increase GOP chances

BBVA Research National Vote-Share Results*



Democrat VP Candidate Probabilities

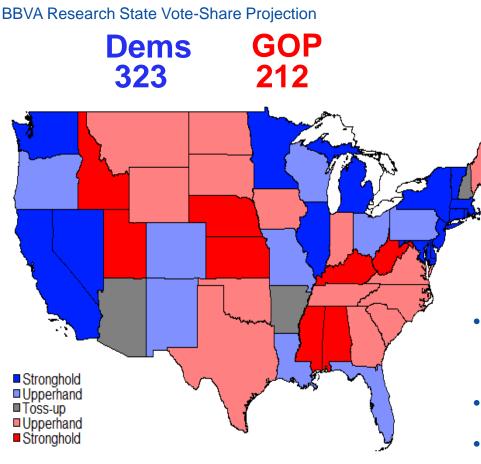
Candidate	Market	Odds
Tim Kaine	52%	30%
Elizabeth Warren	14%	19%
Tom Vilsack	13%	NA
Tom Perez	6%	7%
Julian Castro	4%	13%
Cory Booker	4%	10%
Bernie Sanders	2%	6%

Last available

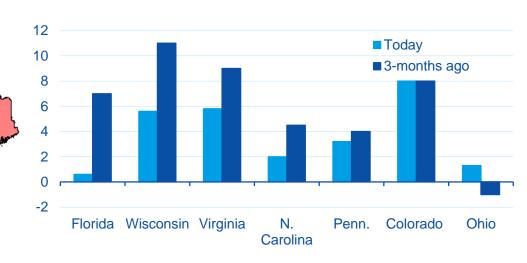
Source: BBVA Research & PredictWise



At state-level, Dems leading despite polling margins shrinking in key swing states



Polling Data (Clinton-Trump)

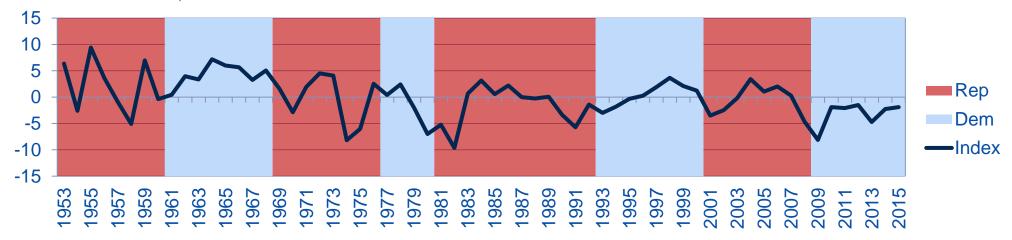


- State-level projections show Democrats gaining
 EC votes (318 (D) vs. 217(R) in February)
- Florida has seen largest shift in polling
- Current polling suggests Clinton leading in OH



Doomsday scenario unlikely despite projections that candidates would imperil the economy

Economic Health Index, >0=better



Economic Performance

President 1953-2015	Real GDP Volatility	Real GDP % Growth	Unemployment Rate, %	Inflation, %	10-year Treasury, %	S&P500 % change	Real Income per capita, %	Payroll, % change	Home Ownership , %	Deficit % GDP	Debt % GDP	Income Inequality, Gini
Rep (36yrs)	2.3	2.8	5.9	3.9	6.7	6.6	2.0	1.4	65.5	-2.2	50.7	0.39
Dem (27yrs)	2.1	3.5	6.0	3.2	5.2	10.2	2.2	2.2	65.1	-2.5	62.2	0.40



Previous Presidential Election Chartbooks

https://www.bbvaresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Election-Chartbook_March-2016_Final3.pdf
https://www.bbvaresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Election-Chartbook-December-2015_final.pdf

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