

Economic Outlook

US Monthly Update

November 9, 2012



Meeting Details

Topic: US Monthly Economic Outlook

Date: Friday, November 9, 2012

Time: 10:00 am, Central Standard Time (Chicago, GMT-06:00)

Meeting Number / Access Code: 710 593 107

Meeting Password: bbva

To join the online meeting:

https://bbvacompass.webex.com/bbvacompass/j.php?ED=187370482&UI D=494946087&PW=NMjY4MWQxNDNk&RT=MiM3

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Call-in toll-free number (US/Canada): 1-866-469-3239

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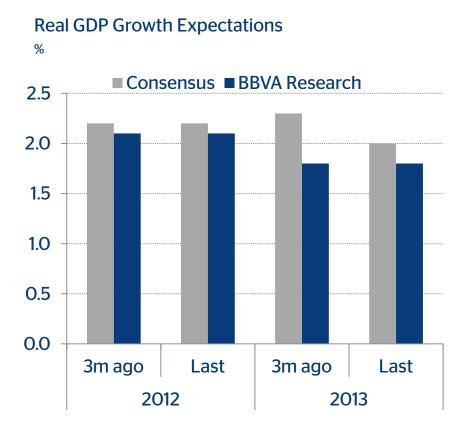
Baseline Scenario

We maintain our GDP growth expectations unchanged. A slight upward revision to inflation and downward to interest rates.

	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP %	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.3
CPI %	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.4
Core %	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0
Fed %, eop	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
10YTN %, eop	1.89	1.70	2.40	2.70
Euro epd, eop	1.30	1.25	1.31	1.31

Baseline Scenario

GDP growth should continue expanding at around 2%. European crisis, policy uncertainty and household deleverage impose a downward bias

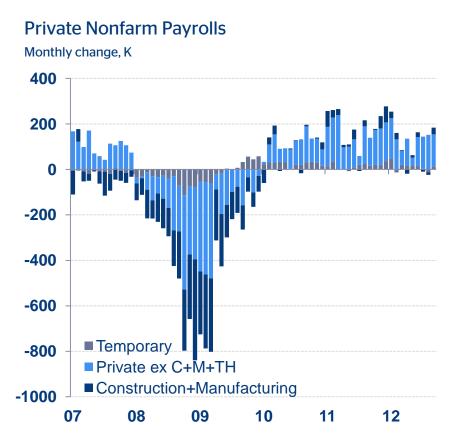


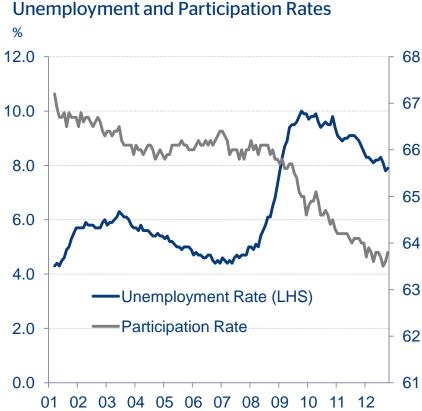
Baseline

- We maintain our baseline GDP growth scenario unchanged
- Downside bias with elevated uncertainty
 - Europe and EM
 - Deleverage
 - Fiscal policy/regulation
 - Impact from QE
- Growth will continue at around 2%
- Upside risks under more political cooperation

Labor Markets

Measures of unemployment show slight improvements, yet we expect only modest job growth in coming months

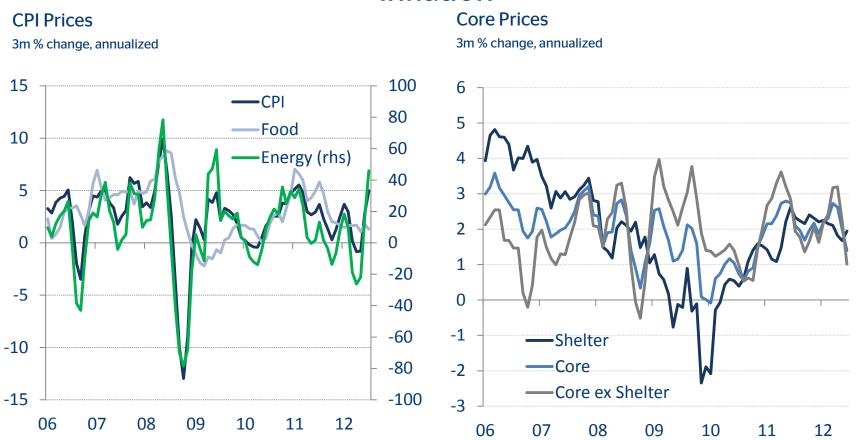






Inflation

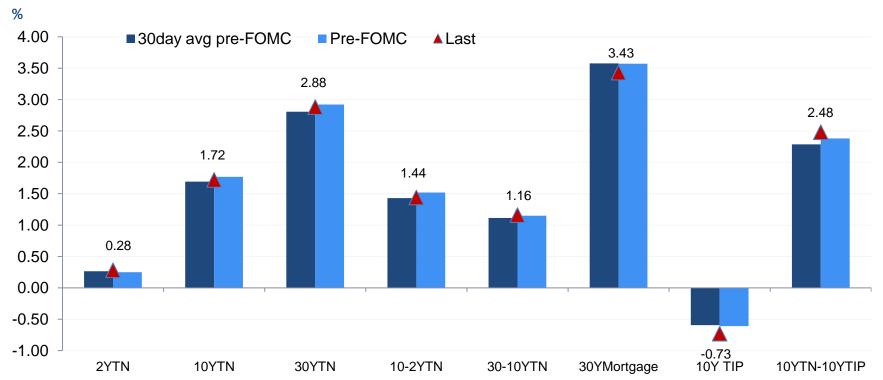
Pressures on headline prices mitigated by easing core inflation



QE3: Impact on interest rates

Lower mortgage rates and higher implicit inflation expectations; other effects are easing

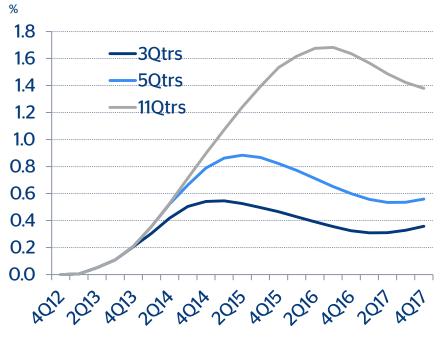
Selected Interest Rates

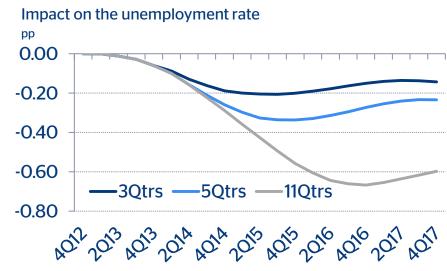


QE3: Macroeconomic effects

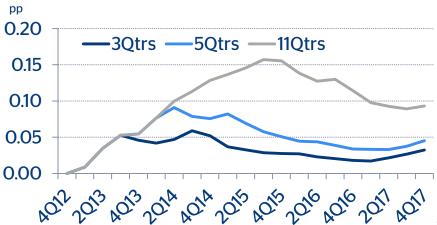
The main impact of QE3 is to reduce tailrisk. A significant effect depends on its size and duration, which are inversely dependent on the self-sustainability of the recovery

Impact of QE3 on Real GDP growth











Fiscal Cliff

The magnitude of the fiscal cliff depends on the fiscal multipliers and the capacity to strike a deal by both parties

Impact of fiscal events on economic activity during 2013

US\$bn and % of GDP, calendar year

	Budgetary Effect		Economic Effect	Likelihood of taking effect	Size of the Cliff
Policy	US\$bn	(% GDP)	(% of GDP)	L=low, M=Medium, H=High	(%of GDP)*
Automatic cuts in the Budget Control Act 2011	89	0.6	0.7	M**	0.38
AMT Patch: indexing AMT to the inflation rate	150	0.9	0.6	Н	0.35
End of temporary tax cuts	168	1.1	0.4	L*	0.20
Reduction in employee social insurance contributions		0.6	0.3	Н	0.17
Extension of the maximum period of entitlement for					
unemployment benefit		0.2	O.1	M**	0.05
Routine extension of short-term tax relief		0.2	0.1	M**	0.04
New taxes relating to the reform of health insurance		0.2	0.1	Н	0.04
Cuts in payment of doctors' fees by Medicare ("Doc Fix")	15	0.1	0.1	L	0.04
Total	614	3.9	2.2		1.3

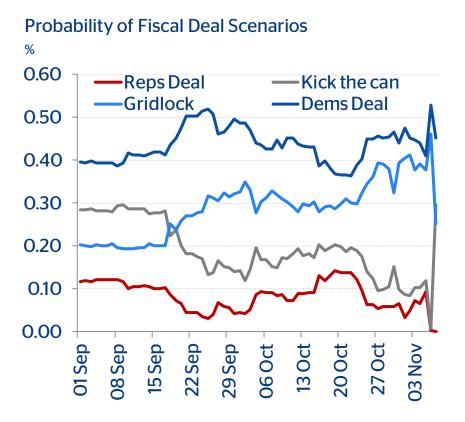
Source: BBVA Research, CBO, CFRB, TPI

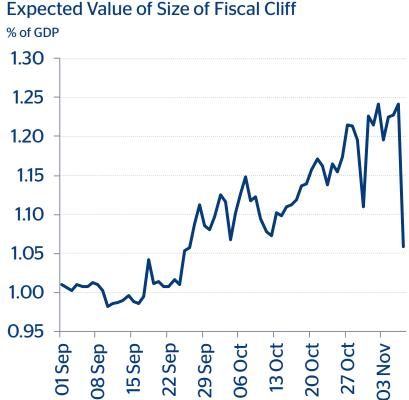
^{*} Uncertainty related to high income earners; ** Extension of some line items but cuts in others;

[#] Baseline scenario based on the fiscal multipliers and the expected outcome of the negotiation process: 50% push back timing, 35% Compromise, 15% Gridlock Impact does not include second-round effects on economic activity; Subject to change without notice

Fiscal Cliff

A Republican deal is out. The two most likely outcomes are a Democratic deal and kicking the can. Gridlock has a 25% probability. The expected value of the cliff has declined to around 1.05% of GDP.





Meeting Feedback

We would appreciate any feedback you have for us.

http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/6D3S7NV

Thank you for participating!



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