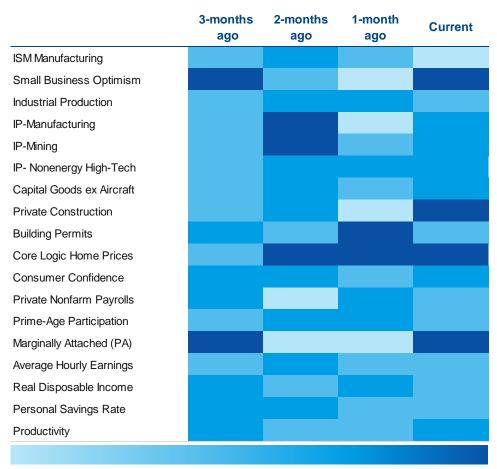


U.S. economic activity

Real-Time Economic Indicator Heat Map



- Soft indicators continue to show strongest improvements
- Export growth remains strong due to dollar weakness and external growth
- Employment growth accelerating
- Nominal wages growing, but remain low by historical standards
- Savings rate being dragged down by rising personal interest expense

Below Average Above Average

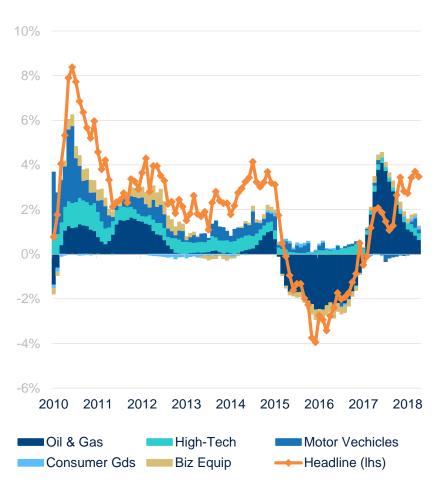
Economic Outlook

- Incoming data reaffirms our baseline scenario of moderate to high GDP growth and higher inflation in 2018 & 2019
- Federal Reserve poised to raise rates twice in the second half of the year and possibly three times in 2019
- We continue to expect above average growth in employment which will push the unemployment rate to 3.6% by 2019
- With the additional tailwinds from the expansionary fiscal policy, we expect core PCE to rise to 2.3% in 2019 before returning to 2% in 2021
- Despite some idiosyncratic issues with short term rates and the fed funds target range, we continue to expect a gradual rise in short-term rates
- Demand-side conditions sufficient enough to offset rising issuance, which will continue to compress term-premium keeping long-term rates low; baseline continues to assume 10yr at 3.1% by year end

Economic trends: Consumer and industrial activity remains strong

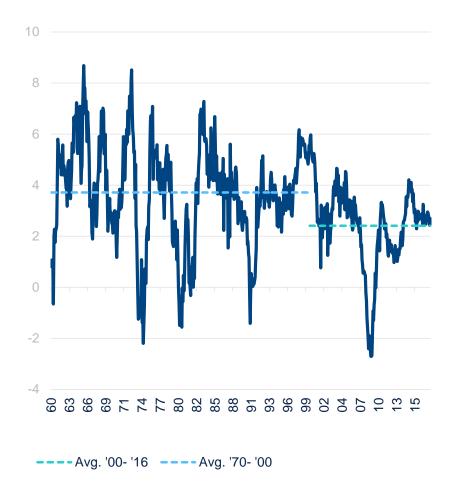
Industrial Production

(Year-over-year %)



Real Personal Consumption

(Year-over-year %)

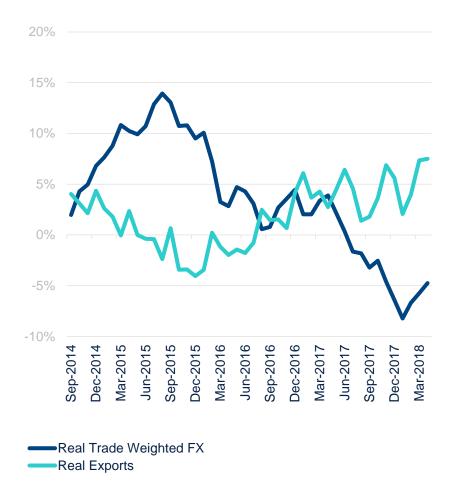


Source: BBVA Research, FRB & BEA

Economic trends: Despite rhetoric, trade momentum building

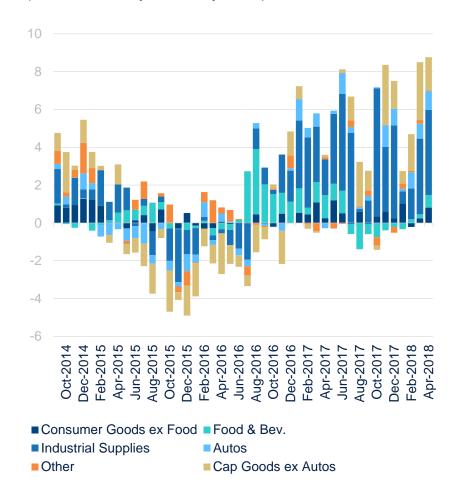
Real Exchange Rates and Exports

(Year-over-year %)



Real Exports

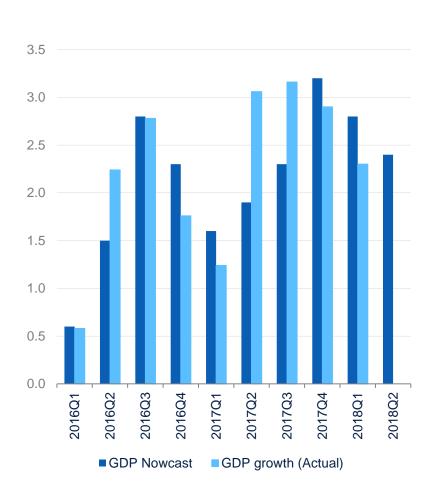
(Contribution to year-over-year %)



Economic trends: Growth still on track, recession probability increased modestly

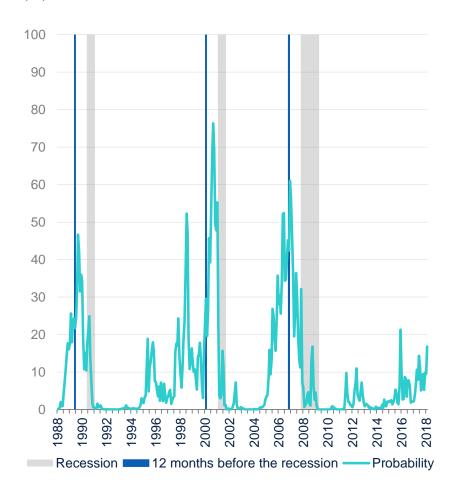
Real GDP

(QoQ SAAR, %)



Probability of Recession in 12 Months

(%)



Source: BBVA Research

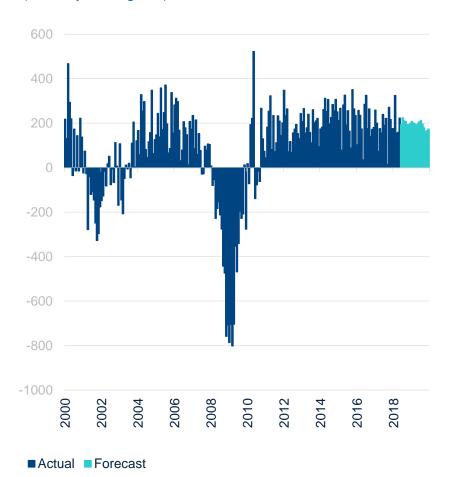
Labor Market

- In May, nonfarm payroll increased by 223,000, supported by solid gains in retail (31,000), manufacturing (24,000), health care (29,000), professional and technical services (23,000), and construction (25,000)
- At 92 periods, this monthly gain in employment continues the longest streak of consecutive gains in payroll employment since the start of the data in the 1930s
- The unemployment rate edged down to 3.8% tying the lowest rate in the last 58 years, due to a slight decline in labor force participation (62.7%)
- We continue to expect above average growth in employment growth which will push the unemployment rate to 3.6% by 2019

Labor market: Employment growth remains stronger than would be implied by slowing demographics

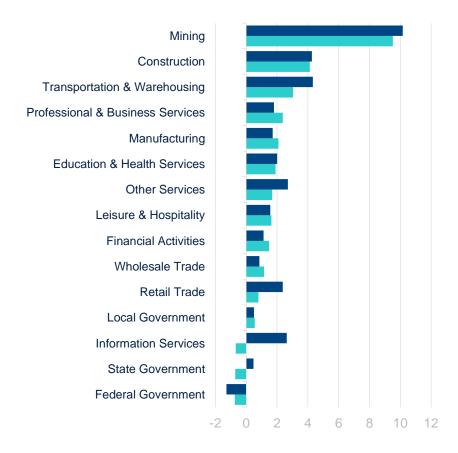
Nonfarm Payrolls

(Monthly Change, K)



Industry Employment

(Annualized % change)



■ Monthly Change ■ Year-over-year

Source: BBVA Research & BLS

Labor market: Participation and wages trending upwards

Average Weekly Hours

(number & 5mcma)



Prime Age Labor Force Participation

(%)



Average Hourly Earnings

(YoY% & 5mcma)

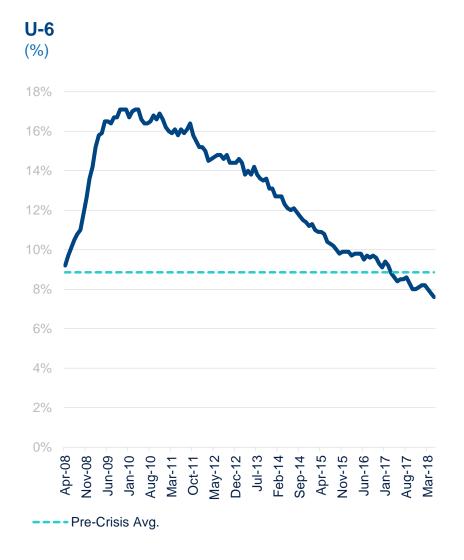


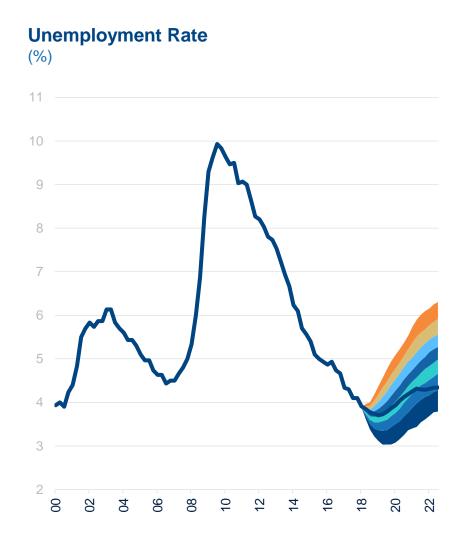
Prime Age Employment-to-Population



Source: BBVA Research & BLS

Labor market: Broader measures of unemployment suggest slack abating





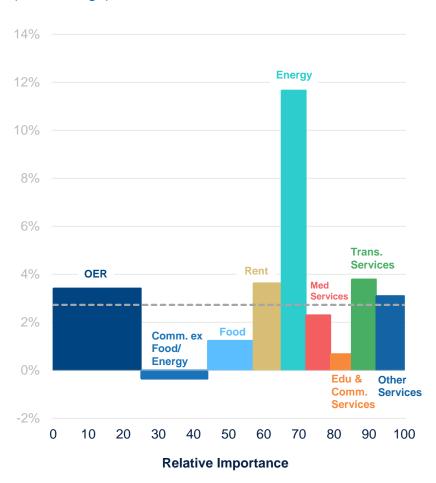
Inflation

- April headline PCE accelerated to 2.0% year-over-year while core PCE surged to 1.8%; headline and core CPI increased 2.8% and 2.2% in May
- After trending upwards, inflation expectations have stabilized slightly above the 2% target; no major changes in survey-based expectations
- With the additional tailwinds from the expansionary fiscal policy, we expect Core PCE to rise to 2.3% in 2019 before returning to 2% in 2021

Inflation: Services driving core prices, headline increasing on higher energy prices

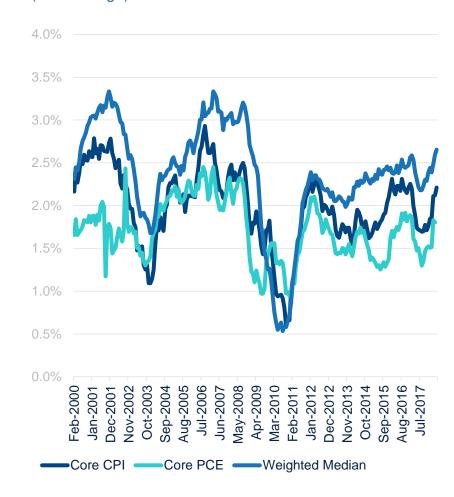
Consumer Price Inflation

(12m change)



Core Inflation Measures

(12m change)



Source: BBVA Research, BLS & BEA

Inflation: Headline and core prices to overshoot target in the short-run







Headline & Core CPI

(Year-over-year %)



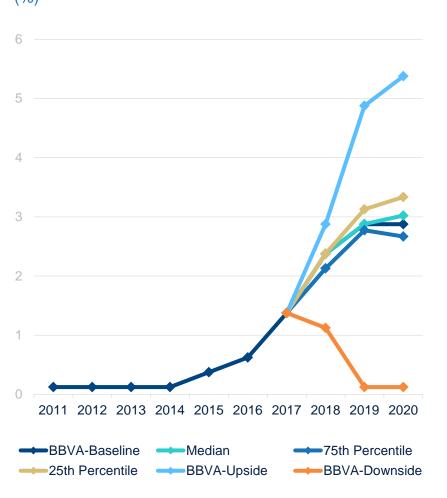
Source: BBVA Research & Haver Analytics

Monetary Policy: Federal Reserve

- As expected, the FOMC raised the Fed funds rate target range to 1.75%-2.00% at its June meeting
- June's statement, economic projections and press conference marks the end of the post-crisis era and the beginning of a new phase of monetary policy
- The FOMC dropped the forward guidance language from the statement while simplifying the wording.
- Starting in January, the Chairman will hold press conferences following every meeting
- The Fed adjusted the interest paid on excess reserves to 5 basis points
- The risk of three rate increases in 2019 continues tilting to the upside; for 2018, we maintain our baseline scenario of two additional rate increases

Fed: Poised for two more hikes in 2H18, after raising twice in 1H18





FOMC Projections of Fed Funds

(Year-over-year %)



Source: BBVA Research & FRB

Monetary policy: FOMC projections

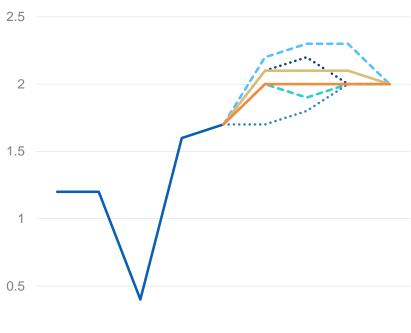
FOMC Real GDP Projections

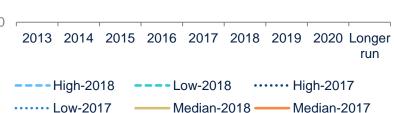
(Q4/Q4, %)



FOMC Headline PCE Projections

(Q4/Q4, %)





Source: BBVA Research and FRB

Monetary policy: Fed futures markets

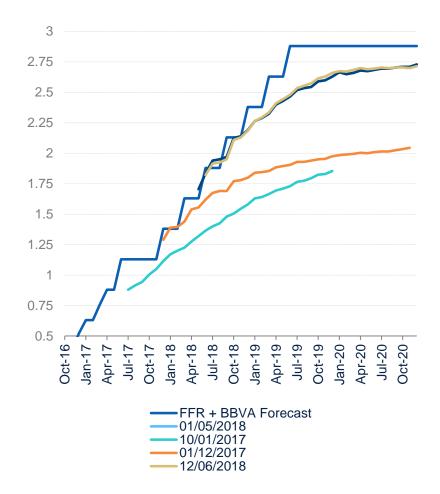
Fed Funds Implied Probability

(%)



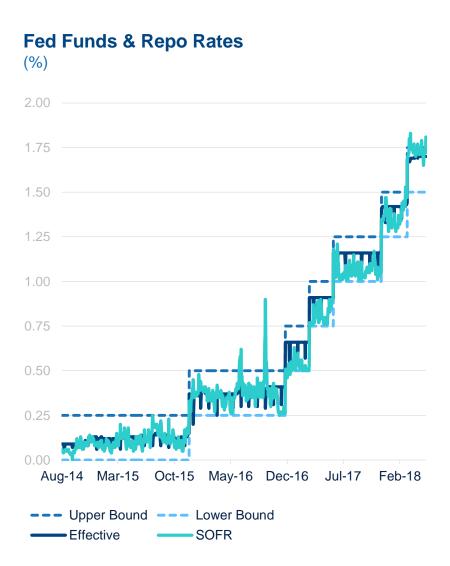
Fed Funds Futures & BBVA Baseline





Source: BBVA Research & Bloomberg

Interest rates: Impacts of policy normalization









■U.S Govt Securities ■MBS

Source: BBVA Research & FRB

Interest Rates

- Despite some idiosyncratic issues with short term rates and the fed funds target range, we continue to expect a gradual rise in short-term rates
- Demand-side conditions sufficient enough to offset rising issuance, which will continue compress term-premium keeping long-term rates low
- Inflation expectations will remain the major driving force behind increases in long-term rates in short-to-medium run
- The yield curve slope between the 10-year and 2-year Treasuries to flatten further
- Baseline continues to assume 10-year at 3.1% by year-end 2018

Interest rates: Private demand absorbing uptick in issuance

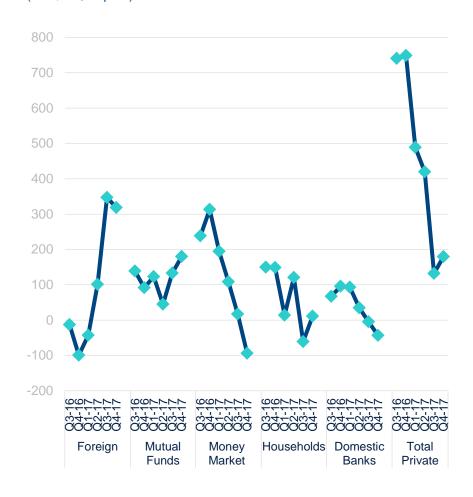
Net Treasury Supply & Change in Private Domestic Demand

(US\$bn & 3qcma)



Private Demand for Treasuries

(US\$bn, 4qma)



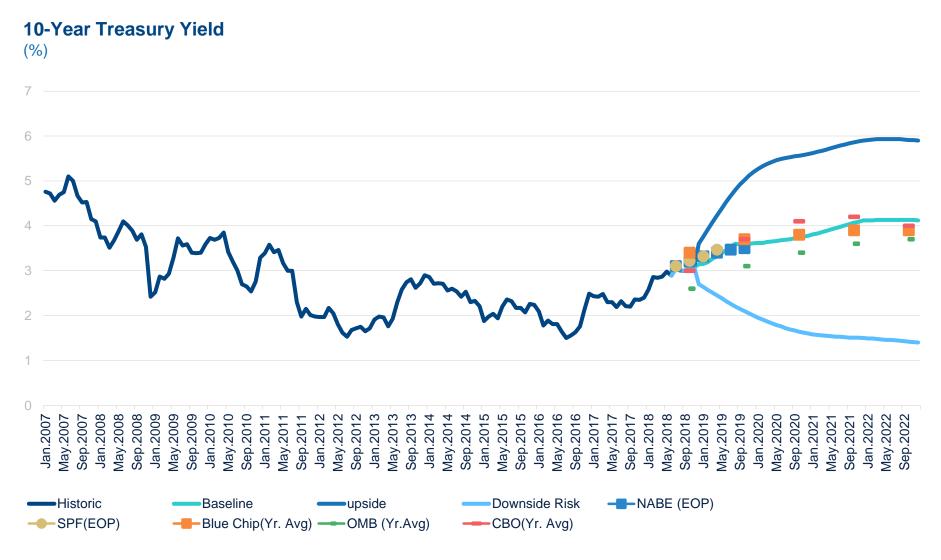
Interest rates: Term premium negative, inflation expectations rising

10-Year Treasury Yield Decomposition



Source: BBVA Research, ACM & Haver Analytics

Interest rates: 10-year treasury yield forecasts

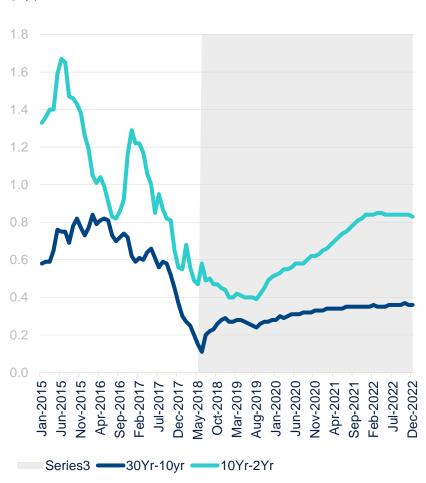


Source: BBVA Research, ACM & Haver Analytics

Interest rates: Yield curve slopes will continue to compress in short-term



(Bp)



Yield Curve





Source: BBVA Research

Economic Scenarios

Probability (%)	Current Previous					
Upside	10	10				
Baseline	65	70				
Downside	25	20				

Macro Scenarios

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GDP	1.7	2.6	2.9	1.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0
Upside	1.7	2.6	2.9	1.5	2.3	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1
Downside	1.7	2.6	2.9	1.5	2.3	2.0	-1.8	0.4	1.2	1.4
UR	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.3
Upside	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0
Downside	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.6	6.6	7.0	5.7
СРІ	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3
Upside	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	2.1	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6
Downside	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	2.1	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6
Fed [eop]	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Upside	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.50	3.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
Downside	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.50	1.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
10-Yr [eop]	2.9	2.21	2.24	2.49	2.4	3.14	3.61	3.78	4.12	4.12
Upside	2.90	2.21	2.24	2.49	2.40	3.60	5.20	5.60	5.90	5.90
Downside	2.90	2.21	2.24	2.49	2.40	2.70	2.00	1.60	1.50	1.40

Subject to revision without notice

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