

# DIANA ESADE

## 2014 Results



**Economic Diana (GDP)**



**Employment Diana (EAPS)**

## WHAT IS DIANA ESADE?

The DIANA ESADE is an instrument that has been indicating, since 2010, the degree to which forecasting institutions converge or diverge when predicting the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Spanish economy. This year, the institutions' predictions with regard to the unemployment rate that the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS) by the National Statistics Institute (INE) will finally disclose are incorporated into the study for the third time.

Now that the 2014 financial year has ended and the real GDP and results of the year's EAPS are known, we present a new edition of the DIANA ESADE in its dual versions: The Economic Diana and the Employment Diana.

## WHY THIS INDICATOR

Predictions from all types of institutions in relation to developments in the Spanish economy and its unemployment rate are constantly appearing in the media.

Entrepreneurs and managers need them to make their own forecasts.

The sheer quantity of the forecasts, which do not always agree with each other, makes this task more difficult.

The predictions are rarely compared to the actual data subsequently observed.

This is the main reason behind ESADE's decision to draw up an indicator of the reliability of estimates of the most important domestic and international institutions.

The economic forecasts and unemployment rate ESADE DIANA are not so much a "judge" as a "notary" in this respect.

More than establishing a ranking, we are interested in finding out the absolute deviation associated with each institution.

# METHODOLOGY

The input data for DIANA ESADE are the economic and unemployment forecasts drawn up by the leading public and private institutions in Spain, which publish their results throughout the year. The forecasting panel that the Spanish Savings Banks Foundation (FUNCAS) produces in September is used as the source.

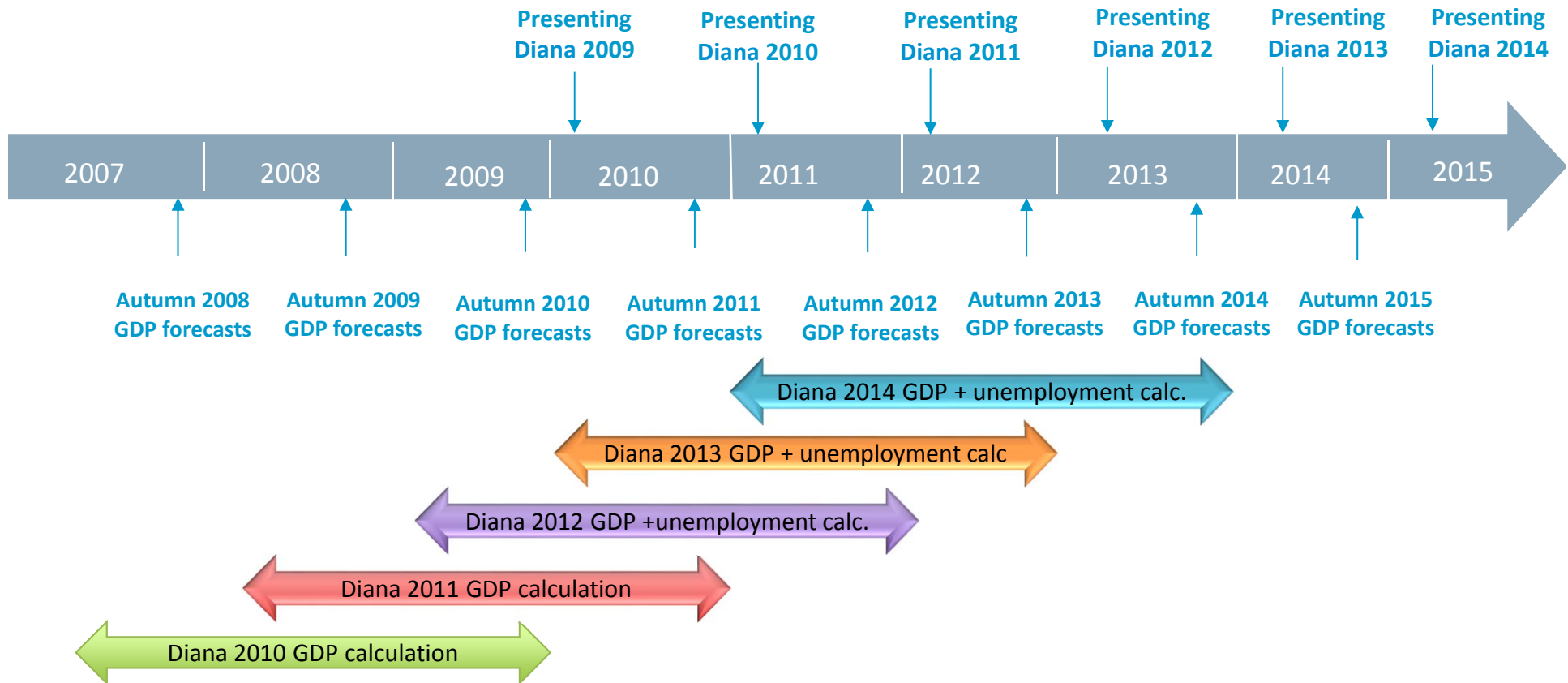
The FUNCAS Panel is the result of a bimonthly survey of the 18 analysis services covered. On the basis of the replies to the survey, the Panel provides "consensus" forecasts that are calculated as the arithmetical average of the 18 individual predictions. To complete the panel and provide a comparison, the forecasts from the Government, the Bank of Spain and major international organisations are incorporated.

On the basis of these forecasts:

- The DIANA ESADE is updated **annually** when the annual GDP figures are released by the INE.
- As of three years ago, ESADE also publishes the Employment DIANA, based on annual data from the EAPS.
- There is a key moment for GDP and EAPS estimates: **the autumn forecasts**. This is the time when most companies and managers draw up their budgets and the forecasts are therefore subject to increased public attention.



# METHODOLOGY

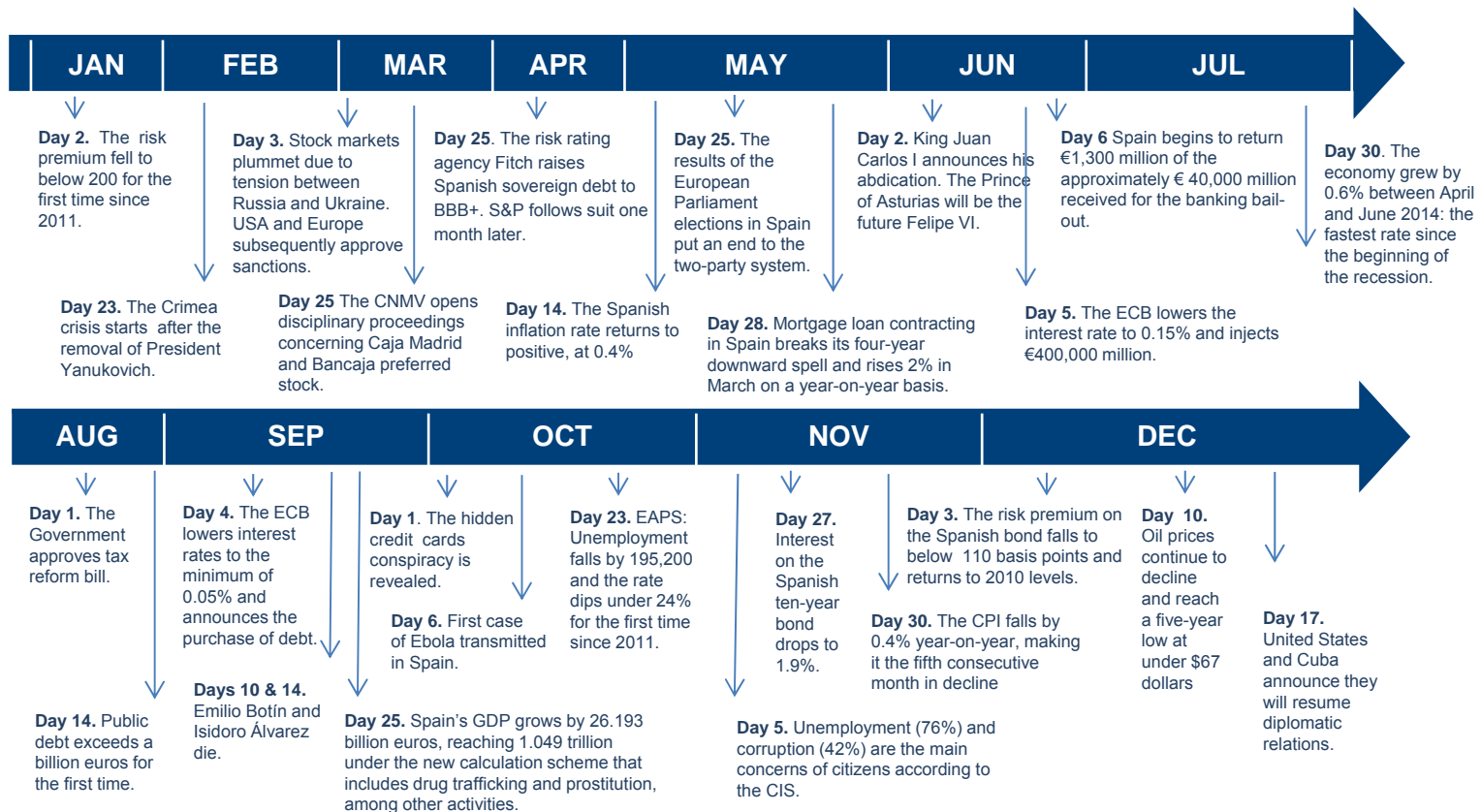


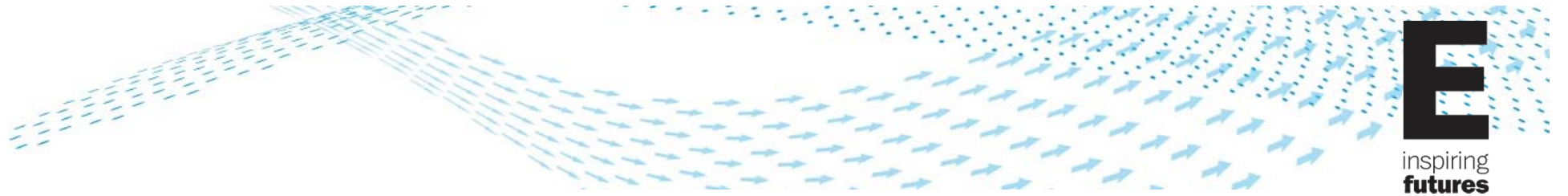
# INSTITUTIONS INCLUDED IN THE ESADE DIANA

1. IFA – International Financial Analysts
2. Bank of Spain
3. Bankia – the institution's research service
4. BBVA – the institution's research service
5. Caixa Catalunya – the Institution's research service
6. ECMS/URJC – Centre for Economic Studies of Madrid (Rey Juan Carlos University)
7. CEMEX – Building materials industry
8. CEOE – Spanish Confederation of Business Organisations
9. CEPREDE – Centre for Economic Forecasting (Autonomous University of Madrid)
10. European Commission
11. ESADE – Business School
12. IMF – International Monetary Fund
13. FUNCAS – Savings Banks Foundation
14. Government of Spain
15. ICAE – Complutense Institute of Economic Analysis
16. IEE – Institute of Economic Research
17. I. Flores de Lemus (Carlos III University, Madrid)
18. Intermoney – Securities agency
19. La Caixa – the institution's research service
20. OECD – Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
21. Repsol
22. Solchaga Recio & Asociados
23. Santander – the institution's study service
24. The Economist – International economic weekly

(\* ) All institutions that form part of the FUNCAS panel are included in the DIANA ESADE with at least two yearly forecasts, one of which must be the year under study.

# WHAT HAPPENED IN 2014?





# ECONOMIC DIANA (GDP)



# 2014 GDP Forecast

## GDP grew by 1.4% in 2014.

The autumn 2013 predictions from all institutions forecast a more modest increase in the 2014 GDP.

Unlike 2013, where the forecasts were fairly accurate in general, in 2014 predictions fell considerably short of real GDP growth.

Only one institution, the IMF predicted zero growth (0.0%), although it must be said that his **forecast was issued in July 2013**.

The average GDP growth forecast was 0.7, well below the actual growth rate of 1.4%.

### Note

All forecasts are dated 09/13 except: Bank of Spain: 03/13; Government: 04/13; European Commission: 05/13; OECD: 06/13 IMF: 07/13

2014 GDP Forecasts

CEEM/URJC	1.1%
FUNCAS	1.0%
BBVA	0.9%
CEPREDE	0.9%
Santander	0.9%
Comisión Europea	0.9%
Catalunya Caixa	0.8%
Bankia	0.8%
Cemex	0.8%
CEOE	0.8%
La Caixa	0.8%
Repsol	0.8%
Solchaga Recio & Asociados	0.8%
IEE	0.7%
Banco de España	0.6%
AFI	0.5%
ICAE	0.5%
ESADE	0.5%
Intermoney	0.5%
Gobierno	0.5%
OCDE	0.4%
I. Flores de Lemus	0.3%
The Economist	0.1%
FMI	0.0%
<b>Promedio previsiones</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>PIB Real</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

Table 1

# Deviation in 2014 GDP forecasts

Deviations between predictions were slightly higher than last year. The overall average estimate was nearly three quarters of a percentage point of the actual growth rate.

It is worth noting that unlike the previous year, when five institutions correctly predicted the variation in GDP, none of the estimates for 2014 were accurate.

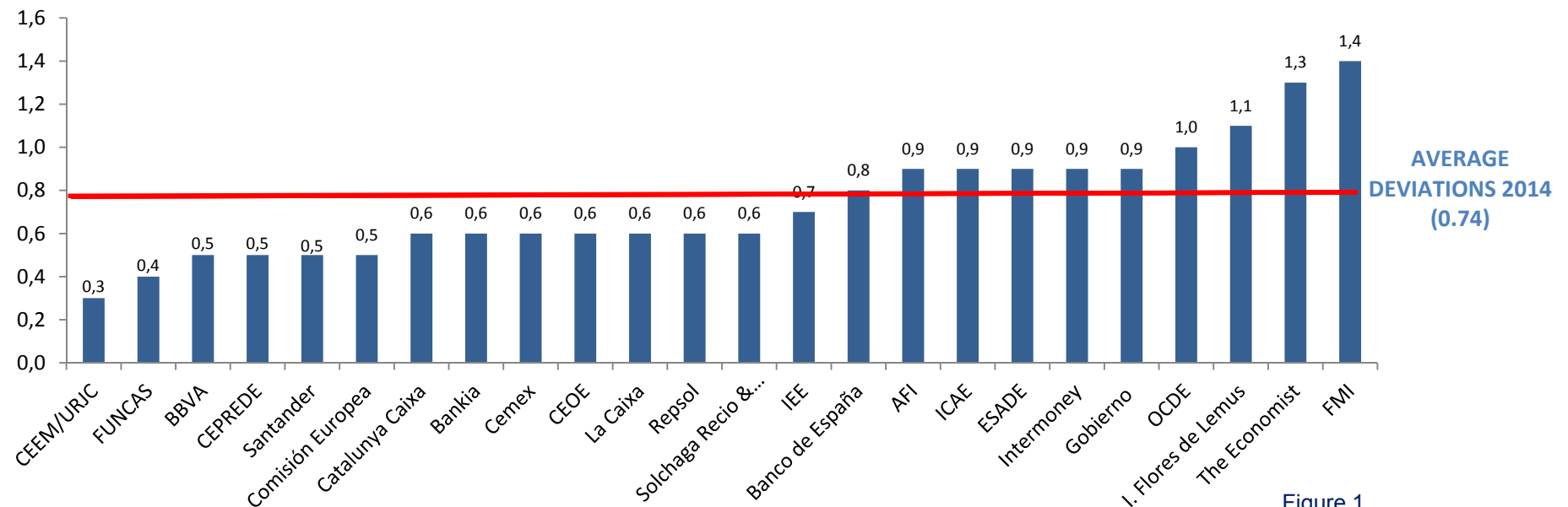


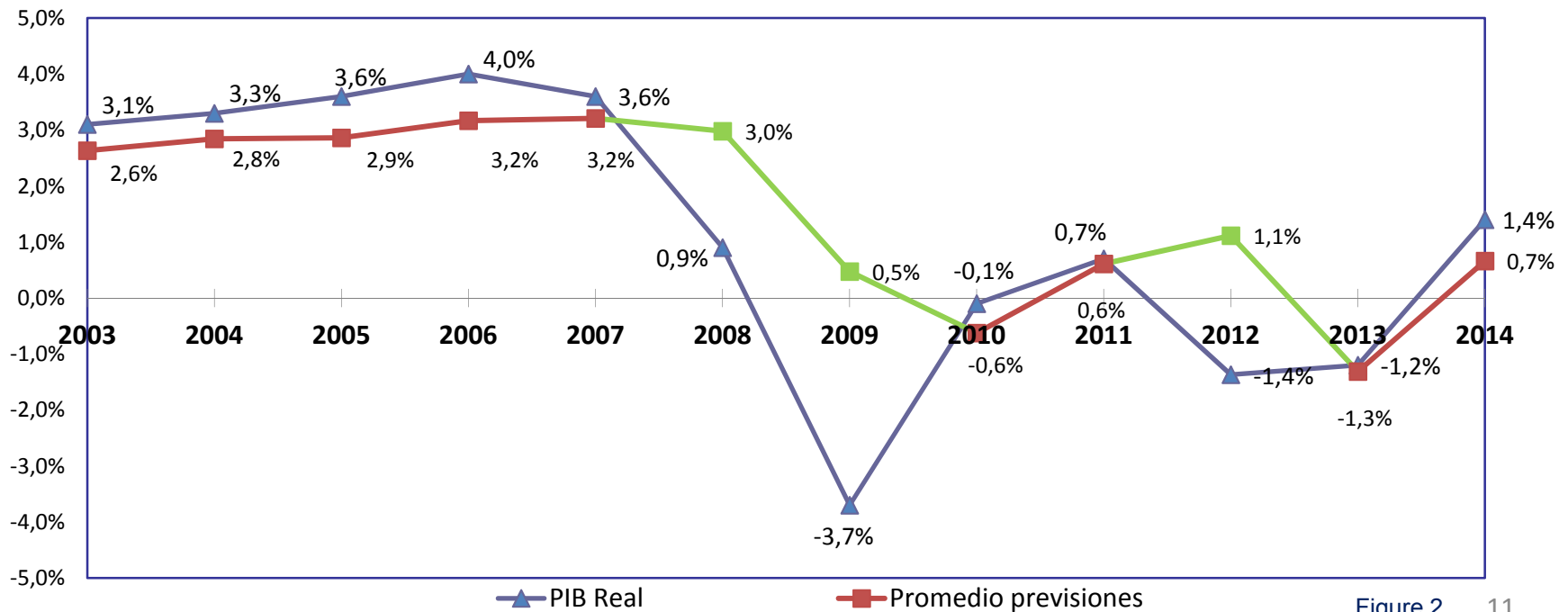
Figure 1

# GDP forecast deviation, 2003-14

**Positive GDP growth was a turnaround and this seems to have made the institutions' predictions more difficult.**

The stability of a trend in GDP directly affects the ability of institutions to predict the outcome. The change in 2014 to positive growth has led to greater divergence between real GDP and the forecasts.

**Variation in the GDP vs. variation in forecast averages**



# Economic Diana 2014

**Some institutions adjusted their predictions better than others after the turnaround.**

The CEPREDE, which has made the best predictions for the last three years, is at the top of the table. The CEEM, CEOE and the BBVA and Santander research services once again occupy the best positions, leading in predictive capacity for the last three years.

The Government and public institutions such as the Bank of Spain, OECD and the European Commission continue to register the widest deviations.

Table of results \*

CEPREDE	0.92
CEEM/URJC	0.99
Santander	0.99
CEOE	1.02
BBVA	1.02
ESADE	1.06
Repsol	1.06
IEE	1.06
Catalunya Caixa	1.09
Bankia	1.09
The Economist	1.09
FUNCAS	1.12
La Caixa	1.12
ICAE	1.13
Cemex	1.22
Solchaga Recio & Asociados	1.22
AFI	1.32
FMI	1.32
Intermoney	1.36
I. Flores de Lemus	1.39
Comisión Europea	1.42
OCDE	1.46
Banco de España	1.69
Gobierno	1.76

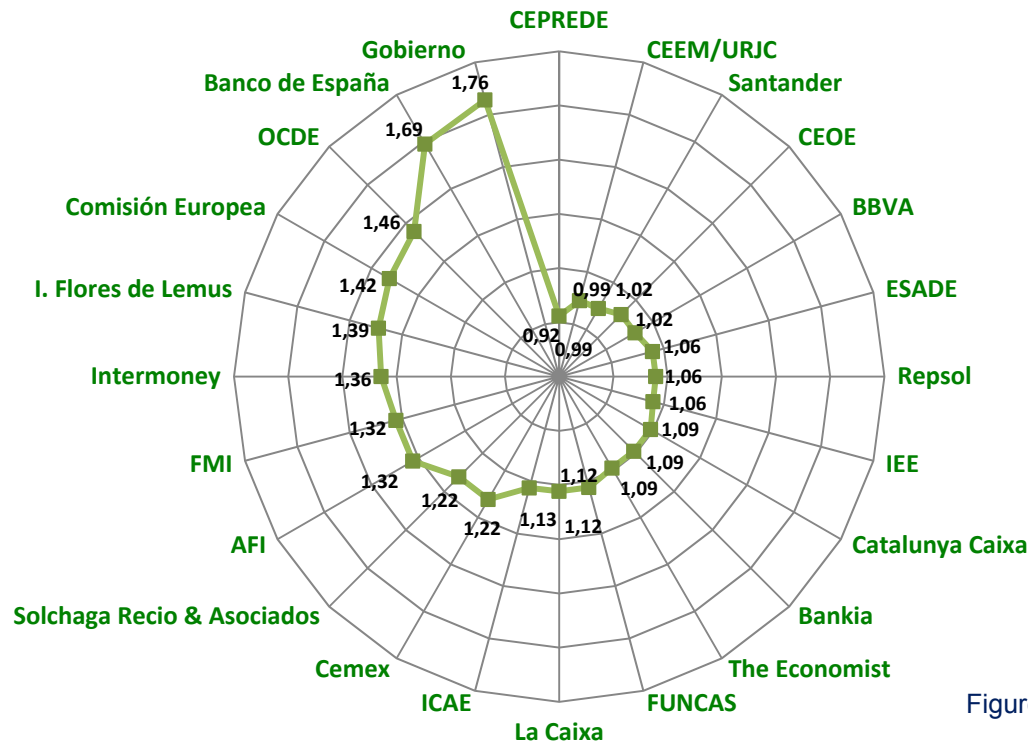


Figure 3

(\*) Percentage deviation from real GDP (autumn forecast), 2012-14

# Ranking of accuracy in forecasting GDP

The remarkable increase in GDP growth in 2014 (+1.4%) compared to 2013 (-1.2%) has caused major upsets in the annual deviation ranking.

The fall of The Economist (22 places), an entity that is usually among the top positions, is particularly noteworthy.

The IMF, which rose surprisingly in 2013, is back at the bottom of the list with the worst prediction of the 2014 panel.

The ascent of public bodies such as the European Commission or the Bank of Spain in the ranking is significant.

Position in the 2014 ranking (high to low accuracy)	Ranking 2014	Ranking 2013	Variation on 2013
CEEM/URJC	1	7	+6
FUNCAS	2	17	+15
BBVA	3	7	+4
CEPREDE	3	1	-2
Santander	3	7	+4
Comisión Europea	3	23	+20
Catalunya Caixa	7	7	=
Bankia	7	12	+5
Cemex	7	20	+13
CEOE	7	14	+7
La Caixa	7	12	+5
Repsol	7	7	=
Solchaga Recio & Asociados	7	17	+10
IEE	14	1	-13
Banco de España	15	24	+9
AFI	16	20	+4
ICAE	16	1	-15
ESADE	16	1	-15
Intermoney	16	20	+4
Gobierno	16	19	+3
OCDE	21	14	-7
I. Flores de Lemus	22	14	-8
The Economist	23	1	-22
FMI	24	6	-18



# Sign in deviation of the GDP forecasts

Another new development in this year's ESADE DIANA is presentation of the sign (+/-) in the GDP forecast deviation results. A negative deviation signifies a "pessimistic" GDP growth forecast while a positive outcome would result from an excess of "optimism"

The result of the aggregate deviation (the average for 2012-14) is generally optimistic, especially in public institutions such as the Government or the Bank of Spain.

It is clear that the institutions were overly optimistic in 2012. By contrast, 2013 and 2014 were years of growing pessimism.

It is worth noting that while the institutions were divided between optimism and pessimism in 2013, in 2012 they clearly opted for optimism and in 2014 for pessimism, especially the Government and Bank of Spain.

	GDP deviation		
	2012	2013	2014
ICAE	-	0.0%	-0.9%
IEE	-	0.0%	-0.7%
AFI	2.3%	-0.8%	-0.9%
Intermoney	2.4%	-0.8%	-0.9%
The Economist	2.0%	0.0%	-1.3%
Cemex	2.3%	-0.8%	-0.6%
FMI	2.5%	-0.1%	-1.4%
CEOE	2.1%	-0.4%	-0.6%
I. Flores de Lemus	2.7%	-0.4%	-1.1%
Solchaga Recio & Asociados	2.5%	-0.6%	-0.6%
FUNCAS	2.4%	-0.6%	-0.4%
ESADE	2.3%	0.0%	-0.9%
Bankia	2.4%	-0.3%	-0.6%
La Caixa	2.5%	-0.3%	-0.6%
Repsol	2.4%	-0.2%	-0.6%
Santander	2.3%	-0.2%	-0.5%
BBVA	2.4%	-0.2%	-0.5%
Catalunya Caixa	2.5%	-0.2%	-0.6%
CEPREDE	2.3%	0.0%	-0.5%
CEEM/URJC	2.5%	-0.2%	-0.3%
OCDE	3.0%	0.4%	-1.0%
Comisión Europea	2.9%	0.9%	-0.5%
Gobierno	3.7%	0.7%	-0.9%
Banco de España	2.9%	1.4%	-0.8%
Average Forecast	2.48%	-0.11%	-0.74%
Real GDP	-1.4%	-1.2%	1.4%

Table 3

# 2014 EU GDP forecasts

Another new departure this year is the inclusion of the forecasts that some of the institutions in the traditional Diana have issued for the European Union’s four largest economies in 2014

Certain unanimity can be detected in relation to a 1% growth estimate for France. There is greater disparity in the estimates for Germany, Italy and especially the UK.

	Germany	France	Italy	UK
BBVA	1,8%	1,1%	0,8%	1,9%
La Caixa	1,5%	0,8%	0,4%	1,5%
Santander	1,9%	0,9%	0,4%	2,0%
FMI	1,4%	1,0%	0,7%	2,0%
OCDE	1,7%	1,0%	0,6%	2,4%
The Economist	1,7%	0,9%	0,4%	2,3%
Comisión Europea	1,7%	0,9%	0,7%	2,2%
AFI	1,5%	1,1%	0,8%	1,5%
ESADE	1,4%	1,0%	0,7%	1,9%
<b>Average forecasts</b>	<b>1,62%</b>	<b>0,97%</b>	<b>0,61%</b>	<b>1,97%</b>
<b>Real GDP</b>	<b>1,60%</b>	<b>0,40%</b>	<b>-0,40%</b>	<b>2,60%</b>

Table 4

Forecast dates:

IFA 06/13; European Commission 07/13; BBVA 08/13; La Caixa 09/13; Santander 09/13; The Economist 10/13; IMF 10/13; OECD 11/13; ESADE 1/14.

## Forecast deviation, 2014 European Union GDP

As for Spain, deviations are calculated as the difference in absolute value between the real data and that predicted by the FUNCAS institutions that provide forecasts on the major European Union economies.

The widest divergences occur with regard to Italy, where the institutions deviated by slightly more than 1%. Divergence between the estimates for the UK and France was around 0.6%. By contrast, the institutions converged accurately when predicting the growth of the German economy, with a divergence of only 0.16%.

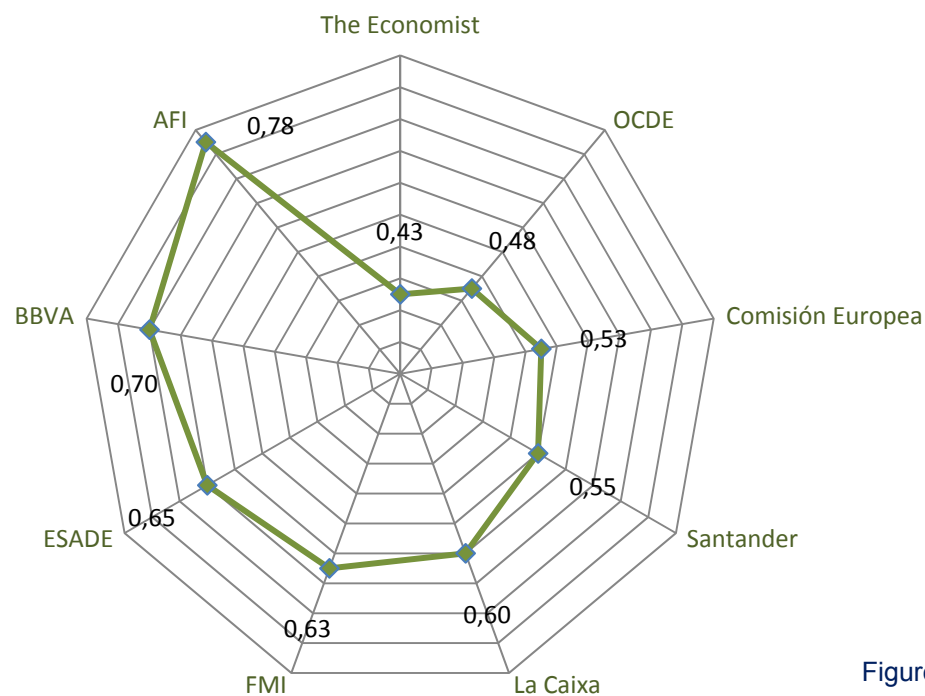
	Germany	France	Italy	UK	Deviation by institution
The Economist	0,1%	0,5%	0,8%	0,3%	0,43%
OCDE	0,1%	0,6%	1,0%	0,2%	0,48%
Comisión Europea	0,1%	0,5%	1,1%	0,4%	0,53%
Santander	0,3%	0,5%	0,8%	0,6%	0,55%
La Caixa	0,1%	0,4%	0,8%	1,1%	0,60%
FMI	0,2%	0,6%	1,1%	0,6%	0,63%
ESADE	0,2%	0,0%	1,1%	0,7%	0,65%
BBVA	0,2%	0,7%	1,2%	0,7%	0,70%
AFI	0,1%	0,7%	1,2%	1,1%	0,78%
<b>Average deviation</b>	<b>0,16%</b>	<b>0,57%</b>	<b>1,01%</b>	<b>0,63%</b>	

Table 8

# 2014 European Union Diana

As 2014 is the first year we have produced the European Union Diana, there is no data from previous years. The Diana shows only the deviation of each institution in its 2014 prediction.

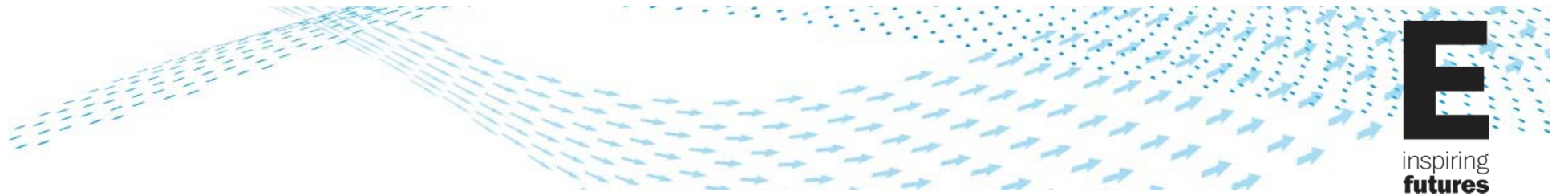
The Economist and the OECD are at the top of the table with average deviations below 0.5%. These two institutions got a "head start" by publishing their estimates in October and November 2013 respectively. On the other hand, the widest deviations were posted by IFA and BBVA, which issued their forecasts in June and August respectively.



European Union Diana 2014

<b>The Economist</b>	<b>0,43</b>
<b>OCDE</b>	<b>0,48</b>
<b>Comisión Europea</b>	<b>0,53</b>
<b>Santander</b>	<b>0,55</b>
<b>La Caixa</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>FMI</b>	<b>0,63</b>
<b>ESADE</b>	<b>0,65</b>
<b>BBVA</b>	<b>0,70</b>
<b>AFI</b>	<b>0,78</b>

Figure 4



# EMPLOYMENT DIANA (EAPS)



# 2014 EAPS Forecasts

**The EAPS recorded unemployment at 23.7%**

After several years predicting a rising unemployment rate, last year institutions were divided between those that opted for a slightly higher figure and those that, on the contrary, expected it to fall by a few decimal points.

The institutions estimated a rate of 26.1% on average, far above the unemployment rate of 23.7% registered by EAPS for the fourth quarter of 2014.

**Note**

All forecasts are dated 09/13 except:  
 Bank of Spain: 03/13; Government: 04/13;  
 European Commission: 05/13; OECD: 06/13; IMF 10/13

## 2014 EAPS Forecasts

CEEM/URJC	25.2%
La Caixa	25.3%
BBVA	25.4%
Cemex	25.5%
ESADE	25.5%
Repsol	25.7%
CEOE	25.8%
FUNCAS	25.8%
Bankia	25.9%
Catalunya Caixa	26.0%
IEE	26.0%
I. Flores de Lemuns	26.1%
Santander	26.1%
Solchaga Recio & asociados	26.1%
ICAE	26.2%
AFI	26.3%
CEPREDE	26.4%
Comisión Europea	26.4%
Intermoney	26.5%
Gobierno	26.7%
FMI	26.7%
Banco de España	26.8%
OCDE	28.0%
<b>Average forecasts</b>	<b>26.1%</b>
<b>Real GDP</b>	<b>23.7%</b>

# 2014 EAPS estimate deviation

The deviation of the forecasts was around 2.4 points compared to the 2014 unemployment rate published in the EAPS.

With a difference of 4.3 points, the OECD was widest of the mark. The most accurate predictions were made by the ECMS/URJC and La Caixa. In 2014 the average deviation was three times higher than in 2013. It was a bad year for unemployment-rate prediction in Spain.

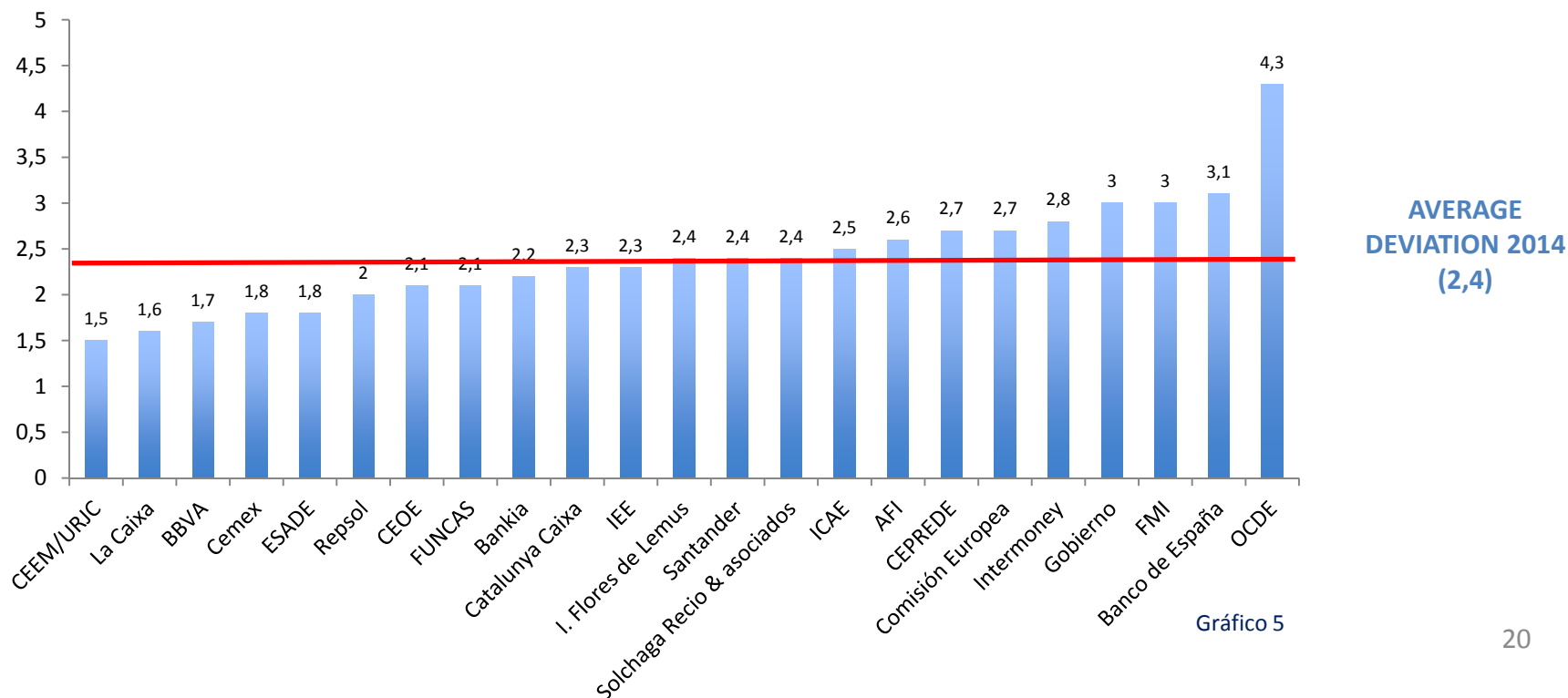
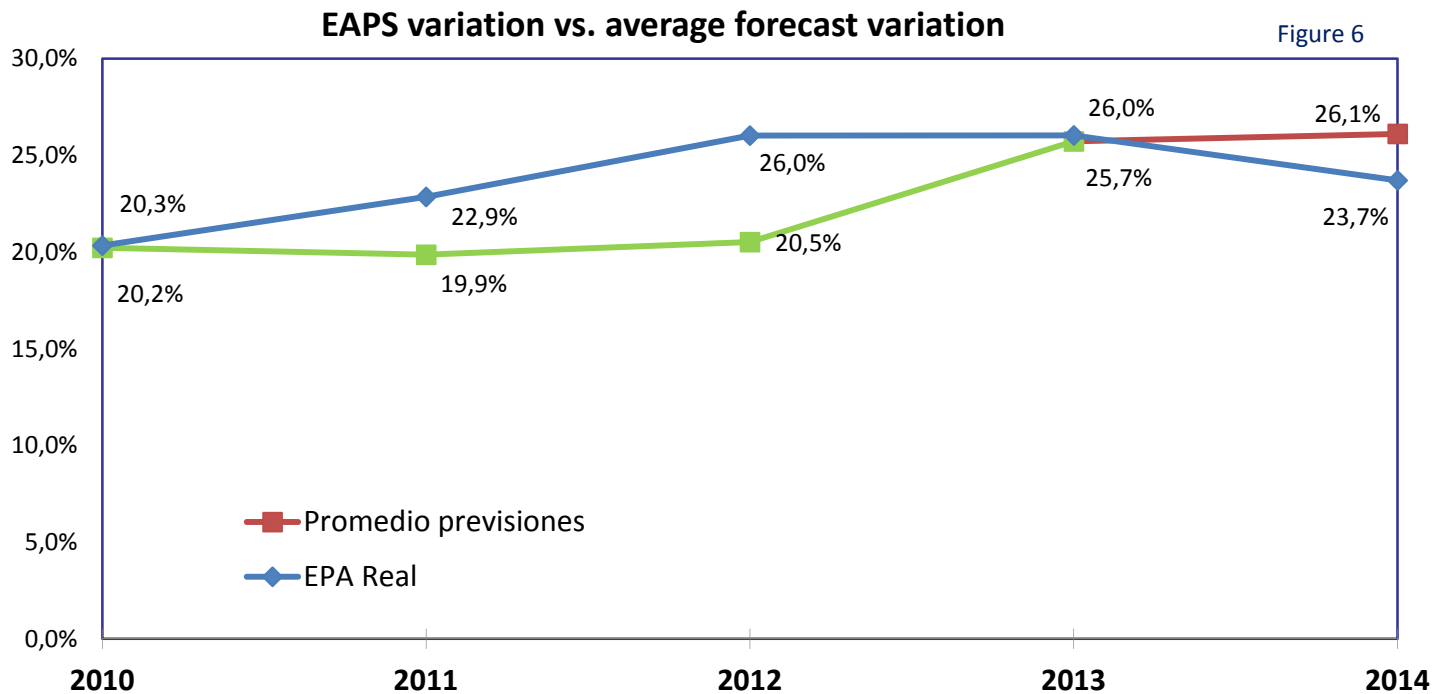


Gráfico 5

# 2010-14 deviation of forecasts from EAPS

The institutions failed to predict the positive variation in the unemployment rate and their prediction of a slight rise was excessively pessimistic as it actually fell by 2.3 points.

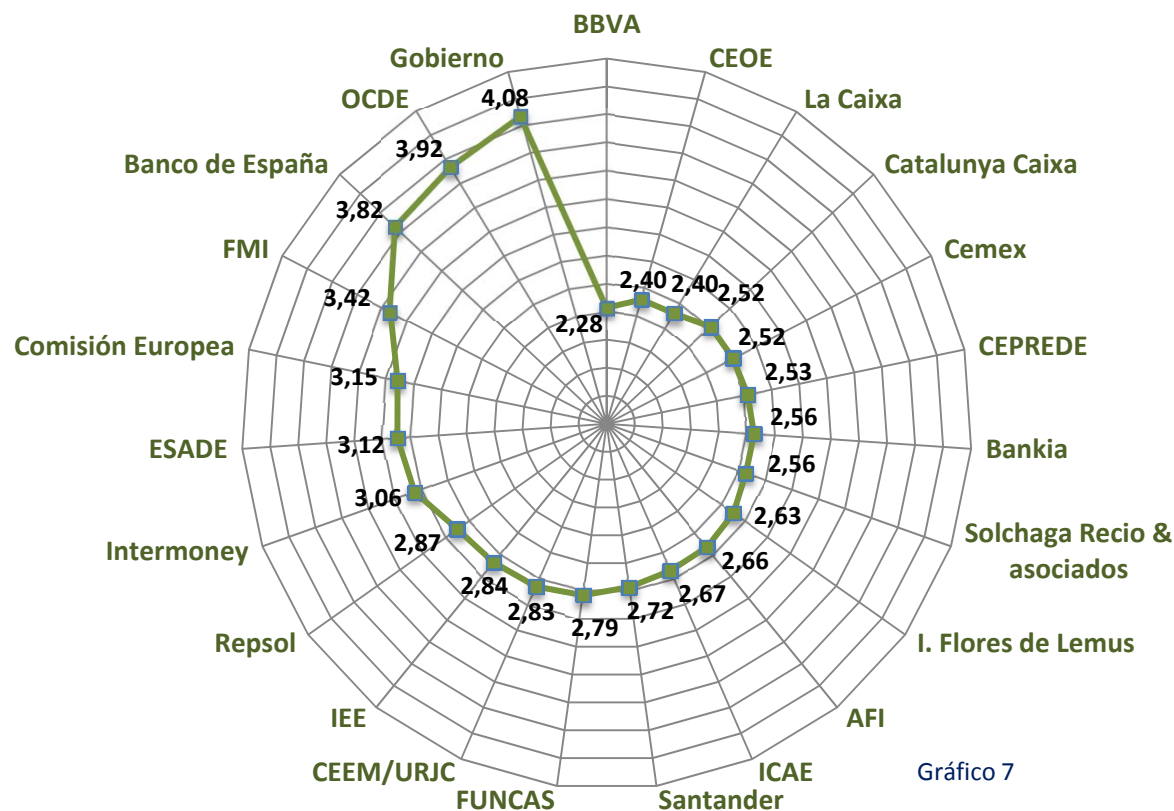
Predictions for 2014 represent an increase in deviation from the accurate estimates for 2013. As observed with respect to the GDP, the institutions are only capable of making accurate predictions if the variation in the indicators remains steady.



# 2014 Employment Diana

Changes at the top of the table and stability among the tail-end of the Employment Diana.

BBVA, CEOE and La Caixa lead the field in the third Employment Diana. The Government and public bodies such as the OECD and the Bank of Spain continue to post the widest deviations for the three-year period.



Results table*	
BBVA	2,28
CEOE	2,40
La Caixa	2,40
Catalunya Caixa	2,52
Cemex	2,52
CEPREDE	2,53
Bankia	2,56
Solchaga Recio & asociados	2,56
I. Flores de Lemus	2,63
AFI	2,66
ICAE	2,67
Santander	2,72
FUNCAS	2,79
CEEM/URJC	2,83
IEE	2,84
Repsol	2,87
Intermoney	3,06
ESADE	3,12
Comisión Europea	3,15
FMI	3,42
Banco de España	3,82
OCDE	3,92
Gobierno	4,08

(\* ) Percentage deviation from the actual EAPS (autumn forecast) for 2012-14

# Sign in EPA deviation estimates

Like in the GDP analysis, a new feature shows presentation of the sign (+/–) in the EAPS forecast deviation results. In this case, a negative deviation signifies a “optimistic” EAPS forecast (a lower unemployment rate was predicted) while a positive outcome would result from an excess of “pessimism.”

As happened to GDP, 2012 forecast was overly optimistic by all institutions. The year 2013 was slightly optimistic and in 2014 a marked pessimism reigned.

It is worth noting that, again as in the case of GDP forecasts, while the institutions were divided between optimism and pessimism in 2013, in 2012 they clearly opted for optimism and in 2014 for pessimism.

## EPA DEVIATION

	2012	2013	2014
ICAE	-	0.0%	2.5%
IEE	-	-0.7%	2.3%
Intermoney	-5.2%	1.2%	2.8%
AFI	-4.7%	0.7%	2.6%
CEPREDE	-4.7%	0.2%	2.7%
FUNCAS	-5.1%	1.2%	2.1%
I. Flores de Lemus	-4.9%	0.6%	2.4%
CEOE	-4.6%	0.5%	2.1%
Solchaga Recio & asociados	-5.0%	0.3%	2.4%
Bankia	-5.1%	0.4%	2.2%
Catalunya Caixa	-5.2%	0.0%	2.3%
OCDE	-6.7%	-0.7%	4.3%
Santander	-5.4%	-0.3%	2.4%
BBVA	-5.1%	0.0%	1.7%
La Caixa	-5.3%	0.3%	1.6%
Cemex	-5.2%	-0.5%	1.8%
Comisión Europea	-5.8%	-0.9%	2.7%
FMI	-6.3%	-0.9%	3.0%
Repsol	-5.6%	-1.0%	2.0%
Banco de España	-5.6%	-2.7%	3.1%
CEEM/URJC	-6.2%	-0.8%	1.5%
ESADE	-6.0%	-1.5%	1.8%
Gobierno	-7.5%	-1.7%	3.0%
Promedio desviaciones	-5.5%	-0.3%	2.4%
Real EPA	26.0%	26.0%	23,60%



# 2014 growth-employment relation

Another new feature of the Diana ESADE this year is the relation that results from dividing the unemployment rate variation by the GDP growth variation.

Until very recently it was believed that Spain could only create employment with growth above 2%.

However, at least nine institutions predicted that the unemployment rate would decrease with growth below 1.2%.

This correlation reveals widely divergent treatment by the institutions.

These cannot be considered to constitute direct conclusions because in this case unemployment (which includes other variables) and not employment was evaluated.

## 2014 EAPS-GDP relation

	$\Delta$ GDP	$\Delta$ JOBLESS	ELASTICITY
AFI	0,5	0,30	0,60
BBVA	0,9	-0,60	-0,67
Banco de España	0,6	0,80	1,33
Bankia	0,8	-0,10	-0,13
CEEM	1,1	-0,80	-0,73
CEOE	0,8	-0,20	-0,25
CEPREDE	0,9	0,40	0,44
Catalunya Caixa	0,8	0,00	0,00
Cemex	0,8	-0,50	-0,63
Comisión UE	0,9	0,40	0,44
ESADE	0,5	-0,50	-1,00
FMI	0,0	0,70	
FUNCAS	1,0	-0,20	-0,20
Gobierno	0,5	0,70	1,40
I. Flores de Lemus	0,3	0,10	0,33
ICAE	0,5	0,20	0,40
IEE	0,7	0,00	0,00
Intermoney	0,5	0,50	1,00
La Caixa	0,8	-0,70	-0,88
OCDE	0,4	2,00	5,00
Repsol	0,8	-0,30	-0,38
Santander	0,9	0,10	0,11
Solchaga Recio & asociados	0,8	0,10	0,13
Real	1,4	-2,30	-1,64

Table 8

## TOOL FOR MEDIA

We remember that there is a website available to the media where you can download the DIANA:

<http://www.esade.edu/diana>

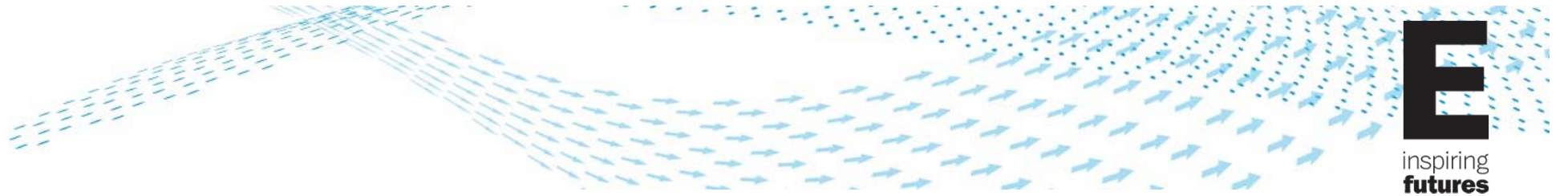
## AUTHORS

**Enrique Verdeguer**, Director, ESADE Madrid

**Maria Angels Valls**, ESADE professor, researcher at the  
ESADE Institute for Labor Studies

**Javier Capapé**, Researcher, ESADEgeo

**Tomás Guerrero**, Researcher, ESADEgeo



# DIANA ESADE

Annex

# DATA BREAKDOWN BY AGENT/GDP

## AFI

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	2,6%	2,7%	2,9%	3,3%	3,1%	2,8%	0,3%	-0,6%	0,4%	0,9%	-2,0%	0,5%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,60%	0,67%	0,63%	1,03%	2,13%	2,13%	1,60%	1,02%	1,12%	1,32%

## BBVA

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	2,5%	2,5%	2,6%	3,1%	3,3%	2,8%	0,5%	-0,7%	0,7%	1,0%	-1,4%	0,9%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,80%	0,90%	0,75%	1,05%	2,15%	2,23%	1,60%	0,99%	0,86%	1,02%

## Catalunya Caixa

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	1,90%	2,80%	2,60%	3,50%	3,50%	3,30%	0,30%	-0,90%	0,70%	1,10%	-1,40%	0,8%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,90%	0,67%	0,53%	1,00%	2,17%	2,40%	1,60%	1,09%	0,89%	1,09%

## Bankia

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	2,4%	2,9%	2,7%	3,1%	3,3%	2,7%	0,3%	-1,1%	0,4%	1,0%	-1,5%	0,8%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,67%	0,73%	0,70%	1,00%	2,03%	2,27%	1,77%	1,22%	0,99%	1,09%

## CEPREDE

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	2,8%	2,9%	3,1%	3,4%	3,2%	2,8%	0,8%	-0,3%	0,5%	0,9%	-1,2%	0,9%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,40%	0,50%	0,51%	0,98%	2,26%	2,19%	1,62%	0,89%	0,82%	0,92%

# DATA BREAKDOWN BY AGENT/GDP

## Santander

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	2,5%	2,8%	2,6%	3,0%	3,2%	3,0%	1,0%	-0,4%	0,8%	0,9%	-1,4%	0,9%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,70%	0,83%	0,80%	1,17%	2,40%	2,37%	1,70%	0,89%	0,86%	0,99%

## Solchaga Recio & Asociados

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,8%	1,1%	-1,8%	0,8%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE										1,29%	1,06%	1,22%

## Gobierno

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	3,0%	3,0%	3,0%	3,3%	3,2%	3,3%	1,0%	-0,3%	1,3%	2,3%	-0,5%	0,5%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,33%	0,53%	0,57%	1,17%	2,50%	2,43%	1,83%	1,49%	1,66%	1,76%

## Banco de España

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,8%	1,5%	0,2%	0,6%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE										1,49%	1,46%	1,69%

## Comisión Europea

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	3,1%	3,0%	3,3%	2,7%	-	3,4%	-	-	-	1,5%	-0,3%	0,9%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%



# DATA BREAKDOWN BY AGENT/GDP

## CEOE

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,7%	-1,6%	0,8%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE											0,90%	1,02%

## ESADE

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,9%	-1,2%	0,5%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE											0,84%	1,06%

## ICO

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	2,8%	3,0%	3,0%	3,3%	3,2%	3,3%	0,9%	-	-	-	0,0%	
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,40%	0,53%	0,57%	1,17%	2,47%	2,54%				

## IEE

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	-	3,0%	-	-	3,1%	3,2%	-	-1,1%	0,5%	-	-1,2%	0,7%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,53%	0,62%	0,69%	1,20%	2,32%	2,49%	1,79%	1,22%	0,89%	1,06%

## I. Flores de Lemus

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	2,6%	2,8%	2,9%	3,1%	3,4%	3,0%	0,0%	-1,1%	0,3%	1,3%	-1,6%	0,3%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,57%	0,70%	0,60%	1,07%	2,00%	2,27%	1,70%	1,36%	1,16%	1,39%

# DATA BREAKDOWN BY AGENT/GDP

## Intermoney

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	2,5%	2,3%	2,5%	3,4%	3,5%	3,0%	-0,6%	0,6%	1,2%	1,0%	-2,0%	0,5%
Real GDO	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,90%	0,90%	0,60%	0,93%	1,77%	1,97%	1,43%	1,19%	1,22%	1,36%

## La Caixa

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	2,5%	2,9%	2,7%	3,2%	3,2%	2,9%	0,7%	0,0%	0,7%	1,1%	-1,5%	0,8%
Real GDO	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,63%	0,70%	0,70%	1,07%	2,27%	2,17%	1,50%	0,86%	0,92%	1,12%

## Repsol

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,4%	1,0%	-1,4%	0,8%
Real GDO	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE										1,34%	0,96%	1,06%

## Santander

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	2,5%	2,8%	2,6%	3,0%	3,2%	3,0%	1,0%	-0,4%	0,8%	0,9%	-1,4%	0,9%
Real GDO	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,70%	0,83%	0,80%	1,17%	2,40%	2,37%	1,70%	0,89%	0,86%	0,99%

## Solchaga Recio & Asociados

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,8%	1,1%	-1,8%	0,8%
Real GDO	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE										1,29%	1,06%	1,22%

# DATA BREAKDOWN BY AGENT/GDP

## Gobierno

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	3,0%	3,0%	3,0%	3,3%	3,2%	3,3%	1,0%	-0,3%	1,3%	2,3%	-0,5%	0,5%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,33%	0,53%	0,57%	1,17%	2,50%	2,43%	1,83%	1,49%	1,66%	1,76%

## Banco de España

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,8%	1,5%	0,2%	0,6%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE										1,49%	1,46%	1,69%

## Comisión UE

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	3,1%	3,0%	3,3%	2,7%	-	3,4%	-	-	-	1,5%	-0,3%	0,9%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE											1,34%	1,42%

## FMI

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	2,7%	2,8%	2,9%	3,0%	3,0%	2,7%	1,2%	-0,8%	0,6%	1,1%	-1,3%	0,0%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,53%	0,73%	0,77%	1,13%	2,43%	2,47%	1,90%	1,09%	0,89%	1,32%

## OCDE

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	3,3%	3,1%	3,3%	3,2%	3,0%	2,7%	1,1%	-0,9%	0,9%	1,6%	-0,8%	0,4%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,23%	0,43%	0,57%	1,07%	2,40%	2,47%	1,93%	1,32%	1,19%	1,46%

## The Economist

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prediction	2,9%	2,8%	2,6%	2,9%	2,8%	2,7%	0,3%	-0,5%	0,4%	0,6%	-1,2%	0,1%
Real GDP	3,1%	3,3%	3,6%	4,0%	3,6%	0,9%	-3,7%	-0,1%	0,7%	-1,4%	-1,2%	1,4%
Diana ESADE			0,67%	0,87%	0,97%	1,23%	2,20%	2,07%	1,57%	0,89%	0,76%	1,09%

### 2014 GDP-EAPS correlation

### 2013 GDP-EAPS correlation

### 2012 GDP-EAPS correlation

	$\Delta$ GDP	$\Delta$ JOBLESS	ELASTICITY		$\Delta$ GDP	$\Delta$ JOBLESS	ELASTICITY		$\Delta$ GDP	$\Delta$ JOBLESS	ELASTICITY
AFI	0,5	0,30	0,60	AFI	-2,00	0,70	-0,35	AFI	0,90	-1,60	-1,78
BBVA	0,9	-0,60	-0,67	BBVA	-1,40	0,00	0,00	BBVA	1,00	-2,00	-2,00
Banco de España	0,6	0,80	1,33	Banco de España	0,20	-2,70	-13,50	Banco de España	1,50	-2,50	-1,67
Bankia	0,8	-0,10	-0,13	Bankia	-1,50	0,40	-0,27	Bankia	1,00	-2,00	-2,00
CEEM	1,1	-0,80	-0,73	CEEM	-1,40	-0,80	0,57	CEEM	1,10	-3,00	-2,73
CEOE	0,8	-0,20	-0,25	CEOE	-1,60	0,50	-0,31	CEOE	0,70	-1,50	-2,14
CEPREDE	0,9	0,40	0,44	CEPREDE	-1,20	0,20	-0,17	CEPREDE	0,90	-1,60	-1,78
Catalunya Caixa	0,8	0,00	0,00	Catalunya Caixa	-1,40	0,00	0,00	Catalunya Caixa	1,10	-2,10	-1,91
Cemex	0,8	-0,50	-0,63	Cemex	-2,00	-0,50	0,25	Cemex	0,90	-2,10	-2,33
Comisión Europea	0,9	0,40	0,44	Comisión Europea	-0,30	-0,90	3,00	Comisión Europea	1,50	-2,70	-1,80
ESADE	0,5	-0,50	-1,00	ESADE	-1,20	-1,50	1,25	ESADE	0,90	-2,90	-3,22
FMI	0,0	0,70		FMI	-1,30	-0,90	0,69	FMI	1,10	-3,20	-2,91
FUNCAS	1,0	-0,20	-0,20	FUNCAS	-1,80	1,20	-0,67	FUNCAS	1,00	-2,00	-2,00
Gobierno	0,5	0,70	1,40	Gobierno	-0,50	-1,70	3,40	Gobierno	2,30	-4,40	-1,91
I. Flores de Lemus	0,3	0,10	0,33	I. Flores de Lemus	-1,60	0,60	-0,38	I. Flores de Lemus	1,30	-1,80	-1,38
ICAE	0,5	0,20	0,40	ICAE	-1,20	0,00	0,00	ICAE			
IEE	0,7	0,00	0,00	IEE	-1,20	-0,70	0,58	IEE			
Intermoney	0,5	0,50	1,00	Intermoney	-2,00	1,20	-0,60	Intermoney	1,00	-2,10	-2,10
La Caixa	0,8	-0,70	-0,88	La Caixa	-1,50	0,30	-0,20	La Caixa	1,10	-2,20	-2,00
OCDE	0,4	2,00	5,00	OCDE	-0,80	-0,70	0,88	OCDE	1,60	-3,60	-2,25
Repsol	0,8	-0,30	-0,38	Repsol	-1,40	-1,00	0,71	Repsol	1,00	-2,50	-2,50
Santander	0,9	0,10	0,11	Santander	-1,40	-0,30	0,21	Santander	0,90	-2,30	-2,56
Solchaga Recio & asociados	0,8	0,10	0,13	Solchaga Recio & asociados	-1,80	0,30	-0,17	Solchaga Recio & asociados	1,10	-1,90	-1,73
Real	1,4	-2,30	-1,64	Real	-1,20	0,00	0,00	Real	-1,40	3,10	-2,21

# 2014 Europe GDP forecasts Europe

## Sources:

### **BBVA**

[https://www.bbvaresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/migrados/1308\\_Situacioneuropa\\_tcm346-398664.pdf](https://www.bbvaresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/migrados/1308_Situacioneuropa_tcm346-398664.pdf) 08/13

### **La Caixa**

[http://multimedia.lacaixa.es/lacaixa/ondemand/empresa/infocaixaempresa/18/pdf/201309\\_esp.pdf](http://multimedia.lacaixa.es/lacaixa/ondemand/empresa/infocaixaempresa/18/pdf/201309_esp.pdf) 09/13

### **Santander:**

<http://www.santanderassetmanagement.com/csdlv/StaticBS?ssbinary=true&blobkey=id&SSURIsscontext=Satellite+Server&blobcol=urldata&SSURIsession=false&blobheadervalue1=application%2Fpdf&blobwhere=1328032122931&blobheadervalue2=inline%3Bfilename%3D279\1012\Quarterly+macroeconomic+review+-+October+2013+ENG.pdf&blobheadervalue3=santander.wc.CFWCSAMQP02%2FSantander-Asset-Management&SSURIsapptype=BlobServer&blobtable=MungoBlobs&SSURIcontainer=Default&blobheadername1=content-type&blobheadername2=Content-Disposition&blobheadername3=applID> 09/13

### **IMF**

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/02/pdf/tables.pdf> 10/13

### **OCDE:**

<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EO%20November%202013> 11/13

### **CE**

[http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/publications/european\\_economy/2013/pdf/ee7\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/european_economy/2013/pdf/ee7_en.pdf) 07/13

### **AFI**

<http://www.afi.es/afi/libre/PDFS/Grupo/Documentos/jornadamercadosjunio2013.pdf> 06/13

### **ESADE**

<http://itemsweb.esade.edu/wi/Prensa/InfograficoInformeEnero2014.PDF> 01/14

### **The Economist**

<http://www.economist.com/news/economic-and-financial-indicators/21587273-output-prices-and-jobs> 10/13

### **WSJ**

<http://www.wsj.com/articles/german-economic-growth-helps-pick-up-eurozone-gdp-1423809562>  
<http://www.wsj.com/articles/u-k-economy-slowed-more-than-expected-1422352890>



# INFORMATION ON THE METHOD

## 1) Calculating the deviation

### Economic Diana

The deviation obtained is used directly in GDP points. For example, if an institution predicts 2% and the real figure is 0.5%, its deviation is 1.5 GDP points. The same applies if the forecast falls short. If the forecast is 1.5% and the real figure is 3%, then the deviation is likewise 1.5 GDP points.

This means that the data is easily understood and we measure by how many GDP points an institution has deviated from the real data, whether that deviation is positive or negative.

### Employment Diana

Deviation obtained from the EAPS is used. As in the GDP Diana, we measure by the points by which an institution tends to deviate.

## INFORMATION ON THE METHOD

### 2) Comparison between institutions

Assessment of the various entities is independent of those included in the list. We are interested in providing useful information to managers and entrepreneurs to help them estimate the extent to which a forecast holds true or– if they want to take it into account– by how many GDP points it usually deviates from what actually happens later.

By working with the direct difference in absolute value between prediction and reality, the calculation is not affected either by the degree of accuracy/error of others or by the relationship between organisations included in the calculation.

We have provided an additional table by institution so that if anyone is interested in knowing the details of how the deviations were produced, they can easily find out.

## INFORMATION ON THE METHOD

### 3) The dates on which the predictions are made (over three years)

We have chosen to include a period of three years. We believe that this period offers a medium-term perspective that enables quite quick improvement in the event that the year's prediction is wrong, while being sufficiently steady to allow judgements to be made on an entity's predictive capacity.

The DIANA ESADE takes the prediction that each institution makes for the following year, compares it with the actual data that is ultimately produced and calculates the difference. The same criteria as that used for the two previous years are applied and the average of the three reveals the deviation associated with each institution.

## WHY IS THE FUNCAS PANEL USED AS THE SOURCE?

The FUNCAS Panel has been operating for several years and has proven to be the most up-to-date forecast source.

The number of institutions on the FUNCAS Panel is high enough to be representative, relevant and comprehensive.

DIANA ESADE will only include national or international publications or journals from outside the panel that are considered indispensable and have their own research service or expert panel.