Exhibit 1: Forecasting Methods Application Checklist

Name of forecasting problem: ________________________________________________________________
Forecaster: ___________________________________________ Date: ______________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Knowledge needed</th>
<th>Usable method</th>
<th>Variations within components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forecaster*</td>
<td>Respondents/Experts†</td>
<td>( ). (Number)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Judgmental methods**

- **1. Prediction markets**
  - Survey/market design: Domain; Problem
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **2. Multiplicative decomposition**
  - Domain; Structural relationships
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **3. Intentions surveys**
  - Survey design
  - Own plans/behavior
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **4. Expectations surveys**
  - Survey design
  - Others’ behavior
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **5. Expert surveys (Delphi, etc.)**
  - Survey design
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **6. Simulated interaction**
  - Survey/experimental design
  - Normal human responses
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **7. Structured analogies**
  - Survey design
  - Analogous events
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **8. Experimentation**
  - Experimental design
  - Normal human responses
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **9. Expert systems**
  - Survey design
  - Domain
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

**Quantitative methods (Judgmental inputs sometimes required)**

- **10. Extrapolation**
  - Time-series methods; Data: n/a
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **11. Rule-based forecasting**
  - Causality; Time-series methods
  - Domain
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **12. Judgmental bootstrapping**
  - Survey/Experimental design
  - Domain
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **13. Segmentation**
  - Causality; Data
  - Domain
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **14. Simple regression**
  - Causality; Data
  - Domain
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **15. Knowledge models**
  - Cumulative causal knowledge
  - Domain
  - **Usable method**: ☐ [ ]

- **16. Combining forecasts from a single method…** ☐
  - **SUM of VARIATIONS** ☐ [ ]

- **17. Combining forecasts from several methods…** ☐
  - **COUNT of METHODS** ☐ [ ]

*Forecasters must always know about the forecasting problem, which may require consulting with the forecast client and domain experts, and consulting the research literature.

†Experts who are consulted by the forecaster about their domain knowledge should be aware of relevant findings from experiments. Failing that, the forecaster is responsible for obtaining that knowledge.