

Exhibit 1: Forecasting Methods Application Checklist

Name of forecasting problem: _____

Forecaster: _____ Date: _____

Method	Knowledge needed		Usable method	Variations within components
	Forecaster*	Respondents/Experts [†]	(☒)	(Number)
Judgmental methods				
1. Prediction markets	Survey/market design	Domain; Problem	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
2. Multiplicative decomposition	Domain; Structural relationships	Domain	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
3. Intentions surveys	Survey design	Own plans/behavior	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
4. Expectations surveys	Survey design	Others' behavior	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
5. Expert surveys (Delphi, etc.)	Survey design	Domain	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
6. Simulated interaction	Survey/experimental design	Normal human responses	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
7. Structured analogies	Survey design	Analogous events	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
8. Experimentation	Experimental design	Normal human responses	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
9. Expert systems	Survey design	Domain	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
Quantitative methods (<i>Judgmental inputs sometimes required</i>)				
10. Extrapolation	Time-series methods; Data	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
11. Rule-based forecasting	Causality; Time-series methods	Domain	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
12. Judgmental bootstrapping	Survey/Experimental design	Domain	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
13. Segmentation	Causality; Data	Domain	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
14. Simple regression	Causality; Data	Domain	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
15. Knowledge models	Cumulative causal knowledge	Domain	<input type="checkbox"/>	[]
16. Combining forecasts from a single method... <input type="checkbox"/>		SUM of VARIATIONS		[]
17. Combining forecasts from several methods... <input type="checkbox"/>		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.