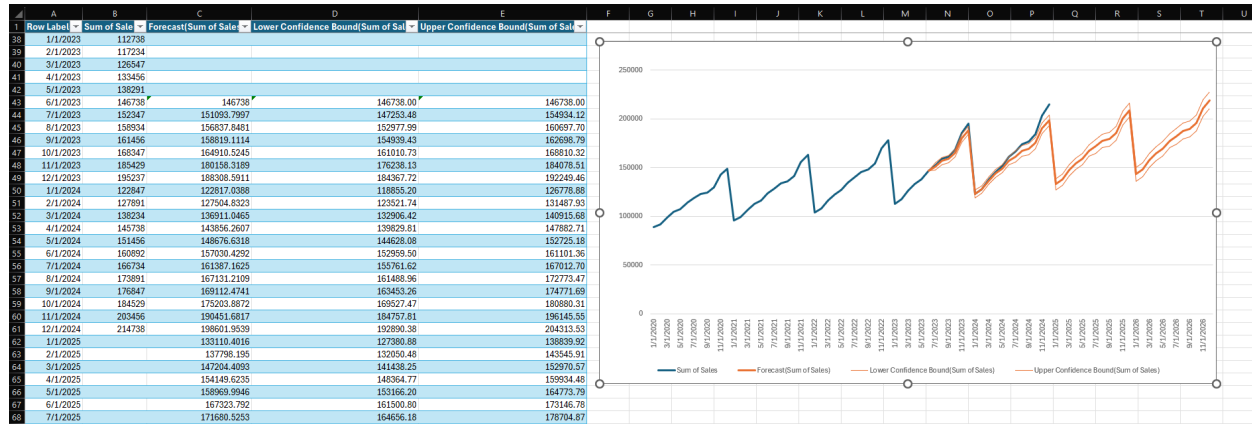


Forecasting in Excel – Quick Start Guide



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What this is

This is a quick guide to Forecasting in Excel – let's begin!

Steps

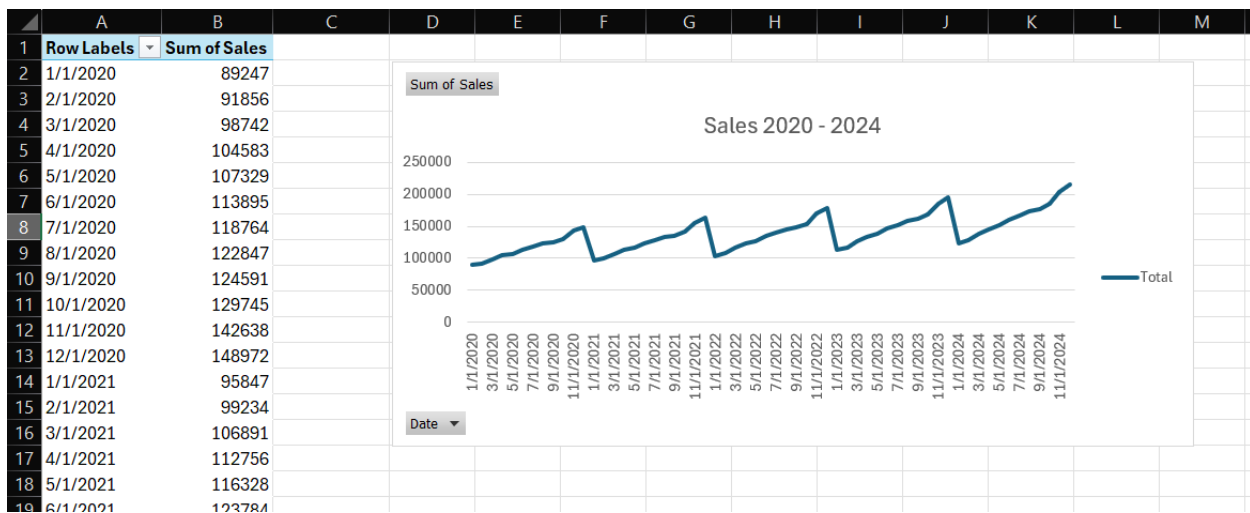
Step 1 – Take a look at your raw data

First, let's say you have some sales data

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Date ▼	Year ▼	Month ▼	Quarter ▼	Sales ▼	YoY_Growth_Percent ▼
2	1/1/2020	2020	1	Q1	89247	
3	2/1/2020	2020	2	Q1	91856	
4	3/1/2020	2020	3	Q1	98742	
5	4/1/2020	2020	4	Q2	104583	
6	5/1/2020	2020	5	Q2	107329	
7	6/1/2020	2020	6	Q2	113895	
8	7/1/2020	2020	7	Q3	118764	
9	8/1/2020	2020	8	Q3	122847	
10	9/1/2020	2020	9	Q3	124591	
11	10/1/2020	2020	10	Q4	129745	
12	11/1/2020	2020	11	Q4	142638	
13	12/1/2020	2020	12	Q4	148972	
14	1/1/2021	2021	1	Q1	95847	7.4
15	2/1/2021	2021	2	Q1	99234	8
16	3/1/2021	2021	3	Q1	106891	8.3
17	4/1/2021	2021	4	Q2	112756	7.8
18	5/1/2021	2021	5	Q2	116328	8.4

Step 2 – Make a PivotTable and PivotChart with evenly spaced dates.

To best process this, Excel likes evenly spaced dates, so just bring in the Date and the Sales. Year 2020 Month 1 is a date, Year 2020 Q1 is a date, but Excel recognizes month beginnings very well – even though they are technically not perfectly spaced. Regardless, bring them in on a PivotTable, and then make a PivotChart to generally see the shape of your values.



Step 3 – Select the columns in your PivotTable, and begin Forecasting

Select both columns with CTRL-Shift-⤵ and then CTRL-Shift-⤴, and then begin Forecasting with Forecasting.ETS, or the Forecasting wizard with Data > Forecasting with Forecasting.ETS.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the 'Data' tab selected. A PivotTable is visible in the worksheet, with columns A and B selected. The PivotTable data is as follows:

	A	B
49	12/1/2023	185237
50	1/1/2024	122847
51	2/1/2024	127891
52	3/1/2024	138234
53	4/1/2024	145738
54	5/1/2024	151456
55	6/1/2024	160892
56	7/1/2024	166734
57	8/1/2024	173891
58	9/1/2024	176847
59	10/1/2024	184529
60	11/1/2024	203456
61	12/1/2024	214738
62	Total Sales	8318388

The 'Forecast Sheet' task pane is open on the right side of the screen. It contains the following text:

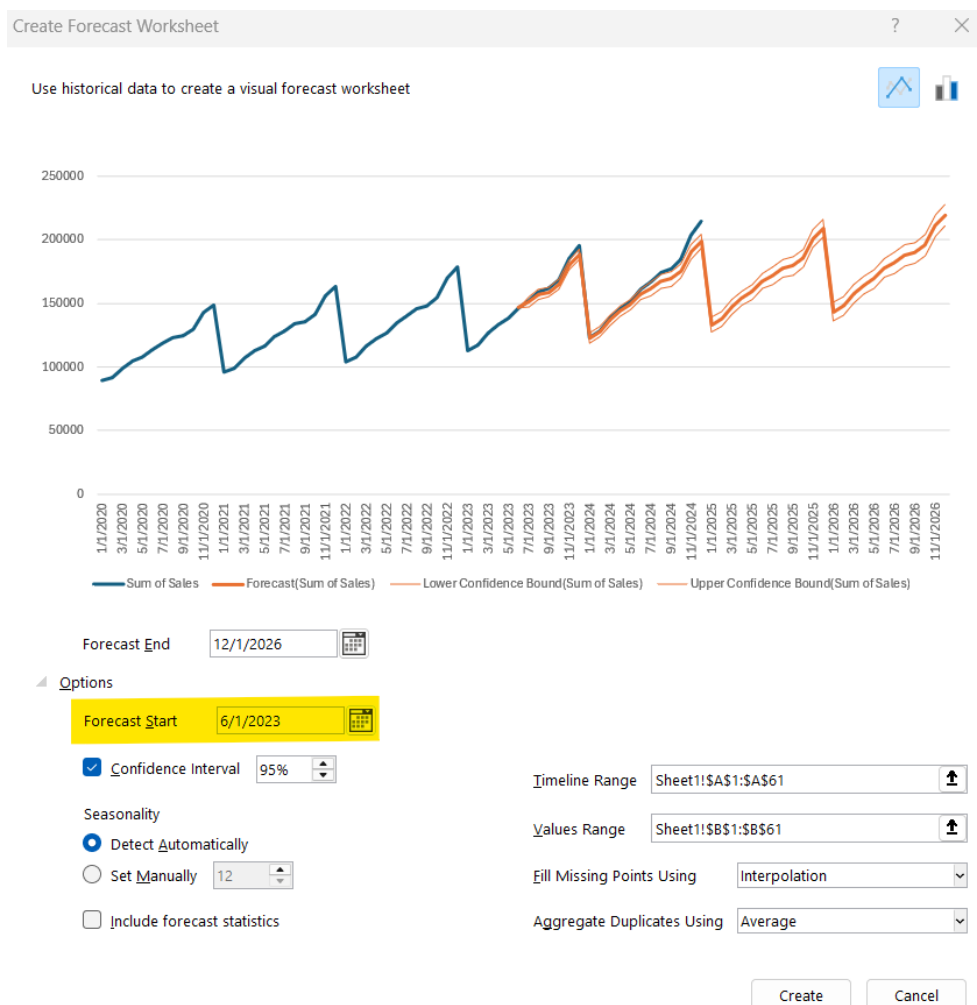
Forecast Sheet
Create a new worksheet to predict data trends.
Preview different forecast options before generating your visual forecast worksheet.
[Tell me more](#)

Below this text, there are two sections: 'Text Fill' and 'Text Outline'. The 'Text Outline' section has three radio button options: 'No line', 'Solid line', and 'Gradient line'.

Step 4 – Set your parameters in Options

And be sure to begin forecasting -before- your actual data ends

That will make a new sheet with a default time projection, and a new chart with 95% Confidence intervals. Go to the options first – the most important thing is to begin your projection **before** your actual data ends, and your projection begins. This allows you to see how accurate it is. Fill in the rest of the values if you can – sometimes you have to set the Seasonality to 4 for seasonal, sometimes 12 is OK, or other time projections.



Step 5 – Compare your actual data vs the projected data before the true projection begins

Take a look at your numerical projections, projected for actuals you already have vs actual. In the below case, our projected sales are not far off, but the median line is consistently lower than the actuals.

	Row Labels	Sum of Sales	Forecast(Sum of Sales)	Lower Confidence Bound(Sum of Sales)	Upper Confidence Bound(Sum of Sales)
34	9/1/2022	147891			
35	10/1/2022	154236			
36	11/1/2022	169847			
37	12/1/2022	178456			
38	1/1/2023	112738			
39	2/1/2023	117234			
40	3/1/2023	126547			
41	4/1/2023	133456			
42	5/1/2023	138291			
43	6/1/2023	146738	146738	146738.00	146738.00
44	7/1/2023	152347	151093.7997	147253.48	154934.12
45	8/1/2023	158934	156837.8481	152977.99	160697.70
46	9/1/2023	161456	158819.1114	154939.43	162698.79
47	10/1/2023	168347	164910.5245	161010.73	168810.32
48	11/1/2023	185429	180158.3189	176238.13	184078.51
49	12/1/2023	195237	188308.5911	184367.72	192249.46
50	1/1/2024	122847	122817.0388	118855.20	126778.88
51	2/1/2024	127891	127504.8323	123521.74	131487.93
52	3/1/2024	138234	136911.0465	132906.42	140915.68
53	4/1/2024	145789	140550.8887	136888.84	145000.94

How should we resolve these discrepancies?

Should we resolve them at all?

To resolve this we can do a few things:

- Leave as is, just keep in mind it is skewing a bit low
- Skew the forecasting up
- Do another analysis with ARIMA (Autoregressive integrated moving average), perhaps with a different program like Python.

Step 6 – Whatever the case, you have a forecasting projection

Now you have a Forecasting projection!

