Basic Sales Forecasting using OLS Regression

Project Overview

This Excel-based project presents a straightforward **Sales Forecasting Model** for two companies, **TOMO** and **ADANIENT**, using **Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression**. The project aims to forecast future sales based on historical data while exploring alternative growth rate methods such as **Arithmetic Growth**, **Geometric Growth**, and **Standard Deviation**. Additionally, I learned to streamline regression analysis using Excel's built-in **FORECAST function** instead of manually running regressions through the Data Analysis ToolPak.

Objectives

- 1. **Forecast Future Sales**: Use OLS regression to predict sales for TOMO and ADANIENT based on historical trends.
- 2. **Compare Growth Methods**: Analyze the effectiveness of Arithmetic Growth, Geometric Growth, and Standard Deviation in forecasting.
- 3. **Streamline Forecasting**: Use Excel's **FORECAST function** to simplify the process of running basic regressions.

Methodology

1. OLS Regression for Forecasting

- I used **OLS regression** to establish a linear relationship between time (independent variable) and historical sales (dependent variable).
- The regression equation Y = a + bX was used to predict future sales.
- **Key Insight**: OLS regression proved effective for identifying trends in historical data and generating reliable forecasts.

2. Alternative Growth Rate Methods

I explored the following growth rates to compare their utility for forecasting:

1. Arithmetic Growth:

- o Simple average growth rate calculated over historical periods.
- o **Limitation**: Arithmetic growth tends to overestimate future performance as it doesn't account for compounding effects.

2. Geometric Growth:

o Accounts for compounding, providing a more realistic average growth rate.

o **Limitation**: While more accurate for long-term analysis, it smooths out variations, making it less ideal for short-term forecasts.

3. Standard Deviation:

- o Measures the variability of historical growth rates.
- o Limitation: High variability can lead to inconsistent forecasts, reducing accuracy.

Key Learning: While these growth rates provide valuable insights into trends and variability, they were not used for final forecasts due to their limitations in this specific context.

3. Excel's FORECAST Function

One of the key takeaways from this project was learning to use Excel's **FORECAST function** for regression analysis.

- **FORECAST Function**: Simplifies the OLS regression process by automatically predicting future values based on a linear trend.
- **Benefit**: Eliminates the need to manually run regressions using the Data Analysis ToolPak, saving time and reducing errors.

Insights and Learnings

1. OLS Regression for Trend Analysis:

- I learned how to apply OLS regression to identify sales trends and make future predictions.
- o It is a robust and reliable method for short-term forecasting.

2. Growth Rates Comparison:

- While Arithmetic and Geometric Growth rates are useful for understanding longterm trends, they are less reliable for short-term forecasts due to their inherent limitations.
- Standard Deviation provides variability insights but does not directly contribute to forecasting accuracy.

3. Streamlined Forecasting:

 Using the FORECAST function significantly simplified regression analysis. It eliminated the need for manual regressions, making the forecasting process faster and more efficient.

4. **Practical Application**:

 I realized the importance of choosing the right forecasting method based on the context, dataset, and objective. For short-term forecasts, regression-based methods are more suitable than growth rate averages.

Conclusion

This project demonstrates a practical approach to **sales forecasting** using **OLS regression** and Excel's **FORECAST function**. While alternative growth rates (Arithmetic, Geometric, and Standard Deviation) provide contextual insights, OLS regression remains the most reliable method for predicting future sales in this case. The project enhanced my understanding of regression analysis, Excel forecasting tools, and the limitations of growth-based methods.