



The ESF Model

(ESF: Econometric Semiconductor Forecast)

Real Time Forecasting Lessons-Learned

AUBER ANNUAL MEETING
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**Based on Consensus Economics, Inc. CONSENSUS FORECASTS®*

Outline

- Forecast process
- Lessons Learned
- Semiconductor MSI measure
 - Data analysis – pch, unit roots, trends, etc.
 - Seasonal adjustment
- Model philosophy
- Model system & key final demand drivers
- Alternative Models
- ESF historical performance

Forecast Process

- Analyze data after new quarterly MSI data release
- Evaluate past forecasts against latest actual data
- Validate model and equation structures with latest actual data
- Update Consensus Forecasts for World Economy, key U.S. inputs
- Update non-Consensus forecasts
- Produce preliminary forecast for team discussion
- Create alternative model quarterly forecast (ARIMA, Book-to-bill, MIDAS models)
- Develop final forecast for MSI

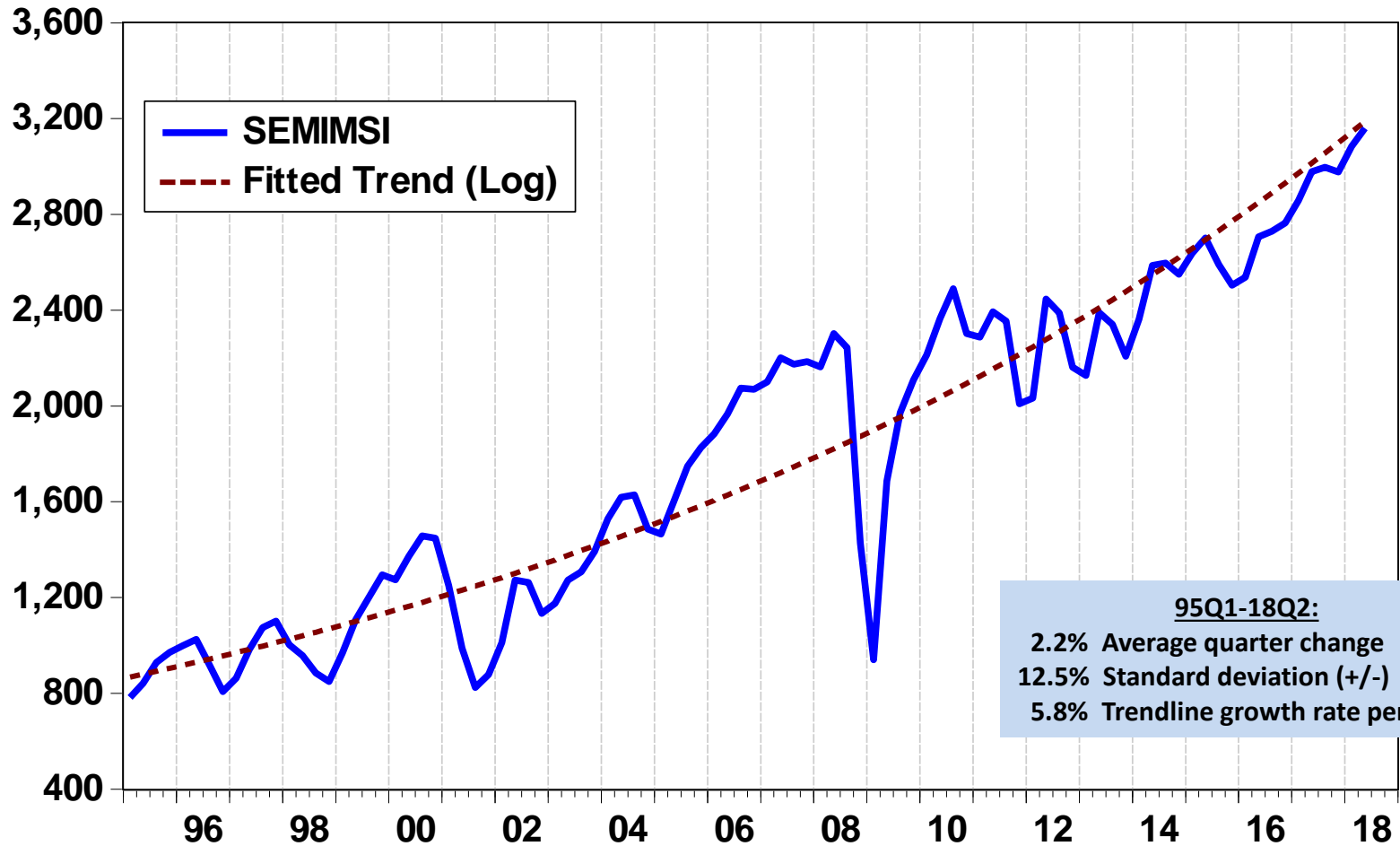
Lessons Learned

- I will (almost) always be “wrong” – (but not by much).
 - Tetlock: Superforecasting: The Art and Science of Prediction is right: open-mindedness is critical.
- Judgment and flexibility regarding modeling techniques and forecast preparation are essential
- The process is as important as the modeling
 - A model I can understand almost always produces better forecasts than a model I can't understand
- Tracking the forecast and adjusting for errors is key to a good forecast
 - One quarter ahead: use time-series & Midas to adjust
 - Downplay anecdotal evidence not substantiated by any data, but...
 - Pay attention to comments back from the users of the forecasts
- For the MSI and semiconductor industry measures:
 - Seasonal adjustment gets the variability
 - Final demand is more important than immediate markets
 - There is too much “noise” in the immediate markets
 - Data availability in immediate markets is questionable

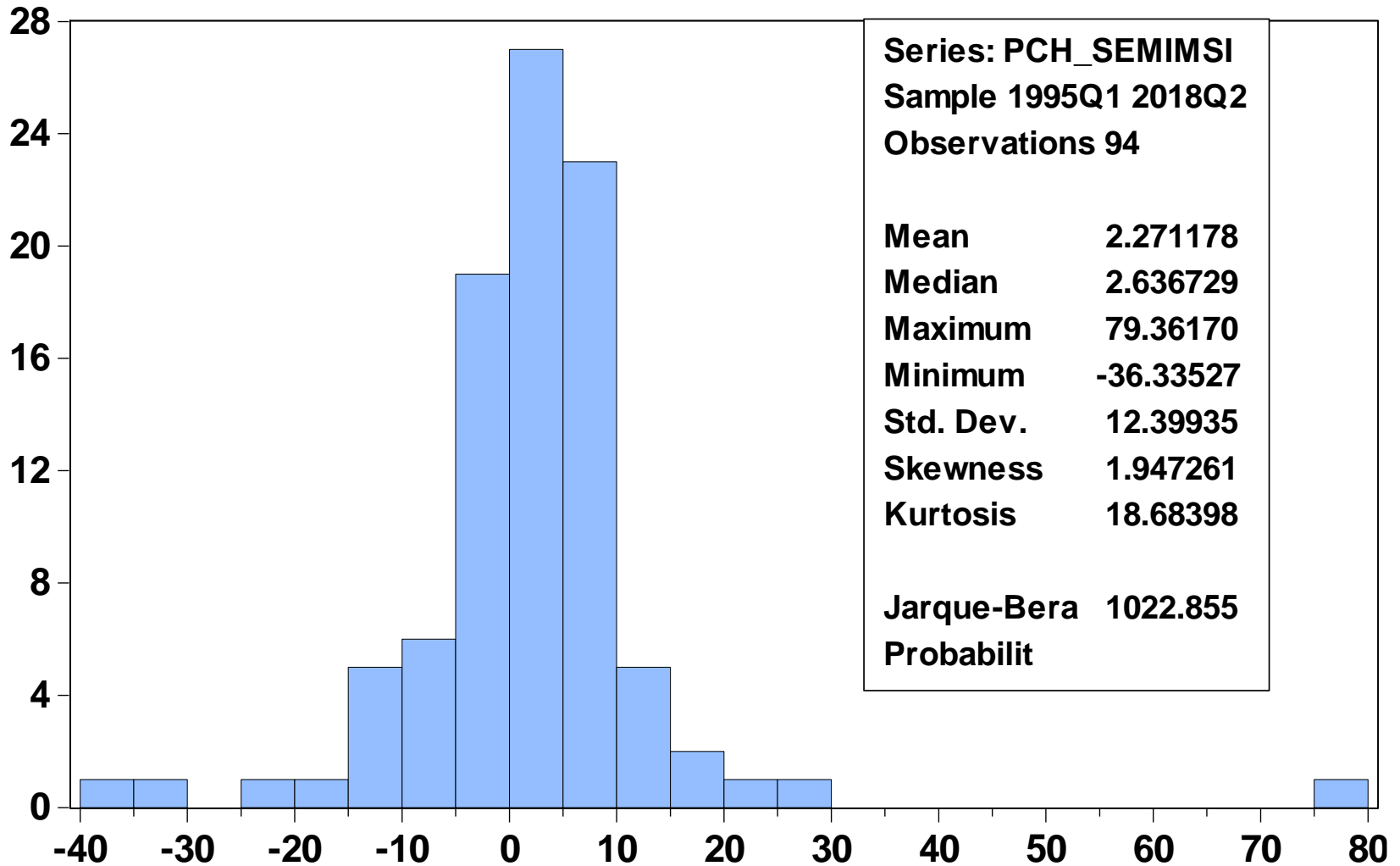
Semiconductor Measure: MSI From SEMI.ORG

Semiconductor wafers shipped for semiconductor applications

Million Square Inches



Distribution of MSI Quarterly Percent Changes



Series: PCH_SEMIMSI	
Sample 1995Q1 2018Q2	
Observations 94	
Mean	2.271178
Median	2.636729
Maximum	79.36170
Minimum	-36.33527
Std. Dev.	12.39935
Skewness	1.947261
Kurtosis	18.68398
Jarque-Bera	1022.855
Probabilit	

Census X-13 Analytical Results:

SIGNIFICANCE OF SEASONALITY

Significance of seasonality is assessed using the variances of the total estimation error, which includes the error in the preliminary estimator (the revision error) and the error in the final estimator.

Because the S.E. of the seasonal component estimator varies (it reaches a minimum for historical estimation and a maximum for the most distant forecast), the significance of seasonality will be different for different periods.

An extreme example would be a series showing significant seasonality for historical estimates, that is poorly captured concurrently, and useless for forecasting.

SEASONAL COMPONENT	NUMBER OF PERIODS IN A YEAR THAT HAVE SIGNIFICANT SEASONALITY	
	90%	95%
HISTORICAL ESTIMATOR	4	4
PRELIMINARY ESTIMATOR FOR LAST YEAR	4	3
FORECAST FOR NEXT YEAR	4	3

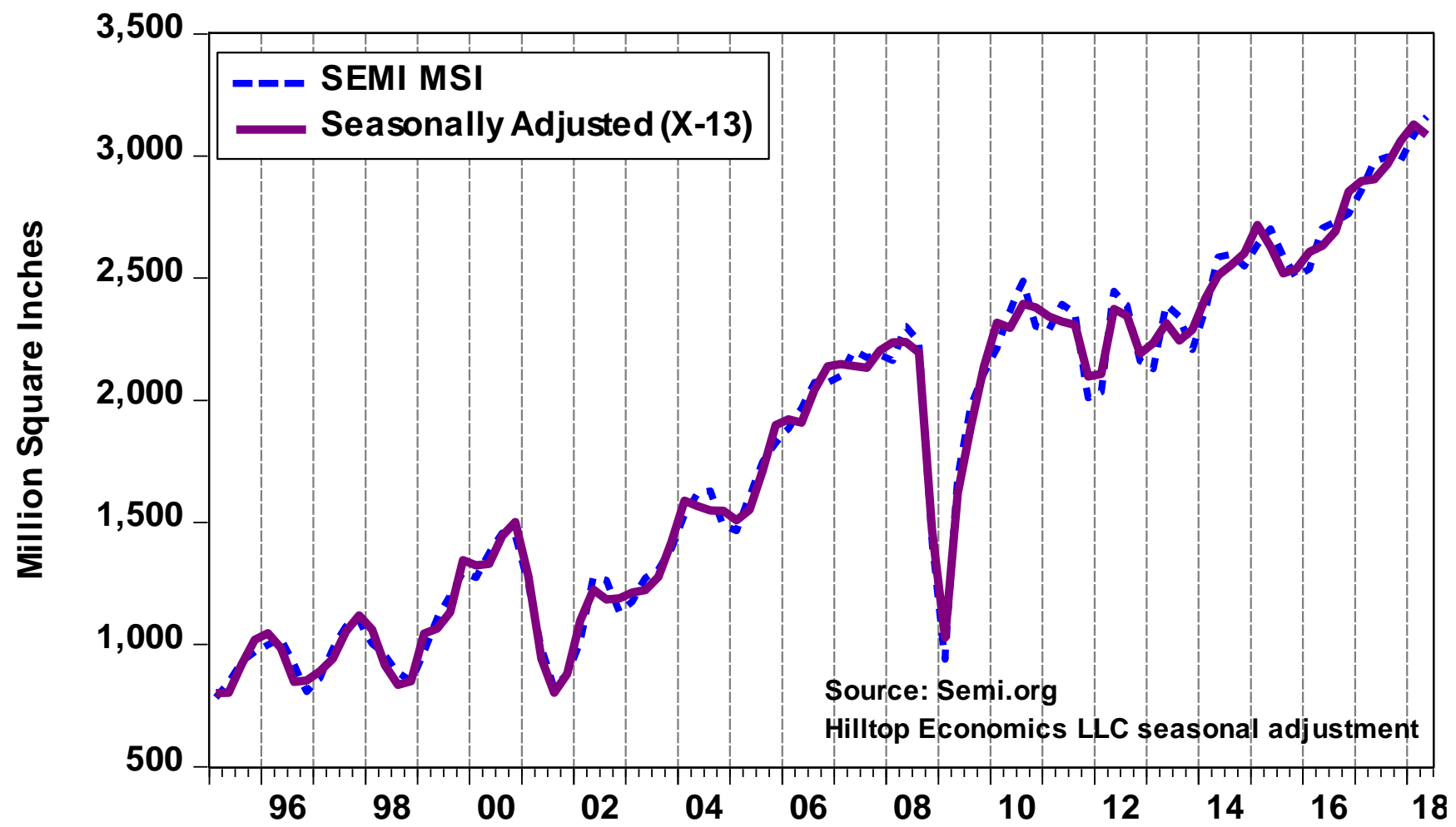
For the present series :

FINAL OR HISTORICAL ESTIMATION SHOWS CLEARLY SIGNIFICANT SEASONALITY IN THE SERIES.

CONCURRENT AND PRELIMINARY ESTIMATION SHOW CLEARLY SIGNIFICANT SEASONALITY FOR RECENT PERIODS (LAST YEAR).

ONE-YEAR AHEAD FORECAST FUNCTION CONTAINS CLEARLY SIGNIFICANT SEASONALITY.

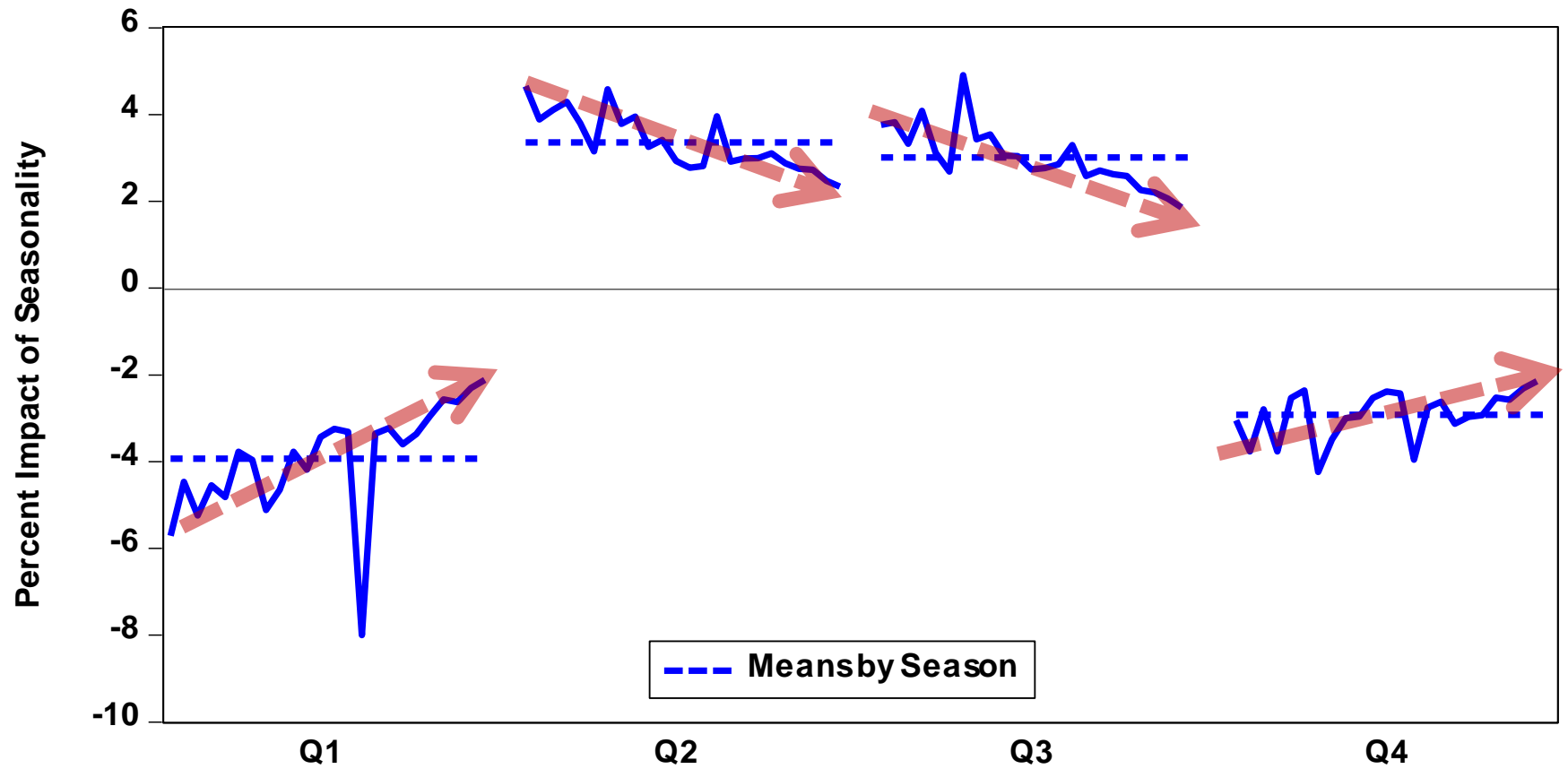
Seasonal Factor Analysis



Source: Semi.org
Hilltop Economics LLC seasonal adjustment

Becoming Less Seasonal

SEMI MSI SEASONAL IMPACT
History 1995Q1 to 2018Q2



--- Means by Season

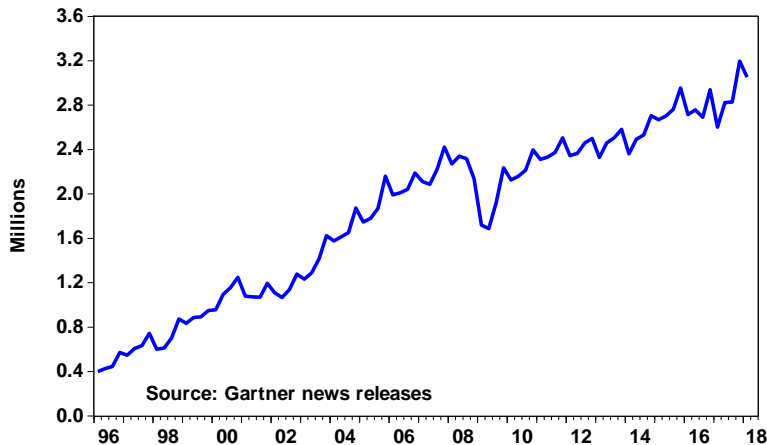
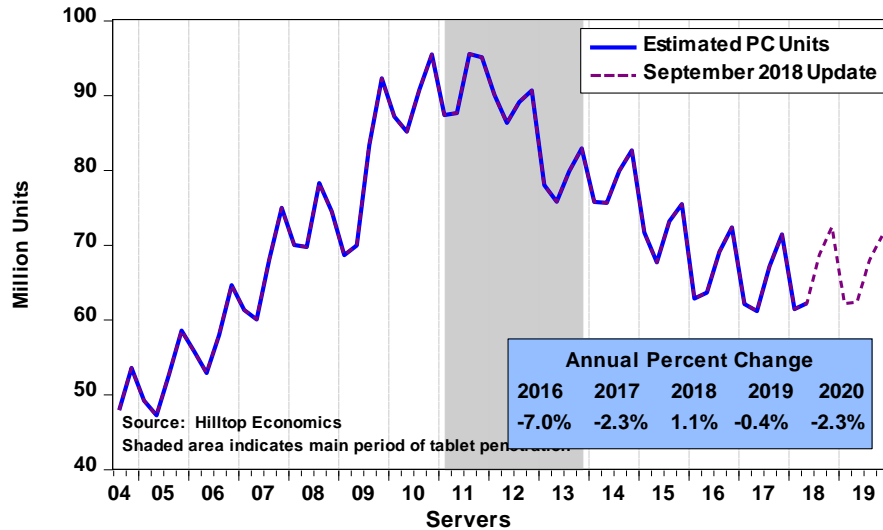
Model Philosophy

- Semiconductors a dynamic but maturing industry
 - Technological change (“supply side”) no longer creates large step-changes in MSI demand.
 - Chips ubiquitous in products
 - Products ubiquitous in global regions
- Final Demand a valid driver of MSI
 - Demand driven by “final demand” – consumers and businesses using technology products
 - Consumption
 - Investment
 - Consumers & businesses buy technology products based on economic factors, so MSI can be modeled similar to other dynamic but maturing materials and products.
- Final Demand is best forecast by the global Consensus Forecasts of key (85) economies
 - “Wall Street credibility”

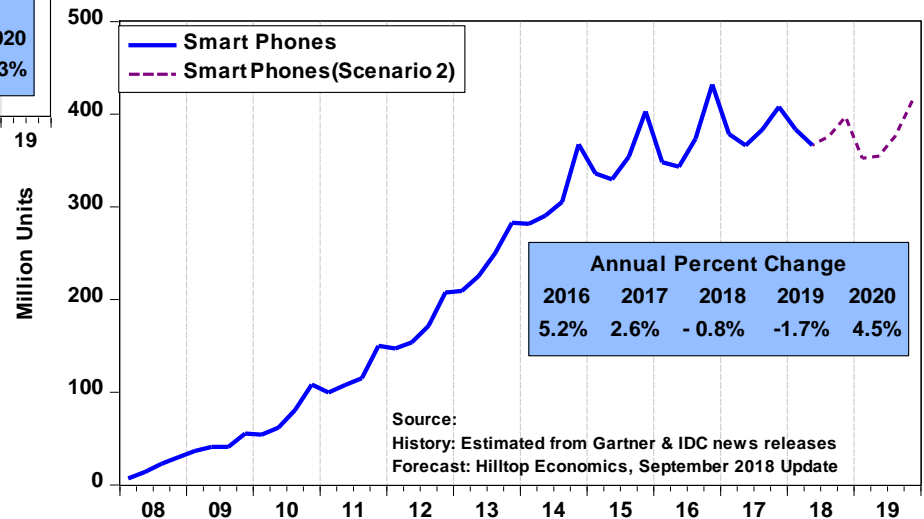
Some Key Immediate End-use Markets

(The "typical" industry forecast drivers)

Estimated Global PC Sales



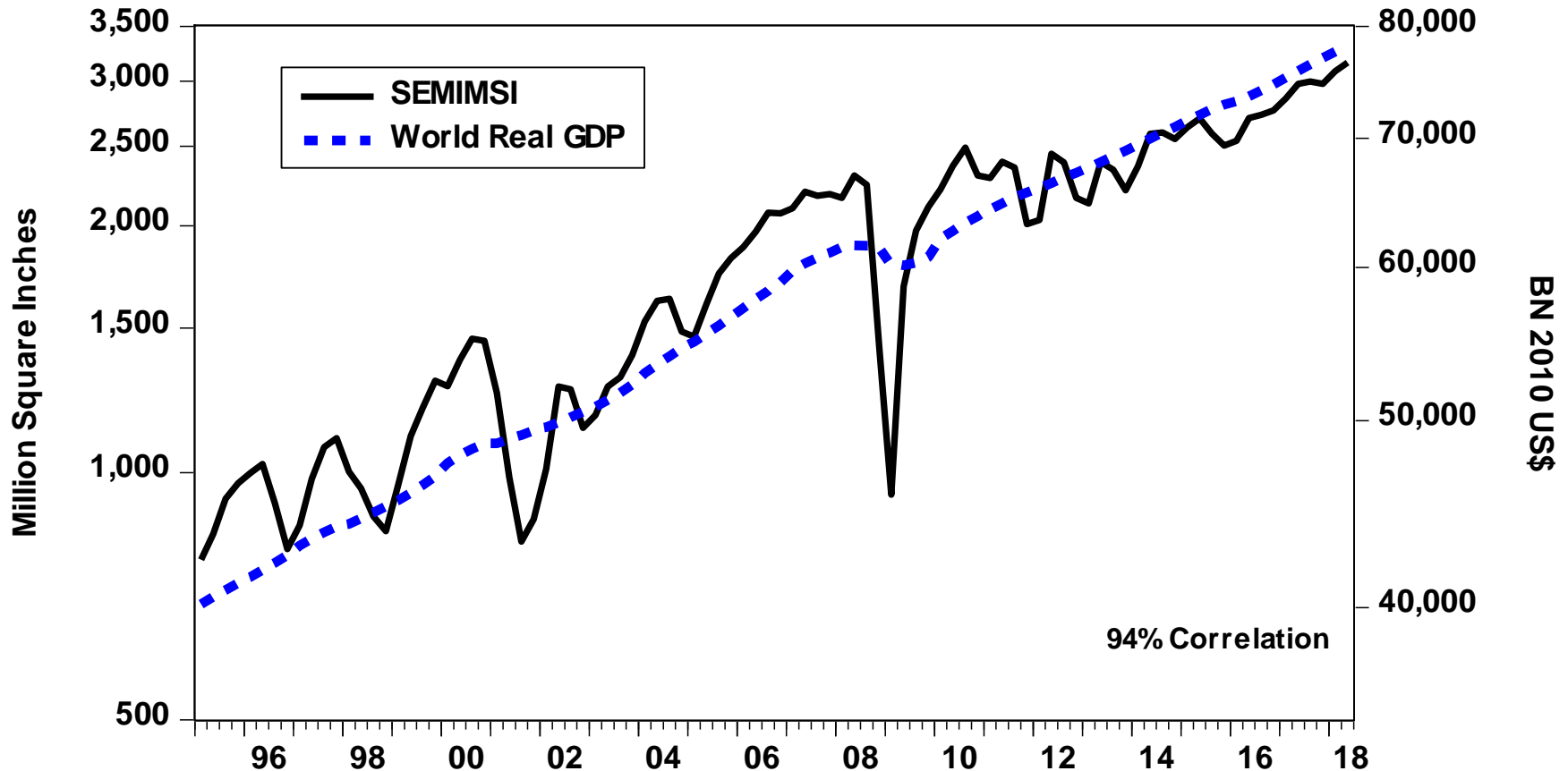
Estimated Global Smartphone Sales



MSI VS "World" Real GDP

.94 Correlation From 95Q1 to 18Q2, Level Log-Log

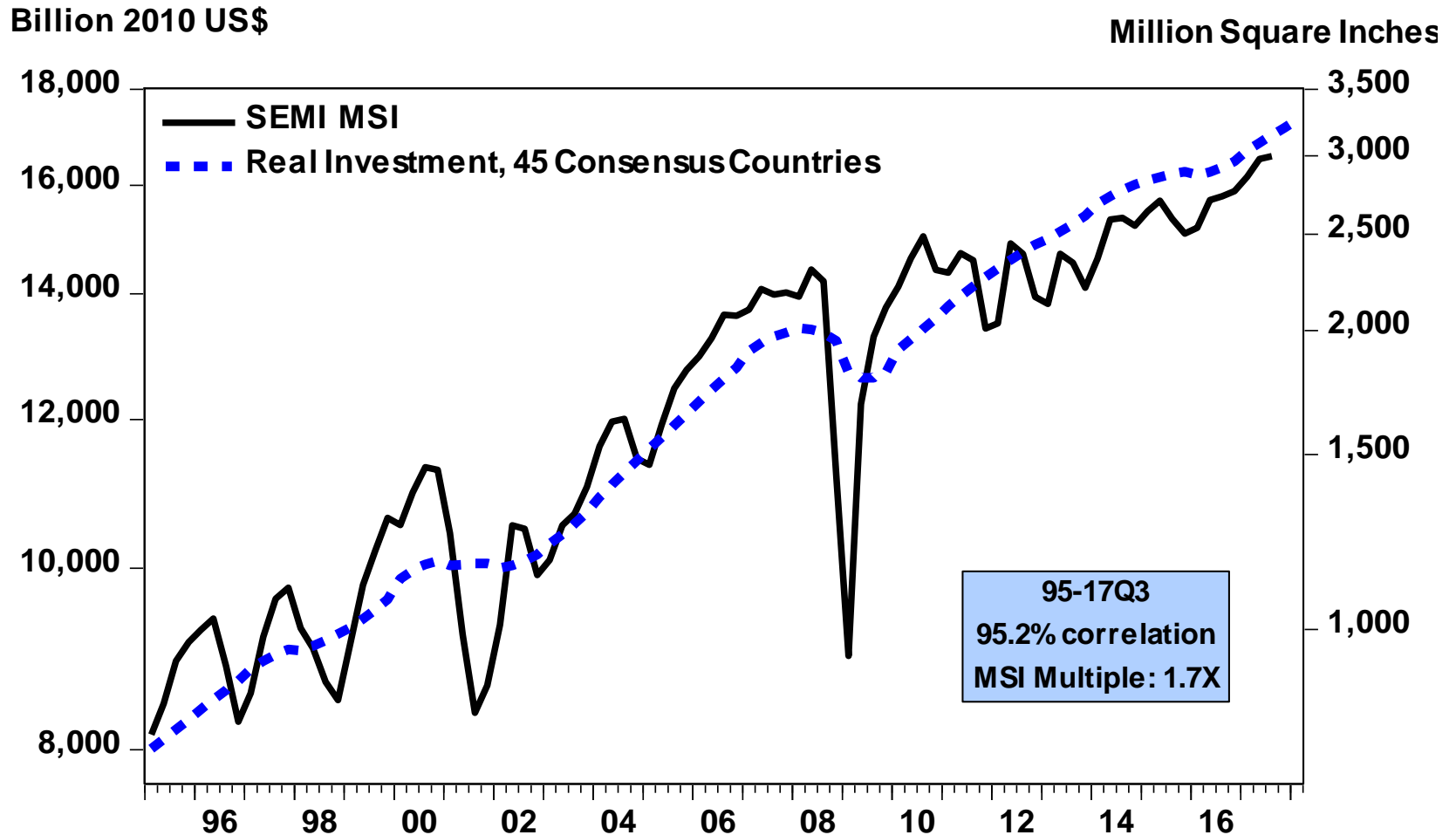
Note, however, penetration moderation 2011-2016



MSI VS Real Investment

.952 Correlation From 95Q1 to 17Q3, Level

Slightly better correlation, slightly lower growth multiple

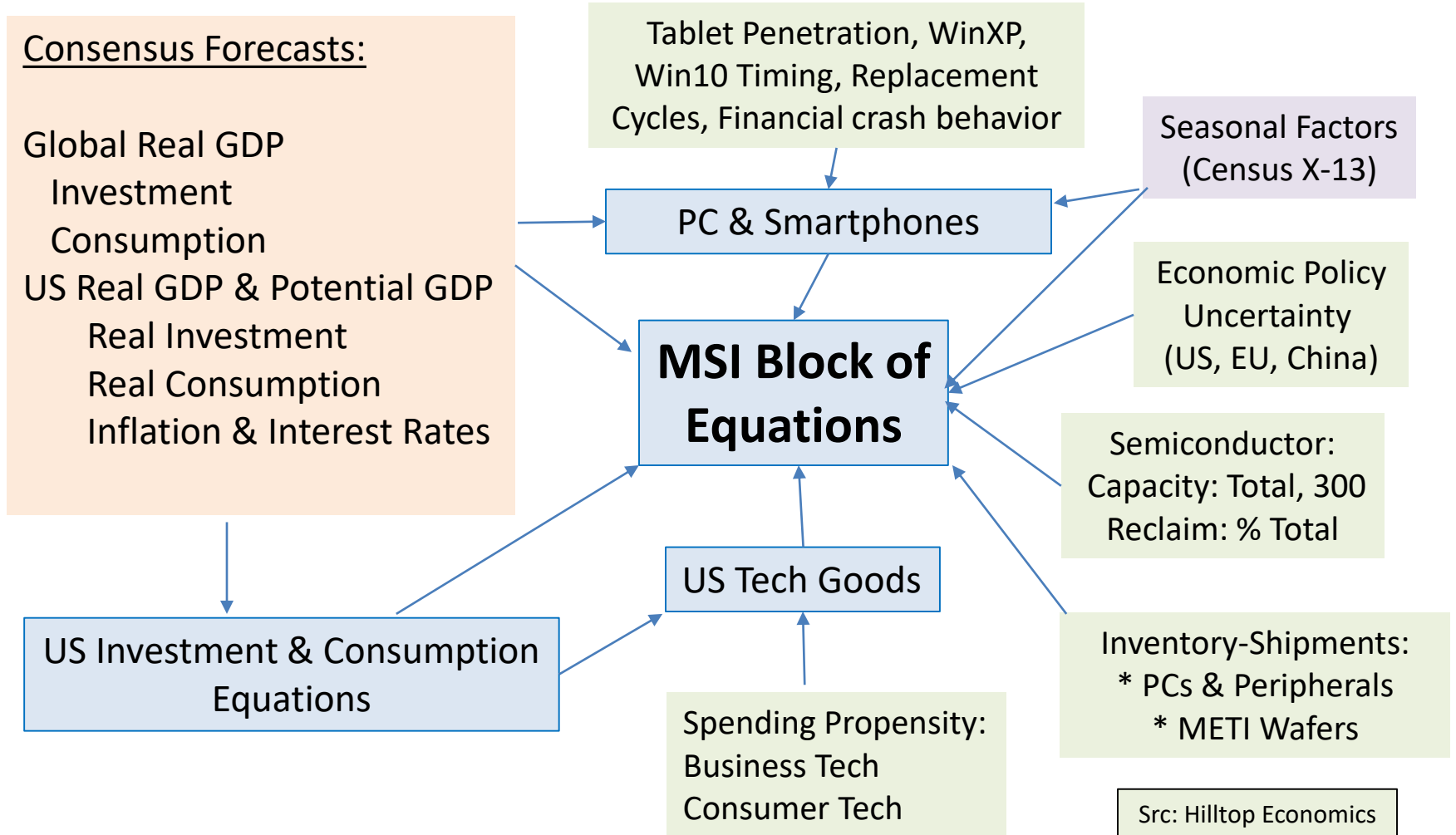


MSI Block: The Core Model Structure

- Error Correction Model (ECM) system
 - MSI seasonal adjustment model (Census X-13 Tramo/Seats) to capture “typical” seasonal patterns.
 - Long run MSI-final demand embedded equation
 - Short run MSI-dynamic cyclical equation to capture excursions from underlying long-run relationships
- Driven by exogenous inputs and models of final demand, plus any necessary supply-side developments.

ESF Model System

(ESF: Econometric Semiconductor Forecast)



Long Run Embedded Equation

- Seasonally-adjusted MSI modeled as a function of key inputs:
 - “Global” ex US investment and consumption
 - US technology goods spending (business & consumer)
 - Global PC and smartphone unit sales
 - Economic Policy Uncertainty (*Global*)
 - Interest rates
 - Semi wafer capacity estimates (total, VNAND introduction)
 - METI I-S ratios (wafers)
 - Behavioral dummies: financial collapse & 9/11

Short Run Cycle Equation

- Quarterly rate of change in MSI modeled as a function of key inputs:
 - Deviation from long run embedded equation estimates
 - Rate of change in key long run inputs:
 - Global final demands
 - US Tech
 - PCs & smartphones
 - Economic policy uncertainty
 - Rate of change in US inventory-shipments ratio for computers & peripherals, METI I-S ratio
 - Special events measures (9/11, Financial Crisis onset, Win10)
 - Rate of change in SEMI capacity measure and impacts from 300mm and VNAND introductions (lagged one Qtr)

Unit Root Test:

Log(SEMI MSI) does not have a unit root

Null Hypothesis: SEMIMSI has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 3 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-4.301380	0.0048
Test critical values: 1% level	-4.058619	
5% level	-3.458326	
10% level	-3.155161	

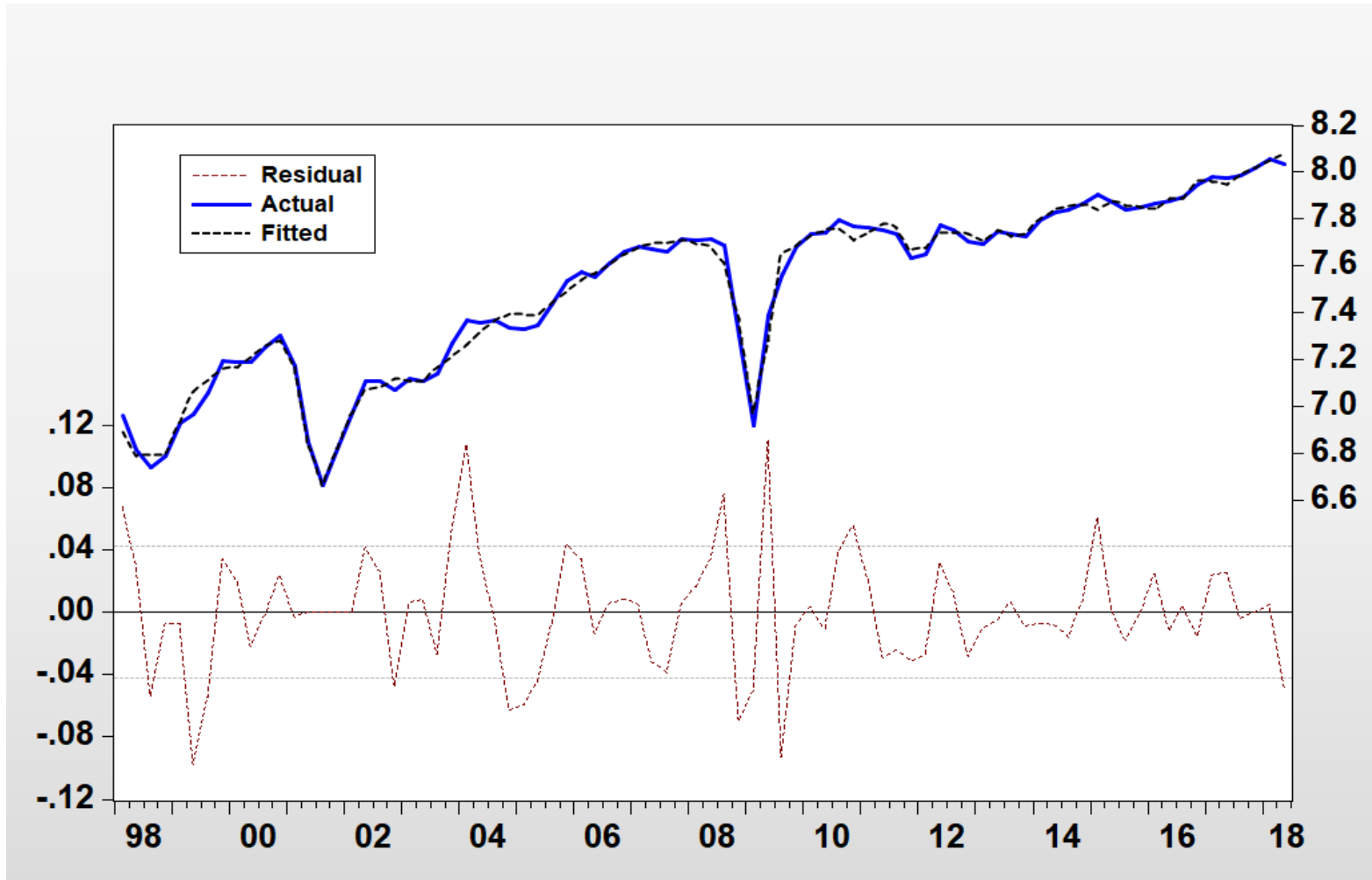
*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(SEMIMSI)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 08/07/18 Time: 13:57
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q1 2018Q2
 Included observations: 94 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
SEMIMSI(-1)	-0.354590	0.082436	-4.301380	0.0000
D(SEMIMSI(-1))	0.630718	0.107418	5.871638	0.0000
D(SEMIMSI(-2))	-0.398206	0.097048	-4.103173	0.0001
D(SEMIMSI(-3))	0.314847	0.102404	3.074545	0.0028
C	250.5032	60.87198	4.115246	0.0001
@TREND("1995Q1")	8.393038	1.973005	4.253936	0.0001
R-squared	0.441692	Mean dependent var	25.86968	
Adjusted R-squared	0.409970	S.D. dependent var	172.7812	
S.E. of regression	132.7191	Akaike info criterion	12.67605	
Sum squared resid	1550063.	Schwarz criterion	12.83839	
Log likelihood	-589.7743	Hannan-Quinn criter.	12.74162	
F-statistic	13.92384	Durbin-Watson stat	2.024711	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

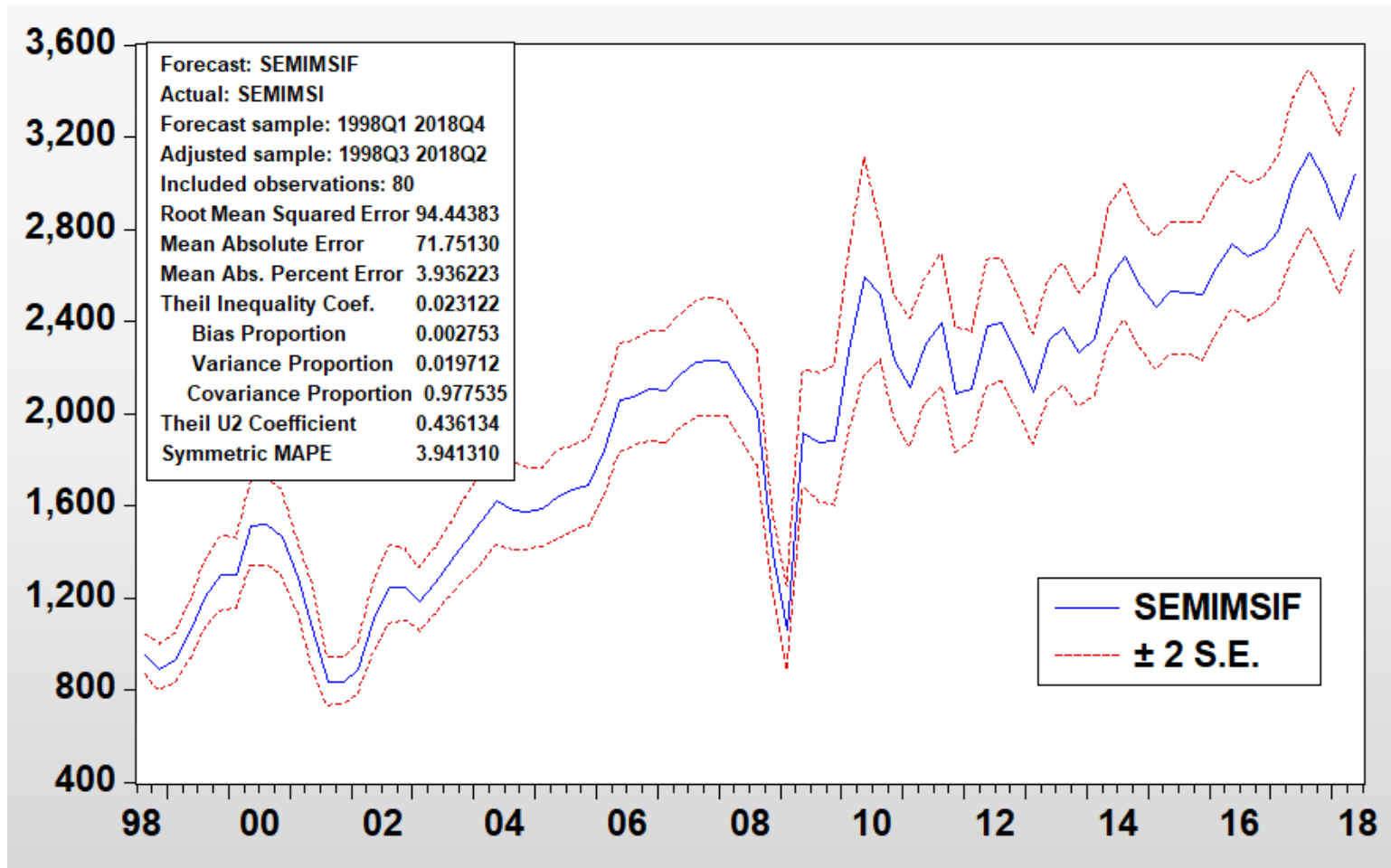
The Long-run Embedded MSI Equation

Aug 18: Adjusted R-square: .986 D-W: 1.76 SER: 4.2% MAPE: 3.9%



The Long-run Embedded MSI Equation

Nov 17: Adjusted R-square: .986 D-W: 1.76 SER: 4.2% MAPE: 3.9%



Long-run Embedded Equation

Dependent Variable: LOG(SEMIMSI)-LOG(SEMIMSI_SF)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 08/11/18 Time: 14:30
 Sample (adjusted): 1998Q1 2018Q2
 Included observations: 82 after adjustments
 HAC standard errors & covariance (Bartlett kernel, Newey-West
 fixed bandwidth = 4.0000)

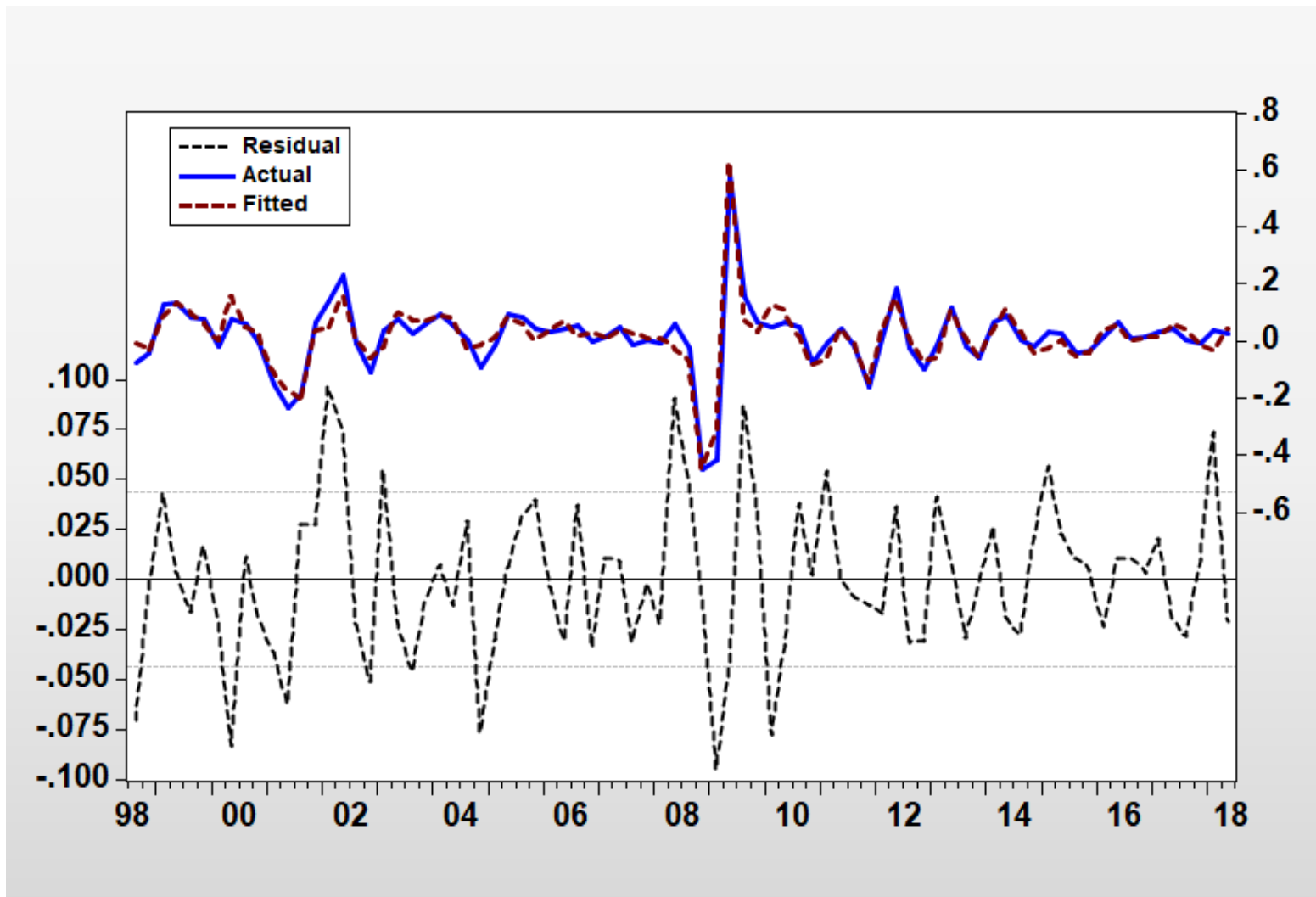
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-8.173018	1.697363	-4.815126	0.0000
LOG(WORIF10C+WORCE10C)	0.976460	0.180174	5.419538	0.0000
LOG(USTECH(-1))	0.197409	0.124508	1.585519	0.1177
LOG(DGS10)	0.142250	0.035639	3.991462	0.0002
@MOVAV(DSPIKELONG,2)	-0.562244	0.076534	-7.346371	0.0000
DASIACRISIS(-2)	-0.218395	0.029495	-7.404424	0.0000
D911(1)	-0.291738	0.018160	-16.06480	0.0000
D911	-0.415628	0.015679	-26.50923	0.0000
D911(-1)	-0.230776	0.017279	-13.35609	0.0000
D911(-2)	-0.094280	0.018482	-5.101081	0.0000
DHYNIX	-0.274047	0.039096	-7.009541	0.0000
LOG(JPNMSI_I_S)	-0.210251	0.041241	-5.098077	0.0000
LOG(PC_NEW)	0.152623	0.038531	3.961030	0.0002
@MOVAV((LOG(SMARTPHONE)-LOG...	0.009843	0.004461	2.206440	0.0309
LOG(@MOVAV(JPOLUNC_GLOBAL(-...	-0.059712	0.032828	-1.818925	0.0735
LOG(KSEMI)	0.138483	0.063161	2.192528	0.0319
DVNAND	0.085792	0.013515	6.348004	0.0000
R-squared	0.989449	Mean dependent var	7.500683	
Adjusted R-squared	0.986852	S.D. dependent var	0.367396	
S.E. of regression	0.042128	Akaike info criterion	-3.313915	
Sum squared resid	0.115359	Schwarz criterion	-2.814961	
Log likelihood	152.8705	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-3.113593	
F-statistic	380.9692	Durbin-Watson stat	1.737848	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Dependent Variable: DLOG(SEMIMSI)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 08/11/18 Time: 14:36
 Sample (adjusted): 1998Q3 2018Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments
 HAC standard errors & covariance (Bartlett kernel, Newey-West
 fixed bandwidth = 4.0000)

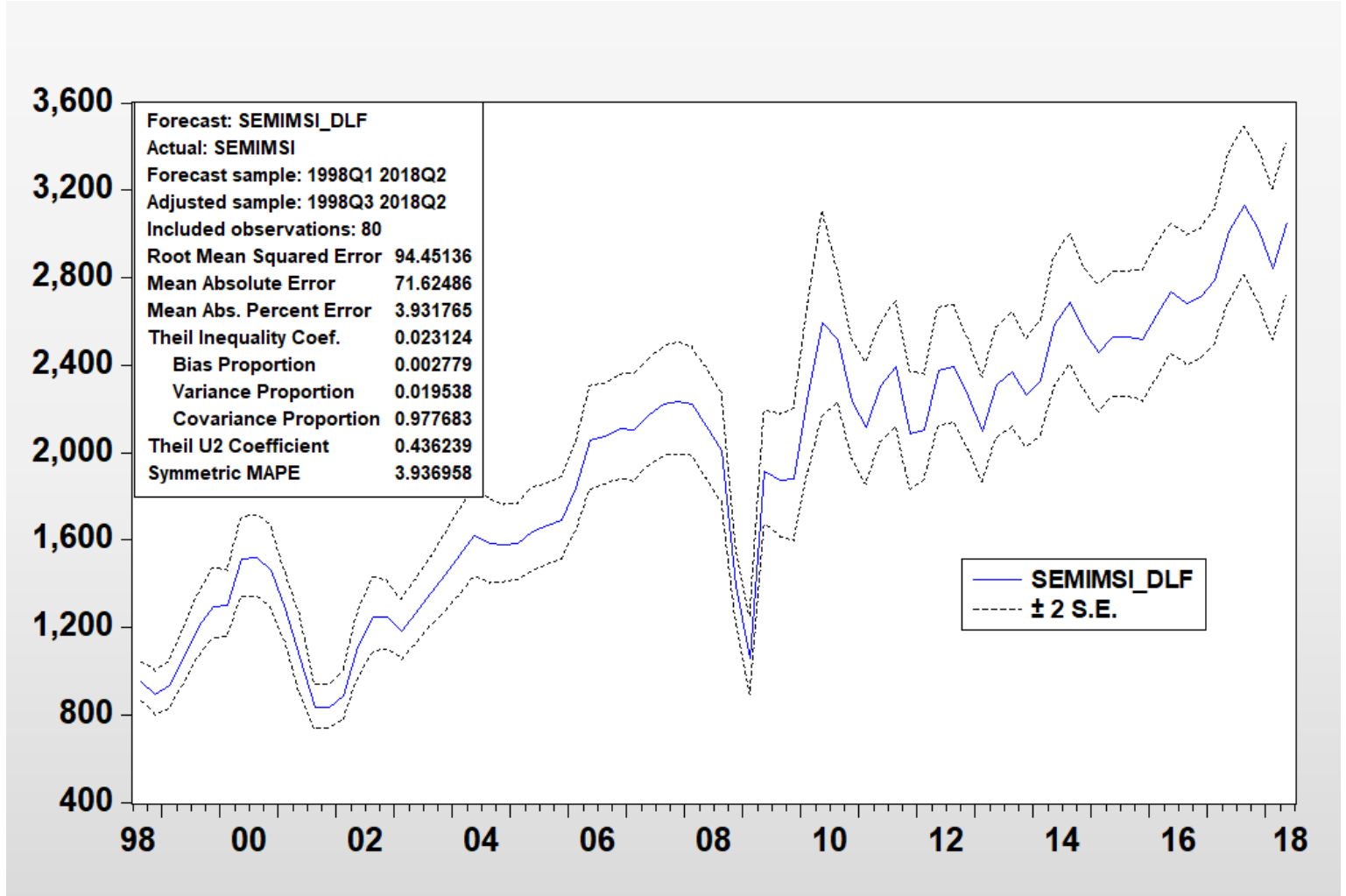
Dynamic Error Correction Equation

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
DLOG(SEMIMSI_SF)	0.587905	0.179433	3.276463	0.0017
C	0.008144	0.005402	1.507493	0.1365
DLOG(@MOVAV((WOR10C)/(WOR10...))	2.147947	1.262748	1.701011	0.0937
DLOG(@MOVAV(USTECH(-1),1))	0.411429	0.232954	1.766141	0.0821
DLOG(PC_NEW/PC_NEW_SF)	0.414427	0.180435	2.296818	0.0249
DLOG(@MOVAV(JPOLUNC_GLOBAL...))	-0.061175	0.020972	-2.917019	0.0048
DSPIKE	-0.378602	0.041483	-9.126723	0.0000
D(D911)	-0.129331	0.015987	-8.089509	0.0000
DLOG(@MOVAV(KISUSPC(-1),2))	-0.266936	0.105522	-2.529682	0.0139
DLOG(JPNMSI_I_S)	-0.196580	0.056422	-3.484070	0.0009
DLOG(KSEMI(-1)-KSEMI300(-1))	0.396333	0.151575	2.614767	0.0111
DLOG(KSEMI300(-1))	-0.032891	0.016757	-1.962840	0.0539
@MOVAV(LOG(SEMIMSI(-1))-LOG(S...))	-0.754926	0.235292	-3.208467	0.0021
D(DVNAND)	0.070331	0.012160	5.783655	0.0000
DLOG(SMARTPHONE/SMARTPHONE...)	0.005345	0.004576	1.167978	0.2471
R-squared	0.895851	Mean dependent var	0.014932	
Adjusted R-squared	0.873419	S.D. dependent var	0.122783	
S.E. of regression	0.043684	Akaike info criterion	-3.256305	
Sum squared resid	0.124039	Schwarz criterion	-2.809675	
Log likelihood	145.2522	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-3.077238	
F-statistic	39.93631	Durbin-Watson stat	1.772067	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000	Wald F-statistic	159.7351	
Prob(Wald F-statistic)	0.000000			

Dynamic Fit 98Q3-18Q2



In-sample Forecast



Consensus Forecasts®

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Survey Date
November 9, 2015

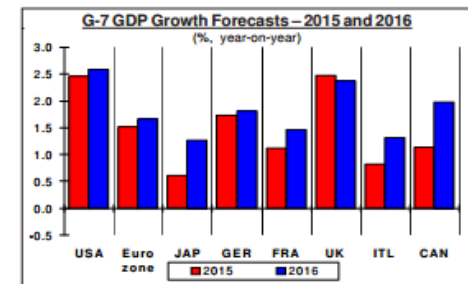
Every month, Consensus Economics surveys over 250 prominent financial and economic forecasters for their estimates of a range of variables including future growth, inflation, interest rates and exchange rates. More than 20 countries are covered and the reference data, together with analysis and polls on topical issues, is rushed to subscribers by express mail and e-mail.

Survey Highlights

- ◆ Q3 GDP growth slowed to 0.5% (q-o-q) in the **UK** economy, as manufacturing and construction output slumped noticeably. In **Spain**, GDP expanded by 0.8% (q-o-q) and the unemployment rate dropped to 21.2% in Q3, its lowest level for four years.
- ◆ Activity in the **US** moderated in Q3, although strong jobs data in October has raised expectations of a **Federal Reserve** interest rate rise. Our panel gives a 70% probability of a rate rise at the next **Fed** meeting in December.
- ◆ The **Canadian** Liberal Party swept to power in the October elections. The new government is planning deficit spending to boost activity which has suffered from lower commodity prices.
- ◆ **German** industrial activity and factory orders declined again in September.
- ◆ In our **Corporate Profits** survey (pages 28-29), we have included quarterly estimates for the **US Real Interest Rates**, meanwhile, compare inflation-adjusted 10-year bonds (page 3) across all countries surveyed.

Our next issue of **Consensus Forecasts** will be available at the end of the day on **December 10, 2015** and will include **Quarterly Forecasts.**

Contents	
	Page
Significant Changes in the Consensus	2
Special Survey: Real Interest Rates	3
Individual Country Forecasts	
United States	4
Japan	6
Germany	8
France	10
United Kingdom	12
Italy	14
Canada	16
Euro zone	18
Netherlands	20
Norway	21
Spain	22
Sweden	23
Switzerland	24
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Greece	25
Ireland, Israel, Nigeria, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Africa	26
Foreign Exchange and Oil Price Forecasts	27
Special Survey: Corporate Profits	28-29
World Economic Activity	32



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Typical Country Output:

Key concepts for ESF forecast:

- Gross Domestic Product
- Personal Consumption
- Business Investment
- Consumer Prices
- Producer Prices

Interest Rates (on second page of document, not shown)

UNITED STATES NOVEMBER 2015

	Average % Change on Previous Calendar Year										Annual Total										
	Gross Domestic Product		Personal Consumption		Business Investment		Pre - Tax Corporate Profits		Industrial Production		Consumer Prices		Producer Prices		Employment Costs		Auto & Light Truck Sales (inc. imports, mn units)		Housing Starts (mn units)		
Economic Forecasters	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	
Ford Motor Company	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.7	na	na	1.6	2.4	0.1	1.7	-3.0	1.3	na	na	na	na	1.16	1.41	
Standard & Poor's	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	5.4	na	na	1.7	1.7	0.1	2.2	-2.7	3.1	2.0	2.6	17.2	17.4	1.13	1.35	
Swiss Re	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.3	6.4	0.7	5.9	1.6	2.5	0.2	1.6	-2.9	0.8	na	na	17.2	16.7	1.14	1.39	
Moody's Analytics	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.4	5.3	0.6	9.2	1.4	1.7	0.2	2.1	-2.4	3.1	2.1	2.6	17.2	17.0	1.15	1.48	
Econ Intelligence Unit	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.2	4.1	5.4	na	na	1.6	2.6	0.1	1.7	-2.1	1.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	
UBS	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.2	5.0	na	na	1.6	2.0	0.2	1.6	na	na	2.2	3.1	na	na	1.14	1.31	
Inforum - Univ of Maryland	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.3	4.8	1.6	5.0	1.5	2.7	0.2	1.9	-0.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	17.3	17.4	1.13	1.29	
Credit Suisse	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	-0.1	3.2	1.5	2.1	0.2	1.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Nat Assn of Home Builders	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.9	na	na	1.5	2.1	0.2	1.6	-0.7	1.3	2.1	2.1	17.3	17.3	1.12	1.26	
Bank of America - Merrill	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.0	na	na	1.5	1.9	0.1	2.0	na	na	na	na	17.3	18.1	1.13	1.27	
The Conference Board	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.9	-0.2	0.3	1.6	2.3	0.2	1.7	na	na	na	na	17.3	17.0	1.13	1.32	
Eaton Corporation	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	na	na	2.2	2.2	0.3	1.9	-2.8	1.3	na	na	17.2	17.2	1.13	1.24	
RDQ Economics	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.2	4.6	0.3	4.5	1.5	1.8	0.2	2.0	na	na	na	na	17.5	18.0	1.10	1.15	
Georgia State University	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.2	5.2	1.5	9.2	1.3	1.8	0.0	1.6	-3.4	1.0	2.1	2.4	17.3	17.0	1.11	1.21	
Northern Trust	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	4.1	na	na	na	na	0.2	1.6	na	na	na	na	16.9	17.1	1.04	1.30	
Univ of Michigan - RSQE	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.6	-0.1	6.3	1.3	0.9	0.1	1.6	-3.0	1.2	na	na	17.4	18.0	1.13	1.32	
Citigroup	2.4	2.5	3.2	2.8	3.6	4.1	na	na	1.6	2.7	0.2	1.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Macroeconomic Advisers	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.5	-1.8	-0.5	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.6	-3.2	0.2	na	na	17.3	17.3	1.12	1.29	
General Motors	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.7	2.9	-2.6	0.5	1.4	1.7	0.1	1.7	-2.9	1.4	na	na	na	na	1.11	1.32	
JP Morgan	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.8	3.2	4.4	0.6	4.7	1.7	1.8	0.1	1.7	-0.7	1.6	2.1	2.6	17.3	17.5	1.11	1.20	
Goldman Sachs	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.9	na	na	1.6	2.5	0.2	1.9	na	na	na	na	17.2	17.3	1.13	1.27	
IHS Economics	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	5.8	0.3	7.8	1.3	1.6	0.0	1.4	-3.3	0.7	2.1	2.3	17.4	17.8	1.11	1.28	
Oxford Economics	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.8	-1.0	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.1	1.6	-3.0	1.2	2.1	2.2	17.3	17.6	1.13	1.33	
Barclays	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	5.1	na	na	1.6	2.3	0.1	1.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.13	1.31	
Fannie Mae	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	-1.6	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.1	1.8	-3.2	0.1	na	na	17.4	17.6	1.12	1.23	
First Trust Advisors	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.1	3.1	5.2	na	na	1.4	1.1	0.2	2.2	na	na	na	na	17.4	18.0	1.12	1.33	
HSBC	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.6	3.2	4.2	na	na	1.3	2.1	0.1	1.6	na	na	2.1	2.2	17.5	18.0	1.11	1.19	
Wells Capital Mgmt	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	4.0	0.0	3.7	1.6	3.2	0.1	1.6	-2.7	1.7	2.2	2.5	17.3	17.3	1.12	1.17	
Wells Fargo	2.4	2.5	3.2	2.8	3.3	4.6	4.4	6.1	1.5	2.1	0.1	1.8	-0.7	1.6	2.2	2.7	17.4	17.5	1.13	1.25	
American Int'l Group	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.8	-2.3	0.8	1.5	1.8	0.2	1.6	-2.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	17.1	16.9	1.11	1.27	
Consensus (Mean)	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.3	4.2	0.0	4.0	1.5	2.0	0.1	1.7	-2.4	1.4	2.1	2.3	17.3	17.4	1.12	1.29	
Last Month's Mean	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.6	4.6	0.3	4.7	1.6	2.2	0.2	1.8	-2.1	1.8	2.1	2.4	17.2	17.3	1.12	1.27	
3 Months Ago	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	4.6	0.8	4.4	1.9	2.7	0.3	2.0	-1.9	1.9	2.3	2.6	17.0	17.1	1.11	1.29	
High	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.1	6.4	4.4	9.2	2.2	3.2	0.3	2.2	-0.7	3.1	2.2	3.1	17.5	18.1	1.16	1.48	
Low	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.5	-2.6	-0.5	1.3	0.9	0.0	1.4	-3.4	0.1	1.6	1.2	16.9	16.7	1.04	1.15	
Standard Deviation	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.7	3.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.02	0.07	
Comparison Forecasts																					
CBO (Aug. '15)	2.3	3.0										0.1	2.1								
OMB (Jul. '15)	2.1	3.0										0.2	1.9			2.7	3.1				
IMF (Oct. '15)	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.5								0.1	1.1								
OECD (Nov. '15)	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	5.0						0.0	1.0								

Government and Background Data
 President - Mr. Barack Obama (Democrat). Congress - Republicans have a majority with 244 seats in the House of Representatives (lower house) and in the Senate (upper house) with 53 seats. **Next Elections**

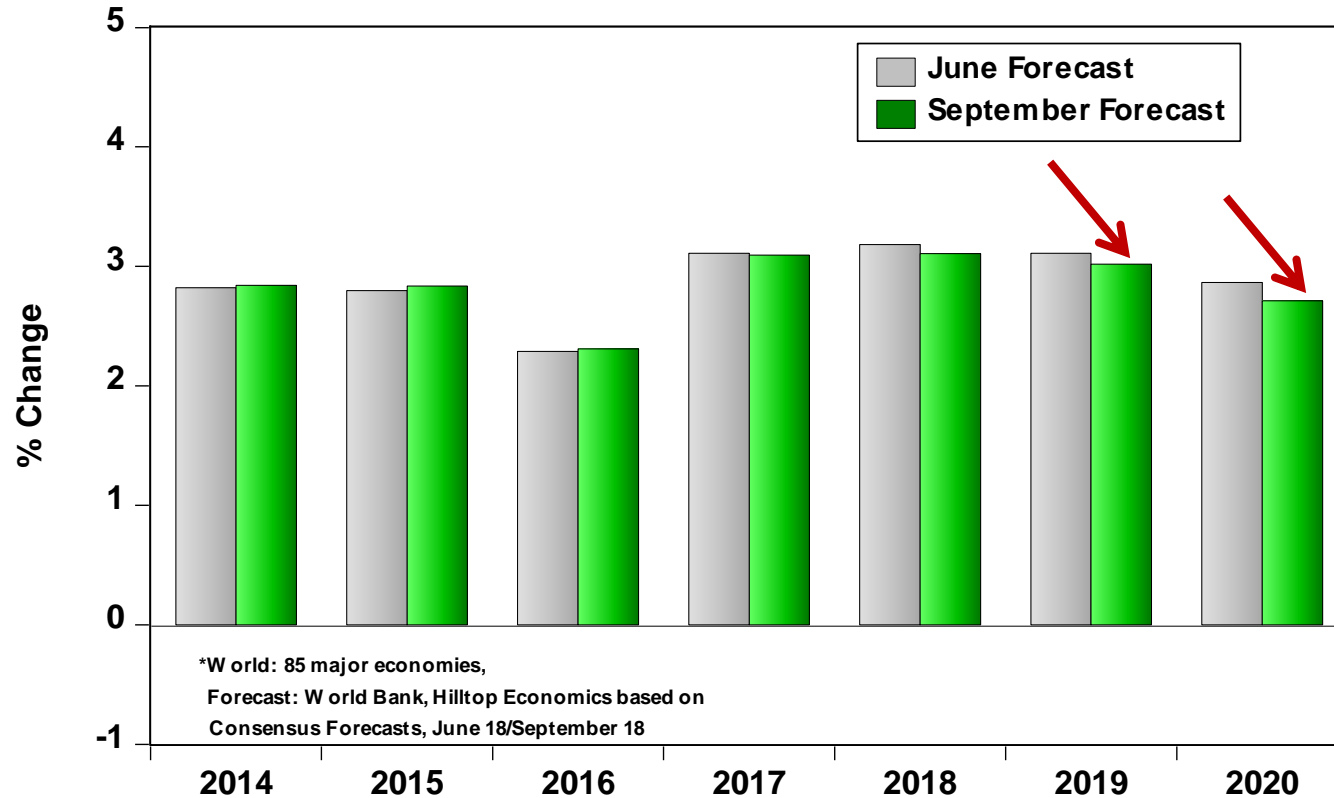
Historical Data
 * % change on previous year

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gross Domestic Product*	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.4
Personal Consumption*	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.7

Examine Changes to Consensus Forecasts

World* Real GDP Growth

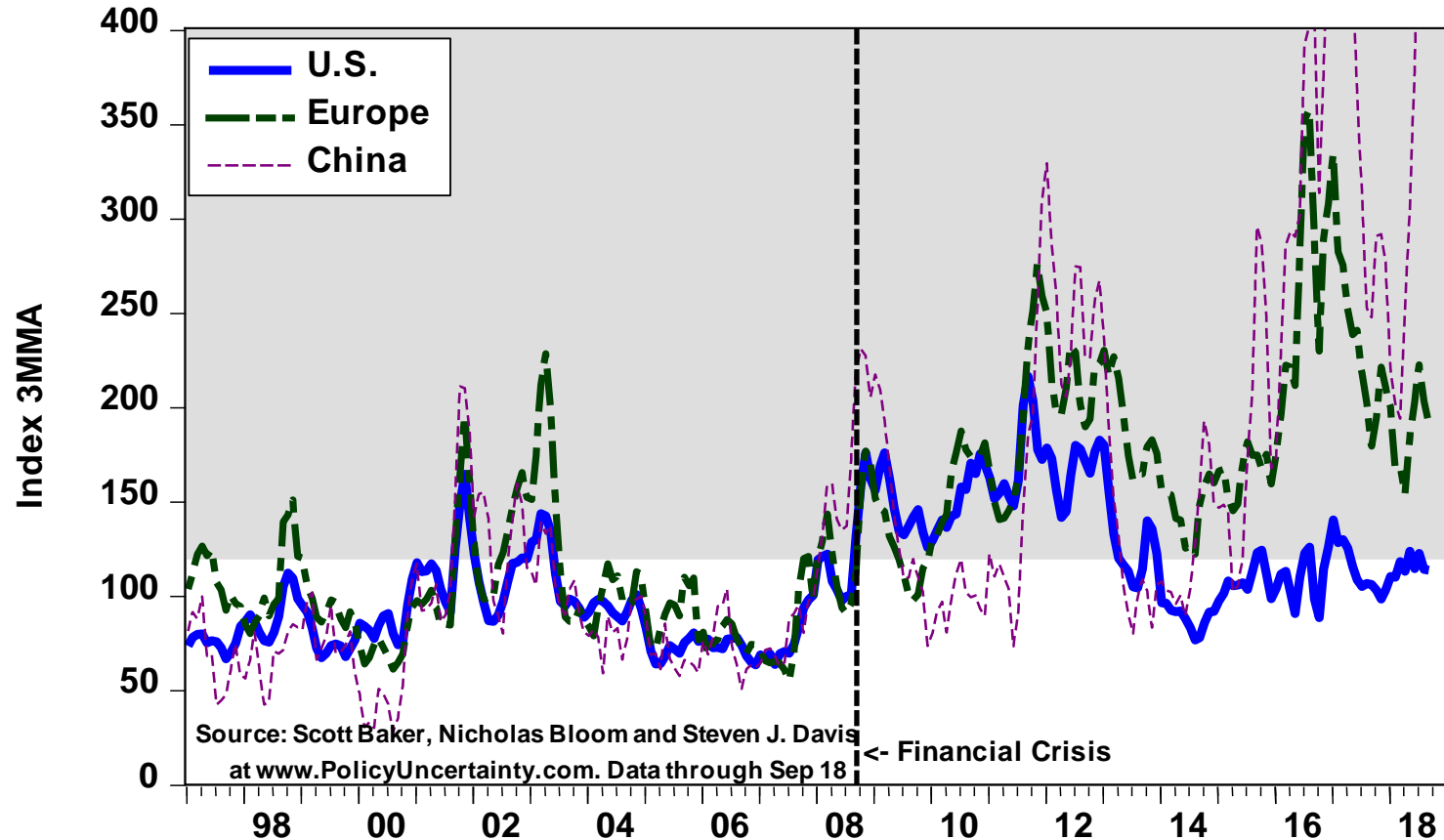
2017: 3.1% 2018: 3.1% 2019: 3.0% 2020: 2.7%



*World: 85 countries in Consensus Forecasts. Source: November Consensus, IMF, Hilltop Economics

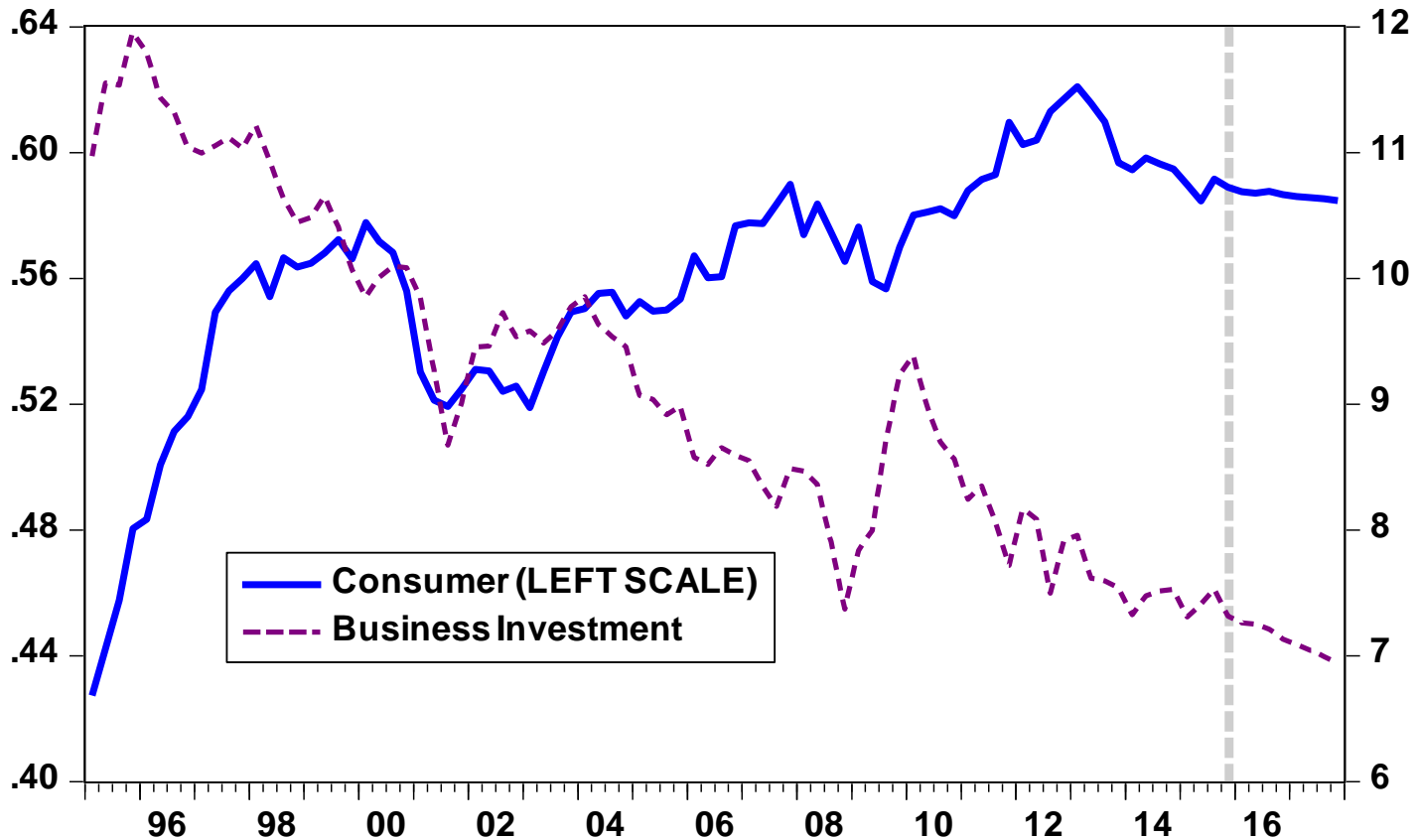
Increased Uncertainty Raises Downside Risk

Economic Policy Uncertainty



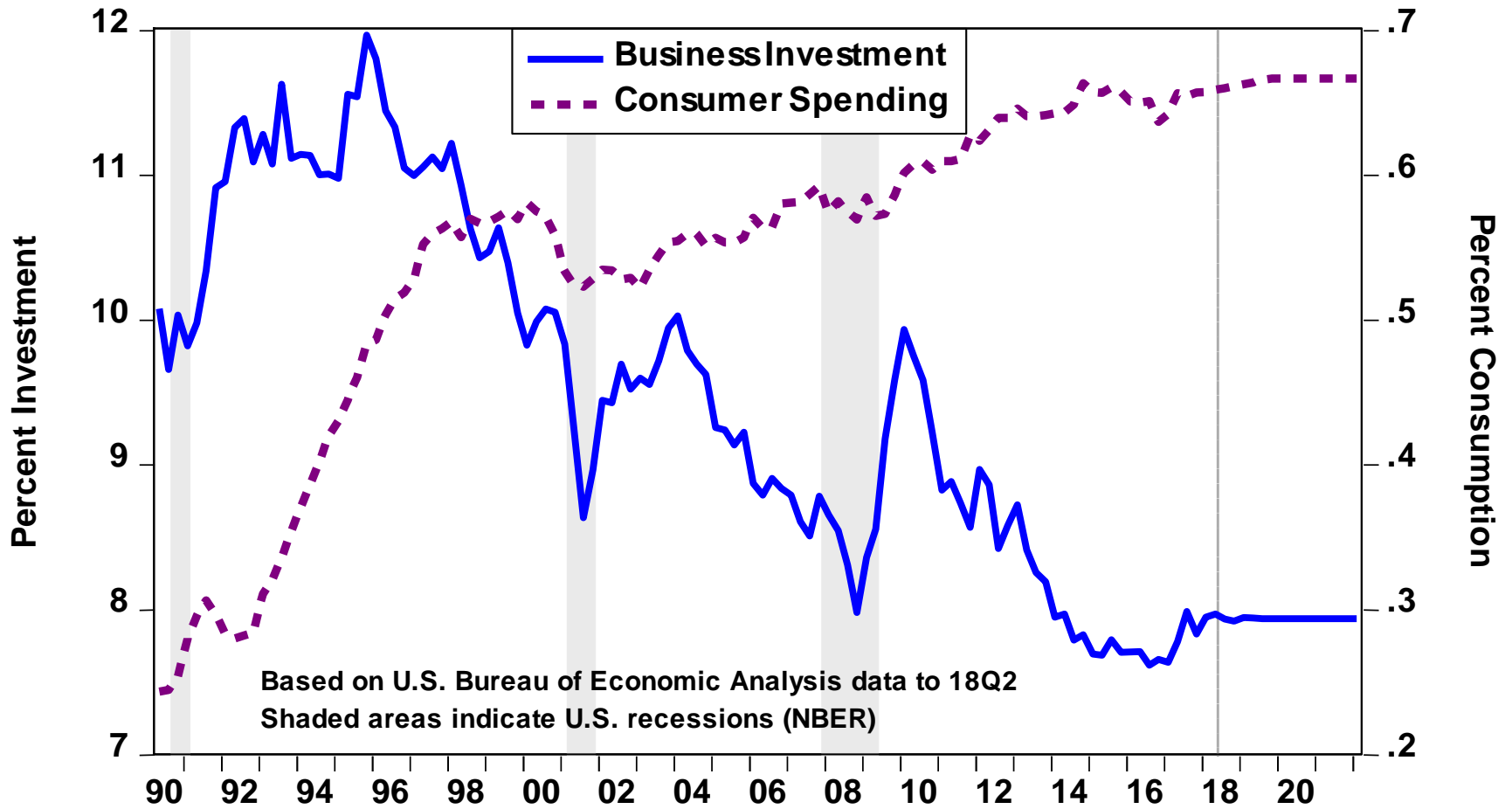
Conservative Projections of U.S. Behavior 15Q4

Percent of Consumption/Investment Spent on Technology Goods (US)

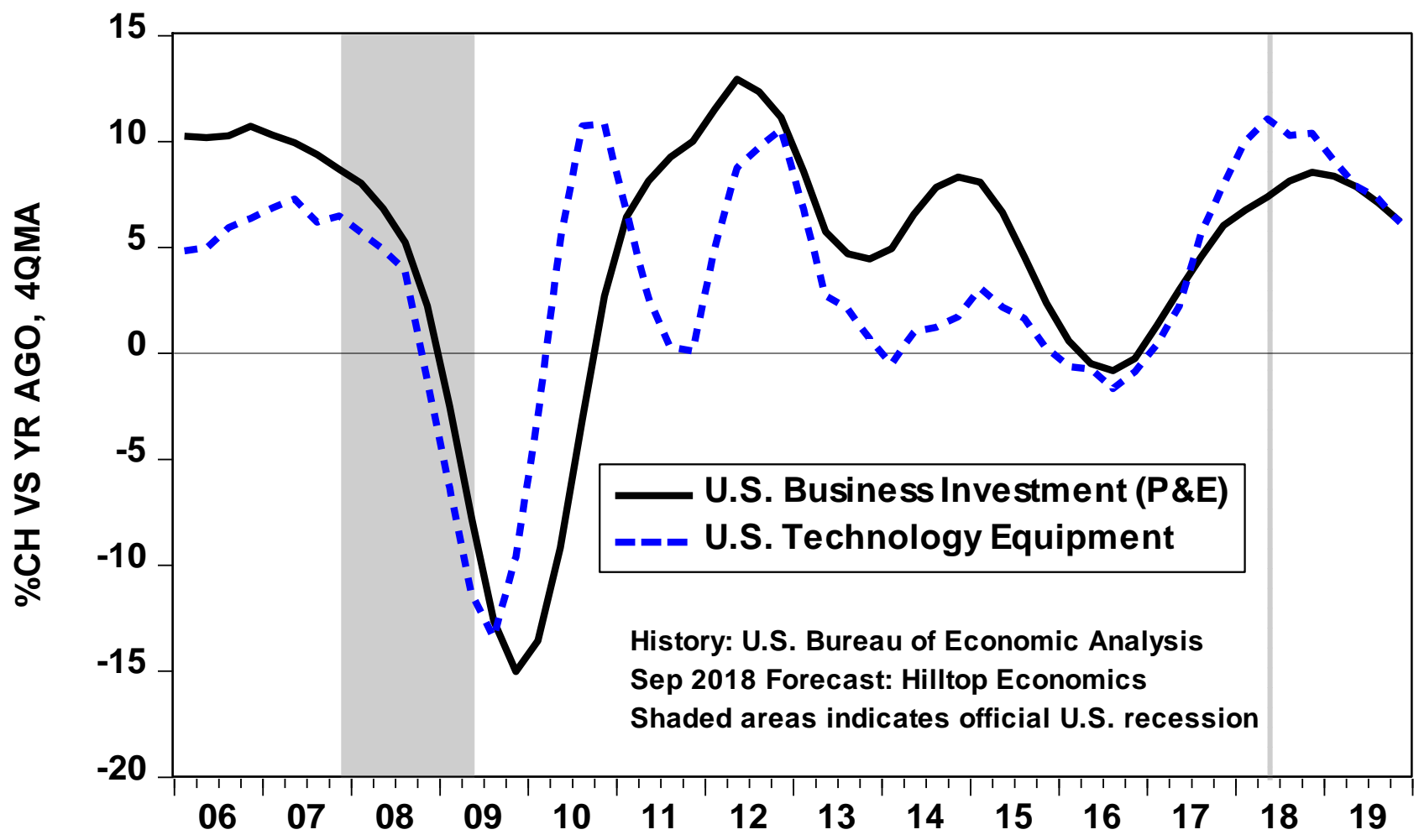


Conservative Projections of U.S. Behavior

A judgmental input based on recent trends



Updated Monthly For U.S. NIA Releases



Tracking the Alternatives

	2018q2	2018q3	2018q4	2019q1	2019q2	
SEMIMSI	3,160	--	--	--	--	Actual
SEMIMSI (Scenario 2 Mean)	3,160	3,213	3,197	3,255	3,367	"ESF"
SEMI MSI (Scenario 2)	3,160	3,210	3,187	3,237	3,366	Ranges
SEMIMSI 2M+SEMIM	3,160	3,484	3,532	3,667	3,819	
SEMIMSI 2M-SEMIM	3,160	2,943	2,862	2,843	2,916	
SEMIMSI (Scenario 2 Upper)	3,160	3,300	3,313	3,385	3,527	
SEMIMSI (Scenario 2 Lower)	3,160	3,121	3,081	3,111	3,200	
SEMIMSI F	3,160	3,056	2,976	2,906	3,092	ARIMA
SEMIMSI (Scenario 2 S.D.)	0	135	167	206	226	2 Std Dev
SEMIMSI BBF18M7	3,233	--	--	--	--	Book-to-Bill: Latest 3
SEMIMSI BBF18M8	3,160	3,185	--	--	--	months
SEMIMSI BBF18M9	3,160	3,162	--	--	--	
SEMIMSI MIDAS18M7	3,236	--	--	--	--	MIDAS: Latest 3
SEMIMSI MIDAS18M8	3,160	3,178	--	--	--	months
SEMIMSI MIDAS18M9	3,160	3,229	--	--	--	
SEMIMSI A (Scenario 2)	-0.021	0.000	-0.032	-0.035	-0.030	Add factors
SEMIMSI SF	1.023	1.017	0.979	0.979	1.024	Seasonal factors
SEMIMSI AUG18	3,160	3,198	3,190	3,238	3,367	Previous month's forecast

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SEMIMSI (Scenario 2 S.D.)	0	135	167	200	220	2 Std Dev
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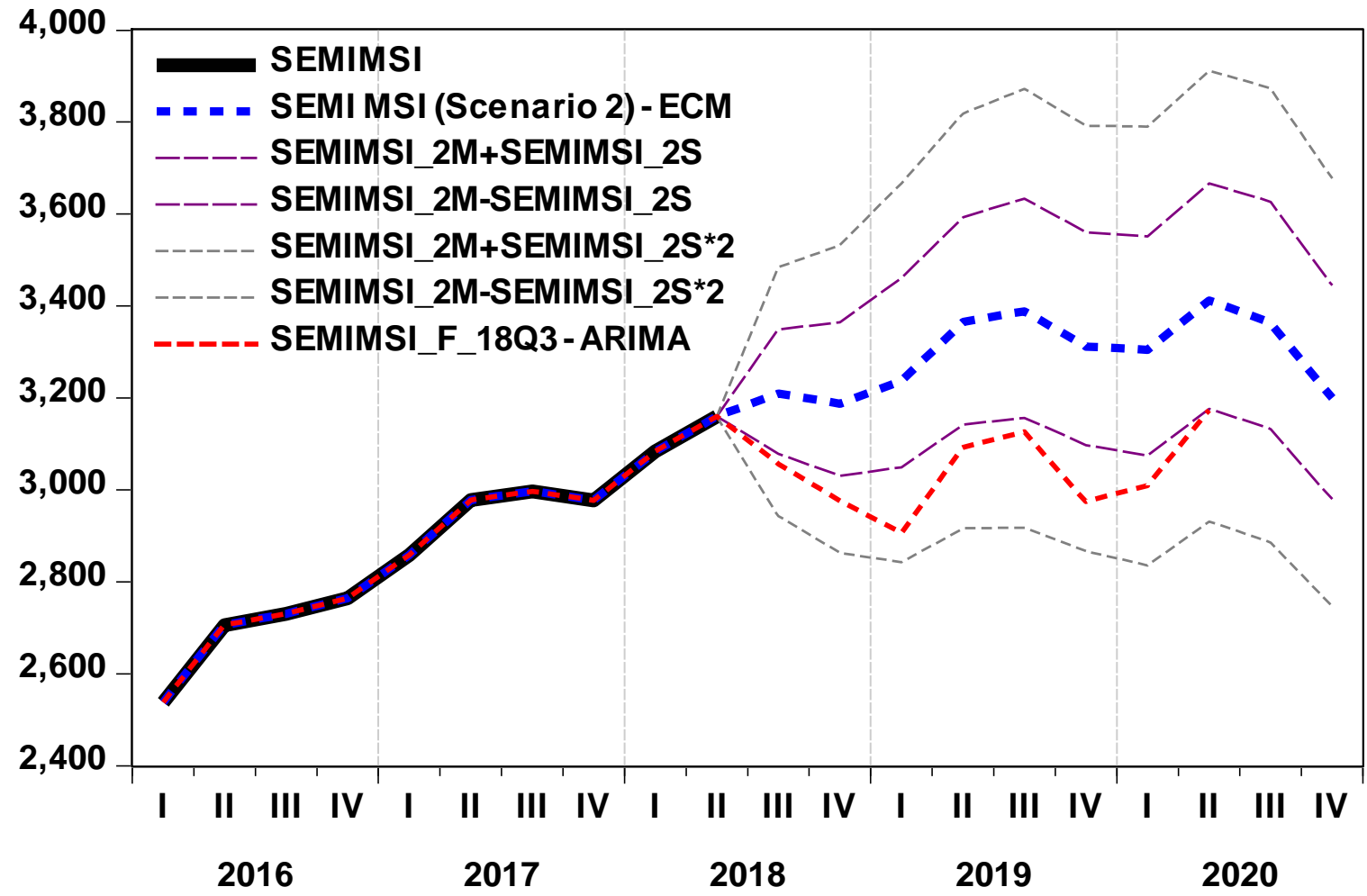
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Tracking the Alternatives

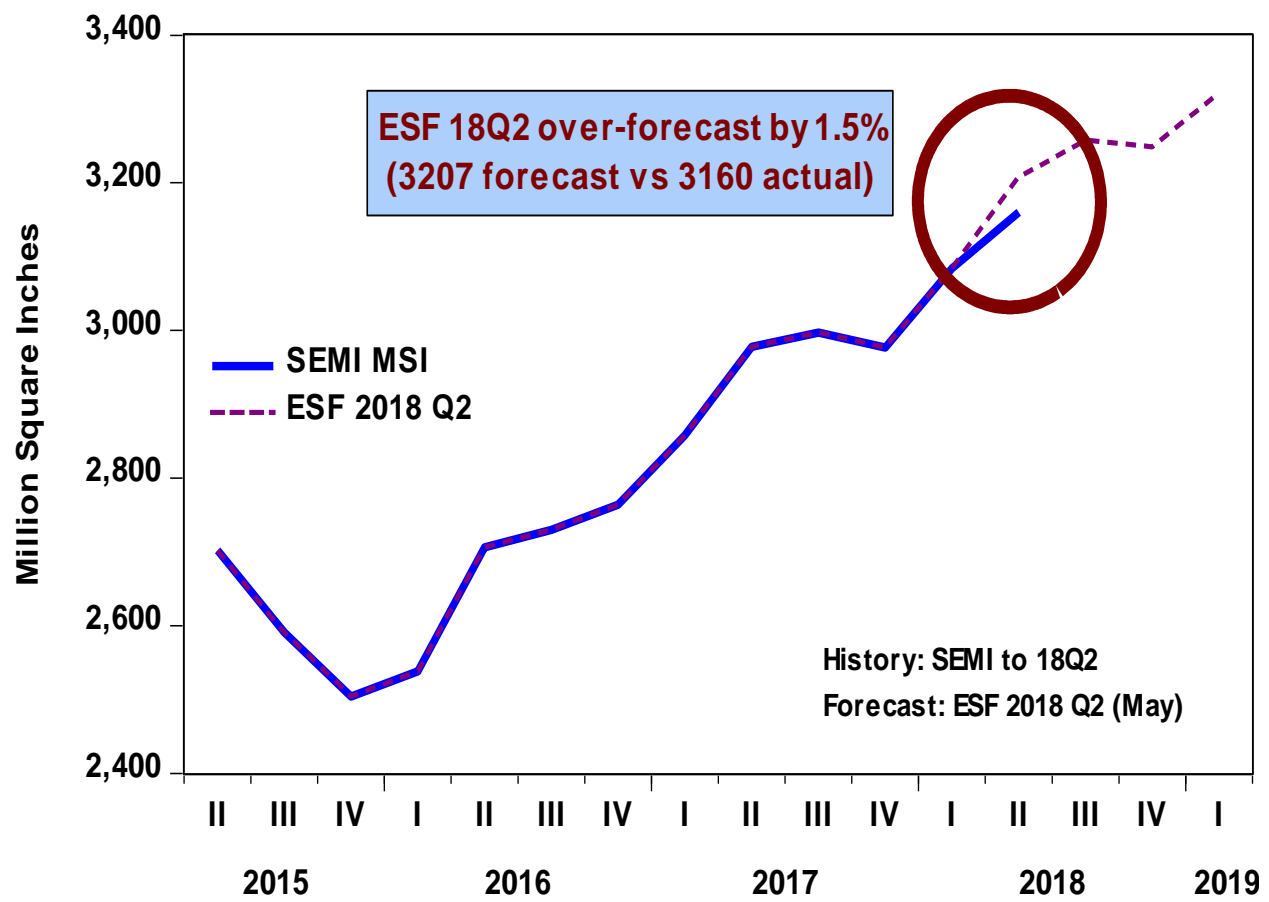
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Graphic Examination of Forecasts



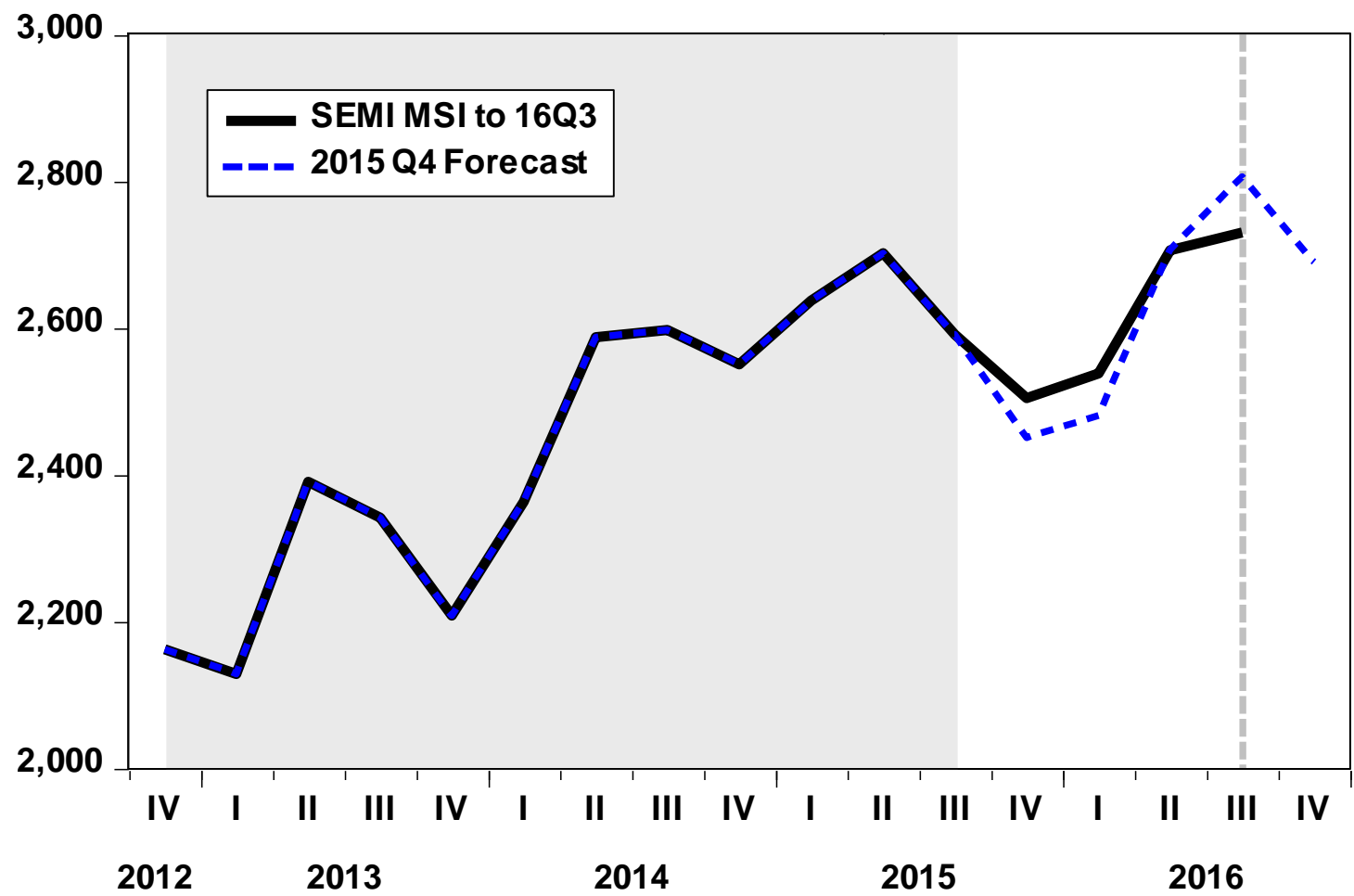
How Well Does this Forecast Process Work?

The August ESF forecast a weaker Q3 than developed

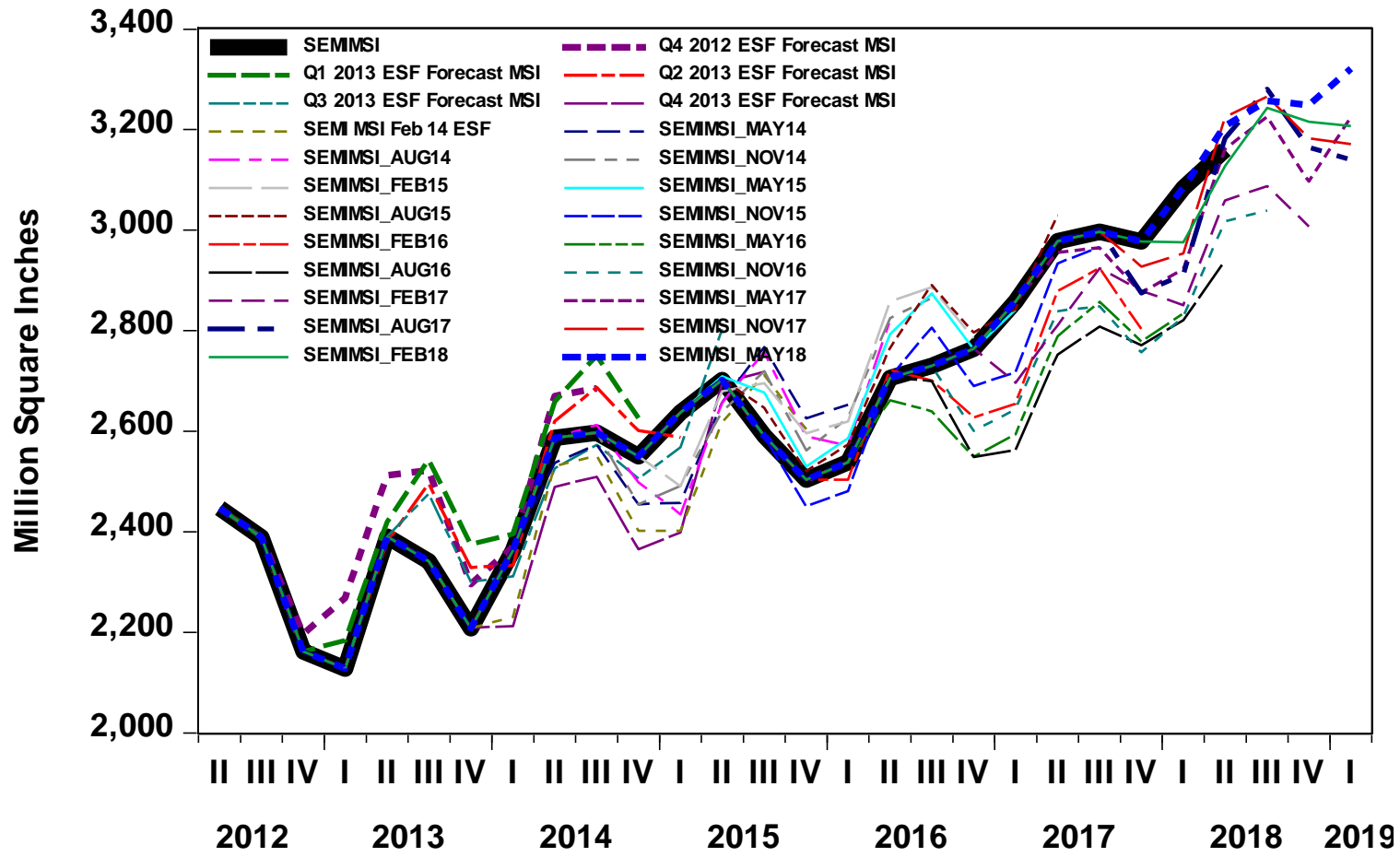


How Well Does this Forecast Process Work?

Last November's Forecast VS Actual



Now 23 Forecasts Since the First Forecast (of 2012Q4)



Summary Performance

Cumulative Error on LEVELS (FCST VS ACTUAL)	1 Quarter Ahead	2 Quarters Ahead	3 Quarters Ahead	4 Quarters Ahead	8 Quarters Ahead
ESF: Average % Error	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-0.6%
ESF: Mean Absolute % Error	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
ARIMA Average % Error	-0.5%	-0.9%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-2.4%
# Forecasts	23	22	21	20	16

Lessons Learned

- I will (almost) always be “wrong” – (but not by much).
 - Tetlock: Superforecasting: The Art and Science of Prediction is right: open-mindedness is critical.
- Judgment and flexibility regarding modeling techniques and forecast preparation are essential
- The process is as important as the modeling
 - A model I can understand almost always produces better forecasts than a model I can't understand
- Tracking the forecast and adjusting for errors is key to a good forecast
 - One quarter ahead: use time-series & Midas to adjust
 - Downplay anecdotal evidence not substantiated by any data, but...
 - Pay attention to comments back from the users of the forecasts
- For the MSI and semiconductor industry measures:
 - Seasonal adjustment gets the variability
 - Final demand is more important than immediate markets
 - There is too much “noise” in the immediate markets
 - Data availability in immediate markets is questionable