

TRANSPORT POLICY RESEARCH

# Integrating Uncertainty into Transport Policy Evaluation: A Stratified Multi-Criteria Decision Framework

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Workshop Presentation

## THE CHALLENGE

# Why Transport Policy Decisions Fail



## Long-term consequences

Infrastructure decisions shape cities for decades — yet evaluation tools assume tomorrow mirrors today



## Competing priorities

Economic efficiency, environmental goals, and social equity pull in different directions



## Static evaluation trap

Traditional methods use fixed criteria weights — ignoring how priorities evolve

# The Cost of Ignoring Uncertainty

## Policy Fragility

- Decisions optimised for today fail when contexts transform
- Events like recessions or elections reshape priorities fundamentally
- Misaligned policies become costly to replace

## The Opportunity

- Explicitly model how criteria importance shifts across futures
- Identify policies robust to multiple plausible scenarios
- Reduce optimism bias in decision-making

THE SOLUTION

# Stratified Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis

01

## Layer Multiple Futures

Define scenarios representing plausible policy environments

02

## Dynamic Weightings

Allow criteria importance to shift across different contexts

03

## Probabilistic Events

Assign structured likelihoods to scenario combinations

04

## Future-Aware MCDA

Integrate uncertainty directly into evaluation architecture

**Key insight:** Positioned at the intersection of MCDA and scenario planning

# What Stratification Actually Changes

## From

- ✗ One weighting vector
- ✗ Subjective guesses
- ✗ Static scoring
- ✗ Fragile rankings

## To

- ✓ Many scenario-specific vectors
- ✓ Structured event-driven shifts
- ✓ Scenario-integrated evaluation
- ✓ Robust, resilient decisions

## CONTRIBUTION

# Five Concrete Contributions

1

### Event-Responsive Criteria

Recognises that importance shifts with economic, political, and social change

2

### Structured Uncertainty

Integrates future variability without over-complex probabilistic models

3

### Bias Reduction

Diminishes influence of optimism and overconfidence in single forecasts

4

### Robustness Testing

Ensures top alternatives remain strong across multiple plausible scenarios

5

### Temporal Relevance

Makes MCDA genuinely fit for long-term infrastructure decisions

**Novelty:** Deliberate integration of established concepts to address a critical gap

METHODOLOGY

# Ten-Step Stratified Framework

Two phases: Identification and Computational

**State 1**



**Available Options**

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**State 1**



**Available Options**

Option A

Option B

Option C

Option D

**State 1**



**Available Options**

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**State 2**



**Modification if event A happened:**

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**State 1**

**Available Options**

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**State 2**

**Modification if event A happened:**

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**State 1 (W1) –  
nothing happened**

Available Options

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D



Modification if event A happened:

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**State 2  
(W2) –  
having a  
better job**

**State 1 (W1) –  
nothing happened**

Available Options

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**Event A**

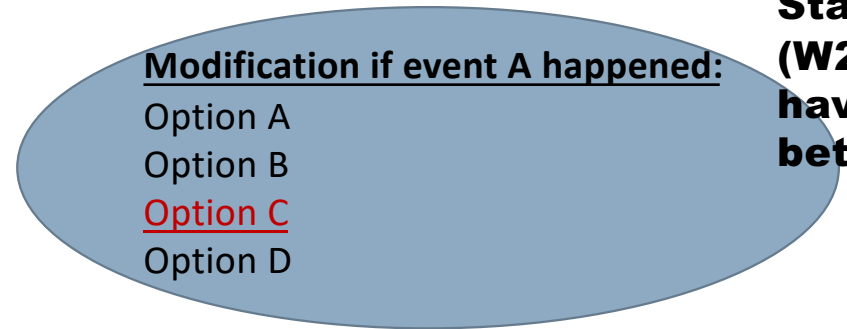
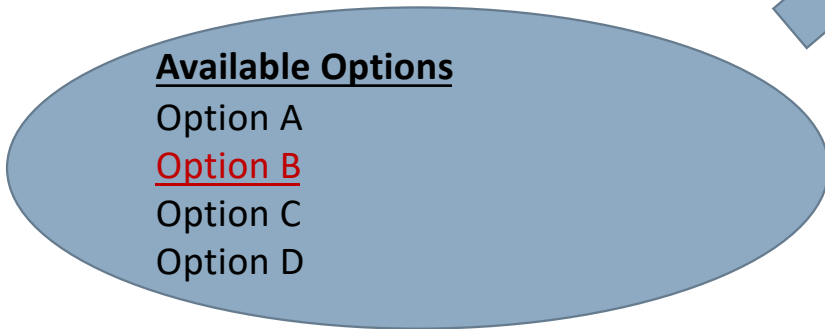


Modification if event A happened:

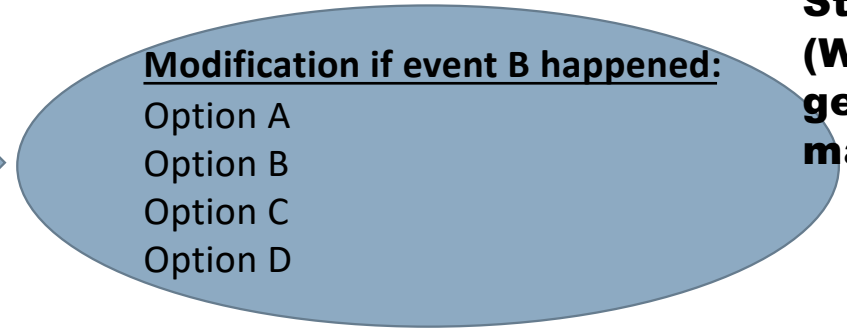
- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**State 2  
(W2) –  
having a  
better job**

**State 1 (W1) –  
nothing happened**

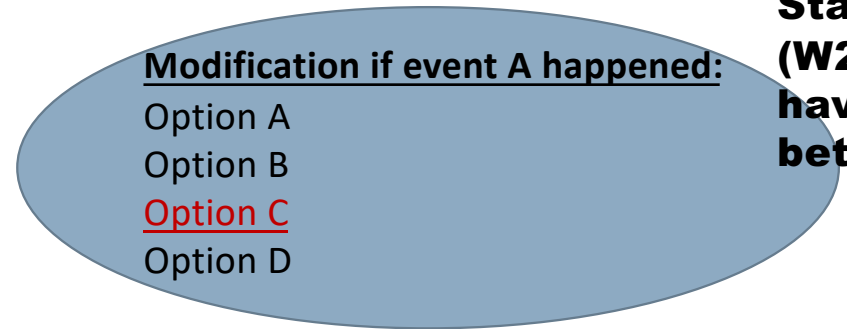
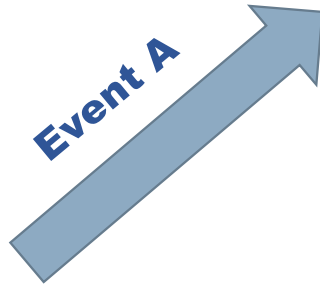
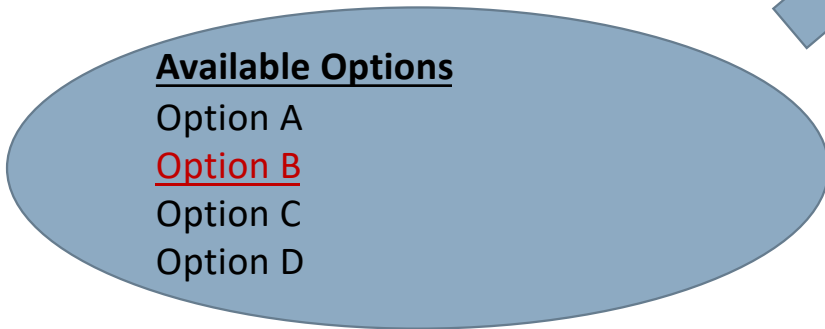


**State 2  
(W2) –  
having a  
better job**

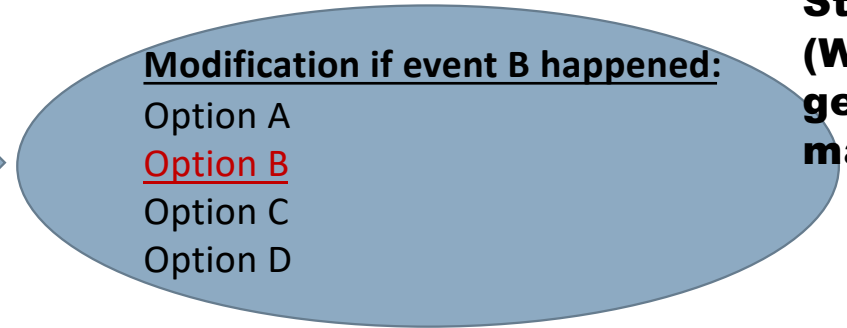


**State 3  
(W3) –  
getting  
married**

**State 1 (W1) –  
nothing happened**

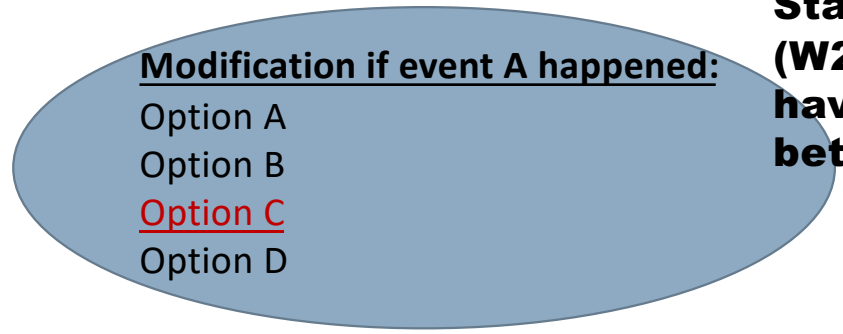
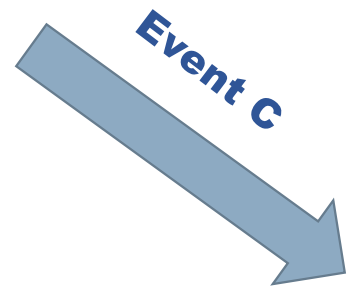
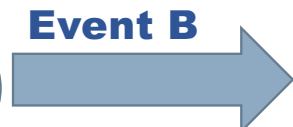
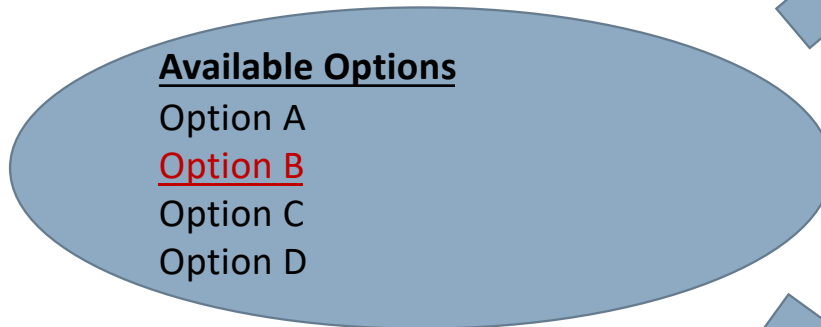


**State 2  
(W2) –  
having a  
better job**

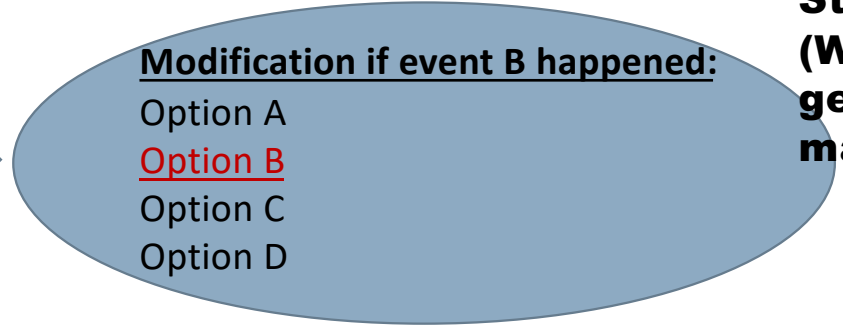


**State 3  
(W3) –  
getting  
married**

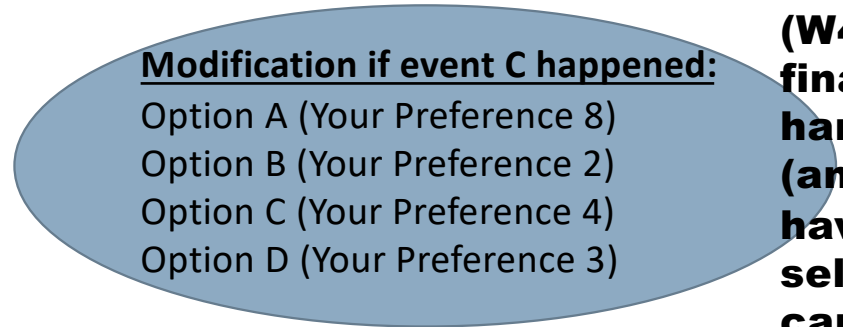
**State 1 (W1) –  
nothing happened**



**State 2  
(W2) –  
having a  
better job**

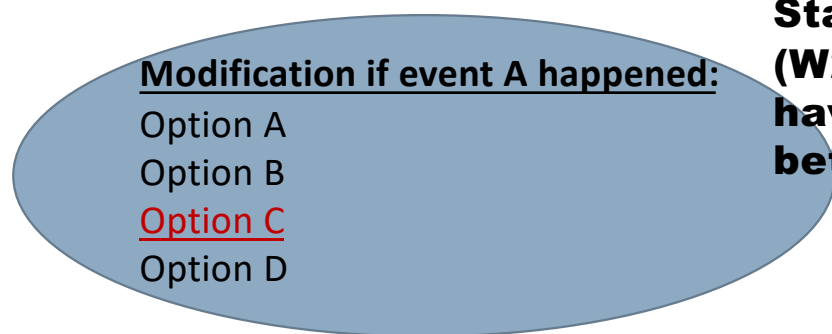
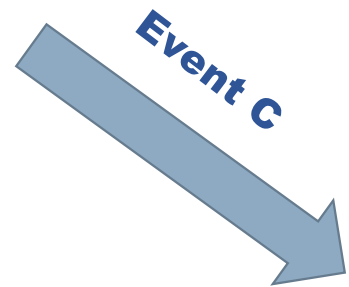
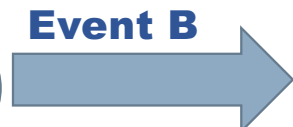
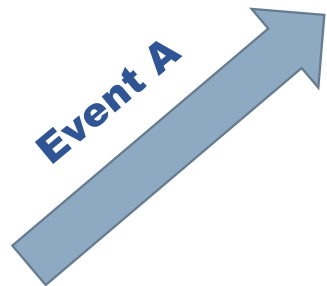
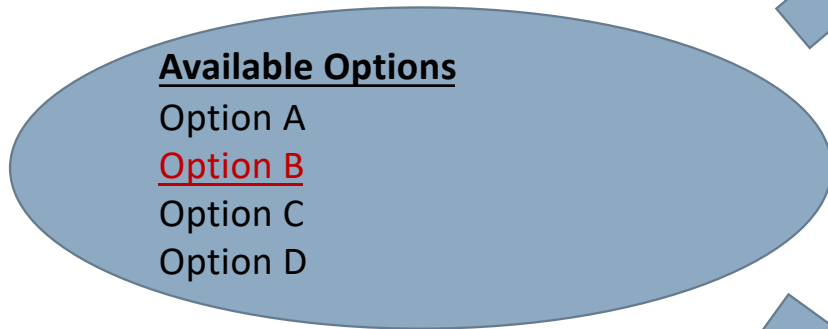


**State 3  
(W3) –  
getting  
married**

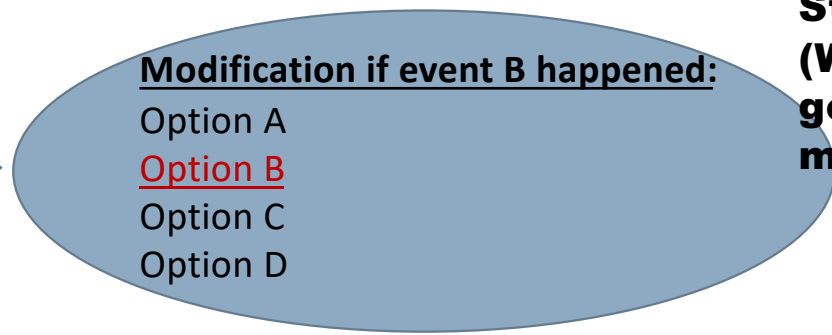


**State 4  
(W4) –  
financial  
hardship  
(and e.g.  
have to  
sell your  
car)**

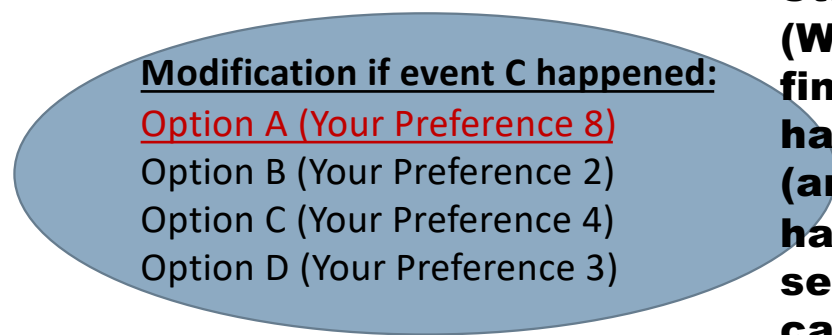
**State 1 (W1) –  
nothing happened**



**State 2  
(W2) –  
having a  
better job**



**State 3  
(W3) –  
getting  
married**

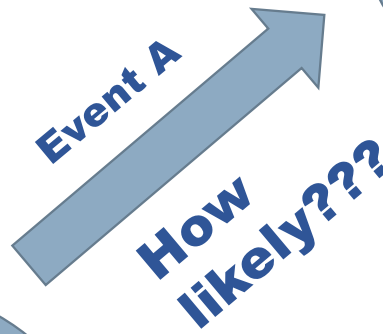


**State 4  
(W4) –  
financial  
hardship  
(and e.g.  
have to  
sell your  
car)**

**State 1 (W1) –  
nothing happened**

Available Options

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D



Modification if event A happened:

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**State 2  
(W2) –  
having a  
better job**

**State 1 (W1) –  
nothing happened**

Available Options

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**Event A  
(40%)**

**Event B**

**Event C**

Modification if event A happened:

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**State 2  
(W2) – a  
better job**

Modification if event B happened:

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**State 3  
(W3) –  
getting  
married**

Modification if event C happened:

- Option A (Your Preference 8)
- Option B (Your Preference 2)
- Option C (Your Preference 4)
- Option D (Your Preference 3)

**State 4  
(W4) –  
financial  
hardship  
(and e.g.  
have to  
sell your  
car)**

**State 1 (W1) –  
nothing happened  
(35%)**

Available Options

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**Event A  
(40%)**

**Event B  
(15%)**

**Event C  
(60%)**

Modification if event A happened:

- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

**State 2  
(W2) – a  
better job**

Modification if event B happened:

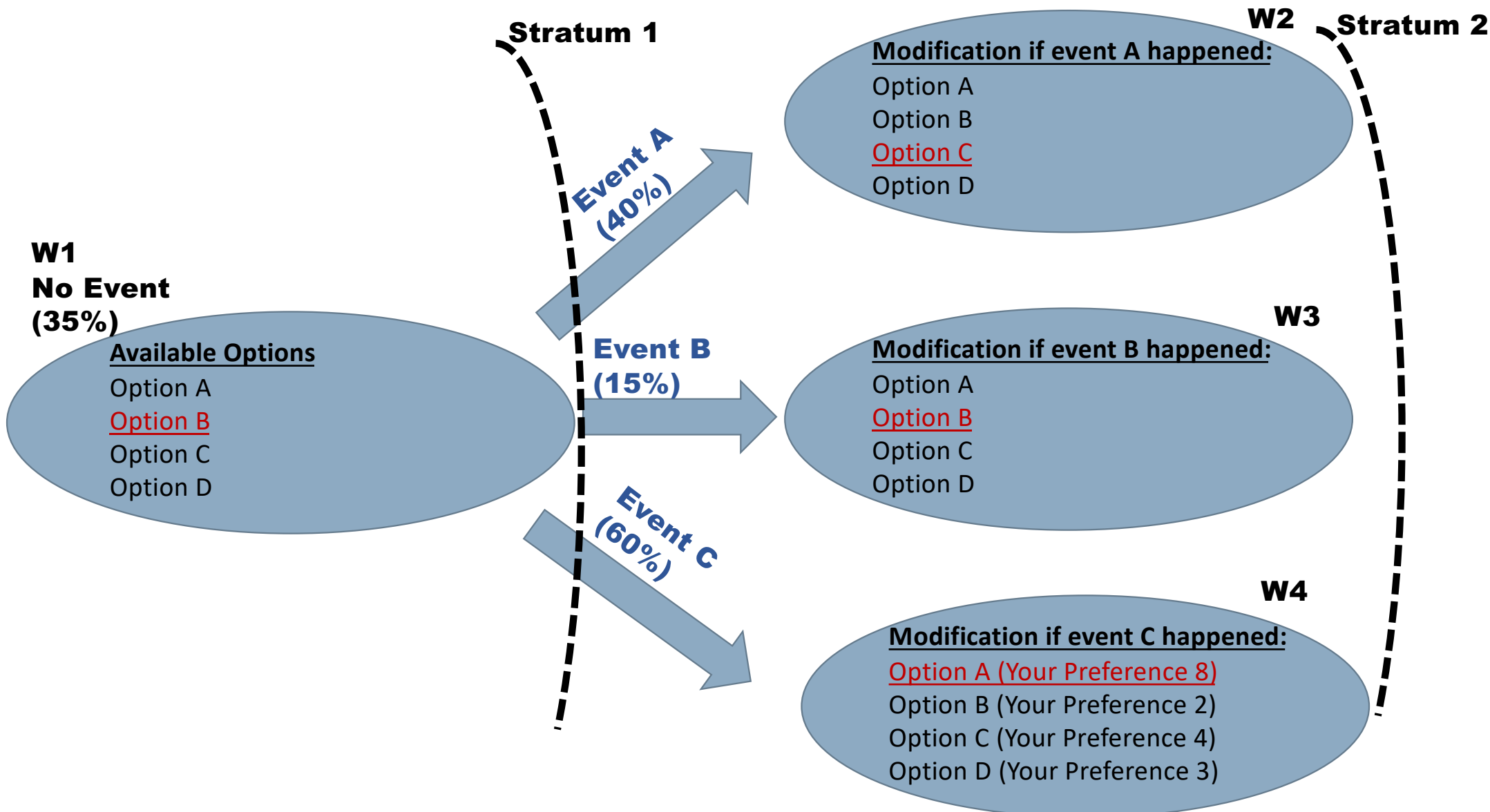
- Option A
- Option B
- Option C
- Option D

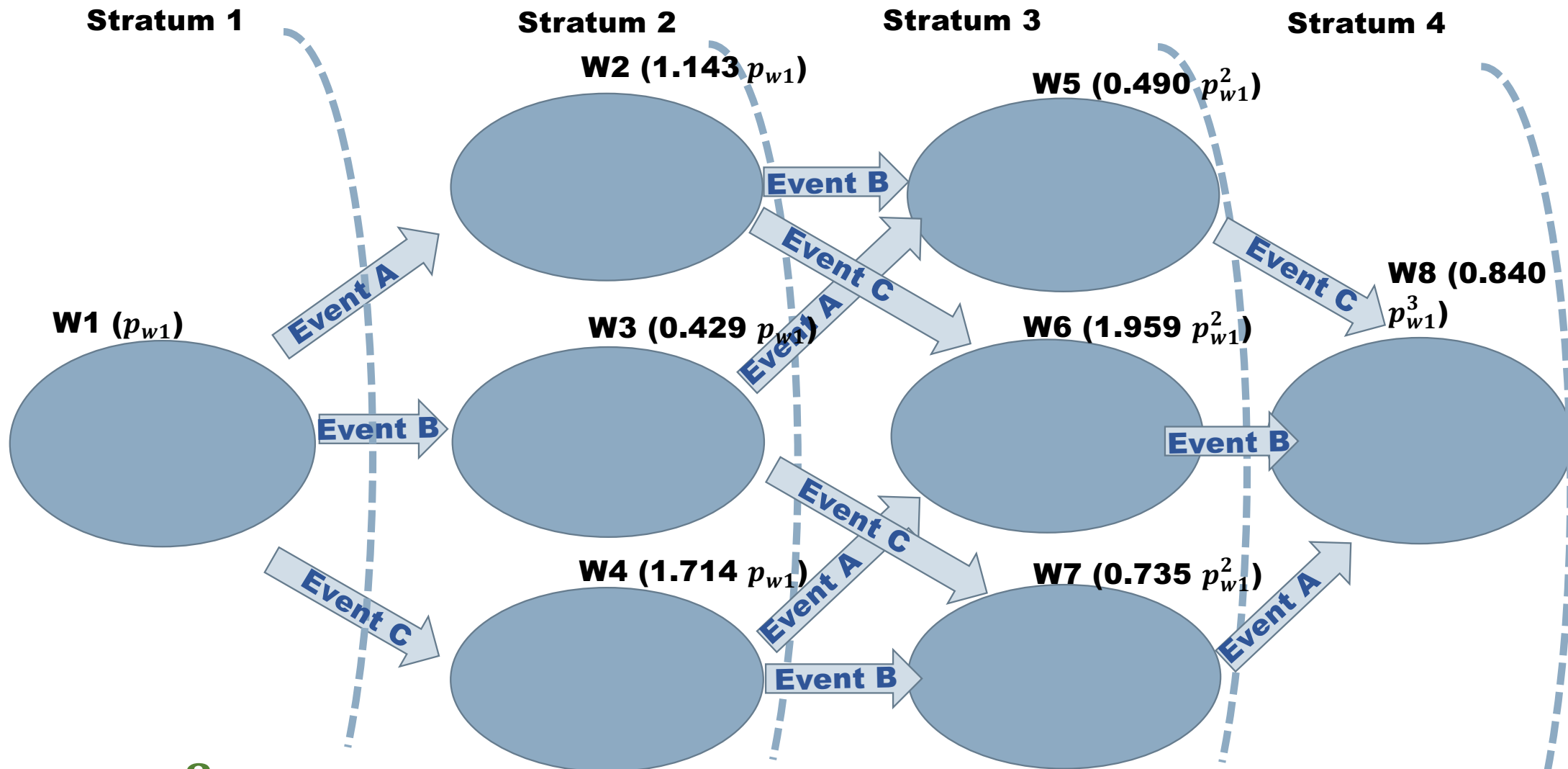
**State 3  
(W3) –  
getting  
married**

Modification if event C happened:

- Option A (Your Preference 8)
- Option B (Your Preference 2)
- Option C (Your Preference 4)
- Option D (Your Preference 3)

**State 4  
(W4) –  
financial  
hardship  
(and e.g.  
have to  
sell your  
car)**





$$\sum_{i=1}^8 P_{wi} = 1$$

## Polynomial Equation Calculator

Solve polynomials equations step-by-step

Equations

- Basic (Linear)
- Solve For
- Quadratic
- Rational
- Biquadratic
- Polynomial**
- Radical
- Logarithmic
- Exponential
- Absolute

full pad »

$x^2$   $x^{\square}$   $\log_{\square}$   $\sqrt{\square}$   $\sqrt[\square]{\square}$   $\leq$   $\geq$   $\frac{\square}{\square}$   $\cdot$   $\div$   $x^{\circ}$   $\pi$

$(\square)'$   $\frac{d}{dx}$   $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$   $\int$   $\int_{\square}^{\square}$   $\lim$   $\sum$   $\infty$   $\theta$   $(f \circ g)$   $H_2O$   $\begin{pmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{pmatrix}$

Most Used Actions

simplify solve for expand factor rationalize See All ▾

$0.83965x^3 + 3.183673x^2 + 4.285714x - 1 = 0$  **Go**

$$0.840 P_1^3 + 3.184 P_1^2 + 4.286 P_1 - 1 = 0$$

$$P_1 = 0.202$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.30 & 0.40 & 0.40 & 0.35 & 0.40 & 0.37 & 0.38 & 0.38 \\ 0.30 & 0.40 & 0.25 & 0.20 & 0.33 & 0.30 & 0.22 & 0.30 \\ 0.40 & 0.20 & 0.35 & 0.45 & 0.27 & 0.33 & 0.40 & 0.32 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \\ P_3 \\ P_4 \\ P_5 \\ P_6 \\ P_7 \\ P_8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.202 \\ 0.230 \\ 0.086 \\ 0.346 \\ 0.020 \\ 0.080 \\ 0.030 \\ 0.007 \end{bmatrix}$$

**W1**  
**No Event**  
**(35%)**

Available Options

- Option A (Your Preference 6)
- Option B (Your Preference 7)
- Option C (Your Preference 3)
- Option D (Your Preference 5)

This example was to  
select an alternative  
from four available  
options

**Stratum 1**

**Event A**  
**(40%)**

**Event B**  
**(15%)**

**Event C**  
**(60%)**

**W2**

**Stratum 2**

Modification if event A happened:

- Option A (Your Preference 6)
- Option B (Your Preference 3)
- Option C (Your Preference 9)
- Option D (Your Preference 5)

**W3**

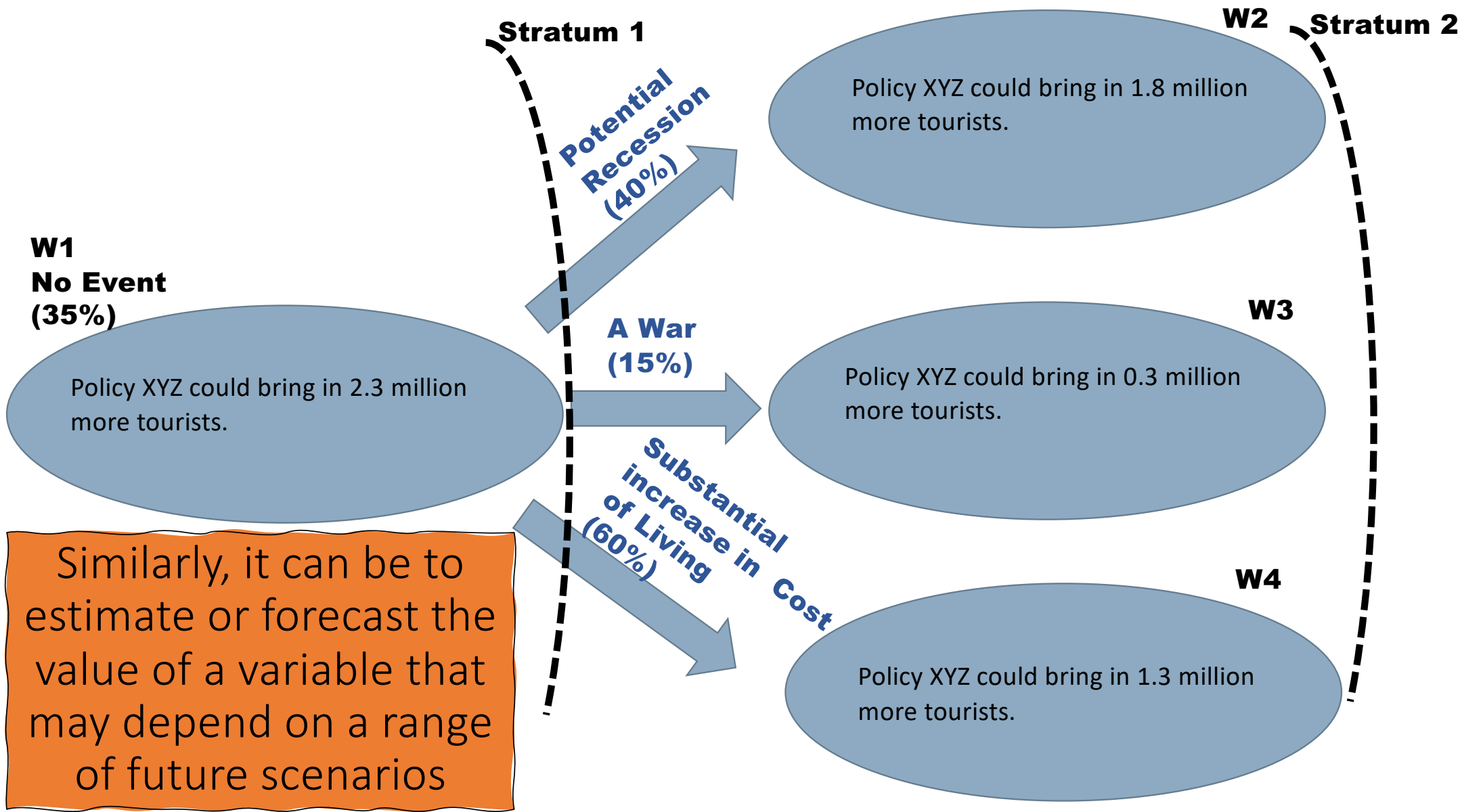
Modification if event B happened:

- Option A (Your Preference 4)
- Option B (Your Preference 7)
- Option C (Your Preference 4)
- Option D (Your Preference 2)

**W4**

Modification if event C happened:

- Option A (Your Preference 8)
- Option B (Your Preference 2)
- Option C (Your Preference 4)
- Option D (Your Preference 3)



**W1**  
**No Event**  
**(35%)**

Policy XYZ could bring in 2.3 million more tourists.

Similarly, it can be to estimate or forecast the value of a variable that may depend on a range of future scenarios

**Stratum 1**

**Potential Recession**  
**(40%)**

**A War**  
**(15%)**

**Substantial increase in Living of Cost**  
**(60%)**

**W2**

**Stratum 2**

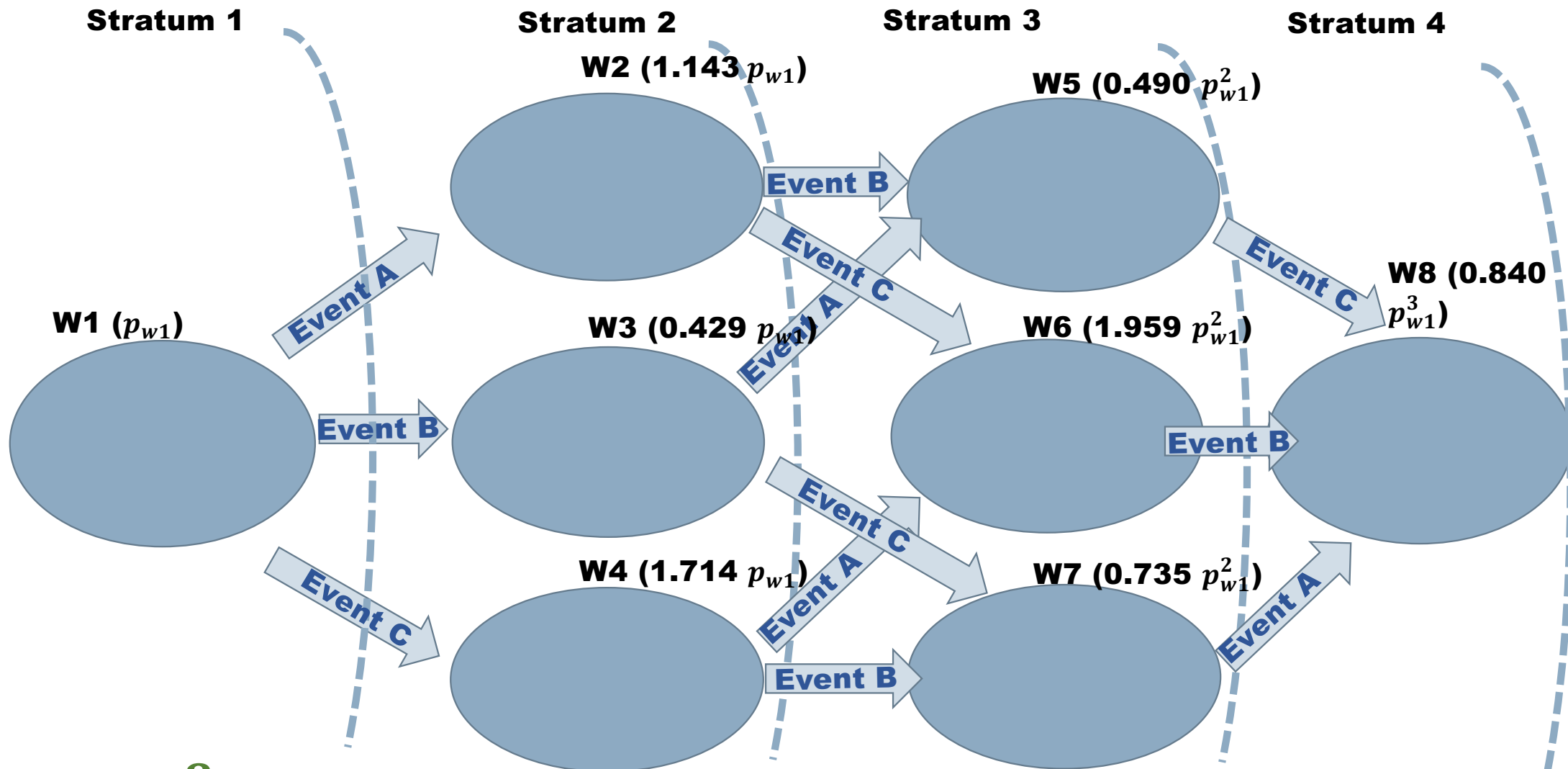
Policy XYZ could bring in 1.8 million more tourists.

**W3**

Policy XYZ could bring in 0.3 million more tourists.

**W4**

Policy XYZ could bring in 1.3 million more tourists.



$$\sum_{i=1}^8 P_{wi} = 1$$

## ILLUSTRATIVE FINDING

# What the Perth Case Revealed

### Classic MCDA Finding

Policy 1 appears optimal under static weights — but this assumes no significant events occur

### Stratified MCDA Finding

Policy 3 emerges as most resilient across scenarios — stable performance in high-probability futures

### Critical Insight

Only 10% probability of "no events" — yet static methods assume this is certain. Policy 1 collapses when uncertainty is acknowledged.

## IMPLICATIONS

# Decision-Maker Benefits

### Reduces Optimism Bias

Forces consideration of less favourable but plausible futures

### Stakeholder Consensus

Supports negotiation amongst diverse perspectives and priorities

### Encourages Realism

Grounds analysis in event probabilities, not wishful projections

### Facilitation Tool

Functions effectively in group decision-making contexts

**Beyond analysis:** Also serves as a practical facilitation tool in organisational settings

FINAL TAKEAWAY

# When the Future Is Uncertain, the Method Must Adapt

Stratified MCDA is that adaptation



Completes traditional MCDA



Decisions that survive  
uncertainty



Robustness is the new  
efficiency

Thank you for your  
attention