



ERROR AND OPTIMISM BIAS IN TOLL ROAD TRAFFIC & REVENUE FORECASTS

Robert Bain
RBconsult Ltd.



21st June 2011, Canberra



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10,570 miles (from A to B)



Empirical Prediction Intervals

Traffic Forecast Horizon		
1 Year	10 Years	25 Years

Empirical Prediction Intervals

Traffic Forecast Horizon		
1 Year	10 Years	25 Years
$\pm\%$		

Empirical Prediction Intervals

Traffic Forecast Horizon		
1 Year	10 Years	25 Years
±?%	±?%	

Empirical Prediction Intervals

Traffic Forecast Horizon		
1 Year	10 Years	25 Years
$\pm ?\%$	$\pm ?\%$	$\pm ?\%$

An Evidence-Based Approach



An Evidence-Based Approach

- Triangulation



An Evidence-Based Approach

- Triangulation

- Convergence from multiple data sources...

1. Past forecasting performance

2. Survey of practitioners

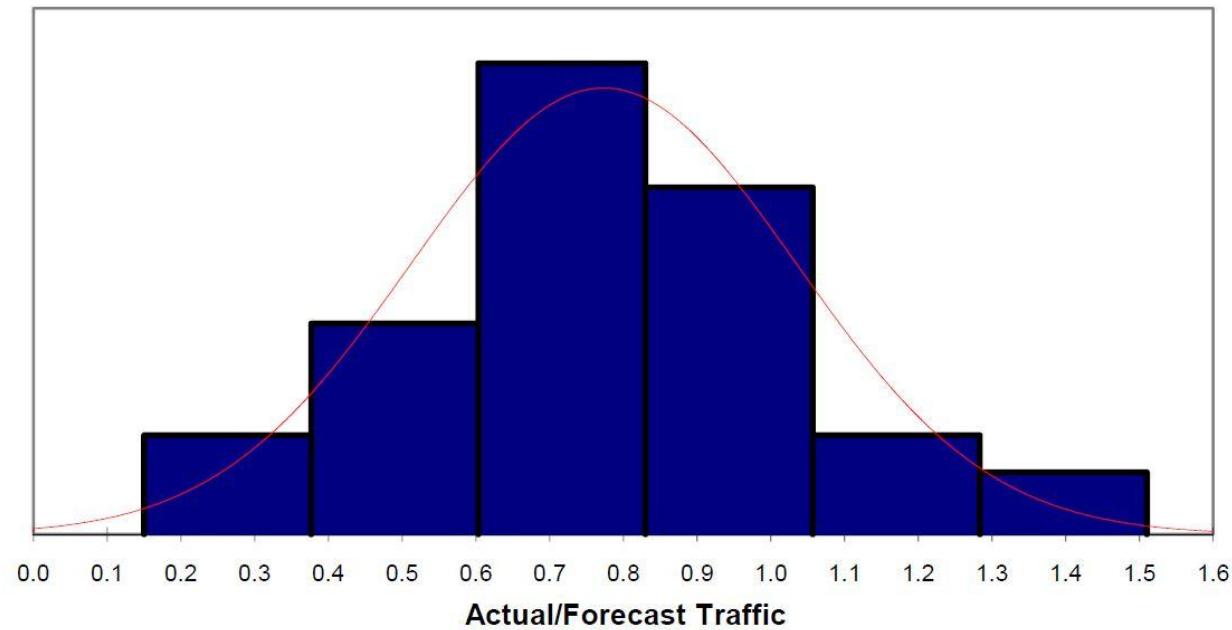
3. Evidence from related disciplines



1. Past Forecasting Performance

Bain (2005)

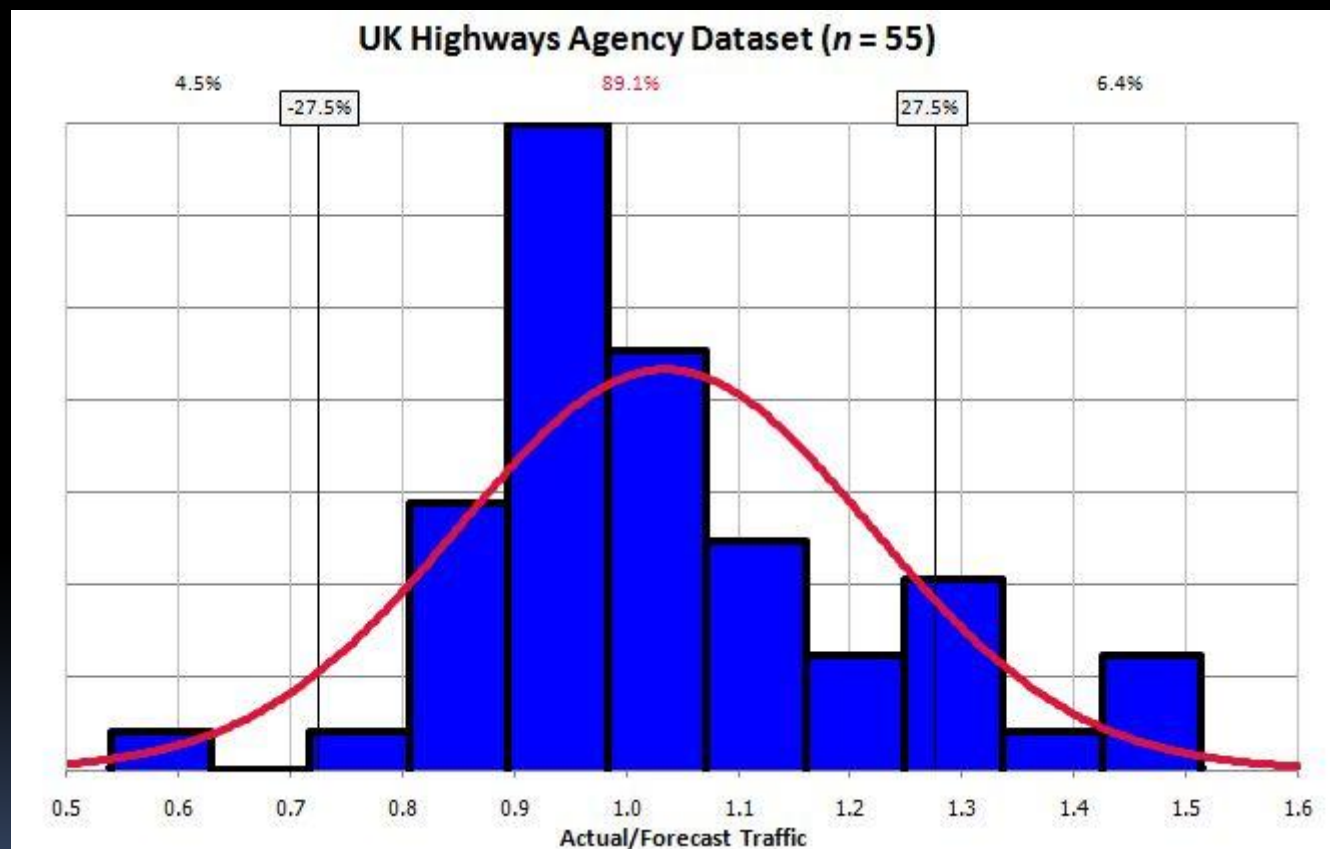
Standard & Poor's Expanded Sample (2005)
Normal (0.77, 0.26), $n = 104$



Others (selected examples)

- JP Morgan (1997)
 - 14 toll roads (US)
 - 1 exceeded its forecast; for 4 revenue was less than 30%
- Flyvbjerg et al (2005)
 - 183 tolled & toll-free roads (international)
 - Difference of over $\pm 40\%$ for $\frac{1}{4}$ of projects; no improvement in forecast accuracy over the years
- US Transportation Research Board (2006)
 - 26 toll roads (US)
 - *"even with updated forecasts, only a small number are within $\pm 10\%$ "*
- Vassallo (2007)
 - 14 toll roads (Spain)
 - *"on average, traffic was overestimated by approximately 35%"*
- Li & Hensher (2009)
 - 14 toll roads (Australia)
 - *"on average, traffic levels of these [five] toll roads is 45% lower than predicted"*
- Bain (2010)
 - 55 toll-free roads (UK)

Bain (2010)



90% of observed data lies between $\pm 27.5\%$ of the forecast (average age of forecasts = 5 years)

Past Forecasting Performance

- Traffic forecasting errors are common
 - ...and are commonly large
- Toll-free roads
 - Errors symmetrically distributed about the mean
- Toll roads
 - Errors skewed
 - Evidence of bias (optimism bias)

2. Survey of Practitioners

Survey of Practitioners

- Consultants, government officials & academics
- Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong, Ireland, New Zealand, Sweden, UK & US
- Suggest likely error ranges (confidence intervals)
 - 2 scenarios:
 - exiting road and a new build
 - 4 horizons:
 - next day and 1 year, 5 years & 20 years ahead

Survey of Practitioners

Traffic Forecast Horizon	Existing Road	New Road
Next Day	±7.5%	n/a
1 Year	±10%	±15%
5 Years	±15%	±25%
20 Years	±32.5%	±42.5%

Survey of Practitioners

Traffic Forecast Horizon	Existing Road	New Road
Next Day	±7.5%	n/a
1 Year	±10%	±15%
5 Years	±15%	±25%
20 Years	±32.5%	±42.5%

- Clear evidence of over-confidence:
 - 5 respondents: ±0% for next day
 - 8 respondents: ±3% (or less) for 1-year
 - [30% respondents: $\mu = < 5\%$]
 - 10 respondents: ±8% (or less) for 5-years
 - [28% respondents: $\mu = < 9\%$]
 - 6 respondents: ±10% (or less) for 20-years
 - [32% respondents: $\mu = < 17\%$]

Survey of Practitioners

- Prediction intervals grow as horizon extends
 - Non-linear
- Predictive capability stronger for existing (known) facilities
 - New assets introduce forecasting challenges of their own
- Traffic forecasters (significant %) exhibit over-confidence
 - Well-researched cognitive bias
 - Underestimate possibility of the future being different from that envisaged
 - In-line with other research (bankers, financial analysts, economic forecasters)
- Surprisingly under-researched field
 - Need to reflect on forecasting accuracy & communicate with the profession
 - Empirically derived (statistical) prediction intervals
 - Learn lessons to guide future traffic forecasting practice

3. Evidence from Related Disciplines

Method

- Majority of T&R forecasts incorporate growth
- Central proposition
 - Uncertainty associated with traffic growth
 - ...cannot be less than the uncertainty associated with its determinants
 - Determinants of traffic growth typically include projections of
 - Population
 - GDP
 - Car ownership
 - Households
 - Employment
 - Fuel price (and/or efficiency)
 - ...or some combination thereof



Method

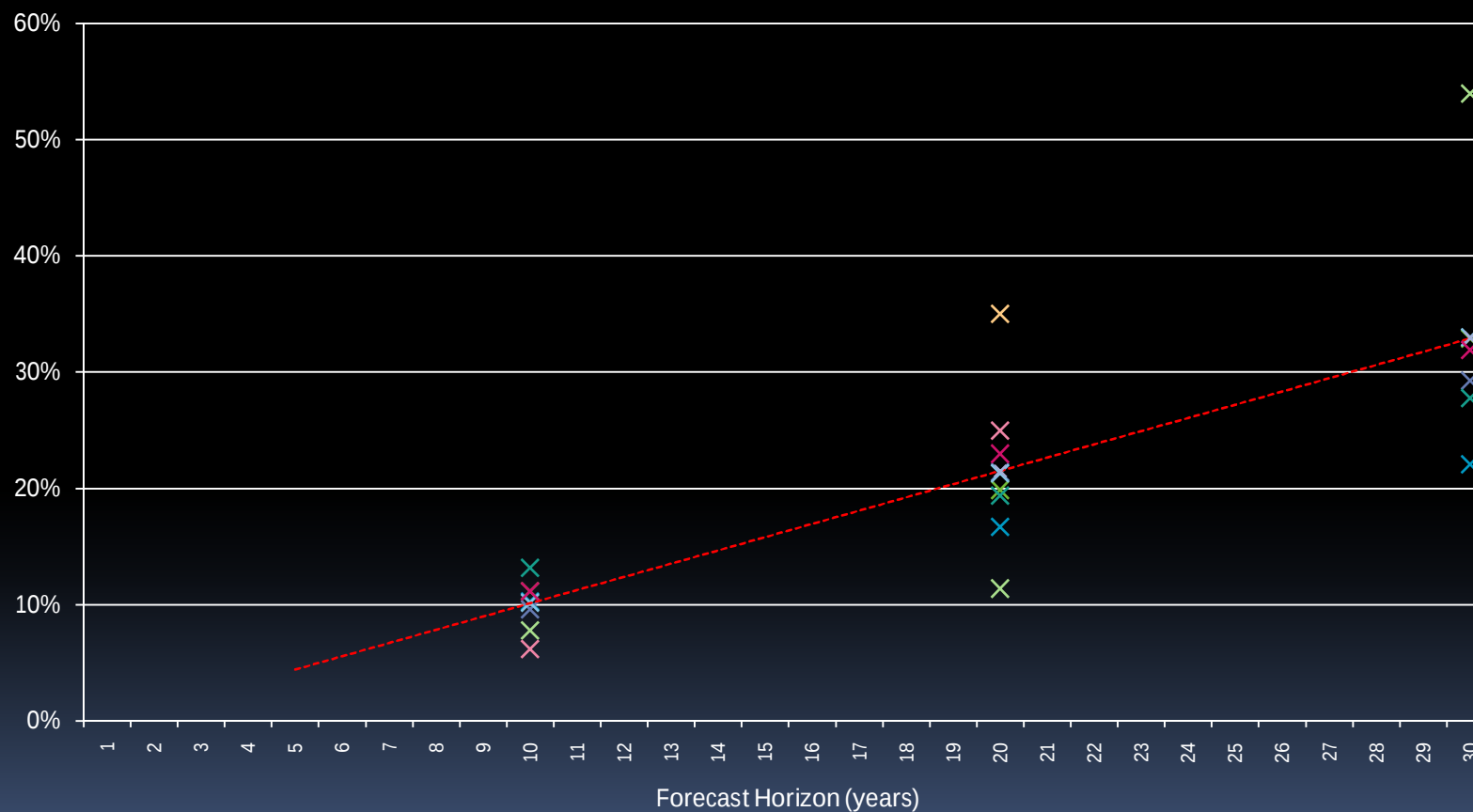
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Population Forecasts

- Initial review of predictive accuracy was positive, but...
 - Forecasting performance deteriorates rapidly:
 - ...as the forecasting horizon extends
 - linear?
 - ...as the study area contracts (national → subnational)
 - non-linear?
 - ...if population is changing rapidly, in urban areas, students/armed forces...
 - ??

Small-Area Population Forecasts

Prediction
Interval ($\pm\%$)



--- Trend

Meta-Analysis Sources:

Rayer et al (2009)
Shaw (2007)
Simpson et al (1997)
Smith & Shahidullah (1995)
Smith et al (2001)

Small-Area Population Forecasts

- Errors for 20-year small-area population projections
 - Average of approximately $\pm 25\%$, yet
 - 1/3 of survey respondents said less than $\pm 25\%$ for 20-yr traffic forecasts
- Errors for 30-year small-area population projections
 - Between $\pm 25\%$ and $\pm 55\%$
 - Average of approximately $\pm 33\%$
- ...these are horizons frequently used in traffic forecasting!

Small-Area Population Forecasts

- A question and an appeal:
 - How could the prediction intervals associated with traffic growth
 - ...be narrower than the intervals associated with the determinants of traffic growth?
 - Forecasting reports typically describe the determinants of growth
 - Need to understand the uncertainties associated with these determinants
 - individually and collectively
 - ...and the resulting implications for traffic forecasts

Conclusions

Empirical Prediction Intervals



Research
Conclusions

Empirical Prediction Intervals

Past Forecasting Performance



Research
Conclusions



Survey of Practitioners



Evidence from Related Disciplines

Empirical Prediction Intervals

Traffic Forecast Horizon		
1 Year	10 Years	25 Years
$\pm\%?$	$\pm\%?$	$\pm\%?$

Empirical Prediction Intervals

Study Level	Unpredictable? (Rapidly Changing?)	90% Confidence	Traffic Forecast Horizon		
			1 Year	10 Years	25 Years

Empirical Prediction Intervals

Study Level	Unpredictable? (Rapidly Changing?)	90% Confidence	Traffic Forecast Horizon		
			1 Year	10 Years	25 Years
National					

Empirical Prediction Intervals

Study Level	Unpredictable? (Rapidly Changing?)	90% Confidence	Traffic Forecast Horizon		
			1 Year	10 Years	25 Years
National*		$\pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 3\%$	$\pm 8\%$	$\pm 13\%$
* UK Department for Transport Percentages are rounded.					

*"The formula is based on experience with UK national traffic forecasts.
Local traffic forecasts would be expected to be less accurate than this."*

Empirical Prediction Intervals

Study Level	Unpredictable? (Rapidly Changing?)	90% Confidence	Traffic Forecast Horizon		
			1 Year	10 Years	25 Years
National*		$\pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 3\%$	$\pm 8\%$	$\pm 13\%$
Regional		?			

* UK Department for Transport
Percentages are rounded.

Government Office Region (GOR)



Empirical Prediction Intervals

Study Level	Unpredictable? (Rapidly Changing?)	90% Confidence	Traffic Forecast Horizon		
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National*		$\pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 3\%$	$\pm 8\%$	$\pm 13\%$
Regional		?			

* UK Department for Transport
Percentages are rounded.

“GOR level might be higher since they need to be aggregated together to get our $\pm 15\%$ (for Year 36) at national level.”

Empirical Prediction Intervals

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National*		$\pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 3\%$	$\pm 8\%$	$\pm 13\%$
Regional		$> \pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$			

* UK Department for Transport
Percentages are rounded.

“GOR level might be higher since they need to be aggregated together to get our $\pm 15\%$ (for Year 36) at national level.”

Empirical Prediction Intervals

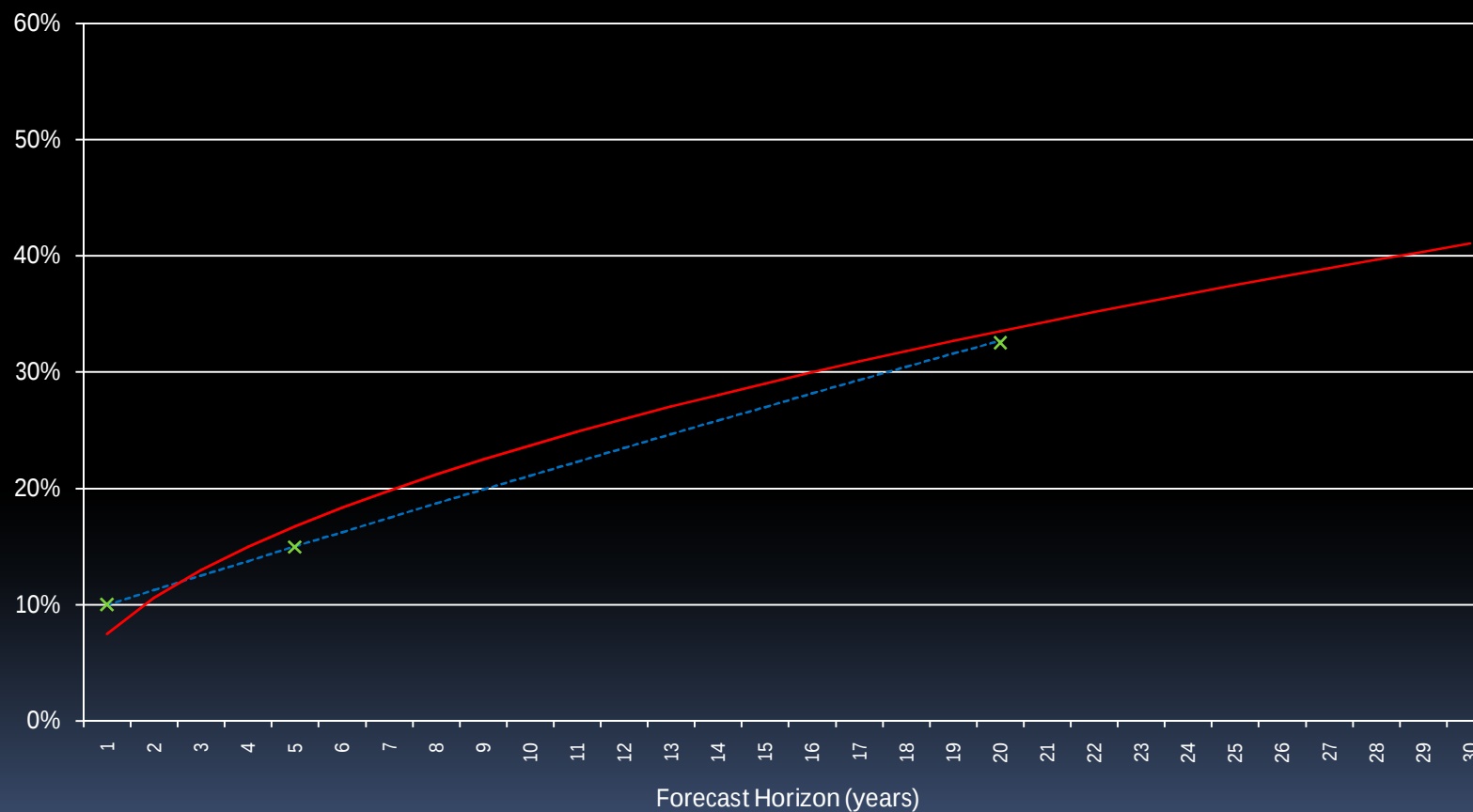
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Regional		$> \pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$			
Local					
* UK Department for Transport Percentages are rounded.					

Empirical Prediction Intervals

Study Level	Unpredictable? (Rapidly Changing?)	90% Confidence	Traffic Forecast Horizon		
			1 Year	10 Years	25 Years
National*		$\pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 3\%$	$\pm 8\%$	$\pm 13\%$
Regional		$> \pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$			
Local	No				
* UK Department for Transport Percentages are rounded.					

Existing Road/Stable Conditions

Prediction
Interval (±%)



× Survey Responses - - - Survey Trend — Bain Approximation: $\pm 7.5\% \sqrt{n}$

Empirical Prediction Intervals

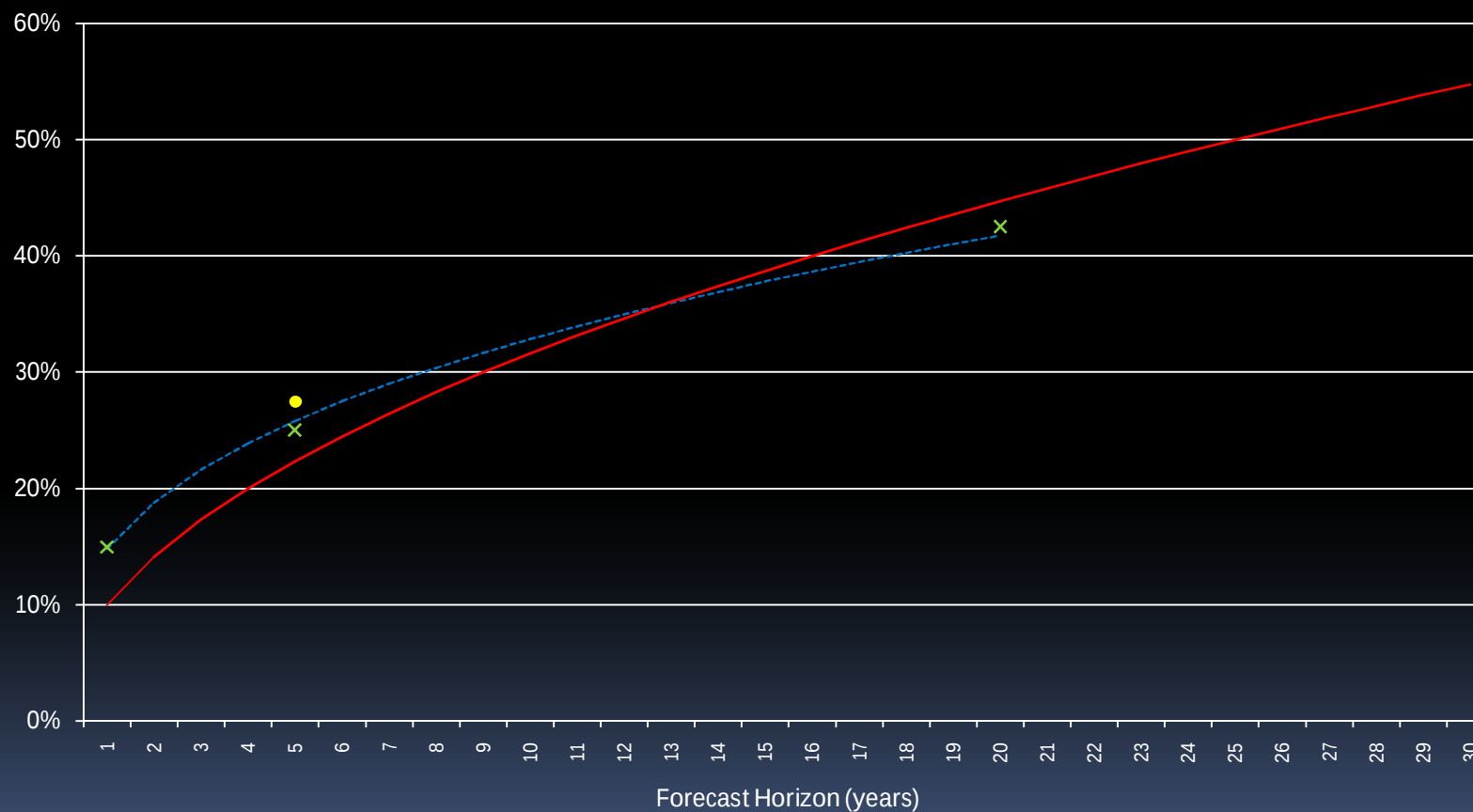
Study Level	Unpredictable? (Rapidly Changing?)	90% Confidence	Traffic Forecast Horizon		
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National*		$\pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 3\%$	$\pm 8\%$	$\pm 13\%$
Regional		$> \pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$			
Local	No	$\pm 7.5\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 8\%$	$\pm 24\%$	$\pm 38\%$
* UK Department for Transport Percentages are rounded.					

Empirical Prediction Intervals

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Regional		$> \pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$			
Local	No	$\pm 7.5\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 8\%$	$\pm 24\%$	$\pm 38\%$
	Yes				
* UK Department for Transport Percentages are rounded.					

New Road/Dynamic Conditions

Prediction
Interval (±%)



x Survey Responses
 ---- Survey Trend
 — Bain Approximation: $\pm 10\% \sqrt{n}$
 ● HA Data (90% CI)

Empirical Prediction Intervals

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			1 Year	10 Years	25 Years
National*		$\pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 3\%$	$\pm 8\%$	$\pm 13\%$
Regional		$> \pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$			
Local	No	$\pm 7.5\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 8\%$	$\pm 24\%$	$\pm 38\%$
	Yes	$\pm 10\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 13\%$	$\pm 38\%$	$\pm 50\%$
* UK Department for Transport Percentages are rounded.					

Empirical Prediction Intervals

Study Level	Unpredictable? (Rapidly Changing?)	90% Confidence	Traffic Forecast Horizon		
			1 Year	10 Years	25 Years
National*		$\pm 2.5\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 3\%$	$\pm 8\%$	$\pm 13\%$
Regional		$\pm 4\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 4\%$	$\pm 13\%$	$\pm 20\%$
Local	No	$\pm 7.5\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 8\%$	$\pm 24\%$	$\pm 38\%$
	Yes	$\pm 10\% * \sqrt{n}$	$\pm 13\%$	$\pm 38\%$	$\pm 50\%$
* UK Department for Transport Percentages are rounded.					

Empirical Prediction Intervals

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"On discussion with colleagues, there is a feeling that even $\pm 25\%$ (for Year 35) might be too low when looking at individual area types or links"

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* UK Department for Transport Percentages are rounded.					

"On discussion with colleagues, there is a feeling that even $\pm 25\%$ (for Year 35) might be too low when looking at individual area types or links"

$$\pm 25\% @ \text{Year 35} = \pm 4.2\% * \sqrt{n}$$

Demographers Beat Us To It...

- By 40 years!

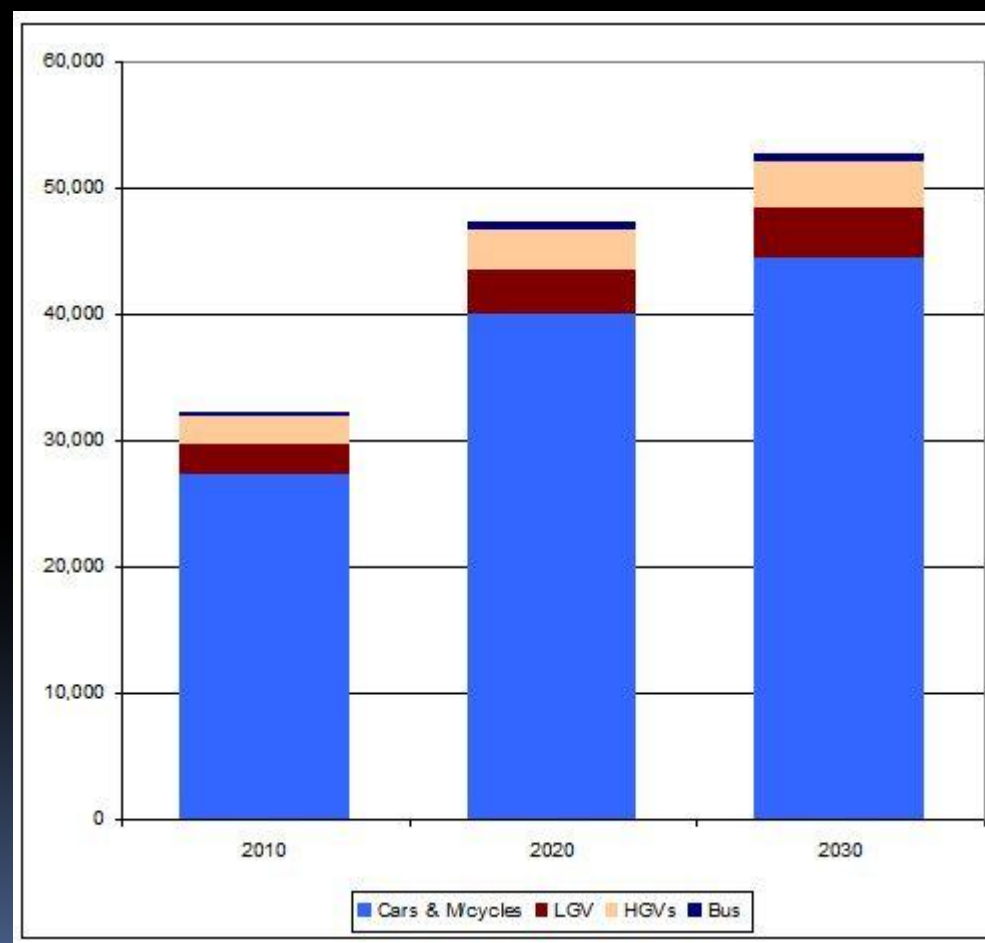
*“Given the many uses of population projections,
there is a need to provide a warning to users
about the likely size of their errors.”*

Keyfitz N (1972)



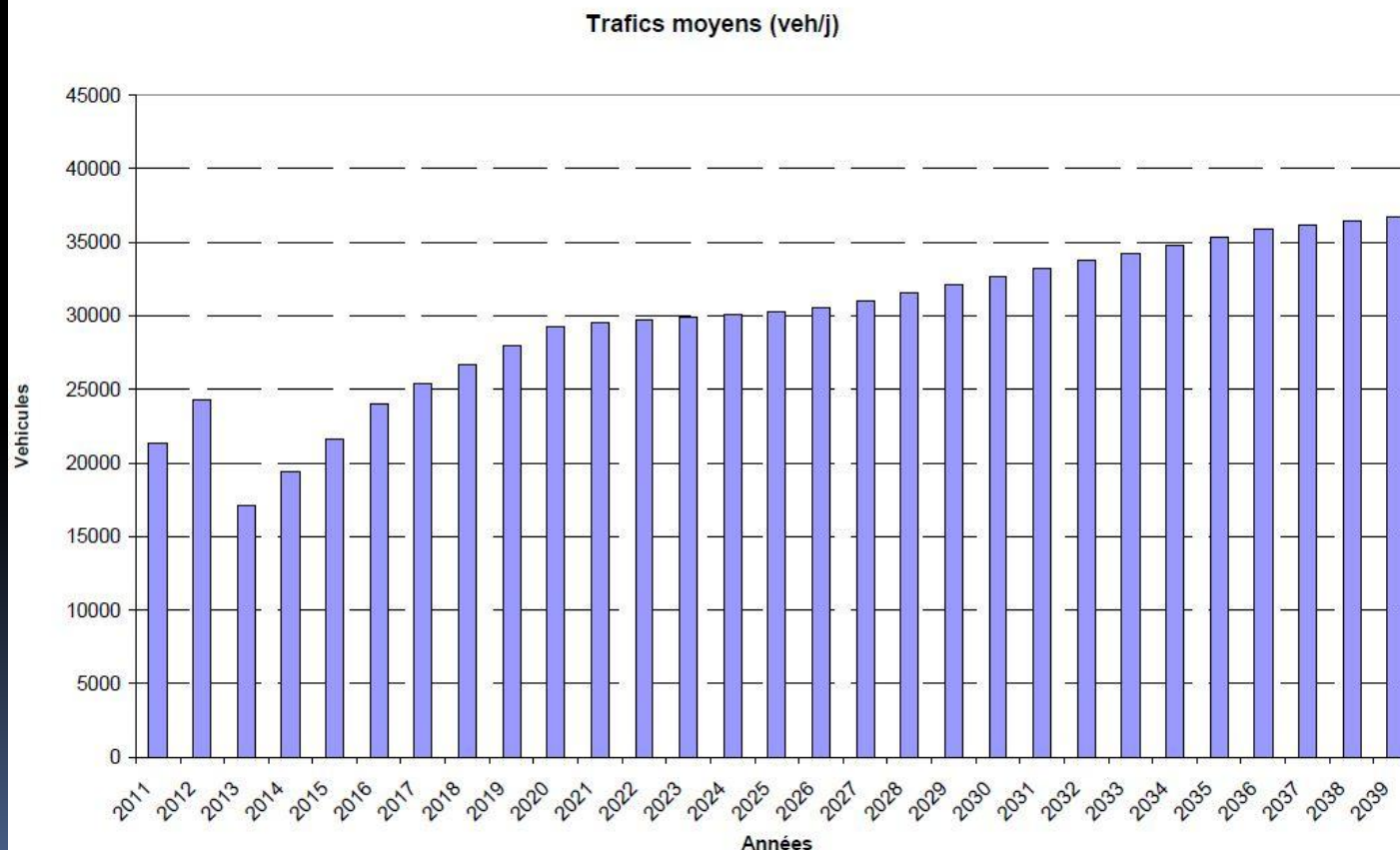
What Traffic Forecasts Look Like

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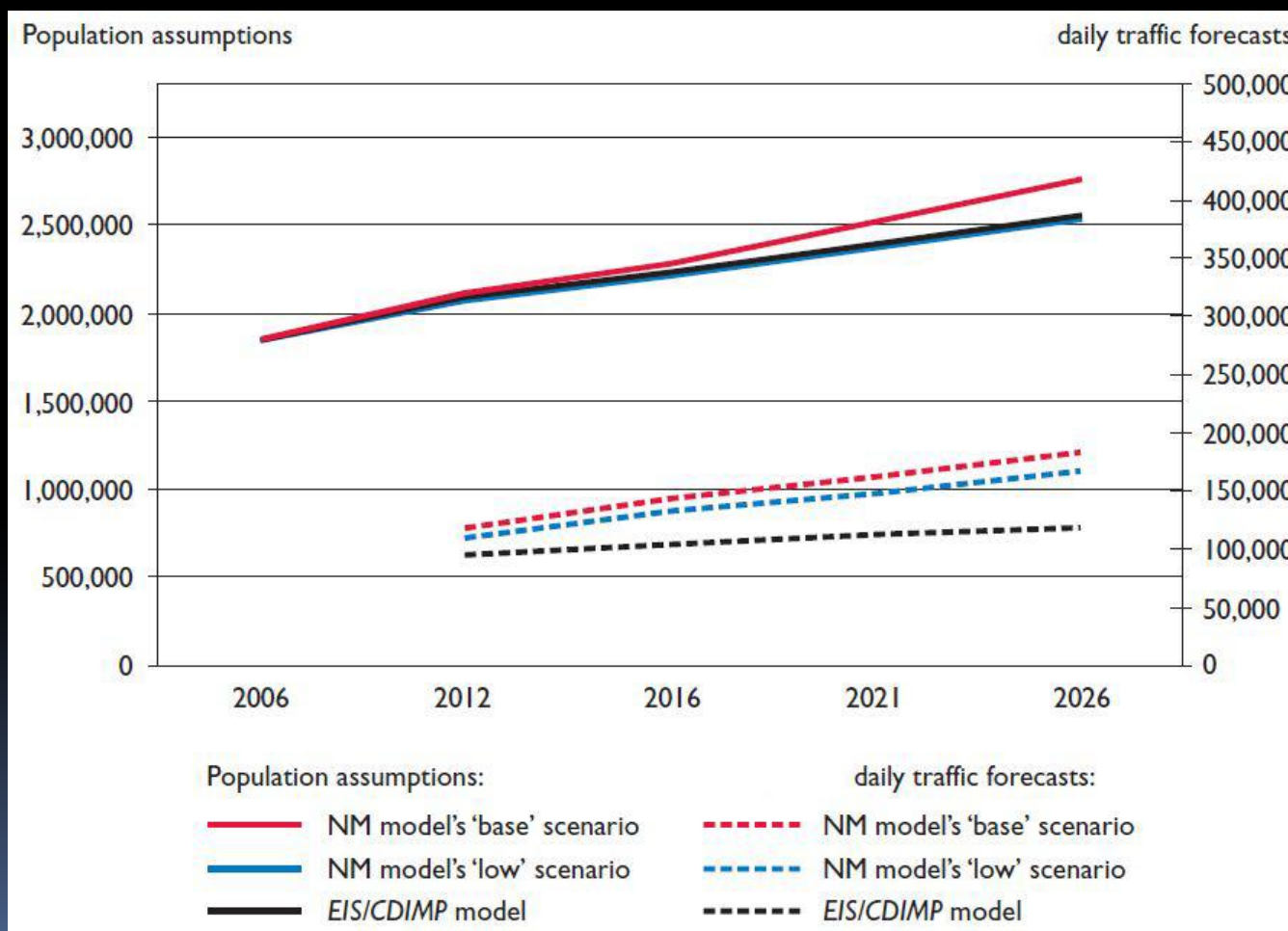


What Traffic Forecasts Look Like

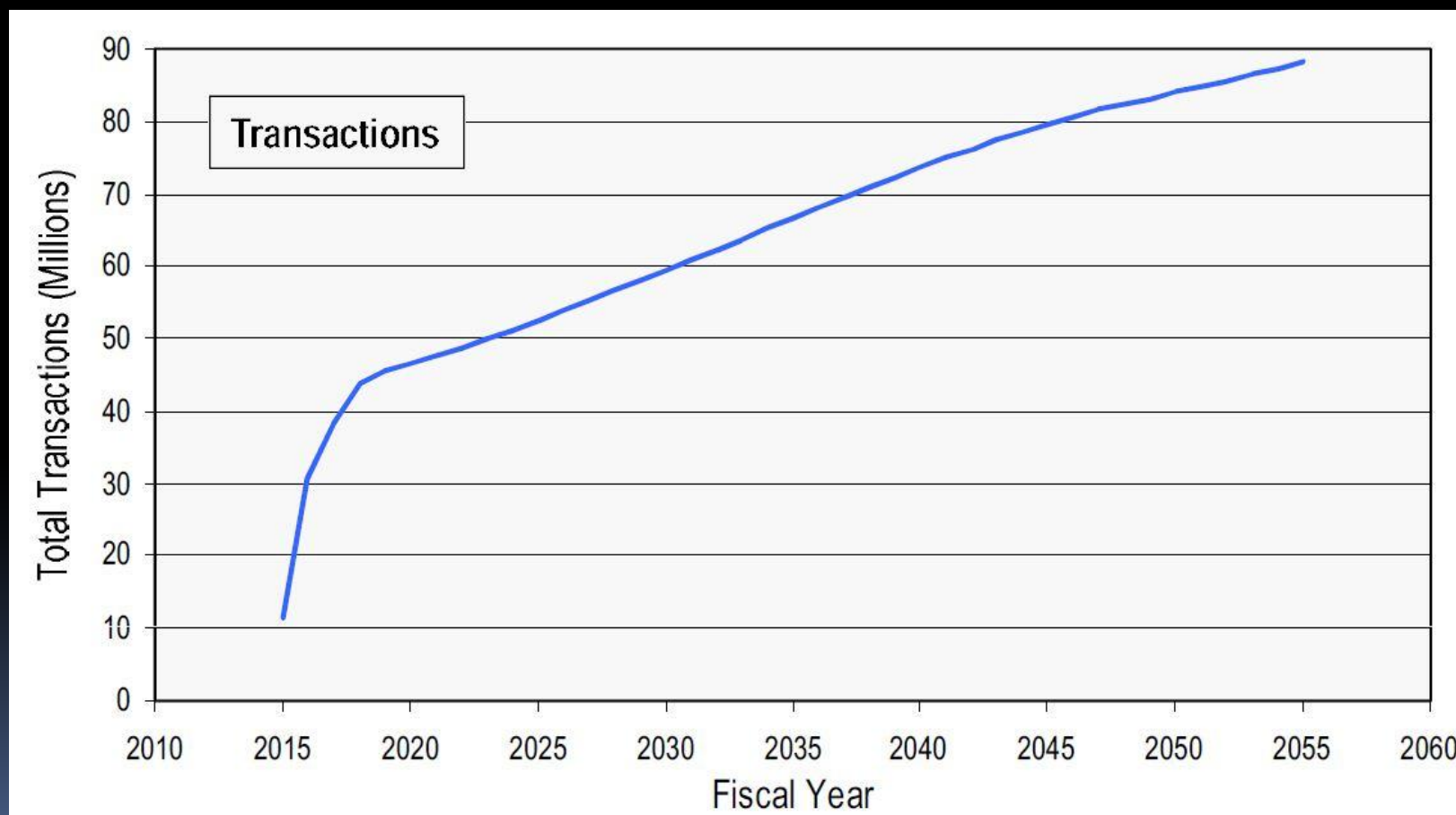
Cas de base



What Traffic Forecasts Look Like

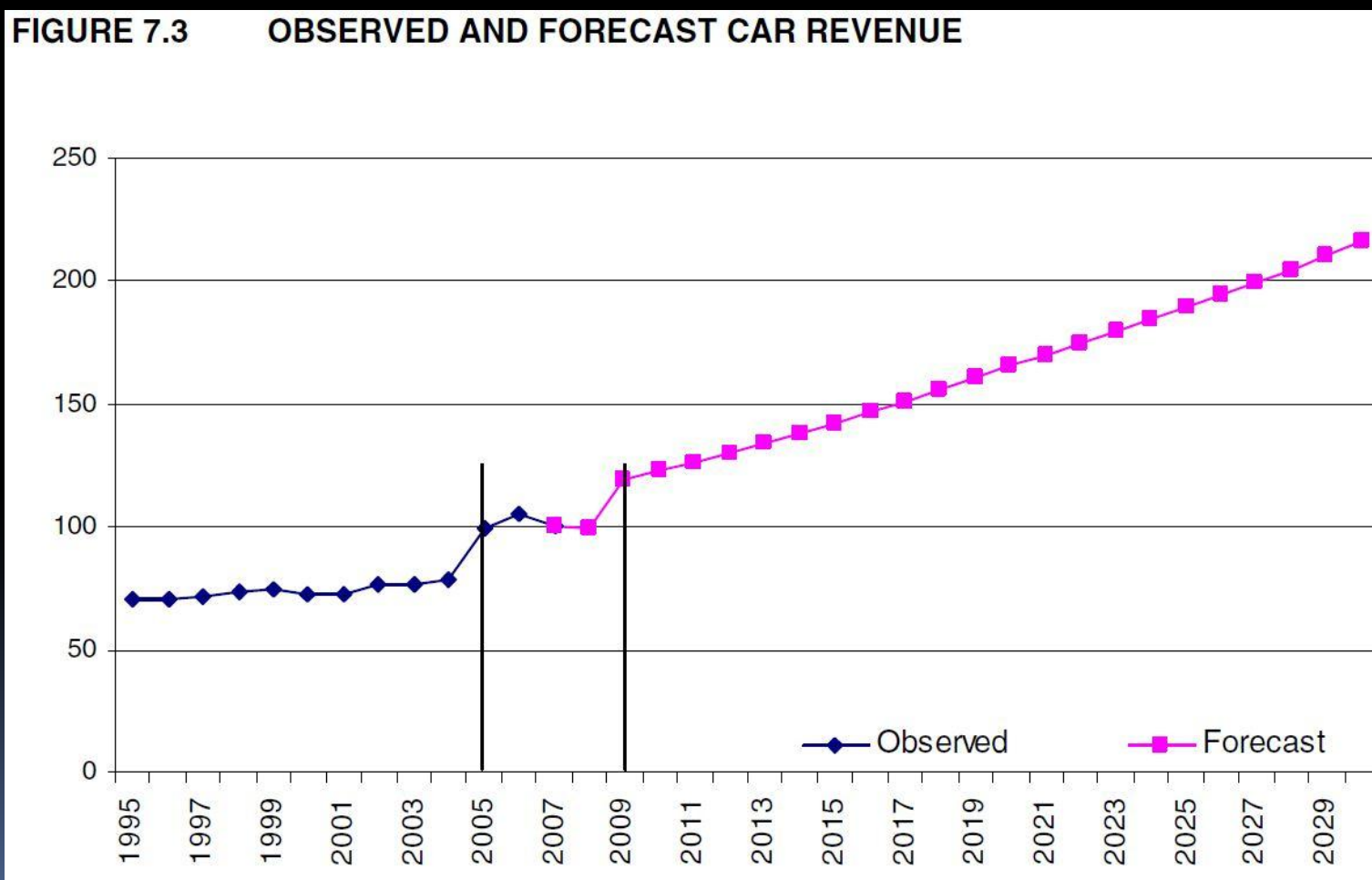


What Traffic Forecasts Look Like



What Traffic Forecasts Look Like

FIGURE 7.3 OBSERVED AND FORECAST CAR REVENUE



What Traffic Forecasts Look Like

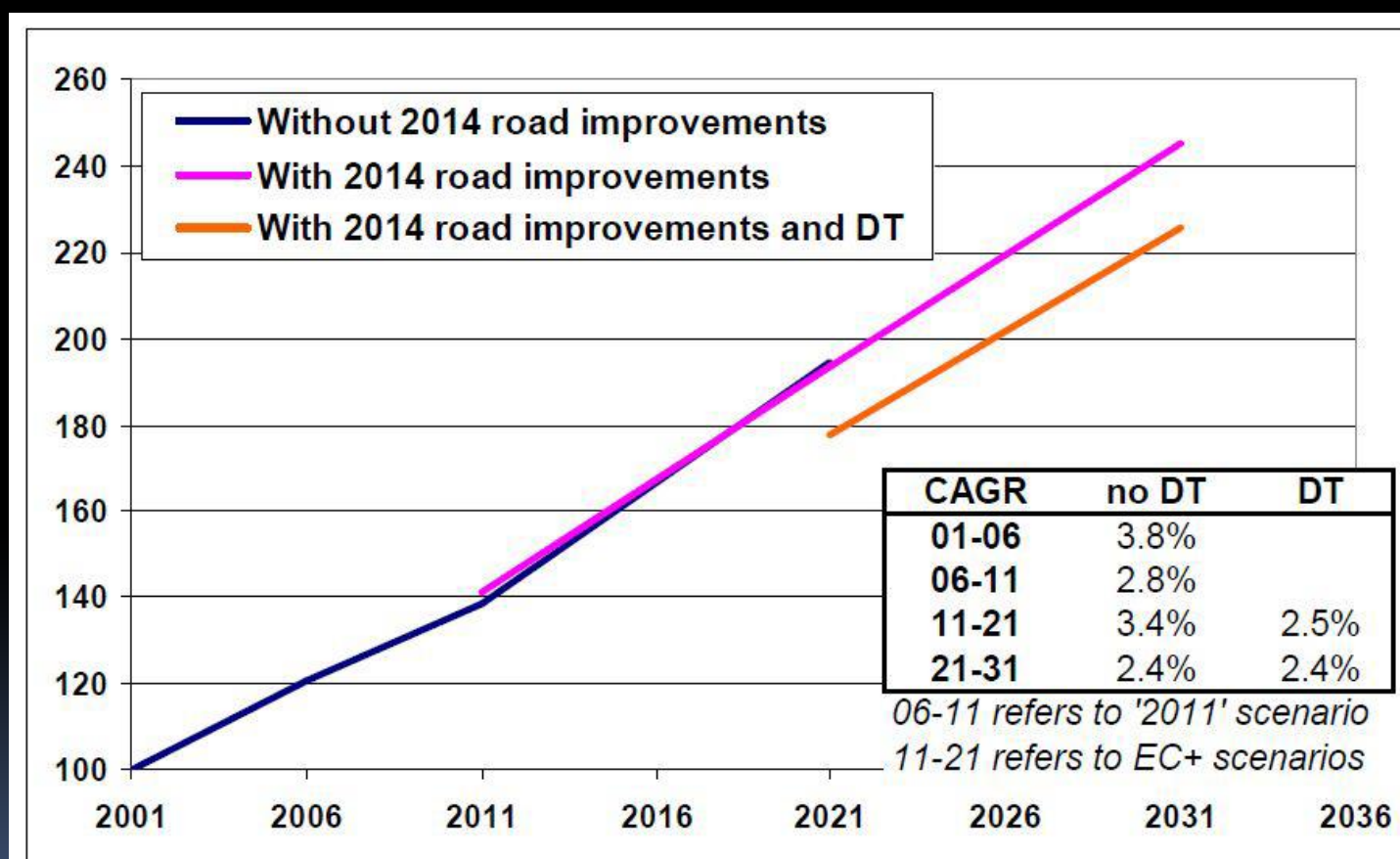
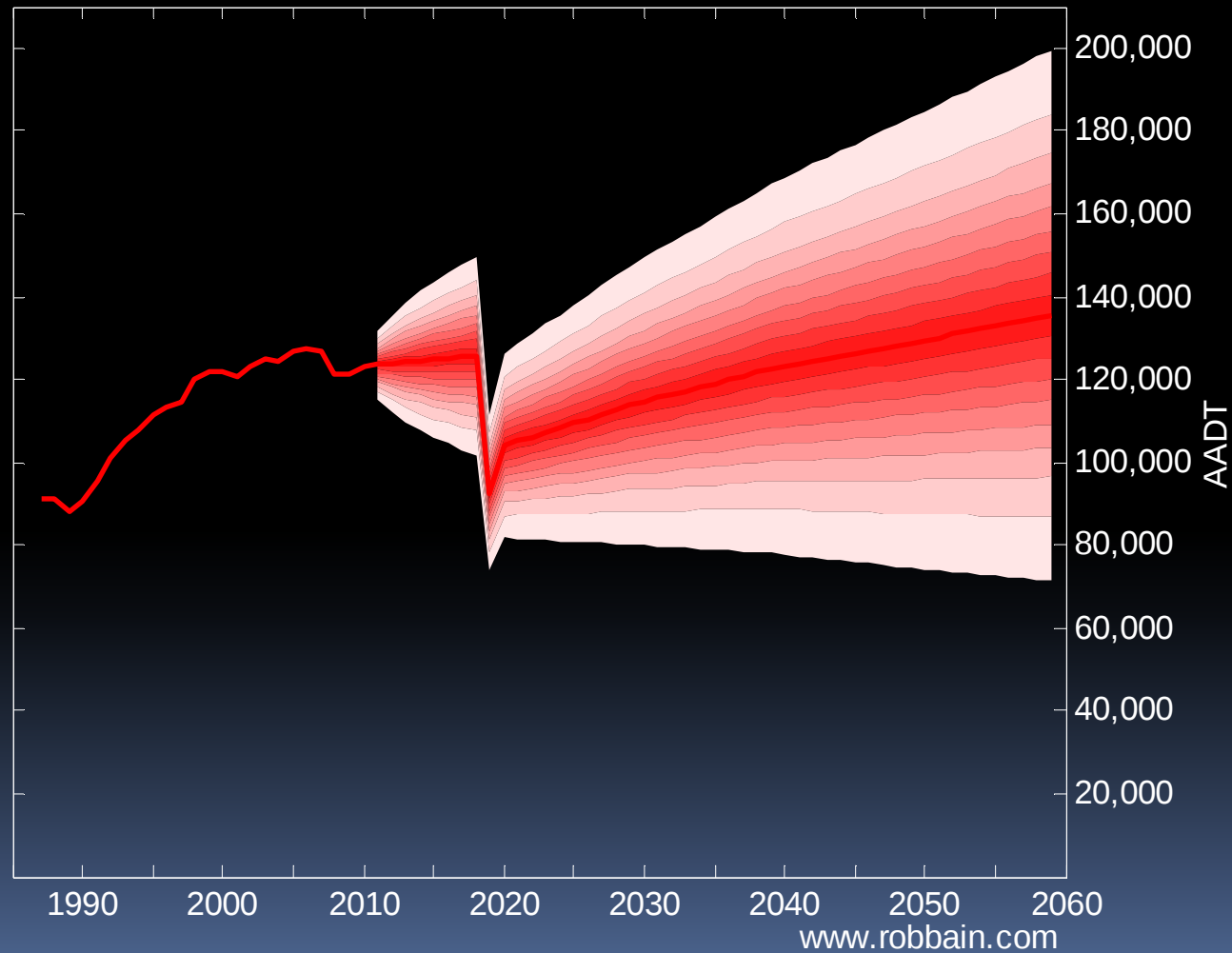


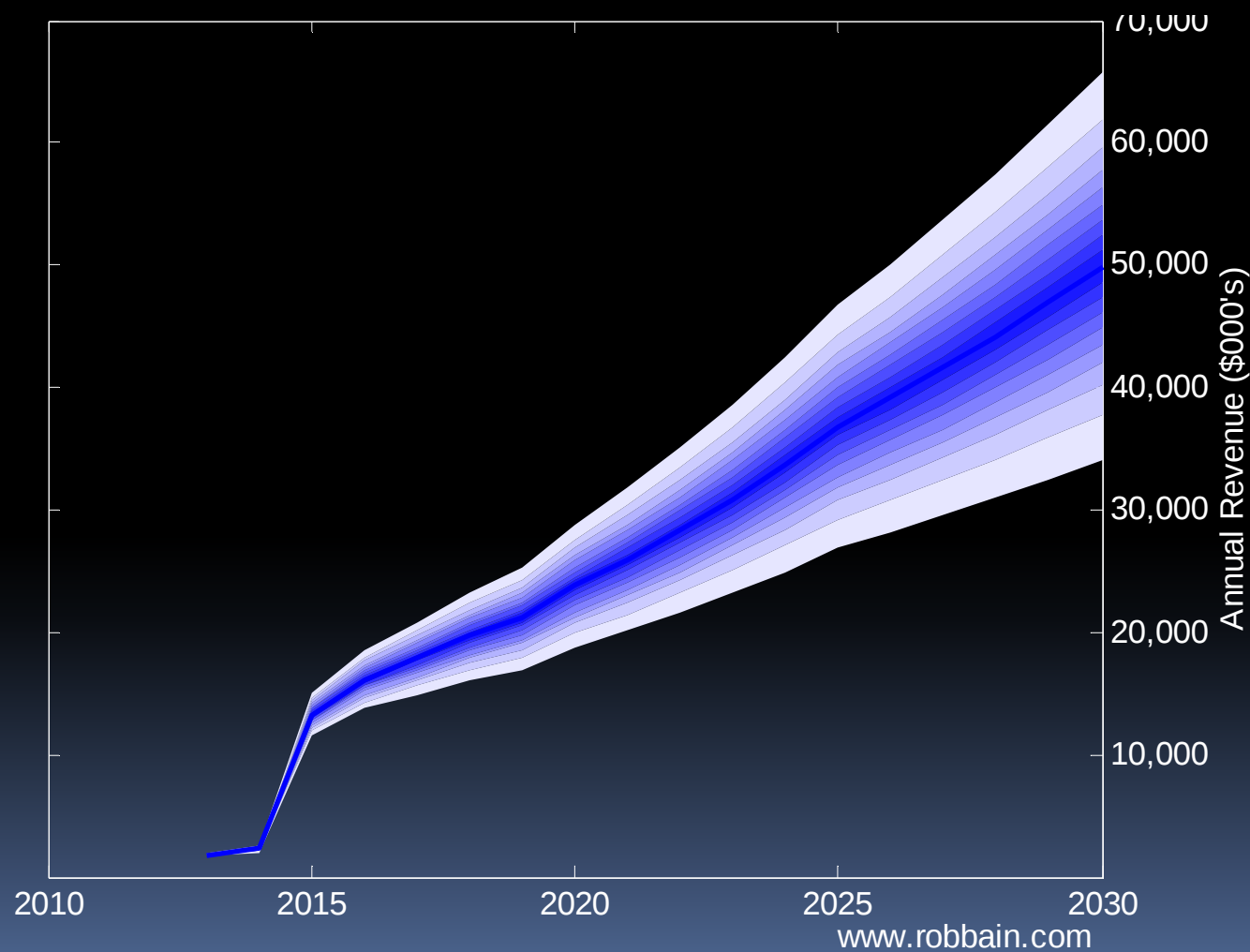
Exhibit 8-1: VKT Forecast – peak model outputs

What Traffic Forecasts Really Look Like

What Traffic Forecasts Really Look Like



What Revenue Forecasts Really Look Like





A Word About Bias...

A Word About Bias...

- Why focus on error?
 - Error should be considered first
 - In the absence of a discussion on error, the temptation is to attribute all (or most) departures from expectations to bias
 - This would be convenient
 - Correct for bias and we have accurate forecasts!
- But, as we have seen, the role of error is significant
 - Correcting for bias is important, but
 - Correct for bias and we still have forecasts nesting within (potentially) large confidence intervals

A Word About Bias...

- Bias is what interested me about the current study
- The temptation is to believe that bias is entirely man-made
- But some elements of bias *could* be model-related
- That's precisely what I want to examine in this study



Australian Government
Department of Infrastructure and Transport

Request for Quote

Request for quote for a consultancy to investigate causes of over-optimistic patronage forecasts for selected recent toll road projects

