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God in 7 steps:

- Rating problems: a logical path
- Def. of indicators, weights, categories, profiles
- Comparison between objects and profiles
- Outranking (when K s Pij) \& thresolds
- Examples of rating
- Winning coalitions


## Index:

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- (2a) Mental models
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## Summary

1. Uninominal voting vs voting-by-ranking
2. The Arrow's theorem
3. Problems of the uninominal voting
4. Two voting-by-ranking systems: Condorcet and Borda
5. The Colorni award with your rankings
6. A general framework for negotiation:

Maastricht \& Distillation approaches
7. Possible research topics
8. Conclusions of the course

## The frame

- N decision makers, each with his/her ranking
- The "social" choice $\rightarrow$ a shared (collective) decision
- Two general ways:
$>$ (i) uninominal voting
$>$ (ii) voting-by-ranking
- Non-existence of a "sure" method (Arrow's theorem)
- Ranking $\rightarrow$ pro and con of Condorcet
- Ranking $\rightarrow$ pro and con of Borda


## Arrow's impossibility theorem (1)

We consider 5 properties that we assume to be reasonable requirements of a fair voting method:
-Anonymity $\rightarrow$ No voter should be favored to others; if two voters switch their ranking, the collective ranking should remain the same.
-Neutrality $\rightarrow$ No candidate should be favored to others; if two candidates switch their positions (name), they should switch positions also in the ranking.
-Monotonicity $\rightarrow$ If the ranking of a candidate is improved by a voter, its position in the collective ranking can only improve.
-Consistency $\rightarrow$ If voters are split into two disjoint sets, $S$ and $T$, and both the aggregation of voters in $S$ and the aggregation of voters in T prefer a to $b$, also the aggregation of all voters should prefer $a$ to $b$.
-Sincerity $\rightarrow$ Voters vote for the candidates they prefer; there are not strategic behaviors of the voters.

## Arrow's impossibility theorem (2)

If the decision-making body has at least two voters (decision-makers) and at least three alternatives (candidates or options) to decide among, then
it is impossible to design a social welfare function (that is a collective ranking) that satisfies all these properties at once

Kenneth Arrow (1972 Nobel Prize in Economics)

Voto uninominale: gli inconvenientí

- Dittatura d. magpiopanza
sarebbe biac
2ceetribile b
(compromesso?)
- Non rispetto d.maggioranza

$$
\rightarrow\left\{\begin{array}{llll}
10 & \text { vali con } & {[2]} & b>c \\
6 & \text { voli } & \text { con } & {[B] c+2} \\
5 & \text { voli } & \text { con } & {[c] b>2}
\end{array}\right\}
$$

12 maggioranaz rifieme che a sid il peqgiore (ballatraggio?)

- Manipolazione per separabilita

in una инiea eifcoseriz.
a sareble eliminato !! (eoerenza?)

Voting-by-ranking systems: an example

- 5 decision-makers
- 4 alternatives $\rightarrow$ A, B, C, D

|  | $1^{\circ}$ pos | $2^{\circ}$ pos | $3^{\circ}$ pos | $4^{\circ}$ pos |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DM | D | C | B |
|  | A |  |  |  |
|  | D | C | A | B |
|  | C | A | B | D |

## Condorcet (1)

- Each decision-maker expresses her own ranking of the alternatives
- The alternatives are pairwise compared considering the number of decisionmakers that prefer one alternative over another
- The alternative that prevails in all the comparisons is chosen


## Condorcet (2)

$\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of decision-makers that prefers the alternative in the row in respect to the alternative on the column


## Condorcet (3)

$\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of decision-makers that prefers the alternative in the row in respect to the alternative on the column $\qquad$
$\qquad$


## Condorcet (4)

In red: the alternatives that prevails in the single pairwise comparisons



## Condorcet (5)

- 3 decision-makers
- 4 alternatives: A, B, C e D

Rankings:

- Two DMs: B A C D
- One DM: ACDB

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | - | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| B | 2 | - | 2 | 2 |
| C | 0 | 1 | - | 3 |
| D | 0 | 1 | 0 | - |

The method is not compensatory
$B$ is chosen, although is really
a bad alternative for one decision-maker

## Borda (1)

- Each decision-maker expresses her ranking of the alternatives
- How many times (decision-makers) each alternative takes a particular position?
- A score is assigned to each position
- For each alternative, the scores are summed
- The alternative with the overall "best" score is chosen


## Borda (2)

$\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of decision-makers for which the alternative (row) is in the ranking position (column)


## Borda (2)

$\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of decision-makers for which the alternative (row) is in the ranking position (column)


|  | $1^{\circ}$ | $2^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ | $4^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A |  | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| B |  |  | 3 | 2 |
| C | 1 | 4 |  |  |
| D | 4 |  |  | 1 |

## Borda (3)

## From the ranking position to the score

## a subjective scale

score $=$ position
3th pos. $\Rightarrow 3$ points

score $=$ position ${ }^{2}$
3th pos. $\Rightarrow 9$ points
other scales ...

## Borda (4)



## Borda (5): independence of irrelevant alternatives

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voter 1 | $1^{\circ}$ | $2^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ | $4^{\circ}$ |
| Voter 2 | $4^{\circ}$ | $1^{\circ}$ | $2^{\circ}$ | 3 |
| Voter 3 | $3^{\circ}$ | $4^{\circ}$ | $1^{\circ}$ |  |
| Voter 4 | $1^{\circ}$ | $2^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ |  |
| Voter 5 | $4^{\circ}$ | $1^{\circ}$ | $2^{\circ}$ |  |
| Voter 6 | $3^{\circ}$ | $4^{\circ}$ | $1^{\circ}$ | 2 |
| Voter 7 | $1^{\circ}$ | $2^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ | $4^{\circ}$ |

4 candidates (A, B, C e D)
Score $=$ inverse of the position
( $1^{\circ} \rightarrow 4$ points, $2^{\circ} \rightarrow 3$ points, $3^{\circ} \rightarrow 2$ points, $4^{\circ} \rightarrow 1$ points)

|  | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voter 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Voter 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Voter 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Voter 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Voter 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Voter 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Voter 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Total score | 18 | 19 | 20 | 13 |

## Borda (5): independence of irrelevant alternatives

|  | A | B | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voter 1 | $1^{\circ}$ | $2^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ |
| Voter 2 | $3^{\circ}$ | $1^{\circ}$ | $2^{\circ}$ |
| Voter 3 | $2^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ | $1^{\circ}$ |
| Voter 4 | $1^{\circ}$ | $2^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ |
| Voter 5 | $3^{\circ}$ | $1^{\circ}$ | $2^{\circ}$ |
| Voter 6 | $2^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ | $1^{\circ}$ |
| Voter 7 | $1^{\circ}$ | $2^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ}$ |

3 candidati (A, B, e C)
Score $=$ inverse of the position
( $1^{\circ} \rightarrow 3$ points, $2^{\circ} \rightarrow 2$ points $3^{\circ} \rightarrow 1$ points)

|  | A | B | C |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Voter 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |  |
| Voter 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |  |
| Voter 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |
| Voter 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |  |
| Voter 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 |  |
| Voter 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |
| Voter 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Borda or Condorcet?



## Borda or Condorcet?



From $M_{3}(m, n, k)$ to $M_{1}(n)$ : two ways
$m \rightarrow$ criteria
$\mathrm{n} \rightarrow$ alternatives
$\mathrm{k} \rightarrow$ dec. makers
$M_{2}^{\prime}(m, n)$


## The "Maastricht procedure" for the MAUT



C possible conflict

## The "Distillation procedure" for the MAUT



## Research topics

- How to decide collectively how to structure the problem (identification of the criteria, alternatives, ...)
- The identification of a reasonable number of alternatives as a combination of several actions
- The uncertainty in a group multicriteria problem
- Application of a group multicritieria analysis to a real case study regarding the field you are studying
- You propose ...

