# **Business Performance Management**

# Analytic Hierarchy Process

- Multi Criteria decision making method

- Originally developed by Prof. Thomas L. Saaty

Klaus Goepel, Mar. 2010

Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) Deriving ratio scales from paired comparisons.

Allows some small inconsistency in judgment.



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### **Analytic Hierarchy Process**

Step 1: Define Objective

Step 2: Structure elements in criteria, sub-criteria, alternatives etc.

Step 3: Make a pair wise comparison of elements in each group

Step 4: Calculate weighting and consistency ratio

Step 5: Evaluate alternatives according weighting

Get ranking

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### Analytic Hierarchy Process – Example



#### Structure elements in criteria, sub-criteria, alternatives etc.





Compare all elements **pair wise** with respect to the objective



Compare all elements pair wise with respect to the objective





Compare all elements **pair wise** with respect to the objective



### Scale:

Intensity of importance	Definition	Explanation			
1	Equal importance	Two elements contribute equally to the objective			
3	Moderate importance	e Experience and judgment slightly favor one element over another			
5	Strong Importance	Experience and judgment strongly favor one element over another			
7	Very strong importance	One element is favored very strongly over another, it dominance is demonstrated in practice			
9	Extreme importance	The evidence favoring one element over another is of the highest possible order of affirmation			

Compare all elements pair wise with respect to the objective



$$\frac{n^2 - n}{2}$$
 n = 3 results in 3 comparisons

#### Arrange the result in a matrix



#### Arrange the result in a matrix



and compute the normalized principal Eigen vector of the matrix

Find the Eigen vevtor of the matrix

Matrix N for n (=3) criteria 
$$\mathbf{N} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12}^{-1} & 1 & a_{23} \\ a_{13}^{-1} & a_{23}^{-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  
Sum of columns  
$$S_{C1} \quad S_{C2} \quad S_{C3}$$
  
**Excel Sheet ava be for for** 

Square normalized Matrix |**N**| and calculate next iteration of Eigen vector until difference  $\mathbf{x}_{k+1} - \mathbf{x}_k$  is neglect able  $\mathbf{x}_2 \rightarrow |\mathbf{N}|^2$ 

Find the Eigen vevtor of the matrix

Calculate largest Eigen value  $\lambda$ 

$$\lambda = S_{\text{C1}} \cdot x_1 + S_{\text{C2}} \cdot x_2 + S_{\text{C3}} \cdot x_3$$



#### Random Index RI

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RI	0,00	0,00	0,58	0,90	1,12	1,24	1,32	1,41	1,45	1,49

### AHP **Result:** Gadget to buy 17% Memory 43% Delivery 40% Color Criteria: Weight: Rank: 3 Color 17% 1 Memory **43%**

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**40%** 

Delivery

2

Compare all elements **pair wise** with respect to the objective



Compare all elements pair wise with respect to the objective



#### Arrange the result in a matrix



and compute the normalized principal Eigen vector of the matrix

### **Result:**



# Weight sub-criteria according weights of main-criteria



### Complete Result:



#### **Evaluate alternatives**



#### **Evaluate alternatives**



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#### **Evaluate alternatives**



#### **Evaluate alternatives**



#### **Evaluate alternatives**



### AHP – cost vs. benefit



Alternativ	/es	Benefit		Cost \$	Cost	(norm)
Model 1	Pink, 32 MB, immediate	39%		120		22%
Model 2	Blue, 16 MB, immediate	23%		120		22%
Model 3	Black, 32 MB, 1 week	40%		150		28%
Model 4	Red, 64 MB, 4 weeks	32%		150		28%
		_	540			

### AHP – cost vs. benefit



**Model 3** has similar benefits compared to **model 1**, but higher costs. Probably you would go for model 1 with immediate delivery and lower price

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### AHP – cost vs. benefit



**Model 4** has significant higher benefits than **model 2**. Probably you would go for model 4 accepting longer delivery and higher price

#### **Applications:**

**Evaluation of product features** 

**Cost-Benefit Analysis** 

**Strategy development** 

**Selection of Key Performance Indicators** 

Weighting of objectives in MBOs

Decision making with multiple inputs from different stakeholders ...

