

# MULTICRITERIA DECISION MAKING

## Business Decision Making

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# THE **STRUCTURE**

Context

1. The context of the topic
  - A. Multi-criteria decision making (MCDM)
  - B. SAW – simple additive weighting

Basics

2. Foundations of the pairwise comparisons method
  - A. Saaty scale
  - B. Transitivity concept

Procedure

3. Pairwise comparisons procedure
  - A. Calculating the weights/priorities
  - B. Calculating the inconsistency in giving judgements

Usage

4. Using the PC procedure
  - A. Methods
  - B. Applications

# THE **CONTEXT** OF THE TOPIC

Context

- PrOACT approach: decomposition of DM problem into elements

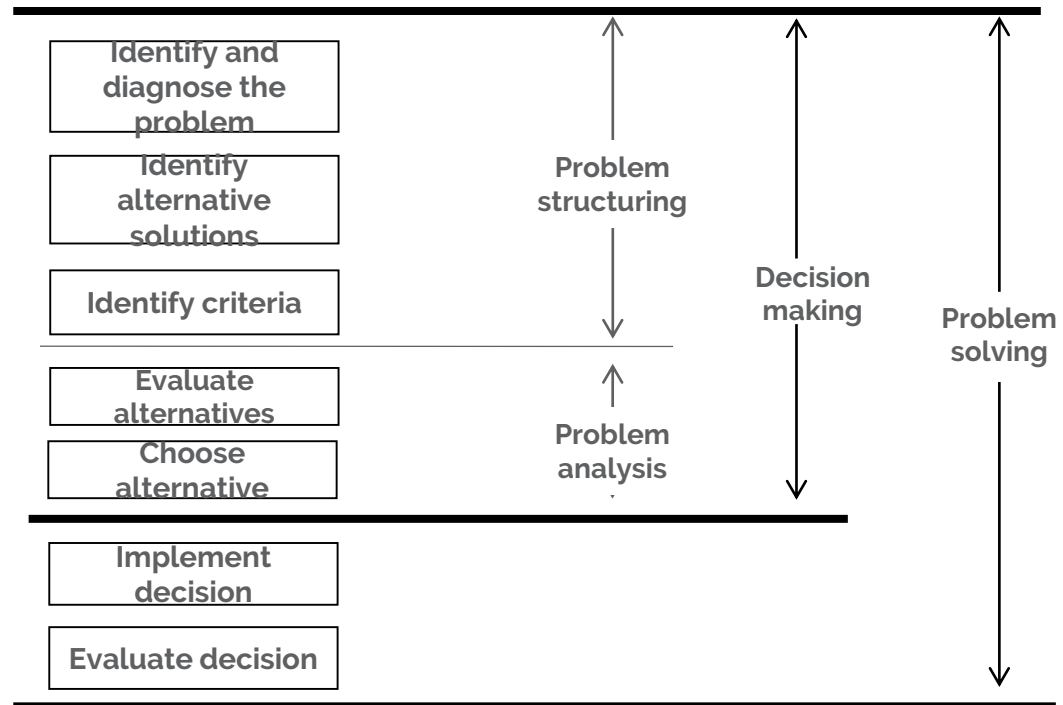
Basics

- **Basic elements:** **P**roblem, **O**bjectives (criteria, attributes), **A**lternatives, **C**onsequences and **T**radeoffs

Procedure

- **Elements for decision making in turbulent environment:** Risk tolerance, Uncertainty, Linked decisions

Usage



# THE **CONTEXT** OF THE TOPIC



- Two decision-making methods groups
  - Methods that support **multicriteria decision making** (basic PrOACT elements)
  - Methods that support **decision making under uncertainty and risk** (PrOACT elements for decision making in turbulent environment)
- Multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM)
  - Decomposition of the main decision-making goal into several sub goals that are described with criteria (attributes)
  - The MCDM problems can be easily described by using the table of values (matrix of decision-making)
  - Alternatives (3), Criteria (3), Consequences/Values (9)

	Education	Experience	CV
Candidate 1	High	5 years	5
Candidate 2	Secondary s	0 years	6
Candidate 3	Secondary s.	2 years	7

# THE **CONTEXT** OF THE TOPIC

Context

- Two decision-making methods groups
  - Methods that support **multicriteria decision making** (basic PrOACT elements)
  - Methods that support **decision making under uncertainty and risk** (PrOACT elements for decision making in turbulent environment)
- Multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM)
  - Decomposition of the main decision-making goal into several sub goals that are described with criteria (attributes)
  - The MCDM problems can be easily described by using the table of values (matrix of decision-making)
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Basics

Procedure

Usage

# THE **CONTEXT** OF THE TOPIC

Context

- Multicriteria decision making is ... about criteria

- Criteria = attributes

- Types of the criteria:

- Qualitative (words): color, design, ...

- Quantitative (numbers): price, weights, height ... two subtypes:

- Min criteria (criteria of costs): price (when we buy), fuel consumption, ...

- Max criteria (criteria of benefits): price (when we sell), quality, ...

Basics

Procedure

Usage

- Types of the criteria 2:

- Natural – price, consumption, ...

- Constructed scale – measuring the properties on some scale

- Proxy criteria – quality of life is measured with GDP



# THE **CONTEXT** OF THE TOPIC

- Context
- Basics
- Procedure
- Usage

- Multi-criteria decision making

	Time	Cost	Satisf.
<b>Make</b>	100	50	High
<b>Buy</b>	10	150	High
<b>SQ</b>	0	0	OK

	Time	Cost	Satisf.	TP
<b>M</b>				
<b>B</b>				
<b>SQ</b>				

- **Table of decision making:** alternatives, criteria and consequences
- **Methods:** Evenswaps, Electra, Promethee, Topsis, AHP, ANP, **SAW**, Dex method, VIKOR, WINGS, SNAP...
- The **results:**
  - **Criteria weights**
  - **Local priorities of the alternatives per each criterion**
  - **Total priorities of the alternative – DECISION!**



# THE **CONTEXT** OF THE TOPIC

- Context
- Basics
- Procedure
- Usage

- Simple additive weighting (SAW)

	Time	Cost	Satisf.	
<b>Make</b>	100	50	High	
<b>Buy</b>	10	150	High	
<b>SQ</b>	0	0	OK	

➔

	Time	Cost	Satisf.	TP
<b>M</b>				
<b>B</b>				
<b>SQ</b>				

- **Criteria weights ... 5 procedures**
- **Local priorities of the alternatives per each criterion ... 7 procedures**
- **Total priorities of the alternative – DECISION!**

$$S_i = w_1 r_{i1} + w_2 r_{i2} + \dots + w_m r_{im} = \sum_{k=1}^m w_k r_{ik}$$



# THE **BASIC FOUNDATIONS** OF THE TOPIC

Context

- **Saaty's scale**

- Founder: prof. Thomas Saaty

- It describes the relation between two elements

- Values of the scale:

- 1 = Two elements are equally important
- 3 = Weak importance of one element over another
- 5 = Strong importance of one element over another
- 7 = Demonstrated importance of one element over another
- 9 = Absolute importance of one element over another
- All real values from scale [1;9] can be used
- Reciprocal values are used when a certain element is dominated by another element



Basics

Procedure

Usage

# THE **BASIC FOUNDATIONS** OF THE TOPIC

Context

- **Transitivity concept (math)**

Basics



Donald



Boris



Zuzzana

Procedure

$$(D > B \wedge B > Z) \Rightarrow D > Z$$

Usage

# THE **BASIC FOUNDATIONS** OF THE TOPIC

Context

- **Transitivity concept (math) + Saaty's scale**

Basics



Donald



Boris



Zuzzana

Procedure

$$(D >_3 B \wedge B >_2 Z) \Rightarrow D >_5 Z$$

Usage

**IN/CONSISTENCY**

What should I do?



# THE **PAIRWISE COMPARISON** PROCEDURE

Context  
Basics  
Procedure  
Usage

- Calculating the criteria weights

	Time	Cost	Satisf.
Make	100	50	High
Buy	10	150	High
SQ	0	0	OK



	Time	Cost	Satisf.	TP
	0.43	0.43	0.14	
M				
B				
SQ				

	T	C	S
T	1	1	3
C	1	1	3
S	1/3	1/3	1
SUM	2.3	2.3	7

0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14

## IN/CONSISTENCY

Input: PC matrix  
Output: CR

CR < 0.1

[Additional reading](#)

What should I do?



# THE **PAIRWISE COMPARISON** PROCEDURE

- Calculate the alternatives' priorities (for each column)

	Time	Cost	Satisf.	
<b>Make</b>	100	50	High	
<b>Buy</b>	10	150	High	
<b>SQ</b>	0	0	OK	

→

	Time	Cost	Satisf.	TP
	0.43	0.43	0.14	
<b>M</b>				
<b>B</b>				
<b>SQ</b>				

**Repeat the procedure three times – 3 columns of local priorities!**

Context

Basics

Procedure

Usage

What should I do?



# THE **PAIRWISE COMPARISON** PROCEDURE

- Aggregating the criteria weights and local priorities in SAW

	Time	Cost	Satisf.		
<b>Make</b>	100	50	High		
<b>Buy</b>	10	150	High		
<b>SQ</b>	0	0	OK		

→

	Time	Cost	Satisf.	TP
	0.43	0.43	0.14	
<b>M</b>	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.19
<b>B</b>	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.22
<b>SQ</b>	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.59

Calculating the total priorities:

$$\xi_i = w_1 r_{i1} + w_2 r_{i2} + \dots + w_m r_{im} = \sum_{k=1}^m w_k r_{ik}$$

Context

Basics

Procedure

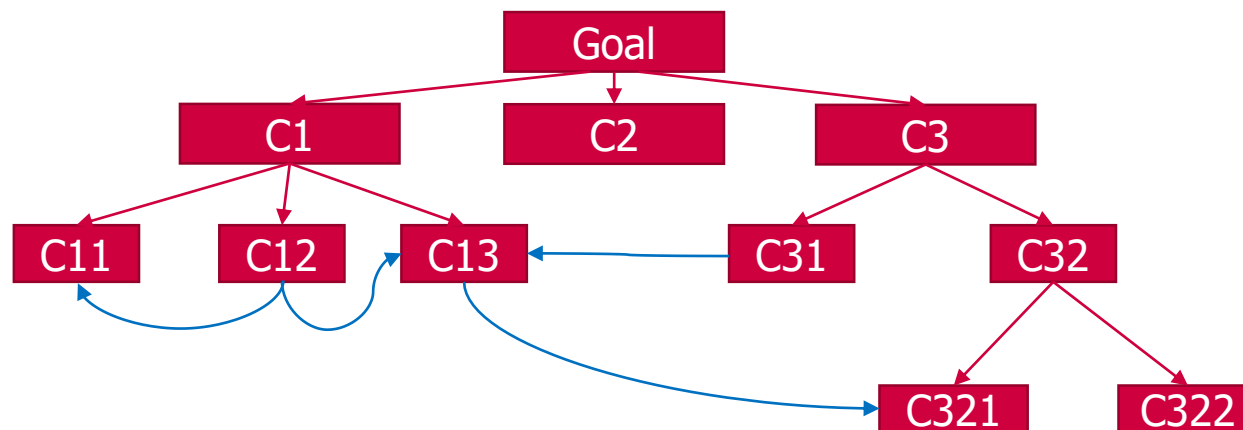
Usage

# THE **USAGE** OF THE PAIRWISE COMPARISONS P

Context  
Basics  
Procedure  
Usage

## • Methods

- **SIMPLE ADDITIVE WEIGHTING (SAW)**
- **ANALYTIC HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP)**
- **ANALYTIC NETWORK PROCESS (ANP)**



# THE **USAGE** OF THE PAIRWISE COMPARISONS P

Context

## • Applications

- **Ranking the hospitals in Croatia**
- **Planning the traffic in Croatia**
- **Smooth vehicular flow and safe pedestrian crossing separately (Sri Lanka)**
- **Garage-parking Facility Location Selection in Croatia**
- **Planning the traffic safety in Turkey**
- **Selecting the flight procedure design schemes in China**
- **Prioritisation of the safety control criteria in maritime traffic**
- **Evaluation Framework for Key Performance Indicators of Railway ITS**
- ...

Basics

Procedure

Usage



# LET'S **DISCUSS**

- Go to [pollev.com/nikolakadoic424/](https://pollev.com/nikolakadoic424/)
- Write your (nick)name



# ASSIGNMENT

- 2 persons in group
- Choose any MCDM problem you want (4 criteria, 3 alternatives)
  - Make a decision-making table (table of alternatives, criteria and consequences/values)
  - Calculate the criteria weights using the PC procedure
  - Calculate the local priorities of the alternatives using the PC procedure
  - Calculate the total priorities of the alternatives
  - Make final qualitative analysis: are the criteria weights and total priorities as expected?

**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**



**ANY DOUBT  
CONSULT GOOGLE**