



The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

The Aerospace Performance Factor (APF)

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The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

- AHP is a structured technique for making complex decisions, based upon psychological and mathematical principles
- Developed in the 1970s
- AHP decomposes decision problem into a hierarchy of more easily comprehended sub-problems (criteria)
- Criteria can relate to *any* aspect of the problem – tangible or intangible
- Once hierarchy is built options are systematically evaluated and combined to produce 'local' and 'global' ranking of elements
- Evaluation by pairwise comparison
 - e.g. option A vs option B, option A vs option C, etc ...



Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)

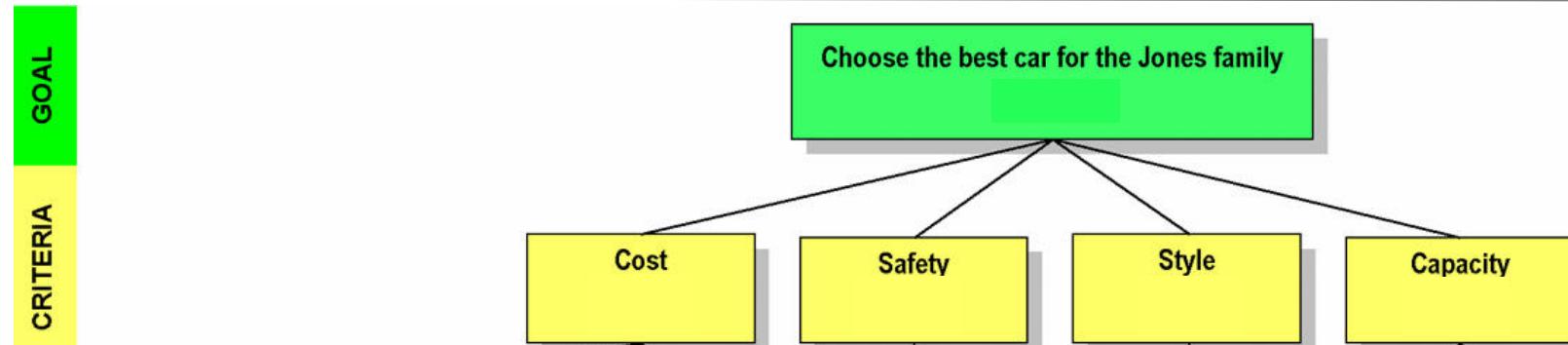
- **Uses expert judgment to prioritise these criteria, i.e. give weights**
- **Example: rank a pool of cars based on a combination of criteria such as cost, safety, style, capacity**
 - Each car evaluated separately
 - Importance of each criteria also weighed
 - Then each car evaluated based on those weights



The Analytic Hierarchy Process – an example

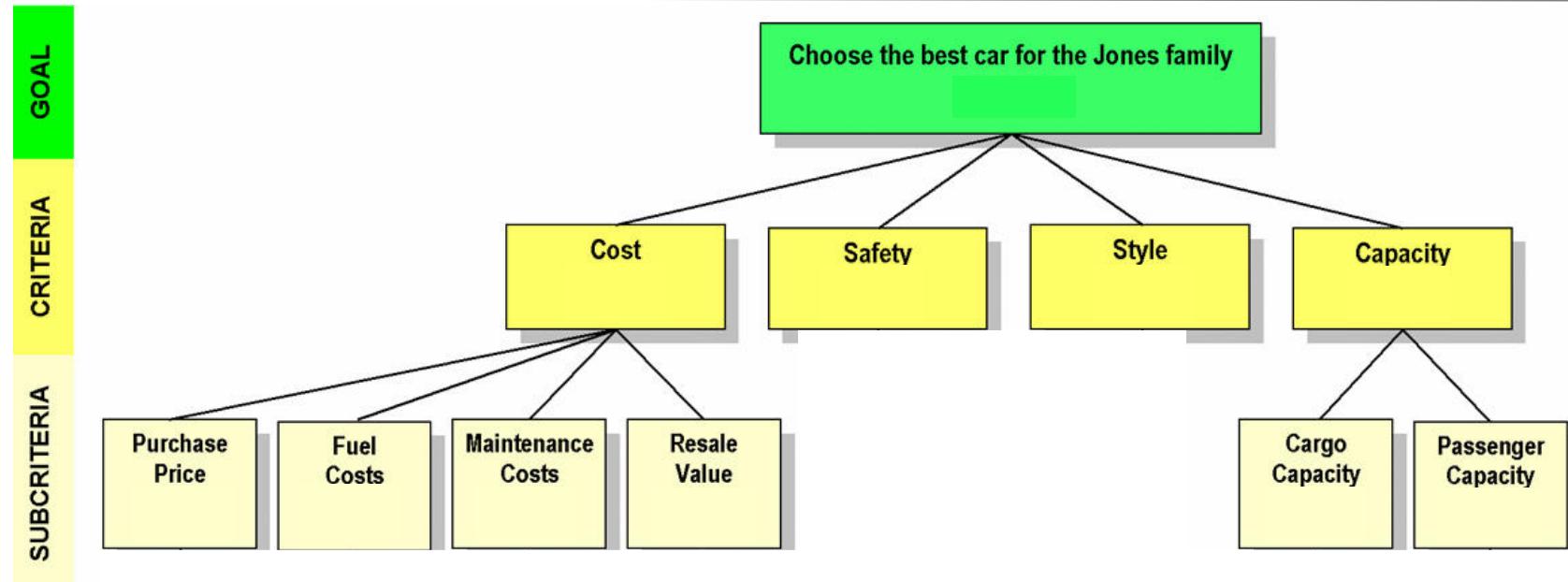
GOAL

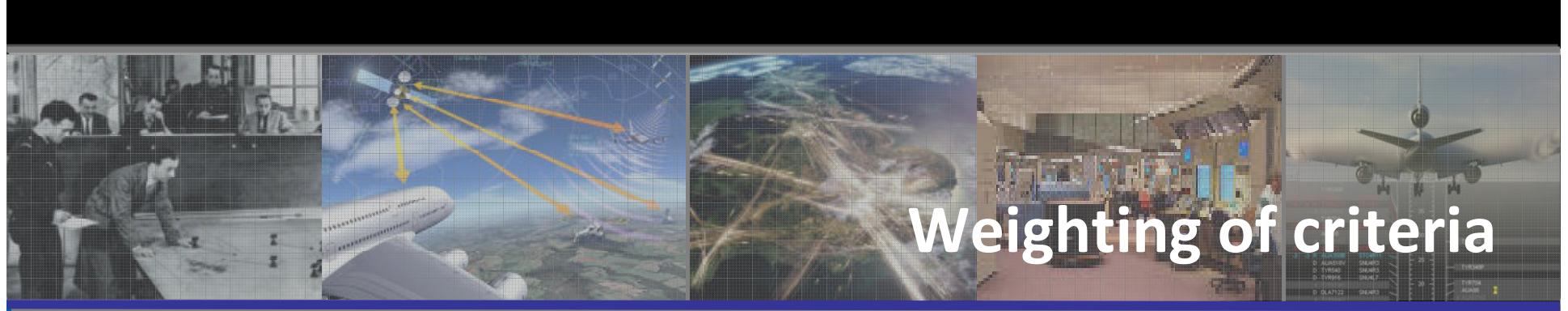
Choose the best car for the Jones family





The Analytic Hierarchy Process – an example





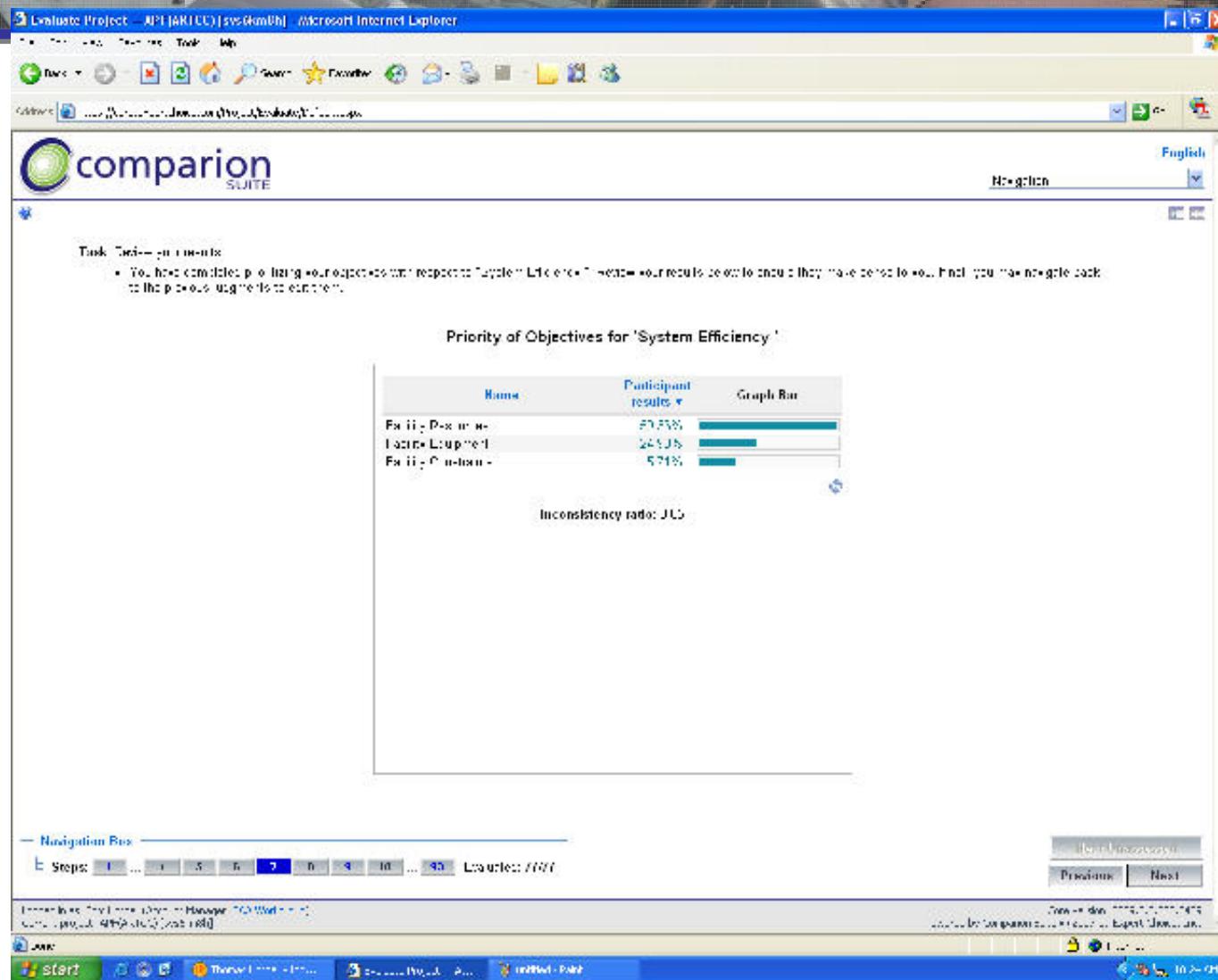
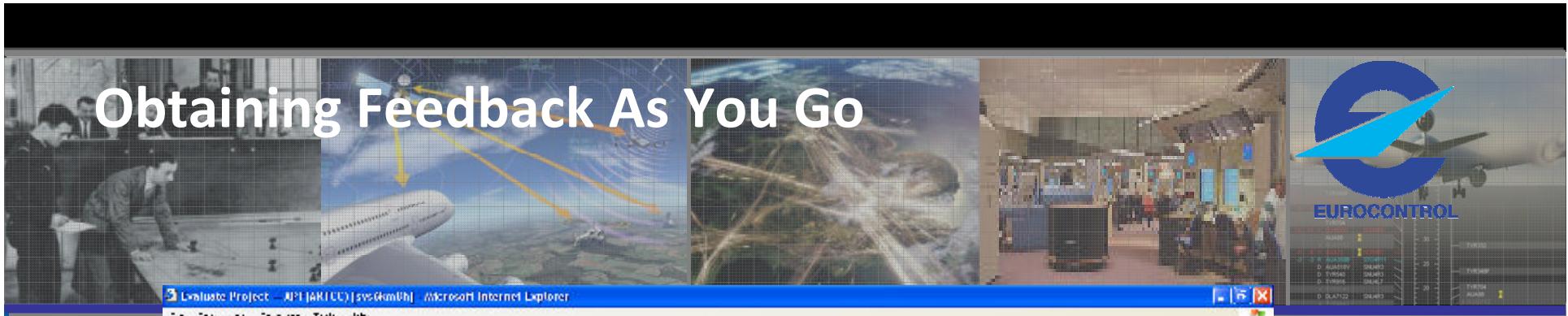
Weighting of criteria

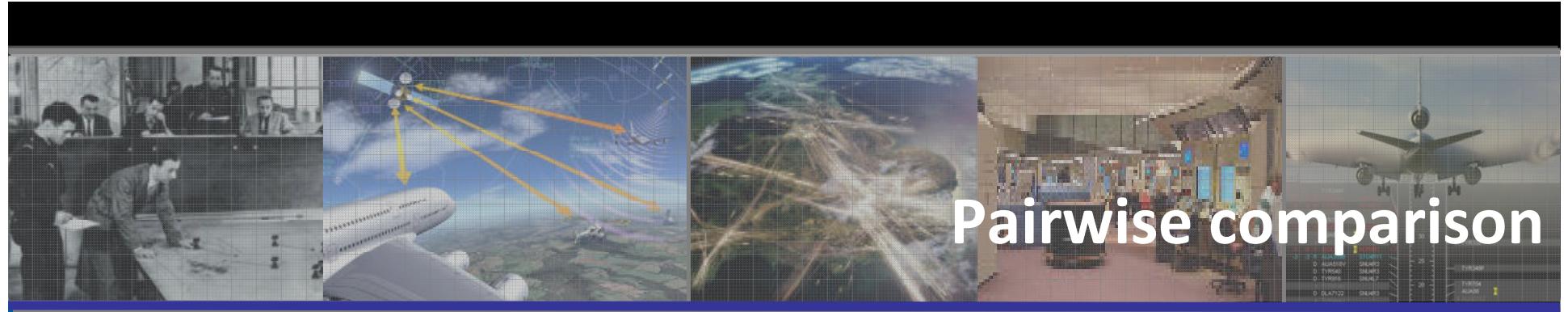
- All criteria are equal, but some are more equal than others
- Therefore, criteria must be allocated weights
- Easiest way to do it: pairwise comparison
 - Between criterion A and criterion B, which one is more important?
 - By how much?
- The result: each criterion gets a weight between 0 and 1
- All weights add up to 1

The Mechanics of How Experts (You) Use Pairwise Comparison



Obtaining Feedback As You Go



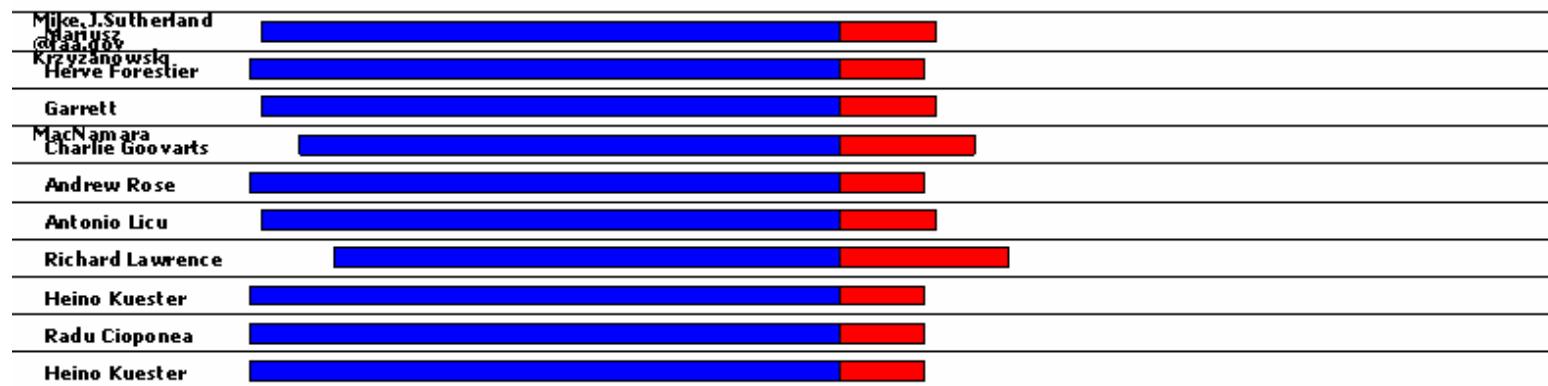


- Very important: Subject Matter Experts
- Well prepared, good definitions, well explained
- Consistent weighting

Runway Incursion

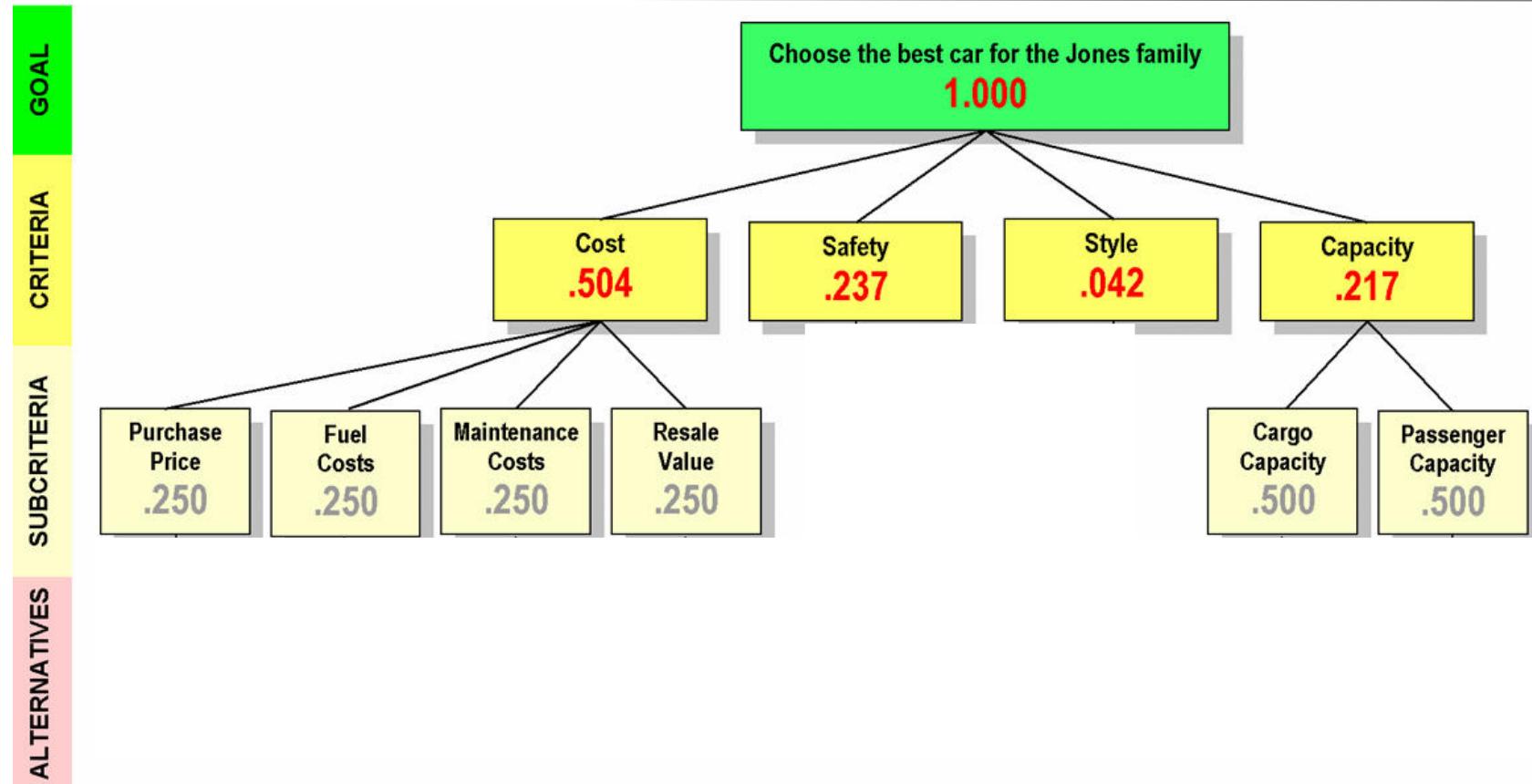


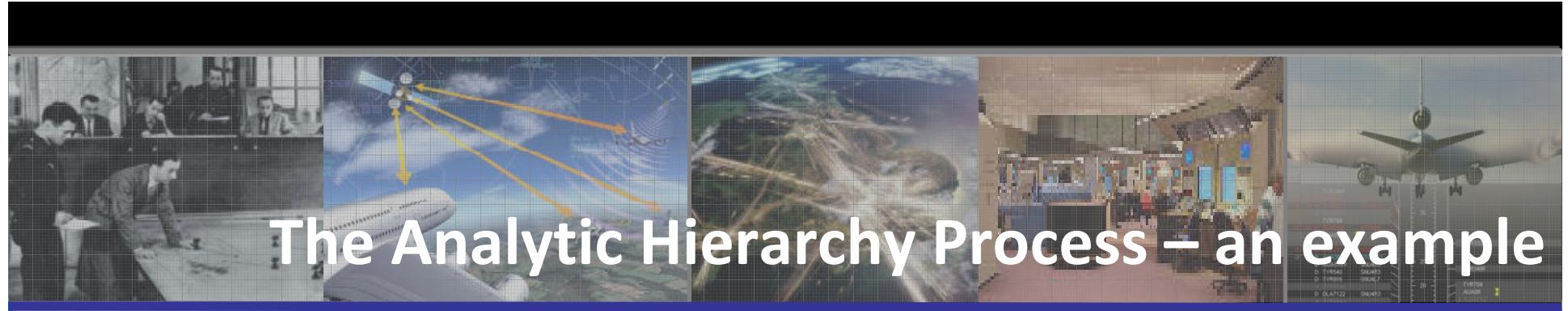
All Ground Incidents which are not Runway Incursion





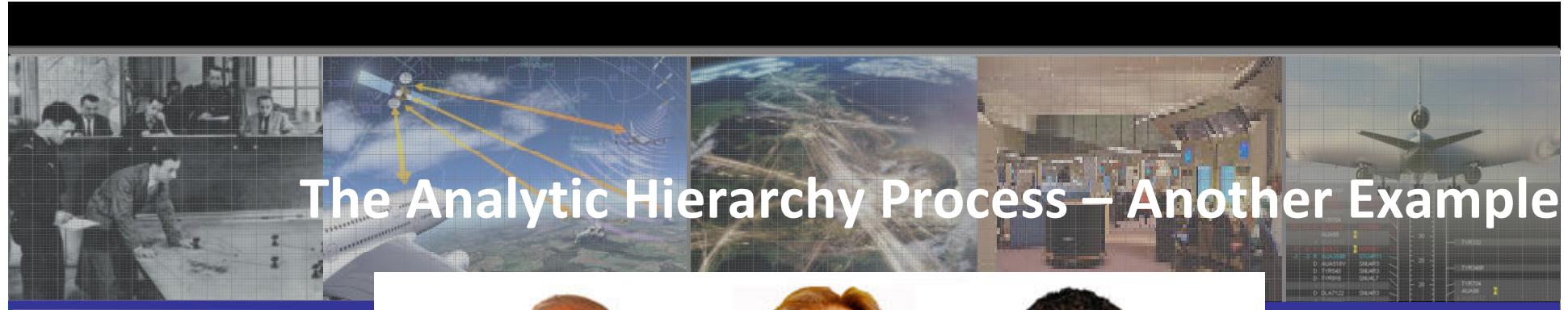
The Analytic Hierarchy Process – an example





ALTERNATIVES SUBCRITERIA CRITERIA GOAL





The Analytic Hierarchy Process – Another Example



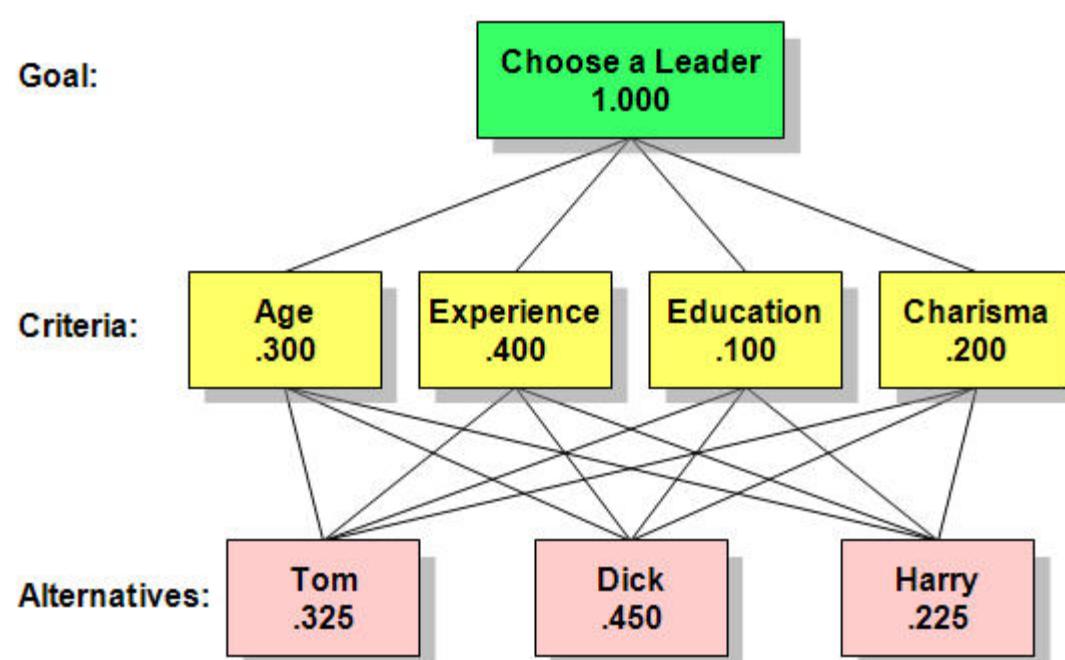
Tom

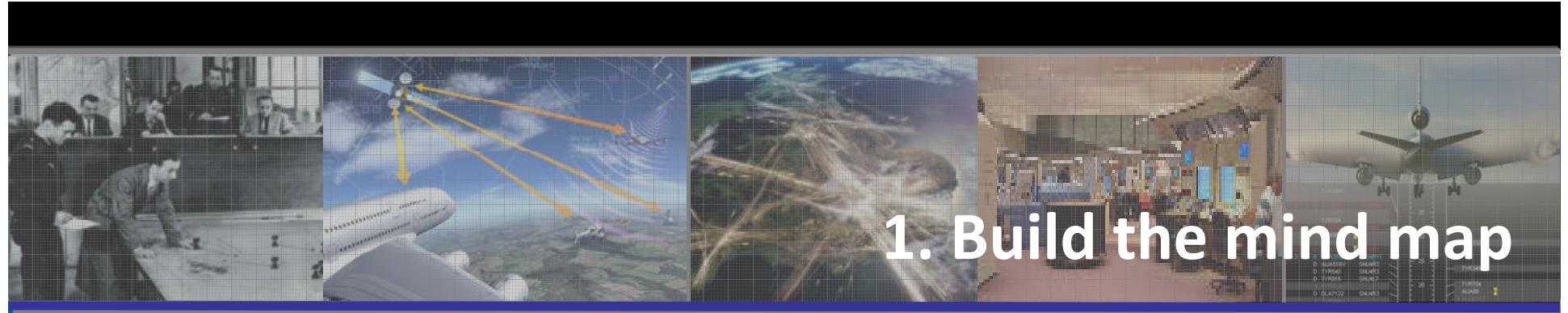


Dick

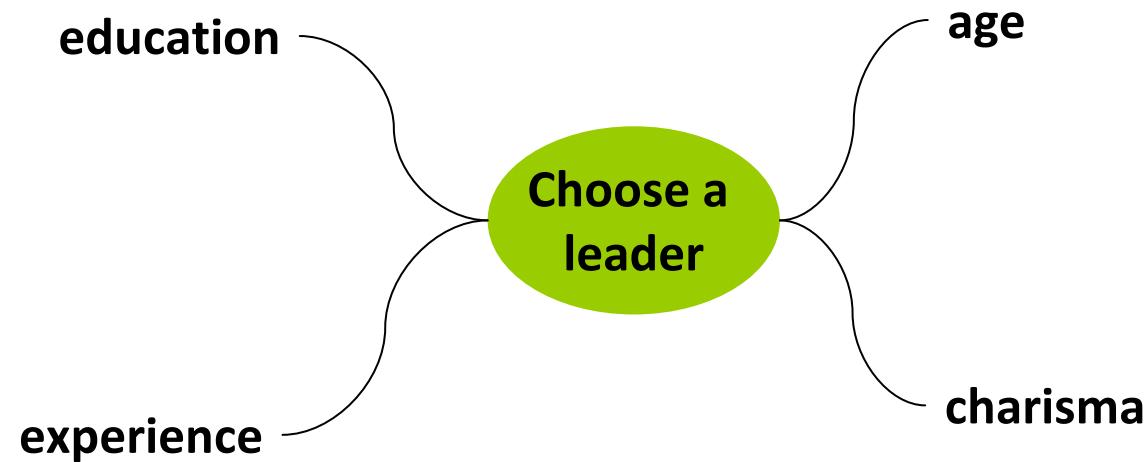


Harry



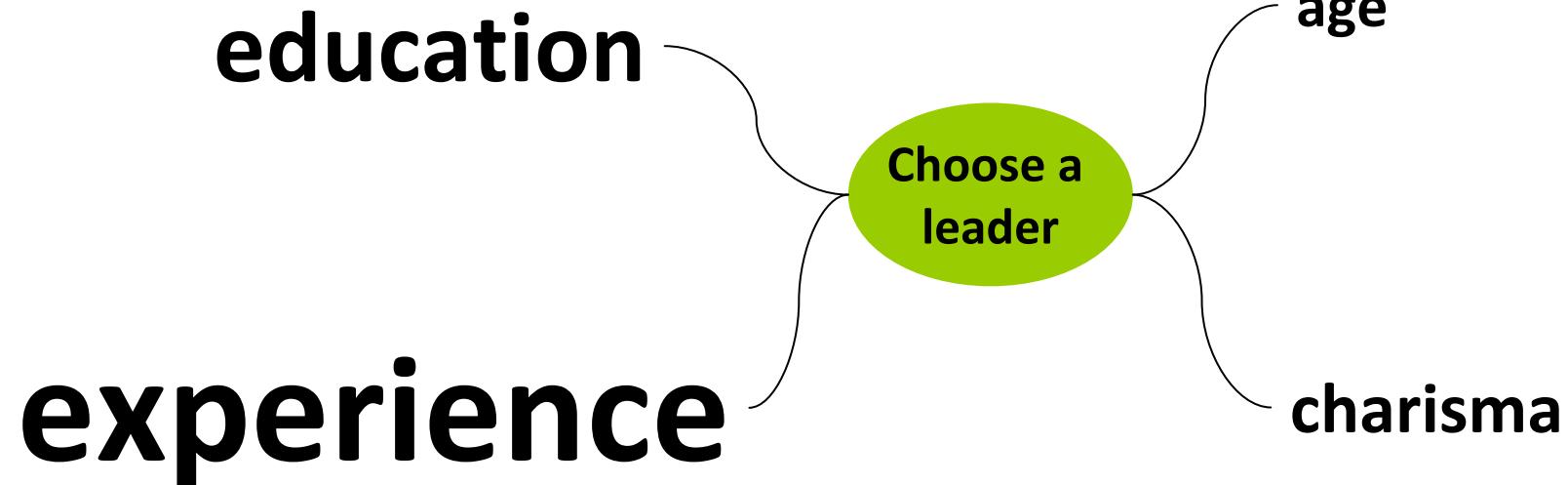


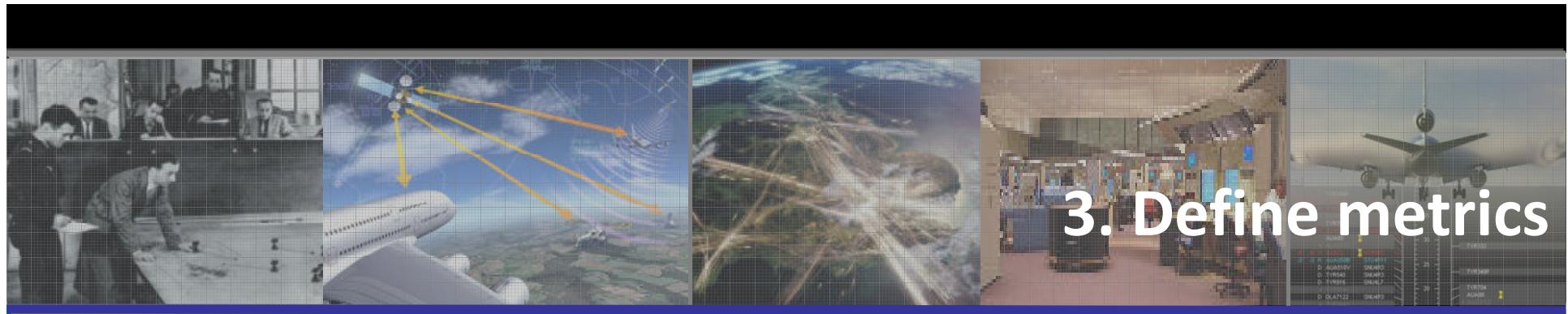
1. Build the mind map



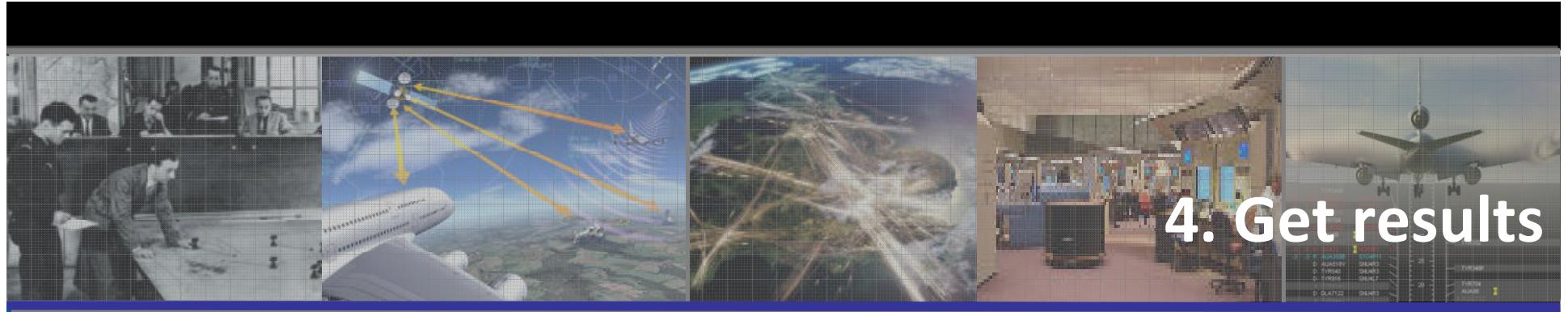


2. Define weightings





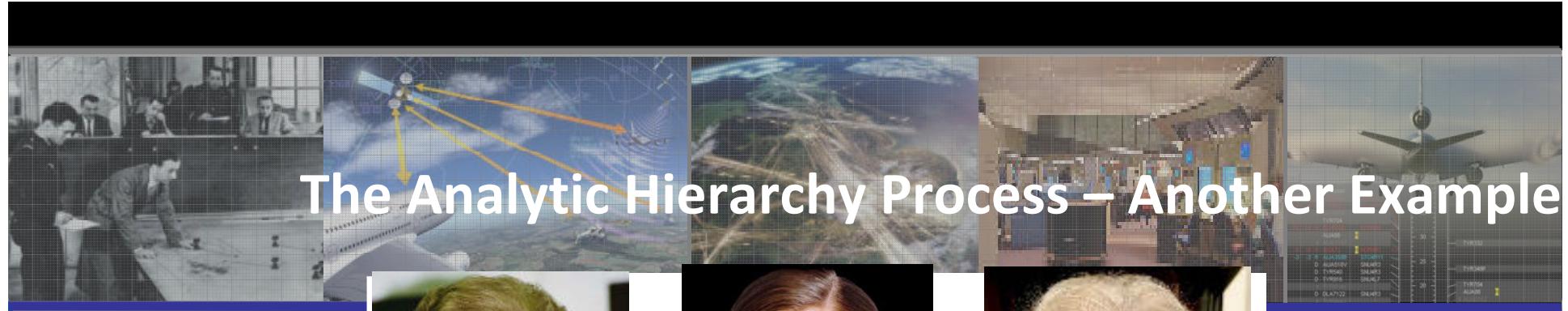
		(age ranges: >20-<35=value 1, 35-<45=value 2, 45-<55=value 3, 55 and >=value 4)
Age	enter value	
TOM	3	54
DICK	4	57
HARRY	2	36
Experience	enter value	(number of years in field 1(X2)+ number of years in field 2 (X3)):100
TOM	7,4	22x2=44, 10x3=30
DICK	7,5	30x2=60, 5x3=15
HARRY	3,6	12x2=24, 7x3=21
Education	enter value	(secondary education diploma (1) + university degree (2)+ PhD (5))
TOM	3	Secondary plus university degree
DICK	1	Secondary
HARRY	5	secondary plus university degree plus Phd
Charisma	enter value	(subjective mark allocated during interview-range 1 to 5)
TOM	4	
DICK	2	
HARRY	4	



4. Get results

TOM (?)





The Analytic Hierarchy Process – Another Example



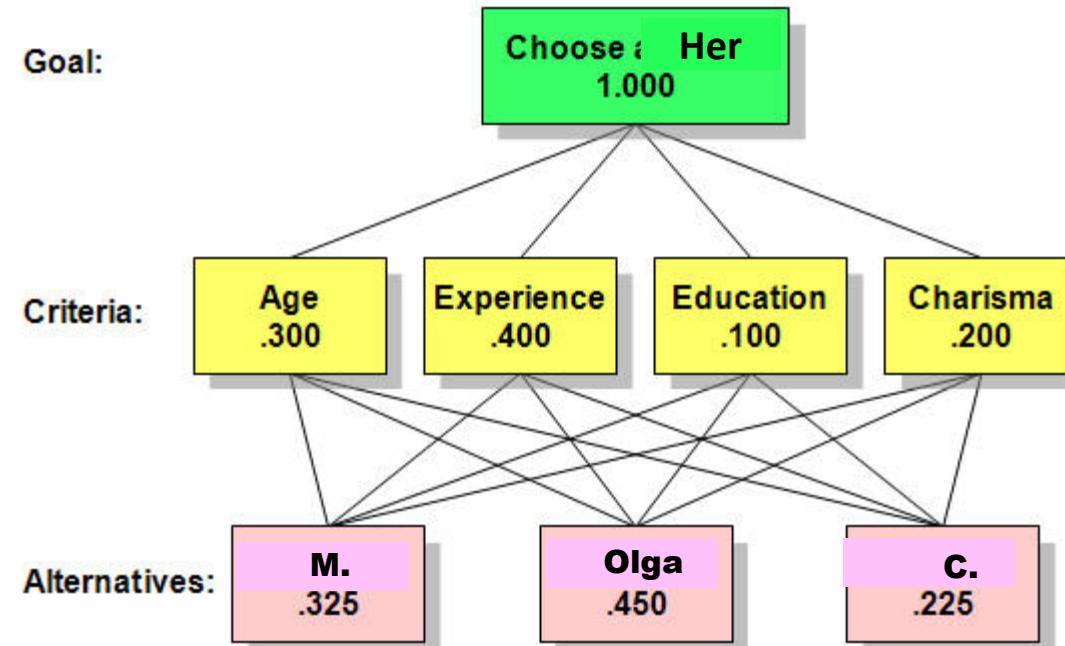
M.

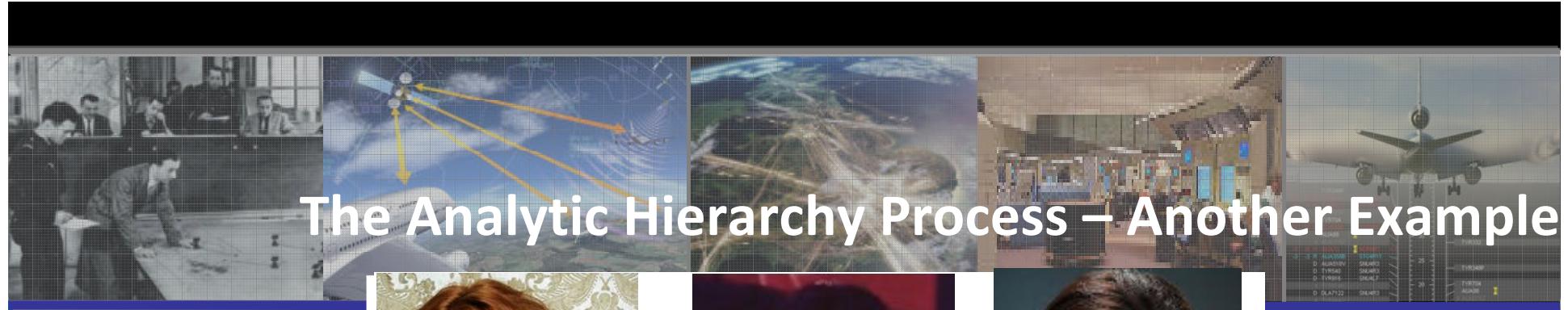


Olga



C.





The Analytic Hierarchy Process – Another Example



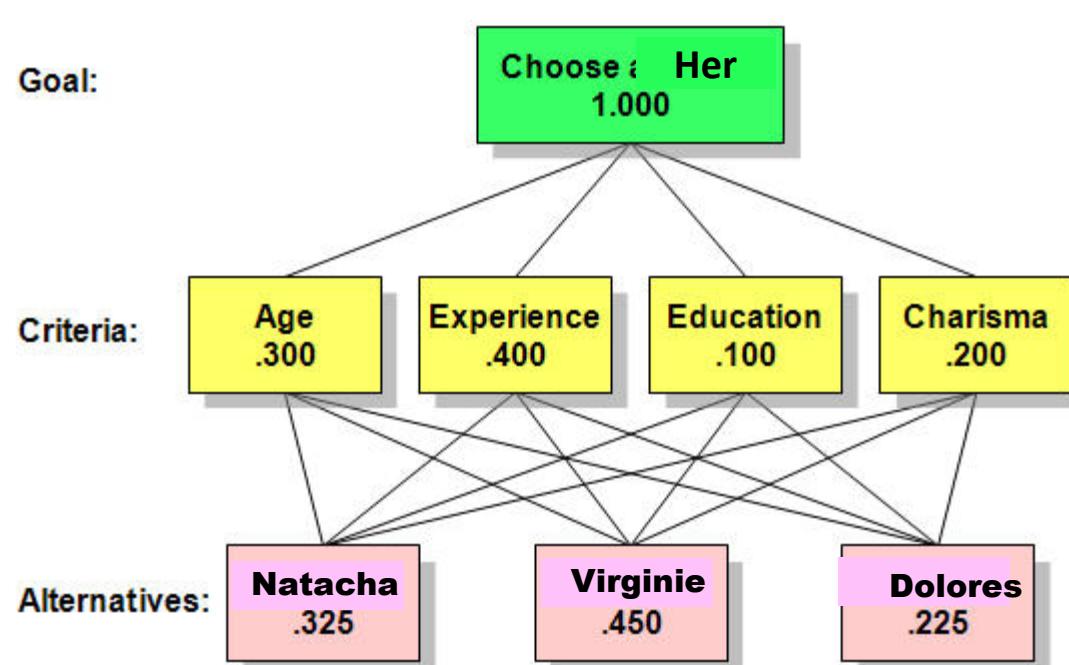
Natacha



Virginie



Dolores





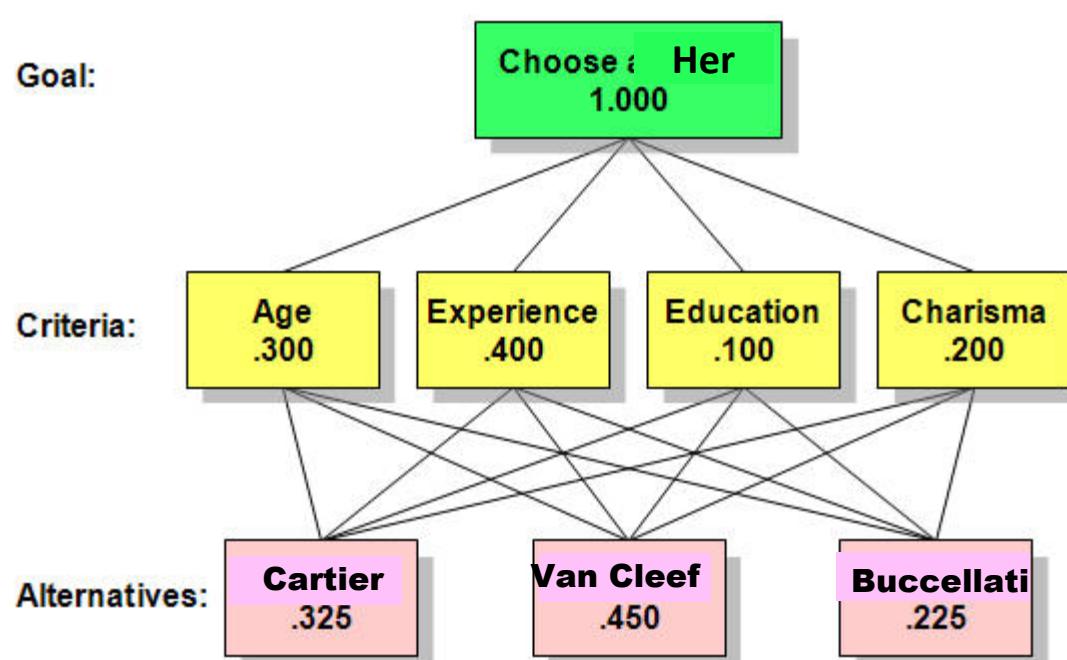
The Analytic Hierarchy Process – Another Example



Cartier

Van Cleef

Buccellati





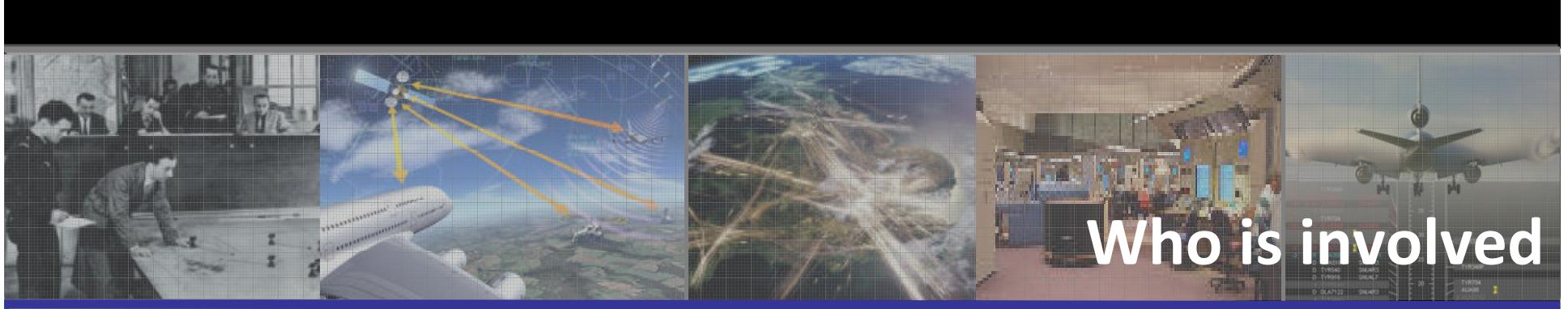
AHP applications

Described applications below

- use a “hybrid” or “simplified” version of AHP techniques to gather expert opinions for weighting.
- Are not used as a multi criterion decision tool but pair-wise comparison process determines the weights
- Can finally merge “apples” and “oranges”
- “Between these two elements, which one has more influence on the organizations goal?”



- The APF presents a graphical view of performance.
 - based on *historical indicators (lagging) from multiple databases.*
- Allows organization to have a *macro-system-wide view of performance.*
 - then “drill down” into data to search for causal factors.
- Tracks organizational performance over time.
 - using safety, operational, and/or equipment metrics.
- Does not focus on a single metric to measure performance.
- Incorporates organizational judgment and experience of factors.
 - Measures intangibles
- Allows for analysis and search for precursors.
- Can function as a model for decision making & is expandable in size and scope.



Who is involved

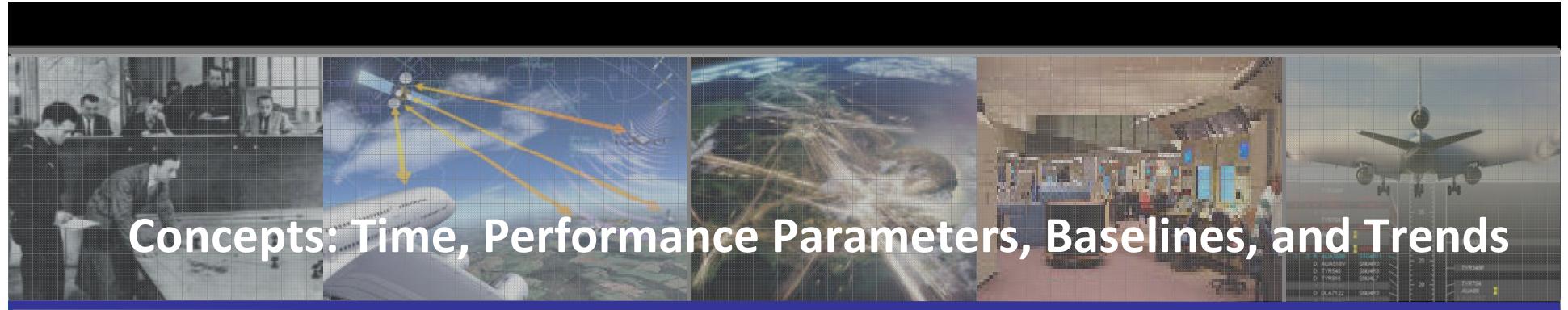
- **FAA**

- Imperial College, London
- easyJet Airlines
- U. S. Navy's Aviation Safety Center
- Albuquerque New Mexico and Denver Colorado Air Route Traffic Control Centers (ACCs)
- Southwest Airlines

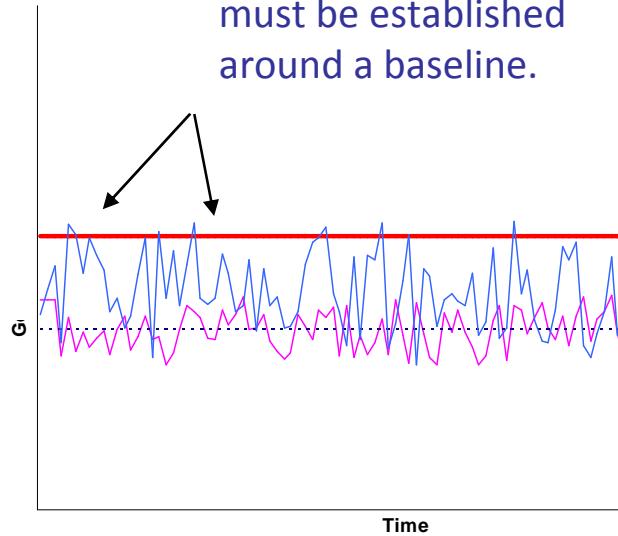
- **EUROCONTROL &**

- Ireland (IAA)
- UK (NATS)
- Germany (DFS)
- France (DSNA)
- Poland (PANSA)
- Netherlands (LVNL)
- Hungary
- ENAV
- ROMATSA
- NAV
- FABs (BLUEMED)
- ...

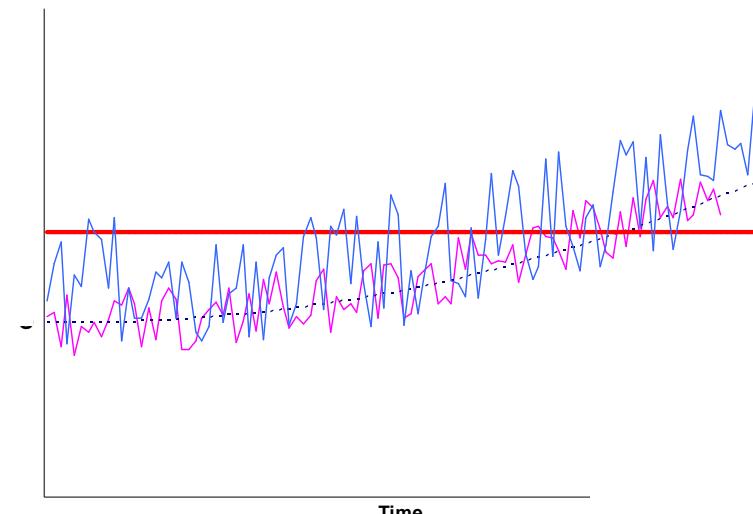




Organizations can fluctuate. An acceptable parameter must be established around a baseline.

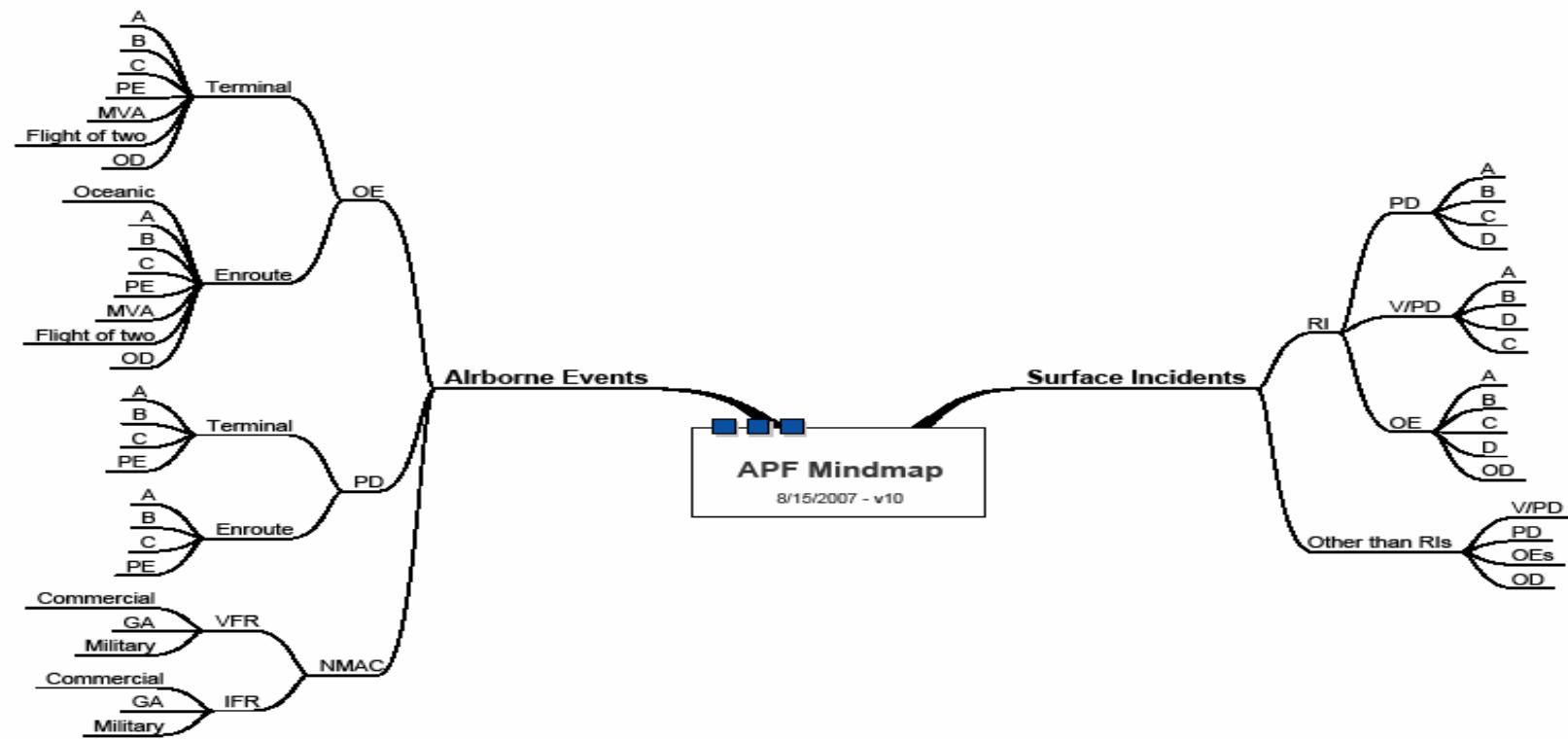


Trends assist in seeing gradual changes. Drill down into the trend data focuses on specific problem areas.



Avoids the “Boil the Frog” Syndrome



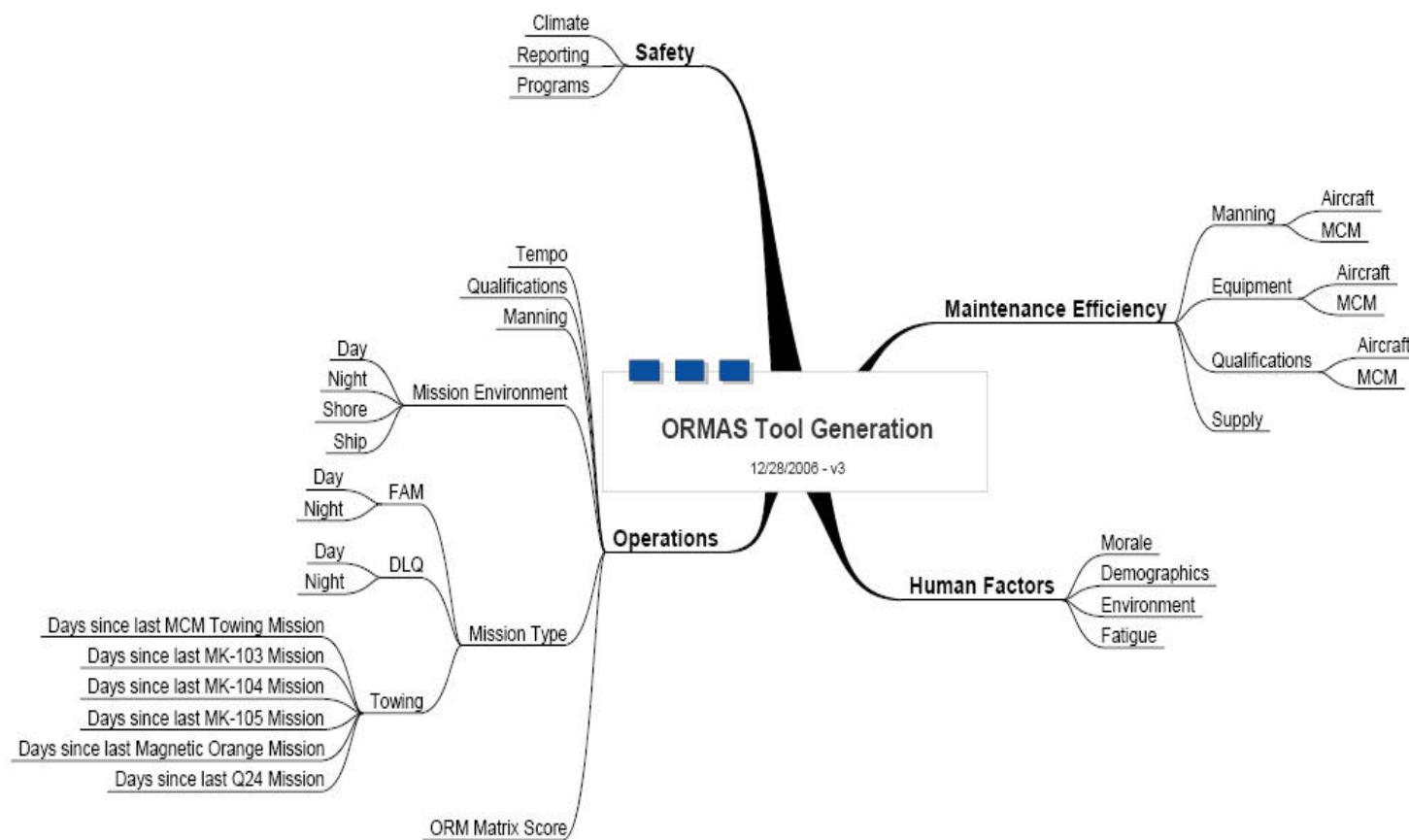


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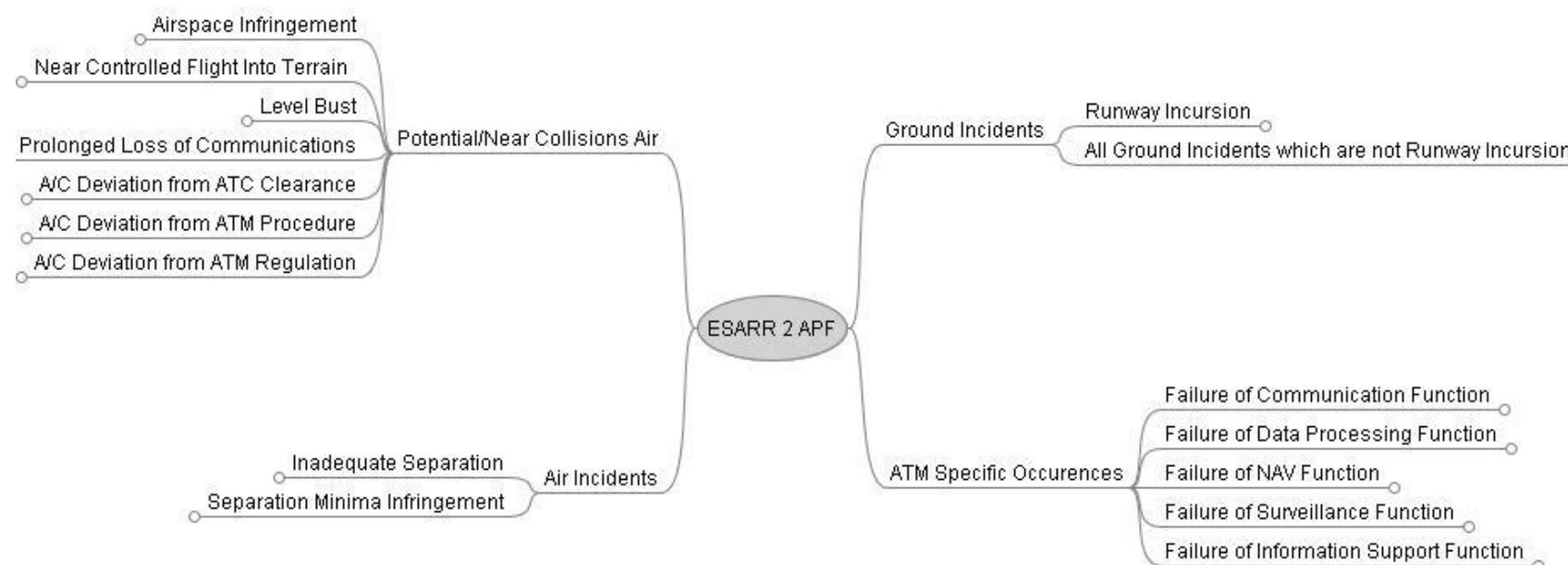
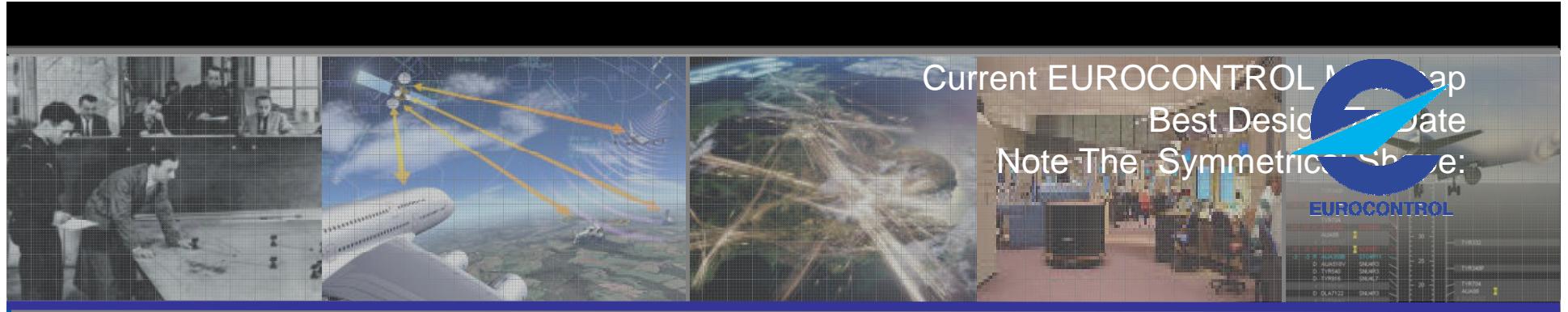


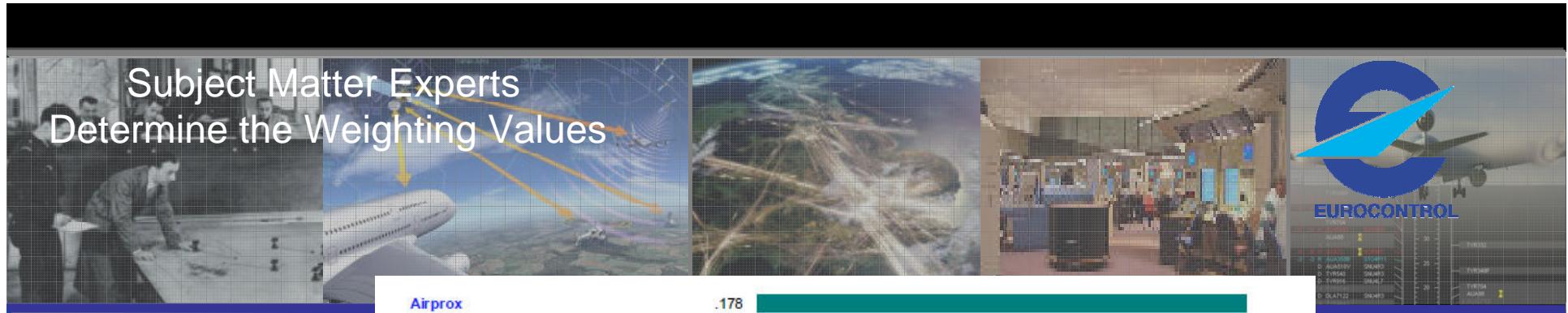
First US Navy Mindmap: More Complex



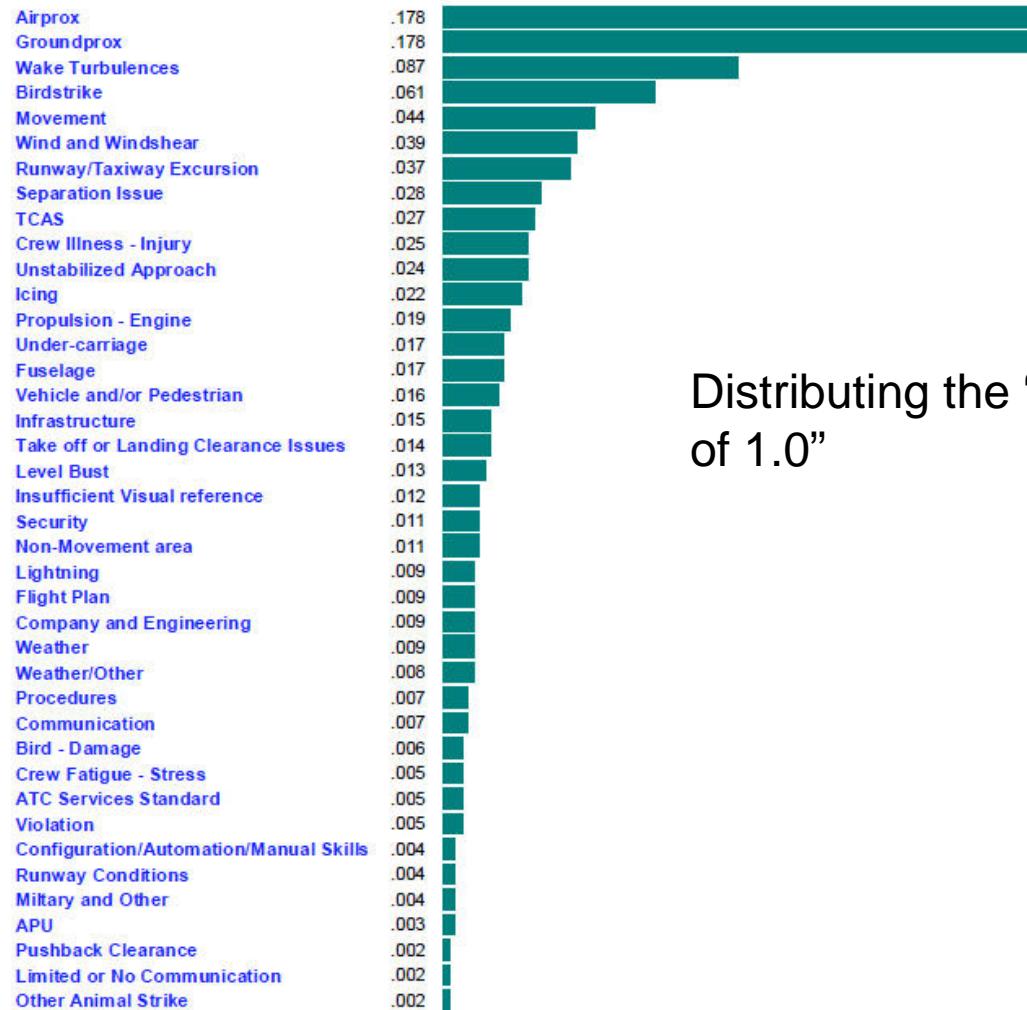
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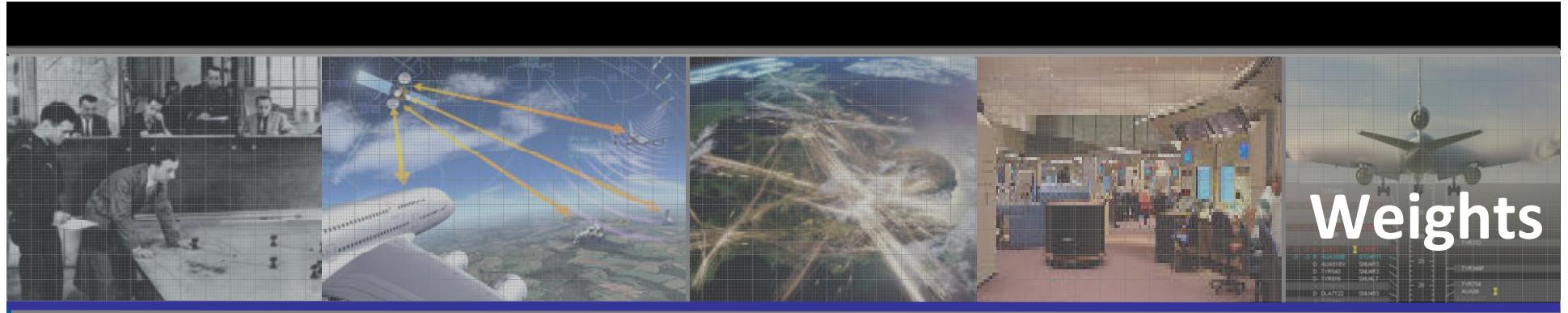


Subject Matter Experts Determine the Weighting Values

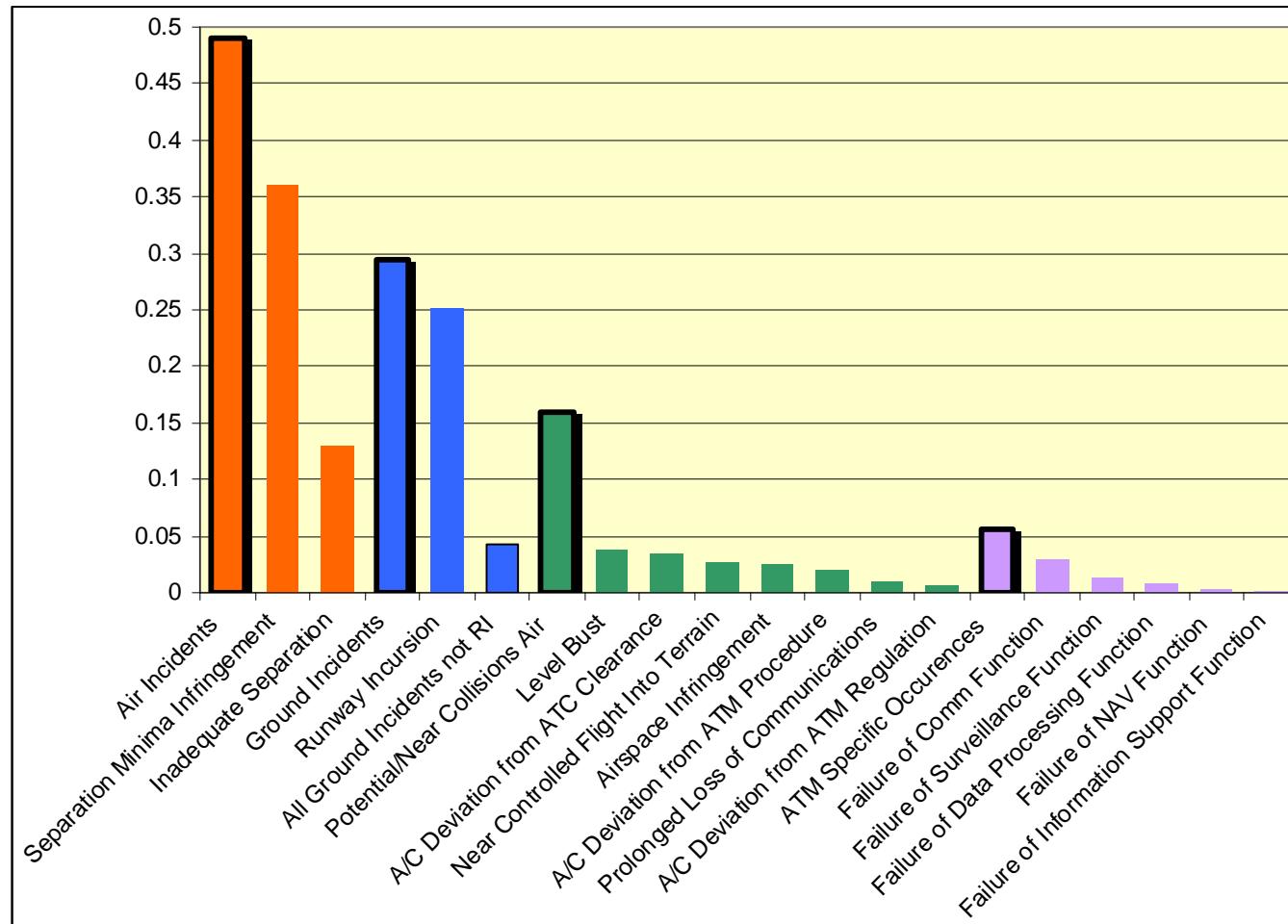


Distributing the “Value of 1.0”





Weights



An Example Of The “New” Data Display Methodology Development





Tree View Settings

Headquarters data as of MAR-2009

- Efficiency APF(e)
- Enroute
- Terminal (OEP 35)
 - Western Terminal
 - Central Terminal
 - Eastern Terminal
 - Delays
 - Volume
 - Weather
 - Equipment
 - Runway
 - Other
 - Available Capacity
 - WITI

Chart Terms and Definitions

Diagnostic Charts for MAR-2009

Charts represent data when available and may have incomplete or partial data.

Facilities
Total: 17,683

ATL 7,362

GDP
Total: 62

GS
Total: 128

Terminal WITI
Total: 31

WEATHER

2/3 Max 600.00
0 500.00
2/3 Min 0.00

200.00
100.00
0.00

Weighted Incidents

JUL-2006 OCT-2006 JAN-2007 APR-2007 JUL-2007 OCT-2007 JAN-2008 APR-2008 JUL-2008 OCT-2008 JAN-2009 APR-2009 SEP-2009

Efficiency APF(e) ▶ Terminal (OEP 35) ▶ Eastern Terminal ▶ Delays ▶ Weather





Conclusions & Caveats

- The APF is not a stand alone tool
 - Current measurements must be maintained.
- The APF identifies “what” is happening, “where”, and “when” thru both trending and diagnostics:
 - As additional metrics, with greater granularity, are introduced into the APF, it will enable the quest for “why.”
- The APF *is not* a direct indication of risk.
 - But does reflect the organizations assessment of relative risk within the operation.
- The APF can be used to measure efficiency & effectiveness depending on what measures are used.



- EXERCISE

