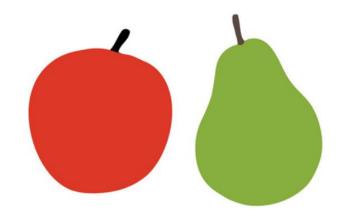
Continuous Improvement Toolkit

Paired Comparison

Managing Deciding & Selecting **Planning & Project Management*** Pros and Cons **PDPC** Risk Importance-Urgency Mapping **RACI** Matrix **Stakeholders Analysis Break-even Analysis RAID** Logs FMEA **Cost** -Benefit Analysis PEST PERT/CPM **Activity Diagram** Force Field Analysis Fault Tree Analysis SWOT Voting Project Charter Roadmaps Pugh Matrix Gantt Chart Risk Assessment* Decision Tree **TPN** Analysis **PDCA Control Planning** Matrix Diagram Gap Analysis OFD Traffic Light Assessment Kaizen **Prioritization Matrix** Hoshin Kanri Kano Analysis How-How Diagram **KPIs** Lean Measures **Paired Comparison** Tree Diagram** Critical-to Tree Standard work **Identifying &** Capability Indices OEE Pareto Analysis Cause & Effect Matrix Simulation TPM Implementing RTY Descriptive Statistics MSA Mistake Proofing Solutions*** Confidence Intervals Understanding Cost of Quality Cause & Effect Probability **Distributions** ANOVA Pull Systems JIT Ergonomics **Design of Experiments** Reliability Analysis Graphical Analysis Hypothesis Testing Work Balancing Automation Regression Bottleneck Analysis Visual Management Scatter Plot Correlation Understanding **Run Charts** Multi-Vari Charts Flow Performance 5 Whys Chi-Square Test 5S **Control Charts** Value Analysis **Relations Mapping*** Benchmarking Fishbone Diagram SMED Wastes Analysis Sampling TRIZ*** Time Value Map Process Redesign Brainstorming Focus groups **Interviews** Analogy SCAMPER*** IDEF0 Photography Nominal Group Technique SIPOC Mind Mapping* Value Stream Mapping **Check Sheets** Attribute Analysis Flow Process Chart Process Mapping Affinity Diagram **Measles Charts** Surveys Visioning Flowcharting Service Blueprints Lateral Thinking **Data** Critical Incident Technique Collection Creating Ideas** **Designing & Analyzing Processes Observations**

- □ Compares a number of options relative to one another.
- The scoring is done on the basis of one item versus the other in turn.
- This provides a rank order based on the preferred item or solutions.
- Makes it easy to choose the most:
 - Important problem to solve.
 - Effective solution.



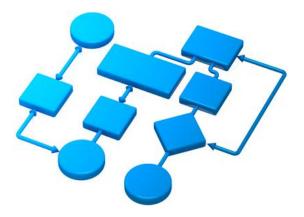
When to Use It?

- □ Used to arrange issues in priority order.
- Used to select and make decisions.
- Useful when you don't have objective data to use to make your decision.
- Helps also to prioritize where there are conflicting demands of resources.



Approach:

- □ Make a list of all of the options that you want to compare.
- □ Assign each option a letter (A, B, C, D, and so on).
- □ Mark the options as both the row and column headings on a flipchart.
- □ Within each of the blank cells, compare the option in the row with the option in the column.
- Decide which of the two options is most important.
- Write down the letter of the most important option in the cell.
- Score the difference in importance between the options.
- Consolidate the results by adding up the values for each of the options.



Example: The Likelihood of Success (Four Projects).

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Total
Option 1		2	4	5	11
Option 2	1		5	9	15
Option 3	3	6		4	13
Option 4	2	4	1		7

Example – What is the Team's Biggest Motivator?

										1: Low 2: Medium 3: High		
	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F	G	Н	Ι	Score	%	Rank
A: Appreciation		A3	A3	A1	A3	A2	A2	A3	A2	19	23	1
B: Achievement			C3	B2	B3	B2	G2	B3	B3	13	15	4
C: Work conditions				C3	C3	C3	G2	C3	C3	15	17	3
D: Power & Influence					D3	D2	G3	D2	I1	7	8	6
E: Creativity						F2	G3	E2	I2	2	2	8
F: Interest							G3	F1	13	3	3	7
G: Financial benefits								G3	G3	19	22	1
H: Relationships									I3	0	0	9
I: Self development										9	10	5