Sellecting Seller by Source Sellection Criteria using DAME

In procurement management it is often necessary to evaluate sellers based on proposals they have sent. Evaluation is crucial for the award decision.

Proposal evaluation is an assessment of the proposal and the offeror's ability to perform the prospective contract successfully.

Let's say you're evaluating 4 Sellers according to 4 evaluation criteria, which are:

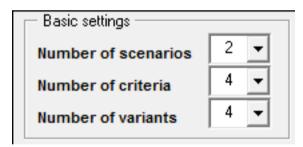
Bid (\$) - money asked to carry out the job -> "MIN"

Past Performance - Excellent (2), Satisfactory (1.5), N/A (1), Bad (0.5) -> "MAX"

Know how possessed - Pairwise comparison (we're comparing sellers against one another) -> PAIRWISE COMPARISON

Own resources available - Pairwise comparison (we're comparing sellers against one another) -> PAIRWISE COMPARISON

There are 2 key authorities submitting their judgements. That means 2 "scenarios". In DAME you need the following:



You will award a weight for each "scenario" manually. One evaluator is more important than the other: CEO's word has more weight than the Project Manager's.



We're going to get weight for criteria by measuring them agains one another by pairwise comparisons:



Now, as for the 4 criteria, we need to define the following:

F 0	Criteria ————									
	Evaluation of variants according to individual criteria									
1.	C Pairwise	C Values max	Values min							
2.	C Pairwise		C Values min							
3.	Pairwise	C Values max	C Values min							
4.	Pairwise	C Values max	C Values min							
	ОК	Cancel								

Once that is done, you can click OK.

You can

- rename scenarios to be:
- 1) CEO (Chief Executive Officer)
- 2) PM (Project Manager)
- rename criteria to be:
- 1) Bid (marked in red because it's "minimizing")
- 2) Past Performance
- 3) Know how possessed
- 4) Resources available
- rename the variants:
- 1) Seller 1
- 2) Seller 2
- 3) Seller 3
- 4) Seller 4

Names of s	cenarios:		
CEO	PM		
Names of c	riteria:		
Bid	Past Performance	Know How	Resource
Names of v	ariants:		
Seller 1	Seller 2	Seller 3	Seller 4

We're selecting Geometric Mean as the evaluation method.

Criteria weig	hts evaluation	method:
Method	Geom. mean	T

Scenario comparison:

CEO to PM is 2:1. That means the CEO gets a weight of 0.667, the PM gets a weight of 0.333

Scenarios c	omparison:				
Scenarios Value		narios Value		Scenarios weigh	
CEO	2				0.666667
PM	1				0.333333

CEO's evaluation:

CEO thinks that past performance is 3x more important than price, know how is 2x more important than price and resources are just as important as price (1x). Both Know how and resources are less important than past performance (in his judgement 0.5), know how and resources are equally important.

Criteria Comparison:											
Criteria	Bid		Past Pe	erfo	Know	Hov	Reso	urces	0.011	Criteria w	eights
Bid		1	1/3	T	1/2	┰	1	-			0.147186
Past Performance		3		1	2	Ŧ	2	-			0.428747
Know How		2	(0.5		1	1	-			0.230359
Resources		1		0.5		1		1			0.193708

As we can see, the inconsistency ratio is 0.011, which is regarded acceptable (less than 10 per cent).

Sellers have come up with the following bids:

Bid	Value
Seller 1	100000
Seller 2	80000
Seller 3	90000
Seller 4	95000

The CEO worked with Seller 1 before and has a very good experience with them. He does not know Seller 2, he has a good experience with Seller 3 and a bad experience with Seller 4.

Past Performance	Value
Seller 1	2
Seller 2	1
Seller 3	1.5
Seller 4	0.5

CEO knows that Seller 3 is best equipped by know-how for the job at hand (they are well-known for that in the industry) and Seller 4 is "fairly new" to the required scope.

Know How	Seller 1	Seller 2		Seller 3		Seller	4	0.010
Seller 1	1	1	Ŧ	1/3		3	v	
Seller 2	1		1	1/2	-	2	₹	
Seller 3	3		2		1	6	¥	
Seller 4	0.333333333	0	.5	0.16666	7		1	

The CEO "heard" that the best resources for the job are in possession of Seller 3. He is not sure about others.

Resources	Seller 1		Seller 2		Seller	3	Seller	r 4	0.005
Seller 1		1	1	-	1/2	▼	1	-	
Seller 2		1		1	1/2	Ŧ	1	T	
Seller 3		2		2		1	3	v	
Seller 4		1		1	0.333	333		1	

Overall evaluation by CEO has generated the following resuts:

Zn=	Weight	Rank
Seller 1	0.258542275	2
Seller 2	0.254159594	3
Seller 3	0.184129579	4
Seller 4	0.303168552	1

Seller 4 is at the top of the list.

PM's Evaluation:

PM thinks that the most important criterion for this kind of evaluation is Know-How, then Price (Bid). Resources are "fairly" unimportant.

Criteria Comparison:							
Criteria	Bid	Past Perfo	Know Hov	Resources	0.059	Criteria w	eights
Bid	1	2 -	1/4 ▼	3 -			0.233996
Past Performance	0.5	1	1/2 -	1 -			0.14951
Know How	4	2	1	4 -			0.50289
Resources	0.333333333	1	0.25	1			0.113603

The Bids (proposed) is given and is the same as for the CEO.

Past Performance as viewed by the PM is most favourable for Seller 2 whith whom he has the best personal experience over Seller 3 with whom he was "a bit dissapointed" in the past.

Value
1
2
0.5
1

The fact that Seller 3 is best fitted for know-how is is recognized by the PM too:

Know How	Seller 1 Seller 2			Seller 4	0.082
Seller 1	1	1/2 -	1/5 🔻	1 -	
Seller 2	2	1	1/4 🕶	1/2 🕶	
Seller 3	5	4	1	1 -	
Seller 4	1	. 2	1	1	

PM does not have any information about Resources making all Sellers equally important:

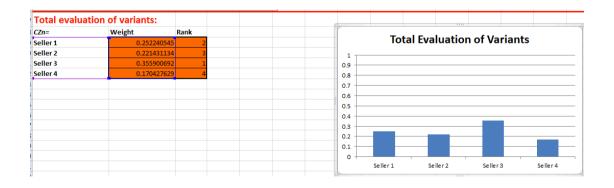
Resources	Seller 1		Seller 2		Seller 2		Seller 3		Seller 4		0.000
Seller 1		1	1		1	v	1	-			
Seller 2		1			1	-	1	-			
Seller 3		1		1		1	1	-			
Seller 4		1		1		1		1			

According to PM's evaluation Seller 2 would receive the highest rank (unlike the CEO who would award Seller 4):

Evaluation of Variants According to Individual Criteria					
Zn=	Weight	Rank			
Seller 1	0.2500755	41 2			
Seller 2	0.3221451	.73 1			
Seller 3	0.1943764	77 4			
Seller 4	0.2334028	09 3			

Overall Evaluation

When those two evaluations are compiled together, Seller 3 comes first overall, followed by Seller 1, Seller 2 and Seller 4.



The best-evaluated seller by both the CEO and the Project Manager is Seller 3.