

Parc Mediterrani de la Tecnologia
Edifici ESAB
Avinguda del Canal Olímpic 15
08860 Castelldefels

EL PROCESO ANALÍTICO JERÁRQUICO

Comparativa con los Experimentos de Elección

Zein KALLAS & José M. GIL

Centro de investigación en Economía y Desarrollo Agroalimentario, CREDA - UPC – IRTA

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

- *Dentro de los métodos que analizan las preferencias individuales de los "bienes y servicios complejos" existen varias alternativas:*

1. Los Experimentos de Elección (EE) es uno de los métodos recientemente más utilizado en la exploración de estas preferencias.

El método (EE) ha demostrado su capacidad para simular las preferencias declaradas de “compra” (creación de mercados hipotéticos con atributo monetario; el precio) donde los consumidores declaran que bien prefieren (escenario de política, producto, etc.) y cuanto pagarían por el en combinación de bienes con diferentes precios.

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

Attributes	“Status quo”/opt out	Alternative “A”	“Alternative” B
Attribute 1			
Attribute 2	Combination of attributes' levels of the present situation	Combination “A” of attributes' levels	Combination “B” of attributes' levels.
...	/		
Monetary attribute	Neither of the alternatives		

Which would you buy?

Neither

A

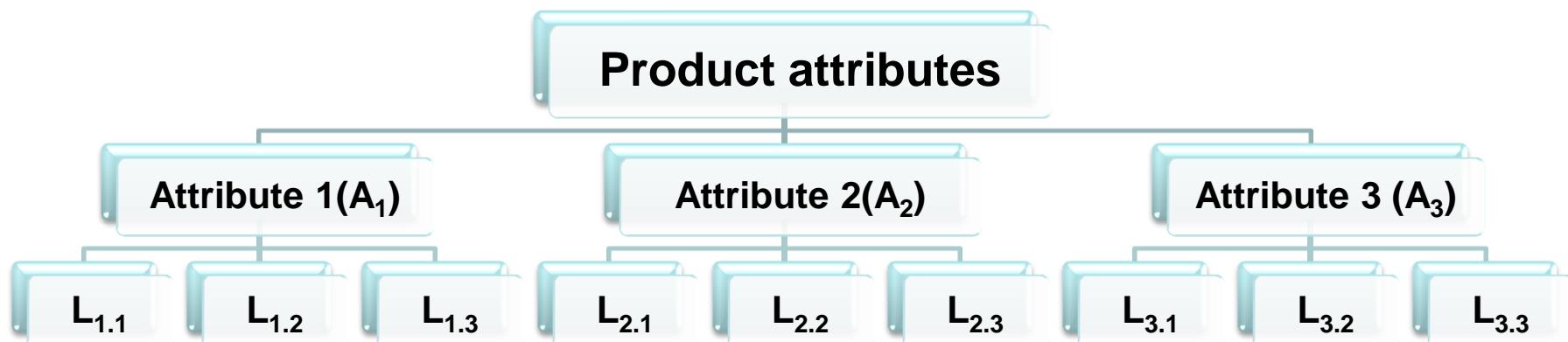
B

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

- *El Proceso Analítico Jerárquico (AHP) ha sido igualmente utilizado como un método adecuado para analizar las preferencias de los individuos para los bienes y servicios “complejos”.*
- *Este método permite analizar las preferencias declaradas teóricas (No las de compra como en el caso de los EE). Los individuos declaran sus preferencias hacia los atributos y niveles de los bienes analizados realizando una comparación pareada de los mismos.*

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

Atributo 1										Atributo 2								
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Atributo 2										Atributo 3								
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Nivel 1 del atributo 1										Nivel 2 del atributo 1								
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		



2. OBJETIVOS

- ❑ Una pregunta Clave es comprobar si preguntando a los individuos “**¿QUÉ PREFIEREN?**” entre los niveles y atributos utilizando el AHP o “**¿QUÉ PRODUCTO COMPRARÍAN?**” utilizando los EE llevaría a distintos resultados.
- ❑ Varios estudios han comparado las preferencias individuales obtenidas del AHP con las obtenidas a través de otros métodos de preferencias declaradas (análisis conjunto, métodos de ordenación). No obstante, todavía no se ha comparado con los EE para un producto agroalimentario.

Workshop de Valoración agraria, Cartagena

Centre de Recerca en Economia i Desenvolupament Agroalimentari. Centre de Recerca en Economia i Desenvolupament Agroalimentari.

<i>Authors</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Main results</i>
<i>AHP versus CE</i>			
Moran, et al. (2007)	Agri-environmental policy	AHP & CE =170	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ranks are not totally similar: divergence ▪ No clear statement of which method is “overall best”
Colombo, et al. (2009)	Agri-environmental policy	CE = 327 AHP = 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall ranks are similar: convergence ▪ No clear statement of which method is “overall best”

3. METODOLOGÍA

En los EE:

$$V_{in} = opt - out + \sum_k \beta_k X_{ki} \quad \Rightarrow \quad IP_{attribute} = -\left(\frac{\beta_{attribute}}{\beta_{monetary_attribute}} \right)$$

En el AHP

$$A_k = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11k} & a_{12k} & \dots & a_{1nk} \\ a_{21k} & a_{22k} & \dots & a_{2nk} \\ \dots & \dots & a_{ijk} & \dots \\ a_{n1k} & a_{n2k} & \dots & a_{nnk} \end{bmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad w_{ik} = \sqrt[N,P]{\prod_{i=1}^{i=N,P} a_{ijk}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad w_i = \sqrt[K]{\prod_{k=1}^{k=K} w_{ik}}$$

4. APLICACIÓN EMPÍRICA

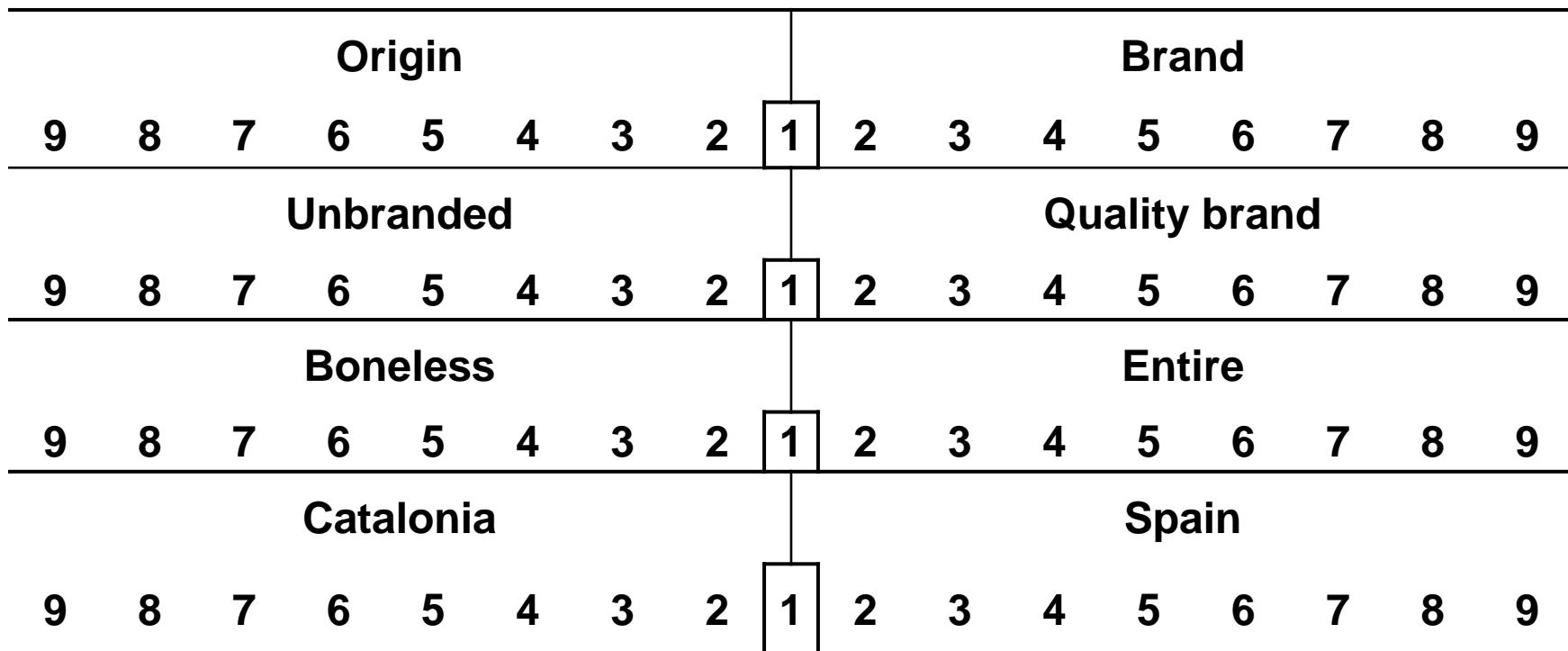
Attributes	Attributes symbols	Levels	Levels symbols
Origin	(A ₁)	Catalonia (regional) Spain (national) Foreign (international)	L _{1.1} L _{1.2} L _{1.3}
Format	(A ₂)	Entire Pieced Boneless	L _{2.1} L _{2.2} L _{2.3}
Brand	(A ₃)	Quality brand Commercial brand Unbranded	L _{3.1} L _{3.2} L _{3.3}
Price	(A ₄)	5.50 € 6.00 € 6.50 €	L _{4.1} L _{4.2} L _{4.3}

4. APLICACIÓN EMPÍRICA - EE

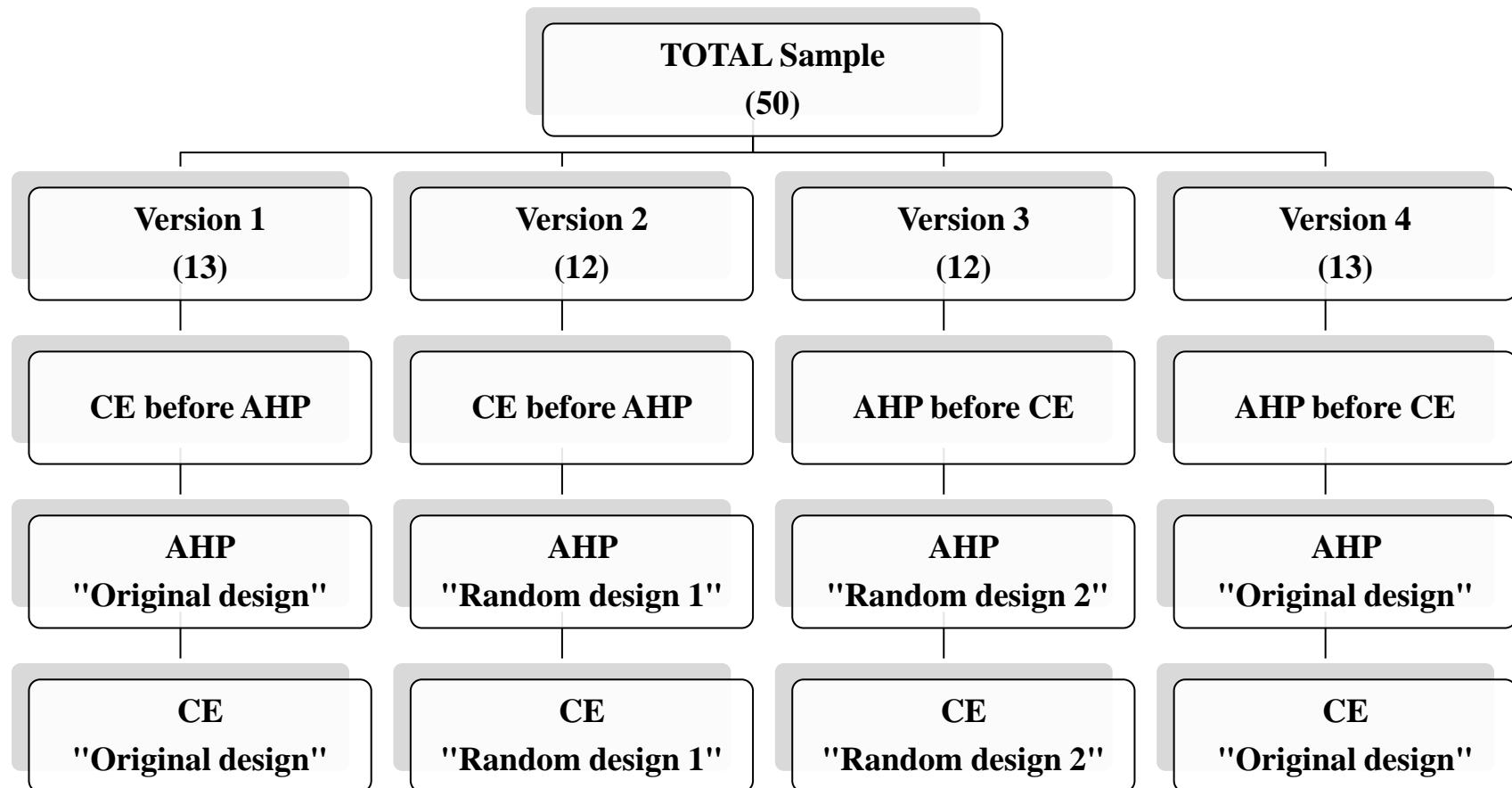
- **Diseño factorial completo** ($3^4 \times 3^4 = 6.561$ combinaciones posibles).
- **Diseño ortogonal factorial fraccionado:** 9 conjuntos de elección.

CHOICE SET # 1	Product “A”	Product “B”	Opt_out
Origin (A₁)		Catalonia (Regional)	Spain (National)
Format (A₂)		Boneless	Entire
Brand (A₃)		Unbranded	Quality brand
Price (A₄)		6.50 €	5.50 €
Supposing these options are the only ones available, which would you buy?			

4. APLICACIÓN EMPÍRICA - AHP



4. APLICACIÓN EMPÍRICA



□ LOS EE

- ***http://maths.science.uts.edu.au/mathsc/wiki/SPExpts***
- **LIMDEP**

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the following details:

- Title Bar:** SPExpts - Maths Department Wiki - Trac - Mozilla Firefox
- Address Bar:** http://maths.science.uts.edu.au/mathsc/wiki/SPExpts
- Toolbar:** Includes Back, Forward, Stop, Home, Refresh, and a Google search bar.
- Content Area:**
 - Header:** UTS: SCIENCE, +8336900, J90, MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES
 - Navigation:** Login | Settings | Help/Guide | About Trac, Wiki, Timeline, Search, Start Page, Title Index, Recent Changes, Page History.
 - Main Content:** Welcome to the home page for the book **The Construction of Optimal Stated Choice Experiments: Theory and Methods** by Deborah J. Street and Leonie Burgess.
 - Text:** This book is intended to be an accessible introduction to the theory behind the construction of generic optimal stated preference choice experiments. Stated preference choice experiments have been widely used over the last 30-40 years in various areas including marketing, transport, environmental resource economics and public welfare analysis. Many aspects of the design of a stated choice experiment are independent of its area of application, however, and the goal of this book is to present constructions for optimal designs for stated choice experiments. Although we can define *optimal* formally, informally an optimal design is one which gets as much information as possible from an experiment of a given size. As happens in all of the application areas, we assume throughout that all the options in each choice set are described by several attributes and that each attribute has two, or more, levels. Usually we will assume that all the choice sets in a particular experiment have the same number of options, although we will relax this constraint in the final chapter. We assume that a multinomial logit model will be used to analyse the results of the stated preference choice experiment.
 - Links:** SPExptSoftware, Order the book here, Deborah Street, Leonie Burgess, Department of Mathematical Sciences, Centre for the Study of Choice.
 - Footer:** Study, Inicia, 2 Firefox, 3 Explorador d..., Microsoft Power..., Bandeja de entr..., Pihlens.pdf - Ado..., 16:48

□ SUPER DECISIONS Software

SUPER DECISIONS Software for Decision-Making - Mozilla Firefox

Etxer Edita Visualiza Historial Adreses d'interès Eines Ajuda

http://www.superdecisions.com/ Google

Super Decisions Software for Decision-Making

The *Super Decisions* software implements the *Analytic Network Process* developed by Dr. Thomas Saaty. The program was written by the ANP Team, working for the *Creative Decisions Foundation*.

Getting The Software

There are a few simple steps to go through to get the *Super Decisions* software.

- [Register](#) if you haven't already.
- [Go to the Download Page](#).
- That's it.

Screen Shots

Here is a screen shot of the software running with a fairly famous burger model.

The screenshot shows the Super Decisions Main Window titled "Hamburger.mod". The window displays a network diagram with three main nodes: "1 Alternatives", "2 Advertising", and "3 Quality of Food". "1 Alternatives" contains three items: 1 McDonald's, 2 Burger King, and 3 Wendy's. "2 Advertising" contains three items: 1 Creativity, 2 Promotion, and 3 Frequency. "3 Quality of Food" is represented by a dollar sign (\$) icon. Arrows connect the nodes: an arrow from "1 Alternatives" to "2 Advertising", an arrow from "2 Advertising" to "3 Quality of Food", and an arrow from "1 Alternatives" to "3 Quality of Food". There is also a self-loop arrow on "3 Quality of Food".

Origin (w_{A1})

0.312

$w_{L1.1}$
0.608

$w_{L1.2}$
0.265

$w_{L1.3}$
0.127

Format (w_{A2})

0.491

$w_{L2.1}$
0.486

$w_{L2.2}$
0.343

$w_{L2.3}$
0.172

Brand (w_{A3})

0.197

$w_{L3.1}$
0.545

$w_{L3.2}$
0.235

$w_{L3.3}$
0.220

$w_{L1.1}$: Catalonia (regional)

$w_{L1.2}$: Spain (national)

$w_{L1.3}$: Foreign (international)

$w_{L2.1}$: Entire

$w_{L2.2}$: Pieced

$w_{L2.3}$: Boneless

$w_{L3.1}$: Quality brand

$w_{L3.2}$: Commercial brand

$w_{L3.3}$: Without brand

$w_{L1.1}$

\times
 w_{A1}

=

$w_{G_L1.1}$
0.190

$w_{L1.2}$

\times
 w_{A1}

=
 $w_{G_L1.2}$
0.083

$w_{L1.3}$

\times
 w_{A1}

=
 $w_{G_L1.3}$
0.040

$w_{L2.1}$

\times
 w_{A2}

=
 $w_{G_L2.1}$
0.238

$w_{L2.2}$

\times
 w_{A2}

=
 $w_{G_L2.2}$
0.168

$w_{L2.3}$

\times
 w_{A2}

=
 $w_{G_L2.3}$
0.084

$w_{L3.1}$

\times
 w_{A3}

=
 $w_{G_L3.1}$
0.107

$w_{L3.2}$

\times
 w_{A3}

=
 $w_{G_L3.2}$
0.046

$w_{L3.3}$

\times
 w_{A3}

=
 $w_{G_L3.3}$
0.043

5. RESULTADOS

AHP results (Theoretical stated preference)			CE results (Purchasing stated preference)	
Levels	$w_{G_Ln.p}$	Relative importance	Levels	IP
$w_{G_L2.1}$: Entire	0.2384	1	$IP_{L1.1}$: Catalonia (Regional)	0.6983
$w_{G_L1.1}$: Catalonia (Regional)	0.1899	2	$IP_{L2.1}$: Entire	0.2428
$w_{G_L2.2}$: Pieced	0.1682	3	$IP_{L2.2}$: Pieced	0.1094
$w_{G_L3.1}$: Quality brand	0.1072	4	$IP_{L3.1}$: Quality brand	0.0865
$w_{G_L2.3}$: Boneless	0.0844	5	$IP_{L3.3}$: Unlabeled	0.0005
$w_{G_L1.2}$: Spain (National)	0.0827	6	$IP_{L1.2}$: Spain (National)	-0.0626
$w_{G_L3.2}$: Commercial brand	0.0462	7	$IP_{L3.2}$: Commercial brand	-0.0870
$w_{G_L3.3}$: Unbranded	0.0433	8	$IP_{L2.3}$: Boneless	-0.3521
$w_{G_L1.3}$: Foreign	0.0397	9	$IP_{L1.3}$: Foreign	-0.6357

6. CONCLUSIONES

- *Los resultados demuestran que existe una divergencia en los resultados en cuanto al orden de los atributos y niveles.*
- *Con el AHP es posible obtener estimadores a nivel individual mientras que en el CE no se puede (con el modelo logit condicional).*
- *La tarea de la comparación pareada parece más simple (AHP) comparada con la tarea de elección de los productos complejos con diferentes atributos y niveles (Los EE).*
- *Más aplicaciones son necesitadas para poder investigar la fuente de la divergencia entre los dos métodos: monetarizar el AHP y estimar WTP individual a través de los EE.*