

Research on Performance Evaluation by IDSS Based on AHP

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Abstract—Talent resource is the primary resource. There are two sides as the starting point and foothold in this paper. One is how to evaluate the performance of science and technology talents flow by IDSS (Intelligence Decision Supporting System). Another is how to guide the innovation work of science and technology according to the evaluation results. The evaluation index on performance system has hierarchical structure. So AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Process) is applied to evaluate the performance. Evaluation model is established and illustrated by the cases in this paper. It can be seen that the flow of performance is influenced by the growth rate of important scientific and technological achievements. Furthermore, some constructive suggestions are given based on the results of evaluation.

Index Terms—IDSS (Intelligence Decision Supporting System), AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Process), Science and technology talents, the flow of performance evaluation.

I. INTRODUCTION

“Talent Resources are the primary resources”. How to improve the core competitiveness of a country? The key lies in how to cultivate innovative science and technology talents and guide rational flow of science and technology talents to create synergy effects, which has become the consensus on economic development by the world.

Research on the flow of science and technology talents has become the hot spot among domestic and foreign scholars and systematic research theories have been developed. However, applying Intelligence Decision Supporting System (hereinafter referred to as IDSS) to research on the performance evaluation of the flow of science and technology talents still remains rare, domestic scholars made tentative research on this field including Hu-Ruiqing using Composite Index Method[1], Ji-Jianyue using Factor Analysis Method[2-3], and Ye-Chenxuan using Rough Sets Theory[4]. Considering the fact that a lot of data are inaccessible in practical operation which may also contain fuzziness and randomness factors, meanwhile there may exist correlative and mutual constraining relationships among the indicators, therefore, how to conduct scientific analysis and processing on the indicator data is the key to determine whether the results of performance evaluation on the flow of science and technology talents are objective and rational.

Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) has distinctive advantages in handling fuzzy problems and methods evaluation on indicator system of articulation relationship. Therefore, this paper introduces AHP Method into the Intelligence Decision Supporting System for the performance evaluation of the flow of science and technology talents in a hope to shed some lights for scholars and decision-makers in relevant fields.

II. INTRODUCTION OF AHP AND IDSS

Major headings are to be column centered in a bold font without underline. They need be numbered. "2. Headings and Footnotes" at the top of this paragraph is a major heading.

A. Introduction of AHP

Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is created by American Operations Researcher A.L. Saaty in 1970s. It is a hierarchic and structural decision-making method, and it conducted to analyze multi-indicator system of plans. It also will help decision-makers to turn decision thinking process of complex system into modeling and quantification [7]. By applying this method, the decision-makers will divide complicated problems into several hierarchies and factors, make simple comparisons and calculation among the factors and get the weight of different plans, thus providing basis for choosing the best plans.

B. Introduction of IDSS

The concept of Intelligence Decision Supporting System (IDSS) was originally proposed by such American scholars as Bonczek in the 1980s. It is a combination of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Decision Supporting System (DSS). By using Expert System (ES) technology, it enables DSS to better apply human knowledge, such as descriptive knowledge on decision-making problems, process knowledge during the process of decision-making, reasoning knowledge in problem solving. Therefore, it is an assistive decision-making system that helps solve complicated decision-making problems by logical reasoning [8]. The functions enable it to handle both quantitative and qualitative problems.

III. EVALUATING PERFORMANCE BY IDSS ON AHP

In the original Intelligent Decision Support System (IDSS) basis, the application of AHP method can make intelligent decision on the performance evaluation plan on flow of science and technology talents, the detailed processes are as follows.

A. Determining Indication System of the General Program

This paper establishes indication system on the performance evaluation of the flow of science and technology talents. There are four hierarchies, including growth of national disposable income, growth of output of science and technology talents, growth of science and technology talents capital, and optimized allocation of science and technology talents, the details are as the Table I.

TABLE I.
INDICATION SYSTEM

Classification	Details
R: Growth of National Disposable Income	R ₁ :Growth rate of disposable income of urban residents
	R ₂ :Growth rate (R2) of disposable Income of rural residents
O: Growth of output of science and technology talents	O1:Growth rate of patent application acceptance
	O2:Growth rate of patent application granting
	O3:Growth rate of important scientific and technological achievements
	O4:Growth rate of transaction value in technical markets
	O5:Growth rate of technical contracts signed in technical markets
C: Growth of science and technology talents capital	C1: Growth rate of spending on scientific and technological activities
	C2: Growth rate of R&D spending
	C3: Growth rate of spending on scientific undertakings
	C4: Growth rate of three major spending on scientific and technological undertakings
	C5: Growth rate of spending on educational undertakings
D: Optimized allocation of science and technology talents	D1:Optimization degree of education reception of science and technology talents
	D2:Balance degree of Scientific and technological revenue & scientific and technological spending

It can be seen that those indexes are not independent of each other. For example, there exists correlation between the growth rate of patent application acceptance (O1) and the growth rate of patent application granting(O2) in the same element group, as well as the growth rate of transaction value in technical markets (O4) and the growth rate of technical contracts signed in technical markets (O5). Another example is that there exists mutually affecting relations between the growth rate of spendings on educational undertakings (C4) and the optimization degree of education reception of science and technology talents (D1). Similarly, there also exist correlation between the elements in the “Growth of capital of science and technology talents” element group, elements in the “Growth of output of science and technology talents” and the Balance degree of Scientific and technological revenue & scientific and technological spending (D2).

Generally, there exists hierarchy inside the indication system of performance evaluation on science and technology talents. AHP Method is also a good tool for this kind of problems.

B. Analysis on Performance Evaluation Indicators

Analyzing from the perspective of evaluation indication system, it is much more difficult to obtain direct data of the optimization degree of education reception of science and technology talents (D1) and the Balance degree of Scientific and technological revenue & scientific and technological spending (D2). Furthermore, there exist problems of inconsistency among data in different years and different regions. Therefore, D1 and D2 were defined as qualitative indicator which can be evaluated and processed with fuzzy language and quantized through Bipolar Scale.

Quantitative indicators can be obtained by accessing to relevant information including local statistical yearbooks and scientific and technological yearbooks. The quantitative indicators include the data of element groups of

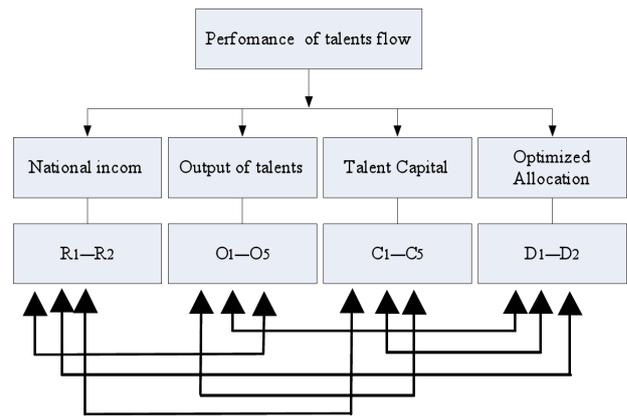


Figure 1. performance evaluation

TABLE II.
RELATION MATRIX

	R	O	C	D	Priority Vector
R	1.0	1.0	1.0	1/3	0.167
O	10	1.0	1.0	1/3	0.167
C	1.0	1.0	1.0	1/3	0.167
D	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.500

growth of national disposable income, growth of output of science and technology talents, growth of science and technology talents capital.

After qualitative indicators being quantified, it can be nondimensionalized through 0-1 linear transformation with the quantitative indicators. Due to limited length of this paper, the specific procedures and formulas can be referred to the documents^[7].

C. Establishing Performance Evaluation Model

For the above indicators, there are two kinds of plan-hierarchy data. One is quantitative data of engineering analysis; another is subjective judgment of the plans made by expert basis on comparison and analysis. The system will receive the above two kinds of data respectively to compare and analyze among the programs.

According to indication systems, the model of performance evaluation on the flow of science and technology talents has been created, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 2.

D. A Case in Zhejiang

The calculation process of this model will be discussed. The following content will combined with the example of performance evaluation in some city of Zhejiang Province.

Firstly, establish relation matrix among the four element groups, as shown in Table II.

Secondly, calculate the relative importance relations in each element groups and that with elements of other element groups through Super Decisions which is kind of AHP software at the network layer. Then we built the unweighted super matrix, which can be obtained by further calculating. The values of the matrix stabilized after many times of transformation, the long-term stable matrix can be obtained, as shown in Table III.

SPECIAL FOCUS PAPER
RESEARCH ON PERFORMANCE EVALUATION BY IDSS BASED ON AHP

TABLE III.
LONG-TERM STABLE MATRIX

	R ₁	R ₂	O ₁	O ₂	O ₃	O ₄	O ₅	C ₁	C ₂	C ₃	C ₄	C ₅	D ₁	D ₂
R ₁	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
R ₂	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062
O ₁	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071
O ₂	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086
O ₃	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.097
O ₄	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068
O ₅	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075
C ₁	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062
C ₂	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056
C ₃	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061
C ₄	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064
C ₅	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069
D ₁	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084
D ₂	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095

TABLE IV.
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF TALENTS FLOW

Level 1	Level 2	weight	Dimensions	Scores
R	R ₁	0.050	0.87	0.044
	R ₂	0.062	0.79	0.049
O	O ₁	0.071	0.83	0.059
	O ₂	0.086	0.68	0.058
	O ₃	0.097	0.74	0.072
	O ₄	0.068	0.77	0.052
	O ₅	0.075	0.82	0.062
C	C ₁	0.062	0.85	0.053
	C ₂	0.056	0.72	0.040
	C ₃	0.061	0.88	0.054
	C ₄	0.064	0.84	0.054
	C ₅	0.069	0.76	0.052
D	D ₁	0.084	0.75	0.063
	D ₂	0.095	0.89	0.085
Total Scores				0.796

Finally, the data of R1-R2, O1-O2, and C1-C2 can be obtained through local statistical yearbooks and scientific and technological yearbooks. And the D1-D2 value can be obtained by expert evaluation for quantitative and normalization processing.

E. Output of Evaluation Results

Output the results in accordance with AHP General Ranking Method. Finally, the calculated performance evaluation scores of system evaluation plans are obtained. For all indication weights and dimensionless values of the long-term stable matrix can be referred to in Table IV. The comprehensive score of performance evaluation of talents flow in this city obtained by combining the weight is 0.796.

Defining the sets of performance evaluation of talents flow {bad, good, excellent} = {(0, 0.6), [0.6, 0.8), [0.8, 1.0]}.

The result of performance evaluation of talents flow of this city is between 0.6 and 0.8, the comprehensive evaluation is good.

IV. CONCLUSION

A. Figures and Tables

Results from the study can be seen. Some elements have more impact on the improvement of performance of the flow of science and technology talents, such as the

growth rate of important scientific and technological achievements, balance degree of Scientific and technological revenue & scientific and technological spending, growth rate of patent application granting and the optimization degree of education reception of science and technology talents. We believe that government should take some measures to continuously attract and encourage science and technology talents and drive positive interactive development of regional economy and scientific and technological innovation. For example, formulate relevant preferential policies, pay attentions to the balance degree while increasing investment in scientific and technological undertakings, meanwhile intensify the promotion of investment in important scientific and technological achievements and patent granting, optimize the education environment for science and technology talents.

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