

# Matrix Ranking

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# What is matrix ranking?

- Matrix ranking is an activity or PRA tool used to analyse, prioritize information and facilitate discussion when choosing the best cause of action.
- Assess and study the priorities of farmers for particular technology over the others, with respect to crops or animal based technologies.
- Commonly used by social scientist and community development workers



# What is matrix ranking ? Contd.

- Used to help cooperatives of farmers to choose a variety to grow by comparing traits of several variety
- There are many procedures for matrix ranking. Commonly used are pair-wise ranking and Ranking and scoring procedure.

# Objectives are to .....

- i. Rank and prioritise identified items (e.g. values of various shrubs and plants), objects, problems, solutions, project ideas
- ii. Make the reasons and underlying criteria for this prioritisation or decision clear
- iii. Explore the trade-offs made during the process of choosing
- iv. Highlight the criteria that are high (best) and low (worst)
- v. Explore the differences between different groups'

# Questions to guide discussion and analysis

- Which of the items under discussion are prioritised by different groups of the local people?
- Which criteria are used by local people to determine their priorities - how do people rank these criteria?
- How different are the preferences and perceptions between different groups (e.g. men
- Women) within the local context?

# Hints

- An appropriate size of the matrix is not more than 5-8 items and not more than 5-8 criteria /parameters.
- Be aware, that a simple total of the numbers of each column in the matrix can give misleading information, as it implies an equal weighting for each criterion.

- Make clear that the process of discussion and debate that occurs as the options and criteria are selected, as well as a consensus of the group about the final decision is more important than the simple total of final scores.



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# Ranking and scoring procedure

- Rows – criteria/parameters by which opinions are ranked
- Columns - varieties to be compared
- Better procedure for weighing pros and cons across multiple criteria



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# Steps

- Find out key informants (KIIs) from the study communities – at least 5 that has good knowledge on the subject matter/ discussion topics
- List the options (ie varieties) as columns and criteria by which they will be judged as the rows with the help of KIIs- Take positive parameters
- Fix

# Steps contd.

- Fix score range- 1-4, 1-10)
- Give score to the options/ variety from first to the last for each criterion with the help of KIIs- Rank the highest.
- Find out sub-score and sub-rank for each criterion. Finally find out the total score and final rank.
- Find out the final results and findings and suggest to the farmers that which variety is the best one.



# Training examples

Parameter	KI1s	FARO 44	FARO 52	FARO 61	FARO 59	GAW AL R1
<b>Yield</b>	KII-1	1	3	1	4	2
	KII-2	2	2	1	3	1
	KII-3	1	2	1	3	2
	Sub- Total	4	7	3	10	5
	<b>Sub-</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>

# Training examples .... Contd.

Parameter	KI1s	FARO 44	FARO 52	FARO 61	FARO 59	GAWAL R1
<b>Disease Resistance</b>	KII-1	2	2	1	3	2
	KII-2	1	3	1	3	1
	KII-3	2	2	1	4	1
	Sub-Total	5	7	3	10	4
	<b>Sub Rank</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup></b>

# Training examples .... Contd.

Parameter	KI1s	FARO 44	FARO 52	FARO 61	FARO 59	GAWAL R1
Quality of grain	KII-1	1	3	1	4	2
	KII-2	2	2	1	3	1
	KII-3	1	2	1	3	2
	Sub- Total	4	7	3	10	5
	Sub-	4 <sup>th</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>

# Training examples.... Contd.

Parameters	KI1s	FARO 44	FARO 52	FARO 61	FARO 59	GAWAL R1
<b>Profit</b>	KII-1	1	3	1	4	2
	KII-2	2	2	1	3	1
	KII-3	1	2	1	3	2
	Sub- Total	4	7	3	10	5
	<b>Sub- Rank</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>

# Conclusion

- It is important to facilitate a discussion about whether everybody feels that the result represents the groups' opinion.
- – otherwise invite them to decide upon which criteria are most relevant to them and make a second scoring using only these new criteria and compare them with the first result.



# Questions?

*Thank you for your audience*

