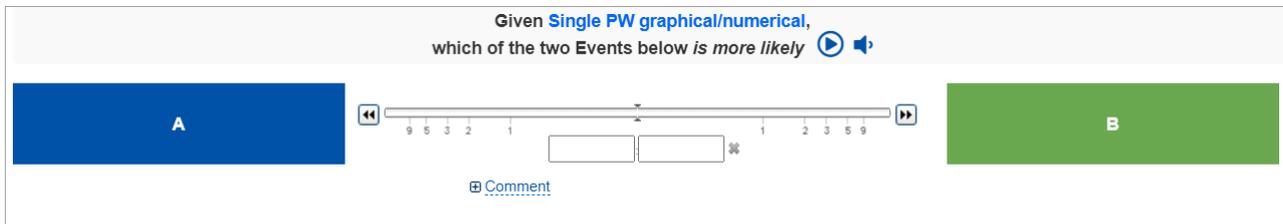


# Single Pairwise Graphical/Numerical Comparisons

Pairwise graphical/numerical comparisons can be used to express your judgment about the likelihood or impact of the two elements.



For Likelihood evaluation, we recommend using Pairwise with Given Likelihood instead of Pairwise unless the elements being evaluated are the entire set of possible outcomes (which may not be the case) since the resulting likelihoods will be adjusted to add to 100%.

The single-pairwise verbal comparison composes of:

1. The question for the evaluation is indicated at the top of the page. This states something like: **Given Threat/Objective, which of the two Events (or Threats or Objectives) is more likely (or has more impact).**



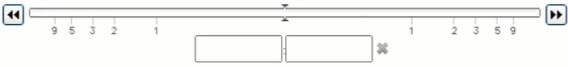
The question can be read automatically using the text-to-speech functionality. The text-to-speech can play on-demand or auto-play as you click the play  or speaker  buttons respectively.

2. The **two elements** being compared are displayed on the left (blue) and left (green) boxes. The names of the elements being compared are indicated inside the boxes, in our example, we just use A and B -- but normally these are the event, threat, or objective names.
3. The **slider and input box** at the center. There are small numbers below the slider that corresponds to the numerical ratio of the slider. The corresponding numerical value is also displayed on the input box at the bottom.

There are four ways to enter judgment for single pairwise graphical/numerical comparisons:

1. By clicking on or dragging the slider bar. You can drag the bar only up to ratio 9:1 (or 1:9) as the extreme. Corresponding numerical data will be reflected on the input box.
2. By clicking on the chevron icons  or  . If the mouse is held down on either of these two icons, the slider will continue to move in the appropriate direction with increasing increments the longer the mouse is depressed.
3. By clicking on the blue and green boxes, each click will increment 0.01 higher to the direction of the clicked box.
4. By entering the ratio on the input boxes. Judgments with ratios greater than 9 to 1 can be entered numerically on the input boxes which will move the slider on the extra white spaces from 9. Entered ratios such as 10:20 will be simplified to 1:2.

Given **Single PW graphical/numerical**,  
which of the two Events below *is more likely*  

A  B

 [Comment](#) 

The slider interface consists of a horizontal line with tick marks labeled 9, 5, 3, 2, 1 on the left and 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 on the right. A vertical line with a downward-pointing arrow is positioned at the center. Below the slider, there are two empty rectangular boxes with a small asterisk icon to their right.

If you realize that your judgment is inverted, you can click on the  icon.

Your judgment will be automatically recorded when you go to another step, such as by clicking

**Next**

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