



**13TH International Conference
on Data Envelopment Analysis**

Book of Abstracts

List of Participants



Last name	First name	Institution	Country
Sharma	Gagandeep	GGSDS College Chandigarh	India
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Souza	Geraldo	Brasilian Agricultural Research Corporation	Brazil
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Spengler	Thomas	TU Braunschweig	Germany
Steinhoff	Malte	TU Braunschweig	Germany
Strotmann	Dennis	TU Braunschweig	Germany
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Taleai	Mohammad	K.N.Toosi University of Technology	Iran
Terzi	Erol	Ondokuz Mayıs University	Turkey
Thomsen	Ida Riber	Danish Energy Regulatory Authority	Denmark
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Triantis	Konstantinos	Virginia Tech	USA
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Vaz	Clara Bento	Polytechnic Institute of Bragança,CEGI, INESC TEC	Portugal
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Wagner	Anna	BS Energy	Germany
Watson	John	Monash University	Australia
Watto	Muhammad	University of Western Australia	Australia
Westermann	Georg	Hochschule Harz	Germany
Westermann	Michael	Bundesnetzagentur	Germany
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Wilson	Andrew	Brandeis University	USA
Wojcik	Victoria	RWTH Aachen University	Germany
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Session 2

Tuesday 25th August, 2015

13:45–15:15

Other Applications; Chair: Clara Bento Vaz
Parallel Venue 7: Neuer Senatssitzungssaal

<p>Title:</p> <p>Paper-ID:</p> <p>Authors:</p> <p>Abstract:</p>	<p>Research Productivity in Data Envelopment Analysis</p> <p>P086</p> <p>Shinn Sun</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to identify who are the top DEA theoretical and applied researchers; identify which institutions contribute most productive DEA theoretical and applied research; and identify which countries contribute the most productive countries in the DEA theoretical and applied research. This study collects 3999 articles (919 theoretical articles and 3080 applied articles) published in English by academic journals and professional journals over 1978-2011. This study uses the adjusted count approach suggested by Lindsey (1980) for accounting research productivity of a researcher. The results of this study show that: (i) Zhu is the top DEA theoretical researcher and Sueyoshi is the top applied researcher; (ii) Islamic Azad University contributes the most productive theoretical research and Technical University of Lisbon contributes the most productive applied research; and (iii) USA is the most dominant country both in theoretical and applied research.</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Paper-ID:</p> <p>Authors:</p> <p>Abstract:</p>	<p>Fuzzy Multi-Criteria Decision Making Approaches for the Selection of Renewable Power Generation Technologies</p> <p>P102</p> <p>Mehmet Emin Baysal</p> <p>The selection of the best alternative renewable power generation technologies is a difficult Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) problem. This is so because the issue involves many features of MCDM problem, particularly missing and ambiguous data in the decision process. Since the ambiguity can be perfectly handled by fuzziness, two models based on fuzzy technique have been used; the Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) and Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA). This paper illustrates an example of decision making process by using these techniques. Six different technologies have been used as the alternatives in fuzzy TOPSIS and as the Decision Making Units (DMUs) in fuzzy DEA. While it is tried to reach the selection of the best alternative renewable energy power generation technology satisfied under the technical, economic and social criteria with their sub-criteria explained by linguistic variables in fuzzy TOPSIS, same criteria are used to calculate outputs in fuzzy DEA.</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Paper-ID:</p> <p>Authors:</p> <p>Abstract:</p>	<p>Efficiency of Municipal Governments in Slovakia</p> <p>P077</p> <p>Miroslav Huzvar, Zuzana Rigova, Katarína Sýkorová</p> <p>Traditional methods for assessment of the municipal government performance focus on the quality of services provided for the citizens. However, municipal governments are also expected to efficiently use and manage public assets and resources. Thus it is important to evaluate the efficiency of their performance from the economic perspective. In our analysis we focus on the economic efficiency of the municipal governments of selected cities in Slovakia. By the state legislation, a regular planning on annual basis along with an application of internal and external measures for controlling the performance of individual municipal governments is obliged. A DEA approach allows us to extend this viewpoint and compare the municipalities among themselves. Due to the legislation constraints, appropriate inputs and outputs need to be carefully considered. We illustrate this approach on evaluation of property management efficiency, taking into account publicly available data.</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Paper-ID:</p> <p>Authors:</p> <p>Abstract:</p>	<p>An Application of DEA to the Third Sector: The Case of Children and Youth Households</p> <p>P107</p> <p>Clara Bento Vaz, Ivo Mendes, Jorge Alves</p> <p>The Portuguese state has transferred some areas of its social program for third sector entities, including private social welfare institutions. This transfer of powers is supported by providing economic subsidies, being public entities responsible to monitor the efficient management by those institutions. This research aims to present a contribution to monitor the efficient management of resources by the institutions that look after children and young people. The DEA method is used to assess the technical efficiency of eight institutions from Bragança district, during the years 2010 to 2013. This model evaluates each institution in reduction of resource levels used to provide social services to the level of users observed in each unit. This approach should be used to complement the assessment of quality in providing social services, which is currently performed by the regulator, in order to allow monitoring the overall performance of such institutions.</p>