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### CASSIDY JILLIAN

*Technology, Efficiency, and Educational Production* Springer Science & Business Media

Efficient utilization of resources is the basic principle of economics. In line with this for those who are engaged in production, should think about their efficiency to boost production and productivity. With this end, working on improving Technical and Allocative efficiency enables the business productive and profitable. Hence, good knowledge on this subject matter has a vital importance. By doing so, this book helps to understand the basic principles and applications of Technical and Allocative efficiency for any body who has interest on this area.

*Dynamics of Data Envelopment Analysis* Health Policy

Regardless of where we live, the management of the public sector impacts on our lives. Hence, we all have an interest, one way or another, in the achievement of efficiency and productivity improvements in the activities of the public sector. For a government agency that provides a public service, striving for unreasonable benchmark targets for efficiency may lead to a deterioration of service quality, along with an increase in stress and job dissatisfaction for public sector employees. Slack performance targets may lead to gross inefficiency, poor quality of service, and low self-esteem for employees. In the case of regulation, inappropriate policies can lead to unprecedented disasters. Examples include the decimation of fish stocks through mismanagement of fisheries, and power blackouts through inappropriate restrictions on electricity generators and distributors. Efficient

taxation policies minimise the tax bill for citizens. In all of these cases, efficient management is required, although it is often unclear how to assess this efficiency. In this volume, several authors consider various aspects and contexts of performance measurement. Hence, this volume represents a unique collection of advances in efficiency assessment for the public sector by leading researchers in the field. Efficiency in the Public Sector is divided into two sections. The first is titled "Issues in Public Sector Efficiency Evaluation" and comprises of chapters 1-4. The second section is titled "Efficiency Analysis in the Public Sector - Advances in Theory and Practice." This division is somewhat arbitrary, in the sense there are significant overlapping themes in both sections. However, it serves to separate chapters that can be characterised as dealing with broader issues (Section I), from chapters that can be characterised as focusing on specific theoretical problems and empirical cases (Section II).

**A Practitioner's Guide to Stochastic Frontier Analysis Using Stata** Springer Science & Business Media

This paper investigates the efficiency of domestic and foreign banks in the Central American region during 2002-07. Using two main empirical approaches, Data Envelopment Analysis and Stochastic Frontier Analysis, the paper finds that foreign banks are not necessarily more efficient than their domestic counterparts. If anything, the regional banks that were acquired by global banks in a wave of acquisitions during 2005-07 can keep up with the local institutions. The efficiency of these acquired banks, however, is shown to have dropped during the acquisition year, recovering only slightly thereafter. Finally, it is important to account for the environment in which banks operate, as country-, sector- and firm-specific characteristics are found to have a considerable influence on bank efficiency.

*Efficiency Determinants and Dynamic Efficiency Changes in Latin American Banking Industries* GRIN Verlag

This book unifies and extends the definition and measurement of economic efficiency and its use as a real-life benchmarking technique for actual organizations. Analytically, the book relies on the economic theory of duality as guiding framework. Empirically, it shows how the alternative models can be implemented by way of Data Envelopment Analysis. An accompanying software programmed in the open-source Julia language is used to solve the models. The package is a self-contained set of functions that can be used for individual learning and instruction. The source code, associated documentation, and replication notebooks are available online. The book discusses the concept of economic efficiency at the firm level, comparing observed to optimal economic performance, and its decomposition according to technical and allocative criteria. Depending on the underlying technical efficiency measure, economic efficiency can be decomposed multiplicatively or additively. Part I of the book deals with the classic multiplicative approach that decomposes cost and revenue efficiency based on radial distance functions. Subsequently, the book examines how these partial approaches can be expanded to the notion of profitability efficiency, considering both the input and output dimensions of the firm, and relying on the generalized distance function for the measurement of technical efficiency. Part II is devoted to the recent additive framework related to the decomposition of economic inefficiency defined in terms of cost, revenue, and profit. The book presents economic models for the Russell and enhanced graph Russell measures, the weighted additive distance function, the directional distance function, the modified directional distance function, and the Hölder distance function. Each model is presented in a separate chapter. New approaches that qualify and generalize previous results are also introduced in the last chapters, including the reverse directional distance function and the general direct approach. The book concludes by highlighting the importance of benchmarking economic efficiency for all business stakeholders and recalling the main conclusions obtained from many years of research on this topic. The book offers different alternatives to measure economic efficiency based on a set of desirable properties and advises on the choice of specific economic efficiency models.

[Benchmarking Economic Efficiency](#) Springer Science & Business Media

The format of this monograph is three essays, which we arrived at after spending a year writing over one hundred pages of what we eventually realized was a tedious reworking of old material. So we started over determined to write something new. At first we thought this approach might not work as a coherent mono graph, which is why we chose the essay format rather than chapters. As it turns out, there is a common thread—namely the directional distance function, which also gave us our title. As you shall see, the directional distance function includes traditional distance functions and efficiency measures as special cases providing a unifying framework for existing productivity and efficiency measures. It is also flexible enough to open up new areas in productivity and efficiency analysis such as environmental and aggregation issues. That we did not see this earlier is humbling; a student at a recent conference raised his hand and asked 'Why didn't you start with the directional distance function in the first place? In deed. This manuscript is intended to make up for our earlier oversights. This monograph contains papers coauthored with Wen-Fu Lee and Osman Zaim and one paper written by two former students, Hiroyuki Fukuyama and Bill Weber. We thank them for their contributions. An other former student, Jim Logan (Logi) read and critiqued the manuscript for which we are grateful.

[Private Property and Economic Efficiency](#) GRIN Verlag

Part of an ongoing study of the dynamics of firm performance under conditions of disequilibrium caused by technological change. Contains five papers which focus on conditions in India and Sri Lanka and discuss efficiencies and their determinants, efficiency under risk and over time, the formation of frontiers and technical efficiency, and overall technical efficiencies. Includes references.

[Cornell International Agriculture Mimeograph](#) Benchmarking Economic Efficiency

The book "Economic Efficiency of Maize Production in Jammu Region of J & K State" provides an overview of the maize production in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in general and sampled districts of Jammu region in particular. The book is designed to throw some new light on the various aspects of status of maize production, Instability in Maize Crop Cultivation, Decomposition, Economics and Impact of Improved Maize Technology, Resource-use Efficiency, Allocative Efficiency, Technical Efficiency, Factors Affecting on Technical Efficiency, costs and returns of maize and Socio-economic Constraints faced by Farmers for growing the Maize crop. In addition, the book provides theory of Production Function and Economic Efficiency. As a case study of maize production in the Jammu region of J&K State, the book provides empirical information about economical analysis of maize crop and is based on the secondary data as well as primary data and factual position prevailing in the farmers field. The book will serve as useful reference to research scholars, students and teachers and will also act as a ready reference for various policy planners of the state and country. The book has considerable importance for the students of agricultural economics and scholars who are interested in this area. The future strategies regarding the efficiency of maize production has also been provided.

[An Evaluation of Technical Efficiency of Small Farm Households Chuong My District, Ha Tay Province, Vietnam](#) Oxford University Press

In for-profit organizations, profit efficiency decomposition is considered important since estimates on profit drivers are of practical use to managers in their decision making. Profit efficiency is traditionally due to two sources - technical efficiency and allocative efficiency. The contribution of this paper is a novel decomposition of technical efficiency that could be more practical to use if the firm under evaluation really wants to achieve technical efficiency as soon as possible. For this purpose, we show how a new version of the Measure of Inefficiency Proportions (MIP), which seeks the minimization of the total technical effort by the assessed firm, is a lower bound of the value of technical inefficiency associated with the directional distance function. The targets provided by the new MIP could be beneficial for firms since it specifies how firms may become technically efficient simply by decreasing one input or increasing one output, suggesting that each firm should focus its effort on a specific dimension (input or output). This approach is operationalized in a data envelopment analysis framework and applied to a dataset of airlines.

LAP Lambert Academic Publishing

Thesis (M.A.) from the year 2012 in the subject Business economics - Investment and Finance, grade: MSc in Finance and Investment, Mekelle University (Business and economic college), language: English, abstract: This study was conducted in Ethiopian insurance companies in order to measure the technical efficiency using DEA input oriented approach under both constant and variable return versions and Malmquist index output oriented approach in the period 2006-2010. In the first stage, the relative technical efficiency is estimated with data envelopment analysis (DEA) to establish benchmarking company, then, they are ranked according to their technical efficiency. Mann whiney- U test in the second stage was used to

determine the factors affecting efficiency. The concept of efficiency concerns is an insurer's ability to produce a given set of outputs (such as premiums and investment income) via the use of inputs such as administrative and general expenses and financial capital. The insurance company is said to be technically efficient if it cannot reduce its input usage without some corresponding reduction in outputs, given the current state of production technology in the industry. The technical efficiency of Ethiopian insurance companies during the study period was 86.7%, 97.1% and 84.9% in technical efficiency, pure technical efficiency and scale efficiency, respectively. The productivity change shows Ethiopian insurance companies were quite well in efficiency change rather than technological change. It suggested that it is better to employ advanced technology to be efficient in competitive environment. So it is advisable Ethiopian insurance companies are better-off to follows the best practicing firms in the industry. The economic implications arising from findings were also considered.

[Advances in Efficiency and Productivity](#) Scholars World

This book extends the dynamic and stochastic analysis of economic efficiency by using the recent techniques of data envelopment analysis. New results and applications of these techniques in numerous areas of economics, finance and management are provided, including treatment of private sector industries, portfolio models in finance, quality control techniques in managerial performance, the role of market competition, policy applications in investment models in finance, risk aversion and efficiency, and technology and innovation. The most up-to-date tools of efficiency analysis developed here will be valuable for students and researchers in operations research, applied management science and applied microeconomics. Contents:New Efficiency TheoryEconomics of Efficiency MeasurementEfficiency DynamicsStochastic Efficiency AnalysisIndustrial ApplicationsEconomic Theory and DEA Readership: Students and researchers in applied mathematics, economics, finance, operations research, management and applied statistics. Keywords:Efficiency Measurement;Productivity Growth;Demand Fluctuations and Price Uncertainty;Nonparametric Theory;Data Envelopment AnalysisReviews:"... this book contains a lot of useful material and has the potential to be an effective resource for researchers in DEA ..."Interfaces

[Bank Efficiency amid Foreign Entry](#) International Monetary Fund

This volume brings together leading scholars to make connections between efficiency and a number of diverse areas of current interest to economists. Included are new results concerning aggregation of technical efficiency, sources of productivity growth in U.S. manufacturing, intellectual property rights, and the determinants of successful mergers.

[The Measurement of Productive Efficiency and Productivity Growth](#) University of Nairobi Press

The research focused on technical efficiency in small farm households in Chuong My District- Ha Tay Province in Vietnam. The goal was to find the technical efficiency, allocative efficiency, scale efficiency and scope efficiencies among farms, as well as to investigate how farm characteristics might affect farm efficiencies. Vietnam was selected as the region of study because there is not much study on technical efficiency in this area, especially there is none study about how added enterprises or level of diversification impacts farm efficiencies. The dataset is obtained from two surveys: one was conducted in 2010, and the other was the 2006 Vietnam household livelihood survey. The first survey has 75 respondents, and the second has 81 respondents. The data envelopment analysis (DEA) approach is used to measure technical efficiency, and Tobit regression is used to see how the level of diversification and other farm characteristics affect the farm's efficiency. The results show that 2010 farms have higher technical efficiency than 2006 farms. Farmers who get higher profit also have higher technical efficiency and other efficiencies. According to regression results, among farm characteristics, age, off-farm income, education, loan, land and added enterprises have the most effect on farm's efficiencies.

[Decomposing Technical Inefficiency Using the Principle of Least Action](#) Springer Science & Business Media

Despite sending huge sums of money on health every year the African region's burden of disease is persistently high. Most of the countries in the region are lagging behind in achieving the health-related United Nations Millennium Development Goals. The African region's dismal health situation has largely been blamed on weakness pertaining to such factors as health leadership and governance; service delivery; health workforce; medicines, vaccines, and health technologies; health information; and health system financing that have undermined the capacity of health systems of countries in the region to improve population health without wastage of resources. Institutionalising health system efficiency monitoring, as a basis for the design and implementation of appropriate policy interventions, has been proposed as an effective way of curbing wastage of health system inputs. Efficiency of Health System Units in Africa: A Data Envelopment Analysis is the first book of its kind on application of the data envelopment analysis technique to examine the efficiency of health system decision-making units in Africa. The book interlaces lecture notes with research articles and case studies to equip students and practitioners of economics, operations research, management science, and public health with knowledge and skills for undertaking technical efficiency, cost efficiency, and total factor productivity analyses.

[Efficiency and Growth in Agriculture](#) LAP Lambert Academic Publishing

The study estimates technical and allocative efficiency using the stochastic translog frontier production function and then relates them to management qualities (experience, education, extension and knowledge) of wheat farmers in northern Pakistan. The study provides guidance for policy makers, agronomists and extension agents to improve wheat productivity in the area. The average technical efficiency is 76 percent which is consistent with the previous studies in LDCs. To relate technical inefficiency to the farmer's management qualities a two-stage approach is developed which assumes that technical inefficiency depends upon management practices and each management practice in turn is affected by management qualities. To increase technical efficiency farmers need to use improved varieties, good wheat stand and control broadleaf weed. Farmer's knowledge about wheat technology plays a major role in the adoption of the above management practices. To test the robustness of the frontier approach, an alternative approach which involved putting management quality variables directly into the production function (the direct approach) was developed. The only major difference was that in the direct approach, extension contacts are important in increasing productivity, whereas they had no effect in the frontier approach. The average cost-constrained output-maximizing allocative efficiency is 43 percent which is substantially lower than the previous studies in LDCs. Farmers are also scale inefficient--the marginal cost of an input at the constrained output-maximizing input levels was far below the price of wheat. To increase allocative and scale efficiency, farmers need to change the input mix and to increase the scale of operation. None of the management qualities were found to affect allocative efficiency. However, interaction of farmers with the marketing agents play an

important role in achieving higher allocative efficiency. The theoretical argument that aggregation of inputs overestimates technical inefficiency is not supported by the results but mis-specification of functional form (use of Cobb-Douglas as opposed to the translog production frontier) produces overestimates of technical inefficiency.

*The Measurement of Efficiency of Production* World Scientific

A major goal of agricultural policy in many developing nations is the improvement of farm management. Economists have treated aspects of this issue in the literature on technical and allocative efficiency, but much of the work has focused almost entirely on devising techniques for quantifying efficiency differentials. This paper takes the next logical step and attempts to identify sources of such differentials. A simple model is presented relating technical efficiency to general modernization and agricultural information. All three variables are measured among a sample of cotton farmers in Tanzania. Correlation analysis and estimates of modified Cobb-Douglas production functions seem to indicate that general modernization is the more important causal factor and that its impact is primarily labor-augmenting

*Economic Efficiency of Maize Production* Springer

Softcover version of the second edition Hardcover. Incorporates a new author, Dr. Chris O'Donnell, who brings considerable expertise to the project in the area of performance measurement. Numerous topics are being added and more applications using real data, as well as exercises at the end of the chapters. Data sets, computer codes and software will be available for download from the web to accompany the volume.

**Technical Efficiency of Sesame Production** Springer Science & Business Media

This book grows from a conference on the state of the art and recent advances in Efficiency and Productivity. Papers were commissioned from leading researchers in the field, and include eight explorations into the analytical foundations of efficiency and productivity analysis. Chapters on modeling advances include reverse directional distance function, a new method for estimating technological production possibilities, a new distance function called a loss distance function, an analysis of productivity and price recovery indices, the relation of technical efficiency measures to productivity measures, the implications for benchmarking and target setting of imposing weight restrictions on DEA models, weight restrictions in a regulatory setting, and the Principle of Least Action. Chapters on empirical applications include a study of innovative firms that use innovation inputs to produce innovation outputs, a study of the impact of potential "coopetition" or cooperation among competitors on the financial performance of European automobile plants, using SFA to estimate the eco-efficiency of dairy farms in Spain, a DEA bankruptcy prediction model, a combined stochastic cost frontier analysis model/mixture hazard model, the evolution of energy intensity in nine Spanish manufacturing industries, and the productivity of US farmers as they age.

*Efficiency of Small Landholders in Eastern Paraguay* Springer Science & Business Media

The study estimated profitability, technical, allocative and economic efficiencies; determined resource-use efficiency and the determinants of technical efficiency in rain-fed upland rice production in Osun and Oyo States of Nigeria. Data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistics, gross margin analysis and the stochastic frontier production function analysis. Results showed that paddy growers in Osun State earned average gross margin/ha of N34,181.38 while their counterparts in Oyo State received N25,448.84 with average profit per grower being N41,132.74 and N44,476.8 respectively. Results of the stochastic frontier production function analysis showed that land was the most productive resource with elasticity of production of 0.961 and 0.314 for Osun and Oyo States respectively. Results of efficiency measurements showed an average of 90.1% in technical efficiency, 92.0% in allocative efficiency and 83.4.0% in economic efficiency for Osun State. On the other hand, Oyo State paddy producers recorded

an average of 94.3% in technical efficiency, 88.9% in allocative efficiency and 84.0% in economic efficiency.

*Nonparametric Analysis of Production Efficiency* Springer Nature

Master's Thesis from the year 2016 in the subject Business economics - Supply, Production, Logistics, , course: Agricultural Economics, language: English, abstract: This study aimed to analyze the technical efficiency of sesame production in Humera area and to identify major factors that cause efficiency differentials of smallholder farmers. The objective of the study is to measure the technical efficiency of small holder farmers in sesame production. The study was conducted using a cross sectional data collected in 2015/2016-production year from a total sample of 110 households. Cobb-Douglas function was employed to estimate technical efficiency of smallholder farmers in sesame production. The finding of the study indicated that there is inefficiency in the production of sesame in the study area. The estimation of the frontier model with inefficiency variables shows that the mean technical efficiency of farmers is 0.69 (69%). This implies that production of sesame can be increased by 31 percent given the existing technological level. This indicates that the farmers did not use production inputs efficiently in such a way that they give their maximum potential. The estimated stochastic production frontier model together with the inefficiency parameters suggests that any attempt to strengthen technical efficiency of smallholder farmers in the study area must give due attention to the improvement of the principal causes for efficiency differentials such as education, age, extension contact, credit availability, off farm activities and proximity, which were found to be significant determinants of efficiency level. The negative coefficient of educational status, age, credit availability, extension contact and off farm activities means these factors are important in determining the existing efficiency of farmers positively and significantly. While the positive coefficients of proximity indicate that the increments in these factors increase inefficiency. Given the limited resources in the study area will enable the concerned parties engaged in efforts for improvement of the product and productivity of this part of the community to bring about the desired changes in a cost effective way than trying to inject an investment on the production of sesame.

**Measurement of Relative Efficiency of Health Service Organizations With Data Envelopment Analysis** Cambridge University Press

Excerpt from Measurement of Relative Efficiency of Health Service Organizations With Data Envelopment Analysis: A Simulation Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), a new methodology based on linear programming concepts, provides an approach to evaluate the relative technical efficiency of nonprofit organizations which have multiple inputs and outputs. This approach potentially will identify inefficient units and the magnitude of the inefficiency to provide a basis to select inefficient units for management review or efficiency audits and to help locate areas where operations might be improved. This is believed to be an improvement over existing approaches to evaluate efficiency of such organizations and is directed toward health service organizations in this study because of the potential value of such an approach in this sector. This paper investigates an application of DEA to an artificial data set reflecting the operations of a hospital department. The underlying technology is specified from which a set of efficient and inefficient hospital units are developed. Without knowledge of this technology, DEA accurately identifies the inefficient units when the inputs and outputs are properly specified. In contrast, the widely used single-output measures applied to this data set are found to be less reliable in this multiple output environment. The strengths and limitations of DEA are further elaborated to anticipate issues that may arise in subsequent field applications of DEA to hospitals. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

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