

Introduction to Special Topics in Business Economics

**"Technical Efficiency (TE) in R"
Using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) under different technology
assumptions**

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Structure

- 1 Efficiency measure
 - Introduction
 - Benchmarking package
 - One Input - One Output
 - Two Inputs - One Output
 - Example with a dataset

- **Input** orientation: "By how much can input quantities be proportionally reduced without changing the output quantities produced?"
- **Output** orientation: "By how much can output quantities be proportionally increased without changing the input quantities used?"
- CRS - VRS assumption
- One advantage of the Farrell input and output orientated **radial** TE measures is that they are *units invariant*
- DEA is the non-parametric mathematical programming approach to frontier estimation
 - Charnes, Cooper and Rhodes (1978) proposed a model which had an input orientation and assumed CRS
 - Banker, Charnes and Cooper (1984) proposed a VRS model
 - Second stage of linear programming by maximizing the sum of **slacks** (e.g. Ali and Seiford (1993))
However some problems occur (furthest efficient point, not unit invariant)

We use the **Benchmarking** package

- It contains an extensive number of methods for parametric and nonparametric efficiency analysis
- It offers a variety of DEA methods and it is easy to use plotting facilities

- x: Labor
- y: Sales
- CRS - calculate the ratio of output to input
- DMU B has the highest ratio
- Dividing all ratios by the maximal ratio \implies efficiency scores

	A	B	C	D	E
Input x	1.000	2.000	3.000	4.000	5.000
Output y	1.000	3.000	2.000	5.000	4.000
y/x	1.000	1.500	0.667	1.250	0.800
Efficiency	0.667	1.000	0.444	0.833	0.533

We can benchmark all DMUs indexed by i relative to the efficient DMU B

$$0 \leq \frac{\text{Sales per employee of DMU } i}{\text{Sales per employee of B}} \leq 1 \quad (1)$$

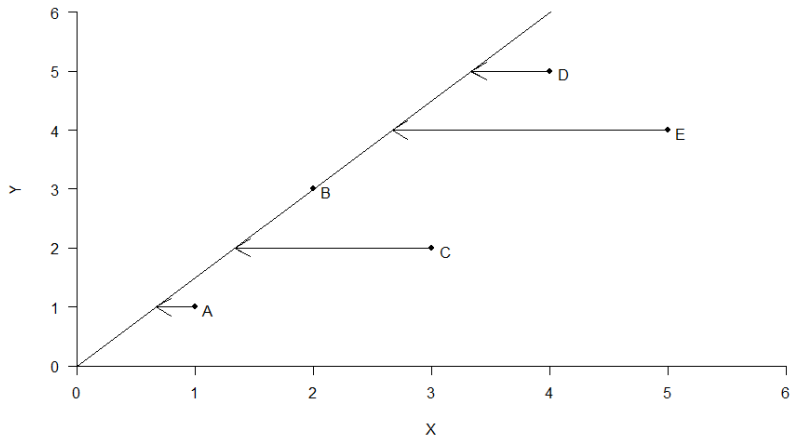


Figure 1: One input - one output case

Coding

- `install.packages("Benchmarking")`
- `library(Benchmarking)`
- `emp <- matrix(1:5)`
- `sales <- matrix(c(1,3,2,5,4))`
- `nam <- LETTERS[1:5]`
- `maxc <- cmax(sales/emp)`
- `eff <- sales/emp / max`
- `tab <- t(round(cbind(emp,sales,round(sales/emp,3),eff),3))`
- `colnames(tab) <- nam`
- `rownames(tab) <- c("input x","output y","y/x","efficiency")`
- `View(tab)`
- **`dea.plot(emp,sales,RTS="crs",ORIENTATION="in-out",pch=19,cex=0.8,txt=LETTERS[1:length(emp)],las=1)`**

- x_1 : Employees
- x_2 : Floor area
- y : Sales
- CRS
- Isoquant curve

	A	B	C	D	E
Input x_1	4.000	7.000	8.000	5.000	2.000
Input x_2	3.000	2.000	1.000	5.000	5.000
Output y	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Efficiency	1.000	0.909	1.000	0.700	1.000

The three efficient units A, C, and E serve as the benchmark for the non-efficient DMUs.

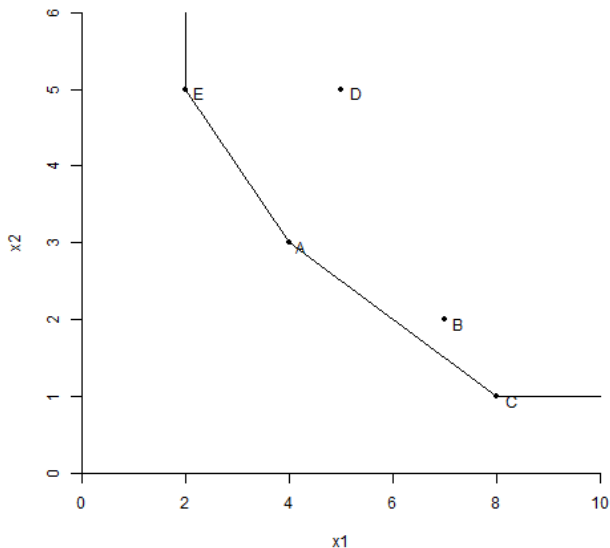


Figure 2: Two inputs - one output case

Coding

- `x1 <- c(4,7,8,5,2)`
- `x2 <- c(3,2,1,5,5)`
- `y <- rep(1,5)`
- `X <- cbind(x1,x2)`
- `Y <- matrix(y)`
- `e <- dea(X,Y,RTS="crs",ORIENTATION="in",SLACK=T)`
- `eff(e)`
- `plot <- dea.plot.isoquant(x1,x2,txt=LETTERS[1:5],
xlim=c(0,10),pch=19,cex=0.8)`

Dataset charnes1981

A data frame with 70 school sites

- firm: school site number
- x1: education level of the mother
- x2: highest occupation of a family member
- x3: parental visits to school
- x4: time spent with children in school-related topics
- x5: the number of teachers at the site
- y1: reading score
- y2: math score
- y3: self - esteem score
- pft: =1 if in program (program follow through) and =0 if not in program
- name: Site name

Coding

- *Reading a file*
 - `charnes1981 <- read.csv("C:/Users/Irene/Documents/R/win-library/3.4/Benchmarking/data/charnes1981.csv/charnes1981.csv", header=TRUE, sep=";")`
- `x <- with(charnes1981, cbind(x1,x2,x3,x4,x5))`
- `y <- with(charnes1981, cbind(y1,y2,y3))`
- **Phase one: Farrell input efficiency - vrs technology**
 - `e <- dea(x, y, RTS="vrs", ORIENTATION="in")`
 - `peers(e)`
 - `lambda(e)`
 - `summary(e)`
 - `excess(e,x)`
- **Phase two: Calculate slacks (maximize sum of slacks)**
 - `el <- dea(x,y,SLACK=TRUE)`
- *Creating a data frame*
 - `total <- data.frame(eeff,elslack,elsx,elsy)`
- *Saving the efficiency results*
 - `write.csv(total, file = "C:/Users/Irene/Desktop/efficiency.csv")`

References

Banker, R. D., Charnes, A., & Cooper, W. W. (1984). Some models for estimating technical and scale inefficiencies in data envelopment analysis. *Management science*, 30(9), 1078-1092.

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<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/Benchmarking/Benchmarking.pdf>