

Tohidnia, S.; Tohidi, G.

Article

Estimating multi-period global cost efficiency and productivity change of systems with network structures

Journal of Industrial Engineering International

Provided in Cooperation with:

Islamic Azad University (IAU), Tehran

Suggested Citation: Tohidnia, S.; Tohidi, G. (2019) : Estimating multi-period global cost efficiency and productivity change of systems with network structures, Journal of Industrial Engineering International, ISSN 2251-712X, Springer, Heidelberg, Vol. 15, Iss. 1, pp. 171-179, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40092-018-0254-x>

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/267598>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.



<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Estimating multi-period global cost efficiency and productivity change of systems with network structures

S. Tohidnia¹ · G. Tohidi¹

Received: 31 October 2016 / Accepted: 9 January 2018 / Published online: 5 February 2018
© The Author(s) 2018. This article is an open access publication

Abstract

The current paper develops three different ways to measure the multi-period global cost efficiency for homogeneous networks of processes when the prices of exogenous inputs are known at all time periods. A multi-period network data envelopment analysis model is presented to measure the minimum cost of the network system based on the global production possibility set. We show that there is a relationship between the multi-period global cost efficiency of network system and its subsystems, and also its processes. The proposed model is applied to compute the global cost Malmquist productivity index for measuring the productivity changes of network system and each of its process between two time periods. This index is circular. Furthermore, we show that the productivity changes of network system can be defined as a weighted average of the process productivity changes. Finally, a numerical example will be presented to illustrate the proposed approach.

Keywords Network DEA · Global cost efficiency · Multi-period · Malmquist productivity index · Circularity

Introduction

Data envelopment analysis (DEA) is one of the approaches that has been widely applied to evaluate the performance of decision-making units (DMUs) (Charnes et al. 1978). Using this approach, the efficiency of DMUs can be evaluated in different cases. For example, data may be discretionary or non-discretionary (see, e.g., Tohidi and Razavyan 2010). Furthermore, it is possible that the input cost and/or the output price vectors are known (see, e.g., Tohidi and Khodadadi 2013). Other applications have also been presented in Shafiee et al. (2016) and Shokrollahpour et al. (2016).

In some cases, the DMUs may be formed from more than one process. In such cases, an approach labeled network DEA approach can be used to study the internal structure of such DMUs (Fare and Grosskopf 2000; Fare et al. 2007). In the special cases, network system may have two-stage structure. Many approaches are presented to

model the performance of this type of system. Chen et al. (2009) developed additive efficiency decomposition and expressed the overall efficiency of such DMUs as a weighted sum of the efficiencies of the two individual processes. Liang et al. (2008) decomposed efficiency of such a system using the game approach for the case that the second stage consumes only the intermediate products produced by the first stage. Li et al. (2012) presented two models to evaluate the performance of a two-stage system that its second stage consumes both the outputs generated by the first stage and additional inputs to the second stage. Yu and Qinfen (2014) proposed a two-stage DEA model with additional input in the second stage and part of intermediate products as final outputs. In addition, Khalili-Damghani et al. (2012) proposed a fuzzy two-stage data envelopment analysis (FTSDEA) which its Mathematical modeling results in great reduction of computational efforts. Network systems have many applications. For instance, Lozano et al. (2013) proposed a directional distance approach and applied it to model airport operations. They assume that the processes may generate both desirable and undesirable outputs. Other applications have been informed in Fukuyama and Matousek (2011), Yu (2010), Zhu (2011). To measure the technical and cost efficiencies

✉ G. Tohidi
gh_tohidi@iauctb.ac.ir

¹ Department of Mathematics, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

of general network systems with q ($q \geq 2$) processes connected in series in a specified period of time, Lozano (2011) proposed a relational DEA model and a minimum cost network DEA model, respectively. When DMUs are observed in T ($T > 1$) periods of time, we will have multi-period technical and cost efficiencies. In this framework, Kao and Hwang (2014) proposed a multi-period DEA model to measure the overall performance of a two-stage production system that is a special case of networks of processes. For more study in the field of multi-period systems, see also Esmaeilzadeh and Hadi-Vencheh (2013), Kao and Liu (2013).

Fare et al. (1989) applied the DEA approach to compute the Malmquist productivity index. Malmquist index was first introduced by Caves et al. (1982) and can be used to evaluate the productivity change over time. Pastor and Lovell (2005) extended the Malmquist index to the global Malmquist index that was defined based on the global production technology. Maniadakis and Thanassoulis (2004) proposed the cost Malmquist productivity index for analyzing the productivity change between two time periods when the input prices are known. To define the index, they used the cost efficiency of the under evaluation DMU. The concept of cost inefficiency has also been used in Lin et al. (2017) to define a cost Luenberger productivity indicator. Following Maniadakis and Thanassoulis (2004), Tohidi et al. (2008) used the concept of the profit efficiency and presented the profit Malmquist productivity index. They assumed that the costs of inputs and the prices of outputs are known simultaneously. Tohidi et al. (2012) introduced the global cost efficiency and to define this efficiency used a common input price vector. Based on the global cost efficiency, the global cost Malmquist productivity index was introduced to measure the productivity changes of the DMUs between two time periods when the prices of the inputs are at hand (Tohidi et al. 2012). Their proposed index is circular, its adjacent period components provides a single measure of productivity change and also LP infeasibility cannot occur. The common input price vector can be obtained by solving a model introduced in Tohidi et al. (2013). See also Khalili-Damghani and Hosseinzadeh lotfi (2012) as another application of Malmquist productivity index.

This paper proposes a multi-period DEA model to examine the performance of networks of processes observed in T time periods. By considering a subsystem corresponding to each period, we have network system with a parallel structure of T subsystem where each subsystem has q processes connected in series. Using the proposed multi-period DEA model and also the mathematical relationships between the global cost efficiencies of the total system, its subsystems and its processes, we measure the multi-period global cost efficiency of network

system in three different ways. In fact, the operation of each process or each subsystem takes into account in measuring the global cost efficiency of the multi-period network system. We consider the processes of the system as the independent units and measure the multi-period global cost efficiencies of them, then we calculate the multi-period global cost efficiency of network system using a weighted average of the obtained global cost efficiencies of the processes. Also, we show that the multi-period global cost efficiency of the network system can be defined as a weighted average of the subsystem global cost efficiencies.

Using the proposed models, we define the global cost Malmquist productivity index and apply it for measuring the productivity changes of network system between two periods of time. The index is similar to the global cost Malmquist index introduced in Tohidi et al. (2012), but we eliminate the common input price vector and use the real input prices of time periods. This index has the circularity property. Also, using the global production technology the models that are used for computing the index are always feasible. This paper also presents a productivity index with aggregate structure in a way that the productivity changes of network system can be defined as a weighted average of the process productivity changes. Using this property, decision makers can identify the most effective processes in the productivity changes of network system.

This paper is organized as follows. In “[Cost efficiency analysis](#)” section, the global cost efficiency of network system is calculated. “[Relationship between the global cost efficiencies of multi-period network system and its subsystems](#)” and “[Relationship between the multi-period global cost efficiencies of network system and its processes](#)” sections compute the global cost efficiencies of the subsystems and processes and represent the relationships between these efficiencies and the efficiency of network system. In “[Productivity change](#)” section, the productivity change of network system is computed in two different ways. “[Numerical example](#)” section presents a numerical example. “[Conclusion](#)” section concludes.

Cost efficiency analysis

Consider a set of n DMUs observed in T different time periods. Each DMU has q processes. Interrelationships among the processes are the same for all DMUs. Let $I(p)$ and $O(p)$ denote the sets of the exogenous inputs and final outputs for process p , ($p = 1, \dots, q$), of DMU_j , ($j = 1, \dots, n$), respectively. Assume that x_{ij}^{pt} denote the level of the exogenous input i , ($i = 1, \dots, m$), used by process p of DMU_j in time period t , ($t = 1, \dots, T$). Thus,



$x_{ij}^t = \sum_{p \in P_I(i)} x_{ij}^{pt}$ is the total amount of exogenous input i used by all processes of DMU $_j$ in period t , where $P_I(i)$ denotes the set of processes that use the exogenous input i , and $x_{ij}^p = \sum_{t=1}^T x_{ij}^{pt}$ is the total amount of exogenous input i that the process p of DMU $_j$ consumes in T time periods. Similarly, y_{kj}^{pt} denotes the level of final output k , ($k = 1, \dots, s$), produced by process p of DMU $_j$ in time period t . The term $y_{kj}^t = \sum_{p \in P_O(k)} y_{kj}^{pt}$ is the total amount of final output k , produced by all processes of DMU $_j$ in period t , where $P_O(k)$ denotes the set of processes that produce the final output k . Moreover, the term $y_{kj}^p = \sum_{t=1}^T y_{kj}^{pt}$ is the total amount of final output k produced by process p in T time periods. Finally, the total amount of exogenous input i consumed by all processes of DMU $_j$ after T periods and the total amount of final output k produced by all processes of DMU $_j$ after T time periods are, respectively, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{ij} &= \sum_{t=1}^T x_{ij}^t = \sum_{p \in P_I(i)} x_{ij}^p, \\ y_{kj} &= \sum_{t=1}^T y_{kj}^t = \sum_{p \in P_O(k)} y_{kj}^p. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

In addition to the mentioned assumption, suppose that there are R intermediate products that are produced by a stage of the system and then become the inputs to the next stages. $P_{in}(r)$ and $P_{out}(r)$ denote the sets of processes that consume and produce the intermediate product r , respectively. In other words, the intermediate product r is an input for each p , $p \in P_{in}(r)$, and an output for each p , $p \in P_{out}(r)$. Similarly, the sets $R^{out}(p)$ and $R^{in}(p)$ are the intermediate products, produced and consumed by process p , respectively. We consider z_{rj}^{pt} as the amount of product r produced by the process p , $p \in P_{out}(r)$, or consumed by the process p , $p \in P_{in}(r)$, in time period t . We assume that the total amount of product r consumed by all processes of DMU $_j$ in the period t is equal to the total amount of this product produced by all processes of DMU $_j$ at the same time period.

Based on the definition of the production possibility set (PPS) of process p , ($p = 1, \dots, q$) in Lozano (2011), we consider the PPS of process p in time period t , ($t = 1, \dots, T$) as:

$$T_p^t = \left\{ (x_i^t, y_k^t, z_r^t) \left| \begin{array}{l} \exists \lambda_j^{pt} \in \Lambda_p^t \forall j \quad x_i^{pt} \geq \sum_j \lambda_j^{pt} x_{ij}^{pt} \forall i \in I(p) \quad y_k^{pt} \leq \sum_j \lambda_j^{pt} y_{kj}^{pt} \forall k \in O(p) \\ z_r^{pt} \geq \sum_j \lambda_j^{pt} z_{rj}^{pt} \forall r \in R^{in}(p) \quad z_r^{pt} \leq \sum_j \lambda_j^{pt} z_{rj}^{pt} \forall r \in R^{out}(p) \end{array} \right. \right\}. \quad (2)$$

The set Λ_p^t represents the returns to scale (RTS) assumption for process p in time period t . Thus, $\Lambda_p^{CRS} = \left\{ \lambda_j^{pt} \left| \lambda_j^{pt} \geq 0 \forall j \right. \right\}$ and $\Lambda_p^{VRS} = \left\{ \lambda_j^{pt} \left| \lambda_j^{pt} \geq 0 \forall j \quad \sum_j \lambda_j^{pt} = 1 \right. \right\}$ correspond to CRS and VRS, respectively. According to the definition of the PPS of the system in Lozano (2011), we consider the PPS of the system in time period t (we call it subtechnology) as:

$$T^t = \left\{ (x_i^t, y_k^t) \left| \begin{array}{l} \exists (x_i^t, y_k^t, z_r^t) \in T_p^t \quad \forall p \quad x_i^t \geq \sum_{p \in P_I(i)} x_{ij}^{pt} \forall i \quad y_k^t \leq \sum_{p \in P_O(k)} y_{kj}^{pt} \forall k \\ \sum_{p \in P_{out}(r)} z_{rj}^{pt} - \sum_{p \in P_{in}(r)} z_{rj}^{pt} \geq 0 \quad \forall r \end{array} \right. \right\}. \quad (3)$$

Following the definition of T^t , we define the system global PPS (the network technology) as the composition of the subtechnologies T^t , ($t = 1, \dots, T$),

$$T = \left\{ (x_i, y_k) \left| \begin{array}{l} \exists (x_i^t, y_k^t, z_r^t) \in T^t \quad \forall t \quad x_i \geq \sum_t \sum_{p \in P_I(i)} x_{ij}^{pt} \forall i \quad y_k \leq \sum_t \sum_{p \in P_O(k)} y_{kj}^{pt} \forall k \\ \sum_t \sum_{p \in P_{out}(r)} z_{rj}^{pt} - \sum_t \sum_{p \in P_{in}(r)} z_{rj}^{pt} \geq 0 \quad \forall r \end{array} \right. \right\}. \quad (4)$$

Consider $c^t = (c_1^t, c_2^t, \dots, c_m^t)$ as the price vector of exogenous inputs in time period t . Since the intermediate products consumed by the processes of DMUs are completely produced within the system, it is reasonable to assign the zero value as the price of each product in time period t . It is clear that the system global PPS T is formed from data of all DMUs in all time periods and because the input prices vary between time periods, thus the global PPS includes DMUs with different input prices. Therefore, to avoid the unacceptable results (Tone 2002), we define a cost-based global PPS (Cooper et al. 2006) as:

$$\bar{T} = \left\{ (\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_k) \left| \begin{array}{l} \exists (\bar{x}_i^t, y_k^t, z_r^t) \in T^t \quad \forall t \quad \bar{x}_i \geq \sum_t \sum_{p \in P_I(i)} \bar{x}_{ij}^{pt} \forall i \quad y_k \leq \sum_t \sum_{p \in P_O(k)} y_{kj}^{pt} \forall k \\ \sum_t \sum_{p \in P_{out}(r)} z_{rj}^{pt} - \sum_t \sum_{p \in P_{in}(r)} z_{rj}^{pt} \geq 0 \quad \forall r \end{array} \right. \right\}. \quad (5)$$

where $\bar{x}_{ij}^{pt} = c_i^t x_{ij}^{pt}$ ($\forall (i, j, p, t)$).

Now, based on the global PPS \bar{T} , we compute the minimum cost for producing a given final output vector $y_o = (y_{1o}, y_{2o}, \dots, y_{so})$ defined in (1) by a network DEA model as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
C_o &= \min \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{x}_i \\
\text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_I(i)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} \bar{x}_{ij}^{pt} \leq \bar{x}_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \\
& \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_O(k)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} y_{kj}^{pt} \geq y_{ko}, \quad k = 1, \dots, s, \\
& \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_{out}(r)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} z_{rj}^{pt} - \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_m(r)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} z_{rj}^{pt} \geq 0, \quad r = 1, \dots, R, \\
& \lambda_j^{pt} \geq 0, \quad t = 1, \dots, T, j = 1, \dots, n, \quad p = 1, \dots, q, \\
& \bar{x}_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m.
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

By the optimal solution to model (6), the target operation point for DMU_o can be written as:

$$\hat{\bar{x}}_i = \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_I(i)} \sum_{j=1}^n (\lambda_j^{pt})^* \bar{x}_{ij}^{pt}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m. \tag{7}$$

$\hat{\bar{x}}_i$, obtained by the optimal solution of model (6), is the projection of i th input for DMU_o after T time periods. Thus, the multi-period global cost efficiency of DMU_o after T time periods can be computed as:

$$CE_o = \frac{C_o}{\sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\bar{x}}_{io}}. \tag{8}$$

Theorem 1 *Model (6) is always feasible.*

Proof Based on the formulation (1), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{x}_{io} &= \sum_{t=1}^T \bar{x}_{io}^t = \sum_{p \in P_I(i)} \bar{x}_{io}^p = \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_I(i)} \bar{x}_{io}^{pt}, \\
\bar{x}_{io}^{pt} &= c_i^t \bar{x}_{io}^{pt} (\forall i, p, t), \\
y_{ko} &= \sum_{t=1}^T y_{ko}^t = \sum_{p \in P_O(k)} y_{ko}^p = \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_O(k)} y_{ko}^{pt}.
\end{aligned}$$

On the basis of the definition of the system global PPS \bar{T} , the under evaluation DMU is in principle feasible by T . In fact, DMU_o always belongs to \bar{T} . Therefore, model (6) will be always feasible. The model has a feasible solution as follows:

$$\lambda_o^{pt} = 1, \quad \lambda_j^{pt} = 0 (j \neq o), \quad (\forall t, \forall p), \quad \bar{x}_i = \bar{x}_{io} (\forall i).$$

Relationship between the global cost efficiencies of multi-period network system and its subsystems

When model (6) is used to measure the multi-period global cost efficiency of network system, because the operations of individual periods are ignored, the multi-period network

system may be identified as an efficient DMU , although every period is inefficient. In this case, the obtained results are unreasonable. For this reason, we propose another approach to measure the multi-period global cost efficiency of DMU_o in a way that solves this problem.

To calculate the global cost efficiency of the subsystem $t = l$, ($l = 1, \dots, T$), of multi-period network system (the global cost efficiency of DMU_o in time period l or period global cost efficiency), we first revise model (6) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
C_o^l &= \min \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{x}_i^l \\
\text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_I(i)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} \bar{x}_{ij}^{pt} \leq \bar{x}_i^l, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \\
& \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_O(k)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} y_{kj}^{pt} \geq y_{ko}^l, \quad k = 1, \dots, s, \\
& \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_{out}(r)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} z_{rj}^{pt} - \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_m(r)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} z_{rj}^{pt} \geq 0, \quad r = 1, \dots, R, \\
& \lambda_j^{pt} \geq 0, \quad t = 1, \dots, T, j = 1, \dots, n, \quad p = 1, \dots, q, \\
& \bar{x}_i^l \geq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m.
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

The value of C_o^l is the minimum cost of producing a given final output vector $y_o^l = (y_{1o}^l, y_{2o}^l, \dots, y_{so}^l)$. By the optimal solution to model (9), the target operation point for subsystem l will be as:

$$\hat{\bar{x}}_i^l = \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_I(i)} \sum_{j=1}^n (\lambda_j^{pt})^* \bar{x}_{ij}^{pt}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m. \tag{10}$$

Therefore, the global cost efficiency of the subsystem l can be computed as:

$$CE_o^l = \frac{C_o^l}{\sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\bar{x}}_{io}^l} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\bar{x}}_i^l}{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{p \in P_I(i)} \bar{x}_{io}^{pl}}. \tag{11}$$

After solving model (9) for each time period $t = l$, ($l = 1, \dots, T$), we calculate the global cost efficiency of multi-period network system, this time by using the obtained optimal solutions to model (9) as follows:

$$CE'_o = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^T C_o^l}{\sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{\bar{x}}_{io}^t}. \tag{12}$$

In fact, CE'_o is defined as the ratio of the aggregate minimum cost of T subsystems to the observed aggregate cost for multi-period network system.

It is noteworthy that, since the multi-period network system has a parallel structure of T subsystems, the system global cost efficiency can be expressed as a weighted average of the T subsystem global cost efficiencies by w^l (Kao 2009a,b; Kao and Hwang 2010):



$$CE'_o = \sum_{l=1}^T w^l CE'_o, \quad w^l = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{p \in P_l(i)} \bar{x}_{io}^{pl}}{\sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{p=1}^m \bar{x}_{io}^p}. \quad (13)$$

The weight w^l represents contribution of the observed cost of period l (that is the total cost of exogenous inputs consumed by all processes of subsystem l) to the observed cost of all periods (total cost of the multi-period system). In fact, the observed amount of the cost of a subsystem reflects its importance.

Relationship between the multi-period global cost efficiencies of network system and its processes

Similarly, because the operations of individual processes are ignored, the multi-period network system may be identified as an efficient DMU after T time periods, although every process is inefficient. For this reason, we first calculate the global cost efficiency of process $p = \alpha$, ($\alpha = 1, \dots, q$), of DMU_o after T time periods (process multi-period global cost efficiency) as follows:

$$CE_o^\alpha = \frac{C_o^\alpha}{\sum_{i \in I(\alpha)} \bar{x}_{io}^\alpha} = \frac{\sum_{i \in I(\alpha)} \hat{x}_{io}^\alpha}{\sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i \in I(\alpha)} \bar{x}_{io}^\alpha}, \quad (14)$$

where C_o^α is the minimum cost of producing a given final output vector $y_o^\alpha = (y_{1o}^\alpha, y_{2o}^\alpha, \dots, y_{so}^\alpha)$ and $\hat{x}_{io}^\alpha = \sum_{t=1}^T \hat{x}_{io}^{at}$ is the target operation point for the i th input of the process α after T time periods. More precisely, C_o^α and \hat{x}_{io}^α , ($\alpha = 1, \dots, q$) can be computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} C_o^\alpha &= \min \sum_{i \in I(\alpha)} \bar{x}_i^\alpha \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_l(i)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} \bar{x}_{ij}^{pt} \leq \bar{x}_i^\alpha, \quad i \in I(\alpha), \\ & \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_o(k)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} y_{kj}^{pt} \geq y_{ko}^\alpha, \quad k = 1, \dots, s, \\ & \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_{out}(r)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} z_{rj}^{pt} - \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_{in}(r)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} z_{rj}^{pt} \geq 0, \quad r = 1, \dots, R, \\ & \lambda_j^{pt} \geq 0, \quad t = 1, \dots, T, j = 1, \dots, n, p = 1, \dots, q, \\ & \bar{x}_i^\alpha \geq 0, \quad i \in I(\alpha), \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\hat{x}_i^\alpha = \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_l(i)} \sum_{j=1}^n (\lambda_j^{pt})^* \bar{x}_{ij}^{pt}, \quad i \in I(\alpha). \quad (16)$$

By the optimal solutions to model (15) for $\alpha = 1, \dots, q$, we can calculate the multi-period global cost efficiency of network system and its processes at the same time. We define the multi-period system global cost efficiency as follows:

$$CE''_o = \frac{\sum_{\alpha=1}^q C_o^\alpha}{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{p \in P_l(i)} \bar{x}_{io}^p}. \quad (17)$$

CE''_o in (17) is the ratio of the aggregate minimum cost of processes α , $\alpha = 1, \dots, q$, to the observed aggregate cost for multi-period network system.

On the other hand, we express the system global cost efficiency CE''_o as a weighted average of the global cost efficiencies of its processes as follows:

$$CE''_o = \sum_{\alpha=1}^q w^\alpha CE_o^\alpha, \quad w^\alpha = \frac{\sum_{i \in I(\alpha)} \bar{x}_{io}^\alpha}{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{p \in P_l(i)} \bar{x}_{io}^p}, \quad (18)$$

where the weight w^α is the relative importance of the total cost of inputs consumed by the process α in T time periods to the total cost of all process (total cost of the system). This property can help decision makers identify the sources of inefficiency of a network system by recognizing the processes that are more effective in the cost inefficiency of the system.

Productivity change

The global cost Malmquist productivity index

In this section, we measure the productivity change of DMU_o between two periods l and $l+1$ by the global cost Malmquist index ($CM_o^{l,l+1}$). We define the index as follows:

$$CM_o^{l,l+1} = \frac{CE_o^l}{CE_o^{l+1}}, \quad (19)$$

where CE_o^l was defined in (11) and CE_o^{l+1} can be calculated similarly, after replacing l with $l+1$ in (11).

Clearly, deterioration in productivity between periods l and $l+1$ is occurred when $CM_o^{l,l+1} > 1$. An improvement in productivity between these periods is recognized when $CM_o^{l,l+1} < 1$, and productivity remains unchanged if $CM_o^{l,l+1} = 1$.

Theorem 2 For every DMU_j , the index CM_j has the circularity property.

Proof

$$\begin{aligned} CM_j^{l,l+1} \times CM_j^{l+1,l+2} &= \frac{CE_j^l}{CE_j^{l+1}} \times \frac{CE_j^{l+1}}{CE_j^{l+2}} = \frac{CE_j^l}{CE_j^{l+2}} \\ &= CM_j^{l,l+2}. \end{aligned}$$

□



Relationship between productivity changes of network system and its processes

Taking the productivity changes of the processes between two time periods l and $l+1$ into account, we define a productivity index again, $PI_o^{l,l+1}$, for DMU_o as the ratio of the aggregate process global cost efficiency of period l to that of period $l+1$

$$PI_o^{l,l+1} = \frac{\sum_{\alpha=1}^q CE_o^{\alpha l}}{\sum_{\alpha=1}^q CE_o^{\alpha l+1}}, \quad (20)$$

where

$$CE_o^{\alpha l} = C_o^{\alpha l} / \sum_{i \in I(\alpha)} \bar{x}_{io}^{\alpha l}$$

and

$$CE_o^{\alpha l+1} = C_o^{\alpha l+1} / \sum_{i \in I(\alpha)} \bar{x}_{io}^{\alpha l+1},$$

are the global cost efficiencies of the process α in periods l and $l+1$, respectively. $C_o^{\alpha l}$ is the minimum cost of producing a given final output vector $y_o^{\alpha l} = (y_{1o}^{\alpha l}, y_{2o}^{\alpha l}, \dots, y_{so}^{\alpha l})$ and can be calculated by the following model,

$$\begin{aligned} C_o^{\alpha l} &= \min \sum_{i \in I(p)} \bar{x}_i^{\alpha l} \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_I(i)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} x_{ij}^{pt} \leq \bar{x}_i^{\alpha l}, \quad i \in I(\alpha), \\ & \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_O(k)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} y_{kj}^{pt} \geq y_{ko}^{\alpha l}, \quad k = 1, \dots, s, \\ & \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_{out}(r)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} z_{rj}^{pt} - \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{p \in P_{in}(r)} \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{pt} z_{rj}^{pt} \geq 0, \quad r = 1, \dots, R, \\ & \lambda_j^{pt} \geq 0, \quad t = 1, \dots, T, j = 1, \dots, n, p = 1, \dots, q, \\ & \bar{x}_i^{\alpha l} \geq 0, \quad i \in I(\alpha). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$C_o^{\alpha l+1}$ also can be computed using model (21) after replacing time period l with $l+1$.

In the following, we will show that the productivity changes of network system can be defined as a weighted average of the process productivity changes if the weight for each process α is considered as the ratio of the global cost efficiency of this process in period $l+1$ to the sum of those of all q processes. That is, we have

$$\begin{aligned} PI_o^{l,l+1} &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^q w^{\alpha} CM_{\alpha o}^{l,l+1}, \quad w^{\alpha} = \frac{CE_o^{\alpha l+1}}{\sum_{p=1}^q CE_o^{pl+1}}, \\ CM_{\alpha o}^{l,l+1} &= \frac{CE_o^{\alpha l}}{CE_o^{\alpha l+1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

This relationship can be verified as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha=1}^q w^{\alpha} CM_{\alpha o}^{l,l+1} &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^q \left(\frac{CE_o^{\alpha l+1}}{\sum_{p=1}^q CE_o^{pl+1}} \right) \left(\frac{CE_o^{\alpha l}}{CE_o^{\alpha l+1}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^q \frac{CE_o^{\alpha l}}{\sum_{p=1}^q CE_o^{pl+1}} = \frac{\sum_{\alpha=1}^q CE_o^{\alpha l}}{\sum_{p=1}^q CE_o^{pl+1}} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{\alpha=1}^q CE_o^{\alpha l}}{\sum_{\alpha=1}^q CE_o^{\alpha l+1}} = PI_o^{l,l+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Clearly, $\sum_{\alpha=1}^q w^{\alpha} = 1$ and $w^{\alpha} \geq 0$. The weights w^{α} , $\alpha = 1, \dots, q$, reflect the importance of the productivity changes of process α to the productivity changes of DMU_o (network system) between two time periods. Our goal is to enter the relative importance of productivity change of each process into the productivity change of under evaluation DMU between two time periods. This can help decision makers identify the most effective processes in the productivity changes of network system.

Numerical example

In this example, we consider 10 $DMUs$, each one has two stages, namely stage I and II, and observed in three time periods (10 multi-period network production systems). Each DMU uses two exogenous inputs (x_1^{lt} and x_2^{lt}) to produce two intermediate products (z_1^t and z_2^t) and one final output (y_1^{lt}) in stage I, and consumes two intermediate products generated in stage I and one exogenous input (x_3^{lt})

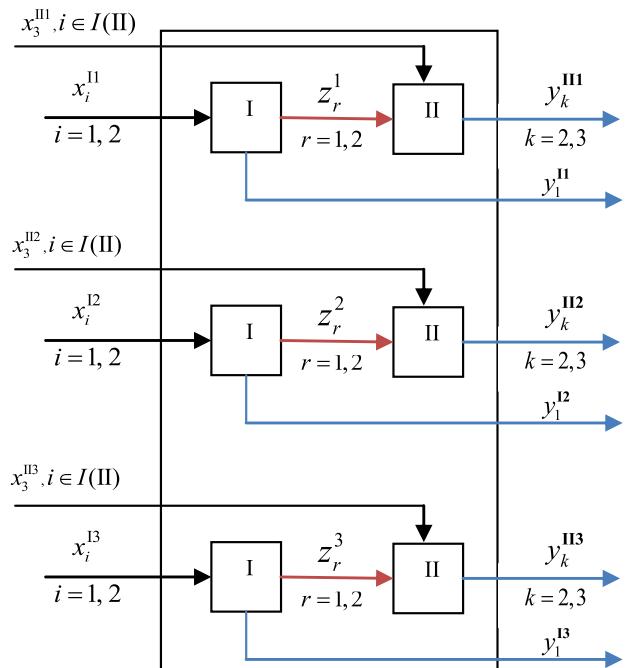


Fig. 1 Multi-period network production system ($q = 2$, $T = 3$)



Table 1 Data set for the time periods 1–3

DMU	x_1^{1t}	x_2^{1t}	x_3^{1t}	z_1^t	z_2^t	y_1^{1t}	y_2^{1t}	y_3^{1t}
<i>t</i> = 1								
A	4	2	7	8	1	9	12	15
B	7	1	9	5	3	11	8	9
C	5	3	6	10	2	8	17	13
D	8	1	10	6	3	15	16	11
E	7	1	7	7	5	8	14	10
F	9	5	8	3	1	11	9	16
G	10	3	6	6	3	10	12	9
H	6	4	9	4	4	7	10	11
I	3	1	5	8	2	9	8	8
J	8	2	5	5	5	15	10	12
<i>t</i> = 2								
A	5.2	2	9.1	10.4	1.3	11.7	12	15
B	9.1	1	11.7	6.5	3.9	14.3	12	13.5
C	6.5	3	7.8	13	2.6	10.4	25.5	19.5
D	10.4	1	13	7.8	3.9	19.5	24	16.5
E	9.1	1	9.1	9.1	6.5	10.4	19	13
F	11.7	5	10.4	3.9	1.3	14.3	13	17.5
G	13	3	7.8	7.8	3.9	13	15	12
H	7.8	4	11.7	5.2	5.2	9.1	14	14
I	3.9	1	6.5	10.4	2.6	11.7	13	11
J	10.4	2	6.5	6.5	6.5	19.5	15	14.5
<i>t</i> = 3								
A	7.8	3	13.65	11.44	1.43	12.87	13.2	16.5
B	13.65	1.5	17.55	9.75	5.85	21.45	18	20.25
C	9.75	4.5	11.7	19.5	3.9	15.6	38.25	29.25
D	15.6	1.5	19.5	30.42	5.85	29.25	36	24.75
E	13.65	1.5	15.5	17	7.5	15.5	25	20
F	17.55	7.5	14	7	2	16	14.5	22.5
G	19.5	4.5	11.2	10.5	4.9	17.5	18	14
H	11.7	6	15	9	8.5	12.6	19.2	17.5
I	5.85	1.5	10.5	15.5	3.5	13	16	17
J	15.6	3	10.5	9	8	24.3	17	16.5

to produce two final outputs (y_2^{1t} and y_3^{1t}) in stage II in time period t , $t = 1, 2, 3$. Figure 1 depicts such situation.

The data set of three time periods ($t = 1, 2$, and 3) is reported in Table 1. The cost vectors of periods 1, 2, and 3 are $(c_1^1, c_2^1, c_3^1) = (2, 1, 2)$, $(c_1^2, c_2^2, c_3^2) = (2, 1, 2)$, and $(c_1^3, c_2^3, c_3^3) = (3, 2, 3)$, respectively.

Table 2 The multi-period global cost efficiency of DMUs after 3 time periods

DMU	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
CE_o	0.5	0.403	0.577	0.489	0.389	0.383	0.324	0.329	0.596	0.531

After solving model (6) for each DMU, we have the results shown in Table 2.

We investigate the relationship between the global cost efficiencies of DMUs and their subsystems by model (9) and Eqs. (11) and (13). The results are shown in Table 3.

We can see that the results in Tables 2 are almost similar to the results of Table 3. In fact, two approaches consider DMU I as the most efficient DMU among 10 DMUs.

Now, we compute the multi-period global cost efficiency of DMUs and their processes after 3 time periods and represent the relationship between them by model (15) and Eqs. (14), (17), and (18). The results are shown in Table 4.

From the results of Table 4, it is clear that when we incorporate the efficiency of the processes in calculating the total efficiency, the same results are obtained. But using this approach we can examine the contribution of variations in individual processes in the evaluation of the global cost efficiency score of network system.

Now we compute the productivity changes of DMUs between time periods 1 and 2 and between time periods 2 and 3 using formulation (19). Table 5 shows the obtained results.

For instance, the greater than one values for $CM_A^{1,2}$ and $CM_A^{2,3}$ index indicate a regress in the productivity of DMU A between time periods 1 and 2 and also 2 and 3. The value of $CM_o^{1,3}$ can be computed with due attention to the circularity property.

If we calculate the productivity change of DMUs by applying (21) and (22), we will have the results shown in Table 6.

By comparing the results of the two proposed approaches for calculating the productivity change of DMUs, we observe that the results obtained from the two approaches are almost similar for all DMUs. But the latter provides useful information about the contribution of productivity change of individual processes in the evaluation of the productivity change of network system between two time periods.



Table 3 Relationship between the global cost efficiency of DMUs and their subsystems

DMU	CE_o^1	w^1	CE_o^2	w^2	CE_o^3	w^3	CE_o'
A	0.782	0.192	0.68	0.245	0.325	0.563	0.5
B	0.469	0.192	0.506	0.247	0.335	0.561	0.403
C	0.657	0.192	0.741	0.243	0.479	0.564	0.577
D	0.569	0.192	0.614	0.248	0.406	0.561	0.489
E	0.503	0.185	0.52	0.238	0.306	0.577	0.393
F	0.54	0.197	0.503	0.249	0.274	0.554	0.383
G	0.425	0.194	0.434	0.247	0.241	0.559	0.324
H	0.414	0.201	0.42	0.254	0.255	0.545	0.329
I	0.775	0.187	0.807	0.24	0.449	0.573	0.596
J	0.746	0.189	0.734	0.242	0.373	0.569	0.531

Table 4 Relationship between the multi-period global cost efficiency of DMUs and their processes

DMU	CE_o^I	w^I	CE_o^{II}	w^{II}	CE_o''
A	0.487	0.415	0.509	0.585	0.5
B	0.45	0.454	0.364	0.546	0.403
C	0.38	0.518	0.788	0.482	0.577
D	0.541	0.459	0.445	0.541	0.489
E	0.326	0.498	0.451	0.502	0.389
F	0.261	0.602	0.569	0.398	0.383
G	0.255	0.661	0.458	0.339	0.324
H	0.261	0.489	0.394	0.511	0.329
I	0.697	0.4	0.528	0.6	0.596
J	0.472	0.632	0.631	0.368	0.531

Table 5 Measuring productivity changes of DMUs using formulation (19)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
$CM_o^{1,2}$	1.15	0.927	0.887	0.927	0.967	1.073	0.979	0.986	0.96	1.016
$CM_o^{2,3}$	2.092	1.51	1.547	1.512	1.699	1.836	1.8	1.647	1.797	1.968

Table 6 Measuring productivity changes of DMUs using the *PI* index

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
$CM_{Io}^{1,2}$	0.954	0.985	0.947	0.986	0.985	0.95	0.97	0.942	0.967	0.974
$CM_{Io}^{1,2}$	1.3	0.867	0.867	0.867	0.958	1.189	0.994	1.021	0.945	1.076
w^I	0.518	0.548	0.328	0.544	0.389	0.36	0.354	0.422	0.596	0.419
w^{II}	0.482	0.452	0.672	0.456	0.611	0.64	0.646	0.578	0.404	0.581
$PI_o^{1,2}$	1.121	0.931	0.893	0.932	0.968	1.103	0.986	0.988	0.958	1.033
$CM_{Io}^{2,3}$	2.155	1.526	1.594	1.523	1.536	2.129	1.729	1.736	2.102	1.858
$CM_{Io}^{2,3}$	2.045	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.856	1.571	1.846	1.538	1.568	2.129
w^I	0.505	0.544	0.315	0.54	0.435	0.293	0.369	0.393	0.524	0.452
w^{II}	0.495	0.456	0.685	0.46	0.565	0.707	0.631	0.607	0.476	0.548
$PI_o^{2,3}$	2.101	1.514	1.53	1.512	1.717	1.734	1.803	1.616	1.848	2.007

Conclusions

In this paper, we proposed a network DEA model to measure the multi-period global cost efficiency of networks when the prices of exogenous inputs are known, and defined the production possibility sets of individual

periods, individual processes as well as the total network system. We showed that there is a relationship between the global cost efficiency of network system and its subsystems. In fact the operations of individual periods were taken into account in the evaluation of cost efficiency of the network system after T time periods. The main focus of



this study was to incorporate the variations in individual processes in the evaluation of the global cost efficiency score of network system. We assumed that there is a relationship between the global cost efficiency of network system and its processes and used it to compute the network global cost efficiency after T periods of time.

The global cost Malmquist productivity index was computed to study the productivity changes of under evaluation network. This paper also presented another approach to examine the productivity change of DMUs over time that help decision makers recognize the most effective processes in the productivity changes of the network system between two time periods.

This paper can be extended to the case where the prices of the final outputs are at hand. In this case, a global profit Malmquist productivity index should be applied for measuring the productivity changes of the network system, and the most effective factors in this measurement may be identified to improve the productivity of the system. Another research topic is the case in which there are some final products that may be recognized as undesirable outputs.

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

References

Caves DW, Christensen LR, Diewert WE (1982) The economic theory of index numbers and the measurement of input, output and productivity. *Econometrica* 50:1393–1414

Charnes A, Cooper WW, Rhodes E (1978) Measuring the efficiency of decision making units. *Eur J Oper Res* 2:429–444

Chen Y, Cook WD, Li N, Zhu J (2009) Additive efficiency decomposition in two-stage DEA. *Eur J Oper Res* 196:1170–1176

Cooper WW, Seiford LM, Tone K (2006) Introduction to data envelopment analysis and its uses. Springer, New York

Esmaeilzadeh A, Hadi-Vencheh A (2013) A super-efficiency model for measuring aggregative efficiency of multi-period production systems. *Measurement* 46:3988–3993

Fare R, Grosskopf S (2000) Network DEA. *Socio Econ Plan Sci* 34:35–49

Fare R, Grosskopf S, Lindgren B, Roos P (1989) Productivity developments in Swedish hospitals: a Malmquist output index approach. Discussion Paper No. 89-3. Southern Illinois University, Illinois

Fare R, Grosskopf S, Whittaker G (2007) Network DEA. In: Zhu J, Cook WW (eds) Modelling data irregularities and structural complexities. Data envelopment analysis. Springer, New York, pp 209–240

Fukuyama H, Matousek R (2011) Efficiency of Turkish banking: two-stage network system. Variable returns to scale model. *J Int Financ Mark Inst Money* 21:75–91

Kao C (2009a) Efficiency measurement for parallel production systems. *Eur J Oper Res* 196:1107–1112

Kao C (2009b) Efficiency decomposition in network data envelopment analysis: a relational model. *Eur J Oper Res* 192:949–962

Kao C, Hwang SN (2010) Efficiency measurement for network systems: IT impact on firm performance. *Decis Support Syst* 48(3):437–446

Kao C, Hwang SN (2014) Multi-period efficiency and Malmquist productivity index in two-stage production systems. *Eur J Oper Res* 232:512–521

Kao C, Liu ST (2013) Multi-period efficiency measurement in data envelopment analysis: the case of Taiwanese commercial banks. *Omega* 47:90–98

Khalili-Damghani K, Hosseinzadeh Lotfi F (2012) Performance measurement of police traffic centres using fuzzy DEA-based Malmquist productivity index. *Int J Multicriteria Decis Mak* 2(1):94–110

Khalili-Damghani K, Taghavi-Fard M, Abtahi AR (2012) A fuzzy two-stage DEA approach for performance measurement: real case of agility performance in dairy supply chains. *Int J Appl Decis Sci* 5(4):293–317

Li Y, Chen Y, Liang L, Xie J (2012) DEA models for extended two-stage network structures. *Omega* 40:611–618

Liang L, Cook WD, Zhu J (2008) DEA models for two-stage processes: game approach and efficiency decomposition. *Nav Res Logist* 55:643–653

Lin YH, Fu TT, Chen CL, Juo JC (2017) Non-radial cost Luenberger productivity indicator. *Eur J Oper Res* 256:629–639

Lozano S (2011) Scale and cost efficiency analysis of networks of processes. *Expert Syst Appl* 38:6612–6661

Lozano S, Gutiérrez E, Moreno P (2013) Network DEA approach to airports performance assessment considering undesirable outputs. *Appl Math Model* 37:1665–1676

Maniadakis N, Thanassoulis E (2004) A cost Malmquist productivity index. *Eur J Oper Res* 154:396–409

Pastor JT, Lovell CAK (2005) A global Malmquist productivity index. *Econ Lett* 88:266–271

Shafiee M, Hosseinzadeh Lotfi F, Saleh H, Ghaderi M (2016) A mixed integer bi-level DEA model for bank branch performance evaluation by Stackelberg approach. *J Ind Eng Int* 12:81–91

Shokrollahpour E, Hosseinzadeh Lotfi F, Zandieh M (2016) An integrated data envelopment analysis–artificial neural network approach for benchmarking of bank branches. *J Ind Eng Int* 12:137–143

Tohidi G, Khodadadi M (2013) Allocation models for DMUs with negative data. *J Ind Eng Int* 9(1):1–6

Tohidi G, Razavyan S (2010) Non-discretionary imprecise data in efficiency measurement. *J Ind Eng Int* 7(12):45–51

Tohidi G, Razavyan S (2013) A circular global profit Malmquist productivity index in data envelopment analysis. *Appl Math Model* 37:216–227

Tohidi G, Razavyan S, Tohidnia S (2008) A profit Malmquist productivity index. *J Ind Eng Int* 6(20):23–30

Tohidi G, Razavyan S, Tohidnia S (2012) A global cost Malmquist productivity index using data envelopment analysis. *J Oper Res Soc* 63:72–78

Tone K (2002) A strange case of the cost and allocative efficiency in DEA. *J Oper Res Soc* 53:1225–1231

Yu MM (2010) Assessment of airport performance using the SBM-NDEA model. *Omega* 38:440–452

Yu Y, Qinfen S (2014) Two-stage DEA model with additional input in the second stage and part of intermediate products as final output. *Expert Syst Appl* 41:6570–6574

Zhu J (2011) Airlines performance via two-stage network DEA approach. *J Cent Cathedra* 4(2):260–269

