

9th International Conference on Data Envelopment Analysis DEA2011

Data Envelopment Analysis and Performance Management
Thessaloniki - Greece, August 25th -27th , 2011



www.deazone.com/dea2011/

Special inquiries: DEA2011info@DEAzone.com

Academic issues: DEA2011@DEAzone.com

Submission: www.DEAzone.com/DEA2011/submission



Call For Papers

The 9th International Conference on Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA 2010) is intended to bring together researchers and practitioners dealing with the development of DEA methodology and its hybrids and applications of DEA to performance management and measurement in both public and private sectors.

Theoretical and empirical papers on DEA, efficiency and productivity, or related fields are invited.

There will also be:

- A panel sessions on getting published by senior academics who have been or are Editors, Guest Editors or Associate Editors of relevant journals including:
 - The Journal of Data Envelopment Analysis;
 - The European Journal of Operational Research;
 - The Journal of the Operational Research Society;
 - The Journal of Productivity Analysis.
- A discussion panel on real life uses of DEA.
- Three plenary sessions by Professor Rajiv Banker, Professors Rolfe Fare and Shawna Grosskopf, and Professor Emmanuel Thanassoulis.

Publications:

Special issue of Journal of Data Envelopment Analysis (JDEA).
JDEA is the official journal of the International Data Envelopment Analysis Society.



Organizing Committee
includes:

Andreas Andronikidis, GR
Rajiv D. Banker, USA
Ali Emrouznejad, UK
Andreas C. Georgiou, GR
Giannis Karagiannis, GR
Emmanuel Thanassoulis, UK

Scientific Committee
includes:

Rajiv D. Banker, USA
Dimitris Despotis, GR
Ali Emrouznejad, UK
Rolf Färe, USA
Finn Forsund, NO
Andreas Georgiou, GR
Shawna Grosskopf, USA
Giannis Karagiannis, GR
Vladimir Krivonozhko, RU
Nikolaos Maniadakis, GR
Joseph C. Paradi, CA
Victor Podinovski, UK
Subhash V. Ray, US
Emmanuel Thanassoulis, UK
Tom Weyman-Jones, UK

Conference Secretary: Xenia Aggelousi, University of Macedonia
DEA2011info@DEAzone.com,
tel. (+30) 2310 891 586, fax (+30) 2310 891 544,
156 Egnatia Str, 54006, Thessaloniki, Greece
Room Number 311

Important Dates:

Abstract Submission: 31/03/2011
Notification of Acceptance: 30/04/2011
Early Registration: 21/05/2011



Highlights

The conference programme is expected to include the following:

Plenary sessions by the following major contributors to the theory and application of DEA:

Rajiv Banker | Rolf Fare & Shawna Grosskopf | Emmanuel Thanassoulis

Getting published panel discussion include:

Ali Emrouznejad

Co-Editor Journal of Data Envelopment Analysis,
Guest Editor Journal of the Operational Research Society.

Rajiv Banker

Editor Journal of Data Envelopment Analysis, Associate Editor Journal of Productivity Analysis.

Victor Podinovski

Co-Editor Journal of Productivity Analysis, Guest Editor Journal of the Operational Research Society.

Emmanuel Thanassoulis

Co-Editor Journal of Data Envelopment Analysis, Associate Editor Journal of Productivity Analysis and European Journal of Operational Research.

Doing Applied Research and Consultancy in DEA panel session include:

Andreas D. Athanasopoulos,

Professor, ALBA Graduate School, Athens, Greece (applications of DEA in banking and marketing)

Dr Mike Graveney,

Consultant Public Health Physician and Primary Care R&D Lead for West Midlands (South) Comprehensive Local Research Network, England (Health services delivery applications)

Dr Nikolaos Maniadakis,

Professor and Department Director, Health Services Organisation & Management, National School of Public Health, Athens, Greece (ex- CEO & President of University Hospital of Heraklion and University Hospital of Patras, Greece), applications in health technology assessment and economic evaluations and hospital efficiency)

Joe Paradi,

Executive Director and Professor Emeritus, Centre for Management of Technology and Entrepreneurship, Chair holder in Information Engineering, Department of Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry, University of Toronto Canada (Applications in banking and finance)

Dr Maria Conceicao Portela,

Lecturer Catholic University of Porto, Portugal (Applications in health and education services).

Emmanuel Thanassoulis,

Professor in Management Sciences, Aston Business School, Aston University, Birmingham, England, (Applications in economic regulation, health and education services)

for more information about invited speakers and panellists please visit:

Rajiv Banker
Shawna Grosskopf
Ali Emrouznejad
Mike Graveney
Maria Conceicao Portela

Rolf Fare
Emmanuel Thanassoulis
Victor Podinovski
Nikolaos Maniadakis



The Conference Venue



The University of Macedonia (UoM), Economic and Social Sciences, was founded in 1957 as the Graduate Industrial School of Thessaloniki with only two departments: the Dept. of Economics and the Dept. of Business Administration. Today, the University of Macedonia offers courses in ten fields of undergraduate studies and seven fields of inter-departmental programs of post-graduate studies.



Such an expansion has helped promote the university's reputation as a high quality academic institution. The University of Macedonia aims at constant development in all its fields and has placed itself as an equal partner among Greek and international universities and as an agent of knowledge, at the dawn of the third millennium. It keeps abreast of international trends, promotes research and evolves having as its main goal to create the next generation of scientists, researchers, businessmen and business executives who will participate equally, dynamically and effectively in the new challenges of an international and more globalized market.



Located in the center of the city, between HELEXPO (The International Fair of Thessaloniki) and the 424 Military Hospital, the University is easily accessible.

From upper to lower: Main View of the University's facade of Macedonia, view of the atrium and view of the Ceremonial Amphitheatre.



Thessaloniki. The City

Thessaloniki was founded around 315 BC by the King Cassander of Macedon, on or near the site of Therma and 26 other villages. He named it after his wife Thessalonike (means the "Thessalian Victory"), a half-sister of Alexander the Great.

Today is the second largest town of Greece and the most important centre of the area. Built near the sea (at the back of the Thermaikos Gulf), it is a modern metropolis bearing the marks of its stormy history and its cosmopolitan character, which give it a special beauty and charm.

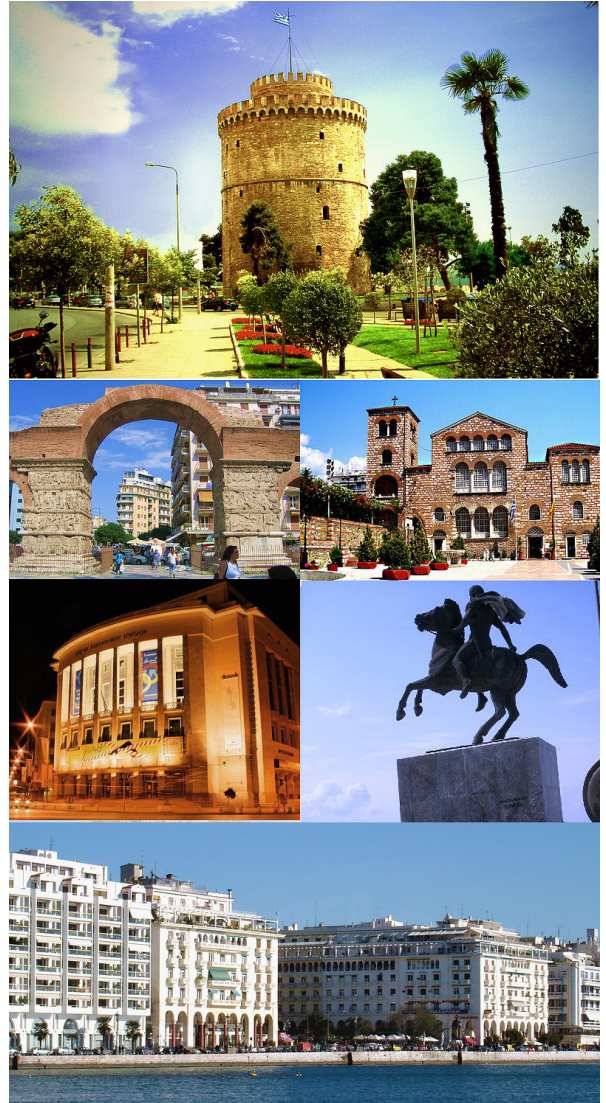
The archaeological sites magnetize the visitor while giving a full picture of the city's history. It is worthwhile to see the White Tower, the ancient forum, the palace complex of Galerius Maximianus, the famous Stoa of the Idols, the Triumphal Arch of Galerius and the Rotunda.

Thessaloniki, with its host of Byzantine monuments (due to its significance during the Byzantine period), justifiably is considered an open-air museum of Byzantine art.

Neighbourhoods and focal points in the city

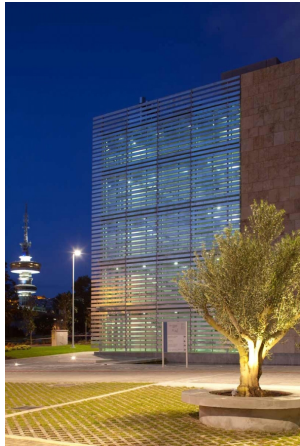
-The Old City (Ano Polis), in which many notable examples of Ottoman and traditional Macedonian architecture still stand, alongside humble dwellings put up by the refugees who reached Thessaloniki in droves, after the Greek defeat in Asia Minor, in 1922.

-The historical quarter of the Ladadika. In recent



From upper to left: The White Tower of Thessaloniki, the Arch of Galerius, the Church of Hagios Dimitrios, night view of the Society of Macedonian Studies, Alexander the Great statue and Aristotelous Square.

for more information: www.visitgreece.gr
www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thessaloniki
www.thessaloniki360.com/en



years, a series of interventions to rehabilitate the urban fabric have helped to enhance the Ladadika as a quarter for leisure pursuits.

-The traditional markets: the Modiano, which is housed in a rectangular building of 1922, with pedimented facade and glass roof; the Kapani or Vlais market; Athonos Square and the 'Louloudadika' (literally flower market).

-Vasilissis Olgas Avenue, lined with many representative Neoclassical buildings and examples of late 19th century eclectic architecture.

-The central Aristotelous Square, surrounded by monumental buildings and open to the waterfront for a width of 100 metres.

Museums

It's worth seeing the Archaeological Museum, the Museum of Byzantine Culture, the Folk and Ethnographic Museum, the State Museum of Contemporary Art, the Teloglion Foundation of Art, the Thessaloniki Cinema Museum, the Thessaloniki Science Center and Technology Museum, et. al.

Festivities

During each year, Thessaloniki hosts significant cultural and commercial festivities, such as the Thessaloniki International Fair (every September), the International Thessaloniki Film Festival (every November) and the International Book Fair (every May).

From upper to left: Olympion Cinema (site of the city's Film Festival), two views of the new Town Hall and Thessaloniki Science Center and Technology Museum also known as NOESIS.



also visit:

www.aethratravel.gr
www.thessalonikiflights.com
www.ose.gr/en/Home.aspx



Transportation

By Air

Thessaloniki is connected by air to major destinations in Greece and Europe. The Macedonia Airport in Thessaloniki is the second largest airport unit in Greece, connecting the city to many European capitals and several other European cities by direct flights (e.g. London, Milan, Rome, Paris, Vienna, Prague, Munich, Berlin, Frankfurt, and Stuttgart). Via Athens (35 minutes flight time, 10-16 flights daily), Thessaloniki can be easily reached from anywhere in the world. Thessaloniki's Macedonia airport also offers direct flights to other major cities of Greece and many Greek islands.

The Macedonia International Airport is located 16 km away from the city. It ranks among the safest of European airports. The two runways of this airport are not large enough to accommodate Trans-Atlantic flights. For this purpose, one of the runways is currently being extended to the Thermaic Gulf.

Thessaloniki airport is easily accessible from the city centre. There are buses, taxis and car rental services between the airport and the city centre and the journey takes about 20 minutes. Bus No. 78, which stops at both the train station and the Aristotelous Square, is an ideal route. It runs between 6.00 a.m. and 11.00 p.m.

By Bus

Long distance buses connect Thessaloniki to every major Greek city and several cities abroad. The journey from Athens to Thessaloniki takes around six hours, with a 20-minute halt at a wayside restaurant with cloakroom facilities.

Buses operated by The Thessaloniki Urban Transport Organisation (OASTH) are great for getting around in Thessaloniki. They are cheap, air-conditioned and their routes cover almost every corner of the city.



Registration Fees:

| | Regular | Student | Acompanying |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Before May 21, 2011 | € 270 | € 170 | € 125 |
| May 22, 2011 or later | € 320 | € 190 | € 125 |



By Car

There are highways connecting Thessaloniki with Athens, Serres, Skopje and Sofia.

Thessaloniki highway connections

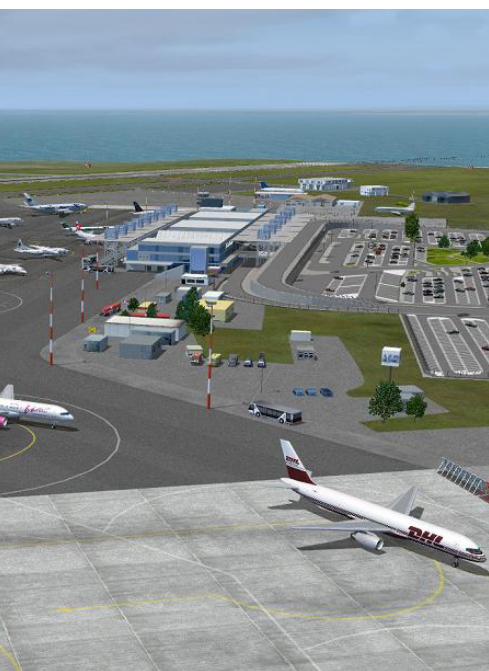
Athens to Thessaloniki - GR - 1/E75

Serres and Sofia to Thessaloniki - GR - 4; GR - 2/E90 (via Egnatia Highway); GR - 12/E85

Thessaloniki bypass (Ring road)

The city bypass connects the western quarter of the city, or the industrial belt, to its south-eastern part and then heads towards Halkidiki and Themi. Today, Thessaloniki highways are modern and well connected with many junctions. The most recent was the connection with Egnatia in the north-western part of Thessaloniki.

By Train



Thessaloniki is well connected by rail to all important destinations in Greece and Europe. The railway station is in Odos Monastiriu, the extension of Odos Egnatia, which lies to the west of Vardari Square. Thessaloniki trains connect to Macedonia, Thrace and Athens. Suburban rail services link Thessaloniki to Pieria and Litochoro and the journey between these two points takes about three quarters of an hour to 50 minutes. Thessaloniki is linked to Western and Central Europe via FYROM and Serbia, with the east of Europe via Bulgaria, and to the countries in the Middle East by the line passing through Turkey. It is also a major railway junction in the Balkan region and is directly connected to Skopje, Sofia, Moscow, Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, Istanbul and Bucharest. Check the Hellenic Railways Organization web site for timetables and destinations.

For more transportation info visit:

www.aethratravel.gr
www.olympicair.com
www.thessalonikiflights.com
www.ose.gr/en/Home.aspx

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