fulfill demands regarding waiting times, quality and availability. Experience from structural changes in other contexts gives reason to be positive about the potential for logistics improvements in the healthcare sector as well. From a logistics perspective patients pass different care functions, units, organisations and health facilities. It is assumed that logistics management knowledge applied in healthcare can lead to lower costs, shorter waiting times, better patient service, shorter treatment times and increased capacity. This dissertation therefore potentially explores how logistics management theories can be operationalised in a healthcare context to understand care chain effectiveness. Theoretically, the operationalisation is done by systems theory creating compatibility between logistics management theories and the healthcare context. As a first step, features for a logistics system forms features for achieving care chain effectiveness. High care chain effectiveness is thus a desired condition and the care delivery system is the tool to achieve it. As the final step in the operationalisation the features for care chain effectiveness are in turn used to analyse today’s practices by means of one of the features for care chain effectiveness. Another main result is the four important concepts revealed through the operationalisation: Lead time — the episode of care from order to delivery as the amount of time for patient cases between first contact with healthcare and the last; Patient order fulfilment — fulfilment of patients’ needs, broken down into several smaller steps performed over time within different care units in one or several organisations, consisting of five sub-processes — order handling, diagnosis, treatment, follow-up, and discharge; True demand — patients’ needs that is to be met and thus sets what care to deliver, i.e. the production plan and the subordinate resource plan; System boundaries — defines which care units to include when focusing on the care delivery system’s performance as a whole and should be more important than the performance and productivity of each individual care unit. A number of direct suggestions for care chain improvement can also be found in the concluding remarks, for example that objectives linked to economic influx or penalty narrow the system and that lead time data on an aggregated level is needed to cover episodes of care. The theoretical contribution of the dissertation is to the field of logistics management through the methodological development of using these theories in a new context. The managerial contribution is to healthcare managers through providing opportunities to improve care chains primarily by means of a greater understanding of care delivery systems.

Energy Management 1984

DOE/RA. 1980

Integrated Solutions for Energy & Facility Management Sioros/Assoc En 2001-10-31

Energy Management2-Gasexchange3-Energy Service & E-Commerce4-Combined Heat & Power/Cogeneration5-Environmental Technology6-Plant & Facilities Management7- Facilities Energy Solutions Sustainable Transportation William R. Black 2010-01-04 During the last two decades, sustainability has become the dominant concern of transportation planners and policymakers. This timely text provides a framework for developing systems that move people and products efficiently while minimizing damage to the local and global environment. The book offers a uniquely comprehensive perspective on the problems surrounding current transportation systems and their solutions. As the urban air pollution, diminishing petroleum reserves, safety issues, and congestion. It explores the full range of possible solutions, including applications of pricing, planning, policy and technological strategies. Numerous figures, tables, and examples are featured, with a primary focus on North America. Accounting for Value Stephen Penman 2010-12-30 Accounting for Value teaches investors and analysts how to handle accounting in evaluating equity investments. The book’s novel approach shows that valuation and accounting are much the same: valuation is actually a matter of accounting for value. Laying aside many of the tools and methods of modern finance, the cost-of-capital, the CAPM, and discounted cash flow analysis, Stephen Penman returns to the common-sense principles that have long guided fundamental investing: price is what you pay but value is what you get; the risk of investing is no more than the risk of being wrong; and beware of paying too much for speculative growth. Penman presents ideas in touch with the quotation supplied by accounting, producing practical tools for the intelligent investor. Accounting for value provides protection from paying too much for a stock and clues the investor in the likely return from buying growth. Strikingly, the analysis finesse the need to calculate a ‘cost-of-capital,’ which often frustrates the application of modern valuation techniques. Accounting for value recasts ‘value’ versus ‘growth’ investing and explains such curiosities as why earnings-to-price and book-to-price ratios predict stock returns. By the end of the book, Penman has the intelligent investor thinking like an intelligent accountant, better equipped to handle the bubbles and crashes of our time. For accounting regulators, Penman also prescribes a formula for intelligent accounting reform, engaging with such controversial issues as ‘fair value accounting’ and ‘accounting for value.’

Examining Solutions to Cope with the Rise in Home Heating Oil Prices United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship 2009

Profiting From Clean Energy Richard W. Asplund 2008-05-23 With Profiting from Clean Energy, respected investment analyst Richard Asplund provides an in-depth explanation of the technology and industry structure behind various sectors of this field and in the process identifies more than 150 stocks related to clean energy. Along the way, Asplund discusses exactly what it takes to effectively invest in clean energy—whether it be by buying individual stocks, investing

Logistics, Supply Chain and Financial Predictive Analytics Kusum Deep 2018-08-06

This book addresses a broad range of problems commonly encountered in the fields of financial analysis, logistics and supply chain management, such as the use of big data analytics in the banking sector. Divided into twenty chapters, some of the contemporary topics discussed in the book are co-operative/non-cooperative supply chain models for imperfect quality items with trade-credit financing; a non-dominated sorting genetic algorithm for the cardinality constrained portfolio problem; and determining initial, basic and feasible solutions for transportation problems by means of the “supply demand repair method” and “continuous allocation method.” In addition, the book delves into a comparison study on exponential smoothing and the Arima model for fuel prices; optimal policy for Weibull distributed deteriorating items varying with ramp type demand rate and shortages; an inventory model with shortages and deterioration for three different demand rates; outlier labeling methods for medical data; a garbage disposal plant as a validated model of a fault-tolerant system; and the design of a least cost ration formulation application for cattle; a preservation technology model for deteriorating items with advertisement dependent demand and trade credit; a time series model for stock price forecasting in India; and asset pricing using capital market curves. The book offers a valuable asset for all researchers and industry practitioners working in these areas, giving them a feel for the latest developments and encouraging them to pursue further research in this direction.

The Corporate Directory of US Public Companies 1995

Elizabeth Walsh 2016-06-11

This valuable and accessible work provides comprehensive data for nearly every top public company, listing over 10,000 publicly traded companies from the New York, NASDAQ and OTC exchanges. All companies have assets of more than $5 million and are filed with the SEC. Each entry describes business activity, 5 year sales, income, earnings per share, assets and liabilities. Senior employees, major shareholders and directors are also named. The seven indices give an unrivalled access to the information.

Investing with the Trend Gregory L. Morris 2013-12-31 Investing with the Trend provides an abundance of evidence for adopting a rules-based approach to investing by offering something most avoid, and that is to answer the “why” one would do it this way. It explains the need to try to participate in the good markets and avoid the bad markets, with cash being considered an asset class. The book is in three primary sections and tries to leave no stone unturned in offering almost 40 years of experience in the markets. Part I – The Focus is on much of the misinformation in modern finance, the inappropriate use of regression analysis, and the faulty assumptions with Modern Portfolio Theory, and a host of other examples. The author attempts to explain each and offer justification for his often strong opinions. Part II – After a lead chapter on the merits of technical analysis, the author offers detailed research into trend analysis, showing how to identify if a market is trending or not and how to measure it. Further research involves the concept of Drawdown, which the author adamantly states is a better measure of investor risk than the oft used and terribly wrong use of volatility as determined by standard deviation. Part III – This is where he puts it all together so that without the reader all of the steps and details on how to create a better measure of investor risk than the oft used and terribly wrong use of volatility as determined by standard deviation.

Profiting from Clean Energy

This book addresses a broad range of problems commonly encountered in the fields of financial analysis, logistics and supply chain management, such as the use of big data analytics in the banking sector. Divided into twenty chapters, some of the contemporary topics discussed in the book are co-operative/non-cooperative supply chain models for imperfect quality items with trade-credit financing; a non-dominated sorting genetic algorithm for the cardinality constrained portfolio problem; and determining initial, basic and feasible solutions for transportation problems by means of the “supply demand repair method” and “continuous allocation method.” In addition, the book delves into a comparison study on exponential smoothing and the Arima model for fuel prices; optimal policy for Weibull distributed deteriorating items varying with ramp type demand rate and shortages; an inventory model with shortages and deterioration for three different demand rates; outlier labeling methods for medical data; a garbage disposal plant as a validated model of a fault-tolerant system; and the design of a least cost ration formulation application for cattle; a preservation technology model for deteriorating items with advertisement dependent demand and trade credit; a time series model for stock price forecasting in India; and asset pricing using capital market curves. The book offers a valuable asset for all researchers and industry practitioners working in these areas, giving them a feel for the latest developments and encouraging them to pursue further research in this direction.

The Corporate Directory of US Public Companies

Elizabeth Walsh 2016-06-11

This valuable and accessible work provides comprehensive data for nearly every top public company, listing over 10,000 publicly traded companies from the New York, NASDAQ and OTC exchanges. All companies have assets of more than $5 million and are filed with the SEC. Each entry describes business activity, 5 year sales, income, earnings per share, assets and liabilities. Senior employees, major shareholders and directors are also named. The seven indices give an unrivalled access to the information.

Investing with the Trend

Gregory L. Morris 2013-12-31 Investing with the Trend provides an abundance of evidence for adopting a rules-based approach to investing by offering something most avoid, and that is to answer the “why” one would do it this way. It explains the need to try to participate in the good markets and avoid the bad markets, with cash being considered an asset class. The book is in three primary sections and tries to leave no stone unturned in offering almost 40 years of experience in the markets. Part I – The Focus is on much of the misinformation in modern finance, the inappropriate use of regression analysis, and the faulty assumptions with Modern Portfolio Theory, and a host of other examples. The author attempts to explain each and offer justification for his often strong opinions. Part II – After a lead chapter on the merits of technical analysis, the author offers detailed research into trend analysis, showing how to identify if a market is trending or not and how to measure it. Further research involves the concept of Drawdown, which the author adamantly states is a better measure of investor risk than the oft used and terribly wrong use of volatility as determined by standard deviation. Part III – This is where he puts it all together so that without the reader all of the steps and details on how to create a better measure of investor risk than the oft used and terribly wrong use of volatility as determined by standard deviation.