



# Efficiency Measure in Insurance Industry – A Network DEA Model

Operation Research Application

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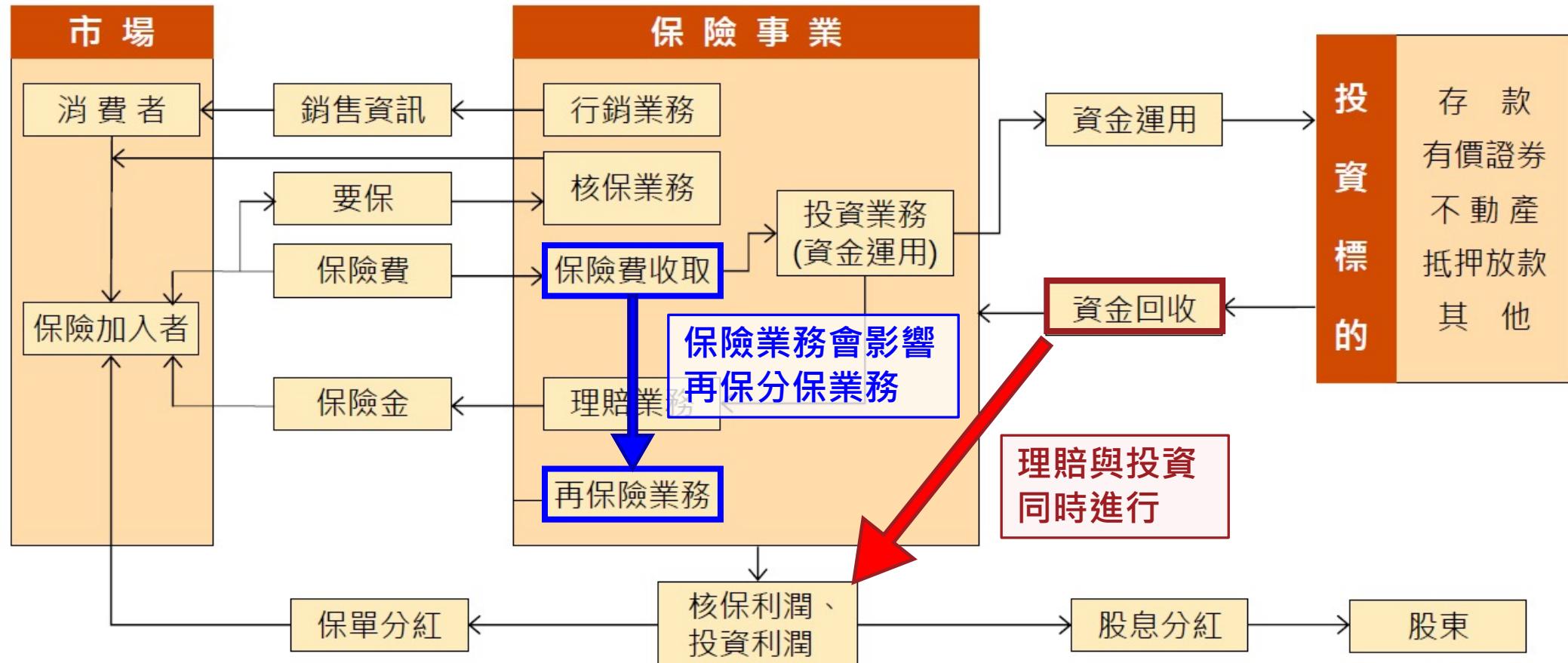
## Background and Motivation

- Kao and Hwang (2008) —the **first study that applies Network-DEA to the insurance field**, which consists of 24 non-life insurance firms in Taiwan between **2001 and 2002**. Subsequently, several scholars use the same dataset in Kao and Hwang (2008) to test new Network-DEA models.
- When it comes to efficiency measure in insurance industry nowadays. It's difficult to collect similar data since **the change in financial statement** over 15 years.
- Furthermore, network framework from Kao and Hwang (2008) should be update.
- We proposed a three stage network system which contains three processes, premium acquisition, reinsurance allocation and profit generation.



# Background and Motivation

## 保險業的經營



# Methodology - network DEA model

Notations:

$X^1$ : Insurance expenses

$Z^{1,2}$ : Premiums ceded to reinsurers

$Y^1$ : Underwriting profit

$X^2$ : Operation expenses

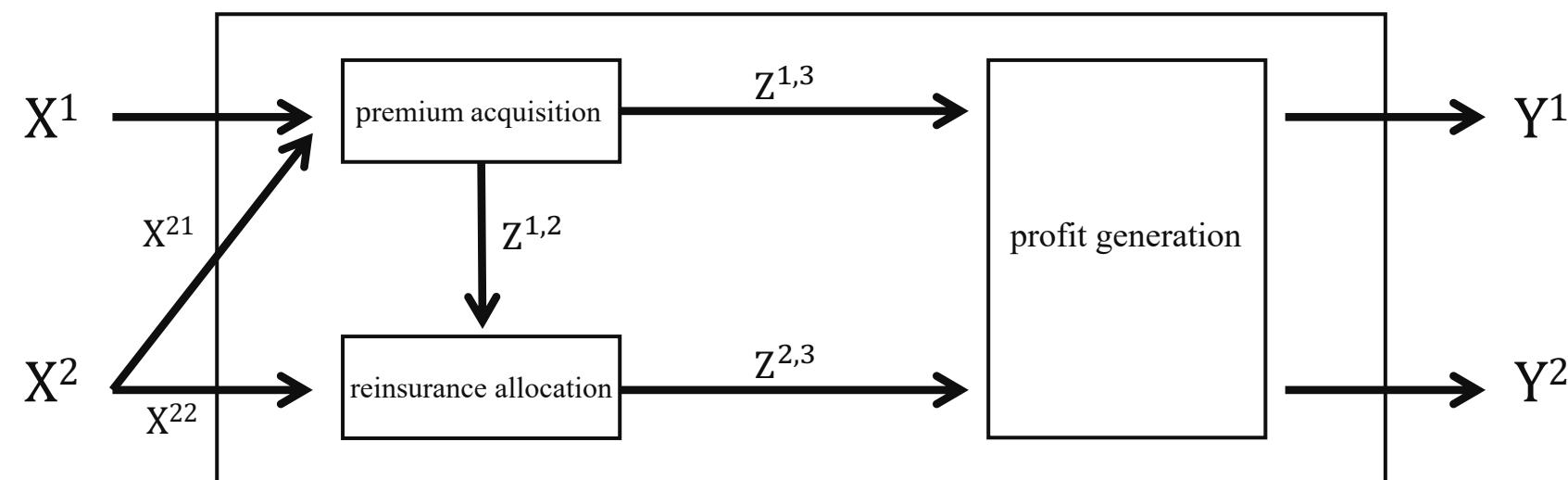
$Z^{1,3}$ : Premium income minus  $Z^{1,2}$

$Y^2$ : Investment profit

$X^{21}$ : 50% of  $X_2$

$Z^{2,3}$ : Reinsurance premiums

$X^{22}$ : 50% of  $X_2$



# Methodology - network DEA model

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$Z^{1,2}$ : Premiums ceded to reinsurers

$Y^1$ : Underwriting profit

$X^2$ : Operation expenses

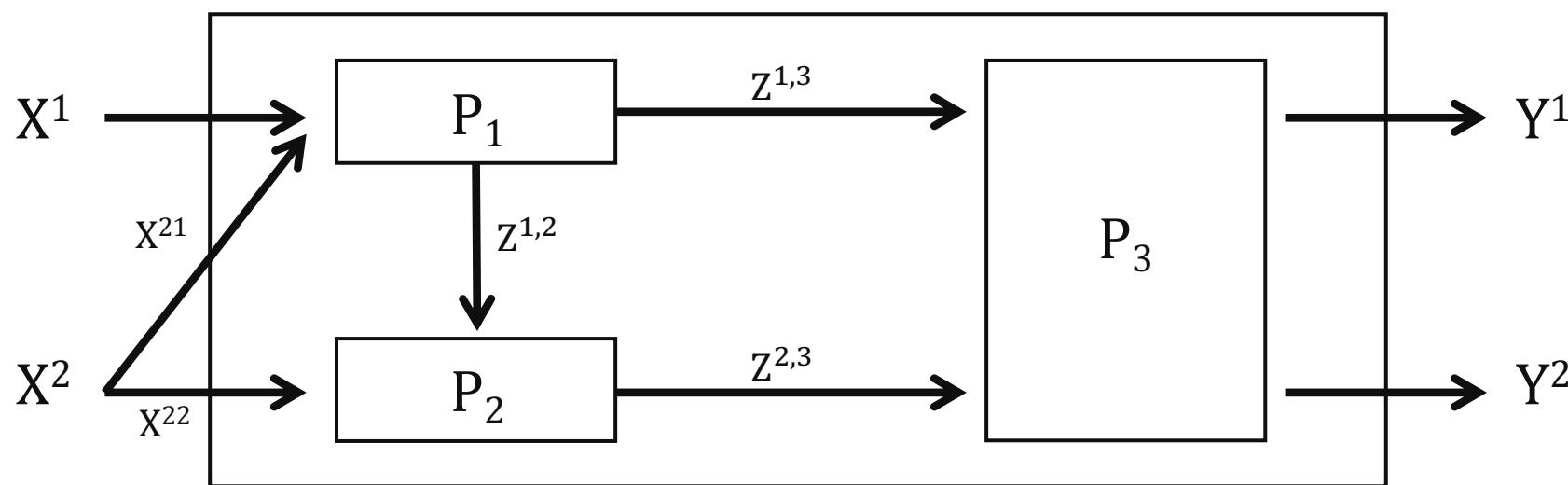
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$X^{21}$ : 50% of  $X_2$

$Z^{2,3}$ : Reinsurance premiums

$X^{22}$ : 50% of  $X_2$



P<sub>1</sub>: premium acquisition

P<sub>2</sub>: reinsurance allocation

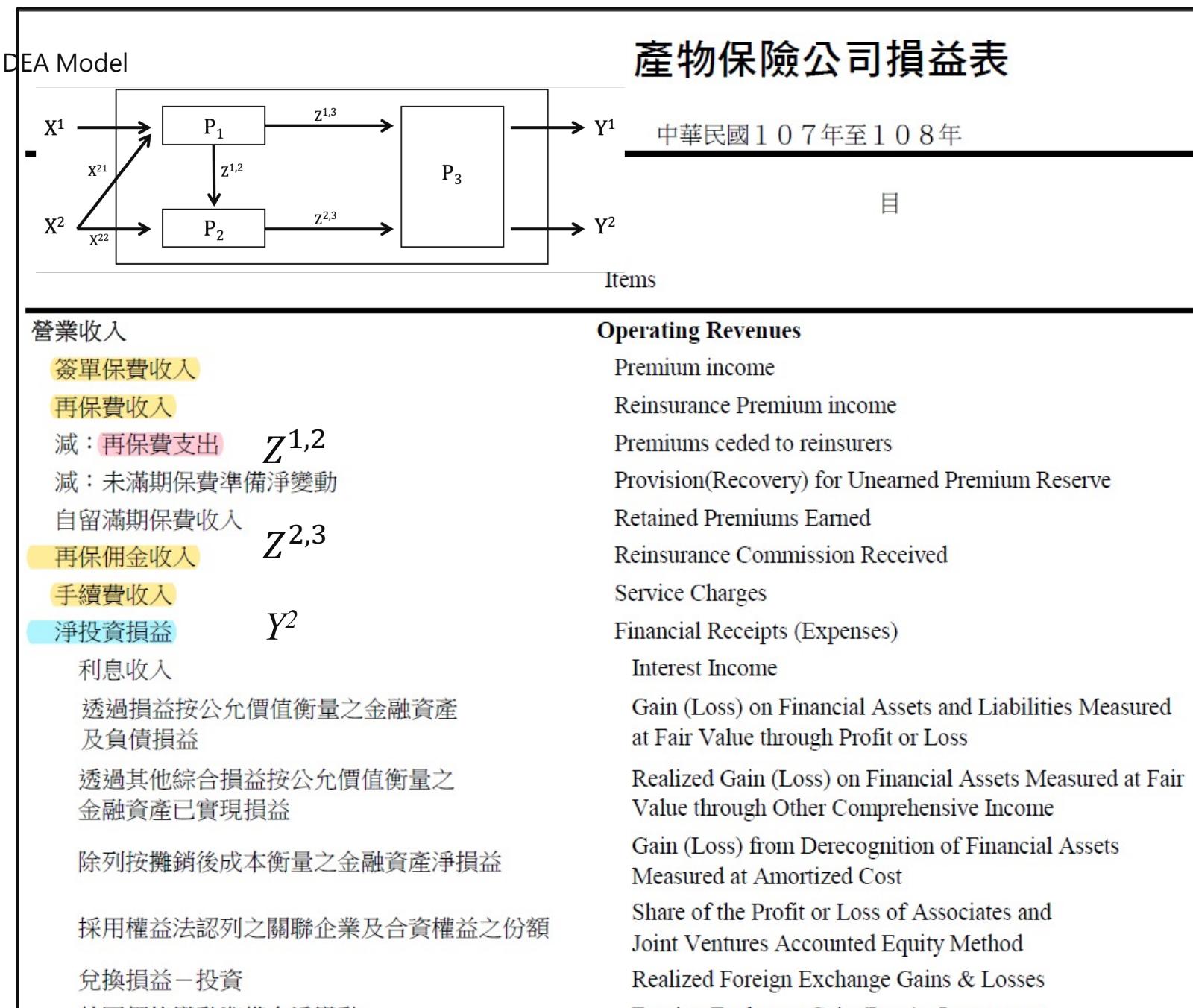
P<sub>3</sub>: profit generation

# Data Collection

<https://www.tii.org.tw/tii/actuarial/actuarial1/report/result.html>

The screenshot shows the TII website's search interface for insurance statistics. The search bar contains placeholder text "請輸入關鍵字..." and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, there are two main sections:

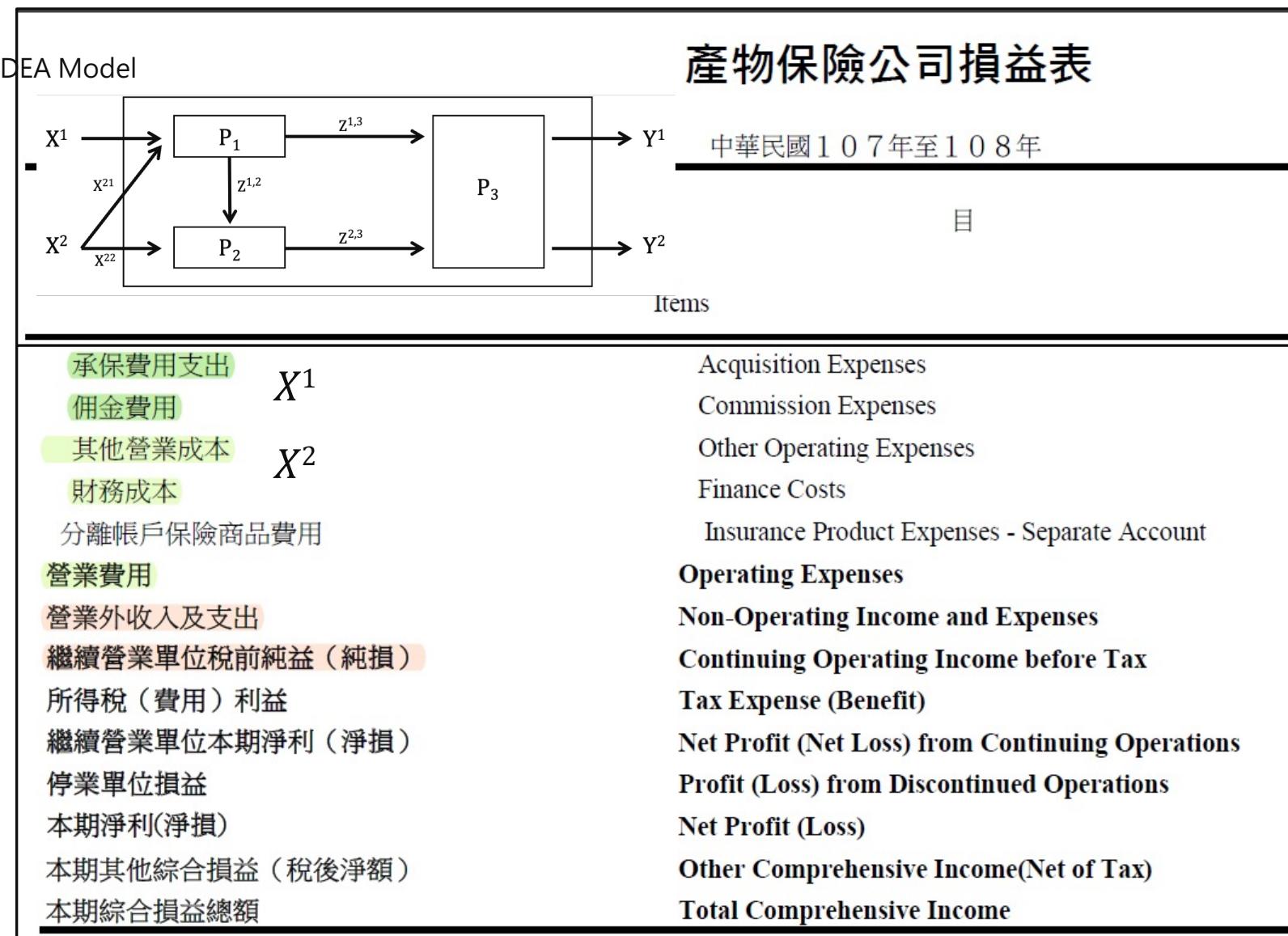
- 供社會大眾查詢之產險財務業務統計**: This section includes a sub-section for "中華民國產物保險業財務業務統計". It displays a list of reports such as "產險互動式統計查詢平台", "壽險財業務統計-一般民眾", etc. A note states: "依據您的權限和輸入的查詢條件，您可以瀏覽下列報表，請選擇一份後，按下“瀏覽報表”開始瀏覽！". Below this is a summary table for "最近五年產物保險業各險保費收入、市場佔有率及其年增減率表(2015-2019)".
- 查詢結果：共有 15 筆報表資料符合您的查詢條件。**: This section lists 15 specific reports, including "產物保險業各險保費收入統計表(2019)", "產物保險業各險自留賒款統計表(2019)", and "產物保險業各險自保費統計表(2019)".



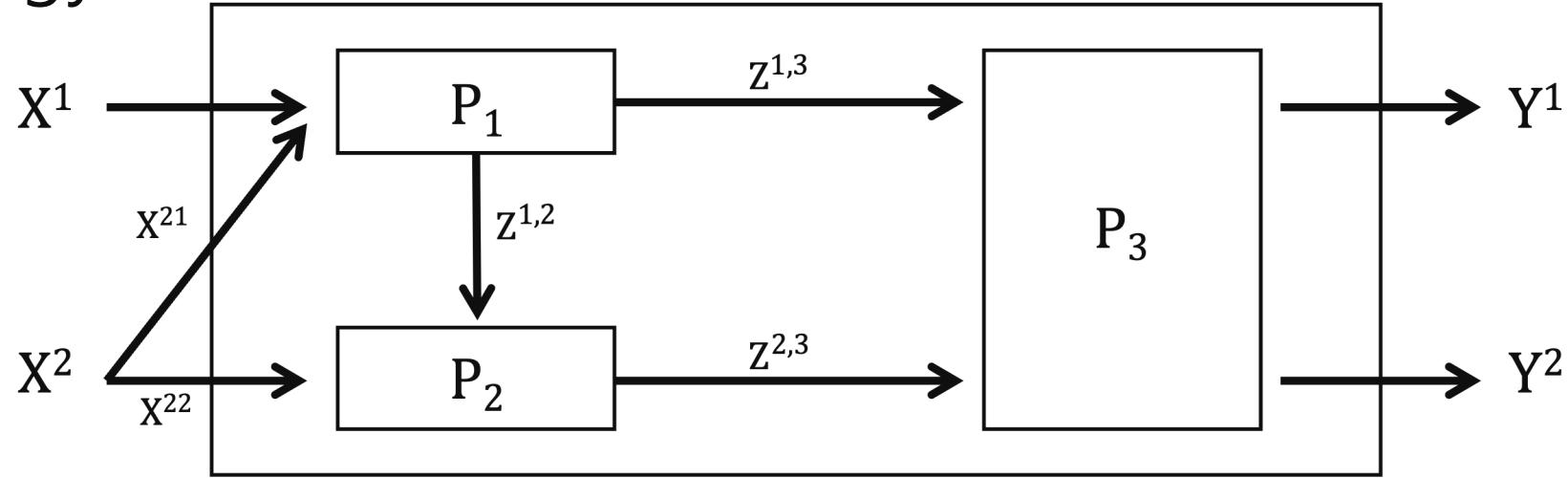
# Data Collection

<https://www.tii.org.tw/tii/actuarial/actuarial1/report/result.html>

The screenshot shows the TII website's search interface and a menu for insurance statistics. The menu includes options like '產險財務業務統計-一般民眾' (General Public Insurance Financial Business Statistics), '壽險財務業務統計-一般民眾' (General Public Life Insurance Financial Business Statistics), and '壽險互動式統計查詢平台' (Interactive Statistical Query Platform). Below the menu, there is a section for '中華民國產物保險業財務業務統計' (Statistics of General Insurance Financial Business in the Republic of China).



# Methodology - network DEA model CRS



$$\text{Max} \quad u^1 Y_k^1 + u^2 Y_k^2$$

$$\text{s. t.} \quad v^1 X_k^1 + v^2 X_k^2 = 1$$

$$\text{P}_1 \quad (w^{1,3} Z_j^{1,3} + w^{1,2} Z_j^{1,2}) - (v^1 X_j^1 + v^2 X_j^{21}) \leq 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\text{P}_2 \quad (w^{2,3} Z_j^{2,3}) - (v^2 X_j^{22} + w^{1,2} Z_j^{1,2}) \leq 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

$v^1, v^2, w^{1,2}, w^{1,3}, w^{2,3}, u^1, u^2$

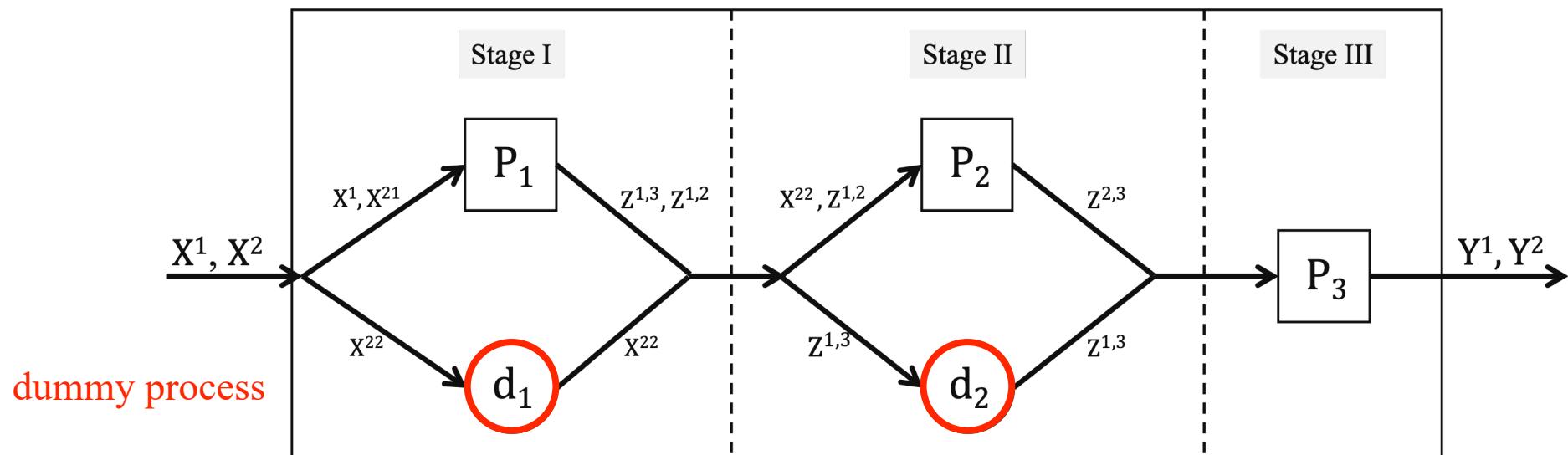
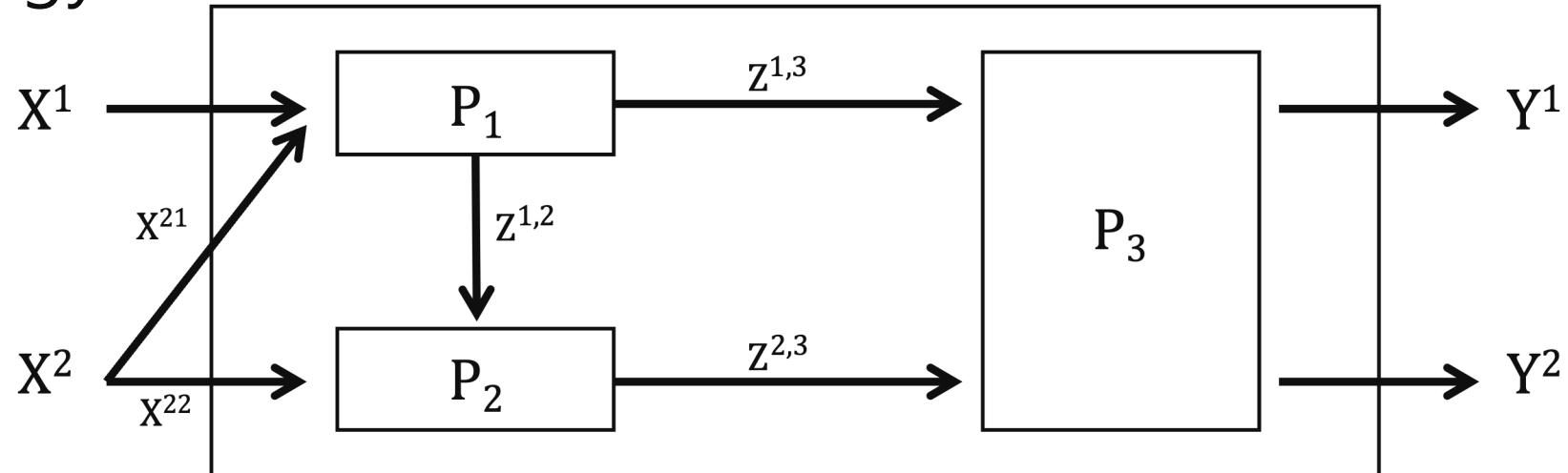
$X^1, X^2, Z^{1,2}, Z^{1,3}, Z^{2,3}, Y^1, Y^2$  的權重

$$\text{P}_3 \quad (u^1 Y_j^1 + u^2 Y_j^2) - (w^{1,3} Z_j^{1,3} + w^{2,3} Z_j^{2,3}) \leq 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

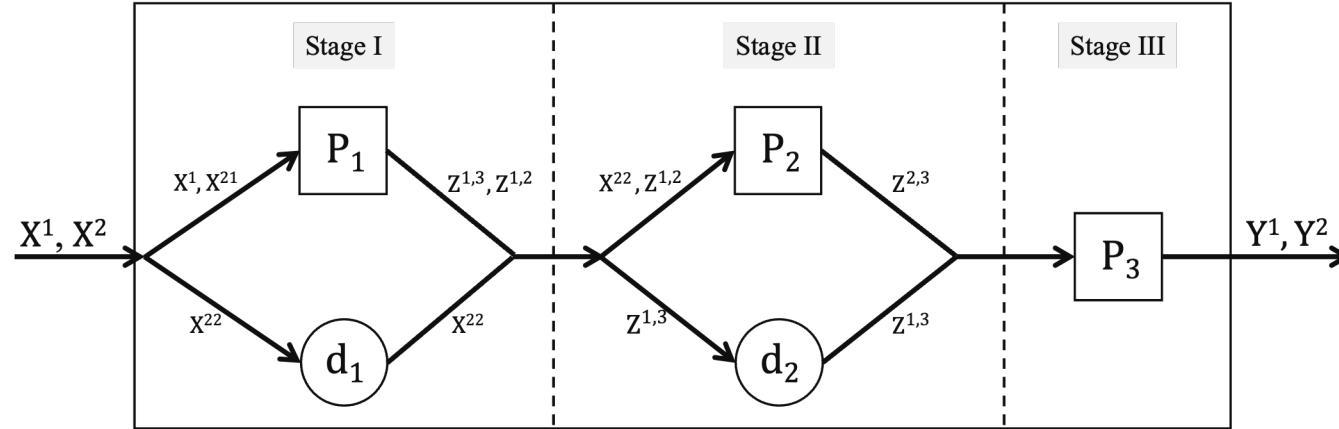
$$v^1, v^2, w^{1,2}, w^{1,3}, w^{2,3}, u^1, u^2 \geq \varepsilon$$



# Methodology - network DEA model CRS



# Methodology - network DEA model CRS



$$E_k^{(1)} = (w^{1,2} * Z_k^{1,2} + w^{1,3} * Z_k^{1,3}) / (v^1 * X_k^1 + v^2 * X_k^{21})$$

$$E_k^{(2)} = (w^{2,3} * Z_k^{2,3}) / (v^2 * X_k^{22} + w^{1,2} * Z_k^{1,2})$$

$$E_k^{(3)} = (u^1 * Y_k^1 + u^2 * Y_k^2) / (w^{2,3} * Z_k^{2,3} + w^{1,3} * Z_k^{1,3})$$

Redundant in LP formulation

$$E_k^I = (w^{1,2} * Z_k^{1,2} + w^{1,3} * Z_k^{1,3} + v^2 * X_k^{22}) / (v^1 * X_k^1 + v^2 * X_k^{21} + v^2 * X_k^{22})$$

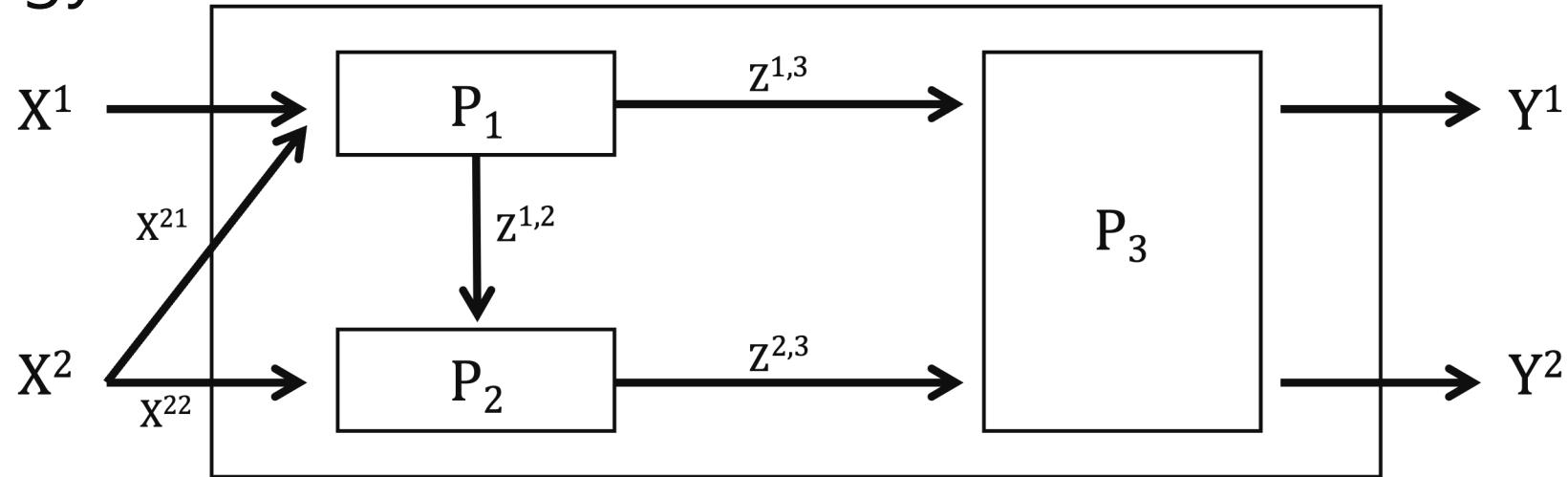
$$E_k^{II} = (w^{2,3} * Z_k^{2,3} + w^{1,3} * Z_k^{1,3}) / (w^{1,2} * Z_k^{1,2} + w^{1,3} * Z_k^{1,3} + v^2 * X_k^{22})$$

$$E_k^{III} = E_k^{(3)}$$

$$E_k = E_k^I * E_k^{II} * E_k^{III}$$



# Methodology - network DEA model CRS



$$\text{Max} \quad u^1 Y_k^1 + u^2 Y_k^2$$

$$\text{s. t.} \quad v^1 X_k^1 + v^2 X_k^2 = 1$$

$$P_1 \quad (w^{1,3} Z_j^{1,3} + w^{1,2} Z_j^{1,2} + v^2 X_k^{22}) - (v^1 X_j^1 + v^2 X_j^{21} + v^2 X_k^{22}) \leq 0 \quad j = 1, \dots,$$

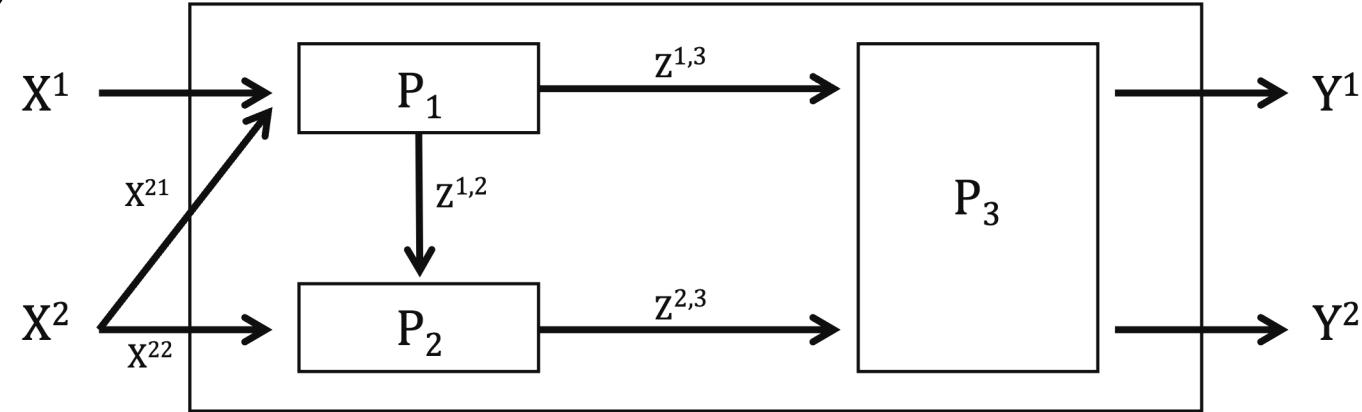
$$P_2 \quad (w^{2,3} Z_j^{2,3} + w^{1,3} Z_k^{1,3}) - (v^2 X_j^{22} + w^{1,2} Z_j^{1,2} + w^{1,3} Z_k^{1,3}) \leq 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

$$P_3 \quad (u^1 Y_j^1 + u^2 Y_j^2) - (w^{1,3} Z_j^{1,3} + w^{2,3} Z_j^{2,3}) \leq 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

$v^1, v^2, w^{1,2}, w^{1,3}, w^{2,3}, u^1, u^2$   
 $X^1, X^2, Z^{1,2}, Z^{1,3}, Z^{2,3}, Y^1, Y^2$  的權重

$$v^1, v^2, w^{1,2}, w^{1,3}, w^{2,3}, u^1, u^2 \geq \varepsilon$$

# Methodology - network DEA model VRS input-oriented



$$\text{Max} \quad u^1 Y_k^1 + u^2 Y_k^2 - u_0$$

$$\text{s. t.} \quad v^1 X_k^1 + v^2 X_k^2 = 1$$

$$v^1, v^2, w^{1,2}, w^{1,3}, w^{2,3}, u^1, u^2 \quad (w^{1,3} Z_j^{1,3} + w^{1,2} Z_j^{1,2} - w_0^1) - (v^1 X_j^1 + v^2 X_j^{21}) \leq 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

$$X^1, X^2, Z^{1,2}, Z^{1,3}, Z^{2,3}, Y^1, Y^2 \text{ 的權重} \quad (w^{2,3} Z_j^{2,3} - w_0^2) - (v^2 X_j^{22} + w^{1,2} Z_j^{1,2} - w_0^1) \leq 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

$w_0^1, w_0^2, u_0$

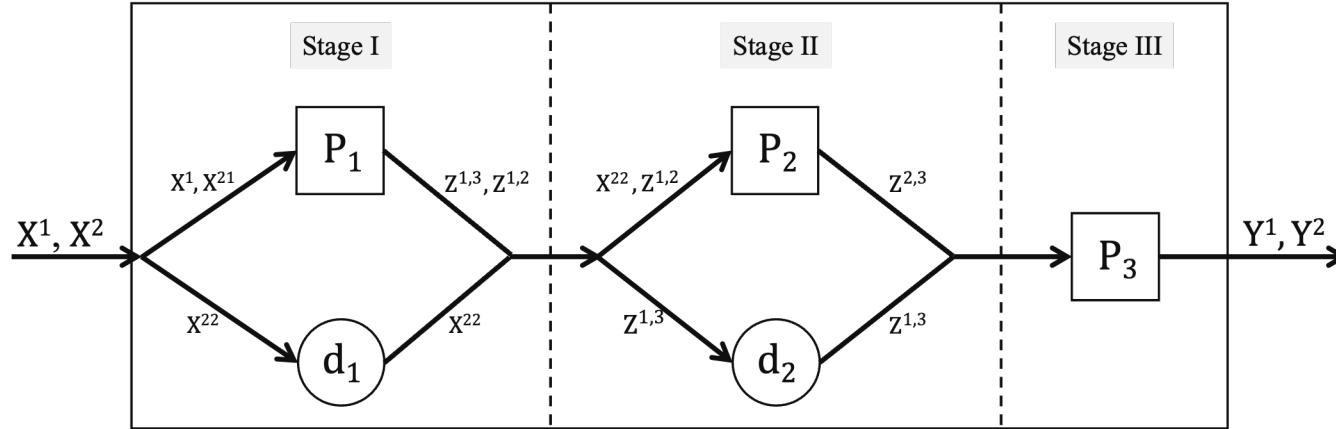
Multiplier variables

$$(u^1 Y_j^1 + u^2 Y_j^2 - u_0) - (w^{1,3} Z_j^{1,3} - w_0^1 + w^{2,3} Z_j^{2,3} - w_0^2) \leq 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

$$v^1, v^2, w^{1,2}, w^{1,3}, w^{2,3}, u^1, u^2 \geq \varepsilon$$



# Methodology - network DEA model VRS input-oriented



$$T_k^{(1)} = (w^{1,2*}Z_k^{1,2} + w^{1,3*}Z_k^{1,3} - w_0^{1*}) / (v^{1*}X_k^1 + v^{2*}X_k^{21})$$

$$T_k^{(2)} = (w^{2,3*}Z_k^{2,3} - w_0^{2*}) / (v^{2*}X_k^{22} + w^{1,2*}Z_k^{1,2} - w_0^{1*})$$

$$T_k^{(3)} = (u^{1*}Y_k^1 + u^{2*}Y_k^2 - u_0^*) / (w^{2,3*}Z_k^{2,3} - w_0^{2*} + w^{1,3*}Z_k^{1,3} - w_0^{1*})$$

$$T_k^I = (w^{1,2*}Z_k^{1,2} + w^{1,3*}Z_k^{1,3} - w_0^{1*} + v^{2*}X_k^{22}) / (v^{1*}X_k^1 + v^{2*}X_k^2)$$

$$T_k^{II} = (w^{2,3*}Z_k^{2,3} - w_0^{2*} + w^{1,3*}Z_k^{1,3} - w_0^{1*}) / (w^{1,2*}Z_k^{1,2} + w^{1,3*}Z_k^{1,3} - w_0^{1*} + v^{2*}X_k^{22})$$

$$T_k^{III} = T_k^{(3)}$$

$$T_k = T_k^I * T_k^{II} * T_k^{III}$$

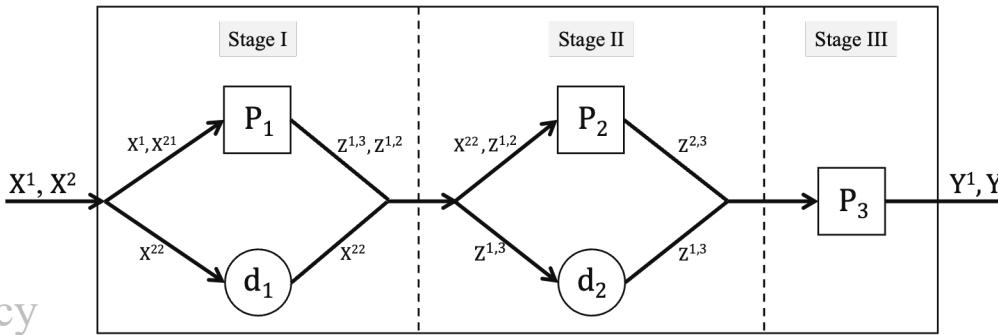


# Analysis Result

measure by process efficiency

Life insurance

measure by stage efficiency



	OE_total	TE_total	SE_total	OE_p1	TE_p1	SE_p1	OE_p2	TE_p2	SE_p2	OE_p3	TE_p3	SE_p3	
臺銀人壽	0.227	6	0.227	10	1.000	1	1.000	2	1.000	1	1.000	4	0.418
台灣人壽	0.277	4	0.293	8	0.947	10	0.683	5	0.762	9	0.896	13	0.687
保誠人壽	0.102	17	0.115	19	0.891	14	0.151	17	0.211	18	0.713	16	0.903
國泰人壽	0.164	12	1.000	1	0.164	20	0.419	13	1.000	1	0.419	18	0.675
中國人壽	0.289	3	0.316	7	0.913	12	0.886	3	1.000	1	0.886	14	0.572
南山人壽	0.180	10	0.468	4	0.384	19	0.314	15	0.853	8	0.369	19	0.874
新光人壽	0.184	9	0.194	13	0.952	8	0.455	11	0.526	13	0.866	15	0.865
富邦人壽	0.195	8	0.210	11	0.929	11	0.597	8	1.000	1	0.597	17	-0.450
三商美邦人壽	0.203	7	0.204	12	0.991	7	0.491	9	0.540	12	0.910	12	0.669
遠雄人壽	0.157	13	0.182	14	0.863	16	0.862	4	0.862	7	1.000	1	0.495
宏泰人壽	0.341	1	0.341	5	1.000	1	0.625	6	0.625	10	1.000	4	1.000
安聯人壽	0.047	21	0.778	2	0.060	22	0.142	18	0.557	11	0.255	21	0.112
中華郵政	0.339	2	0.339	6	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	15	0.339
第一金人壽	0.171	11	0.180	15	0.950	9	0.432	12	0.432	16	1.000	4	0.610
合作金庫人壽	0.134	14	0.160	16	0.838	17	0.091	20	0.091	21	1.000	4	0.621
保德信國際人壽	0.085	18	0.085	20	1.000	1	0.182	16	0.182	19	1.000	4	0.613
康健人壽	0.043	22	0.064	22	0.676	18	0.353	14	1.000	1	0.353	20	0.771
元大人壽	0.133	15	0.146	17	0.911	13	0.620	7	0.461	15	1.346	2	0.380
全球人壽	0.245	5	0.247	9	0.995	6	0.471	10	0.500	14	0.942	11	0.949
友邦人壽	0.065	19	0.065	21	1.000	5	0.117	19	0.112	20	1.041	3	1.000
法國巴黎人壽	0.063	20	0.633	3	0.100	21	0.058	21	0.266	17	0.217	22	0.119
安達人壽	0.109	16	0.125	18	0.875	15	0.032	22	0.015	22	2.187	1	0.984
avg.	0.171	0.290	0.793	0.454	0.591	0.864	0.215	0.299	0.866	0.610	0.714	0.904	
std.	0.085	0.227	0.212	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.307

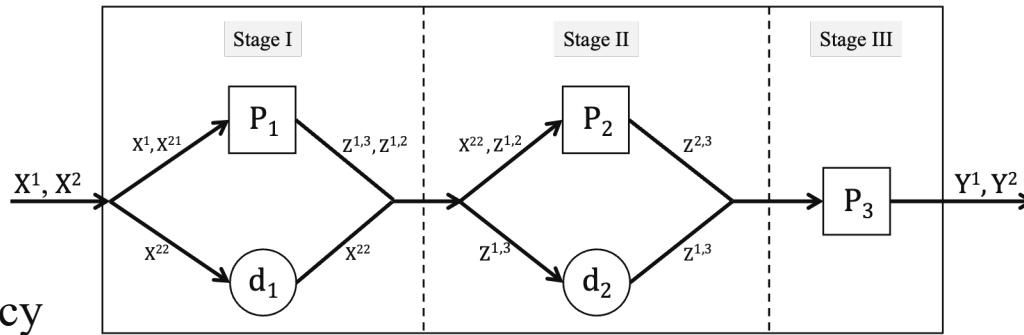
Most of the results follow the common sense

# Analysis Result

measure by process efficiency

Life insurance

measure by stage efficiency



	OE_total	TE_total	SE_total	OE_s1	TE_s1	SE_s1	OE_s2	TE_s2	SE_s2	OE_s3	TE_s3	SE_s3	
臺銀人壽	0.227	6	0.227	10	1.000	1	1.000	2	1.000	6	1.000	5	7
台灣人壽	0.277	4	0.293	8	0.947	10	0.830	5	0.878	8	0.945	15	11
保誠人壽	0.102	17	0.115	19	0.891	14	0.573	17	0.590	18	0.973	11	2
國泰人壽	0.164	12	1.000	1	0.164	20	0.704	12	1.000	1	0.704	20	20
中國人壽	0.289	3	0.316	7	0.913	12	0.939	4	1.000	1	0.939	16	12
南山人壽	0.180	10	0.468	4	0.384	19	0.654	15	0.853	9	0.767	19	15
新光人壽	0.184	9	0.194	13	0.952	8	0.712	11	0.744	14	0.957	13	3
富邦人壽	0.195	8	0.210	11	0.929	11	0.788	8	1.000	1	0.788	18	1
三商美邦人壽	0.203	7	0.204	12	0.991	7	0.730	9	0.765	12	0.954	14	4
遠雄人壽	0.157	13	0.182	14	0.863	16	0.942	3	0.942	10	0.942	10	17
宏泰人壽	0.341	1	0.341	5	1.000	1	0.797	6	0.797	10	1.000	5	7
安聯人壽	0.047	21	0.778	2	0.060	22	0.540	19	0.778	11	0.694	21	22
中華郵政	0.339	2	0.339	6	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	5	7
第一金人壽	0.171	11	0.180	15	0.950	9	0.702	13	0.702	16	1.000	10	13
合作金庫人壽	0.134	14	0.160	16	0.838	17	0.512	21	0.512	21	1.000	5	18
保德信國際人壽	0.085	18	0.085	20	1.000	1	0.580	16	0.580	19	1.000	9	6
康健人壽	0.043	22	0.064	22	0.676	18	0.666	14	1.000	1	0.666	22	19
元大人壽	0.133	15	0.146	17	0.911	13	0.792	7	0.730	15	1.084	1	14
全球人壽	0.245	5	0.247	9	0.995	6	0.721	10	0.745	13	0.967	12	5
友邦人壽	0.065	19	0.065	21	1.000	5	0.542	18	0.540	20	1.004	14	7
法國巴黎人壽	0.063	20	0.633	3	0.100	21	0.529	20	0.633	17	0.836	17	21
安達人壽	0.109	16	0.125	18	0.875	15	0.479	22	0.471	22	1.019	2	16
avg.	0.171	0.290	0.793	0.715	0.785	0.923	0.464	0.526	0.926	0.610	0.714	0.904	
std.	0.085	0.227	0.311	0.158	0.619	0.509	0.119	0.195	0.256	0.243	0.307		

We can gain more reasonable results



# Conclusion

Contributions:

1. Use **dummy process** to deal with complicated network system, to handle arithmetic problem in network-DEA VRS model
2. Update network framework in insurance industry
3. Update insurance data sets from 2002 to 2019

Restrictions:

1. Efficiency decomposition in scale efficiency can still greater than 1 for some arithmetic evidence
2. Some final output was lower than one according to financial statement, there would be better way instead of adding all output of DMUs uniformly
3. We cannot tell the whole efficiency simply based on financial statement



# Conclusion

Future work:

1. Use **penal data** to evaluate two dimensional efficiency decomposition in insurance industry
2. **Trade off** between underwriting profit and investment profit
3. IFRSs **17** would change the financial statement in insurance industry. It would be a chance to renew model



Q&A



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