

Evaluation of Technical Efficiency in the Reflection of the Bank Management

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

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Banks play an important role in the financial system of the country. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the effectiveness of management by each bank. We consider the relationship between the technical efficiency of banking and the costs of conducting banking activities. We showed consistency between technical efficiency and cost per unit volume of loans. However, this can not be argued from the point of view of attracting resources to banks deposit accounts. The analysis is carried out on a sample of banks in Ukraine within the period from 2009 to 2014 years.

KEYWORDS: *Technical efficiency, bank management, stochastic efficiency boundary, costs, loans.*

INTRODUCTION

Banks play an important role in the formation and transformation of free financial resources between various business entities. Together with the stock market, banks are able to transform and redistribute free financial resources taking into account all participants interests in such processes. It is also important to take into account banks existing interconnection and interaction, both with business entities in the real economy sector, and between banks. It can be explained by the fact that each bank functioning, bank effective management depends on the balance of input and output financial flows mutual movement, which in their turn are determined by the interaction between all participants in economic relations (A.

Kuzemin and V. Lyashenko, 2009; A. Kuzemin and V. Lyashenko, 2008; A. Atallah, T. Cockerill and H. Le, 2004).

Bank output financial flows are associated with the bank's active operations, and input financial flows are associated with the bank's passive operations (A. Kuzemin and V. Lyashenko, 2008; G. Allayannis and A. Mozumdar, 2004). Thus, banks input and output financial flows balance mutual analysis allows not only to assess the banking activities overall effectiveness, but also to analyze bank management effectiveness.

To specify bank management effectiveness analysis, in particular for countries that are undergoing economic transformation or

experiencing various economic difficulties, it is important to consider as input flows - funds on deposit resources amount, and as output financial flows - the bank lending volume (G. Allayannis and A. Mozumdar, 2004; I. A. Dobrovolskaya and V. V. Lyashenko, 2013).

In this case, the definition, disclosure and generalization of any possible banking activities assessment is an important practical condition for disclosing bank management effectiveness.

METHODOLOGY

Banking activities effectiveness assessment can be carried out by indicators set considering using different approaches to obtain such assessments.

Among the indicators used for considering banking activities effectiveness assessments we can distinguish (A. S. Cebenoyan and P. E. Strahan, 2004; A. Ataullah, T. Cockerill and H. Le, 2004; J. Goddard, P. Molyneux, J. O. Wilson and M. Tavakoli, 2007; N. Bayraktar and Y. Wang, 2004):

- the value of the effective credit rate, which depicts the real relative income, obtained on the whole within a year;
- the net resulted income, which generalizes absolute meanings of the result obtained from bank credit activity;
- the domestic norm of profitability, reflecting debit percentage rate, according to which loans are viable and many others.

Among the approaches for banking activities assessments obtaining, it should be noted (A. S. Cebenoyan and P. E. Strahan, 2004; N. Bayraktar and Y. Wang, 2004):

- the approach, based on the analysis of a battery of indicators of lending quality rating as some integral rating;
- the approach, based on taking into account lending risks;
- the approaches on the basis of statistic analysis methods;

- the approaches on the basis of fuzzy set theory
- the methods of distribution-free analysis.

The most common approach to assessing banking activities effectiveness is methods that operate with technical efficiency concept using. Technical efficiency is the efficiency that allows to determine the assessment of the ability to get the maximum output (a certain result) using a number of inputs that reveal achieving a certain result (maximum input) possibility various factors combination (M. J. Farrell and M. Fieldhouse, 1962).

Technical efficiency using in the field of banking activities analysis is presented in number of works (K. Raghoobar, R. B. Babajee, N. G. Ramdhany and B. Seetanah, 2017; S. A. George, 2016; M. Kumar, V. Charles and C. S. Mishra, 2016; W. P. Wong and Q. Deng, 2016).

For the purpose of uncovering technical efficiency in the field of banking activity analysis one constructs the so called efficiency border, which is typical for the methodology of stochastic boundaries analysis. The essence of such a methodology, according to studies of M. J. Farrell (1957; 1962), D. Aigner, C. A. L. Lovell and P. Schmidt (1977), G. E. Battese and T. J. Coelli (1992) lies in:

- constructing the efficiency boundaries of the process or the phenomenon under research using the methods of statistic analysis in the form of some regressive dependence between the variables, chosen for such an analysis;
- positioning the process, phenomenon or object under investigation relative to the efficiency boundary obtained;
- evaluating the efficiency rating of the subject matter under study in the form of a function, characterizing the attainability of the efficiency boundary constructed, which, according to research of J. Jondrow, C. A. Knox Lovell, I. S. Materov and P. Schmidt (1982) is presented in such a way:

$$EF_i = e^{-M(w_i|\hat{\varepsilon}_i)}, \quad (1)$$

which EF_i – technical efficiency (further also just efficiency) of the process, phenomenon or object under research ($i, i = \overline{1, P}$, P – a general number of the processes, phenomena or objects under research. In this case it is a number of banks under research, which realize lending of the business entity of the real sector of the Ukraine's economy);

$M(w_i|\hat{\varepsilon}_i)$ – a conditional mathematic expectation of a magnitude u_i where estimated values $\hat{\varepsilon}_i$ which are the complex constituent occasional members of the model for obtaining the efficiency boundaries of the process, object or phenomenon under research using the methods of a statistic analysis:

$$z = g(x, B) + \varepsilon, \quad (2)$$

$$\varepsilon = v - w, \quad (3)$$

where z – is a vector of the results under research;

x – is a vector of resources, used for obtaining results under research;

g – is a function of the efficiency boundary under research;

B – is a vector of function g parameters;

ε – a complex constituent random member of the model, which on the whole reflects inaccuracy of the model;

v – is a vector of random fluctuations of the model;

w – is a vector, characterizes technical inefficiency of the activity of the process, phenomenon or an object under research. On the assumption of the requirement of positive values of all constituent vectors v and w , it is supposed, that these random components of the formalization of the efficiency boundary model can have in particular, a form of half-normal

distribution $v \approx N(0, \sigma_v^2)$ and $w \approx N_+(0, \sigma_w^2)$, but their values σ_v^2 and σ_w^2 .

At the same time, taking into account an unusual structure of the inaccuracies of the efficiency boundary model, which has an asymmetric distribution and consists of two constituents, the remainders of the regression are principally assessed by the method of maximal plausibility. It is also worth mentioning, that at the whole the function model of the efficiency boundaries of the processes, phenomena or objects under research for obtaining the efficiency values, can be defined in a form of translog function or its reductive conception in a form of Kobb-Duglas's function.

For uncovering stochastic efficiency boundary when studying technical efficiency in the analysis of banking activity is made according to the following approaches for the direct description of banking activity:

- an industrial approach, which regards to banks as the suppliers of services for depositors and borrowers (I. Hasan and K. Marton, 2003);
- an operational approach, the aim of which is determination of the efficiency of the income obtained, despite the fact at the expense of which resources and products such an income was obtained (I. Hasan and K. Marton, 2003);
- an intermediary approach, in measures of which the banks are regarded to as an intermediate between depositors and borrowers (I. Hasan and K. Marton, 2003).

DATA ANALYSIS MODEL

Model of the efficiency stochastic boundary for assessment technical efficiency in the analysis of banking activity can be generalized as following (M. Ahmad, G. Kots and V. Lyashenko, 2015):

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(KRB_i) = & B_0 + B_1 \cdot \ln(MBR_i) + \\ & + B_2 \cdot \ln(DPB_i) + B_3 \cdot \ln(AOB_i) + \\ & + v_i - w_i \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where KRB_i - lending capacity of business entities in the real sector of economy in the context of each i -th from the group of banks under study on the certain date of time, mn. hrn.;

MBR_i – funds of other banks, that are attracted by means of interbank lending market in the context of each i -th from the group of banks under study on the certain date of time, mn. hrn.;

DPB_i – a volume of the funds attracted in the form of deposits from natural and legal persons – bank customers in the context of each i -th from the group of banks under study on the certain date of time, mn. hrn.;

AOB_i – a volume of administrative and other costs in the context of each i -th from the group of Ukraine's banks under study on the certain date of time, mn. hrn.

Administrative and other operating costs in general characterize the i -th bank costs level. Then we can also consider the bank cost effectiveness to perform some banking activities. For example, from the point of view of attracted funds to the bank's deposit accounts or in terms of loans issued volume. In formalized form it can be represented in next way:

$$EFKR_i = \frac{AOB_i}{KRB_i}, \quad (5)$$

$$EFDR_i = \frac{AOB_i}{DPB_i}, \quad (6)$$

where $EFKR_i$ – expenses in the context of the i -th bank on the volume unit of loans issued;

$EFDR_i$ – expenses in the context of the i -th bank on the volume unit of attracted resources to its deposit accounts.

Then comparison of technical efficiency (EF_i) and corresponding expenses per volume unit of financial resources input or output flow ($EFKR_i$ and $EFDR_i$) provides an opportunity to conduct additional banking activities and bank management effectiveness analysis.

DATA

In this paper we will consider technical efficiency values (EF_i), which were obtained earlier in the works M. Ahmad, G. Kots, V. Lyashenko (2015) and M. A. Ahmad, G. P. Kots, V. V. Lyashenko (2016).

Technical efficiency change dynamics (EF_i) for Ukraine bank system in its quarterly measurement is represented in Table 1.

Table 1 shows that technical efficiency importance in assessing banking activity in accordance with the formula (4) during the analyzed time period decreases. Therefore, it is also important to analyze banking management effectiveness. At the same time, such an analysis should be made in the context of input and output financial flows.

Table 1: Technical efficiency change dynamics (EF_i) for Ukraine bank system

| Year | Quarter | Value of technical efficiency (EF_i) | Number of banks |
|------|---------|--|-----------------|
| 2009 | 1 | 0.617 | 157 |
| | 2 | 0.600 | 157 |
| | 3 | 0.655 | 156 |
| | 4 | 0.550 | 157 |
| 2010 | 1 | 0.539 | 152 |
| | 2 | 0.593 | 154 |
| | 3 | 0.599 | 149 |

| | | | | |
|------|--|---|-------|-----|
| | | 4 | 0.561 | 154 |
| 2011 | | 1 | 0.527 | 154 |
| | | 2 | 0.524 | 154 |
| | | 3 | 0.531 | 154 |
| | | 4 | 0.528 | 151 |
| 2012 | | 1 | 0.492 | 155 |
| | | 2 | 0.442 | 156 |
| | | 3 | 0.456 | 154 |
| | | 4 | 0.463 | 148 |
| 2013 | | 1 | 0.527 | 152 |
| | | 2 | 0.536 | 156 |
| | | 3 | 0.487 | 154 |
| | | 4 | 0.556 | 154 |
| 2014 | | 1 | 0.388 | 154 |
| | | 2 | 0.518 | 141 |
| | | 3 | 0.548 | 137 |
| | | 4 | 0.502 | 127 |

Table 2 shows data significance for Table 1.

In table 2 depicts:

statistic values (standard error and t-ratio at the relevancy level 0.05 for certain periods of time) of full dispersion inaccuracy $\sigma^2 = \sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2$, which determines the key parameters of occasional components distribution in the model under study (4);

statistic values (a standard error and t-ratio at the relevancy level 0.05 for certain periods of time) of inefficient constituent share $\gamma = \frac{\sigma_w^2}{\sigma^2}$ in full dispersion of inaccuracy; a ratio of a logarithm function of maximal likelihood (LR) for certain periods of time.

Table 2: Indicators of the significance of the results for Table 1

| Year | Quarter | Indicators | | | | log LF |
|------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | σ^2 | | γ | | |
| | | st.-error | t-ratio | st.-error | t-ratio | |
| 2009 | 1 | 0.117 | 5.686 | 0.082 | 9.508 | -133.51 |
| | 2 | 0.137 | 5.744 | 0.082 | 9.304 | -148.88 |
| | 3 | 0.119 | 4.986 | 0.137 | 4.613 | -139.61 |
| | 4 | 0.185 | 5.958 | 0.063 | 13.037 | -167.48 |
| 2010 | 1 | 0.21 | 5.802 | 0.075 | 10.722 | -173.25 |
| | 2 | 0.146 | 5.452 | 0.086 | 9.136 | -144.69 |
| | 3 | 0.198 | 4.499 | 0.157 | 4.139 | -162.36 |
| | 4 | 0.156 | 5.807 | 0.057 | 15.568 | -141.97 |
| 2011 | 1 | 0.194 | 6.355 | 0.043 | 20.961 | -161.44 |
| | 2 | 0.244 | 5.712 | 0.076 | 10.388 | -186.91 |

| | | | | | | |
|------|---|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| 2012 | 3 | 0.205 | 6.195 | 0.056 | 14.912 | -173.19 |
| | 4 | 0.211 | 6.203 | 0.055 | 15.413 | -171.16 |
| | 1 | 0.259 | 6.619 | 0.038 | 23.758 | -186.19 |
| | 2 | 0.377 | 7.257 | 0.029 | 31.372 | -221.94 |
| 2013 | 3 | 0.351 | 6.999 | 0.027 | 34.442 | -205.88 |
| | 4 | 0.329 | 7.09 | 0.024 | 38.959 | -192.53 |
| | 1 | 0.215 | 6.449 | 0.05 | 16.773 | -176.4 |
| | 2 | 0.192 | 6.774 | 0.192 | 23.173 | -169.5 |
| 2014 | 3 | 0.282 | 6.935 | 0.026 | 35.076 | -190.7 |
| | 4 | 0.185 | 6.217 | 0.058 | 13.956 | -168 |
| | 1 | 0.039 | 9.426 | 0.001 | 37.4 | -205.2 |
| | 2 | 0.226 | 6.208 | 0.042 | 21.43 | -156.6 |
| | 3 | 0.222 | 4.784 | 0.086 | 10.008 | -140.1 |
| | 4 | 0.941 | 1.622 | 0.398 | 2.228 | -145.2 |

The data in Table 2 confirm technical efficiency values significance, which are reflected in Table 1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At first, we will analyze the overall technical efficiency indicator (EF_i) value changes dynamics for all banks. To do this, we will consider the overall technical efficiency indicator (EF_i) change dependence for all banks, starting from its minimum values to the maximum values. We will

analyze this dynamic for each year, taking into account separate year quarters.

Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 6 present the overall technical efficiency indicator (EF_i) change dynamics for Ukraine bank system.

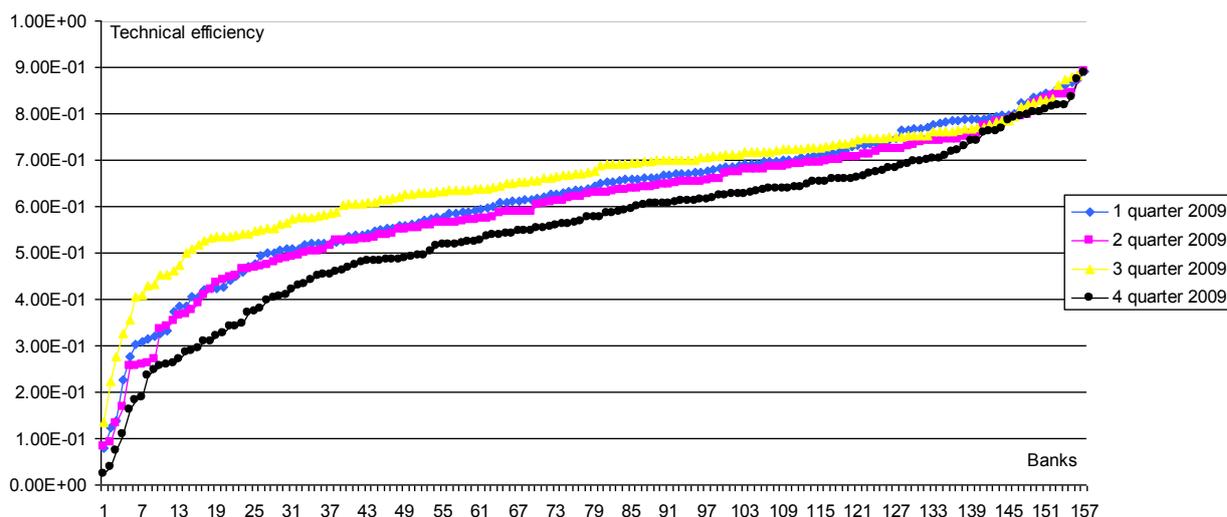


Fig. 1. Dynamics of change in the indicator of technical efficiency (EF_i) for the banking system of Ukraine in 2009

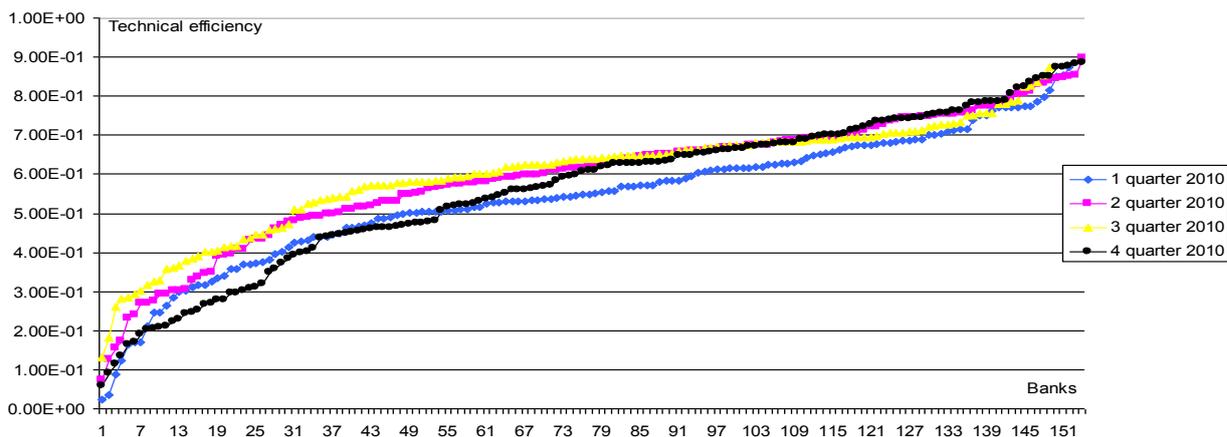


Fig. 2. Dynamics of change in the indicator of technical efficiency (EF_1) for the banking system of Ukraine in 2010

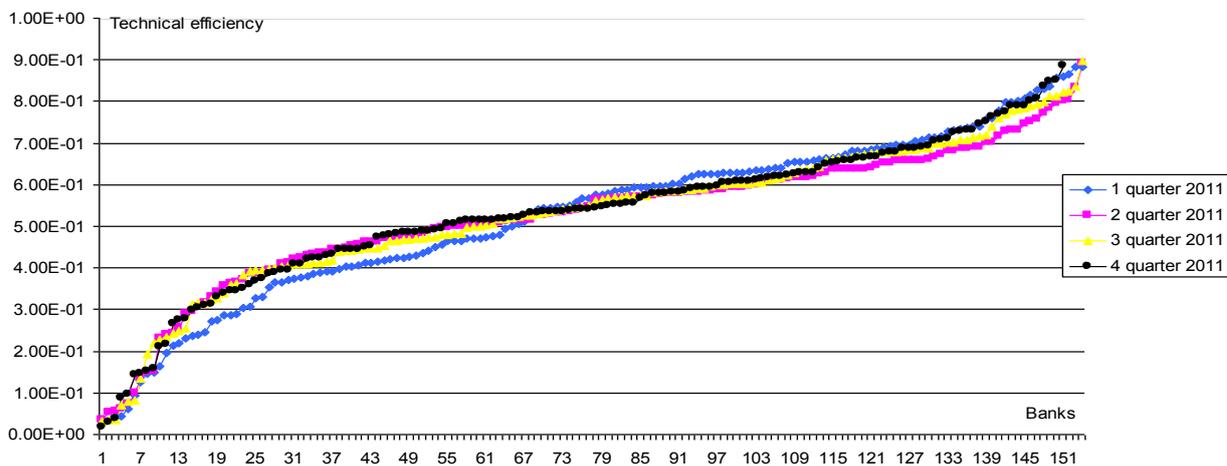


Fig. 3. Dynamics of change in the indicator of technical efficiency (EF_1) for the banking system of Ukraine in 2011

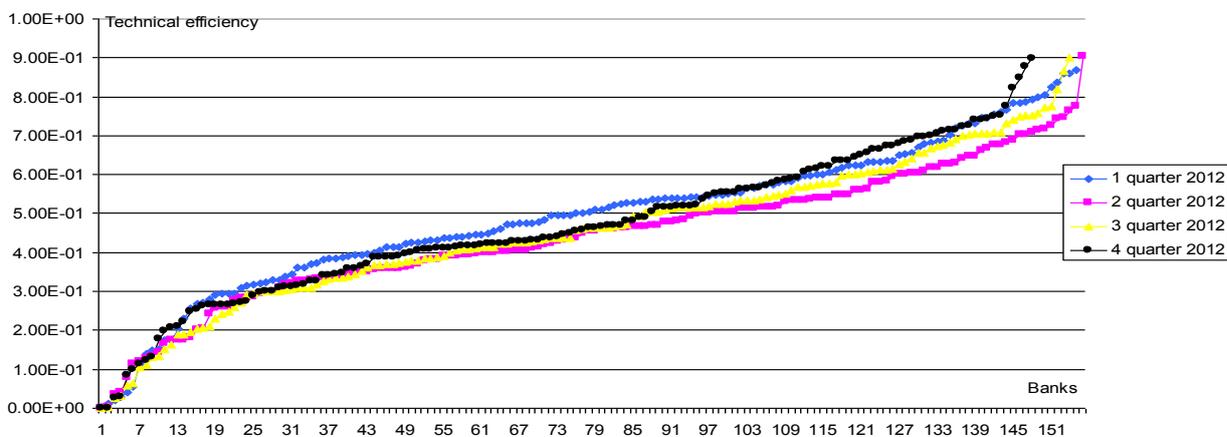


Fig. 4. Dynamics of change in the indicator of technical efficiency (EF_1) for the banking system of Ukraine in 2012

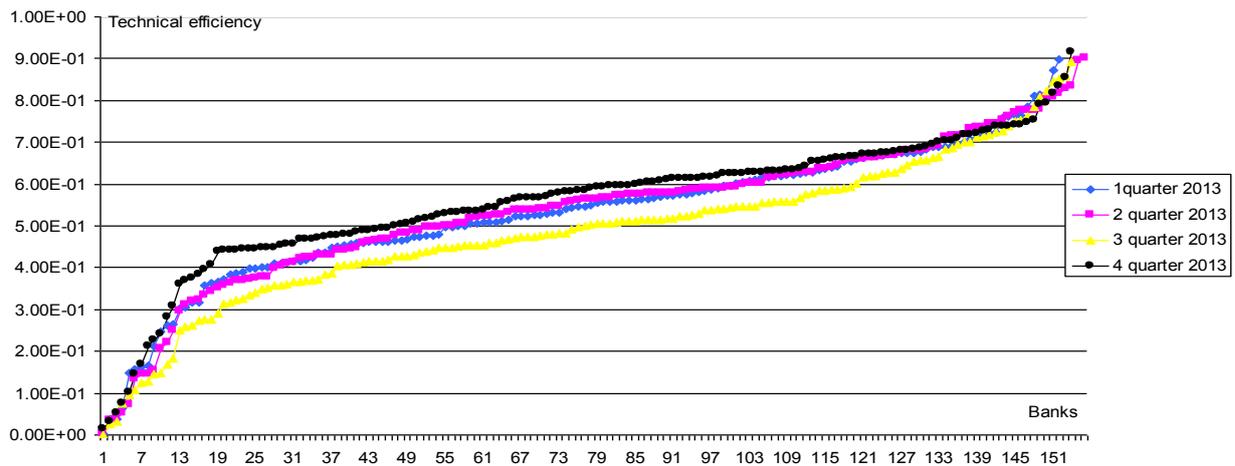


Fig. 5. Dynamics of change in the indicator of technical efficiency (EF_1) for the banking system of Ukraine in 2013

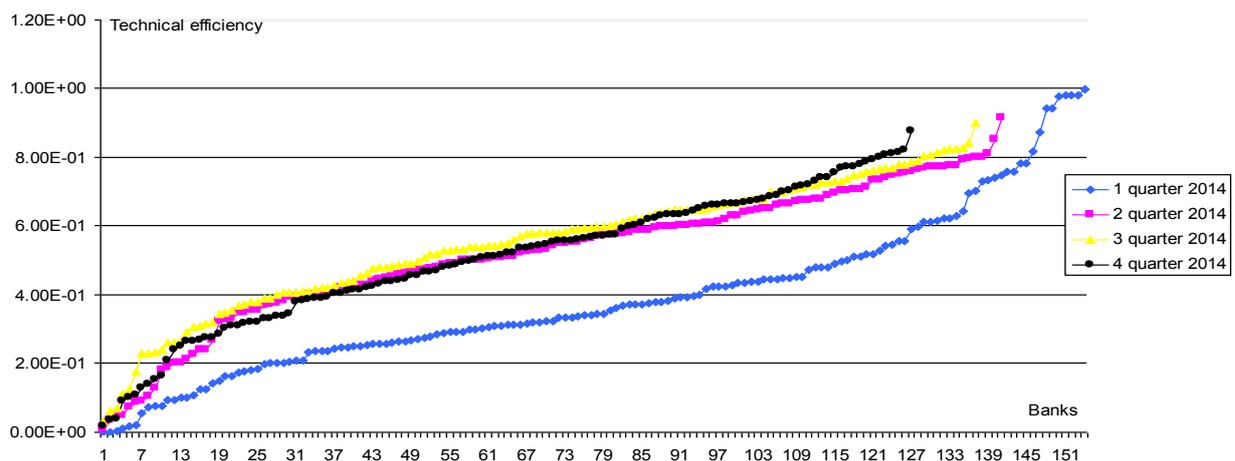


Fig. 6. Dynamics of change in the indicator of technical efficiency (EF_1) for the banking system of Ukraine in 2014

Figure 1 – Figure 6 analysis shows that technical efficiency indicator (EF_1) change dynamics for Ukraine bank system changes during each year, and also from year to year.

This is especially evident for technical efficiency indicator (EF_1) quarterly changes for Ukraine bank system. However, we can also point to general trends of technical efficiency indicator (EF_1) changes for Ukraine bank system.

Now we consider the mutual dynamics of technical efficiency indicator (EF_1) and indicators $EFKR_i$, $EFDR_i$.

Figure 7 and Figure 8 show mutual dynamics EF_1 and $EFKR_i$, EF_1 and $EFDR_i$ respectively. In this case we consider $EFKR_i$ or $EFDR_i$ values changing depending on the increase in the indicator EF_1 values.

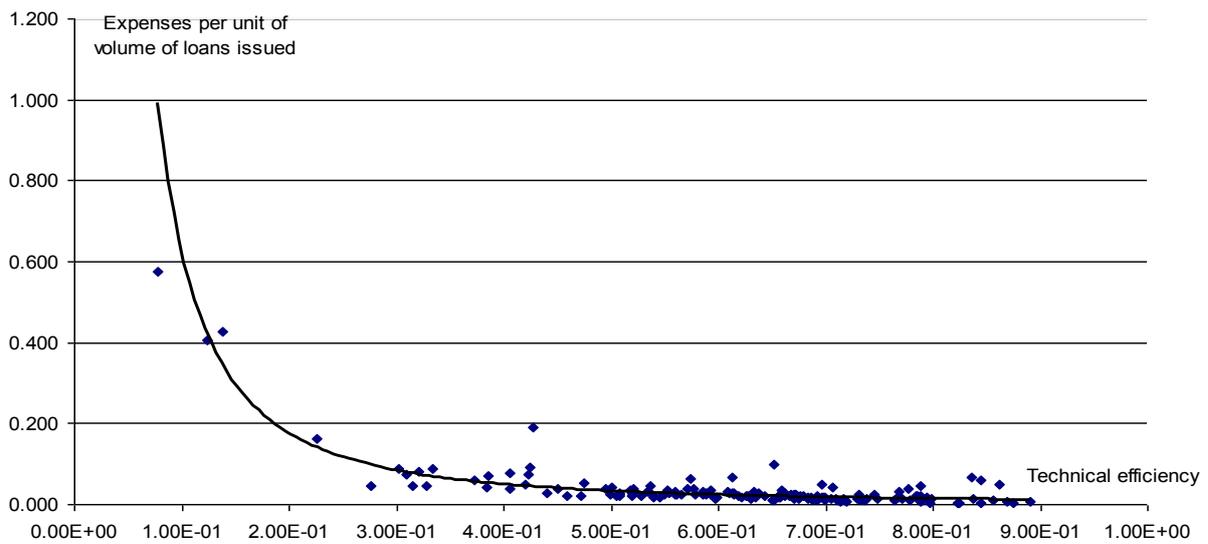


Fig. 7. Mutual dynamics of technical efficiency and costs per unit of volume of loans issued (the result of the first quarter of 2009 for the banking system of Ukraine)

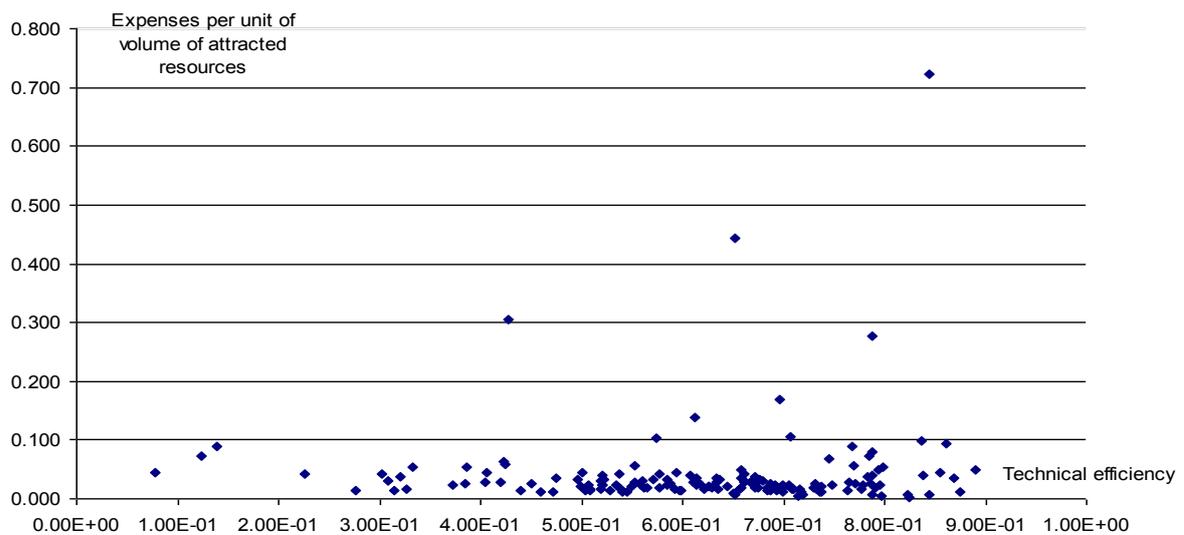


Fig. 8. Mutual dynamics of technical efficiency and costs per unit of attracted resources (the result of the first quarter of 2009 for the banking system of Ukraine)

Figure 7 shows that the mutual dynamics of technical efficiency and expenses per volume unit of loans issued has a certain tendency (look at the trend line – the solid curve in Figure 7). This trend means that technical efficiency values increase with decreasing expenses per volume unit of loans issued.

But data analysis in Figure 8 does not allow to establish a certain trend between technical efficiency and expenses per volume unit of attracted resources. A similar conclusion can be made for other time periods (Figure 9 and Figure 10, Figure 11 and Figure 12).

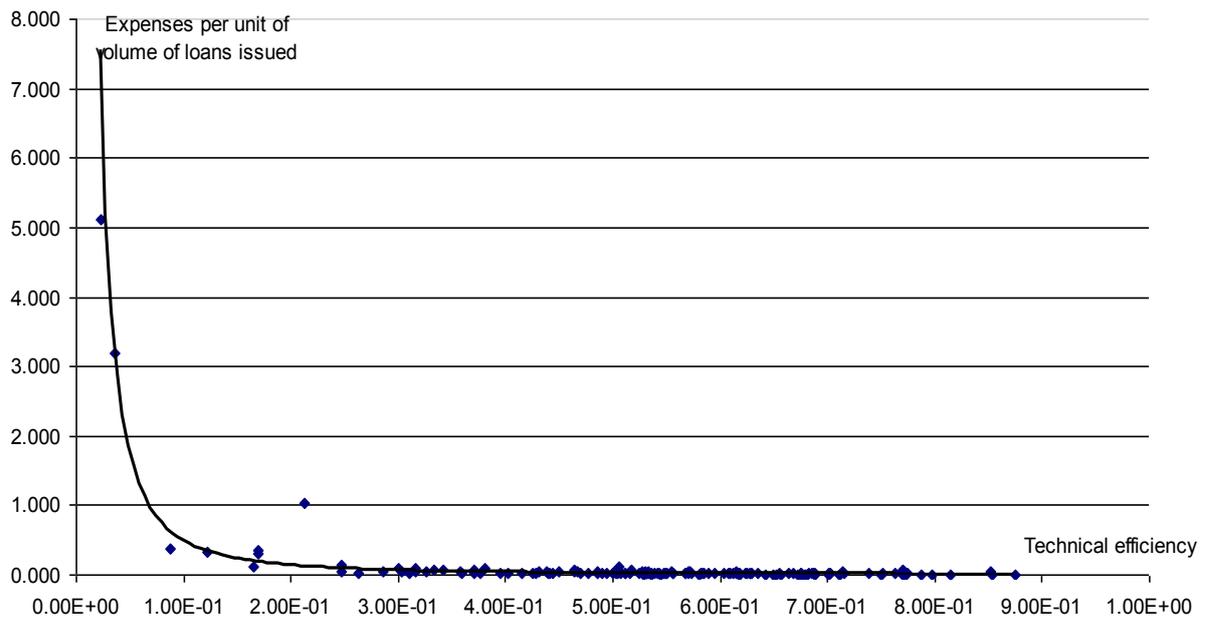


Fig. 9. Mutual dynamics of technical efficiency and costs per unit of volume of loans issued (the result of the first quarter of 2010 for the banking system of Ukraine)

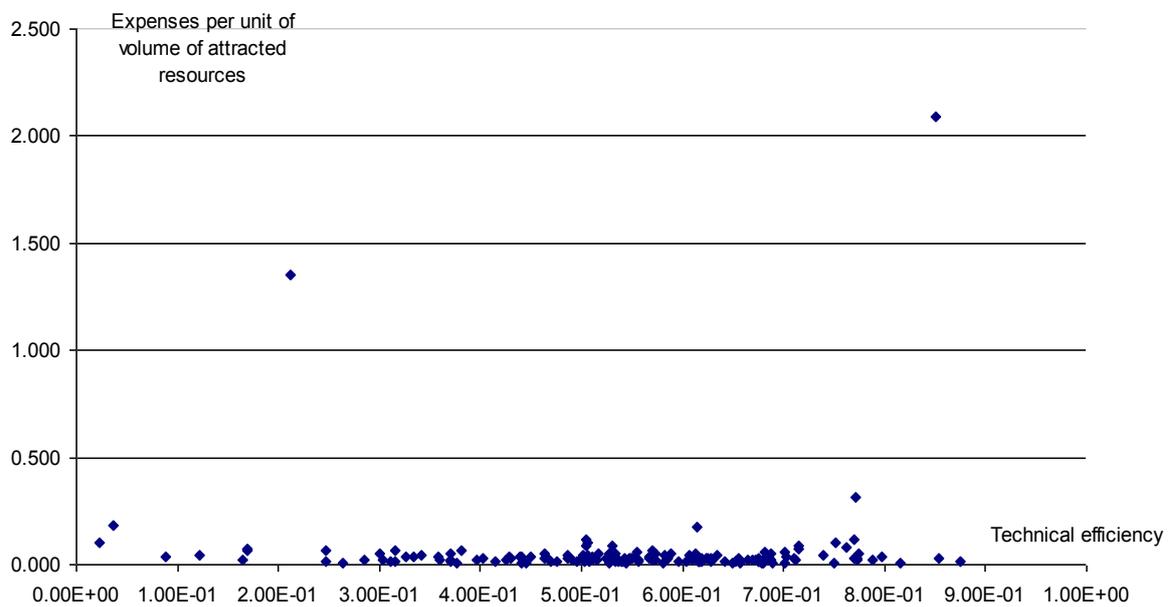


Fig. 10. Mutual dynamics of technical efficiency and costs per unit of attracted resources (the result of the first quarter of 2010 for the banking system of Ukraine)

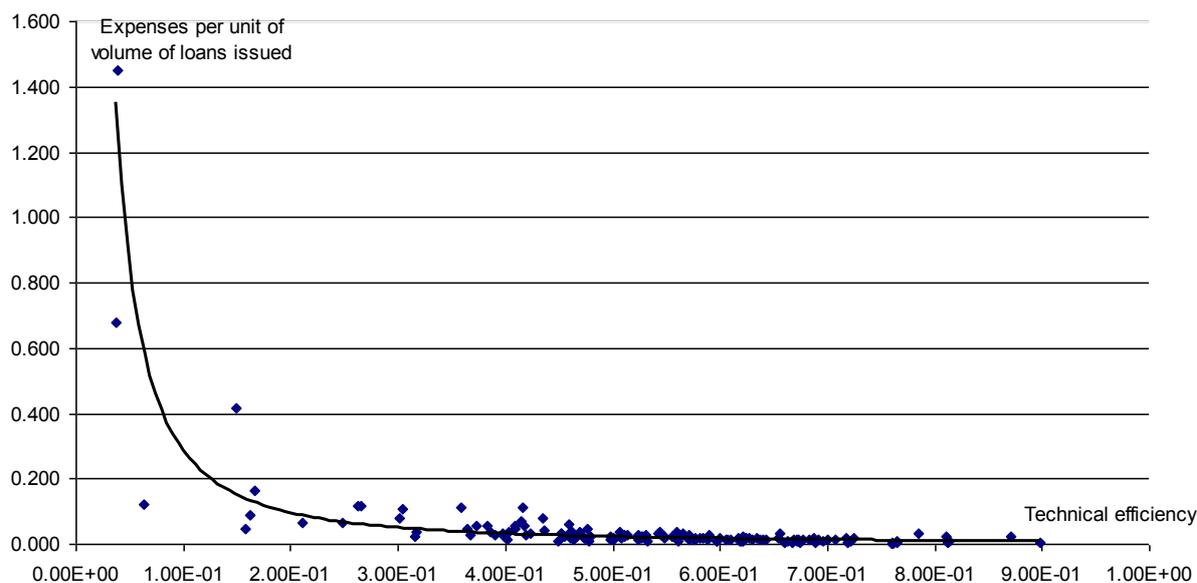


Fig. 11. Mutual dynamics of technical efficiency and costs per unit of volume of loans issued (the result of the first quarter of 2013 for the banking system of Ukraine)

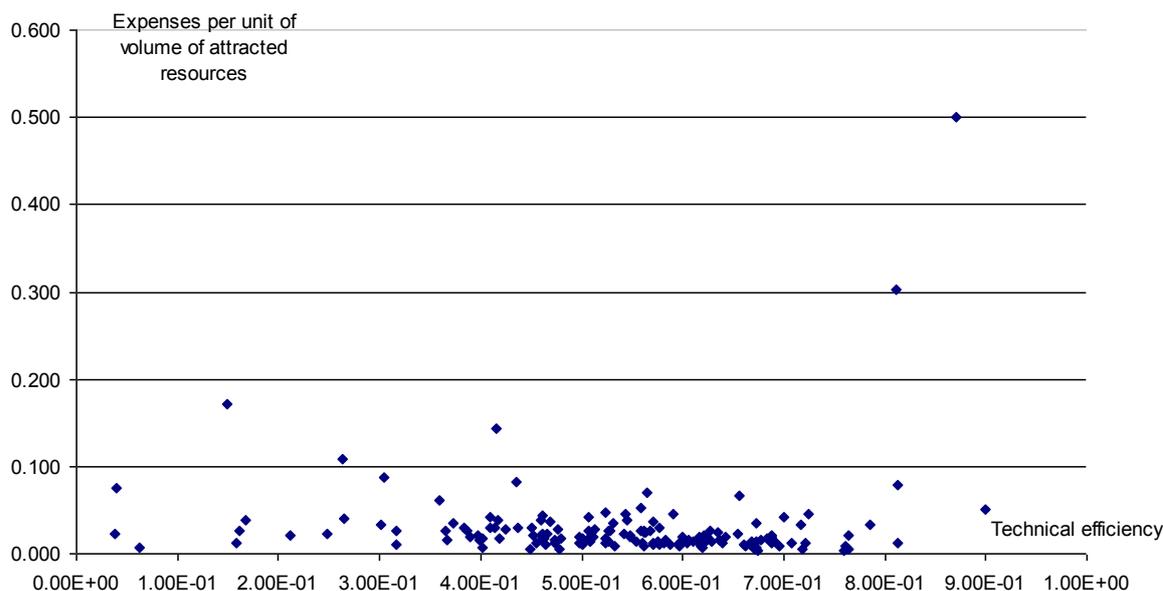


Fig. 12. Mutual dynamics of technical efficiency and costs per unit of attracted resources (the result of the first quarter of 2013 for the banking system of Ukraine)

Thus, we can argue that from the point of view of bank's credit resources management effectiveness and its technical efficiency values, there is complete consistency. However, this can not be argued from the point of view of attracting

resources to banks deposit accounts. Here, each bank chooses its own strategy for attracting resources. At the same time, we can state that the strategy of placing credit resources for all banks has approximately the same characteristics.

CONCLUSION

We examined one of the approaches to analyzing banking effectiveness. This approach combines various classical methods that allows to disclose the consequences of influence on conducting banking activities effectiveness from various factors side and provide a comparable assessment bank management in the context of its individual activities.

We also examined the analytical tools that allow to analyze the effectiveness of banking activities particular direction conducting in a holistic way, taking into account various factors of impact (the ability to provide loans, bank's resource base adequacy, bank's personnel efficiency). Specific examples number is given. It allows to analyze credit resources allocation and resources attraction to Ukrainian banks deposit accounts managing effectiveness.

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