Measuring Financial Inclusion in Malaysia

Objectives:

- Strategies to further financial inclusion and measurement framework for Malaysia
- Measurement tools and indicators
- Development of the financial inclusion index
- Where we are now?

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Malaysia – general information

- Geographic coordinates:
 - 2 30 N, 112 30 E
- Area:
 - Total: 329,758 km²
- Population (2015 est.):
 - 31.3 million
 - 20.5 million adults
- Demography:
 - 51% male
 - 49% female
- Median age:
 - Median age: total: 27.4 years
 - Male: 27.2 years
 - Female: 27.6 years

- Urbanisation
 - Urban population: 72% of total population (2010)
- Life expectancy at birth
 - Total population: 74.9 years
 - Male: 72.5 years; Female:77.4 years
- Literacy (2000)
 - Total population: 88%
 - Male: 92%; Female: 85%







Strategies to enhance financial inclusion in Malaysia

- Financial Inclusion Framework for 2011-2020

Vision

An inclusive financial system that best serves all members of society, including the underserved, to have access to and usage of quality, affordable essential financial services to satisfy their needs towards shared prosperity

Desired outcomes

Convenient accessibility

High take-up

Responsible usage

High satisfaction

Broad strategies



Innovative products & services

3 Effective financial institutions & infrastructure

Well informed & responsible underserved

10 action plans to achieve the mandate

- 1. Introduce agent banking
- 2. Leverage technologybased innovative channels
- 3. Introduce flexible microfinancing
- 4. Introduce microsavings product
- 5. Introduce microinsurance/takaful
- 6. Strengthen development financial institutions' capabilities
- 7. Organise structured training programmes in financial inclusion
- 8. Develop a framework for measurement and Financial Inclusion Index
- 9. Collaborate with non-governmental organisations for capacity building programmes
- 10. Improve financial literacy



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Measurement Tools – Data sources for financial inclusion indicators

Source **Dimensions** Convenient **Access Points - GIS Mapping Project Accessibility** Financial Inclusion Demand Side Survey s -2011 & 2015 **Take-Up Rate Financial Inclusion Supply Side Surveys** Responsible - ID Matching Project & CCRIS Database **Usage** Financial Inclusion Demand Side Survey s -Satisfaction Level 2011 & 2015



Development of a Financial Inclusion Index to track the overall progress of financial inclusion in Malaysia

- An Index incorporates key indicators into a single, comprehensive number

Key Salient Features

- 1 Leverage on AFI Core Set of Financial Inclusion Indicators formulated by the AFI Financial Inclusion Data Working Group (FIDWG)
- 2 Customised the AFI Core Set to reflect KPIs of Malaysia Financial Inclusion Framework by defining 4 dimensions of financial inclusion:
 - Convenient Accessibility
 - Take-up Rate
 - Responsible Usage
 - Satisfaction Level

Dimensions	& Indicators	S
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Dimension	Key Performance Indicators	Target (%) Set in 2012
Convenient Accessibility	% of sub-district with at least 2000 population with at least 1 access point	90
	% of population living in sub-district with at least one access point	95
Take-Up Rate	% of adult population with deposit accounts	95
	% of adult population with financing accounts	50
	% of adult population with life insurance/takaful policies	40
Responsible Usage	% of customers with active deposits	90
	% of customers with performing financing accounts	97
Satisfaction Level	 % of customers who are satisfied Overall financial services 	80



Global Supply and Demand Side Indicators on Financial Inclusion that could be consider for Index

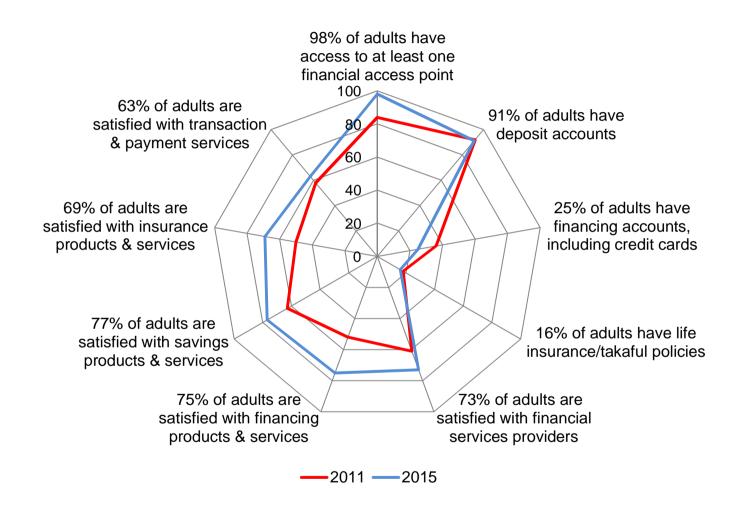
Supply-side	Demand-side
 For MFIs, commercial banks, credit unions and financial cooperatives: Automated teller machines (ATMs) Number of borrowers Branches Deposit account Loan account Mobile mobile account, money agent outlets, balance value (% of GDP), mobile money transactions Outstanding deposits and loans (% of GDP) 	 Percentage (%) of adults with: Account at a financial institution (all adults, women, adults poorest 40%, richest 60%, young, elder, rural & urban areas). Mobile account Debit and credit card ATM as the main mode of withdrawal Use of an account to receive wages, government transfers, to pay utility bills Use of debit card to make payments Sent / receive domestic remittances Saved and borrowed



Financial Inclusion Index – General Population - 2015

Dimension	Indicators	Data (%) 2011	Data (%) 2015	Target (%)	Index of Each Indicator	Weight	Index of Each Dimension	Equal Weighted Dimension	Equally Distributed FII
Convenient Accessibility	% of mukim with at least 2000 population with at least 1 access point	46	96	90	1.07	0.5	1.05	0.25	0.90 (0.896)
	% of population living in mukim with at least one access point	82	98	95	1.03	0.5			
Take-Up Rate	% of adult population with deposit accounts	92	(91)	95	0.96	0.5	0.61	0.25	
	% of adult population with financing accounts	36	(25	50	0.50	0.25			
	% of adult population with life insurance/takaful policies	18	(16	40	0.40	0.25			
Responsible Usage	% of customers with active deposits	87	92	90	1.02	0.5	1.01	0.25	
	% of customers with performing financing accounts	97	98	97	1.01	0.5			
Satisfaction Level	% of customers who are satisfied Overall financial services	61	73	80	0.91	1.0	0.91	0.25	
Index ranges fro	Index ranges from 0 – 1, with 1 being perfect financial inclusion 0.25 0.75 1							1.00	0 – 1.00
	DAINT NEOATA INIALATOIA								
Low	CENTRAL BANK OF MM boly Flate	Above	Average		High				

Improvement in accessibility and satisfaction of financial services but moderate take-up of financial products





Where we are now?

Convenient Accessibility



sub-districts with at least one access point

2015

82% 99%

population living in sub-districts with at least one access point

Strategies & Initiatives (2011-2015)









Agent **Banking**

Mobile & internet banking

Branching policy

Take-up Rate (% of adult population with financial products)

deposit accounts

92%

financing accounts

36%

life insurance / takaful policies 18%



2011





Financial Products





CGC's direct financing scheme

Enabling Infrastructure

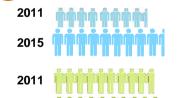




CCRIS

Proportionate regulation (DFIA)

Responsible Usage



87%

Customers with active deposit accounts 92%

97%

98%

Customers with performing financing accounts

Regulations



- Responsible
- **Financing** Guidelines Credit Card

Guidelines

Financial Advisory, **Education and Redress**







Satisfaction Level



Customers who are satisfied with overall financial services

Consumer and Market Conduct

- Guidelines on Transparency & disclosure
- Guidelines on Fees and charges
- ABM- Partners on Client charter and standard documentations

Scheme

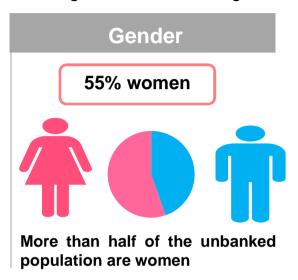


2015

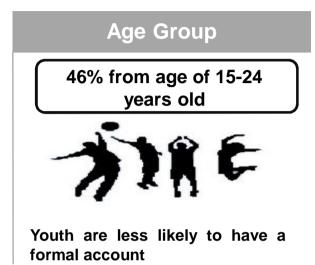
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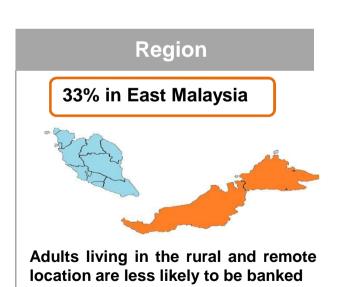
Who Are the 8% Unbanked Adult Population?

Gaps in financial inclusion across demographics, with women, youth and low income at the greatest disadvantage



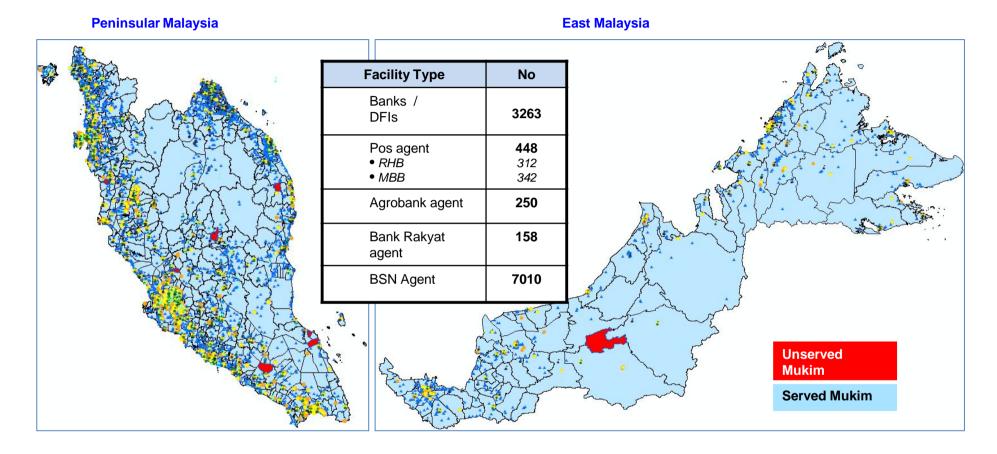








BNM used GIS to map the distribution network of all access points, as a result areas that are yet to be served are identified



As at end-2016: Total served sub-districts(mukim) - 97.4% with 23 sub-districts still remain unserved



Achievement thus far...

Improved financial inclusion index

2011: 0.77 \longrightarrow 2015: 0.9

Additional financial indicators to be monitor moving forward...

SME FINANCING INDICATORS	2011	2015	2020
Higher share of SME financing to business financing	39%	47%	Above 40%
Maintain high approval rate	80%	81%	Maintain above 80%
3 Improve impaired financing ratio	5.8%	3.2%	3%

GENDER DATABASE

- Account ownership and active account user at the formal financial institutions
- Women business owners



Thank you for listening

Q & A

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- 2. Box Article: Unlocking Shared benefits for All through Inclusive Finance, BNM Annual Report 2015, pg 72-78.
- 3. A Financial Inclusion Index to Measure the Progress of Financial Inclusion, AFI Guidance Note No.18, April 2016