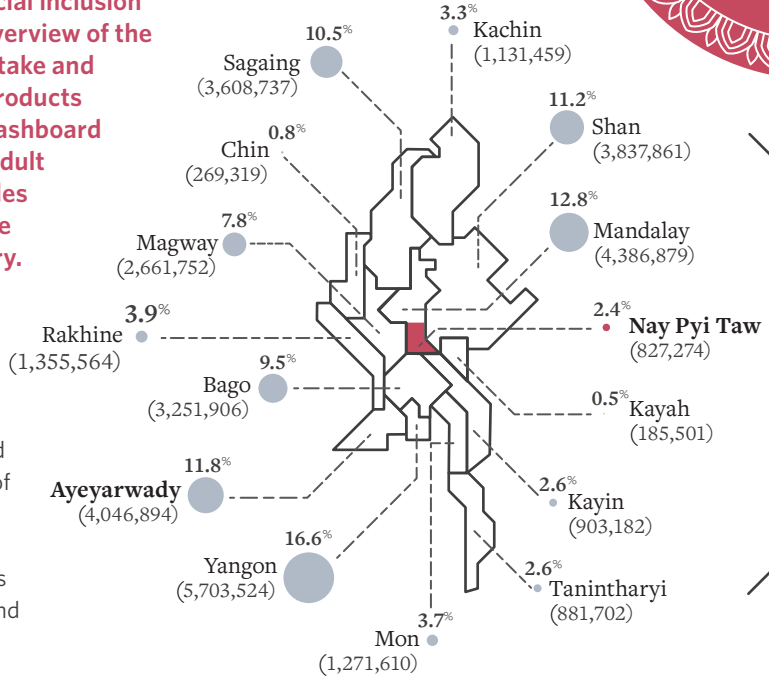


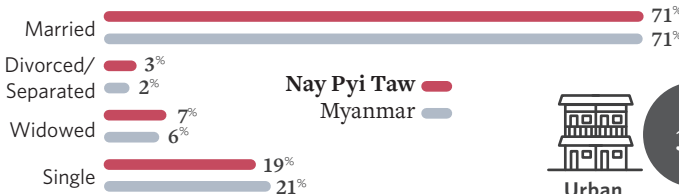
This Nay Pyi Taw territory dashboard on financial inclusion gives a high-level overview of the adult population uptake and usage of financial products and services. The dashboard also describes the adult perceptions, attitudes and needs within the Nay Pyi Taw territory.

Demographics

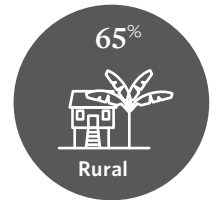
Nay Pyi Taw is home to about 830 thousand adults or close to 2% of the adult population in Myanmar. The largest concentration of adults are in Yangon (17%) and Mandalay (13%).



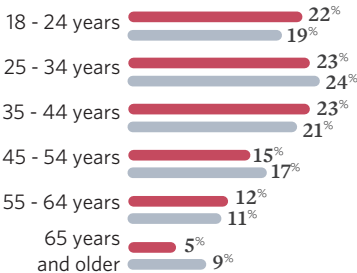
Adult population by State/Region



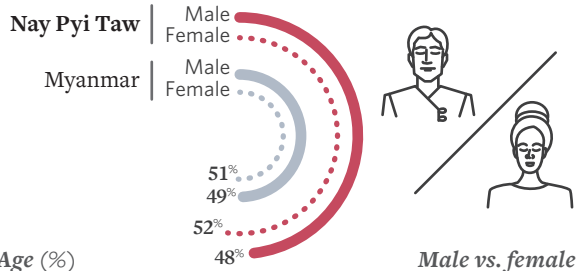
Marital status



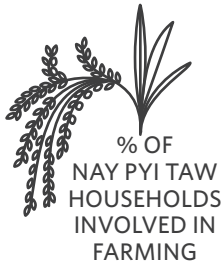
Rural vs. urban



Age (%)

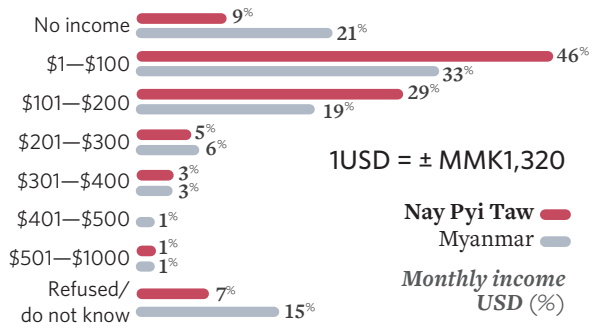
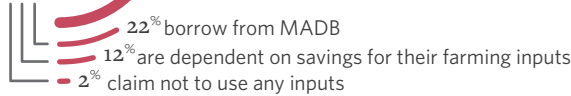


Male vs. female



36%
% OF
NAY PYI TAW
HOUSEHOLDS
INVOLVED IN
FARMING

of these

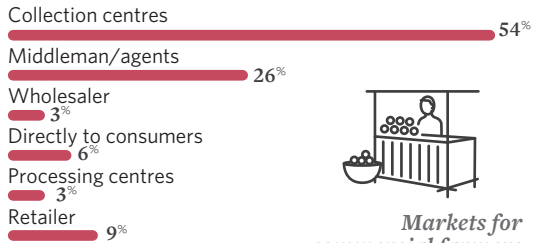
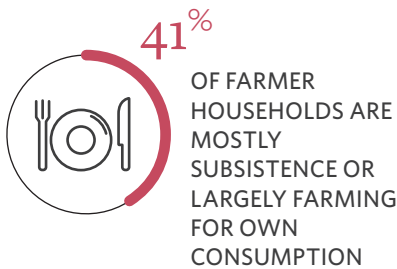


1USD = ± MMK1,320

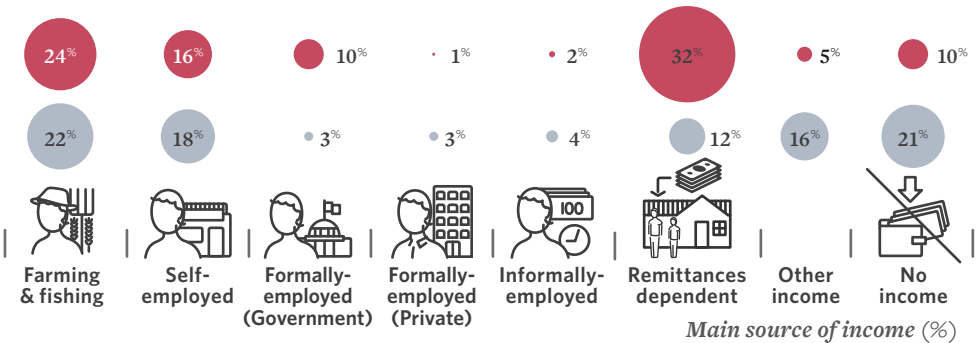
Nay Pyi Taw (Red)
Myanmar (Blue)

Monthly income
USD (%)

Household involvement in farming (%)

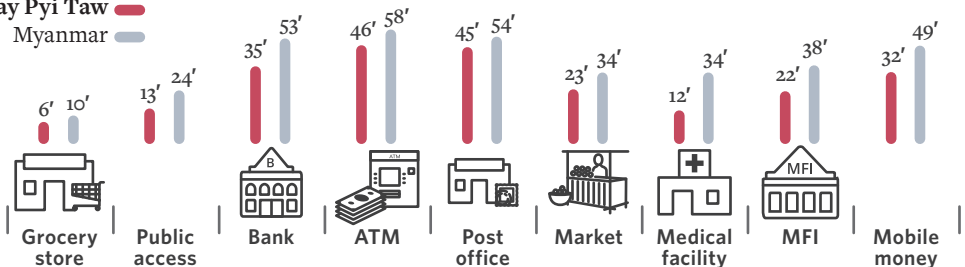


Markets for
commercial farmers



Main source of income (%)

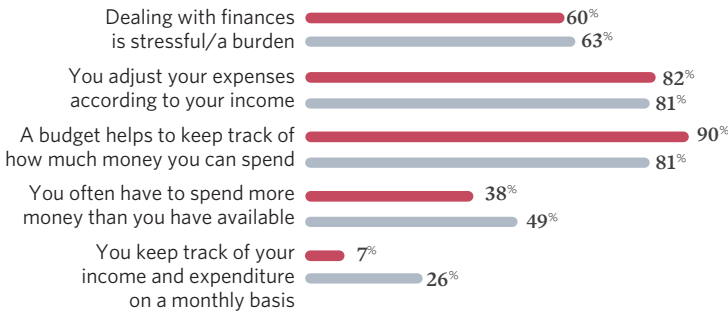
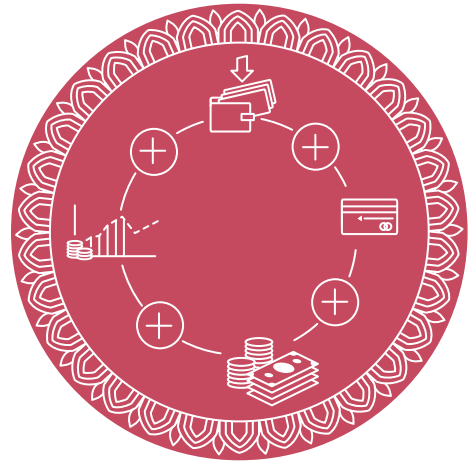
Nay Pyi Taw (Red)
Myanmar (Blue)



Mean time taken to reach destination (minutes - dry season)

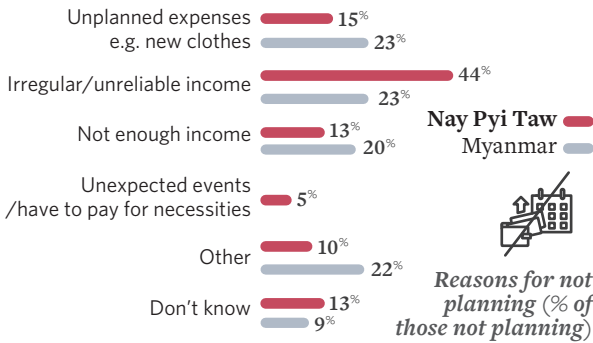
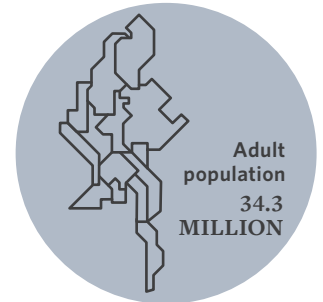
Myanmar

NAY PYI TAW



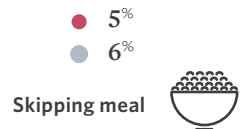
Nay Pyi Taw █
Myanmar █

Agreeing with statement (%)

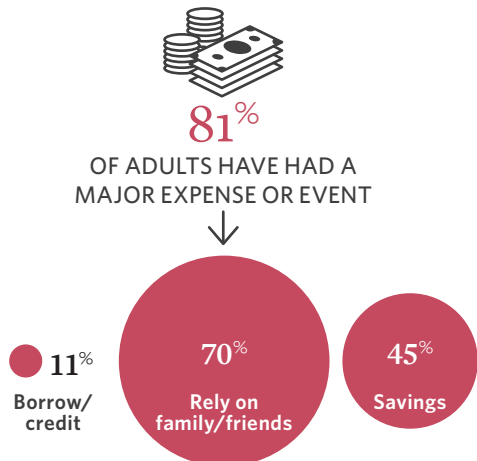
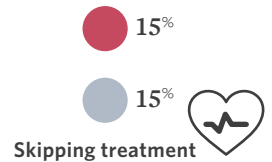


49%

OF NAY PYI TAW ADULTS HAVE DEPLETED HOUSEHOLD FUNDS FOR FOOD AND OTHER CRITICAL LIVING NEEDS BEFORE THEIR NEXT INCOME

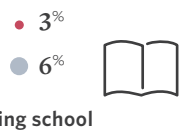


Poverty symptoms reduced nationally between 2013 and 2018 (22% to 18%). Nay Pyi Taw citizens have near identical prevalence of hunger and medical symptoms as the national average.



Mechanism for paying for major expense (%)

% of households experiencing poverty symptom

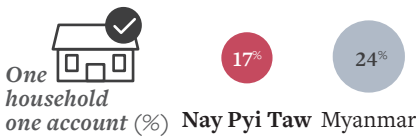


Financial Inclusion

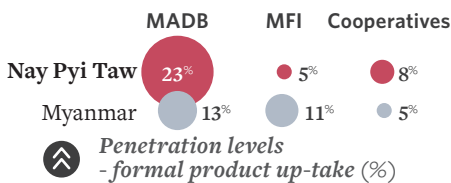
FinScope measures the perceived ownership/usage of financial products. If an adult (18 years or older) believes to currently have or use a product or service from an institution (e.g. MADB) or family/friend, the individual is classified as accessing financial services, either formally or informally. This classification may deviate from supply-side information (on formal product reporting) as one adult may have multiple products with similar institutions (e.g. savings account with two banks). FinScope only counts this adult once although having multiple products in the access strand. The 'banked' category has precedence over other formal channels which has precedence over informal channels. Hence, Finscope and supply-side may differ when reporting on adult perceptions versus accounts in the corresponding supply side analysis.

Overall 48% of Myanmar adults are formally served while 50% are informally served.

Comparatively, 53% of Nay Pyi Taw adults are formally served with 64% of adults being served informally (also the highest informally served state). Nay Pyi Taw territory has 17% of its households with a formal account compared to 24% nationally - 7 percentage points lower than the national average.



Nay Pyi Taw adult product ownership or usage is largely driven by the MADB (23%), MFIs (5%) and Cooperative (8%). Overall credit at other formal (non-bank) stood at 19% while bank and other formal (non-bank) remittances were at 11% and 16% respectively.

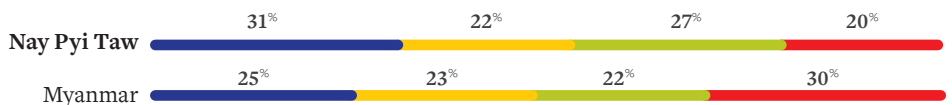


	Focus	Regulated/unregulated	Uptake	Main Financial Product	Main Provider(s)
Access	Products	Formal	53%	Payments, credit	MADB, MFI, cooperatives, bank
		Informal	64%	Savings	Savings groups, jewellery, livestock
Depth	Multiple products	Formal	21%	Payments	Bank
		Informal only	27%	Credit	Money lenders
Area	Urban	Formal	61%	Payments	Bank
		Informal	49%	Savings	Savings groups, jewellery
	Rural	Formal	49%	Credit	MADB, MFI
		Informal	73%	Savings	Savings groups, jewellery, livestock
Gender	Male	Formal	60%	Payments	Bank
		Informal	66%	Savings	Savings groups, jewellery
	Female	Formal	49%	Credit	MADB, cooperatives
		Informal	64%	Credit, savings	Savings groups, jewellery, money lenders

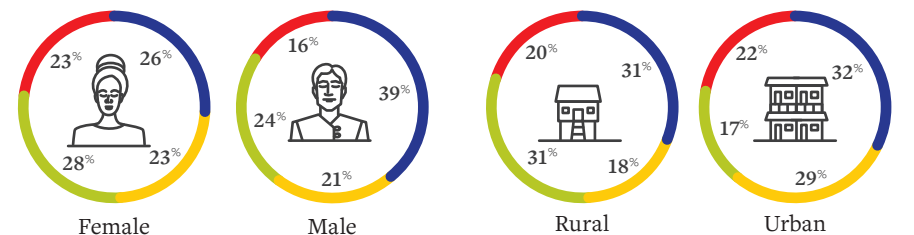
Overview of financial access (%)

Financial access (overall)

Bank access is much higher in Nay Pyi Taw but with a much lower other formal (non-bank) product uptake. Overall, Nay Pyi Taw has higher than national average formal financial access predominantly led by bank product uptake. Higher access to banks, formal economic activity, stability and general perceptions of financial services may explain the higher than average bank product uptake.



Financial access strand (%)



Nay Pyi Taw access strand by gender (%) Nay Pyi Taw access strand by location (%)



MEDICAL EXPENSES

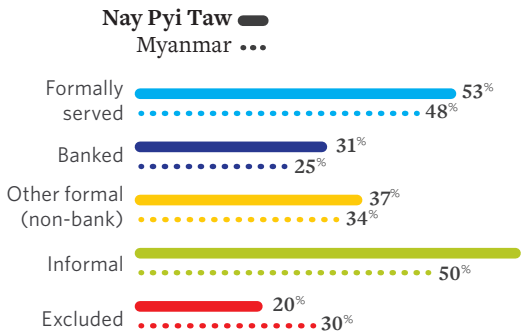


LIVING EXPENSES



EDUCATION EXPENSES

Nay Pyi Taw adults use different financial mechanisms (both formal and informal), ranging from borrowing and pawning of goods to saving and investing, to meet their top three needs which are medical, living, and education expenses.

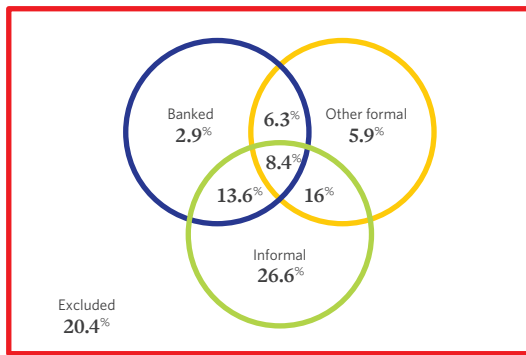


Financial access overall (with overlaps) (%)

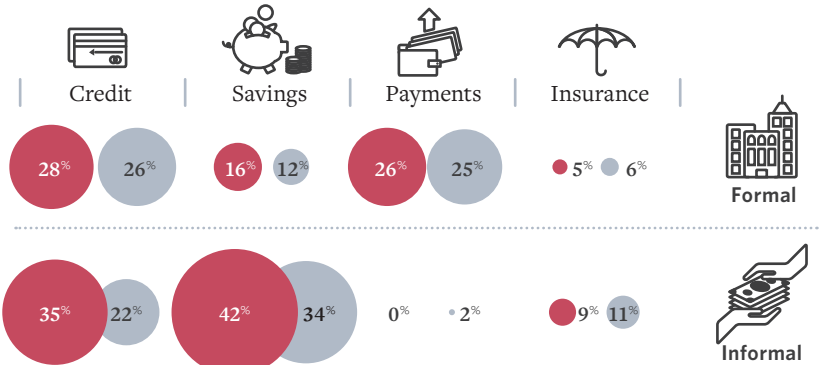
Formal vs. informal usage of financial products

Nay Pyi Taw adults have a high use of informal products. Informal savings are the most popular informal mechanism followed closely by informal credit mechanisms. Payments are largely driven by formal mechanisms.

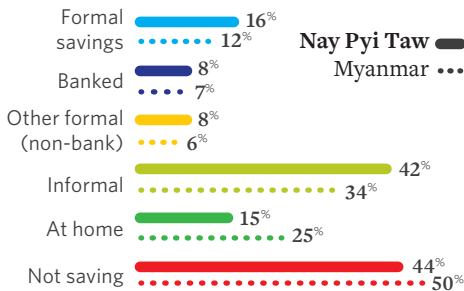
Informal credit is mostly composed of current borrowing from money lenders, employers and getting goods in advance from shop/store. Informal insurance is largely composed of community based groups or solidarity systems and funeral or burial societies referred to as Nar yay athin. Informal savings are composed of village savings groups such as Su Jay or Su-mae savings in livestock and jewellery.



Cross-use between bank products and services, other formal (non-bank) and informal products



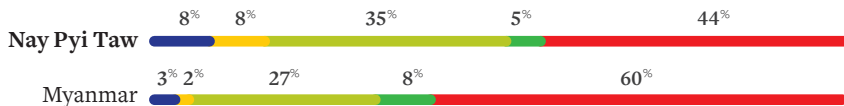
Formal (regulated) vs. informal usage of financial products (%)



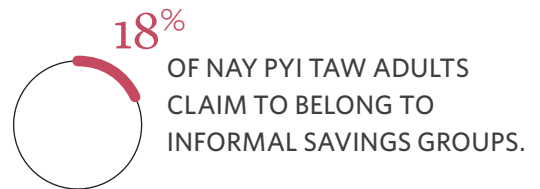
Savings overall (with overlaps) (%)

Savings and Investments

A significant proportion of Nay Pyi Taw adults save mainly through informal mechanisms (42%) compared to a lower national average of 34% overall. For Nay Pyi Taw as with most states and regions it shows most adults depend on informal savings although the formal savings uptake is higher compared to other states or regions (16%).

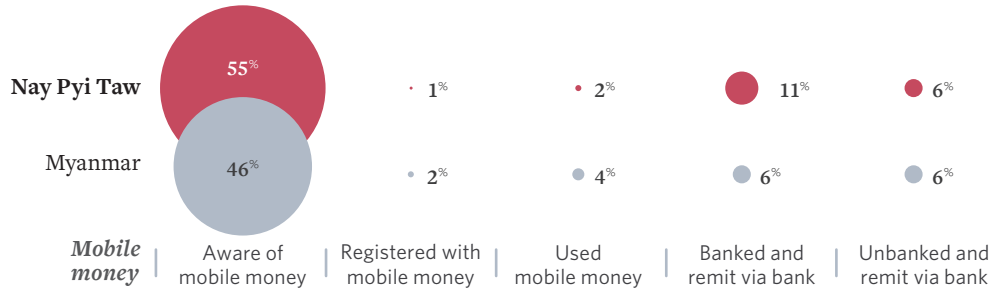
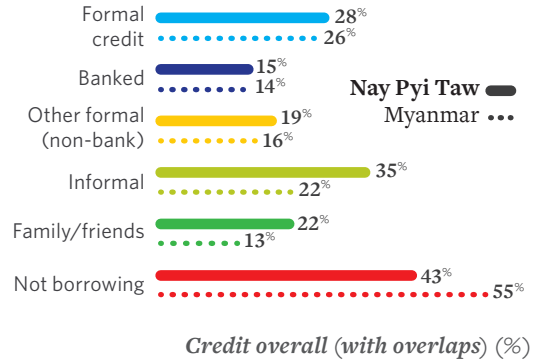
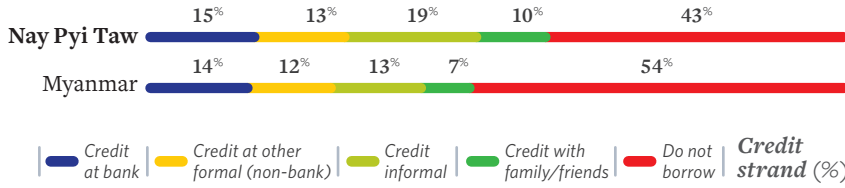


Savings strand (%)



Borrowing and Credit

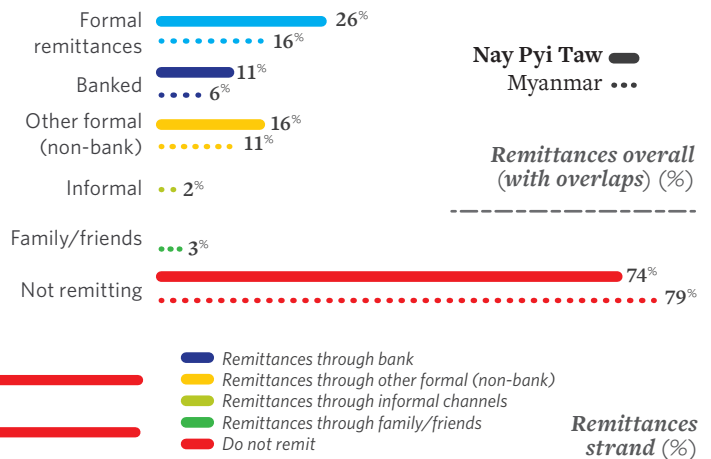
Formal borrowing in Nay Pyi Taw is mostly from formal (mostly driven by banks) although a substantial number of borrowers are using other formal (non-bank) institutions such as MFIs.



Just over one in two adults in Nay Pyi Taw are aware of mobile money which is similar to the national average of nearly one in two adults.

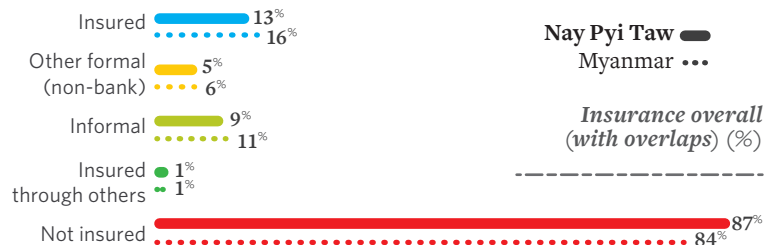
Remittances and mobile money

Bank remittances - both banked and unbanked users (over the counter) - constitute one of the two main drivers of formal remittances.



Insurance and risk management

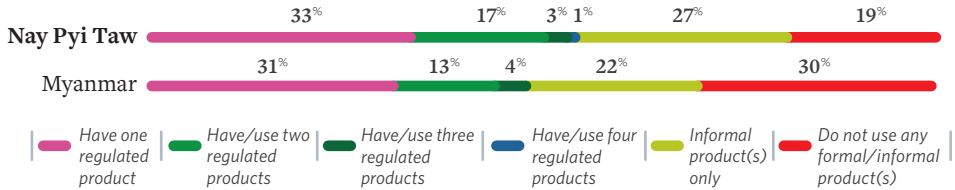
The most common income security risks encountered Nay Pyi Taw adults in the past 12 months were major illness (22%) and crop failure (19%). The main coping mechanisms for both risks is pawning goods or borrowing money or help/assistance from others.



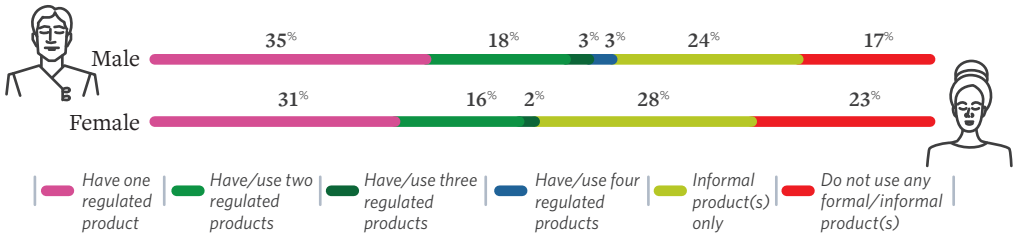
Formal insurance is largely driven by social security benefit while informal insurance is largely driven by informal funeral funds and solidarity systems.

Product Depth Strand

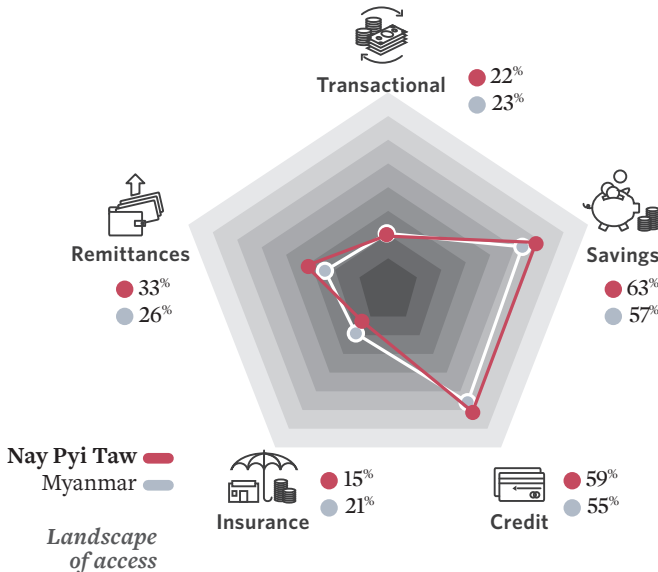
The product depth strand classifies adults with their current number of different regulated (formal) products across the four main categories of credit, savings, payments (transactions and remittances), and insurance. The last two tiers are those only using informal (unregulated) products and the excluded (those that do not have/use any financial product/service).



Product depth strand (%)



Nay Pyi Taw product depth strand by gender (%)



Landscape of Access

The Landscape of Access is used to illustrate the extent to which financially included individuals have/use financial products/services (excluding those borrowing from family/friends and those who save at home/saving in secret place). The population here would include those formally included as well informally included.

Key findings

- » With a 53% formal financial access, Nay Pyi Taw exceeds the national average (48%) by over 10%. Formal financial access is driven mainly by MADB credit (23%), in line with the national average, MFIs, and formal remittance channels.
- » Nay Pyi Taw has a higher than national average uptake of informal financial products (63% versus 50%) largely driven by borrowing from money lenders, village savings groups and informal funeral funds/solidarity systems.
- » Nay Pyi Taw adults relying exclusively on informal products (17% urban and 31% rural) trails the national average (19% and 23% respectively). Adults using both formal and informal is close to the national average (56%).
- » Most adults only use one formal product (33%) with less using two or three regulated products (20%).
- » The proportion of households with one account is at 17% for Nay Pyi Taw which is seven percentage points lower than the national average of 24%.
- » Urban adults in Nay Pyi Taw are more formally included at 61% while rural adults are at 49%. Urban adults that are informally served sit at 17% while rural adults sit at 31% indicating higher rural dependency on the informal services alone. A higher excluded population is in urban areas (22%) versus rural areas (20%).

Note to Reader: *The data displayed depicts the understanding, perceptions and responses to questions of the surveyed adult population asked by well-trained enumerators. The dashboard reflects the demand-side data on financial inclusion for understanding consumer perceptions and behaviour. Disparities emerging between the FinScope findings and supply-side are due to measurement differences, duplication, literacy, awareness, etc. Some of these disparities are explored for follow-up investigation in the MAP Diagnostic Report. Some graphs are not meant to be added due to multiple mention/overlaps. Some of the numbers in the graphics may add to less or more than 100% due to rounding off.*

