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Economic Development Rapport With Financial Inclusion Composite Index

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Abstract
Financial inclusion, access to useful and affordable financial services and products, are viewed differently across regions worldwide due to varying needs and differences in financial goods requirements among individuals and countries. However, most academics and thinkers believe that financial inclusion refers to easily accessible banking services at reasonable costs in satisfactory and appropriate formats. Financial Inclusion helps to improve health and well-being (SDG 3). This study aims to assess the link between the financial inclusion index and both economic and socioeconomic development in the present era. Using panel data techniques, the study analyzes a sample from the developing South Asian region spanning the period from 2004 to 2020. According to the findings of the study, an increase in the number of people who have access to financial services led to an intensification in economic growth as well as in the taxonomy of the human development index. Based on these findings the study recommends that policymakers enhance financial inclusion levels to promote optimal, sustainable, and inclusive economic growth and development. This can be achieved by addressing regional structure and disparities as well as by accentuating financial inclusion metrics.

Keywords: Financial Inclusion, Composite Financial Inclusion Index, Dimensions of Financial inclusion, Economic Development

1. Introduction

Financial inclusion, defined as the provision of essential financial services to underserved populations, is a crucial mechanism for fostering economic development and achieving sustainable social progress (Sahay et al., 2015). It encompasses efforts to integrate marginalized individuals into the formal financial system, thereby providing them access to a variety of formal financial products and services (Allen, Demirguc-Kunt et. al., 2016). Most often the impoverished confront significant barriers to accessing basic financial services within the formal financial sector. In alignment with the United Nations' sustainability agenda, financial inclusion emerges as a pivotal strategy for addressing poverty and advancing broader social equity objectives. Moreover, improved financial services have the potential to support women. This is highlighted by the works of Swamy (2014), Demirguc-Kunt et al. (2017), Sahay et al. (2015), and Ghosh & Vinod (2017). Furthermore, arguments thrive regarding the broader economic benefits, including reinforcing economic and trading systems. According to Sahay et al. (2015), financial inclusion is the process of providing basic financial services to underserved groups. It is an important tool for promoting economic growth and attaining long-term social improvement, includes initiatives to incorporate excluded people into the formal financial system so they can access a range of formal financial goods and services (Allen et al., 2016; Ozili, 2018; Bold et al., 2012). Financial inclusion is a key plug-in for combating poverty and social fairness. Financial services should be widely accessible and free of cost to promote prosperity for the entire society. Financial inclusion, akin to a network, enhances the efficiency and performance of underlying systems, acting as a catalyst for both human and economic development. This concept is supported by Swamy (2014), Kim, Yu, & Hassan (2018), and Ozili (2018). Drawing from the studies of Schumpeter (2017) and Levine (1997), the financial industry is recognized for its role in allocating resources and promoting innovation. Specifically, financial inclusion promotes the growth of human capital by enabling investments in education and health, enhancing the potential for human development. Additionally, Gupta et al. (2014) argues that providing affordable financial services to low-income and vulnerable groups promotes socio-economic development and helps eliminate poverty. To allocate resources efficiently, mitigate risks, and promote economic inclusion for marginalized groups, individuals must have access to a strong financial system. Low-income households utilize financial services to accumulate assets, level out their consumption, and deal with emergencies in a better way (Kim et al., 2018; Iqbal & Sami, 2017; Raza et al., 2019, and Riaz et al, 2021).

Globally, tremendous progress has been made in reducing poverty and promoting wealth over time. However, many people around the world, particularly in developing nations, face challenges in meeting basic living standards. Disparities in eliminating extreme poverty exist due to various national and regional factors. Excessive income disparity hinders economic development significantly. The World Bank has set goals to reduce severe poverty by 2030 and improve living conditions for the poorest 40% of the population in each nation by tackling income disparity. Ensuring sustainable socioeconomic

development has always been a fundamental goal for economies prioritizing the well-being of their populations. Neaime and Gaysset (2018) state that financial inclusion is crucial to reducing income inequality, alleviating poverty, and fostering economic growth. Despite global initiatives, South Asian developing nations continue to lag in socioeconomic progress (World Bank, 2017).

This study inspects how the Financial Inclusion Index relates to GDP, representing economic growth, and the Human Development Index, reflecting socioeconomic development in developing countries, especially in South Asia. In this study, a comprehensive financial inclusion indicator is developed to analyze its correlation with socioeconomic development and economic growth, utilizing panel data from 2004 to 2020. The results show a significant correlation between economic and socioeconomic growth and Financial Inclusion.

2. Review of the Literature

The World Bank (2014) defines financial inclusion as the extent to which individuals and companies use financial services. Amidžić et al. (2014) defines financial inclusion as an economic state where everyone has access to essential financial services without being denied based on factors other than efficiency. Demirgüç-Kunt et al. (2013) defines financial inclusion as the utilization of formal financial services by diverse groups, leading to the enhancement of well-being for many individuals. Sahay et al. (2015) define financial inclusion as ensuring that financial services are available, accessible, and affordable for marginalized groups in society. Sarma (2012) offers a comprehensive definition considering elements of formal financial systems such as accessibility, availability, and usage for all stakeholders in an economy.

Research on financial inclusion provides various perspectives but often gives incomplete empirical assessments due to limited data availability and insufficient data on financial inclusion measures. Honohan (2007, 2008) studied how financial access relates to poverty and inequality in 162 economies. The research suggests that access to financial resources alone can significantly reduce poverty, but this effect changes when considering other factors. They also discovered that financial access contributed to reducing income inequality, especially when analyzing financial depth measures. Park and Mercado (2015) examined the factors that influence financial inclusion and how it affects poverty and income inequality in 37 developing Asian economies. The study revealed that higher per capita income and adherence to the rule of law supported financial inclusion, whereas factors like a higher age-dependency ratio impeded it. Furthermore, they found that financial inclusion significantly reduced poverty and hinted at a decrease in income inequality. In a follow-up study Park and Mercado (2018) expanded their analysis to include 151 economies and presented a new financial inclusion index. Notably, in economies with high and middle-high incomes, financial inclusion was positively associated with economic growth and lower poverty rates. However, they did not find evidence that financial inclusion had a notable effect on income inequality among various income groups.

Jabir et al. (2017) focused their research on sub-Saharan Africa and discovered that financial inclusion considerably reduced the amount of poverty that existed among households with low incomes in the region. In a similar vein, Swamy (2014) highlighted the positive impact that financial inclusion programs have, particularly on women's participation in India, which ultimately leads to higher household income and well-being. In addition to the research of Dabla-Norris et al. (2015), Salazar-Cantú et al. (2015), and García-Herrer and Turégano (2015), there are many other studies that have investigated the impact of financial inclusion on the reduction of income inequality presenting miscellaneous results.

Beck et al. (2007) suggested creating a financial inclusion index that merges indicators of loans, deposit services, and demographic and geographic coverage. Nanziri (2016) explored the disparities in financial inclusion between genders, offering valuable insights into the patterns of financial access among men and women in South Africa. The study revealed that women tended to use structured international services and informal credit mechanisms, whereas men preferred credit facilities, insurance, and investment products. Mitchell and Scott (2019) stated that Argentina used economic growth strategically to boost tax collection by transitioning to cashless transactions through financial inclusion measures. This was done in order to support tax revenue. The modification was introduced with the intention of increasing formal market participation and, as a result, increasing the amount of tax revenue sources. Similarly, Bangladesh made notable progress in financial inclusion by introducing new banking products like 'SureCash,' aimed at supporting marginalized groups including women and the impoverished (Ghosh, 2019).

On the other hand, different descriptions emerged about financial inclusion strategies in the United States and the United Kingdom. Marshall (2004) emphasized the UK's prominence on reducing economic inequality through policies that promote competition among financial entities, while Ozili (2020) underscore similarities in their approaches while highlighting differences in policy priorities. Empirical research in various settings sheds light on the intricacies of financial inclusion. For example, Beck et al. (2014) investigated the factors that influence financial inclusion in Africa and attributed the success that has been made to the arrival of international banks from emerging economies. Chikalipah (2017) identified illiteracy as a major obstacle to financial inclusion in Sub-Saharan Africa. The importance of education in promoting inclusive economic growth is highlighted by Chen et al. (2019) who reveal a complicated relationship between financial inclusion, efficiency, and stability, stressing its multifaceted impact on financial systems. Fonte (2012) emphasized the transformative power of digital payments in the US while expressing reservations about equitable access. Al-Mudimigh and Anshari (2020) emphasized the vital role of fintech in broadening financial inclusion across various environments.

Atkinson and Messy (2013) advocated for the implementation of financial literacy programs as a means of supplementing efforts to achieve financial inclusion, the relevance of financial inclusion extends far beyond economic measurements and has significant repercussions for the development of socioeconomic conditions.

Existing studies on financial inclusion indices relied on cross-sectional data and a limited set of variables. While the relationships between financial inclusion, socioeconomic development, and economic factors are valuable for understanding, they only offer a partial insight into these complex relationships. Therefore, our research aims to contribute to the existing

literature by analyzing the relationship between financial inclusion, the Human Development Index (HDI) as a proxy for socioeconomic development, and the Gross Domestic Product as a proxy for economic growth. This analysis will help address the research gap identified in previous studies. To achieve this, we utilize panel data from multiple South Asian countries to develop a comprehensive financial inclusion index.

3. Measurements and Specifications for the Model

This study provides a comprehensive empirical examination of the relationship between financial inclusion, human development index (HDI), and gross domestic product (GDP), building on the findings of prior research. A significant portion of the explanatory variables and the Financial Inclusion Index from the research conducted by Sarma and Pais (2011), Allen et al. (2016), and other studies reviewed in the previous section were selected for the regression equations.

In the statistical analysis, we use robust standard errors along with a fixed effect model to account for heteroskedasticity. For this research, we use a method called dynamic panel regression and fixed effect estimation. Validating the applicability of the fixed effect model over the random effect model is based on the Hausman test results, which reject the null hypothesis at a significance level of 1%, indicating a high level of confidence. The factors impacting financial inclusion are established using the regression equations. To determine the factors influencing financial inclusion, we specify the following regression equations.

$$CFI_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_i + \beta_1 HDI + \beta_2 GDP + \mu_{it} \quad (1)$$

$$HDI_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_i + \beta_1 CFI + \beta_2 GDP + \mu_{it} \quad (2)$$

$$GDP_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_i + \beta_1 HDI + \beta_2 CFI + \mu_{it} \quad (3)$$

$$HDI * GDP = \alpha_0 + \alpha_i + \beta_1 CFI + \mu_{it} \quad (4)$$

CFI represents the Financial Inclusion Index.
HDI represents the Human Devolvement Index.
GDP represents the Gross Domestic Product.
The terms (i) and (t) represent the country and year respectively.

The analysis used unbalanced annual panel data from South Asian countries including Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka from 2004 to 2020. Data is collected from the International Monetary Fund and UNDP. Three key aspects of an inclusive financial system – penetration, availability, and usage are used to create the composite financial inclusion index (CFI). This index is crucial for assessing the level of financial inclusion in different economies.

3.1 Dimension of Penetration

It is a measure of the degree to which individuals are incorporated into the formal financial system referred to as the penetration dimension. The penetration dimension is primarily identified by the number of deposit accounts with financial institutions per 1000 people and the number of depositors with financial institutions per 1000 adults. It is characterized by these two important indicators. We assign weights to these indicators to create a composite measure, based on previous methods (Sarma 2012; Rojas-Suarez and Amado 2014;). We assign a weight of 0.70 to the deposit account index because of the significance of deposit accounts in determining the size of the population that is banked and the level of maturity of the financial system. The depositor index, on the other hand, which represents the subset of deposit account holders who actively engage with the financial system, is given a weight of 0.30, which is a lower value than the other indexes. Because penetration is a core measure of financial inclusion and there is data available to determine an individual's level of integration into the financial system, we give the penetration dimension an overall weight of one when calculating the CFI.

3.2 Dimension of Usage

The utilization dimension evaluates how often and how well customers use various financial services like savings, borrowing, payments, remittances, and transfers. System utilization is used as a proxy for system effectiveness, despite the importance of enhanced access to financial services for an inclusive financial system. This dimension includes only two indicators that measure the presence of loan accounts and outstanding loans with financial institutions per 1000 adults. These are the number of loan accounts with financial institutions per 1000 adults and the number of outstanding loans from financial institutions per 1000 adults. This is because cross-country comparable data on certain indicators, such as payments, remittances, and transfers, is scarce. When calculating the weighted average of these indicators, equal weights of 0.50 are applied to each of them. This is done in recognition of the significance of both indicators in the context of the study. Due to the lack of data for several important indicators, this dimension is assigned a weight of 0.50 in the CFI calculation to account for the limited information available.

3.3 Dimension of Availability

The availability dimension evaluates how widely financial services are provided through formal financial institutions like offices, branches, and ATMs, considering their geographic and demographic reach. Despite the shift to electronic financial services in many countries, inconsistent data on these indicators hinders their use in measuring the availability dimension. As a result, this study gives a weight of 0.60 to this dimension in calculating the CFI, showing the importance of traditional indicators in assessing availability despite data limitations. A weight of 0.70 is assigned to the index of the financial institution's branch locations, while a weight of 0.30 is assigned to the index of automated teller machines. The two main indicators used to describe this dimension are the number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults and the

number of financial institution branches per 100,000 adults. These indicators are averaged with weights to create an overall measure.

Table 1: CFI Construction

Dimension of Financial Inclusion	Variables Selected	Weight Assigned	Dimension weight in CFI
Penetration	Number of deposit accounts with financial institutions per 1000 adults	**0.70**	**1**
	Number of depositors with financial institutions per 1000 adults	**0.30**	
Availability	Number of financial institution's branches per 100,000 adults	**0.70**	**0.60**
	Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	**0.30**	
Usage	Number of loan accounts with financial institutions per 1000 adults	**0.50**	**0.50**
	Number of borrowers from financial institutions per 1000 adults	**0.50**	

The study aims to determine weights for calculating the CFI based on research findings by Sarma and Pais (2008), Sarma (2012), Cámara and Tuesta (2014), and Amidžić et al. (2014). This study determines weights for calculating the CFI based on the relevance and availability of data for each indicator and dimension of financial inclusion. The relevance of data for each indicator and dimension of financial inclusion determines these weights. On the other hand, it is challenging to get an accurate evaluation of CFI due to the limitations of the data. These limitations include the lack of fresh banking data, variations in the regional characteristics of financial inclusion (rural versus urban), and concerns that are related to gender. With the availability of new data, adjustments can be made to the procedures and weights to incorporate these features into the CFI, enhancing its accuracy. To develop a multidimensional financial inclusion index, this study adheres to the primary methodology proposed by Sarma (2012). This approach is like the methods used by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to calculate widely recognized indices like the Human Development Index (HDI), the Human Poverty Index (HPI), and the Gender Development Index (GDI). However, the composite financial inclusion index that is utilized here enhances the methodological rigor by employing a distance-based approach. Unlike the UNDP's method of averaging dimension indices, this approach calculates the distance from both the worst and ideal points. However, a slight modification is made based on Zeleny's (1974) "method of displaced ideal," which considers only the displacement from the ideal point.

$$d_i = w_i \frac{A_i - m_i}{M_i - m_i} \qquad (5)$$

The distance-based technique ensures that fundamental mathematical properties such as boundedness, unit-free measurement, homogeneity, and monotonicity are adhered to. This is because each dimension contributes equally to the overall index value. the assumption that one aspect can fully replace another in all aspects, which may not apply to financial inclusion. In addition to that, this research makes use of minimum and maximum values that have been observed, thereby acknowledging the significance of financial inclusion indicators. The first step in calculating the CFI involves using Equation 2 to determine indices for the three dimensions: penetration, availability, and usage.

Each dimension has a weight, denoted by 'wi', assigned to its indicator 'i'. The actual value of a given dimension "i" indicator in economy "k" in year "t" is denoted by the descriptor "Ait. mi represents the lower limit of a certain indicator for dimension i, set at 0, and "Mi" is the upper limit of a particular dimension "i" indicator, and it is set at the value of the 90th percentile. This ensures the index remains consistent and mitigates the impact of excessively high benchmarks. A larger value of di shows greater achievement within an economy and vice versa. "di" is the normalized value of any dimension i indicator in Equation (2). In contrast, a lower value of di suggests a lower level of achievement.

$$X_1 = \frac{\sqrt{d_1^2 + d_2^2 + \cdots \ldots + d_n^2}}{(w_1^2 + w_2^2 + \cdots \ldots + w_n^2} \qquad (6)$$

$$X_2 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{(w_1 - d_1)^2 + (w_2 - d_2)^2 + \cdots + (w_n - d_n)^2}}{\sqrt{(w_1^2 + w_2^2 + \cdots + w_n^2}} \qquad (7)$$

$$CFI_i = \frac{1}{2}[X_1 + X_2] \qquad (8)$$

The calculation of the normalized Euclidean distance between position X and the worst position O in the n-dimensional space is done using the equation for X1. Similarly, the normalized inverse Euclidean distance between position X and the worst position O is determined by the equation for X2. When the distance between position X and the worst position O is greater, it suggests a higher level of financial inclusion, while when the distance between position X and position W is smaller, it indicates a lower level of financial inclusion. After normalizing both distances to a range of 0 to 1, the Composite Financial Inclusion (CFI) is calculated by averaging the two equations. The CFI is a single value ranging from 0 to 1, signifying well-defined boundaries. Moreover, the CFI shows a consistent increase, where a higher index value indicates a greater level of financial inclusion.

4. Empirical Findings

The current section presents the empirical results and discussions. The CFI analyzed the Human Development Index (HDI) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to understand how socioeconomic development and economic growth are related. Both HDI and GDP serve as indicators of a country's development level and poverty status. Higher GDP and HDI reflects a lower level of poverty hence we use these two as a proxy of the poverty level in a country

Table 2: Results

	CFI	**HDI**	**GDP**	**R.Sq**
CFI	**---**	0.0235* (0.0278)	0.365*** (0.0574)	0.556
HDI	1.320*** (0.365)	**---**	0.00490* (0.00523)	0.53
GDP	0.351*** (0.0535)	0.0217* (0.00601)	**---**	0.60
HDI*GDP	0.3831*** (0.090)	**---**	**---**	0.70

** ** and *** represent 10% 5% and 1% significance*

Table 2 presents the relationship between financial inclusion levels in developing countries and economic development variables. The fixed effect estimates in this table show that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the Human Development Index (HDI) significantly affect financial inclusion levels in developing countries. To ensure the reliability of the regression results, various models with different settings are analyzed. This study's findings align with those of Sarma and Pais (2011), Evans and Adeoye (2016), Allen et al. (2014), Cámara et al. (2014), Rojas-Suarez and Amado (2014), and Park and Mercado (2015). A positive and significant GDP coefficient suggests that countries with higher incomes tend to have greater financial inclusion levels (Chithra and Selvam, 2013; Tuesta et al., 2015).

The Human Development Index (HDI) proxy of socioeconomic development demonstrates a strong and substantial link with financial inclusion, which is consistent with the findings of (Park and Mercado,2015; Cámara and Tuesta, 2014). This suggests that increased socioeconomic development enables financial inclusion by facilitating access to financial services. Similarly, financial inclusion enhances socio-economic development. The basic model shows that financial inclusion is an effective strategy for reducing poverty. On the other hand, these models do not offer any data regarding the factors, scenarios, and settings that are necessary for financial inclusion to be effective in influencing poverty in an economy. Beck et al. (2009) suggested that providing access to financial services could help alleviate poverty. This would be accomplished not only by providing financial services directly to those who are impoverished but also by bringing about indirect consequences, such as more productive products and labor. According to the findings of our research, there is a high correlation between economic development, socioeconomic development, and the Financial Inclusion Index. This indicates that reducing poverty is more likely when there is a focus on financial inclusion and its related policies.

When the gross domestic product grows at a faster rate, the marginal benefit of financial inclusion in reducing poverty rates increases. According to this result, strong economic growth increases demand for labor, raises real wages for low-skilled employment, improves overall living standards, and fosters positive cycles of wealth and opportunity in emerging nations. This finding supports the idea that robust economic growth leads to increased demand for labor. This helps to stimulate the establishment of a financial system that is both efficient and inclusive, which in turn encourages participatory investment and financial risk management from low-income households, ultimately contributing to the reduction of impoverishment. For this reason, the rate of economic growth as well as the pattern of economic growth are important factors in reducing poverty and boosting financial inclusion and vice versa.

Socioeconomic development plays a crucial role in reducing poverty and improving living standards. Awan et al. (2011) highlight education as a key factor in reducing human poverty by offering individuals better opportunities and resources. Moreover, human development and literacy levels increase awareness and engage a large portion of low-income individuals in the financial system. This empowers individuals to utilize financial services effectively, leading to a decrease in poverty rates in developing countries and improve the HDI and GDP and vice versa (Atkinson and Messy, 2013).

Arora (2012) goes on to recommend that actions to improve financial inclusion should be performed concurrently with efforts to modify the variables of the HDI indicator. Improving financial inclusion should be done in combination with the HDI indicator. Since countries with higher socioeconomic levels often have higher levels of financial inclusion, which in turn leads in faster rates of poverty reduction by enhancing GDP, this combination is crucial. To phrase it another way, providing support for the Human Development Index (HDI) not only enables individuals to enhance their socioeconomic standing, but it is also crucial for the advancement of financial inclusion and the reduction of poverty in a broader sense via GDP growth channel.

5. Conclusion

The study aimed to investigate the significant role of increasing access to financial services in fostering rapid economic growth and reducing poverty, especially in developing regions, and similarly the relationship in the reverse direction. This study explored these connections using a strong empirical method, fixed effect to analyze the data. By combining the penetration, availability, and usage dimensions of financial services. Using Sarma's (2012) multidimensional framework based on Euclidean distance, the study creates a new composite index to measure the convoluted aspects of financial inclusion. The index is designed to instrument the complexity of financial inclusion. The analysis reveals the relationship among factors promoting financial inclusion and uncovers how financial inclusion impacts the development level. The findings show that both GDP growth and HDI development positively influence levels of financial inclusion and vice versa.

6. Significance of the Research and Recommendation

This study demonstrates the benefits of financial inclusion for human development and Economic development and vice versa. In developing countries, human development indices are still relatively low compared to those in other parts of the world. Even though South Asian countries have witnessed substantial economic growth since the 1990s, they continue to struggle with enduring problems such as high rates of poverty, unemployment, and inequality. However, Financial inclusion, by making it easier to access and use financial services, is a powerful tool that helps overcome socioeconomic challenges and achieve development goals. This study not only provides a framework for further research but also fills the existing gaps in the literature. It validates previous findings and suggests new ways to enhance financial inclusion indicators, significantly contributing to our understanding of the underlying mechanisms. In addition, it contributes to the ongoing discussion regarding the connection between socioeconomic growth and financial inclusion by providing a framework for the various research activities that will be undertaken in the future.

Policymakers in South Asian countries can influence change in concrete ways: Firstly, by providing incentives for investments in the financial sector to increase service accessibility, particularly in underserved rural areas. Secondly, by raising household awareness of available financial options to address low utilization caused by gaps in awareness. Thirdly, by promoting collaboration between policymakers and financial institutions to ensure affordable and accessible financial services aligned with larger socioeconomic development goals. Future studies should include analysis of data, cooperatives, insurance businesses, and microfinance institutions to conduct a thorough investigation of the current state of the financial sector. Moreover, comparative studies across different regions and economic sectors can enhance the understanding of the relationship between financial inclusion and socioeconomic development by providing a more nuanced perspective.

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Appendix

Descriptive Statistics Dimension 1(Penetration)

	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Nepal	Maldives	Sri Lanka	Pakistan
Mean	0.043333	0.075333	0.152667	0.210667	0.051333	0.150667	0	0.052
Standard Error	0.012523	0.010276	0.022049	0.034191	0.012184	0.007462	0	0.008794
Stand. Deviation	0.048501	0.039797	0.085395	0.132421	0.047188	0.0289	0	0.034059
Sample Variance	0.002352	0.001584	0.007292	0.017535	0.002227	0.000835	0	0.00116
Kurtosis	-0.74352	0.478648	-1.38178	0.378742	-1.56218	-0.5825	0	4.369014
Skewness	0.965886	1.096989	0.302145	1.17307	0.077868	-0.01499	0	2.093265

Descriptive Statistics Dimension 2 (Availability)

	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	SriLanka	Pakistan
Mean	0.0154	0.0898	0.078667	0.082533	0.061133	0.218067	0.083067	0.052067
Standard Error	0.007886	0.045258	0.01425	0.011872	0.009477	0.093599	0.015233	0.005973
Stand. Deviation	0.030542	0.175285	0.05519	0.04598	0.036703	0.362509	0.058996	0.023132
Sample Variance	0.000933	0.030725	0.003046	0.002114	0.001347	0.131412	0.00348	0.000535
Kurtosis	4.300493	4.267895	-0.39082	-0.61982	-0.77566	0.891887	0.328757	-0.03639
Skewness	2.388704	2.374877	0.914518	0.920966	0.87003	1.659221	1.263492	0.984443
Minimum	0.001	0.002	0.025	0.031	0.027	0.004	0.028	0.026
Maximum	0.091	0.53	0.19	0.171	0.131	0.95	0.211	0.1

Descriptive Statistics Dimension 3 (Usage)

	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Pakistan
Mean	0.082467	0.2256	0.186267	0.282133	0.232667	0.274867	0.2304	0.1772
Standard Error	0.006645	0.010828	0.009552	0.015987	0.010799	0.017849	0.048789	0.005271
Stand. Deviation	0.025735	0.041937	0.036993	0.061916	0.041824	0.069127	0.188959	0.020414
Sample Variance	0.000662	0.001759	0.001368	0.003834	0.001749	0.004779	0.035706	0.000417
Kurtosis	1.863417	-0.46407	0.237365	-0.60444	-1.42523	-1.18987	14.62874	0.28404
Skewness	0.917758	0.845122	0.88552	0.868738	0.298865	0.614682	3.807174	-0.4328
Minimum	0.047	0.177	0.138	0.22	0.182	0.194	0.16	0.137
Maximum	0.148	0.311	0.268	0.399	0.301	0.397	0.91	0.215

Composite Financial Inclusion Index

Mean	**0.107777**	**0.274438**	**0.29715**	**0.407978**	**0.254557**	**0.440498**	**0.234203**	**0.203476**
Standard Error	0.013213	0.041276	0.024389	0.04201	0.016641	0.069307	0.040144	0.010195
Median	0.101034	0.2118	0.301448	0.338923	0.227349	0.310866	0.17968	0.185312
Standard Deviation	0.051174	0.159859	0.09446	0.162704	0.064451	0.268426	0.155478	0.039486
Sample Variance	0.002619	0.025555	0.008923	0.026473	0.004154	0.072053	0.024173	0.001559
Kurtosis	0.382705	2.947175	-0.80711	0.336882	-0.64357	0.684741	13.38881	1.779551
Skewness	0.940457	1.892526	0.38426	1.226002	0.825214	1.538138	3.588027	1.44523
Range	0.169055	0.541094	0.300844	0.502601	0.193833	0.750258	0.62278	0.141774
Minimum	0.045915	0.11896	0.176919	0.256614	0.180928	0.229903	0.160805	0.162143
Maximum	0.21497	0.660054	0.477763	0.759215	0.374761	0.980161	0.783584	0.303918
Largest(1)	0.21497	0.660054	0.477763	0.759215	0.374761	0.980161	0.783584	0.303918
Smallest(1)	0.045915	0.11896	0.176919	0.256614	0.180928	0.229903	0.160805	0.162143
Confidence Level(95.0%)	0.028339	0.088527	0.05231	0.090103	0.035692	0.14865	0.086101	0.021866