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%).

Marital status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Nay Pyi Taw</th>
<th>Myanmar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rural vs. urban

Adult population by State/Region

Nay Pyi Taw (827,274)
- 65%
- 35%

Myanmar
- 71%
- 6%

Age (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Nay Pyi Taw</th>
<th>Myanmar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 - 24 years</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34 years</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44 years</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54 years</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 64 years</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and older</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Male vs. female

Nay Pyi Taw
- Male: 51%
- Female: 49%

Myanmar
- Male: 52%
- Female: 48%
**Household involvement in farming (%)**

- 41% of farmer households are mostly subsistence or largely farming for own consumption.

**Main source of income (%)**

- Nay Pyi Taw
- Myanmar

**Monthly income USD (%)**

1 USD = ± MMK 1,320

- Nay Pyi Taw
- Myanmar

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

- Grocery store
- Public access
- Bank
- ATM
- Post office
- Market
- Medical facility
- MFI
- Mobile money

**Notable observations**

- 36% of Nay Pyi Taw households are involved in farming.
- 22% borrow from MADB.
- 12% are dependent on savings for farming inputs.
- 2% claim not to use any inputs.
Dealing with finances is stressful/a burden
You adjust your expenses according to your income
A budget helps to keep track of how much money you can spend
You often have to spend more money than you have available
You keep track of your income and expenditure on a monthly basis

Unplanned expenses e.g. new clothes
Irregular/unreliable income
Not enough income
Unexpected events/have to pay for necessities
Other
Don’t know

Reasons for not planning (% of those not planning)

Agreeing with statement (%)

49% of Nay Pyi Taw adults have had a major expense or event.

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.
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.

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.
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.

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 and 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.

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%).

18% of Nay Pyi Taw adults claim to belong to informal savings groups.
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.

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).

Nay Pyi Taw

Myanmar

Male

Female

Product depth strand (%)

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.