

THE G20 BASIC SET OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION INDICATORS

Overview

Better financial inclusion data is critical to inform financial inclusion policy making and advance financial inclusion at global and national levels. At the Cannes Summit in 2011, G20 leaders agreed with the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion’s (GPGFI) recommendation to support global and national financial inclusion data efforts. At the Los Cabos Summit in June 2012, G20 leaders endorsed the G20 Basic Set of Financial Inclusion indicators (“the Basic Set”). Brought forward by the GPGFI’s Data and Measurement Sub-Group and its implementing partners (AFI, CGAP, IFC, and the World Bank), the Basic Set builds on AFI’s Core Set of financial inclusion indicators developed by leading developing country policymakers. It integrates existing robust global data efforts to track global and national financial inclusion progress. This global effort complements a key priority for the Mexican G20 Presidency - the promotion of National Financial Inclusion Strategies.

The Basic Set lays a strong foundation for financial inclusion measurement and monitoring. Over time, a more comprehensive set of indicators will be developed to provide a more detailed picture of financial inclusion covering the specifics of different products, quality issues related to transparency and consumer protection, refined measures of usage such as frequency, and physical and electronic access such as mobile wallets.

The Indicators

Three key dimensions of financial inclusion to be measured are: (i) access to financial services; (ii) usage of services; and, (iii) quality of products and delivery. The Basic Set, presented in the table below, captures some elements of access and usage and is a useful starting point. Ideally every country collects and monitors its own financial inclusion indicators, with the table listing the appropriate data sources when country-level data, particularly on the demand side, is not available. Among the existing global data sources listed in the table, the IMF’s Financial Access Survey (FAS) data is collected directly from participating governments—mainly central banks. The World Bank’s Global Findex is a survey of individuals integrated into the Gallup World Poll (funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation) and the World Bank’s Enterprise Survey is a survey of firms.

The G20 Basic Set of Financial Inclusion Indicators

Categories		Indicators	Existing Global / Multi-country Source	Dimension of Financial Inclusion Measured
1	Formally banked adults	% of adults with an account at a formal financial institution	Global Findex	Usage
		Number of depositors per 1,000 adults OR number of deposit accounts per 1,000 adults	IMF FAS	
2	Adults with credit by regulated institutions	% of adults with at least one loan outstanding from a regulated financial institution	Global Findex	Usage
		Number of borrowers per 1,000 adults OR number of outstanding loans per 1,000 adults	IMF FAS	
3	Formally banked enterprises	% of SMEs with an account at a formal financial institution	WBG Enterprise Surveys	Usage
		Number of SMEs with deposit accounts/number of deposit accounts OR number of SME depositors/number of depositors	IMF FAS	
4	Enterprises with outstanding loan or line of credit by regulated institutions	% of SMEs with an outstanding loan or line of credit	WBG Enterprise Surveys	Usage
		Number of SMEs with outstanding loans/number of outstanding loans OR number of outstanding loans to SMEs/number of outstanding loans	IMF FAS	
5	Points of service	Number of branches per 100,000 adults	IMF FAS	Access