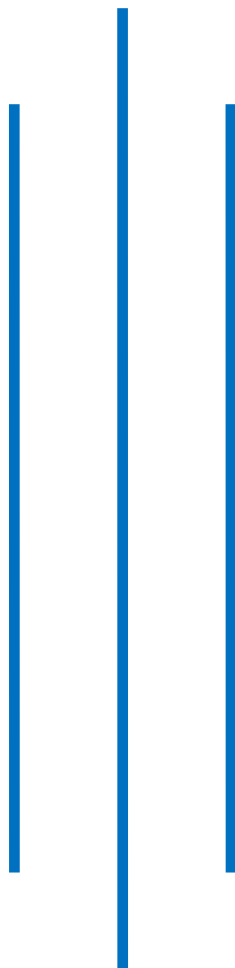


# Baseline Survey on Financial Literacy in Nepal (including Financial Inclusion Indicators)



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Survey Data: Available on NRB Website/  
Publication and Statistics/  
Data on Nepalese Economy/  
Survey Data



## Foreword

Nepal Rastra Bank has been working to develop inclusive financial system through expanding coverage of financial services and introducing regulatory measures that targets specific sectors, deprived people and small borrowers. To support supply interventions, NRB has also made its efforts to empower people through various financial literacy programs and consumer protection measures that enhance demand for financial services. Some efforts to increase the usage of financial services are also carried by other stakeholders such as government, regulatory institutions, financial institutions and civil society organizations.

NRB has conducted this financial literacy survey for the first time in order to explore the status of financial literacy in Nepal. In addition, this survey has also explored the status of financial inclusion by collecting some information on indicators such as usage of payment products; usage of saving, investment or retirement products; usage of insurance product; usage of credit products; awareness of financial product; and availability of financial support from family.

The survey finds that there is a wide variation in the level of financial literacy among age groups, income level, economic sectors, and occupations, and across provinces and districts. This survey presents the financial literacy data in national, provincial and district level. This situation demands the meaningful efforts to increase the level of financial literacy in certain groups and places.

I hope that findings from this survey will be helpful to devise appropriate as well as targeted policies and programs to raise the level of financial literacy of those who have relatively low level of financial literacy. Increasing financial literacy helps to enhance financial inclusion which contributes to the development of balanced, inclusive and resilient financial system for inclusive economic development. Data of this survey are available in our website which will be helpful for further research.

I would like to thank the study team comprising Director Mr. Madhav Dangal, Deputy Director Mr. Sushil Poudel, Assistant Directors Ms. Merina Shrestha, Mr. Dron Bahadur Singh and Assistants Sharish Man Joshi and Sony Adhikari from Statistics Division for their untiring efforts to complete the survey and produce this report. Most importantly, I would like to thank all teachers, who collected data from the field, and all respondents participating in this survey.

Finally, I would like to thank directors Dr. Dilli Ram Pokhrel and Dr. Rajan Krishna Panta for doing peer review of the report. We are also grateful to those who provided valuable comments and suggestion in the validation workshop.

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## Executive Summary

- 1. NRB has conducted this baseline financial literacy survey to explore the status of financial literacy and financial inclusion in Nepal up to district and provincial level.** This study is based on OECD/INFE Toolkit 2022 with some national customization. Financial literacy is measured along knowledge, behaviour and attitude dimensions. Further, financial inclusion situation is assessed based on indicators such as usage of payment products; usage of saving, investment or retirement products; usage of insurance products; usage of credit products; awareness of at least five financial products; and status of relying on family and friends for financial need.
- 2. A total number of 9361 Nepali of age above 18 years were selected for the study.** Multistage sampling method was employed for selecting individuals. All 77 districts were selected at the first stage; all types of local level (metropolitan city, sub-metropolitan city, municipality and rural municipality) within a district were selected at the second stage. At least one local level from the local level types within a district was randomly selected in the third stage. Then, at least one ward was randomly chosen from the selected local level in the fourth stage. Finally, individuals were selected from the voter list of the selected ward as ultimate sampling unit (USU) in a systematic random way. Teachers from community schools in the selected ward were selected for enumeration. Using standard questionnaire based on OECD/INFE (2022), data were collected through face to face interview. Calculation of financial literacy and financial inclusion scores also applies the methodology devised in OECD/INFE (2022) based on the individual's responses.
- 3. The survey finds that the overall national financial literacy of 57.9 percent, scoring 11.59 out of 20.** Of the components of financial literacy, at national level, the survey finds the financial knowledge score of 47.3 percent (score of 3.31 out of 7), financial behaviour score of 63.5 percent (score of 5.71 out of 9) and financial attitude score of 62.9 percent (score of 2.52 out of 4). Only 27.5 percent of adult population passed the minimum target score in all financial literacy components, 36.5 percent of adult population passed the minimum targets core in financial knowledge, 56.6 percent in financial behaviour and 95.4 percent in financial attitude.
- 4. Bagmati Province has the highest financial literacy score, where as Madhesh Province scores the lowest.** Difference in financial knowledge scores among provinces is a major factor contributing to the difference in financial literacy scores. Financial behaviour and financial attitude scores are found almost similar across provinces.
- 5. Financial literacy score in male is higher than female by 7.5 percentage point.** Financial knowledge score of male is higher than female by 17.9 percent. Such a difference in financial knowledge between genders is found in all provinces.
- 6. Financial literacy and its entire components have an inverse relation with the age of people,** which means younger generation (18-30 years), have better financial knowledge scores compared to other age group. The financial literacy score of people of age 18- 30 years is 63.2 percent compared to 27.9 percent of people of age 60 years and above. Similar is the case with formal education, reflecting that the fact that higher level of formal education has positive impact on financial literacy score.
- 7. Financial literacy score among individuals working in the formal sector is higher than that of working in the informal sector.** The survey shows that higher financial

literacy score in industrial and service sectors than agriculture sector; and higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

8. **While looking at financial inclusion indicators, the survey finds that 73.78 percent of adult population using the payment products, 86.64 percent of adult population using saving, investment or retirement products, 46.34 percent of adult population using credit products and 30.2 percent of adult population using insurance products.** Saving account is the highly used (71.06 percent of adult population) saving product and investment trust is the lowest used financial product. About 8.5 percent of adult population use non-life insurance products, while 26.8 percent use the life insurance product. About two-third of adult population are aware of at least 5 different financial products. Still 71.83 percent of adult population relies on family and friends for saving or borrowing to meet their financial need.
9. **Bagmati Province has the highest usage in all dimensions of financial inclusion and Madhesh Province has the lowest usage comparatively.** Usage of payment services is highest in metropolitan cities standing at 91.9 percent of adult population. Workers in agricultural, construction and other sectors have a low usage of payment product. Still significant numbers of population are using collective saving loan. Twenty four percent adult population hold stocks. Young generation have a higher usage of saving, investment or retirement products. Still, people in agricultural and construction sector have a low usage of saving product compared to other sectors.
10. **The survey finds that 46.34 percent of adult population using credit products. However, the usage of bank loan is limited to just 17.6 percent of adult population.** Employees from agriculture and construction sector have the lowest usage of bank loans while employees from hotel and restaurant have the highest usage of collective saving loans. Usage of government concessional loan is the lowest in low income group and the highest in high income group. At national level, only 2.3 percent of adult population has usage of government concessional loan.
11. Metropolitan cities, low age group, population with high level of formal education, self-employed and salary and wage earners, employees from formal sector, employees with high skill level, and high income groups have a high level of awareness about financial products.
12. Variations in financial literacy and financial inclusion across provinces, gender, type of local bodies, income level, educational level, occupations and sectors need to be addressed by concerned stakeholders while making policies and programs for financial literacy and financial inclusion.

## वित्तीय साक्षरता आधार सर्वेक्षण नतिजा (संक्षिप्तमा)

१. वित्तीय साक्षरताले व्यक्तिको वित्तीय निर्णय क्षमता वृद्धि गराई वित्तीय साधनको उच्चतम प्रयोग र समग्र वित्तीय सेवाको माग बढाउँछ । वित्तीय पहुँच र वित्तीय प्रयोगले वित्तीय समावेशता बढाई अर्थतन्त्रलाई नै समावेशी बनाउँछ । वित्तीय साक्षरताको वास्तविक स्थितिको सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक तथ्याङ्क हालसम्म उपलब्ध छैन । यसै तथ्यलाई मनन गरी OECD/INFE Toolkit 2022 मा आधारित सर्वेक्षण विधि अवलम्बन गरी नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले पहिलो चोटी प्रदेशका साथै जिल्ला स्तरमा वित्तीय साक्षरताको अवस्था र वित्तीय समावेशताको स्थिति सम्बन्धमा सर्वेक्षण गरी प्राप्त नतिजाको प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशन गरेको छ ।
२. वित्तीय साक्षरताका तीनवटा आयामहरु रहेका छन्: ज्ञान (Knowledge), व्यवहार (Behaviour) र मनोवृत्ति (Attitude) । तिनीहरूको संयुक्त अवस्थाले वित्तीय साक्षरताको अवस्था बताउँछ । वित्तीय समावेशताको अवस्था मापन गर्न भुक्तानी उपकरणको प्रयोग, बचत, लगानी वा अवकाश उपकरणको प्रयोग, बीमाको प्रयोग र कर्जाको प्रयोगलाई हेरिएको छ । अन्य समावेशता सूचकहरुमा कम्तिमा पाँच वित्तीय उपकरणहरूको चेतना तथा आर्थिक आवश्यकताको लागि परिवार र साथीहरूमा निर्भर रहेको स्थिति पनि मापन गरिएको छ । यसका साथै वृद्ध अवस्थाको लागि वित्तीय तयारी, वित्तीय संकट व्यवस्थापन गर्न सक्ने दिन र व्यवस्थापन गर्ने तरिका, बचत गर्ने माध्यमहरूका साथै वित्तीय निर्णयमा प्रभाव पार्ने तत्वहरु समेत सर्वेक्षणले समेटेको छ ।
३. अध्ययनका लागि देशभरिबाट १८ वर्ष माथिका कुल ९,३६१ नेपाली नागरिकहरूलाई छनोट गरियो । व्यक्ति चयन गर्नको लागि बहु-चरण नमूना छनोट विधि प्रयोग गरिएको थियो । पहिलो चरणमा सम्पूर्ण ७७ जिल्ला, दोस्रो चरणमा जिल्ला भित्रका सबै प्रकारका स्थानीय तहहरु (महानगरपालिका, उपमहानगरपालिका, नगरपालिका र गाउँपालिका), तेस्रो चरणमा कम्तीमा एक स्थानीय तह, चौथो चरणमा कम्तिमा एक वडा र अन्तमा चयन गरिएको वडाको मतदाता सूचीबाट Systematic Random विधिबाट उत्तरदाताहरु छनोट गरिएको थियो । छनोट भएका व्यक्तिको सर्वेक्षणको लागि वडामा अवस्थित सामुदायिक विद्यालयका शिक्षकहरूलाई गणकको रूपमा प्रयोग गरिएको थियो । OECD/INFE (2022) मा आधारित प्रश्नावलीका आधारमा अन्तर्वार्ताको माध्यमबाट २०७८ पुष महिनामा तथ्याङ्क सङ्कलन गरिएको थियो । प्राप्त तथ्याङ्कलाई प्रत्येक व्यक्तिको वित्तीय साक्षरता र वित्तीय उपकरणहरूको प्रयोगको अवस्थालाई जनसंख्याको भारका आधारमा राष्ट्रिय, प्रादेशिक, जिल्ला र स्थानीय तहको प्रकार अनुसार सूचकहरु निकालिएको छ ।
४. नेपालीहरूको समग्र राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा वित्तीय साक्षरता ५७.९ प्रतिशत पाइएको छ । वित्तीय साक्षरताको तीन आयामको रूपमा रहेको वित्तीय ज्ञान ४७.३ प्रतिशत, वित्तीय व्यवहार ६३.५ प्रतिशत र वित्तीय मनोवृत्ति ६२.९ प्रतिशत रहेको पाइएको छ । वयस्क जनसंख्याको २७.५ प्रतिशतले मात्र वित्तीय साक्षरताका तिनै आयामहरूमा न्यूनतम अङ्क प्राप्त गरेका छन् । वित्तीय ज्ञानमा ३६.५ प्रतिशत वयस्क जनसंख्या, वित्तीय व्यवहारमा ५६.६ प्रतिशत र वित्तीय मनोवृत्तिमा ९५.४ प्रतिशत वयस्क मानिसहरूले न्यूनतम अङ्क प्राप्त गरेका छन् ।
५. वित्तीय साक्षरतामा सबैभन्दा बढी अङ्क वागमती प्रदेशको ६४.५ प्रतिशत पाइएको छ भने मधेश प्रदेशले सबैभन्दा कम ५२ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । वित्तीय साक्षरता अङ्कमा भिन्नता हुनुको प्रमुख कारक तत्व प्रदेशहरू बीचमा वित्तीय ज्ञानमा रहेको भिन्नता देखिन्छ । वित्तीय व्यवहारको र वित्तीय मनोवृत्तिको अङ्क भने सबै प्रदेशहरूमा लगभग समान रहेको छ ।
६. पुरुषको वित्तीय साक्षरता अङ्क ६१.८ प्रतिशत पाइएको छ जुन महिलाको तुलनामा ७.५ प्रतिशतले बढी हो । पुरुषको वित्तीय ज्ञानमा अङ्क ५६.५ प्रतिशत रहेको छ जुन महिलाको तुलनामा १७.९ प्रतिशतले बढी छ । वित्तीय ज्ञानमा लैङ्गिक भिन्नता सबै प्रदेशमा पाइन्छ ।

७. युवा पुस्ताहरु वित्तीय साक्षरता र यसका आयामहरु सबैमा अगाडि रहेका छन् । खासगरी वित्तीय ज्ञानमा युवा पुस्ताहरु बढी अगाडि छन् । १८-३० वर्षका मानिसहरुको वित्तीय साक्षरता अझ ६३.२ प्रतिशत रहेको छ जबकि ६० वर्ष काटेकाहरुको वित्तीय साक्षरता २७.९ प्रतिशत पाइएको छ । त्यस्तै शिक्षाको तह बढ्दै जादा पनि वित्तीय साक्षरता बढ्दै गएको छ ।
८. रोजगार, औपचारिक क्षेत्रमा काम गर्ने व्यक्ति, उच्च सीप चाहिने पेशा र कृषि क्षेत्र भन्दा बाहेकका औद्योगिक क्षेत्रमा काम गर्ने व्यक्तिको वित्तीय साक्षरता तुलनात्मक रूपमा धेरै रहेको छ ।
९. वित्तीय समावेशिताको स्थिति आकलन गर्न वित्तीय उपकरणहरुको प्रयोगलाई हेरिएको छ। वयस्क जनसंख्याको वित्तीय प्रयोगका सूचकहरूमा ७३.७८ प्रतिशतले भुक्तानी उपकरण, ८६.६४ प्रतिशतले बचत, लगानी वा अवकाश उपकरण, ३०.०२ प्रतिशतले बीमा सेवा र ४६.३४ प्रतिशत ऋण उपकरण प्रयोग गरेको पाइएको छ । बचत उपकरणहरू मध्ये ७१.०६ प्रतिशत वयस्क जनसंख्याले बचत खाताको प्रयोग गरेको पाइएको छ भने लगानी कोष सबैभन्दा कम प्रतिशत जनसंख्याले प्रयोग गरेका छन् । वयस्क जनसंख्याको ८.४६ प्रतिशतले निर्जीवन बीमा उपकरणहरू प्रयोग गरेका छन् भने २६.७८ प्रतिशतले जीवन बीमा उपकरणहरू प्रयोग गरेका छन् । लगभग दुई तिहाइ वयस्क जनसंख्या कम्तिमा ५ किसिमका वित्तीय उपकरणबारे सचेत छन् । अझै पनि ७१.८३ प्रतिशत वयस्क जनसंख्या आफ्नो आर्थिक आवश्यकता पूरा गर्न परिवार तथा साथीभाइमा बचत वा ऋणको लागि माथि निर्भर रहेका छन् ।
१०. वित्तीय प्रयोगका प्रायः सबै सूचकमा तुलनात्मक रूपमा बागमती प्रदेशमा जनसंख्याको सबैभन्दा बढी हिस्साले र मधेस प्रदेशमा सबैभन्दा कम हिस्साले प्रयोग गर्ने गरेका छन् । भुक्तानी सेवाका प्रयोग सबैभन्दा बढी महानगरपालिकामा ९१.९ प्रतिशत वयस्क जनसंख्याले गर्ने गरेको पाइएको छ । कृषि, निर्माण र अन्य क्षेत्रहरूमा रहेका कामदारहरू कम प्रतिशतले भुक्तानी उपकरणको प्रयोग गर्छन् । अझै पनि ठूलो संख्यामा (४५.५४ प्रतिशत) मानिसहरु सामूहिक बचत ऋण प्रयोग गरिरहेका छन् । २३.९७ प्रतिशत वयस्क जनसंख्याले स्टक तथा शेयर राखेका छन् । तुलनात्मक रूपमा युवा पुस्ताको उच्च हिस्साले बचत, लगानी उपकरणहरूको प्रयोग गर्ने गरेको पाइएको छ । अन्य क्षेत्रको तुलनामा कृषि र निर्माण क्षेत्रका मानिसहरूको थोरै हिस्साले मात्र बचत उपकरण प्रयोग गरेका छन् ।
११. सर्वेक्षणमा ४६.३४ प्रतिशत वयस्क जनसंख्याले कर्जा प्रयोग गरेका छन् भने जम्मा १७.६० प्रतिशतले मात्र बैंक कर्जा उपयोग गरेका छन् । कृषि र निर्माण क्षेत्रका कामदारको सबैभन्दा कम हिस्साले बैंक कर्जा प्रयोग गरेका छन् भने होटल र रेष्टुरेन्टका कामदारको बढी हिस्साले सामूहिक बचत ऋणको प्रयोग गरेका छन् । राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा वयस्क जनसंख्याको २.३५ प्रतिशतले मात्र सरकारी सहूलियतपूर्ण कर्जाको प्रयोग गरेका छन् ।
१२. महानगर, कम उमेर समूह, उच्च स्तरको औपचारिक शिक्षा भएको जनसंख्या, स्वरोजगार र तलब तथा ज्यालादारीहरू, औपचारिक क्षेत्रका कर्मचारीहरू, उच्च सीप भएका जनशक्तिहरू र उच्च आय समूहहरूमा वित्तीय उपकरणहरूको प्रयोग गर्ने हिस्सा धेरै रहेको छ ।
१३. वित्तीय साक्षरता र वित्तीय समावेशीकरणका लागि नीति तथा कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा गर्दा प्रदेश, लिङ्ग, स्थानीय निकायको प्रकार, आयस्तर, शैक्षिक स्तर, पेशा र क्षेत्रगतरूपमा रहेको भिन्नतालाई सम्बन्धित सरोकारवालाहरूले सम्बोधन गर्न आवश्यक देखिन्छ ।

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## Definition of Key Terms

**Financial Literacy:** Financial literacy is defined as *a combination of financial awareness, knowledge, skills, attitude and behaviour necessary to make sound financial decisions and ultimately achieve individual financial well-being* (Atkinson and Messy, 2012, p.14). Financial literacy encompasses aspects of knowledge, attitude and behaviour covering the range of context such as money management, planning for short and long-term financial goals and awareness and choice of financial products. The total score for financial literacy ranges from 0 to 20.

**Financial Knowledge:** *Financial knowledge involves understanding some basic knowledge of key financial concepts and the ability to apply numeracy skills in financial situations. The concept of simple interest, compound interest, time value of money, inflation, diversification, division, risk-return and interest paid on loan are tested to determine the financial knowledge of an individual* (NCFE, 2019, p.10). The score for financial knowledge ranges from 0 to 7.

**Financial Behaviour:** *Financial behaviour involves study of day-to-day money management, financial planning, spending, savings, investment, reliance on credit to meet daily requirement and building a safety net for future well-being*(NCFE, 2019, p10). The score for financial behaviour ranges from 0 to 9.

**Financial Attitude:** *Financial attitude aims at studying people's response towards savings, prioritization of short-term wants over long-term security, inclination towards risk, et al. for future well-being*(NCFE, 2019, p10). The score for financial attitude ranges from 0 to 4.

**Financial Education:** Financial Education, on the other hand is defined as *"the process by which financial consumers/investors improve their understanding of financial products, concepts and risks and through information, instruction and/or objective advice, develop the skills and confidence to become more aware of financial risks and opportunities, to make informed choices, to know where to go for help and to take other effective actions to improve their financial well-being"* (OECD, 2005, p.26).

**Adult:** Population of age 18+ years and below 80 years is defined as adult as used in OECD/INFE Toolkit 2022.

**Financial Inclusion:** *Financial inclusion is defined as the process of promoting affordable, timely and adequate access to regulated financial products and services and broadening their use by all segments of society through the implementation of tailored, existing and innovative approaches including financial awareness and education, with a view to promote financial wellbeing as well as economic and social inclusion*(Atkinson and Messy, 2013, p.11).

## Chapter 1: Introduction

### Background

- 1.1. Financial literacy empowers users to make sound financial decisions which result in financial well-being of the individual. People achieve financial literacy through the process of financial education and involvement in economic activities. Financial education plays a vital role in creating demand side response to the initiatives of supply side interventions for enhancing financial inclusion.
- 1.2. Financial literacy is needed for sound financial management as well as for developing inclusive financial system. Financial inclusion on the other hand helps to achieve inclusive growth as envisioned by Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Hence, the assessment of existing situation of financial literacy is necessary to design policies and strategies to enhance financial literacy, thereby financial inclusion in the economy.
- 1.3. Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB), Government of Nepal including provincial and local governments, Security Board of Nepal, Insurance Board of Nepal, financial institutions, civil society, academia, educational institutions in public and private sector as well as many other stakeholders have been continuously involved in spreading financial literacy and education. However, no official data are available to assess the status of financial literacy programs situation so far.
- 1.4. To fulfill this gap, NRB has conducted this baseline survey on financial literacy for the first time. While doing this, the survey also covers some indicators of financial inclusions. Although Finscope survey was conducted in 2014<sup>1</sup> to assess the financial inclusion from the demand side, this survey further contributes to get updated information on financial inclusion in addition to information on financial literacy.
- 1.5. It is expected that this baseline survey on financial literacy and inclusion indicators facilitates regulators and stakeholders to form evidence based national strategies, policies and programs; prioritize institutional arrangement and financial resources to target the groups with the highest need; set quantitative targets for evaluating impact of national strategies for financial literacy and education; and facilitate innovations in delivery of financial education that have the highest level of effectiveness for changing financial attitude and behaviour (OECD, 2015).
- 1.6. The survey follows the methodology of “OECD/INFE Toolkit for Measuring Financial Literacy and Financial Inclusion 2022” (OECD, 2022). The adoption of standard methodology facilitates the comparison with other similar and developed economies.

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<sup>1</sup>[https://finmark.org.za/system/documents/files/000/000/487/original/BROCH\\_FS\\_Nepal\\_2014.pdf?1615201830](https://finmark.org.za/system/documents/files/000/000/487/original/BROCH_FS_Nepal_2014.pdf?1615201830)

- 1.7. NRB has conducted this nationwide survey with the aim of identifying status of financial literacy including major dimensions of financial inclusion at district and provincial level.
- 1.8. This survey has measured three dimensions of financial literacy: knowledge, behaviour and attitude. Further, usage of payment, usage of saving, investment or retirement, usage of insurance and usage of credit products offered by financial institutions are collected to assess the situation of financial inclusion from demand side perspectives. The survey also covers other dimensions of using financial products including awareness of financial products, reliance on friends and families for saving or borrowing, the most appealing media, most used means to save money and degree of preparedness for senior age.
- 1.9. The survey has presented the situation of financial literacy in several dimensions including gender, age, family size, education, occupation, industry, among others.

### **Review of International Survey Results**

- 1.10. An international survey of adult financial literacy in 26 countries of three continents (Asia, Europe and Latin America) including 12 OECD member countries (based on the OECD/INFE 2020 Toolkit), found that the average financial literacy score of 61 percent across all 26 participating countries and economies (OECD, 2020). The average financial literacy score across 12 participating OECD member countries was 62 percent, which is marginally higher than the average score of all 26 countries. Among the participating countries, Hong Kong, and China have the highest score of 71 percent. Italy has a minimum score of 53 percent. The majority of economies have the financial literacy score ranging from 57 percent to 67 percent.
- 1.11. In India, National Centre for Financial Education (NCFE) carried out an All-India Financial Literacy and Inclusion Survey in 2019 (NCFE, 2019). A sample of 75000 adults aged 18 to 79 were interviewed in 14 national/regional languages using a set of household questionnaires. The Survey revealed that 27.18 percent of the respondents have achieved a minimum target score/minimum threshold score in each of the components of financial literacy prescribed by OECD-INFE<sup>2</sup>.

### **Structure of the Report**

- 1.12. This report is presented in six chapters. After this first chapter, chapter second presents survey methodology. Chapter third presents findings on financial literacy followed by findings on financial inclusion in Chapter fourth. Further, Chapter fifth presents findings on other financial matters and Chapter sixth finally presents conclusion and the way forward. Finally, Appendices contain relevant data tables in detail and maps related to financial literacy and financial inclusion.

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<sup>2</sup> A minimum of 3 in financial attitude (out of 5), 6 in financial behaviour (out of 9) and 6 in financial knowledge (out of 9).

## Chapter 2: Survey Methodology

- 2.1. This survey has followed the OECD/INFE (2022) toolkit for measuring financial literacy and financial inclusion with some national customization. This chapter presents the detail methodology used to carry out this survey.

### Questionnaire

- 2.2. Standard Questionnaires have been used to compile information from representative Nepali individuals. Questionnaires attempt to capture information on demographic, occupation, money management, financial knowledge, financial behaviour, financial attitude, knowledge, usage and choice process of financial products, financial vulnerability and financial stress management among others. Altogether, there are 41 questions in the questionnaire (Appendix 23: ).
- 2.3. Each question has been chosen to provide valuable information about a specific aspect of financial literacy as well as financial inclusion. Responses to various questions are combined to produce financial literacy and financial inclusion scores. To address the national context and get the extra information, additional questions have been added to the baseline questions.

### Sampling Frame

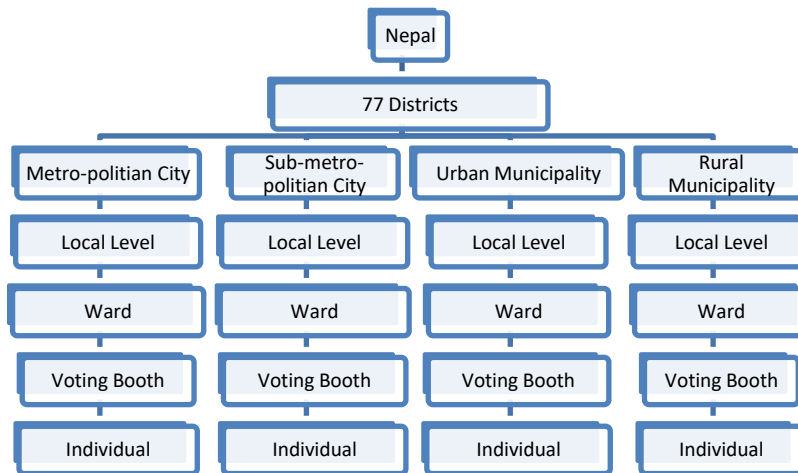
- 2.4. Nepali individuals of age above 18 years from 77 districts are included in the sampling frame. Survey is conducted with the aim of publishing result up to district level. Voter list available from website of Election Commission<sup>3</sup> has been used to construct the sampling frame. Voter list is available at voting booth level for all wards of local levels.
- 2.5. All 77 districts are primary sampling unit. Districts consist of different types of local levels such as metropolitan, sub-metropolitan, municipality and rural municipality. Each type of local level is the second level of sampling unit. From each local level type, at least one local level is randomly selected at the third stage. If sample size allocated to local level type is greater than 45, next local level within local level type of that district is selected. Ward is randomly selected from the selected local level at the fourth stage. Voting center is the fifth level of sampling unit randomly selected from the selected ward. If the ward consists of only one voting booth, whole ward is selected.
- 2.6. All individual included in the voter's list of the selected voting booth are ultimate sampling unit. Systematic random sampling is used to select respondent from the ultimate sampling unit. All voters are arranged in ascending order of voting identity card number and given a continuous serial number starting from one. An interval number is derived by dividing total number of voters by required sample size. Then, a random number between one and interval number is generated. The randomly chosen number is matched with serial number in voter list and chosen as the first unit

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<sup>3</sup><https://election.gov.np/np/page/voter-list-db>

selected in sampling. Interval number is added to the first random number to get next sampling unit. Interval number is added to each resulting number in previous calculation. The process is carried out until required sample size is achieved. The resulting number at each stage is rounded to nearest integer and matched with serial number in voting list and chosen for sampling. The multi-stage sampling process followed in selection of ultimate sampling unit is shown in Figure 2.1.

**Figure 2.1: Multi-stage sampling structure**



### Sample Size Determination

2.7. Minimum sample size for estimation of characteristics (yes/no) was determined using 95 percent confidence interval(Z), 0.5 as the probability of success(p),  $\pm 3.1$  percent of proportion for Province statistics or  $\pm 10$  percent of proportion for district statistics as Error tolerance (E) and 0 percent (non-responding sample is replaced by alternate sample therefore, non-response rate remains zero) as non response rate. Assuming that the population parameter follows normal distribution, the minimum sample size for province and district level is determined as follows:

**Equation 1: Sample Size for Province**

$$n_p = \frac{Z_{\alpha}^2 p x q}{E^2} \text{ or, } n = \frac{(1.96)^2 0.5 \times 0.5}{0.031^2} = 1000$$

**Equation 2: Sample Size for District**

$$n_d = \frac{Z_{\alpha}^2 p x q}{E^2} \text{ or, } n = \frac{(1.96)^2 0.5 \times 0.5}{0.10^2} = 96$$

2.8. Sample size of 1000 from each province is then distributed to each district according to probability proportional to size. Where the sample size is less than 96 at district level, sample size is scaled to 96. A total number of 9,361 individuals were selected for enumeration<sup>4</sup>. Population weight has been used to calculate average statistics to recover the distortion caused by rescaling. Probability proportion to size is used to

<sup>4</sup> However, the effective sampling size is 7,000.

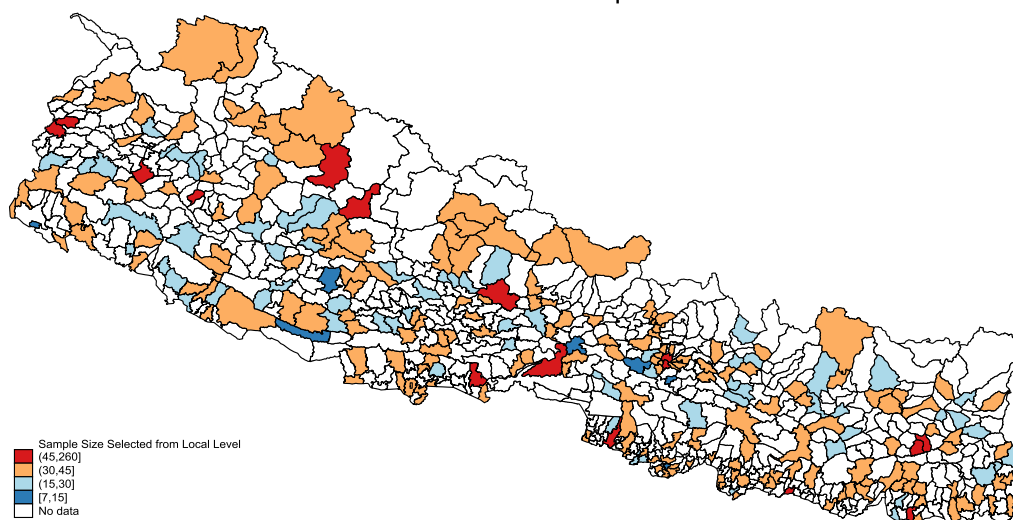


determine sample size of ultimate sampling unit from each voting booth of ward followed by local level and district.

- 2.9. Total selected individuals of age above 18 from 77 districts were interviewed during January 2022. The sample distribution is shown in the map below (Figure 2.2).

**Figure 2.2: Sample Distribution to Local Level**

Distribution of Sample



## Data Collection

- 2.10. Teachers from community schools were selected to conduct survey in the selected wards<sup>5</sup>. A half-day virtual training on objectives and need for the survey, content of questionnaires and ways to fill up the protected excel sheet was conducted for the selected enumerators (teachers).
- 2.11. The name list of randomly selected individuals from the selected ward were provided to enumerators. The name list contains name, age, gender, and name of spouse, father and mother. The information is used to identify the randomly selected individuals.
- 2.12. Enumerators used direct interview method to fill up the printed paper questionnaire (written in Nepali language). Missing respondents were replaced by another individuals of the same gender and age between  $\pm 5$  years of originally selected candidate. The non-response was kept at zero percent through the process of sample replacement. Non-sampling error were kept to the minimum possible through the process of onsite and offsite monitoring<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup>Community schools were requested to provide name of interested teacher with minimum qualification of 10+2 years of education, having proficiency in computer operation along with basic knowledge of financial system and also interested in survey work. A protected excel sheet with 25 questions, mostly related to financial system, financial instruments and financial mathematics were e-mailed to candidates. Candidates who scored minimum 17 out of 25 marks were contracted for the survey work.

<sup>6</sup>Economic Research Department and Provincial offices conducted field visits, follow up respondents from telephone, and regularly followed up data collection activities.



- 2.13. The filled questionnaire were received in protected excel sheet through e-mail. Received data were reviewed and checked for consistency. The final data were compiled and processed through Stata software.

## **Computation of Financial Indicators**

### **Financial Literacy Score**

- 2.14. Financial literacy score is computed as the sum of scores of three components: financial knowledge, financial attitude and financial behaviour. The score ranges from 1 to 20. Minimum target score of financial literacy is calculated as achieved if respondents is able to score minimum scores in all three components.

### **Financial Knowledge Score**

- 2.15. Financial knowledge score is computed as the number of correct responses to the seven financial knowledge questions, which measured 7 basic financial concepts such as impact of inflation on spending power, concept of interest, simple interest calculation, compound interest calculation, relationship between risk and return, inflation and cost of living and risk diversification (Q21-Q27)<sup>7</sup>. The score ranges from 0 to 7. Minimum target score of financial knowledge is 5 or more.

### **Financial Behaviour Score**

- 2.16. Financial behaviour score is computed as the sum of scores obtained in 8 financial behaviour questions, relating to budgeting (Q17, Q18.1, Q18.2, Q18.3 and Q18.4), active saving (Q19), avoiding borrowing to make ends meet (Q41 and Q42), choosing financial products (Q38 and Q39) and using independent financial expert advice, keeping watch on financial affairs (Q33), striving to achieve goals (Q34), making considered purchases (Q28) and paying bills on time (Q31). Each behaviour is scored as 1 except choosing financial products. If individual chooses financial product using independent financial adviser, score is 2. The score ranges from 0 to 9. Minimum target score for financial behaviour is 6 or more.

### **Financial Attitude Score**

- 2.17. Financial attitude score is computed as the average scale of three attitude questions related to attitude on money, attitude related to saving and long term saving attitude (Q29, Q30 and Q35), that are measured in 5-point Likert scale. The 5-point score is rescaled to 4<sup>8</sup>. The score ranges from 1 to 4. Minimum target score for financial attitude is 2.4 or more.

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<sup>7</sup>Concepts of simple division (Q20) were measured but not included in the calculation of financial knowledge (as per latest OECD/INFE 2022, division are no more included).

<sup>8</sup> Financial behaviour score is revised to 4 point from 5 point in OECD/INFE 2022 Toolkit.

## Financial Inclusion

2.18. The financial inclusion analysis measures six financial inclusion indicators (as per OECD/INFE 2022 guidelines), which are described in Table 2.1. The indicator takes value of 1 if conditions are met, otherwise it takes the value of 0.

**Table 2.1: : Calculation of Financial Inclusion Indicators**

Indicators	Financial Products
Payment products	Mobile banking, internet banking, credit card/debit card, saving and current account and digital wallets. (1 if have at least one)
Saving, investment and retirement product	Bank saving, current account, fixed deposit, micro saving, saving in cooperatives and informal group saving, Provident fund, Citizen Investment Trust (CIT), Shares and bonds. (1 if have at least one)
Insurance	Life insurance and non-life insurance. (1 if have at least one)
Credit product	Bank loan, microfinance loan, unsecured loan, credit from cooperatives, informal group loan, Government grants and loans. (1 if have at least one)
Aware of at least 5 products	Aware of 5 products from list of 24 products in questionnaire.
Relying on family and friends	Either rely on family and friends to save or rely on family and friends to meet end needs.

## Aggregation of Scores

2.19. Up to local level types: Un-weighted arithmetic means for each gender

$$financial\ dimension\ score(\bar{s}_{ij}) = \frac{\sum Scores}{n}$$

$$financial\ inclusion\ ratio\ \bar{f}i_{ij} = \frac{n_y}{n},$$

where,

i = local level type within districts,

j = gender types (male, females)

$n_y$  = number of respondents with true response,  $n$  = total respondents

2.20. For statistics at district, province, national level, as well as four different types of local level,

$$financial\ dimension\ score = \frac{\sum_{i,j}^n N_{ij} \bar{s}_{ij}}{\sum_{i,j}^n N_{ij}},$$

$$financial\ inclusion\ ratio = \frac{\sum_{i,j}^n N_{ij} \bar{f}i_{ij}}{\sum_{i,j}^n N_{ij}},$$

where,

$N_{ij}$ =population number in each type of local level within districts by gender<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup>For number of population, recent preliminary results of Census 2021 have been used (CBS, 2022)

- 2.21. For other demographic characteristics and occupational characteristics, scoring formula is as follows,

$$\text{financial dimension score}(\bar{s}_{ij}) = \frac{\sum \text{Scores}}{n}$$

$$\text{financial inclusion ratio } \bar{f}_{ij} = \frac{n_y}{n},$$

where,

$n_y$  = number of respondents with true response for category within demography,

$n$  = total respondents within each category of selected demographic characteristics

### Aggregation of Survey Findings

- 2.22. The results of survey are aggregated across 11 major demographic and employment dimension: Province, local level bodies type, gender, age group, income group, marital status, education level, employment status, registration status of employer (formal/informal), occupational category, and industrial classification.
- 2.23. Male and female break down are presented across 7 Provinces (Province 1, Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpaschim) and 4 local level bodies type (metropolitan city, sub-metropolitan city, municipality and rural municipality).
- 2.24. Age groups are divided into three age groups of 18 to 30 as young people, 31 to 60 as middle aged groups, and above 60 as seniors. The division are aligned with OECD practice of dividing age groups to facilitate international comparison.
- 2.25. Income group are divided into six groups consisting of two groups below national average income and four income groups above national average income. Monthly per capita of NPR 13,804<sup>10</sup> is taken as reference income for constructing groups. First two groups are below national average income and last four groups are above national average income. First income group consists of people with income up to 50 percent of average national income (the lowest income group), second group consists of people with income above 50 percent of average national income to average national income, third group consist of people with income above national average income to 1.5 time of national average income, fourth group consists of people with income above 1.5 times to 2 times of national average income, fifth group consists of people with income above 2 time of national average income to 3 times of national average income and last group consist of people with income above 3 time of national average income (the top income group).
- 2.26. Marital status is divided into four groups consisting of married, unmarried, divorced and widow.
- 2.27. Education level is divided into seven groups consisting of illiterate, no formal education, primary education, secondary education, higher secondary education,

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<sup>10</sup> Annual per capita GDP (2078/79,CBS) NPR 164,598 is converted to monthly income.

bachelor and masters and above. The equivalent education is matched to either of the seven groups.

- 2.28. Employment types are divided into six groups consisting of self-employed, salaried/wage employee, seeking employment, housewife, student, and unemployed and not seeking employment.
- 2.29. Employed people are classified into three additional dimensions such as registered and not registered, occupational classifications and industrial classifications. Financial literacy and inclusion indicators reported in the survey findings and tables in such classifications represent only the fraction of samples reported as employed.
- 2.30. Formal and informal sector are categorized on the basis of registration. If business is registered, the employment sector is categorized as formal, otherwise informal.
- 2.31. Occupations are classified as per broader heading as prescribed in International Standard Occupational Classification System. The occupation is classified into ten broader groups such as security, managerial, professional, high technical, office assistant, retail service, agricultural, skilled worker, technician and elementary occupation.
- 2.32. Industrial sector of employed people are grouped into 14 industrial categories such as agriculture, mining and quarrying, water and electricity, manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, transport, education, health, hotel and restaurant, financial service, information and communication, public service and other sector.

### Distribution of Sample in different aggregated groups

- 2.33. Distribution of 9,361 sample size in this survey by different categories is as shown in (Table 2.2-2.4) :

**Table 2.2: Distribution of Sample by Province, Gender, Local bodies type and age group**

By Province		By Gender		By Local Bodies Type		By Age Group	
Province	Sample Size	Gender	Sample Size	Local Bodies	Sample Size	Age Group	Sample Size
Province 1	1,727	Male	4,821	Rural Municipality	4,181	Young Age	2,222
Madhesh	1,438	Female	4,540	Municipality	4,127	Middle Age	5,625
Bagmati	1,707			Sub-metropolitan City	414	Senior age	1,514
Gandaki	1,088			Metropolitan City	639		
Lumbini	1,445						
Karnali	960						
Sudurpaschim	996						
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,361</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,361</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,361</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,361</b>

**Table 2.3: Distribution of sample by marital status, education group, income group and status of employment**

By Marital Status		By Education Group		By Income Group		By Status of Employment	
Marital Status	Sample Size	Education	Sample Size	Income Group	Sample Size	Employment Status	Sample Size
Married	7,838	Illiterate	2,510	0-6,902	1,441	<b>Self Employed</b>	<b>2,276</b>
Unmarried	1,121	No formal Education	983	6,903-13,804	1,594	Salaried/wage employee	2,318
Divorced	42	Primary Education	1,966	13,804-20,706	2,397	Seeking employment	1,021
Widow	360	Secondary Education	1,874	20,707-27,608	922	Housewife	2,466
		Higher Secondary Education	1,249	27,609-41,412	1,734	Student	325
		Bachelor	529	Above 41412	1,273	Unemployed and not seeking employment	955
		Master and Above	250				
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,361</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,361</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,361</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,361</b>

2.34. Out of people reporting employed status, sample size in each group is shown in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4: Distribution of sample size by employment by status of registration, occupational classification and industrial classification**

By Status of Registration		By Occupational Classification		Industrial Sector of Employment	
Status	Sample Size	Occupational Group	Sample Size	Industrial Classification	Sample Size
Formal Sector (Registered)	2,220	Security	150	Agriculture	1,625
Informal Sector (Unregistered)	1,942	Managerial	239	Mining and Quarrying	16
		Professional	388	Water and Electricity	63
		High Technical	219	Manufacturing	136
		Office Assistant	234	Construction	301
		Retail Service	781	Wholesale and Retail Trade	716
		Agricultural	1,036	Transport	131
		Skilled Workers	278	Education	589
		Technician	162	Health	106
		Elementary Occupation	784	Hotel and Restaurant	154
				Financial Services	93
				Information and Communication	23
				Public Sector	121
				Other Sector	356
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,162</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,271</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,430</b>

### Limitations

2.35. Though minimum sample size for all districts are at least 96, sample statistics for districts have wider precision and sometimes have higher chance of being less representative.

- 2.36. Some response error may happen due to lack of proper understanding/misunderstanding of survey questions by respondents at the time of the interview.
- 2.37. Some respondents, who were randomly selected through voter list at local levels, were not available at their permanent residence at the time of interview. Those living outside the permanent residence are mostly people who have dual residence, people who temporarily moved to city for work, people who have moved abroad for foreign employment and who have passed away but name is still present in voters list. Replacement of such respondents, given the availability of people in local area may not be perfect.

## Chapter 3: Financial Literacy and Its Components

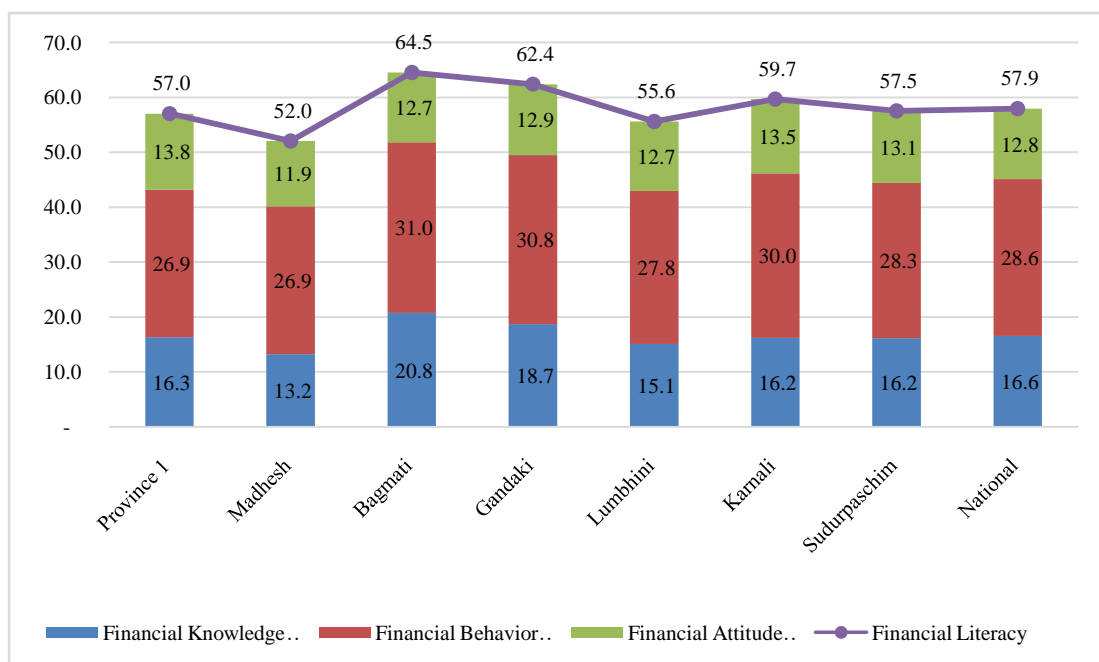
3.1. This chapter presents the survey finding on financial literacy. First of all, results of overall financial literacy score have been presented followed by its components subsequently. Detail results are given in Appendices.

### Financial Literacy Score

3.2. **Overall, Nepal's financial literacy score is 57.9 percent** (Table A1.1). This is slightly lower than the average of 26 counties' result which is 61 percent in OECD(2020) survey.

3.3. Financial literacy score varies across the provinces. Bagmati Province is at the top with the score of 64.5 percent, while Madhesh Province has at the bottom with the score of 52.0 percent. Comparatively, for provinces such as Province1, Madhesh, Lumbini and Sudurpaschim have financial literacy score less than national average. Financial literacy score of Karnali Province is slightly higher than national level due to comparatively higher score in financial behaviour and financial attitude (Figure 3.1).

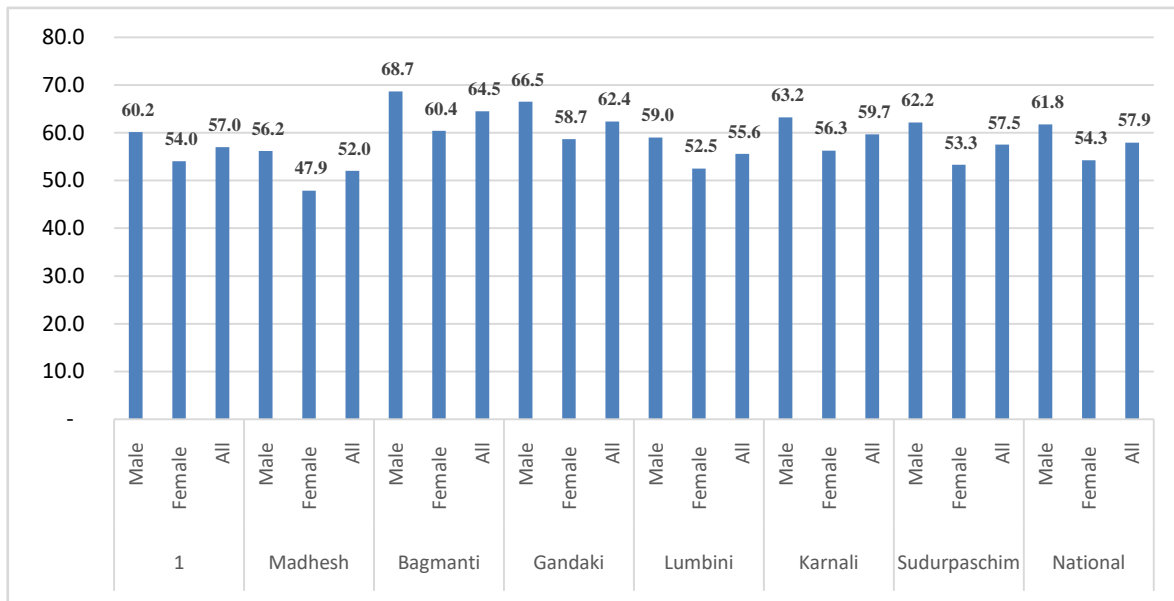
**Figure 3.1: Province wise Financial Literacy score and its Components**



3.4. The survey results show that males have outperformed female in financial literacy score by scoring 61.8 percent compared to 54.8 percent of female. Such a gender gap in financial literacy score exists in all provinces, with much a wider gap in Madhesh and Sudurpaschim Province (Table A1.1) (Figure 3.2).

3.5. Financial literacy score is high in metropolitan cities (65.4 percent) than other local bodies (Table A1.2). However, the gender gap in financial literacy score is slightly higher in metropolitan cities.

**Figure 3.2 Financial Literacy Score (Gender and Province wise)**



- 3.6. Financial literacy score increases with income level. Financial literacy score of top income group is 68.4 percent compared to just 50.7 percent in the lowest income group (Table A1.4)
- 3.7. Financial literacy score increases with increasing the education level also. Financial literacy score of Master's Degree and above is 78.2 percent, which is substantially higher than the financial literacy score of 45.3 percent of illiterate cohorts (Table A1.6).
- 3.8. Salaries/wage employee and self-employed have higher financial literacy score i.e. 64.2 percent and 63.6 percent respectively, compared to that of housewife (51.2 percent) and unemployed and not seeking employment (47.2 percent) (Table A1.7).
- 3.9. People involved in the formal sector have a higher financial literacy score of 72.3 percent compared to that of 57.5 percent of those involved in the informal sector (Table A1.8).
- 3.10. Financial literacy score varies with different occupations while professional people have financial literacy score, as high as 75.7 percent, compared to just 58.2 percent in elementary occupation. People involved in agriculture have also low financial literacy score of 59.0 percent (Table A1.9).
- 3.11. Variation in financial literacy score exists across industrial classifications. People involved in education have financial literacy score of 75.9 percent, while people involved in agriculture have financial literacy score of 56.9 percent (Table A1.10).
- 3.12. Other detail information and data on financial literacy scores are given in Appendix 1.



### Minimum Financial Literacy Score

- 3.13. Overall, 27.5 percent of adult population obtained the minimum passing score in all three dimensions of financial literacy<sup>11</sup>. Only 19.9 percent of female achieved minimum financial literacy score, which is even lower in rural municipality (only 16.4 percent). Bagmati and Gandaki Province have higher proportion of adults passing minimum financial literacy scores. Proportion of adults from metropolitan city (43.1 percent) have obtained the minimum score compared to just 23.5 percent of adults from rural municipality. Senior people, bottom income group, lower level of literacy, housewives and unemployed not seeking employment have low proportion of adults passing minimum knowledge target score (Table A1.1 to Table A1.7).
- 3.14. By employment, people working in the informal sector, engaged in agricultural and elementary occupation, and employed in agriculture and construction industry have the lowest proportion of adults passing minimum target score in financial literacy (Table A1.8 to Table A1.10).

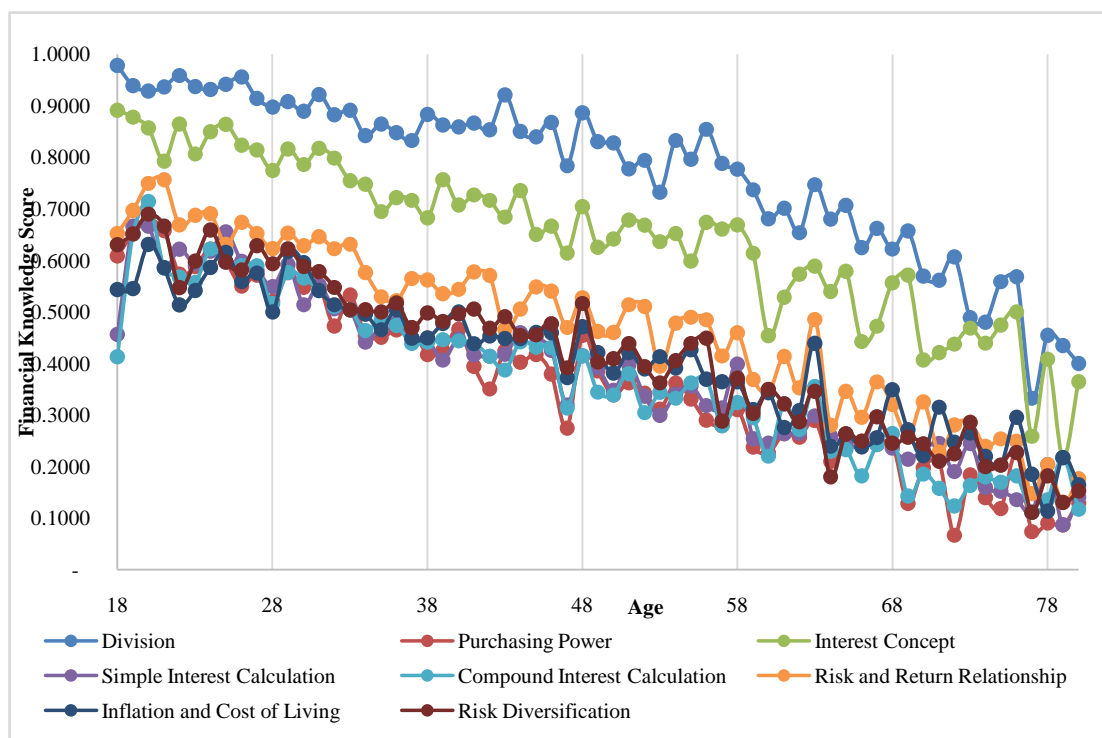
### Financial Knowledge Score

- 3.15. The survey finds that financial knowledge score of 47.3 percent at national level (Table A1.1). Financial knowledge score is lowest in Madhesh Province which is 37.8 percent, while Bagmati Province has the highest financial knowledge score of 59.4 percent.
- 3.16. On gender wise, financial knowledge is very low in female with a score of 38.6 percent compared to male with a score of 56.5 percent. Province wise, financial knowledge scores of both male (47.7 percent) and female (27.7 percent) are low in Madhesh Province compared to other provinces (Table A2.1).
- 3.17. Out of 7 basic concepts within financial knowledge, the survey has found that the concept of division and interest is relatively well understood among others. Scores on assessing impact of inflation and interest on purchasing power, simple and compound interest calculation, relation between risk and return, and impact of diversification on risk are relatively less known (Table A2.1).
- 3.18. Financial knowledge score is high in metropolitan cities with score of 58.6 percent compared to just 43.8 percent in rural municipalities (Table A2.2). While gender gap exists in financial knowledge in all type of local bodies, it is much higher in metropolitan cities.
- 3.19. Financial knowledge score is higher in younger generation (18-30 years) (Table A2.3). Financial knowledge as well as all its components has an inverse relation with the age of the population (Figure 3.3).

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<sup>11</sup>5 or more out of 7 in financial knowledge, 6 or more out of 9 in financial behaviour and 2.4 or more out of 4 in financial attitude.

**Figure 3.3: Financial Knowledge by Age in years**



- 3.20. Financial knowledge score increases with increases in income level with wide margin. People in top income group have financial knowledge score of 66.4 percent which is almost double than that of people at the lowest income group ( Table A2.4).
- 3.21. Formal education is positively related to high level of impact on financial knowledge score. This score stands 88.3 percent for those who have Master's degree compared to 22.6 percent for those who are illiterate (Table A2.6).
- 3.22. Salaried/wage earners have the highest level of financial knowledge score of 59.1 percent. Unemployed populations who do not search for job have the lowest level of financial knowledge which stands at 28.6 percent. Housewives, that are significant in number, have also low level of financial knowledge score of 31.3 percent. Students have a higher knowledge score of 73.4 percent (Table A2.7).
- 3.23. Adult population who are employed in the formal sector have the higher financial knowledge score of 73.1 percent than those who are employed in the informal sector (46.3 percent) (Table A2.8). As more activities get linked to formal sector, financial literacy score seems to increase.
- 3.24. People in agricultural and elementary occupation have the lowest level of financial knowledge score of 47.1 percent and 48.6 percent respectively (Table A2.9). People working at occupations requiring higher level of skills have a higher level of financial knowledge score.

- 3.25. As per industrial classification, the agriculture sector includes people with the lowest level of financial knowledge score of 44.7 percent. As expected, people working in the financial sector have the highest financial knowledge score of 86.8 percent followed by those who work in the education sector with a score of 82.1 percent (Table A2.10).

### **Minimum Financial Knowledge Score**

- 3.26. Overall, 36.5 percent of adult population obtained minimum passing score (5 or more out of 7) in financial knowledge. Only 27.0 percent of female have achieved minimum knowledge score, which is even lower in rural municipality (22.7 percent). Bagmati and Gandaki Province have a higher proportion of adults passing minimum financial score. Proportion of adults from metropolitan city obtaining minimum knowledge score (50.6 percent) is high compared to those from rural municipality (32.3 percent). Old-aged people, bottom income group, lower level of literacy, housewives and unemployed not seeking employment have a low proportion of adults passing minimum knowledge target score (Table A2.1 to Table A2.7).
- 3.27. By employment, people working in the informal sector, agricultural and elementary occupation, and agriculture and construction industry have the lowest proportion of adults passing minimum target score (Table A2.8, to Table A2.10).

### **Financial Behaviour Score**

- 3.28. The survey finds overall financial behaviour score (as a percentage) of 63.5 percent. (Table A1.1) Bagmati and Gandaki Province have the higher level of financial behaviour score of 69.0 percent and 68.3 percent respectively, while Province 1 has the comparatively low level of financial behaviour score.
- 3.29. Financial behaviour score of male is 65.2 percent which is higher than that of female (61.9 percent) (Table A1.1). Out of eight subcomponents of financial behaviour, active saving is the highest scoring component with the score of 0.95. Other financial behaviour components such as preparing the family budget, avoid borrowing to meet ends, using expert in selection and comparison of financial products and setting financial goals components have comparatively low score (Table A3.1).
- 3.30. Financial behaviour score is high in metropolitan cities than other types of local bodies with score of 72.4 percent. Almost all people in metropolitan cities engage in active saving (Table A3.2).
- 3.31. Like financial knowledge score, financial behaviour score is also found high among young age group with a score of 65.7 percent (Table A3.3).
- 3.32. Financial behaviour score also increases with income level. The lowest income group people have the financial behaviour score of 56.3 percent while the top income group people have such a score of 71.3 percent (Table A3.4).

- 3.33. Financial behaviour score increases with increase in formal education level. Individuals with Master's and above degree have the financial behaviour score of 77.2 percent compared to 54.3 percent for illiterate (Table A3.6).
- 3.34. Unemployed and population not seeking jobs have the lowest level of financial behaviour score of 54.2 percent followed by the housewife (59.8 percent), while the self-employed people have the financial behaviour score of 68.2 percent (Table A3.7).
- 3.35. Population working in the formal sectors has a higher financial behaviour score of 74.5 percent compared to 63.0 percent for those in the informal sector (Table A3.8).
- 3.36. People involved in occupations requiring low skill level have low financial behaviour score. Professional people have financial behaviour score of 76.2 percent compared to 65.0 percent of agricultural workers (Table A3.9).
- 3.37. Similarly, population engaged in the agriculture sector has the lowest level of financial behaviour score of 62.7 percent compared to other industrial sectors (Table A3.10). People engaged in financial service sector have highest financial behaviour score of 81.1 percent.

#### **Minimum Financial Behaviour Score**

- 3.38. Overall, 56.6 percent of adult population obtained minimum passing score (6 or more out of 9) in financial behavior which is far better than financial knowledge. Only 53.6 percent of female achieved minimum behavior score, which is even lower in rural municipality (48.5 percent). Bagmati and Gandaki Province have a higher proportion of adults passing minimum financial score. Such a proportion of adults from metropolitan city remains 73.1 percent compared to rural municipality of 51.3 percent. Old-aged people, lowest income group, lower level of literacy, housewives and unemployed not seeking employment have low proportion of adults passing minimum financial behaviour score (Table A3.1 to Table A3.7).
- 3.39. By employment, people working in the informal sector, agricultural and elementary occupation, and agriculture and construction sector have the lowest proportion of adults obtaining minimum financial behaviour score (Table A3.8, to Table A3.10).

#### **Financial Attitude Score**

- 3.40. The survey finds the overall financial attitude score of 64.1 percent. It is lowest in Madesh Province (59.5 percent). Financial attitude remains almost similar among male and female (Table A1.1).
- 3.41. In contrast to previous two components of financial literacy score, the financial attitude score is lowest in metropolitan cities with a score of 61.7 percent (Table A1.1).
- 3.42. Financial attitude score does not differ much with the age groups unlike other two components before (Table A4.3).

- 3.43. Financial attitude score declines with increase in income level up to national average and then increase with the income level above national average (Table A4.4). Illiterate people have a higher score of 64.8 percent in financial attitude than the people with Master's degree and above (62.8 percent) (Table A4.6).
- 3.44. Financial attitude scores differ marginally among people with different employment types ranging from 64.0 percent to 66.9 percent (Table A4.7).
- 3.45. Only marginal difference exists in financial attitude score between formal and informal sector i.e. 65.8 percent versus 64.7 percent (Table A4.8).
- 3.46. Occupation wise financial attitude score ranges from 60.0 percent to 66.7 percent with people in technical occupations have relatively the lowest financial attitude score (Table A4.9). However, financial attitude scores deviate more among industrial classifications with the lowest of 58.6 percent in manufacturing to the highest of 70.0 percent in public service (Table A4.9).

#### **Minimum Financial Attitude Score**

- 3.47. Overall, 95.4 percent of adult proportion obtained minimum passing score (2.4 or more out of 4) in financial attitude, which is very higher than the proportion of people passing earlier two components. Gender wise variation in obtaining minimum financial attitude score is lower compared to financial knowledge and behavior score. Old-aged age people, lowest income group, lower level of literacy, housewives and unemployed not seeking employment have relatively lower proportion of adults obtaining minimum financial attitude score (Table A4.1 to Table A4.7).
- 3.48. By employment, people working in the informal sector, agricultural and elementary occupation, and agriculture, construction and other sector have slightly lower proportion of adults passing minimum target attitude score (Table A4.8, to Table A4.10).

## Chapter 4: Financial Inclusion Indicators

- 4.1. Since financial literacy helps to achieve financial inclusion, this survey has also collected some information on financial inclusion from usage side which is presented in this chapter. The status of financial inclusion has been assessed on mixed indicators as shown in Table 2.1 in Chapter 2.

### Usage of Payment Products

- 4.2. **The survey finds that 73.78 percent of adult populations use the payment products** (Table A5.1). Bagmati (85.62 percent) and Gandaki Province (84.88 percent) have the highest proportion of adult population using payment products. Relatively in Province 1 and Madhesh Province have low usage of payment products (Table A5.1).
- 4.3. Gender gap of 7.3 percentage point exists in the usage of payment products in favor of male. This gap is comparatively very high (12.23 percentage point) in Karnali Province.
- 4.4. Proportion of adult population using payment products is the highest in metropolitan cities and lowest in rural municipality. As high as 91.93 percent of adult individuals use payment products in metropolitan city compared to 68.21 percent in rural municipality (Table A5.2).
- 4.5. Young generation have the higher usage of payment products than the people with 60 years and above. About 79.84 percent people of aged 18 to 30 years use payment products compared to 68.82 percent of people of 60 years and above age group (Table A5.3).
- 4.6. With formal education, the percentage of people using payment products increases. Population with Master's degree and above qualification have highest usage of payment product i.e. 97.60 percent compared to 55.98 percent of illiterate individuals (Table A5.6). Employees from formal sectors have a high level of usage of payment products. For example, individuals in occupations requiring higher skill level also have a higher usage of payment products, while only 65.49 percent of housewives use payment product (Table A5.9, Table A5.7).
- 4.7. About 94.85 percent of people employed in the formal sector use payment products while only 69.59 percent of informal sector people use it (Table A5.8).
- 4.8. As per the employment types, 65.49 percent of housewives have used the payment products compared to 85.85 percent of students (Table A5.7).
- 4.9. Population engaged in managerial, professional, highly technical, and office assistant level has very high level of usage of payment products at above 94 percent. On the other hand, only 69.01 percent of adult individuals engaged in elementary occupation use payment products (Table A5.9).

- 4.10. Agricultural, construction and other sector workers have low level of usage of payment products while individuals working in financial as well as information and communication sectors have the highest usage of payment products. Almost all individual involved in the financial sector and information and communication sector use payment products while only 69.23 percent of individual engaged in the agriculture sector use it (Table A5.10).
- 4.11. There are six different types of payment products such as mobile banking, internet banking, card, saving account, current account and PSP account included in the survey of usage of payment products.
- 4.12. Out of six different payment products, comparatively large proportion of people have been using saving account i.e. 71.06 percent of adult, while only about 12.38 percent of adult population use internet banking and 12.43 percent of adult use PSP account (Table A6.1).
- 4.13. Usage of payment products widely varies across provinces. While 83.88 percent of adult population in Bagmati Province uses saving account compare to just about 59.81 percent in Province 1 and 60.32 percent in Madhesh Province. Relatively, Madhesh Province has very low usage of mobile banking (13.13 percent of adult) while Province 1 is weak in using internet banking (6.73 percent of adult) and Karnali Province is lagging behind in using digital wallet (5.15 percent of adult) (Table A6.1).
- 4.14. Rural municipalities are behind using all types of payment products. Only 65.60 percent of adult populations in rural municipality have saving account compared to 91.23 percent in metropolitan city. The proportion of adult using PSP account is also lowest in rural municipality (6.94 percent) and highest in metropolitan city (32.96 percent) (Table A6.2). Only about 4 percent of female living in rural municipalities uses internet banking and digital wallet. Even in metropolitan cities, still less than one third of adult population uses internet banking and digital wallet (Table A6.2).
- 4.15. Young age group uses all type of payment products relatively higher compared to other age groups. Normally, people of age 60 and above have low use of modern payment products like mobile banking (3.57 percent), internet banking (2.31 percent), card (2.71 percent) and digital wallet (2.44 percent) (Table A6.3).
- 4.16. In all six different types of payment products, usage of all type of payment products increases with income level. Less than 10 percent of low income people uses mobile banking, while less than 5 percent of them uses internet banking, card and digital wallet (Table A6.4).
- 4.17. Usage of all types of payment products increases with the level of education. Less than 2 percent of illiterate people use the internet banking and digital wallet compared to 56.00 and 52.40 percent of people with Master degree and above (Table A6.6).
- 4.18. Unemployed people have the lowest usage of modern payment products such as mobile banking (6.07 percent), internet banking (2.93 percent), card and digital



wallet (3.14 percent). Housewives are other low users of these modern payment products. A higher percentage of salaried/wage employees and self-employed people uses modern payment products including account based payment. Comparatively, more proportion of students is using modern payment products (Table A6.7).

- 4.19. Usage of modern payment products is relatively higher in the formal sector. About 53.60 percent of people engaged in the formal sector use the mobile banking compared to just 14.55 percent in the informal sector. Similar difference is also found in use of internet banking, card and digital wallet (Table A6.8).
- 4.20. The degree of usage of payment products varies with occupations. Low proportion of people in elementary occupation use available payment products. Less than 10 percent of people of such occupations use the internet banking and digital wallet (Table A6.9).
- 4.21. There is also wide variation in use of payment products across industrial classifications. Less proportion of people engaged in the agriculture sector use all types of payment products. Only 5.48 percent and 6.58 percent of adult individuals working in the agriculture sector use digital wallet and internet banking respectively, which is the lowest in all occupation groups (Table A6.10).

#### Usage of Saving, Investment or Retirement Products

- 4.22. **The survey finds that 86.64 percent of adults use saving, investment or retirement product.** Gender gap is not much in usage of this product. Some provincial variation exists. Gandaki Province has the highest proportion and Madhesh Province has the lowest proportion of adult people using this product (Table A5.1).
- 4.23. Metropolitan cities have the highest level of usage of saving, investment or retirement products. In rural municipalities also, 85.19 percent of adults have been using these products (Table A5.2).
- 4.24. Young generation have a higher usage of saving, investment or retirement products (Table A5.3). The usage of this product increases with income level (Table A5.4) and level of education (Table A5.6).
- 4.25. Compared to 81.05 percent of unemployed and not seeking employment, 90.02 percent of self employed people have used the saving, investment or retirement products (Table A5.7).
- 4.26. About 98.04 percent of people in the formal sector have used this product compared to 83.56 percent of people in the informal sector (Table A5.8). The usage of this product varies from the lowest of 82.67 percent of security personnel to as high as 98.63 percent of high technical people, as far as occupational classifications concerned (Table A5.9). Similar variation is also found in industrial classifications, the lowest of 83.57 percent of people in the agriculture sector to almost all in financial, as well as information and communication sector (Table A5.10).



- 4.27. Within saving, investment or retirement product, the survey has covered 10 different products; saving, current and fixed deposit account at BFIs, microfinance saving account, cooperative saving account, collective saving, pension account, CIT account, share and debenture (Table A7.1).
- 4.28. Comparatively, a large proportion of people have saving account than other products. **About 71.06 percent of adult population have saving account**, 17.13 percent have saving account in MFI and 56.74 percent in cooperatives. A large chunk of people i.e. 45.54 percent have collective saving. However, only 6.15 percent of adult populations have pension account and 4.65 percent have account in CIT. About 23.97 percent have holding of stock and 9.38 percent have holding of debentures, which are capital market instruments (Table A7.1).
- 4.29. Wide gender gap is seen in usage of pension account, CIT account and share holding. As expected, more proportion of female than male have saving account in MFIs, cooperatives and collective saving (Table A7.1). Provincial variation is also seen in usage of all selected saving, investment or retirement products; basically people of Bagmati and Gandaki Province are ahead of using these products (Table A7.1).
- 4.30. Relatively more people living in metropolitan cities have used the saving, investment or retirement products compared to rural municipalities. In metropolitan cities, almost half of the adult populations seem to have stock holding compared to just 21.65 percent people in rural municipalities. The usage of microfinance saving and collective saving is relatively higher in rural municipalities (Table A7.2).
- 4.31. The proportion of people investing in share and debenture is high in 18 to 30 years age group (29.48 percent). Relatively, a large proportion of people of age 30 to 60 have saving account in cooperative, collective saving, pension account and saving in CIT (Table A7.3).
- 4.32. The usage of all types of saving, investment or retirement products increases with income level (Table A7.4). So is the case with educational level except microfinance saving account (Table A7.6).
- 4.33. Comparatively, more self-employed and salaried/wage employees have usage of all kind of saving, investment or retirement products than people engaged in other types of employment. About 19.67 percent of housewives have saving account in MFIs which is higher than the proportion of people in other employment types. More than one third of students (35.38 percent) have investment in share which is higher among other employment groups (Table A7.7).
- 4.34. More proportion of people engaged in the formal sector (98.04 percent) has been using the saving, investment or retirement products (Table A7.8).
- 4.35. There is wide variation in usage of saving, investment or retirement products across the occupational classifications. Comparatively a higher proportion of people in high technical and managerial and professional occupation (more than 97 percent) have account in BFIs. The highest percentage i.e. 73.75 percent of people having retail

service occupation have accounts in cooperatives, while the highest portion of technical(54.32 percent) have collective saving (Table A7.9).

- 4.36. About one third of professional, followed by security personnel (30.00 percent) have pension account. About 57.74 percent of managerial people have investment in share, which is the highest among the occupational classifications. Only about 22.30percent of skilled worker and elementary occupation have investment in share (Table A7.9).
- 4.37. As per industrial classifications concerned, the highest proportion of people involving in the financial sector have account in cooperatives (82.80 percent) and investment in share (74.19 percent) and debenture (21.5 percent) compared to people involving in other sectors of the economy. More than 31 percent of people involving in education, health and financial service have pension account (Table A7.10). More than one third (e.g. 35.54 percent) of people involving in public service have CIT account. The highest share of people having pension account is also from public service.

### Usage of Insurance Products

- 4.38. **The survey finds that 30.02 percent of adult populations use the insurance product.** Use of non-life insurance products is lower compared to life insurance products. At national level, 26.78 percent of adult have life insurance product while only 8.46 percent of adult have non-life insurance product (Table A8.1).
- 4.39. The usage of insurance products varies across provinces as low as 18.50percent of adult population in Madhesh Province to as high as 42.25 percent in Sudurpaschim Province<sup>12</sup>. Gender gap exists in having insurance products, which is found in all provinces. Comparatively, the percentage of female having insurance products is lower than that of male (Table A8.1).
- 4.40. The usage of insurance product is high in metropolitan city than other type of local bodies (Table A8.1). More proportion of people of age group upto 60 years are having insurance product (Table A8.3).
- 4.41. The usage of insurance product increases with income level (Table A8.4) and with education level (Table A8.6). About 73.20 percent of people with Master's degree and above use the insurance products compared to just 15.94 percent of illiterate people.
- 4.42. More of self-employed (41.48 percent) and salaried/wage employee (41.20 percent) people have had insurance products, mostly life insurance among different employment types (Table A8.7).
- 4.43. As in other financial products, more proportion of people in the formal sector use insurance product (Table A8.8).

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<sup>12</sup>It seems that people in Sudurpaschim Province have access to Indian life insurance product as reported in field survey

- 4.44. People in different occupation groups have insurance products in a varying degree. The highest proportion of managerial people (66.53 percent) have had insurance especially life insurance compared to just 28.32 percent of people engaged in elementary occupation. About 21.60 percent of technicians, which is the highest among occupation classifications, use non-life insurance followed by about twenty percent of high technical (20.55 percent) and professional (20.10 percent) (Table A8.9).
- 4.45. In case of industrial classifications, 28.8 percent of people in the agriculture sector have insurance product, which is the lowest among different industrial classifications. About 70.97 percent of people in the financial sector have insurance products. The financial sector has the highest proportion of people having both life and non-life insurance product (Table A8.10).

### Usage of Credit Products

- 4.46. **The survey finds that only 46.34 percent of adult populations use the credit product.** Very little gender gap in having credit product is observed. Surprisingly, the highest proportion of adult population (i.e. 55.10 percent) in Sudurpaschim Province has used the credit product compared to other provinces. Madhesh Province has the lowest proportion of adult population (41.45 percent) have used credit product (Table A9.1).
- 4.47. Relatively people living in urban areas have a high proportion of use of credit product (Table A9.2).
- 4.48. Middle age population has the highest usage of credit products (Table A9.3). Proportion of adult population using credit increases with income level. Only 30.81 percent of lowest income people use the credit product while 51.61 percent of highest income group people use the credit product (Table A9.4).
- 4.49. Only one third of illiterate population has used credit products (Table A9.6). About half (52.1 percent) of self-employed have a higher usage of credit products compared to just less than quarter (24 percent) of students having the usage of credit products. People from formal sectors have a higher usage of credit products at 56.28 percent (Table A9.8).
- 4.50. Skill level requirement in occupations has a positive impact on the usage of credit products (Table A9.9). Individuals from agricultural, construction and other sectors have the lowest usage of credit products (Table A9.10).
- 4.51. In the survey, within credit product, the use of six different type of credit product has been assessed such as bank loan, microfinance loan, loan without collateral, cooperative loan, collective loan and government concessional loan. Among the credit products, 17.6 percent of adult population have used bank loan, 12.1 percent have microfinance loan, 11.09 percent have loan without collateral, 21.76 percent have cooperative loan, 26.02percent collective saving loan, and only 2.35 percent government concessional loan (Table A9.1).

- 4.52. Among the loan products, the gender variation is high in bank loan. The highest proportion of adult populations (23.02 percent) of Bagmati Province have used the bank loan, while only 8.70 percent of adult population of Karnali Province have used the bank loan. Comparatively, a higher proportion of adult population of Province 1 (15.19 percent) and of Madhesh Province (14.82 percent) have used microfinance loan. The highest proportion of adult population of Karnali Province (35.45 percent) and Sudurpaschim Province (38.17 percent) have used collective saving loan. Outreach of government concessional loan is the lowest in Karnali Province (1.01 percent) (Table A9.1).
- 4.53. The use of bank loan (26.83 percent) is high in metropolitan cities, followed by cooperative loan (23.67 percent). In rural municipality, the proportion of adult population using collective saving loan is high 27.19 percent, followed by cooperative loan (19.82 percent) and microfinance loan (13.19 percent) (Table A9.2).
- 4.54. Middle age people of 30 to 60 years have a higher use of all types of loan products (Table A9.3). Further, the use of all type of credit products increases with the higher level of income (Table A9.4).
- 4.55. Except microfinance loans, the other credit products increases with education level. More than one third of adult population with Master's degree and above have bank loan compared to 7.29 percent of illiterate population. People with the low level of education have more usage of collective saving loan, followed by cooperative loan and microfinance loan (Table A9.6).
- 4.56. Relatively, self-employed and salaried/wage employee have more use of all type of credit products (Table A9.7). Similarly, people employed in the formal sector have used more of all type of credit products (Table A9.8).
- 4.57. At a higher proportion of adult population in skilled based occupation use more of bank loan, followed by cooperative loan and collective saving loan. More people engaged in the agriculture occupation use collective saving loan (28.38 percent), followed by cooperative loan (23.75 percent). Only 15.31 percent of adult population in elementary occupation and 19.11 percent of adult population with agriculture occupation use bank loan (Table A9.9).
- 4.58. The use of credit products by industrial classifications shows that people engaged in agriculture are more concentrated in collective saving loan (26.89 percent). Only 16.06 percent of adult population engaged in the agriculture sector have used bank loan. Only in the financial sector, the higher proportion of adult population (i.e. 37.63 percent) have used bank loan. Significant proportion of adult population in all industrial classifications has used cooperative loan and collective saving loan (Table A9.10).

### Awareness of Financial Product

- 4.59. **The survey finds that 66.97 percent of adults are aware of at least 5 financial products.** There is a wide gender gap in awareness of financial products. About

72.64 percent male are aware of at least 5 financial product compared to just 61.57 percent of female. There is a huge variation among provinces; 84.99 percent of adult are aware of at least 5 financial products in Bagmati Province compared to 54.86 percent in Sudurpaschim Province (Table A5.1).

- 4.60. Metropolitan cities, low age group, population with high level of formal education, self-employed and salary and wage earners, employees from formal sector, employees with high skill level, and high income groups have a high level of awareness about financial products (Table A5.2 to Table A5.10).

### **Relying on Family and Friends**

- 4.61. **The percentage of adult population relying on family and friends for saving or borrowing to meet their financial need is still 71.82 percent** (Table A5.1). Reliance on family and friends is higher in Karnali and Sudurpaschim Province. Such a reliance is lower in metropolitan cities, higher literate groups, students and professional workers (Table A5.1 to Table A5.10).

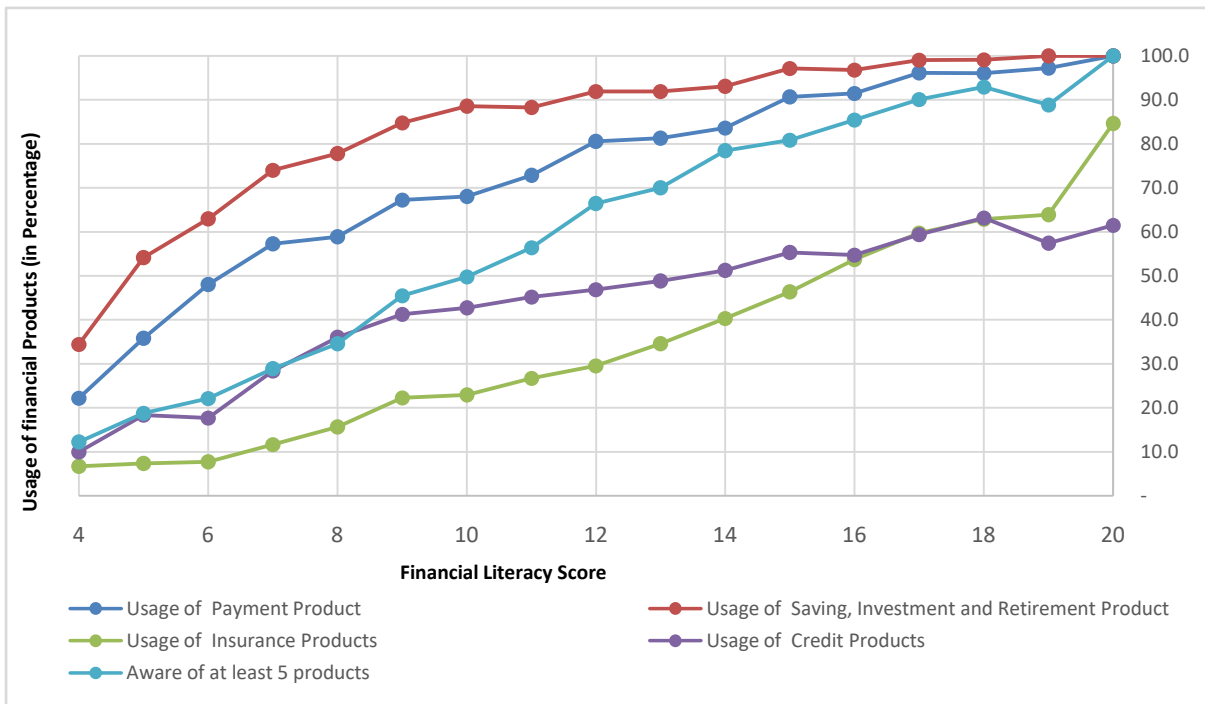
### **Receiving International and Domestic Remittances**

- 4.62. The survey finds that 11.87 percent of adult populations receive international remittance and 9.30 percent of adult population receive domestic remittance. A higher proportion of adult populations from Gandaki Province (20.03percent) receive international remittance than other provinces. Only 3.92 percent of adult populations from Karnali Province receive the international remittance which is the lowest among the provinces (Table A5.1). Similar is the situation for the receiving domestic remittances.
- 4.63. More proportion of young age and high income group people receive both domestic and international remittance (Table A5.3, Table A5.4). Proportion of people receiving remittance increases with education to some extent but declines with Master's degree and above (Table A5.6).
- 4.64. Compared to other employment types, a low proportion of underemployed receives both domestic and international remittance (Table A5.7). Compared to the informal sector, the more proportion of people in the formal sector receives both types of remittance (Table A5.8). As per the occupational level concerned, a large proportion of people engaged in security and elementary occupation receive both type of remittance (Table A5.9). More of people engaged in hotel and restaurant as well as information and communication receive both type of remittance (Table A5.10).

### **Relation between Financial Literacy and the Usage of Financial Products**

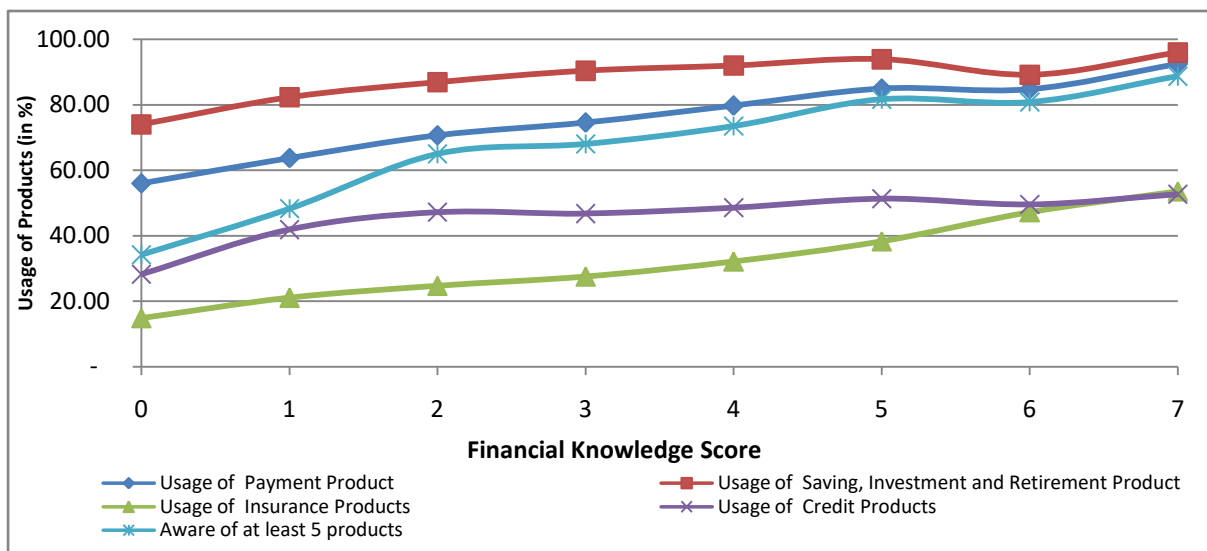
- 4.65. The financial literacy, on the one hand, measures potential demand for financial products, financial inclusion, on the other hand measures the status of fulfillment of those demand. The financial literacy score that ranges from 0 to 20 is plotted against five financial inclusion indicators (4.1).

**Figure 4.1: Financial Literacy Score and Financial Inclusion Indicators**



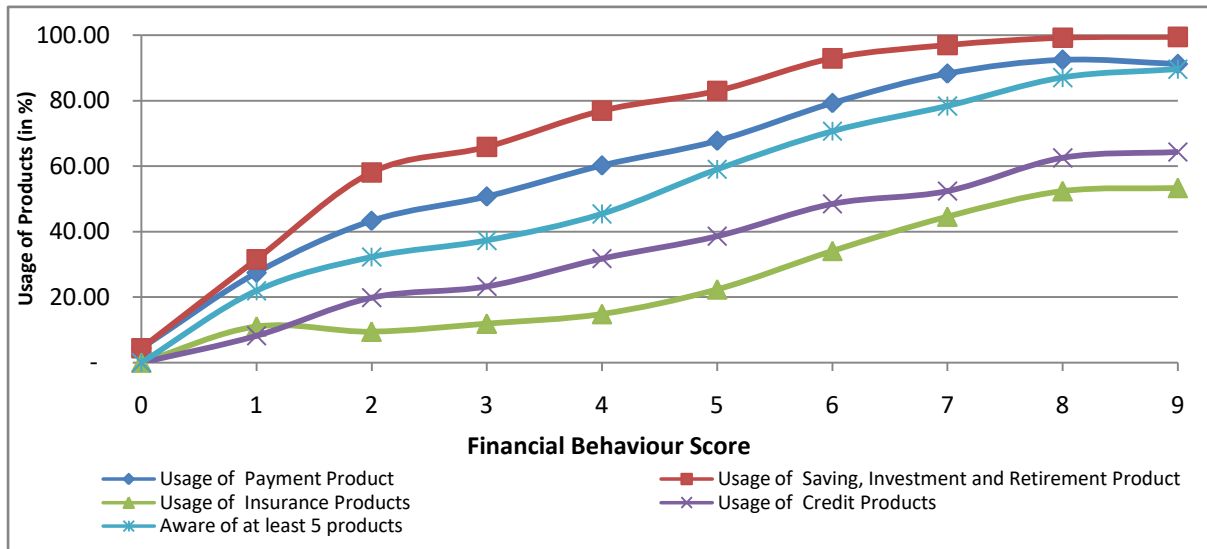
- 4.66. As seen in Figure 4.1, the usage of financial products increases with increasing financial literacy score. However, the marginal contribution of financial literacy score on the usage of financial products is much higher at lower level of financial literacy than at higher level. So, financial literacy intervention seems to be much impactful on the population having low level of financial literacy.
- 4.67. The financial knowledge score has also positive association with the usage of financial products. The marginal impact of financial knowledge score at low score (below 2 out of 7) is higher compared to financial knowledge score at high level (above 2 out of 7) as shown in (Figure 4.2).

**Figure 4.2: Financial Knowledge Score and Financial Inclusion Indicators**



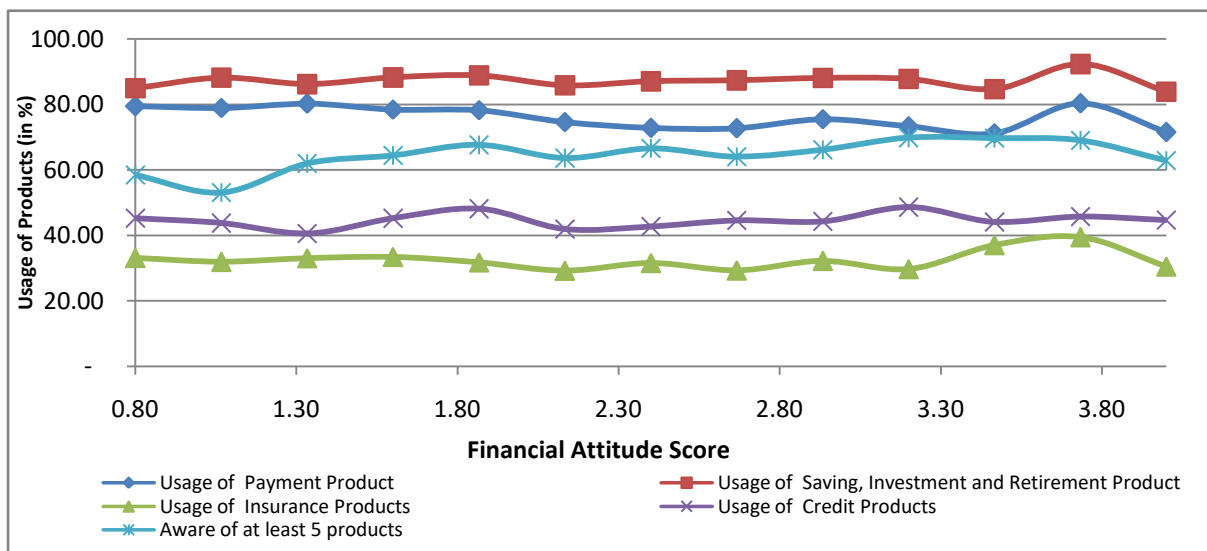
4.68. The financial behaviour also associates positively with financial inclusion indicators as shown in Figure 4.3. The marginal impact is even higher compared to financial knowledge score.

**Figure 4.3: Financial Behaviour Score and Financial Inclusion Indicators**



4.69. The financial attitude score, in contrast to financial knowledge and financial behavior as shown in Figure 4.4 is found to have weak association with the usage of financial products.

**Figure 4.4: Financial Attitude Score and Financial Inclusion Indicators**



4.70. As seen in the figures 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, the financial literacy program focusing on people with the lowest financial knowledge and financial behaviour seems to have the highest impact on increasing the usage of financial products. However, frequency and volume of usage, which is not measured in this study, are highly influenced by financial attitude.

## Chapter 5: Additional Financial Matters

### Post Retirement Financial Confidence

- 5.1. Of the total 4305 respondents, 15.35 percent of respondents show strong financial confidence for retired life. Additional, 23.74 percent respondents reported mild financial confidence for retired life. Around 33.19 people reported to have nothing for their retired life. People from Madhesh, Bagmati and Gandaki Province showed strong financial confidence for retired life compared to other provinces. People from metropolitan city showed relatively higher financial confidence for their retired life (Table A10.1).
- 5.2. Proportion of male population (17.4 percent) has higher financial confidence for retired life compared to female population (13.2 percent). Around 46.45 percent male reported either sufficient or just sufficient compared to 35.50 percent of female respondents (Table A10.1).
- 5.3. People showing strong confidence have relatively higher portion of government pension/gratuity compared to others showing low financial confidence. Withdrawing from past saving, cash flow from business, depending on spouse or other family member are reported by the higher number of people for financing their retired life. Those with nothing for financing retirement rely mostly on spouse and other family members and have the lowest confidence (Table A10.2).

### Financial Stress and Management

- 5.4. Around 64.89 percent of survey adult population reported to have less than 3 months of sufficient financial cushion against sudden stop of income (Table A10.3). Around 19.57 percent of surveyed population reported to have sufficient financial cushion above 6 months against sudden stop of income.
- 5.5. About a quarter of adult population in Madhesh Province have income just sufficient to cover a week of expense in case of sudden stop of earning followed by Province 1 (23.2 percent) and Lumbini Province (20.8 percent) (Table A10.3).
- 5.6. Borrowing from friends and family members and reducing expenses is reported by majority of surveyed individuals as means of mitigating financial stress. Around 47.45 percentage of people use past saving and 46.49 percent work extra time to mitigate financial stress (Table A10.4).
- 5.7. In city areas, more proportion of adult population have capacity to sustain financial stress than in rural municipalities (Table A10.3). Comparatively, a high proportion of female have a weak capacity to sustain financial stress than male (Table A10.3).
- 5.8. In metropolitan cities, 70.8 percentage of adult use the post saving. Borrowing from friends, family members and informal lenders, and working extra time during financial stress are lowest in metropolitan cities. Borrowing from informal lenders during financial stress is highest in rural areas. Reducing expenses to mitigate financial stress is lowest in rural areas (Table A10.4).



- 5.9. Male works more extra hour than female and the female uses more collective saving than male to manage financial stress (Table A10.4).

### **Means of Saving**

- 5.10. Around 85.9 percent of survey population saves money in house. Saving in banks and saving with family member are reported as the next highest means for saving. Saving in cooperatives and collective saving are also popularly used means for saving. Purchase of physical assets is used by one-third of surveyed population. Saving through purchase of share are done by 21.2 percent of surveyed adult population (Table A10.5).
- 5.11. Saving in banks are mostly popular with people with regular income. Purchasing share, bonds and insurance policy are also popular among regular income earners compared to population with variable income earnings (Table A10.5).

### **Sources of Information Affecting Financial Decisions**

- 5.12. Family and friends (68.1 percent) are the major source of information for financial decisions. In metropolitan cities, role of television and newspaper are highly used for financial decisions. A high proportion of male population use different sources of information to take financial decisions compared to female. Population from Karnali Province uses less information from television and radio for financial decisions (Table A10.6).

## Chapter 6: Conclusions and Way Forward

### Conclusions

- 6.1. **This survey finds financial literacy score of 57.9 percent in Nepal.** Of the components of financial literacy, the survey finds financial knowledge score of 47.3 percent, financial behaviour score of 63.5 percent and financial attitude score of 62.9 percent.
- 6.2. **Overall, 27.5 percent of adult populations have obtained the minimum passing score in all three dimensions of financial literacy.** Of the components of financial literacy, only 36.5 percent of adult population obtained minimum financial knowledge score, 56.6 percent obtained minimum financial behaviour score and 95.4 percent obtained minimum financial attitude score. It shows the percentage of adult population obtaining minimum score is lowest in financial knowledge component.
- 6.3. **Provincial disparity exists in financial literacy scores.** Bagmati Province and Gandaki Province have higher financial literacy scores compared to other provinces. The variation in financial literacy score is mainly driven by financial knowledge score. Financial literacy among male population is higher compared to female population and it is relatively higher in population residing in metropolitan cities compared to other local level types.
- 6.4. **Financial literacy differs with age, education, income level and occupational differences.** Young people have high financial literacy score compared to higher age group. Formal education, employment, employment in formal sector, higher skill requirement, and income level are positively associated with higher financial literacy score. Adult population employed in the agriculture and construction sectors have very low level of financial literacy scores.
- 6.5. **The higher score in younger generation and increasing adult literacy rate in Nepal shows a better prospect for financial literacy** and hence increasing demand for financial services in the days to come.
- 6.6. **Financial inclusion varies across provinces, ages, income levels, occupations, rural and urban areas as well as financial products.** About 73.78 percent of adults use the payment product, 86.64 percent use saving, investment and retirement products, 46.34 percent use credit product and 30.2 percent use insurance product. About 66.97 percent of adult populations are aware of at least 5 financial products. About 71.83 percent of populations rely on family and friends for saving or borrowing to meet their financial need. Comparatively, the usage of credit and insurance product has been low.
- 6.7. **Bagmati Province has the highest usage of payment product.** Karnali Province has the lowest usage of bank loans. Younger generation have higher usage of payment products; saving, investment or retirement products while middle age population have the highest usage of credit product.

- 6.8. **Formal education has positively associated with the financial inclusion,** increasing the usage of payment product; usage of insurance products; usage of saving products and usage of institutional credit products.
- 6.9. **Reliance on family and friends is still higher in Karnali and Sudurpaschim Province.** Reliance on family and friends is lower in metropolitan cities, literate groups, students and professional workers.
- 6.10. **The marginal contribution of financial literacy score on the usage of financial products is much higher at lower level of literacy than at higher level.** Therefore, financial literacy intervention will be much impactful on the population having low level of financial literacy.

### **The Way Forward**

- 6.11. **There is lot of scope to improve financial literacy by targeting specific places, gender, and group of people.** Going forward, increase in financial literacy seems to help enhancing financial inclusion.
- 6.12. **Female population and Madhesh Province needs special intervention for increasing financial knowledge, though other Provinces also need similar types of intervention.** Furthermore focus is needed for people involved in the agriculture sector, live in rural areas, illiterate, having low income and residents of Madhesh, Karnali and Sudurpaschim Province.
- 6.13. **Financial literacy program should focus on excelling knowledge as well as behavior of the subgroup of population with the lowest proportion of people achieving minimum target score,** across provinces, gender, age and other employment classification.
- 6.14. The usage of payment, saving, insurance and credit is still lower in rural areas and especially in female population, unemployed people, housewives, unskilled people, people working in the informal sector and agricultural and construction sectors. **Efforts on broadening financial literacy and availability of products should be made targeting these groups.**
- 6.15. **Relatively the usage of credit, and modern digital payment system is still low across** the country, which demand special attention to expand their usage, for which focus on expanding digital financial literacy is required
- 6.16. **This survey basically covers the usage side of financial inclusion; the further survey is needed for assessing quality of financial services as well as products.**

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## Appendix 1: Financial Literacy

**Table A1.1: Financial Literacy Score by Province and Gender**

Province	Population*	Gender	Financial Knowledge (0-7)	Financial Behaviour (0-9)	Financial Attitude (0-4)	Financial Literacy Score (0-20)	Financial Knowledge (in %)	Financial Behaviour (in %)	Financial Attitude (in %)	Financial Literacy Score (in %)	Passed Minimum Financial Literacy (in %)
1	2,417,041	Male	3.73	5.56	2.75	12.04	53.2	61.8	68.7	60.2	31.6
	2,546,433	Female	2.83	5.20	2.78	10.81	40.4	57.8	69.5	54.0	18.8
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>11.41</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>
Madhesh	3,069,210	Male	3.34	5.54	2.36	11.24	47.7	61.6	59.0	56.2	26.6
	3,046,352	Female	1.94	5.24	2.40	9.58	27.7	58.2	59.9	47.9	11.5
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>
Bagmati	2,988,054	Male	4.82	6.39	2.52	13.74	68.9	71.0	63.1	68.7	52.9
	3,042,390	Female	3.50	6.03	2.55	12.08	50.0	67.0	63.7	60.4	32.8
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>42.7</b>
Gandaki	1,168,913	Male	4.50	6.28	2.52	13.30	64.2	69.8	62.9	66.5	40.6
	1,297,958	Female	3.07	6.03	2.63	11.73	43.9	67.0	65.8	58.7	23.8
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>12.48</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>31.7</b>
Lumbini	2,441,638	Male	3.69	5.61	2.51	11.80	52.7	62.3	62.6	59.0	27.5
	2,664,562	Female	2.41	5.53	2.57	10.50	34.4	61.5	64.1	52.5	16.1
	<b>5,106,200</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>11.12</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Karnali	822,407	Male	3.80	6.20	2.64	12.64	54.3	68.9	66.0	63.2	33.3
	865,939	Female	2.70	5.80	2.75	11.26	38.6	64.4	68.8	56.3	17.7
	<b>1,688,346</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>11.93</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>25.3</b>
Sudurpaschim	1,281,376	Male	3.94	5.89	2.61	12.44	56.3	65.4	65.2	62.2	34.7
	1,422,717	Female	2.59	5.45	2.62	10.66	37.0	60.5	65.4	53.3	17.7
	<b>2,704,093</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>25.8</b>
National	14,188,639	Male	3.95	5.87	2.54	12.36	56.5	65.2	63.4	61.8	35.4
	14,886,351	Female	2.70	5.57	2.59	10.85	38.6	61.9	64.7	54.3	19.9
	<b>29,074,990</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>11.59</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>

**Table A1.2: Financial Literacy Score by Local Level Type and Gender**

Local Level Type	Population*	Gender	Financial Knowledge (0-7)	Financial Behaviour (0-9)	Financial Attitude (0-4)	Financial Literacy Score (0-20)	Financial Knowledge (in %)	Financial Behaviour (in %)	Financial Attitude (in %)	Financial Literacy Score (in %)	Passed Minimum Financial Literacy (in %)
Rural Municipality	2,417,041	Male	3.73	5.65	2.52	11.90	53.29	62.77	63.06	59.5	31.0
	2,546,433	Female	2.44	5.39	2.59	10.42	34.87	59.86	64.72	52.1	16.4
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>11.14</b>	<b>43.84</b>	<b>61.28</b>	<b>63.91</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>23.5</b>
Municipality	3,069,210	Male	3.96	5.83	2.53	12.32	56.58	64.78	63.14	61.6	34.7
	3,046,352	Female	2.78	5.52	2.58	10.89	39.70	61.39	64.60	54.4	20.1
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>11.58</b>	<b>47.90</b>	<b>63.04</b>	<b>63.89</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>27.2</b>
Sub-metropolitan City	2,988,054	Male	3.85	6.08	2.76	12.70	55.05	67.60	69.04	63.5	37.1
	3,042,390	Female	2.56	5.85	2.77	11.18	36.53	65.01	69.29	55.9	21.9
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>11.93</b>	<b>45.64</b>	<b>66.28</b>	<b>69.17</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>
Metropolitan City	1,168,913	Male	4.83	6.71	2.49	14.03	69.06	74.55	62.23	70.2	54.5
	1,297,958	Female	3.37	6.32	2.45	12.14	48.10	70.24	61.18	60.7	31.7
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>13.09</b>	<b>58.60</b>	<b>72.40</b>	<b>61.71</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>43.1</b>

**Table A1.3:Financial Literacy Score by Age Group**

Financial Literacy by Age Group (Years)	Financial Knowledge(0-7)	Financial Behaviour (0-9)	Financial Attitude (0-4)	Financial Literacy Score (0-20)	Financial Knowledge (in %)	Financial Behaviour (in %)	Financial Attitude (in %)	Financial Literacy Score (in %)	Passed Minimum Financial Literacy (in %)
<b>18-30</b>	4.42	5.91	2.63	12.97	63.2	65.7	65.9	64.9	40.4
<b>31-60</b>	3.33	5.86	2.62	11.81	47.6	65.1	65.5	59.1	27.9
<b>60+</b>	1.95	5.05	2.59	9.59	27.9	56.1	64.8	48.0	10.9

**Table A1.4:Financial Literacy Score by Income Group**

Income Group (NRs.)	Financial Knowledge (0-7)	Financial Behaviour (0-9)	Financial Attitude (0-4)	Financial Literacy Score (0-20)	Financial Knowledge (in %)	Financial Behaviour (in %)	Financial Attitude (in %)	Financial Literacy Score (in %)	Passed Minimum Financial Literacy (in %)
<b>0 to 6902</b>	2.36	5.07	2.72	10.15	33.7	56.3	68.1	50.7	13.8
<b>6902 to 13804</b>	2.59	5.31	2.58	10.49	37.1	59.0	64.6	52.5	10.8
<b>13805 to 20706</b>	4.19	5.84	2.39	12.41	59.8	64.9	59.6	62.1	39.9
<b>20707 to 27608</b>	3.60	5.95	2.60	12.14	51.4	66.1	64.9	60.7	47.3
<b>27609 to 41412</b>	4.17	6.20	2.62	12.99	59.5	68.9	65.5	64.9	63.2
<b>41413 to above</b>	4.65	6.42	2.62	13.69	66.4	71.3	65.4	68.4	53.4

**Table A1.5:Financial Literacy Score by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Financial Knowledge (0-7)	Financial Behaviour (0-9)	Financial Attitude (0-4)	Financial Literacy Score (0-20)	Financial Knowledge (in %)	Financial Behaviour (in %)	Financial Attitude (in %)	Financial Literacy Score (in %)	Passed Minimum Financial Literacy (in %)
<b>Married</b>	3.29	5.77	2.61	11.67	46.9	64.1	65.3	58.3	27.3
<b>Unmarried</b>	4.40	5.81	2.64	12.85	62.8	64.5	66.1	64.2	40.1
<b>Divorced</b>	3.50	5.19	2.68	11.37	50.0	57.7	67.0	56.8	26.2
<b>Widow</b>	1.90	5.03	2.65	9.58	27.1	55.9	66.1	47.9	10.0

**Table A1.6: Financial Literacy Score by Education**

Education	Financial Knowledge (0-7)	Financial Behaviour (0-9)	Financial Attitude (0-4)	Financial Literacy Score (0-20)	Financial Knowledge (in %)	Financial Behaviour (in %)	Financial Attitude (in %)	Financial Literacy Score (in %)	Passed Minimum Financial Literacy (in %)
<b>Illiterate</b>	1.58	4.89	2.59	9.06	22.6	54.3	64.8	45.3	5.8
<b>No Formal Education</b>	2.26	5.51	2.62	10.39	32.2	61.2	65.5	51.9	12.2
<b>Primary</b>	2.97	5.74	2.65	11.35	42.4	63.7	66.2	56.8	18.1
<b>Secondary</b>	4.31	6.09	2.62	13.02	61.6	67.6	65.6	65.1	38.8
<b>Higher Secondary</b>	5.41	6.49	2.65	14.55	77.2	72.2	66.2	72.8	57.8
<b>Bachelor</b>	5.87	6.69	2.59	15.16	83.9	74.4	64.8	75.8	69.2
<b>Masters and above</b>	6.18	6.95	2.51	15.65	88.3	77.2	62.8	78.2	79.2

**Table A1.7: Financial Literacy Score by Employment Type**

Employment Type	Financial Knowledge (0-7)	Financial Behaviour (0-9)	Financial Attitude (0-4)	Financial Literacy Score (0-20)	Financial Knowledge (in %)	Financial Behaviour (in %)	Financial Attitude (in %)	Financial Literacy Score (in %)	Passed Minimum Financial Literacy (in %)
<b>Self Employed</b>	3.98	6.14	2.60	12.72	56.8	68.2	65.0	63.6	37.0
<b>Salaried/ Wage Employee</b>	4.14	6.11	2.60	12.84	59.1	67.8	65.0	64.2	40.4
<b>Seeking Employment</b>	3.81	5.71	2.62	12.14	54.5	63.4	65.5	60.7	29.8
<b>Housewife</b>	2.19	5.38	2.67	10.25	31.3	59.8	66.9	51.2	12.6
<b>Student</b>	5.14	5.75	2.58	13.47	73.4	63.9	64.6	67.4	43.4
<b>Unemployed and not seeking Employment</b>	2.00	4.88	2.56	9.44	28.6	54.2	64.0	47.2	10.5



**Table A1.8: Financial Literacy Score by Registered Sector- Formal/Informal**

Registered Sector- Formal (Yes)/Informal (No)	Financial Knowledge (0-7)	Financial Behaviour (0-9)	Financial Attitude (0-4)	Financial Literacy Score (0-20)	Financial Knowledge (in %)	Financial Behaviour (in %)	Financial Attitude (in %)	Financial Literacy Score (in %)	Passed Minimum Financial Literacy (in %)
<b>Informal</b>	3.24	5.67	2.59	11.50	46.3	63.0	64.7	57.5	23.2
<b>Formal</b>	5.12	6.71	2.63	14.46	73.1	74.5	65.8	72.3	58.5

**Table A1.9: Financial Literacy Score by Occupational Classification**

Occupational Classification	Financial Knowledge (0-7)	Financial Behaviour (0-9)	Financial Attitude (0-4)	Financial Literacy Score (0-20)	Financial Knowledge (in %)	Financial Behaviour (in %)	Financial Attitude (in %)	Financial Literacy Score (in %)	Passed Minimum Financial Literacy (in %)
<b>Security</b>	4.30	5.98	2.44	12.72	61.4	66.4	61.0	63.6	31.3
<b>Managerial</b>	4.59	6.56	2.57	13.71	65.5	72.8	64.2	68.5	52.7
<b>Professional</b>	5.60	6.86	2.67	15.13	80.0	76.2	66.7	75.7	69.3
<b>High Technical</b>	5.44	6.74	2.65	14.82	77.7	74.8	66.1	74.1	64.8
<b>Office Assistant</b>	4.85	6.48	2.62	13.96	69.4	72.0	65.6	69.8	53.4
<b>Retail Service</b>	4.54	6.41	2.61	13.55	64.8	71.2	65.1	67.7	45.2
<b>Agricultural</b>	3.30	5.85	2.64	11.79	47.1	65.0	66.0	59.0	25.2
<b>Skilled worker</b>	3.65	5.97	2.58	12.20	52.1	66.3	64.6	61.0	29.1
<b>Technician</b>	4.31	6.36	2.40	13.07	61.6	70.6	60.0	65.3	42.6
<b>Elementary Occupation</b>	3.40	5.63	2.61	11.64	48.6	62.5	65.3	58.2	28.2

**Table A1.10: Financial Literacy Score by Industrial Classification**

<b>Industrial Classification</b>	<b>Financial Knowledge (0-7)</b>	<b>Financial Behaviour (0-9)</b>	<b>Financial Attitude (0-4)</b>	<b>Financial Literacy Score (0-20)</b>	<b>Financial Knowledge (in %)</b>	<b>Financial Behaviour (in %)</b>	<b>Financial Attitude (in %)</b>	<b>Financial Literacy Score (in %)</b>	<b>Passed Minimum Financial Literacy (in %)</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	3.13	5.65	2.61	11.39	44.7	62.7	65.2	56.9	22.6
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	4.25	6.69	2.38	13.32	60.7	74.3	59.6	66.6	37.5
<b>Water and Electricity</b>	4.40	6.24	2.42	13.05	62.8	69.3	60.4	65.3	49.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>	3.98	6.07	2.35	12.39	56.8	67.4	58.6	61.9	37.5
<b>Construction</b>	3.50	5.86	2.60	11.95	49.9	65.1	64.9	59.7	26.2
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	4.50	6.52	2.68	13.70	64.3	72.4	66.9	68.5	45.7
<b>Transport</b>	4.36	6.47	2.55	13.38	62.3	71.8	63.9	66.9	43.5
<b>Education</b>	5.75	6.78	2.66	15.18	82.1	75.3	66.4	75.9	70.6
<b>Health</b>	5.22	6.74	2.57	14.52	74.5	74.8	64.3	72.6	59.4
<b>Hotel and Restaurant</b>	4.08	6.38	2.53	12.99	58.3	70.9	63.2	64.9	35.7
<b>Financial Service</b>	6.08	7.30	2.72	16.09	86.8	81.1	68.0	80.5	78.5
<b>Information and Communication</b>	4.74	6.83	2.43	14.00	67.7	75.8	60.9	70.0	47.8
<b>Public Service</b>	5.31	6.62	2.80	14.73	75.9	73.6	70.0	73.7	62.8
<b>Other Sector</b>	3.79	5.82	2.49	12.10	54.2	64.7	62.2	60.5	32.6

## Appendix 2: Financial Knowledge

Table A2.1: Financial Knowledge score by Province and Gender

% adult

			Division	Purchasing Power	Interest Concept	Simple Interest Calculation	Compound Interest Calculation	Risk and Return Relationship	Impact of Inflation	Risk Diversification	Financial Knowledge* (0-7)	Financial Knowledge in %	Passed Minimum Knowledge Score (>=5)
Province	Population*	Gender											
1	2,417,041	Male	0.90	0.47	0.74	0.47	0.44	0.58	0.53	0.51	3.73	53.2	40.9
	2,546,433	Female	0.71	0.31	0.65	0.32	0.30	0.45	0.42	0.38	2.83	40.4	26.1
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>
Madhesh	3,069,210	Male	0.88	0.46	0.67	0.46	0.41	0.50	0.43	0.41	3.34	47.7	38.7
	3,046,352	Female	0.69	0.22	0.45	0.25	0.22	0.29	0.28	0.23	1.94	27.7	20.7
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>29.7</b>
Bagmati	2,988,054	Male	0.93	0.64	0.82	0.66	0.59	0.74	0.69	0.69	4.82	68.9	63.9
	3,042,390	Female	0.78	0.42	0.69	0.42	0.39	0.56	0.53	0.50	3.50	50.0	40.4
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>52.1</b>
Gandaki	1,168,913	Male	0.92	0.57	0.79	0.55	0.58	0.74	0.63	0.64	4.50	64.2	55.2
	1,297,958	Female	0.76	0.36	0.61	0.33	0.37	0.52	0.43	0.45	3.07	43.9	30.9
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>42.4</b>
Lumbini	2,441,638	Male	0.92	0.43	0.76	0.43	0.47	0.60	0.48	0.51	3.69	52.7	39.4
	2,664,562	Female	0.72	0.24	0.64	0.26	0.29	0.36	0.30	0.30	2.41	34.4	20.6
	<b>5,106,200</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>29.6</b>
Karnali	822,407	Male	0.91	0.46	0.80	0.50	0.54	0.56	0.42	0.52	3.80	54.3	42.2
	865,939	Female	0.77	0.30	0.63	0.32	0.35	0.42	0.29	0.40	2.70	38.6	25.4
	<b>1,688,346</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>33.6</b>
Sudurpaschim	1,281,376	Male	0.89	0.46	0.79	0.56	0.54	0.57	0.47	0.55	3.94	56.3	43.8
	1,422,717	Female	0.68	0.30	0.66	0.33	0.31	0.38	0.27	0.35	2.59	37.0	22.8
	<b>2,704,093</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>32.8</b>
National	14,188,639	Male	0.90	0.50	0.76	0.52	0.50	0.61	0.53	0.54	3.95	56.5	46.5
	14,886,351	Female	0.73	0.30	0.61	0.32	0.31	0.42	0.37	0.36	2.70	38.6	27.0
	<b>29,074,990</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>36.5</b>

**Table A2.2: Financial Knowledge Score by Local Level Type and Gender.**

Local Level Type	Population*	Gender	Division	Purchasing Power	Interest Concept	Simple Interest Calculation	Compound Interest Calculation	Risk and Return Relationship	Impact of Inflation	Risk Diversification	Financial Knowledge* (0-7)	Financial Knowledge in %	% of adult passing minimum Knowledge Score (>=5)
Rural Municipality	2,417,041	Male	0.87	0.48	0.73	0.49	0.46	0.57	0.51	0.49	3.73	53.3	42.3
	2,546,433	Female	0.68	0.27	0.58	0.27	0.29	0.39	0.34	0.30	2.44	34.9	22.7
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>32.3</b>
Municipality	3,069,210	Male	0.92	0.51	0.77	0.52	0.50	0.61	0.52	0.54	3.96	56.6	46.3
	3,046,352	Female	0.75	0.33	0.63	0.35	0.31	0.42	0.37	0.38	2.78	39.7	28.1
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>36.9</b>
Sub-metropolitan City	2,988,054	Male	0.90	0.46	0.65	0.48	0.56	0.59	0.52	0.59	3.85	55.1	45.8
	3,042,390	Female	0.73	0.26	0.52	0.30	0.33	0.41	0.37	0.37	2.56	36.5	28.0
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>36.8</b>
Metropolitan City	1,168,913	Male	0.94	0.61	0.88	0.65	0.55	0.76	0.71	0.68	4.83	69.1	64.1
	1,297,958	Female	0.79	0.33	0.72	0.36	0.36	0.56	0.53	0.50	3.37	48.1	37.0
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>50.6</b>

**Table A2.3: Financial Knowledge Score by Age Group**

Age Group (Years)	Division	Purchasing Power	Interest Concept	Simple Interest Calculation	Compound Interest Calculation	Risk and Return Relationship	Impact of Inflation	Risk Diversification	Financial Knowledge* (0-7)	Financial Knowledge in %	% of adult passing minimum Knowledge Score (>=5)
<b>18-30</b>	0.93	0.58	0.82	0.59	0.58	0.66	0.57	0.61	4.42	63.2	54.1
<b>31-60</b>	0.84	0.40	0.69	0.41	0.41	0.52	0.44	0.46	3.33	47.6	35.9
<b>60+</b>	0.61	0.20	0.49	0.23	0.21	0.31	0.27	0.25	1.95	27.9	17.0

**Table A2.4: Financial Knowledge Score by Income Group**

Income Group (NRs.)	Division	Purchasing Power	Interest Concept	Simple Interest Calculation	Compound Interest Calculation	Risk and Return Relationship	Impact of Inflation	Risk Diversification	Financial Knowledge* (0-7)	Financial Knowledge in %	Passed Minimum Knowledge Score (>=5)
<b>0 to 6902</b>	0.70	0.28	0.55	0.27	0.26	0.34	0.32	0.34	2.36	33.7	22.7
<b>6902 to 13804</b>	0.74	0.30	0.59	0.32	0.30	0.41	0.32	0.35	2.59	37.1	23.1
<b>13805 to 20706</b>	0.89	0.56	0.74	0.59	0.55	0.66	0.53	0.55	4.19	59.8	54.7
<b>20707 to 27608</b>	0.87	0.44	0.74	0.47	0.46	0.54	0.46	0.48	3.60	51.4	40.6
<b>27609 to 41412</b>	0.90	0.52	0.79	0.55	0.53	0.63	0.57	0.58	4.17	59.5	51.0
<b>41413 to above</b>	0.92	0.59	0.83	0.62	0.60	0.73	0.63	0.65	4.65	66.4	59.2

**Table A2.5: Financial Knowledge Score by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Division	Purchasing Power	Interest Concept	Simple Interest Calculation	Compound Interest Calculation	Risk and Return Relationship	Impact of Inflation	Risk Diversification	Financial Knowledge* (0-7)	Financial Knowledge in %	Passed Minimum Knowledge Score (>=5)
<b>Married</b>	0.82	0.40	0.69	0.41	0.40	0.51	0.43	0.44	3.29	46.9	35.6
<b>Unmarried</b>	0.91	0.56	0.79	0.58	0.58	0.68	0.57	0.63	4.40	62.8	54.8
<b>Divorced</b>	0.83	0.33	0.57	0.33	0.48	0.71	0.48	0.60	3.50	50.0	40.5
<b>Widow</b>	0.54	0.16	0.47	0.20	0.23	0.32	0.27	0.26	1.90	27.1	16.1

**Table A2.6: Financial Knowledge Score by Education**

Education	Division	Purchasing Power	Interest Concept	Simple Interest Calculation	Compound Interest Calculation	Risk and Return Relationship	Impact of Inflation	Risk Diversification	Financial Knowledge* (0-7)	Financial Knowledge in %	Passed Minimum Knowledge Score (>=5)
Illiterate	0.57	0.16	0.43	0.18	0.15	0.24	0.21	0.21	1.58	22.6	10.7
No Formal Education	0.80	0.23	0.62	0.25	0.28	0.34	0.27	0.27	2.26	32.2	16.1
Primary	0.89	0.33	0.70	0.34	0.34	0.48	0.37	0.39	2.97	42.4	25.7
Secondary	0.94	0.54	0.82	0.56	0.55	0.67	0.57	0.60	4.31	61.6	51.5
Higher Secondary	0.97	0.73	0.90	0.74	0.73	0.82	0.73	0.76	5.41	77.2	73.3
Bachelor	0.97	0.78	0.92	0.79	0.81	0.88	0.84	0.85	5.87	83.9	83.4
Masters and above	0.98	0.86	0.91	0.87	0.87	0.90	0.88	0.89	6.18	88.3	89.6

**Table A2.7: Financial Knowledge Score by Employment Type**

Employment Type	Division	Purchasing Power	Interest Concept	Simple Interest Calculation	Compound Interest Calculation	Risk and Return Relationship	Impact of Inflation	Risk Diversification	Financial Knowledge* (0-7)	Financial Knowledge in %	Passed Minimum Knowledge Score (>=5)
Self Employed	0.91	0.50	0.75	0.51	0.50	0.62	0.53	0.55	3.98	56.8	47.2
Salaried/ Wage Employee	0.91	0.53	0.78	0.53	0.53	0.64	0.55	0.58	4.14	59.1	49.2
Seeking Employment	0.89	0.50	0.76	0.51	0.48	0.57	0.48	0.52	3.81	54.5	43.5
Housewife	0.69	0.22	0.58	0.24	0.25	0.33	0.29	0.28	2.19	31.3	17.8
Student	0.94	0.69	0.89	0.74	0.71	0.76	0.65	0.70	5.14	73.4	67.4
Unemployed and not seeking Employment	0.65	0.20	0.49	0.21	0.22	0.33	0.28	0.26	2.00	28.6	17.2

**Table A2.8: Financial Knowledge Score by Registered Sector- Formal/Informal**

Registered Sector- Formal (Yes)/Informal (No)	Division	Purchasing Power	Interest Concept	Simple Interest Calculation	Compound Interest Calculation	Risk and Return Relationship	Impact of Inflation	Risk Diversification	Financial Knowledge* (0-7)	Financial Knowledge in %	Passed Minimum Knowledge Score (>=5)
<b>Informal</b>	0.87	0.40	0.68	0.41	0.39	0.51	0.42	0.44	3.24	46.3	33.4
<b>Formal</b>	0.96	0.66	0.88	0.68	0.68	0.78	0.69	0.74	5.12	73.1	67.6

**Table A2.9: Financial Knowledge Score by Occupational Classification**

Occupational Classification	Division	Purchasing Power	Interest Concept	Simple Interest Calculation	Compound Interest Calculation	Risk and Return Relationship	Impact of Inflation	Risk Diversification	Financial Knowledge * (0-7)	Financial Knowledge in %	Passed Minimum Knowledge Score (>=5)
<b>Security</b>	0.92	0.60	0.63	0.53	0.59	0.71	0.59	0.65	4.30	61.4	53.3
<b>Managerial</b>	0.90	0.61	0.75	0.63	0.62	0.69	0.63	0.66	4.59	65.5	60.3
<b>Professional</b>	0.98	0.71	0.89	0.76	0.78	0.87	0.79	0.82	5.60	80.0	77.3
<b>High Technical</b>	0.95	0.71	0.91	0.78	0.73	0.83	0.70	0.78	5.44	77.7	72.6
<b>Office Assistant</b>	0.93	0.67	0.84	0.66	0.66	0.72	0.65	0.65	4.85	69.4	63.2
<b>Retail Service</b>	0.94	0.58	0.84	0.59	0.59	0.70	0.61	0.63	4.54	64.8	56.1
<b>Agricultural</b>	0.87	0.40	0.68	0.41	0.39	0.53	0.43	0.46	3.30	47.1	34.3
<b>Skilled worker</b>	0.94	0.46	0.76	0.48	0.41	0.59	0.44	0.50	3.65	52.1	38.1
<b>Technician</b>	0.93	0.58	0.86	0.51	0.54	0.64	0.56	0.61	4.31	61.6	52.5
<b>Elementary Occupation</b>	0.88	0.42	0.71	0.41	0.42	0.53	0.45	0.46	3.40	48.6	36.1

**Table A2.10: Financial Knowledge Score by Industrial Classification**

<b>Industrial Classification</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Purchasing Power</b>	<b>Interest Concept</b>	<b>Simple Interest Calculation</b>	<b>Compound Interest Calculation</b>	<b>Risk and Return Relationship</b>	<b>Impact of Inflation</b>	<b>Risk Diversification</b>	<b>Financial Knowledge* (0-7)</b>	<b>Financial Knowledge in %</b>	<b>Passed Minimum Knowledge Score (&gt;=5)</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	0.86	0.39	0.66	0.40	0.37	0.50	0.40	0.42	3.13	44.7	31.7
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	0.94	0.44	0.81	0.63	0.56	0.63	0.50	0.69	4.25	60.7	43.8
<b>Water and Electricity</b>	0.86	0.56	0.73	0.57	0.56	0.75	0.63	0.60	4.40	62.8	55.6
<b>Manufacturing</b>	0.96	0.50	0.79	0.49	0.45	0.63	0.54	0.57	3.98	56.8	48.5
<b>Construction</b>	0.88	0.44	0.72	0.42	0.44	0.57	0.44	0.46	3.50	49.9	33.9
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	0.95	0.56	0.83	0.59	0.58	0.71	0.59	0.63	4.50	64.3	56.3
<b>Transport</b>	0.94	0.60	0.82	0.48	0.52	0.74	0.55	0.64	4.36	62.3	51.1
<b>Education</b>	0.98	0.77	0.92	0.80	0.79	0.86	0.79	0.83	5.75	82.1	80.3
<b>Health</b>	0.92	0.63	0.86	0.71	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	5.22	74.5	69.8
<b>Hotel and Restaurant</b>	0.90	0.49	0.84	0.44	0.51	0.66	0.55	0.60	4.08	58.3	43.5
<b>Financial Service</b>	0.98	0.81	0.94	0.83	0.84	0.90	0.87	0.89	6.08	86.8	86.0
<b>Information and Communication</b>	1.00	0.65	0.91	0.61	0.57	0.70	0.70	0.61	4.74	67.7	56.5
<b>Public Service</b>	0.93	0.72	0.89	0.69	0.79	0.78	0.69	0.76	5.31	75.9	72.7
<b>Other Sector</b>	0.92	0.47	0.73	0.49	0.48	0.57	0.51	0.54	3.79	54.2	43.5



## Appendix 3: Financial Behaviour

**Table A3.1: Financial Behaviour Score by Province and Gender**

			Budgeting (0-1)	Active Saving (0-1)	Avoid Borrowing (0-1)	Compare Product (0-2)	Watch Financial Affairs (0-1)	Financial Goals (0-1)	Make considered Purchases (0-1)	Pay Bill in time (0-1)	Financial Behaviour Score* (0-9)	Financial Behaviour r Score in %	Passed Minimum Behaviour Score (>=6)
Province	Population*	Gender											
1	2,417,041	Male	0.31	0.93	0.47	1.12	0.68	0.42	0.87	0.76	5.56	61.8	53.4
	2,546,433	Female	0.27	0.91	0.44	1.01	0.61	0.38	0.85	0.74	5.20	57.8	46.0
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>59.7</b>	49.6
Madhesh	3,069,210	Male	0.37	0.94	0.43	1.04	0.65	0.46	0.92	0.73	5.54	61.6	49.5
	3,046,352	Female	0.35	0.94	0.41	0.85	0.61	0.42	0.93	0.72	5.24	58.2	42.0
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>59.9</b>	45.8
Bagmati	2,988,054	Male	0.50	0.98	0.33	1.36	0.82	0.61	0.89	0.90	6.39	71.0	73.2
	3,042,390	Female	0.48	0.98	0.32	1.18	0.74	0.56	0.91	0.86	6.03	67.0	65.5
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>69.0</b>	69.3
Gandaki	1,168,913	Male	0.49	0.99	0.46	1.46	0.66	0.51	0.86	0.85	6.28	69.8	68.4
	1,297,958	Female	0.49	0.98	0.46	1.30	0.62	0.43	0.90	0.86	6.03	67.0	63.1
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>68.3</b>	65.6
Lumbini	2,441,638	Male	0.36	0.95	0.35	1.12	0.69	0.43	0.94	0.77	5.61	62.3	53.8
	2,664,562	Female	0.35	0.95	0.37	1.07	0.68	0.38	0.93	0.80	5.53	61.5	53.5
	<b>5,106,200</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>61.9</b>	53.7
Karnali	822,407	Male	0.50	0.99	0.74	1.17	0.67	0.46	0.91	0.77	6.20	68.9	65.8
	865,939	Female	0.41	1.00	0.70	1.01	0.64	0.39	0.88	0.77	5.80	64.4	56.7
	<b>1,688,346</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>66.6</b>	61.1
Sudurpaschim	1,281,376	Male	0.44	0.95	0.44	1.08	0.75	0.53	0.89	0.81	5.89	65.4	65.8
	1,422,717	Female	0.33	0.94	0.46	0.94	0.67	0.47	0.86	0.78	5.45	60.5	55.8
	<b>2,704,093</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>62.9</b>	60.6
National	14,188,639	Male	0.41	0.96	0.42	1.18	0.71	0.49	0.90	0.80	5.87	65.2	59.9
	14,886,351	Female	0.38	0.95	0.41	1.04	0.66	0.44	0.90	0.79	5.57	61.9	53.6
	<b>29,074,990</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>63.5</b>	56.6

**Table A3.2: Financial Behaviour Score by Local Level Type and Gender**

Local Level Type	Population*	Gender	Budgeting (0-1)	Active Saving (0-1)	Avoid Borrowing (0-1)	Compare Product (0-2)	Watch Financial Affairs (0-1)	Financial Goals (0-1)	Make considered Purchases (0-1)	Pay Bill in time (0-1)	Financial Behaviour Score* (0-9)	Financial Behaviour Score in %	Passed Minimum Behaviour Score (>=6)
Rural Municipality	2,417,041	Male	0.39	0.96	0.40	1.11	0.67	0.46	0.89	0.77	5.65	62.8	54.2
	2,546,433	Female	0.36	0.96	0.41	1.00	0.62	0.39	0.88	0.76	5.39	59.9	48.5
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>61.3</b>	51.3
Municipality	3,069,210	Male	0.39	0.95	0.44	1.19	0.70	0.49	0.89	0.78	5.83	64.8	59.8
	3,046,352	Female	0.36	0.94	0.42	1.03	0.66	0.44	0.90	0.77	5.52	61.4	53.6
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>63.0</b>	56.6
Sub-metropolitan City	2,988,054	Male	0.48	0.93	0.43	1.11	0.78	0.54	0.93	0.88	6.08	67.6	67.0
	3,042,390	Female	0.46	0.94	0.43	1.02	0.70	0.47	0.94	0.90	5.85	65.0	58.6
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>66.3</b>	62.7
Metropolitan City	1,168,913	Male	0.53	0.99	0.40	1.46	0.81	0.63	0.95	0.95	6.71	74.6	76.3
	1,297,958	Female	0.52	0.99	0.36	1.31	0.72	0.56	0.95	0.91	6.32	70.2	69.8
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>72.4</b>	73.1

**Table A3.3: Financial Behaviour Score by Age Group**

Age Group (Years)	Budgeting (0-1)	Active Saving (0-1)	Avoid Borrowing (0-1)	Compare Product (0-2)	Watch Financial Affairs (0-1)	Financial Goals (0-1)	Make considered Purchases (0-1)	Pay Bill in time (0-1)	Financial Behaviour Score* (0-9)	Financial Behaviour Score in %	Passed Minimum Behaviour Score (>=6)
<b>18-30</b>	0.39	0.95	0.42	1.22	0.71	0.50	0.91	0.82	5.91	65.7	62.9
<b>31-60</b>	0.43	0.96	0.46	1.14	0.69	0.46	0.91	0.81	5.86	65.1	60.4
<b>60+</b>	0.28	0.95	0.40	0.86	0.56	0.35	0.88	0.76	5.05	56.1	39.5

**Table A3.4: Financial Behaviour Score by Income Group**

Income Group (NRs.)	Budgeting (0-1)	Active Saving (0-1)	Avoid Borrowing (0-1)	Compare Product (0-2)	Watch Financial Affairs (0-1)	Financial Goals (0-1)	Make considered Purchases (0-1)	Pay Bill in time (0-1)	Financial Behaviour Score* (0-9)	Financial Behaviour Score in %	Passed Minimum Behaviour Score (>=6)
<b>0 to 6902</b>	0.25	0.90	0.53	0.80	0.60	0.36	0.88	0.75	5.07	56.3	41.5
<b>6902 to 13804</b>	0.33	0.93	0.51	0.88	0.62	0.38	0.89	0.77	5.31	59.0	48.0
<b>13805 to 20706</b>	0.54	0.97	0.56	0.94	0.57	0.52	0.92	0.83	5.84	64.9	65.1
<b>20707 to 27608</b>	0.45	0.98	0.46	1.17	0.69	0.48	0.92	0.81	5.95	66.1	61.8
<b>27609 to 41412</b>	0.48	0.98	0.37	1.35	0.73	0.52	0.91	0.86	6.20	68.9	68.7
<b>41413 to above</b>	0.54	0.99	0.29	1.44	0.78	0.57	0.92	0.89	6.42	71.3	74.2

**Table A3.5: Financial Behaviour Score by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Budgeting (0-1)	Active Saving (0-1)	Avoid Borrowing (0-1)	Compare Product (0-2)	Watch Financial Affairs (0-1)	Financial Goals (0-1)	Make considered Purchases (0-1)	Pay Bill in time (0-1)	Financial Behaviour Score* (0-9)	Financial Behaviour Score in %	Passed Minimum Behaviour Score (>=6)
<b>Married</b>	0.42	0.96	0.45	1.11	0.67	0.45	0.90	0.80	5.77	64.1	57.9
<b>Unmarried</b>	0.34	0.94	0.36	1.18	0.71	0.53	0.91	0.83	5.81	64.5	61.7
<b>Divorced</b>	0.40	0.95	0.40	1.00	0.55	0.21	0.90	0.76	5.19	57.7	42.9
<b>Widow</b>	0.21	0.90	0.46	0.86	0.61	0.34	0.88	0.78	5.03	55.9	40.3

**Table A3.6: Financial Behaviour Score by Education**

Education	Budgeting (0-1)	Active Saving (0-1)	Avoid Borrowing (0-1)	Compare Product (0-2)	Watch Financial Affairs (0-1)	Financial Goals (0-1)	Make considered Purchases (0-1)	Pay Bill in time (0-1)	Financial Behaviour Score* (0-9)	Financial Behaviour Score in %	Passed Minimum Behaviour Score (>=6)
Illiterate	0.27	0.93	0.48	0.76	0.53	0.35	0.86	0.72	4.89	54.3	37.1
No Formal Education	0.36	0.97	0.45	1.02	0.62	0.37	0.91	0.81	5.51	61.2	50.1
Primary	0.40	0.95	0.50	1.08	0.67	0.41	0.92	0.81	5.74	63.7	57.3
Secondary	0.46	0.96	0.41	1.24	0.74	0.52	0.92	0.83	6.09	67.6	66.9
Higher Secondary	0.51	0.98	0.41	1.43	0.79	0.58	0.92	0.88	6.49	72.2	76.2
Bachelor	0.54	0.98	0.33	1.55	0.81	0.64	0.94	0.89	6.69	74.4	80.3
Masters and above	0.60	0.98	0.26	1.69	0.88	0.73	0.92	0.90	6.95	77.2	86.8

**Table A3.7: Financial Behaviour Score by Employment Type**

Employment Type	Budgeting (0-1)	Active Saving (0-1)	Avoid Borrowing (0-1)	Compare Product (0-2)	Watch Financial Affairs (0-1)	Financial Goals (0-1)	Make considered Purchases (0-1)	Pay Bill in time (0-1)	Financial Behaviour Score* (0-9)	Financial Behaviour Score in %	Passed Minimum Behaviour Score (>=6)
Self Employed	0.50	0.97	0.42	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.91	0.83	6.14	68.2	66.9
Salaried/Wage Employee	0.48	0.96	0.43	1.26	0.72	0.51	0.91	0.82	6.11	67.8	66.4
Seeking Employment	0.32	0.94	0.53	1.07	0.70	0.44	0.89	0.81	5.71	63.4	57.8
Housewife	0.35	0.95	0.47	0.95	0.59	0.37	0.91	0.79	5.38	59.8	48.8
Student	0.29	0.94	0.34	1.22	0.68	0.55	0.91	0.84	5.75	63.9	59.7
Unemployed and not seeking Employment	0.23	0.95	0.37	0.85	0.55	0.33	0.87	0.72	4.88	54.2	36.1

**Table A3.8: Financial Behaviour Score by Registered Sector- Formal/Informal**

Registered Sector- Formal (Yes)/Informal (No)	Budgeting (0-1)	Active Saving (0-1)	Avoid Borrowing (0-1)	Compare Product (0-2)	Watch Financial Affairs (0-1)	Financial Goals (0-1)	Make considered Purchases (0-1)	Pay Bill in time (0-1)	Financial Behaviour Score* (0-9)	Financial Behaviour Score in %	Passed Minimum Behaviour Score (>=6)
<b>Informal</b>	0.40	0.95	0.48	1.04	0.68	0.45	0.90	0.78	5.67	63.0	55.7
<b>Formal</b>	0.60	0.99	0.39	1.51	0.80	0.61	0.92	0.89	6.71	74.5	81.0

**Table A3.9: Financial Behaviour Score by Occupational Classification**

Occupational Classification	Budgeting (0-1)	Active Saving (0-1)	Avoid Borrowing (0-1)	Compare Product (0-2)	Watch Financial Affairs (0-1)	Financial Goals (0-1)	Make considered Purchases (0-1)	Pay Bill in time (0-1)	Financial Behaviour Score* (0-9)	Financial Behaviour Score in %	Passed Minimum Behaviour Score (>=6)
<b>Security</b>	0.45	0.81	0.37	1.20	0.76	0.64	0.88	0.87	5.98	66.4	62.7
<b>Managerial</b>	0.62	0.97	0.33	1.39	0.79	0.62	0.91	0.92	6.56	72.8	81.6
<b>Professional</b>	0.62	0.98	0.37	1.56	0.86	0.65	0.93	0.89	6.86	76.2	84.3
<b>High Technical</b>	0.63	0.99	0.38	1.50	0.79	0.62	0.95	0.88	6.74	74.8	80.4
<b>Office Assistant</b>	0.52	0.98	0.42	1.47	0.78	0.53	0.92	0.85	6.48	72.0	74.8
<b>Retail Service</b>	0.55	0.99	0.42	1.41	0.74	0.55	0.91	0.84	6.41	71.2	73.8
<b>Agricultural</b>	0.44	0.98	0.44	1.08	0.72	0.47	0.92	0.81	5.85	65.0	60.0
<b>Skilled worker</b>	0.50	0.97	0.48	1.14	0.70	0.48	0.91	0.79	5.97	66.3	65.1
<b>Technician</b>	0.51	0.98	0.46	1.34	0.78	0.56	0.91	0.82	6.36	70.6	69.8
<b>Elementary Occupation</b>	0.38	0.95	0.46	1.09	0.65	0.43	0.89	0.77	5.63	62.5	55.2

**Table A3.10: Financial Behaviour Score by Industrial Classification**

<b>Industrial Classification</b>	<b>Budgeting (0-1)</b>	<b>Active Saving (0-1)</b>	<b>Avoid Borrowing (0-1)</b>	<b>Compare Product (0-2)</b>	<b>Watch Financial Affairs (0-1)</b>	<b>Financial Goals (0-1)</b>	<b>Make considered Purchases (0-1)</b>	<b>Pay Bill in time (0-1)</b>	<b>Financial Behaviour Score* (0-9)</b>	<b>Financial Behaviour Score in %</b>	<b>Passed Minimum Behaviour Score (&gt;=6)</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	0.41	0.95	0.45	0.98	0.68	0.46	0.91	0.80	5.65	62.7	55.2
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	0.56	1.00	0.25	1.50	0.81	0.69	0.94	0.94	6.69	74.3	87.5
<b>Water and Electricity</b>	0.51	0.98	0.33	1.40	0.75	0.62	0.92	0.73	6.24	69.3	71.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>	0.45	0.97	0.46	1.37	0.68	0.48	0.87	0.79	6.07	67.4	60.3
<b>Construction</b>	0.41	0.96	0.50	1.21	0.67	0.45	0.89	0.78	5.86	65.1	59.8
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	0.57	0.99	0.43	1.40	0.78	0.58	0.91	0.86	6.52	72.4	76.5
<b>Transport</b>	0.50	0.95	0.44	1.42	0.79	0.53	0.92	0.91	6.47	71.8	76.3
<b>Education</b>	0.63	0.99	0.37	1.56	0.82	0.61	0.93	0.88	6.78	75.3	82.9
<b>Health</b>	0.56	0.96	0.40	1.56	0.80	0.62	0.93	0.91	6.74	74.8	80.2
<b>Hotel and Restaurant</b>	0.49	0.98	0.39	1.38	0.74	0.53	0.97	0.90	6.38	70.9	72.1
<b>Financial Service</b>	0.65	0.99	0.33	1.78	0.91	0.74	0.95	0.95	7.30	81.1	91.4
<b>Information and Communication</b>	0.61	1.00	0.39	1.52	0.83	0.61	0.91	0.96	6.83	75.8	82.6
<b>Public Service</b>	0.58	0.98	0.40	1.54	0.83	0.56	0.89	0.84	6.62	73.6	80.2
<b>Other Sector</b>	0.46	0.94	0.43	1.16	0.65	0.52	0.90	0.77	5.82	64.7	60.4

## Appendix 4: Financial Attitude

**Table A4.1: Financial Attitude Score by Province and Gender**

			Saving Attitude (0-5)	Money Attitude (0-5)	Long term Saving Attitude (0-5)	Financial Attitude Score* (0-4)	Financial Attitude Score*in %	Passed Minimum Attitude Score (>=2.4)
Province	Population*	Gender						
1	2,417,041	Male	3.40	3.08	3.82	2.75	68.7	93.5
	2,546,433	Female	3.43	3.20	3.80	2.78	69.5	89.5
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>69.1</b>	91.4
Madhesh	3,069,210	Male	2.93	2.82	3.09	2.36	59.0	96.0
	3,046,352	Female	2.85	2.95	3.19	2.40	59.9	95.0
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>59.5</b>	95.5
Bagmati	2,988,054	Male	3.01	2.95	3.50	2.52	63.1	97.7
	3,042,390	Female	3.02	3.04	3.50	2.55	63.7	96.9
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>63.4</b>	97.3
Gandaki	1,168,913	Male	2.91	3.12	3.41	2.52	62.9	98.9
	1,297,958	Female	3.05	3.19	3.63	2.63	65.8	98.9
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>64.5</b>	98.9
Lumbini	2,441,638	Male	2.87	3.02	3.51	2.51	62.6	95.2
	2,664,562	Female	2.95	3.11	3.57	2.57	64.1	95.4
	<b>5,106,200</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>63.4</b>	95.3
Karnali	822,407	Male	3.16	3.30	3.43	2.64	66.0	99.2
	865,939	Female	3.24	3.46	3.63	2.75	68.8	98.0
	<b>1,688,346</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>67.4</b>	98.6
Sudurpaschim	1,281,376	Male	2.96	3.37	3.45	2.61	65.2	95.1
	1,422,717	Female	3.05	3.36	3.40	2.62	65.4	92.2
	<b>2,704,093</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>65.3</b>	93.6
National	14,188,639	Male	3.03	3.03	3.45	2.54	63.4	96.1
	14,886,351	Female	3.06	3.13	3.51	2.59	64.7	94.8
	<b>29,074,990</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>64.1</b>	95.4

**Table A4.2: Financial Attitude Score by Local Level Type**

Local Level Type	Population*	Gender	Saving Attitude (0-5)	Money Attitude (0-5)	Long term Saving Attitude (0-5)	Financial Attitude Score*(0-4)	Financial Attitude Score*in %	Passed Minimum Attitude Score (>=2.4)
Rural Municipality	2,417,041	Male	3.01	3.06	3.39	2.52	63.1	96.1
	2,546,433	Female	3.10	3.15	3.46	2.59	64.7	94.7
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>95.4</b>
Municipality	3,069,210	Male	3.02	2.99	3.46	2.53	63.1	95.3
	3,046,352	Female	3.03	3.11	3.55	2.58	64.6	93.8
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>94.6</b>
Sub-metropolitan City	2,988,054	Male	3.30	3.38	3.68	2.76	69.0	98.2
	3,042,390	Female	3.35	3.38	3.66	2.77	69.3	98.1
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>98.2</b>
Metropolitan City	1,168,913	Male	2.96	2.91	3.46	2.49	62.2	99.0
	1,297,958	Female	2.85	2.97	3.36	2.45	61.2	98.0
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>98.5</b>

**Table A4.3: Financial Attitude Score by Age Group**

Age Group (Years)	Saving Attitude (0-5)	Money Attitude (0-5)	Long term Saving Attitude (0-5)	Financial Attitude Score* (0-4)	Financial Attitude Score*in %	Passed Minimum Attitude Score (>=2.4)
<b>18-30</b>	3.12	3.21	3.55	2.63	65.9	96.5
<b>31-60</b>	3.09	3.17	3.55	2.62	65.5	96.3
<b>60+</b>	3.10	3.15	3.46	2.59	64.8	92.9



**Table A4.4: Financial Attitude Score by Income Group**

Income Group (NRs.)	Saving Attitude (0-5)	Money Attitude (0-5)	Long term Saving Attitude (0-5)	Financial Attitude Score* (0-4)	Financial Attitude Score*in %	Passed Minimum Attitude Score (>=2.4)
0 to 6902	3.22	3.40	3.58	2.72	68.1	92.4
6902 to 13804	3.06	3.13	3.50	2.58	64.6	92.9
13805 to 20706	2.77	3.21	2.97	2.39	59.6	94.7
20707 to 27608	3.09	3.12	3.53	2.60	64.9	97.5
27609 to 41412	3.11	3.15	3.57	2.62	65.5	97.9
41413 to above	3.00	3.20	3.60	2.62	65.4	98.7

**Table A4.5: Financial Attitude Score by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Saving Attitude (0-5)	Money Attitude (0-5)	Long term Saving Attitude (0-5)	Financial Attitude Score* (0-4)	Financial Attitude Score*in %	Passed Minimum Attitude Score (>=2.4)
Married	3.09	3.18	3.53	2.61	65.3	96.0
Unmarried	3.13	3.21	3.57	2.64	66.1	95.7
Divorced	3.19	3.33	3.52	2.68	67.0	90.5
Widow	3.25	3.11	3.56	2.65	66.1	91.9

**Table A4.6: Financial Attitude Score by Education**

Education	Saving Attitude (0-5)	Money Attitude (0-5)	Long term Saving Attitude (0-5)	Financial Attitude Score* (0-4)	Financial Attitude Score*in %	Passed Minimum Attitude Score (>=2.4)
Illiterate	3.15	3.15	3.42	2.59	64.8	91.0
No Formal Education	3.03	3.27	3.53	2.62	65.5	96.7
Primary	3.13	3.23	3.56	2.65	66.2	96.4
Secondary	3.10	3.15	3.59	2.62	65.6	97.7
Higher Secondary	3.11	3.21	3.61	2.65	66.2	98.8
Bachelor	2.99	3.09	3.64	2.59	64.8	98.9
Masters and above	2.91	2.93	3.58	2.51	62.8	99.2

**Table A4.7: Financial Attitude Score by Employment Type**

Employment Type	Saving Attitude (0-5)	Money Attitude (0-5)	Long term Saving Attitude (0-5)	Financial Attitude Score* (0-4)	Financial Attitude Score*in %	Passed Minimum Attitude Score (>=2.4)
Self Employed	3.10	3.12	3.54	2.60	65.0	97.2
Salaried/ Wage Employee	3.04	3.17	3.55	2.60	65.0	97.4
Seeking Employment	3.07	3.17	3.59	2.62	65.5	96.3
Housewife	3.17	3.26	3.59	2.67	66.9	94.6
Student	3.06	3.22	3.41	2.58	64.6	96.9
Unemployed and not seeking Employment	3.12	3.13	3.35	2.56	64.0	90.8

**Table A4.8: Financial Attitude Score by Registered Sector- Informal/Formal**

Registered Sector- Formal (Yes)/Informal (No)	Saving Attitude (0-5)	Money Attitude (0-5)	Long term Saving Attitude (0-5)	Financial Attitude Score* (0-4)	Financial Attitude Score*in %	Passed Minimum Attitude Score (>=2.4)
Informal	3.06	3.14	3.50	2.59	64.7	95.6
Formal	3.08	3.16	3.63	2.63	65.8	99.4

**Table A4.9: Financial Attitude Score by Occupational Classification**

Occupational Classification	Saving Attitude (0-5)	Money Attitude (0-5)	Long term Saving Attitude (0-5)	Financial Attitude Score* (0-4)	Financial Attitude Score*in %	Passed Minimum Attitude Score (>=2.4)
Security	3.09	2.81	3.25	2.44	61.0	95.3
Managerial	2.96	3.05	3.61	2.57	64.2	99.2
Professional	3.13	3.12	3.76	2.67	66.7	98.7
High Technical	3.03	3.22	3.67	2.65	66.1	98.2
Office Assistant	3.12	3.19	3.53	2.62	65.6	99.1
Retail Service	3.05	3.21	3.51	2.61	65.1	98.8
Agricultural	3.14	3.17	3.59	2.64	66.0	97.8
Skilled worker	3.12	3.02	3.55	2.58	64.6	94.2
Technician	2.85	2.90	3.26	2.40	60.0	98.8
Elementary Occupation	3.05	3.22	3.53	2.61	65.3	94.6

**Table A4.10: Financial Attitude Score by Industrial Classification**

<b>Industrial Classification</b>	<b>Saving Attitude (0-5)</b>	<b>Money Attitude (0-5)</b>	<b>Long term Saving Attitude (0-5)</b>	<b>Financial Attitude Score* (0-4)</b>	<b>Financial Attitude Score*in %</b>	<b>Passed Minimum Attitude Score (&gt;=2.4)</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	3.10	3.15	3.53	2.61	65.2	96.3
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	3.00	2.63	3.31	2.38	59.6	100.0
<b>Water and Electricity</b>	2.57	2.98	3.51	2.42	60.4	98.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>	2.88	2.76	3.15	2.35	58.6	97.8
<b>Construction</b>	3.11	3.09	3.54	2.60	64.9	94.4
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	3.09	3.32	3.63	2.68	66.9	98.5
<b>Transport</b>	2.98	3.01	3.59	2.55	63.9	99.2
<b>Education</b>	3.05	3.22	3.69	2.66	66.4	99.3
<b>Health</b>	2.99	3.22	3.43	2.57	64.3	99.1
<b>Hotel and Restaurant</b>	2.95	3.12	3.40	2.53	63.2	99.4
<b>Financial Service</b>	3.16	3.17	3.86	2.72	68.0	100.0
<b>Information and Communication</b>	2.78	2.74	3.61	2.43	60.9	100.0
<b>Public Service</b>	3.34	3.33	3.83	2.80	70.0	97.5
<b>Other Sector</b>	3.08	2.92	3.33	2.49	62.2	94.9

## Appendix 5: Financial Inclusion Indicators

**Table A5.1: Financial Inclusion Indicator by Province and Gender**

Province	Population*	Gender	Usage of payment Product	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Holds insurance Products	Holds Credit Products	Aware of atleast 5 product	Relying on family and friends	International Remittance	Domestic Remittance
1	2,417,041	Male	66.66	82.79	31.55	46.20	68.11	70.92	14.52	14.03
	2,546,433	Female	58.74	80.68	22.47	45.75	59.85	66.83	12.60	11.89
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>62.60</b>	<b>81.71</b>	<b>26.89</b>	<b>45.97</b>	<b>63.87</b>	<b>68.82</b>	<b>13.53</b>	<b>12.93</b>
Madhesh	3,069,210	Male	68.90	79.19	21.50	40.29	67.26	77.21	9.83	9.83
	3,046,352	Female	59.62	75.86	15.48	42.62	49.93	70.18	8.75	6.97
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>64.28</b>	<b>77.53</b>	<b>18.50</b>	<b>41.45</b>	<b>58.63</b>	<b>73.71</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>8.40</b>
Bagmati	2,988,054	Male	88.10	92.57	45.79	49.41	88.38	64.25	12.23	10.77
	3,042,390	Female	83.19	93.08	32.72	46.76	81.66	55.34	9.76	7.31
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>85.62</b>	<b>92.83</b>	<b>39.20</b>	<b>48.07</b>	<b>84.99</b>	<b>59.76</b>	<b>10.99</b>	<b>9.03</b>
Gandaki	1,168,913	Male	87.16	93.71	39.09	45.29	85.57	76.05	21.32	14.44
	1,297,958	Female	82.83	95.20	31.57	48.32	71.43	72.96	18.87	11.87
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>84.88</b>	<b>94.49</b>	<b>35.13</b>	<b>46.88</b>	<b>78.13</b>	<b>74.43</b>	<b>20.03</b>	<b>13.09</b>
Lumbini	2,441,638	Male	79.82	89.05	32.21	45.75	67.52	75.67	15.50	9.06
	2,664,562	Female	71.89	87.63	23.16	47.62	58.92	72.65	13.92	7.41
	<b>5,106,200</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>75.68</b>	<b>88.31</b>	<b>27.48</b>	<b>46.73</b>	<b>63.03</b>	<b>74.09</b>	<b>14.68</b>	<b>8.20</b>
Karnali	822,407	Male	80.62	89.61	34.52	43.28	62.38	88.00	5.11	5.33
	865,939	Female	68.39	87.77	23.23	42.49	51.69	85.86	2.80	2.37
	<b>1,688,346</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>74.35</b>	<b>88.67</b>	<b>28.73</b>	<b>42.88</b>	<b>56.89</b>	<b>86.90</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.81</b>
Sudurpaschim	1,281,376	Male	78.87	91.92	46.40	57.44	61.88	86.29	9.44	8.76
	1,422,717	Female	72.22	90.01	38.52	53.00	48.54	81.70	8.24	6.10
	<b>2,704,093</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>75.37</b>	<b>90.92</b>	<b>42.25</b>	<b>55.10</b>	<b>54.86</b>	<b>83.88</b>	<b>8.81</b>	<b>7.36</b>
National	14,188,639	Male	77.52	87.27	34.62	46.29	72.64	74.49	12.75	10.63
	14,886,351	Female	70.22	86.04	25.63	46.38	61.57	69.27	11.03	8.04
	<b>29,074,990</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>73.78</b>	<b>86.64</b>	<b>30.02</b>	<b>46.34</b>	<b>66.97</b>	<b>71.82</b>	<b>11.87</b>	<b>9.30</b>

**Table A5.2: Financial Inclusion Indicator by Local Level Type and Gender**

Local Level Type	Population*	Gender	Usage of payment Product	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Holds insurance Products	Holds Credit Products	Aware of atleast 5 product	Relying on family and friends	International Remittance	Domestic Remittance
Rural Municipality	2,417,041	Male	71.79	85.60	31.30	43.35	63.37	77.70	15.11	12.66
	2,546,433	Female	64.83	84.81	24.47	44.33	54.89	74.20	11.83	8.39
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>68.21</b>	<b>85.19</b>	<b>27.79</b>	<b>43.86</b>	<b>59.01</b>	<b>75.90</b>	<b>13.43</b>	<b>10.47</b>
Municipality	3,069,210	Male	77.92	86.39	32.65	47.74	75.21	73.27	10.87	8.73
	3,046,352	Female	69.47	84.87	23.58	47.54	62.86	67.71	9.88	6.63
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>73.58</b>	<b>85.60</b>	<b>27.99</b>	<b>47.64</b>	<b>68.87</b>	<b>70.42</b>	<b>10.36</b>	<b>7.65</b>
Sub-metropolitan City	2,988,054	Male	83.31	87.79	33.68	51.42	69.14	78.55	4.00	4.27
	3,042,390	Female	76.45	85.80	20.61	50.09	55.64	73.07	6.73	4.80
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>79.82</b>	<b>86.78</b>	<b>27.04</b>	<b>50.74</b>	<b>62.28</b>	<b>75.77</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>4.54</b>
Metropolitan City	1,168,913	Male	92.57	98.11	58.90	45.37	95.86	66.16	20.98	18.47
	1,297,958	Female	91.29	98.14	46.34	44.74	85.22	55.81	18.02	17.50
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>91.93</b>	<b>98.13</b>	<b>52.63</b>	<b>45.05</b>	<b>90.55</b>	<b>61.00</b>	<b>19.50</b>	<b>17.99</b>

**Table A5.3: Financial Inclusion Indicator by Age Group**

Age Group (Years)	Usage of payment Product	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Holds insurance Products	Holds Credit Products	Aware of atleast 5 product	Relying on family and friends	International Remittance	Domestic Remittance
<b>18-30</b>	79.84	88.43	35.28	38.79	75.25	74.75	12.78	12.56
<b>31-60</b>	74.61	88.73	35.16	51.04	68.04	74.20	13.55	10.26
<b>60+</b>	68.82	79.79	15.59	29.26	42.07	71.14	8.72	6.47

**Table A5.4: Financial Inclusion Indicator by Income Group**

Income Group	Usage of payment Product	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Holds insurance Products	Holds Credit Products	Aware of at least 5 product	Relying on family and friends	International Remittance	Domestic Remittance
<b>0 to 6902</b>	58.64	75.57	20.33	30.81	43.79	73.63	8.05	7.01
<b>6903 to 13804</b>	60.98	79.36	21.02	40.09	51.07	74.78	7.97	6.96
<b>13805 to 20706</b>	56.17	71.81	23.23	44.40	74.39	82.43	6.09	10.63
<b>20707 to 27608</b>	77.77	88.94	33.08	48.37	72.02	77.11	13.34	10.30
<b>27609 to 41412</b>	86.74	94.75	41.12	49.54	79.70	72.32	16.90	13.90
<b>41413 to above</b>	93.79	97.01	54.99	51.61	87.20	67.79	19.09	14.77

**Table A5.5: Financial Inclusion Indicator by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Usage of payment Product	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Holds insurance Products	Holds Credit Products	Aware of at least 5 product	Relying on family and friends	International Remittance	Domestic Remittance
<b>Married</b>	74.51	87.76	32.25	47.01	65.49	74.38	12.62	9.95
<b>Unmarried</b>	80.82	86.89	35.77	33.36	75.29	72.08	13.83	12.76
<b>Divorced</b>	69.05	69.05	26.19	30.95	57.14	76.19	9.52	14.29
<b>Widow</b>	66.11	78.33	16.11	28.89	37.50	67.22	8.33	6.94

**Table A5.6: Financial Inclusion Indicator by Education**

Education	Usage of payment Product	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Holds insurance Products	Holds Credit Products	Aware of at least 5 product	Relying on family and friends	International Remittance	Domestic Remittance
Illiterate	55.98	75.14	15.94	33.47	36.53	74.74	7.29	5.14
No Formal Education	71.82	88.10	21.67	48.12	60.22	77.72	13.33	9.66
Primary	72.02	87.23	28.38	49.29	66.23	75.03	13.63	9.66
Secondary	83.99	92.58	36.61	48.24	79.46	72.31	15.69	12.22
Higher Secondary	92.95	96.56	51.24	49.40	88.55	74.14	15.77	16.01
Bachelor	95.84	96.79	60.11	45.75	92.44	66.54	15.12	16.45
Masters and above	97.60	97.60	73.20	52.40	96.40	65.60	10.00	9.60

**Table A5.7: Financial Inclusion Indicator by Employment Type**

Employment Type	Usage of payment Product	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Holds insurance Products	Holds Credit Products	Aware of at least 5 product	Relying on family and friends	International Remittance	Domestic Remittance
Self Employed	81.15	90.20	41.48	52.11	75.62	72.36	13.88	13.09
Salaried/ Wage Employee	80.72	89.69	41.20	48.36	74.85	76.92	13.85	12.08
Seeking Employment	70.71	85.60	28.21	38.98	65.33	78.45	14.01	10.87
Housewife	65.49	84.87	21.65	45.86	54.01	72.14	10.95	6.69
Student	85.85	89.54	35.69	24.00	79.08	69.54	10.46	10.15
Unemployed and not seeking Employment	71.10	81.05	16.86	27.43	44.40	70.79	9.84	7.02

**Table A5.8: Financial Inclusion Indicator by Registered Sector- Formal/Informal**

Registered Sector- Formal (Yes)/Informal (No)	Usage of payment Product	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Holds insurance Products	Holds Credit Products	Aware of atleast 5 product	Relying on family and friends	International Remittance	Domestic Remittance
<b>Informal</b>	69.59	83.56	29.68	45.77	63.92	77.43	11.76	10.18
<b>Formal</b>	94.85	98.04	58.75	56.28	89.86	73.27	16.01	15.24

**Table A5.9: Financial Inclusion Indicator by Occupational Classification**

Occupational Classification	Usage of payment Product	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Holds insurance Products	Holds Credit Products	Aware of atleast 5 product	Relying on family and friends	International Remittance	Domestic Remittance
<b>Security</b>	78.67	82.67	38.00	40.00	72.00	70.67	9.33	8.00
<b>Managerial</b>	94.14	97.07	66.53	51.88	81.59	76.57	13.81	11.72
<b>Professional</b>	96.13	97.16	61.60	52.58	92.53	68.30	15.46	13.92
<b>High Technical</b>	95.89	98.63	57.53	49.32	92.24	72.60	14.16	16.44
<b>Office Assistant</b>	95.73	97.86	50.00	51.28	85.90	76.50	10.26	12.39
<b>Retail Service</b>	88.99	95.90	50.83	59.54	85.40	72.09	17.67	15.11
<b>Agricultural</b>	73.17	87.07	31.08	50.97	67.76	75.87	14.00	12.74
<b>Skilled worker</b>	74.46	84.89	37.05	54.68	73.74	78.78	16.19	14.39
<b>Technician</b>	88.27	93.83	48.77	51.85	82.72	77.16	15.43	17.28
<b>Elementary Occupation</b>	69.01	83.04	28.32	44.90	62.12	78.06	9.06	8.29



**Table A5.10: Financial Inclusion Indicator by Industrial Classification**

<b>Industrial Classification</b>	<b>Usage of payment Product</b>	<b>Usage of saving, retirement or investment product</b>	<b>Holds insurance Products</b>	<b>Holds Credit Products</b>	<b>Aware of atleast 5 product</b>	<b>Relying on family and friends</b>	<b>International Remittance</b>	<b>Domestic Remittance</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	69.23	83.57	28.80	46.83	62.34	77.11	12.12	10.03
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	87.50	93.75	50.00	56.25	75.00	87.50	6.25	12.50
<b>Water and Electricity</b>	90.48	92.06	42.86	39.68	84.13	76.19	11.11	7.94
<b>Manufacturing</b>	84.56	93.38	38.97	52.94	82.35	69.12	11.03	9.56
<b>Construction</b>	71.10	87.04	31.23	48.84	71.76	75.75	13.95	10.63
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	89.53	95.53	52.23	57.82	84.78	72.77	14.94	15.50
<b>Transport</b>	90.84	94.66	51.15	57.25	83.21	79.39	13.74	11.45
<b>Education</b>	97.96	98.64	60.44	54.50	91.34	71.65	12.90	14.77
<b>Health</b>	98.11	98.11	61.32	54.72	88.68	66.98	17.92	15.09
<b>Hotel and Restaurant</b>	87.66	96.75	48.05	57.79	81.82	79.22	22.73	15.58
<b>Financial Service</b>	100.00	100.00	70.97	55.91	93.55	74.19	17.20	15.05
<b>Information and Communication</b>	100.00	100.00	60.87	47.83	86.96	91.30	21.74	21.74
<b>Public Service</b>	95.87	98.35	56.20	59.50	92.56	74.38	14.88	16.53
<b>Other Sector</b>	75.84	83.71	35.96	41.29	70.22	75.56	14.04	13.76

## Appendix 6: Usage of Payment Product

**Table A6.1: Usage of Payment Product By Province and Gender**

Province	Population*	Gender	Usage of payment Product	Mobile Banking	Internet Banking	Card	Saving Account	Current Account	PSP Account
1	2,417,041	Male	66.66	22.31	8.99	16.47	62.87	30.03	12.86
	2,546,433	Female	58.74	11.83	4.58	6.85	56.92	23.58	5.14
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>62.60</b>	<b>16.93</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>11.53</b>	<b>59.81</b>	<b>26.72</b>	<b>8.90</b>
Madhesh	3,069,210	Male	68.90	19.26	12.08	16.62	64.06	28.35	11.94
	3,046,352	Female	59.62	6.94	3.52	6.33	56.55	16.82	3.61
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>64.28</b>	<b>13.13</b>	<b>7.82</b>	<b>11.49</b>	<b>60.32</b>	<b>22.60</b>	<b>7.79</b>
Bagmati	2,988,054	Male	88.10	43.99	29.71	38.35	86.51	46.72	31.16
	3,042,390	Female	83.19	25.83	17.07	21.35	81.28	37.46	15.72
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>85.62</b>	<b>34.83</b>	<b>23.33</b>	<b>29.78</b>	<b>83.88</b>	<b>42.05</b>	<b>23.37</b>
Gandaki	1,168,913	Male	87.16	38.03	28.26	36.09	85.73	48.47	23.63
	1,297,958	Female	82.83	24.81	16.63	19.81	80.44	42.03	17.15
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>84.88</b>	<b>31.07</b>	<b>22.14</b>	<b>27.53</b>	<b>82.95</b>	<b>45.08</b>	<b>20.22</b>
Lumbini	2,441,638	Male	79.82	25.56	12.91	23.94	76.90	31.76	12.61
	2,664,562	Female	71.89	12.17	6.48	9.87	69.58	25.30	7.23
	<b>5,106,200</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>75.68</b>	<b>18.57</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>16.60</b>	<b>73.08</b>	<b>28.39</b>	<b>9.80</b>
Karnali	822,407	Male	80.62	24.10	12.23	11.87	76.65	44.75	7.54
	865,939	Female	68.39	11.44	4.29	5.79	66.35	34.85	2.89
	<b>1,688,346</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>74.35</b>	<b>17.61</b>	<b>8.16</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>71.37</b>	<b>39.67</b>	<b>5.15</b>
Sudurpaschim	1,281,376	Male	78.87	22.81	11.82	11.82	75.42	23.97	10.19
	1,422,717	Female	72.22	11.66	4.04	7.69	69.96	15.05	4.93
	<b>2,704,093</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>75.37</b>	<b>16.94</b>	<b>7.73</b>	<b>9.65</b>	<b>72.55</b>	<b>19.28</b>	<b>7.42</b>
National	14,188,639	Male	77.52	28.22	16.73	23.33	74.34	35.30	16.81
	14,886,351	Female	70.22	14.84	8.24	11.40	67.93	26.79	8.26
	<b>29,074,990</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>73.78</b>	<b>21.37</b>	<b>12.38</b>	<b>17.22</b>	<b>71.06</b>	<b>30.94</b>	<b>12.43</b>

**Table A6.2: Usage of Payment Product By Local Level Type and Gender**

Local Level Type	Population*	Gender	Usage of payment Product	Mobile Banking	Internet Banking	Card	Saving Account	Current Account	PSP Account
Rural Municipality	2,417,041	Male	71.79	20.59	10.35	15.16	68.88	30.85	10.04
	2,546,433	Female	64.83	9.25	4.42	5.44	62.49	22.74	3.99
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>68.21</b>	<b>14.77</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>10.17</b>	<b>65.60</b>	<b>26.69</b>	<b>6.94</b>
Municipality	3,069,210	Male	77.92	28.24	16.99	22.55	73.89	36.83	16.08
	3,046,352	Female	69.47	15.23	8.11	11.40	66.89	28.70	8.28
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>73.58</b>	<b>21.56</b>	<b>12.43</b>	<b>16.82</b>	<b>70.29</b>	<b>32.66</b>	<b>12.07</b>
Sub-metropolitan City	2,988,054	Male	83.31	32.64	23.51	33.78	82.20	34.01	22.67
	3,042,390	Female	76.45	15.74	9.75	15.79	74.06	26.62	9.86
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>79.82</b>	<b>24.05</b>	<b>16.51</b>	<b>24.64</b>	<b>78.06</b>	<b>30.25</b>	<b>16.16</b>
Metropolitan City	1,168,913	Male	92.57	53.57	34.18	50.55	91.42	44.55	42.01
	1,297,958	Female	91.29	34.15	23.04	31.67	91.04	31.76	23.88
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>91.93</b>	<b>43.88</b>	<b>28.62</b>	<b>41.13</b>	<b>91.23</b>	<b>38.16</b>	<b>32.96</b>

**Table A6.3: Usage of Payment Product by Age**

Age Group (Years)	Usage of payment Product	Mobile Banking	Internet Banking	Card	Saving Account	Current Account	PSP Account
<b>18-30</b>	79.84	34.88	19.31	24.53	77.09	36.00	18.63
<b>31-60</b>	74.61	20.76	11.40	16.30	72.16	33.23	10.86
<b>60+</b>	68.82	3.57	2.31	2.71	65.92	23.71	2.44

**Table A6.4: Usage of Payment Product by Income Group**

Income Group (NRs.)	Usage of payment Product	Mobile Banking	Internet Banking	Card	Saving Account	Current Account	PSP Account
0 to 6902	58.64	7.98	3.54	5.83	55.66	19.22	3.96
6902 to 13804	60.98	7.72	2.70	4.64	57.59	23.34	3.89
13805 to 20706	56.17	9.37	6.38	8.17	54.53	24.04	6.07
20707 to 27608	77.77	23.10	10.74	16.27	75.16	34.27	9.65
27609 to 41412	86.74	34.31	19.78	25.72	84.72	42.39	18.92
41413 to above	93.79	47.21	31.74	39.59	93.17	50.04	29.93

**Table A6.5: Usage of Payment Product by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Usage of payment Product	Mobile Banking	Internet Banking	Card	Saving Account	Current Account	PSP Account
Married	74.51	19.76	10.68	15.11	71.97	32.47	10.26
Unmarried	80.82	38.09	23.02	27.39	77.43	36.22	22.12
Divorced	69.05	16.67	9.52	9.52	66.67	26.19	9.52
Widow	66.11	3.89	1.67	2.22	64.72	18.33	1.67

**Table A6.6: Usage of Payment Product by Education**

Education	Usage of payment Product	Mobile Banking	Internet Banking	Card	Saving Account	Current Account	PSP Account
Illiterate	55.98	2.27	1.35	1.91	53.27	17.21	1.59
No Formal Education	71.82	5.39	1.93	3.97	69.18	24.11	2.03
Primary	72.02	10.58	4.27	8.85	68.77	30.47	4.37
Secondary	83.99	26.31	12.01	19.37	81.16	38.85	11.21
Higher Secondary	92.95	51.48	30.02	36.11	90.79	49.72	28.26
Bachelor	95.84	65.60	43.10	51.98	95.46	53.12	41.97
Masters and above	97.60	78.40	56.00	61.20	96.40	52.00	52.40

**Table A6.7: Usage of Payment Product by Employment Type**

Employment Type	Usage of payment Product	Mobile Banking	Internet Banking	Card	Saving Account	Current Account	PSP Account
Self Employed	81.15	30.10	17.57	22.41	78.95	39.85	15.42
Salaried/ Wage Employee	80.72	33.56	18.51	26.79	77.96	39.78	18.38
Seeking Employment	70.71	17.24	8.03	11.75	67.48	28.70	8.62
Housewife	65.49	6.77	3.20	4.83	63.30	22.38	3.37
Student	85.85	40.92	26.77	28.62	81.54	34.46	25.85
Unemployed and not seeking Employment	71.10	6.07	2.93	4.19	68.17	25.34	3.14

**Table A6.8: Usage of Payment Product by Registered Sector-Formal/Informal**

Registered Sector- Formal (Yes)/Informal (No)	Usage of payment Product	Mobile Banking	Internet Banking	Card	Saving Account	Current Account	PSP Account
Informal	69.59	14.55	6.80	11.13	66.17	27.39	5.77
Formal	94.85	53.60	32.13	41.76	93.36	54.74	31.05

**Table A6.9: Usage of Payment Product by Occupational Classification**

<b>Occupational Classification</b>	<b>Usage of payment Product</b>	<b>Mobile Banking</b>	<b>Internet Banking</b>	<b>Card</b>	<b>Saving Account</b>	<b>Current Account</b>	<b>PSP Account</b>
<b>Security</b>	78.67	34.00	17.33	21.33	76.00	45.33	12.67
<b>Managerial</b>	94.14	49.37	34.73	35.56	93.72	52.30	33.05
<b>Professional</b>	96.13	65.46	39.69	50.26	95.62	55.41	34.28
<b>High Technical</b>	95.89	62.10	36.53	53.42	94.98	56.62	31.05
<b>Office Assistant</b>	95.73	50.00	25.21	32.05	93.16	47.86	23.08
<b>Retail Service</b>	88.99	41.49	24.84	31.24	87.45	45.58	26.50
<b>Agricultural</b>	73.17	13.42	7.34	11.39	70.08	31.47	5.89
<b>Skilled worker</b>	74.46	22.66	8.63	19.42	68.71	33.09	10.79
<b>Technician</b>	88.27	33.33	16.05	32.10	85.19	43.21	19.14
<b>Elementary Occupation</b>	69.01	17.22	9.18	13.65	65.18	29.85	8.67

**Table A6.10: Usage of Payment Product by Industrial Classification**

<b>Industrial Classification</b>	<b>Usage of payment Product</b>	<b>Mobile Banking</b>	<b>Internet Banking</b>	<b>Card</b>	<b>Saving Account</b>	<b>Current Account</b>	<b>PSP Account</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	69.23	12.62	6.58	10.09	65.66	28.12	5.48
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	87.50	31.25	12.50	18.75	87.50	25.00	18.75
<b>Water and Electricity</b>	90.48	25.40	17.46	36.51	90.48	52.38	11.11
<b>Manufacturing</b>	84.56	32.35	17.65	23.53	79.41	38.24	19.85
<b>Construction</b>	71.10	22.26	11.30	15.28	68.11	28.57	8.97
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	89.53	43.58	25.14	31.28	88.41	51.26	25.84
<b>Transport</b>	90.84	37.40	22.90	34.35	87.79	48.09	20.61
<b>Education</b>	97.96	58.91	32.26	43.63	96.94	54.50	29.37
<b>Health</b>	98.11	60.38	33.96	45.28	98.11	54.72	31.13
<b>Hotel and Restaurant</b>	87.66	33.12	20.13	24.68	85.06	44.16	22.08
<b>Financial Service</b>	100.00	77.42	58.06	64.52	98.92	55.91	52.69
<b>Information and Communication</b>	100.00	65.22	52.17	60.87	100.00	69.57	47.83
<b>Public Service</b>	95.87	65.29	34.71	47.93	92.56	59.50	33.88
<b>Other Sector</b>	75.84	28.93	16.29	25.84	72.75	35.11	14.33

## Appendix 7: Usage of Saving, retirement or investment product

**Table A7.1: Usage of saving, retirement or investment product by Province**

Province	Population*	Gender	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Saving Account	Current Account	Fixed Account	Microfinance Saving Account	Cooperative Saving Account	Collective Saving	Pension Account	CIT Account	Share	Debtenture
1	2,417,041	Male	82.79	62.87	30.03	9.75	19.11	50.64	40.70	7.97	6.55	26.50	5.60
	2,546,433	Female	80.68	56.92	23.58	7.56	21.41	50.66	45.52	2.59	2.51	18.50	5.49
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>81.71</b>	<b>59.81</b>	<b>26.72</b>	<b>8.63</b>	<b>20.29</b>	<b>50.65</b>	<b>43.17</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>22.40</b>	<b>5.54</b>
Madhesh	3,069,210	Male	79.19	64.06	28.35	7.48	17.54	38.58	30.54	7.13	4.95	10.56	7.80
	3,046,352	Female	75.86	56.55	16.82	4.54	20.67	40.10	32.76	3.23	1.85	7.45	5.65
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>77.53</b>	<b>60.32</b>	<b>22.60</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>19.10</b>	<b>39.34</b>	<b>31.65</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>9.01</b>	<b>6.73</b>
Bagmati	2,988,054	Male	92.57	86.51	46.72	30.92	12.16	66.17	43.13	14.91	12.14	49.96	14.32
	3,042,390	Female	93.08	81.28	37.46	25.85	14.33	74.78	51.81	8.52	5.97	38.00	10.70
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>92.83</b>	<b>83.88</b>	<b>42.05</b>	<b>28.36</b>	<b>13.25</b>	<b>70.51</b>	<b>47.51</b>	<b>11.69</b>	<b>9.03</b>	<b>43.93</b>	<b>12.50</b>
Gandaki	1,168,913	Male	93.71	85.73	48.47	26.36	18.71	69.93	44.49	8.52	7.16	34.51	9.76
	1,297,958	Female	95.20	80.44	42.03	17.63	23.72	70.73	54.89	4.78	3.89	30.39	13.67
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>94.49</b>	<b>82.95</b>	<b>45.08</b>	<b>21.77</b>	<b>21.35</b>	<b>70.35</b>	<b>49.96</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>32.34</b>	<b>11.82</b>
Lumbini	2,441,638	Male	89.05	76.90	31.76	8.60	12.36	56.00	41.80	4.22	2.75	19.03	8.82
	2,664,562	Female	87.63	69.58	25.30	5.65	16.81	58.24	52.42	1.98	1.05	14.90	7.38
	<b>5,106,200</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>88.31</b>	<b>73.08</b>	<b>28.39</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>14.68</b>	<b>57.17</b>	<b>47.34</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>16.88</b>	<b>8.07</b>
Karnali	822,407	Male	89.61	76.65	44.75	6.85	11.91	53.47	62.01	6.89	5.12	20.19	7.31
	865,939	Female	87.77	66.35	34.85	3.26	17.36	51.32	64.52	1.23	1.07	14.30	3.65
	<b>1,688,346</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>88.67</b>	<b>71.37</b>	<b>39.67</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>14.71</b>	<b>52.37</b>	<b>63.30</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>17.17</b>	<b>5.43</b>
Sudurpaschim	1,281,376	Male	91.92	75.42	23.97	10.17	19.91	68.95	56.87	7.13	6.55	28.17	17.91
	1,422,717	Female	90.01	69.96	15.05	7.80	16.00	63.47	59.75	2.14	0.92	24.32	18.47
	<b>2,704,093</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>90.92</b>	<b>72.55</b>	<b>19.28</b>	<b>8.93</b>	<b>17.85</b>	<b>66.07</b>	<b>58.39</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>26.14</b>	<b>18.20</b>
National	14,188,639	Male	87.27	74.34	35.30	14.76	15.77	55.63	42.21	8.51	6.69	27.15	10.02
	14,886,351	Female	86.04	67.93	26.79	10.99	18.44	57.80	48.71	3.89	2.70	20.93	8.77
	<b>29,074,990</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>86.64</b>	<b>71.06</b>	<b>30.94</b>	<b>12.83</b>	<b>17.13</b>	<b>56.74</b>	<b>45.54</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>23.97</b>	<b>9.38</b>



**Table A7.2: Usage of saving, retirement or investment product by Local Level Type and Gender**

Local Level Type	Population*	Gender	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Saving Account	Current Account	Fixed Account	Microfinance Saving Account	Cooperative Saving Account	Collective Saving	Pension Account	CIT Account	Share	Debenture
Rural Municipality	2,417,041	Male	85.60	68.88	30.85	10.45	16.44	52.99	45.19	6.70	4.53	23.55	13.78
	2,546,433	Female	84.81	62.49	22.74	6.20	19.84	55.31	50.11	2.53	1.47	19.85	12.41
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>85.19</b>	<b>65.60</b>	<b>26.69</b>	<b>8.27</b>	<b>18.19</b>	<b>54.18</b>	<b>47.72</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>21.65</b>	<b>13.08</b>
Municipality	3,069,210	Male	86.39	73.89	36.83	15.82	16.82	54.26	41.97	8.08	6.79	25.06	7.64
	3,046,352	Female	84.87	66.89	28.70	13.08	19.06	56.28	49.38	3.52	2.22	17.67	7.48
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>85.60</b>	<b>70.29</b>	<b>32.66</b>	<b>14.41</b>	<b>17.97</b>	<b>55.30</b>	<b>45.78</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>21.26</b>	<b>7.56</b>
Sub-metropolitan City	2,988,054	Male	87.79	82.20	34.01	9.63	13.30	58.37	40.10	7.51	7.89	25.49	6.75
	3,042,390	Female	85.80	74.06	26.62	4.35	17.19	56.57	46.30	3.23	2.82	17.17	1.29
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>86.78</b>	<b>78.06</b>	<b>30.25</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>15.28</b>	<b>57.46</b>	<b>43.25</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>21.26</b>	<b>3.98</b>
Metropolitan City	1,168,913	Male	98.11	91.42	44.55	28.95	9.23	71.15	33.88	18.55	13.41	53.75	11.66
	1,297,958	Female	98.14	91.04	31.76	22.94	10.12	77.72	41.06	12.07	10.41	47.54	7.82
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>98.13</b>	<b>91.23</b>	<b>38.16</b>	<b>25.95</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>74.43</b>	<b>37.46</b>	<b>15.32</b>	<b>11.91</b>	<b>50.65</b>	<b>9.74</b>

**Table A7.3: Usage of saving, retirement or investment product by Age Group**

Age Group (Years)	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Saving Account	Current Account	Fixed Account	Microfinance Saving Account	Cooperative Saving Account	Collective Saving	Pension Account	CIT Account	Share	Debenture
<b>18-30</b>	88.43	77.09	36.00	13.14	17.24	56.12	43.61	3.92	3.20	29.48	12.78
<b>31-60</b>	88.73	72.16	33.23	13.97	19.38	60.53	51.56	7.45	5.96	27.73	11.96
<b>60+</b>	79.79	65.92	23.71	9.45	8.12	42.60	33.75	3.37	2.38	14.93	8.98

**Table A7.4: Usage of saving, retirement or investment product by Income Group**

Income Group (Nrs.)	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Saving Account	Current Account	Fixed Account	Microfinance Saving Account	Cooperative Saving Account	Collective Saving	Pension Account	CIT Account	Share	Debenture
<b>0 to 6902</b>	75.57	55.66	19.22	4.65	9.37	42.12	39.63	1.25	1.04	15.34	9.09
<b>6902 to 13804</b>	79.36	57.59	23.34	6.21	13.49	49.31	47.11	1.19	0.75	16.19	8.85
<b>13805 to 20706</b>	71.81	54.53	24.04	6.59	14.64	44.44	36.80	5.28	4.48	12.15	7.27
<b>20707 to 27608</b>	88.94	75.16	34.27	13.99	20.50	56.40	47.83	5.31	4.12	24.40	14.64
<b>27609 to 41412</b>	94.75	84.72	42.39	18.28	20.01	65.86	48.33	12.11	9.57	36.10	13.61
<b>41413 to above</b>	97.01	93.17	50.04	29.54	20.82	71.80	46.35	15.16	13.04	48.55	14.45

**Table A7.5: Usage of saving, retirement or investment product by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Saving Account	Current Account	Fixed Account	Microfinance Saving Account	Cooperative Saving Account	Collective Saving	Pension Account	CIT Account	Share	Debenture
<b>Married</b>	87.76	71.97	32.47	13.24	18.18	57.76	48.75	6.38	5.09	26.05	11.65
<b>Unmarried</b>	86.89	77.43	36.22	14.54	11.06	54.06	36.49	4.46	3.30	31.58	14.09
<b>Divorced</b>	69.05	66.67	26.19	9.52	16.67	35.71	35.71	-	2.38	21.43	14.29
<b>Widow</b>	78.33	64.72	18.33	4.44	11.11	41.39	37.50	1.94	1.39	10.00	4.44

**Table A7.6: Usage of saving, retirement or investment product by Education**

Education	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Saving Account	Current Account	Fixed Account	Microfinance Saving Account	Cooperative Saving Account	Collective Saving	Pension Account	CIT Account	Share	Debenture
Illiterate	75.14	53.27	17.21	5.14	12.27	43.11	38.65	0.92	0.76	12.07	9.08
No Formal Education	88.10	69.18	24.11	8.55	17.70	58.49	52.19	2.24	1.32	18.21	9.87
Primary	87.23	68.77	30.47	8.85	18.57	56.00	52.64	3.51	1.88	20.04	10.63
Secondary	92.58	81.16	38.85	14.89	19.32	61.42	49.04	5.44	4.54	29.46	10.94
Higher Secondary	96.56	90.79	49.72	23.54	21.30	69.18	50.60	11.13	8.81	44.36	16.81
Bachelor	96.79	95.46	53.12	32.33	15.69	67.86	39.51	20.23	18.15	54.25	17.20
Masters and above	97.60	96.40	52.00	36.00	15.20	66.00	40.80	38.00	32.80	68.80	21.20

**Table A7.7: Usage of saving, retirement or investment product by Employment Type**

Employment Type	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Saving Account	Current Account	Fixed Account	Microfinance Saving Account	Cooperative Saving Account	Collective Saving	Pension Account	CIT Account	Share	Debenture
Self Employed	90.20	78.95	39.85	18.63	18.37	62.65	45.91	5.40	4.53	34.49	13.84
Salaried/ Wage Employee	89.69	77.96	39.78	16.74	18.33	60.18	49.22	14.84	12.12	32.96	13.46
Seeking Employment	85.60	67.48	28.70	9.50	14.20	51.13	47.99	1.86	0.88	18.90	13.12
Housewife	84.87	63.30	22.38	7.70	19.67	55.60	53.28	1.05	0.85	17.88	8.60
Student	89.54	81.54	34.46	10.15	11.69	55.38	32.62	2.46	1.54	35.38	14.46
Unemployed and not seeking Employment	81.05	68.17	25.34	9.32	8.90	42.20	29.74	3.87	2.41	14.97	7.64

**Table A7.8: Usage of saving, retirement or investment product by Registered Sector- Formal/Informal**

Registered Sector- Formal (Yes)/Informal (No)	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Saving Account	Current Account	Fixed Account	Microfinance Saving Account	Cooperative Saving Account	Collective Saving	Pension Account	CIT Account	Share	Debenture
<b>Informal</b>	83.56	66.17	27.39	9.59	15.32	54.01	46.85	2.84	2.03	22.84	12.12
<b>Formal</b>	98.04	93.36	54.74	27.81	22.30	72.66	50.82	19.82	16.68	50.05	16.99

**Table A7.9: Usage of saving, retirement or investment product by Occupational Classification**

Occupational Classification	Usage of saving, retirement or investment product	Saving Account	Current Account	Fixed Account	Microfinance Saving Account	Cooperative Saving Account	Collective Saving	Pension Account	CIT Account	Share	Debenture
<b>Security</b>	82.67	76.00	45.33	20.00	12.00	46.67	42.67	30.00	23.33	34.00	16.00
<b>Managerial</b>	97.07	93.72	52.30	35.98	14.23	66.11	40.17	16.74	13.39	57.74	28.45
<b>Professional</b>	97.16	95.62	55.41	27.58	18.04	70.36	48.20	33.76	32.47	55.15	14.69
<b>High Technical</b>	98.63	94.98	56.62	31.51	24.66	67.58	46.58	28.77	24.66	52.51	19.63
<b>Office Assistant</b>	97.86	93.16	47.86	16.67	23.93	70.51	57.26	21.79	11.11	41.03	18.80
<b>Retail Service</b>	95.90	87.45	45.58	22.41	23.30	73.75	49.55	6.02	4.48	43.41	13.19
<b>Agricultural</b>	87.07	70.08	31.47	13.51	17.18	58.49	48.07	2.03	2.03	24.42	13.51
<b>Skilled worker</b>	84.89	68.71	33.09	9.71	20.50	54.68	51.44	1.80	1.80	22.30	11.51
<b>Technician</b>	93.83	85.19	43.21	18.52	19.14	69.14	54.32	8.02	5.56	33.33	11.73
<b>Elementary Occupation</b>	83.04	65.18	29.85	9.18	16.71	52.17	48.09	3.95	3.44	22.45	9.18

**Table A7.10: Usage of saving, retirement or investment product by Industrial Classification**

<b>Industrial Classification</b>	<b>Usage of saving, retirement or investment product</b>	<b>Saving Account</b>	<b>Current Account</b>	<b>Fixed Account</b>	<b>Microfinance Saving Account</b>	<b>Cooperative Saving Account</b>	<b>Collective Saving</b>	<b>Pension Account</b>	<b>CIT Account</b>	<b>Share</b>	<b>Debtenture</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	83.57	65.66	28.12	11.02	15.14	53.97	47.02	1.72	1.60	22.71	12.25
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	93.75	87.50	25.00	12.50	31.25	68.75	50.00	-	-	37.50	37.50
<b>Water and Electricity</b>	92.06	90.48	52.38	20.63	12.70	53.97	41.27	22.22	15.87	39.68	17.46
<b>Manufacturing</b>	93.38	79.41	38.24	12.50	17.65	60.29	46.32	9.56	5.88	29.41	11.76
<b>Construction</b>	87.04	68.11	28.57	9.30	20.27	55.15	49.17	3.99	2.99	21.59	10.63
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	95.53	88.41	51.26	25.00	22.63	72.63	48.18	3.91	2.79	42.46	13.27
<b>Transport</b>	94.66	87.79	48.09	15.27	20.61	64.89	47.33	6.11	2.29	35.11	10.69
<b>Education</b>	98.64	96.94	54.50	25.30	21.22	72.16	52.80	31.24	29.71	51.44	17.83
<b>Health</b>	98.11	98.11	54.72	29.25	24.53	63.21	44.34	31.13	21.70	47.17	16.98
<b>Hotel and Restaurant</b>	96.75	85.06	44.16	26.62	25.32	73.38	55.84	5.19	3.25	43.51	19.48
<b>Financial Service</b>	100.00	98.92	55.91	47.31	19.35	82.80	46.24	31.18	18.28	74.19	21.51
<b>Information and Communication</b>	100.00	100.00	69.57	26.09	17.39	73.91	47.83	17.39	13.04	56.52	13.04
<b>Public Service</b>	98.35	92.56	59.50	27.27	19.83	67.77	54.55	42.15	35.54	50.41	19.01
<b>Other Sector</b>	83.71	72.75	35.11	15.17	16.85	53.65	41.01	12.92	10.39	29.78	11.80

## Appendix 8: Usage of Insurance Product

**Table A8.1: Insurance Product Holding by Province**

Province	Population*	Gender	Holds insurance Products	Life Insurance	Non-life Insurance
1	2,417,041	Male	31.55	28.62	11.60
	2,546,433	Female	22.47	22.25	2.55
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>26.89</b>	<b>25.35</b>	<b>6.96</b>
Madhesh	3,069,210	Male	21.50	16.54	7.32
	3,046,352	Female	15.48	13.01	5.04
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>18.50</b>	<b>14.78</b>	<b>6.19</b>
Bagmati	2,988,054	Male	45.79	37.97	21.24
	3,042,390	Female	32.72	28.46	8.42
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>39.20</b>	<b>33.17</b>	<b>14.77</b>
Gandaki	1,168,913	Male	39.09	34.39	9.69
	1,297,958	Female	31.57	28.20	6.68
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>35.13</b>	<b>31.13</b>	<b>8.11</b>
Lumbini	2,441,638	Male	32.21	28.82	11.43
	2,664,562	Female	23.16	21.66	4.91
	<b>5,106,200</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>27.48</b>	<b>25.09</b>	<b>8.02</b>
Karnali	822,407	Male	34.52	32.95	6.73
	865,939	Female	23.23	22.30	2.35
	<b>1,688,346</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>28.73</b>	<b>27.49</b>	<b>4.48</b>
Sudurpaschim	1,281,376	Male	46.40	44.78	8.16
	1,422,717	Female	38.52	37.74	3.90
	<b>2,704,093</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>42.25</b>	<b>41.08</b>	<b>5.92</b>
National	14,188,639	Male	34.62	30.20	11.93
	14,886,351	Female	25.63	23.53	5.16
	<b>29,074,990</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>30.02</b>	<b>26.78</b>	<b>8.46</b>

**Table A8.2: Insurance Product Holding By Local Level Type and Gender**

Local Level Type	Population*	Gender	Holds insurance Products	Life Insurance	Nonlife Insurance
Rural Municipality	2,417,041	Male	31.30	29.32	7.74
	2,546,433	Female	24.47	23.38	2.87
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>27.79</b>	<b>26.27</b>	<b>5.24</b>
Municipality	3,069,210	Male	32.65	28.10	10.98
	3,046,352	Female	23.58	21.39	4.82
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>27.99</b>	<b>24.65</b>	<b>7.82</b>
Sub-metropolitan City	2,988,054	Male	33.68	27.75	16.94
	3,042,390	Female	20.61	20.61	5.85
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>27.04</b>	<b>24.12</b>	<b>11.31</b>
Metropolitan City	1,168,913	Male	58.90	47.09	29.20
	1,297,958	Female	46.34	39.06	15.76
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>52.63</b>	<b>43.08</b>	<b>22.49</b>

**Table A8.3: Insurance Product Holding by Age Group**

Age Group (Years)	Holds insurance Products	Life Insurance	Non-life Insurance
<b>18-30</b>	35.28	32.13	7.16
<b>31-60</b>	35.16	32.04	9.07
<b>60+</b>	15.59	13.94	2.51

**Table A8.4: Insurance Product Holding by Income Group**

Income Group (NRs.)	Holds insurance Products	Life Insurance	Nonlife Insurance
0 to 6902	20.33	19.15	1.87
6902 to 13804	21.02	19.70	2.45
13805 to 20706	23.23	20.82	10.17
20707 to 27608	33.08	30.04	7.16
27609 to 41412	41.12	37.54	11.71
41413 to above	54.99	48.94	19.32

**Table A8.5: Insurance Product Holding by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Holds insurance Products	Life Insurance	Non-life Insurance
Married	32.25	29.33	7.82
Unmarried	35.77	32.20	7.85
Divorced	26.19	26.19	-
Widow	16.11	15.56	1.67

**Table A8.6: Insurance Product Holding by Education**

Education	Holds insurance Products	Life Insurance	Non-life Insurance
Illiterate	15.94	14.42	2.23
No Formal Education	21.67	20.24	2.85
Primary	28.38	25.74	5.14
Secondary	36.61	32.76	8.64
Higher Secondary	51.24	47.16	14.09
Bachelor	60.11	54.25	21.17
Masters and above	73.20	68.00	28.80



**Table A8.7: Insurance Product Holding by Employment Type**

Employment Type	Holds insurance Products	Life Insurance	Nonlife Insurance
Self Employed	41.48	37.26	12.30
Salaried/ Wage Employee	41.20	36.84	12.30
Seeking Employment	28.21	26.35	3.43
Housewife	21.65	20.36	2.35
Student	35.69	33.23	5.23
Unemployed and not seeking Employment	16.86	15.29	3.35

**Table A8.8: Insurance Product Holding by Registered Sector-Formal/Informal**

Registered Sector- Formal (Yes)/Informal (No)	Holds insurance Products	Life Insurance	Nonlife Insurance
Informal	29.68	26.31	5.99
Formal	58.75	52.88	20.91

**Table A8.9: Insurance Product Holding by Occupational Classification**

Occupational Classification	Holds insurance Products	Life Insurance	Nonlife Insurance
Security	38.00	36.00	8.67
Managerial	66.53	62.34	19.25
Professional	61.60	56.70	20.10
High Technical	57.53	52.97	20.55
Office Assistant	50.00	46.15	15.38
Retail Service	50.83	44.94	18.44
Agricultural	31.08	27.90	6.76
Skilled worker	37.05	29.50	11.15
Technician	48.77	38.27	21.60
Elementary Occupation	28.32	25.64	6.51

**Table A8.10: Insurance Product Holding by Industrial Classification**

<b>Industrial Classification</b>	<b>Holds insurance Products</b>	<b>Life Insurance</b>	<b>Non-life Insurance</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	28.80	25.35	6.28
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	50.00	43.75	18.75
<b>Water and Electricity</b>	42.86	34.92	25.40
<b>Manufacturing</b>	38.97	33.09	10.29
<b>Construction</b>	31.23	27.24	10.96
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	52.23	46.65	17.46
<b>Transport</b>	51.15	38.17	25.95
<b>Education</b>	60.44	55.52	17.83
<b>Health</b>	61.32	56.60	16.04
<b>Hotel and Restaurant</b>	48.05	45.45	11.69
<b>Financial Services</b>	70.97	65.59	31.18
<b>Information and Communication</b>	60.87	43.48	26.09
<b>Public Service</b>	56.20	54.55	15.70
<b>Other Sector</b>	35.96	34.55	10.11

## Appendix 9: Usage of Credit Products

**Table A9.1: Usage of Credit Products by Province and Gender**

Province	Population*	Gender	Holds Credit Products	Bank Loan	Microfinance Loan	Loan without Collateral	Cooperative Loan	Collective Saving Loan	Government Concessional Loan
1	2,417,041	Male	46.20	18.62	14.77	15.07	21.49	23.18	2.98
	2,546,433	Female	45.75	13.37	15.58	16.87	20.77	25.92	2.17
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>45.97</b>	<b>15.93</b>	<b>15.19</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>21.12</b>	<b>24.59</b>	<b>2.56</b>
Madhesh	3,069,210	Male	40.29	18.33	13.33	10.51	15.22	18.41	3.77
	3,046,352	Female	42.62	14.83	16.32	10.12	14.58	21.81	2.15
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>41.45</b>	<b>16.59</b>	<b>14.82</b>	<b>10.31</b>	<b>14.90</b>	<b>20.10</b>	<b>2.96</b>
Bagmati	2,988,054	Male	49.41	27.60	7.99	9.28	25.56	23.58	3.64
	3,042,390	Female	46.76	18.53	8.44	8.57	28.57	28.01	1.75
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>48.07</b>	<b>23.02</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>8.92</b>	<b>27.08</b>	<b>25.81</b>	<b>2.69</b>
Gandaki	1,168,913	Male	45.29	27.49	10.24	9.61	22.88	20.45	1.76
	1,297,958	Female	48.32	18.31	15.34	12.14	23.53	27.17	3.08
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>46.88</b>	<b>22.66</b>	<b>12.92</b>	<b>10.94</b>	<b>23.22</b>	<b>23.98</b>	<b>2.45</b>
Lumbini	2,441,638	Male	45.75	19.58	9.14	8.23	21.94	23.50	1.69
	2,664,562	Female	47.62	12.05	11.33	10.22	20.54	29.86	1.32
	<b>5,106,200</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>46.73</b>	<b>15.65</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>21.21</b>	<b>26.82</b>	<b>1.50</b>
Karnali	822,407	Male	43.28	10.89	10.63	8.10	25.06	31.79	1.48
	865,939	Female	42.49	6.62	10.29	8.97	28.97	35.04	0.56
	<b>1,688,346</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>42.88</b>	<b>8.70</b>	<b>10.46</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>27.06</b>	<b>33.45</b>	<b>1.01</b>
Sudurpaschim	1,281,376	Male	57.44	17.74	13.70	13.18	24.22	37.74	2.12
	1,422,717	Female	53.00	13.36	11.79	14.51	21.81	38.57	2.30
	<b>2,704,093</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>55.10</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>12.69</b>	<b>13.88</b>	<b>22.95</b>	<b>38.17</b>	<b>2.21</b>
National	14,188,639	Male	46.29	20.82	11.35	10.66	21.64	23.88	2.80
	14,886,351	Female	46.38	14.52	12.82	11.51	21.87	28.06	1.92
	<b>29,074,990</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>46.34</b>	<b>17.60</b>	<b>12.11</b>	<b>11.09</b>	<b>21.76</b>	<b>26.02</b>	<b>2.35</b>

**Table A9.2: Usage of Credit Products By Local Level Type and Gender**

Local Level Type	Population*	Gender	Holds Credit Products	Bank Loan	Microfinance Loan	Loan without Collateral	Cooperative Loan	Collective Saving Loan	Government Concessional Loan
Rural Municipality	2,417,041	Male	43.35	15.22	12.94	11.06	19.97	25.46	2.76
	2,546,433	Female	44.33	10.37	13.43	11.51	19.68	28.83	2.99
	<b>4,963,474</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>43.86</b>	<b>12.73</b>	<b>13.19</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>19.82</b>	<b>27.19</b>	<b>2.88</b>
Municipality	3,069,210	Male	47.74	21.60	11.68	10.90	21.93	24.73	3.10
	3,046,352	Female	47.54	15.27	13.47	11.55	22.36	28.51	1.39
	<b>6,115,562</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>47.64</b>	<b>18.35</b>	<b>12.60</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>22.15</b>	<b>26.67</b>	<b>2.22</b>
Sub-metropolitan City	2,988,054	Male	51.42	28.63	10.74	12.40	26.75	22.58	1.54
	3,042,390	Female	50.09	20.43	15.26	18.73	25.42	29.10	1.46
	<b>6,030,444</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>50.74</b>	<b>24.46</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>15.62</b>	<b>26.07</b>	<b>25.89</b>	<b>1.50</b>
Metropolitan City	1,168,913	Male	45.37	31.63	3.99	6.54	22.39	14.12	2.26
	1,297,958	Female	44.74	22.01	4.65	5.55	24.96	21.46	1.23
	<b>2,466,871</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>45.05</b>	<b>26.83</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>23.67</b>	<b>17.79</b>	<b>1.75</b>

**Table A9.3: Usage of Credit Products by Age Group**

Financial Literacy by Age Group	Holds Credit Products	Bank Loan	Microfinance Loan	Loan without Collateral	Cooperative Loan	Collective Saving Loan	Government Concessional Loan
<b>18-30</b>	38.79	12.96	10.31	9.05	18.81	22.50	1.94
<b>31-60</b>	51.04	18.93	13.83	12.20	24.48	29.69	3.04
<b>60+</b>	29.26	10.04	5.28	5.22	11.03	17.50	1.52

**Table A9.4: Usage of Credit Products by Income Group**

<b>Income Group (Years)</b>	<b>Holds Credit Products</b>	<b>Bank Loan</b>	<b>Microfinance Loan</b>	<b>Loan without Collateral</b>	<b>Cooperative Loan</b>	<b>Collective Saving Loan</b>	<b>Government Concessional Loan</b>
<b>0 to 6902</b>	30.81	6.18	7.70	7.36	13.12	20.96	1.25
<b>6902 to 13804</b>	40.09	7.97	9.72	7.47	17.57	26.98	1.07
<b>13805 to 20706</b>	44.40	14.52	9.21	5.35	24.75	19.79	4.32
<b>20707 to 27608</b>	48.37	18.22	14.43	12.04	22.45	27.87	3.36
<b>27609 to 41412</b>	49.54	21.57	13.78	11.59	24.45	25.20	3.40
<b>41413 to above</b>	51.61	31.81	11.70	12.18	26.47	23.88	4.40

**Table A9.5: Usage of Credit Products by Marital Status**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Holds Credit Products</b>	<b>Bank Loan</b>	<b>Microfinance Loan</b>	<b>Loan without Collateral</b>	<b>Cooperative Loan</b>	<b>Collective Saving Loan</b>	<b>Government Concessional Loan</b>
<b>Married</b>	47.01	16.83	12.52	10.97	22.34	27.43	2.63
<b>Unmarried</b>	33.36	14.09	6.33	6.87	14.81	19.00	1.87
<b>Divorced</b>	30.95	9.52	9.52	7.14	14.29	23.81	4.76
<b>Widow</b>	28.89	6.67	8.61	7.22	10.83	17.22	2.22

**Table A9.6: Usage of Credit Products by Education**

Education	Holds Credit Products	Bank Loan	Microfinance Loan	Loan without Collateral	Cooperative Loan	Collective Saving Loan	Government Concessional Loan
Illiterate	33.47	7.29	8.88	6.57	11.91	21.59	1.55
No Formal Education	48.12	10.89	12.41	10.58	22.99	31.74	1.93
Primary	49.29	15.87	13.53	11.44	22.74	30.11	2.44
Secondary	48.24	19.26	12.91	11.63	24.01	26.73	2.77
Higher Secondary	49.40	24.90	12.97	13.29	28.10	26.74	4.32
Bachelor	45.75	26.47	9.83	10.96	24.01	18.71	3.59
Masters and above	52.40	36.40	8.00	12.00	24.80	22.00	2.40

**Table A9.7: Usage of Credit Products by Employment Type**

Employment Type	Holds Credit Products	Bank Loan	Microfinance Loan	Loan without Collateral	Cooperative Loan	Collective Saving Loan	Government Concessional Loan
Self Employed	52.11	25.31	13.53	13.53	26.01	25.75	4.09
Salaried/ Wage Employee	48.36	19.28	12.81	12.21	22.82	27.31	3.15
Seeking Employment	38.98	9.79	9.30	9.11	19.49	25.66	2.15
Housewife	45.86	10.67	12.90	9.21	20.36	30.70	1.38
Student	24.00	9.54	5.85	4.62	12.31	15.08	1.23
Unemployed and not seeking Employment	27.43	9.21	5.24	4.19	10.47	15.50	1.15

**Table A9.8: Usage of Credit Products by Registered Sector-Formal/Informal**

Registered Sector- Formal (Yes)/Informal (No)	Holds Credit Products	Bank Loan	Microfinance Loan	Loan without Collateral	Cooperative Loan	Collective Saving Loan	Government Concessional Loan
<b>Informal</b>	45.77	14.91	12.30	11.94	21.49	26.26	2.48
<b>Formal</b>	56.28	31.36	14.52	15.04	29.20	27.96	4.84

**Table A9.9: Usage of Credit Products by Occupational Classification**

Occupational Classification	Holds Credit Products	Bank Loan	Microfinance Loan	Loan without Collateral	Cooperative Loan	Collective Saving Loan	Government Concessional Loan
<b>Security</b>	40.00	20.67	10.00	10.67	17.33	20.00	4.00
<b>Managerial</b>	51.88	31.80	10.88	12.55	23.01	19.67	4.60
<b>Professional</b>	52.58	28.61	10.57	13.14	26.80	25.26	3.87
<b>High Technical</b>	49.32	26.48	15.07	11.42	23.29	22.37	3.65
<b>Office Assistant</b>	51.28	19.66	14.10	14.53	30.77	32.05	3.85
<b>Retail Service</b>	59.54	30.73	17.03	14.34	31.11	29.32	5.51
<b>Agricultural</b>	50.97	19.11	13.51	14.29	23.75	28.38	3.57
<b>Skilled worker</b>	54.68	21.22	16.19	15.47	23.38	32.37	5.76
<b>Technician</b>	51.85	29.01	14.81	11.73	25.93	25.93	1.85
<b>Elementary Occupation</b>	44.90	15.31	11.99	11.48	21.56	26.79	1.91

**Table A9.10: Usage of Credit Products by Industrial Classification**

<b>Industrial Classification</b>	<b>Holds Credit Products</b>	<b>Bank Loan</b>	<b>Microfinance Loan</b>	<b>Loan without Collateral</b>	<b>Cooperative Loan</b>	<b>Collective Saving Loan</b>	<b>Government Concessional Loan</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	46.83	16.06	12.18	12.49	20.80	26.89	3.02
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	56.25	31.25	18.75	25.00	31.25	18.75	6.25
<b>Water and Electricity</b>	39.68	26.98	3.17	3.17	11.11	15.87	3.17
<b>Manufacturing</b>	52.94	25.74	14.71	14.71	26.47	23.53	3.68
<b>Construction</b>	48.84	16.61	16.28	13.62	23.26	28.57	2.66
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	57.82	30.87	15.50	13.41	31.98	27.79	4.47
<b>Transport</b>	57.25	25.19	16.79	10.69	26.72	29.01	3.05
<b>Education</b>	54.50	26.83	12.05	12.90	27.50	28.01	2.55
<b>Health</b>	54.72	31.13	14.15	11.32	21.70	21.70	2.83
<b>Hotel and Restaurant</b>	57.79	30.52	15.58	18.83	30.52	37.01	11.69
<b>Financial Service</b>	55.91	37.63	15.05	24.73	33.33	20.43	5.38
<b>Information and Communication</b>	47.83	26.09	13.04	4.35	30.43	21.74	-
<b>Public Service</b>	59.50	35.54	14.88	13.22	35.54	28.10	7.44
<b>Other Sector</b>	41.29	18.26	12.64	12.08	19.10	22.19	3.65



## Appendix 10: Other Financial Indicator

**Table A10.1: Financial Confidence after retirement (Province, Local Level Types, Gender)**

	<b>Respondents Confidence</b>					
	Sufficient	Just Sufficient	Not sure	Not Sufficient	Nothing	Total sample
Total Respondent	661	1022	853	340	1429	4305
% of Respondent by Confidence	15.35	23.74	19.81	7.90	33.19	100.00
By Province						
Province No. 1	39	199	155	49	284	726
% of Respondent by Confidence	5.37	27.41	21.35	6.75	39.12	100.00
Madhesh Province	190	172	129	40	184	715
% of Respondent by Confidence	26.57	24.06	18.04	5.59	25.73	100.00
Bagmati Province	148	199	127	54	217	745
% of Respondent by Confidence	19.87	26.71	17.05	7.25	29.13	100.00
Gandaki Province	102	104	76	29	129	440
% of Respondent by Confidence	23.18	23.64	17.27	6.59	29.32	100.00
Lumbini Province	75	156	129	60	214	634
% of Respondent by Confidence	11.83	24.61	20.35	9.46	33.75	100.00
Karnali Province	22	65	108	55	211	461
% of Respondent by Confidence	4.77	14.10	23.43	11.93	45.77	100.00
Sudurpaschim Province	85	127	129	53	190	584
% of Respondent by Confidence	14.55	21.75	22.09	9.08	32.53	100.00
By Types of Local Level						
Rural Municipality	269	410	348	154	665	1846
% of Respondent by Confidence	14.57	22.21	18.85	8.34	36.02	100.00
Municipality	285	460	410	157	592	1904
% of Respondent by Confidence	14.97	24.16	21.53	8.25	31.09	100.00
UpaMetropolitan City	17	57	27	11	82	194
% of Respondent by Confidence	8.76	29.38	13.92	5.67	42.27	100.00
Metropolitan City	90	95	68	18	90	361
% of Respondent by Confidence	24.93	26.32	18.84	4.99	24.93	100.00
By Gender						
Male	383	553	426	170	669	2201
% of Respondent by Confidence	17.40	29.04	22.37	8.93	35.14	115.60
Female	278	469	427	170	760	2104
% of Respondent by Confidence	13.21	22.29	20.29	8.08	36.12	100.00

**Table A10.2: Retirement financing Plan and financial confidence**

Retirement Financing Scheme	Respondents Confidence				
	Sufficient	Just Sufficient	Not sure	Not Sufficient	Nothing
Government Pension/Gratuity	23.4	16.4	7.0	10.9	3.9
Corporate Pension/Gratuity	7.3	2.5	0.6	0.9	0.1
Other Private Pension/Gratuity	6.5	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.1
Withdraw past Saving	48.0	40.1	40.3	37.1	12.4
Cashflow from business	30.1	26.7	24.5	25.9	8.0
Sale of Share/Bond	11.5	7.0	4.2	2.6	0.5
Sale of physical assets	19.4	11.4	15.5	11.8	7.8
Financed by spouse	41.0	41.6	42.7	44.1	25.8
Financed by other family member	49.5	60.8	67.4	64.7	47.8
Other plans	8.8	5.3	8.1	8.8	3.8

**Table A10.3: Period of Financial Stress Management**

	Finance Stress Period					
	Below 1 Week	Upto 1 Month	Upto 3 Month	Upto 6 Month	Above 6 Month	Total Sample
Total Sample	1709	2191	2015	1417	1784	9116
% of Response	18.7	24.0	22.1	15.5	19.6	100.0
Cumulative Percentage	18.7	42.8	64.9	80.4	100.0	
Financial Stress Management Province						
Province 1	23.3	22.7	18.8	16.6	18.6	100.0
Madhesh	24.6	30.9	19.7	9.7	15.0	100.0
Bagmati	11.3	24.8	24.1	14.9	24.8	100.0
Gandaki	14.5	18.4	18.7	20.0	28.3	100.0
Lumbini	20.8	20.3	23.7	15.3	19.9	100.0
Karnali	18.8	24.1	29.4	15.8	11.8	100.0
Sudurpaschim	16.5	26.9	22.1	18.2	16.2	100.0
Financial Stress Management by Local Level Types						
Rural Municipality	18.4	23.5	23.4	17.0	17.7	100.0
Municipality	19.8	24.9	20.2	14.2	20.9	100.0
UpaMetropolitan City	20.4	21.4	20.7	16.0	21.4	100.0
Metropolitan City	13.6	23.9	26.5	14.3	21.7	100.0
Financial Stress Management by Gender						
Male	17.8	22.9	22.2	15.9	21.2	100.0
Female	19.7	25.2	22.1	15.2	17.8	100.0

**Table A10.4: Means to meet ends during sudden stop of income**

Means of meeting ends	Sample	National	Province 1	Mad hesh	Bagma ti	Ganda ki	Lum bini	Karn ali	Sudurp aschim	Rural Municipa lity	Municip ality	UpaM etropol itan City	Metropolita n City	Male	Female
Used Past Saving	1988	47.45	40.5	45.6	65.3	47.4	45.0	47.9	41.6	41.5	49.2	56.5	70.8	47.9	47.0
Reduced Expense	2922	69.74	75.2	69.4	75.8	58.9	67.3	71.9	64.4	66.4	71.8	79.4	71.5	69.7	69.8
Sale Shares/Bonds	427	10.19	7.7	6.4	13.7	10.6	14.9	11.1	8.1	11.2	9.3	10.0	9.9	12.1	8.1
Worked extra time	1948	46.49	49.9	40.5	41.8	44.3	44.6	57.3	42.9	46.6	49.7	50.0	18.6	50.0	42.8
Borrowed from Friends/Family Members	3154	75.27	81.6	68.2	68.9	69.9	79.6	79.9	75.6	75.6	78.3	75.3	50.2	75.8	74.7
Borrowed from Informal Lenders	1968	46.97	61.4	41.2	38.7	46.1	41.0	44.4	51.3	50.8	47.9	28.8	24.5	49.4	44.4
Borrowed from Employers	539	12.86	17.5	14.5	13.2	14.8	10.3	5.4	14.3	12.1	14.2	12.9	7.9	15.4	10.1
Used overdraft/credit line	105	2.51	1.1	1.6	3.0	5.4	1.2	0.7	6.0	3.3	2.0	0.6	2.4	2.9	2.1
Borrowed against fixed deposit	112	2.67	2.4	4.0	2.7	5.2	0.2	0.7	4.3	2.6	3.1	-	2.4	2.8	2.5
Borrowed against other collateral	592	14.13	16.6	23.9	17.6	13.6	9.1	6.6	10.6	11.5	16.8	12.4	14.6	15.4	12.8
Borrowed from collective saving	1558	37.18	42.3	28.8	42.1	30.5	38.8	34.7	41.6	39.7	37.5	32.4	19.4	36.7	37.7
Borrowed against insurance policy	136	3.25	2.7	3.0	4.6	4.8	1.0	1.7	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.2	3.2	3.6	2.8
Borrowed against pension fund	104	2.48	1.8	2.8	3.2	5.2	1.6	1.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.2	3.2	3.1	1.8
Used credit for shopping	123	2.94	1.9	1.5	6.3	5.8	2.8	0.9	2.7	3.7	2.3	1.2	3.6	3.4	2.4
Used Other Means	938	22.39	22.9	15.5	19.5	39.5	19.4	26.2	14.9	22.7	24.7	11.8	9.1	23.9	20.7
Sample in Stress	4190	4190	790	607	591	479	505	701	517	1,833	1,934	170	253	2,170	2,020

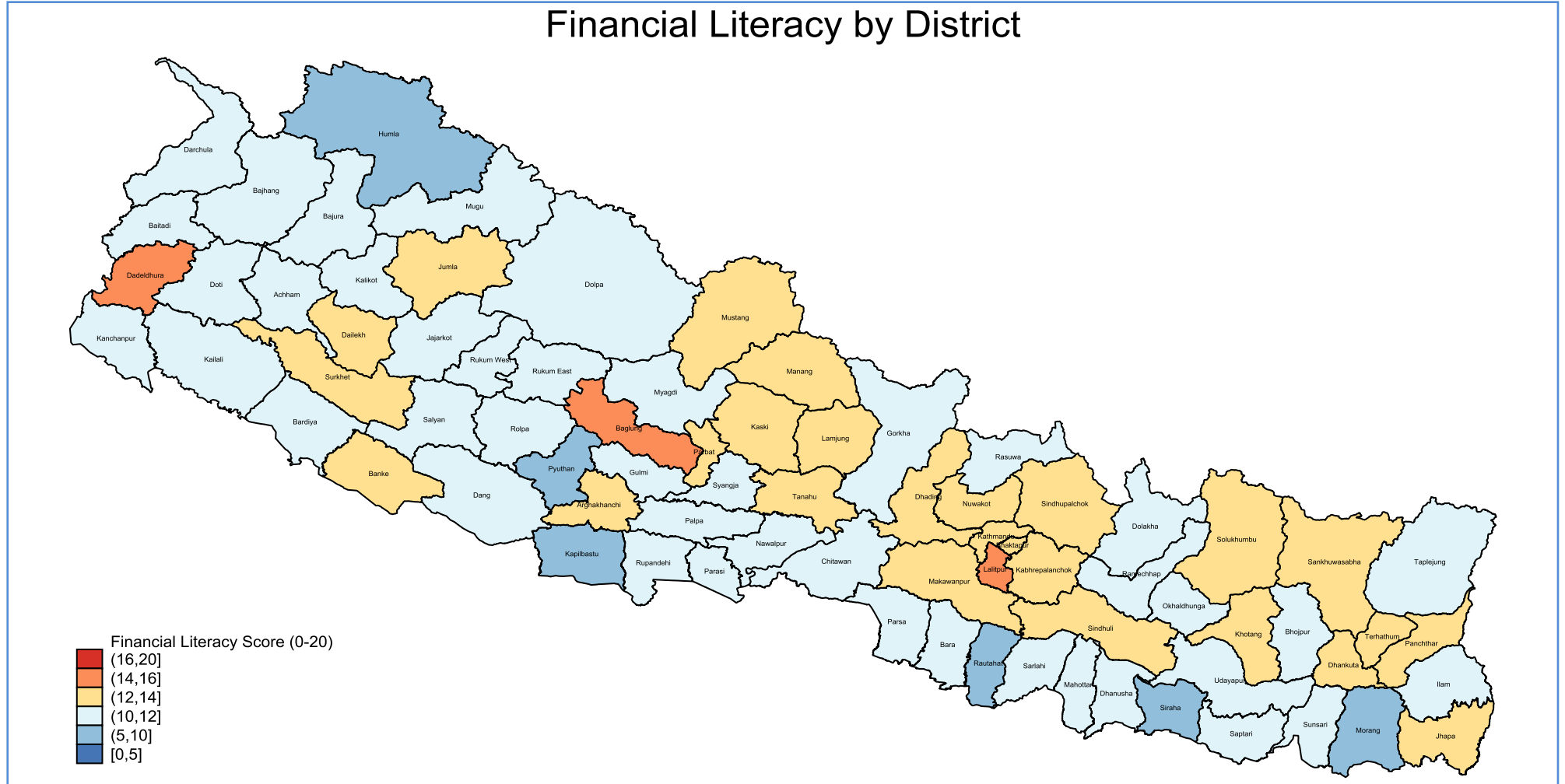
**Table A10.5: Means of Saving**

Means of Saving	Regularity in Income			Overall (All types of incomes)
	Regularly Same Income	Minimum Income with some variability	Sometimes zero with Variable Income	
Save in Home	85.9	87.8	84.5	85.9
Save with Family Member	63.5	65.7	63.0	63.8
Save in Collective Saving	49.4	44.1	44.2	46.6
Save in Cooperatives	51.5	51.8	43.2	49.0
Save in Banks	71.5	62.2	52.6	63.6
Purchase Government Bond	12.0	9.1	8.6	10.3
Purchase Private Bond	11.7	8.8	8.6	10.1
Purchase Insurance Policy	21.0	17.1	15.7	18.5
Purchase Share	26.4	19.6	14.2	21.2
Purchase Physical Assets	36.8	34.3	30.3	34.3

**Table A10.6: Sources of Information affecting financial decisions**

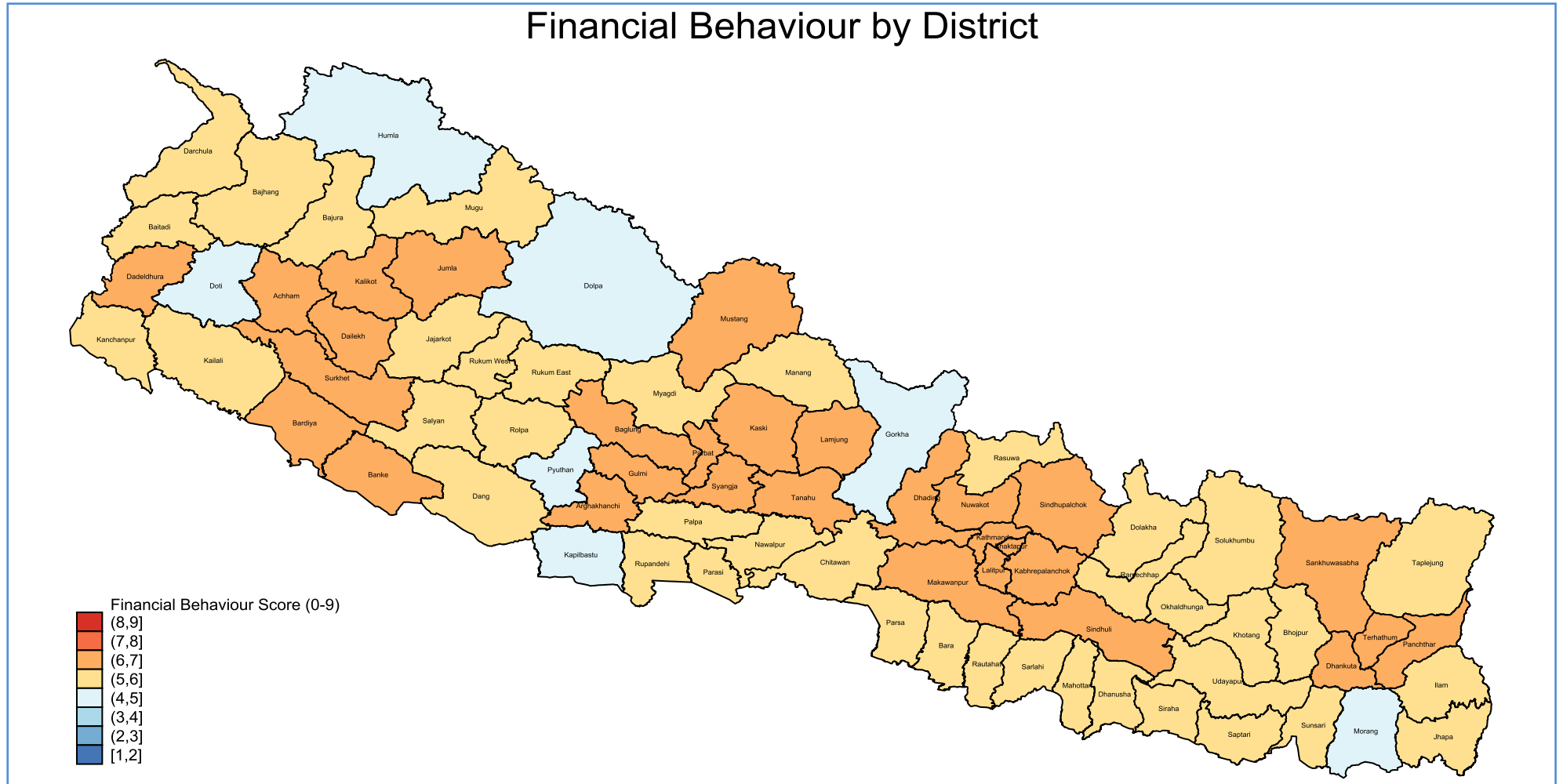
Sources of Information affecting financial decisions	Overall	Province No. 1	Madhesh Province	Bagmati Province	Gandaki Province	Lumbini Province	Karnali Province	Sudurpashchim Province	Rural Municipality	UMunicipality	UpaMetropolitan City	Metro-politan City	Male	Female
Family and Relatives	68.1	67.9	67.0	70.7	73.5	64.3	67.7	65.7	64.0	69.7	67.6	84.7	71.0	65.1
Newspaper	25.9	21.4	19.7	37.4	31.0	21.5	20.4	29.2	21.9	26.5	28.5	46.8	32.2	19.2
Radio	40.8	36.0	30.5	44.6	39.7	40.1	43.6	57.4	42.3	41.3	36.5	31.1	45.5	35.9
Television	41.3	40.1	34.3	49.4	56.3	39.4	27.0	39.7	37.7	43.5	39.4	51.6	45.9	36.3
Instrument Specific Information	17.6	15.5	16.4	26.4	22.7	11.3	13.0	15.7	14.5	19.4	15.0	26.9	21.5	13.3
Financial Advise	32.4	36.1	30.0	33.9	42.0	31.1	31.8	18.4	31.7	31.9	34.8	38.5	35.8	28.7
Other Advise	44.3	45.9	41.0	46.5	55.5	44.1	42.3	33.0	44.0	42.5	48.1	55.7	47.6	40.9
Other Sources	10.0	8.2	11.3	10.3	13.0	9.8	6.3	11.7	10.5	10.2	8.5	7.2	12.1	7.8

## Appendix 11: Financial Literacy by District



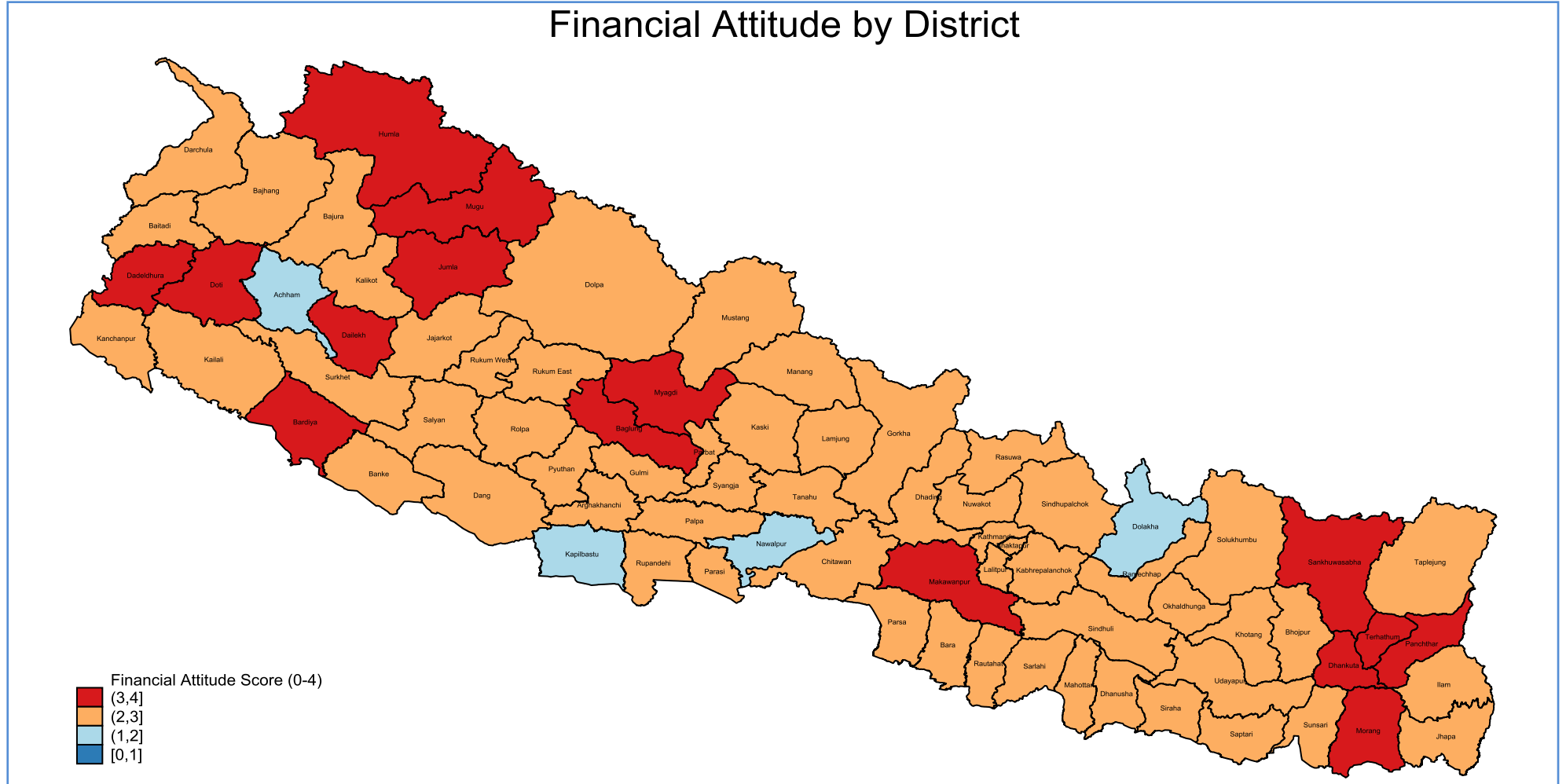


## Appendix 13: Financial Behaviour by District





## Appendix 14: Financial Attitude by District

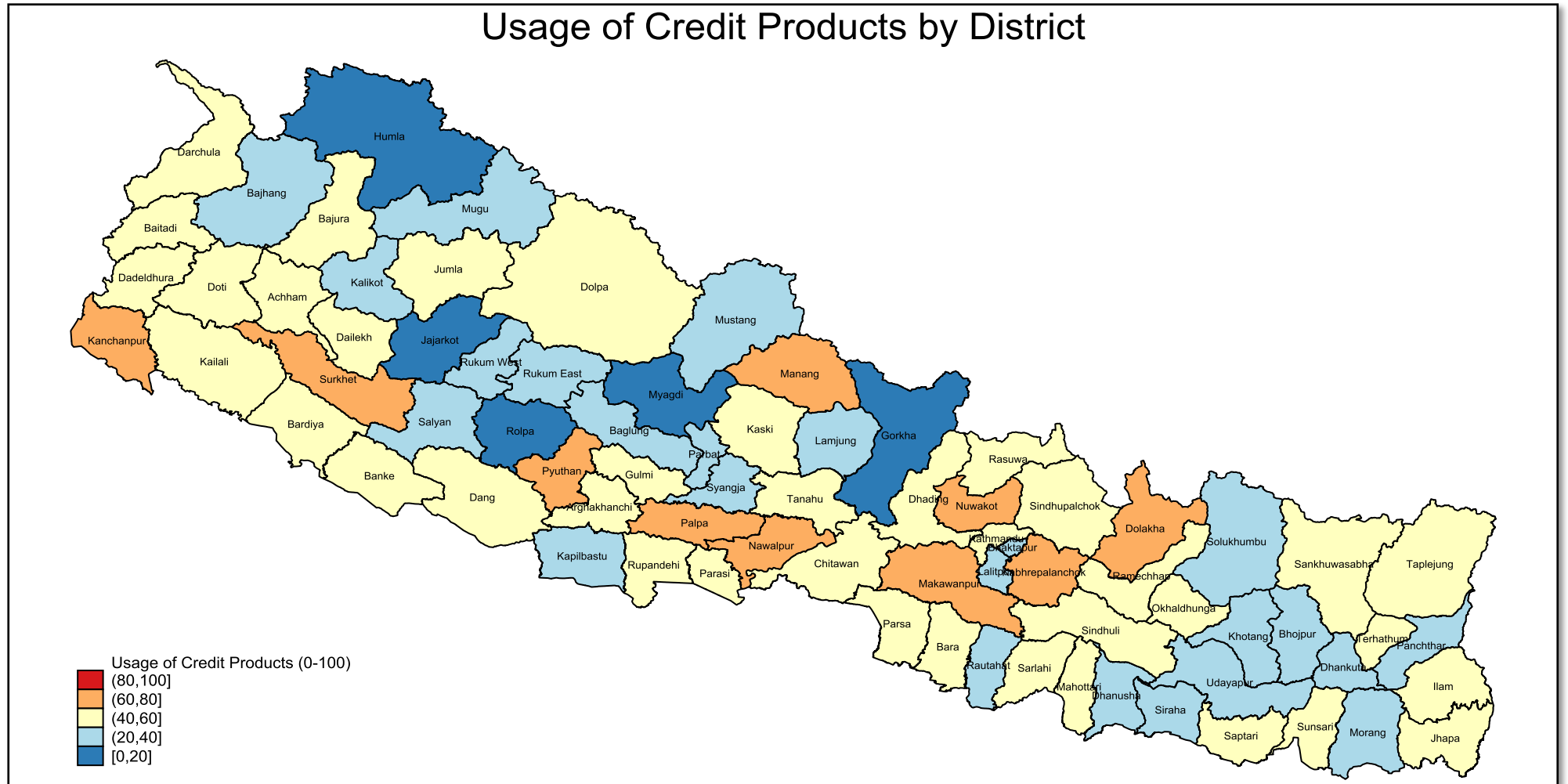






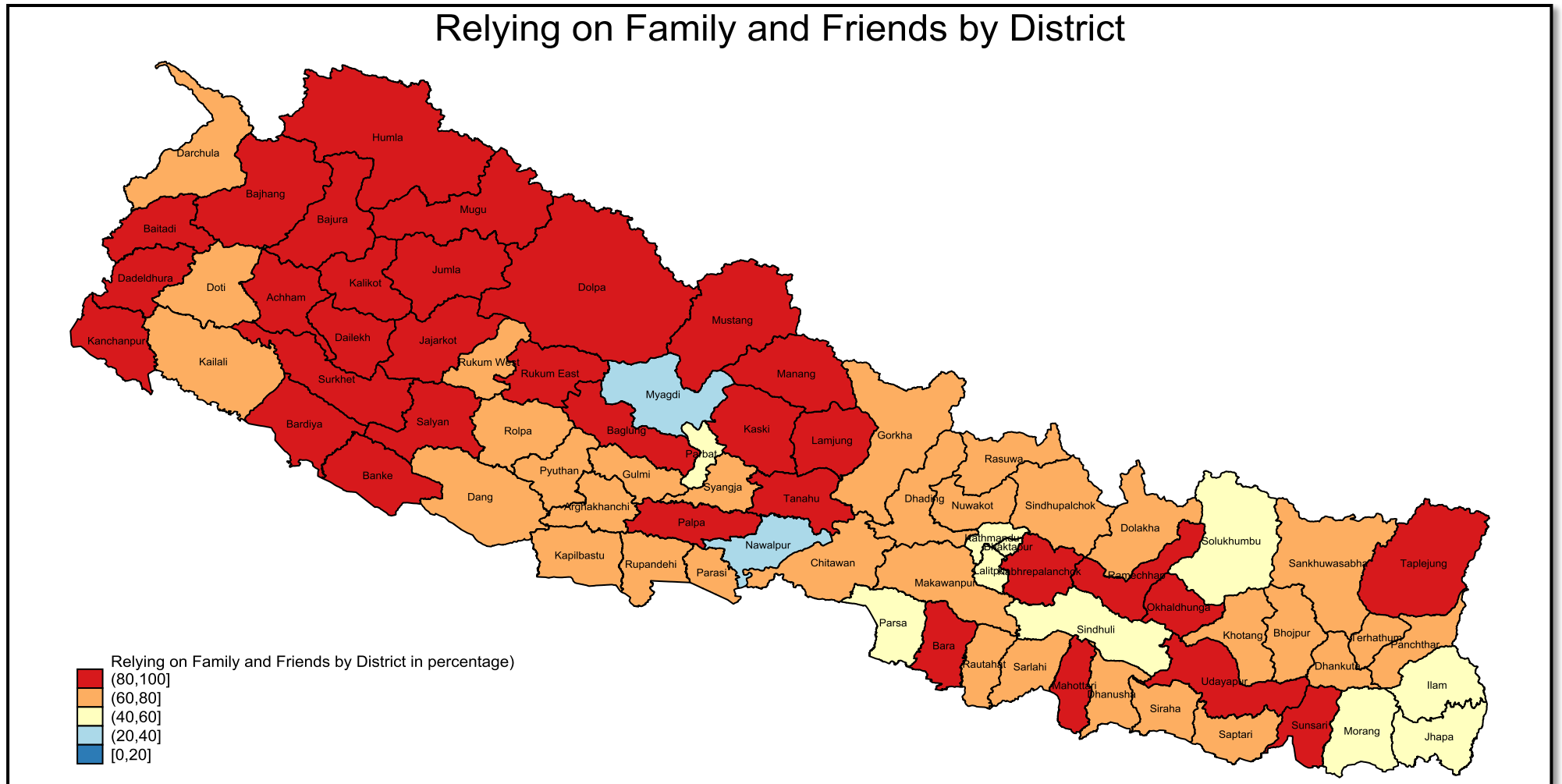


## Appendix 18: Usage of Credit Products by District





## Appendix 20: Relying on Family and Friends by District









नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक  
आर्थिक अनुसन्धान विभाग  
Baseline Survey on Financial Literacy (०. स्थान कोड .....)

यस प्रश्नानुलीमा सोझिएका विवरण तथ्याङ्क ऐन, २०१५ अनुसार गोप्य रहनेछन् । संकलित विवरणहरू सामुहिक रूपमा तथ्याङ्कीय प्रयोजनको लागि मात्र प्रयोग गरिने छ ।

**क. उत्तरदाताको वैयक्तिक विवरण**

१. नाम .....
२. मोबाइल नम्बर .....
३. लिंग : ..... (१.पुरुष २.महिला ३.अन्य)
४. उमेर : .....
५. गात/जातीयताको कोड : .....(नसोध्ने, नाम थरबाट कोड हेरी राख्ने)
६. वैवाहिक स्थिति : .....(१.विवाहित २.अविवाहित ३.अलग ४.एकल)
७. परिवार सदस्य संख्या (आफू समेत जोडेर हुने संख्या राख्ने)  
७.१. १६ वर्ष मुनिका:..... ७.२. १६ वर्ष वा सोभन्दा बढी उमेरका:.....
८. उच्चतम शैक्षिक योग्यता : ..... (तन दिइएका शैक्षिक योग्यता वा सो सरहलाई पनि जनाउछ)  
(१. निरक्षर २. औपचारिक शिक्षा नलिएको ३. प्राथमिक शिक्षा ४. माध्यमिक शिक्षा ५. उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षा ६. स्नातक ७. स्नाकोत्तर वा माथि)

**ख. रोजगारी सम्बन्धित विवरण**

९. वर्तमान रोजगारीको स्थिति :.....  
(१. स्वरोजगार २. ज्याला वा तलबमा काम गर्ने ३. कामको खोजीमा ४. गृहिणी ५. विद्यार्थी ६. काम गर्दिन र कामको खोजीमा छैन)
१०. तपाईंले काम गर्ने संस्था आधिकारीक निकायमा दर्ता छ/छैन ? ..... (१. छ ०. छैन)
११. पेशाको वर्गीकरण : .....  
(०. सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी १. व्यवस्थापक २. पेशाविद् ३. प्राविधिक तथा सहायक पेशाविद् ४.कार्यालय सहायक ५. सेवा तथा वस्तु विक्री गर्ने कामदार ६. कृषि, वन र माछापालन कार्यका दक्ष कामदार ७. शिल्पकला तथा कारिगरी र यस सम्बन्धी व्यापार गर्ने कामदार ८. कारखाना तथा यन्त्र प्रचालक र जडान गर्ने कामदारहरु ९. सामान्य वा प्राथमिक पेशाका कामदारहरु)
१२. पेशाको क्षेत्र : .....  
(१. कृषि २. खानी तथा उत्खनन् ३. विद्युत/पानी ४. उद्योग ५. निर्माण ६. व्यापार ७. यातायात ८. शिक्षा ९. स्वास्थ्य १०. होटल तथा रेस्टुरेन्ट ११. वित्तीय सेवा १२. सूचना १३. सार्वजनिक प्रशासन १४. अन्य सेवा)
१३. तपाईंले पछिल्लो हप्ता कति घण्टा काम गर्नुभयो ? ..... (स्वरोजगार वा जागिरे भए मात्र सोध्ने)
१४. तपाईंको एक वर्ष यताको आम्दानी हेर्दा यहाँको सरदर मासिक आम्दानीको अवस्था कस्तो रह्यो ? .....  
(१. प्रत्येक महिना उस्तै उस्तै रह्यो २. न्यूनतम यति र कूनै महिना राम्रो भन्न सकिने ३. कूनै महिना शून्य त कूनै राम्रो रह्यो)
१५. प्रत्येक महिना तपाईंको घरमा आउने आयका सबै स्रोतलाई ध्यानमा राख्दा, तपाईंको औषत मासिक आय कति होला ?  
.....
१६. प्रत्येक महिना तपाईंको घर हुने नगद खर्चलाई ध्यानमा राख्दा, निम्न शिर्षकमा तपाईंको औषत मासिक खर्च कति होला ?  
१६.१. खाचान्न .....  
१६.२. शिक्षा .....  
१६.३. स्वास्थ्य .....  
१६.४. घरभाडा .....

**ग. नगद व्यवस्थापन र वित्तीय योजना सम्बन्धी जानकारी**

१७. तपाईंको घरमा हरेक दिन नगद व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी निर्णय कसले भिनुहुन्छ ? .....  
(१. स्वयं आफू २. तपाईं र तपाईंको जीवनसाथी ३. तपाईंको जीवनसाथी ४. तपाईं र परिवारको अर्को सदस्य/सदस्यहरु ५. परिवारको अर्को सदस्य/सदस्यहरु ६. अरु कोही )
१८. आय-व्यय योजना सम्बन्धमा  
१८.१. के तपाईंको घरमा आय-व्यय योजना तयार गरिन्छ ? ..... (१. गरिन्छ ०. गरिदैन)

- १८.२ यस महिना कति खर्च भयो भनी टिपोट गरिन्छ ? ..... (1. गरिन्छ 0. गरिदैन)
- १८.३ यस महिनाको बीच तिर्न भनेर रकम छुट्याएर राख्ने गरिन्छ ? ..... (1. गरिन्छ 0. गरिदैन)
- १८.४ आउदा दिनमा कतैबाट पैसा भएन वा नहुँदालाई बीच तीर्न भएपरी रकम छुट्याएर राख्ने गरिन्छ ? ..... (1. गरिन्छ 0. गरिदैन)
- १८.५ (पचास वर्ष माथिका व्यक्तिलाई मान सोध्ने) कामबाट अवकाश पछि अठमा घर नपरी आफ्नो जीवनयापन आफै गर्न सक्ने गरि बचत गर्नु भएको वा योजना बिनु भएको छ ? .....
- (1. राम्रैसंग पुग्ने गरी 2. जसोतसो पुग्छ होला 3. पुग्ने वा नपुग्ने यकिनै भन्न सकिन्न 4. अनि अपुग होला 5. केही पनि छैन )

तलका मध्ये कुन कुन योजना बिनु भएको छ

- १८.५.१. सरकारी पेन्सन/उपदान .....(1. छ 0. छैन)
- १८.५.२. संस्थागत पेन्सन/उपदान .....(1. छ 0. छैन)
- १८.५.३. अन्य प्राइभेट पेन्सन योजना .....(1. छ 0. छैन)
- १८.५.४. बचतबाट चलाउदै जाने .....(1. छ 0. छैन)
- १८.५.५. व्यवसायबाट आम्दानी भइरहन्छ । .....(1. छ 0. छैन)
- १८.५.६. शेयर तथा बोनडबाट आम्दानी वा बेच्दै जाने .....(1. छ 0. छैन)
- १८.५.७. जोडेको भौतिक सम्पत्ति बेच्दै जाने .....(1. छ 0. छैन)
- १८.५.८. श्रीमान/श्रीमतिको फर्माईबाट चलाउने .....(1. छ 0. छैन)
- १८.५.९. परिवारको अन्य सदस्यले रेखदेख गर्छन .....(1. छ 0. छैन)
- १८.५.१०. अरु कुनै योजना छ .....(1. छ 0. छैन)
- १८.५.११. छ भने बताउनुहोस.....

१९. प्रस्तुत गरिएका नगद बचत गर्ने विधिहरूलाई प्रयोगको आधारमा १ देखि १० श्रेणीकरण गर्नुहोला वा प्रयोग नगरेको भए ० ।

(धेरै रकम जुन विधिबाट बचत गर्नुहुन्छ १, त्यस पछिको धेरै २, अनि क्रमशः ३, ४ गरि १० सम्म अंक नदोहोरिने गरि गर्ने र प्रयोग नगरेको भए ०)

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| १९.१. .... घरमै राख्ने                         | १९.६. .... सरकारी बोनड किन्ने         |
| १९.२. .... परिवारका सदस्यलाई राख्न दिने/पठाउने | १९.७. .... अन्य संस्थाको बोनड किन्ने  |
| १९.३. .... समूह वा सामूहिक कोषमा जम्मा गर्ने   | १९.८. .... विमा पोलिसी खरिद गर्ने     |
| १९.४. .... सहकारी तथा लघुवित्तमा जम्मा गर्ने   | १९.९. .... शेयरमा लगानी गर्ने         |
| १९.५. .... बैंकमा जम्मा गर्ने                  | १९.१०. .... भौतिक सम्पत्ति खरिद गर्ने |

### घ. वित्तीय ज्ञानको परिक्षण

प्रश्न सोध्ने र उत्तर ठीक भएमा 1 र बेठीक भएमा 0

२०. रु. १,००,०००/- लाई ५ भाईमा बराबर बाँड्नुपरे प्रत्येक भाईले कति रकम प्राप्त गर्नेछन् ? ..... (1/0)
२१. मानौं सब वर्ष उमेरको भाईको हिस्सालाई बर्षिक ६ प्रतिशत आउने बैंक खातामा जम्मा गरियो र अठार वर्षमा (अर्को वर्ष) सावा र ब्याज गरी एकमुष्ट निकाल्न मिल्ने गरि राखियो । यस वर्ष मुद्रास्फीति ५ प्रतिशत रह्यो । अन्य भाईले प्राप्त गरेको रकम पाउना साथ खर्च गरेका थिए । यस भाईले अहिले प्राप्त हुने रकमले अन्य भाईको तुलनामा तिनै वस्तुहरू बढी वा समान वा कम परिमाणमा किन्न सक्छ ? ..... (1/0)
२२. यदि आज तपाईंले आफ्नो साथीलाई रु. २५,०००/- दिनुभयो र वहाँले तपाईंलाई उक्त रकम जतिको त्यति अर्को दिन नै फिर्ता गर्नुभयो भने तपाईंको साथीले तपाईंलाई कति ब्याज तिर्नु भयो ? ..... (1/0)
२३. मानौं तपाईंले शुल्क तथा फर नलाग्ने बचत खातामा प्रति वर्ष २ प्रतिशत ग्यारेन्टी ब्याज दरमा रु. १००/-जम्मा गर्नुभयो । यदि तपाईंले उक्त खाताबाट कुनै भुक्तानी गर्नुभएन र कुनै पैसा फिर्त पनि भएन भने पहिलो वर्षको अन्तमा, ब्याज भुक्तानी भए पश्चात्, तपाईंको खातामा कति रकम जम्मा भएको हुनेछ ? ..... (1/0)
२४. वार्षिक ब्याज भुक्तानी हुने सोहि खातामा, पाँच वर्षको अन्त सम्ममा रु. ११०/- वा बढी वा कम रकम जम्मा भएको हुनेछ ? ..... (1/0)
२५. उच्च प्रतिफल हुने लगानीमा जोखिम पनि कम वा उच्च हुन्छ ? ..... (1/0)
२६. मुद्रास्फीति उच्च हुँदा जीवनयापनको लागत के हुन्छ ? ..... (1/0)

२७. जोखिम भन्नाले घाटा हुन सक्ने संभावनालाई जनाउँछ । सामान्यतया, शेयर बजारमा लगानीमा गर्दा कुनै एक उद्योगको शेयरमात्र लगानी गर्नुको साटो विविध प्रकारको उद्योगको शेयरमा लगानी गरेर जोखिम कम गर्न सकिन्छ वा सकिदैन ? ..... ( 1/0)

(उत्तरहरू २०. २०,००० २१. बढी २२. शून्य २३. १०२ २४. बढी २५. उच्च २६. बढ्छ २७. सकिन्छ)

**ड वित्तीय निर्णय सम्बन्धी व्यवहार: (१, २, ३, ४ अथवा ५ अंक लेख्ने )**

तलको भनाई कति सही लाग्छ ? १ देखि ५ को अंक प्रदान गर्ने, (कुनै पनि व्यवहार गलत होइन भन्ने)

(१. म सधैं लागु गर्ने गर्छु २. म प्राय जसो गर्छु ३. म कहिले गर्छु कहिले गर्दिनँ ४. म प्राय जसो गर्दिनँ ५. म कहिल्यै गर्दिनँ)

२८. कुनै सामान किन्नु भन्दा पहिले आफ्नो किन्ने क्षमतावारे विचार गरेर मात्र किन्ने गर्छु । .....

२९. पैसा हुँदा खर्च नगरी नगरी भोलीको लागि साप्न मलाई ठिक लाग्दैन । .....

३०. मलाई धेरै पछिको लागि पहिले देखि बचत गर्नुभन्दा खर्च गर्दा बढी संतोष लाग्छ । .....

३१. म समयमै बत्ती, पानी, टेलिफोन, मासपोत आदिको बील तिर्छु । .....

३२. म बचत, लगानी लगायत मेरो आफ्नै पैसासँग सम्बन्धित जोखिम बिनको लागि तयार छु । .....

३३. म मेरो वित्तीय कारोबारलाई नियमित ध्यान दिन्छु । .....

३४. म दीर्घकालीन वित्तीय लक्ष्यहरू निर्धारण गर्छु र ती लक्ष्यहरू प्राप्त गर्नको लागि योजना बनाएर प्रयास गर्छु । .....

३५. पैसा खर्च गर्नको लागि हो । .....

**च. वित्तीय उपकरणको जानकारी, प्रयोग र छनौट प्रकृया सम्बन्धी विवरण**

वित्तीय उपकरणहरू		जानकारी भए 1 नभए 0		प्रयोग गरेको 1 नगरेको 0		छनौट प्रकृया *1-5	*छनौट प्रकृयाको विफल्यहरू :
बैंक बचत खाता	३६.१.		३७.१.		३८.१.		1. मैले कुनै पनि वित्तीय उपकरणहरूको बारेमा विचार गरिनँ । 2. मैले वित्तीय उपकरण प्रयोग गर्न शुरु गर्दा यति मात्रै उपलब्ध थियो । 3. मैले यताउती मुभन प्रयास गर्दा कुनै पनि अन्य उपकरणको विवरण पोला पारिन त्यसैले जगाडी वे थियो त्यति प्रयोग गरे ।
चलती खाता	३६.२.		३७.२.		३८.२.		
मुद्रति खाता	३६.३.		३७.३.		३८.३.		
बैंक ऋण	३६.४.		३७.४.		३८.४.		
मोबाइल बैंकिंग	३६.५.		३७.५.		३८.५.		
इन्टरनेट बैंकिंग	३६.६.		३७.६.		३८.६.		4. त्यस संस्थामा उपलब्ध वित्तीय उपकरणहरू मध्य मेरो आवश्यकता अनुसारको उच्चतम नाम दिने उपकरण छनौट गरेको हो । 5. विभिन्न संस्थाहरू मध्येबाट मलाई राम्रो लागेकोले मैले छनौट गरेको हो ।
क्रेडिट कार्ड/डेबिट कार्ड	३६.७.		३७.७.		३८.७.		
लघुवित्त बचत खाता	३६.८.		३७.८.		३८.८.		
लघुवित्त ऋण	३६.९.		३७.९.		३८.९.		
बिना थितो ऋण	३६.१०.		३७.१०.		३८.१०.		
सहकारी बचत खाता	३६.११.		३७.११.		३८.११.		//बैंक भन्नाले वाणिज्य बैंक, विकास बैंक र वित्त कम्पनीलाई जनाउँछ ।//
सहकारी ऋण	३६.१२.		३७.१२.		३८.१२.		
पिएसपिफो सेवा (उत्तेना, छलती नस्ता)	३६.१३.		३७.१३.		३८.१३.		
समूह बचत	३६.१४.		३७.१४.		३८.१४.		
समूह ऋण	३६.१५.		३७.१५.		३८.१५.		
जीवन विमा	३६.१६.		३७.१६.		३८.१६.		
गैर-जीवन विमा	३६.१७.		३७.१७.		३८.१७.		
संचयकोष खाता	३६.१८.		३७.१८.		३८.१८.		
नागरिक लगानी कोष	३६.१९.		३७.१९.		३८.१९.		
शेयर	३६.२०.		३७.२०.		३८.२०.		
ऋणपत्र अर्थात बोन्ड	३६.२१.		३७.२१.		३८.२१.		
विदेशबाट विप्रेषण प्राप्त गर्ने	३६.२२.		३७.२२.		३८.२२.		
स्वदेशबाट विप्रेषण प्राप्त/पठाउने	३६.२३.		३७.२३.		३८.२३.		
सरकारी अनुदानको ऋण	३६.२४.		३७.२४.		३८.२४.		

