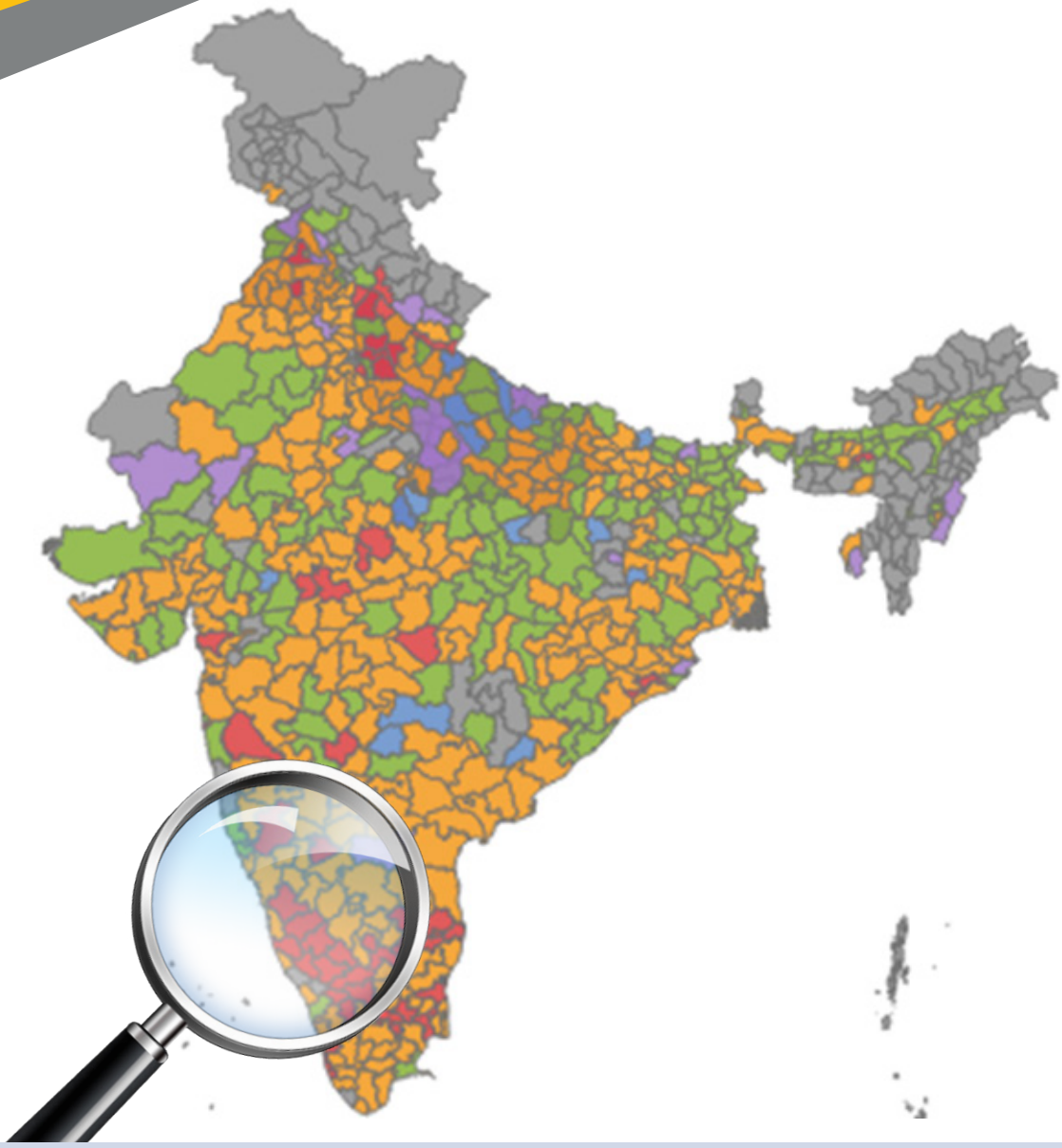
India Microfinance Geographical Index



For March 2015 Quarter

India Microfinance Geographical Index

A tool to measure microfinance service penetration across India

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MIX promotes responsible financial services for underserved communities through data analytics and market insight. We do this through two decision support platforms, MIX Market and FINclusion Lab. As basic infrastructure for responsible and inclusive markets, these platforms provide a necessary ecosystem to enable and inspire coordinated investment, effective policy, and positive social outcomes for the financially underserved.

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), set up on April 2, 1990 under an Act of Indian Parliament, is the Principal Financial Institution for the Promotion, Financing and Development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector and for Co-ordination of the functions of the institutions engaged in similar activities.

Acknowledgement

MIX would like to thank the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for supporting the Indian Microfinance Platform (www.indianmicrofinanceplatform.in), which displays the data of Indian microfinance institutions (MFIs) and provides additional sector analysis. MIX's collaboration with SIDBI facilitates data collection within the sector, standardizes the data collected and provides analytical tools that present an in-depth analysis of the financial and operating trends in the industry.

MIX is privileged to take this opportunity to showcase the result of this collaboration: the India Microfinance Geographical Index. The India Microfinance Geographical Index is part of an interactive platform created by MIX that maps the reach of Indian MFIs across the various states and districts.

MIX is grateful to all the institutions in the sector that have provided the comprehensive geographical data at state and district level in a timely manner. MIX would not have been able to provide access to this data and create this analytical platform without the strong support and dedication from all the institutions that contribute to building transparency in the industry.

Foreword - SIDBI

On behalf of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), I am pleased to present the India Microfinance Geographical Index as part of the on-going ***India Micro Finance Platform (IMFP)*** initiative of the Bank in collaboration with the World Bank and MIX. IMFP has been designed to promote greater transparency in the microfinance sector as part of overarching architecture of furtherance of the Responsible Lending practices in the microfinance space in India.

As is well known, SIDBI has, over the years, been playing the key market maker role in the Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) space. It has undertaken various initiatives, such as Capacity Assessment Rating - a holistic assessment of MFIs, Code of Conduct Assessment (COCA), creating awareness about responsible financing, developing & disseminating best practices, assisting MFIs in implementing best practices, etc., towards promoting responsible financing in the micro finance sector. IMFP is another such enabling initiative by SIDBI for the orderly and regulated growth of the sector.

IMFP aims to promote greater transparency and responsible microfinance through the development of a common information platform and move the sector towards better governance through formalized monitoring of the microfinance code of conduct by independent organizations. Microfinance Geographical Index is one of the sub-components of the overall IMFP framework.

Microfinance Geographical Index is based on quantitative factors that attempt to capture certain dimensions of financial inclusion including the penetration of credit and a proxy of its quality based on a geographical context in order to identify areas based in how served they are and where the microfinance institutions can improve progressively access to financial services to their clients starting with the provision of credit.

I take this opportunity to compliment the MIX team for their dedicated efforts in developing and executing the IMFP intervention successfully, including the analytical.

I would also like to thank the MFIs for sharing the information timely with MIX and making IMFP a reality without which this would not have been achieved.

The World Bank has been a long standing partner of SIDBI and supporting the various responsible lending initiatives undertaken by SIDBI for the progress of the sector and this initiative has been supported under the World Bank assisted 'Scaling up Sustainable and Responsible Microfinance Project'. I am sure the World Bank would partner more such initiatives in the interest of the progress of the sector.

I sincerely hope that this effort adds greater value to all the stakeholders in the microfinance sector, which has been successfully playing its role in progressively achieving women empowerment and financial inclusion across India.

S Ramakrishnan
Chief General Manager
SIDBI, Head Office

Foreword - MIX

MIX has worked with its partners in the microfinance sector over the last decade to bring to light new data and to develop insight on microfinance that helps sector actors answer pressing questions in guiding healthy market development. From institutional sustainability and product offerings to social performance, successive waves of market development have each called for new information and tools to help actors make sense of the sector developments for their respective roles.

In today's financial services environment, data limited to institutional performance and country level aggregates are not sufficient to support healthy market development. New entrants need to navigate the existing landscape of financial services; long standing microfinance players need to assess the impact of competition on their own growth plans; and policy makers need to evaluate gaps and concentrations in cities, districts and local markets to develop policy to support financial inclusion. In all these instances, we need better tools to understand the financial services offerings across the varied landscapes of a given country.

MIX's Microfinance Geographical Index developed in partnership with SIDBI under the India Microfinance Platform (IMFP), evaluates the level of microfinance service on a district-by-district basis across India. It assigns each district a score from 'highly served' to 'not served' based on MFI presence and service levels relative to local market opportunities, creating a simple reference for analysing market concentration and gaps. This first geographic index builds on quarterly data reported by MFIs under this partnership and uses a simple quantitative methodology to create a robust tool to track market developments in each district over time.

MIX would like to thank SIDBI for its support and all participating MFIs for their continued collaboration in providing timely, complete data on the geographic scope of their operations. The resulting information and analysis will help guide Indian MFIs and lenders in strengthening responsible finance in the sector.

Blaine Stephens
Chief Operating Officer
MIX

Introduction

In October 2010, the microfinance crisis in Andhra Pradesh ushered in an era of reforms that forever altered the microfinance sector in India and, likely, around the world[1]. While the rapid shift in political and regulatory frameworks impacted the operations of microfinance institutions (MFIs), this tragic incident also highlighted the importance of monitoring the geographical reach of institutions across the country. Specifically, it illuminated the need to understand the level of microfinance service on a district-by-district and state-by-state basis.

Because India is home to around 21% of the world's unbanked adults[2], the microfinance sector plays a key role in providing financial services across the country. Yet, the cultural and economic landscape of India is also strikingly diverse, and enormous variation exists between states. In some states, like Jharkhand, over 35% of the population lives below the poverty line, while in other states, like Kerala, less than 10% of the population is classified as 'poor'. Because of the disparity between states – and also districts – it is necessary to have a detailed view of microfinance operations from a subnational perspective.

In June 2013, MIX partnered with SIDBI and began collecting the geographical data from the MFIs to improve the transparency of the microfinance industry. Through geospatial mapping of institutional reach, the Microfinance Geographical Index enables actors to easily monitor the concentration of microfinance services across India and, where necessary, take any corrective action through policy, regulation, or investment.

The Microfinance Geographical Index measures the geographical spread of microfinance institutions. In this first edition, the Microfinance Geographical Index covers 642 districts and 35 states/UTs at a quarterly interval. The current index scores are calculated based on the data provided by the institutions for the period of December 2014 quarter, March 2015 quarter and June 2015 quarter. This can be viewed on MIX Market and FinclusionLab.

The following analysis is divided into three sections:

1. Methodology for the Index
2. State-level Analysis
3. District-level Analysis

The accompanying online tool consists of four tabbed sections to allow users to explore various aspects of the geographic distribution of microfinance services. The sections are (1) Index, which provides a visual presentation of the various indices; (2) Institution Analysis, which allows users to view the geographical spread of MFIs at the state and district level on four indicators (number of branches, loans disbursed for the quarter, number of loans outstanding, and gross loan portfolio); (3) Market Analysis, which allows users to view institutional-level coverage while incorporating various demographic metrics.

1. https://www.cgap.org/sites/default/files/CGAP-Focus-Note-Andhra-Pradesh-2010-Global-Implications-of-the-Crisis-in-Indian-Microfinance-Nov-2010.pdf
2. http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Research/GlobalFindex/PDF/N2Unbanked.pdf

Methodology for the Index

Concept

The objective of the Microfinance Geographical Index is to enable stakeholders to easily, and simply, visualize the geographical concentration of microfinance services at the state and district levels. The goal is to enhance understanding of the distribution of microfinance services across regions by providing actionable insight into the industry.

The index focuses on relative credit penetration, service point access, and loan duration. By assessing on various factors – listed below – the index scores each state and district to identify the coverage of microcredit during a specific period of time.

The Microfinance Geographical Index aggregates data at two geographical levels (state and district). The methodology is framed in a manner that includes the portfolio spread of the institution, their operation network and outreach levels. The information received by MIX on the geographical areas of each of the institution is based on self-reported data. The data is aggregated at state and district level individually; penetration at the state and districts levels is composed of five metrics which are compared and summarized in an aggregated score. These categories help facilitate the identification of areas with high or low level of access to credit.

Approach

1. MFIs report district and state level information to MIX on a quarterly basis. These geographical data include indicators such as:
    a. Number of MFI institutions in each district and state[3]
    b. Number of branches
    c. Value of loans disbursed during the period
    d. Number of outstanding loans
    e. Gross loan portfolio
2. Data reported at the state and district level are aggregated and compared against institution-level data from financial statements and other management reports submitted by the institutions. Data discrepancies are removed from the calculation.
3. Demographic data has been used as complementary data in order to measure credit coverage in relation to the indicators mentioned above. The relationship is then converted into metrics to identify the index score
4. Poverty data are used as complementary data for the purpose of state index calculation. This has been sourced from poverty estimates for 2011 -12, based on the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Offices (NSSO)[4].
5. Illiterate population is used as complementary data for the district index calculation. It is used as a proxy to the

3. Number of institution that have reported geographical information during the quarter
4. http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/genrep/pov_rep0707.pdf

Poor Population due to unavailability of the data at district level. Illiterate population is based on a calculation performed by MIX.

6. All metrics considered for the index calculation are converted to a percentile scale that allows comparison across factors which have different levels of distribution. Metrics are listed in the following section.
7. A simple average is calculated based on all individual percentiles of each metric to obtain a unique value per area (district and state). The final score value are based on the percentile score.
8. Using the final index score per area, the results are then divided into four groups: "highly served", "served", "low served", and "unserved". In addition, we have identified areas such as "unclassified" where the data is not complete across all metrics and "no operations" where none of the MFIs are working in these geographies.

Metrics calculation

The geographical data submitted by the MFIs are available at an institution level on the MIX Market platform. For the index, the institution-level data are consolidated for each of the indicators at the district and state level. The five metrics have been calculated to measure the level of penetration as described above.

1. Loan coverage:

Market coverage based on loans outstanding.

- Defined as: Number of loans outstanding / (Poor Population in the case of State and Illiterate population in the case of District).
- Relation: This metric has a direct relationship. If the value is higher it means the area has a relatively greater number of loan accounts.

2. Branch coverage:

Market coverage based on MFI's infrastructure.

- Defined as: Number of branches / (Poor Population in the case of State and Illiterate population in the case of District).
- Relation: This metric has a direct relationship. If the value is higher it means the area will have a greater number of branches covered.

3. Loans per branch:

Estimate of productivity in the area.

- Defined as: Number of loans outstanding / Number of branches.
- Relation: The relation is direct meaning districts/states with higher values correspond to more productive infrastructure.

4. Average loan balance:

Average loan outstanding per clients.

- Defined as: Gross loan portfolio / Number of loans outstanding.
- Relation: In microfinance, the number of clients covered is more important than the portfolio size itself,

and the relatively small loan sizes are compensated by a higher number of clients covered. This metric is inversely related, as smaller average loan balances reduce debt load for clients.

5. Term of the credit:

The credit term is calculated to derive an estimate of when the loan will be repaid by the client (in months); assuming the loan tenure will remain the same for every loan.

- Defined by: Gross loan portfolio x 3[5] / Amount of loans disbursed during the quarter.
- Relation: The relation of the credit term is direct meaning the longer the term of credit the lower the obligation of the debt service.

With respect to the available data, the metrics highlighted above are used to create the index. Consistent data over the next quarter will introduce the ability to view the dynamic changes and trends across each metric.

Scoring Pattern

- The districts and states have been grouped based on the ranges (explained below) and the aggregate calculation explained in the methodology.
- The scores of the index vary from state to district based on the geographic information submitted by the MFI for a particular quarter. It will change based on indicator information reported by the institutions.

The scoring is calculated for three quarters: December 2014, March 2015, and June 2015. An option to drill down into the data points is also available for these time periods. The Microfinance Geographical Index is divided into the following categories that indicate different levels of geographical penetration:

Geographical Index Level	Geographical Index Score
Highly Served	District/State % score greater than 75%
Served	District/State % score between 50% to 75%
Low served	District/State % score between 25% to 50%
Unserved	District/State %score less than 25%
Unclassified	The geographical data has been submitted by MFIs at district/state level, but does not have complete indicator information that has been used for the calculation of the score and thus such district/state move into unclassified range. *E.g. If an MFI has reported only two indicator information i.e. no. of loans outstanding and amount outstanding but failed to report number of branches and disbursement during the period at district/state level.*
No Operations	District or the State which does not have any data reported by MFI for the period and thus is considered to have no business operation in the given place.

5. The loan disbursement value is a quarterly value and thus three represents number of months for the calculation of the credit term.

Usefulness

The Microfinance Geographical Index provides a new, detailed perspective for measuring the level of financial inclusion provided by the microfinance sector in India. The index identifies areas that have high concentrations of microfinance lending, and those areas which have less. Furthermore, the index enables MFIs to identify their current geographical reach, informing decisions to expand to provide services to new geographies. Additionally, funders that focus on priority-sector lending through MFIs can measure penetration levels and locate areas that are underserved

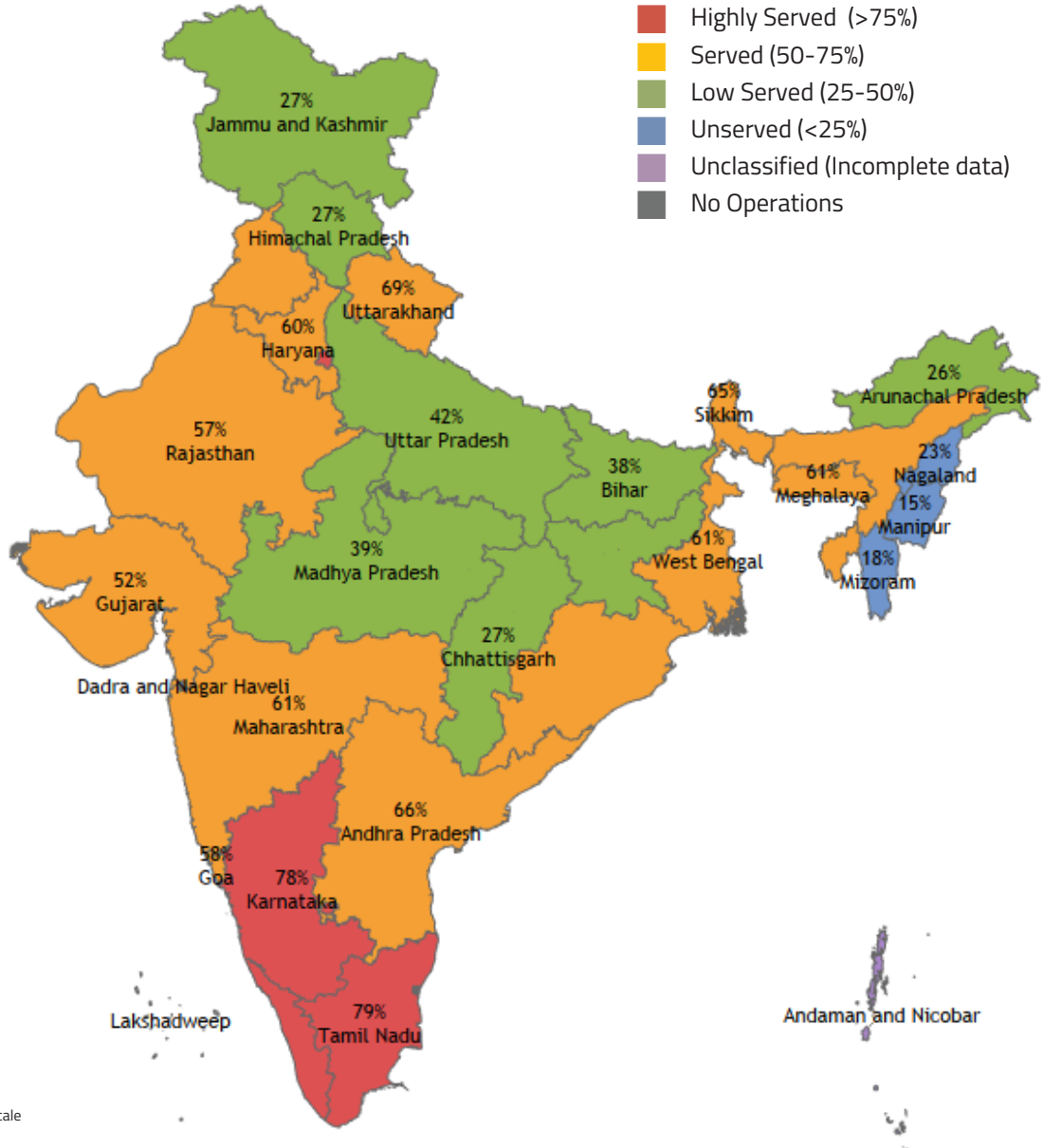
Limitations

There are a few limitations of the Microfinance Geographical Index that should be considered. First, the index is based on self-reported data from MFIs, and this data could vary on a quarterly based on the number of institutions that respond. Additionally, the calculation and analysis is restricted to four data points collect from each institutions, as listed above. It is also important to note that the number of institutions reporting at the state level differs from the number reporting at the district level. Finally, the index calculation is based on the geographical data for a particular quarter and, currently, there is no way to compare to an aggregate score of previous quarters.

Microfinance Geographical Index results

An analysis of MFI coverage at the state level

The national coverage of microfinance institutions presents an aggregate view on the financial inclusion picture at the all India level, one that is useful for tracking broad policy goals in international forums. But a view on microfinance service access that is useful to policy makers and financial service providers alike within India must start at the state-level and dive deeper to uncover the variations across the vast territory and landscapes that make up India. The reasons for these variations are numerous, but having an accurate and up-to-date view of this subnational data helps uncover opportunities to expand operations in particular states while ensuring proper monitoring and regulation in others. The below map summarizes the microfinance penetration levels of the 35 states based on the index scores for March 2015 quarter.



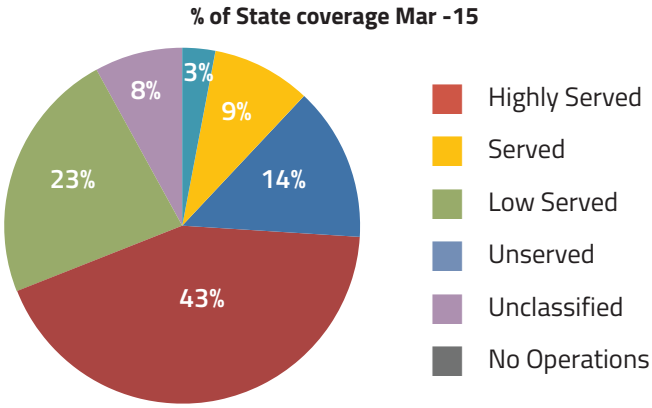
Map not to scale

An analysis of index coverage at the state level

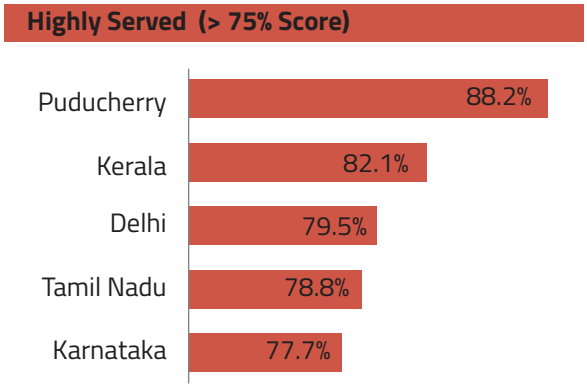
For the quarter ending on March 31, 2015, there are fifteen states that are categorised as "Served" with scores ranging between 50% to 75%. Five of the 35 states and union territories in India are categorised as "Highly Served" while eight are classified as "Low Served". One note of interest is that Delhi, which was under the "Served" classification as of December 31, 2014 moved up to the "Highly Served" category over the March 2015 quarter.

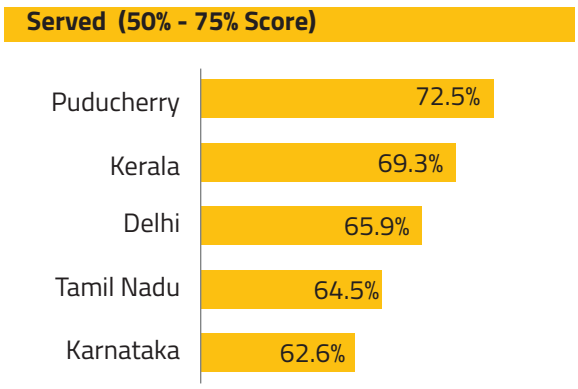
Table 1 & Graph 1: The below table explains the total spread of states in the different index category.

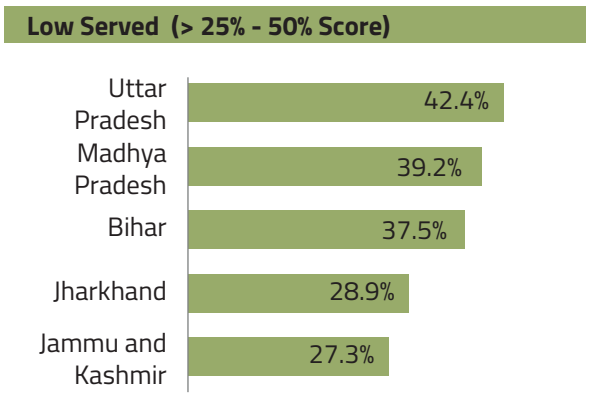
Category	# of States Dec -14	# of States Mar -15
Highly served	5	5
Served	14	15
Low Served	9	8
Unserved	4	3
Unclassified	0	1
No Operations	3	3
Total	**35**	**35**

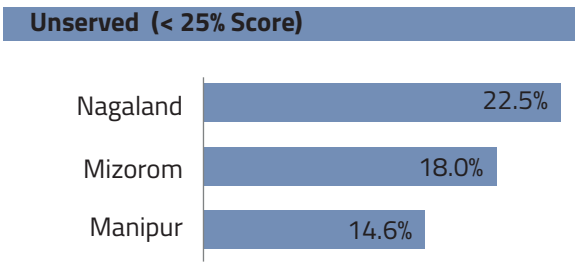


Top 5 states in each index category



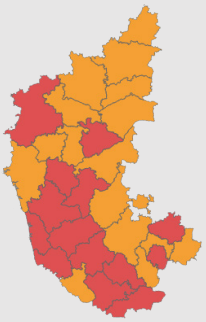






High concentration in the south region

Some regions have higher concentrations of MFIs than others. Southern states, including Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu have scores that place them within the "Highly Served" category for the period ending March 31, 2015. During that same period, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu rank among the top five states in terms of MFI coverage. Andhra Pradesh, a state that was classified as a "Highly Served" state in December 2014 quarter, dropped to the "Served" category by the end of March 2015 quarter.



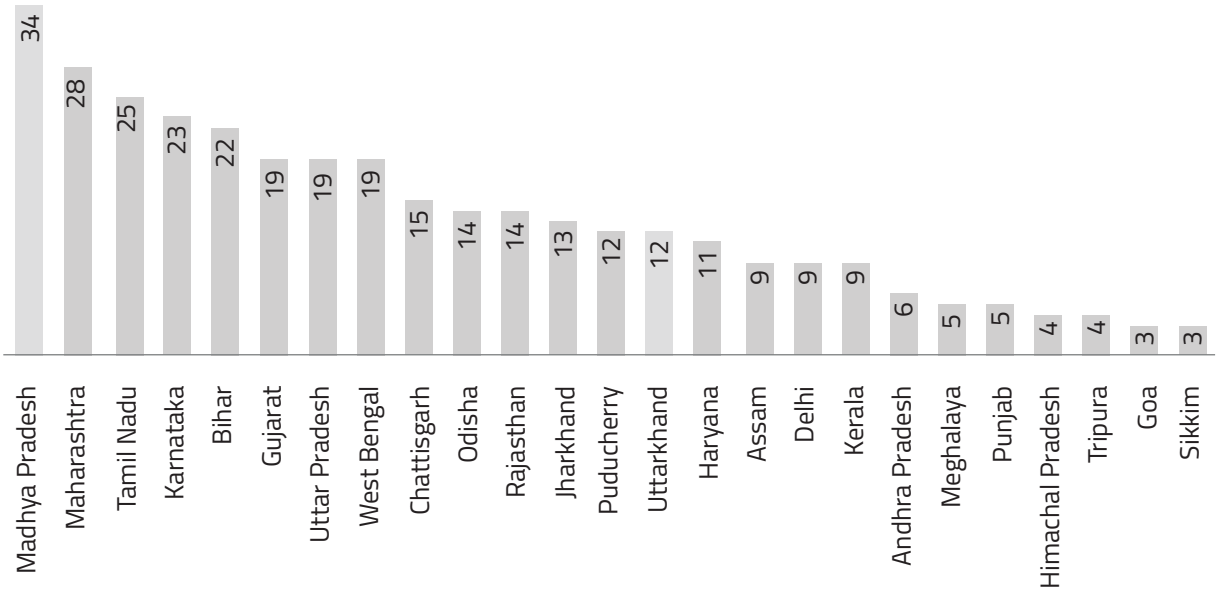
Karnataka - *Highly served (78%)*

Out of 30 districts in Karnataka, 14 (almost 50%) districts are highly served. Dakishna Kannada and Shimoga being highest in terms of GLP of Rs. 570 and Rs. 517 crore respectively. Rest of the districts are rated as 'served' category with Tumkur having the highest GLP of 410 crore. This concentration of service at the state level and across almost 50% of the districts warrants review by policy makers and MFIs, as it may indicate approaching saturation for microcredit across the state.

States with broad MFI presence

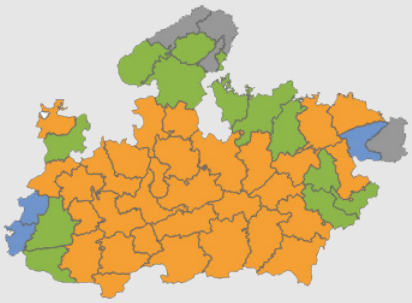
There are states that, for one reason or the other, have attracted more MFIs to set up operations. For example, Madhya Pradesh has the broadest MFI presence with 34 different MFIs operating within its borders. Maharashtra follows with 28 institutions, while Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Bihar are home to 25, 23, and 22 different MFIs, respectively. These microfinance institutions have around 5,115 branches and a loan size of approximately Rs. 23,019 crore during the first quarter of 2015.

Number of MFIs by State



Higher outreach levels with low index score

Several populous states – totalling more than 12 crore people below the poverty line like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have relatively low total service levels, despite large existing microfinance portfolios. Uttar Pradesh has received 42 percentage score that moves it to the low served category when compared to the poor population as the base. Madhya Pradesh has scored 39 percentage and Bihar has 38 percentage. Madhya Pradesh has scored low in terms of loan coverage per branch, where the institutions can target to expand further.



Madhya Pradesh - *Low served (39%)*

Madhya Pradesh, the state with the most institutions operating (34 Institution) had 797 branches and a loan portfolio of Rs. 2,371 crore as of March 2015 quarter. While the state is classified as 'low served', the majority of its districts reached the 'served' level in the index. This stronger penetration in numerous districts and gap in service at the state level might indicate growth opportunities for the MFIs already present in the state.

The state covers 2,450 loans per branch with no highly served district. It has a poor population of 2.34 crore (32% of total population). This could be the state to be looked at in coming quarters.

North-eastern region

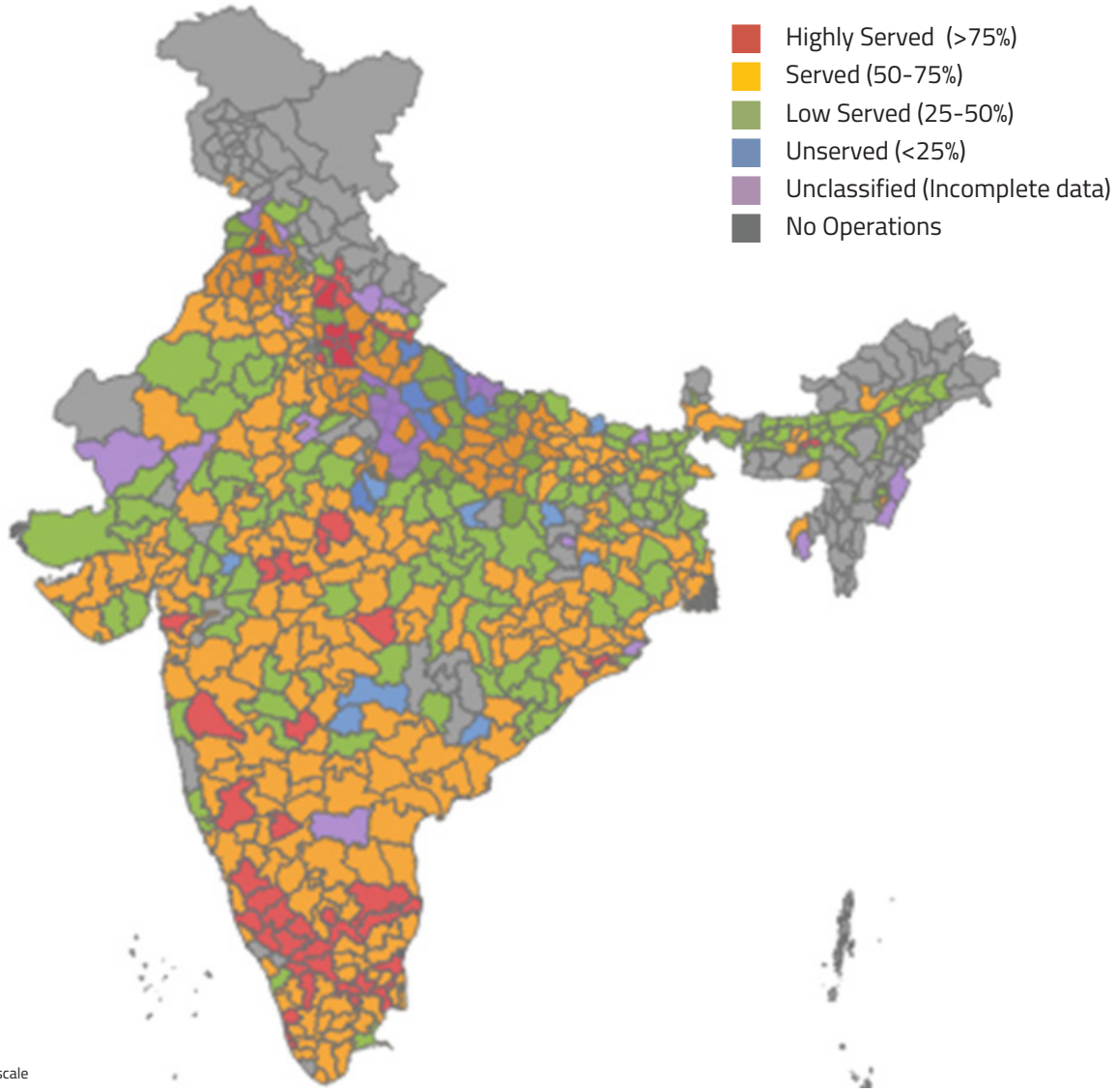
As the map and state rankings clearly show, states in the north-eastern region – such as Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur – earned low scores and are categorised as "Unserved". Given the lack of reliable infrastructure, political uncertainty, and difficult terrain found in these states, the costs and challenges for MFIs operating in the area increases. States like Sikkim or Tripura that fall into the 'served' category benefit from the presence of regional actors, such as Bandhan and RGVN that have built out their network in these adjacent states (based on the date summited to MIX as on March 2015 quarter).

States with movement in Index category from December 2014 to March 2015 quarter

Name of State / Union Territory	31-Dec-14	31-Mar-15
Andaman and Nicobar	Served	Unclassified
Andhra Pradesh	Highly served	Served
Arunachal Pradesh	Unserved	Low Served
Delhi	Served	Highly served
Haryana	Low Served	Served
Himachal Pradesh	Unserved	Low Served
Manipur	Low Served	Unserved
Odisha	Low Served	Served

District-level Analysis

Just like the state-level analysis, viewing MFI coverage at the district level can illuminate additional insights and greater understanding of the financial inclusion realities found on the ground. The Microfinance Geographical Index calculation covers 642 districts across India and 67 microfinance institutions reported geographical data across these districts to MIX for March 2015 quarter. There is, however, a difference in the number of institutions that report state- and district-level information and, because of this; the respective data differ at the aggregate level. Thus, readers should keep in mind that there is incongruity between the state- and district-level analyses.



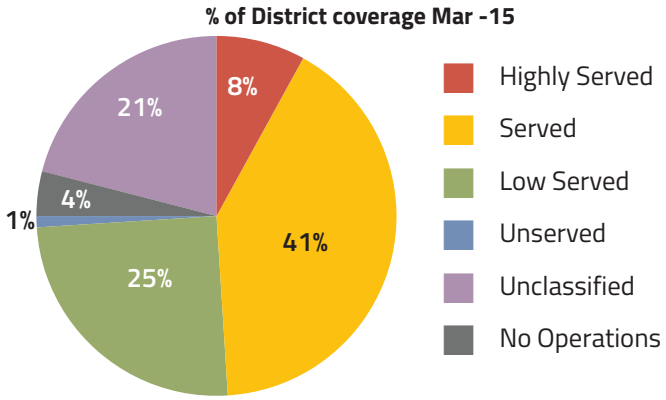
Map not to scale

A large number of district are "Served" in India

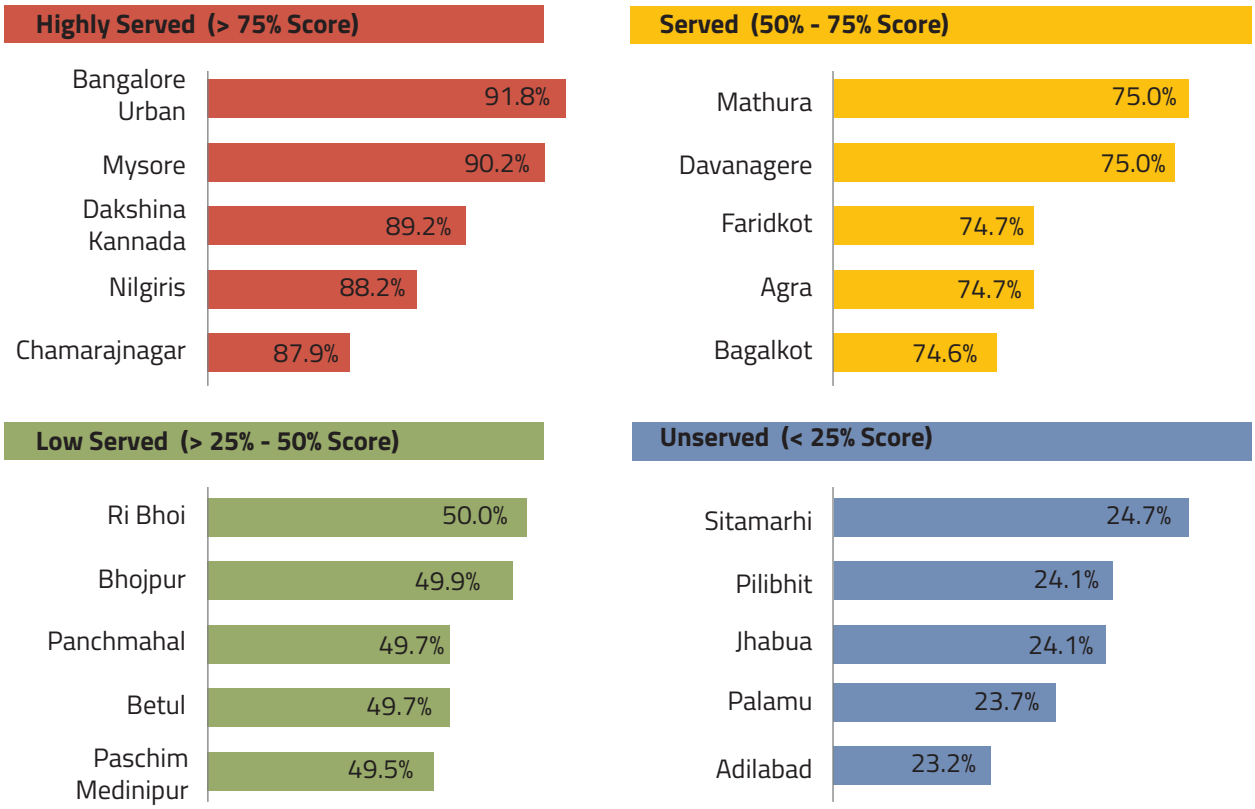
In the March 2015 quarter, less than 8% of districts were classified as "Highly Served", 41% as "Served", and 25% as "Low Served". Most of the "Highly Served" districts were from the states of Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu (Graph 3). 262 districts in this time period fell into the "Served" category, an increase from 236 districts in the previous quarter.

Table 2 & Graph 2: The below table explains the total spread of districts in the different index category.

Category	# of District Dec -14	# of District Mar -15
Highly served	49	49
Served	240	264
Low Served	166	158
Unserved	12	9
Unclassified	55	27
No Operations	120	135
Total	**642**	**642**



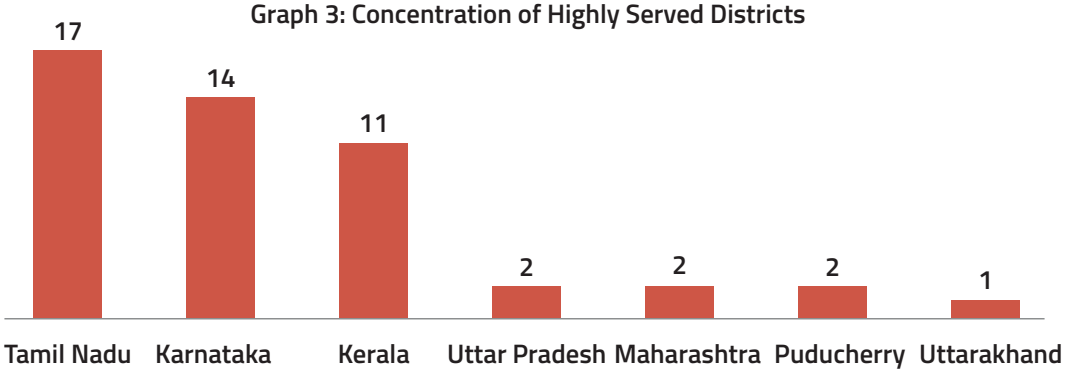
Top 5 districts in each index category



Concentration of "Highly Served" districts

Unsurprisingly, the states which are categorised as "Highly Served" tend to be home to the districts that are also in the same category. For example, Tamil Nadu has a total of 32 districts, 17 of which are "Highly Served" and the other 15 being "Served". Similarly, Karnataka has 14 districts that rank in the high category and Kerala has 11 districts. Thus these districts and states highlight the potential saturation in these areas. On the other hand index highlights state like Maharashtra which has only 2 district categories as "highly served" and drives MFIs to expand further in other districts.

Graph 3: Concentration of Highly Served Districts



Uttar Pradesh state with highest number of districts in operation

Uttar Pradesh has approximately 6 crore of poor population in the state covering 28% of the total poor population of the country. The state has highest number of district with MFI operations in 72 districts. During the March 2015 quarter, of the total districts count the state had 35 districts that were classified as "Served" and 27 districts classified as "Low Served" where MFIs have scope to increase its reach. Across the state, there are 16 different microfinance institutions in operation and a total of 903 branches, according to district level data reported during the March 2015 quarter. These MFIs registered a total of 2,575 loan accounts with a loan size of Rs. 3,340 crore during the same time period.

Districts which moved to "Highly served" Index category from December 2014 to March 2015 quarter.

S.no	Name of District	Name of State / UT	31-Dec-14	31-Mar-15
1	Alappuzha	Kerala	Served	Highly served
2	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh	Served	Highly served
3	Chikkaballapur	Karnataka	Served	Highly served
4	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	Served	Highly served
5	Ernakulam	Kerala	Served	Highly served
6	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	Served	Highly served
7	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	Low Served	Highly served
8	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	Served	Highly served
9	Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	Served	Highly served
10	Karaikal	Puducherry	Unclassified	Highly served

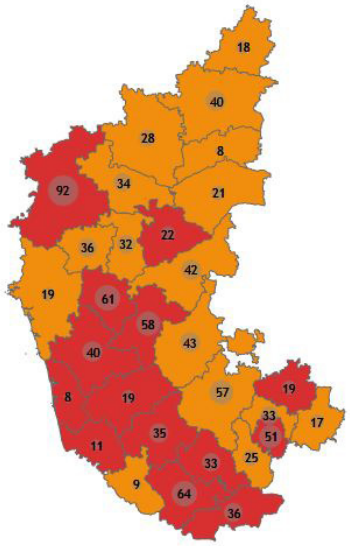
11	Kasaragod	Kerala	Unclassified	Highly served
12	Kollam	Kerala	Served	Highly served
13	Kottayam	Kerala	Served	Highly served
14	Malappuram	Kerala	Unclassified	Highly served
15	Palakkad	Kerala	Low Served	Highly served
16	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	Unclassified	Highly served
17	Thrissur	Kerala	Served	Highly served
18	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	Served	Highly served
19	Idukki	Kerala	No Operations	Highly served
20	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	No Operations	Highly served

Districts which slipped from "Highly served" Index category from December 2014 to March 2015 quarter

S.no	Name of District	Name of State / UT	31-Dec-14	31-Mar-15
1	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Highly served	Served
2	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Highly served	Served
3	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Highly served	Served
4	Chitradurga	Karnataka	Highly served	Served
5	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	Highly served	Served
6	Dharwad	Karnataka	Highly served	Served
7	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	Highly served	Low Served
8	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Highly served	Served
9	Kaushambi	Uttar Pradesh	Highly served	Served
10	Kolkata	West Bengal	Highly served	Served
11	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	Highly served	Served
12	Pune	Maharashtra	Highly served	Served
13	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Highly served	Served
14	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Highly served	Served
15	Tumkur	Karnataka	Highly served	Served
16	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Highly served	Served

Top 10 states by GLP and its outreach information

Karnataka: 31st March 2015

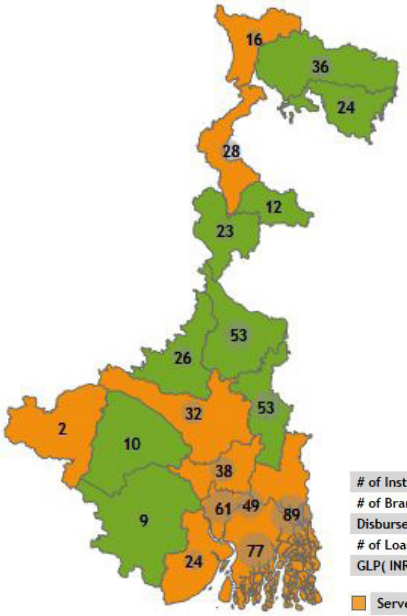


# of Institutions*	16
# of Branches	1,011
Disbursed (INR, crore)	2,061.56
# of Loans O/S (thousa..	7,972.98
GLP(INR, crore)	6,548.56

Highly served	14
Served	16
Grand Total	30

Map labeled with # of branches

West Bengal: 31st March 2015

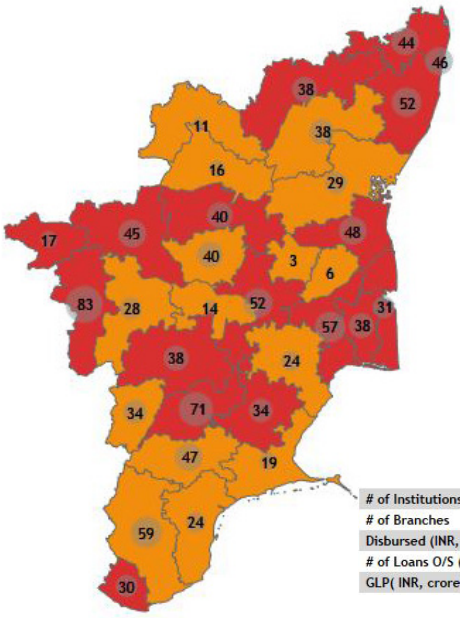


# of Institutions*	16
# of Branches	662
Disbursed (INR, crore)	765.46
# of Loans O/S (thousa..	1,682.81
GLP(INR, crore)	1,546.23

Served	10
Low Served	9
Grand Total	19

Map labeled with # of branches

Tamil Nadu: 31st March 2015

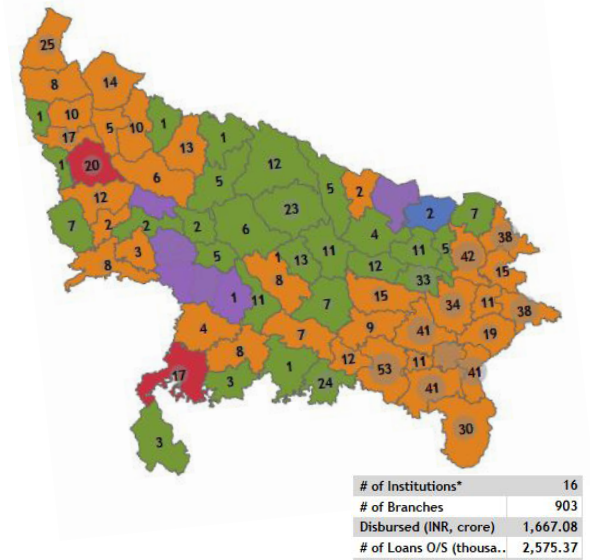


# of Institutions*	20
# of Branches	1,156
Disbursed (INR, crore)	2,149.29
# of Loans O/S (thousa..	3,381.68
GLP(INR, crore)	4,985.31

Highly served	17
Served	15
Grand Total	32

Map labeled with # of branches

Uttar Pradesh: 31st March 2015

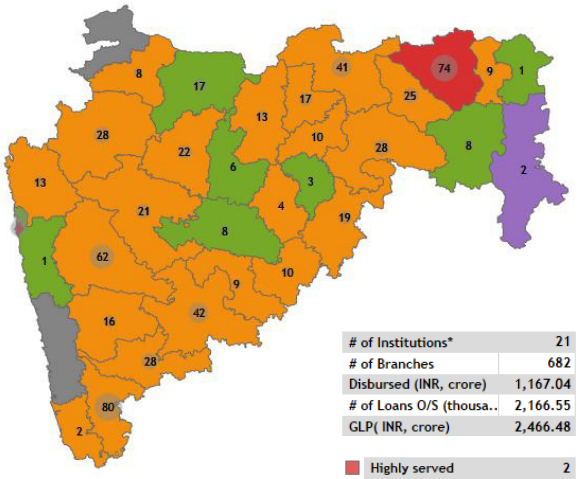


# of Institutions*	16
# of Branches	903
Disbursed (INR, crore)	1,667.08
# of Loans O/S (thousa..	2,575.37
GLP(INR, crore)	3,340.58

Highly served	2
Served	35
Low Served	27
Unserved	1
Unclassified	4
No Operations	3
Grand Total	72

Map labeled with # of branches

Maharashtra: 31st March 2015

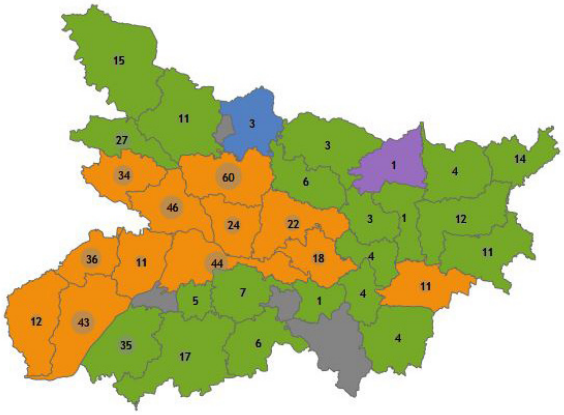


# of Institutions*	21
# of Branches	682
Disbursed (INR, crore)	1,167.04
# of Loans O/S (thousa..	2,166.55
GLP(INR, crore)	2,466.48

Highly served	2
Served	22
Low Served	8
Unclassified	1
No Operations	2
Grand Total	35

Map labeled with # of branches

Bihar: 31st March 2015

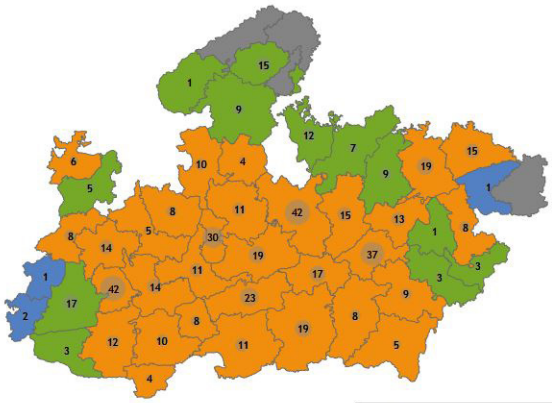


# of Institutions*	19
# of Branches	555
Disbursed (INR, crore)	966.63
# of Loans O/S (thousa..	1,653.47
GLP(INR, crore)	1,803.04

Served	12
Low Served	20
Unserved	1
Unclassified	1
No Operations	4
Grand Total	38

Map labeled with # of branches

Madhya Pradesh: 31st March 2015

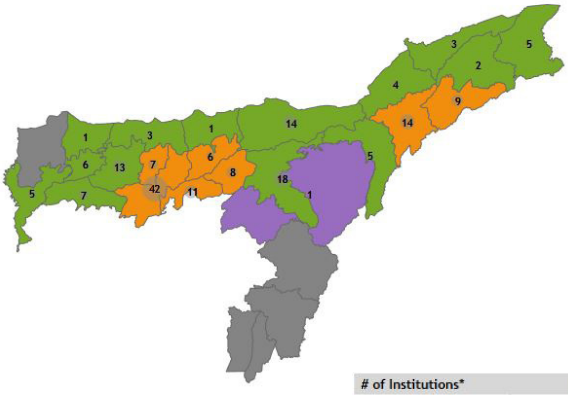


# of Institutions*	26
# of Branches	546
Disbursed (INR, crore)	865.13
# of Loans O/S (thousa..	1,390.07
GLP(INR, crore)	1,682.22

Served	31
Low Served	12
Unserved	3
No Operations	4
Grand Total	50

Map labeled with # of branches

Assam: 31st March 2015

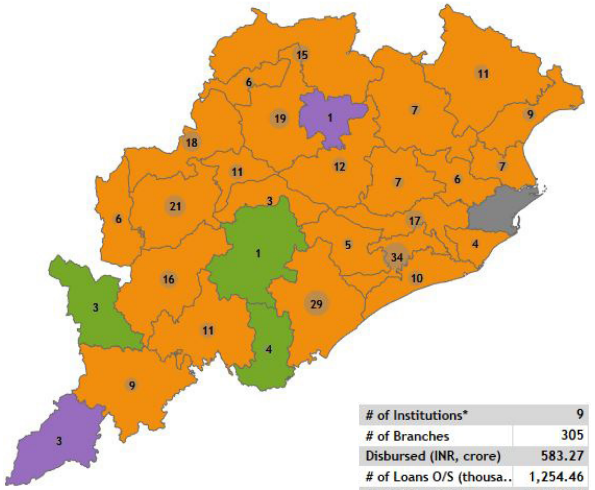


# of Institutions*	8
# of Branches	185
Disbursed (INR, crore)	177.62
# of Loans O/S (thousa..	397.24
GLP(INR, crore)	399.75

Served	7
Low Served	14
Unclassified	1
No Operations	5
Grand Total	27

Map labeled with # of branches

Odisha: 31st March 2015

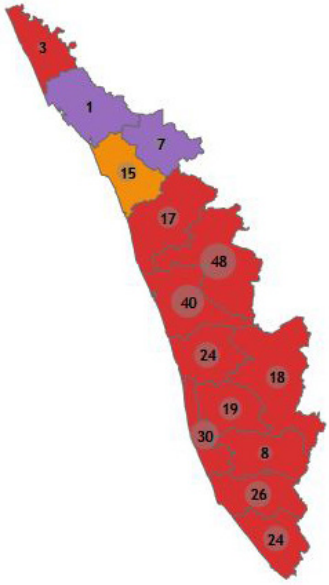


# of Institutions*	9
# of Branches	305
Disbursed (INR, crore)	583.27
# of Loans O/S (thousa..	1,254.46
GLP(INR, crore)	1,101.87

Served	24
Low Served	3
Unclassified	2
No Operations	1
Grand Total	30

Map labeled with # of branches

Kerala: 31st March 2015



# of Institutions*	8
# of Branches	280
Disbursed (INR, crore)	734.77
# of Loans O/S (thousa..	1,043.07
GLP(INR, crore)	1,783.55

Highly served	11
Served	1
Unclassified	2
Grand Total	14

Map labeled with # of branches

Conclusion

Looking at microfinance institutions' operations at the state and district levels provides a more composite picture on the coverage and gaps in the current microfinance landscape. The index has the potential to highlight areas of overconcentration that should be monitored for potential overheating, just as it can be used by MFIs in identifying areas for future growth potential. The insight generated through these and similar analyses can provide various financial inclusion stakeholders – policymakers, regulators, operators, and others – with the knowledge necessary to make informed, effective decisions.

MIX will continue collecting this quarterly data through the Microfinance Geographical Index to provide an up-to-date viewpoint of MFI coverage across Indian states and districts. The refreshed data, presented through the online tool, will allow users to drill down into specific locations while also looking at trends over time. Through this, the intention is to provide the most accurate picture of microfinance coverage across India and enable industry actors to increase reach, monitor the market, and ensure a healthy environment for clients and operators alike.

Annexure

State with number of districts in each of the category as on March 2015 quarter

State Name	Highly served	Low Served	No Operations	Served	Unclassified	Unserved	Total
Uttar Pradesh	2	27	3	35	4	1	**72**
Madhya Pradesh		12	4	31		3	**50**
Bihar		20	4	12	1	1	**38**
Maharashtra	2	8	2	22	1		**35**
Rajasthan		15	2	15	1		**33**
Tamil Nadu	17			15			**32**
Karnataka	14			16			**30**
Odisha		3	1	24	2		**30**
Assam		14	5	7	1		**27**
Gujarat		7	4	9	6		**26**
Jharkhand		9	5	6	1	3	**24**
Andhra Pradesh		4		19			**23**
Jammu and Kashmir		2	20				**22**
Haryana		3	2	16			**21**
Punjab		6	4	10	1		**21**
West Bengal		9		10			**19**
Chhattisgarh		12	2	3		1	**18**
Arunachal Pradesh		1	14	1			**16**
Kerala	11			1	2		**14**
Uttarakhand	1	1	5	3	3		**13**
Himachal Pradesh		2	8	2			**12**
Nagaland		1	10				**11**
Delhi			9				**9**
Manipur			9				**9**
Mizoram			8				**8**
Meghalaya			4	3			**7**
Puducherry	2				2		**4**
Sikkim		1	2	1			**4**
Tripura		1	2	1			**4**
Andaman and Nicobar			2		1		**3**
Daman and Diu			2				**2**
Goa				2			**2**
Dadra and Nagar Haveli					1		**1**
Lakshadweep			1				**1**
Total	**49**	**158**	**134**	**264**	**27**	**9**	**641**

Indicators and Metric scores by state for March 2015 quarter

Sl. no	State/UT Name	Indicators				Metric Score					Final Percentile Score	Index Category
		# of Branches	Loan Disbursed for the quarter (INR Crore)	# of Loan Outstanding	Gross Loan Portfolio (INR Crore)	Loan coverage (Total Poor Population)	Branch coverage (Total Poor Population)	Loans per Branch	Average Loan Balance	Credit term		
1	Karnataka	1,221	2,534.27	8,912,034	7,859.89	100%	85%	100%	10%	93%	78%	Highly served
2	West Bengal	1,517	3,170.11	4,763,430	6,126.53	80%	82%	57%	58%	27%	61%	Served
3	Tamil Nadu	1,368	2,693.77	4,615,457	6,090.79	88%	91%	77%	65%	73%	79%	Highly served
4	Uttar Pradesh	1,036	1,997.61	3,085,214	4,007.36	35%	35%	43%	61%	37%	42%	Low Served
5	Maharashtra	909	1,757.26	3,048,779	3,680.13	71%	68%	70%	39%	57%	61%	Served
6	Bihar	820	1,674.87	2,591,249	3,017.36	41%	44%	60%	35%	7%	38%	Low Served
7	Madhya Pradesh	797	1,227.08	1,952,549	2,371.28	44%	50%	37%	42%	23%	39%	Low Served
8	Assam	471	1,007.47	1,425,206		62%	71%	47%	74%	60%	63%	Served
9	Odisha	483	929.96	1,883,916	1,873.09	59%	53%	87%	23%	40%	52%	Served
10	Kerala	285	764.63	1,397,907	1,785.60	94%	88%	97%	55%	77%	82%	Highly served
11	Gujarat	395	631.60	944,519	1,309.01	50%	59%	30%	71%	50%	52%	Served
12	Andhra Pradesh	451	91.96	1,520,136	1,236.10	77%	77%	73%	3%	100%	66%	Served
13	Rajasthan	253	404.17	655,657	997.12	38%	47%	40%	77%	83%	57%	Served
14	Jharkhand	180	303.48	561,415	551.04	32%	32%	50%	16%	13%	29%	Low Served
15	Haryana	117	254.49	419,071	513.12	65%	65%	83%	45%	43%	60%	Served
16	Tripura	95	256.18	297,443	501.13	91%	94%	53%	94%	30%	72%	Served
17	Delhi	60	131.78	255,455	422.02	68%	56%	90%	87%	97%	79%	Highly served
18	Uttarakhand	95	200.49	302,036	418.42	82%	80%	63%	68%	53%	69%	Served
19	Chhattisgarh	198	217.93	381,615	399.54	30%	38%	23%	26%	17%	27%	Low Served
20	Punjab	49	192.33	219,626	346.81	53%	41%	93%	81%	10%	56%	Served
21	Puducherry	25	71.71	85,160	160.40	97%	97%	80%	100%	67%	88%	Highly served
22	Meghalaya	14	22.31	32,310	53.88	47%	62%	27%	90%	80%	61%	Served
23	Sikkim	12	12.44	15,652	25.67	85%	100%	7%	84%	47%	65%	Served
24	Himachal Pradesh	8	8.94	19,278	17.84	27%	30%	33%	13%	33%	27%	Low Served
25	Goa	4	3.33	7,339	9.10	56%	74%	20%	52%	87%	58%	Served
26	Chandigarh	2	2.67	6,493	8.00	24%	24%	67%	48%	90%	50%	Served
27	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3.94	3,382	6.19	12%	15%	13%	97%	0%	27%	Low Served
28	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1.24	2,558	2.70	18%	21%	0%	29%	63%	26%	Low Served
29	Mizoram	2	1.29	2,418	2.38	21%	27%	3%	19%	20%	18%	Unserved
30	Manipur	1	1.19	1,695	1.94	9%	12%	17%	32%	3%	15%	Unserved
31	Nagaland	1	0.45	1,459	1.01	15%	18%	10%	0%	70%	23%	Unserved
32	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	683	0.59	74%	9%		6%			Unclassified
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	6%	9%					No Operations
34	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	6%	9%					No Operations
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	6%	9%					No Operations

Indicators and Metric scores of Top 50 district by GLP for March 2015 quarter

S.no.	District Name	State/UT Name	Indicators				Metric Score					Final Percentile Score	Index Category
			# of Branches	Loan Disbursed for the quarter (INR Crore)	# of Loan Outstanding	Gross Loan Portfolio (INR Crore)	Loan coverage (Illiterate Population)	Branch coverage (Illiterate Population)	Loans per Branch	Average Loan Balance	Credit term		
1	Dakshina Kannada	Karnataka	11	60.86	515,357	569.80	99%	80%	100%	49%	95%	85%	Highly served
2	Shimoga	Karnataka	40	125.65	677,310	516.97	100%	96%	99%	8%	92%	79%	Highly served
3	Mysore	Karnataka	64	112.88	292,319	460.16	96%	94%	85%	84%	92%	90%	Highly served
4	Belgaum	Karnataka	92	123.12	538,334	451.76	97%	92%	95%	17%	91%	78%	Highly served
5	Tumkur	Karnataka	57	174.02	725,582	409.79	99%	95%	98%	3%	71%	73%	Served
6	Bangalore Urban	Karnataka	51	157.40	300,194	395.76	90%	78%	95%	68%	76%	81%	Highly served
7	Udupi	Karnataka	8	70.03	987,206	375.08	100%	84%	100%	1%	94%	76%	Highly served
8	Davanagere	Karnataka	58	167.56	183,360	353.32	96%	98%	63%	94%	52%	81%	Highly served
9	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	83	156.39	262,568	350.66	97%	99%	63%	70%	63%	78%	Highly served
10	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	57	122.50	224,139	327.97	98%	98%	78%	79%	82%	87%	Highly served
11	Chikkamagaluru	Karnataka	19	37.17	447,013	323.30	100%	93%	99%	7%	95%	79%	Highly served
12	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	48	128.03	184,448	323.11	94%	94%	76%	91%	77%	86%	Highly served
13	Nagpur	Maharashtra	74	147.76	247,900	316.74	95%	96%	67%	65%	55%	75%	Highly served
14	Palakkad	Kerala	48	113.79	195,310	303.19	97%	97%	79%	83%	82%	87%	Highly served
15	Thrissur	Kerala	40	109.46	214,904	291.39	98%	98%	93%	71%	81%	88%	Highly served
16	Pune	Maharashtra	62	122.68	179,378	275.55	81%	81%	57%	82%	63%	73%	Served
17	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	52	123.32	158,252	266.41	94%	96%	60%	89%	58%	79%	Highly served
18	Uttara Kannada	Karnataka	3	83.56	347,495	265.64	99%	49%	100%	9%	88%	69%	Served
19	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	71	93.88	219,376	261.62	96%	98%	62%	58%	85%	80%	Highly served
20	Chamarajnagar	Karnataka	36	57.45	149,506	241.86	97%	96%	81%	86%	93%	90%	Highly served
21	Alappuzha	Kerala	30	95.69	135,466	228.48	99%	99%	84%	89%	73%	89%	Highly served
22	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	46	81.88	110,586	227.66	88%	91%	41%	96%	85%	80%	Highly served
23	Kolkata	West Bengal	49	102.18	233,009	223.77	95%	92%	87%	34%	59%	73%	Served
24	Mandya	Karnataka	33	54.47	133,798	213.83	92%	90%	79%	85%	92%	88%	Highly served
25	Hassan	Karnataka	35	66.78	164,606	209.62	97%	94%	87%	64%	87%	86%	Highly served
26	Chitradurga	Karnataka	43	116.87	128,130	208.46	93%	95%	59%	86%	25%	72%	Served
27	Saran	Bihar	46	93.62	175,324	207.77	85%	79%	76%	57%	62%	72%	Served
28	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	59	138.56	229,365	206.85	96%	95%	77%	25%	10%	61%	Served
29	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	53	104.68	156,169	205.86	78%	77%	58%	68%	38%	64%	Served
30	Patna	Bihar	44	98.91	165,887	200.70	79%	71%	75%	60%	44%	66%	Served
31	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	52	73.83	106,494	193.06	87%	91%	30%	93%	80%	76%	Highly served
32	Chikkaballapur	Karnataka	19	45.77	79,674	191.21	91%	87%	81%	97%	92%	90%	Highly served
33	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	38	81.00	123,283	189.92	86%	85%	65%	82%	71%	78%	Highly served
34	Tiruvarur	Tamil Nadu	38	79.46	120,604	187.17	98%	100%	63%	83%	71%	83%	Highly served
35	Tiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	44	69.67	114,094	183.07	88%	89%	47%	85%	80%	78%	Highly served
36	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh	20	84.71	99,554	181.32	78%	62%	89%	93%	54%	75%	Highly served
37	Erode	Tamil Nadu	45	65.97	113,956	176.39	90%	93%	45%	82%	82%	78%	Highly served
38	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	80	74.28	176,567	175.82	91%	96%	36%	37%	72%	66%	Served
39	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	24	77.99	56,499	175.30	87%	89%	40%	98%	63%	75%	Highly served
40	North 24 Parganas	West Bengal	89	88.86	185,780	175.22	80%	86%	31%	31%	39%	54%	Served
41	Haveri	Karnataka	61	53.54	523,562	172.09	99%	100%	98%	1%	89%	77%	Highly served
42	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	60	96.94	155,000	169.95	77%	80%	47%	48%	22%	55%	Served
43	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	38	80.39	61,688	168.30	80%	89%	21%	98%	51%	68%	Served
44	Kollam	Kerala	26	87.82	100,852	167.06	95%	94%	77%	87%	34%	77%	Highly served
45	Salem	Tamil Nadu	40	60.97	112,822	166.65	84%	85%	54%	80%	83%	77%	Highly served
46	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	47	106.66	134,104	165.96	94%	97%	56%	62%	12%	64%	Served
47	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	42	93.46	132,470	165.10	89%	88%	62%	63%	23%	65%	Served
48	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	34	58.12	67,304	161.55	62%	72%	28%	97%	84%	69%	Served
49	Bellary	Karnataka	42	64.39	153,772	157.12	90%	88%	73%	39%	74%	73%	Served
50	Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu	31	61.01	106,390	157.01	95%	96%	69%	79%	79%	84%	Highly served

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