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# CRISIL Inclusix

February 2018 | Volume 4

## Financial inclusion surges, driven by Jan-Dhan Yojana

## Acknowledgement

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*For the current publication, MFIN has sourced data from Equifax Credit Information Services Pvt Ltd

# Foreword

Financial inclusion is the key to bridging the social divide and achieving a well distributed, robust and sustainable economic growth.

CRISIL Inclusix, India's first financial inclusion index, was launched in 2013 with the objective of creating a dependable yardstick that would become a policy input to further the cause of inclusion.

I am happy to share that this edition of CRISIL Inclusix is more comprehensive than before, and provides insights beyond banking. This time, life insurance data has been added to the index calculus to make it a more inclusive barometer.

CRISIL Inclusix, thus, weighs three service providers (banks, insurers and microfinance institutions) on four dimensions (branch, credit, deposit and insurance) now.

The analysis shows that the Jan-Dhan, Aadhaar and mobile trinity is slowly but surely making a seminal difference to financial inclusion. Since launch in August 2014, more than 31 crore Jan-Dhan accounts have been opened.

Given this one-time jump, it was important that the index be rebased. Had this not been done, and should the insurance dimension not have been taken, the all-India CRISIL Inclusix score would have shot up to 62.2 instead of 58. The move to 58.0 from 56.2 in 2015 and 50.1 in 2013 is significant progress itself.

Coming to insurance, the total number of life cover policies issued in India is 34 crore, which is barely a fifth of the 165 crore deposit accounts. And over 90% of these are savings-linked insurance products. Clearly, there exists big opportunity for more inclusion.

The district-level data for the National Pension System (NPS) was also obtained. However, given that this offering is relatively new compared with deposits or life insurance, and that its subscribers are very few compared with other pension plans, we are presenting NPS coverage separately here.

One of the key takeaways from this exercise is the conspicuous lack of a central repository of pension data in India. Setting this up will contribute to effective pension planning and policy-making, especially as India's population ages over the coming decades.

CRISIL Inclusix as an initiative, and the additional dimensions covered in this edition, would not have been possible without the active support of the teams within the Reserve Bank of India, the MicroFinance Institutions Network, the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, and the Insurance Information Bureau of India. I would like to take the opportunity to express my gratitude and thank them for their support.

I hope that you find this report insightful and actionable, and may some of the findings here contribute to the expansion and penetration strategies of the financial services sector.

I look forward to your feedback.

Warm regards,

**Ashu Suyash**
Managing Director & CEO
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# Notable numbers

## of fiscal 2016

**58.0**

India's financial inclusion score on a scale of 100

**164.6 crore**

Total deposit accounts in India

**14**

Districts with CRISIL Inclusix score of 100

**19.6 crore**

Total credit accounts in India with banks or MFIs

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# 1.35 lakh

Total bank branches in India

# 34.4 crore

Total life insurance accounts

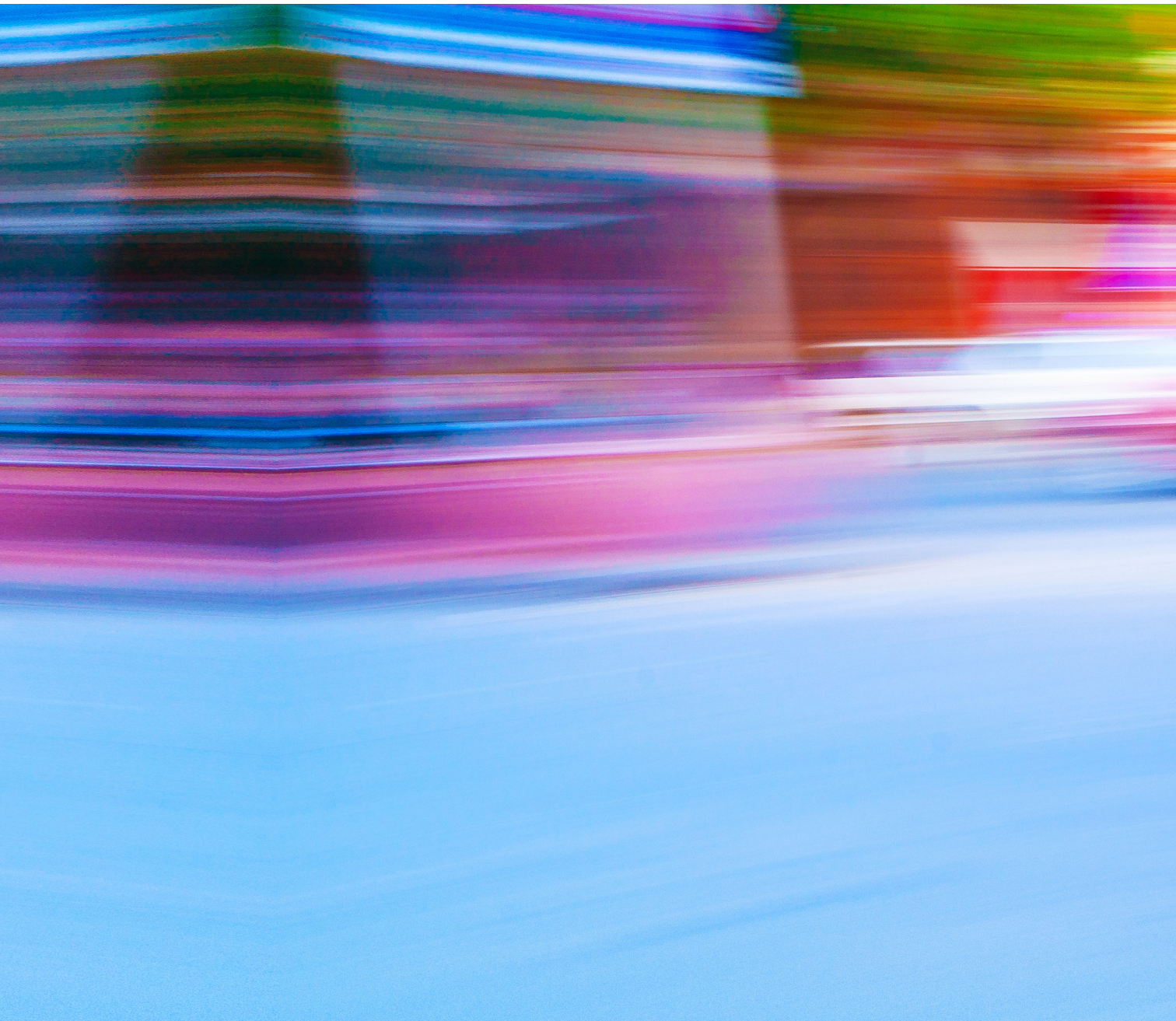
# 31 crore*

Deposit accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana

*As on February 14, 2018

# 1.23 crore

Total NPS subscribers



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# Centre steps on the gas

The central government has indeed been ratcheting up financial inclusion initiatives of late.

Recent policy measures have focussed on extending insurance and social security services to the excluded sections.

The National Health Protection Scheme announced in the budget for next fiscal is a landmark initiative that aims to take basic health insurance cover to over 10 crore economically disadvantaged families.

In 2015, the government launched its life insurance scheme, the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and the accident insurance scheme, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana. The Atal Pension Yojana (APY), which was another initiative launched that year, provides basic pension services.

The Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana launched in August 2014 has made astounding progress, garnering over 30 crore deposit accounts. While its first phase targets provision of universal access to bank facilities in all areas, except areas with connectivity constraints and increase in the level of financial literacy, the second phase provides access to credit, insurance and pension services.

A look at how some of these measures implemented in the past couple of years have impacted the overall mandate of financial inclusion:

| Cause | Impact | Effect |
|---|---|---|
| Jan-Dhan Yojana | Led to 60 crore new deposit accounts or twice the number opened between fiscals 2010 and 2013. Half of the 42 crore new deposit accounts opened between fiscals 2015 and 2016 were under Jan-Dhan | DP score improved to 78.3 in 2016 from 60.3 in 2013 |
| Focus on financial inclusion | Over 2 crore new credit accounts opened during two years ended fiscal 2016 | CP score inched up to 56.0 in fiscal 2016 from 45.7 in fiscal 2013, and caught up with BP |
| Insurance schemes | Wide agency network benefited insurance penetration in the south and the west | West registered an IP score of 67.0, very close to 72.2 for the south. The east registered an IP score of 49.1: higher than the north (44.3) |
| APY | Over 75.2 lakh subscribers were added to the National Pension System (NPS) between fiscals 2013 and 2016. Three-fourths of this pertained to the non-government segments, largely driven by APY | NPS coverage catapulted almost 3 times to 18.7 in fiscal 2016 |

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# Need for a financial inclusion index

# The criticality of financial inclusion

As India forges ahead with its vision to become an economic behemoth in the next few years, the average level of prosperity among its populace and the degree of equitable distribution of wealth will, to a large extent, be determined by the scale of inclusive growth achieved.

Financial inclusion ensures that a range of appropriate financial services are available to every individual and that the individual understands and accesses those services. These include basic, no-frills banking account for making and receiving payments, savings products suited to the cash flows of poor households, money transfer facilities, small loans, overdrafts, and insurance (life and non-life).

An inclusive financial system is among the top priorities for many countries, and considered to be instrumental in achieving equitable growth. Although India has adopted several measures to advance financial inclusion, a significant percentage of its population is still without access even to basic financial services. Financial inclusion, therefore, isn't just an economic imperative for India, but also a socio-political one.

Lack of awareness, poverty and illiteracy are among factors that lead to low demand for financial services, and consequently, to exclusion. On the supply side, distance from the branch, inconvenient branch timings, cumbersome documentation and procedures, unsuitable products, language barriers and staff attitudes contribute to exclusion. Because of the procedural hassles involved in formal banking services, people feel it is easier to borrow from informal credit sources even though it results in compromised standards of living, higher costs on account of dependence on unethical and unregulated providers, greater incidence of crime, and increased unemployment. Financial inclusion, thus, is not just about opening of saving bank accounts; it includes creation of awareness about financial products and offering of advice on money management and debt counselling.

## Definition

Financial inclusion, in its broadest sense, refers to the delivery of financial services at affordable costs to all sections, including disadvantaged and low-income groups.

A committee on financial inclusion headed by Dr. C Rangarajan in 2008 defined financial inclusion as: "The process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost."

In a similar vein, Dr. Raghuram Rajan's committee on financial sector reforms defined financial inclusion as: "Expanding access to financial services such as payment services, savings products, insurance products and inflation-protected pensions."

CRISIL defines financial inclusion as: "The extent of access by all sections of society to formal financial services such as credit, deposit, insurance and pension services."

The term 'formal' in this definition refers to service providers that maintain official books of accounts. It is important to distinguish this aspect as several non-formal channels of financing exist in the Indian rural landscape, though these cannot be considered effective.

## Policymakers' efforts

Financial inclusion is certainly not a recent phenomenon. In India, the earliest effort at financial inclusion can be traced back to 1904, to the beginning of the co-operative movement. A focal event in the evolution of financial inclusion was the bank nationalisation programme in 1969, when 14 major commercial banks were nationalised; the lead bank scheme was introduced subsequently. As a result, branches were opened in large numbers

across the nation, even in areas that were outside the reach of banks until then.

The agenda for financial inclusion was galvanised in the early 2000s in India following the publication of a spate of findings about the lack of financial inclusion and its direct correlation to poverty. Varied studies have proved that exclusion from the banking system results in a loss of 1% to the country's gross domestic product (GDP).

Policymakers in India are acutely aware of the ramifications of leaving a huge section of the population out of the development process, and, hence, are designing appropriate policies for financial inclusion. Complementing the government's efforts, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, over the years, undertaken numerous initiatives such as introduction of priority sector lending requirements for banks, establishment of regional rural banks (RRBs) and self-help group-bank linkage programmes to augment the availability of financial services to the poor and marginalised segments of the society.

In February 2011, the Government of India and the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) jointly launched Swabhimaan, a nationwide programme for financial inclusion. Swabhimaan aimed to bring the deprived sections of society into the banking network and ensure that the benefits of economic growth percolate to all levels. It looked to facilitate opening of bank accounts, provide need-based credit and remittance facilities, and promote financial literacy in rural India.

The RBI also initiated the requirement that banks provide no-frills accounts, improve the outreach of banking services through the business facilitator and business correspondent models, and set up goals to provide access to formal banking to unbanked villages. In this regard, the RBI formulated two financial inclusion plans (FIPs). The first one was rolled out for 2010-2013 targeting 74,414 unbanked villages with population more than 2,000 and achieved 99.7% of the target. The second one was for 2013-2016 targeting 491,825 unbanked villages with population less than 2,000 and achieved 96%. Following the progress of these two, the third FIP has been outlined for 2016-2019.

## Recent measures

The Government of India has been strongly establishing its financial inclusion mandate. Recent policy measures have been focusing on extending insurance and social security services to the financially excluded sections. The National Health Protection Scheme announced in the Union Budget 2018-19 is a landmark measure that aims to take basic health insurance cover to over 10 crore economically disadvantaged families. In 2015, the government launched its life insurance scheme under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and its accident insurance scheme under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana – benefiting over 18 crore people. APY, another GoI initiative launched in 2015, provides basic pension services. These measures will help widen the financial inclusion goal since a slew of measures hitherto have been largely focusing only on basic bank services.

The government's Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana launched in August 2014 has made remarkable progress with over 30 crore deposit accounts opened since the launch. While the first phase of Jan-Dhan Yojana targets the provision of universal access to bank facilities in all areas, except areas with connectivity constraints, and increase in the level of financial literacy, the second phase provides access to credit, insurance and pension services.

The RBI has also taken several measures to augment financial inclusion. Based on the new guidelines on differentiated banking licences for small banks and payments banks, approvals for 10 small finance banks were issued. Most of them have commenced operations. Besides, the RBI has been emphasising on financial literacy through its bank networks, complementing business correspondents with technology and actively exploring alternate delivery channels to further the financial inclusion cause. Adoption of Aadhaar and Aadhaar-based identification will also help improve financial inclusion.

CRISIL believes these measures should lead to a significant increase in the level of financial inclusion in the country over the medium term.

# The raison d'etre

*If you can't measure it, you can't manage it.*
***Peter Drucker,** management guru*

One of the critical factors in the successful implementation of any programme is effective tracking of its progress so that course corrections can be undertaken if necessary.

Given its importance, it is necessary to measure the extent of financial inclusion. A credible tool to measure inclusion will help policymakers and market participants tangibly measure the progress achieved and align policies to further the cause of financial inclusion. Till now, most measures of financial inclusion focused on analysis of the aggregate amount of deposits or loans in a particular region. However, these measures are not comprehensive enough to incorporate different forms of financial services and do not attempt to look at the number of people included.

As the buzz around financial inclusion grew louder in the country a few years ago, CRISIL realised that its expertise and understanding of the entire financial services sector placed it in an ideal position to deliver something unique and significant to the society on this front.

Over the years, CRISIL has developed proven expertise in creating and maintaining various indices. CRISIL is the leading provider of fixed income and hybrid indices to mutual funds and insurance companies in India. More pertinently, in the context of financial inclusion, CRISIL has a deep understanding of all critical facets of the financial services sector – it has outstanding ratings on nearly 50 banks that together account for 90% of assets in the banking system. CRISIL has also evaluated more than 250 MFIs till date.

Financial awareness is vital for wealth creation, and fostering financial awareness is a key component of CRISIL's corporate social responsibility agenda. As the leader in financial analytics, CRISIL believes that the best way for it to give back to society is by doing more of what it is good at. The financial awareness agenda fits perfectly with CRISIL's strengths and CRISIL is proud to launch this significant initiative.

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# CRISIL Inclusix

# Developing the index

CRISIL embarked on the task of designing a comprehensive methodology to create a tool that would enable policymakers and market participants to frame and align policies to further the cause of financial inclusion and tangibly measure progress.

The issues were manifold, but the principal challenges were two:

1. Development of a methodology relevant to the circumstances prevalent in India.

2. Identification and availability of data.

There were several meetings with stakeholders including the Ministry of Finance, the RBI, the IBA, commercial banks and leading industry experts – and all of them provided invaluable assistance. The methodology developed was validated by the RBI, the primary driver of innovative financial inclusion ideas in recent years.

The upshot was the evolution of a new tool that not only met, but perhaps even exceeded CRISIL's initial expectations. CRISIL has breached yet another frontier, showing the way and pioneering the development of a comprehensive financial inclusion measurement tool, CRISIL Inclusix - the first-of-its-kind index in India.

Critical data for computing the index was provided by the RBI and the MicroFinance Institutions Network (MFIN), and the first edition of CRISIL Inclusix was published in June 2013. Subsequently, the second and third editions were published in January 2014 and June 2015, respectively

In the current edition, we have incorporated the contribution of insurance for the first time, based on data provided by Insurance Information Bureau of India (IIB), promoted by the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India (IRDAI). We could do this because of the scalable and modular architecture of CRISIL Inclusix.

Data of scheduled commercial banks is downloaded from https://dbie.rbi.org.in, the official website of the RBI, whereas data of MFIs was provided by MFIN, the self-regulatory organisation recognised by the RBI.

A distinct chapter on the coverage of NPS has also been included based on data provided by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).

At present, data available at the district level pertains to NPS, which had 1.23 crore subscribers as of March 2016. This constitutes a small percentage (less than 10%) of the total estimated population covered under pension. Hence, including NPS coverage as a part of CRISIL Inclusix may not represent the actual coverage of pension services in the country. The reason why NPS coverage has been presented separately without including it as part of CRISIL Inclusix.

Over time, additional financial services and financial service providers could also be included, as consistent and comprehensive data become available.

Going by the response so far, it is expected that policymakers, regulators, financial service providers and other stakeholders will embrace CRISIL Inclusix wholeheartedly, and it will prove to be one of the most potent tools for broad-basing financial inclusion in years to come.

## Features

The premise of CRISIL Inclusix is analogous to other well-known global indices such as

- United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index

- World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index, and
- Economist Intelligence Unit's Quality of Life Index

CRISIL Inclusix is a relative index that incorporates various forms of basic financial services into a single metric. Moreover, the input parameters focus heavily on the 'number of people' reached/ included rather than on the 'amounts' deposited or loaned.

This is because the need is to understand the extent of reach of financial services — looking at the value or amount can lead to erroneous conclusions as it can be influenced disproportionately by a few large-value transactions that do not necessarily reflect the extent of financial inclusion.

CRISIL Inclusix is a unique, robust analytical tool

Branch penetration (BP)

Credit penetration (CP)

Deposit penetration (DP)

Insurance penetration (IP)

that comprehensively measures financial inclusion based on four tangible and critical dimensions: CRISIL Inclusix weighs financial inclusion against the ideal level for each of these dimensions.

It enables districts, states and regions to track the progress made with respect to financial inclusion in their jurisdiction. Thus, CRISIL Inclusix assesses the degree of financial inclusion at the national, regional, state and district levels.

CRISIL Inclusix has comprehensive coverage, which ensures greater accuracy. This edition covers 666 districts in 36 states and union territories.

## Interpretation

CRISIL Inclusix measures the extent of financial inclusion at the geographical level, starting from the district level. The index can be further aggregated to compute the extent of financial inclusion at the state, regional and national levels.

CRISIL Inclusix is measured on a scale of 0 to 100, where 100 is the maximum score achievable.

To provide a comparative assessment, CRISIL has grouped the index (at district, state and regional levels) in four categories. In defining these categories, the all-India score of CRISIL Inclusix (50.1 for 2013) has been used as the benchmark.

| CRISIL Inclusix score | Level of financial inclusion |
|---|---|
| >65.0 | High |
| Between 50.1–65.0 | Above average |
| Between 35.0-50.0 | Below average |
| <35.0 | Low |

# Potential uses

There are several potential uses of CRISIL Inclusix for various constituents. Some thoughts and suggestions are mentioned below:

### By financial service providers

- Formulation of a financial inclusion plan with measurable outcomes through use of CRISIL Inclusix.
- Continuous monitoring of implementation of the financial inclusion plan.
- Performance evaluation of field staff.

### By the regulator

- Deciding differential prudential requirements for business generated from districts with low level of financial inclusion.
- Considering priority sector status to lending in areas with low levels of financial inclusion.

### By government and policy makers

- Objectively measuring the level of financial inclusion.
- Designing special provisions or dispensations specifically for providers of financial services in areas with low levels of financial inclusion.
- Prioritising financial education in districts with low levels of financial inclusion.

# Limitations

As is the case with any index, the effectiveness of CRISIL Inclusix is largely determined by the quantity and quality of data. Since the parameters were carefully chosen on the basis of the kind of data that is available in the districts and with various other stakeholders, the scope of CRISIL Inclusix is perforce restricted at the moment to assess the level of financial inclusion at the geographical level.

The silver lining, though, is that the tool has been designed such that as and when more varied, reliable data becomes available, the scope of the index can be expanded to measure the contribution towards financial inclusion by each player (such as banks and non-banking financial companies) as well as accommodate more parameters and refinements and encompass other forms of lending (such as by non-banking financial companies) and other financial services (including health insurance and pension). In the current edition of CRISIL Inclusix, CRISIL has added data pertaining to life insurance for the first time.

The conclusions of the report are critically dependent on data available at the district level for banks, MFIs and insurance from the RBI, MFIN and IIB, respectively, and CRISIL has not independently verified the accuracy of this data.

CRISIL has observed minor data discrepancies at the district level that have been flagged to the RBI and MFIN. Additionally, one person can have multiiple bank accounts or insurance policies. However, these have had no bearing on the final conclusions because of the robust methodology.

Another limitation is that the data used in the analysis is granular and available with a lag. This report, for instance, assesses the extent of financial inclusion up to March 2016.

Further, insurance data is available only for fiscal 2016. Hence, insurance data could not be combined with the bank and MFI data for prior years for a like-to-like inter-temporal comparison. Even MFI data is available from fiscal 2013 onwards.

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# Conclusions

# Key takeaways

This is the fourth edition of CRISIL Inclusix, India's most comprehensive and granular index that measures the progress of financial inclusion across 666 districts of India (as of end-2016).

In this edition, we have updated CRISIL Inclusix scores based on data downloaded from the official website of the RBI until March 31, 2016 (latest available). For the first time, we have measured the contribution of insurance (life) based on data from IIB. We have also measured the contribution of MFIs over the years. In the previous edition, the contribution of MFIs was measured only for 2013.

### Financial inclusion gathers strength

The all-India CRISIL Inclusix registered a score of 58.0 at the end of fiscal 2016, propelled by two major factors:

1. Significant increase in the number of deposit accounts, largely because of the Jan-Dhan initiative.

2. Sharp increase in the number of credit accounts across regions.

The score would have been even higher at 62.2 if we exclude the effect of rebasing and insurance.

### Jan-Dhan Yojana drives strong momentum in deposit accounts

Strong momentum in banking services was reflected in a sharp increase in the number of deposit accounts. As many as 60 crore deposit accounts were opened between fiscals 2013 and 2016 – twice the number opened between fiscals 2010 and 2013. Nearly, one-third of these were on account of Jan-Dhan.

### Strong growth in number of credit accounts, MFIs contribute too

The number of credit accounts increased sharply over two years ended fiscal 2016. MFI credit accounts also witnessed a spike. Notably, MFIs contributed significantly to the financially underpenetrated regions.

Despite strong growth in credit accounts in fiscal 2016, only 20 crore borrowers have access to credit. CP remained low at 56.0 compared with 78.3 for DP. It is important to deepen credit penetration to improve the overall financial inclusion score.

### Banks focus on digital channels, as branch growth moderates

New branch openings dropped in fiscal 2016 owing to the proliferation of digital channels (mobile phones/internet) for delivery of financial products.

### Number of life insurance policies low

The number of life insurance policies at 34 crore is also fairly low compared with 165 crore deposit accounts. Over 90% of these pertain to savings-linked insurance products.

### South leads, but other regions catching up

The south retained its top position with a significant margin, though other regions are slowly catching up. It is important to sustain the momentum to close the gap. While the west and the east benefited from the inclusion of insurance as a dimension, the north and the east gained from MFIs. Though there has been significant growth in the number of microfinance loan accounts in the north-east as

well, the number of microfinance loan accounts in the region is still fairly low.

## Success stories

### Kerala attains the top spot for the first time

For the first time, Kerala moved to the top spot with a CRISIL Inclusix score of 90.9. This is way ahead of the all-India CRISIL Inclusix score of 58.0. Almost all the districts enjoy a high score on CRISIL Inclusix.

### Goa benefits from deep insurance penetration

Goa moved to the second spot from the fourth. High level of insurance penetration has been a good augury for this state. It scored 100 in branch, deposit and insurance penetration.

### Rajasthan moves to 'above average' from 'below average'

For the first time, Rajasthan moved to 'above average' from 'below average' by reaching a CRISIL Inclusix score of 50.9 in fiscal 2016 versus 39.4 in fiscal 2013. Increase in credit and deposit penetration improved the state's position.

### Haryana climbs to 'high' from 'above average'

In another first, Haryana climbed to 'high' from 'above average' with a CRISIL Inclusix score of 67.7 in fiscal 2016 against 53.2 in fiscal 2013. Haryana, similar to Rajasthan, enjoyed significant improvement in credit and deposit penetration.

# Findings, rankings and trends

The CRISIL Inclusix rankings and scores discussed are based on analysis and calculations for the year ended March 31, 2016.

The conclusions and scores have also been compared with the CRISIL Inclusix scores of the previous years to assess improvement or deterioration, if any, in the degree of financial inclusion.

And for the first time, we have added insurance as a new dimension, based on data received from IIB, promoted by IRDA. We could do so because of the scalable and modular architecture of CRISIL Inclusix.

Data of scheduled commercial banks is downloaded from https://dbie.rbi.org.in, the RBI's official website, whereas data of microfinance institutions (MFIs) is received from MFIN.

## The national scene

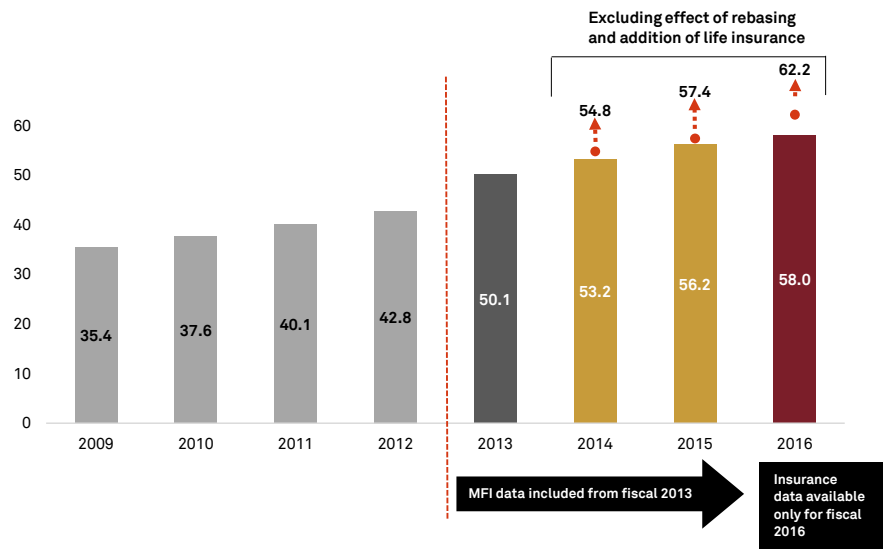
### Jan-Dhan Yojana lends momentum to financial inclusion

The all-India CRISIL Inclusix score for India improved to 58.0[1] at the end of fiscal 2016 (chart 1) from 50.1[2] at the end of fiscal 2013 driven by two factors:

- Significant increase in the number of deposit accounts largely because of Jan-Dhan Yojana.
- Sharp increase in the number of credit accounts across regions.

The score would have been higher at 62.2 if we exclude the effect of rebasing and insurance.

**Chart 1: Inclusion on an uptrend**

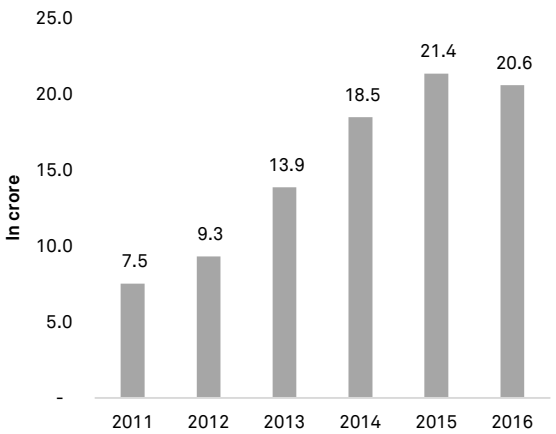



[1] The index value of 58.0 for fiscal 2016 is not comparable with the index value for previous years, as data for insurance is available only for fiscal 2016. Moreover, the index has been rebased from fiscal 2014 onwards based on the progress made over the years and the latest distribution of parametric values across districts.
[2] The index value of 50.1 for fiscal 2013 is also not comparable with the index value for previous years, as data for MFIs is available only from fiscal 2013 onwards.

## Addition of insurance makes CRISIL Inclusix more comprehensive

With the incorporation of granular, district-wise data for life insurance beginning fiscal 2016, CRISIL Inclusix is now more comprehensive. Scalable and modular architecture of CRISIL Inclusix has made this feasible. The country's IP score was 54.3 in fiscal 2016. Interestingly, the number of policies underwritten by life insurance companies in the country largely corresponds to savings-linked products. In the absence of granular, district-level information across products, the IP score has been computed based on the total number of life insurance policies. The modular architecture of the index provides flexibility to incorporate data for health insurance and pension, as and when granular and comprehensive, district-wise data representing ground level penetration is available.

**Chart 2: New deposit accounts burgeon**

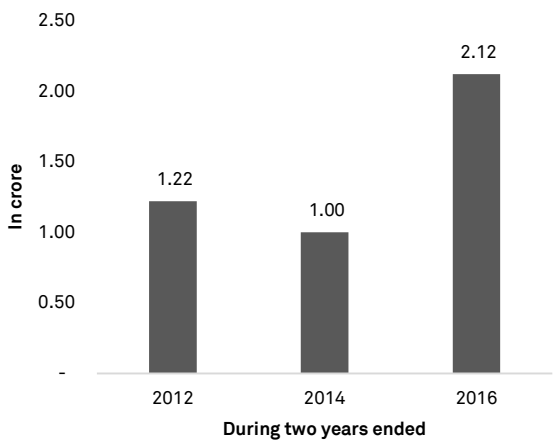



## Banking services made significant progress buoyed by Jan-Dhan Yojana

- Deposit accounts registered a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 16% between fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2016 (chart 2) – 60 crore new deposit accounts were opened during this period, which is twice the number of new deposit accounts opened between fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2013. Jan-Dhan Yojana was the prime driver for high growth in deposit accounts - half of 42 crore new deposit accounts opened between fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016 were under Jan-Dhan Yojana.

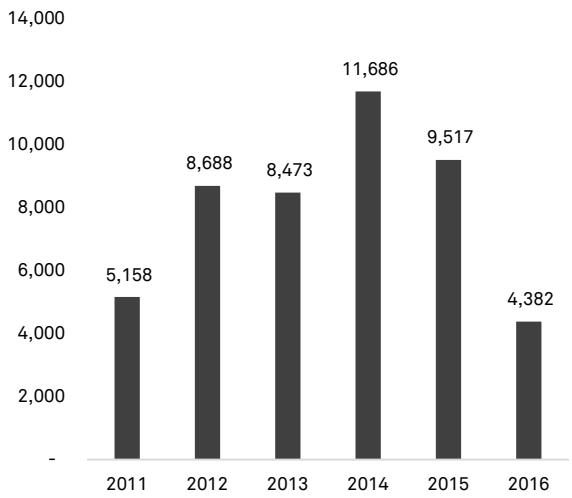
- Credit accounts also registered a sharp increase over two years ended fiscal 2016 (chart 3). Growth rate was higher in the east and the north-east.

**Chart 3: New credit accounts also surge**



- Bank branches showed progress between fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2016, albeit at a modest CAGR of 7%. The number of new bank branches opened in fiscal 2016 was the lowest in the past six years (chart 4). With increasing penetration of mobile phones, the idea of branchless banking is gaining popularity, resulting in moderate growth of bank branches. However, we expect the number of new bank branches to increase over the medium term because of small finance banks.

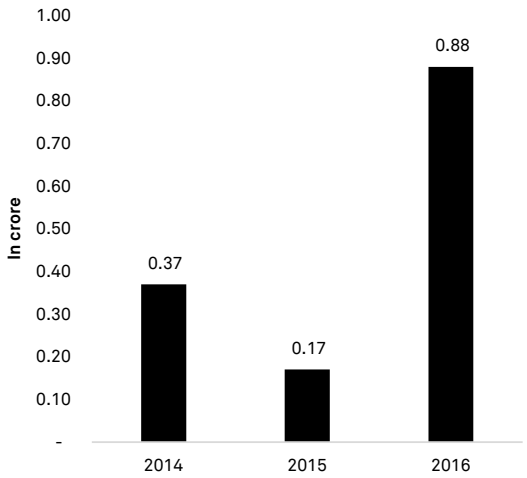
**Chart 4: Fewer bank branches opened**




## MFIs[3] also chip in

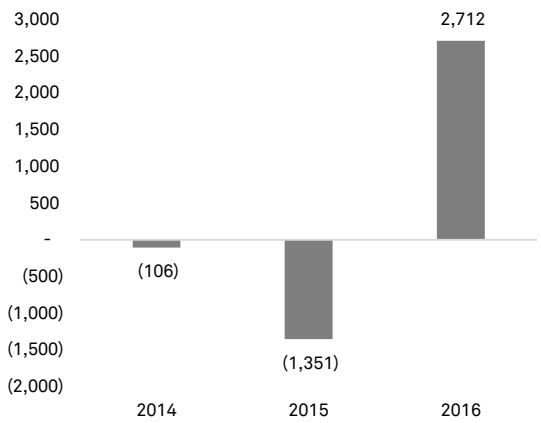
- MFIs play a crucial role in financial inclusion owing to strong presence in the unbanked and under-banked regions, especially in semi-urban and rural India. Healthy growth (19% CAGR) in the number of microfinance credit accounts was witnessed between fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2016.

**Chart 5: New MFI loan accounts[3] spurt**




- Microfinance branches registered a modest CAGR of 5% between fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2016.

**Chart 6: New MFI branches[3] improve**

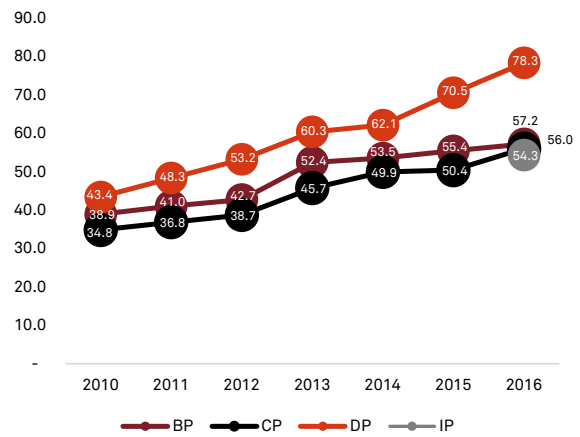



[3] It is pertinent to note that the movement across parameters for MFIs in fiscal 2015 is on account of transformation of a large MFI into a bank

## DP score catapulted because of Jan-Dhan Yojana, CP score catching up with BP

- The DP score increased to 78.3 at the end of fiscal 2016 from 60.3 at the end of fiscal 2013 (chart 7), propelled by Jan-Dhan Yojana. In the previous volume of CRISIL Inclusix, CRISIL had highlighted that the DP score for fiscal 2015 is likely to increase by 8 points because of Jan-Dhan Yojana.
- The CP score improved significantly, increasing to 56.0 at the end of fiscal 2016 from 45.7 at the end of fiscal 2013 (chart 7).
- The BP score also showed progression, albeit at a gradual pace. It increased to 57.2 at the end of fiscal 2016 from 52.4 at the end of fiscal 2013 (chart 7). As a result, the CP score has caught up with the BP score.

**Chart 7: BP, CP, DP and IP scores[4]**



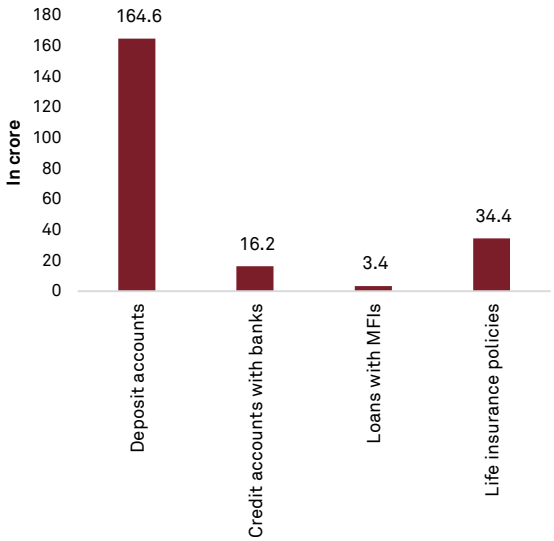

## Significant progress in the past few years, but a long distance to travel

Substantial stride has been made in the financial inclusion space over the past few years led by Jan-Dhan Yojana. The country's DP score has increased significantly and the CP score has improved, catching up with the BP score.

However, at the national level, basic financial services remain underpenetrated.

- A large part of the country's population does not have access to credit services from banks or MFIs. Only 20 crore borrowers have loans, which is significantly lower than the number of deposit accounts (chart 8).

**Chart 8: Number of accounts for different kinds of financial services by fiscal 2016-end**




[4]BP and CP scores for fiscal 2013 are not directly comparable with those for previous years, as data for MFIs are available only from fiscal 2013 onwards. DP scores are directly comparable because regulations forbid MFIs from collecting deposits.

- The number of life insurance policies at 34 crore is also fairly low compared with 165 crore deposit accounts. Over 90% of these policies pertain to savings-linked insurance products.

- Population covered under various pension schemes is low. NPS subscribers are lower at 1.23 crore as of the end of fiscal 2016. CRISIL has analysed the level of NPS coverage in detail in a distinct chapter. The same could not be included in CRISIL Inclusix owing to the absence of granular district-level data for a large number of subscribers, who are covered under various other pension schemes.

- Moreover, the gap between the south and the rest remains wide. While CP has been a drag on the overall Inclusix score, it is the frontrunner in the south. Consequently, the region's CP score is nearly one-and-half times the all-India number. The region also outperforms other regions in the IP score, supported by the presence of a large agency network.

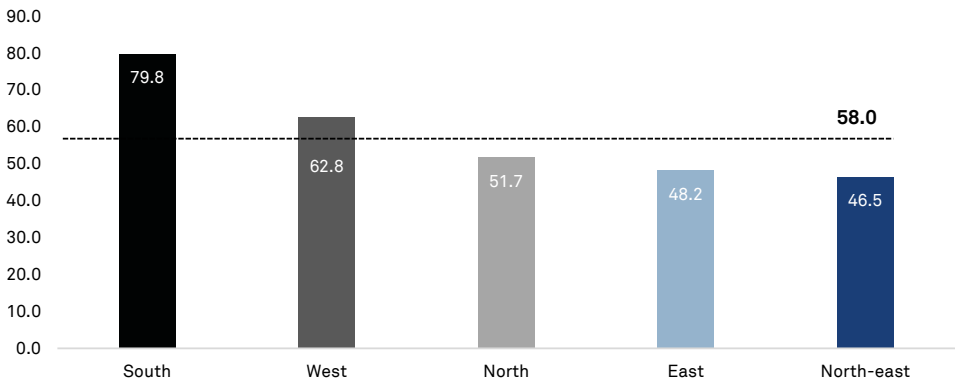
The improvement in Inclusix could be much faster with increased focus on enhancing branch and credit penetration beyond the south. Branch and credit penetration is currently highly focused in the south and large cities, and needs to be expanded to other regions. Tailwinds from policy steps such as differentiated banking licences are expected to expand branch and credit services in other regions, and boost financial inclusion over the medium term. However, policy makers will have to continue to incentivise expansion of branch and credit in districts with low CRISIL Inclusix score to hasten financial inclusion across the country. Protection-linked insurance products and pension schemes also need to be expanded significantly.

# The regional scene

## South on top, though gap with others narrowing because of insurance

The south continues to lead with a score of 79.8, substantially higher than the all-India Inclusix score of 58.0 (chart 9). It not only leads overall, but also in all the four dimensions of financial inclusion. However, with the incorporation of insurance, other regions have closed the gap with the south. Stronger presence of insurance in the west has helped it score higher than all-India score. The east has also benefitted from sizable insurance penetration and has inched closer to the north.

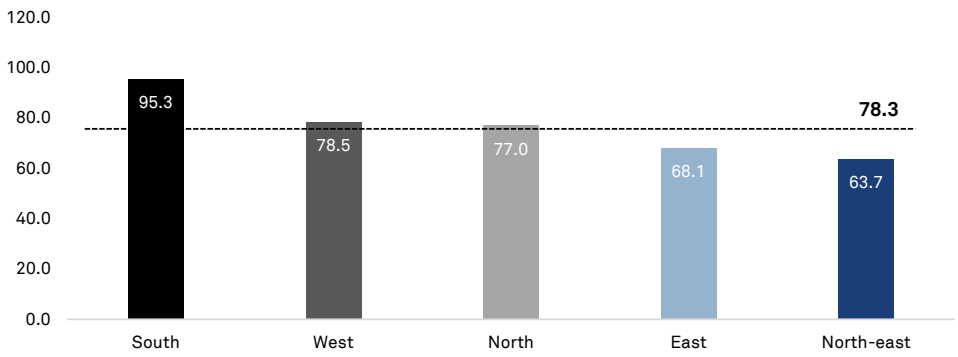
**Chart 9: Region-wise CRISIL Inclusix scores for fiscal 2016**




## DP score for south inches towards 100, other regions also improved a lot because of Jan-Dhan Yojana

The south continued to lead in deposit penetration with a score of 95.3 at the end of fiscal 2016 (chart 10). Other regions have also displayed significant improvement because of a large number of new deposit accounts opened under the Jan-Dhan Yojana. The improvement was substantial in the east followed by the north-east and the north. Resultantly, the all-India DP score witnessed a significant improvement. However, the north-east and the east continue to lag the all-India DP score, indicating scope for improvement.

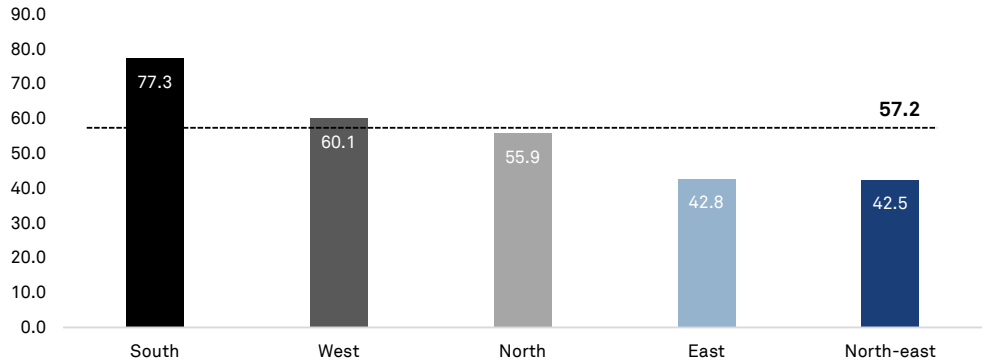
**Chart 10: Region-wise DP scores for fiscal 2016**



## BP score reinforces southern supremacy

The south's BP score at 77.3 at the end of fiscal 2016 (chart 11) is significantly higher than the all-India average of 57.2. The west's BP score of 60.1 was marginally higher than the all-India average, whereas the north with a BP score of 55.9 was marginally lower. Again, the east and the north-east lagged with scores of 42.8 and 42.5, respectively. The east and the north-east, however, are expected to benefit from the advent of new and differentiated banks, and improve their BP score over the medium term.

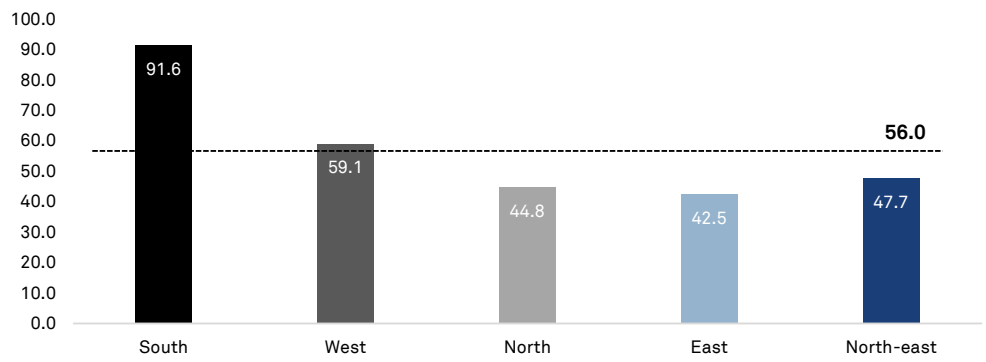
**Chart 11: Region-wise BP scores for fiscal 2016**




## CP score differentiates south, places it miles ahead

The widest regional disparity in CP scores continues with the south being way ahead of other regions (chart 12). This indicates the prevalence of credit culture in the south through formal channels. At the end of fiscal 2016, the south's CP score of 91.6 was one-and-half-times the all-India number of 56.0. The west has crossed the all-India average for the first time. The east and the north-east have also shown remarkable improvement in the recent past, benefitting from the sizable presence of MFIs.

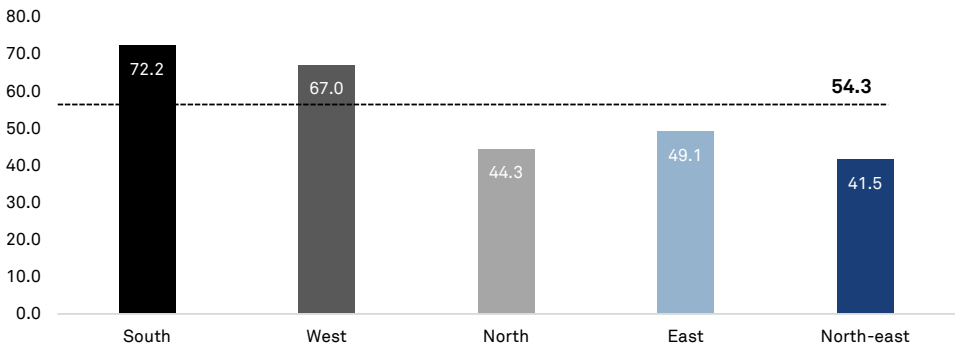
**Chart 12: Region-wise CP scores for fiscal 2016**



## South also leads in IP score, closely followed by west

Benefitting from a wide network of agents, the south and the west have built considerable lead in IP scores over the other regions (chart 13). The east has outperformed the north and enjoys a comfortable lead over the latter in IP scores. The north-east lags the most with a score of 41.5. IP scores are, however, largely driven by savings-linked products.

**Chart 13: Region-wise IP scores for fiscal 2016**




## South also demonstrates least variability across districts

Variation within the region was the least in the south, as indicated by the coefficient of variation of 0.18 (table 1). The highest variation continues to be in the north-east, indicating the presence of remote areas with difficult terrain which poses a challenge to financial inclusion.

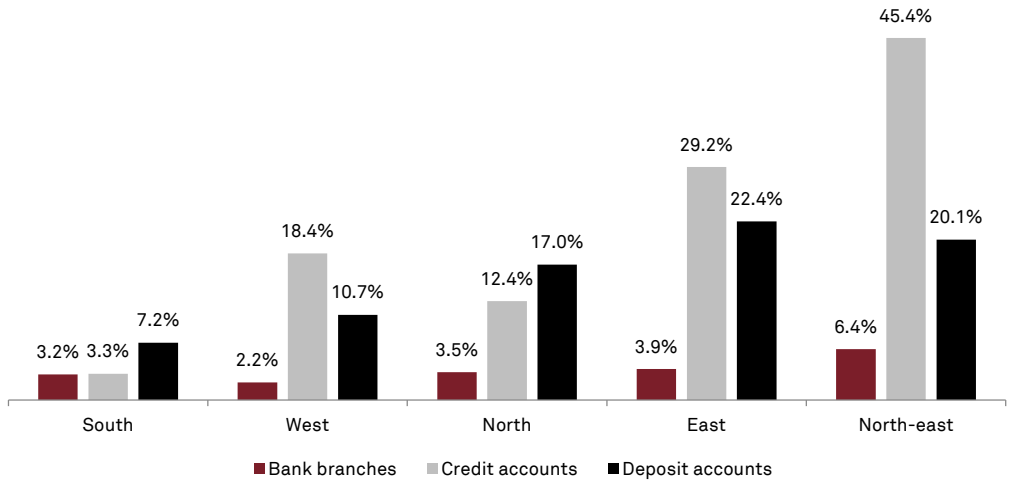
**Table 1: Coefficient of variation in financial inclusion across districts**

| Region | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|
| South | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.18 |
| West | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.31 |
| North | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.35 |
| East | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| North-east | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.42 |
| **India** | **0.36** | **0.37** | **0.39** |

## Banking services in east and north-east increase sharply

The number of deposit and credit accounts witnessed a sharp increase in the east and the north-east in fiscal 2016 (chart 14). These are moves in the right direction, which will narrow the gap of these regions with others.

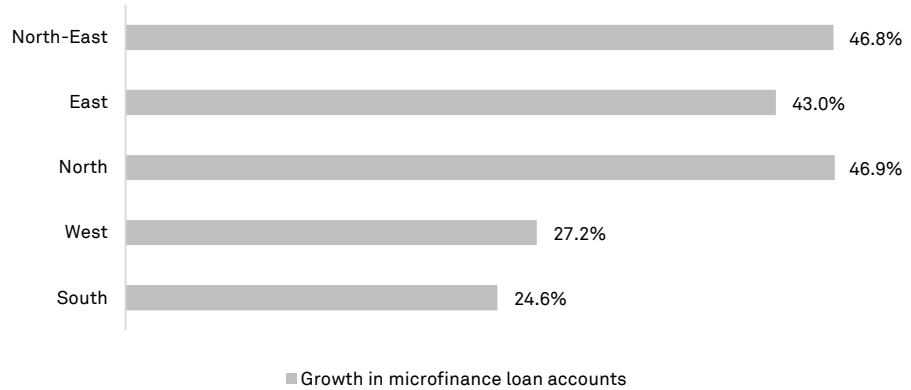
**Chart 14: Growth in banking services across regions in fiscal 2016**




## MFIs playing pivotal role in credit penetration in north and east

Nearly 60% of incremental loan accounts opened by MFIs in fiscal 2016 are in the north and the east (chart 15). This helped the regions narrow the gap in their CP scores with the south and the west. Though there has been significant growth in the number of microfinance loan accounts in the north-east as well, the number is still fairly low.

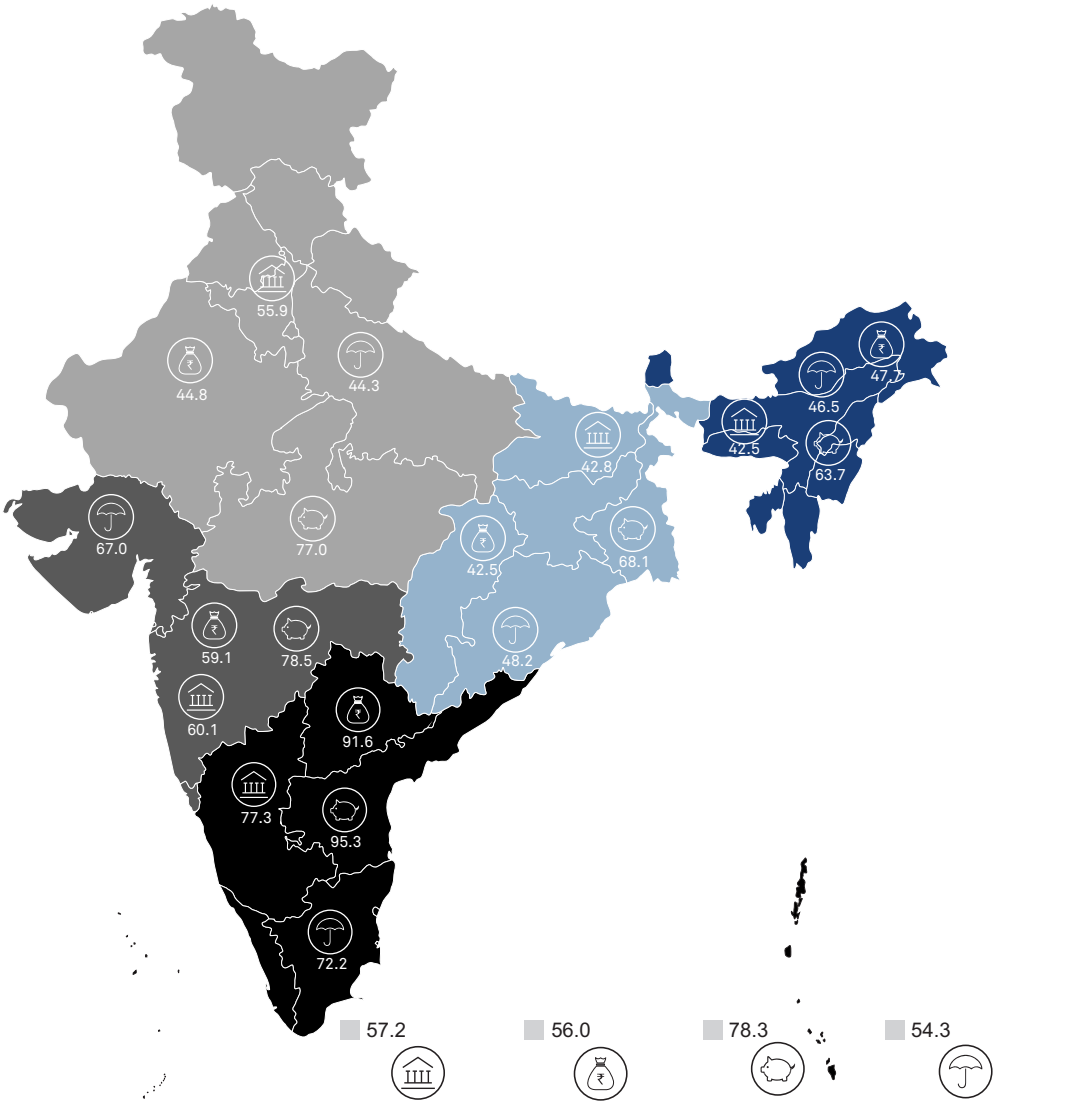
**Chart 15: Growth in microfinance loan accounts across regions in fiscal 2016**




## Key focus areas to reduce disparity in performance across regions would be:

- Improve all the three dimensions (BP, CP, IP) in the east and the north-east.
- Improve CP and IP in the north.

# Level of financial inclusion region-wise across four dimensions




| Region | BP | | CP | | DP | | IP | Inclusix | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2016 | 2013 | 2016 | 2013 | 2016 | 2013 | 2016 | 2016 | 2013 |
| South | 77.3 | 69.7 | 91.6 | 88.7 | 95.3 | 83.1 | 72.2 | 79.8 | 76.0 |
| West | 60.1 | 54.1 | 59.1 | 37.3 | 78.5 | 60.5 | 67.0 | 62.8 | 48.2 |
| North | 55.9 | 49.0 | 44.8 | 32.8 | 77.0 | 59.1 | 44.3 | 51.7 | 44.0 |
| East | 42.8 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 35.1 | 68.1 | 44.8 | 49.1 | 48.2 | 40.2 |
| North-east | 42.5 | 41.2 | 47.7 | 35.8 | 63.7 | 45.9 | 41.5 | 46.5 | 39.7 |
| **India** | **57.2** | **52.4** | **56.0** | **45.7** | **78.3** | **60.3** | **54.3** | **58.0** | **50.1** |

# Status of states

### South continues to lead, but other outperformers are emerging

Six of the top 10 states/union territories are from the south, while six of the bottom 10 states/union territories are from the north-east.

CRISIL has rebased the scores for categorisation into 'high', 'above average', 'below average' and 'low'. Interestingly, 14 states/union territories have 'high' level of financial inclusion as of the end of fiscal 2016.

- Haryana moved up to 'high' from 'above average'.
- Rajasthan moved up to 'above average' from 'below average'.
- Odisha and Lakshadweep slipped to 'above average' from 'high' on account of rebasing and lower insurance penetration, respectively.
- Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh slipped to 'below average' from 'above average' owing to rebasing.
- Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh slipped to 'low' from 'below average' because of rebasing.

### Kerala attains the top rank for the first time

- Kerala attained the top spot for the first time with a CRISIL Inclusix score of 90.9.
- All the districts in the state except Malappuram scored 'high' on CRISIL Inclusix.
  - Malappuram's score is 'above average' because of moderate level of insurance penetration.
- Five districts from the state attained a CRISIL Inclusix score of 100 and 10 districts scored 90 or higher.

### Goa also benefits from high insurance penetration and moves to second spot in overall ranking

- Benefiting from a high level of insurance penetration, Goa moved to the second rank from fourth.
- Both the districts from the state - North Goa and South Goa - scored well across all the dimensions.
- The state scored a perfect 100 in BP, DP and IP.
- Though the CP score is high at 77.8, there is scope for further improvement.

### Mizoram slips

- With Inclusix score of 43.2, Mizoram slipped in ranks to the bottom six.
- This is despite significant improvement in BP, CP and DP as the state ranks lowest in terms of IP, which pulled down the state's CRISIL Inclusix score.
- Seven out of eight districts got an IP score of below 10, and two districts below 1.

### Other key findings

- The top five states are Kerala, Goa, Puducherry, Chandigarh and Delhi.

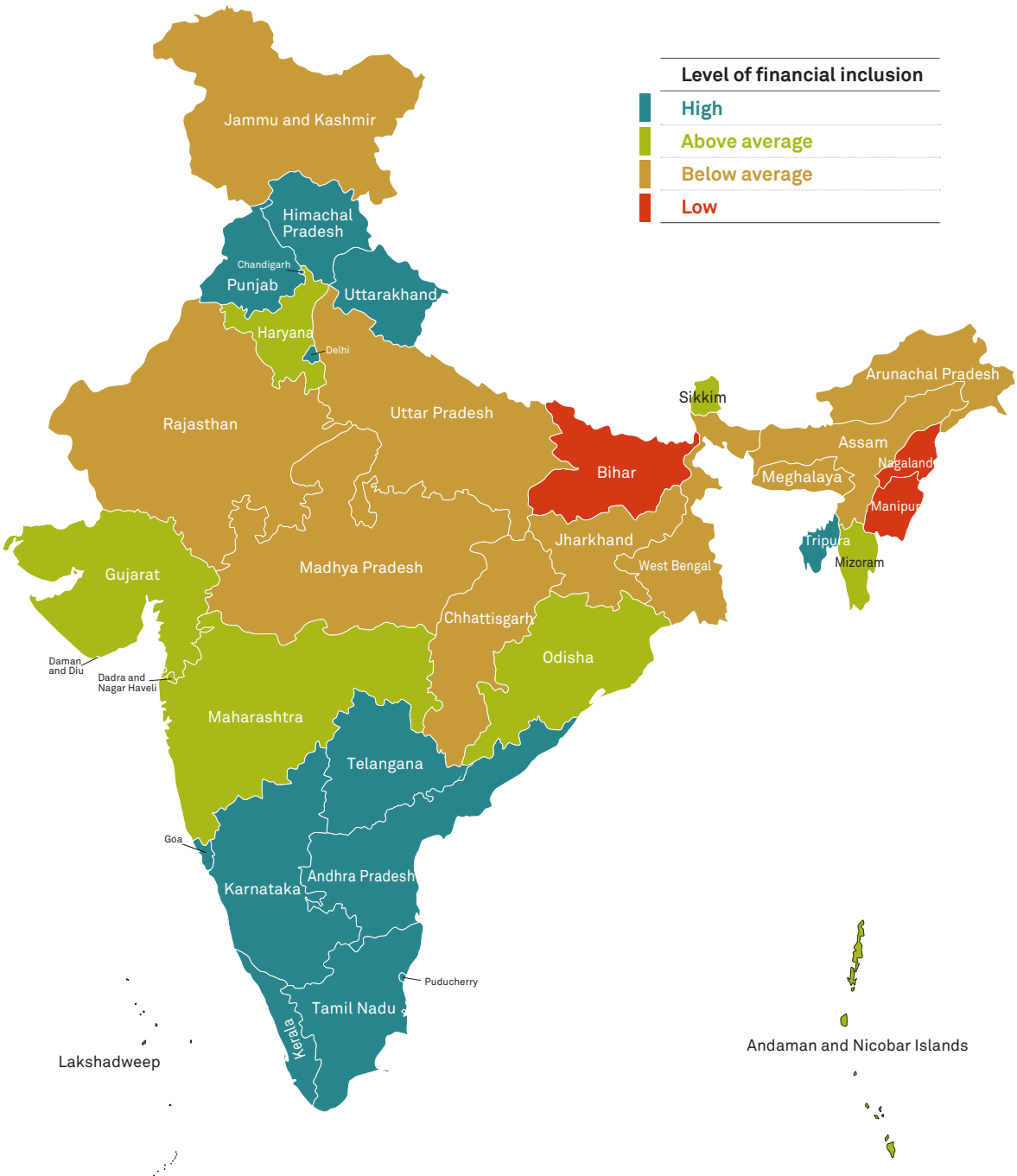
- All north-eastern states, except for Tripura and Sikkim, feature in the bottom 10.

The divergence in performance across states and regions is the widest on the CP front (refer to maps on the following pages).

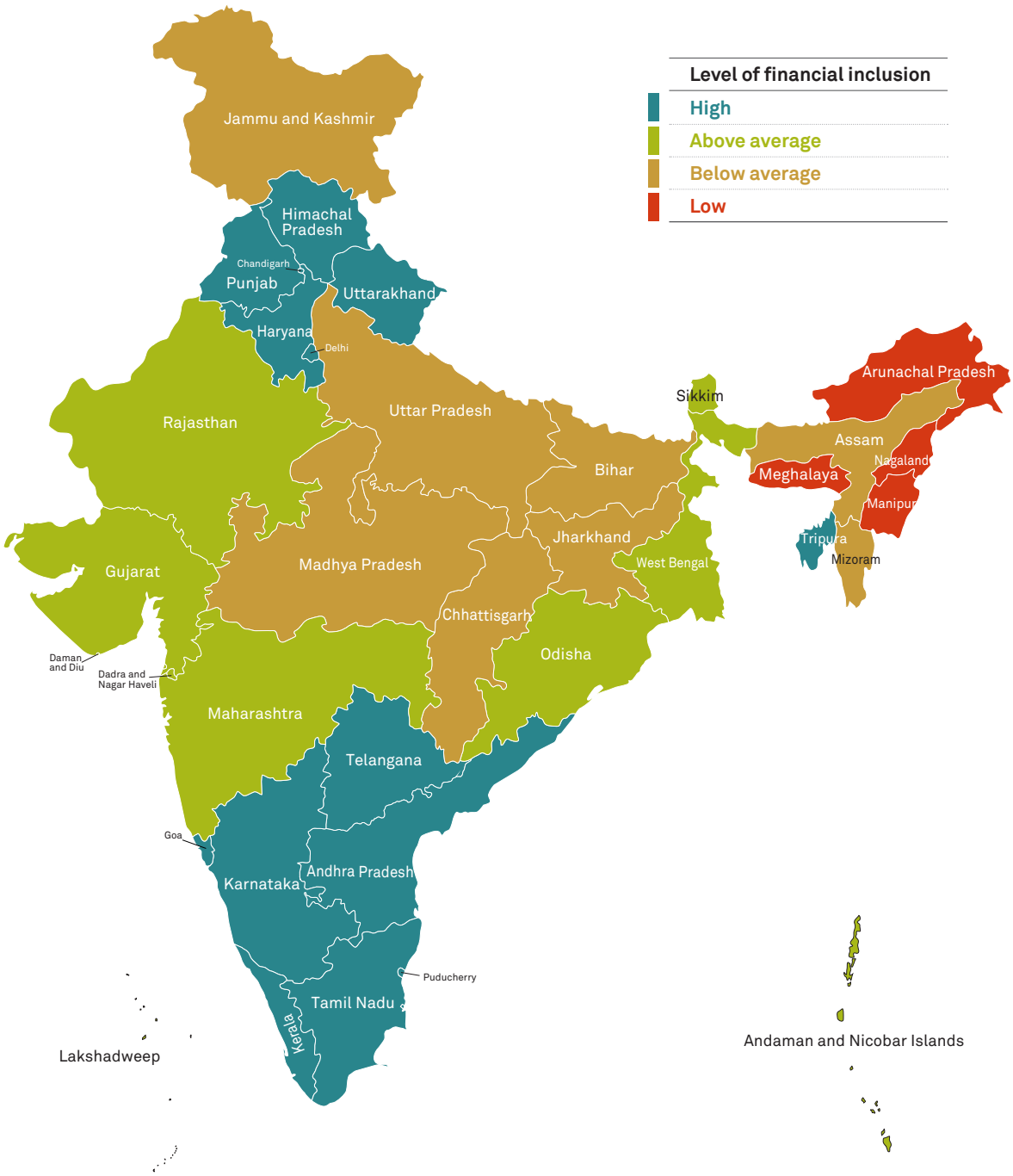
| Table 2: Top scoring states on CRISIL Inclusix | |
|---|---|
| **Large states** | **Small states/ Union territories** |
| Kerala | Goa |
| Karnataka | Puducherry |
| Andhra Pradesh | Chandigarh |

| Table 3: Bottom scoring states on CRISIL Inclusix | |
|---|---|
| **Large states** | **Small states/ Union territories** |
| Bihar | Manipur |
| Uttar Pradesh | Nagaland |
| Assam | Meghalaya |

# Picture of progress: How states fared in 2014...

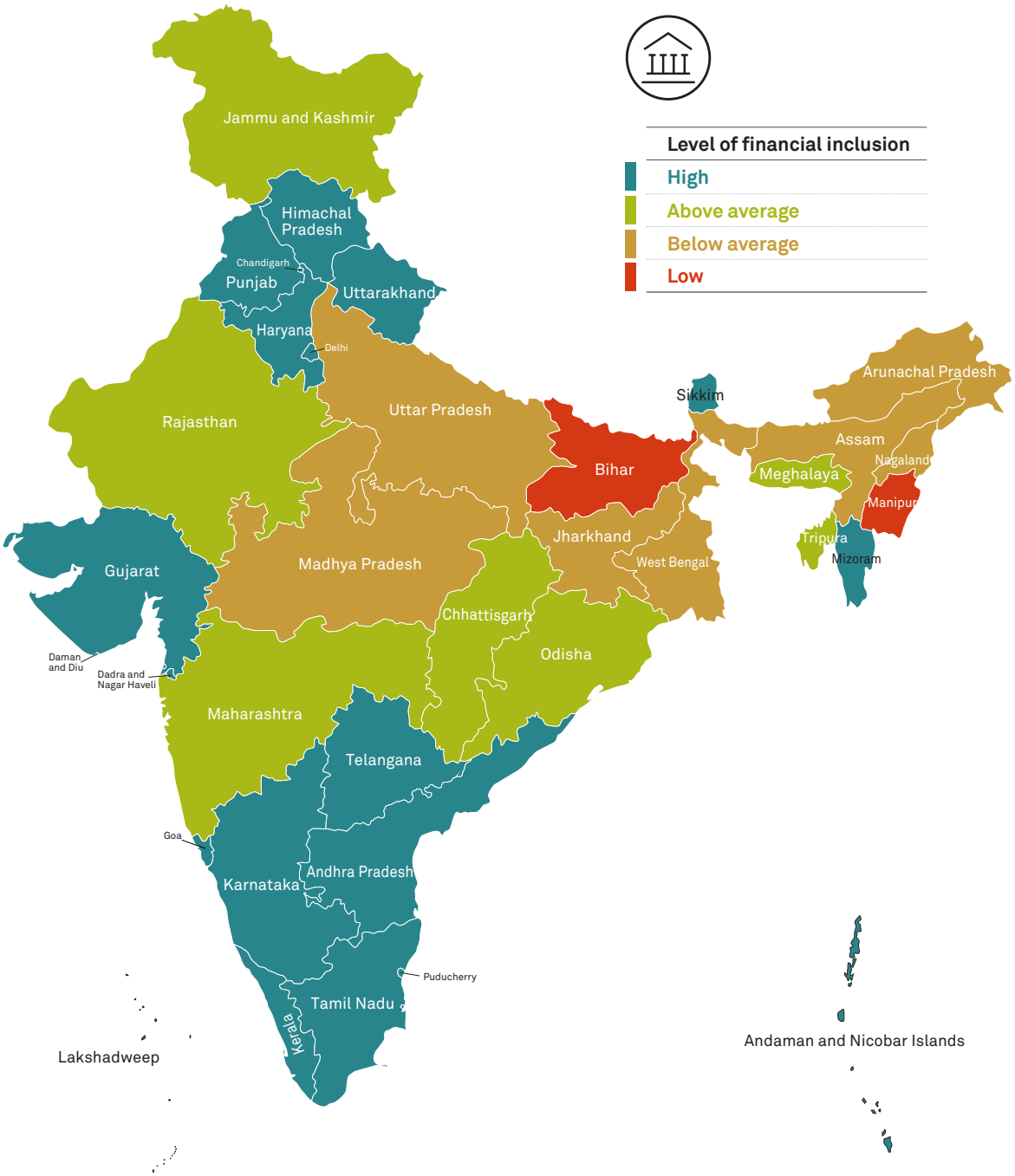


# ...and 2016 on financial inclusion

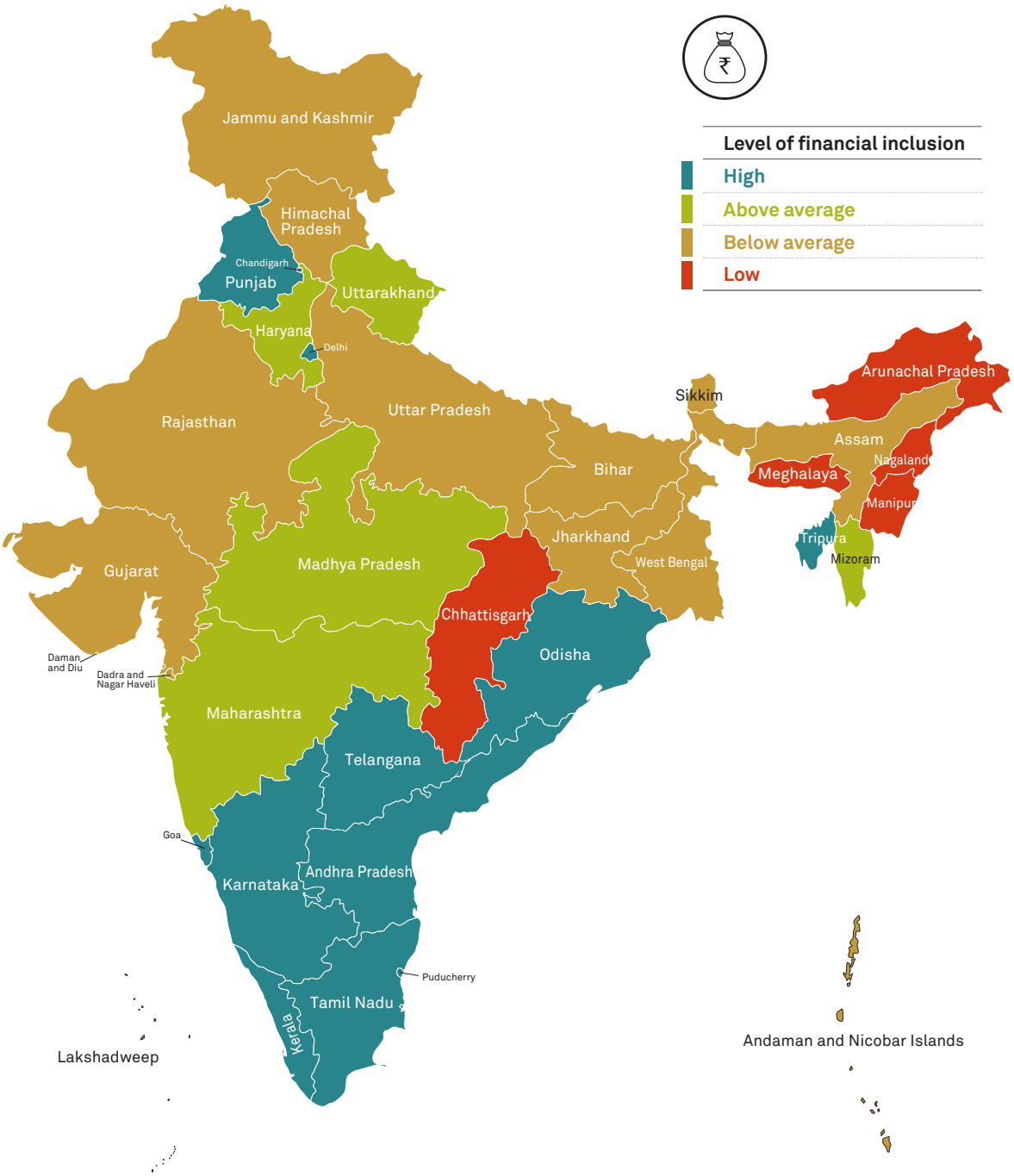



Note: Data for fiscal 2016 includes life insurance, which is not the case for fiscal 2014

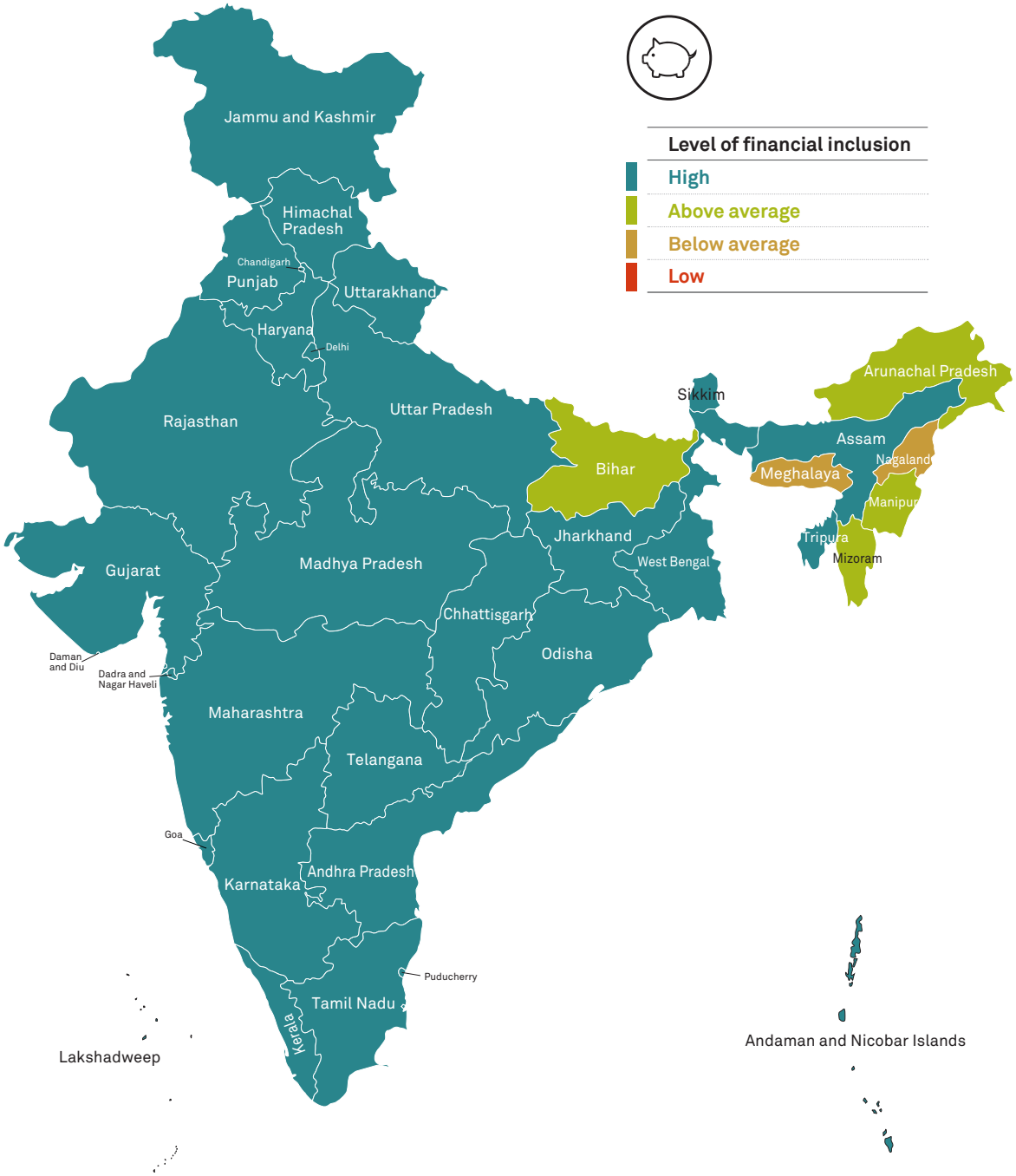
# Branch penetration, state-wise, 2016



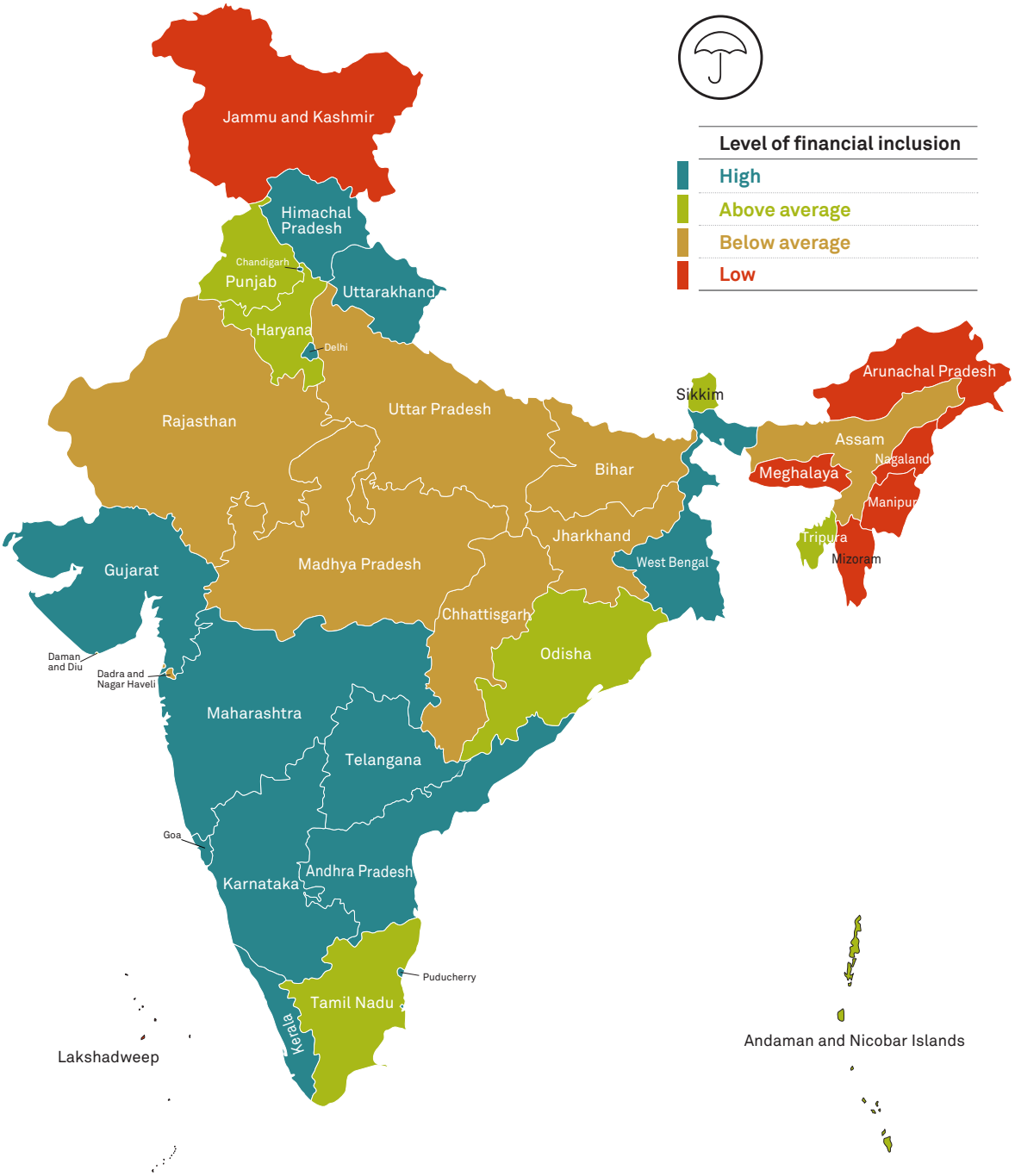
# Credit penetration, state-wise, 2016



# Deposit penetration, state-wise, 2016



# Insurance penetration, state-wise, 2016



# The district-level picture

## South continues to dominate

District-level performances mirror the trend across states and regions. There is wide disparity in Inclusix scores across districts. Only 267 out of the 666 districts have scored more than the all-India score of 58. The dominance of the south is clearly evident with most districts from the region (100 of 107 districts) having CRISIL Inclusix scores higher than the all-India average. In the top 15 districts, 11 are from the south, five each from Karnataka and Kerala, and one from Tamil Nadu.

### Fourteen districts hit the maximum CRISIL Inclusix score of 100

- 10 of the 14 are from the south. For the first time, we have districts from other regions, too.
  - Two from the east (Kolkata and Khordha), one each from the west (Mumbai) and the north-east (west Tripura).

- 22 districts would have had a maximum score of 100 based on penetration of branch, credit and deposit services, and eight districts lost the maximum score owing to lower penetration on insurance services.

  - Seven of the eight districts are from the south – Kerala (Thiruvananthapuram), Karnataka (Bengaluru urban, Bengaluru rural and Mysore), Tamil Nadu (Coimbatore), and Puducherry (Mahe, Karaikal).
  - One from Punjab (Ferozpur).

### Top 50 districts by CRISIL Inclusix score 2016

- The average CRISIL Inclusix score of top 50 is 93.7 against the national score of 58.0. BP is 95.7 (57.2), DP is 99.6 (78.3), CP is 96.1 (56.0) and IP is 93.7 (54.3).
- Of the top 50 districts in 2013, 31 remained in the list in 2016. Five districts have retained their position among the top 10 scoring districts between 2013 and 2016. All five are from Kerala.

- Karnataka had the maximum representation in the top 50 with 13, followed by Kerala with 12.
  - With the inclusion of insurance as one of the parameters, Karnataka has gained significantly in the top 50. This, because of the total 45 districts, which have achieved 100 in insurance penetration. Karnataka has the maximum representation with 16 districts.

- On the other hand, Tamil Nadu has only six districts in the top 50 as against maximum representation in 2013 with 17.
  - This is because of the inclusion of insurance as one of the parameters of financial inclusion. Tamil Nadu ranks 14th in insurance penetration with several large states such as Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal ranking above Tamil Nadu in insurance penetration.

- Contrary to the national trend, the top 50 districts have shown higher improvement in BP by over 9 points. Within the top 50 districts, over 4,800 branches have been added between 2013 and 2016, accounting for one-fifth of additions.

### Bottom 50 districts by CRISIL Inclusix score 2016

- The average CRISIL Inclusix score of bottom 50 is 20.5 against the national score of 58.0.

- While the average DP at 40.3 (national - 78.3) has improved significantly driven by Jhan Dhan, these districts continue to perform poorly on other parameters - BP is 26 (57.2), DP is 40.3 (78.3), CP is 14.7 (56.0) and IP is 6.9 (54.3).
- 31 districts that were in the bottom 50 in 2013 remained there.

- The north-east has maximum number of representation in the bottom 50 – over 50%. Besides, all the bottom 10 districts are from the north-east.
- On the other hand, the east has reduced its representations in the bottom 50 to only nine districts from 14 in 2013. Seven of the nine districts are from Chhattisgarh.

### Top 50 districts by population

- They comprise 24% of the total population.
- The average CRISIL Inclusix score of these districts is 62.3 compared with the all-India Inclusix score of 58.

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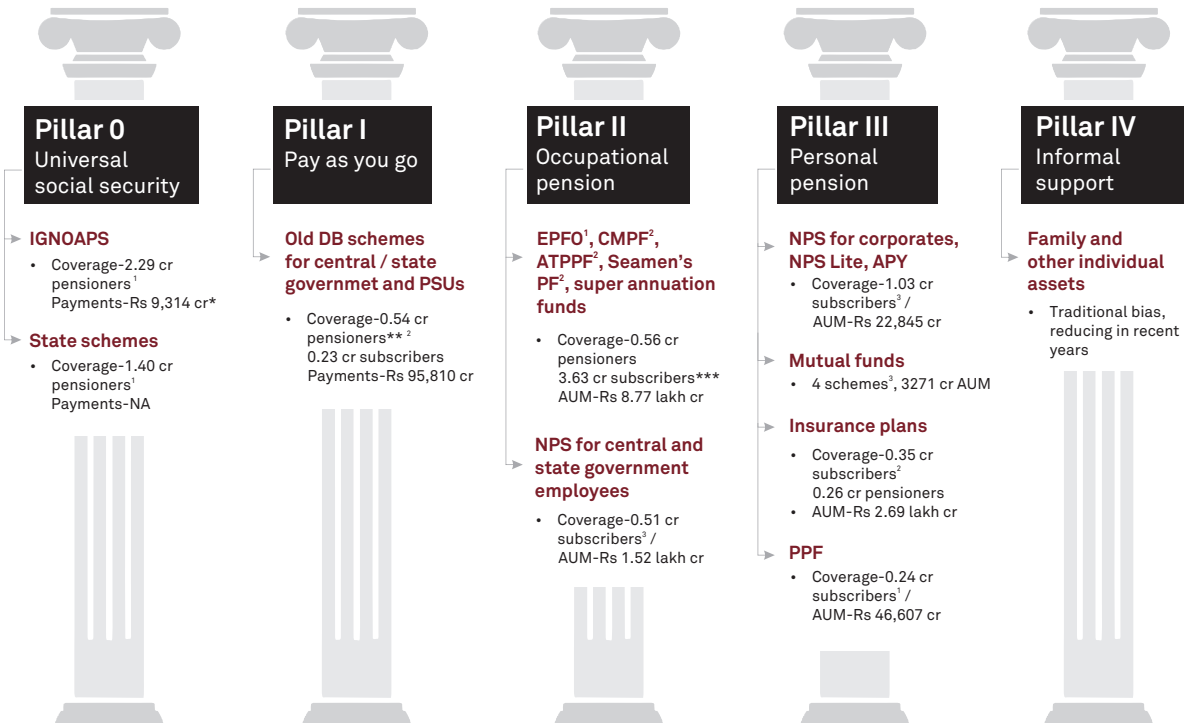
# NPS coverage

# Pension landscape

The World Bank's five-pillar framework is one of the fundamental benchmarks for comparing the pension industry in any country globally. The current five-pillar framework is a transition from the three-pillar pension system suggested by the bank in 1994. The current framework has been refined to adapt these principles to widely varying conditions and better address the needs of diverse populations to manage the risks in old age.

**The five-pillar framework in India**




Source: PFRDA, AMFI, NSAP, IRDA, CRISIL Research, Annual Report 2014-15 of NSI
*Payments made under NSAP
**Data does not include old DB scheme for state government and PSE employees
***Incudes 3.49 crore active subscribers of EPFO
#Includes state schemes across 19 states
[1]Data for March 2015
[2]Data for March 2016
[3]Data for March 2017
NA-Not available

**Pillar 0 (non-contributory):**

Pillar 0 is a non-contributory social pension framework, typically financed by the government, which provides a minimal level of old age income. In India, this is provided by the central government under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) through a pension that touched over 2.3 crore people at the end of fiscal 2015.

**Pillar I (mandatory – pay as you go):**

Pillar I is a pay-as-you-go/ defined benefit (DB) pension framework, which is tax/expense funded, respectively, and seeks to replace some portion of pre-superannuation income. In India, this pillar was done away with for government employees in 2004, when the government transitioned from DB to defined contribution (DC) pension for all employees joining from January 2004 (excluding defence services).

**Pillar II (mandatory – organised section):**

Pillar II is also mandatory, but in the form of direct contribution from the subscriber. Mostly, it targets the organised section of the economy. In India, this pillar has a long history in the form of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) but lacks depth because of the low share of the organised sector in the country's economy.

**Pillar III (voluntary):**

This pillar is voluntarily opted for by subscribers. Plans such as the voluntary segment of NPS, APY, mutual fund retirement plans, pension plans from insurance companies and Public Provident Fund (PPF) come under this pillar.

**Pillar IV (non-financial):**

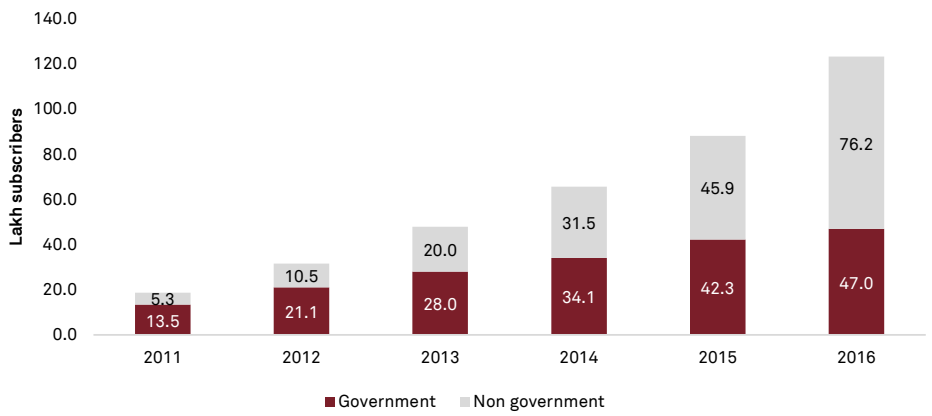
Pillar IV is family or other informal financial and non-financial support. This has been the traditional pension support in India. However, it has been failing in recent times with the onset of urbanisation and nuclear families.

**NPS:**

NPS is a direct contribution pension system administered and regulated by PFRDA. It is mandatory for all employees joining services of central government and central autonomous bodies on or after January 1, 2004. Most states have also made it mandatory for their employees, including for those in autonomous institutions that joined on or after their respective cut-off dates. Tamil Nadu is yet to implement the scheme, while West Bengal and Tripura are yet to adopt.

NPS was opened to the general public on a voluntary basis in 2009. Following this, the number of subscribers has increased significantly, as shown in the graph below.

**Chart 16: Sharp increase in pension subscribers under NPS**



# NPS coverage

CRISIL has conceptualised NPS coverage to measure its effectiveness and compare it with CRISIL Inclusix.

### Parameters

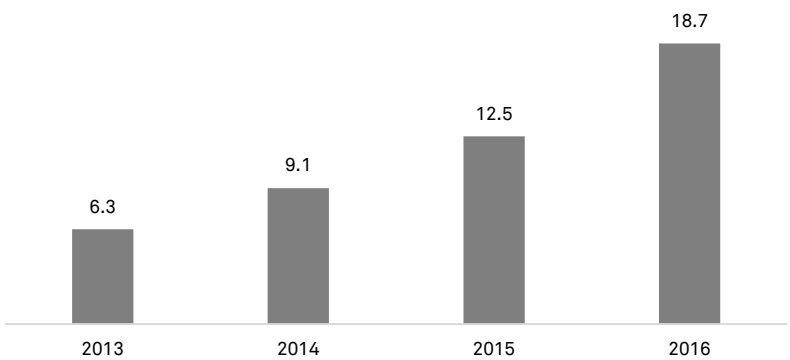
| NPS coverage uses two main parameters which were normalised | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Parameters** | **Significance** | **Interpretation** |
| Total number of NPS subscribers per lakh of population in a district | Measures the ease with which all sections in a particular territory have access to NPS | Higher the better |
| Total number of NPS subscribers covered under specific schemes such as APY or NPS Lite per lakh of population in a district | Measures the ease with which underprivileged people in a particular territory have access to NPS | Higher the better |

Data: NPS data was received from PFRDA. For population, same set of data has been used as is used for CRISIL Inclusix.

Since both parameters measure NPS coverage along a single dimension, the overall NPS coverage has been arrived at by giving equal weightage to total NPS and APY/NPS Lite. Giving additional emphasis to APY/NPS Lite enables the index to better reflect the level of NPS coverage among the underprivileged.

## Observations

**Chart 17: Ascending well**
How NPS coverage has trended



- NPS coverage rocketed threefold to 18.7 in fiscal 2016 from 6.3 in fiscal 2013, driven by two factors:
  - Continuous increase in the number of government employees covered under NPS.
  - Strong emphasis on bringing the economically weaker section under NPS through APY (which replaced NPS Lite in June 2015).

## National level

NPS coverage remains low in large parts of India, both on an absolute basis and based on CRISIL Inclusix scores. All-India NPS coverage at 18.7 is significantly low compared with the all-India CRISIL Inclusix score of 58.

The reasons for the low level of NPS coverage are two:

1. NPS was started in 2004 and initially covered only government employees. It was opened to the public in 2009.

2. A few state governments (such as Tamil Nadu) are yet to implement the scheme, while West Bengal and Tripura are yet to adopt for employees who have joined after 2004.

Notably, however, there has been significant improvement in NPS coverage since 2013. Between fiscals 2013 and 2016, over 75.2 lakh subscribers were added to the scheme. Three-fourths of this pertained to non-government segments. The primary parameter responsible for this is the strong focus on APY. The broad-based nature of the gains showed as NPS coverage improved across all the districts analysed.

**Chart 18: Trends in NPS segment mix**

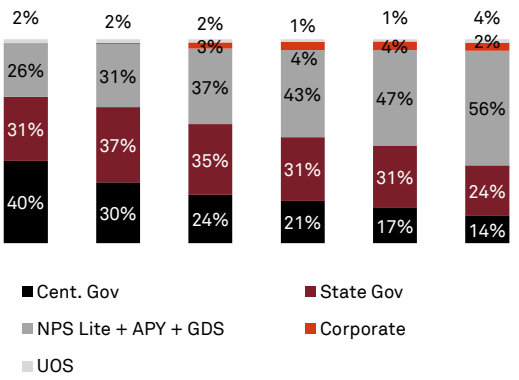
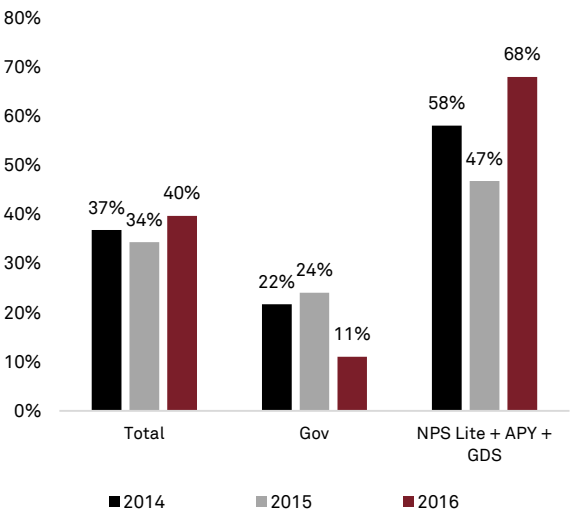



**Chart 19: Trends in NPS growth (total, government and APY+NPS Lite + GDS)**



## Regional level

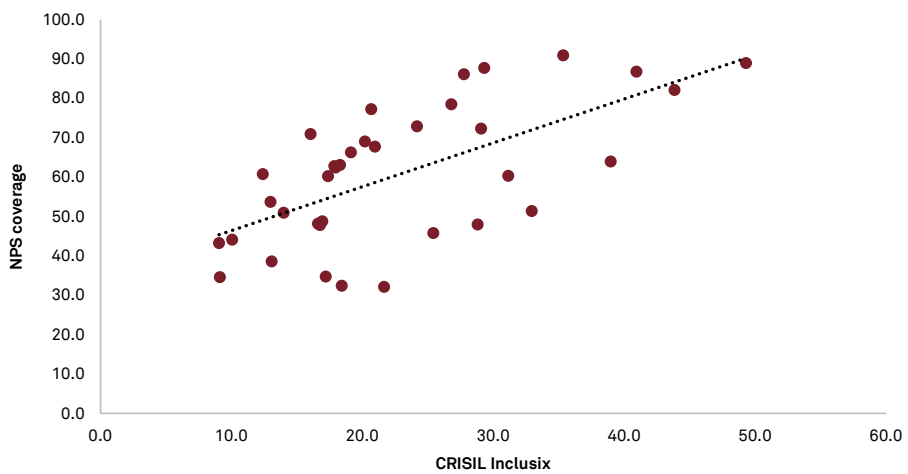
The NPS coverage analysis indicate that the south was ahead of other regions at the end of fiscal 2016, though the differential was not as high as in the CRISIL Inclusix scores. The north-east came a close second. The table below compares the ranking of NPS coverage vis-à-vis CRISIL Inclusix.

| Rank | NPS coverage | CRISIL Inclusix |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | South | South |
| 2 | North-east | West |
| 3 | West | North |
| 4 | East | East |
| 5 | North | North-east |

## State level

The following chart and table capture the relationship between NPS coverage and CRISIL Inclusix. There is a positive correlation between the two, indicating that states which have high financial inclusion enjoy higher NPS coverage.

**Chart 20: Correlation between NPS coverage and CRISIL Inclusix**



| CRISIL Inclusix | NPS coverage: High | NPS coverage: Above average | NPS coverage: Below average | NPS coverage: Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| High | Kerala<br>Karnataka<br>Goa<br>Chandigarh | Tamil Nadu<br>Andhra Pradesh<br>Puducherry<br>Telangana<br>Himachal Pradesh<br>Delhi<br>Uttarakhand<br>Haryana | Punjab<br>Tripura | |
| Above average | Sikkim<br>Andaman & Nicobar<br>Lakshadweep | | Maharashtra<br>Gujarat<br>Odisha<br>Daman & Diu<br>Dadra Nagar & Haveli<br>West Bengal<br>Rajasthan | |
| Below average | | Chhattisgarh<br>Assam | Uttar Pradesh<br>Madhya Pradesh<br>Jharkhand<br>Jammu & Kashmir<br>Bihar | Mizoram |
| Low | | Manipur | Nagaland<br>Arunachal Pradesh | Meghalaya |

| Top scoring states in terms of NPS coverage: | |
|---|---|
| **Large states** | **Small states/ Union territories** |
| Karnataka | Goa |
| Kerala | Chandigarh |
| Assam | Andaman & Nicobar |

| Bottom scoring states in terms of NPS coverage: | |
|---|---|
| **Large states** | **Small states/ Union territories** |
| Uttar Pradesh | Mizoram |
| Bihar | Meghalaya |
| West Bengal | Daman & Diu |

## District level

The district level performance mirrored the state and regional trends discussed in the previous sections. Most districts in the south scored 'high' or 'above-average' in NPS coverage.

As many as 27 districts from the south featured in the top 50. Karnataka had the highest proportion of districts (16) in the list of top 50. The rest was mostly split between several states with no state having any high concentration of districts. Among the top 10 districts, six were from Karnataka, indicating high level of NPS coverage in the state.

Most (20) of the bottom 50 districts belonged to the north, predominantly Jammu & Kashmir (8) and Uttar Pradesh (6). The north-east also had 17 districts featuring in the bottom 50, largely from Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

## Role of service providers

The government has opened NPS to all citizens from May 1, 2009.

This has necessitated various facilities for all citizens (known as 'subscribers' in the NPS architecture), such as the opening of permanent retirement account numbers and allowing them to contribute to NPS at various locations across India.

These processes are carried out through points of presence (POPs) appointed by PFRDA. POPs provide the services under NPS through their network of branches called POP service providers (POP-SP).

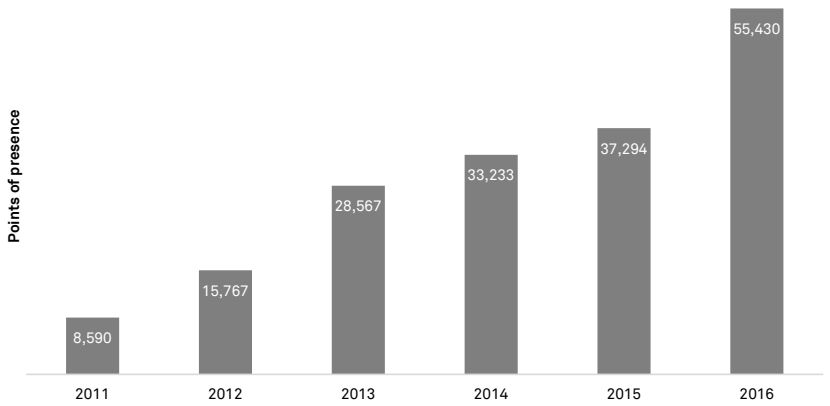
For government employees, drawing and disbursement offices (DDOs), and pay and accounts offices (PAOs) serve the same purpose. For instance, there were 18,331 DDOs as of March 2016 for employees of central government and central autonomous bodies. In addition, there are DDOs for employees of state government and state autonomous bodies.

The role of service providers was assessed by studying their relationship with NPS subscribers. As shown in the next graph, there is a moderate correlation between service providers (per lakh of population) and NPS subscribers (per lakh of population).

This is because apart from POP-SPs, PFRDA leverages the network utilities of over 1.25 lakh branches and the Department of Posts (20,000 offices) for registration and sourcing of subscribers. PFRDA also paved the way to increase the outreach by adding small finance banks and payment banks as new channels. In addition, e-NPS has picked up gradually.

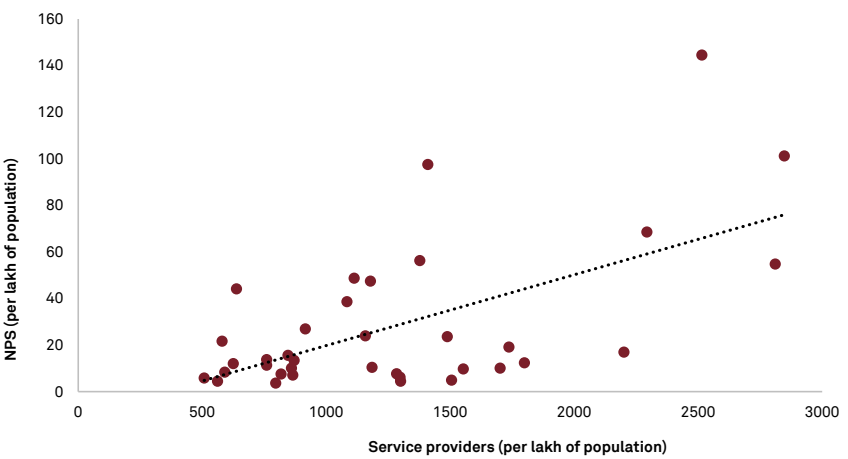
The role of service providers could be enhanced, which, in turn, could increase NPS coverage in India.

**Chart 21: Steady rise**
How points of presence have increased*



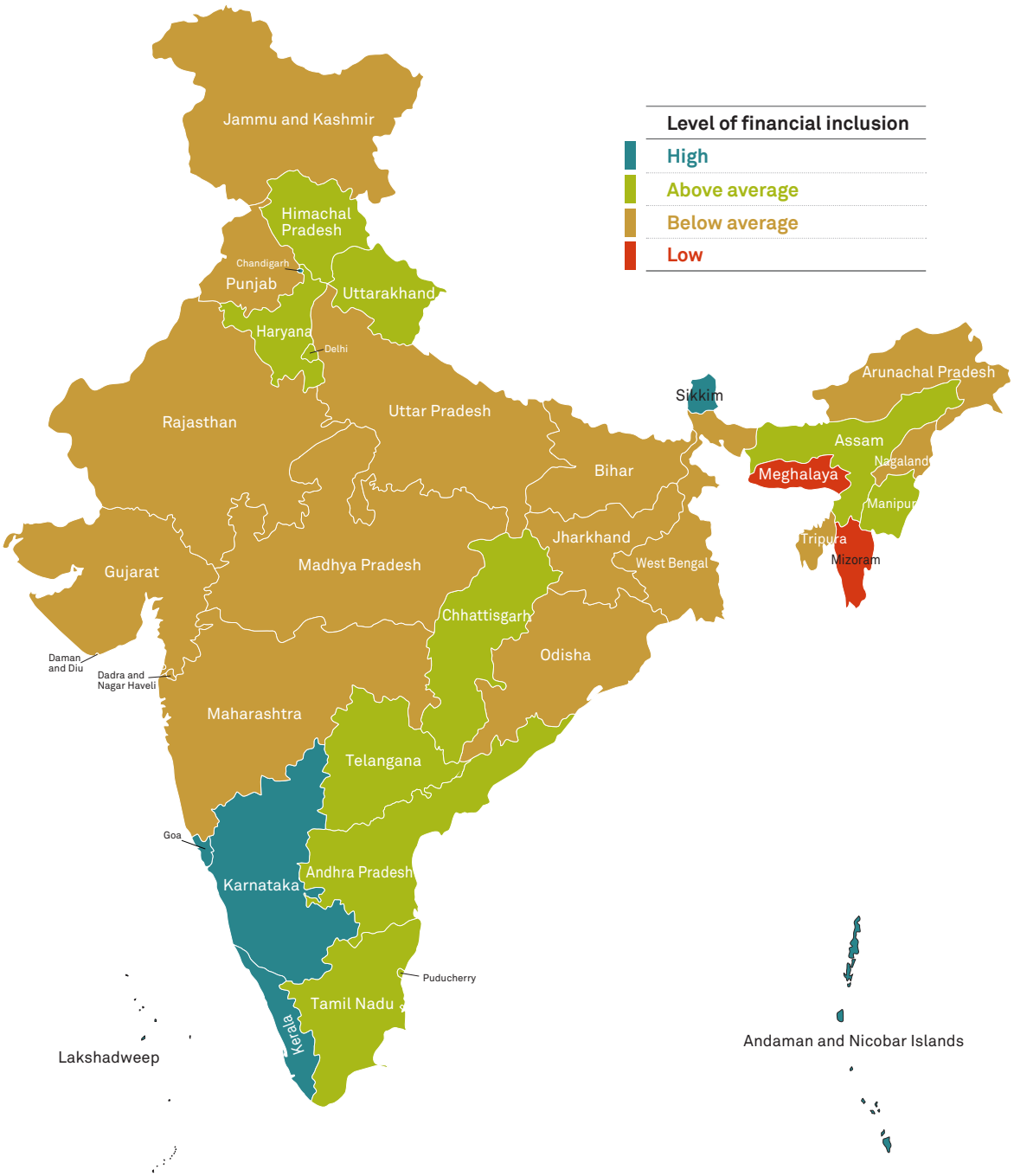

* Only POP-SP

**Chart 22: Correlation between service providers* vs NPS coverage**




* Includes DDOs

# NPS coverage, state-wise, 2016



# Tables

## Table A1: Top 50

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | State | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Chikmagalur | Karnataka | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 94.1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 15 |
| Dharwad | Karnataka | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Hassan | Karnataka | 100.0 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 88.7 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 22 |
| Kodagu | Karnataka | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| Shimoga | Karnataka | 100.0 | 97.9 | 93.8 | 91.5 | 1 | 18 | 20 | 16 |
| Alapuzha | Kerala | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| Ernakulam | Kerala | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kottayam | Kerala | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pathanamthitta | Kerala | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Thrissur | Kerala | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mumbai | Maharashtra | 100.0 | 91.2 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 1 | 39 | 1 | 12 |
| Khurda | Odisha | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 96.5 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| West Tripura | Tripura | 100.0 | 79.1 | 98.2 | 89.9 | 1 | 96 | 13 | 19 |
| Kolkata | West Bengal | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 77.0 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 59 |
| Chennai | Tamil Nadu | 99.6 | 96.0 | 95.1 | 94.7 | 15 | 25 | 18 | 14 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | Kerala | 99.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Udipi | Karnataka | 97.2 | 91.6 | 94.3 | 78.4 | 17 | 38 | 19 | 54 |
| Bengaluru Urban | Karnataka | 96.8 | 97.5 | 96.9 | 74.6 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 66 |
| Vadodara | Gujarat | 96.4 | 93.0 | 82.9 | 65.1 | 19 | 31 | 56 | 111 |
| Coimbatore | Tamil Nadu | 94.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | 93.6 | 89.7 | 84.0 | 71.4 | 21 | 42 | 49 | 82 |
| Nagpur | Maharashtra | 92.8 | 89.5 | 77.7 | 65.5 | 22 | 43 | 79 | 106 |
| Kancheepuram | Tamil Nadu | 92.3 | 97.1 | 92.2 | 90.1 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 18 |
| Ambala | Haryana | 92.3 | 100.0 | 79.1 | 61.2 | 24 | 1 | 69 | 144 |
| Gadag | Karnataka | 92.0 | 89.1 | 82.9 | 86.3 | 25 | 44 | 57 | 30 |
| Kozhikode | Kerala | 92.0 | 88.8 | 85.9 | 81.2 | 26 | 47 | 43 | 43 |
| Dakshin Kannad | Karnataka | 91.8 | 84.5 | 83.0 | 72.5 | 27 | 61 | 55 | 75 |
| Kamrup Metropolitan | Assam | 91.8 | 97.8 | 84.8 | 71.3 | 28 | 19 | 45 | 83 |
| Kollam | Kerala | 91.2 | 90.1 | 86.9 | 85.2 | 29 | 41 | 39 | 33 |
| Namakkal | Tamil Nadu | 90.9 | 88.4 | 83.8 | 83.9 | 30 | 48 | 51 | 35 |
| Kannur | Kerala | 90.7 | 88.9 | 87.4 | 82.7 | 31 | 46 | 37 | 38 |
| Karaikal | Puducherry | 90.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kasaragod | Kerala | 90.5 | 91.9 | 89.7 | 87.1 | 33 | 35 | 30 | 28 |
| Mysore | Karnataka | 90.2 | 97.0 | 91.7 | 87.8 | 34 | 23 | 24 | 27 |
| Mandya | Karnataka | 90.0 | 87.0 | 78.1 | 77.1 | 35 | 52 | 74 | 58 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **District** | **State** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** |
| Krishna | Andhra Pradesh | 89.7 | 92.8 | 89.3 | 81.7 | 36 | 32 | 31 | 42 |
| Gurugram | Haryana | 89.5 | 85.3 | 87.3 | 59.4 | 37 | 56 | 38 | 163 |
| Idukki | Kerala | 89.5 | 96.8 | 90.6 | 90.2 | 38 | 24 | 29 | 17 |
| Haveri | Karnataka | 89.2 | 83.1 | 75.5 | 79.2 | 39 | 69 | 92 | 51 |
| North Goa | Goa | 89.2 | 87.7 | 88.0 | 77.2 | 40 | 49 | 34 | 57 |
| Rupnagar | Punjab | 89.0 | 80.2 | 79.5 | 60.2 | 41 | 89 | 66 | 157 |
| Puducherry | Puducherry | 88.7 | 95.6 | 92.0 | 89.0 | 42 | 26 | 23 | 21 |
| South Goa | Goa | 88.5 | 84.7 | 86.2 | 74.6 | 43 | 60 | 42 | 65 |
| Erode | Tamil Nadu | 88.4 | 94.3 | 90.7 | 87.1 | 44 | 28 | 28 | 29 |
| Cuttack | Odisha | 88.3 | 78.4 | 70.6 | 65.9 | 45 | 103 | 122 | 104 |
| Palakkad | Kerala | 88.2 | 90.8 | 87.7 | 85.4 | 46 | 40 | 35 | 32 |
| Indore | Madhya Pradesh | 88.1 | 95.5 | 87.6 | 65.9 | 47 | 27 | 36 | 103 |
| Kanyakumari | Tamil Nadu | 88.0 | 89.0 | 84.2 | 85.7 | 48 | 45 | 47 | 31 |
| Davangere | Karnataka | 87.0 | 80.1 | 73.4 | 73.4 | 49 | 90 | 105 | 68 |
| Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 86.7 | 83.4 | 83.9 | 75.4 | 50 | 67 | 50 | 63 |

## Table A2: Bottom 50

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **District** | **State** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** |
| Kurung Kumey | Arunachal Pradesh | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 666 | 658 | 656 | 652 |
| South Garo Hills | Meghalaya | 9.3 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 8.4 | 665 | 656 | 653 | 651 |
| Tamenglong | Manipur | 9.6 | 11.1 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 664 | 655 | 655 | 648 |
| Mon | Nagaland | 9.9 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 663 | 654 | 654 | 650 |
| North Garo Hills* | Meghalaya | 12.8 | | | | 662 | | | |
| Phek | Nagaland | 13.7 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 19.5 | 661 | 652 | 645 | 632 |
| South West Garo Hills* | Meghalaya | 14.1 | | | | 660 | | | |
| Ukhrul | Manipur | 14.9 | 16.7 | 13.7 | 12.6 | 659 | 653 | 652 | 647 |
| Kiphire | Nagaland | 15.6 | 17.9 | 14.2 | 11.0 | 658 | 651 | 651 | 649 |
| Tuensang | Nagaland | 15.7 | 20.0 | 18.4 | 16.4 | 657 | 648 | 641 | 639 |
| Longding | Arunachal Pradesh | 17.2 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 22.0 | 656 | 644 | 631 | 619 |
| Sukma | Chhattisgarh | 18.0 | 18.7 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 655 | 650 | 648 | 637 |
| East Kameng | Arunachal Pradesh | 18.0 | 20.8 | 18.2 | 15.1 | 654 | 646 | 642 | 643 |
| South West Khasi Hills* | Meghalaya | 18.5 | | | | 653 | | | |
| Peren | Nagaland | 18.6 | 24.6 | 22.4 | 21.4 | 652 | 631 | 624 | 621 |
| Gariyaband | Chhattisgarh | 19.4 | 24.0 | 16.0 | 16.9 | 651 | 634 | 649 | 635 |
| Alirajpur | Madhya Pradesh | 19.6 | 20.6 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 650 | 647 | 644 | 633 |
| East Jaintia Hills* | Meghalaya | 20.3 | | | | 649 | | | |
| Mewat | Haryana | 20.6 | 26.3 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 648 | 620 | 599 | 582 |
| Bijapur | Chhattisgarh | 20.9 | 22.7 | 20.3 | 21.7 | 647 | 638 | 635 | 620 |
| Longleng | Nagaland | 21.0 | 25.2 | 18.9 | 15.0 | 646 | 627 | 640 | 644 |
| Wokha | Nagaland | 21.1 | 27.7 | 26.3 | 23.6 | 645 | 605 | 581 | 605 |
| Tirap | Arunachal Pradesh | 21.3 | 27.1 | 24.6 | 19.9 | 644 | 612 | 606 | 629 |
| Chandel | Manipur | 21.6 | 23.5 | 24.1 | 16.8 | 643 | 637 | 615 | 636 |
| Upper Subansiri | Arunachal Pradesh | 21.8 | 27.1 | 26.4 | 20.0 | 642 | 611 | 580 | 628 |
| Chunglang | Arunachal Pradesh | 22.0 | 19.3 | 17.9 | 16.3 | 641 | 649 | 643 | 640 |
| Balrampur | Chhattisgarh | 22.0 | 26.3 | 24.2 | 27.4 | 640 | 621 | 614 | 564 |
| Singrauli | Madhya Pradesh | 22.3 | 26.5 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 639 | 619 | 607 | 589 |
| Zunheboto | Nagaland | 22.4 | 28.6 | 25.2 | 20.6 | 638 | 590 | 598 | 626 |
| Pratapgarh | Rajasthan | 22.8 | 31.4 | 24.8 | 28.6 | 637 | 568 | 604 | 556 |
| Tapi | Gujarat | 23.0 | 32.7 | 25.6 | 29.4 | 636 | 554 | 594 | 548 |
| Churachandpur | Manipur | 23.5 | 25.0 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 635 | 628 | 623 | 623 |
| Thoubal | Manipur | 23.6 | 24.7 | 19.7 | 15.9 | 634 | 629 | 637 | 642 |
| Chhotaudepur* | Gujarat | 23.8 | 10.9 | | | 633 | 657 | | |
| Baksa | Assam | 24.0 | 22.6 | 19.1 | 19.8 | 632 | 639 | 639 | 630 |

*New district carved after 2013

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **District** | **State** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** |
| Lower Dibang Valley | Arunachal Pradesh | 24.1 | 32.2 | 26.9 | 20.8 | 631 | 561 | 576 | 625 |
| Dangs | Gujarat | 24.3 | 32.1 | 42.5 | 37.0 | 630 | 563 | 368 | 440 |
| Bemetara | Chhattisgarh | 24.4 | 29.3 | 23.8 | 24.9 | 629 | 589 | 616 | 591 |
| Kondagaon DW | Chhattisgarh | 24.9 | 26.8 | 21.7 | 19.8 | 628 | 614 | 630 | 631 |
| Sitamarhi | Bihar | 24.9 | 22.2 | 20.8 | 22.1 | 627 | 640 | 633 | 618 |
| Bhim Nagar | Uttar Pradesh | 25.0 | 33.9 | 20.4 | 39.6 | 626 | 539 | 634 | 394 |
| Prabudh Nagar* | Uttar Pradesh | 25.0 | 36.8 | 25.4 | 44.9 | 625 | 496 | 596 | 321 |
| Tikamgarh | Madhya Pradesh | 25.2 | 32.4 | 28.3 | 23.8 | 624 | 559 | 563 | 603 |
| Narayanpur | Chhattisgarh | 25.3 | 28.6 | 19.5 | 23.7 | 623 | 592 | 638 | 604 |
| Shravasti | Uttar Pradesh | 25.5 | 34.4 | 33.8 | 43.2 | 622 | 533 | 487 | 336 |
| West Khasi Hills | Meghalaya | 25.8 | 29.5 | 28.3 | 28.8 | 621 | 586 | 562 | 552 |
| Siddharthanagar | Uttar Pradesh | 26.0 | 28.4 | 26.3 | 30.1 | 620 | 593 | 582 | 540 |
| Malkangiri | Odisha | 26.2 | 29.8 | 26.1 | 23.9 | 619 | 583 | 585 | 601 |
| Imphal East | Manipur | 26.2 | 21.0 | 17.3 | 13.7 | 618 | 645 | 646 | 646 |
| Gadchiroli | Maharashtra | 26.4 | 30.5 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 617 | 575 | 558 | 553 |

*Name changed to Shamli

## Table A3: Most populous

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **District** | **State** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** |
| Delhi | Delhi | 86.1 | 83.7 | 83.2 | 67.0 | 52 | 64 | 54 | 94 |
| Bengaluru Urban | Karnataka | 96.8 | 97.5 | 96.9 | 74.6 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 66 |
| Pune | Maharashtra | 86.0 | 82.7 | 81.3 | 58.2 | 53 | 73 | 60 | 175 |
| North 24 Parganas | West Bengal | 58.4 | 45.4 | 49.4 | 47.5 | 265 | 379 | 294 | 287 |
| Mumbai Suburban | Maharashtra | 63.7 | 79.9 | 79.2 | 80.5 | 216 | 91 | 67 | 45 |
| Thane | Maharashtra | 70.5 | 54.7 | 51.8 | 34.8 | 151 | 279 | 267 | 480 |
| South 24 Parganas | West Bengal | 44.8 | 33.8 | 37.8 | 38.9 | 405 | 542 | 437 | 408 |
| Barddhaman | West Bengal | 63.5 | 49.6 | 50.5 | 48.1 | 218 | 331 | 282 | 279 |
| Murshidabad | West Bengal | 40.4 | 34.2 | 39.8 | 42.0 | 460 | 535 | 409 | 357 |
| Ahmedabad | Gujarat | 83.6 | 78.5 | 77.4 | 51.6 | 62 | 102 | 80 | 235 |
| Jaipur | Rajasthan | 76.6 | 71.4 | 65.0 | 51.6 | 107 | 143 | 166 | 236 |
| Surat | Gujarat | 63.0 | 53.8 | 51.1 | 37.8 | 225 | 289 | 275 | 427 |
| Nasik | Maharashtra | 57.3 | 51.4 | 45.3 | 36.3 | 273 | 311 | 338 | 455 |
| Allahabad | Uttar Pradesh | 50.8 | 46.9 | 41.9 | 38.0 | 331 | 358 | 375 | 423 |
| Patna | Bihar | 72.9 | 65.2 | 64.4 | 54.8 | 135 | 195 | 173 | 212 |
| Rangareddy | Telangana | 70.2 | 76.9 | 73.8 | 61.0 | 154 | 107 | 103 | 146 |
| Paschim Medinipur | West Bengal | 50.0 | 41.8 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 337 | 421 | 383 | 370 |
| Purbi Champaran | Bihar | 33.9 | 26.1 | 24.4 | 26.2 | 540 | 623 | 612 | 578 |
| Hugli | West Bengal | 60.6 | 45.2 | 50.8 | 50.3 | 249 | 380 | 280 | 252 |
| Nadia | West Bengal | 54.4 | 42.0 | 47.4 | 48.4 | 290 | 418 | 318 | 276 |
| Purba Medinipur | West Bengal | 51.5 | 38.3 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 321 | 467 | 440 | 432 |
| Muzaffarpur | Bihar | 48.8 | 40.4 | 35.8 | 34.5 | 353 | 439 | 465 | 487 |
| East Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 78.5 | 81.4 | 77.3 | 74.1 | 88 | 81 | 82 | 67 |
| Howrah | West Bengal | 62.0 | 45.4 | 50.8 | 47.8 | 234 | 377 | 281 | 283 |
| Lucknow | Uttar Pradesh | 77.3 | 71.8 | 76.6 | 55.6 | 99 | 140 | 88 | 203 |
| Guntur | Andhra Pradesh | 85.1 | 85.0 | 81.1 | 77.7 | 56 | 58 | 61 | 55 |
| Belgaum | Karnataka | 79.9 | 80.2 | 74.6 | 73.3 | 79 | 86 | 100 | 70 |
| Madhubani | Bihar | 30.6 | 26.1 | 24.5 | 23.4 | 570 | 624 | 608 | 608 |
| Azamgarh | Uttar Pradesh | 41.6 | 36.6 | 35.0 | 36.0 | 448 | 498 | 476 | 463 |
| Sitapur | Uttar Pradesh | 32.0 | 34.6 | 33.6 | 34.6 | 555 | 528 | 490 | 483 |
| Nagpur | Maharashtra | 92.8 | 89.5 | 77.7 | 65.5 | 22 | 43 | 79 | 106 |
| Gaya | Bihar | 37.3 | 31.8 | 28.5 | 25.3 | 508 | 565 | 560 | 586 |
| Bareilly | Uttar Pradesh | 45.4 | 44.8 | 40.7 | 38.6 | 399 | 385 | 392 | 414 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **District** | **State** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** |
| Agra | Uttar Pradesh | 61.6 | 57.2 | 53.8 | 50.1 | 240 | 258 | 250 | 255 |
| Gorakhpur | Uttar Pradesh | 62.1 | 52.6 | 45.0 | 41.9 | 231 | 303 | 341 | 358 |
| Ahmednagar | Maharashtra | 56.2 | 48.7 | 45.1 | 40.1 | 283 | 342 | 340 | 389 |
| Jaunpur | Uttar Pradesh | 44.5 | 41.5 | 38.3 | 40.0 | 409 | 424 | 429 | 391 |
| Chennai | Tamil Nadu | 99.6 | 96.0 | 95.1 | 94.7 | 15 | 25 | 18 | 14 |
| Kanpur nagar | Uttar Pradesh | 57.7 | 54.6 | 52.4 | 42.7 | 270 | 281 | 264 | 345 |
| Samastipur | Bihar | 40.4 | 33.0 | 29.4 | 31.0 | 459 | 552 | 550 | 532 |
| Kancheepuram | Tamil Nadu | 92.3 | 97.1 | 92.2 | 90.1 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 18 |
| Krishna | Andhra Pradesh | 89.7 | 92.8 | 89.3 | 81.7 | 36 | 32 | 31 | 42 |
| Solapur | Maharashtra | 56.8 | 53.5 | 48.5 | 46.4 | 277 | 296 | 302 | 302 |
| Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | 93.6 | 89.7 | 84.0 | 71.4 | 21 | 42 | 49 | 82 |
| Jalgaon | Maharashtra | 51.5 | 40.9 | 35.9 | 30.2 | 320 | 429 | 462 | 539 |
| Kheri | Uttar Pradesh | 33.5 | 33.5 | 32.9 | 34.6 | 542 | 546 | 504 | 485 |
| Hardoi | Uttar Pradesh | 33.2 | 34.5 | 32.5 | 36.2 | 544 | 532 | 512 | 458 |
| Paschimi Champaran | Bihar | 29.2 | 27.4 | 22.3 | 23.9 | 591 | 606 | 626 | 602 |
| Kolkata | West Bengal | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 77.0 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 59 |
| Chittoor | Andhra Pradesh | 68.8 | 80.2 | 76.0 | 72.8 | 175 | 88 | 90 | 72 |

## Table A4: State scores

| | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | Dispersion (Coefficient of Variation) |
| Kerala | 90.9 | 92.1 | 90.3 | 88.9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0.11 |
| Goa | 88.9 | 86.4 | 87.2 | 76.1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0.01 |
| Puducherry | 87.7 | 95.0 | 92.4 | 89.4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.11 |
| Chandigarh | 86.7 | 83.4 | 83.9 | 75.4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | |
| Delhi | 86.1 | 83.7 | 83.2 | 67.0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | |
| Karnataka | 82.1 | 83.8 | 78.0 | 74.4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 0.19 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 78.4 | 80.3 | 76.4 | 69.2 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 0.10 |
| Tamil Nadu | 77.2 | 82.8 | 78.5 | 79.2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 0.14 |
| Telangana* | 72.8 | 73.2 | 68.3 | | 9 | 9 | 11 | | 0.09 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 72.3 | 67.8 | 66.1 | 60.5 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 0.10 |
| Punjab | 70.9 | 73.0 | 70.5 | 59.7 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 0.14 |
| Uttarakhand | 69.0 | 69.2 | 66.0 | 59.3 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 0.13 |
| Haryana | 67.7 | 69.0 | 63.4 | 53.2 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 0.24 |
| Tripura | 66.2 | 61.5 | 67.2 | 63.8 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 0.31 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 63.9 | 64.2 | 62.3 | 54.6 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 0.38 |
| Odisha | 63.0 | 60.6 | 54.4 | 55.2 | 16 | 17 | 22 | 14 | 0.26 |
| Maharashtra | 62.7 | 58.9 | 54.6 | 49.0 | 17 | 21 | 21 | 17 | 0.26 |
| Gujarat | 62.4 | 57.5 | 56.1 | 46.0 | 18 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 0.31 |
| Daman and Diu | 60.7 | 59.9 | 59.2 | 43.2 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 23 | 0.06 |
| Sikkim | 60.2 | 59.1 | 57.7 | 46.8 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 0.38 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 60.2 | 60.5 | 60.4 | 43.7 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 22 | |
| West Bengal | 53.7 | 43.5 | 47.0 | 46.6 | 22 | 29 | 25 | 19 | 0.29 |
| Lakshadweep | 51.3 | 67.2 | 68.7 | 65.7 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 9 | |
| Rajasthan | 50.9 | 46.6 | 42.2 | 39.4 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 0.24 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 48.7 | 50.0 | 44.7 | 40.5 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 0.31 |
| Jharkhand | 48.2 | 44.1 | 40.3 | 39.4 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 0.31 |
| Assam | 47.9 | 41.5 | 42.3 | 39.6 | 27 | 31 | 27 | 27 | 0.34 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 47.8 | 54.4 | 50.0 | 45.2 | 28 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 0.27 |
| Chhattisgarh | 45.7 | 44.2 | 38.7 | 35.4 | 29 | 27 | 32 | 31 | 0.36 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 44.1 | 43.5 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 26 | 0.27 |
| Mizoram | 43.2 | 56.4 | 52.5 | 42.6 | 31 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 0.17 |
| Bihar | 38.5 | 33.2 | 30.6 | 30.2 | 32 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 0.22 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 34.7 | 39.4 | 36.5 | 30.5 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 0.49 |
| Meghalaya | 34.6 | 40.0 | 38.9 | 36.4 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 0.40 |
| Nagaland | 32.4 | 36.0 | 32.9 | 28.9 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 0.51 |
| Manipur | 32.0 | 29.8 | 26.5 | 21.6 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 0.49 |
| Total | 58.0 | 56.2 | 53.2 | 50.1 | | | | | |

*New state formed after 2013

## Table A5: District scores

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | Nicobar | 33.3 | 37.9 | 35.7 | 33.7 | 543 | 475 | 466 | 500 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | North and Middle Andaman | 39.0 | 38.5 | 35.1 | 32.9 | 486 | 460 | 475 | 512 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | South Andaman | 78.4 | 78.7 | 77.7 | 67.0 | 91 | 101 | 78 | 95 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Anantapur | 69.3 | 71.6 | 69.9 | 68.2 | 165 | 141 | 126 | 92 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Chittoor | 68.8 | 80.2 | 76.0 | 72.8 | 175 | 88 | 90 | 72 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Cuddapah | 75.5 | 76.9 | 72.8 | 72.0 | 115 | 109 | 107 | 79 |
| Andhra Pradesh | East Godavari | 78.5 | 81.4 | 77.3 | 74.1 | 88 | 81 | 82 | 67 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Guntur | 85.1 | 85.0 | 81.1 | 77.7 | 56 | 58 | 61 | 55 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Krishna | 89.7 | 92.8 | 89.3 | 81.7 | 36 | 32 | 31 | 42 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Kurnool | 68.4 | 70.8 | 68.3 | 63.6 | 178 | 148 | 140 | 123 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Nellore | 75.3 | 81.4 | 76.8 | 75.1 | 117 | 80 | 87 | 64 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Prakasam | 79.2 | 79.0 | 76.2 | 72.1 | 83 | 97 | 89 | 78 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Srikakulam | 73.6 | 67.9 | 63.4 | 64.6 | 129 | 170 | 182 | 116 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam | 93.6 | 89.7 | 84.0 | 71.4 | 21 | 42 | 49 | 82 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Vizianagaram | 71.4 | 73.2 | 67.1 | 66.0 | 145 | 135 | 151 | 102 |
| Andhra Pradesh | West Godavari | 82.0 | 82.8 | 79.2 | 76.0 | 72 | 72 | 68 | 62 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Anjaw | 28.1 | 31.0 | 29.2 | 26.7 | 601 | 572 | 551 | 572 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Chunglang | 22.0 | 19.3 | 17.9 | 16.3 | 641 | 649 | 643 | 640 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Dibang Valley | 51.9 | 42.9 | 41.1 | 38.8 | 318 | 404 | 389 | 412 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | East Kameng | 18.0 | 20.8 | 18.2 | 15.1 | 654 | 646 | 642 | 643 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | East Siang | 56.8 | 61.6 | 56.3 | 47.5 | 276 | 234 | 230 | 288 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Kurung Kumey | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 666 | 658 | 656 | 652 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Lohit | 26.9 | 30.5 | 27.8 | 25.3 | 615 | 576 | 569 | 584 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Longding | 17.2 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 22.0 | 656 | 644 | 631 | 619 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Lower Dibang Valley | 24.1 | 32.2 | 26.9 | 20.8 | 631 | 561 | 576 | 625 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Lower Subansiri | 38.0 | 39.4 | 36.0 | 25.3 | 498 | 453 | 461 | 583 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Papumpare | 76.0 | 79.6 | 74.7 | 61.3 | 111 | 93 | 99 | 142 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Tawang | 37.1 | 49.0 | 45.5 | 37.1 | 509 | 337 | 336 | 437 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Tirap | 21.3 | 27.1 | 24.6 | 19.9 | 644 | 612 | 606 | 629 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Upper Siang | 35.2 | 37.7 | 33.5 | 25.3 | 525 | 480 | 493 | 585 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Upper Subansiri | 21.8 | 27.1 | 26.4 | 20.0 | 642 | 611 | 580 | 628 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | West Kameng | 40.0 | 51.3 | 47.8 | 39.3 | 470 | 312 | 310 | 399 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | West Siang | 38.5 | 55.9 | 51.7 | 42.4 | 490 | 269 | 271 | 350 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Assam | Baksa | 24.0 | 22.6 | 19.1 | 19.8 | 632 | 639 | 639 | 630 |
| Assam | Barpeta | 43.2 | 33.3 | 35.2 | 32.3 | 420 | 547 | 472 | 518 |
| Assam | Bongaigaon | 53.1 | 39.7 | 41.7 | 37.9 | 303 | 449 | 379 | 424 |
| Assam | Cachar | 48.9 | 38.1 | 45.7 | 44.8 | 350 | 472 | 333 | 322 |
| Assam | Chirang | 30.1 | 32.3 | 27.9 | 27.1 | 578 | 560 | 567 | 567 |
| Assam | Darrang | 44.1 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 37.5 | 416 | 494 | 448 | 431 |
| Assam | Dhemaji | 35.8 | 31.0 | 27.5 | 24.7 | 522 | 571 | 571 | 593 |
| Assam | Dhubri | 28.4 | 22.1 | 25.0 | 22.6 | 597 | 642 | 603 | 614 |
| Assam | Dibrugarh | 69.0 | 59.6 | 61.8 | 55.8 | 171 | 241 | 193 | 202 |
| Assam | Goalpara | 32.6 | 30.3 | 30.7 | 28.4 | 552 | 578 | 532 | 558 |
| Assam | Golaghat | 58.6 | 48.1 | 49.9 | 50.0 | 263 | 347 | 292 | 259 |
| Assam | Hailakandi | 36.5 | 31.0 | 33.3 | 33.7 | 518 | 573 | 497 | 499 |
| Assam | Jorhat | 75.4 | 62.5 | 61.8 | 53.2 | 116 | 225 | 194 | 223 |
| Assam | Kamrup | 65.5 | 58.7 | 65.0 | 61.0 | 195 | 251 | 165 | 147 |
| Assam | Kamrup Metropolitan | 91.8 | 97.8 | 84.8 | 71.3 | 28 | 19 | 45 | 83 |
| Assam | Karbi Anglong | 43.8 | 37.6 | 26.2 | 31.0 | 418 | 482 | 584 | 533 |
| Assam | Karimganj | 34.8 | 27.9 | 32.6 | 35.5 | 531 | 599 | 509 | 466 |
| Assam | Kokrajhar | 31.7 | 29.8 | 28.8 | 27.5 | 560 | 584 | 553 | 563 |
| Assam | Lakhimpur | 48.4 | 40.6 | 39.3 | 42.1 | 355 | 434 | 413 | 356 |
| Assam | Morigaon | 40.6 | 38.4 | 37.6 | 35.5 | 457 | 464 | 441 | 467 |
| Assam | Nagaon | 39.7 | 35.8 | 38.8 | 33.4 | 476 | 512 | 423 | 504 |
| Assam | Nalbari | 62.1 | 51.6 | 52.6 | 49.9 | 233 | 309 | 261 | 260 |
| Assam | North Cachar Hills | 45.5 | 42.4 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 398 | 409 | 410 | 400 |
| Assam | Sibsagar | 62.8 | 52.9 | 54.3 | 47.6 | 226 | 299 | 246 | 285 |
| Assam | Sonitpur | 48.4 | 40.0 | 44.9 | 40.5 | 358 | 445 | 346 | 381 |
| Assam | Tinsukia | 54.4 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 40.5 | 291 | 394 | 350 | 379 |
| Assam | Udalguri | 30.7 | 32.7 | 28.5 | 32.2 | 568 | 555 | 559 | 519 |
| Bihar | Araria | 28.0 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 22.9 | 604 | 641 | 627 | 613 |
| Bihar | Arwal | 29.4 | 29.3 | 26.5 | 28.3 | 585 | 588 | 579 | 559 |
| Bihar | Aurangabad | 35.0 | 30.4 | 26.9 | 27.6 | 529 | 577 | 575 | 562 |
| Bihar | Banka | 34.7 | 28.0 | 26.3 | 22.2 | 534 | 598 | 583 | 617 |
| Bihar | Begusarai | 45.2 | 36.5 | 32.5 | 33.1 | 402 | 502 | 511 | 509 |
| Bihar | Bhagalpur | 42.1 | 37.4 | 36.2 | 35.3 | 438 | 487 | 459 | 470 |
| Bihar | Bhojpur | 44.4 | 37.6 | 32.1 | 31.3 | 412 | 483 | 517 | 529 |
| Bihar | Buxar | 45.5 | 40.5 | 35.6 | 37.0 | 397 | 436 | 467 | 441 |
| Bihar | Darbhanga | 35.2 | 27.7 | 24.3 | 23.4 | 528 | 603 | 613 | 607 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Bihar | Gaya | 37.3 | 31.8 | 28.5 | 25.3 | 508 | 565 | 560 | 586 |
| Bihar | Gopalganj | 41.7 | 34.4 | 32.2 | 32.8 | 444 | 534 | 514 | 513 |
| Bihar | Jamui | 34.6 | 28.4 | 25.1 | 24.5 | 535 | 594 | 600 | 594 |
| Bihar | Jehanabad | 39.8 | 35.3 | 28.2 | 26.3 | 474 | 519 | 565 | 576 |
| Bihar | Kaimur | 33.0 | 35.1 | 32.1 | 32.7 | 545 | 523 | 516 | 515 |
| Bihar | Katihar | 27.6 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 25.3 | 608 | 632 | 610 | 587 |
| Bihar | Khagaria | 32.8 | 26.7 | 25.7 | 25.0 | 549 | 615 | 591 | 588 |
| Bihar | Kishanganj | 36.6 | 26.7 | 28.7 | 33.6 | 516 | 616 | 555 | 501 |
| Bihar | Lakhisarai | 41.0 | 32.6 | 30.2 | 30.3 | 452 | 556 | 544 | 537 |
| Bihar | Madhepura | 27.7 | 24.6 | 22.4 | 23.1 | 607 | 630 | 625 | 611 |
| Bihar | Madhubani | 30.6 | 26.1 | 24.5 | 23.4 | 570 | 624 | 608 | 608 |
| Bihar | Munger | 39.7 | 42.2 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 477 | 411 | 394 | 383 |
| Bihar | Muzaffarpur | 48.8 | 40.4 | 35.8 | 34.5 | 353 | 439 | 465 | 487 |
| Bihar | Nalanda | 40.6 | 35.3 | 32.8 | 34.1 | 456 | 517 | 506 | 495 |
| Bihar | Nawada | 32.3 | 28.0 | 25.3 | 25.9 | 553 | 597 | 597 | 581 |
| Bihar | Paschimi Champaran | 29.2 | 27.4 | 22.3 | 23.9 | 591 | 606 | 626 | 602 |
| Bihar | Patna | 72.9 | 65.2 | 64.4 | 54.8 | 135 | 195 | 173 | 212 |
| Bihar | Purbi Champaran | 33.9 | 26.1 | 24.4 | 26.2 | 540 | 623 | 612 | 578 |
| Bihar | Purnia | 31.9 | 29.7 | 27.4 | 28.1 | 557 | 585 | 572 | 560 |
| Bihar | Rohtas | 42.8 | 37.2 | 32.9 | 33.2 | 429 | 489 | 503 | 506 |
| Bihar | Saharsa | 29.2 | 28.2 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 588 | 595 | 611 | 597 |
| Bihar | Samastipur | 40.4 | 33.0 | 29.4 | 31.0 | 459 | 552 | 550 | 532 |
| Bihar | Saran | 44.3 | 36.3 | 33.7 | 34.2 | 415 | 507 | 488 | 493 |
| Bihar | Sheikhpura | 34.8 | 37.8 | 32.9 | 30.8 | 532 | 479 | 505 | 534 |
| Bihar | Sheohar | 28.0 | 26.5 | 23.4 | 20.9 | 603 | 617 | 617 | 624 |
| Bihar | Sitamarhi | 24.9 | 22.2 | 20.8 | 22.1 | 627 | 640 | 633 | 618 |
| Bihar | Siwan | 39.1 | 35.2 | 33.1 | 32.1 | 485 | 521 | 501 | 520 |
| Bihar | Supaul | 26.9 | 26.1 | 22.9 | 24.4 | 614 | 625 | 622 | 596 |
| Bihar | Vaishali | 43.0 | 37.8 | 34.6 | 35.1 | 426 | 478 | 479 | 475 |
| Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 86.7 | 83.4 | 83.9 | 75.4 | 50 | 67 | 50 | 63 |
| Chhattisgarh | Balod | 37.9 | 37.5 | 30.1 | 31.6 | 501 | 485 | 545 | 525 |
| Chhattisgarh | Balodabazar | 27.6 | 27.2 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 610 | 608 | 636 | 627 |
| Chhattisgarh | Balrampur | 22.0 | 26.3 | 24.2 | 27.4 | 640 | 621 | 614 | 564 |
| Chhattisgarh | Bastar | 35.9 | 41.1 | 36.5 | 32.4 | 521 | 427 | 454 | 517 |
| Chhattisgarh | Bemetara | 24.4 | 29.3 | 23.8 | 24.9 | 629 | 589 | 616 | 591 |
| Chhattisgarh | Bijapur | 20.9 | 22.7 | 20.3 | 21.7 | 647 | 638 | 635 | 620 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Chhattisgarh | Bilaspur | 54.3 | 47.6 | 41.6 | 35.4 | 292 | 351 | 381 | 469 |
| Chhattisgarh | Dantewada | 40.1 | 35.7 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 465 | 513 | 531 | 535 |
| Chhattisgarh | Dhamtari | 51.9 | 48.9 | 42.8 | 37.9 | 317 | 338 | 362 | 425 |
| Chhattisgarh | Durg | 80.6 | 66.4 | 59.2 | 50.8 | 76 | 184 | 211 | 244 |
| Chhattisgarh | Gariyaband | 19.4 | 24.0 | 16.0 | 16.9 | 651 | 634 | 649 | 635 |
| Chhattisgarh | Janjgir-Champa | 40.5 | 37.1 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 458 | 492 | 542 | 538 |
| Chhattisgarh | Jashpur | 38.2 | 35.1 | 30.2 | 29.1 | 495 | 522 | 543 | 550 |
| Chhattisgarh | Kanker | 41.6 | 42.0 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 449 | 415 | 414 | 395 |
| Chhattisgarh | Kawardha | 30.4 | 33.7 | 28.5 | 29.5 | 573 | 544 | 561 | 545 |
| Chhattisgarh | Kondagaon DW | 24.9 | 26.8 | 21.7 | 19.8 | 628 | 614 | 630 | 631 |
| Chhattisgarh | Korba | 48.3 | 44.5 | 39.0 | 33.0 | 360 | 390 | 415 | 510 |
| Chhattisgarh | Koriya | 57.3 | 63.8 | 59.5 | 45.1 | 272 | 213 | 207 | 320 |
| Chhattisgarh | Mahasamund | 48.9 | 48.7 | 38.0 | 36.7 | 351 | 343 | 435 | 448 |
| Chhattisgarh | Mungeli | 27.0 | 23.9 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 613 | 636 | 650 | 638 |
| Chhattisgarh | Narayanpur | 25.3 | 28.6 | 19.5 | 23.7 | 623 | 592 | 638 | 604 |
| Chhattisgarh | Raigarh | 50.7 | 53.7 | 43.6 | 42.5 | 334 | 291 | 356 | 348 |
| Chhattisgarh | Raipur | 75.0 | 70.3 | 67.1 | 53.5 | 121 | 153 | 150 | 220 |
| Chhattisgarh | Rajnandgaon | 37.9 | 41.8 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 499 | 422 | 408 | 392 |
| Chhattisgarh | Sukma | 18.0 | 18.7 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 655 | 650 | 648 | 637 |
| Chhattisgarh | Surajpur | 39.0 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 37.2 | 487 | 443 | 400 | 435 |
| Chhattisgarh | Surguja | 59.1 | 53.6 | 50.1 | 47.5 | 257 | 294 | 289 | 286 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 60.2 | 60.5 | 60.4 | 43.7 | 252 | 237 | 204 | 330 |
| Daman and Diu | Daman | 61.7 | 62.7 | 62.0 | 42.1 | 239 | 222 | 192 | 355 |
| Daman and Diu | Diu | 56.3 | 48.2 | 47.5 | 47.5 | 282 | 346 | 314 | 289 |
| Delhi | Delhi | 86.1 | 83.7 | 83.2 | 67.0 | 52 | 64 | 54 | 94 |
| Goa | North Goa | 89.2 | 87.7 | 88.0 | 77.2 | 40 | 49 | 34 | 57 |
| Goa | South Goa | 88.5 | 84.7 | 86.2 | 74.6 | 43 | 60 | 42 | 65 |
| Gujarat | Ahmedabad | 83.6 | 78.5 | 77.4 | 51.6 | 62 | 102 | 80 | 235 |
| Gujarat | Amreli | 49.9 | 50.5 | 47.4 | 48.9 | 338 | 321 | 315 | 267 |
| Gujarat | Anand | 72.9 | 67.8 | 68.9 | 55.4 | 136 | 171 | 133 | 205 |
| Gujarat | Aravalli* | 40.7 | 37.8 | 31.6 | | 454 | 476 | 523 | |
| Gujarat | Banas Kantha | 38.5 | 31.5 | 28.1 | 26.4 | 491 | 567 | 566 | 575 |
| Gujarat | Bharuch | 72.5 | 66.7 | 65.1 | 59.4 | 137 | 181 | 164 | 164 |
| Gujarat | Bhavnagar | 52.9 | 46.7 | 46.5 | 36.1 | 306 | 362 | 329 | 461 |
| Gujarat | Botad* | 37.5 | 34.0 | 26.6 | | 505 | 538 | 578 | |
| Gujarat | Chhotaudepur* | 23.8 | 10.9 | | | 633 | 657 | | |

*New district carved after 2013

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Gujarat | Dahod | 26.6 | 27.7 | 25.7 | 26.9 | 616 | 604 | 590 | 570 |
| Gujarat | Dangs | 24.3 | 32.1 | 42.5 | 37.0 | 630 | 563 | 368 | 440 |
| Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka* | 46.0 | | | | 392 | | | |
| Gujarat | Gandhinagar | 75.8 | 67.3 | 66.7 | 50.2 | 113 | 175 | 156 | 253 |
| Gujarat | Gir Somnath* | 40.1 | 35.9 | | | 467 | 511 | | |
| Gujarat | Jamnagar | 78.1 | 64.4 | 60.8 | 56.3 | 94 | 200 | 200 | 198 |
| Gujarat | Junagadh | 64.2 | 63.9 | 48.0 | 46.2 | 207 | 209 | 307 | 305 |
| Gujarat | Kachchh | 60.8 | 64.5 | 64.0 | 50.9 | 246 | 199 | 176 | 242 |
| Gujarat | Kheda | 65.6 | 62.5 | 63.4 | 48.5 | 194 | 224 | 181 | 273 |
| Gujarat | Mahesana | 74.9 | 65.1 | 60.2 | 49.7 | 123 | 197 | 205 | 264 |
| Gujarat | Mahisagar* | 37.0 | 35.2 | 29.0 | | 510 | 520 | 552 | |
| Gujarat | Morbi* | 47.7 | | | | 371 | | | |
| Gujarat | Narmada | 49.3 | 42.0 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 342 | 416 | 407 | 398 |
| Gujarat | Navsari | 72.9 | 65.7 | 67.5 | 57.4 | 134 | 190 | 145 | 184 |
| Gujarat | Panch Mahals | 49.0 | 49.9 | 46.2 | 34.8 | 349 | 325 | 330 | 479 |
| Gujarat | Patan | 52.5 | 46.1 | 41.6 | 36.5 | 310 | 372 | 380 | 450 |
| Gujarat | Porbandar | 59.7 | 62.1 | 61.7 | 60.6 | 254 | 230 | 195 | 152 |
| Gujarat | Rajkot | 76.3 | 62.2 | 59.4 | 50.8 | 109 | 228 | 208 | 245 |
| Gujarat | Sabar Kantha | 83.7 | 73.5 | 66.8 | 42.7 | 61 | 132 | 154 | 346 |
| Gujarat | Surat | 63.0 | 53.8 | 51.1 | 37.8 | 225 | 289 | 275 | 427 |
| Gujarat | Surendranagar | 51.4 | 46.9 | 45.6 | 42.2 | 323 | 359 | 335 | 354 |
| Gujarat | Tapi | 23.0 | 32.7 | 25.6 | 29.4 | 636 | 554 | 594 | 548 |
| Gujarat | Vadodara | 96.4 | 93.0 | 82.9 | 65.1 | 19 | 31 | 56 | 111 |
| Gujarat | Valsad | 65.0 | 56.0 | 54.0 | 44.2 | 199 | 268 | 249 | 326 |
| Haryana | Ambala | 92.3 | 100.0 | 79.1 | 61.2 | 24 | 1 | 69 | 144 |
| Haryana | Bhiwani | 56.1 | 54.0 | 50.2 | 46.9 | 284 | 288 | 287 | 298 |
| Haryana | Faridabad | 85.8 | 79.0 | 77.3 | 51.8 | 54 | 99 | 81 | 232 |
| Haryana | Fatehabad | 63.8 | 63.8 | 56.2 | 54.8 | 213 | 212 | 231 | 211 |
| Haryana | Gurugram | 89.5 | 85.3 | 87.3 | 59.4 | 37 | 56 | 38 | 163 |
| Haryana | Hisar | 66.0 | 68.2 | 62.7 | 55.2 | 188 | 166 | 188 | 206 |
| Haryana | Jhajjar | 63.7 | 61.8 | 57.8 | 50.4 | 217 | 232 | 220 | 251 |
| Haryana | Jind | 63.0 | 54.1 | 48.3 | 45.4 | 223 | 286 | 304 | 315 |
| Haryana | Kaithal | 64.0 | 62.1 | 55.1 | 51.3 | 212 | 229 | 237 | 237 |
| Haryana | Karnal | 82.0 | 82.4 | 73.2 | 57.1 | 71 | 76 | 106 | 191 |
| Haryana | Kurukshetra | 76.7 | 81.1 | 74.1 | 62.3 | 106 | 83 | 102 | 133 |
| Haryana | Mahendragarh | 65.2 | 59.0 | 53.7 | 51.8 | 197 | 249 | 252 | 233 |

*New district carved after 2013

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State** | **District** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** |
| Haryana | Mewat | 20.6 | 26.3 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 648 | 620 | 599 | 582 |
| Haryana | Palwal | 43.6 | 48.9 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 419 | 340 | 384 | 362 |
| Haryana | Panchkula | 81.1 | 77.9 | 76.9 | 58.2 | 74 | 105 | 85 | 176 |
| Haryana | Panipat | 67.1 | 68.0 | 61.6 | 52.4 | 186 | 169 | 196 | 230 |
| Haryana | Rewari | 47.2 | 70.8 | 67.3 | 62.1 | 383 | 149 | 148 | 136 |
| Haryana | Rohtak | 77.1 | 76.9 | 72.6 | 63.4 | 102 | 108 | 108 | 127 |
| Haryana | Sirsa | 61.8 | 66.3 | 60.5 | 54.8 | 237 | 185 | 203 | 213 |
| Haryana | Sonipat | 65.8 | 76.5 | 71.8 | 57.5 | 192 | 112 | 114 | 183 |
| Haryana | Yamunanagar | 69.4 | 76.0 | 65.4 | 56.4 | 163 | 115 | 163 | 197 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Bilaspur | 72.2 | 67.4 | 64.5 | 59.2 | 140 | 173 | 171 | 167 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Chamba | 55.5 | 57.1 | 52.5 | 50.0 | 286 | 260 | 263 | 256 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Hamirpur | 74.8 | 69.5 | 67.8 | 69.2 | 125 | 158 | 141 | 88 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Kangra | 73.2 | 66.8 | 65.5 | 60.3 | 130 | 180 | 160 | 156 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Kinnaur | 74.4 | 74.3 | 71.6 | 66.2 | 127 | 124 | 115 | 99 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Kulu | 75.1 | 70.5 | 69.8 | 65.4 | 120 | 152 | 127 | 109 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Lahul & Spiti | 65.8 | 70.0 | 70.7 | 66.1 | 191 | 155 | 119 | 100 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Mandi | 71.1 | 64.3 | 63.9 | 58.2 | 146 | 202 | 177 | 178 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Simla | 79.1 | 75.7 | 75.1 | 64.7 | 85 | 116 | 98 | 115 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Sirmaur | 61.3 | 59.2 | 55.0 | 49.2 | 243 | 244 | 238 | 265 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Solan | 82.9 | 80.4 | 78.7 | 65.4 | 66 | 85 | 70 | 108 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Una | 72.3 | 66.0 | 64.4 | 62.8 | 139 | 188 | 174 | 129 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Anantnag | 36.6 | 43.1 | 38.6 | 34.9 | 515 | 403 | 425 | 476 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Badgam | 43.2 | 45.6 | 39.5 | 34.5 | 421 | 376 | 411 | 486 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Bandipura | 29.6 | 38.5 | 32.1 | 27.0 | 582 | 462 | 515 | 569 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Baramulla | 47.5 | 59.2 | 52.2 | 46.1 | 374 | 246 | 266 | 306 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Doda | 41.6 | 43.8 | 38.8 | 37.4 | 446 | 397 | 421 | 433 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Ganderbal | 40.3 | 58.1 | 53.4 | 56.2 | 462 | 253 | 255 | 199 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Jammu | 79.4 | 75.3 | 74.5 | 63.5 | 81 | 118 | 101 | 124 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Kargil | 41.9 | 54.6 | 50.0 | 47.1 | 442 | 282 | 291 | 294 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Kathua | 60.3 | 59.4 | 54.9 | 50.8 | 251 | 243 | 241 | 246 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Kishtwar | 36.7 | 44.6 | 40.7 | 38.3 | 514 | 389 | 393 | 419 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Kulgam | 38.7 | 49.8 | 42.1 | 40.1 | 489 | 328 | 373 | 390 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Kupwara | 29.9 | 37.6 | 33.3 | 29.5 | 580 | 481 | 498 | 546 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Leh ladakh | 57.2 | 78.8 | 72.3 | 57.3 | 274 | 100 | 110 | 187 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Poonch | 30.6 | 35.6 | 31.5 | 31.2 | 569 | 514 | 524 | 530 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Pulwama | 42.6 | 51.4 | 45.7 | 40.8 | 432 | 310 | 334 | 372 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Rajouri | 42.3 | 48.0 | 42.8 | 40.4 | 436 | 349 | 361 | 382 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Ramban | 31.2 | 39.2 | 33.2 | 40.6 | 565 | 455 | 499 | 375 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Reasi | 38.2 | 49.3 | 45.8 | 43.5 | 494 | 333 | 332 | 332 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Samba | 68.5 | 65.1 | 62.3 | 63.5 | 177 | 196 | 189 | 125 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Shopian | 39.9 | 53.6 | 44.1 | 46.8 | 471 | 295 | 352 | 299 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Srinagar | 56.4 | 73.8 | 72.5 | 57.7 | 281 | 128 | 109 | 180 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Udhampur | 56.4 | 54.8 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 279 | 277 | 293 | 254 |
| Jharkhand | Bokaro | 60.7 | 51.0 | 47.6 | 41.2 | 248 | 315 | 311 | 363 |
| Jharkhand | Chatra | 29.6 | 27.8 | 24.5 | 26.5 | 583 | 602 | 609 | 573 |
| Jharkhand | Deoghar | 43.1 | 42.9 | 35.1 | 40.8 | 423 | 406 | 473 | 371 |
| Jharkhand | Dhanbad | 64.7 | 52.7 | 49.2 | 40.7 | 203 | 302 | 295 | 373 |
| Jharkhand | Dumka | 41.6 | 41.4 | 34.3 | 40.5 | 447 | 426 | 481 | 377 |
| Jharkhand | Garhwa | 29.3 | 27.3 | 23.2 | 24.2 | 586 | 607 | 619 | 598 |
| Jharkhand | Giridih | 37.5 | 32.4 | 29.9 | 29.5 | 504 | 557 | 546 | 544 |
| Jharkhand | Godda | 35.4 | 36.3 | 30.5 | 33.2 | 523 | 506 | 535 | 507 |
| Jharkhand | Gumla | 43.1 | 33.9 | 31.1 | 34.7 | 424 | 540 | 530 | 481 |
| Jharkhand | Hazaribag | 55.3 | 49.1 | 43.7 | 44.2 | 288 | 336 | 354 | 325 |
| Jharkhand | Jamtara | 35.2 | 37.3 | 30.4 | 36.3 | 527 | 488 | 539 | 454 |
| Jharkhand | Khunti | 28.2 | 36.6 | 33.8 | 42.3 | 599 | 500 | 486 | 351 |
| Jharkhand | Koderma | 52.5 | 42.3 | 38.4 | 39.0 | 309 | 410 | 428 | 406 |
| Jharkhand | Latehar | 28.3 | 30.1 | 23.0 | 27.9 | 598 | 580 | 620 | 561 |
| Jharkhand | Lohardagga | 46.9 | 43.8 | 41.2 | 48.2 | 384 | 399 | 387 | 277 |
| Jharkhand | Pakur | 29.2 | 31.7 | 28.7 | 31.6 | 590 | 566 | 556 | 522 |
| Jharkhand | Palamau | 35.2 | 34.6 | 31.2 | 34.5 | 526 | 531 | 528 | 488 |
| Jharkhand | Paschimi Singhbhum | 37.7 | 45.9 | 38.1 | 37.4 | 503 | 373 | 431 | 434 |
| Jharkhand | Purbi Singhbhum | 79.4 | 65.7 | 67.6 | 60.4 | 82 | 191 | 143 | 155 |
| Jharkhand | Ramgarh | 63.0 | 46.5 | 44.3 | 40.3 | 224 | 365 | 349 | 384 |
| Jharkhand | Ranchi | 70.9 | 69.5 | 64.9 | 54.2 | 148 | 157 | 168 | 217 |
| Jharkhand | Sahebganj | 32.9 | 30.9 | 30.4 | 34.4 | 547 | 574 | 538 | 492 |
| Jharkhand | Seraikela-Kharsawan | 48.2 | 39.8 | 37.7 | 35.8 | 361 | 448 | 438 | 465 |
| Jharkhand | Simdega | 30.4 | 32.9 | 30.4 | 31.2 | 572 | 553 | 540 | 531 |
| Karnataka | Bagalkote | 74.6 | 76.8 | 68.9 | 70.2 | 126 | 110 | 134 | 86 |
| Karnataka | Bengaluru Rural | 82.8 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 87.9 | 67 | 1 | 25 | 24 |
| Karnataka | Bengaluru Urban | 96.8 | 97.5 | 96.9 | 74.6 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 66 |
| Karnataka | Belgaum | 79.9 | 80.2 | 74.6 | 73.3 | 79 | 86 | 100 | 70 |
| Karnataka | Bellary | 67.9 | 76.4 | 68.5 | 70.0 | 180 | 114 | 137 | 87 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Karnataka | Bidar | 58.5 | 59.9 | 47.4 | 53.4 | 264 | 240 | 317 | 222 |
| Karnataka | Bijapur | 59.1 | 63.9 | 54.9 | 57.6 | 258 | 210 | 239 | 182 |
| Karnataka | Chamarajanagar | 77.7 | 85.0 | 76.8 | 79.4 | 96 | 57 | 86 | 50 |
| Karnataka | Chikkaballapura | 67.1 | 76.6 | 57.4 | 55.2 | 185 | 111 | 222 | 207 |
| Karnataka | Chikmagalur | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 94.1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 15 |
| Karnataka | Chitradurga | 79.1 | 82.3 | 75.2 | 76.5 | 84 | 77 | 97 | 60 |
| Karnataka | Dakshin Kannad | 91.8 | 84.5 | 83.0 | 72.5 | 27 | 61 | 55 | 75 |
| Karnataka | Davangere | 87.0 | 80.1 | 73.4 | 73.4 | 49 | 90 | 105 | 68 |
| Karnataka | Dharwad | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Karnataka | Gadag | 92.0 | 89.1 | 82.9 | 86.3 | 25 | 44 | 57 | 30 |
| Karnataka | Gulbarga | 60.0 | 64.2 | 50.2 | 63.4 | 253 | 203 | 286 | 126 |
| Karnataka | Hassan | 100.0 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 88.7 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 22 |
| Karnataka | Haveri | 89.2 | 83.1 | 75.5 | 79.2 | 39 | 69 | 92 | 51 |
| Karnataka | Kodagu | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| Karnataka | Kolar | 64.0 | 73.6 | 67.4 | 72.1 | 211 | 131 | 146 | 77 |
| Karnataka | Koppal | 55.3 | 67.4 | 61.0 | 65.0 | 287 | 174 | 198 | 112 |
| Karnataka | Mandya | 90.0 | 87.0 | 78.1 | 77.1 | 35 | 52 | 74 | 58 |
| Karnataka | Mysore | 90.2 | 97.0 | 91.7 | 87.8 | 34 | 23 | 24 | 27 |
| Karnataka | Raichur | 63.2 | 65.2 | 57.7 | 61.4 | 221 | 192 | 221 | 141 |
| Karnataka | Ramanagara | 67.6 | 93.8 | 81.4 | 82.3 | 181 | 29 | 59 | 40 |
| Karnataka | Shimoga | 100.0 | 97.9 | 93.8 | 91.5 | 1 | 18 | 20 | 16 |
| Karnataka | Tumkur | 83.5 | 82.5 | 75.5 | 79.1 | 64 | 75 | 93 | 52 |
| Karnataka | Udipi | 97.2 | 91.6 | 94.3 | 78.4 | 17 | 38 | 19 | 54 |
| Karnataka | Uttar Kannad | 79.0 | 72.2 | 71.6 | 67.1 | 86 | 139 | 116 | 93 |
| Karnataka | Yadgir | 52.5 | 49.8 | 47.9 | 42.4 | 312 | 326 | 308 | 349 |
| Kerala | Alapuzha | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| Kerala | Ernakulam | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kerala | Idukki | 89.5 | 96.8 | 90.6 | 90.2 | 38 | 24 | 29 | 17 |
| Kerala | Kannur | 90.7 | 88.9 | 87.4 | 82.7 | 31 | 46 | 37 | 38 |
| Kerala | Kasaragod | 90.5 | 91.9 | 89.7 | 87.1 | 33 | 35 | 30 | 28 |
| Kerala | Kollam | 91.2 | 90.1 | 86.9 | 85.2 | 29 | 41 | 39 | 33 |
| Kerala | Kottayam | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kerala | Kozhikode | 92.0 | 88.8 | 85.9 | 81.2 | 26 | 47 | 43 | 43 |
| Kerala | Malappuram | 63.2 | 70.7 | 67.4 | 64.9 | 220 | 151 | 147 | 114 |
| Kerala | Palakkad | 88.2 | 90.8 | 87.7 | 85.4 | 46 | 40 | 35 | 32 |
| Kerala | Pathanamthitta | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State** | **District** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** |
| Kerala | Thiruvananthapuram | 99.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kerala | Thrissur | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kerala | Wayanad | 79.6 | 86.0 | 84.4 | 82.4 | 80 | 53 | 46 | 39 |
| Lakshadweep | Lakshadweep | 51.3 | 67.2 | 68.7 | 65.7 | 325 | 177 | 136 | 105 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Agar Malwa* | 27.8 | 36.6 | 30.5 | | 605 | 499 | 536 | |
| Madhya Pradesh | Alirajpur | 19.6 | 20.6 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 650 | 647 | 644 | 633 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Anuppur | 48.0 | 40.8 | 37.5 | 36.8 | 366 | 431 | 442 | 446 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Ashoknagar | 39.5 | 41.9 | 33.8 | 33.6 | 480 | 420 | 484 | 503 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Balaghat | 47.6 | 38.0 | 36.3 | 32.0 | 372 | 473 | 458 | 521 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Barwani | 34.3 | 35.5 | 29.8 | 28.6 | 537 | 515 | 547 | 555 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Betul | 58.7 | 47.2 | 45.0 | 41.2 | 261 | 357 | 342 | 367 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Bhind | 29.8 | 23.9 | 21.8 | 21.2 | 581 | 635 | 629 | 622 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal | 84.3 | 93.6 | 88.2 | 70.9 | 59 | 30 | 33 | 85 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Burhanpur | 46.1 | 44.8 | 31.5 | 35.5 | 390 | 387 | 526 | 468 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Chhatarpur | 37.9 | 36.3 | 32.4 | 26.2 | 500 | 505 | 513 | 579 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Chhindwara | 53.5 | 50.8 | 48.6 | 42.9 | 302 | 316 | 299 | 342 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Damoh | 41.6 | 44.2 | 36.8 | 32.8 | 445 | 392 | 451 | 514 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Datia | 39.3 | 38.7 | 35.8 | 34.6 | 482 | 456 | 464 | 484 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Dewas | 53.5 | 57.2 | 51.7 | 55.0 | 300 | 259 | 270 | 209 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Dhar | 48.9 | 47.4 | 41.9 | 41.2 | 352 | 354 | 376 | 364 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Dindori | 27.7 | 29.4 | 25.0 | 23.4 | 606 | 587 | 602 | 606 |
| Madhya Pradesh | East Nimar | 45.6 | 52.0 | 46.8 | 39.2 | 395 | 305 | 326 | 402 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Guna | 40.3 | 46.2 | 40.7 | 37.7 | 461 | 370 | 396 | 429 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 61.8 | 57.6 | 52.6 | 41.7 | 236 | 257 | 262 | 360 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Harda | 50.7 | 67.0 | 51.2 | 59.8 | 332 | 178 | 273 | 159 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Hoshangabad | 64.3 | 85.9 | 80.8 | 73.2 | 206 | 55 | 62 | 71 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Indore | 88.1 | 95.5 | 87.6 | 65.9 | 47 | 27 | 36 | 103 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | 77.7 | 80.2 | 69.2 | 57.1 | 97 | 87 | 131 | 192 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Jhabua | 28.5 | 28.6 | 25.7 | 24.0 | 595 | 591 | 592 | 600 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Katni | 51.1 | 47.5 | 43.6 | 42.9 | 327 | 352 | 357 | 339 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Mandla | 32.8 | 37.6 | 32.7 | 29.7 | 550 | 484 | 508 | 542 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Mandsaur | 51.5 | 46.6 | 41.8 | 35.3 | 322 | 363 | 377 | 472 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Morena | 28.0 | 26.1 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 602 | 622 | 605 | 595 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Narsimhapur | 58.4 | 65.0 | 60.7 | 54.9 | 266 | 198 | 202 | 210 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Neemuch | 57.9 | 55.9 | 47.0 | 40.9 | 268 | 270 | 322 | 369 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Panna | 34.0 | 36.6 | 31.9 | 28.5 | 539 | 501 | 521 | 557 |

*New district carved after 2013

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Raisen | 49.2 | 63.5 | 53.2 | 50.7 | 343 | 217 | 256 | 248 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Rajgarh | 44.4 | 45.1 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 410 | 382 | 364 | 343 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Ratlam | 58.6 | 54.7 | 49.2 | 42.9 | 262 | 278 | 296 | 341 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Rewa | 40.1 | 35.3 | 31.8 | 29.7 | 463 | 518 | 522 | 543 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Sagar | 55.6 | 63.5 | 52.9 | 48.0 | 285 | 216 | 257 | 281 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Satna | 44.4 | 40.0 | 36.5 | 38.6 | 411 | 444 | 456 | 416 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Sehore | 51.7 | 59.4 | 52.8 | 54.3 | 319 | 242 | 259 | 215 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Seoni | 42.6 | 38.2 | 33.4 | 34.0 | 434 | 470 | 494 | 496 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Shahdol | 47.3 | 40.1 | 37.1 | 33.8 | 381 | 442 | 446 | 497 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Shajapur | 53.5 | 54.3 | 48.0 | 43.1 | 301 | 284 | 306 | 337 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Sheopur | 29.0 | 30.0 | 26.0 | 24.0 | 592 | 581 | 587 | 599 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Shivpuri | 27.6 | 31.1 | 26.0 | 23.4 | 609 | 570 | 586 | 609 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Sidhi | 34.2 | 26.5 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 538 | 618 | 618 | 616 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Singrauli | 22.3 | 26.5 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 639 | 619 | 607 | 589 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Tikamgarh | 25.2 | 32.4 | 28.3 | 23.8 | 624 | 559 | 563 | 603 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Ujjain | 64.1 | 68.1 | 59.8 | 57.1 | 209 | 167 | 206 | 190 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Umaria | 31.6 | 32.4 | 31.2 | 29.4 | 562 | 558 | 529 | 547 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Vidisha | 45.6 | 50.8 | 43.5 | 39.2 | 396 | 317 | 358 | 401 |
| Madhya Pradesh | West Nimar | 41.5 | 42.6 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 450 | 408 | 433 | 442 |
| Maharashtra | Ahmednagar | 56.2 | 48.7 | 45.1 | 40.1 | 283 | 342 | 340 | 389 |
| Maharashtra | Akola | 62.3 | 56.4 | 47.3 | 48.4 | 230 | 263 | 319 | 275 |
| Maharashtra | Amravati | 70.4 | 66.8 | 56.2 | 57.4 | 152 | 179 | 233 | 185 |
| Maharashtra | Aurangabad | 57.8 | 53.7 | 48.5 | 45.3 | 269 | 292 | 300 | 319 |
| Maharashtra | Bhandara | 62.6 | 54.7 | 50.8 | 50.5 | 229 | 280 | 279 | 249 |
| Maharashtra | Bid | 45.2 | 40.5 | 36.5 | 37.2 | 403 | 435 | 453 | 436 |
| Maharashtra | Buldhana | 53.0 | 53.1 | 47.2 | 49.9 | 305 | 298 | 320 | 261 |
| Maharashtra | Chandrapur | 56.4 | 46.1 | 44.6 | 47.3 | 280 | 371 | 348 | 291 |
| Maharashtra | Dhule | 47.4 | 40.0 | 35.2 | 31.6 | 378 | 446 | 471 | 524 |
| Maharashtra | Gadchiroli | 26.4 | 30.5 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 617 | 575 | 558 | 553 |
| Maharashtra | Gondia | 47.3 | 41.5 | 33.6 | 34.4 | 380 | 425 | 489 | 491 |
| Maharashtra | Hingoli | 41.3 | 37.0 | 31.9 | 36.9 | 451 | 493 | 520 | 443 |
| Maharashtra | Jalgaon | 51.5 | 40.9 | 35.9 | 30.2 | 320 | 429 | 462 | 539 |
| Maharashtra | Jalna | 46.3 | 45.6 | 42.3 | 48.7 | 389 | 375 | 371 | 272 |
| Maharashtra | Kolhapur | 80.7 | 68.3 | 60.7 | 48.8 | 75 | 164 | 201 | 268 |
| Maharashtra | Latur | 47.4 | 44.7 | 36.5 | 38.2 | 376 | 388 | 455 | 421 |
| Maharashtra | Mumbai | 100.0 | 91.2 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 1 | 39 | 1 | 12 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Maharashtra | Mumbai Suburban | 63.7 | 79.9 | 79.2 | 80.5 | 216 | 91 | 67 | 45 |
| Maharashtra | Nagpur | 92.8 | 89.5 | 77.7 | 65.5 | 22 | 43 | 79 | 106 |
| Maharashtra | Nanded | 48.4 | 46.8 | 41.3 | 47.2 | 356 | 361 | 386 | 292 |
| Maharashtra | Nandurbar | 29.2 | 27.8 | 25.1 | 25.0 | 589 | 600 | 601 | 590 |
| Maharashtra | Nasik | 57.3 | 51.4 | 45.3 | 36.3 | 273 | 311 | 338 | 455 |
| Maharashtra | Osmanabad | 49.9 | 43.5 | 40.6 | 37.8 | 339 | 402 | 401 | 426 |
| Maharashtra | Palghar* | 41.0 | | | | 453 | | | |
| Maharashtra | Parbhani | 43.2 | 43.9 | 41.2 | 45.9 | 422 | 396 | 388 | 309 |
| Maharashtra | Pune | 86.0 | 82.7 | 81.3 | 58.2 | 53 | 73 | 60 | 175 |
| Maharashtra | Raigad | 64.7 | 55.6 | 52.7 | 43.2 | 202 | 271 | 260 | 335 |
| Maharashtra | Ratnagiri | 69.8 | 63.6 | 58.8 | 52.0 | 159 | 215 | 212 | 231 |
| Maharashtra | Sangli | 70.2 | 61.8 | 54.5 | 48.8 | 153 | 231 | 244 | 269 |
| Maharashtra | Satara | 62.7 | 51.7 | 46.9 | 38.8 | 227 | 308 | 324 | 411 |
| Maharashtra | Sindhudurg | 73.2 | 67.7 | 64.9 | 58.3 | 131 | 172 | 167 | 174 |
| Maharashtra | Solapur | 56.8 | 53.5 | 48.5 | 46.4 | 277 | 296 | 302 | 302 |
| Maharashtra | Thane | 70.5 | 54.7 | 51.8 | 34.8 | 151 | 279 | 267 | 480 |
| Maharashtra | Wardha | 81.3 | 81.5 | 75.4 | 82.1 | 73 | 79 | 95 | 41 |
| Maharashtra | Washim | 43.0 | 40.7 | 34.8 | 36.4 | 425 | 433 | 477 | 453 |
| Maharashtra | Yavatmal | 54.0 | 49.5 | 40.9 | 45.4 | 295 | 332 | 391 | 316 |
| Manipur | Bishenpur | 30.3 | 22.1 | 17.0 | 14.4 | 576 | 643 | 647 | 645 |
| Manipur | Chandel | 21.6 | 23.5 | 24.1 | 16.8 | 643 | 637 | 615 | 636 |
| Manipur | Churachandpur | 23.5 | 25.0 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 635 | 628 | 623 | 623 |
| Manipur | Imphal East | 26.2 | 21.0 | 17.3 | 13.7 | 618 | 645 | 646 | 646 |
| Manipur | Imphal West | 64.4 | 58.0 | 55.2 | 47.1 | 205 | 254 | 236 | 293 |
| Manipur | Senapati | 33.9 | 34.1 | 30.4 | 17.5 | 541 | 536 | 537 | 634 |
| Manipur | Tamenglong | 9.6 | 11.1 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 664 | 655 | 655 | 648 |
| Manipur | Thoubal | 23.6 | 24.7 | 19.7 | 15.9 | 634 | 629 | 637 | 642 |
| Manipur | Ukhrul | 14.9 | 16.7 | 13.7 | 12.6 | 659 | 653 | 652 | 647 |
| Meghalaya | East Garo Hills | 28.6 | 27.1 | 25.6 | 26.4 | 594 | 610 | 593 | 574 |
| Meghalaya | East Jaintia Hills* | 20.3 | | | | 649 | | | |
| Meghalaya | East Khasi Hills | 59.0 | 66.5 | 66.0 | 59.5 | 259 | 182 | 158 | 162 |
| Meghalaya | Jaintia Hills | 31.9 | 33.1 | 32.0 | 31.5 | 558 | 550 | 518 | 526 |
| Meghalaya | North Garo Hills* | 12.8 | | | | 662 | | | |
| Meghalaya | Ri Bhoi | 36.9 | 44.4 | 44.9 | 38.8 | 512 | 391 | 345 | 409 |
| Meghalaya | South Garo Hills | 9.3 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 8.4 | 665 | 656 | 653 | 651 |
| Meghalaya | South West Garo Hills* | 14.1 | | | | 660 | | | |

*New district carved after 2013

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Meghalaya | South West Khasi Hills* | 18.5 | | | | 653 | | | |
| Meghalaya | West Garo Hills | 28.4 | 27.8 | 25.4 | 24.8 | 596 | 601 | 595 | 592 |
| Meghalaya | West Khasi Hills | 25.8 | 29.5 | 28.3 | 28.8 | 621 | 586 | 562 | 552 |
| Mizoram | Aizawl | 54.1 | 71.2 | 64.7 | 51.6 | 294 | 146 | 170 | 234 |
| Mizoram | Champhai | 38.1 | 50.2 | 46.6 | 34.5 | 496 | 324 | 328 | 489 |
| Mizoram | Kolasib | 41.8 | 48.9 | 48.9 | 47.1 | 443 | 339 | 298 | 295 |
| Mizoram | Lawngtlai | 31.1 | 29.8 | 28.7 | 16.2 | 566 | 582 | 554 | 641 |
| Mizoram | Lunglei | 39.6 | 56.3 | 51.2 | 40.5 | 479 | 266 | 274 | 378 |
| Mizoram | Mamit | 30.8 | 46.2 | 48.4 | 46.6 | 567 | 369 | 303 | 301 |
| Mizoram | Saiha | 39.4 | 54.1 | 46.2 | 38.6 | 481 | 287 | 331 | 415 |
| Mizoram | Serchhip | 39.8 | 52.7 | 51.8 | 49.1 | 473 | 301 | 269 | 266 |
| Nagaland | Dimapur | 60.8 | 59.1 | 54.9 | 48.1 | 247 | 247 | 240 | 280 |
| Nagaland | Kiphire | 15.6 | 17.9 | 14.2 | 11.0 | 658 | 651 | 651 | 649 |
| Nagaland | Kohima | 46.3 | 53.7 | 51.0 | 43.6 | 388 | 290 | 276 | 331 |
| Nagaland | Longleng | 21.0 | 25.2 | 18.9 | 15.0 | 646 | 627 | 640 | 644 |
| Nagaland | Mokokchung | 44.0 | 50.3 | 43.9 | 40.1 | 417 | 323 | 353 | 388 |
| Nagaland | Mon | 9.9 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 663 | 654 | 654 | 650 |
| Nagaland | Peren | 18.6 | 24.6 | 22.4 | 21.4 | 652 | 631 | 624 | 621 |
| Nagaland | Phek | 13.7 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 19.5 | 661 | 652 | 645 | 632 |
| Nagaland | Tuensang | 15.7 | 20.0 | 18.4 | 16.4 | 657 | 648 | 641 | 639 |
| Nagaland | Wokha | 21.1 | 27.7 | 26.3 | 23.6 | 645 | 605 | 581 | 605 |
| Nagaland | Zunheboto | 22.4 | 28.6 | 25.2 | 20.6 | 638 | 590 | 598 | 626 |
| Odisha | Angul | 77.8 | 74.8 | 63.4 | 62.2 | 95 | 122 | 180 | 134 |
| Odisha | Baleshwar | 63.8 | 53.4 | 52.3 | 53.9 | 214 | 297 | 265 | 218 |
| Odisha | Bargarh | 57.1 | 61.4 | 53.4 | 57.3 | 275 | 236 | 254 | 188 |
| Odisha | Bhadrak | 59.6 | 51.7 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 255 | 307 | 351 | 327 |
| Odisha | Bolangir | 53.6 | 55.1 | 56.4 | 62.5 | 299 | 275 | 229 | 130 |
| Odisha | Boudh | 45.2 | 50.3 | 38.8 | 35.3 | 401 | 322 | 422 | 471 |
| Odisha | Cuttack | 88.3 | 78.4 | 70.6 | 65.9 | 45 | 103 | 122 | 104 |
| Odisha | Deogarh | 53.1 | 48.8 | 39.0 | 37.6 | 304 | 341 | 416 | 430 |
| Odisha | Dhenkanal | 64.8 | 61.6 | 56.2 | 55.4 | 201 | 233 | 232 | 204 |
| Odisha | Gajapati | 50.8 | 44.9 | 42.7 | 46.3 | 330 | 384 | 363 | 303 |
| Odisha | Ganjam | 67.2 | 61.6 | 57.4 | 62.0 | 184 | 235 | 223 | 137 |
| Odisha | Jagatsinghpur | 71.5 | 64.0 | 54.6 | 53.5 | 144 | 208 | 243 | 221 |
| Odisha | Jajpur | 69.1 | 58.8 | 54.1 | 50.7 | 169 | 250 | 248 | 247 |
| Odisha | Jharsuguda | 77.3 | 79.3 | 56.7 | 48.7 | 100 | 94 | 228 | 271 |

*New district carved after 2013

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Odisha | Kalahandi | 45.8 | 49.8 | 41.5 | 45.4 | 393 | 327 | 382 | 317 |
| Odisha | Kandhamal | 45.8 | 43.8 | 40.6 | 45.4 | 394 | 398 | 397 | 314 |
| Odisha | Kendrapara | 52.3 | 45.4 | 41.8 | 42.6 | 314 | 378 | 378 | 347 |
| Odisha | Keonjhar | 55.2 | 56.9 | 50.0 | 55.1 | 289 | 261 | 290 | 208 |
| Odisha | Khurda | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 96.5 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Odisha | Koraput | 48.7 | 49.6 | 43.1 | 43.9 | 354 | 330 | 360 | 329 |
| Odisha | Malkangiri | 26.2 | 29.8 | 26.1 | 23.9 | 619 | 583 | 585 | 601 |
| Odisha | Mayurbhanj | 52.5 | 57.9 | 53.4 | 58.2 | 311 | 255 | 253 | 177 |
| Odisha | Nawapara | 42.8 | 48.0 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 428 | 350 | 452 | 445 |
| Odisha | Nawrangpur | 30.6 | 33.0 | 26.9 | 27.3 | 571 | 551 | 574 | 566 |
| Odisha | Nayagarh | 67.5 | 62.3 | 57.0 | 60.6 | 182 | 227 | 227 | 153 |
| Odisha | Puri | 69.2 | 63.7 | 62.2 | 62.2 | 167 | 214 | 190 | 135 |
| Odisha | Rayagada | 48.3 | 45.7 | 41.3 | 47.8 | 359 | 374 | 385 | 282 |
| Odisha | Sambalpur | 83.5 | 81.4 | 64.2 | 61.3 | 63 | 82 | 175 | 143 |
| Odisha | Sonepur | 49.8 | 63.1 | 52.9 | 54.6 | 340 | 220 | 258 | 214 |
| Odisha | Sundargarh | 67.5 | 65.2 | 51.3 | 47.0 | 183 | 193 | 272 | 297 |
| Puducherry | Karaikal | 90.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Puducherry | Mahe | 80.1 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 78 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Puducherry | Puducherry | 88.7 | 95.6 | 92.0 | 89.0 | 42 | 26 | 23 | 21 |
| Puducherry | Yanam | 68.6 | 68.3 | 70.9 | 52.8 | 176 | 165 | 118 | 227 |
| Punjab | Amritsar | 78.8 | 74.3 | 73.4 | 59.1 | 87 | 125 | 104 | 168 |
| Punjab | Barnala | 69.7 | 66.0 | 57.3 | 63.6 | 160 | 187 | 224 | 122 |
| Punjab | Bathinda | 68.8 | 82.8 | 78.0 | 64.5 | 174 | 71 | 77 | 118 |
| Punjab | Faridkot | 69.5 | 71.2 | 67.7 | 58.6 | 161 | 145 | 142 | 172 |
| Punjab | Fatehgarh Sahib | 72.0 | 73.2 | 70.4 | 60.8 | 142 | 134 | 124 | 150 |
| Punjab | Fazilka | 47.8 | 46.9 | 40.5 | 48.8 | 368 | 360 | 404 | 270 |
| Punjab | Ferozpur | 75.1 | 91.6 | 90.8 | 62.3 | 119 | 37 | 26 | 132 |
| Punjab | Gurdaspur | 65.2 | 68.4 | 66.9 | 55.9 | 196 | 163 | 152 | 201 |
| Punjab | Hoshiarpur | 69.0 | 68.5 | 67.2 | 61.6 | 172 | 162 | 149 | 139 |
| Punjab | Jalandhar | 78.2 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 62.4 | 93 | 104 | 76 | 131 |
| Punjab | Kapurthala | 73.2 | 72.8 | 70.7 | 60.8 | 132 | 136 | 120 | 149 |
| Punjab | Ludhiana | 82.1 | 79.6 | 78.5 | 61.9 | 70 | 92 | 71 | 138 |
| Punjab | Mansa | 58.0 | 65.9 | 59.4 | 50.8 | 267 | 189 | 210 | 243 |
| Punjab | Moga | 61.2 | 68.6 | 64.8 | 59.1 | 244 | 160 | 169 | 169 |
| Punjab | Muktsar | 62.0 | 69.6 | 61.1 | 53.2 | 235 | 156 | 197 | 224 |
| Punjab | Pathankot | 61.8 | 62.4 | 57.8 | 56.6 | 238 | 226 | 217 | 196 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Punjab | Patiala | 82.5 | 84.1 | 85.6 | 68.6 | 68 | 63 | 44 | 90 |
| Punjab | Rupnagar | 89.0 | 80.2 | 79.5 | 60.2 | 41 | 89 | 66 | 157 |
| Punjab | Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar | 72.4 | 75.3 | 72.3 | 59.9 | 138 | 119 | 111 | 158 |
| Punjab | Sangrur | 64.0 | 72.8 | 69.7 | 59.6 | 210 | 137 | 128 | 160 |
| Punjab | Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar | 62.6 | 68.0 | 66.8 | 60.7 | 228 | 168 | 153 | 151 |
| Punjab | Tarn Taran | 49.7 | 55.5 | 49.1 | 50.0 | 341 | 273 | 297 | 258 |
| Rajasthan | Ajmer | 73.8 | 63.8 | 57.8 | 52.6 | 128 | 211 | 219 | 229 |
| Rajasthan | Alwar | 50.9 | 51.1 | 46.7 | 44.7 | 329 | 313 | 327 | 323 |
| Rajasthan | Banswara | 34.6 | 33.1 | 29.4 | 30.0 | 536 | 548 | 549 | 541 |
| Rajasthan | Baran | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.5 | 45.7 | 430 | 407 | 369 | 310 |
| Rajasthan | Barmer | 31.7 | 25.9 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 561 | 626 | 621 | 610 |
| Rajasthan | Bharatpur | 37.4 | 36.1 | 34.3 | 34.6 | 507 | 509 | 480 | 482 |
| Rajasthan | Bhilwara | 53.7 | 46.6 | 40.6 | 38.3 | 298 | 364 | 398 | 418 |
| Rajasthan | Bikaner | 52.7 | 50.5 | 47.6 | 42.9 | 308 | 320 | 312 | 340 |
| Rajasthan | Bundi | 51.1 | 47.4 | 44.9 | 47.6 | 326 | 353 | 344 | 284 |
| Rajasthan | Chittaurgarh | 63.8 | 51.1 | 46.8 | 46.0 | 215 | 314 | 325 | 308 |
| Rajasthan | Churu | 47.9 | 42.1 | 38.5 | 37.7 | 367 | 413 | 426 | 428 |
| Rajasthan | Dausa | 42.1 | 38.7 | 33.6 | 33.3 | 437 | 457 | 492 | 505 |
| Rajasthan | Dholpur | 27.1 | 24.1 | 21.0 | 22.6 | 612 | 633 | 632 | 615 |
| Rajasthan | Dungarpur | 38.0 | 33.7 | 30.3 | 31.4 | 497 | 543 | 541 | 527 |
| Rajasthan | Ganganagar | 63.4 | 65.2 | 58.8 | 53.0 | 219 | 194 | 213 | 226 |
| Rajasthan | Hanumangarh | 52.0 | 53.7 | 48.3 | 45.5 | 315 | 293 | 305 | 313 |
| Rajasthan | Jaipur | 76.6 | 71.4 | 65.0 | 51.6 | 107 | 143 | 166 | 236 |
| Rajasthan | Jaisalmer | 44.6 | 45.0 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 407 | 383 | 403 | 374 |
| Rajasthan | Jalor | 40.1 | 31.9 | 28.2 | 29.0 | 464 | 564 | 564 | 551 |
| Rajasthan | Jhalawar | 40.1 | 40.5 | 38.5 | 40.5 | 466 | 437 | 427 | 376 |
| Rajasthan | Jhunjhunu | 53.8 | 50.5 | 44.8 | 42.3 | 297 | 319 | 347 | 353 |
| Rajasthan | Jodhpur | 54.3 | 46.5 | 42.6 | 37.1 | 293 | 366 | 366 | 438 |
| Rajasthan | Karauli | 31.4 | 30.3 | 27.2 | 26.9 | 564 | 579 | 573 | 571 |
| Rajasthan | Kota | 61.5 | 59.1 | 55.4 | 46.7 | 241 | 248 | 235 | 300 |
| Rajasthan | Nagaur | 39.9 | 32.2 | 27.9 | 27.1 | 472 | 562 | 568 | 568 |
| Rajasthan | Pali | 58.9 | 45.2 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 260 | 381 | 402 | 385 |
| Rajasthan | Pratapgarh | 22.8 | 31.4 | 24.8 | 28.6 | 637 | 568 | 604 | 556 |
| Rajasthan | Rajsamand | 46.7 | 39.4 | 35.1 | 33.1 | 386 | 452 | 474 | 508 |
| Rajasthan | Sawai Madhopur | 46.8 | 47.2 | 42.1 | 40.3 | 385 | 356 | 372 | 387 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State** | **District** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** |
| Rajasthan | Sikar | 50.4 | 46.2 | 42.3 | 41.8 | 336 | 367 | 370 | 359 |
| Rajasthan | Sirohi | 47.4 | 38.0 | 34.0 | 33.0 | 375 | 474 | 483 | 511 |
| Rajasthan | Tonk | 50.7 | 48.3 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 335 | 345 | 367 | 352 |
| Rajasthan | Udaipur | 48.4 | 44.8 | 40.3 | 34.9 | 357 | 386 | 405 | 478 |
| Sikkim | East Sikkim | 83.1 | 73.4 | 75.6 | 57.4 | 65 | 133 | 91 | 186 |
| Sikkim | North Sikkim | 42.0 | 51.9 | 48.5 | 43.3 | 440 | 306 | 301 | 334 |
| Sikkim | South Sikkim | 48.1 | 54.2 | 50.1 | 46.3 | 364 | 285 | 288 | 304 |
| Sikkim | West Sikkim | 30.4 | 36.1 | 31.2 | 26.3 | 574 | 508 | 527 | 577 |
| Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | 70.2 | 71.1 | 65.4 | 62.9 | 155 | 147 | 162 | 128 |
| Tamil Nadu | Chennai | 99.6 | 96.0 | 95.1 | 94.7 | 15 | 25 | 18 | 14 |
| Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore | 94.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tamil Nadu | Cuddalore | 69.9 | 74.0 | 70.1 | 72.4 | 158 | 126 | 125 | 76 |
| Tamil Nadu | Dharmapuri | 56.6 | 62.7 | 58.4 | 57.9 | 278 | 223 | 215 | 179 |
| Tamil Nadu | Dindigul | 70.8 | 83.6 | 78.1 | 80.2 | 149 | 65 | 75 | 47 |
| Tamil Nadu | Erode | 88.4 | 94.3 | 90.7 | 87.1 | 44 | 28 | 28 | 29 |
| Tamil Nadu | Kancheepuram | 92.3 | 97.1 | 92.2 | 90.1 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 18 |
| Tamil Nadu | Kanyakumari | 88.0 | 89.0 | 84.2 | 85.7 | 48 | 45 | 47 | 31 |
| Tamil Nadu | Karur | 80.2 | 85.9 | 83.3 | 80.7 | 77 | 54 | 53 | 44 |
| Tamil Nadu | Krishnagiri | 64.9 | 70.8 | 65.6 | 66.7 | 200 | 150 | 159 | 97 |
| Tamil Nadu | Madurai | 82.2 | 91.9 | 86.9 | 89.2 | 69 | 36 | 40 | 20 |
| Tamil Nadu | Nagapattinam | 74.9 | 79.0 | 75.2 | 76.2 | 122 | 98 | 96 | 61 |
| Tamil Nadu | Namakkal | 90.9 | 88.4 | 83.8 | 83.9 | 30 | 48 | 51 | 35 |
| Tamil Nadu | Nilgiris | 86.6 | 92.3 | 86.8 | 87.9 | 51 | 34 | 41 | 26 |
| Tamil Nadu | Perambalur | 76.6 | 80.5 | 77.2 | 77.5 | 108 | 84 | 83 | 56 |
| Tamil Nadu | Pudukkottai | 70.0 | 77.7 | 75.5 | 72.7 | 157 | 106 | 94 | 74 |
| Tamil Nadu | Ramanathapuram | 69.5 | 71.3 | 67.6 | 68.4 | 162 | 144 | 144 | 91 |
| Tamil Nadu | Salem | 70.7 | 76.5 | 72.2 | 72.0 | 150 | 113 | 112 | 80 |
| Tamil Nadu | Sivaganga | 84.3 | 97.6 | 92.4 | 88.0 | 58 | 20 | 21 | 23 |
| Tamil Nadu | Thanjavur | 77.2 | 87.7 | 81.4 | 83.5 | 101 | 50 | 58 | 36 |
| Tamil Nadu | Theni | 72.1 | 83.1 | 78.3 | 84.4 | 141 | 70 | 73 | 34 |
| Tamil Nadu | Thiruvallur | 73.1 | 73.9 | 70.5 | 71.0 | 133 | 127 | 123 | 84 |
| Tamil Nadu | Thiruvarur | 69.1 | 83.6 | 79.5 | 82.8 | 170 | 66 | 65 | 37 |
| Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 85.6 | 92.4 | 88.7 | 87.9 | 55 | 33 | 32 | 25 |
| Tamil Nadu | Tirunelvali | 78.5 | 82.6 | 78.3 | 79.7 | 90 | 74 | 72 | 49 |
| Tamil Nadu | Tiruppur | 69.2 | 79.1 | 63.3 | 67.0 | 168 | 95 | 184 | 96 |
| Tamil Nadu | Tiruvannamalai | 61.4 | 67.3 | 62.7 | 64.3 | 242 | 176 | 187 | 119 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Tamil Nadu | Toothukudi | 76.8 | 84.1 | 80.4 | 78.4 | 103 | 62 | 63 | 53 |
| Tamil Nadu | Vellore | 63.2 | 71.5 | 68.5 | 73.4 | 222 | 142 | 138 | 69 |
| Tamil Nadu | Villupuram | 57.7 | 64.1 | 60.9 | 60.9 | 271 | 204 | 199 | 148 |
| Tamil Nadu | Virudhunagar | 76.7 | 83.3 | 77.0 | 80.3 | 105 | 68 | 84 | 46 |
| Telangana | Adilabad | 69.3 | 64.0 | 62.1 | 59.0 | 164 | 207 | 191 | 170 |
| Telangana | Hyderabad | 84.7 | 84.8 | 83.3 | 79.9 | 57 | 59 | 52 | 48 |
| Telangana | Karimnagar | 75.8 | 69.0 | 63.8 | 61.5 | 114 | 159 | 179 | 140 |
| Telangana | Khammam | 75.2 | 75.2 | 69.3 | 65.0 | 118 | 120 | 130 | 113 |
| Telangana | Mahbubnagar | 60.8 | 64.0 | 57.9 | 57.1 | 245 | 206 | 216 | 189 |
| Telangana | Medak | 65.9 | 73.8 | 66.1 | 65.3 | 189 | 130 | 157 | 110 |
| Telangana | Nalgonda | 77.7 | 73.8 | 64.4 | 63.6 | 98 | 129 | 172 | 121 |
| Telangana | Nizamabad | 74.9 | 74.9 | 69.4 | 68.7 | 124 | 121 | 129 | 89 |
| Telangana | Rangareddy | 70.2 | 76.9 | 73.8 | 61.0 | 154 | 107 | 103 | 146 |
| Telangana | Warangal | 76.1 | 72.6 | 68.7 | 66.2 | 110 | 138 | 135 | 98 |
| Tripura | Dhalai | 49.2 | 52.6 | 59.4 | 58.6 | 345 | 304 | 209 | 171 |
| Tripura | Gomati | 49.1 | 55.0 | 50.3 | 48.5 | 346 | 276 | 284 | 274 |
| Tripura | Khowai | 44.6 | 63.3 | 57.0 | 52.7 | 406 | 219 | 226 | 228 |
| Tripura | North Tripura | 66.9 | 57.7 | 68.3 | 65.5 | 187 | 256 | 139 | 107 |
| Tripura | Sepahijala | 47.4 | 48.1 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 377 | 348 | 359 | 333 |
| Tripura | South Tripura | 78.5 | 64.0 | 72.1 | 72.7 | 89 | 205 | 113 | 73 |
| Tripura | Unakoti | 44.4 | 49.2 | 47.0 | 41.6 | 413 | 335 | 323 | 361 |
| Tripura | West Tripura | 100.0 | 79.1 | 98.2 | 89.9 | 1 | 96 | 13 | 19 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Agra | 61.6 | 57.2 | 53.8 | 50.1 | 240 | 258 | 250 | 255 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Aligarh | 47.3 | 46.2 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 382 | 368 | 365 | 344 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Allahabad | 50.8 | 46.9 | 41.9 | 38.0 | 331 | 358 | 375 | 423 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Ambedkar Nagar | 40.6 | 36.7 | 33.4 | 33.6 | 455 | 497 | 496 | 502 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Amethi | 29.3 | 33.1 | 32.5 | 47.0 | 587 | 549 | 510 | 296 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Auraiya | 35.0 | 34.8 | 33.0 | 34.9 | 530 | 524 | 502 | 477 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Azamgarh | 41.6 | 36.6 | 35.0 | 36.0 | 448 | 498 | 476 | 463 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Baghpat | 42.6 | 42.2 | 39.0 | 40.3 | 433 | 412 | 417 | 386 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Bahraich | 29.6 | 28.1 | 25.9 | 26.1 | 584 | 596 | 588 | 580 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Ballia | 47.3 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 41.2 | 379 | 461 | 432 | 366 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Balrampur | 28.6 | 27.1 | 22.1 | 28.6 | 593 | 609 | 628 | 554 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Banda | 39.8 | 40.3 | 38.0 | 44.0 | 475 | 440 | 434 | 328 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Bara Banki | 37.4 | 42.1 | 40.9 | 45.6 | 506 | 414 | 390 | 312 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Bareilly | 45.4 | 44.8 | 40.7 | 38.6 | 399 | 385 | 392 | 414 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Basti | 44.4 | 38.4 | 38.9 | 38.3 | 414 | 463 | 419 | 420 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Bhim Nagar | 25.0 | 33.9 | 20.4 | 39.6 | 626 | 539 | 634 | 394 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Bijnor | 42.4 | 43.9 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 435 | 395 | 406 | 403 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Budaun | 31.5 | 31.2 | 28.6 | 23.1 | 563 | 569 | 557 | 612 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Bulandshahr | 44.6 | 43.5 | 40.6 | 39.0 | 408 | 401 | 399 | 405 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Chandauli | 39.2 | 40.8 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 484 | 430 | 447 | 447 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Chitrakoot | 36.5 | 39.6 | 38.9 | 40.9 | 519 | 450 | 418 | 368 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Deoria | 48.2 | 42.0 | 37.7 | 39.0 | 362 | 417 | 439 | 407 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Etah | 38.4 | 38.6 | 38.1 | 36.3 | 492 | 459 | 430 | 457 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Etawah | 42.0 | 38.4 | 36.9 | 38.2 | 439 | 465 | 449 | 422 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Faizabad | 43.0 | 40.8 | 37.5 | 36.1 | 427 | 432 | 443 | 460 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Farrukhabad | 36.9 | 37.8 | 35.2 | 38.3 | 513 | 477 | 470 | 417 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Fatehpur | 38.3 | 37.4 | 34.3 | 35.2 | 493 | 486 | 482 | 474 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Firozabad | 35.3 | 34.6 | 30.6 | 31.4 | 524 | 529 | 534 | 528 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Gautam Buddha Nagar | 76.0 | 87.1 | 84.2 | 60.4 | 112 | 51 | 48 | 154 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad | 78.2 | 75.4 | 70.6 | 51.0 | 92 | 117 | 121 | 241 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Ghazipur | 38.8 | 37.1 | 36.8 | 38.8 | 488 | 491 | 450 | 410 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Gonda | 33.0 | 34.7 | 30.7 | 32.6 | 546 | 526 | 533 | 516 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Gorakhpur | 62.1 | 52.6 | 45.0 | 41.9 | 231 | 303 | 341 | 358 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Hamirpur-U | 53.8 | 49.7 | 47.6 | 54.3 | 296 | 329 | 313 | 216 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Hardoi | 33.2 | 34.5 | 32.5 | 36.2 | 544 | 532 | 512 | 458 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Hathras | 49.2 | 48.7 | 45.0 | 45.3 | 344 | 344 | 343 | 318 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Jalaun | 45.1 | 41.7 | 40.7 | 46.1 | 404 | 423 | 395 | 307 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Jaunpur | 44.5 | 41.5 | 38.3 | 40.0 | 409 | 424 | 429 | 391 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Jhansi | 51.4 | 55.3 | 51.0 | 51.3 | 324 | 274 | 277 | 238 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Jyotiba Phule Nagar | 46.6 | 55.5 | 47.0 | 50.0 | 387 | 272 | 321 | 257 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Kanauj | 36.0 | 38.3 | 35.4 | 39.1 | 520 | 466 | 469 | 404 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur Dehat | 64.4 | 56.2 | 54.3 | 58.3 | 204 | 267 | 247 | 173 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur Nagar | 57.7 | 54.6 | 52.4 | 42.7 | 270 | 281 | 264 | 345 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Kanshiram Nagar | 31.8 | 34.1 | 26.7 | 31.6 | 559 | 537 | 577 | 523 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Kaushambi | 27.2 | 36.8 | 29.7 | 30.3 | 611 | 495 | 548 | 536 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Kheri | 33.5 | 33.5 | 32.9 | 34.6 | 542 | 546 | 504 | 485 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Kushi Nagar | 39.6 | 37.2 | 34.7 | 37.1 | 478 | 490 | 478 | 439 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Lalitpur | 40.1 | 43.8 | 38.6 | 41.2 | 468 | 400 | 424 | 365 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 77.3 | 71.8 | 76.6 | 55.6 | 99 | 140 | 88 | 203 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Maharajganj | 32.1 | 33.9 | 31.5 | 35.2 | 554 | 541 | 525 | 473 |

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | District | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Mahoba | 32.0 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 44.5 | 556 | 454 | 420 | 324 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Mainpuri | 36.5 | 35.5 | 31.9 | 36.5 | 517 | 516 | 519 | 451 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Mathura | 48.1 | 54.3 | 50.3 | 51.3 | 363 | 283 | 283 | 239 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Mau | 32.6 | 34.7 | 32.8 | 34.1 | 551 | 527 | 507 | 494 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Meerut | 64.2 | 63.4 | 63.0 | 59.3 | 208 | 218 | 186 | 166 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Mirzapur | 45.3 | 41.9 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 400 | 419 | 412 | 393 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Moradabad | 48.0 | 50.5 | 50.2 | 56.9 | 365 | 318 | 285 | 193 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Muzaffarnagar | 47.5 | 44.2 | 45.5 | 38.6 | 373 | 393 | 337 | 413 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Panchsheel Nagar | 30.2 | 34.6 | 27.7 | 29.2 | 577 | 530 | 570 | 549 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Pilibhit | 34.8 | 38.2 | 33.4 | 36.4 | 533 | 469 | 495 | 452 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Prabudh Nagar* | 25.0 | 36.8 | 25.4 | 44.9 | 625 | 496 | 596 | 321 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Pratapgarh | 39.3 | 36.4 | 33.2 | 33.8 | 483 | 504 | 500 | 498 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Rai Bareli | 52.8 | 49.3 | 43.7 | 36.7 | 307 | 334 | 355 | 449 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Rampur | 37.0 | 40.2 | 37.3 | 40.5 | 511 | 441 | 444 | 380 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Saharanpur | 47.8 | 52.8 | 47.8 | 48.1 | 369 | 300 | 309 | 278 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Sant Kabir Nagar | 30.4 | 36.1 | 33.8 | 36.2 | 575 | 510 | 485 | 459 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Sant Ravidas Nagar | 42.7 | 38.7 | 35.4 | 34.4 | 431 | 458 | 468 | 490 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Shahjahanpur | 37.8 | 39.9 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 502 | 447 | 460 | 456 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Shravasti | 25.5 | 34.4 | 33.8 | 43.2 | 622 | 533 | 487 | 336 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Siddharthanagar | 26.0 | 28.4 | 26.3 | 30.1 | 620 | 593 | 582 | 540 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Sitapur | 32.0 | 34.6 | 33.6 | 34.6 | 555 | 528 | 490 | 483 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Sonbhadra | 49.1 | 40.5 | 37.2 | 36.9 | 347 | 438 | 445 | 444 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Sultanpur | 49.1 | 47.2 | 42.0 | 36.0 | 348 | 355 | 374 | 462 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Unnao | 30.0 | 38.2 | 36.3 | 39.4 | 579 | 471 | 457 | 397 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Varanasi | 70.1 | 59.2 | 54.8 | 49.8 | 156 | 245 | 242 | 263 |
| Uttarakhand | Almora | 69.2 | 64.4 | 63.1 | 59.6 | 166 | 201 | 185 | 161 |
| Uttarakhand | Bageshwar | 62.1 | 56.6 | 54.4 | 51.1 | 232 | 262 | 245 | 240 |
| Uttarakhand | Chamoli | 60.5 | 59.9 | 57.8 | 53.8 | 250 | 239 | 218 | 219 |
| Uttarakhand | Champawat | 68.0 | 58.2 | 57.1 | 53.0 | 179 | 252 | 225 | 225 |
| Uttarakhand | Dehradun | 84.0 | 81.8 | 80.1 | 66.0 | 60 | 78 | 64 | 101 |
| Uttarakhand | Garhwal | 65.7 | 62.8 | 63.4 | 59.3 | 193 | 221 | 183 | 165 |
| Uttarakhand | Haridwar | 65.0 | 70.0 | 63.9 | 56.8 | 198 | 154 | 178 | 194 |
| Uttarakhand | Nainital | 76.7 | 66.5 | 65.5 | 56.6 | 104 | 183 | 161 | 195 |
| Uttarakhand | Pithoragarh | 71.7 | 68.5 | 66.7 | 64.5 | 143 | 161 | 155 | 117 |
| Uttarakhand | Rudraprayag | 52.4 | 60.0 | 58.7 | 57.6 | 313 | 238 | 214 | 181 |
| Uttarakhand | Tehri Garhwal | 59.3 | 56.4 | 53.7 | 50.4 | 256 | 265 | 251 | 250 |

*Name changed to Shamli

| | | CRISIL Inclusix scores | | | | CRISIL Inclusix ranks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State** | **District** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** | **2013** |
| Uttarakhand | Udham Singh Nagar | 65.9 | 74.5 | 69.0 | 64.0 | 190 | 123 | 132 | 120 |
| Uttarakhand | Uttar Kashi | 50.7 | 56.4 | 51.8 | 49.8 | 333 | 264 | 268 | 262 |
| West Bengal | Alipurduar* | 28.2 | | | | 600 | | | |
| West Bengal | Bankura | 46.0 | 36.5 | 33.6 | 39.5 | 391 | 503 | 491 | 396 |
| West Bengal | Barddhaman | 63.5 | 49.6 | 50.5 | 48.1 | 218 | 331 | 282 | 279 |
| West Bengal | Birbhum | 52.0 | 42.9 | 45.3 | 45.7 | 316 | 405 | 339 | 311 |
| West Bengal | Cooch Behar | 47.7 | 41.1 | 56.0 | 61.1 | 370 | 428 | 234 | 145 |
| West Bengal | Dakshin Dinajpur | 51.0 | 38.2 | 47.4 | 47.3 | 328 | 468 | 316 | 290 |
| West Bengal | Darjeeling | 70.9 | 66.1 | 71.2 | 71.7 | 147 | 186 | 117 | 81 |
| West Bengal | Howrah | 62.0 | 45.4 | 50.8 | 47.8 | 234 | 377 | 281 | 283 |
| West Bengal | Hugli | 60.6 | 45.2 | 50.8 | 50.3 | 249 | 380 | 280 | 252 |
| West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 68.9 | 39.4 | 51.0 | 56.2 | 173 | 451 | 278 | 200 |
| West Bengal | Kolkata | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 77.0 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 59 |
| West Bengal | Maldah | 40.0 | 33.7 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 469 | 545 | 463 | 464 |
| West Bengal | Murshidabad | 40.4 | 34.2 | 39.8 | 42.0 | 460 | 535 | 409 | 357 |
| West Bengal | Nadia | 54.4 | 42.0 | 47.4 | 48.4 | 290 | 418 | 318 | 276 |
| West Bengal | North 24 Parganas | 58.4 | 45.4 | 49.4 | 47.5 | 265 | 379 | 294 | 287 |
| West Bengal | Paschim Medinipur | 50.0 | 41.8 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 337 | 421 | 383 | 370 |
| West Bengal | Purba Medinipur | 51.5 | 38.3 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 321 | 467 | 440 | 432 |
| West Bengal | Puruliya | 32.9 | 27.0 | 25.8 | 27.3 | 548 | 613 | 589 | 565 |
| West Bengal | South 24 Parganas | 44.8 | 33.8 | 37.8 | 38.9 | 405 | 542 | 437 | 408 |
| West Bengal | Uttar Dinajpur | 41.9 | 34.7 | 37.9 | 43.1 | 441 | 525 | 436 | 338 |
| Total | | 58.0 | 56.2 | 53.2 | 50.1 | | | | |

*New district carved after 2013

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# Methodology

# Methodology for calculating CRISIL Inclusix

This section describes the methodology for calculating CRISIL Inclusix.

## Objective

CRISIL Inclusix measures the extent of financial inclusion at a geographical level, starting with the district and aggregating across state, region and national levels.

## Coverage

CRISIL Inclusix covers all 666 districts, 36 states/ union territories and five regions in the country as of the end of March 31, 2016.

CRISIL Inclusix also measures financial inclusion for different periods to enable inter-temporal comparison. It currently measures financial inclusion on an annual frequency from 2009 to 2016. Depending on the availability of data, the frequency can be increased.

## Parameters

Several dimensions are used to evaluate the extent of financial inclusion in a country. CRISIL has followed a multidimensional approach to compute financial inclusion.

CRISIL Inclusix is a composite index, currently measuring financial inclusion as an aggregate of four key dimensions: branch, credit, deposit and insurance penetration.

CRISIL Inclusix uses six parameters as proxies to measure the four key dimensions of financial inclusion (table 9).

**Dimensions and parameters used to measure financial inclusion**

| | Parameters | Significance | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Branch penetration (BP)** | No. of branches per lakh of population in a district | Measures the ease with which people in a particular territory can access financial services | The higher the better |
| **Credit penetration (CP)** | No. of loan accounts per lakh of population in a district | Measures the extent of access to loan products offered in a particular territory | The higher the better |
| | No. of loan accounts classified in "personal loans" occupation group as per the RBI's definition or number of microfinance loans per lakh of population in a district | Measures access to credit for retail borrowers, who typically face financial non-inclusion | The higher the better |
| | No. of agricultural advances per lakh of population in a district | Measures farmers' access to credit | The higher the better |
| **Deposit penetration (DP)** | No. of deposit accounts per lakh of population in a district | Measures the extent of access to deposit products offered by banks in a particular territory | The higher the better |
| **Insurance penetration (IP)** | No. of life insurance policies per lakh of population in a district | Measures the extent of access to insurance services offered by insurance companies in a particular territory | The higher the better |

As CRISIL defines financial inclusion in terms of coverage, reach and penetration, and not in terms of size or volume, all CRISIL Inclusix parameters are measured in non-monetary units.

## Data

- Data on banks has been downloaded from the RBI's official website - https://dbie.rbi.org.in.
- Data on MFIs from fiscal 2013 onwards has been provided by MFIN.
- Data on insurance has been provided by IIB and is available only for fiscal 2016.
- Data on population for 2011 has been used as per Census of India 2011.
- Data on population for other years has been estimated using population data as per Census of India 2001 and 2011. The estimation was done using the growth factor for population between 2001 and 2011.
- Population of the reorganised and newly formed districts has been obtained from the state ministries or estimated based on the taluka-wise composition of the existing and newly carved-out districts or sourced from their official state or district websites, to the extent available.
- Data reckoned for evaluating deposit penetration has been revised to include all deposits (current, savings and term) as against only savings deposit reckoned in the earlier editions. This change enlarges the measure of deposit accounts.
- Data reckoned for evaluating credit penetration has been revised to include total loan, retail loan and agri loan accounts as against total loan, small borrower loan and agri loan accounts in the earlier editions. Small borrower loan account has been replaced with retail loan account as the latter provides more granularity on household consumption-linked credit.
- In case there has been a sharp increase or decrease in the parametric value for any district followed by a reversal in trend in the subsequent year, the parametric value for the impacted year has been rationalised by taking the median value of the previous and subsequent years.

## Calculations: CRISIL Inclusix

The calculation of CRISIL Inclusix involves the following steps:

**Step 1**

**Normalisation of parameters**

As noted above, CRISIL Inclusix is a composite index that measures financial inclusion as an aggregate of six parameters. However, these parameters have different units and cannot, therefore, be aggregated directly to arrive at a composite index. Every parameter is first normalised using the Min-Max method of normalisation:

$$Xi\ (Normalised) = \frac{Xi - X(min)}{X(max) - X(min)} * 100$$

Xi value for a particular parameter for the district 'i'

X (min) minimum value for a particular parameter observed across all districts

X (max) maximum value for a particular parameter observed across all districts

Normalisation converts data for every parameter into numbers between 0 and 100; 0 depicts the worst performer and 100 the best. Normalised values of all the six parameters may be referred to as parameter indices. The normalised parameter indices are free of units and dimensions, and are easily aggregated. This approach is similar to the one used by

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for computation of well-known development indices such as the Human Development Index.

CRISIL Inclusix, however, employs a modified version of the Min-Max method of normalisation. Its minimum and maximum values are different from the observed minimum and maximum values. Moreover, the minimum and maximum values it uses are rebased only after five years. This facilitates inter-temporal comparison of the index to assess progress in financial inclusion over time.

The maximum is set at a defined ideal value for each parameter. This ensures that the normalised scores for districts with lower values do not cluster. Hence, capping the maximum value at a lower-than-observed maximum ensures a meaningful differentiation among districts with low scores.

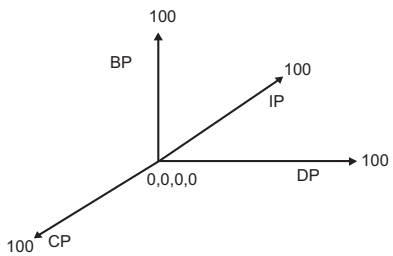
**Step 2**

**Aggregation using the displaced ideal method**

Aggregation entails aggregation of the four dimension indices (BP, average of the three CP parameter indices, DP and IP).

The four dimension indices - BP, CP, DP and IP - may be represented in a four-dimensional space with 0 as the minimum value and 100 as the maximum (ideal) for each dimension.

Each district may be represented by a particular point in the four dimensional space (0, 0, 0, 0 and 100, 100, 100, 100) shown above. CRISIL Inclusix is measured as the inverse of the Euclidean distance from the ideal point (100, 100, 100, 100). The Euclidean Distance Method is used to calculate the distance between any two points in an n-dimensional space.




$$\text{CRISIL Inclusix - District (I)} = 100 - \frac{\sqrt{(100-BPi)^2+(100-CPi)^2+(100-DPi)^2+(100-IPi)^2}}{\sqrt{4}}$$

In the formula, the numerator of the second component is the Euclidean distance of the district 'i' from the ideal point (100, 100, 100, 100), normalising it in order to make the value lie between 0 and 100, and the inverse distance is considered so that the higher value corresponds to higher financial inclusion.

This method of aggregation, as opposed to the averaging method, satisfies all the intuitive properties of an index, including

- Normalisation
- Anonymity
- Monotony
- Proximity
- Uniformity
- Signaling

All these properties, together called NAMPUS, are discussed in IGIDR Working Paper 2008, authored by Hippu Salk, Kristle Nathan, Srijit Mishra, and B Sudhakara Reddy.

This method of aggregation does away with the assumption of perfect substitutability among the four dimensions of the averaging method. Hence, a good performance in one dimension, say DP, does not fully compensate for poor performance in another dimension, say CP.

CRISIL believes that all four dimensions are critical and independent of each other. For a district to score well in financial inclusion, it should score well in all the dimensions.

### Recalibration of ideals and score cut-offs

In the first three editions of the index, ideals and score cut-offs (indicating different levels of financial inclusion - high, above average, below average and low) have been kept constant to facilitate inter-temporal comparison. However, like most other indices, CRISIL revisits the ideals and score cut-offs on a periodic basis for their continued relevance, and recalibrates them as and when needed.

As mirrored in the progress of CRISIL Inclusix since 2013, financial inclusion metrics have steadily expanded over these years. This has entailed recalibration of the ideals to ensure meaningful coverage of and differentiation among districts across all years.

In the current edition, we have rebased the ideals across the existing three dimensions viz., BP, CP and DP, and calibrated ideals for the newly included dimension IP. Based on these changes we have revised cut-off scores as well.

### Incorporation of life insurance data in the index in 2016

Insurance has been added as the fourth dimension in the index and incorporation in index calculation is described in step 2. In future, health insurance can also be added along with life insurance as and when granular district-wise data is available.

### Incorporation of MFIs in the index in 2013

The index value for any district from 2013 onwards has been arrived at by combining the bank and MFI data at an individual dimension level. Say, for example, the BP score for any district has been arrived at by combining the normalised BP scores of banks and MFIs. The CP score for any district has been arrived at in a similar manner. MFIs do not contribute to the DP score. Rest of the methodology remains identical.

We have considered the following unique aspects pertaining to MFIs in this process:

1. While banks contribute to all the three dimensions of financial inclusion, MFIs' contribution is limited to only two of the three dimensions, as regulation forbids them from accepting deposits.

2. MFIN has provided data on MFIs for 513 districts (out of 666 districts), reflecting their current presence.

3. CRISIL has only considered active MFI loan accounts in its Inclusix score. Most of the loan accounts in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are inactive as there is limited microfinance activity after the promulgation of ordinance by the state government in October 2010.

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