



## AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON THE LEVEL AND DETERMINANTS OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION: THE CASE OF TURKEY

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose-** The purpose of this study is to evaluate the current situation of financial inclusion and its determinants in Turkey.

**Methodology-** The study employed the descriptive analysis method and Probit regression and the data was obtained through questionnaires from 480 respondents.

**Findings-** The analysis reveals that in Turkey, 89.8% of the individuals have a formal account, and the remaining 10.2% of individuals are unbanked. Although the unbanked population is small in Turkey, financially excluded individuals were mostly excluded voluntarily. Using an account to save money and borrowing from family or friends are more common. In Turkey, 69.8% of respondents benefited from insurance services.

**Conclusion-** Based on the analysis findings, it is concluded that individuals' income & education levels are significantly associated with account ownership and formal savings. The income variable affected formal borrowing as well. The individual's age only affected to account ownership, while gender did not significantly affect financial inclusion indicators.

**Keywords:** Financial inclusion, financial access, financial exclusion.

**JEL Codes:** O16, D14, G21

## FINANSAL İÇERME DÜZEYİ VE BELİRLEYİCİLERİ ÜZERİNE AMPİRİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ

### ÖZET

**Amaç-** Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'deki finansal içerme mevcut durumunu ve belirleyicilerini değerlendirmektir.

**Metodoloji-** Araştırmada veriler, 480 kişiye uygulanan online anket ile elde edilmiştir. Tanımlayıcı istatistikler ve probit regresyonu kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir.

**Bulgular-** Analiz bulguları, Türkiye'de bireylerin % 89,8'inin resmi bir hesaba sahip olduğunu ve geri kalan % 10,2'sinin ise banka dışı kalan kitle olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Finansal kapsam dışında kalan bireyler çoğunlukla gönüllü olarak dışlanmışlardır. Ülkede bir finansal kurum hesabını kullanarak para biriktirme ve aile, akraba veya arkadaşlardan borç alma yöntemi diğer yöntemlere göre daha yaygındır. Ayrıca, ankete katılanların % 69,8'i sigorta hizmetlerinden de yararlanmışlardır.

**Sonuç-** Analiz bulgularına dayalı olarak, Türkiye'de bireylerin gelir ve eğitim düzeyi ile hesap sahipliği ve resmi tasarrufları arasında önemli bir ilişki olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Ayrıca, gelir değişkeni resmi kredi kullanımını da anlamlı bir şekilde etkilemiştir. Bireylerin yaşı sadece hesap sahipliğini anlamlı bir şekilde etkilerken, cinsiyet finansal içerme göstergelerini anlamlı olarak etkilememiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Finansal içerme, finansal erişim, finansal dışlanma.

**JEL Kodları:** O16, D14, G21

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