



**BANKING DENSITY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO ENHANCING
THE VOLUME OF BANK DEPOSITS-ANALYTICAL RESEARCH FOR
THE IRAQI BANKING SECTOR**

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
<p>The strength and development of the banking sector is a major criterion for judging the soundness of the economy and its ability to attract local and foreign deposits, and based on the principle of deposits being the basic source and vital lifeline for the work of banks, the banking system is the backbone of the economy, and from this standpoint the aim of the research is to test the effect of banking density as an independent variable across its dimensions. (The number of branches, the number of accounts at banks, the number of electronic cards, the number of ATMs, the number of point-of-sale devices) in enhancing the volume of bank deposits as a dependent variable with its dimensions represented by (total deposits, current deposits, fixed deposits, and savings deposits). If the problem of the research is represented by the reluctance of capital owners to deposit in banks due to the weakness of the means of attraction by the banks. The importance of the research stems from the role played by the increasing volume of bank deposits, which are the largest and least expensive source of financing than other sources of financing, in meeting the requirements of development and increasing the efficiency of the banking sector, which in turn drives the wheel of trade and economy for the country. For the purpose of achieving the objectives of the research, I rely on data related to the official research with observations. Monthly reports for the years 2017-2021, which were processed in the ECXEL program and the formulation of hypotheses that were tested using statistical methods (EVIEW10, SPSS V.23).</p>	<p>Banking density, bank deposits.</p>

Introduction

Banks are one of the important institutions that constitute the financial system in any country's economy, and they also affect the improvement of economic efficiency, by directing funds from units with surplus resources to those who have better investment opportunities. As a result of the rapid development in the field of technology that the banking sector has witnessed, demand Possessing the ability to keep pace with developments in particular by the Iraqi banking industry and to exercise the influence assigned to it through solid scientific research into the means that Iraqi banks can adopt to develop their deposits.

Since the banking density index is one of the most prominent indicators of financial inclusion, we find it necessary to know the extent of the public's response to this indicator, and is it a negative response? Or positive? More important than that are the repercussions of this response in the volume of bank deposits. Deposits are considered the most important sources of financing for the bank and constitute the largest percentage of the financing structure. In addition, they are low in cost compared to the rest of the financing sources. Therefore, bank deposits are considered the most important savings vessel that banks resort to and deal with.

Methodology

First: the importance of research

The world is witnessing a rapid development towards greater control, power and banking dominance, given the importance of the banking sector in achieving economic growth for any country, and because bank deposits are one of the most important sources of funding for commercial banks and what distinguishes them from other financial institutions, as they are considered the largest source of funding obtained by a commercial bank. It is less expensive than other sources of financing, whether they are external or internal sources of financing. Therefore, the decrease in the volume of bank deposits is considered a problem that may be reflected in the performance and efficiency of commercial banks, and then on the nature and size of their investments. From here, the importance of the research was born.

Second: The research problem

Deposits are considered one of the most important sources of financing for banks, and they have a major impact in providing the liquidity necessary to finance investment. However, the problem of the research centers on the reluctance of capital owners to deposit in banks, as a result of their tendency to hoarding, firstly, and the weak means of attraction by banks, secondly. This reluctance is the reason for a shortage in The number of depositors and the size of bank deposits, and thus on the bank's performance and efficiency. Therefore, it is necessary to find an effective mechanism to increase bank deposits, and since the banking density index is one of the indicators of financial inclusion, and is considered a catalyst to attract depositors' money. From here, the research problem can be summarized by the following question (Is there Relationship of the banking density index to the volume of bank deposits?).

Third: Research hypothesis

Is there a statistically significant effect between banking density indicators and the size of bank deposits?

Sub-hypotheses emerge from them.

1-There is no statistically significant effect of banking density indicators on the volume of current deposits.

2-There is no statistically significant effect of banking density indicators on the volume of fixed deposits.

3- There is no statistically significant effect of banking density indicators on the volume of savings deposits.

Fourth: Research objectives

Highlighting the relationship of banking density indicators to the volume of deposits during the research period and comparing which deposits (current, fixed, or savings) were more responsive than others.

Fifth: The study population and sample

The study population represents the Iraqi banking system, while the study sample includes banks operating inside Iraq.

Sixth: Limitations of the study

Time limits: The practical aspect of this study extends from 2017 to 2021 and is based on monthly data.

Spatial boundaries: Iraqi.

Objective limitations: The study will be limited to the following topics (banking density, bank deposits).

Theoretical aspect of the research

First: banking density

The expansion of banks and their spread in multiple regions of the country makes it easier for the community to gain time and effort by increasing the attraction of deposits, and the amount of societal resources held by the banks increases. These resources are directed in the form of loans to be invested in a development program that will increase the value of economic growth. The banking system is considered to have It is extremely important in economic activity, through the range of services it provides to the economy, namely mobilizing deposits, providing credit, and collecting scattered savings, by accepting them in the form of deposits that finance investments.

1 -The concept and definition of banking density

The distribution of branches in many places with the provision of banking services on a large scale makes it possible to provide many services on an economical basis. (Jakob & Tigran, 2011: 42)

As you also know, the decisions and activities that aim to make banking services accessible to the public, distributing services means reaching the beneficiaries and ensuring their availability in the appropriate manner and in the appropriate place for them. (Muhammad, 2019: 29)

Banking density also defined the distribution of local commercial banks in a thoughtful manner and based on the visions of their senior management, embodied in policies and directions that leave in the minds and minds of their current customers a state of satisfaction and contentment with their services provided, in addition to their targeting of new customers that attract them due to their services, such as accepting deposits, providing loans and other services that they need in light of the bank's approval. The Central Bank of Iraq and its satisfaction with its financial actions, the merit of its management,

its capital structure, and its contribution to giving priority to the public good and providing the best banking service to the public. (Mahdi, 2019: 23)

2 -The importance of banking density

The bank relies on a network of branches, systems and programs to respond to the needs of beneficiaries, as they constitute the strategic focus of the bank's marketing. The banking system becomes more organized and stable, which encourages banks to open new branches. Therefore, supervision, control and regulation of the sector opens the way for bank branches, publishing them and issuing licenses. Related to this activity, therefore, this policy is the driving force for the growth and development of the banking system, diversifying and dispersing its portfolio of assets, deposits and credit, improving the services it provides from opening accounts to issuing payment cards, credit cards, smart cards, ATMs and other types (Al-Nusairi, 2017: 53)

3-Banking density objectives

A - Development Bank seeks the convenience of its customers and establishes branches that provide banking services to all customers without any hassle to complete transactions.

B- Working to shorten the time it takes for customers to reach the bank to obtain services and develop information and technology, in addition to saving effort for the target audience as they consider establishing a new branch.

C - Enables customers to understand the activities that bank branches use to market and apply banking products and services and the extent to which they benefit from them. (Abed and Abu Said, 2016: 50)

4 -Factors affecting the election of a bank branch. Factors affecting the election of a bank branch

A - The bank's financial capacity: The higher the bank's financial capacity, the more suitable a place and buildings it can choose for banking transactions at the present time and in the future.

B - The nature of the banking market. This means the number, concentration, and dispersion of customers. The more concentrated the market is, the more encouraging it is to open a large branch. Conversely, if the market is characterized by dispersion, then it is necessary to open a small-sized banking unit.

C - The nature of the banking service provided. The characteristics of the banking product affect the design and choice of the distribution outlet. If the amount of banking services provided in the region is large, especially since some banking services require a special technical level, this requires the use of non-traditional distribution channels such as the use of an ATM, in addition to Therefore, the size of the branch varies depending on the nature of banking services (Mohamed, 2019: 30).

Second: Bank deposits

Banks depend mainly on deposits in their work. The banking sector is the only sector that depends on other people's money for its investments. Therefore, deposits are considered the lifeblood of the banking sector, as the banks that own the largest share of deposits have the ability to compete with other banks and achieve a competitive advantage.

1-The concept and definition of bank deposits

Deposits are among the oldest banking services provided by banking institutions. In order to provide this service, the bank requires that any withdrawal of the deposit be incurred directly, whether from the owner of the deposit or through a person authorized to withdraw. The bank provides security for the depositor's funds and preserves them. (Rose & Hudgins, 2008: 388)

The deposit was defined by the Iraqi Trade Law No. (36) of 1984 as a contract between the bank and the depositor, according to which the bank is allowed to own the money deposited with it and dispose of it in a manner consistent with its professional activities, and undertakes to return it to the depositor upon request, upon expiration of the contract period, or upon notification. (Al-Lami, 2016: 364)

The word deposit also means a cash amount paid to an entity and deposited as a credit amount in the account of that entity according to conditions that require paying the deposit or transferring it to another account with interest or bonus or without interest and bonus either at the request of the depositing party or according to a time agreed upon by the depositor. (Daoud and Mujbil, 2020: 392-416)

2-The importance of bank deposits

A- Absorbing surplus purchasing power if it is directed toward saving.

B - Limiting hoarding because hoarding is equivalent to blocking funds and withholding them from the public benefit.

C- Restraining inflation.

D - Confirming the preference of the country's local operation as a saving tool, and this is linked to the nature of the country's economic system and the economic conditions it is experiencing. (Al-Maksousi, 2000: 25).

3-Types of bank deposits

A- Current deposits

Bank accounts that allow depositors to withdraw or transfer money to another party via instruments include current accounts without an interest rate and are called demand deposits, interest-bearing accounts in which the withdrawal system is possible for negotiation, and money market deposit accounts (Khalil, 2018: 50).

- Current demand deposits: These are the deposits deposited by individuals and entities with banks, where they can be withdrawn at any time they wish without prior notification from them, in accordance with orders issued by the depositor to the bank, according to which payment may be made to him or to another person appointed by him in the order issued by him to the bank, and payment may be made. For any person who appears in his name, this matter is called a deed. These deposits do not bear interest in most countries, as is the case in other types, due to the instability of the balance of these deposits. (Mamandi, 2012: 78)
- Negotiable deposits: It is a negotiable withdrawal system that appeared at the beginning of 1980 within what is known as transaction accounts. This account requires only a small balance from the depositor. Moreover, this type of deposits is only allowed for individuals and non-profit institutions, and this category of deposits accepts withdrawals by checks. However, it is less common than demand deposits because the withdrawal order is subject to negotiation, but at the same time commercial banks pay interest on this type of deposit, and this does not happen with demand deposits (Saunders & Cornett, 2012: 354).
- Money market deposits: These are deposits that can be withdrawn for specific times, provided to provide banks with a tool to compete with investment funds in the money markets provided by large brokerage companies. In addition, commercial banks have the right to notify a withdrawal notice days before the date of withdrawal of the deposit, and commercial banks pay

interest rates for these deposits according to prevailing rates in the money market, which means that the interest rates paid for these deposits change with changes in money market interest rates, with competitive differences, (Koch& MacDonald, 2015: 373) These deposits are similar to common money market funds, but they differ from demand deposits and negotiable deposit accounts in that they are not subject to legal reserve requirements, so banks prefer this type of deposits because they reduce the actual cost of the bank, which allows for the payment of higher rates. To attract her (Khalil, 2018: 52).

B- Fixed deposits (time)

They are deposits whose maturity date is determined according to the agreement between the bank and the depositor, and the depositor does not have the right to withdraw them except after the agreed upon period has passed. This category of deposits takes the following forms (Nima, 2018: 34).

* Term deposits: These are funds that individuals, public and private bodies wish to deposit with a commercial bank for a specified period in advance, such as (15 days, 3 months, 6 months, or a year) and cannot be withdrawn from them before the due date. The interest rate also increases on These deposits increase in proportion as the size of the deposit increases and the duration of the deposit increases. If the client withdraws all or part of the deposit before the date agreed upon between the two parties, then the agreed upon interest will decrease as well. These deposits are not withdrawn by means of instruments and are considered one of the most attractive types of deposits for capital owners. Large amounts of money due to the high interest the bank pays on this type of deposits. The reason for this is the bank's ability to predict the movement of these deposits and then invest them appropriately (Abu Samra, 2007: 77).

* Deposits subject to notice: those funds deposited by individuals and institutions with the bank provided that they are not withdrawn except after notifying the bank before a period of time determined at the time of deposit. In return, the bank pays interest on these deposits whose rates may be lower or equal to the interest rates on term deposits (Al-Humairi, 2006). 7) The importance of these deposits is highlighted by the fact that they allow individuals and organizations that receive funds periodically the ability to invest their money in this type of deposit, since some organizations do not want to deposit their money for a specific period for fear of their need for liquidity, as these deposits are an intermediate state between... Time deposit and current deposit (Nima: 2018: 34).

* Negotiable certificates of deposit: These are certificates issued by a commercial bank. The bank issues them and certifies that the customer has created a specific amount with him for a specific period from the date of issuance until the maturity date at a specific interest rate. The holder has the right to a bank deposit that is often at a specific interest rate, and It has a fixed maturity period of no less than 14 days, and it can be resold to external investors in the secondary market, and this is what distinguishes it from time deposits (Al-Desouki, 2010: 123). It is defined as a time deposit for which certificates are issued by the bank specifying the amount of the deposit and its maturity date, and it is often The interest rates on them are linked to the interest rate in the money market. These certificates are issued in two categories. The first has a value of 100 dollars and its maturity ranges between three months and five years. The other is called large certificates of deposit, the minimum value of which is 100 thousand dollars. The second category is preferred by organizations and funds. Investing in cash markets as an alternative to short-term government securities, and the amount of

these certificates cannot be recovered from the issuing banks before the maturity date (Khalil, 2018: 54).

C - Savings deposits:

These are deposits that are dealt with in terms of deposits and withdrawals according to a special ledger. Banks grant limited interest on this type of deposits and are often called savings deposits (Mamandi, 2012: 43). It should be noted that the development and growth in savings deposits reflects the extent of development in awareness. Savings within the national economy, after which savings deposits are among the largest savings vessels offered in many economies, especially developing economies (Rose & Hudgins, 2008: 388).

However, there are two main reasons that limit its competitiveness with other forms of savings:

- * Low rate of return (interest) due to low risk.

- * It guarantees the saver less protection against inflation due to the low interest on it (Al-Zubaidi, 2011: 104).

4-Factors affecting the attraction of bank deposits

A- Public and institutions' awareness of the importance of dealing with the banking system:

Statistics and data indicate that interest in banking systems and dealing with them is more widespread in developed countries and societies than in developing countries. Societies in which banking culture is a common banking habit have banking systems that tend to grow and prosper (Hamad, 2015: 29).

B- Political, economic and legislative stability:

Which ultimately leads to confidence in the banking system and increased demand and dealing with banks, as in order for banks to grow and flourish, they need a stable environment, and evidence of this is the desire of many depositors to deal with banks in European countries, such as Swiss and English banks (Abu Hamad, 2002: 144).

C- The personal and financial characteristics of the bank:

Individuals tend to deal with successful and well-known banks that keep pace with developments taking place in the world, whether this is related to the bank's building, the devices and computers used by the bank, or the efficiency of the employees' performance and their openness towards the customer. The more these things increase, the more customers it is possible to gain. (Abu Hamad, 2002: 144).

D- Providing new, innovative and rewarding benefits to depositors:

As part of their strategy, banks resort to amending their interest rate structure, even slightly, to be able to face competition, or they use new deposit systems such as the deposit insurance feature, linking the return on deposits to the bank's profits, or facilitating lucrative lottery systems to attract deposits (Abu Hamad, 2002: 144).

The practical aspect of research

Testing multiple effect hypotheses:

First: coding and description

The research dealt with the data represented in Table No. (1), which included two variables, the first being the Independent Variables, which is banking density, and the second representing the Dependent Variable, which is the size of deposits, and Table (1) shows the coding of those variables.

Table (1): Coding of research variables

Variable	type	Sub variable	Symbol
Banking density X	Independent	Number of bank branches	X₁
		Bank accounts	X₂
		Bank cards	X₃
		Number of ATMs	X₄
		Number of POS points	X₅
Deposit size Y	Dependent	The total summation of bank deposits	Y₁
		Fixed deposits of banks	Y₂
		Savings deposits for banks	Y₃
		Current deposits of a current nature with commercial banks	Y₄

Prepared by the researcher

Second: Testing multiple impact hypotheses using multiple linear regression to fully study the model for each dependent variable. As shown, Table No. (2) shows the statistical indicators of the banking density indicators variables on the deposit size variables, which can be expressed in the following model.

$$=Y \alpha +\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\beta_3X_3+\beta_4X_4+\beta_5X_5+U_i$$

1-Indicators of banking density and the total number of commercial bank deposits:

The estimated equation for multiple linear regression can be expressed as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = 202404055.006-207492.071X_1-1.418X_2 +0.213X_3+60894.790X_4-1553.967X_5$$

It is evident from Table No. (2) that:

- The calculated (F) value for the estimated model reached (14.538). More than the tabular (F) value, which reached (2.31) at a significance level of (0.05). Accordingly, the hypothesis that assumes (there is a significant effect of banking density indicators on the total number of commercial bank deposits) is accepted at a significance level of (5%), i.e. confidence (95). % degree.
- From the value of the coefficient of determination (R^2), which reached (0.58), it is clear that banking density indicators are able to show a percentage of (58%) of the changes that are affected

by the total number of commercial bank deposits, while the remaining percentage (42%) is due to factors that are not included in the variables the study.

- Using the (STEPWISE) method to test the variables after ignoring the non-significant variables, it turns out that the model depends ultimately on the variable (the number of bank cards) and the variables (the number of commercial banks - bank accounts - the number of automated teller machines (ATM) - the number of POS points that were deleted from the model in the final form after... Using the Stepwise method, it turned out to be insignificant, as the calculated F value for the new model was (67.475) more than the tabulated F value, which was (4.007) at a significance of (0.05), i.e. a 95% confidence degree.
- The value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) reached (0.54). It is clear from this that the variables of the banking density indicators together showed a percentage of (54%) of the changes that were affected by the total number of commercial bank deposits, while the remaining percentage (46%) was due to factors that were not mentioned. Among the study variables.

Table No. (2) Summary of the multiple linear regression model between indicators of banking density in the total number of commercial bank deposits

Banking density indicators	Fixed limit value	Number of commercial banks B1	Bank accounts B2	Bank cards B3	Number of ATMs B4	Number of POS points B5	value of the coefficient of determination R^2	The value of the multiple correlation coefficient R	calculated F value	sig	significance level is at (0.05)
The complete model	202404055.006	-207492.071	-1.418	.378	60894.790	-1553.967	0.535	0.58	14.538	0.000	There is an effect
T	1.835	-1.473	-.646	.213	1.970	-1.071					
Sig	0.072	0.147	0.521	0.832	0.054	0.289					
indication	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	significant	Insignificant					
The final model using the Stepwise method	51862578.348993	----	----	2.647664	----	----	0.73	0.54	67.475560	0.000	There is an effect
T	16.845355	----	----	8.214351	----	----					
Sig	0.000	----	----	0.000	----	----					
indication	significant	----	----	significant	----	----					

Table: The researcher prepared it based on the statistical program SPSS V.23

2- Indicators of banking density and fixed deposits:

The estimated equation for multiple linear regression can be expressed as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = 14981651.996 + 0.010 X_1 - 8377.232 X_2 - .734 X_3 + 609.343 X_4 + 300.792 X_5$$

It is evident from Table No. (3) that:

- The calculated F value for the estimated model reached (8.039). More than the tabular (F) value, which reached (4.007) at a significance level of (0.05). Accordingly, the hypothesis that assumes (there is a morally significant effect of banking density indicators on fixed deposits) is accepted at a significance level of (5%), i.e. a confidence level of (95%).
- From the value of the coefficient of determination (R^2), which reached (0.43), it is clear that banking density indicators are able to show a percentage of (43%) of the changes that are affected by fixed deposits, while the remaining percentage (67%) is due to factors that were not included in the variables of the study.

- Using the (STEPWISE) method to test the variables after ignoring non-significant variables, it turns out that the model does not depend at all on any of the variables, as all variables were deleted from the model in the final form after using the Stepwise method.

Table No. (3) Summary of the multiple linear regression model between indicators of banking density in fixed deposits

Banking density indicators	Fixed limit value	Number of commercial banks B1	Bank accounts B2	Bank cards B3	Number of ATMs B4	Number of POS points B5	value of the coefficient of determination R ²	The value of the multiple correlation coefficient R	calculated F value	sig	significance level is at (0.05)
The complete model	14981651.996	-8377.232	-0.734	0.227	609.343	300.792	0.43	0.65	8.039	0.000	There is an effect
T	1.981	-.867	-4.880	1.866	.288	3.024					
Sig	0.053	0.390	0.00	0.067	0.775	0.004					
indication	significant	insignificant	significant	insignificant	significant	significant					
The final model using the Stepwise method	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	There is no effect
T	----	----	----	----	----	----					
Sig	----	----	----	----	----	----					
indication	----	----	----	----	----	----					

Table: The researcher prepared it based on the statistical program SPSS V.23

3- Indicators of banking density and savings deposits:

The estimated equation for multiple linear regression can be expressed as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = 31107780.213 - 30972.954X_1 - .253X_2 - .049X_3 + 9533.708X_4 - 147.860X_5$$

The following is evident from Table No. (4):

- The calculated F value for the estimated model reached (13.288). More than the tabular (F) value, which reached (4.007) at a significance level of (0.05). Accordingly, the hypothesis that assumes (there is a morally significant effect of banking density indicators on savings deposits) is accepted at a significance level of (5%), i.e. a confidence level of (95%).
- From the value of the coefficient of determination (R²), which reached (0.55), it is clear that banking density indicators are able to show a percentage of (55%) of the changes that are affected by savings deposits, while the remaining percentage (45%) is due to factors that were not included in the variables of the study.
- Using the (STEPWISE) method to test the variables after ignoring the non-significant variables, it turns out that the model depends definitively on the variable (the number of automated teller machines (ATMs)) and the variables (the number of commercial banks - bank accounts - the number of bank cards - the number of POS points) were permanently deleted from the model after... Using the Stepwise method, as it turned out to be insignificant, as the calculated F value for the new model was (62.221) more than the tabulated F value, which was (4.007) at a significance of (0.05), i.e. a 95% confidence degree.
- From the value of the coefficient of determination (R²), which reached (0.72), it is clear that the variables of the banking density indicators together are able to show a percentage of (72%) of the changes that affect savings deposits, while the remaining percentage (28%) is due to factors not mentioned in Study variables.

Table No. (4) Summary of the multiple linear regression model between indicators of banking density in savings deposits

Banking density indicators	Fixed limit value	Number of commercial banks B1	Bank accounts B2	Bank cards B3	Number of ATMs B4	Number of POS points B5	value of the coefficient of determination R ²	The value of the multiple correlation coefficient R	calculated F value	sig	significance level is at (0.05)
The complete model	31107780.213	-30972.954	-.253	-.049	9533.708	-147.860	0.73	0.55	13.288	0.000	There is an effect
T	1.820	-1.419	-.745	-.178	1.991	-.658					
Sig	.074	.162	.460	.859	.052	.513					
Indication	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	significant	Insignificant					
The final model using the Stepwise method	8225509.346996	----	----	----	3760.886854	----	----	----	----	----	There is an effect
T	17.068100	----	----	----	7.888011	----					
Sig	0.000	----	----	----	0.000	----					
Indication	significant	----	----	----	----	----					

Table: The researcher prepared it based on the statistical program SPSS V.23

4-Indicators of banking density and current deposits:

The estimated equation for multiple linear regression can be expressed as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = 14606369.777 + 17647.489X_1 - 3.349X_2 + 2.812X_3 + 7243.566X_4 + 437.119X_5$$

It is evident from Table No. (5) that:

- The calculated F value for the estimated model reached (5.774). More than the tabular (F) value, which reached (4.007) at a significance level of (0.05). Accordingly, the hypothesis that assumes (there is a morally significant effect of banking density indicators on current deposits) is accepted at a significance level of (5%), i.e., a 95% confidence degree.
- From the value of the coefficient of determination (R²), which reached (0.29), it is clear that banking density indicators are able to show a percentage of (29%) of the changes that are affected by current deposits, while the remaining percentage (71%) is due to factors that were not included in the variables of the study.
- Using the (STEPWISE) method to test the variables after ignoring the non-significant variables, it turns out that the model depends definitively on the variable (the number of automated teller machines (ATMs)) and the variables (the number of commercial banks - bank accounts - the number of bank cards - the number of POS points) were deleted from the model in the final form after... Using the Stepwise method, it turned out to be insignificant, as the calculated F value for the new model reached (16.825) more than the tabulated F value, which reached (4.007) at a significance of (0.05), i.e. a 95% confidence degree.
- From the value of the coefficient of determination (R²), which reached (0.26), it is clear that the variables of banking density indicators together are able to show a percentage of (26%) of the changes that are affected by current deposits, while the remaining percentage (72%) is due to factors not mentioned in Study variables.

Table No. (5): Summary of the multiple linear regression model between indicators of banking density in current deposits

Banking density indicators	Fixed limit value	Number of commercial banks B1	Bank accounts B2	Bank cards B3	Number of ATMs B4	Number of POS points B5	value of the coefficient of determination R ²	The value of the multiple correlation coefficient R	calculated F value	sig	significance level is at (0.05)
The complete model	14606369.777	17647.489	-3.349	2.812	7243.566	437.119	0.51	0.26	5.774	0.005	There is an effect
T	.093	.088	-1.072	1.110	.164	.211					
Sig	.926	.930	.289	.272	.870	.833					
indication	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant					
The final model using the Stepwise method	37112875.991579	----	----	1.848907	----	----	0.47	0.26	16.825	0.000	There is an effect
T	8.620019	----	----	4.101881	----	----					
Sig	0.000	----	----	0.000	----	----					
indication	significant	----	----	Significant	----	----					

Table: The researcher prepared it based on the statistical program SPSS V.23

Conclusions:

1- The results of the statistical test showed that there is a significant impact of banking density indicators on the total number of bank deposits. We conclude that banking density, which includes (the number of bank branches, bank accounts, bank cards, ATM machines and the number of P.O.S points) has an important positive role in commercial bank deposits, which It is necessary to increase the size of these accounts in the future.

2- The results of the statistical test showed that there is no significant effect of banking density indicators on fixed deposits. We conclude that banking density, which includes (the number of bank branches, bank accounts, bank cards, ATM machines and the number of P.O.S points) has no effect in enhancing fixed deposits. This indicates the spread of The culture of hoarding and saving money and not depositing money in the form of fixed deposits and obtaining profits due to a number of reasons, including the unstable and unstable political situation, lack of banking awareness and lack of confidence in the banking system.

3- The results of the statistical test showed that there is a significant impact of banking density indicators on savings deposits. As a result, banking density including (the number of bank branches, bank accounts, bank cards, ATM machines and the number of P.O.S points) has a significant positive impact on savings deposits, which calls for enhancing the size of These accounts in the future.

4- The results of the statistical test showed that there is a significant impact of banking density indicators on current deposits. As a result, banking density including (the number of bank branches, bank accounts, bank cards, ATM machines and the number of P.O.S points) has a significant positive impact on current deposits, which calls for enhancing the size of These accounts in the future.

5 - The increase in the number of banks operating in Iraq and their branches in the past few years has had a positive impact on the percentage of individuals who have a bank account, and this is an indication of the entry of new groups into the formal banking sector and a positive impact on the

public's deposits, as the banking system has achieved progress over the previous years. It continues to mobilize savings, but it is still below ambition in light of comparison with global rates.

6 - There has been a slight improvement in the past few years in the level of spread of points of sale, ATMs, and plastic cards in large cities, which is still below ambition, in light of the increase in economic activity, the growth of markets, and the increase in the adult population, which means that more citizens will benefit, especially in providing Liquidity, without the need to go to the bank.

Recommendations

1 - Striving to improve infrastructure in general and rural areas in particular, such as paving roads, providing electricity, and establishing wired and wireless communications networks. This will facilitate commercial exchanges, reduce dealing in banknotes, increase the rate of demand for banking and financial services, and encourage the raising of the slogan of "community." Less cash.

2- Supporting the development of legislation, regulations and supervisory frameworks that help improve the spread and access of financial and banking services, and setting possible regulatory rules and laws for application on the ground for workplace safety, consumer protection, and enhancing competition between financial bodies.

3 - Design awareness programs and establish an effective framework for disseminating financial knowledge, with the aim of educating and reassuring the public in order to improve their level of awareness of banking and financial products, and enhance their confidence in the risks that these products carry and the opportunities they provide. On the one hand, on the other hand, awareness can be spread through Intensifying educational courses and publications to introduce young people, and launching new initiatives such as training and providing graduates with modern knowledge related to banking, and initiatives to support activities and projects of a societal and humanitarian nature.

4- Encouraging banks to expand their geographical spread by opening new bank branches according to a study for the purpose of correct banking distribution, especially in remote and rural places, districts, and sub-districts in a way that suits the increase in population, to facilitate the delivery of services to the marginalized class.

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