Dependent variable	*Electronic banking adoption*					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Distance to closest branch (km)	0.004*** (0.00)	0.004*** (0.00)	0.004*** (0.00)	0.004*** (0.00)	0.010*** (0.00) [0.004]	0.016*** (0.00) [0.004]
Age		-0.005*** (0.00)		-0.004*** (0.00)	-0.011*** (0.00) [-0.004]	-0.018*** (0.00) [-0.004]
Sex			0.082*** (0.01)	0.073*** (0.01)	0.189*** (0.01) [0.073]	0.305*** (0.02) [0.074]
Constant	0.48	0.67	0.44	0.63	0.33	0.54
R^2	0.001	0.035	0.007	0.040		
Pseudo R^2					0.030	0.030
Observations	31'511	31'511	31'511	31'511	31'511	31'511
Method	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	Probit	Logit

Robust standard errors in parentheses

Marginal effects for the probit and logit models in brackets

* p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

Table D4. Regression models distance to closest branch (km).
Notes: The dependent variable in this regression is Electronic banking adoption. Column (1) displays the model in which the distance to the closest branch in minutes operates as the sole explanatory variable. Column (2) adds the age of the client as an explanatory variable. Column (3) adds the dummy variable Sex to the first regression. Column (4) shows a model in which we simultaneously control for age and sex of the client. Column (5) and (6) replicate the model from column (4) with a non-linear probit and logit model. For each variable we report the raw coefficients from the regression, together with robust standard errors in parentheses. For the probit and logit regression models we add the marginal effects in brackets. To give an indication about the model?s goodness of fit, we report McFadden?s R^2 for the probit and logit models, as well as the R^2 known from OLS. Definitions of the variables are provided in Appendix C.
Source: Own table, based on the LLB dataset.