

**Presentation at the Inaugural Communities of Practice
Meetings**

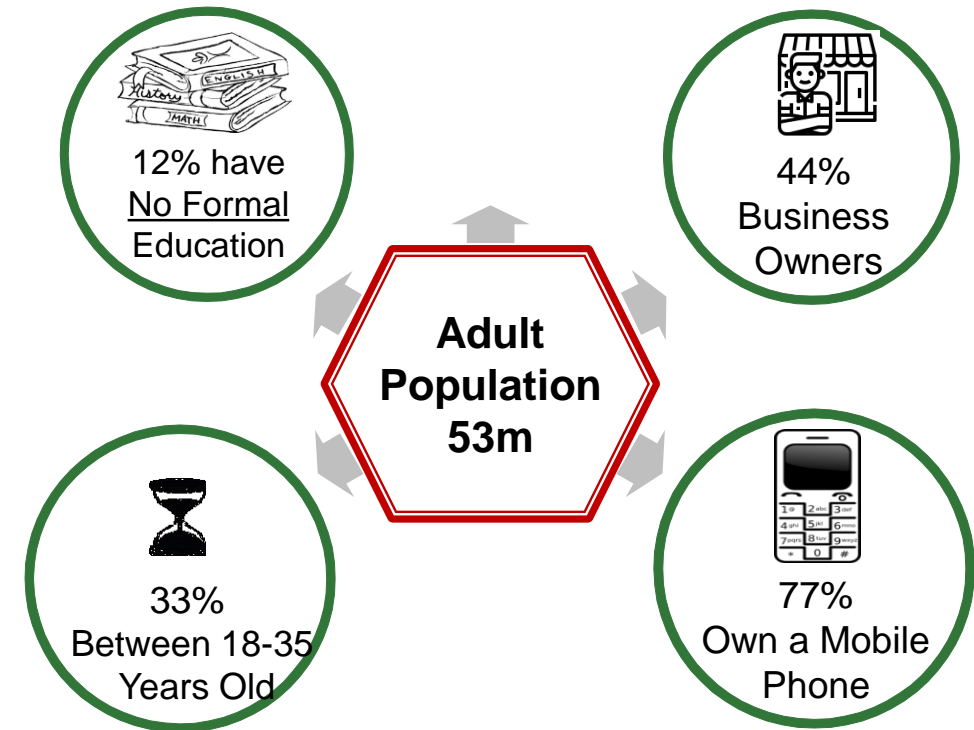
**EFInA Access to Financial Services in Nigeria
2020 Survey**

July 1 - 2, 2021

The population of Nigerian adult women (18 years and above) is 53 million

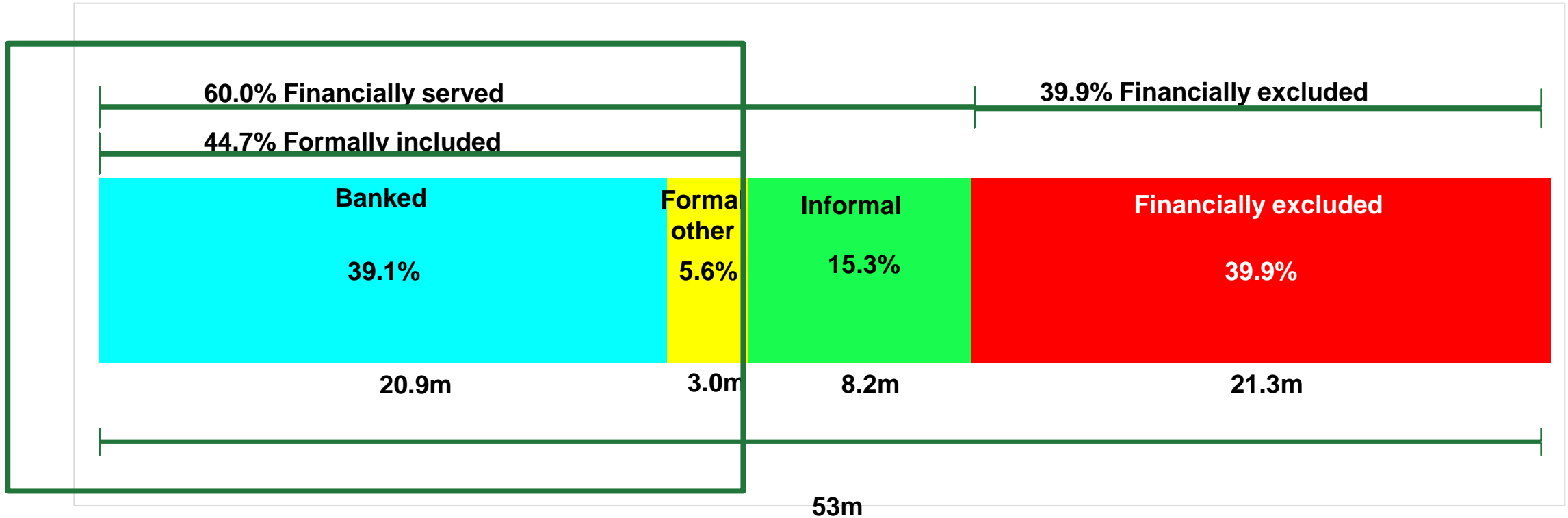
Of this adult population:

- 13m (26%) live in South West
- 12m (23%) live in the North West
- 12% (6m) have no formal education
- 23 (44%) are business owners
- 33m (61%) live in rural areas
- 17m (32%) are dependants



Nearly half of Nigerian women (44.7%, or 23.9 million women) now use formal financial services

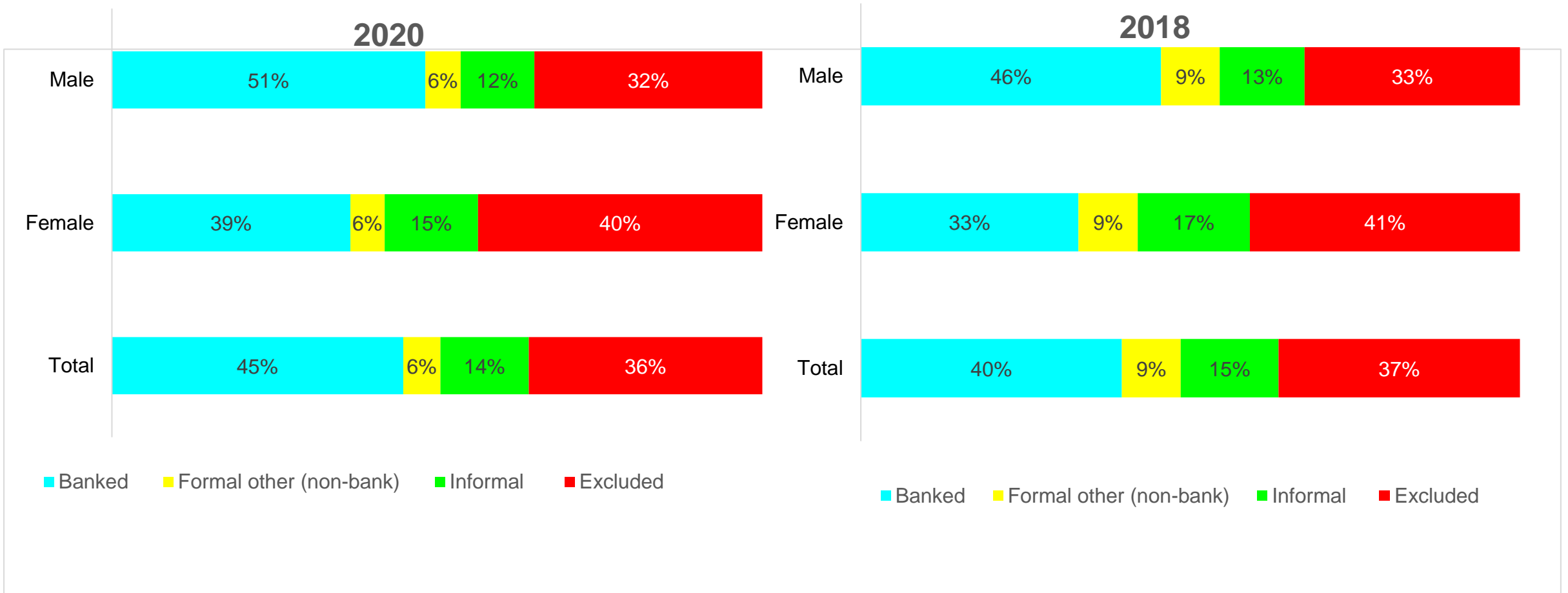
- About 39% of Nigerian women have a bank account up from 33% in 2018
- About 32 million women remain unbanked – without an account at a commercial bank



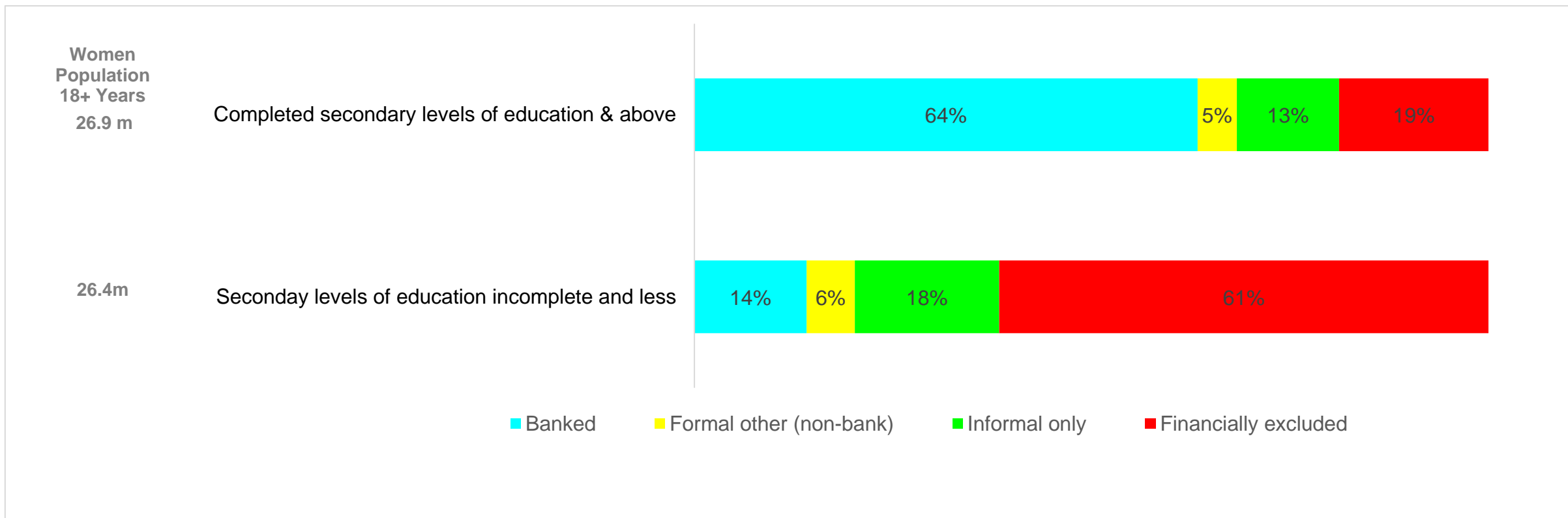
These four strands are mutually exclusive

The financial inclusion gender gap has persisted

- Women remain underrepresented among the banked and formally served
- Adult women tend to use more informal financial services than adult men
- Women remain significantly excluded compared to men

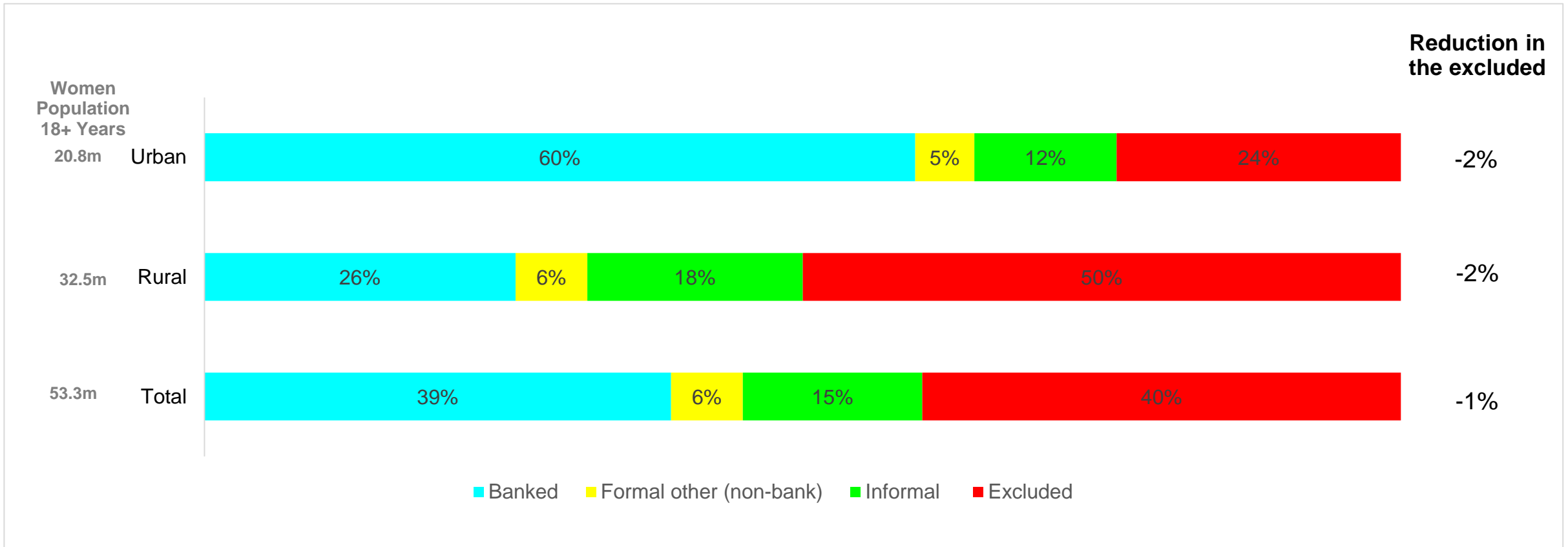


Women with higher levels of education are significantly more likely to be financially included



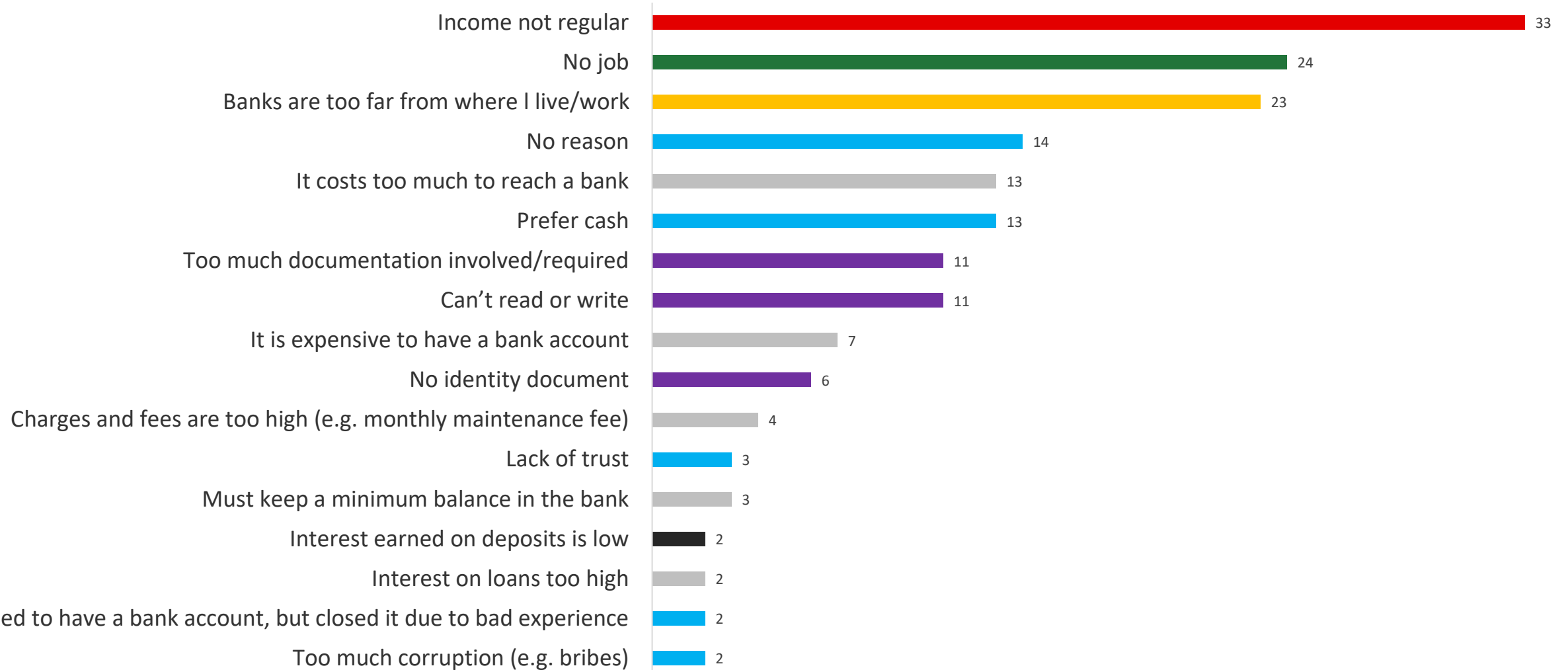
Only about one fourth of adult women are formally served, compared to three fifths of women in urban areas

- Rural women continue to be more likely than those in urban areas to rely exclusively on informal financial services
- Over 16 million rural women are financially excluded



Banking: little/irregular income, cost of banking, attitudes/perception, are biggest obstacle to having a bank account

Reasons for not having bank account (%)



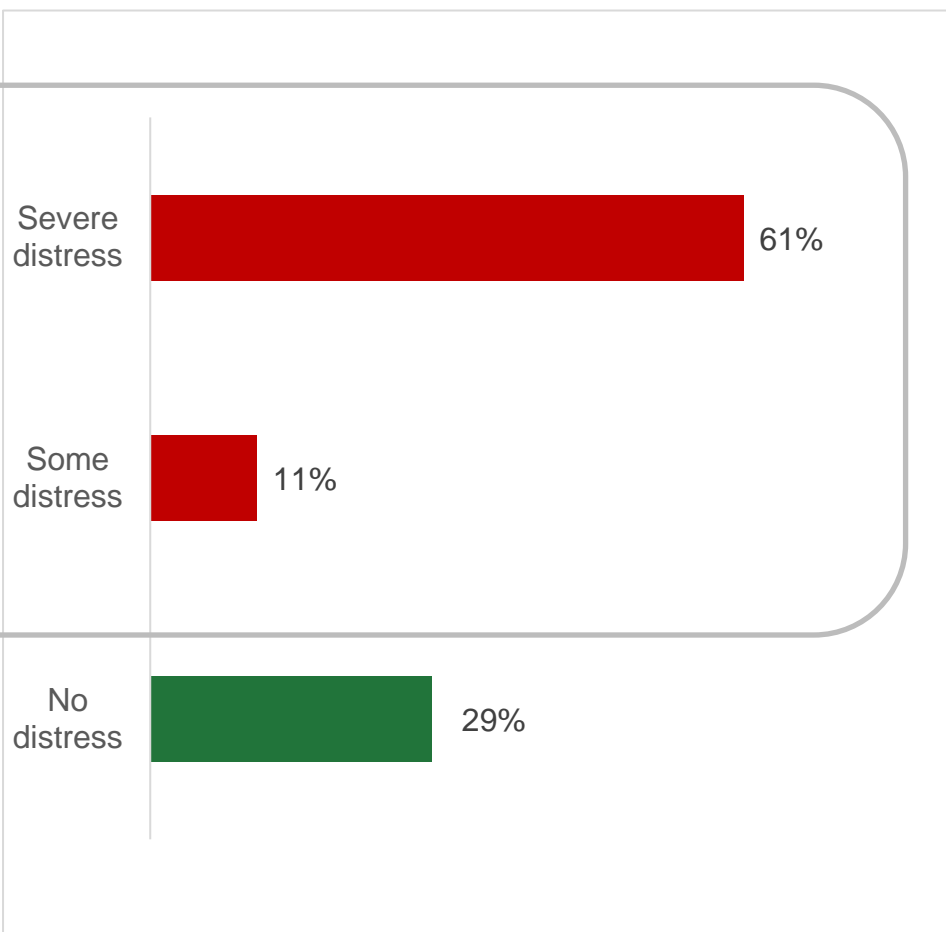
Increased uptake of digital financial services to meet financial needs, including among poor and rural women

	2018	2020
Women who actively use a digital stored-value account	28%	31%
Poor women who actively use a digital stored-value account	13%	19%
Women who actively use a digital stored-value account and have used at least one advanced financial service (beyond basic wallet & P2P)	20%	22%
Poor women who actively use a digital stored-value account and have used at least one advanced financial service (beyond basic wallet & P2P)	8%	12%
Rural women who actively use a digital stored-value account and have used at least one advanced financial service (beyond basic wallet & P2P)	10%	14%

71% of adult women experienced an episode of liquidity distress in the past 12 months

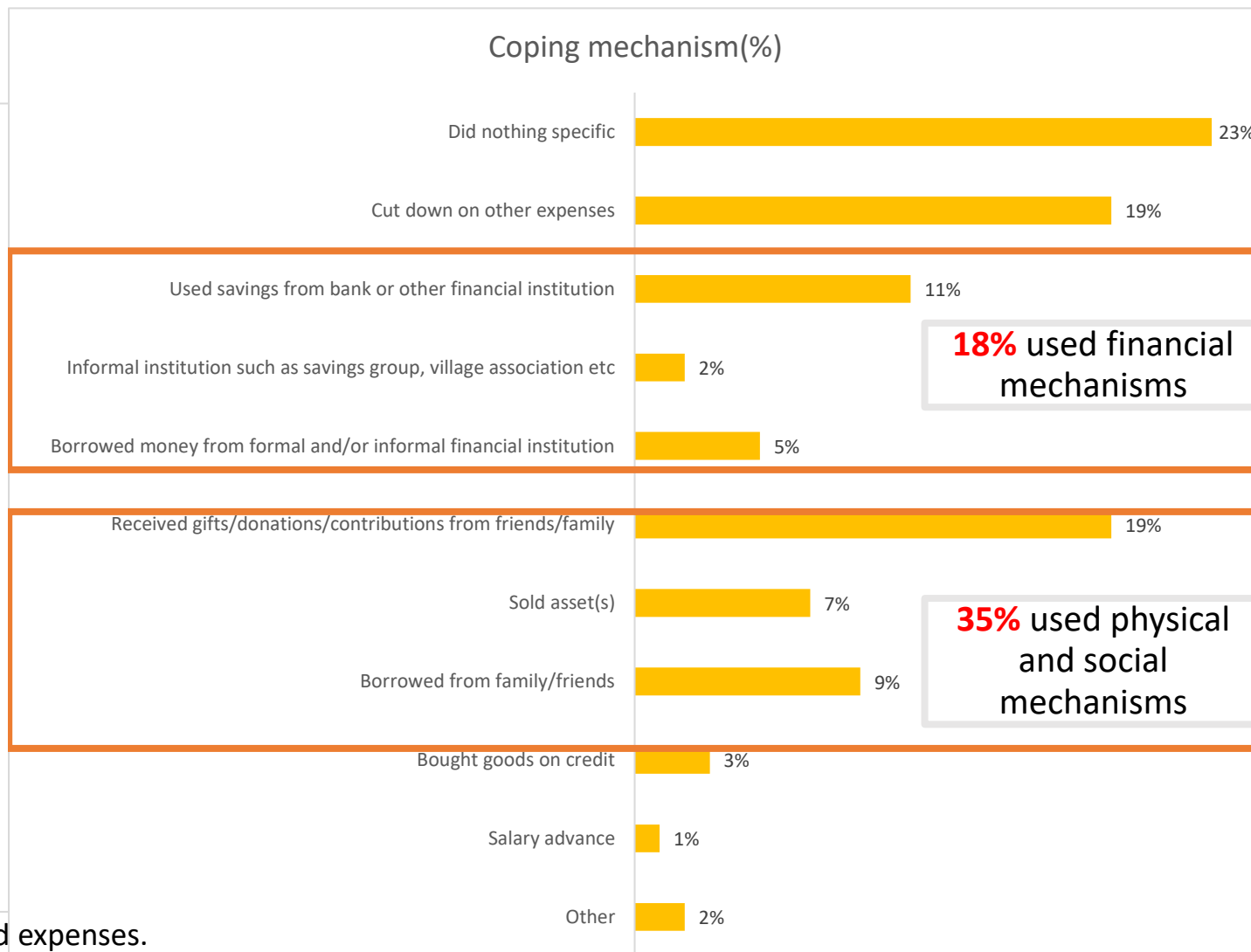
13.2 million women rely on physical and social mechanisms, while 6.8million rely on formal and informal mechanisms to cope with financial distress

Level of distress (%)



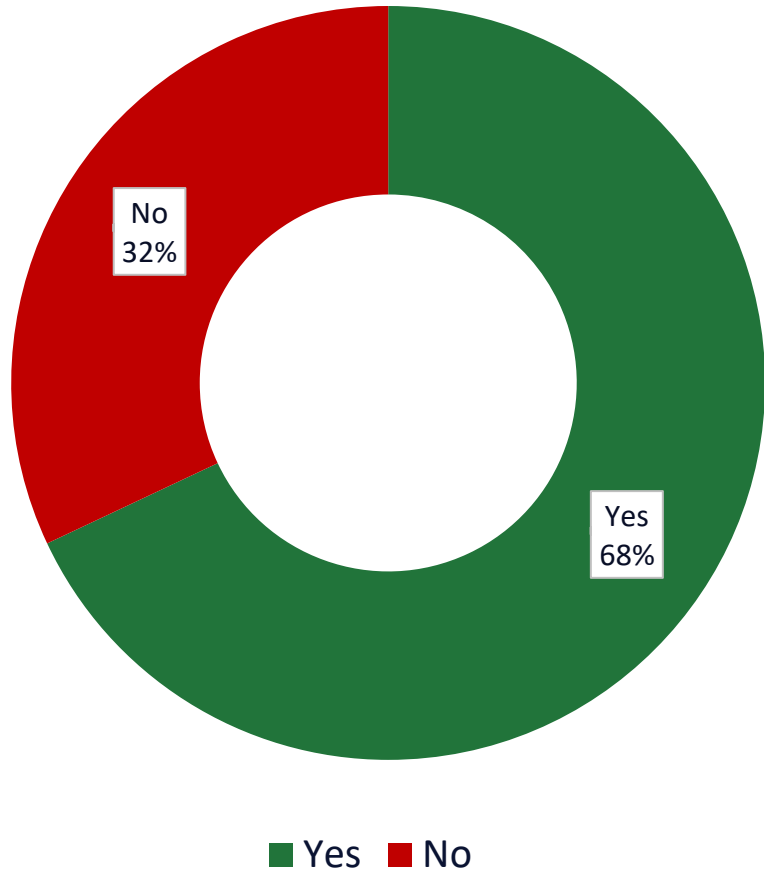
Liquidity distress is defined as being unable to balance income and expenses. Severe – more than one month, some distress – once in the past year

Coping mechanism(%)

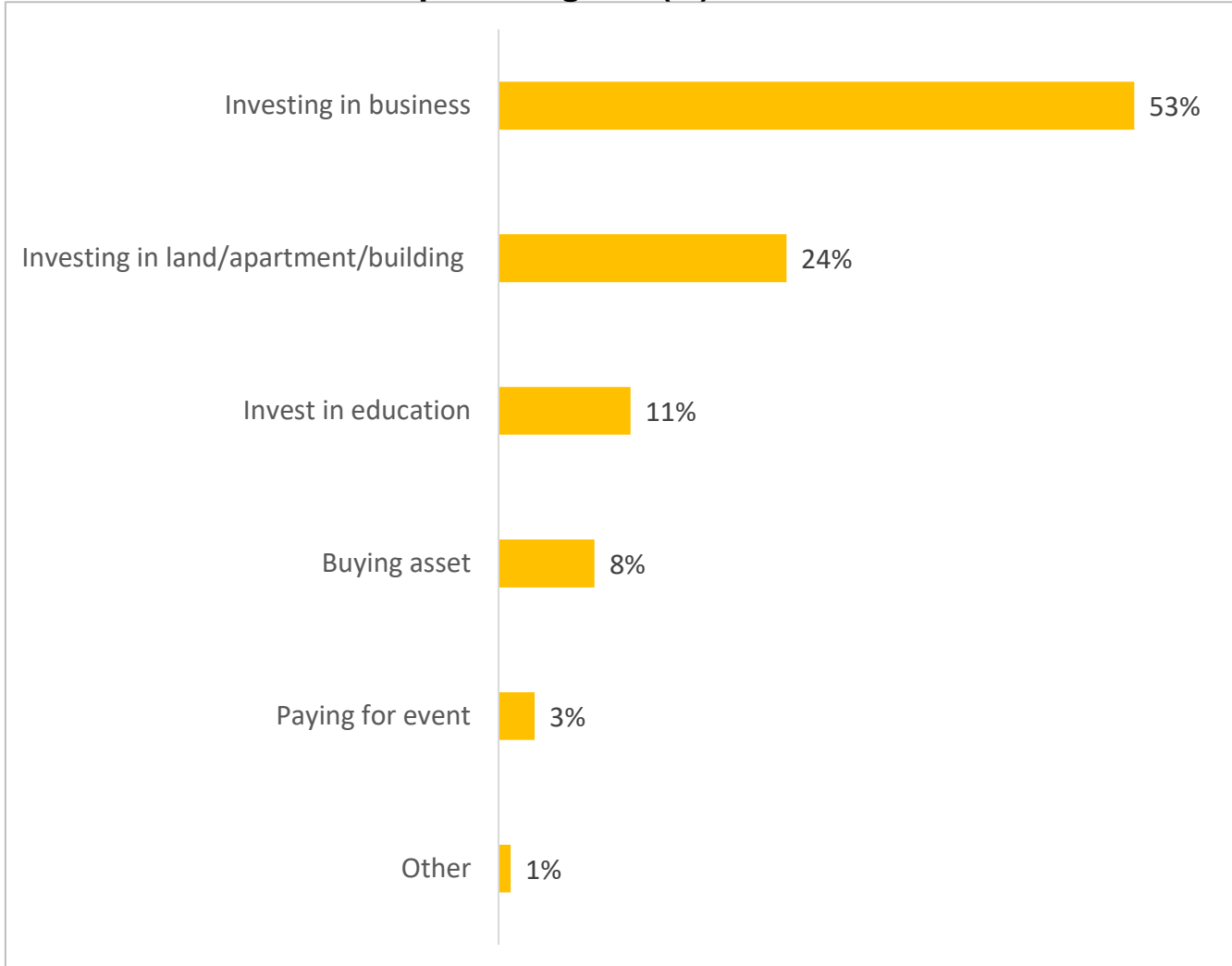


About 68% of women have specific life goals they are currently trying to meet and slightly above half are looking to invest in their business

% of adults trying to meet goals



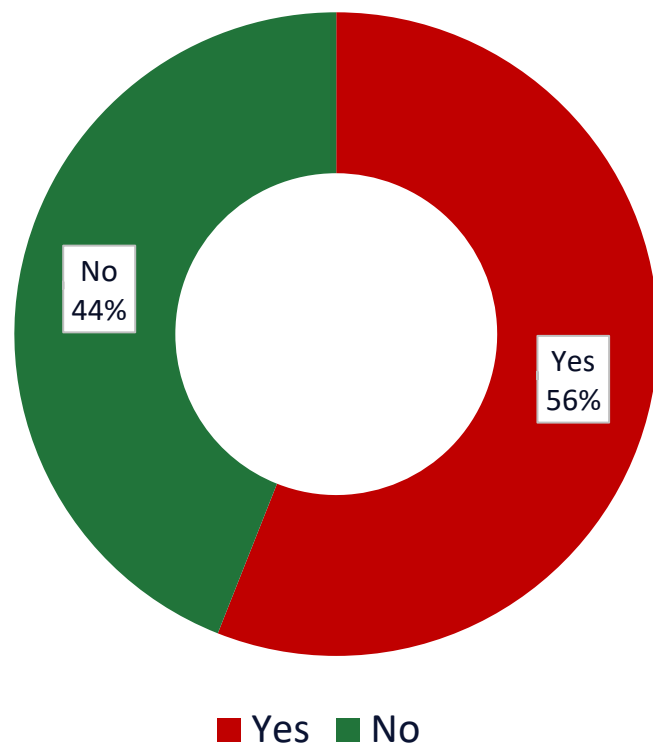
Expressed goals (%)



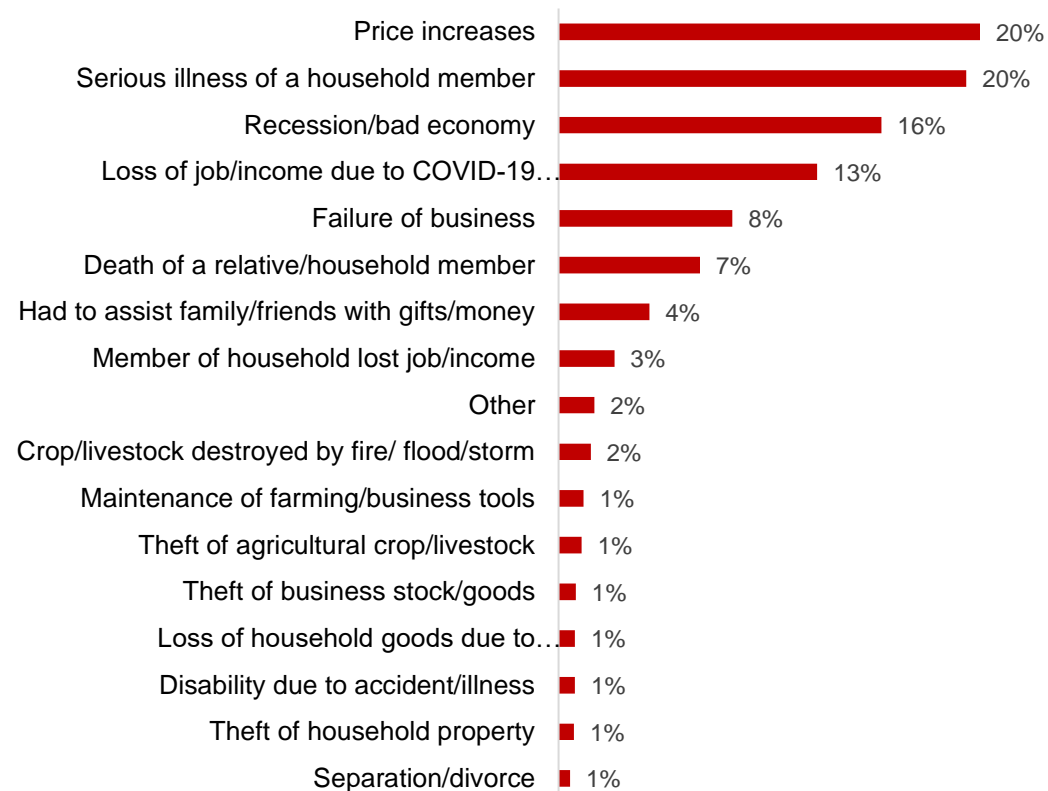
56% of Nigerian women experienced a financial shock in the past 12 months, mainly driven by economic and health related shocks

Women were more likely to cut down on expenses (7.6million), do nothing (6.7million), sell assets (3.8 million) than use savings (3.5million) to cope with these crises

% of women who experienced financial shocks



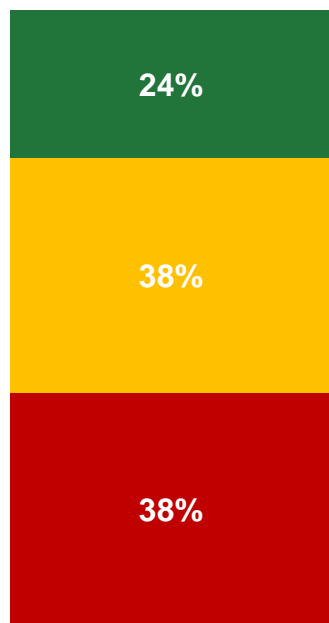
Risks experienced (%)



Nearly 2 in 5 Nigerian women are financially vulnerable, with a similar number also financially coping

Nigerian women display fair signs of financial health in their ability to save and plan, but struggle with managing day to day expenses as well as managing risks

Financial Health Indicator

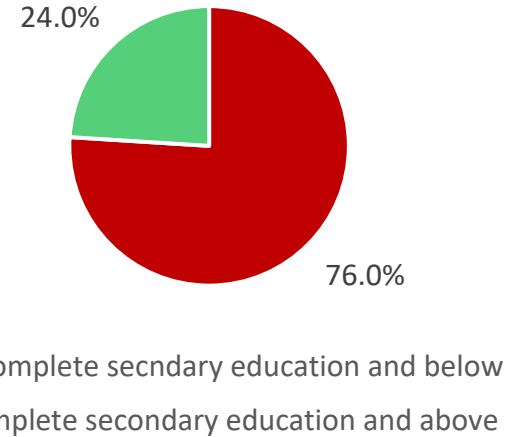
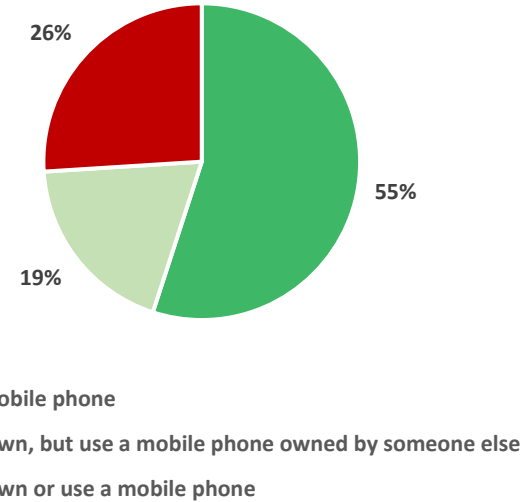
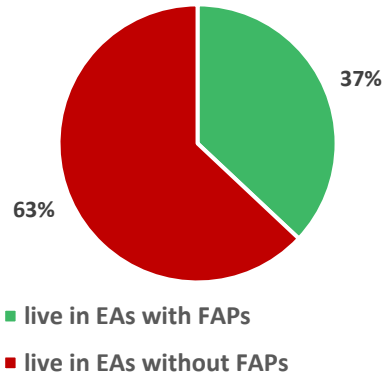
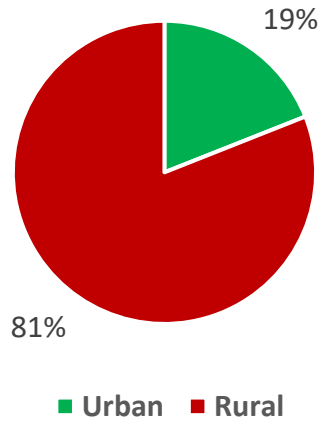


- Financially Vulnerable
- Financially Coping
- Financially Healthy

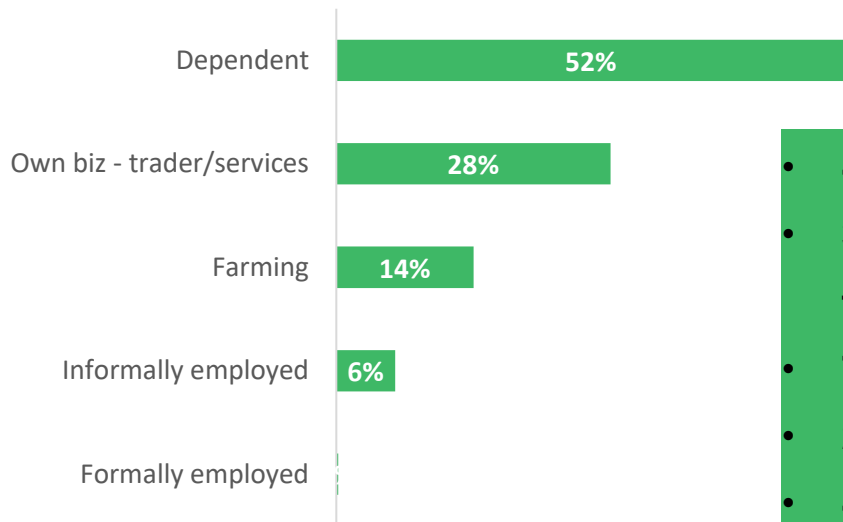
FinHealth dimensions	Low score	Medium	High score
Ability to manage day to day (spend score)	61%	10%	29%
Build and maintain reserves (save score)	28%	58%	14%
Planning and prioritising (Plan score)	35%	45%	20%
Ability to manage risks	46%	24%	29%

Opportunities for reaching the financially excluded women population

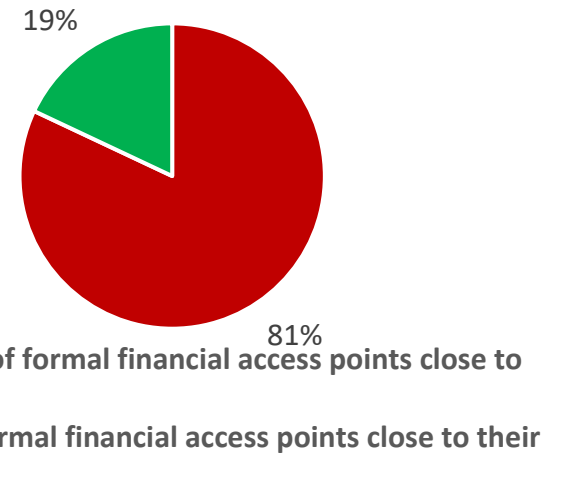
There are 21.3 million financially excluded women.



Primary Income Source



- 4.2million are saving at home
- 3.6million are remitting through family & friends
- 7million are borrowing from family & friends
- 2.4million are interested in micro insurance
- 4.7million are interested in mobile money

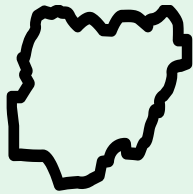


Coverage And Methodology for the A2F 2020 Survey



Design

- Provided by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
- Sampling of respondents was based on equal representation (around 750 respondents) per State
- Allows for statistically robust headline indicators of financial access at the state, regional and national level.



Coverage

- Nationally representative sample of Nigerian adults (18+) across all 36 States and FCT Abuja
- Achieved 27 938 interviews (99% of target sample (28,380)), slightly high compared to 2018
- The sample also included 2 booster samples which are not covered in this report (Kaduna and Teenagers)
- Household listing and data collection was conducted from November 2020 to February 2021 by Research Firm - Ipsos Nigeria, with supervision from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)



Questionnaire

- The questionnaire (in English), was translated into and also administered in Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo and Pidgin English



Results

- Results were weighted by the NBS to provide for the total adult population.
- Also benchmarked to national population estimates for verification

Drivers of Women Financial Inclusion in Nigeria



Income

- 17.7m Nigerian women earn N15,000 and below
- Women with low levels of income are up to 8 times as likely to be excluded

Women are less likely than men to use formal financial services even when all these factors are equal.



Education

- Women attain significantly lower education when compared to men
- Women with low levels of education are up to 7 times as likely to be excluded



Trust

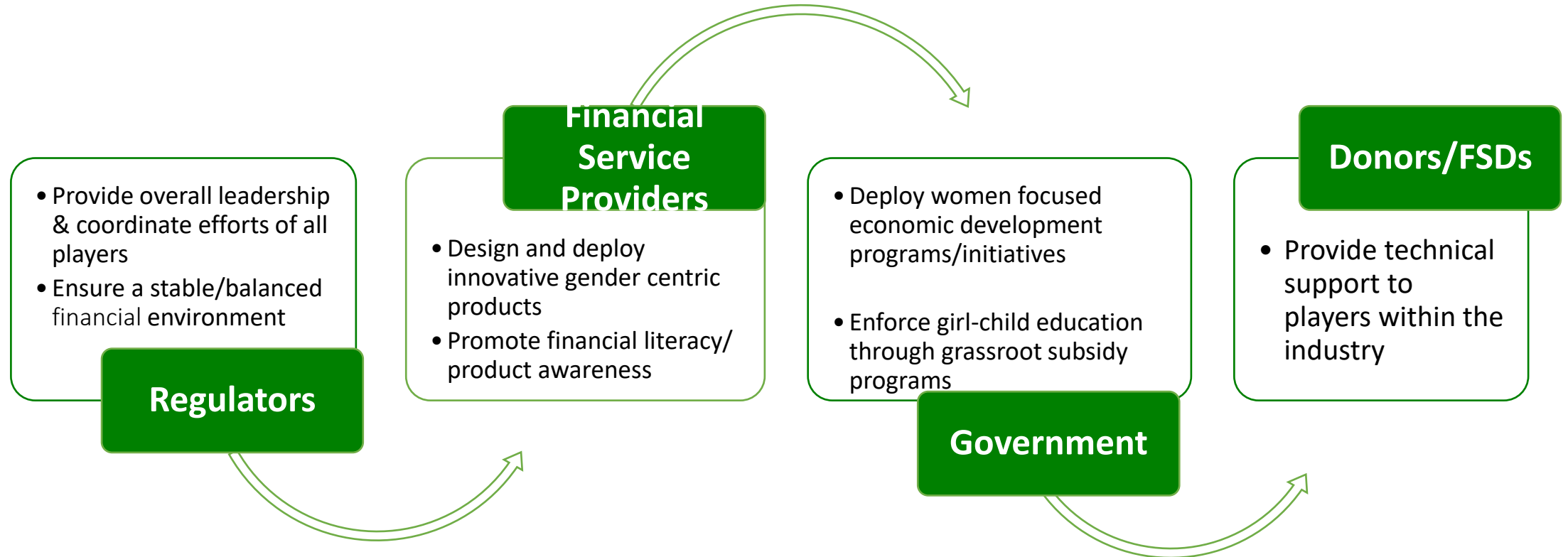
- Due to lower education levels, more women do not trust the formal financial system when compared to men
- Lack of awareness of existing products and the benefits play huge role in building trust



Location

- Women located in the North are more excluded than women in the South.
- Rural women are less likely than urban women to be formally served
- Gender norms contribute largely to exclusion in the North

Call to Action for Key Stakeholders





Thank You