



# SDGs—Measuring Financial Inclusion: The Financial Access Survey (FAS)

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### Ways to measure financial inclusion

#### **Data on Access**

• Data on access include outreach of financial services. Some examples include the number of banks and their branches, number of ATMs or the number of mobile money agents.

#### Data on Usage

• Data on usage include how people use financial services. Some examples include the number of deposits made during a year in the deposit accounts, number of mobile money transactions.

#### **Data on Quality**

 Data on quality include whether the financial products and services meet user's needs, the range of options as well as awareness and understanding of financial products.



### Data sources with near global coverage

#### **Demand Side**

Data gathered from user's of financial services

- World Bank's Global Findex
   Survey of 150,000 adults in 140 economies
- World Bank's Enterprise Survey
   Survey of 135,000 firms in 139 countries

#### **Supply Side**

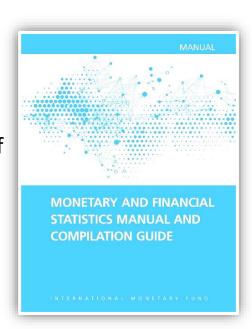
Data gathered from provider's of financial services

The IMF's Financial Access Survey (FAS)
 Survey of central banks or the main financial regulator of 189 IMF member countries



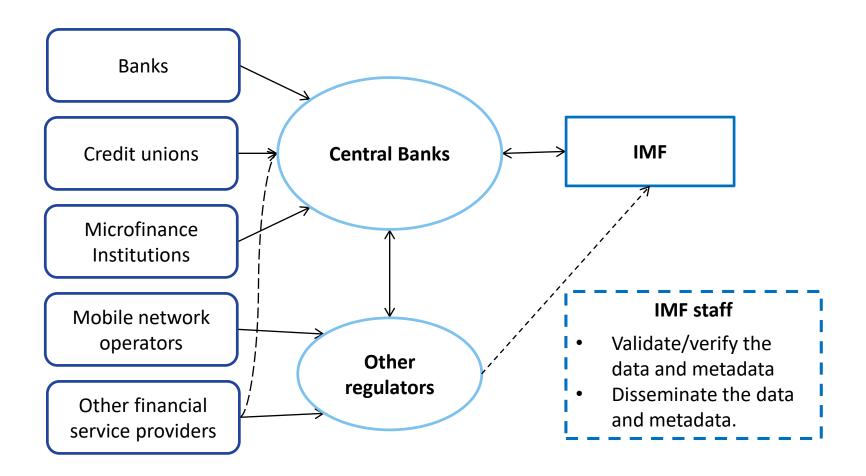
## **Financial Access Survey: An Overview**

- Launched in 2009, as a supply-side database on access to and usage of basic financial services by individuals and firms
  - Annual data starting from 2004
  - 189 reporting jurisdictions, covering 99% of world population (voluntary reporting)
  - Contains 180 time series and 65 indicators (e.g. Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults)
- Underlying methodology based on the IMF's Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide.
- The metadata captures departures from the FAS guidelines.





### **FAS Data collection**





### **FAS Questionnaire: Overview**

Number of institutions Number of ATMs

Number of branches Number of active and registered mobile

money agents

Number of non-branch retail agent outlets

#### Use of financial services

Number of depositors / deposit accounts (G)

Number of active and registered mobile

money accounts

Number of borrowers / loan accounts (G) Number of mobile money transactions

Number of insurance policy holders / policies Value of mobile money transactions

Outstanding liabilities (G)

Outstanding assets (G)



#### Gender related financial inclusion indicators

12 key indicators are calculated based on 9 data series:

Male/Female depositors with commercial banks per 1,000 adults

Male/Female borrowers from commercial banks per 1,000 adults

Men-owned/Women-owned loan accounts with commercial banks per 1,000 adults

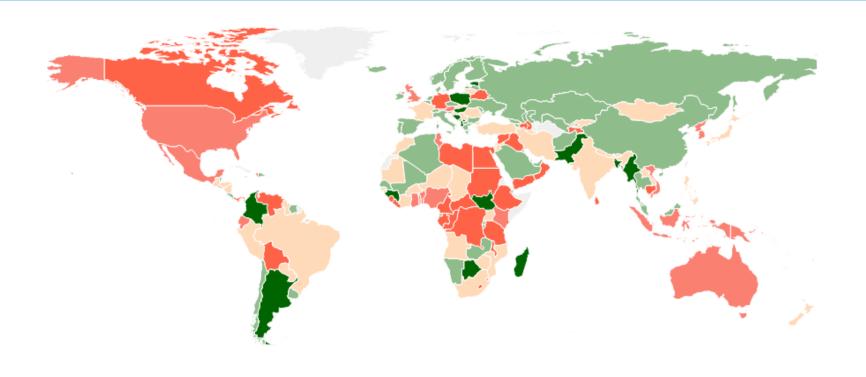
Men-owned/Women-owned deposit accounts with commercial banks per 1,000 adults

Men-owned/Women-owned outstanding deposits with commercial banks (% of GDP)

Outstanding loans to men/women from commercial banks (% of GDP)



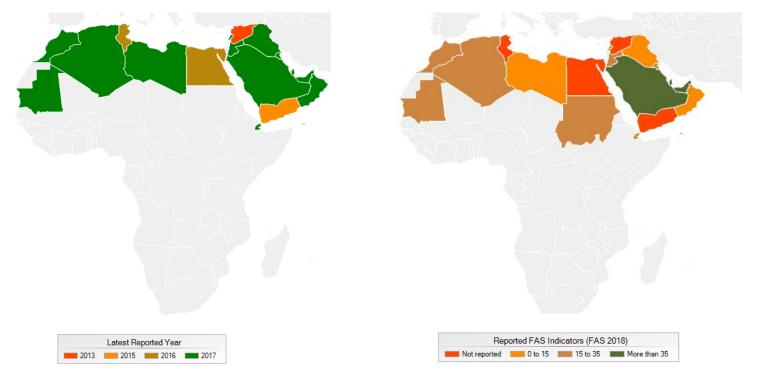
## Improving data reportage







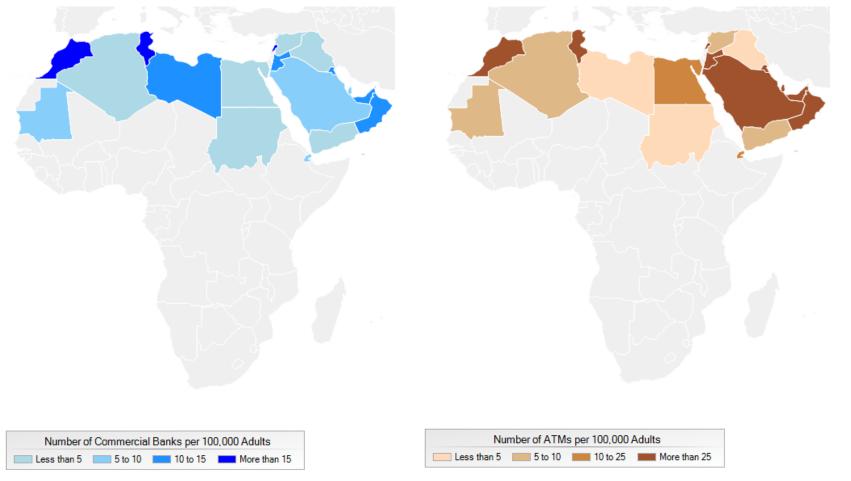
## ArabStat members: Reporting & Coverage



*Note:* The Kingdom of Bahrain, The Somali Democratic Republic and West Bank & Gaza do not report to the FAS.



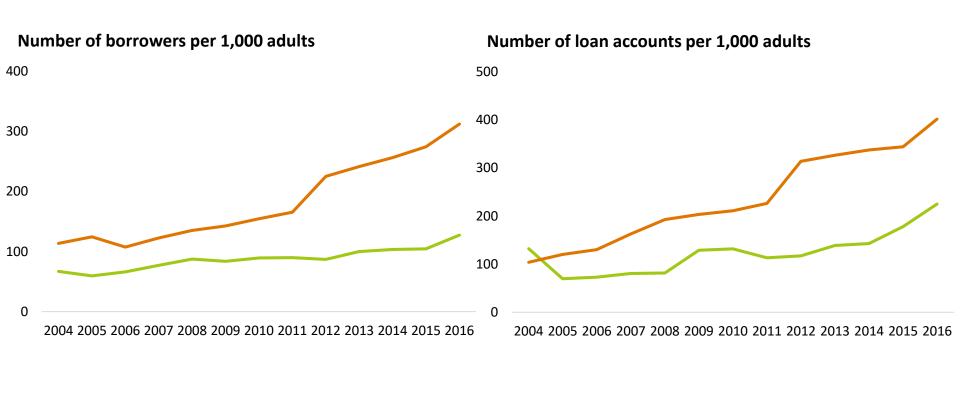
## ArabStat members: Access Indicators selected for the SDGs



*Note:* The Kingdom of Bahrain, The Somali Democratic Republic and West Bank & Gaza do not report to the FAS. Data is from 2017 or the most recent data in the preceding 5-year period.



### **ArabStat members: Use**



Emerging and developing economies

*Note:* The Kingdom of Bahrain, The Somali Democratic Republic and West Bank & Gaza do not report to the FAS. Borrowers and loan accounts refer to borrowers and loan accounts at commercial banks.

ArabStat members

## FAS Website: data.imf.org/FAS Reach out to us at stafas@imf.org