

ALLIANCE ANALYTICS

2022 EDITION



This is the sixth edition of the Alliance's Female Economy Analytics report – the only collection of global financial data measuring the performance of institutions serving the female economy.

The analysis is based on more than 11,000 data points from 48 institutions (about 60 percent of Alliance membership). Unless otherwise noted, the analysis reflects data from 2021.

Sample respondents differ slightly each year as our members and their reporting patterns fluctuate. As such, we are only able to make limited trend comparisons. We are working with all Alliance members to build out year-over-year analytics.

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This survey includes data that is self-reported by Alliance members, and although it has been reviewed, it has not been fully verified. Data granularity varies between financial service providers, and in some analyses, outliers have been excluded. Therefore, some of the results may include smaller sample sizes and represent still-emerging trends that we'll continue to analyze through the annual compilation of this data. All currency referenced is in US dollars.

Highlights

Women's representation in the customer base is higher than ever.

2021 saw the largest proportion of women customers across all segments since the Alliance began collecting this data in 2014.

The increase has been driven in part by women's use of digital financial services (DFS).

Women made up 46% of digital financial customers, showing the power of digital to bridge gaps in access to finance.

And by concerted efforts to support women entrepreneurs.

2021 saw the highest share of women small and medium enterprises (WSME*) in portfolios and WSME* loan volume to date.

Alliance members continue to reap the rewards of tapping into the female economy.

For the ninth year in a row, women paid back loans at greater rates than men. They also held on average as many products per customer as men.

And outpace the industry in female representation in leadership roles.

Still, organizations need to double down on building the pipeline of women managers in order to keep making headway.

We encourage others to follow in their footsteps.

We hope these insights encourage FSPs around the globe to develop their own women-centered strategies and tap into the multi-trillion-dollar female economy opportunity.

*The Alliance provides guidance to members on defining WSMES and SMEs; however, definitions may differ by institution and country.

Across the Alliance, women make up:

45%

of customers

46%

of digital financial services users

29%

of SME customers

36%

of board members



Alliance

48
FSPs reporting

33 countries

consecutive years of data collection

325 variables

11_K data points



67 million women customers served



million women digital financial services users served

\$120 billion deposits held by women

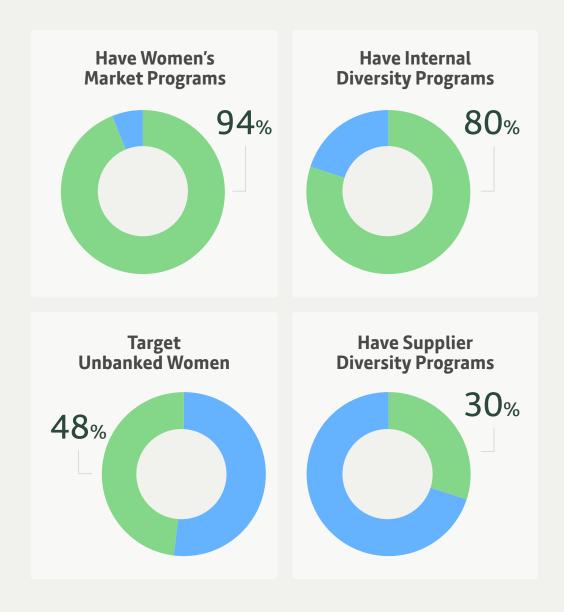
\$137 billion credit provided to women

million women accessed non-financial services

million WSMEs served

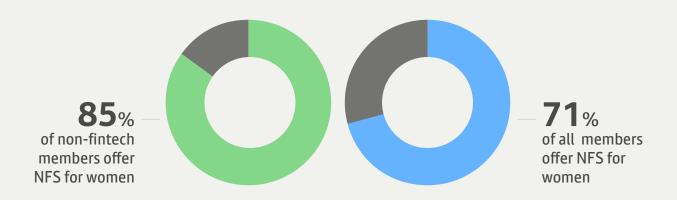
Alliance members support women in a variety of ways:

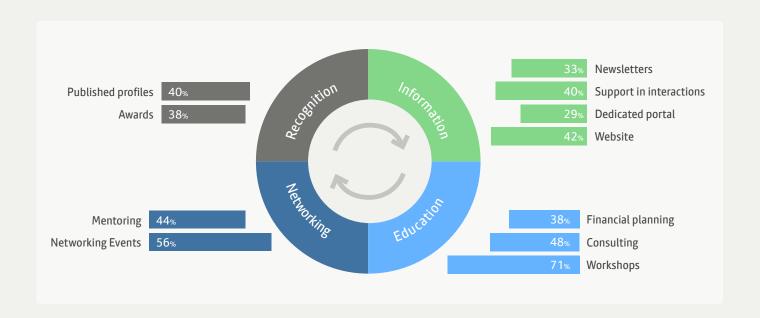
All Alliance members have, or are in the process of building, Women's Markets programs. Half target unbanked women and one third have supplier diversity programs to support WSMEs. Internal gender diversity and inclusion strategies are widely implemented.



Non-financial services are a key part of the customer value proposition.

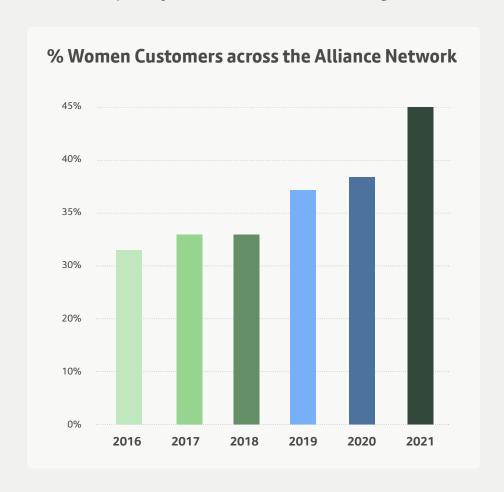
Alliance members offer a diverse set of non-financial services for women, centered around four pillars: timely and relevant information, financial and business education, networking, and recognition.





Strong holistic value propositions are supporting the acquisition and retention of women customers.

In 2021, women made up the highest share of total customers to date, driven in part by fintechs' success in reaching women.*

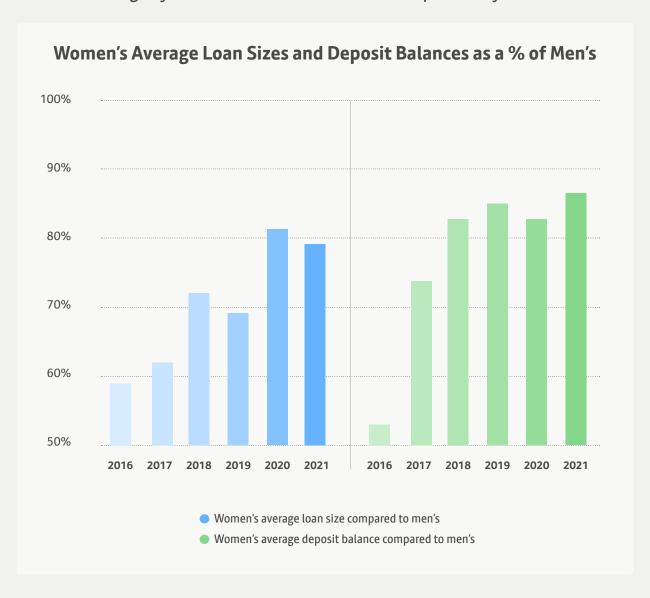




*Historical comparisons reflect the changes in performance we've seen in aggregate across the network. They do not necessarily reflect trends within individual FSPs because the sample of reporting FSPs is not constant year-over-year.

Women's average loan sizes and deposit balances are also increasing over time relative to men's.

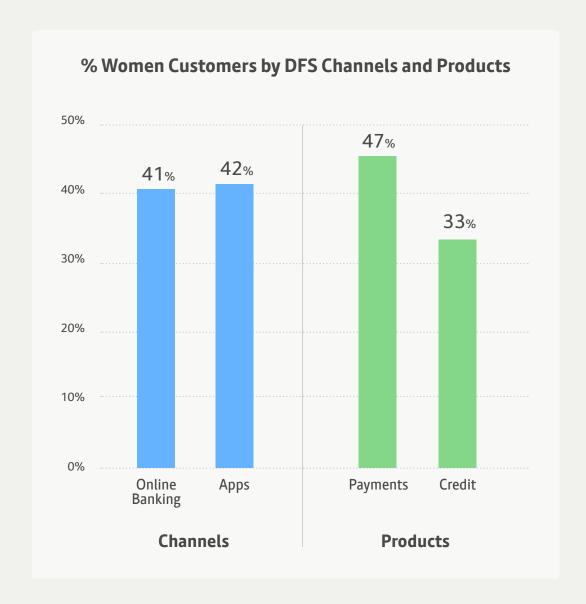
Across the Alliance, average deposit balances for women were closer to parity in 2021 than past years. Women's average loan sizes relative to men's dropped slightly from 2020, but remained above previous years.



^{*} Historical comparisons reflect the changes in performance we've seen in aggregate across the network. They do not necessarily reflect trends within individual FSPs because the sample of reporting FSPs is not constant year-over-year.

And women are using digital financial services across channels and products.

Women made up 46 percent of all DFS customers and were particularly strong users of payments products.



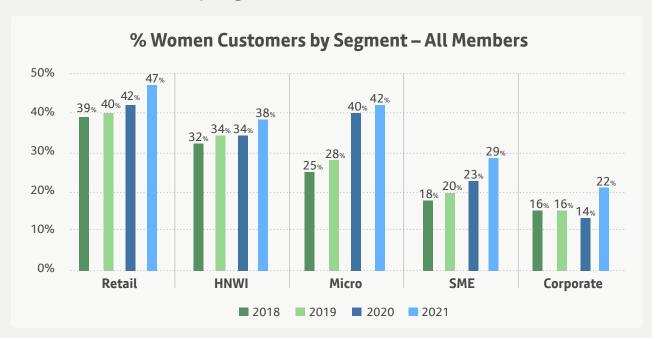


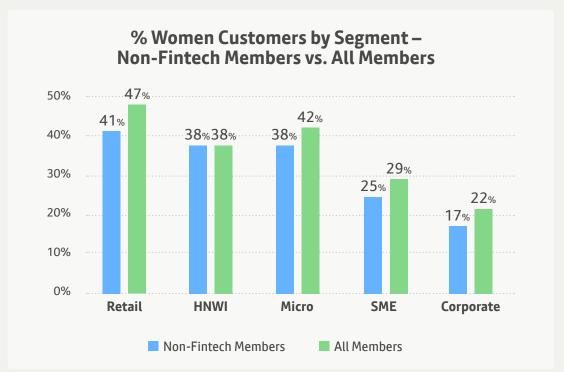
FINANCIAL ALLIANCE FOR WOMEN

Women's Market Data: **Segments Deep-Dive**

Women's customer representation is higher in 2021 across all segments.

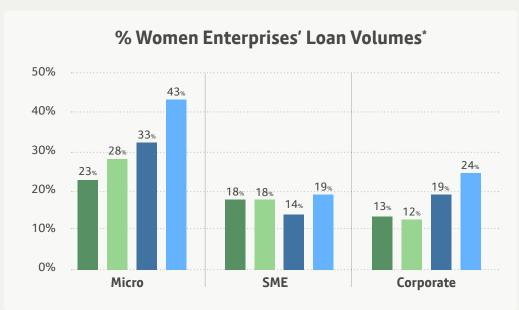
Fintechs helped drive the increased share of women in every segment except high-net-worth individuals (HNWI).

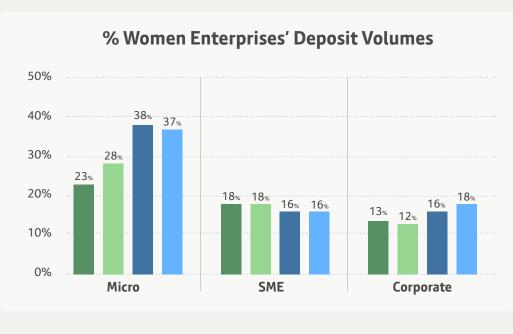




Women enterprises are accessing more loans than ever.

Women enterprises' share of loan volumes reached record highs in 2021, while their share of deposit volumes has not increased as consistently.



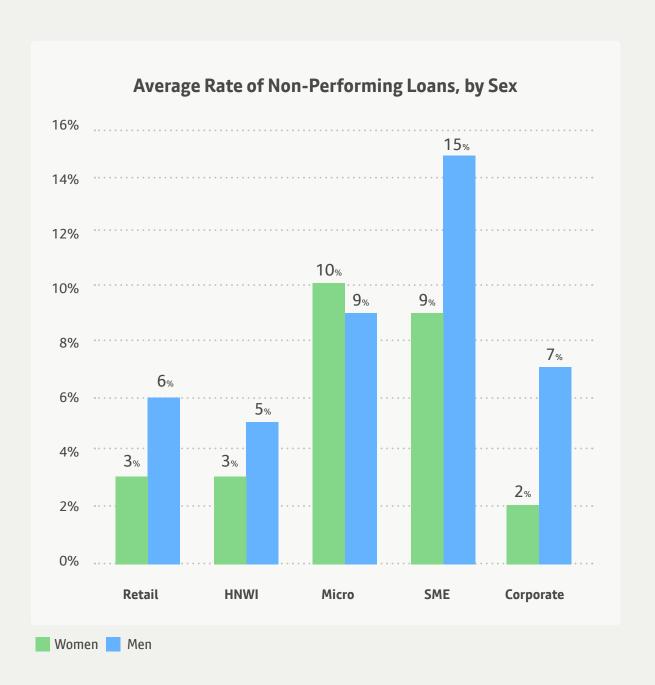


2019 2020

2018

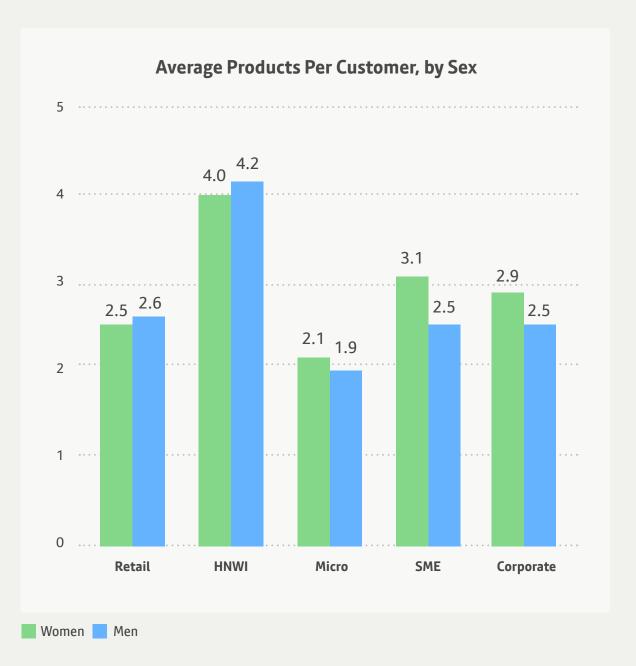
Women customers continue to be reliable borrowers.

Women customers paid back loans at greater rates across all segments except micro-enterprises.



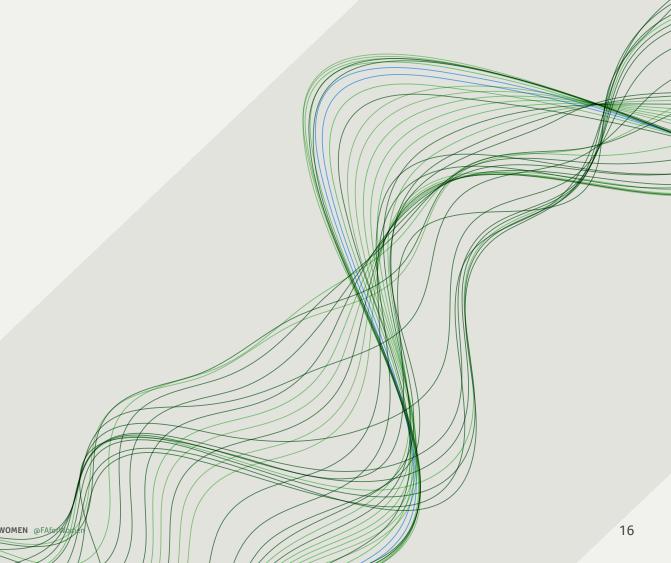
And loyal customers with strong product uptake.

Overall, women held about the same average number of products per customer as men. Women in micro, SME, and corporate segments held more products per customer than men on average.





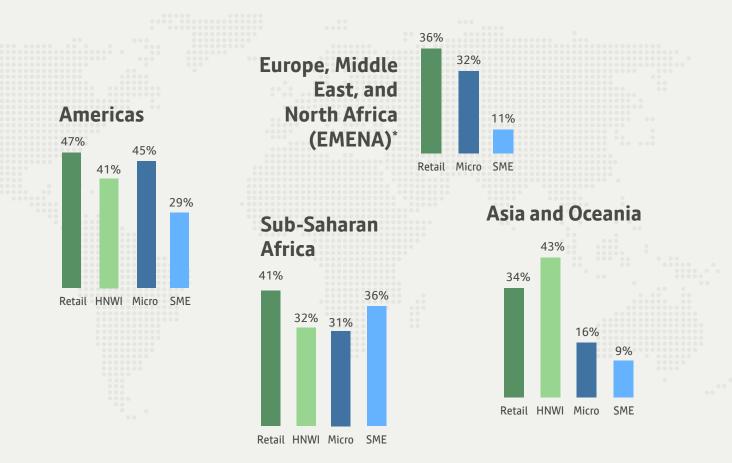
Women's Market Data: Regional Comparisons



Women's representation across segments varies by region.

The share of female retail customers was nearest to parity in the Americas, while Sub-Saharan Africa had the highest share of women SMEs.

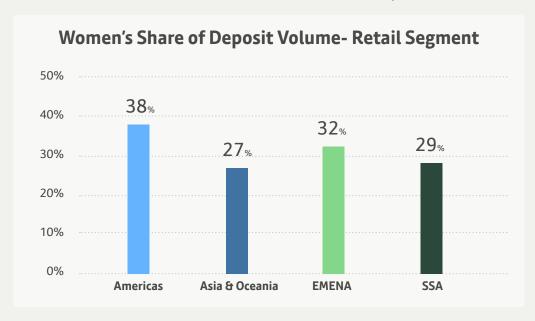
% Women Customers Across Segments

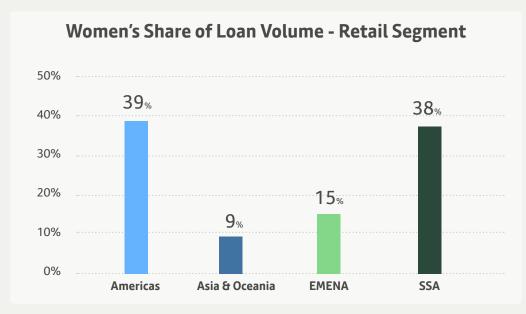


^{*}Excludes High-Net-Worth Individuals segment due to small sample size.

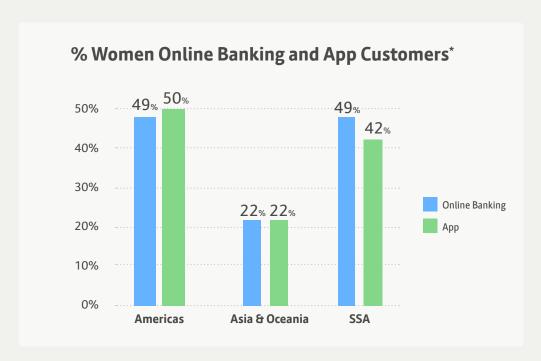
As do women's share of savings and loan volumes.

In the retail segment in Asia and Oceania and EMENA, women's share of total deposit volumes outpaced their share of total loan volume. In Sub-Saharan Africa, women's share of loan volume was higher. And in the Americas, women held about the same share of total loan and deposit volumes.

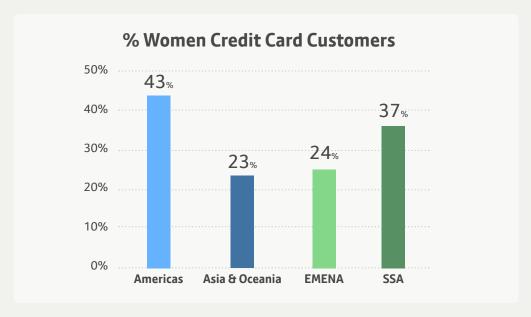




In the Americas and in Sub-Saharan Africa, women represent nearly half of all DFS users.



The Americas had the highest share of women credit card customers, closely followed by Sub-Saharan Africa.



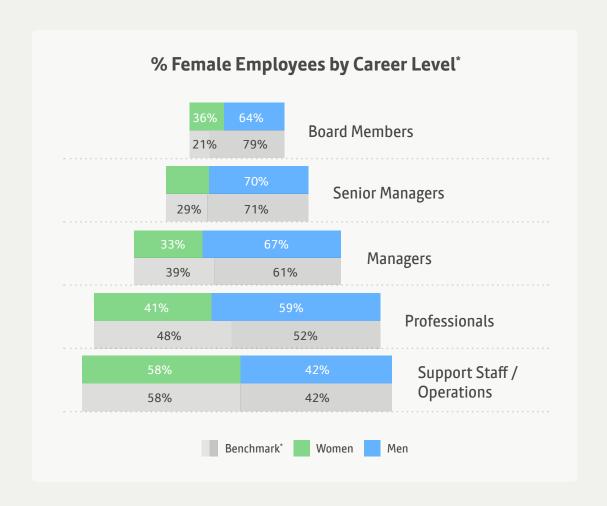
^{*}Excludes Europe and the Middle East due to smaller sample sizes.

MEASURING THE VALUE OF THE FEMALE ECONOMY



Alliance members continue to outperform global averages for female representation at the top.

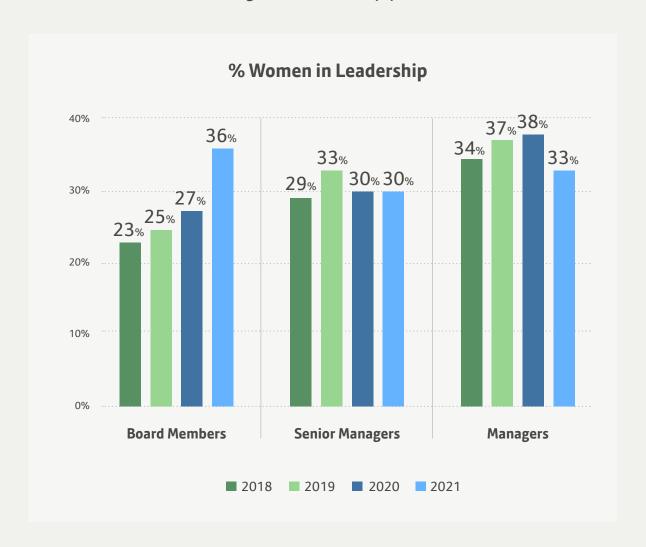
Compared to financial services sector averages, the Alliance network had higher percentages of women in senior management and as board members.



^{*}Global benchmark used based on Mercer's 2020 When Women Thrive report for all categories except board members, which is not included in that report. The board members benchmark is based on Deloitte's 2022 Report: Advancing more women leaders in financial services.

Women's representation has increased markedly on boards, but not in management roles.

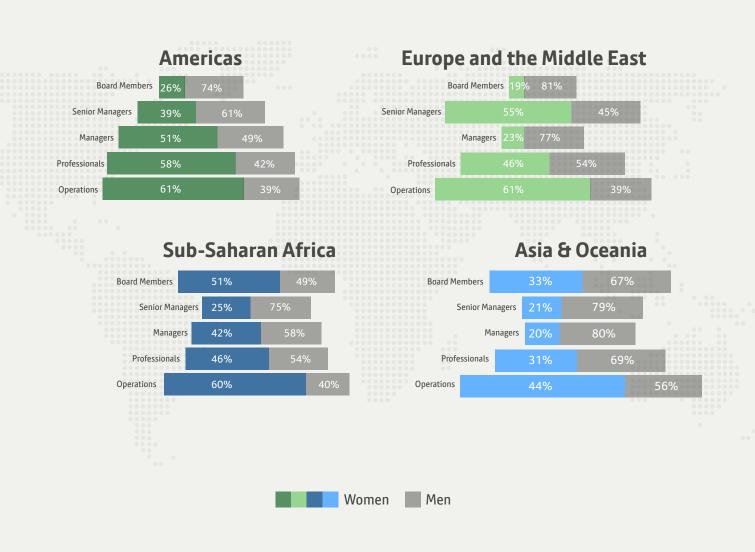
Financial institutions can improve gender balance in leadership by doubling down on strategies to improve gender diversity and inclusion throughout the talent pipeline.



Women's representation also differs across regions.

Sub-Saharan Africa stood out for the high share of women on boards, and EMENA had the largest share of women in senior management.

% Female Employees by Career Level



Let's continue to use data to tap into the full power of the female economy

With 48 FSPs reporting their 2021 data, we have the most complete data set yet measuring the value of the female economy. However, collecting and reporting sex-disaggregated data is still a challenge for many Alliance members.

The Alliance continues to support members to collect and use their own data as part of their women-centered strategies through its **Learning Series**: Gender Data Driving Business <u>Decisions</u>, <u>Gender Data Task Force</u>, <u>In-briefs</u>, and <u>interactive</u> guides and tools.

We are also working with stakeholders in the wider ecosystem to champion the collection and use of gender data through our work with the Women's Financial Inclusion Data (WFID) partnership.

We are also publishing the Gender Data Playbook, a first-ofits-kind interactive guide for national stakeholders to collect, analyze and use gender data to drive women's financial inclusion.

By highlighting winning strategies and showing the strong business case for financial services providers to target women, the Alliance is using data to unlock the full potential of the female economy.



FINANCIAL ALLIANCE FOR WOMEN

About the Financial Alliance for Women

We're the leading members' network of financial organizations dedicated to championing the female economy — the world's largest, fastest-growing market, and yet one that remains untapped. As a unique network with members from over 135 countries, we share the ambition of unlocking the full value of the female economy.

Everything we do is based on a win-win approach where financial organizations grow their businesses by accelerating women's financial power.

From creating real and digital platforms where members can learn from each other's on-the-ground experiences, to publishing our own proprietary data and research, to advocating for global policy change — we inspire and equip our members to design and refine women-centered products, services and strategies that will bring about a new paradigm for women's financial experiences.

Definitions

Segments

Retail

The retail segment—also known as consumer or personal banking—includes products such as personal loans, savings accounts and payment services for the general public. The retail segment excludes high-net-worth individuals (see below).

HNWI

High Net Worth Individuals (HNWI) refers to a customer segment of individuals and joint accounts with investable assets over a specific amount. FSPs typically provide exclusive services such as wealth management, estate planning, tax services, etc.

Micro

Micro enterprises are very small businesses, often sole-proprietorships, defined as those with fewer than ten employees. However, the definition varies by market and institution.

SME

SMEs are small and medium enterprises or businesses, usually defined as employing 11-250 employees, or turning over a certain amount of revenue.

Corporate

Corporates are large companies generally employing more than 250 people or turning over a certain amount of revenue.

WSME

The Alliance recommends that members use the IFC definition for WSME: An enterprise qualifies as a woman-owned enterprise if it meets the following criteria: (A) \geq 51% owned by woman/women; OR (B) \geq 20% owned by woman/women; AND (i) has \geq 1 woman as CEO/COO/President/Vice President; AND (ii) has \geq 30% of the board of directors composed of women, where a board exists.

Digital Financial Services

Fintech

Fintech generally refers to new entrants into financial services that leverage digital technologies with the potential to transform the provision of financial services through the development of new —or modification of existing —business models, applications, processes, and products.

Online banking

Online banking allows a user to conduct financial transactions via the internet. Online banking is also known as Internet banking or web banking.

Dedicated Mobile App

Also known as a mobile application or app, a dedicated mobile app is a program designed to run on a mobile device such as a phone or tablet. It must be downloaded onto a device.

Online Payments and Transfers

The transfer of funds between parties digitally without exchange of cash.

Online Lending

Borrowing products that can be accessed only through digital platforms and allow the underwriting process to be initiated, effected and funds to be transferred to the borrower directly online without any physical interaction between the FSP and customer.

