RESEARCH PAPER 3

Determinants of Financial Inclusion Among the Youth in Uganda: Evidence from CBMS data

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Research Grant Contract No:

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"This work was carried out with a grant from the Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP) – Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network supported by the Department for International Development (DFID)"

April, 2019

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The staff and management of Development Research and Training (DRT) would like to acknowledge the contributions of the staff of Katakwi District Local Government for putting in place a conducive environment for the success of fieldwork and for coordinating the Study in the two lower local governments of Katakwi subcounty and Akoboi Subcounty. At district level, the CBMS activities were coordinated by Mr. Moses Opion and Ms. Betty Ikareut. We would like to thank the staff of the lower local governments for supporting the implementation of the CBMS and the respondents in the two Sub-counties for responding to the questions.

At national level, the Study was coordinated by Mr. Johnson L Kagugube. The staff of DRT provided invaluable support to the Project and worked very closely with Dr. Margaret Banga from the School of Statistics and Planning, Makerere Univeristy. Thanks therefore go out to Dr. Margaret Banga, Mr John Nsubuga and Mr. Allan Kyebambe,for their technical inputs and other forms of support during fieldwork and preparation of this report.

Finally, special gratitude goes to the staff of Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network Office De La Salle University (DLSU) Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies, Manila, Philippines for the invaluable contributions in form of technical and financial support. The Team was led by Dr. Celia Reyes. DRT benefitted a lot from the technical support rendered by Ms. Steffie Calubayan, Ms. Anne Bernadette Mandap and Ms. Jas Quilitis.

Thank you all for the support.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBMS	Community Based Monitoring System
DRT	Development Research and Training
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Centre
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ICT	Information and Computer Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
LLG	Lower Local Governments
MDI	Money Deposit Institutions
MFI	Microfinance Institutions
NGO	Non Government Organisations
OTT	Over the Top Tax
PLE	Primary Leaving Examination
ROSCAs	Rotating Savings and Cresit Associations
SACCO	Savings and Cooperative Credit Organisations
S/C	Subcounty
SWTS	School to Work Transition Survey
T/C	Town Council
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCE	Uganda Certificate of Education
UACE	Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loan Associations

ABSTRACT

This study uses a quantitative approach to analyse the determinants of financial inclusion among the youth (males and Females) in Uganda based on micro-data from CBMS survey carried out in Katakwi district. Using a population of 3398 youth, proportions and t-tests are used to analyse the barriers on the part of individuals who are financially excluded and the saving mechanisms among the youth. A binary regression model is used to identify those socioeconomic characteristics that affect financial inclusion (or exclusion) of the youth. The results show that the women, the uneducated, the financial illiterates and the unemployed youths are more financially excluded than the men, the educated, the financial literates and the employed. For the youth excluded from the financial system, the main reason for exclusion is lack of an income while the main saving mechanism is saving in in their homes. The identification of individual characteristics that could affect financial inclusion and the barriers to financial inclusion provides useful empirical evidence for designing policies that promote a more inclusive financial system. Availing financial services in the communities without addressing the barriers to financial inclusion will not solve the problem.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Uganda is one of the countries in the world with the youngest population, with over 78% of its population below the age of 30 and the youth (18-30 years) constituting 23% (approximately 7.8 million people) of the country's population (UBOS , 2016). UBOS (2016) revealed that the share of unemployed youth (18-30 years) among the total unemployed persons in Uganda was 64 percent, making Uganda one of the countries with the highest levels of youth unemployment in Africa and at the global level. The government of Uganda therefore has to strategically plan for the youth in terms of employment.

Empirical evidence shows that financial inclusion can aid self-employment, improve household consumption, support greater local economic activity, and reduce inequality (World Bank, 2014). Financial inclusion has therefore been broadly recognized as critical in reducing poverty and achieving economic growth. When people participate in the financial system, they are better able to start and expand businesses, invest in education, manage risk, and absorb financial shocks (The Global Findex, 2014).

The United Nations and the World Bank define financial inclusion as access to a wide range of financial products and services that are affordable or provided at reasonable cost, useful and able to meet the needs of households and businesses and provided in a responsible and sustainable manner. The World Bank classifies financial products and services as transactions, payments, savings, credit and insurance.

The Uganda National Financial Inclusion Strategy (2017-18) defines Financial inclusion simply as having access to and using a broad range of quality and affordable financial services which help ensure a person's financial security. The financial inclusion agenda in Uganda has been under discussion since 2012 when the central bank of Uganda launched the financial inclusion project whose overall objective is to increase access to financial services and empower the users of financial services to make rational decisions in their personal finances so as to contribute to economic growth. The project is built upon four pillars namely; financial literacy, financial consumer protection, financial innovations and financial services data and measurement (Bank of Uganda report, 2013). The increased attention to financial inclusion reflects a growing recognition of its role in reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

Financial inclusion is important for development and poverty reduction. The financial inclusion of the poor enables them to benefit from basic payments, savings, and insurance services. For instance, Uganda is implementing a social protection programme for the aged (over 65 years) in some districts; the beneficiaries receive their monthly pay through mobile money services. As part of the enrolment, the old persons without mobile phones are assisted to get them and also register for mobile money services. Another example in relation to financial inclusion is that, in the 1990s the Government of Uganda introduced a system where all civil servants were to receive money directly on their bank accounts. The Government employees who lacked bank accounts at that time were forced to open in any formal financial institution. Such strategies provide incentives for the population to be financially included.

Financial inclusion comes with a number of advantages including: enabling the poorest and most vulnerable (women and youth) in society to move out of poverty; and reducing the income inequality in the country. Financial inclusion not only helps individuals and communities, but collectively it develops the entire country to drive economic growth and the overall development. The inclusion strengthens the capability of individuals and communities to cope with unexpected payments and financial shocks. The saved finances cannot be accessed all the time by the money savers, leading to improved livelihoods. With time, investment within the households and communities will be promoted. The investments will create jobs for the community members and that will boost their status and income and hence better livelihoods.

Despite the importance attached to financial inclusion as an integral part of the world development agenda, the level of financial inclusion still remains low with about two billion people worldwide having no bank accounts (The global findex database, 2014). Similarly, according to the Bank of Uganda financial inclusion Strategy Paper (2013), Uganda has made improvements over the years in terms of financial services delivery outlets/channels offered by both the formal and informal financial institutions. However, the level of Ugandans who are excluded from financial services remains significant. In the 2013 FinScope survey, the proportion of Ugandans using formal financial services (excluding mobile money) was essentially unchanged from 2009 to 2013. The share of adults that accessed credit only through formal bank institutions remained almost unchanged, 5% in 2009 to 6% in 2013. Adults who save through only formal channels remained unchanged from 2009 to 2013 at about 25%, and only 2% use formal insurance products.

Technological advancements and innovations have lowered cost and time of accessing formal financial services. The new technologies, such as mobile savings, mobile payments, mobile banking, Internet banking, mobile phone to bank account transfers, and biometric identification technologies have made the financial operations very user-friendly. The development allows for a significant reduction in financial transaction costs, and eases the monitoring of funds, hence leading to greater financial inclusion.

Simon and Esther (2008), show that lack of access to necessary financial services leads to individuals being at risk of losses because of no insurance, relying on expensive or illegal lenders because they cannot access credit facilities and finding it hard to acquire assets or investments. Lack of a bank account can make liquidity management and payments difficult, which could result in high fees associated with the use of money orders or check-cashing services.

In Uganda, a large section of the population in both rural and urban areas still remains outside the coverage of formal financial system where they do not have access to basic financial services like savings account, credit, remittance and insurance. This is reflected in the Fin Scope survey (2013) where the share of adults that accessed credit only through formal bank institutions remained at 6%, adults who save through only formal channels is at about 25%, and only 2% use formal insurance products. According to the 2018 FinScope survey, 23% of women and 22% of men are currently financially excluded while 23% of the young adults (16-30) are financially excluded.

Research on youth financial inclusion in Uganda has been done by finscope (2018) at a national level, but research on what determines the youth's financial inclusion status has not been conducted yet. Also, the research which has been done was at a national level using a sample. This study uses a complete census at lower local government and the questions about financial inclusion are asked to the youths themselves. Clearly, there is a need to provide evidence on youth financial inclusion at the local government level in order to inform policy formulation. The study is establishing the status of youth financial inclusion and goes to the depths of understanding the factors affecting their participation in order to guide in how policies addressing financial exclusion can be formulated.

1.2 Objectives of the study

This study sought to adapt the CBMS methodology to generate information on the youths and their financial inclusion status. The information generated is expected to enrich the understanding of several aspects surrounding financial inclusion and inform policies on how individuals can be helped to become financially included. The specific objectives were:

1. To find out the status of financial inclusion among the youth (Males/Females)
2. To find out the most common methods or options of saving among the youth (Males/Females).
3. To find out the obstacles or hindrances to financial inclusion among the youth
4. To find out what influences individuals' decisions to be financially included(excluded)

1.3 Research Questions

This study sought to answer the following research questions.

1. What proportion of the youth own a bank account?
2. What proportion of the youth own a mobile phone?
3. What financial savings methods are employed by the youth?
4. Is there a relationship between the youth's educational attainment and being financially included?
5. Is there a relationship between the employment status of the youth and being financially included?
6. Are male youths more financially included than the female youth?

7. Are the factors that influence financial inclusion different for male youth and female youth?

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Financial inclusion is a new trade that has gained popularity recently. Financial inclusion is the process of ensuring that residents of a nation are using the formal financial services. Sarma (2012) argues that financial exclusion is the manifestation of a much broader question of social exclusion of certain disadvantaged groups including the economically poor. Financial inclusion opens the doors for the poor and other low income earners to save their money and hence improve their wellbeing. The introduction of mobile phones and their user-friendly services has enabled many people to access information and also utilize them for banking services. Globally, the number of mobile phone users has been increasing and most of the mobile phone devices offer mobile money services.

According to the World Bank (2014), financial exclusion deserves policy action if it is driven by barriers that restrict access by individuals for whom the marginal benefit of using a financial service would otherwise be greater than the marginal cost of providing the service. There are a number of reasons why people and firms end up being financially excluded. The reasons include, lack of interest in using the financial services, cultural beliefs, chronic poverty, lack of access to financial institutions/services and religious beliefs. All these obstacles affect poor persons below the poverty line more than their counterparts who are well off. For instance, the poor can be excluded because they lack money for transport to the nearest financial facility or lack of identification documents needed by the financial institution.

FINSCOPE Uganda (2013) found that the majority of adults were not banked; the barriers were enumerated as having no income, costs related to opening an account, having no job, lack of knowledge of opening an account, and the distance to the bank. The findings confirm that the barriers to financial inclusion affect mostly the poor and those persons with no or limited education. When faced with challenges of accessing the formal financial services, the poor use other alternatives as coping mechanisms. Such alternatives could include hiding the money under the mattresses, buying assets like cattle, digging holes in the gardens and moving with cash. The options of the poor negatively impact on the money circulation system. Furthermore, the FINSCOPE Uganda (2013) study found out that only 9 percent of the adult population was saving with formal banking institutions. The low percentage of money savers is attributed to poverty and lack of knowledge on the importance of saving with formal financial institutions.

FINSCOPE (2018) found that for both men and women, and the youth, the most significant barriers to using financial services are their negative perceptions of such services. The most common negative perception is that financial services are too expensive, with nearly a third of both excluded men and women, and the youth believing as such. They further reported that women are less likely to be excluded because of lack of trust in institutions keeping their money than men. Other barriers cited included travel distance and a lack belief in the value offered by financial services. FINSCOPE (2018) found out that there was no gender gap in overall financial inclusion in Uganda.

Sarma and Paise (2008) argue that an inclusive financial system can help in reducing the growth of informal sources of credit such as moneylenders, which are often found to be exploitative. Similarly there is a link between financial inclusion and micro economic stability through capitalization and growth of new non-financial firms.

According to EPRC (2017), innovations in the mobile money sector that encourage households to save through minimizing the transaction costs and the risky nature of informal saving methods increase the possibility of saving by low income earners. The low income earners are able to send and receive money, save on phone, and access their money on their accounts in the formal banking institutions.

The Consultative Group to Assist the Poor report (CGAP, 2017) indicates that more than 400 million people are linked globally through basic mobile payments services, allowing them to send money, pay bills, or purchase prepaid electricity with greater ease, affordability and access. Access to mobile-money services increased daily per capita consumption levels of 2% of Kenyan households, lifting them out of extreme poverty.

Akileng et al. (2018) using a multiple regression in their study of the determinants of financial inclusion in Uganda found out that financial literacy and financial innovation are better determinants of financial inclusion among households. They find that financially literate households have a higher potential to make informed decisions on new innovations of financial products and services.

In a study by Gilberto et al (2017), they found out that socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, civil status, education, employment and income are associated significantly with accessing various financial products and services.

Clamara et al. (2014) in a study of financial inclusion in Peru and using several probit models found out that gender (being female), low education level, low income, marital status (being single), wages as source of income, and residence in a rural area or small town reduce the likelihood of using financial products and services. They however found that owning a house increases the likelihood of using banking services.

In a related study by Pena et al. (2014), their estimations showed that employment, marital status, education, age, headship of the household and remittance were positively related to usage of financial products and services.

Demirgüç-Kunt, Klapper and Singer (2013) show that, in the case of developing countries, women are more often excluded from the use of financial services and that the consequences of their financial exclusion are related to inequality in terms of income, education and employment status.

Finscope Uganda survey(2018) using descriptive statistics only found out that there is no gender gap in financial inclusion in Uganda.

The available literature referred to above has focused largely on the determinants of financial inclusion of adults. However, no significant study has been made to find out the determinants of financial inclusion of only the youth who make up a big proportion of the population. Also, no study has been made to find out if there is a difference in the determinants of financial inclusion between males and females. Therefore, this paper tries to add to the financial inclusion literature on the various factors influencing the attainment of financial inclusion among the youth and by gender.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Area and Data Collection Approach

The study was carried out in Katakwi district which is found in the Eastern part of Uganda. Two sub counties (Katakwi and Akoboi) were selected for this this study.

The CBMS module was employed to generate quantitative data and was administered in all households of the study sites using tablets. The enumerators visited the respondents in their homes. Development Research and Training sought for assistance from PEP Asia Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) International Network to provide technical support for further development of the mobile applications for data generation methodologies, including; development of the data collection applications, sharing of the computer software and the database development.

The enumerators were recruited from Katakwi district in order to minimize the challenge of language barrier. Senior Six (6) leavers and graduates who are residents within the district and fluent in the local language (Ateso) were hired for the job. On the other hand, the supervisors and editors were recruited from the headquarters (Kampala) given the high-level of experience required for the job. The recruitment process of the fieldworkers ensured a gender balance. Overall, a total of 20 enumerators, 5 editors and 3 supervisors were recruited for the CBMS data collection. They were trained at district level by the trainers from the Centre (DRT). The training of the trainers was conducted before their deployment to the field.

The PEP_CBMS_N provided technical support on the use of technology in data management (collection, editing, processing, analysis, storage and retrieval) and dissemination. The support was in terms of capacity development for efficient use of the technology and sharing of data collection and analysis applications.

3.3 Methodology for analysis of research questions

To answer the research questions, analysis was done at three levels: univariate, bivariate and multivariate. [1] For the univariate case, the analysis involved calculating simple descriptive statistics (means and proportions). At the bivariate level, a chi square test was used to test if there is a significant relationship between the variables of interest. The Research questions which seek to find out whether certain variables affect financial inclusion status were answered by use of multivariate analysis. Here, a Probit model was estimated since the dependent variable (status of financial inclusion) is binary. The Probit model takes the following form:

$$y_i = X_i\beta + \varepsilon_i \quad \forall_i = 1, \quad 2, \quad \ldots, \quad n \tag{1}$$

Such that, $y_i = \begin{cases} 1 & if \quad y > 0 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$

From Equation 1, y_i is a binary variable equal to 1 or 0 i.e, y_i is 1 if the individual is financially included and zero otherwise. In this study, an individual is said to be financially included if he/she has access to a formal bank account, microfinance account or a mobile phone payment account (registered user) or is insured. Financial inclusion is therefore a binary variable in this study, which assumes a value of 1 if a household fulfils at least one of the above conditions and 0 otherwise This response is determined by the latent variable y_i^*. X_i is a vector of explanatory/ independent variables which includes the characteristics of the individual. The independent variables include; sex, highest educational attainment level, marital status, employment status, financial literacy, distance to the nearest financial institution and

[1] See table 1 on the research questions and the method of analysis.

remittances. β is a vector of parameters to be estimated, while ε_i is the error term, which is assumed to be normally distributed. Following the conventional approach to applying the binary models, marginal effects for all the right hand side variables were computed and their significance tested.

3.4 Description of variables included in the Analysis

Gender: Access to the financial system is different for men and women. Allen et al. (2012) and Johnson (2004) have established that women have fewer possibilities of accessing formal financial services. Gender was included as a dummy (1 for men, and zero for women).

Marital status: married people are more likely to be users of banking services (Allen et al., 2012). In the model the marital status dummy took on 1 if the person is married or cohabiting and zero otherwise.

Educational level: Education is associated with financial knowledge and the ability to access information. Previous studies have shown that a higher educational level increases financial inclusion (Mitton, 2008; Kempson et al., 2013; and Djankov et al., 2008). Dummy variables for No education, primary level certificate, ordinary level certificate, advanced level certificate and tertiary education were used in the model.

Employment status: A dummy for whether the youth is employed or not was included.

Remittances: The receipt of remittances is an important variable in the financial inclusion model. Previous research has shown that the probability of having a relationship between financial inclusion and remittances increases when the household receives remittances (Anzoategui, Demirgüç-Kunt and Martínez Pería 2011)). Remittances was included as a dummy in the estimated model, based on the answer to whether people received remittances from other parts of the country or abroad.

Income: The relationship between income and financial inclusion is clear in most of the studies on financial inclusion. Djankov et al. (2008) found a direct relationship between higher incomes and financial inclusion.

Financial Literacy: Akileng, Lawino and Nzibonera (2018) conclude that financially literate households have a higher potential to make informed decisions on new innovations of financial products and services and therefore are more financially included than their counterparts. In this study a dummy was created for whether the financial information given was in a language he(she) understands.

Distance to the nearest financial institution: The further away the financial institution is from the respondent, the less likely will be that person to be financially inclusive.

Table 3.1: Analysis table

Research Question	**Method of analysis proposed**
What proportion of the Youth own a mobile phone?	Descriptive-proportions (t-test)
What proportion of the Youth own a bank account?	Descriptive-proportions (t-test
What financial savings methods are employed by the youth?	Descriptive- proportions (t-test)
What are the obstacles/hindrances to financial inclusion?	Descriptive- proportions (t-test)
Is there a relationship between the youth's educational attainment and being financially included?	Chi-square test. Probit model
Is there a relationship between employment status of the youth and being financially included?	Probit model
Are male youths more financially included than the female youth?	Proportions (t-test) Probit model
Are the factors that influence financial inclusion different for male youth and female youth?	Probit Model

4. RESULTS

4.1 Descriptive results

This section describes the general characteristics of the youth and also some of the research questions which need simple descriptive. Table 4.1 shows the distribution of the population of the two subcounties by age and sex

Table 4.1: Distribution of population age groups by sex

Age group	Male	Female	Overall	t (p-values)
	N=11,683	N=12,645	N=24,328	
< 18 years	56.39	51.59	53.90	5.5141(0.000)
18-30	12.63	15.20	13.97	-2.1347 (0.01634)
31-60	25.17	25.31	25.24	-0.1262 (0.4498)
61+	5.80	7.90	6.89	-1.5762 (0.0575)
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table 4.1 shows that the biggest percentage of the population in the surveyed subcounties is below 31 years. This comprises 67.9% of the total population. Of this, 14% are youths (18-30) which is our study category. Among the youth, there are more females (15.2%) than males (12.6%). Table 4.2 gives the summary characteristics of the youth.

Table 4.2: Summary Characteristics of the Youth

Variable	Males	Females	Overall	t (p-value)
	N=1476	N=1922	N=3398	
Youth in labour force	63.08	64.10	63.66	-0.4883 (0.3127)
unemployed	39.7	37.36	38.38	0.8642 (0.1937)
In school	16.60	8.79	12.18	2.2919 (0.0110)
No formal Education	53.86	65.45	60.42	-5.2437 (0.000)

Primary	26,22	22.63	24.19	1.1975(0.8844)
Secondary (O=Level)	9.28	6.04	7.45	-1.2679(0.1024)
Secondary (A-Level)	3.25	1.46	2.24	0.4739 (0.3179)
Technical	5,28	2.03	3.44	0.8265(0.2043)
Tertiary	2.10	2.39	2.27	-0.0837 (0.4666)
Married	39.57	61.03	51.71	8.6609 (0.0000)
Literate	74.93	67.07	70.48	4.2134 (0.0000)

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

The results show that out of the 3398 youths, 43.3% are males, the biggest percentage (60.4) do not have the lowest qualification of a primary leaving certificate and only 14.4% have a post primary certificate. More female youth than males do not have a primary qualification. The high proportion of youth without even the lowest qualification could be due to the fact that although Uganda has a policy of Universal Primary Education (since 1997) where primary education is free for all, the dropout rate in primary schools is high, standing at 71 % (UNESCO Report, 2010). Thus many pupils enroll but do not complete even primary education. The high dropout is partly due to the schools being too far, early marriages and poverty. The results also show that 12.3% of the youth are still in school and there are more male (16.6%) youths still in school than females (8.8%). The low proportion of youths in school could be because by age 18, a person is considered an adult and can decide for himself to either stay in school or drop out of school. In most cases, when girls are not in school, they get married at an early age and this is confirmed by the proportion of married female youth being higher than for married male youths. From the table, we also see that 47.2% of the youth are unemployed with no significant difference between males and females.

4.2 Objective 1: Find out the Financial Inclusion Status of the Youth

The usage of financial services is analysed through indicators showing the percentage of the youth using specified service. The services considered in the Survey are: whether a person has an account, whether a person owns a mobile phone and is registered for mobile money, whether a person borrowed or saved with financial institution or whether a person is insured. For one to be financially inclusive, he should be at least having one of the above. We test the differences in sample proportion in each category. Table 4.3 shows the distribution of phone ownership by sex.

Table 4.3: Distribution of phone ownership by sex

Ownership	Male	Female	Overall
	N=1472	N=1914	N=3386
Yes	42.80	23.20	21.72
No	57.20	76.80	68.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Pearson chi2(1) = 147.6113 Pr = 0.000			

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Results in table 4.3 show that only 21.7% of the youth in the two subcounties of Katakwi district own mobile phones. However more males (42.8%) compared to females (23.2%) own mobile phones. This could be because parents tend to be strict on their daughters even when they are above 18 years than their sons. Also, for married women, sometimes their husbands do not allow them to own mobile phones. Indeed mobile phones have been seen as one of the causes of domestic violence in homes.

Table 4.4: Distribution of registration for mobile money use by sex

Registered	Males	Females	Overall
	n=630	n=444	N=1,074
Yes	77.62	74.10	76.16

No	22.38	25.90	23.84

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Majority of the youth (76.2%) who own phones are also registered for mobile money services. When asked about the transactions performed by mobile money, 64.5% reported that they are currently not using the services. This is saddening since mobile money services have been believed to bridge the financial inclusion gap.

Table 4.5: Distribution of ownership/operation of an account in any financial institution by sex

Ownership/operation	Male	Female	Overall
	n=1472	n=1914	n=3386
Yes	3.74	4.08	3.93
No	96.26	95.92	96.07
Pearson chi2(1) = 0.2531 Pr = 0.615			

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

From table 4.5, it is clear that only 3.9 % of the young people operate an account in any financial institution. However there is no significant difference between ownership for both women and men. In 2016, only 9% of all Ugandans had accounts in the bank.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Financial institutions operated in, by Sex

Financial Institution	Male	Female	Overall	t-test
	n=55	n=78	n=133	
Commercial Bank	60.00	25.64	39.85	2.432 (0.0075)
Credit Institutions	9.09	11.54	10.53	-0.2312 (0.4086)
Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies	16.36	50.00	36.06	-1.8340 (0.0333)

Micro Finance Institution	1.82	2.56	2.26	
Other (esp. Mobile)	16.36	15.38	15.79	0.0609(0.4757)

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

The results in table 4.6 show that the majority (39.9%) of those who operate financial accounts have them with commercial banks and this is followed by Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (36.1%). However, in terms of gender, more men compared to women operate the accounts with commercial banks while more women than men operate their accounts with SACCOs. The results also show that 15.4% operate their accounts with other institutions and this was mostly mobile money.

It should be noted that despite commercial banks being more than 5km away, it is the financial institution used mainly and this could be because all government and formal organizations require that their employees are paid through the bank.

Table 4.7: Distribution of the kind of transactions carried out with the financial institution by sex

Type of Transaction	Male	Female	Overall
	N=55	N=78	N=133
Withdrawals	38.18	30.77	33.83
Deposits	7.27	17.95	21.80
Bank/Money transfers	14.55	5.13	9.02
Loan transactions	7.27	35.90	24.06
Pearson chi2(4) = 16.1397 Pr = 0.003			

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

The most common transaction at the financial institution is withdrawal (33.8%), followed by loan transactions (24.1%) and deposits (21.8%). Women dominate in loan transactions and deposits while men dominate in the rest of the transactions. This is in line with the finding that most women are in SACCOS.

Table 4.8: Distribution of whether the youth sought credit by sex

Sought credit	Male	Female	Overall
	n=1472	n=1914	N=3386
Yes	9.1	13.27	11.46
No	90.9	86.73	88.54

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table 4.8 shows that only 11.5% of the youth sought credit and that more women compared to men sought for a loan. The main source of credit to the youth was SACCOs (33.8%) followed by friends and relatives (25.5%). In terms of gender, more women sought credit from SACCOs than men while more men sought credit from friends and relatives than women. During the validation meeting, it came out clearly that because it is easier for women to get loans from SACCOS and ROSCAs, sometime women get loans for men. Other sources of credit were bank (7.2%) and money lenders (7.5%) and in both cases men were more than women as reflected in table A1 in Appendix. Money lenders and Banks require collateral for one to access credit. In most cases, women have no collateral and therefore this explains why more men get money from banks and money lenders.

Table 4.9 Distribution of remittances by sex

Remittance	Males	Females	Overall
	n=1472	n=1914	n=3386
Yes	21.67	15.31	18.07

No	78.33	84.69	81.93

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Only 18.1% sent or received remittances to/from within and outside Uganda. The table also shows that more men compared to women sent/received money in form of remittances. The remittances are mostly used for home consumption (39.5%) and emergencies (16.1%). In terms of gender, more men than women use remittances for home consumption. Only 3.1% of the respondents use the remittances for business start - up/ expansion. (See table A2 in Appendix)

Table 4.10: Distribution of Mode of remittance by sex

Mode	Male	Female	Overall	t(p-value)
	n=319	n=293	n=612	
Cash	40.75	58.02	49.02	-2.9647 (0.0015)
Bank	1.88	1.71	1.80	0.0211(0.4916)
Mobile money	56.43	39.93	48.53	2.7789(0.0027)
Other (Specify)	0.94	0.34	0.65	0.0587 (0.4766)

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Majority (49.0%) of remittances were in form of cash with more women than men sending or receiving money in this form. Remitting money by cash is mainly by sending or receiving money through an individual. For example sending a relative to deliver cash physically. This was followed by mobile money as reported by 48.5%. There were more men using mobile money than women and this could be because fewer women own phones. Whereas it is possible to send money using mobile money even when you do not own a phone, it is cumbersome to receive money by mobile money when you do not own a phone and the options available may be frustrating since you have to use some other person's phone.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Insurance by sex

Insured	Male	females	Overall
	n=1472	n=1914	N=3386

Yes	1.36	1.25	1.3
No	98.64	98.75	98.7

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table 4.11 shows that only 1.3% of the youths are insured and for those insured, 70.5% are under informal insurance with majority being women while only 4.6% are in formal insurance (Table A3 in appendix). It should also be noted that no female youth is formally insured. The main reason for preferring informal insurance is because they can't afford formal insurance as reported by 44.7% of the insured youth (See table A4 in appendix).

Table 4.12 Distribution of youth by financial inclusion and sex

Financially included	Male	females	overall	t (p-value)
	n=1476	n=1922	N=3398	
Yes	38.01	25.18	30.75	4.4310(0.000)
No	61.99	74.82	69.25	

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table 4.12 shows that only 30.8 % of the youth are financially included. The table also reveals a gender gap in financial inclusion with more male youth than female youth being financially included. This finding is in line with other earlier studies which reported that women are less financially included than men. However, it contradicts the finding by Finscope(2018) which indicated that there is no gender gap in financial inclusion for Uganda.

4.3 Objective 2: To find out the Saving Mechanisms by the Youth (Male and Female)

Table 4.13 gives the various mechanisms for saving money by the youth

Table 4.13: Distribution of saving mechanisms used by sex

Saving Mechanism	Males	Female	Overall	
	n=1472	n=1914	N=3386	t (p-value)

Bank and Money deposit Institutions	1.63	0.42	0.95	0.2590 (0.3978)
Animal and other assets	0.82	1.10	0.97	-0.0517 (0.5206)
MFIs and SACCOs	0.54	0.68	0.62	-0.0395 (0.4843)
ROSCA and VSLA	8.22	15.67	12.43	-2.0226(0.0216)
Mobile phone	14.88	4.96	9.27	2.4958(0.0063)
Home	31.18	36.47	34.17	-1.8534 (0.0319)
Do not save	42.73	40.70	41.58	0.7683 (0.2212)

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

When asked about the saving mechanisms used, the majority (41.6%) of the youth reported that they do not save and this is mainly because they do not have an income. This was followed by those who save at home (34.2%), ROSCAS and VSLA (12.4%), and on mobile phones (9.3%). In terms of gender, more men than women, save on mobile phones while more women than men save at home and in ROSCAS. Fewer women than men save on mobile phones because less women have phones. Also more women than men save in ROSCAS because of saving being a requirement for one to get a loan. This shows the role that such channels like VSLAs and ROSCAS play in enhancing financial inclusion. Innovations in policies which are necessary to create space and organize such channels is recommended.

Table 4.14: Distribution of Reasons for saving by sex

Reasons for Saving	Males	Females	Overall	t(p-value)
	n=854	n=1,147	N=2,001	

Basic needs	52.81	62.60	58.42	-3.3107 (0.0005)
Emergency	23.07	21.19	21.99	0.4731(0.3181)
Agricultural input	4.33	3.92	4.10	0.0931(0.4629)
Education	5.74	4.88	5.25	0.1966(0.4221)
Land	2.69	0.61	1.50	0.3282(0.3714)
Livestock/poultry	5.15	2.96	3.90	0.4784(0.3162)
Business	2.46	1.92	2.15	0.1211 (0.4518)
Safety	2.22	1.05	1.55	0.2408 (0.4048)
Others	1.52	0.87	1.15	0.1398 (0.4444)

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

The results in table 4.14 reveal that most (58.4%) of the youth save for basic needs and this is followed by saving for emergency (21.9%). In terms of gender, except for "saving for basic needs" where more women than men save for this reason, there is no significant difference between men and women for all the other reasons for saving. This trend could be due to the fact that women are responsible for providing basic needs like food and clothing at all times. Thus they have to save in order to ensure that these basic needs are provided. Only 2.2% of the youths save for business. This is worrying since savings are needed in order to invest especially when one cannot easily access loans.

Table 4.15: Distribution of reasons for not saving by sex

Reasons for not saving	Males	Females	Overall
	n=636	n=786	N=1422
Lost money when saving	0.63	1.02	0.86
Do not have adequate information on savings	3.62	2.54	3.02
Do not have money to save	92.92	94.40	93.74
Other (Specify)	2.83	2.04	2.39

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

The youth who do not save were asked why they were not saving and the main reason given by 93.7 % was because they do not have money. Majority of the youth are unemployed and therefore what they have is too little for them to remain with any surplus for saving. This is the situation for both male and female youth. There was no significant difference between male and female youth in the reasons given for not saving.

4.4 Objective 3: Barriers to Financial Inclusion

In answering this objective, we looked at barriers which represent involuntary exclusion. The barriers to financial inclusion, perceived by financially excluded youth, provide information about the obstacles that prevent them from using formal financial services.

Table 4.16: Distribution of reasons for not having a formal bank account by sex

Reason	Males	Females	Total	t(p-value)
	n=1,417	n=1836	N=3253	
Do not trust financial institutions	3.03	2.56	2.77	0.1354 (0.4462)
Use mobile money	3.25	1.63	2.34	0.4329 (0.335)
High costs of operating an account	10.02	9.64	9.81	0.1134(0.4549)
Not educated	4.09	4.52	4.33	-1.233 (0.4509)
Do not have an income	46.72	51.36	49.34	-1.8303(0.0336)
Do not qualify (Do not have the necessary documentation)	2.89	2.45	2.64	0.1267 (0.4496)
Do not understand how it works	12.49	13.34	12.97	-0.2564 (0.3988)
Long distance to and from the bank	14.54	11.44	12.79	0.9408 (0.1734)

Others(Specify)	2.96	3.05	3.01	-0.0258(0.4897)

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Respondents who did not operate a formal financial account were asked to give reasons and the majority (49.3 %) reported not having an income. This was the case for both men and women although the women who gave this reason were significantly more than the men. This was followed by long distance to the financial institution (12.8 %) and not understanding how the financial accounts work (12.8 %), and high cost of operating an account (9.8%). It should be noted that except for not having an income, there were no significant differences between men and women in the reasons given for not operating a formal financial account. In terms of distance to the nearest financial institution, all financial institutions were reported as being in a distance of more than 5km by the majority of the respondents. At the time the study was done, Katakwi district had only one commercial bank which was over 5km from the subcounties visited. Currently there is no commercial bank in Katakwi as the bank has since been closed. The results in this study are different from those of finscope(2018) where the main reason for not having a bank account was that it is expensive.

Table 4.17: Distribution of reasons for not using mobile money by Sex

Reasons	Males	Females	Overall	t(p-value)
	n=750	n=1247	N=1997	
Lack of enough information	6.53	6.09	6.26	
High costs of transactions	1.20	1.44	1..35	
Not educated	0.93	1.52	1.30	
No money to send / receive	6.40	5.37	5.76	
No dealers	0.00	0.16	0.10	
No simcard	1.47	1.12	1.25	
No cell phone	68.40	72.01	70.66	-1.4331 (0.0759)

Not thought about it	9.07	5.85	7.06	
Nothing specific	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Other (Specify)	4.00	4.41	4.26	

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

The main reason given for not using mobile money services is lack of mobile phone. This constitutes 70.7% of those who are not using mobile money. At the time of the survey, government had not introduced the Over the Top Tax (OTT) on mobile money services. However, in the financial year 2018/2019, government introduced an Over the Top Tax charge at 1% for using mobile money services which was later reduced to 0.5% after citizens vowed not to use mobile money services. The introduction of this tax has also affected the use of mobile money as it increases the transaction costs.

Table 4.18: Distribution of reasons for not seeking for a loan/credit by sex

Reason	Male	Female	Overall
	n=1334	n=1657	n=2991
No need	32.08	30.96	31.46
Do not know where to apply	2.92	2.72	2.81
No supply locally available	1.27	1.21	1.24
Inadequate security	10.94	12.61	11.87
Interest too high	10.49	10.02	10.23
Don't like debts	22.34	23.84	23.17
Believed would be refused	3.6	3.56	3.58
Lack of sensitization	7.27	6.04	6.59
Other (specify)	9.07	9.05	9.06

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

For those who did not seek for a loan, the main reason was because they did not need it. This constituted 31.5%. This was followed by not liking debts (23.2%), inadequate security (11.9%) and high interest (10.2%). There is no significant difference in the reasons reported for both men and women. The main reasons for not seeking for credit are contrary to the general perception that the youth need loans to start businesses. The youth indicated that they do not have bank accounts and they do not save because they do not have an income. This finding and the finding that they do not need loans may imply that it is not all about money but possibly the youth do not have skills.

From this subsection, we find that the main reason for financial exclusion is lack of income. One cannot bank/save what he doesn't have. Secondly, the distance to the financial institution is also a hindrance. The inadequate security and high interest rates also discourage youth from accessing credit. In terms of mobile money, the main hindrance is lack of mobile phone and this could be because they do not have money to acquire them.

4.5 Objective 4: To find out what influences individuals' decisions to be financially included (excluded)

Table 4.19: Distribution of youth by education level and financial inclusion

	Males			Females		
Education qualification	Not financially included	Financially included	Total	Not financially included	Financially included	Total
	n=915	n=561	n=1476	n=1438	n=484	n=1922
No education	62.51	39.73	53.86	71.84	46.49	65.45
Primary	25.9	26.74	26.22	21.07	27.27	22.63
Secondary (O-Level)	6.67	13.55	9.28	4.38	10.95	6.04
Secondary (A-Level)	1.75	5.70	3.25	0.76	3.51	1.46
Technical	2.40	9.98	5.28	1.38	3.93	2.03
Graduate	0.77	4.28	2.10	0.56	7.85	2.39
	Pearson chi2(5) = 126.2451 Pr = 0.000			Pearson chi2(5) = 178.3420 Pr = 0.000		

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Results in Table 4.19 show that financial inclusiveness increases with education level. Looking at the figures, there is a clear decline in percentages of the not financially included as we go up the ladder of education. This shows that the less educated are more financially excluded than the more educated. This is further confirmed by the chi square values which indicates that there is a strong relationship between education level and financial inclusiveness. In Table 4.20 we find out whether education does affect financial inclusion. Table 4.20 presents the results of the probit estimation , showing both the marginal effects and their corresponding p-values.

Table 4.20: Probit Results for the three Estimations

	Overall model		**Males only**		**Females only**	
Variable	Coefficient	P-Value	Coefficient	P-Value	Coefficient	P-Value
Dependent Variable is Financial Inclusion						
Sex (1=Male, 0 otherwise)	0.1044*	0.000				
Marital status(1 = married, 0 otherwise)	0.0619*	0.000	0.1436*	0.000	-0.0002	0.993
Education level attained (base category is no primary leaving certificate)						
Primary	0.1233*	0.000	0.1306*	0.000	0.1116*	0.000
Secondary (O-Level)	0.2419*	0.000	0.2515*	0.000	0.2288*	0.000
Secondary (A-Level)	0.3668*	0.000	0.3487*	0.000	0.3989*	0.000
Vocational	0.3721*	0.000	0.4036*	0.000	0.2856*	0.000
Tertiary	0.5657*	0.000	0.4793*	0.000	0.8172*	0.000
Distance to the financial service provider	-0.0048	0.750	-0.0161	0.507	0.0038	0.842
Employment status (1 if unemployed, 0 otherwise)	-0.0477*	0.003	--0.0525*	0.044	-0.0387*	0.051
Financial literacy(1= if information is clear, 0=otherwise	0.1658*	0.000	0.1574*	0.000	0.1589*	0.000
Number of observations	3398		1476		1922	
LR (chi2(9)) Pseudo R2	508.71 0.1213		221.9 0.1132		249.75 0.1151	

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

* significant at 5%

The results presented are for the overall model (all youth combined), Male youths only model and female youth only model. From the combined model, sex of the youth, education qualification attained, marital status, employment status and financial literacy significantly affect financial inclusion. Employment status of the youth negatively affect financial inclusion while sex, education level attained, financial literacy and marital status positively affect financial inclusion. This means that males, the more educated, those who are financially literate and the employed youth are more likely to be financially included than females, the less educated , those without financial literacy and the unemployed youth. The results also show that the married youth are more likely to be financially included than the unmarried. This could be because at times the married people share an account or can use the spouses' account for transactions. Distance and source of financial information are not significant in all the three estimations.

For the males only estimation results, we find that employment status, education level, financial literacy and marital status do affect financial inclusion for male youths. The married male youths are more likely to be financially included than the unmarried male youth. For the female only estimation, we find that marital status is negative but insignificant. The results thus show that marital status of the female youth has no influence on whether a female youth will be financially included or not. Both employment status, education level and financial literacy affect both males and females positively as far as financial inclusion is concerned.

The positive relationship between education level and financial inclusion could be because the educated are able to access information and gain financial knowledge which may not be the same for the uneducated. This finding confirms the findings by Mitton (2008), Kempson et al. (2013) and Djankov et al.(2008). Furthermore, the unemployed are less likely to be financially included and this could be because the unemployed have no income and therefore cannot save. In most cases, financial institutions give credit to expand business and often at times they also use these businesses as guarantee. Therefore it becomes difficult for the unemployed to get financial assistance from financial institutions to start businesses and thus they end up being financially excluded.

The finding that married men are more likely to be financially included could be because of the responsibility they shoulder and therefore have to plan beyond individual interests.

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

This study set out to find out the financial status of youths in Katakwi district, the main saving mechanisms of the youth, the barriers to financial inclusion and the factors that influence the youth's decision to be financially included or excluded.

The results show that 14% of the population in Akoboi and Katakwi subcounties are youth with 15.2% being females and 12.6% males. The biggest percentage 60.4% of these youth do not have a primary leaving certificate with more female youth (65.5%) not having this certificate than the male youths(53.9%) while the unemployed youth make up 38.4%.

We find that only 21.7% of the youth own phones with more males than females owning phones, and 76.2% are registered for mobile money. Only 3.9% of the youth have a bank account and this is mainly with commercial banks and SACCOs. More male youths than female youths own accounts with commercial banks while more female youths than male youths own accounts with SACCOS. The transactions carried out in these financial institutions are mainly withdrawals, loan transactions and deposits. More male youth make withdrawals while more female youths make loan transactions and deposits.

Only 11.5% of the youth sought credit and this was mainly from SACCOs followed by relatives and friends. The study findings show that only 18.1% had remittances with more male youth than female youth involved with remittances. However, we find that remittances were mostly by cash with more female youth using this method and this was followed by mobile money with more male youth using this mode. In terms of insurance, only 1.3% of the youths are insured and of these, 70.5% are informally insured.

We find that 27.1% of the youth are financially included with more male youth being financially included.

The study reveals that most youth (41.6%) do not save, while 34.2% save at home and those who save in ROSCA and VSLA constitute 12.4%. The youth save mostly for basic needs with more women saving for this reason. For those who do not save, the main reason given is that they do not have money to save.

The main reasons for being financially excluded were not having an income, not understanding how bank accounts work, long distances to the financial institution, high cost of operating an account, not having a mobile phone, inadequate security and high interest rates.

The factors identified as influencing the youths decision to be financially included (excluded) are: education level attained, employment status, sex, financial literacy and marital status. The male youth, the educated, the employed, the financially literate and the married are likely to be financially included than the female youth, the uneducated, the unemployed, the financially illiterate and the unmarried. Married male youth are likely to be financially included than the unmarried male youth.

Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

Our results reveal that the more educated are more likely to be financially included than the less educated (those without a primary level certificate). This is because the educated can easily access financial information. This implies that financial education should start from as low as kindergarten such that children learn the importance of saving when still young. Financial education should also be part of adult education. In this way all people will have an equal opportunity of having financial knowledge.

The results also show that the unemployed are less likely to be financially included and this is majorly because they lack an income. People cannot save what they don't have. Therefore government through the district local administration should devise ways of seeing that the youth get employed. This can be done by availing them with start-up capital. In addition, the youth should be skilled so that they do not wait for white collar jobs. The youth indicated that they do not ask for loans because they do not need the loan. This is partly because they do not have skills and therefore getting a loan may not solve the unemployment problem if one has no skill.

Financial inclusion cannot be captured accurately by single indicators on their own. An inclusive financial system needs to encourage usage of its services by those most affected by obstacles to financial inclusion. For financial inclusion, there is need to maximize level of access and usage and to minimize the barriers (obstacles). From our results, solving the obstacles to being financially included is more important than supplying formal financial services. This is because even with Automatic Teller Machines (ATM), wide distribution of bank branches or banking agents, mobile money stalls and other financial services everywhere, if people do not have income, if they do not know how the accounts work, if they do not have trust or if they lack the documentation and cannot afford the costs in the financial institutions, they will still be financially excluded. We thus recommend that financial institutions build trust in the clientele, reduce costs associated with banking, reduce interest rates and reduce the documentation required by the would be customers.

Furthermore in recognition that mobile money services is doing a lot in bridging the financial inclusion gap, Government should subsidize the cost of phones by reducing the tax imposed on them. This would enable even the very poor to own phones. Currently the cheapest phone in Uganda is about 15 US dollars which is too much for the poor.

Our results show that more female youth than male youth save and get credit from VSLAs/ROSCAS. This shows the role that such channels like VSLAs and ROSCAS play in enhancing financial inclusion. Innovations in policies which are necessary to create space and organize such channels is recommended.

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APPENDIX

Table A1: Distribution of Sources of credit by sex

Sources	Males	Females	Overall
	n=134	n=254	n=388
Friends/relatives	37.3	19.29	25.52
Private money lender	12.69	4.72	7.47
Landlord	0.0	0.79	0.52
Employer	0.0	0.39	0.26
Bank	11.94	4.72	7.22
SACCOs	25.37	28.19	33.76
Deposit taking MFIs e.g. FINCA	1.49	1.18	1.29
Credit Institutions	8.96	9.06	9.02
Input trader/shop keeper	0.75	1.18	1.03
Other (specify)	32.84	41.73	38.66
Don't know	2.24	1.18	1.55
none	1.49	0.0	0.52

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table A2: Distribution of use of the transfers and remittances by sex

Use	Male	Females	Overall
	n=319	n=293	n=612
Home consumption	42.32	36.52	39.54
Child care	5.64	16.38	10.78
Child education	3.76	8.19	5.88
Transport fees	2.82	2.05	2.45
Farming	3.13	1.71	2.45
Business start up/expansion	3.76	2.39	3.10
Home improvement	14.11	13.99	14.05
Emergencies	16.30	15.70	16.01
Others(Specify)	8.15	5.72	6.18

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table A3: Distribution of type of insurance by sex

Type of insurance	Males	Females	Overall
	n=20	n=24	n=44
Formal insurance	10.00	0.00	4.55
Informal insurance	65.00	75.00	70.45
Any form	25.00	25.00	25.00

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table A4: Distribution of Reasons for preference of insurance type by sex

Reasons	Males	Females	Overall
	n=13	n=18	n=31
Prefer the group	30.77	55.56	45.16
Easier to join	38.46	22.22	29.03
Can afford	30.77	22.22	25.81
Other (Specify)	30.77	55.56	45.16

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table A5: Distribution of Planning for old age by sex

Plan	Males	Females	Overall
	n=1472	n=1914	n=3386
Educated children	12.98	20.17	17.04
Invested in livestock	22.49	16.51	19.11
Financial investments	6.52	5.80	6.11
Invested in houses to rent out	0.88	0.63	0.74
Public service pension	0.20	0.21	0.21

Contribute to NSSF	0.07	0.05	0.06
Life insurance	0.41	0.31	0.35
Nothing	51.02	51.67	51.39
Others (Specify)	5.43	5.65	4.99

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table A6: Distribution of whether youth are well informed about mobile money services by sex

Informed	Males	Females	Overall
	n=1472	n=1914	N=3386
Yes	44.84	28.89	35.82
No	55.16	71.11	64.18

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table A7: Distribution of Reasons for seeking a loan by sex

Reasons	Male	Female	Overall
	n=134	n=254	n=388
Buy land	3.73	2.36	2.84
Buy livestock	8.96	0.79	3.61
Buy farm tools and implements	3.73	3.54	3.61
Buy farm inputs	5.22	8.66	7.47
Capital to operate or expand non-farm business enterprises	17.91	29.53	25.52
Pay for building materials / To buy house	2.99	1.57	2.06
Buy consumption goods and services	9.7	6.3	7.47
To pay for education expenses	9.7	12.2	11.34
Pay for health expenses	26.12	19.69	21.91
Pay for ceremonial expenses	0.75	0.79	0.77
Others	11.19	14.57	13.4

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table A8: Distribution of source of Financial Information

Source of information	Male	Female	Total
	n=1472	n=1914	N=3386
Radio	31.66	28.32	29.77
Television	0.34	0.42	0.38
Newspapers	1.29	0.94	1.09
Friends/relatives	60.8	65.05	63.20
Colleagues at work	1.36	0.52	0.89
Church/mosque	1.63	2.19	1.95
My bank	0.07	0.05	0.06
SACCO	1.15	1.88	1.57
Internet	1.63	0.63	1.06
Employer	0.07	0	0.03

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table A9: Distribution of areas where further financial information is needed by sex

Areas	Male	Female	Overall

	n=1472	n=1914	N=3386
Savings	55.16	59.51	57.62
Investment	27.92	25.03	26.28
Opening an account	5.5	4.96	5.2
Insurance	2.92	1.88	2.33
Budgeting	3.74	3.08	3.37
Other(Specify)	4.76	5.54	5.2

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table A10: Distribution of reasons for the information not being understandable

Reasons	Magnitude	Percentage
	N=1759	
Crucial elements of information were not disclosed in prominent places	1,088	61.85
Use of difficult language	1,155	65.66
Not provided in a language I understand	797	45.31
I cannot read and the information was not explained to me orally	822	46.73
Other (Specify)	22	1.25

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table A11: Distribution of Ways of coping with risks by sex

Risk cope	Male	Female	overall
	n=1,334	n=1,729	n=3,063
Sale of assets	27.66	25.91	26.67

Borrow from a formal institution	0.45	1.21	0.88
Borrow from an informal institution	1.8	3.24	2.61
Borrow from friends/family	36.81	35.86	36.27
Salary advance	0.22	0.46	0.36
Borrow from money lenders	1.8	1.1	1.4
Seek donations	4.42	5.61	5.09
Insurance claims	0.15	0	0.07
Reduce consumption	5.77	6.82	6.37
Others (Specify)	20.91	19.78	20.27

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table A12: Distribution of possible Sources of credit by sex

Sources	Male	Female	Overall
	n=1472	n=1914	N=3386
Friends/relatives	44.97	40.96	42.71
Private money lender	3.06	2.35	2.66
Landlord	0	0.05	0.03
Employer	0.07	0.1	0.09
Bank	1.22	0.63	0.89
SACCOs	2.38	5.38	4.08
Deposit taking MFIs e.g. FINCA	0.07	0.05	0.06
Credit Institutions	0.82	1.2	1.03
Input trader/shop keeper	0.48	0.31	0.38

Other (specify)	5.5	8.99	7.47
Don't Know	7.47	6.17	6.73
None	33.97	33.8	33.87

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017

Table A13: Distribution of major transactions performed with mobile money by sex

Transactions	Males	Females	Overall
Cash withdrawals	12.15	8.29	10.05
Cash deposits	3.68	0.96	2.20
Cash transfers	0.70	0.50	0.59
Purchase of airtime	3.63	1.54	2.49
To send money	2.89	1.79	2.29
To receive money	3.43	2.17	2.74
Currently not using the services	59.08	69.00	64.48
Other (Specify)	14.44	15.75	15.15

Source: CBMS Census-Uganda, 2017