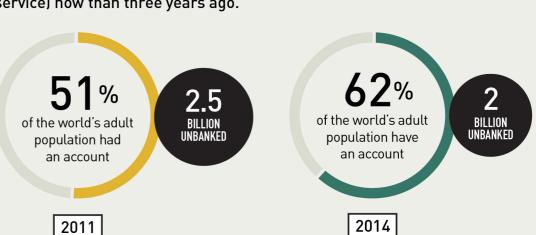
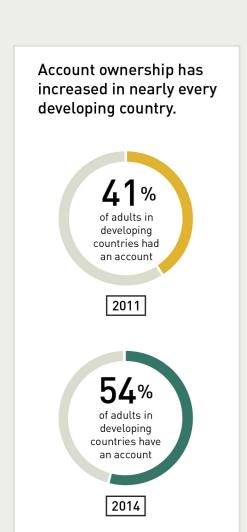


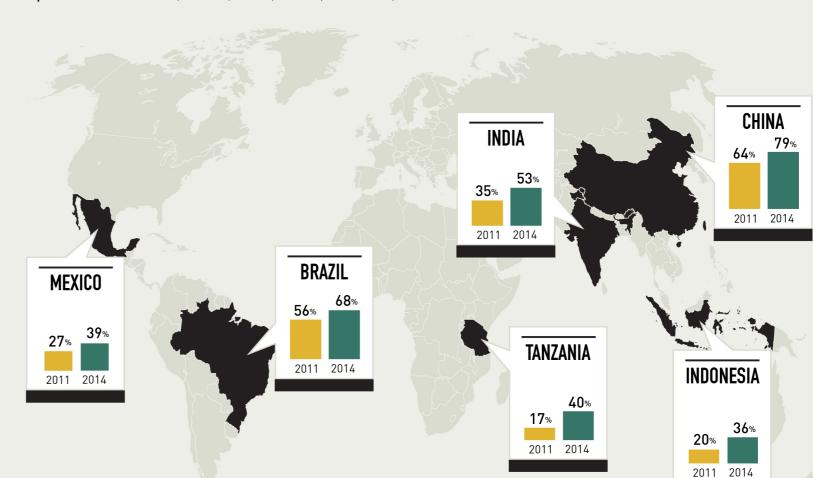
THERE HAS BEEN SIGNIFICANT GROWTH IN FINANCIAL INCLUSION

More adults have an account (with a financial institution or mobile money service) now than three years ago.

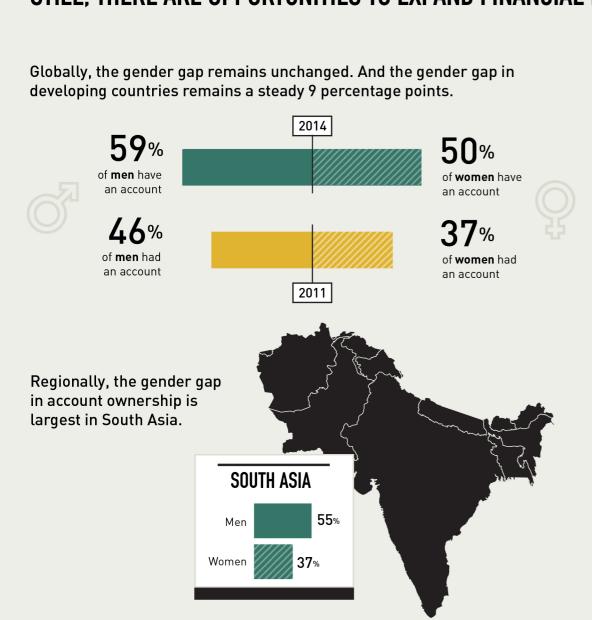




Examples include Mexico, Brazil, India, China, Tanzania, and Indonesia.



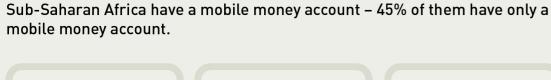
STILL, THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPAND FINANCIAL INCLUSION, PARTICULARLY AMONG WOMEN AND THE POOR



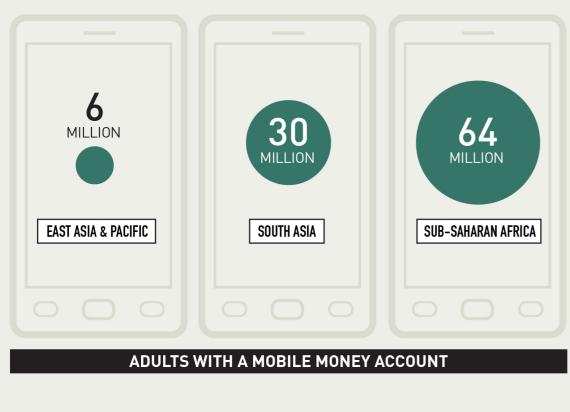


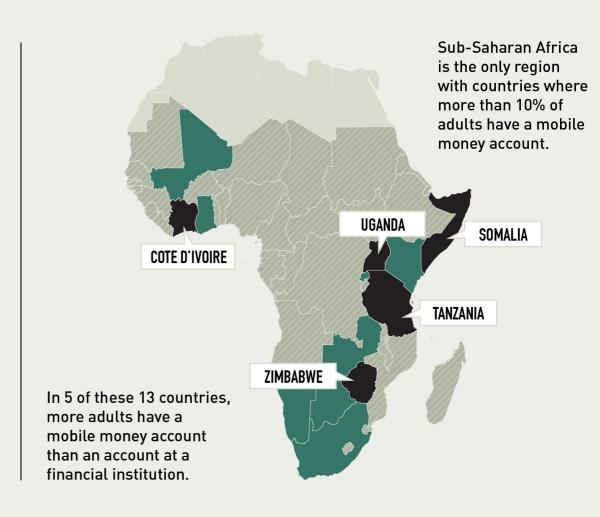
Among the world's poor, financial inclusion is improving, but not enough.

IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, MOBILE MONEY ACCOUNT OWNERSHIP IS DRIVING A HUGE EXPANSION OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION

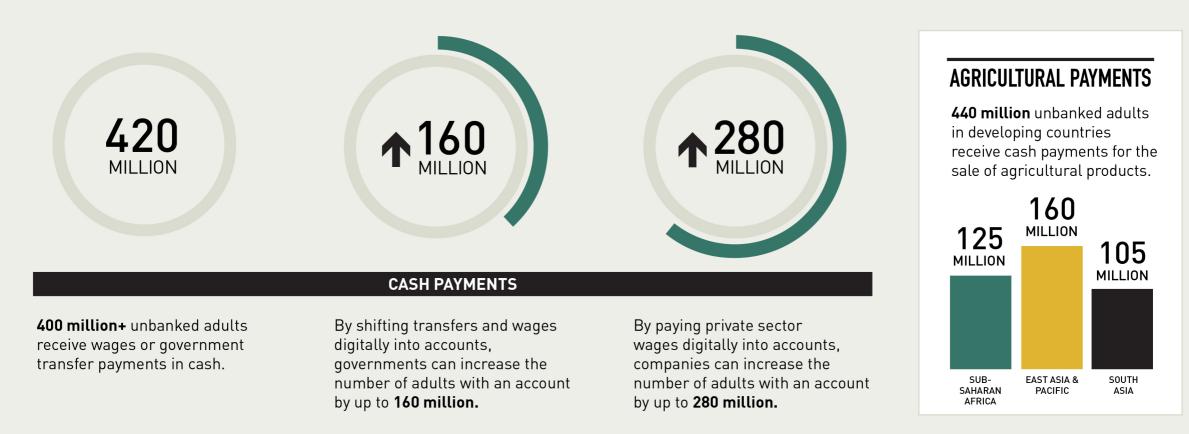


Worldwide, only 2% of adults have a mobile money account. 12% of adults in





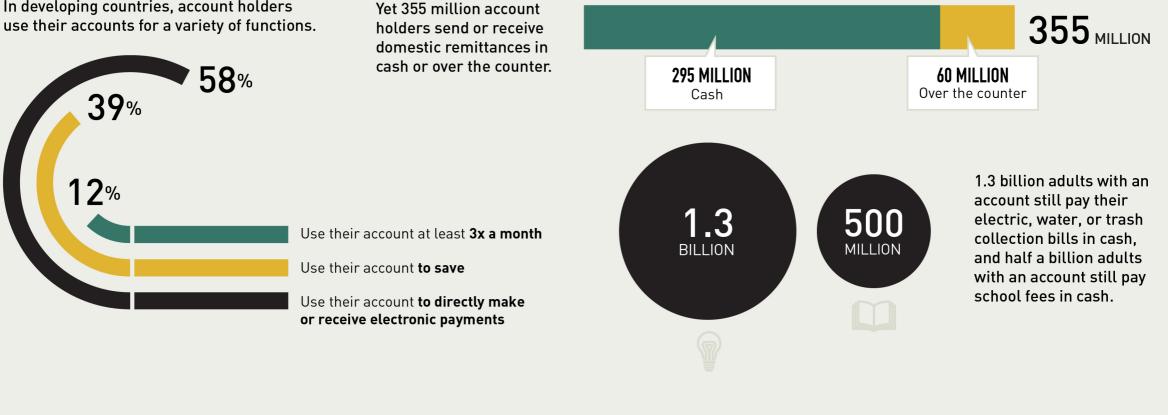
IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, MOVING AWAY FROM CASH CAN SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE FINANCIAL INCLUSION



Account ownership is a first step toward financial inclusion.

BUT WHAT REALLY MATTERS IS WHETHER PEOPLE ACTUALLY USE THEIR ACCOUNTS





Having a safe place to save money can prevent people from falling into extreme poverty when disaster strikes.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION HELPS FAMILIES WEATHER EMERGENCIES



The 2014 Global Findex database provides more than 100 indicators on such topics as account ownership and use, payments, saving, credit,