

TALA

MoneyMarch 2025: Investing in the Future



Why This Report Matters

It explores how consumers earn, spend, save, borrow, and invest amid rising living costs and shifting financial behaviors. It provides key insights to help financial institutions, policymakers, and businesses support consumer resilience.

Areas of Exploration

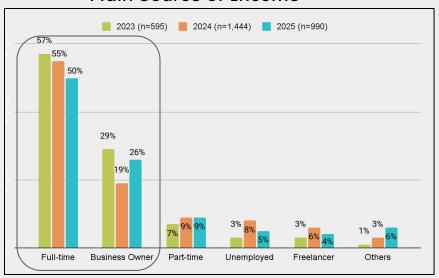
- Income sources
- Expenses & Coping strategies
- Borrowing, Savings & Investments
- Financial Outlook



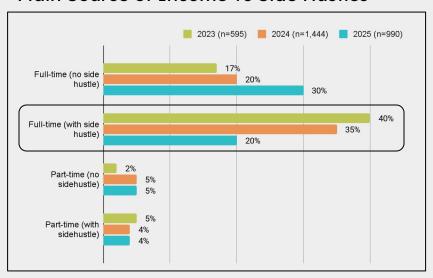
Main income source:

Full-time employment is declining, while business ownership is on the rise. However, fewer workers are engaging in side hustles, signaling financial constraints in diversifying income streams.

Main Source of Income

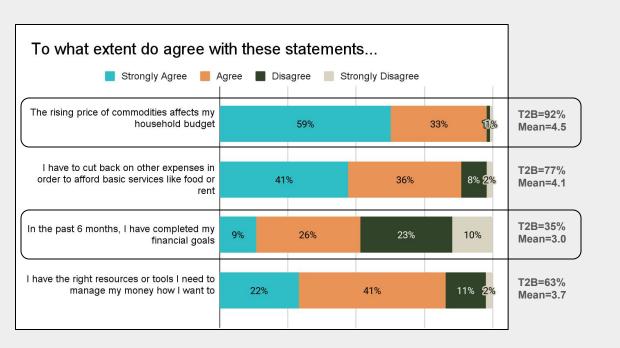


Main Source of Income vs Side Hustles



What consumers are facing:

92% say rising costs affect their household budgets. Consumers are cutting back on non-essentials and struggling to meet financial goals.





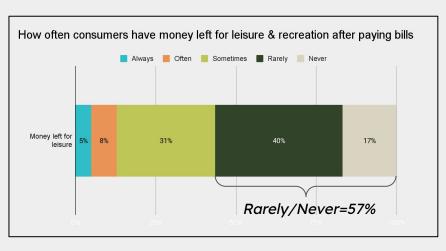


n=990

Where the Money Goes:

Increased spending on essentials leaves little for savings or leisure

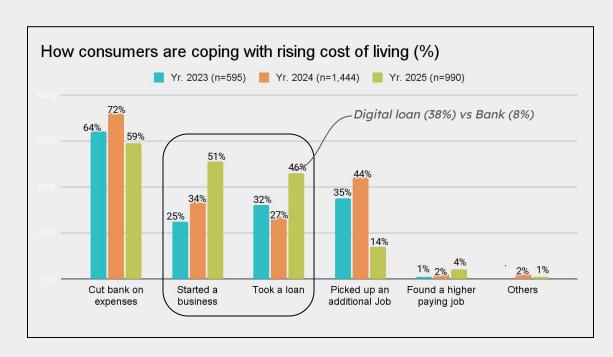
Monthly Household Expenses		INDEX
Education	64%	172
Electricity	58%	157
Groceries/ food	57%	155
Internet/ mobile data	52%	140
Transportation expenses	51%	139
Loan payments	49%	133
Water utilities	49%	133
Rent/ house payment	47%	127
Savings	44%	120
Self-indulgences/ shopping	38%	102
Medication or medical-related	33%	89
Regular repairs (house, car, etc.)	28%	75
Leisure/ Recreation/ Reward	16%	43
Business expenses	■ 2%	6
Supporting family and friends	1 1%	4
Other	■ 2%	5





How Consumers are Coping with Rising Expenses:

Half of the consumers have started a business (\Box 17pp) to supplement income in addition to taking a loan (\Box 19pp).







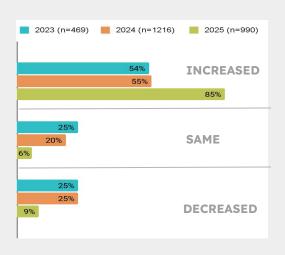
Change in Overall Living Expenses:

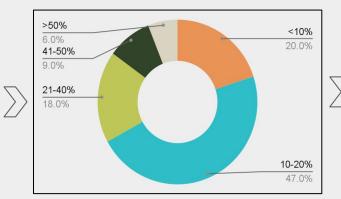
More than 1 in 3 consumers feel utility costs have increased by over 20% in the past 6 months.

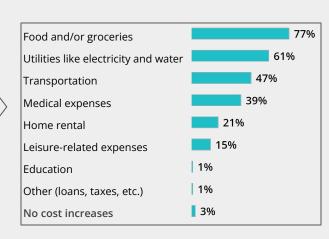
Change in living expense in P6M

Perception: How much is the increase P6M

Perception: Commodities impacted by increased cost



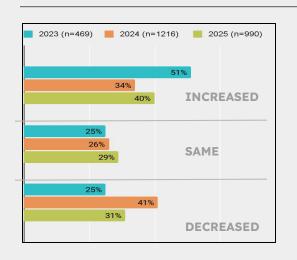


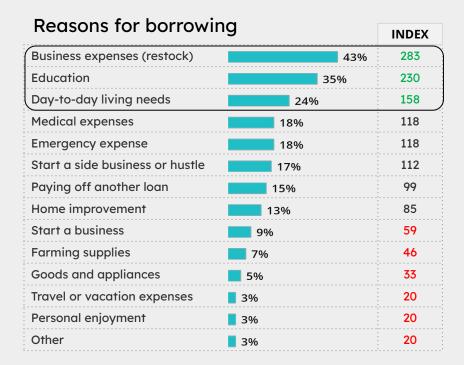


Borrowing Habit:

Over a third of consumers have increased borrowing. Loans are mainly used for business expense, education (school fees), and daily expense in attempt to manage the rising cost of living.

Change in borrowing in the P6M





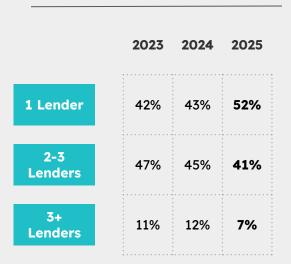
Borrowing Sources:

Digital lending dominates borrowing, with consumers consolidating loans to fewer lenders. However, while most feel confident managing debt, a significant portion remains uncertain.

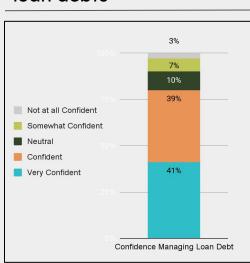
Where consumers are borrowing from

2025 (n=400)	%	INDEX
Digital loan/lending apps	92%	360
From banks	32%	125
From my family/friends	26%	102
From cooperatives	21%	82
From unofficial or informal lenders	4%	16
From government	2%	8
Other	2%	8

Av. number of digital lenders used in a month



Confidence in managing loan debts

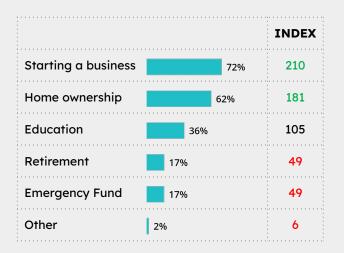


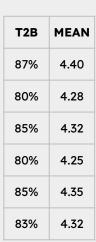


Financial Goals (Next 5 years):

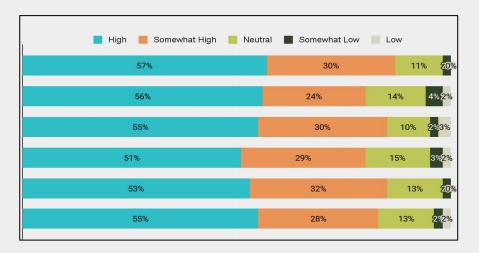
Entrepreneurship and home ownership are top financial goals that consumer want to achieve in the next 5 years. Despite the high cost of living, consumers remain optimistic about achieving their goals.

Top financial goals (next 5 years)





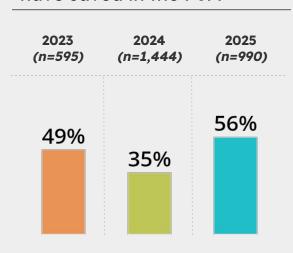
Confidence in achieving the financial goals



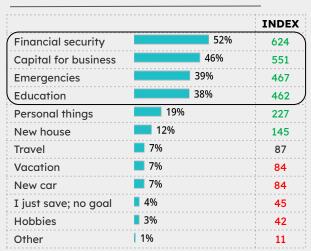
Saving Habit:

Savings rebounded after a dip in 2024. Financial security is the main reasons for saving motivation. Interestingly, consumers overwhelmingly prefer traditional savings options.

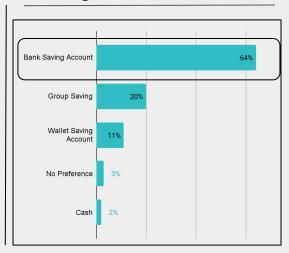
Number of consumers that have saved in the P6M



Reasons why consumers save (n=554)



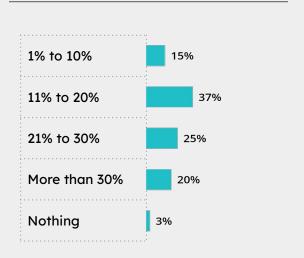
Where consumers prefer saving (n=554)



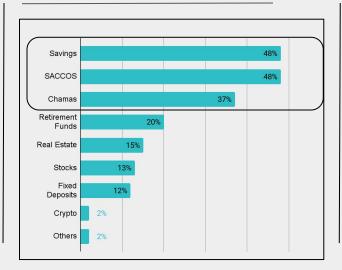
Investment Habit:

Most consumers invest a moderate portion of their income, primarily in savings, SACCOs, and Chamas. Wealth growth remains the top motivation for investing.

Income set aside for investment (n=990)



Types of investments consumers have (n=960)



Reasons why consumers invest (n=960)

67%
50%
43%
27%
14%
3%

Barrier of Investing & Digital Usage:

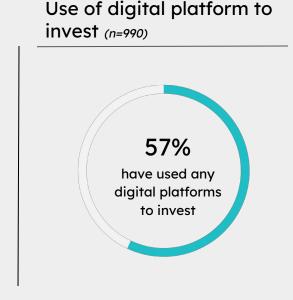
Low income is the biggest barrier to investing, followed by security concerns. Digital investment adoption is growing, with 57% of consumers using digital platforms, but trust and security remain key hurdles to wider adoption.



providers

Other

Lack of knowledge



What would encourage digital usage (n=564)

	%	INDEX
Trust/ security	50%	117
Easy access	50%	116
Convenience	45%	105
High returns	38%	89
Low fees	31%	72

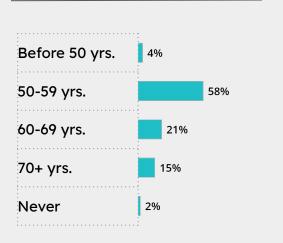
Retirement:

Retirement savings remain critically low, with high living costs being the biggest barrier. Despite this, most consumers plan to retire between 50-59 years, raising concerns about financial security in later life.

Consumers with a retirement plan (n=990)



Age consumers plan to retire at (n=990)



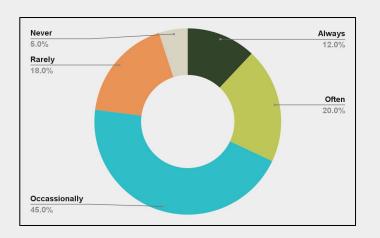
Barriers to saving for retirement (n=821)

	%	INDEX
High expenses	59%	180
Lack of enough income	31%	94
Uncertainty	30%	92
Lack of/limited financial knowledge	30%	91
No access to pension plans	14%	42

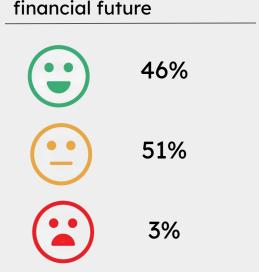
Emotional Side of Money:

While financial stress is common, most consumers remain hopeful about their financial future. While optimism remains, targeted financial literacy and support systems are essential for reducing financial uncertainty.

How often they are stressed about their financial situation



How they feel about their financial future







End!

