

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION



Total Population
as at October 2021



Unemployment Rate
as at October 2021



of Deposit Taking Institutions
as at December 2021



Real GDP per Capita
as at December 2020

IMPACT INDICATORS

as at December 31, 2021

USE OF DIGITAL PAYMENTS



2021 | Annual growth in volume of digital payments



2021 | Annual growth in value of digital payments

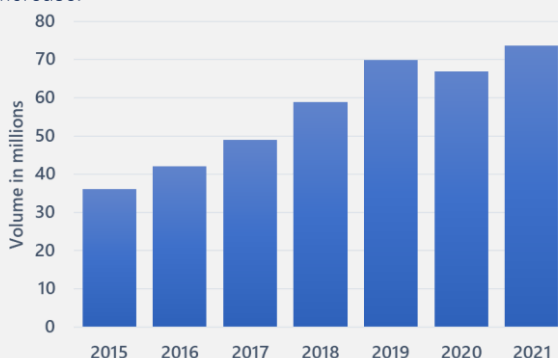


2021 | Proportion of the volume of utility bills paid digitally

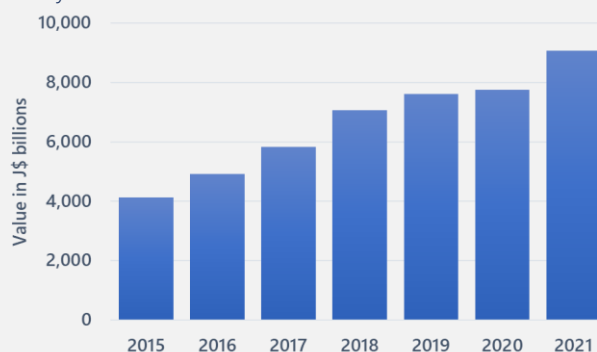


2021 | Proportion of the value of utility bills paid digitally

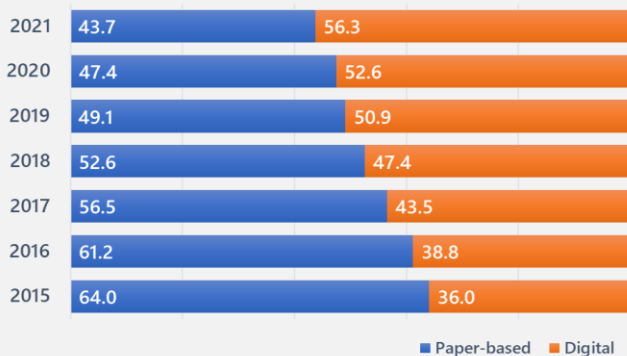
Volume of digital payments. Upward trend from 2015 until a decline in 2020 due to the slowdown in economic activity caused by the pandemic. Economic recovery began in 2021 due to less COVID-19 restrictions resulting in a sharp increase.



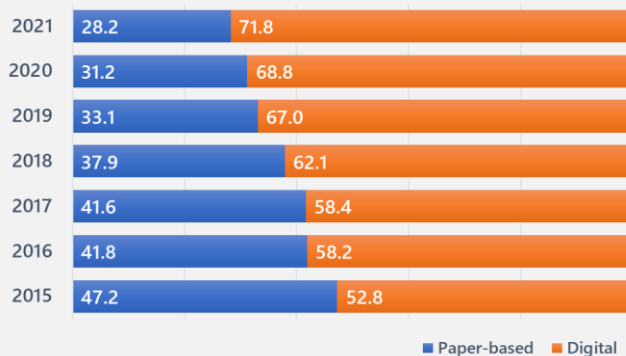
Value of digital payments. Positive annual growth since 2015 with a drastic slowdown in 2020. Value of transactions increased despite decrease in volume of transactions. There was a sharp increase in 2021 due to increased economic activity.



Percentage of utility bills paid via digital vs paper-based. Annual increase in the proportion of digital payments since 2015 with digital transactions being the dominant means since 2019.



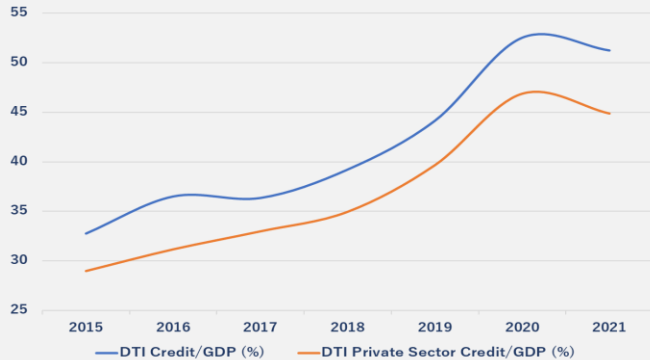
Percentage (value) of utility bills paid via digital vs paper-based. Annual increase in the proportion of the value of digital payments since 2015.



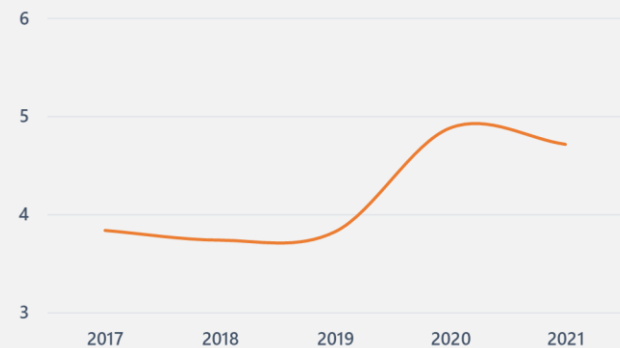
DIGITAL PAYMENT refers to an electronic payment that occurs through digital or online means without the payer or payee physically exchanging cash. The device to initiate the payment includes a computer, a mobile phone, or Point of Sale (POS) device, while the payment instrument includes an e-money product, payment-card product, credit/debit transfer, or other innovative payment products.

ACCESS TO CREDIT

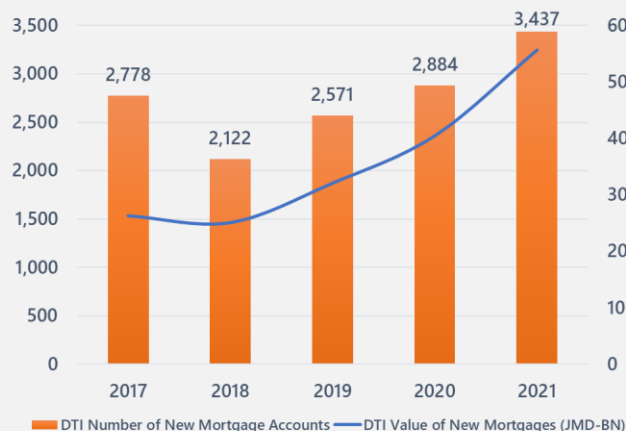
DTI Credit as a % of GDP. Upward trend from 2015. Due to the negative impact of the onset of Covid-19 on economic activity and annual GDP in combination with lower costs of borrowing this led to a sharp increase in DTI credit to GDP in 2020. There was a decline in 2021 due to economic recovery i.e. higher GDP.



DTI Credit to MSMEs as a % of GDP. There was a sharp increase in 2020 due to the impact of COVID 19 on economic activity and GDP. A contributing factor to the increase in credit was the continued lower costs of borrowing. Specifically, annual growth rates were **11.8%** and **20.3%** for loans extended to local small businesses as at the end of 2020 and 2021 respectively.



DTI New Mortgages. Trending upwards since 2018 due to increase in demand and a downward trend in mortgage interest rates.



44.9%

2021 | DTI Private Sector Credit as a % of GDP

4.7%

2021 | DTI Credit to MSMEs as a % of GDP

3,437

2021 | Number of New Mortgage Accounts*

↑ 19.2%

2021 | Annual Growth in the Number of New Mortgage Accounts

55.6J\$Bn

2021 | Value of New Mortgage Loans*

↑ 37.4%

2021 | Annual Growth in the Value of New Mortgage Loans

* Preliminary data