

IMPACT INDICATORS

as at September 30, 2023

### DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION





# of Deposit Taking Institutions as at September 2023



Unemployment Rate as at July 2023



Real GDP per Capita for Calendar Year 2022 (Value added at constant prices)

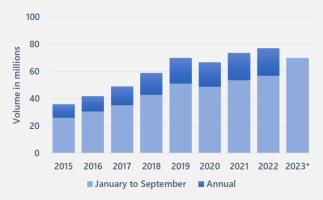
# FINANCIAL ACCESS AND USAGE





Jan-Sep 2023 | Year over Year increase in volume of digital payments\*\* Jan-Sep 2023 | Year over year growth in value of digital payments\*\*

**Volume of digital payments.** For January to September 2023, there was a sharp increase of 23.4% relative to the same period in 2022. Transaction volumes over the period amounted to 70.1 million versus a 56.8 million in 2022.



**Percentage of utility bills paid via digital vs paper-based.** For January to September 2023, there was an increase in the proportion of the volume of utility bills paid digitally to 59.7% when compared to 52.4% in the same period of the previous year.

2023*	40.3	59.7
2022	47.7	52.3
2021	43.7	56.3
2020	47.4	52.6
2019	49.1	50.9
2018	52.6	47.4
2017	56.5	43.5
2016	61.2	38.8
2015	64.0	36.0

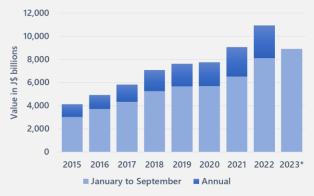
Jan-Sep 2023 | Proportion of the volume of utility bills paid digitally

 $59.7_{\%}$ 

Jan-Sep 2023 | Proportion of the value of utility bills paid digitally

 $77.2_{\%}$ 

Value of digital payments. For January to September 2023, there was a 9.7% increase in the value of transactions when compared with the similar period in 2022. The value of transactions over the period amounted to J\$8,900.5 billion versus J\$8,113.9 billion in 2022.



**Percentage (value) of utility bills paid via digital vs paperbased.** For January to September 2023, there was an increase in the proportion of the value of utility bills paid digitally to 77.2% from 73.4% in the same period of the previous year .

2023*	22.8	77.2		
2022	26.6	73.4		
2021	28.2	71.8		
2020	31.2	68.8		
2019	33.1	67.	0	
2018	37.9		62.1	
2017	41.6		58.4	
2016	41.8		58.2	
2015	47.2		52.8	

Paper-based Digital

\* Year to date i.e. January to September only. Previous years are annual figures. \*\* Revised

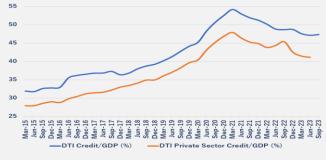
### NATIONAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION S T R A T E G Y Access for ALL

### **IMPACT INDICATORS**

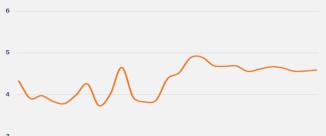
as at September 30, 2023

# FINANCING FOR GROWTH

**DTI Credit as a % of GDP.** As at September 2023, there was a decline from 48.7% to 47.3% when compared with the same period in 2022. A contributing factor was BOJ's continued policy actions towards the slowdown in credit growth by facilitating an increase in market interest rates since September 2021 to control inflation.



**DTI Credit to MSMEs as a % of GDP.** As at September 2023, there was a marginal decline from 4.7% to 4.6% when compared to September 2022. Year over year, there was a 31.9% increase in the loans extended to MSMEs. There were increases in credit provided to all business sizes, with increases of 19.2%, 14.8% and 63.5% for micro, small and medium businesses respectively. There was also an increase in economic activity when compared to the same period in the previous year.



#### Mar-17 Jun-17 Sep-17 Dec-17 Mar-18 Jun-18 Jun-19 Jun-20 Sep-19 Dec-19 Jun-21 Jun-21 Jun-22 Sep-20 Dec-20 Dec-20 Dec-22 Sep-23 Se

**DTI New Mortgages.** For January to September 2023, there was a 5.7% decline in the volume of new mortgages and a 5.8% decline in the value of new mortgage loans when compared to the same period in 2022. This signaled a slowdown in the pace of growth in both the volume and value of mortgages for the period when compared to the same period in 2022.



41.4%

September 2023 | DTI Private Sector Credit as a % of GDP

4.6%

September 2023 | DTI Credit to MSMEs as a % of GDP

2,991

January to September 2023 | Number of New Mortgage Accounts<sup>1</sup>

5.7%

January to September 2023 | Year Over Year Growth in the Number of New Mortgage Accounts

 $47.5_{J\$Bn}$ 

January to September 2023 | Value of New Mortgage Loans<sup>1</sup>



January to September 2023 | Year over Year Growth in the Value of New Mortgage Loans



### **IMPACT INDICATORS**

as at September 30, 2023

# FINANCIAL RESILIENCE

 $632_{,200}$ 

September 2023 | # of Loan Accounts

September 2023 | Year Over Year Growth

Number of Loan Accounts (DTIs Only). As at September 2023, there was a 2.2% increase when compared to September 2022 i.e. from approx. 618,900 to 632,200 loans. The largest increases in the number of loan accounts were seen in loans extended to local residents i.e. personal loans, and business loans extended to distribution, agriculture, and professional and other services sectors. There was also a large increase in loans extended to overseas residents.



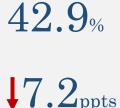
4.5<sub>Mn</sub>

September 2023 | # of Savings Accounts

**1**4.7%

September 2023 | Year Over Year Growth

Number of Savings Accounts (DTIs Only). As at September 2023, there was a 4.7% increase when compared to September 2022. The number of savings account amounted to approximately 4.5 million versus 4.3 million in September 2022; an approximate 203,000 increase.



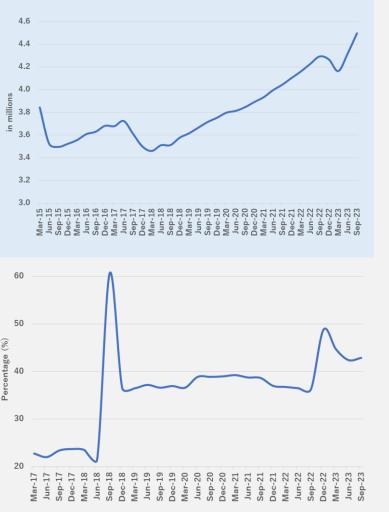
September 2023 | % of Dormant Savings Accounts

September 2023 | Year Over Year Decline

**Percentage of Dormant Savings Accounts\*.** There was a 7.2 percentage point (ppt) decline in the percentage of dormant savings accounts to 42.9% in September 2023 when compared to 50.1% in September 2022.

Note: ppts – percentage points

\*Data revised to reflect the share of total number of dormant savings accounts to total number of savings accounts



### **NATIONAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION** S T R A T E G Y Access for ALL

**The National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS)** is an agenda of reforms structured around four main pillars and a cross-cutting foundation:

FINANCIAL ACCESS AND USAGE	FINANCIAL RESILIENCE	FINANCING FOR GROWTH	RESPONSIBLE FINANCE				
Electronic transaction instruments	Savings, insurance, retirement products	MSME, Agriculture and housing finance	Consumer protection and financial capability				
SUDDODTINIC INTEDASTOLICTUDE							

# GLOSSARY

### Credit..

...refers to loans and advances extended to clients.

### **Deposit-taking Institutions (DTIs)...**

... refers to Commercial Banks, Building Societies and Merchant Banks.

### **Digital Payments...**

...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.

### **Dormant Savings Accounts...**

... refers to savings accounts showing no deposit or withdrawal activity (other than posting interest) for a period specified by a DTI not being less than six calendar months.

#### Mortgage...

... refers to loans granted by the reporting institutions for the acquisition/improvement of real estate.

### MSMEs...

... refers to micro, small and medium sized businesses. The definition for this classification are standardised by Jamaica's Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce. *See classification* <u>here</u>.

### Savings Account...

... refers to interest bearing deposit accounts that are not withdrawable by cheques or held for any fixed period to maturity. Funds can be deposited or withdrawn at will or at the discretion of the account-holding institution.