

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

2.7M
Total Population
as at October 2025 (est.)

3.6%
Unemployment Rate
as at January 2026

11
of Deposit Taking Institutions
as at March 2026

629 (J\$'000)
Real GDP per Capita
for Calendar Year 2025
(Value added at constant prices)

IMPACT INDICATORS as at March 31, 2026

FINANCIAL ACCESS AND USAGE

↑ 11.2%

↓ 2.8%

75.9%

83.2%

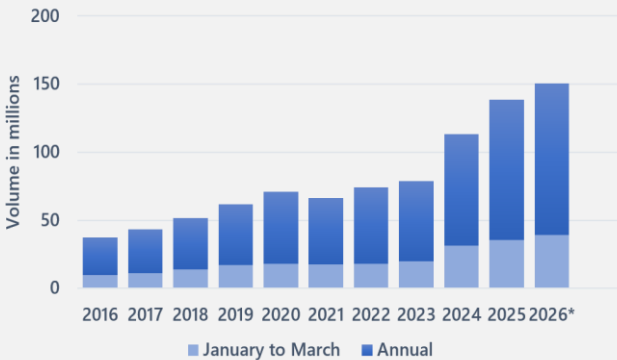
Jan-Mar 2026 | Year over Year increase in volume of digital payments

Jan-Mar 2026 | Year over year decrease in value of digital payments

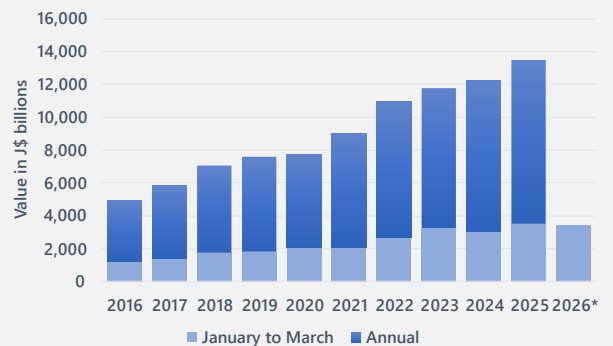
Jan-Mar 2026 | Proportion of the volume of utility bills paid digitally

Jan-Mar 2026 | Proportion of the value of utility bills paid digitally

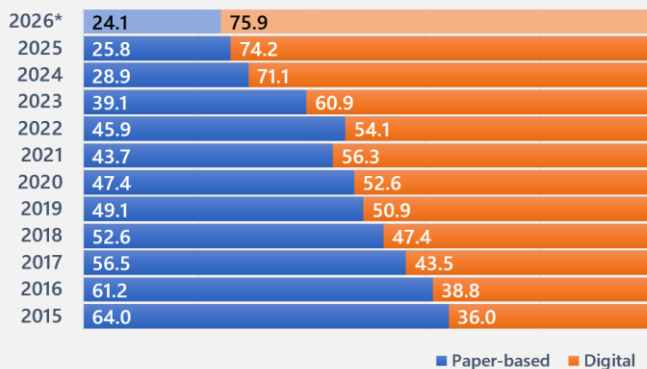
Volume of digital payments. For January to March 2026, there was an increase of 11.2% relative to 2025. Transaction volumes over the period amounted to 39.3 million versus 35.3 million in 2025.



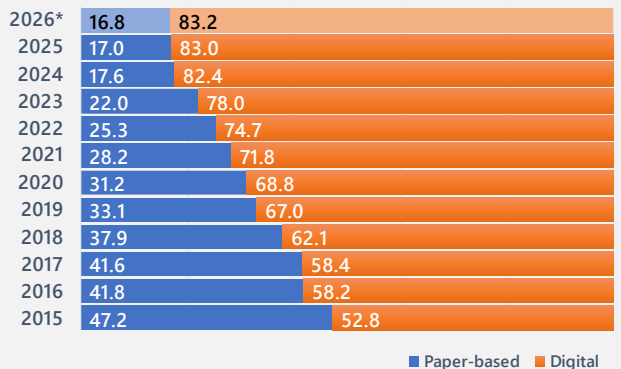
Value of digital payments. For January to March 2026, there was a 2.8% decrease in the value of transactions when compared with 2025. The value of transactions over the period amounted to J\$3.4 trillion versus J\$3.5 trillion in 2025.



Percentage of utility bills paid via digital vs paper-based. In 2026, there was an increase in the proportion of the volume of utility bills paid digitally to 75.9% when compared to 74.2% in 2025.



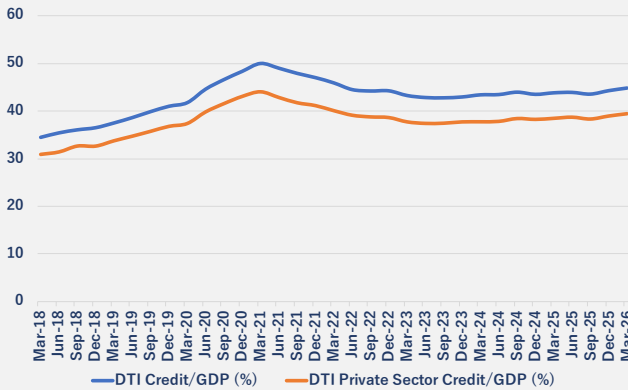
Percentage (value) of utility bills paid via digital vs paper-based. In 2026, there was a marginal increase in the proportion of the value of utility bills paid digitally to 83.2% from 83.0% in 2025.



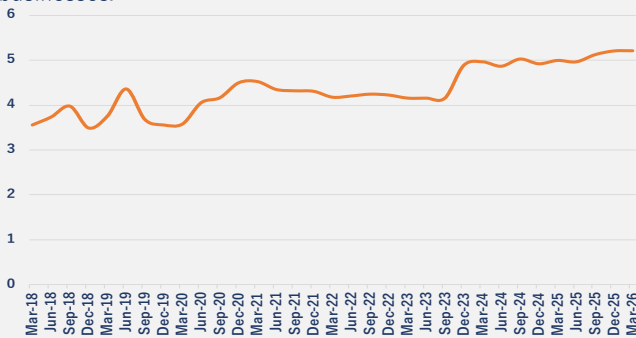
* Year to date i.e. January to March only. Previous years are annual figures.

FINANCING FOR GROWTH

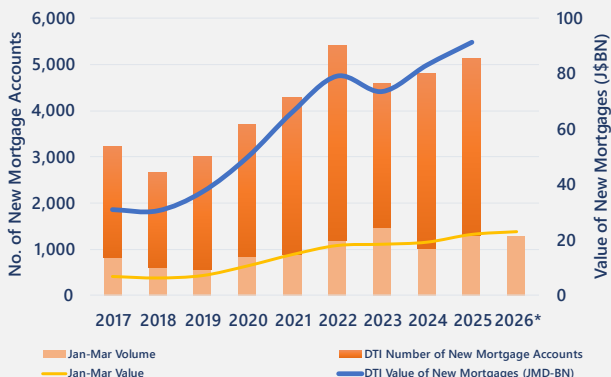
DTI Credit as a % of GDP. As at March 2026, there was a marginal increase from 44.3% to 44.9% when compared with the same period in 2025.



DTI Credit to MSMEs as a % of GDP. As at March 2026, there was a marginal increase in MSME Credit to GDP from 5.0% to 5.2% when compared to March 2025. Year over year, there was an increase in annual credit growth to MSMEs i.e. 5.2% growth versus 5.0% growth in the same period in 2025. There were increases in credit provided amounting to 15.5% and 10.3% for small and micro businesses respectively while there was a decrease in credit provided amounting to 2.1% for medium businesses.



DTI New Mortgages. For January to March, there was a 0.8% increase in the value of new mortgages and a 4.5% increase in the volume of new mortgage loans when compared to the same period in 2025.



44.9%

March 2026 | DTI Credit as a % of GDP*

5.2%

March 2026 | DTI Credit to MSMEs as a % of GDP*

1,299

January to March 2026 | Number of New Mortgage Accounts



0.8%

January to March 2026 | Year Over Year Increase in the Number of New Mortgage Accounts

23.2 J\$Bn

January to March 2026 | Value of New Mortgage Loans



4.5%

January to March 2026 | Annual Growth in the Value of New Mortgage Loans

*GDP Projections used

FINANCIAL RESILIENCE

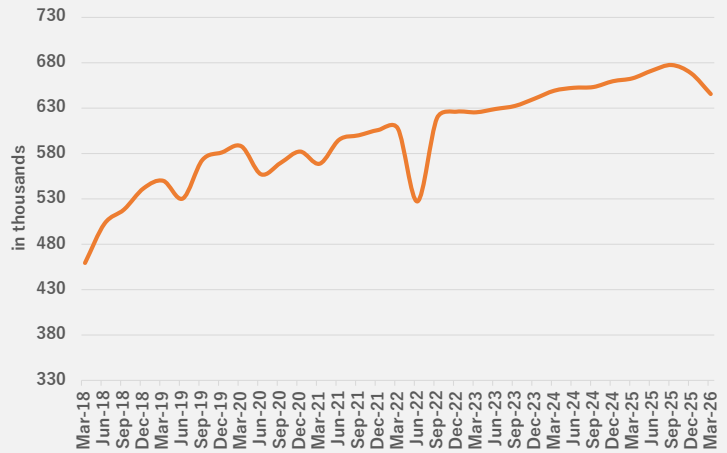
645,000

March 2026 | # of Loan Accounts

↓ 2.6%

March 2026 | Year Over Year Growth

Number of Loan Accounts (DTIs Only). As at March 2026, there was a 2.6% decrease when compared to March 2025 i.e. from approx. 662,500 to 645,300 loans. This was mainly due to a sharp decline in the number of personal loans. This decline was offset mainly by increases in the number of loans extended to local businesses specifically in the distribution, agriculture, and professional and other business services sectors.



5.0Mn

March 2026 | # of Savings Accounts

↑ 6.6%

March 2026 | Year Over Year Growth

Number of Savings Accounts (DTIs Only). As at March 2026, there was a 6.6% increase when compared to March 2025. The movement reflects a net increase of about 8,644.



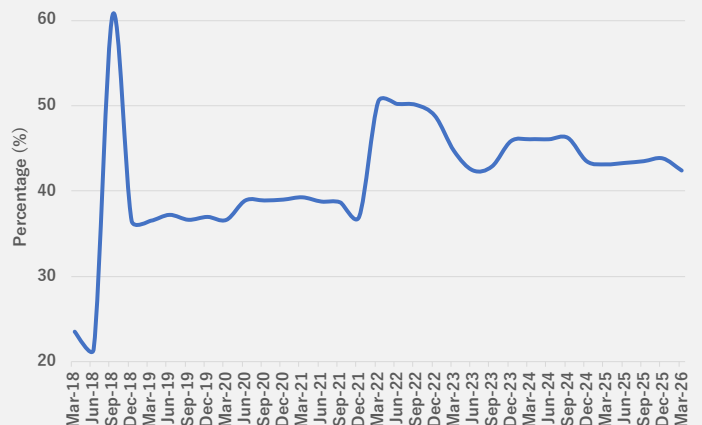
42.4%

March 2026 | % of Dormant Savings Accounts

↓ 0.7 ppts

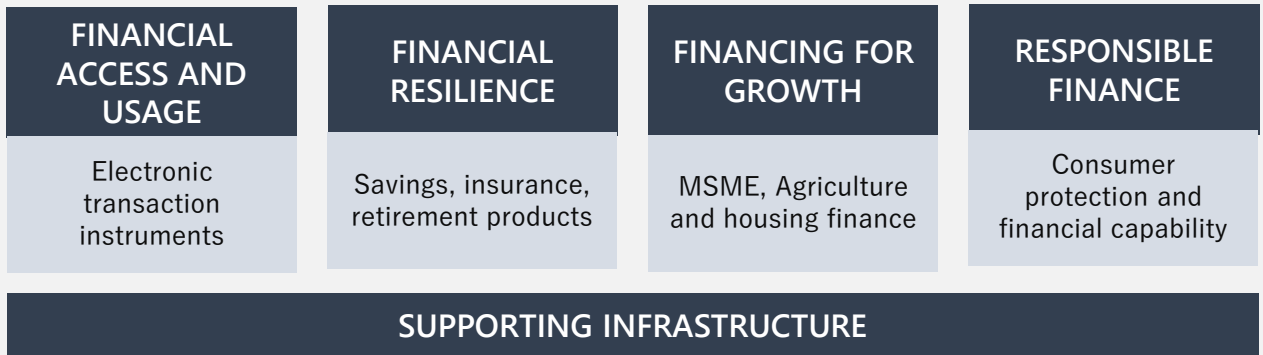
March 2026 | Year Over Year Increase

Percentage of Dormant Savings Accounts. There was a 0.7 percentage point (ppt) decrease in the percentage of dormant savings accounts to 42.4% in March 2026 when compared to 43.1% in March 2025.



Note: ppts – percentage points

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



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 [here](#)* (Page 4).

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.