

Quarterly Credit Conditions Survey Report



**March 2022
Quarter**

Prepared by the

**Intelligence Gathering Unit
Statistics Department
Research & Economic Programming Division**

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Background

In order to meet its core mandate to maintain monetary and financial stability, Bank of Jamaica (BOJ) seeks to assess a wide set of data on credit market conditions. In this regard, the BOJ's Quarterly Credit Conditions Survey (QCCS) broadens the range of credit statistics used in the analysis of inflation and determines the risks to growth in private industry credit. The survey is conducted online on a quarterly basis among commercial banks, building societies, merchant banks, credit unions and development banks. It is designed to elicit qualitative information on changes in the demand and supply of credit to various types of businesses as well as individuals. The QCCS explores the main factors underpinning these reported changes, including price and non-price lending terms and other credit market developments.

The results presented in this report are based on the credit conditions indices constructed from the results of the surveys. Each credit conditions index (credit demand or credit availability index) is a single metric used to assess overall changes in demand for credit from households and businesses or the amount of credit made available to households and businesses. The credit conditions indices range from 0 to 200. An index less than 100 indicates a decline in the particular variable whereas an index greater than 100 indicates an increase in the variable in question (see Glossary for more information).

The summary of interest rates presented in this report are the simple averages of the weighted average interest rates reported by the respondents of the survey.

This report represents the results of the March 2022 survey which was conducted between 13 April 2022 and 4 May 2022.

Past survey reports are available on the BOJ website at <https://boj.org.jm/boj-publications/survey-reports/>

Surveys Completed by Each Institution

| | No. of survey respondents | Number of Surveys Completed by Each Institution | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Personal Loans | Micro Businesses | Small Businesses | Medium Businesses | Large Businesses |
| Commercial Banks | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Building Societies | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Merchant Banks | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Credit Unions | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Public Entities | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |



Overview

Context

STATIN's estimate of GDP outturn for the March 2022 quarter indicated that the Jamaican economy grew by 6.4 per cent relative to March 2021 quarter. This was attributable to increases in both the Services and Goods Producing Industries of 8.9 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively. The easing of COVID-19 containment measures, including the withdrawal of the Disaster Risk Management Order during the period, positively impacted economic activity.

Jamaica's Unemployment rate at January 2022 was 6.2 per cent, 2.6 percentage points (pps) lower, relative to the rate at January 2021. The decline in the unemployment rate at January 2022 reflected an increase of 4.8 per cent (57 800) in the number of persons employed and a growth of 1.9 per cent (24 800) in the labour force, which facilitated an increase in the participation rate by 1.2 pps to 64.0 per cent.

The annual point-to-point inflation rate for March 2022 was 11.3 per cent, higher than the 7.3 per cent at December 2021 as well as the upper limit of the Bank's inflation target range of 4.0 per cent to 6.0 per cent. The outturn mainly reflected an acceleration in energy-related inflation. Furthermore, inflation for processed foods and services accelerated due to the continued lagged impact of higher international grains and freight costs.

During the March 2022 quarter, Bank of Jamaica increased its policy interest rate by 200 basis points to 4.50 per cent. The decision was taken to limit the second-round effects of the ongoing and

protracted commodity price shock and to guide inflation back within the target range over the next two years. In the context of the Bank's posture for the quarter, private money market rates and GOJ treasuries increased in the March 2022 quarter.

Liquidity conditions for the March 2022 quarter tightened relative to the December 2021 quarter. This was indicated by the maintenance of average current account balances at Bank of Jamaica of \$49.5 billion by deposit-taking institutions (DTIs) and primary dealers, relative to an average of \$71.4 billion for the preceding quarter.

The US Federal Reserve increased interest rates in March 2022 by 0.25 per cent. This occurred in a context of record high inflation, wage growth trending higher and unemployment falling below the Fed's estimate of long-term equilibrium.

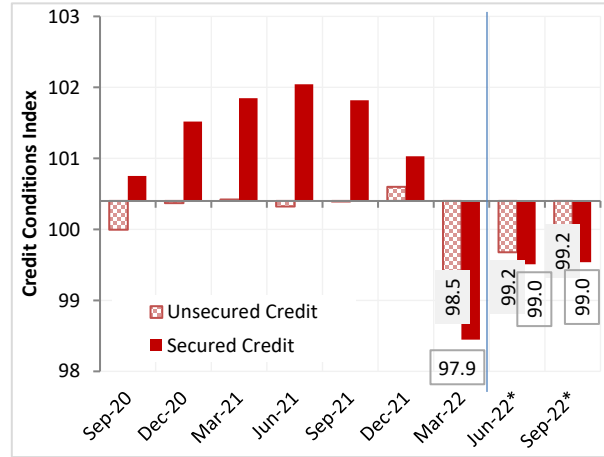


Credit Conditions (Overall)¹

In the context of the foregoing, overall credit conditions to the private sector during the March 2022 quarter (i.e. lending institutions’ price and non-price loan terms agreed in loan contracts) tightened, relative to the previous quarter (see **Figure 1a**). This outturn reflected the lending terms for both secured loans and unsecured loans (see **Figure 1b**). In relation to secured lending, the tightening was reflected in interest rates, fees, loan monitoring requirements and loan covenants. Some respondents indicated that their decision to tighten terms was an attempt to manage risk. Notwithstanding the tightening in credit conditions, credit availability has increased as institutions seek to make more loans to meet profit targets while managing risks. Similarly credit demand has also increased for the review quarter owing to the continued economic recovery. (See **Appendix A: Figures 16 & 17**).

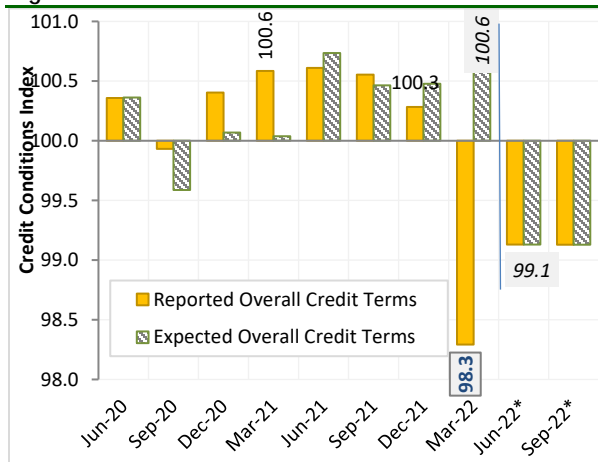
There was tightening in credit conditions faced by individual borrowers, micro, small and medium sized businesses during the March 2022 quarter while credit conditions for large-sized businesses were unchanged.

Figure 1b: Index of Credit Market Conditions for Secured & Unsecured Loans



1. *Expectations for the upcoming quarter from the current survey.
2. Relative to the previous quarter, indices greater than 100 indicate an easing in conditions while indices less than 100 indicates a tightening.

Figure 1a: Index of Overall Credit Market Conditions



1. *Expectations for the upcoming quarter from the current survey.
2. Relative to the previous quarter, indices greater than 100 indicate an easing in conditions while indices less than 100 indicate a tightening.

Lenders reported that they plan to tighten credit conditions for the June 2022 quarter and September 2022 quarter.

Credit Supply

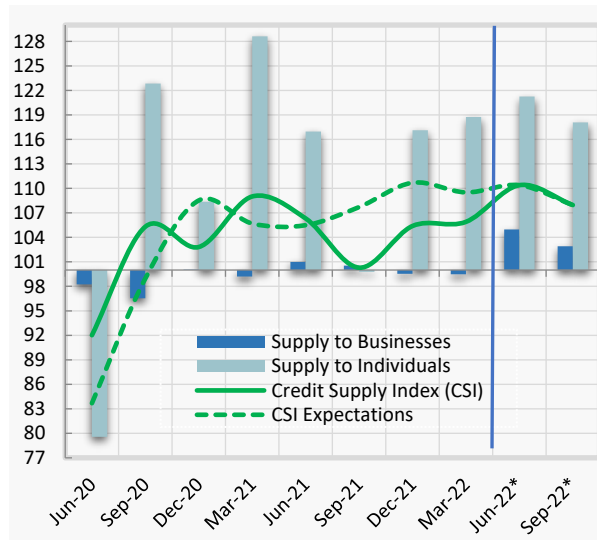
The credit made available during the March 2022 quarter increased, as evidenced by the Credit Supply Index (CSI) of **105.9** (see **Figure 2** and **Appendix A: Table 7**). This reflected an increase in the availability of credit for personal lending. However, local currency credit available to businesses contracted and reflected less credit made available to the *Construction, Tourism and Professional & Other Services* industries. Some lenders indicated that the increase in credit made

¹ Previously published data points have been revised as our methodology and other review processes have been updated for consistency.



available to individuals reflected efforts to meet profit targets by the end of their financial year. As for the business segment of their portfolio, lenders stated they were exercising caution in lending to some sectors as many loan applicants had been challenged to meet loan requirements. The overall Foreign currency credit made available to businesses increased and was mainly reflected in small sized businesses.

Figure 2: Components of Credit Supply



1. *Expectations for the upcoming quarter from the current survey.
2. Relative to the previous quarter, indices greater than 100 indicate an increase while indices less than 100 indicate a decline.

The allocation of credit to businesses relative to personal loans declined marginally for the March 2022 quarter. In relation to the business portfolio, large businesses continued to account for the largest share of the portfolio at end-March 2022 (see **Figure 3a** and **3b**).

Figure 3a: Distribution of Private Industry Credit²

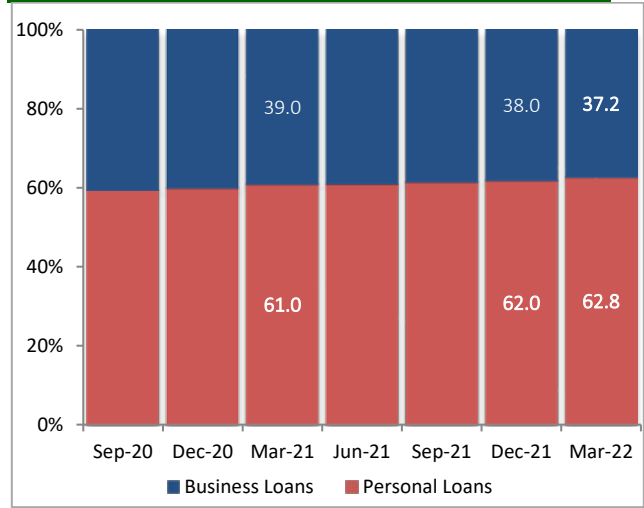
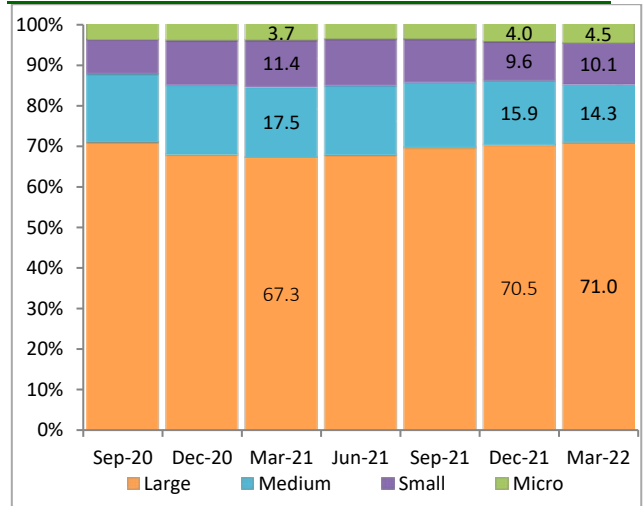


Figure 3b: Distribution of Private Industry Credit by Business Size



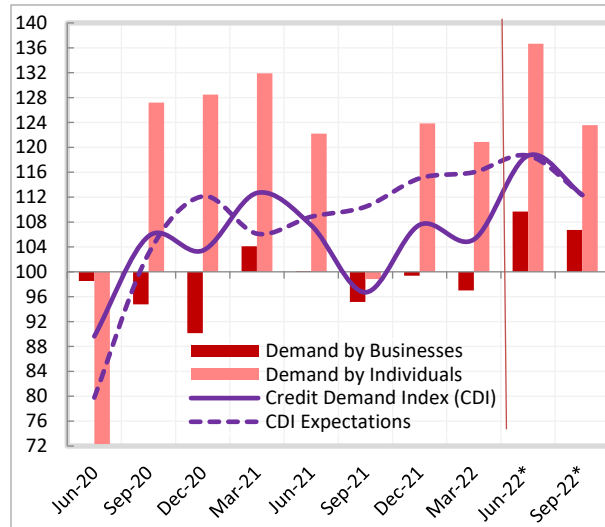
Credit Demand

For the March 2022 quarter, the demand for credit increased as reflected by the Credit Demand Index (CDI) (see **Figure 4**). The CDI for the quarter was **105.2** (see **Appendix A: Table 7**). The increase in credit demand mainly reflected increased demand for personal loans (**Appendix A: Table 7**).

² Figure 3 shows the distribution of credit between households and businesses. Credit to businesses is further disaggregated to show total business loans distributed to firms of various sizes.



Figure 4: Components of Credit Demand



1. Indices greater than 100 indicate an increase while indices less than 100 indicate a decline.
2. The asterisk (*) represents expectations provided by the respondents.

For the June 2022 and September 2022 quarters, lenders indicated that they expected overall demand for credit to expand. Increased demand is expected to reflect higher demand by individuals for credit and to a lesser extent increased demand by all businesses except large firms. Respondents indicated that they have observed improved consumer sentiments as the economy continues to recover from the pandemic and the government restrictions have been lifted. Additionally, their plan to increase loan promotions for the June 2022 quarter is expected to result in increased demand.

Price of Credit³

Based on the survey responses, average indicative interest rates on new local currency loans declined

by approximately **4 bps to 14.82 per cent** during the review quarter, relative to the previous quarter. This reflected a decline of **7 bps** in rates for business loans (see **Table 1** and **Appendix A: Table 7**). Lower rates to businesses were reflected in loans to micro and small-sized firms. Some lenders indicated that they reduced loan rates to remain competitive in these segments of the market.

The interest rates on new foreign currency loans declined by **3 bps** relative to the previous quarter, bringing average indicative rates to **7.71 per cent**. These lower rates reflected lower rates to medium and large-sized businesses.

For the June 2022 quarter, lenders reported that they plan to reduce interest rates on new local currency loans by **51 bps to 14.31 per cent** and effect further reductions by **46 bps to 13.85 per cent** for the September 2022 quarter.⁴ The planned reduction in local currency rates for the June and September 2022 quarters relative to the review period is expected to be applied to *the Construction & Land Development, Tourism, Professional & Other Service and Entertainment* industries while increases for rates for all other industries have been planned. For foreign currency loans, respondents indicated their intention to increase loan rates in the June 2022 quarter by **34 bps to 8.05 per cent** and to effect a further increase going into the September 2022 quarter.

³ The summary of interest rates presented in this report are the simple averages of the weighted average interest rates reported by the respondents of the survey.

⁴ Respondent's expectations for future interest rates may include prime rates.

**Table 1: Overall Average Lending Rates on Local and Foreign Currency Loans ⁵**

| | December 2021 Survey | | | March 2022 Survey | | | Quarterly Change |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Dec-21 | Mar-22* | Jun-22* | Mar-22 | June-22* | Sep-22* | |
| Local Currency (LC) | | | | | | | |
| Business loans | 14.54 | 13.75 | 12.98 | 14.47 | 13.86 | 13.21 | -0.07 |
| Personal loans | 16.12 | 16.09 | 16.28 | 16.21 | 16.12 | 16.41 | 0.09 |
| Average LC rates | 14.86 | 14.22 | 13.64 | 14.82 | 14.31 | 13.85 | -0.04 |
| Foreign Currency (FC) | | | | | | | |
| Business loans | | | | | | | |
| Reference rate | 7.74 | 8.03 | 8.17 | 7.71 | 8.05 | 8.19 | -0.03 |
| Reference rate | 7.45 | 8.13 | 6.92 | 7.76 | 8.38 | 7.13 | 0.32 |

1. The asterisk (*) represents expectations provided by the respondents.

⁵ Methodology updated to address data gaps.

Personal Lending

Credit Conditions

Overall credit conditions for personal lending tightened for the March 2022 quarter. This was evidenced by an index of **98.2** (see **Figure 5a** and **Appendix A: Table 7**). This tightening in credit conditions was reflected in secured loans as conditions for unsecured lending remained unchanged (see **Figure 5b**). In relation to credit terms, tightening was reflected in higher interest rates and fees.

For the June 2022 quarter, lending conditions are expected to tighten for secured loans whilst conditions for unsecured loans are expected to remain unchanged. For the September 2022 quarter credit conditions are expected to tighten.

Figure 5a: Index of Overall Credit Conditions for Personal Lending

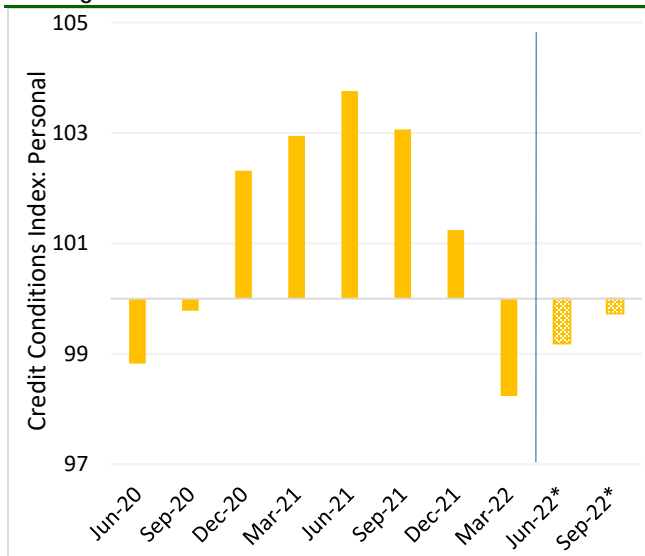
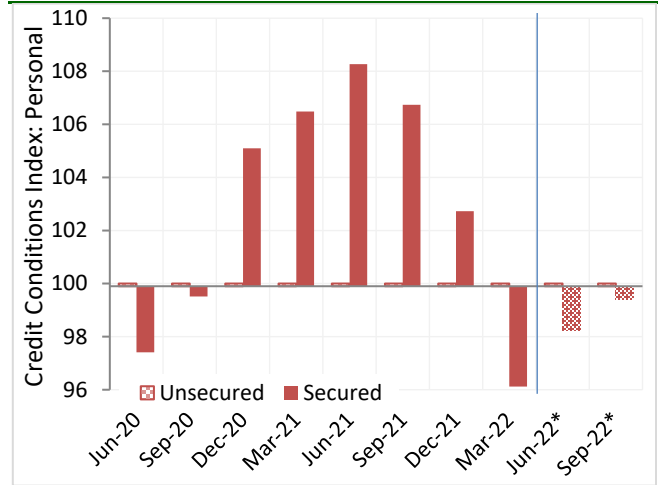


Figure 5b: Index of Credit Conditions for Secured and Unsecured Personal Lending



- Indices above 100 indicate easing of credit market conditions while indices below 100 indicate tightening of market conditions.
- The asterisk (*) represents forward looking expectations provided by the respondents.

Credit Supply

For the March 2022 quarter, credit made available for personal loans increased, which was evidenced by a CSI of **118.7** (see **Figure 6a**). This was mainly evident in credit card lending loans secured on real estate and mortgages. Approval rates⁶ for all categories of personal loans remained unchanged, with the exception of mortgages which reflected an increase (See **Figure 6b**).

For the June 2022 and September 2022 quarters, lenders expect to make more credit available for personal lending relative to the March 2022 quarter.

⁶ Approval rate refers to the number of loans approved relative to the number of loan applications received.



Figure 6a: Availability of Credit for Personal Lending

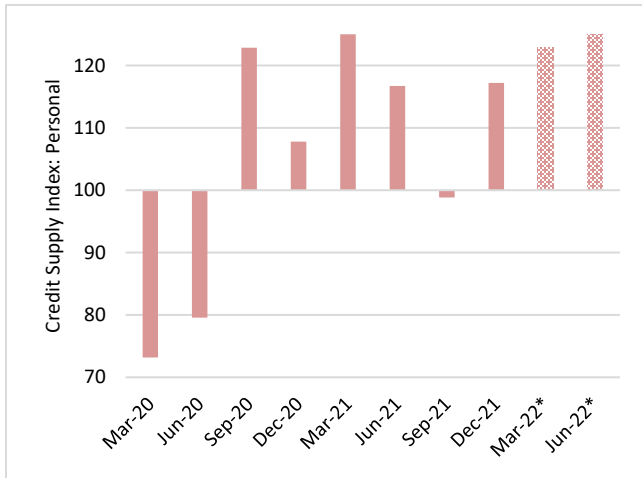
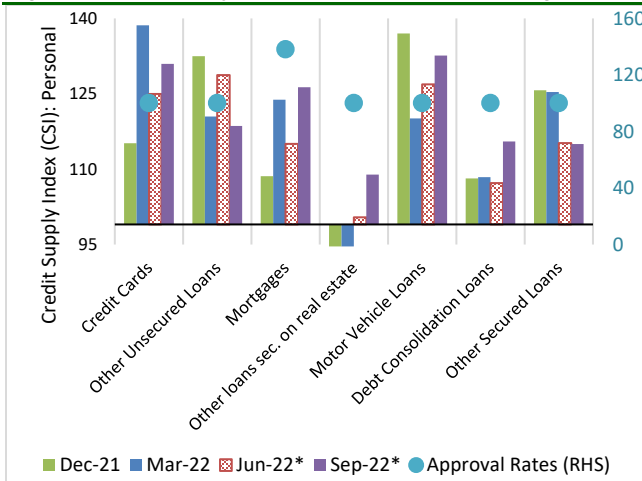


Figure 6b: Availability of Credit for Personal Lending



1. CSI less than 100 indicates a decline in credit availability while a CSI greater than 100 indicates an increase.
2. The asterisk (*) represents forward looking expectations provided by the respondents.

Credit Demand

Demand for personal credit for the March 2022 quarter increased relative to the December 2021 quarter. This was reflected by a CDI of **120.4** for the quarter. The expansion in demand was evident in all categories of lending (see **Figure 7a** and **7b**). Respondents posited that this increased demand may be attributed to the economic recovery following the

downturn caused by the pandemic. An indicator of this improvement in economic activity was the lower unemployment rate for the quarter.

For the June 2022 and September 2022 quarters, the CDI is expected to increase. The expectation for growth, reflects lenders' view that the demand for personal loans will increase in response to loan promotion activities.

Figure 7a: Demand for Personal Loans

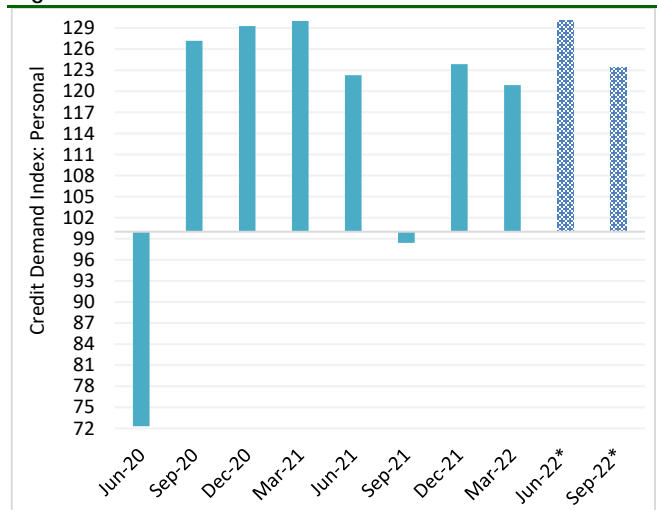
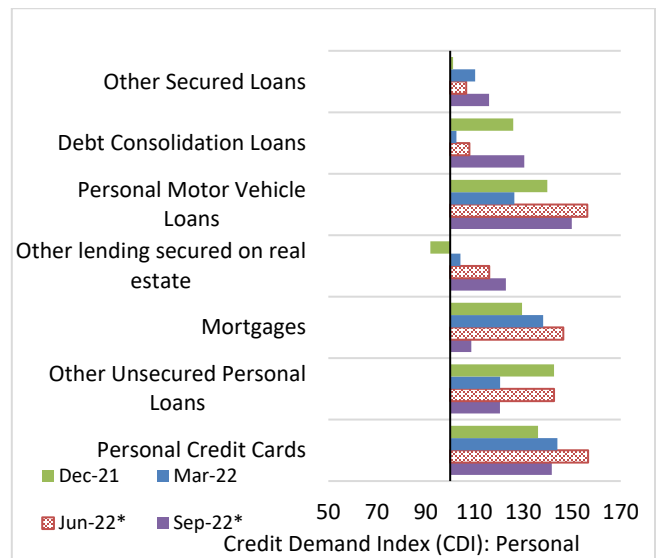


Figure 7b: Demand for Personal Loans





Price of Credit⁷

Average indicative loan rates on new personal loans offered by participating institutions increased for the review period to **16.21 per cent** from **16.12 per cent** in the previous survey. The increased rates were evident in unsecured personal loans. (See **Table 2**).

For the June 2022 quarter⁸, lenders reported that they plan to reduce interest rates by **9 bps to 16.12 per cent** but increase rates by **29 bps to 16.41 per cent** for the September 2022 quarter.

Table 2: Interest Rates on Personal Loans⁹

| | December 2021 Survey | | | March 2022 Survey | | | Quarterly Change |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Dec-21 | Mar-22* | Jun-22* | Mar-22 | Jun-22* | Sep-22* | |
| Credit Cards | 38.97 | 39.85 | 40.66 | 38.57 | 39.63 | 40.40 | -0.40 |
| Other Unsecured | 17.30 | 17.58 | 17.66 | 18.13 | 17.28 | 17.40 | 0.83 |
| Mortgages | 6.80 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 8.17 | 7.20 | 7.22 | 1.37 |
| Motor Vehicle | 8.87 | 7.84 | 7.87 | 7.94 | 8.63 | 9.14 | -0.93 |
| Other Secured | 8.66 | 7.92 | 7.95 | 8.22 | 7.88 | 7.88 | -0.44 |
| Average rates | 16.12 | 16.09 | 16.28 | 16.21 | 16.12 | 16.41 | 0.09 |

1. The asterisk (*) represents forward looking expectations provided by the respondents.

⁷ The summary of interest rates presented in this report are the simple averages of the weighted average interest rates reported by the respondents of the survey.

⁸ Respondent's expectations for future interest rates may include prime rates

⁹ Methodology updated to address data gaps.

Micro Business Lending

Credit Conditions

For the March 2022 quarter, credit conditions faced by micro-sized businesses tightened. This was evidenced by an index of **95.5** relative to the previous quarter (see **Figure 8a** and **Appendix A: Table 7**). The tightening was reflected in both secured and unsecured lending (see **Figure 8b**). For secured and unsecured lending, this resulted from tightening in interest rates and loan monitoring requirement.

Credit conditions for the June 2022 quarter is expected to continue to tighten for both secured and unsecured lending. Credit terms such as interest rates, loan monitoring requirements and maximum size of credit lines are expected to tighten.

For the September 2022 quarter credit conditions are expected to tighten which is driven by unsecured lending while secured lending is expected to remain unchanged.

Figure 8a: Credit Conditions for Micro-sized Businesses

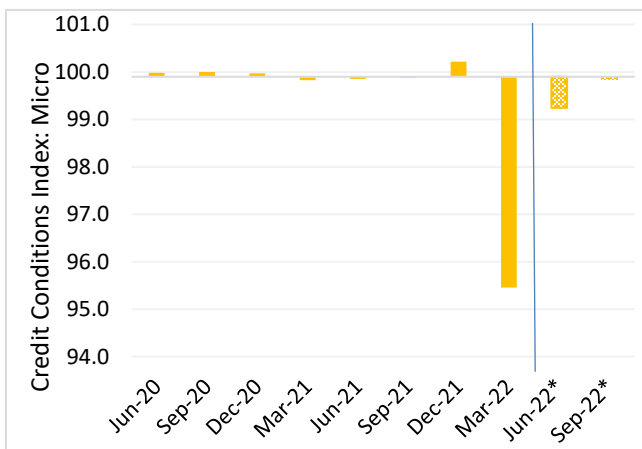
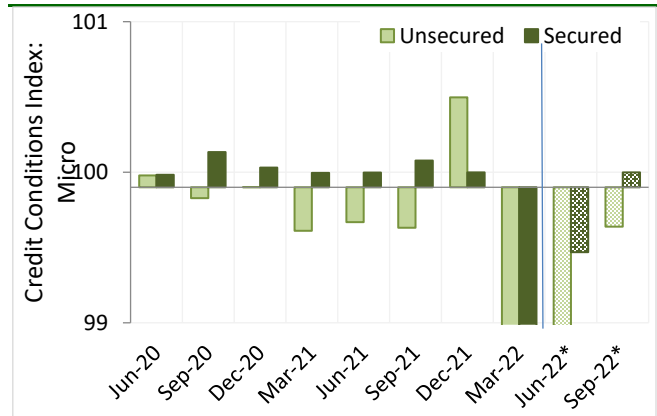


Figure 8b: Credit Conditions for Secured and Unsecured Loans to Micro-sized Businesses



1. Indices above 100 indicate easing of credit market conditions while indices below 100 indicate tightening of market conditions

Credit Supply

Credit made available to micro firms for the review quarter continued to decline relative to the previous quarter as evidenced by a CSI of **96.5**. This was reflected in credit availability for the *Construction & Land Development* and *Professional & Other Services* industries.

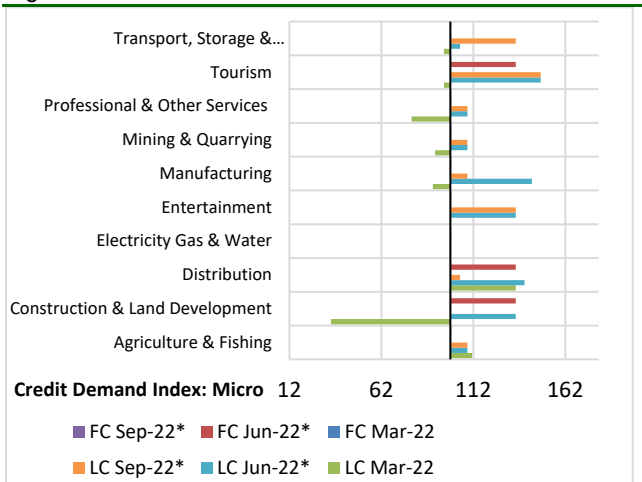
For the June and September 2022 quarters, lenders reported that they plan to increase the supply of local currency credit to micro businesses (particularly in the *Manufacturing, Construction & Land Development, Distribution* and *Tourism* industries).

Credit Demand

For the March 2022 quarter, credit demand by micro businesses continued to decline. This was reflected by a CDI of **95.2** for the quarter in comparison to **94.5** in the previous quarter. This contraction in demand by micro-businesses was reflected in the demand for local currency loans which was reflected in *Mining &*

Quarrying, Professional & Other Services Manufacturing, Construction & Land Development, Transport, Storage & Communication and Tourism industries. (See **Figure 9**). The demand for foreign currency loans remained unchanged.

Figure 9: Credit Demand for Micro-sized Businesses



For the June 2022 quarter, lenders reported that they expected an increase in demand for both local and foreign currency loans. For local currency loans this increase is expected to be evidenced in all industries except in the *Electricity Gas & Water* and *Entertainment* industry, which expected to remain unchanged. For foreign currency loans, it was anticipated that the increase in demand will be reflected in the *Construction & Land Development*, *Tourism* and *Distribution* industries.

For the September 2022 quarter, lenders reported that they expected continued growth in the demand for local currency loans this was reflected *Agriculture & Fishing*, *Manufacturing*, *Construction & Land Development*, *Professional & Other Services* and *Entertainment*. For foreign currency loans demand is expected to remain unchanged.

Price of Credit¹⁰

For the review period, the indicative average lending rate on new local currency loans to micro businesses declined from **31.23 per cent** to **30.94 per cent** (see **Table 3**). This decline was evident in *Construction & Land Development*, *Distribution*, *Entertainment*, *Professional & Other Services* and *Tourism* industries.

For the June 2022 quarter¹¹, lenders reported that they plan to further reduce average interest rates on local currency loans to **27.77 per cent**. The lower local currency rates reflect lending by public entities at reduced rates as well as plans by some credit unions to offer lower rates to remain competitive in the market for micro lending.

For the September 2022 quarter lenders plan to further reduce rates for local currency loans by **288 bps** to **24.89 per cent**.

Table 3: Interest Rates on New Local Currency Loans to Micro Businesses¹²

| MICRO | Local Currency | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Dec-21 | Mar-22 | Jun-22* | Sep-22* |
| Agriculture & Fishing | 31.33 | 32.92 | 29.39 | 27.21 |
| Construction & Land Development | 31.02 | 30.63 | 24.91 | 21.25 |
| Distribution | 33.41 | 32.86 | 26.97 | 23.61 |
| Electricity, Gas & Water | 30.11 | 30.11 | 26.53 | 22.88 |
| Entertainment | 35.89 | 33.60 | 29.97 | 27.63 |
| Manufacturing | 28.77 | 30.71 | 29.19 | 28.29 |
| Mining & Quarrying | 26.89 | 26.89 | 27.19 | 23.93 |
| Professional & Other Services | 31.39 | 29.83 | 28.67 | 24.83 |
| Tourism | 33.92 | 32.16 | 27.97 | 25.68 |
| Transport, Storage & Communication | 29.58 | 29.70 | 26.91 | 23.61 |
| Average | 31.23 | 30.94 | 27.77 | 24.89 |

1. The asterisks (*) represent expectations provided by the respondents.
2. Note that "n.a" indicates that creditors did not lend to businesses within those industries for the review quarter

¹⁰ The summary of interest rates presented in this report are the simple averages of the weighted average interest rates reported by the respondents of the survey.

¹¹ Respondent's expectations for future interest rates may include prime rates
¹² Methodology updated to address data gaps.

Small Business Lending

Credit Conditions

For the March 2022 quarter, overall credit conditions faced by small businesses tightened, relative to the previous quarter. This was reflected in a credit conditions index of **98.4** for the quarter (see **Figure 10a** and **Appendix A: Table 7**). The tightening was reflected in both secured and unsecured loans credit conditions (see **Figure 10b**).

For the June and September 2022 quarters, it is anticipated that overall credit conditions will tighten, which is reflected in both secured and unsecured loans to small businesses. Credit terms such as interest rates and fees are expected to tighten.

Figure 10a: Credit Conditions for Small Businesses

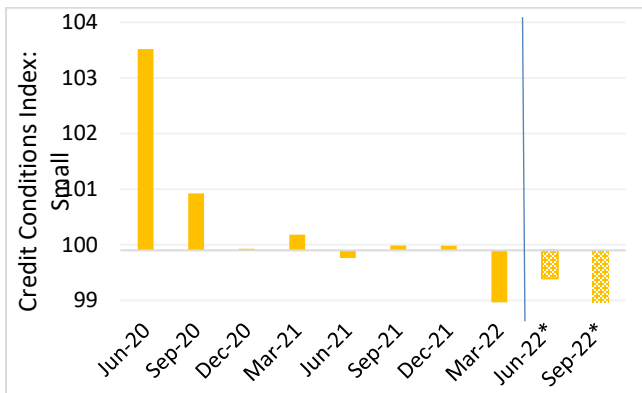
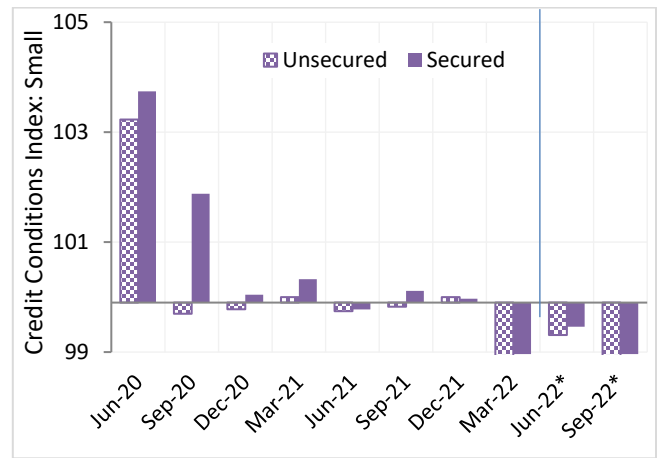


Figure 10b: Credit Conditions for Secured and Unsecured Loans to Small Businesses



1. Indices above 100 indicate easing of credit market conditions while indices below 100 indicate tightening of market conditions.

Credit Supply

Credit made available to small firms marginally increased as reflected by an index of **100.7**. Lenders reported that there was an increase in the supply of foreign currency loans while the supply of local currency loans declined. For foreign currency loans, the increase was reflected in all industries except *Electricity Gas & Water* which declined and *Entertainment* industries which remained unchanged. For local currency loans, this decline was reflected in *Construction & Land Development*, *Tourism* and *Professional & Other Services* industries.

For the June and September 2022 quarters, lenders reported that they expect to increase supply to both foreign and local currency credit to small businesses.

Credit Demand

The demand for loans by small businesses declined in the review quarter as evidenced by the CDI of **93.3**. The outturn reflected declines in both local and foreign currency loans. For local currency loans



declines were reflected in all industries except *Entertainment*, which increased. For foreign currency loans the declines were reflected in all industries except *Manufacturing* (which remained unchanged) *Distribution* and *Entertainment* industries, which reflected increases.

For the June and September 2022 quarters, lenders reported that they expect an increase in the demand for both local currency loans and foreign currency loans.

Price of Credit¹³

For the March 2022 quarter, the indicative average lending rate on new local currency loans to small businesses fell by **1 bp** to **10.27 per cent**. The decline was reflected in all industries except for *Construction & Land Development*, *Manufacturing*, *Tourism* and *Transport, Storage & Communication* industries which reflected increases. The average interest rate on foreign currency loans increased by **1 bp** to **8.72 per cent**, which was observed in majority of the industries except *Agriculture & Fishing*, *Construction & Land Development*, *Electricity, Gas & Water* and *Entertainment* industries which increased.

For the June 2022 quarter¹⁴, lenders reported that they expect to reduce interest rates on both new local and foreign currency loans by **35 bps** and **36 bps** respectively.

For the September 2022 quarter, lenders reported a planned increase of interest rates to small business enterprises on both local and foreign currency loans by **20 bps** and **30 bps**, respectively.

Table 4: Interest Rates on New Local & Foreign Currency Loans to Small Businesses¹⁵

| SMALL | Local Currency | | | | Foreign Currency | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Dec-21 | Mar-22 | Jun-22* | Sep-22* | Dec-21 | Mar-22 | Jun-22* | Sep-22* |
| Agriculture & Fishing | 10.77 | 10.45 | 9.81 | 10.12 | 8.78 | 8.53 | 8.82 | 9.08 |
| Construction & Land Development | 9.66 | 10.48 | 10.11 | 10.15 | 8.70 | 8.37 | 8.50 | 8.79 |
| Distribution | 10.25 | 9.57 | 9.37 | 9.50 | 9.87 | 9.79 | 8.00 | 8.67 |
| Electricity, Gas & Water | 10.40 | 9.83 | 10.00 | 10.04 | 8.50 | 8.75 | 8.88 | 9.17 |
| Entertainment | 11.87 | 11.07 | 8.50 | 8.69 | 7.80 | 7.64 | 7.00 | 6.96 |
| Manufacturing | 10.18 | 11.30 | 10.14 | 10.49 | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| Mining & Quarrying | 10.43 | 10.39 | 11.23 | 11.61 | 8.81 | 8.85 | 8.46 | 8.92 |
| Professional & Other Services | 9.83 | 9.78 | 10.10 | 10.35 | 8.19 | 8.22 | 8.80 | 9.40 |
| Tourism | 10.13 | 10.29 | 9.68 | 9.81 | 8.15 | 8.66 | 8.34 | 8.51 |
| Transport, Storage & Communication | 9.31 | 9.51 | 10.29 | 10.44 | 9.57 | 9.70 | 8.39 | 8.43 |
| Average | 10.28 | 10.27 | 9.92 | 10.12 | 8.71 | 8.72 | 8.36 | 8.66 |

1. The asterisks (*) represent expectations provided by the respondents.
2. Note that "n.a" indicates that creditors did not lend to businesses within those industries for the review quarter

¹³ The summary of interest rates presented in this report are the simple averages of the weighted average interest rates reported by the respondents of the survey.

¹⁴ Respondent's expectations for future interest rates may include prime rates

¹⁵ Methodology updated to address data gaps.



Medium-Sized Business Lending¹⁶

Credit Conditions

Lending conditions faced by medium-sized businesses tightened in the March 2022 quarter, relative to the previous quarter. This was reflected in a credit conditions index of **99.4** (see **Figure 11a** and **Appendix A: Table 7**). The tightening in credit terms for the March quarter was reflected in secured loans while unsecured loans remained unchanged (see **Figure 11b**).

For June 2022 and September 2022 quarters, lenders reported that credit terms will continue to tighten for secured loans while unsecured loans will remain unchanged. Lenders reported that credit terms are expected to tighten marginally given plans to increase interest rates and fees for secured loans.

Credit Supply

Credit made available to medium-sized firms remained unchanged for the March 2022 quarter, relative to the December 2022 quarter. This was reflected in both local and foreign currency credit and across all industries.

For both the June 2022 and September 2022 quarters, the CSI for medium-sized businesses is expected to remain unchanged for both local and foreign currency credit and across all industries.

Figure 11a: Credit Conditions for Medium-sized Businesses

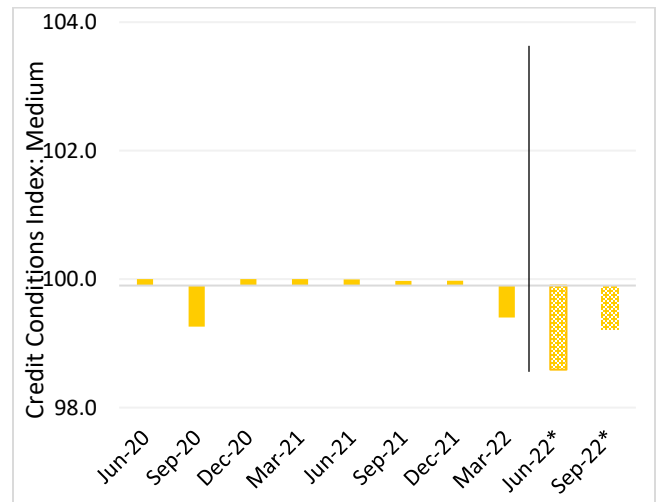
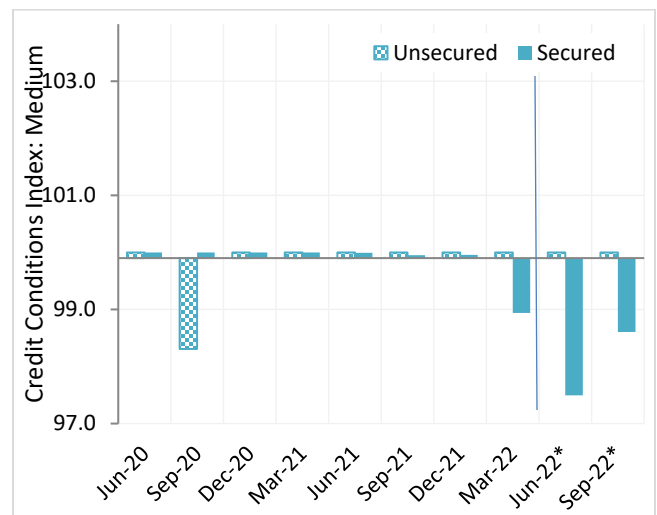


Figure 11b: Credit Conditions for Medium-sized Businesses



- Indices above 100 indicate easing of credit market conditions while indices below 100 indicate tightening of market conditions
- The asterisk (*) represents expectations provided by the respondents.

¹⁶ Previously published data points have been revised as our methodology and other review processes have been updated for consistency.
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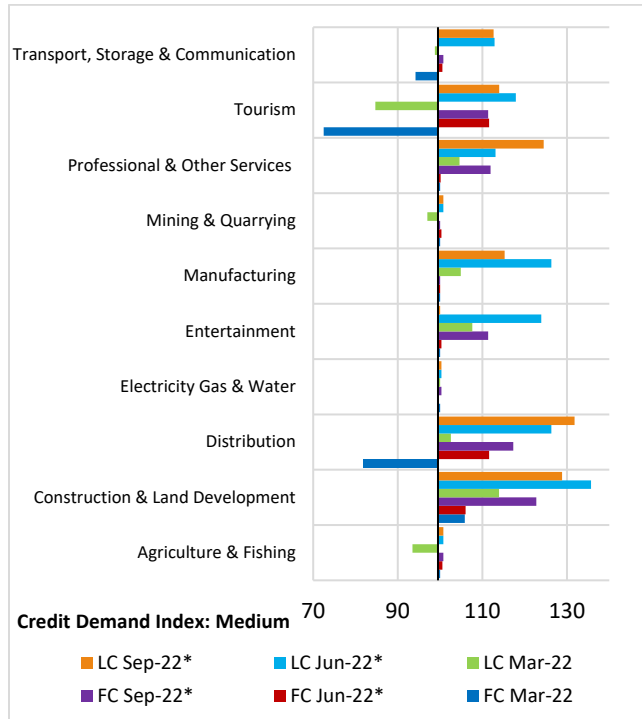
Credit Demand

The demand for credit from medium-sized businesses declined for the review period, which was indicated by a CDI of **98.1** when compared with **102.6** for the December 2021 quarter. The decline in the CDI was reflected by the reduction in demand for foreign currency loans while there was a marginal increase in credit demand for new local currency loans. The decline in demand for foreign currency loans was reflected in *Transport, Storage & Communication*, *Tourism* and *Distribution*. For local currency loans, the increase was evidenced in *Manufacturing*, *Construction & Land Development*, *Distribution*, *Professional & Other Services* and *Entertainment* (see **Figure 12**).

For the June 2022 quarter, lenders reported that they expect an expansion in the demand for both local and foreign currency loans from medium-sized firms relative to the March 2022 quarter. For local currency loans, demand is expected to increase for all industries. In relation to foreign currency credit, demand is expected to increase in all industries except *Manufacturing* which is expected to remain unchanged and *Electricity Gas & Water* which is expected to decline (see **Figure 12**).

For the September 2022 quarter, lenders reported that they expect continued increase in the demand for both local and foreign currency loans for medium-sized firms relative to the June 2022 quarter. For local currency loans, demand is expected to increase in all industries except the *Entertainment* industry which is expected to remain unchanged. For foreign currency loans, demand is expected to increase in all industries except *Mining & Quarrying* and *Manufacturing* which is expected to remain unchanged.

Figure 12: Credit Demanded by Medium-sized Businesses



1. An index less than 100 indicates a reduction in the Credit availability while an index greater than 100 indicates an increase.
2. The asterisk (*) represents forward looking expectations provided by the respondents.



Price of Credit¹⁷

There was an increase in the indicative average lending rate on new local currency loans for medium-sized businesses for the review period. The average rate on local currency loans rose to **8.74 per cent** from **8.70 per cent** in the previous quarter. This was evident by the increase in interest rates to all industries except for the *Agriculture & Fishing, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing and Construction & Land Development* in which the average rate declined. Furthermore, the average lending rate on new foreign currency loans declined for the review quarter, which was evident across all industries except the *Entertainment, Distribution, Construction & Land Development, Professional & Other Services* and *Tourism industries*. (see **Table 5**).

Lenders expect to increase local currency lending rates for medium-sized firms by **32 bps to 9.06 per cent** for the June 2022 quarter relative to the previous quarter.¹⁸ The increased rates are expected across all industries except for *Construction & Land Development, Distribution and Electricity, Gas and Water*, industries. However, lenders plan to reduce interest rates on foreign currency credit in the June 2022 quarter to **8.03 per cent**.

For the September 2022 quarter, lenders plan to marginally increase local currency lending rates to medium-sized firms by **10 bps to 9.14 per cent** relative to the June 2022 quarter. However, lenders plan to increase interest rates on foreign currency credit by **33 bps to 8.36 per cent**.

Table 5: Interest Rates on Local and Foreign Currency Loans to Medium-sized Businesses¹⁹

| MEDIUM | Local Currency | | | | Foreign Currency | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Dec-21 | Mar-22 | Jun-22* | Sep-22* | Dec-21 | Mar-22 | Jun-22* | Sep-22* |
| Agriculture & Fishing | 8.25 | 8.14 | 8.65 | 8.75 | 8.23 | 8.19 | 8.03 | 8.47 |
| Construction & Land Development | 9.67 | 9.66 | 9.37 | 9.43 | 7.94 | 8.12 | 8.16 | 8.04 |
| Distribution | 8.67 | 8.80 | 8.79 | 8.75 | 7.54 | 6.84 | 7.89 | 7.94 |
| Electricity, Gas & Water | 8.96 | 8.96 | 9.14 | 9.54 | 9.20 | 9.00 | 8.22 | 8.55 |
| Entertainment | 8.16 | 8.35 | 9.11 | 9.22 | 8.47 | 8.73 | 8.03 | 8.55 |
| Manufacturing | 8.80 | 8.62 | 9.04 | 9.02 | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| Mining & Quarrying | 9.47 | 9.12 | 9.49 | 9.78 | 10.31 | 9.95 | 8.14 | 8.63 |
| Professional & Other Services | 8.76 | 9.05 | 9.07 | 9.27 | 7.93 | 7.95 | 7.83 | 8..22 |
| Tourism | 7.62 | 7.93 | 8.68 | 8.64 | 7.76 | 8.08 | 7.98 | 8.33 |
| Transport, Storage & Communication | 8.68 | 8.76 | 9.27 | 8.99 | 8.58 | 9.03 | 7.97 | 8.55 |
| Average | 8.70 | 8.74 | 9.06 | 9.14 | 8.44 | 8.43 | 8.03 | 8.36 |

1. The asterisks (*) represent expectations provided by the respondents.
2. Note that "n.a" indicates that creditors did not lend to businesses within those industries for the review quarter.

¹⁷ The summary of interest rates presented in this report are the simple averages of the weighted average interest rates reported by the respondents of the survey.

¹⁸ Respondent's expectations for future interest rates may include prime rates
¹⁹ Methodology updated to address data gaps.

Large Corporations and Commercial Lending²⁰

Credit Conditions

Lending conditions faced by large firms remain unchanged in the March 2022 quarter, relative to the previous quarter. This was reflected in a credit conditions index of **100.0** (see **Figure 13a** and **Appendix A: Table 7**). Credit terms applied for both secured and unsecured loans also remained unchanged (see **Figure 13b**).

For the June 2022 quarter, lenders reported that overall credit conditions are expected to tighten which is driven by unsecured loans while secured loans is expected to ease marginally.

For the September 2022 quarter credit conditions is expected to tighten in both secured and unsecured loans.

Figure 13a: Credit Conditions for Large Businesses

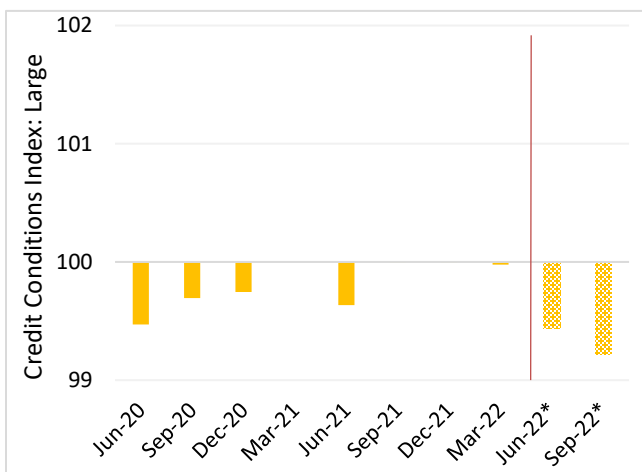
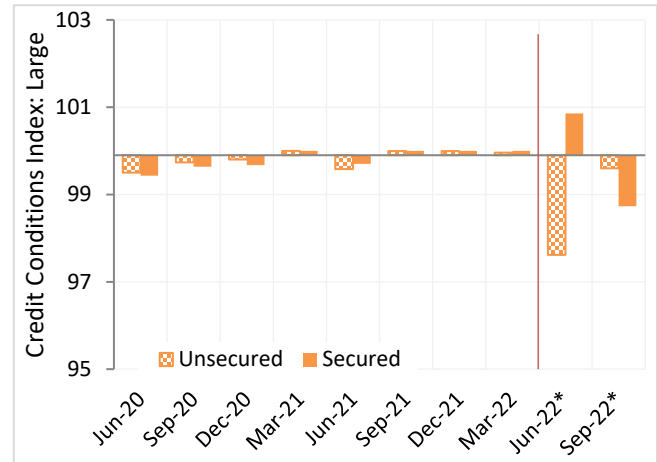


Figure 13b: Credit Conditions for Secured and Unsecured Loans to Large Businesses



- Indices above 100 indicate easing of credit market conditions while indices below 100 indicate tightening of market conditions
- The asterisk (*) represents forward looking expectations provided by the respondents.

Credit Supply

Credit availability to large businesses remain unchanged relative to the previous quarter. This was reflected in a CSI of **100.7** for the review quarter. The CSI reflected an increase in credit made available for local currency loans, which was channeled into all industries. Foreign currency loans remained unchanged, and this was channeled into all industries (see **Figure 14**)

For the June 2022, lenders plan to marginally increase the availability of both local and foreign currency credit. The industries which reflected a planned increase in local currency credit made available were *Construction & Land Development, Tourism and Distribution* industries. As for the foreign currency

²⁰ Previously published data points have been revised as our methodology and other review processes have been updated for consistency.



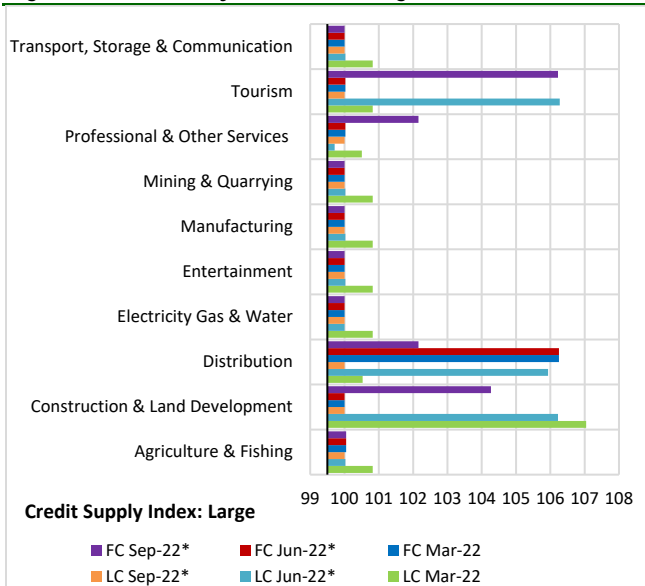
credit, the increase was reflected in the *Distribution* industry.

Similarly, for the September 2022 quarter, lenders also plan to marginally increase the availability of both local and foreign currency credit. For the local currency credit, the planned increase is expected in all industries except *Agriculture & Fishing, Electricity Gas & Water, Mining & Quarrying, Entertainment* and *Manufacturing* industries, which is expected to remain unchanged, whilst *Transportation, Storage & Communication* declined. For the availability foreign currency credit, the increase was reflected in the *Distribution, Construction & Land Development, and Tourism* industries.

with **100.3** in the previous quarter. The outturn for the review quarter was reflected in the increase in the demand for both local and foreign currency loans. The increase in credit demand for local currency credit is reflected in *Mining & Quarrying, Construction & Land Development, Entertainment, Distribution* and *Manufacturing* industries. While the increase in demand for foreign currency was reflected in *Tourism, Professional & Other Services* and *Electricity Gas & Water* industries (see **Figure 15**).

For the June 2022 quarter, lenders reported that they expect an increase in the demand for credit by large firms. This expectation was underpinned by anticipated increases in demand for both local and foreign currency loans.

Figure 14: Availability of Credit to Large Businesses



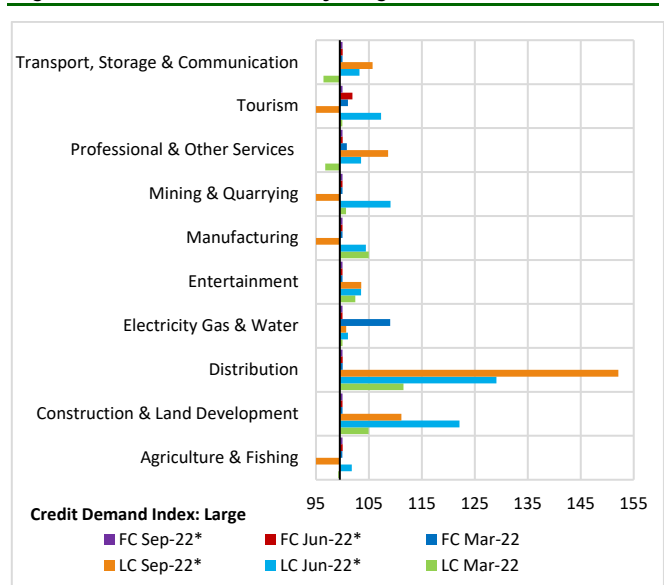
1. An index less than 100 indicates a reduction in credit availability while an index greater than 100 indicates an increase.
2. The asterisks (*) represent forward looking expectations provided by the respondents.

Credit Demand

The demand for credit from large businesses in the March 2022 quarter increased relative to the previous quarter. This is indicated by a CDI of **101.4** compared

For the September 2022 quarter, lenders reported that they expected a marginal increase in demand by large businesses. Lenders anticipate that the increase in demand will be reflected in local currency loans, whilst foreign currency loans will remain unchanged.

Figure 15: Credit Demanded by Large Businesses



1. An index less than 100 indicates a reduction in credit demand while an index greater than 100 indicates an increase.
2. The asterisks (*) represent forward looking expectations provided by the respondents.



Price of Credit²¹

For the review quarter, indicative lending rates on new local currency loans to large corporations remain unchanged at **7.94 per cent** compared to the previous quarter. Foreign currency rates declined by **18 bps** to **5.83 per cent** (see **Table 6**). For local currency interest rates the *Tourism and Agriculture & Fishing* industries remain unchanged. The decline in rates for foreign currency loans, was evident in all the industries except for *Construction & Land Development* that reflected an increase, while the *Agriculture & Fishing, Entertainment, Tourism and Transportation, Storage & Communication* industries reflected increases.

For the June 2022 quarter²², the average interest rate on new local currency credit to large firms is expected to rise by **76 bps** to **8.70 per cent**. Similarly, the average interest rate on foreign currency credit is anticipated to rise by **78 bps** to **6.61 per cent**.

For the September 2022 quarter²³, lenders indicated a planned decline in average interest rates on new local currency credit to large firms by **1 bp** to **8.69 per cent**. Similarly, there is a planned reduction of **6 bps** in foreign currency credit **6.54 per cent**.

Table 6: Interest Rates on Local and Foreign Currency Loans to Large Businesses²⁴

| LARGE | Local Currency | | | | Foreign Currency | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Dec-21 | Mar-22 | Jun-22* | Sep-22* | Dec-21 | Mar-22 | Jun-22* | Sep-22* |
| Agriculture & Fishing | 8.22 | 8.22 | 8.75 | 8.67 | 6.09 | 6.09 | 6.63 | 6.51 |
| Construction & Land Development | 8.38 | 8.20 | 9.07 | 8.93 | 5.68 | 5.81 | 6.48 | 6.39 |
| Distribution | 7.92 | 7.89 | 8.34 | 8.72 | 5.98 | 5.21 | 6.66 | 6.58 |
| Electricity, Gas & Water | 8.18 | 8.25 | 8.78 | 8.92 | 5.90 | 5.88 | 6.52 | 6.50 |
| Entertainment | 7.45 | 7.57 | 8.55 | 8.65 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.79 | 6.58 |
| Manufacturing | 7.64 | 7.73 | 8.75 | 8.46 | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| Mining & Quarrying | 8.38 | 8.27 | 8.90 | 8.87 | 6.90 | 6.05 | 6.65 | 6.50 |
| Professional & Other Services | 7.37 | 7.40 | 8.77 | 8.85 | 5.43 | 5.32 | 6.49 | 6.58 |
| Tourism | 8.29 | 8.29 | 8.51 | 8.32 | 6.02 | 6.02 | 6.68 | 6.64 |
| Transport, Storage & Communication | 7.62 | 7.59 | 8.58 | 8.47 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.58 | 6.58 |
| Average | 7.94 | 7.94 | 8.70 | 8.69 | 6.01 | 5.83 | 6.61 | 6.54 |

1. The asterisks (*) represent expectations provided by the respondents.
2. Note that "n.a" indicates that creditors did not lend to businesses within those industries for the review quarter

²¹ The summary of interest rates presented in this report are the simple averages of the weighted average interest rates reported by the respondents of the survey.

²² Respondent's expectations for future interest rates may include prime rates

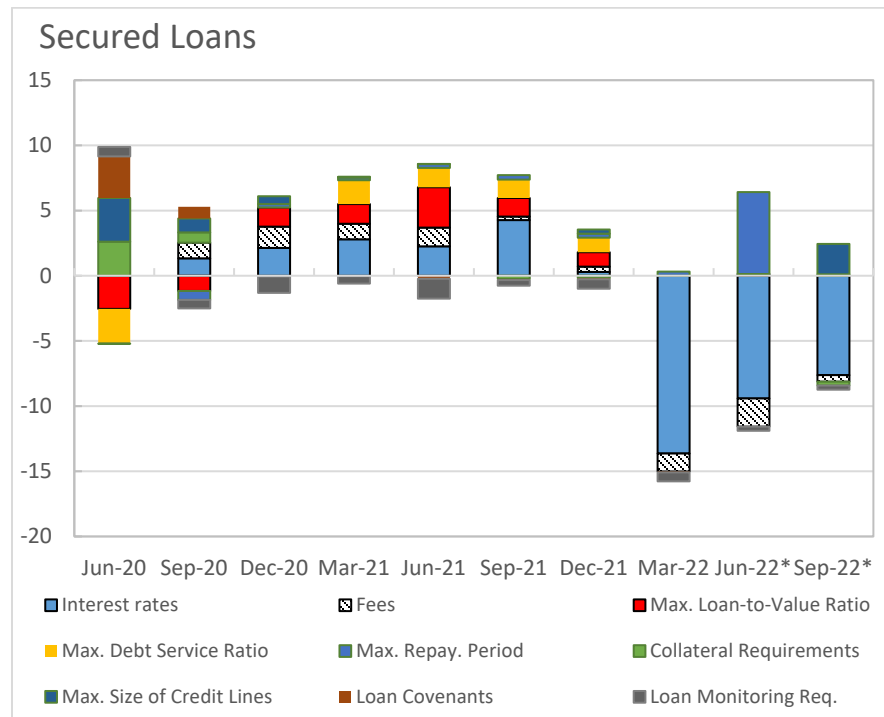
²³ Respondent's expectations for future interest rates may include prime rates

²⁴ Methodology updated to address data gaps.



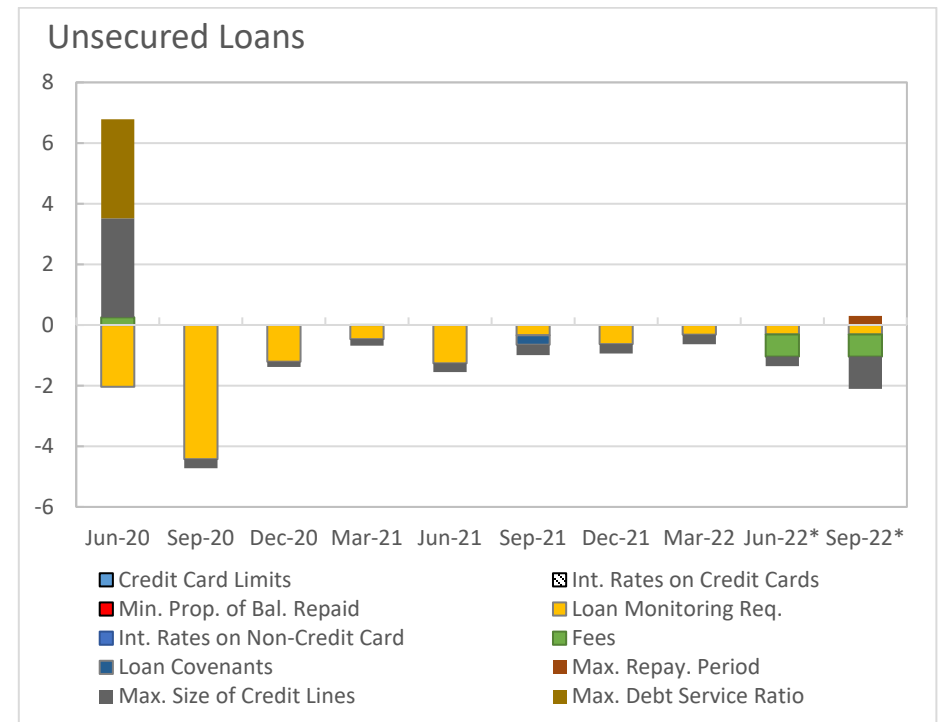
Appendix A: Overall Credit Market Conditions

Figure 16: Changes in Components of Credit Conditions for Secured Loans



1. Bars above the zero line represent factors that contributed to an easing in credit conditions while bars below the line contributed to a tightening in credit conditions for the quarter.
2. The asterisks (*) represent expectations provided by the respondents.

Figure 17: Changes in Components of Credit Conditions for Unsecured Loans



1. Bars above the zero line represent factors that contributed to an easing in credit conditions while bars below the line contributed to a tightening in credit conditions for the quarter.
2. The asterisks (*) represent expectations provided by the respondents.



Table 7: Reported Indices and Interest Rates on New Loans

| OVERALL | Mar-21 | Dec-21 | Mar-22 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Credit Conditions Index | 100.6 | 100.3 | 98.3 |
| Credit Supply Index | 109.2 | 105.4 | 105.9 |
| Credit Demand Index | 112.8 | 107.5 | 105.2 |
| Price of LC Credit | 14.88 | 14.86 | 14.82 |
| Price of FC Credit | 7.65 | 7.74 | 7.71 |
| PERSONAL | Mar-21 | Dec-21 | Mar-22 |
| Credit Conditions Index | 102.9 | 101.2 | 98.2 |
| Credit Supply Index | 129.2 | 117.1 | 118.7 |
| Credit Demand Index | 132.2 | 123.9 | 120.9 |
| Price of LC Credit | 15.87 | 16.12 | 16.21 |
| ALL BUSINESSES | Mar-21 | Dec-21 | Mar-22 |
| Credit Conditions Index | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 |
| Credit Supply Index | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.5 |
| Credit Demand Index | 104.1 | 99.4 | 97.0 |
| Price of LC Credit | 14.63 | 14.54 | 14.47 |
| Price of FC Credit | 7.65 | 7.74 | 7.71 |
| o. w. MICRO | Mar-21 | Dec-21 | Mar-22 |
| Credit Conditions Index | 99.8 | 100.2 | 95.5 |
| Credit Supply Index | 100.1 | 93.5 | 96.5 |
| Credit Demand Index | 119.9 | 94.5 | 95.2 |
| Price of LC Credit | 30.65 | 31.23 | 30.94 |
| Price of FC Credit | 7.64 | 7.80 | 7.86 |
| o. w. SMALL | Mar-21 | Dec-21 | Mar-22 |
| Credit Conditions Index | 100.2 | 100.0 | 98.4 |
| Credit Supply Index | 96.6 | 103.9 | 100.7 |
| Credit Demand Index | 100.0 | 100.2 | 93.3 |
| Price of LC Credit | 10.87 | 10.28 | 10.27 |
| Price of FC Credit | 8.71 | 8.71 | 8.72 |
| o. w. MEDIUM | Mar-21 | Dec-21 | Mar-22 |
| Credit Conditions Index | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 |
| Credit Supply Index | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Credit Demand Index | 97.5 | 102.6 | 98.1 |
| Price of LC Credit | 8.95 | 8.70 | 8.74 |
| Price of FC Credit | 8.21 | 8.44 | 8.43 |
| o. w. LARGE | Mar-21 | Dec-21 | Mar-22 |
| Credit Conditions Index | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Credit Supply Index | 100.1 | 100.7 | 100.7 |
| Credit Demand Index | 99.1 | 100.3 | 101.4 |
| Price of LC Credit | 8.07 | 7.94 | 7.94 |
| Price of FC Credit | 6.04 | 6.01 | 5.83 |



Figure 18: Drivers of the Supply of Credit

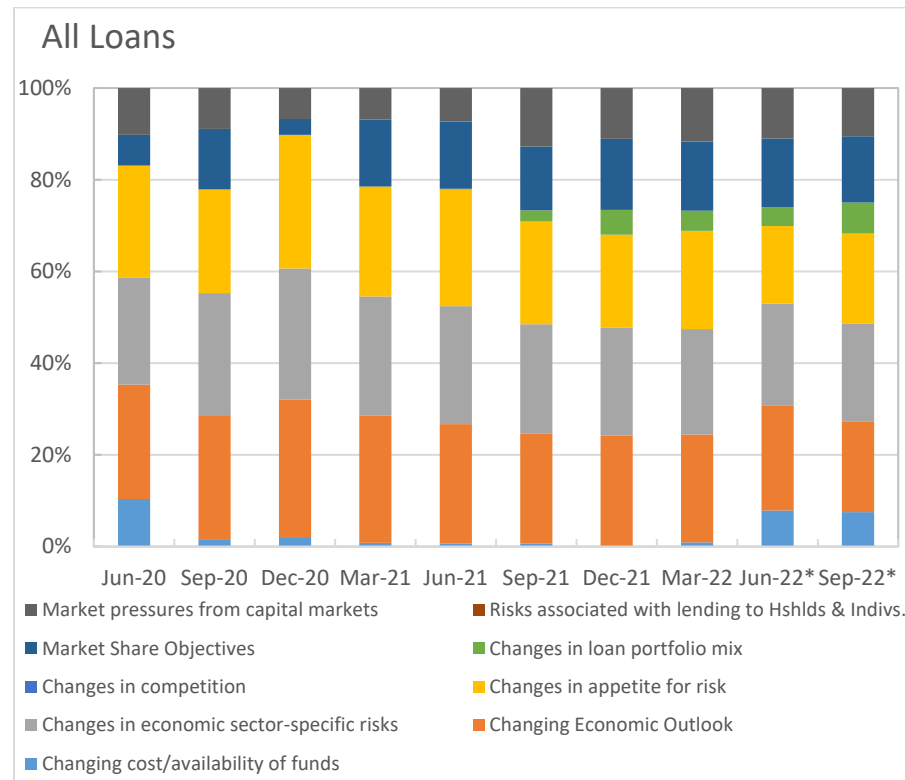




Figure 19: Drivers of the Demand for Secured Credit

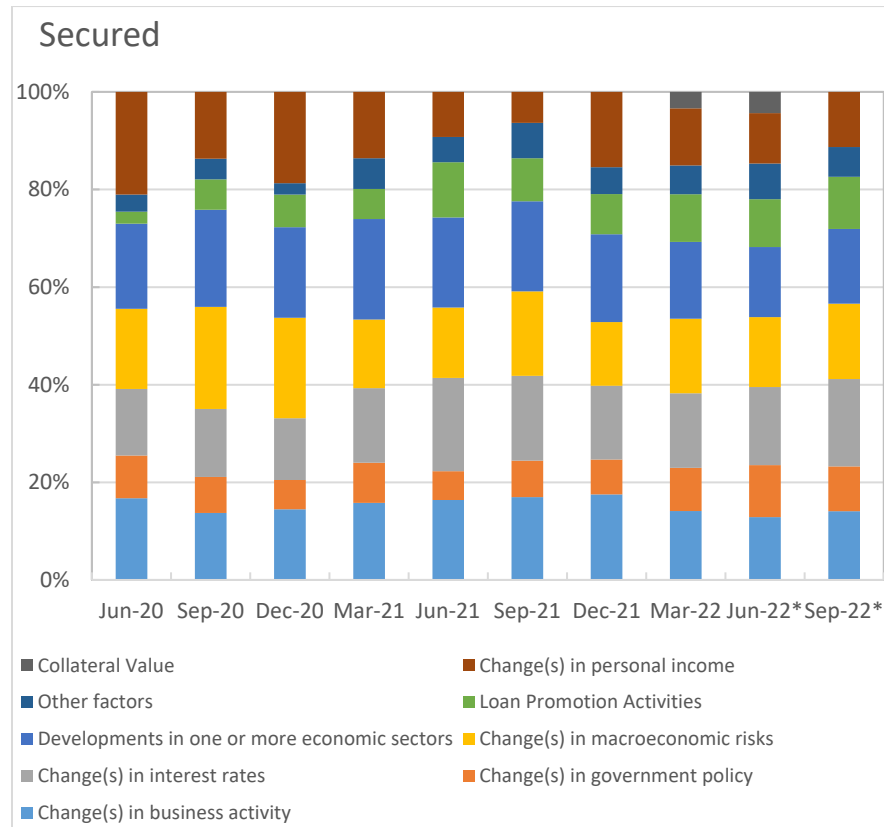
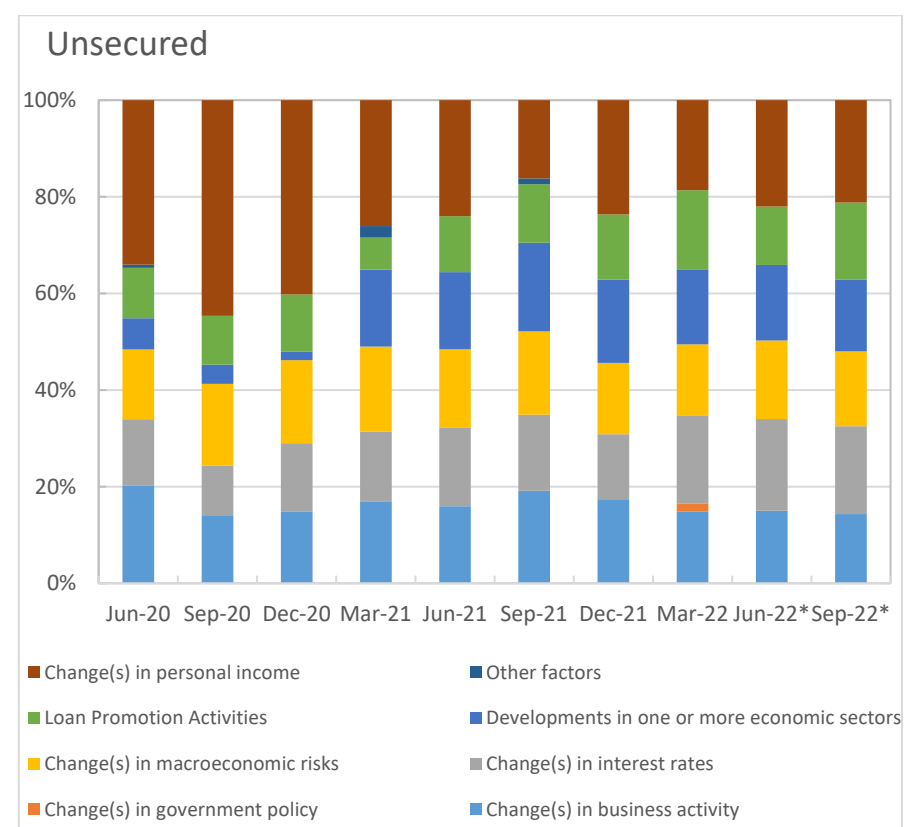


Figure 20: Drivers of the Demand for Unsecured Credit





Appendix B: Glossary and Definitions

Diffusion Index (DI) – This is used to compute the various indices used in the report and is a method of summarizing the common tendency of a group of statistical series. The DI value is calculated as:

$$DI = [(ss + 0.5 \times ms) - (sw + 0.5 \times mw)] * 100 + 100$$

Where

ss = percentage of respondents selecting “substantially stronger” or “substantially tightened”

ms = percentage of respondents selecting “moderately stronger” or “moderately tightened”

sw = percentage of respondents selecting “substantially weaker” or “substantially eased”

mw = percentage of respondents selecting “moderately weaker” or “moderately eased”

By construction, lenders who report that credit conditions have “changed substantially” are assigned twice the score as those who report that the index has “changed moderately”. The use of the fixed weight (0.5) relating to the proportion of respondents selecting either moderately stronger or moderately weaker distinguishes between the level of conviction in the respondents’ answers. The scores are then weighted by the market share of the respondents. The diffusion index (DI) is therefore the net percentage balance of opinion, computed as the difference between the weighted balance of lenders reporting an increase in the index and those reporting a decline.

The metric always ranges between 0 and 200

Credit Conditions Index of Price and Non-Price Loan Terms

CCI = Average (DI for Secured Loans, DI for Unsecured Loans)

Relative to the previous quarter,

Unchanged Credit Conditions: CCI = 100

Easing of Credit Conditions: CCI > 100

Tightening of Credit Conditions: CCI < 100

Credit Demand Index (CDI) - The average net balance of opinion of credit demand across firm sizes and economic industries.



$$CDI = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\sum_{p=1}^n \text{net balance of opinion} * 100 + 100}{n} \right)}{n} \right)$$

where p = economic industry and i = firm size

CDI = Average (Local Currency Demand by Firm Size, Foreign Currency Demand by Firm Size, Demand for Personal Credit)

Relative to the previous quarter,

Unchanged Credit Demand: CDI = 100

Increase in Credit Demand: CDI > 100

Reduction in Credit Demand: CDI < 100

Credit Supply Index (CSI) - The average net balance of opinion of credit availability across economic industries and firm sizes.

$$CSI = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\sum_{s=1}^n \text{net balance of opinion} * 100 + 100}{n} \right)}{n} \right)$$

where s = economic industry and i = firm size

CSI = Average (Local Currency Supply by Firm Size, Foreign Currency Supply by Firm Size, Supply of Personal Credit)

Relative to the previous quarter,

Unchanged Credit Made Available: CSI = 100

Increase in Credit Made Available: CSI > 100

Reduction in Credit Made Available: CSI < 100

The following are definitions of the price and non-price credit conditions discussed in the report:

1. **Interest rates** - changes in the annual percentage interest rates on loans.
2. **Fees applicable to loans** - fixed fees charged when a new loan is being taken out.
3. **Repayment period** - refers to the maximum duration of credit that is extended to the customer.
4. **Debt service ratio** - the ratio of the amount borrowed to the estimated or reported income of the customer, usually taken into consideration in relation to loans secured on dwellings. It is considered as a more general concept of 'affordability'.



5. **Size of credit lines** - assesses changes in total credit lines (drawn or not) offered to *businesses*. The term "credit line" refers to a facility with a stated maximum amount, which a corporate is entitled to borrow from an institution at any given time.
6. **Loan monitoring requirements** - additional reporting required of the *business* borrower as part of the conditions of the loan agreement (e.g. regular reporting of inventory margins).
7. **Loan covenants** - an agreement or stipulation expressed in loan contracts by which the *business* borrower pledges to take certain action (an affirmative covenant) or to refrain from taking a certain action (a negative covenant), and is consequently part of the terms and conditions of the loan.
8. **Collateral requirements** – changes in the requirements for the types of assets used to secure loans, for example, receivables, property, plant & equipment.
9. **Loan to value (LTV) ratio** — the ratio of the amount borrowed to the appraisal or market value of the underlying collateral, usually taken into consideration in relation to loans secured on dwellings.
10. **Credit card limits** - changes in the limits applicable to an institution’s main credit card products offered to individuals
11. **Minimum proportion of balance paid** – the minimum proportion of the outstanding balance on a credit card which must be repaid by the individual borrower.
12. **Interest rates on non- credit card lending** – changes in interest rates on non-credit card unsecured loan products offered to individuals
13. **Interest rates on credit card lending** - changes in the annual percentage interest rates on credit card products offered to individuals.



Box: A Redefinition of Business Sizes

Bank of Jamaica's quarterly *Survey of Credit Conditions* covers personal lending, micro-business lending, small business lending, medium-sized business lending as well as large corporate and commercial lending. Prior to April 2018, participants in the survey were required to classify firms by their loan size at origination or their annual turnover as reflected below:

Table 1: Previous classification of firm sizes

| Classification | Loan Size (at origination) | Annual Sales/Turnover |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Micro Businesses | Less than US\$10,000.00 | Less than US\$100,000.00 |
| Small Businesses | US\$10,000 < Loan Size < US\$100,000 | US\$100,000.00 < Sales < US\$5.0 MN |
| Medium-sized Businesses | US\$100,000 < Loan Size < US\$1.0 MN | US\$5.0 MN < Sales < US\$25.0 MN |
| Large, Corporate & Commercial Businesses | Greater than US\$1.0 MN | Greater than US\$25.0 MN |

A review was undertaken of this definition in the context of a Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Entrepreneurship Policy review and update in 2016. The consensus among MSME stakeholders was that both total annual turnover and number of employees were relevant qualitative indicators for the size of firms in Jamaica as these are readily understandable and aligned with existing data collection mechanisms. In this context, the MSME Entrepreneurship Policy was updated and tabled in Parliament in November 2017. It contains the updated national definition as follows:

Table 2: New classification of firm sizes

| Classification | Primary Indicator (J\$) | Secondary Indicator (For Guidance Purposes Only) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | Annual Sales/Turnover | No. Employees |
| Micro Businesses | ≤ J\$15 MN | ≤5 |
| Small Businesses | J\$15 MN > Sales ≤ J\$75 MN | 6 -20 |
| Medium-sized Businesses | J\$75 MN < Sales ≤ J\$425 MN | 21-50 |

Source: Jamaica Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) & Entrepreneurship Policy (updated 2017)



Against this background, effective April 2018, Bank of Jamaica replaced the definitions for MSMEs used by institutions in their responses to the survey of credit conditions and their completion of prudential returns with the updated definition in the updated MSME & Entrepreneurship Policy (2017).

IMPLICATIONS FOR BOJ'S DATA COLLECTION AND DATA REPORTING

The adoption of the new national definition for the Bank's survey of credit conditions will result in a change in the distribution credit among business sizes.

Table 3: Comparative Business Size Definitions²⁵

| Annual Sales/Turnover (J\$) | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Firm Size | BOJ* | NATIONAL |
| Micro Businesses | < J\$12.6 MN | ≤ J\$15 MN |
| Small Businesses | J\$12.6 MN - J\$632.3 MN | J\$15 MN > Sales ≤ J\$75 MN |
| Medium-sized Businesses | J\$632.3 MN - J\$3,161.7 MN | J\$75 MN < Sales ≤ J\$425 MN |
| Large, Corporate & Commercial Businesses | > J\$3,161.7 MN | > J\$425 MN |

**The Jamaica Dollar equivalent using an assumed exchange rate of J\$126.47=US\$1 and rounded to the nearest integer*

²⁵ For completeness, the Bank added a definition for Large, Corporate & Commercial Businesses