Financing SMEs and entrepreneurs 2019: An OECD Scoreboard

Country profile: United States

48. United States

Key facts on SME financing

During the 2010-2017 recovery period U.S. real GDP posted an average annual growth rate of 2.2%. While this growth rate was slightly lower than the 2.9% average recorded during the longer Post WW II period, it was sufficient to absorb excess labor supply created during the 2008-2009 recession: The employment to population ratio rose continuously from 42 percent during march of 2010 to 45 percent during July of 2018, not far from the recent peak ratio 47 percent recorded during March of 2000. During this period, the index of real output per hour posted an average annual growth rate of 0.7 percent, while the index of real compensation per hour posted an average annual growth rate of 0.6 percent.

Net formation of employer firms and employer SMEs rebounded modestly since 2012, but as of 2015 they both stood 2.5 percent lower than their peak 2007 levels. However, Bureau of Labor Statistics point to a continued growth during 2016 and 2017 with levels surpassing 2007 highs.

SME loan origination (flow data) indicates the new supply of loans to SMEs posted solid gains from October 2009 through September 2015, but then declined during the next sixteen months, bottoming during February 2017. Stock data show the value of small loans going to businesses declined continuously from 2008Q2 to 2013Q3, but then posted a modest recovery thereafter. As of the end of 2017, the value of small business loans outstanding was still 12 percent lower than peak 2008 level. The number of small business loans recorded a similar patter, and as of yearend 2017 were still 6 percent lower than peak 2008 levels. The divergent patterns between flow and stock data may imply that while financial institutions have increased new SME loan originations, SME loan draw-downs outpaced new originations.

Since early 2010 bankers have been loosening lending standards for loans to large firms and SMEs, and SME surveys report that loan availability is near historical highs. However, the same data sources point to soft demand for SME loans. Interest rates for SME loans posted dramatic declines during 2006Q3 to 2009Q3, and then posted a flat to modest downward trend up to 2015Q4, when they started to rise. As of 2018Q3 interest rates on SME loans stood at 5.0 percent.

At $31.6 Trillion, SBA's loan guarantees surpassed previous peak levels. The number of guarantees have underperformed their dollar value, but none the less, as of the end of 2017 stood about 24 percent higher than 2009 lows. Like other SBA capital access programs, SBIC financing rebounded strongly during the 2010-2015 period, reaching $6.3 Billion during 2015, more than tripling the $1.9 Billion low recorded during 2009. More recently, and partly mirroring the decline in the overall VC market, the SBIC program experienced a 4.7 and 4.4 percent decline during 2016 and 2017 respectively. The pattern of venture capital deals mirrors the pattern seen in the SME loan markets, where the number of contracts underperform their dollar value. As of 2017, the number of VC deals has not surpassed the 2014 high of 10,509, all the while their dollar value as of 2017 stood at 81.9, close to the 2015 high of $82.2 billion.

Total bankruptcy filings have been on a continuous decline since 2011. Business bankruptcies started their continuous decline a year earlier. As a result, business bankruptcies during 2017 were 62 percent lower than 2009 peak levels. Delinquency rates

of SME loans are at or near historical lows, with 31-90 days delinquency rates ranging 1.0-1.5 percent, and 91-180 delinquency rates remaining below 0.5 percent.

Table 48.1. Scoreboard for the United States

Indicator	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Debt												
Outstanding business loans, SMEs. As of June 30	USD billion	687	711	695	652	608	588	585	590	599	613	619
Outstanding business loans, total. As of June 30	USD trillion	2.28	2.57	2.52	2.30	2.35	2.55	2.67	2.87	3.07	3.32	3.46
Share of SME outstanding loans	% of total outstanding business loans	30.1	27.7	27.6	28.4	25.9	23.1	21.9	20.6	19.5	18.5	17.9
New business lending, SMEs	USD: Index	119	94	74	77	97	100	105	120	147	140	140
Government loan guarantees, SMEs	USD billion	21	16	15	22	19	23	23	24	28	29	32
Government guaranteed loans, SMEs	Number of loans (in thousand)	108	66	57	66	52	54	53	61	70	69	71
Non-performing loans, total	% of all business loans	1.22	1.88	3.91	3.46	2.01	1.34	1.00	0.80	0.87	1.57	1.33
Non-performing loans, SMEs	% of all SME loans	2.14	2.62	3.24	2.62	1.90	1.44	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.28	1.34
Interest rate, SMEs	%	7.96	5.16	3.82	4.09	3.95	3.76	3.55	3.39	3.33	3.46	4.94
Interest rate, large firms	%	8.05	5.09	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.26	3.51	4.10
Interest rate spread	% points	-0.09	0.08	0.57	0.84	0.70	0.51	0.30	0.14	0.07	-0.05	0.84
Collateral, SMEs	% of SMEs needing collateral to obtain bank lending	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.90
Percentage of SME loan applications	SME loan applications/ total number of SMEs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.20
Rejection rate	1-(SME loans authorised/ requested)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.80
Utilisation rate	SME loans used/ authorised	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.50
Non-bank finance												
Venture and growth capital	USD billion	36	37	27	31	44	42	47	72	82	76	82
Venture and growth capital (growth rate)	%, Year-on-year growth rate	..	3.1	-27.0	15.6	42.1	-6.1	13.6	51.6	14.3	-8.0	8.4
Leasing and hire purchases	USD billion	595	613	508	449	361	376	395	401	416	382	388
Factoring and invoice discounting	USD billion	..	..	..	..	146	100	111	130	105	99	98
Other indicators												
Payment delays, B2B	Percent of Domestic Invoices Overdue	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.9	..	46.6	..	40.3
Bankruptcies, all businesses	Number (in thousand '000)	28.3	43.5	60.8	56.3	47.8	40.1	33.2	27.0	24.7	24.1	23.2
Bankruptcies, all businesses (growth rate)	%, Year-on-year growth rate	43.8	53.8	39.7	-7.5	-15.1	-16.2	-17.1	-18.8	-8.3	-2.5	-4.0

Source: See Table 48.8.

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SMEs in the national economy

The SBA broadly classifies small businesses as any firm with 500 or fewer employees[1]. These firms account for about 30 million businesses, or 99.9 percent of all firms. They employ about 48 percent of the private sector employees, pay about 41 percent of the total private sector payroll, produce about 33 percent of identified goods exports (see Table 48.2). In addition, they generate about 62 percent of net new private sector jobs.

Table 48.2. Distribution of firms in the United States

	Number of firms	% of total firms	Number of employees	% of employment at employer firms	Annual payroll (USD 1 000)	% of total payroll at employer firms	Identified Goods Exports (USD Millions)***	% of identified goods exports	Share of Net New Jobs****
Total Firms	30 232 134	100.0%					1 335 114		
SMEs (0-499)	30 212 670	99.9%	58 938 147	47.5%	2 551 308 602	40.8%	439 867	32.9%	62.3%
Non-employer Firms*	24 331 403	80.5%							
Employer Firms **	5 900 731	19.52%	124 085 947	100.0%	6 253 488 252	100.0%			
Micro (0-9)	4 648 292	15.38%	12 491 415	10.1%	506 871 204	8.1%			12.1%
Small (10-99)	1 143 496	3.78%	28 943 330	23.3%	1 198 177 905	19.2%			29.1%
Medium (100-499)*	89 479	0.30%	17 503 402	14.1%	846 259 493	13.5%	152 283	11.4%	21.2%
Large (500+)**	19 464	0.06%	65 147 800	52.5%	3 702 179 650	59.2%	895 248	67.1%	37.4%

Notes:
(1) *Nonemployer firms are businesses that have no paid employees and are subject to federal income tax. Source: http://www.census.gov/econ/nonemployer/
(2) **Data for Employer firms can be found at 2014-2015 SUSB Employment Change Data Tables, https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2015/econ/susb/2015-susb-employment.html An Employer firm with 0 employment is a firm reporting no paid employees in the mid-March pay period, but paid employees at some time during the year.
(3) ***Data on Identified Goods Exports can be found at Census, Profile of U.S. Importing and Exporting Companies https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/Press-Release/edb/2015/index.html
(4) ****BLS, Business Employment Dynamic, Data from 1992Q2 to 2017Q4 <https://www.bls.gov/web/cewbd/table_e.txt >
Source: U.S. Census, and U.S. Small Business Administration.

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Net formation of employer firms have rebounded modestly since 2012 (Table 48.3). Notwithstanding this recovery, as of 2015 employer firms stood at 5.9 million, some 145,000 or 2.5 percent lower than their peak 2007 level. Employer SMEs experienced a similar 2.5 percent decline during the same period. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics point to a continued growth of employer firms and employer SMEs, with the 2016 and 2017 levels surpassing the peak 2007 levels.[2]

Table 48.3. Employer firms 2000-2015

Number of Employer Firms by Employment Size								
Number of Firms								
DATE	TOTAL	0*-4	5-9	10-19	20-99	100-499	0-499	500+
2000	5 652 544	3 396 732	1 021 210	617 087	515 977	84 385	5 635 391	17 153
2001	5 657 774	3 401 676	1 019 105	616 064	518 258	85 304	5 640 407	17 367
2002	5 697 759	3 465 647	1 010 804	613 880	508 249	82 334	5 680 914	16 845
2003	5 767 127	3 504 432	1 025 497	620 387	515 056	84 829	5 750 201	16 926
2004	5 885 784	3 579 714	1 043 448	632 682	526 355	86 538	5 868 737	17 047
2005	5 983 546	3 677 879	1 050 062	629 946	520 897	87 285	5 966 069	17 477
2006	6 022 127	3 670 028	1 060 787	646 816	535 865	90 560	6 004 056	18 071
2007	6 049 655	3 705 275	1 060 250	644 842	532 391	88 586	6 031 344	18 311
2008	5 930 132	3 617 764	1 044 065	633 141	526 307	90 386	5 911 663	18 469
2009	5 767 306	3 558 708	1 001 313	610 777	495 673	83 326	5 749 797	17 509
2010	5 734 538	3 575 240	968 075	617 089	475 125	81 773	5 717 302	17 236
2011	5 684 424	3 532 058	978 993	592 963	481 496	81 243	5 666 753	17 671
2012	5 726 160	3 543 991	992 716	593 641	494 170	83 423	5 707 941	18 219
2013	5 775 055	3 575 290	992 281	600 551	503 033	85 264	5 756 419	18 636
2014	5 825 458	3 598 185	998 953	608 502	513 179	87 563	5 806 382	19 076
2015	5 900 731	3 643 737	1 004 555	617 390	526 106	89 479	5 881 267	19 464
Percent change in the number of Employer Firms by Employment Size								
SMEs								
DATE	TOTAL	0*-4	5-9	10-19	20-99	100-499	0-499	500+
2000	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%	1.9%	2.8%	3.7%	0.8%	2.5%
2001	0.1%	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	0.1%	1.2%
2002	0.7%	1.9%	-0.8%	-0.4%	-1.9%	-3.5%	0.7%	-3.0%
2003	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	3.0%	1.2%	0.5%
2004	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	0.7%
2005	1.7%	2.7%	0.6%	-0.4%	-1.0%	0.9%	1.7%	2.5%
2006	0.6%	-0.2%	1.0%	2.7%	2.9%	3.8%	0.6%	3.4%
2007	0.5%	1.0%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-2.2%	0.5%	1.3%
2008	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.5%	-1.8%	-1.1%	2.0%	-2.0%	0.9%
2009	-2.7%	-1.6%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-5.8%	-7.8%	-2.7%	-5.2%
2010	-0.6%	0.5%	-3.3%	1.0%	-4.1%	-1.9%	-0.6%	-1.6%
2011	-0.9%	-1.2%	1.1%	-3.9%	1.3%	-0.6%	-0.9%	2.5%
2012	0.7%	0.3%	1.4%	0.1%	2.6%	2.7%	0.7%	3.1%
2013	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	1.8%	2.2%	0.8%	2.3%
2014	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%	2.0%	2.7%	0.9%	2.4%
2015	1.3%	1.3%	0.6%	1.5%	2.5%	2.2%	1.3%	2.0%
08-15	-2.4%	-1.6%	-5.2%	-4.2%	-0.8%	1.5%	-2.4%	6.4%

Note: * An establishment with 0 employment is an establishment reporting no paid employees in the mid-March pay period, but paid employees at some time during the year.
Source: U.S. Census, County Business Patterns, various years.

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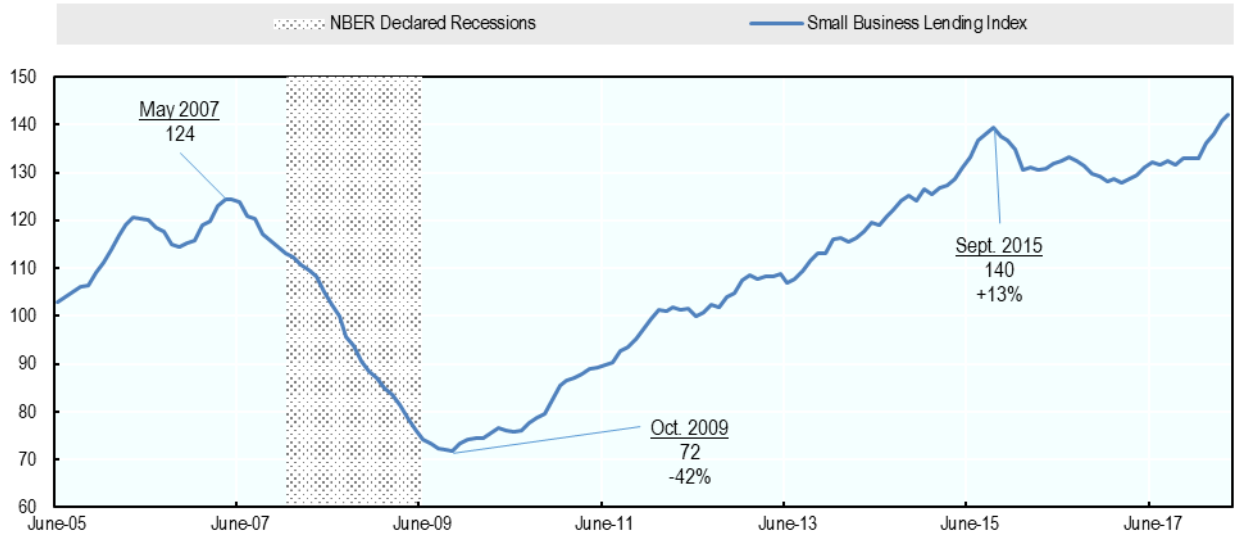
SME lending

Index data on SME loan origination (flow data) from Paynet indicates that the new supply of small business loans posted solid gains starting October 2009 and peaked at 140 during September 2015.[3] New SME lending then experienced a noticeable decline during the next sixteen months, bottoming at 128 during February 2017.

Figure 48.1. Small business lending index, 2005-2018



Source: Thomson Reuters, Paynet.

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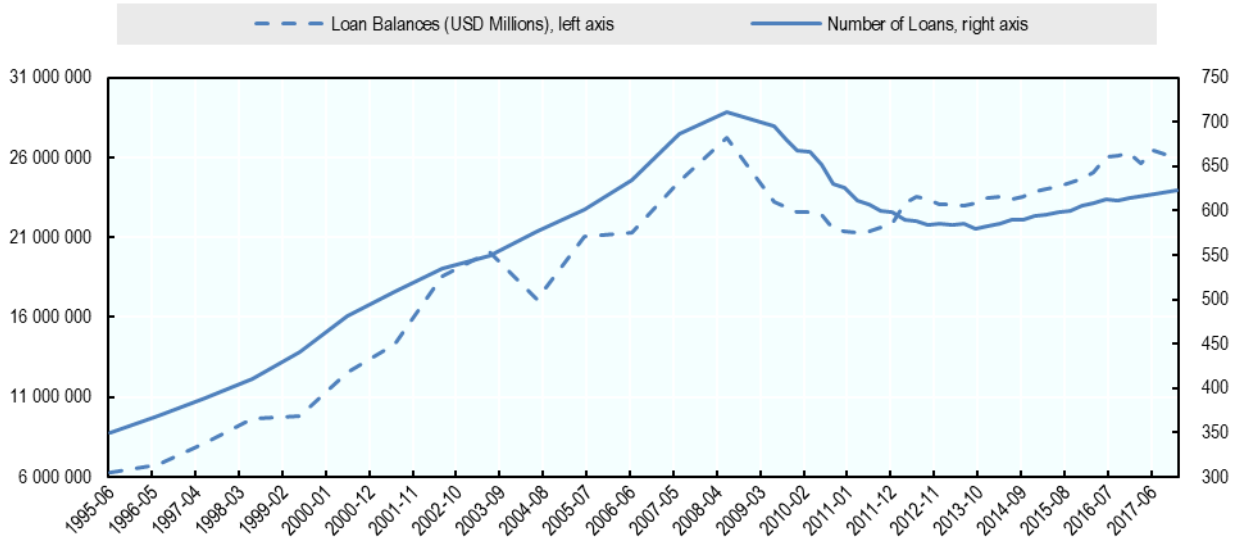
Stock data on small business loans are not publically available. However, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Call Reports provides stock data on loans for *Commercial Real Estate (CRE)* and *Commercial and Industrial* (C&I) by selected loan-balance size. In this data set, *Small Business Loans* are CRE and C&I loans up to $1 Million and *Large Business Loans* are CRE and C&I loans greater than $1 Million. This data shows that the *value* of small business loans held at FDIC insured institutions declined continuously from 2008Q2 to 2013Q3, but then posted a modest recovery thereafter. As of the end of 2017 the value of small business loans outstanding was still 12 percent lower than the peak level of 2008. The number of small business loans recorded a similar patter, and as of the end of 2017 were still 6 percent lower than peak 2008 levels (see Figure 48.2).

The FDIC data can serve as an indicator of loan usage by the corporate sector and possibly by firm size. As such, the divergent patterns between the Paynet origination (flow) data and the FDIC balance (Stock) data may imply that while financial institutions have been originating an increasing amount of SME loans, SMEs may be drawing-down older loans and not replacing them with newer loans.

Figure 48.2. Small Business Loan Balances at FDIC institutions, 1995-2017



Peak (2008Q2)	
Loan Balance	$ 711.00
Number of Loans	27 722 993

Bottom (2013Q3)		
Loan Balance	$ 711.00	-19%
Number of Loans	27 722 993	-23%

Current		
Loan Balance	$ 623.05	-12%
Number of Loans	25 971 488	-6%

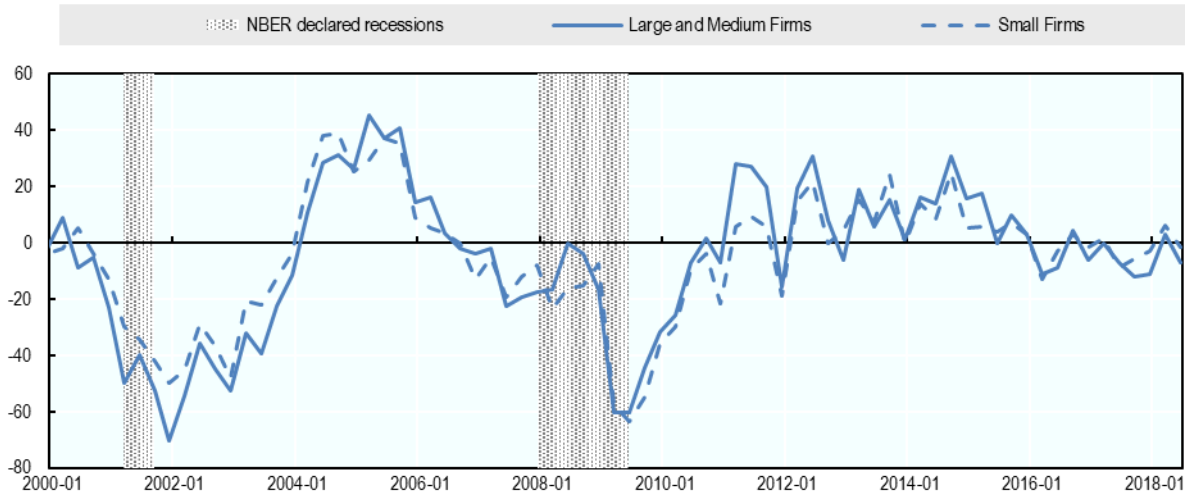
Source: FDIC, and SBA Calculations.

StatLink https://doi.org/10.1787/888933921548

Credit conditions

Data from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Fed) indicate that bankers have been loosening lending standards for loans to large firms and SMEs since early 2010, and data from the National Federation of Independent Businesses (NFIB) indicate SME loan availability is near historical highs. However, the same two sources indicate soft demand for SME loans (see Figure 48.3 and Figure 48.4).

Figure 48.3. Net percent of responders reporting stronger demand for commercial and industrial loans



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices.

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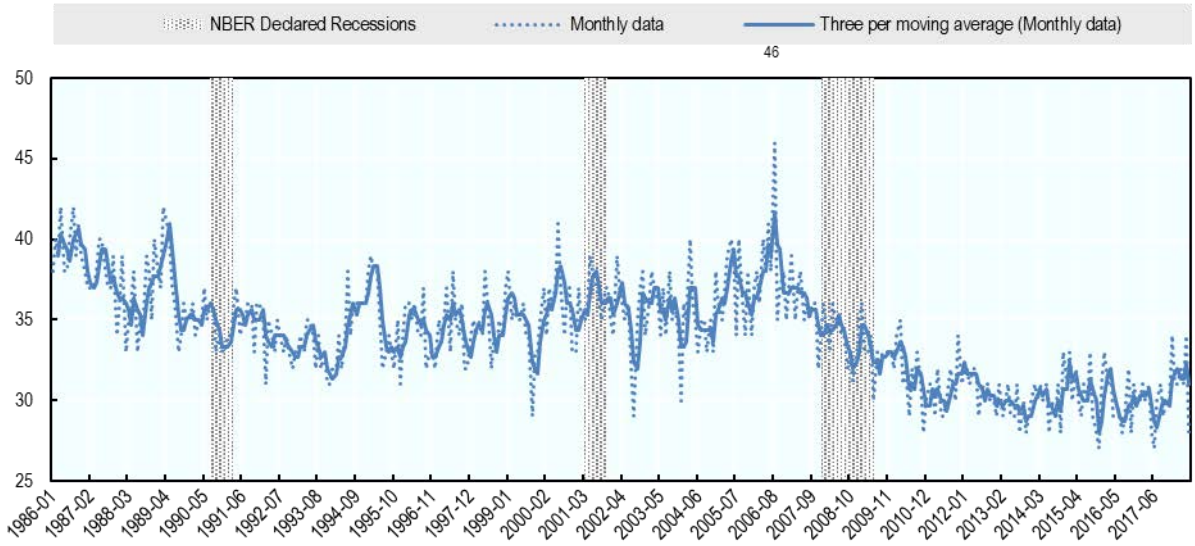
Figure 48.4. Percent of firms borrowing at least once a quarter

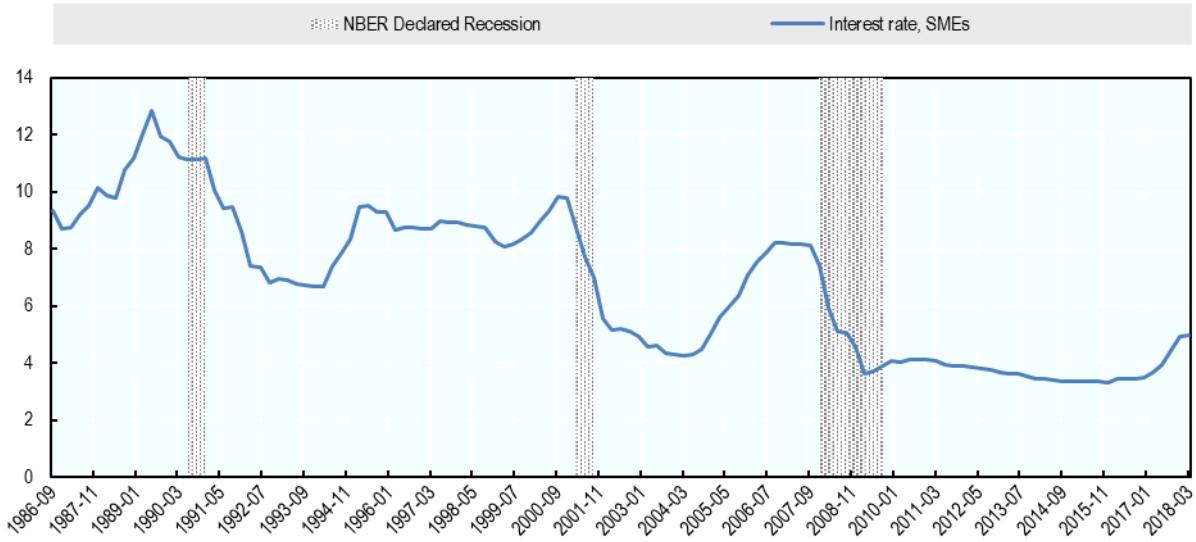


Source: The National Federation of Independent Businesses (NFIB) Small Business Economic Trends.

StatLink https://doi.org/10.1787/888933921586

Responding to the Fed's accommodating interest rate policy, interest rates for SME loans posted dramatic declines from 8.2 percent posted during 2006Q3 to 3.6 percent during 2009Q3. Then, interest rates for SME loans posted a flat to modest downward trend up to 2015Q4, when they started to rise. As of 2018Q3 interest rates on SME loans stood at 5.0 percent.

Figure 48.5. Interest rate on SME loans



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, E-2 release, SBA calculations and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Kansas City Fed, Small Business Lending Survey.

StatLink https://doi.org/10.1787/888933921605

Alternative sources of SME financing

The pattern of venture capital deals mirrors the pattern seen in the SME loan markets, where the number of contracts underperform the gains posted by the dollar value of those contracts. As of 2017 the number of VC deals has not surpassed the 2014 high of 10,509. On the other hand, the dollar value of VC deals during 2017, at 81.9 managed mirror the 2015 high of $82.2 billion. The average size of all VC deals during 2017 stood at $9.3 Million, an 81 percent increase from the $5.1 Million posted during 2013.

Table 48.4. Trends in Venture Capital Deals

	# of deals closed								Deal value ($B)							
	Total		Angel/'Seed		Early VC		Later VC		Total		Angel/'Seed		Early VC		Later VC	
2006	3 345		455		1 759		1,131		29.3		0.8		12.8		15.6	
2007	4 312	29%	780	71%	2 122	21%	1,410	24.7%	35.9	23%	1.2	53%	14.6	13%	20.2	29%
2008	4 716	9%	914	17%	2 256	6%	1,546	9.6%	37.1	3%	1.2	0%	14.6	0%	21.2	5%
2009	4 470	-5%	1 219	33%	1 829	-19%	1,422	-8.0%	27.0	-27%	1.5	22%	9.3	-36%	16.2	-24%
2010	5 388	21%	1 714	41%	2 093	14%	1,581	11.2%	31.3	16%	2.0	29%	10.5	13%	18.8	16%
2011	6 738	25%	2 589	51%	2 433	16%	1,716	8.5%	44.4	42%	2.6	31%	13.5	29%	28.3	51%
2012	7 865	17%	3 519	36%	2 586	6%	1,760	2.6%	41.7	-6%	4.1	61%	13.0	-4%	24.6	-13%
2013	9 244	18%	4 626	31%	2 747	6%	1,871	6.3%	47.4	14%	5.6	37%	15.0	15%	26.8	9%
2014	10 509	14%	5 442	18%	3 059	11%	2,008	7.3%	71.9	52%	6.8	20%	20.3	35%	44.8	67%
2015	10 606	1%	5 684	4%	3 006	-2%	1,916	-4.6%	82.2	14%	8.3	23%	24.6	21%	49.2	10%
2016	8 939	-16%	4 496	-21%	2 727	-9%	1,716	-10.4%	75.6	-8%	6.7	-20%	23.5	-4%	45.4	-8%
2017	8 815	-1%	4 142	-8%	2 932	8%	1,741	1.5%	81.9	8%	7.0	4%	29.3	24%	45.6	1%

Source: National Venture Capital Association.

StatLink https://doi.org/10.1787/888933919534

Other indicators

Total bankruptcy filings have been on a continuous decline since the 2011, and business bankruptcies started their continuous decline a year earlier. As a result business bankruptcies during 2017 were 62 percent lower than the 2009 peak levels.

Table 48.5. Annual bankruptcy filings

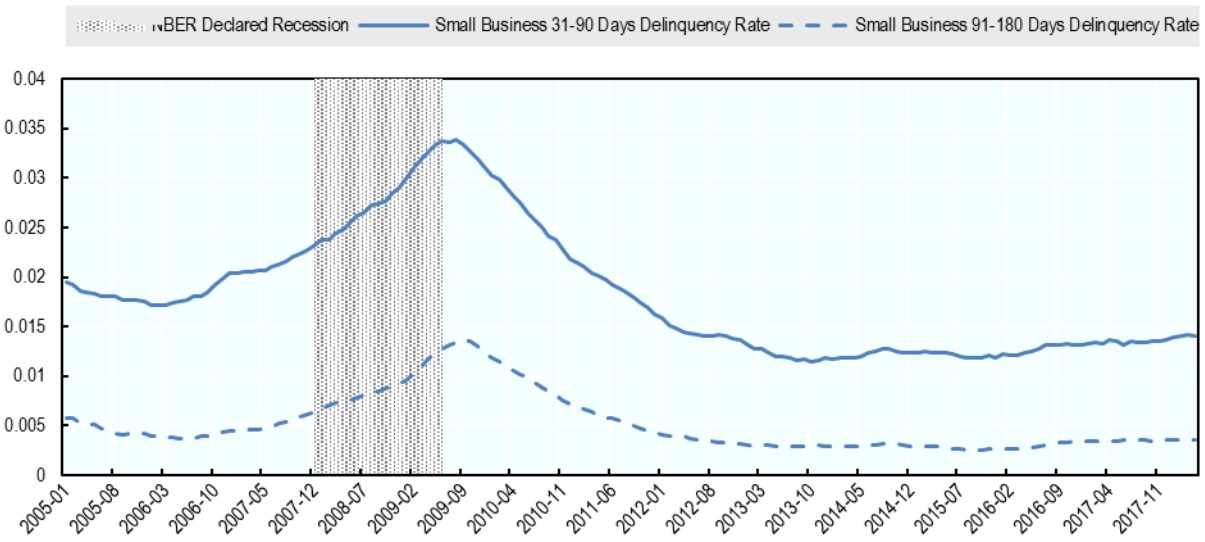
Year	Total Filings		Business Filings		Non Business Filings	
2007	850,912	37.8%	28,322	43.8%	822,590	37.6%
2008	1,117,771	31.4%	43,546	53.8%	1,074,225	30.6%
2009	1,473,675	31.8%	60,837	39.7%	1,412,838	31.5%
2010	1,593,081	8.1%	56,282	-7.5%	1,536,799	8.8%
2011	1,410,653	-11.5%	47,806	-15.1%	1,362,847	-11.3%
2012	1,221,091	-13.4%	40,075	-16.2%	1,181,016	-13.3%
2013	1,071,932	-12.2%	33,212	-17.1%	1,038,720	-12.0%
2014	936,795	-12.6%	26,983	-18.8%	909,812	-12.4%
2015	844,495	-9.9%	24,735	-8.3%	819,760	-9.9%
2016	794,960	-5.9%	24,114	-2.5%	770,846	-6.0%
2017	789,020	-0.7%	23,157	-4.0%	765,863	-0.6%

Source: American Bankruptcy Institute.

StatLink https://doi.org/10.1787/888933919553

Available data on business loans in general and small business loans in specific indicate that loan performances are showing strong and broad-based improvements, with delinquency rates at or near historical lows with 31-90 days delinquency rates hovering the 1.0-1.5 percent range, and 91-180 delinquency rates remaining below 0.5 percent.

Figure 48.6. Small Business Delinquency Rates



Source: Thomson Reuters PayNet, Small Business Lending Index.

StatLink https://doi.org/10.1787/888933921624

Government policy response

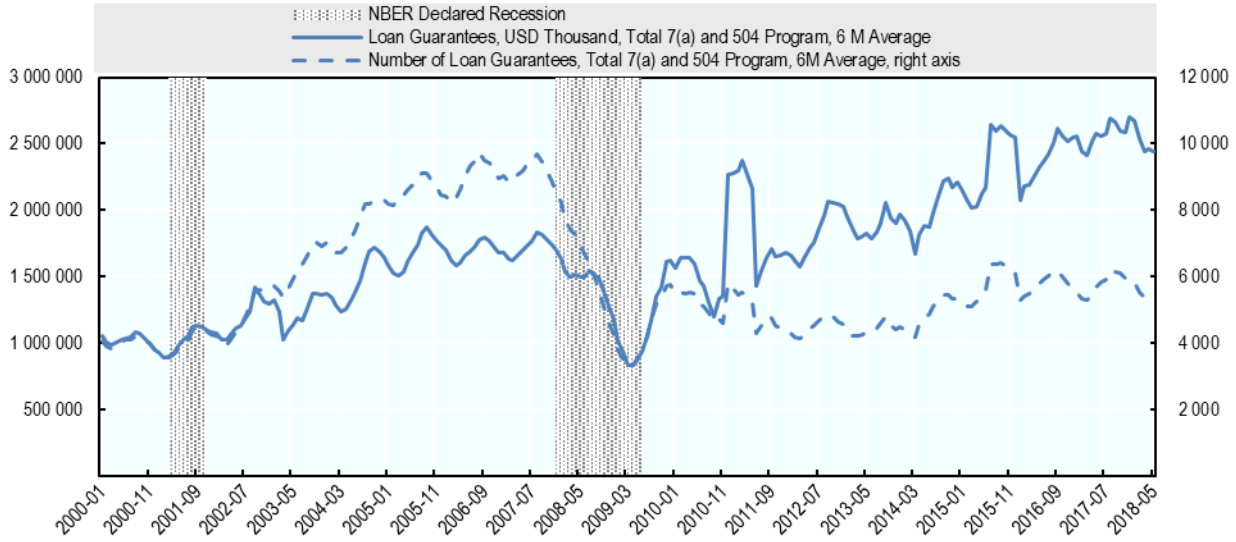
The Role of the U.S. Small Business Administration

The SBA works with approximately 5,000 banks and credit unions, some 250 Community Development Corporations (CDCs), over 170 non-profit financial intermediaries and Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs), and approximately 300 small business investment companies (SBICs). The SBA Capital Access Program has several major sub-programs that provide guarantees and co-funding for a wide range of products designed to meet the diverse financial needs of small firms throughout their life cycle, starting from small start-ups to established firms[4].

The largest of these programs, the *7(a) Loan Program*, provides loan guarantees for working capital loans up to $5.0 million to new and existing small businesses. The second largest sub-program, the *Certified Development Corporation 504 Loan Program*, provides loan guarantees and co-funding for loans up to $5.0 or $5.5 million used for the purchases or construction of fixed assets.

The financial and economic crisis of 2008-2009 had a pronounced impact on SBA's Capital Access Programs. After several major interventions by the federal government the *dollar volume* of these two programs surpassed previous peak levels, reaching $31.6 billion during 2017 (see Figure 48.7).[5]. The *number* of loan Guarantees have underperformed the dollar value of guarantees. None the less, at the end of 2017 they stood at nearly 71,000, about 24 percent higher than the 2009 low of 57,000 guarantees.

Figure 48.7. Gross loan guarantees, SBA 7(a) and 504 Programs



Source: US Small business administration.

StatLink https://doi.org/10.1787/888933921643

Table 48.6. Gross loan guarantees, SBA 7(a) and 504 Programs

SBA 7(a) and 504 Program - Loan Guarantees				
Date	Number	YOY %	($ Mil.)	YOY %
2001	49,551	5%	12,670	6.4%
2002	60,841	23%	14,571	15.0%
2003	79,372	30%	15,382	5.6%
2004	94,069	19%	18,147	18.0%
2005	103,370	10%	20,534	13.1%
2006	109,941	6%	20,236	-1.5%
2007	107,567	-2%	20,611	1.9%
2008	65,519	-39%	16,064	-22.1%
2009	57,013	-13%	15,363	-4.4%
2010	66,050	16%	22,444	46.1%
2011	52,093	-21%	18,705	-16.7%
2012	54,425	4%	22,727	21.5%
2013	53,160	-2%	22,546	-0.8%
2014	61,199	15%	24,499	8.7%
2015	70,194	15%	28,352	15.7%
2016	69,264	-1%	29,483	4.0%
2017	70,558	2%	31,581	7.1%

Source: US Small business administration.

StatLink https://doi.org/10.1787/888933919572

The Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) is the Agency's third largest small business capital access program, which acts as a fund of fund for SBA certified venture capital firms. Like other SBA capital access programs, SBIC financing experienced a pronounced decline during the 2008-2009 recession, with 2009 financing declining 30 percent from the recent peak 2007 levels (Table 48.7). SBIC financing rebounded strongly during the 2010-2015 period, reaching $6.3 Billion during 2015, more than tripling the $1.9 Billion low of 2009. Partly mirroring the decline in the overall VC market, the SBIC program experienced a 4.7 and 4.4 percent decline during 2016 and 2017 respectively.

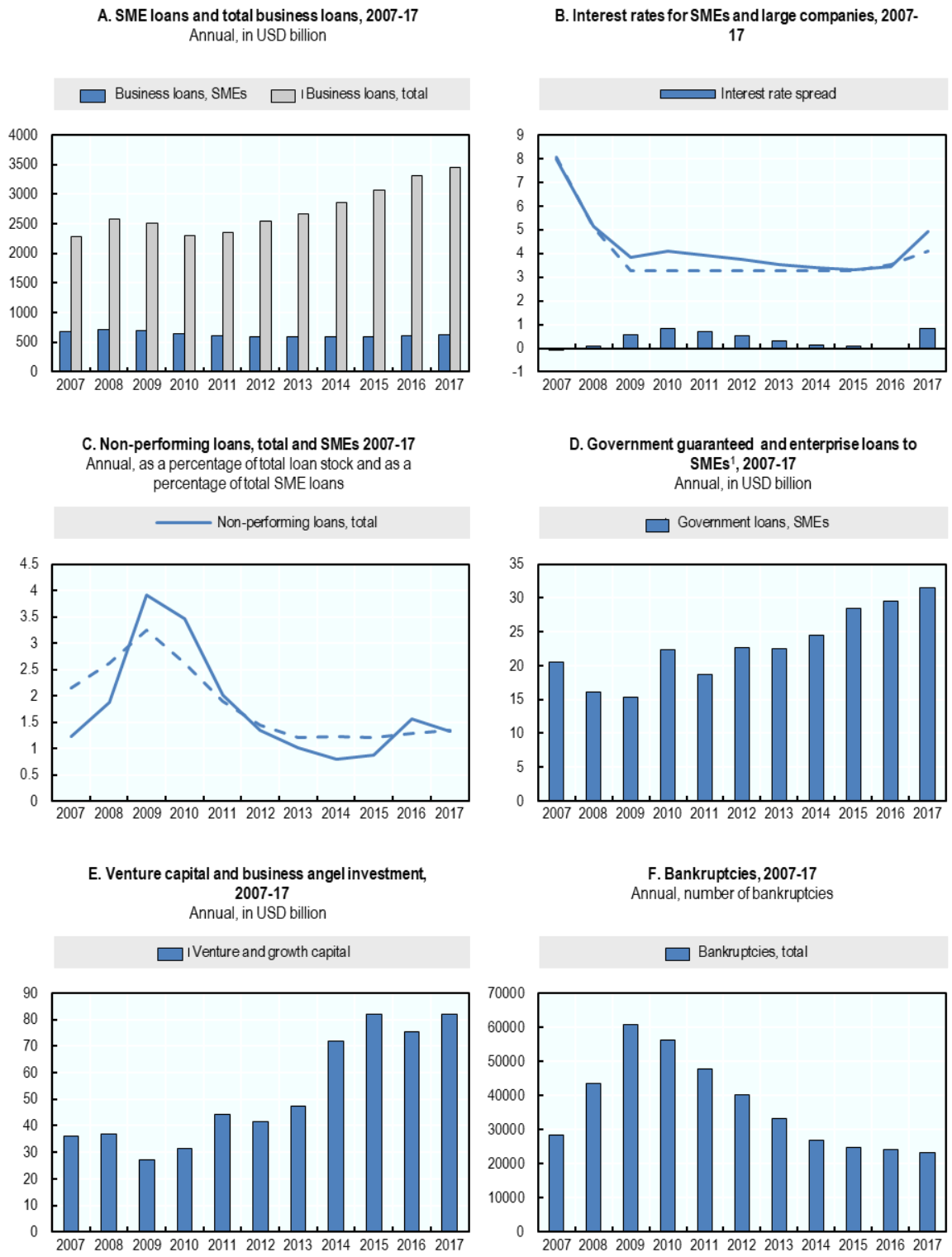
Table 48.7. SBA SBIC Financing

SBICProgram		
FY	Financing Supported (USD Billion)	YoY %
2007	2.6	
2008	2.4	-8.3%
2009	1.9	-23.5%
2010	2.0	10.3%
2011	2.8	38.4%
2012	3.2	13.9%
2013	3.5	8.4%
2014	5.5	58.6%
2015	6.3	13.3%
2016	6.0	-4.7%
2017	5.7	-4.4%

Source: US Small business administration.

StatLink https://doi.org/10.1787/888933919591

Figure 48.8. Trends in SME and entrepreneurship finance in the United States



Source: See Table 48.8.

StatLink https://doi.org/10.1787/888933921662

Table 48.8. Sources and definitions of the United States' Scoreboard

Indicator	Definition	Source
	Debt	
Outstanding business loans, SMEs	Loans Balances held at financial Institutions. Total loans under 1,000,000 to nonfram residential properties and Commercial and Industrial loans.thrift institutions, June 30 reports.	FDIC, Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for U.S. Banks and thrift institutions, June 30 reports.
Outstanding business loans, total	Loan balances held at financial institutions. Comprising of "Secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties" + "Commercial and industrial loans" + "Commercial real estate loans not secured by real estate"	FDIC, Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for U.S. Banks and thrift institutions, June 30 reports.
Share of SME outstanding loans	Calculated	Calculated
New business lending, total	not available	not available
New business lending, SMEs	Index, January 2005 = 100 The Small Business Lending Index (SBLI) measure the volume of small business loans issued over the past 30 days and are based on the most recent data from the largest commercial and industrial lenders in PayNet's U.S. database, including both loans and leases.	Thomson Reuters PayNet , Small Business Lending Index
Share of new SME lending	Calculated	Calculated
Outstanding short-term loans, SMEs	not available	not available
Outstanding long-term loans, SMEs	not available	not available
Share of short-term SME lending	Calculated	Calculated
Government loan guarantees, SMEs	Full value of outstanding loans guaranteed by the U.S. Small Business Administration 7(a) and 504 loan programsUS SBA, 7(a) and 504 loan guarantee programs	U.S. Small Business Administration 7(a) and 504 loan programs
Government guaranteed loans, SMEs	Number of SBA Guaranteed loans to SMEs	U.S. Small Business Administration 7(a) and 504 loan programs
Direct government loans, SMEs	not available	not available
Non-performing loans, total	Business Loan Delinquency Rate at all Commercial Banks (loans that are past due thirty days or more days).	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Charge-off and Delinquency Rates
Non-performing loans, SMEs	Small Business Loans delinquent 31-90 Days, Delinquency RateThomson Reuters/PayNet	Thomson Reuters PayNet
Interest rate, SMEs	Definition for 2007 to 2016 = Annual average from quarterly data. Definition for 2017 Data =Interest Rates on Outstanding Fixed-Rate Term, Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loans made to firms with annual revenues equal or less than $5.0 Million	2007 to 2016: Fed. Res. Board, Survey of Terms of Business Lending, E2 Release, SURVEY OF TERMS OF BUSINESS LENDING. 2017: Kansas City FED "Small Business Lending Survey" https://www.kansascityfed.org/research/indicatorsdata/smallbusinesslendingsurvey
Interest rate, large firms	Bank Prime Loan Rate, Percent, Annual, Not Seasonally Adjusted	Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US) , Selected Interest Rates (H.15)
Interest rate spread	Calculated	Calculated
Collateral, SMEs	Collateral Percent: Percent of New Fixed-Rate Term Loans Secured with collateral of any kind, dollar value, loans made to firms with annual revenues equal or less than $5.0 Million	Kansas City FED "Small Business Lending Survey" https://www.kansascityfed.org/research/indicatorsdata/smallbusinesslendingsurvey
Percentage of SME loan applications	Percent of Application Approved: Percent of approved of the dollar amount in applications received, loans applications from firms with annual revenues equal or less than $5.0 Million	Kansas City FED "Small Business Lending Survey" https://www.kansascityfed.org/research/indicatorsdata/smallbusinesslendingsurvey
Rejection rate	Percent of Application Rejected: (1-Percent of Applications Approved)	Kansas City FED "Small Business Lending Survey" https://www.kansascityfed.org/research/indicatorsdata/smallbusinesslendingsurvey

Utilisation rate	Median Usage Percent of New Fixed-Rate Loans Made Under Commitment, dollar amount of loans made to firms with annual revenues equal or less than $5.0 Million	Kansas City FED "Small Business Lending Survey" https://www.kansascityfed.org/research/indicatorsdata/smallbusinesslendingsurvey
Non-bank finance		
Venture and growth capital	Total VC and Angel, deal value, USD Bilions	National Venture Capital Association
Venture and growth capital (growth rate)	Calculated	Calculated
Leasing and hire purchases	Finance Companies, Owned and Managed Receivables, Total business, (Levels)	Board of Governor of the Federal Reserve, Finance Company (G20)
Factoring and invoice discounting	Total Factoring Volume, USD Millions	FCI, World Factoring Statistics, https://fci.nl/en/home
Other indicators		
Payment delays, B2B	Percent of Domestic Invoices Overdue	Statistical appendix -Atradius Payment Practices Barometer Survey results the Americas.
Bankruptcies, SMEs	Number of Business Bankruptcies	Adm. Office of US Courts: Business Bankruptcy Filings
Bankruptcies, SMEs (growth rate)	Calculated	Calculated

Notes

[1] The SBA has two different approaches for defining small firms. The first approach is to define any firm with less than 500 employees as "small." This practice was first established by the *Small Business Act of 1953*. However, the same Act requires the SBA to establish a size standard that "should vary to account for differences among industries." For further details see The U.S. Small Business Administration (2009) *SBA Size Standard Methodology*.

[2] See U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics, Table G <https://www.bls.gov/web/cewbd/table_g.txt >

[3] The Paynet data tracks credit supplied to small firms by the largest 200 financial institutions, and may be overrepresented by finance companies.

[4] For further details on the SBA's Capital Access Programs see www.sba.gov .

[5] The SBA provides a range of guarantees through its various guarantee products. For a quick reference on the details of its loan guarantee programs see the U.S. Small Business Administration, *Quick Reference to SBA Loan Guarantee Programs*.

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