



# NFIB SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC TRENDS

William C. Dunkelberg  
Holly Wadg

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Based on a Survey of Small and Independent Business Owners

## SMALL BUSINESS OPTIMISM INDEX COMPONENTS

Index Component	Seasonally Adjusted Level	Change from Last Month	Contribution to Index Change
Plans to Increase Employment	5%	2	*
Plans to Make Capital Outlays	21%	0	*
Plans to Increase Inventories	-1%	-1	*
Expect Economy to Improve	-8%	2	*
Expect Real Sales Higher	-4%	-1	*
Current Inventory	0%	0	*
Current Job Openings	15%	0	*
Expected Credit Conditions	-7%	1	*
Now a Good Time to Expand	5%	0	*
Earnings Trend	-27%	-5	*
Total Change		-2	*

(Column 1 is the current reading; column 2 is the change from the prior month; column 3 the percent of the total change accounted for by each component; \* is under 1 percent and not a meaningful calculation)

# ECONOMIC TRENDS

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*NFIB Research Foundation has collected Small Business Economic Trends Data with Quarterly surveys since 1973 and monthly surveys since 1986. The sample is drawn from the membership files of the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB). Each was mailed a questionnaire and one reminder. Subscriptions for twelve monthly SBET issues are \$250. Historical and unadjusted data are available, along with a copy of the questionnaire, from the NFIB Research Foundation. You may reproduce Small Business Economic Trends items if you cite the publication name and date and note it is a copyright of the NFIB Research Foundation. © NFIB Research Foundation. ISBS #0940791-24-2. Chief Economist William C. Dunkelberg and Senior Policy Analyst Holly Wade are responsible for the report.*

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# SUMMARY

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## OPTIMISM INDEX

The Optimism Index gave up 0.2 points, falling to 91.2. Owner optimism remains at recession levels and has stayed in a recession zone for years, oscillating between 86.5 (in July 2009) and 94.5 (February 2012) since the recession officially ended in June 2009. Prior to 2008, the Index averaged 100, significantly above the current reading. The Index has averaged 90 in this recovery, now three years old and is the worst recovery period from a recession in the NFIB survey history which began in 1973. Nothing happened in July that would make owners more optimistic about the near-term future.

## LABOR MARKETS

Seasonally adjusted, 10 percent of the owners reported adding an average of 3.0 workers per firm over the past three months, but 11 percent reduced employment an average of 2.3. The remaining 79 percent of owners made no net change in employment. Forty-eight (48) percent of the owners hired or tried to hire in the last three months and 38 percent reported few or no qualified applicants for positions. Overall, there was no meaningful job creation beyond that which population growth itself tends to create. The percent of owners reporting hard to fill job openings held steady at 15 percent of all owners after falling 5 points in June from May's reading. Unfortunate since May was the best reading in 47 months. Job openings are highly correlated with the unemployment rate, so July offers little hope of an improvement. Seasonally adjusted, the net percent of owners planning to create new jobs rose 2 points to 5 percent, a historically weak reading even if improved from June.

## CAPITAL SPENDING

The frequency of reported capital outlays over the past six months gained 2 points to 54 percent, still failing to get out of the rut they have been stuck in since early 2008. In 2007, an average of 60 percent reported making capital outlays. So, it appears that spending remains in "maintenance" mode. The percent of owners planning capital outlays in the next 3 to 6 months was unchanged at 21 percent, a dispiriting result. Only 5 percent characterized the current period as a good time to expand facilities (seasonally adjusted) in contrast to 10 percent last December and 28 percent in December 2004, illustrating the current weak reading. The net percent of owners expecting better business conditions in 6 months was a negative 8 percent, a 2 point improvement. A net negative 4 percent of all owners expect improved real sales volumes, down 1 point, and down 16 points from February. Twenty (20) percent reported "poor sales" as their top business problem, down 3 points. Overall, the outlook is not conducive to a lot of new capital spending or hiring.



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This survey was conducted in July 2012. A sample of 10,799 small-business owners/members was drawn. One thousand eight hundred and three (1,803) usable responses were received – a response rate of 17 percent.

# SUMMARY

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## INVENTORIES AND SALES

The net percent of all owners (seasonally adjusted) reporting higher nominal sales over the past three months lost 4 points, falling to negative 9 percent, this after a 7 point decline in June. Twenty (20) percent still cite weak sales as their top business problem, historically high, but down from the record 33 percent reading in December 2010. The net percent of owners expecting higher real sales lost 1 point, falling to a net negative 4 percent of all owners (seasonally adjusted), producing a four month decline of 16 percentage points. What looked like the beginning of a recovery in sales and expectations fizzled, just as they did in 2011. Plans to add to inventories lost a point, falling to a net negative 1 percent of all firms (seasonally adjusted), more plan to reduce than plan to add new stocks. The pace of inventory reduction picked up a bit, with a net negative 10 percent of all owners reporting growth in inventories (seasonally adjusted), a 3 point deterioration.

## INFLATION

Eighteen (18) percent plan on raising average prices in the next few months (up 1 point), 3 percent plan reductions (unchanged). Seasonally adjusted, a net 17 percent plan price hikes, up 1 point from June. Twenty-one (21) percent of the NFIB owners reported raising their average selling prices in the past 3 months (unchanged), and 14 percent reported price reductions (down 5 points). Seasonally adjusted, the net percent raising selling prices was 8 percent, 5 points higher than June. Inflation seems to be moderate on Main Street, so the Federal Reserve is probably right that at least near-term, inflation is not a concern.

## PROFITS AND WAGES

Reports of positive earnings trends gave up 5 points, falling to a negative 27 percent in July; this after falling 7 points in June. Three percent reported reduced worker compensation and 16 percent reported raising compensation, yielding a seasonally adjusted net 12 percent reporting higher worker compensation (down 1 point). A net seasonally adjusted 8 percent plan to raise compensation in the coming months, up 1 point from June.

## CREDIT MARKETS

Ninety-three (93) percent of all owners reported that all their credit needs were met or that they were not interested in borrowing. Thirty (30) percent reported all credit needs met, seven percent reported that not all of their credit needs were satisfied, and 51 percent said they did not want a loan. Only 3 percent reported that financing was their top business problem. Thirty-one (31) percent of all owners reported borrowing on a regular basis, up 2 points from June. A net 7 percent reported loans “harder to get” compared to their last attempt (asked of regular borrowers only), unchanged. The net percent of owners expecting credit conditions to ease in the coming months was a seasonally adjusted negative 7 percent, the most benign reading since July 2007.



# COMMENTARY

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If it weren't for population growth, Gross Domestic Product growth would be about zero. More people eat burgers, get haircuts, drive a vehicle, etc. So, 1 percent population growth will support something like a 1 percent growth in spending. And that's our basic support level. Absent that (as in Japan and Eastern Europe where it's near zero), growth would be under 1 percent. And the NFIB indicators point to a continuation of just that kind of growth.

Just for perspective, compare some of this July's numbers to 2000, arguably the best economy in history, with 64.5 percent of the adult population employed. A record 70 percent reported capital spending in the prior 6 months in the January, 2000 survey compared to 54 percent today. The percent of owners with a job opening peaked at 34 percent in 2000 compared to 15 percent today. A record 19 percent planned to create new jobs late in 1999 compared to 5 percent today. Twenty-eight (28) percent of the owners thought it was a good time to expand (December 1999) compared to 5 percent today. And this is after three years of (alleged) expansion.

But still, with all the data showing painfully slow economic growth, the Administration continues to promote increases in taxes and regulatory costs. Some "experts" argue that the marginal rates don't matter to hiring and real investment spending and that there is no uncertainty, at least that impacts economic activity. We teach differently in our business schools and economics courses, uncertainty is a core concept in our business theories and models and there is considerable empirical support for the adverse impact of uncertainty on decision making. It would help immensely if they took a course or two.

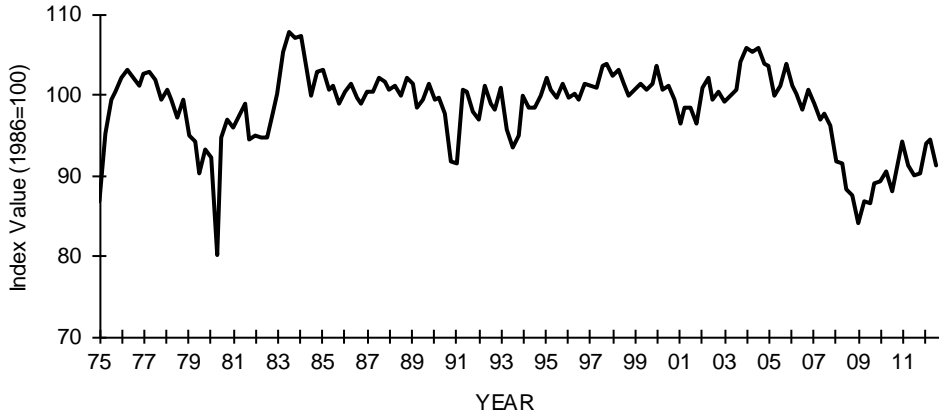
Overall, it is clear that the "economic growth stars" are not in alignment and that we can expect very sluggish growth for the balance of the year, ever grateful for population growth which will help insure that we don't experience the dreaded recession. If consumers and business owners were presented with a plan to resolve our calamitous debt/spending cycle that they could believe in, they would spend more. Until then, no risky bets will be placed.



# OVERVIEW - SMALL BUSINESS OPTIMISM

## OPTIMISM INDEX

Based on Ten Survey Indicators  
(Seasonally Adjusted 1986=100)



## OPTIMISM INDEX

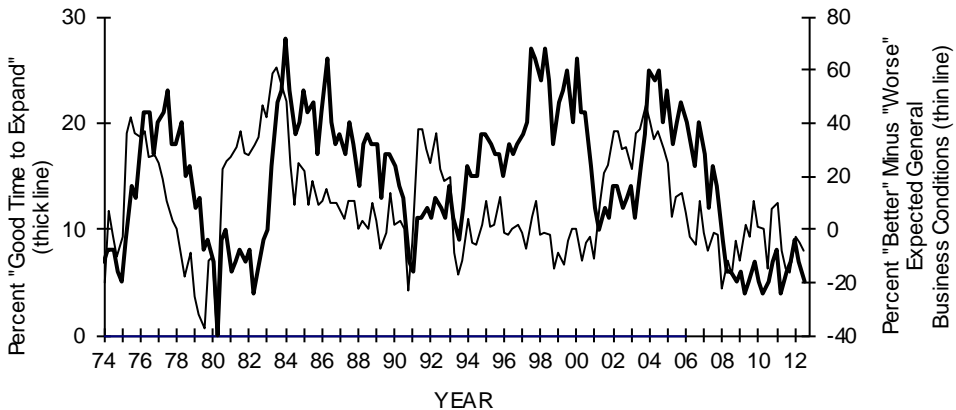
Based on Ten Survey Indicators  
(Seasonally Adjusted 1986=100)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	98.9	98.2	97.3	96.8	97.2	96.0	97.6	96.3	97.3	96.2	94.4	94.6
<b>2008</b>	91.8	92.9	89.6	91.5	89.3	89.2	88.2	91.1	92.9	87.5	87.8	85.2
<b>2009</b>	84.1	82.6	81.0	86.8	88.9	87.8	86.5	88.6	88.8	89.1	88.3	88.0
<b>2010</b>	89.3	88.0	86.8	90.6	92.2	89.0	88.1	88.8	89.0	91.7	93.2	92.6
<b>2011</b>	94.1	94.5	91.9	91.2	90.9	90.8	89.9	88.1	88.9	90.2	92.0	93.8
<b>2012</b>	93.9	94.3	92.5	94.5	94.4	91.4	91.2					

## SMALL BUSINESS OUTLOOK

### OUTLOOK

Good Time to Expand and Expected General Business Conditions  
January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2012  
(Seasonally Adjusted)



## SMALL BUSINESS OUTLOOK (CONTINUED)

### OUTLOOK FOR EXPANSION

Percent Next Three Months "Good Time to Expand"  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	17	18	12	12	12	13	16	12	14	14	13	14
<b>2008</b>	9	8	5	6	4	4	6	6	11	5	7	7
<b>2009</b>	6	3	1	4	5	4	5	5	9	7	8	7
<b>2010</b>	5	4	2	4	5	6	5	4	6	7	9	8
<b>2011</b>	8	7	5	4	5	4	6	5	6	7	8	10
<b>2012</b>	9	8	7	7	7	5	5					

### MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR EXPANSION OUTLOOK

Reason Percent by Expansion Outlook  
July 2012

Reason	Good Time	Not Good Time	Uncertain
<b>Economic Conditions</b>	2	40	11
<b>Sales Prospects</b>	2	4	1
<b>Fin. &amp; Interest Rates</b>	1	1	0
<b>Cost of Expansion</b>	0	3	2
<b>Political Climate</b>	0	19	6
<b>Other/Not Available</b>	0	3	3

### OUTLOOK FOR GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Net Percent ("Better" Minus "Worse") Six Months From Now  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	-1	-2	-7	-8	-3	-5	-1	0	2	-2	-10	-4
<b>2008</b>	-22	-9	-23	-12	-12	-19	-17	4	14	-4	-2	-13
<b>2009</b>	-12	-21	-22	2	12	7	-3	10	8	11	3	2
<b>2010</b>	1	-9	-8	0	8	-6	-15	-8	-3	8	16	9
<b>2011</b>	10	9	-5	-8	-5	-11	-15	-26	-22	-16	-12	-8
<b>2012</b>	-3	-6	-8	-5	-2	-10	-8					



# SMALL BUSINESS EARNINGS

## EARNINGS

Actual Last Three Months  
January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2012  
(Seasonally Adjusted)



## ACTUAL EARNINGS CHANGES

Net Percent ("Higher" Minus "Lower") Last Three Months  
Compared to Prior Three Months  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	-21	-19	-15	-19	-15	-18	-17	-22	-20	-18	-25	-20
<b>2008</b>	-27	-25	-33	-28	-28	-33	-37	-30	-35	-35	-38	-42
<b>2009</b>	-47	-44	-46	-43	-43	-42	-45	-40	-40	-40	-43	-43
<b>2010</b>	-42	-39	-43	-31	-28	-32	-33	-30	-33	-26	-30	-34
<b>2011</b>	-28	-27	-32	-26	-24	-24	-24	-26	-27	-26	-28	-22
<b>2012</b>	-24	-19	-23	-12	-15	-22	-27					

## MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR LOWER EARNINGS

Percent Reason  
July 2012

Reason	Current Month	One Year Ago	Two Years Ago
<b>Sales Volume</b>	16	17	25
<b>Increased Costs*</b>	12	10	10
<b>Cut Selling Prices</b>	3	3	3
<b>Usual Seasonal Change</b>	3	3	3
<b>Other</b>	3	5	4

\* Increased costs include labor, materials, finance, taxes, and regulatory costs.

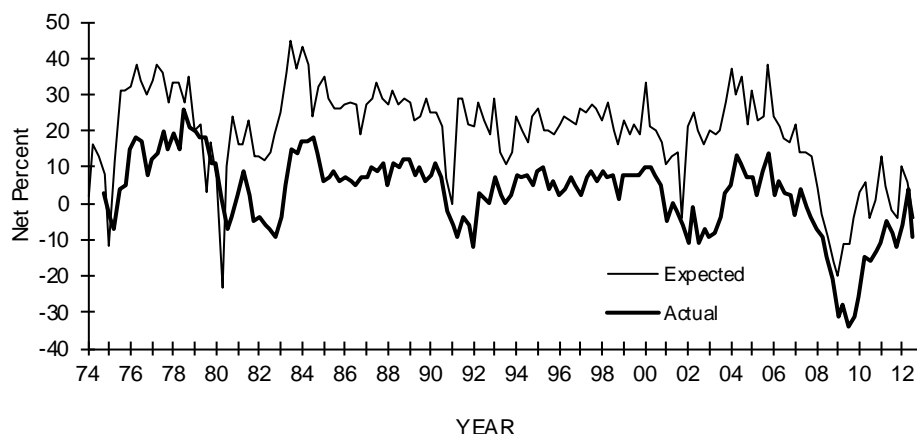




# SMALL BUSINESS SALES

## SALES

Actual (Prior Three Months) and Expected (Subsequent Three Months)  
January 1974 to July 2012 (Seasonally Adjusted)



## ACTUAL SALES CHANGES

Net Percent (“Higher” Minus “Lower”) Last Three Months  
Compared to Prior Three Months  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	-3	-1	0	4	1	-4	-1	-4	-4	-4	-3	1
<b>2008</b>	-7	-8	-11	-9	-11	-12	-15	-10	-11	-21	-25	-29
<b>2009</b>	-31	-28	-34	-28	-33	-34	-34	-27	-26	-31	-31	-25
<b>2010</b>	-26	-26	-25	-15	-11	-15	-16	-16	-17	-13	-15	-16
<b>2011</b>	-11	-11	-12	-5	-9	-7	-8	-9	-10	-12	-11	-7
<b>2012</b>	-6	-7	1	4	2	-5	-9					

## SALES EXPECTATIONS

Net Percent (“Higher” Minus “Lower”) During Next Three Months  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

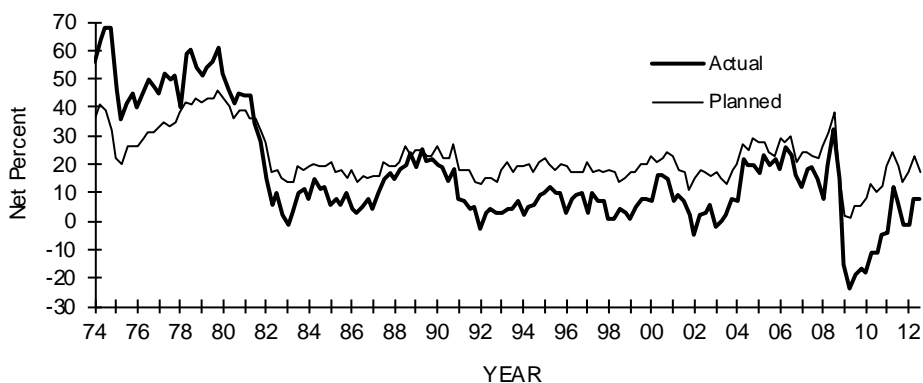
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	22	17	14	14	16	11	14	13	14	13	8	6
<b>2008</b>	4	0	-3	-3	-11	-11	-9	-6	-2	-16	-14	-18
<b>2009</b>	-20	-29	-31	-11	-5	-10	-11	-5	-6	-4	-2	-1
<b>2010</b>	3	0	-3	6	5	-5	-4	0	-3	1	6	8
<b>2011</b>	13	14	6	5	3	0	-2	-12	-6	-4	4	9
<b>2012</b>	10	12	8	6	2	-3	-4					



# SMALL BUSINESS PRICES

## PRICES

Actual Last Three Months and Planned Next Three Months  
 January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2012  
 (Seasonally Adjusted)



## ACTUAL PRICE CHANGES

Net Percent (“Higher” Minus “Lower”)  
 Compared to Three Months Ago  
 (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	12	13	15	18	16	19	19	13	9	15	14	16
<b>2008</b>	8	13	18	20	23	29	32	26	20	15	0	-6
<b>2009</b>	-15	-24	-23	-24	-22	-17	-19	-19	-21	-17	-17	-22
<b>2010</b>	-18	-21	-20	-11	-15	-13	-11	-8	-11	-5	-4	-5
<b>2011</b>	-4	5	9	12	15	10	7	1	6	-1	0	0
<b>2012</b>	-1	1	6	8	3	3	8					



## PRICE PLANS

Net Percent (“Higher” Minus “Lower”) in the Next Three Months  
 (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	24	23	22	24	23	21	23	22	21	22	26	26
<b>2008</b>	26	22	29	31	32	36	38	30	24	18	11	3
<b>2009</b>	2	1	0	1	3	5	5	8	6	5	4	3
<b>2010</b>	8	10	9	13	14	11	10	10	7	12	13	15
<b>2011</b>	19	21	24	24	23	15	19	16	14	14	15	14
<b>2012</b>	17	19	21	23	17	16	17					

# SMALL BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT

## ACTUAL EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Net Percent (“Increase” Minus “Decrease”) in the Last Three Months  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	2	4	-6	-5	-2	0	1	4	-1	3	0	2
<b>2008</b>	0	-3	-7	-9	-10	-12	-5	-4	-10	-9	-10	-18
<b>2009</b>	-15	-15	-22	-25	-24	-23	-17	-16	-16	-12	-12	-12
<b>2010</b>	-10	-9	-11	-12	-12	-10	-5	-2	-3	-6	-2	-1
<b>2011</b>	-4	-2	-4	-6	-3	-7	-2	-2	-5	0	2	1
<b>2012</b>	0	-2	-3	-4	-5	-3	1					

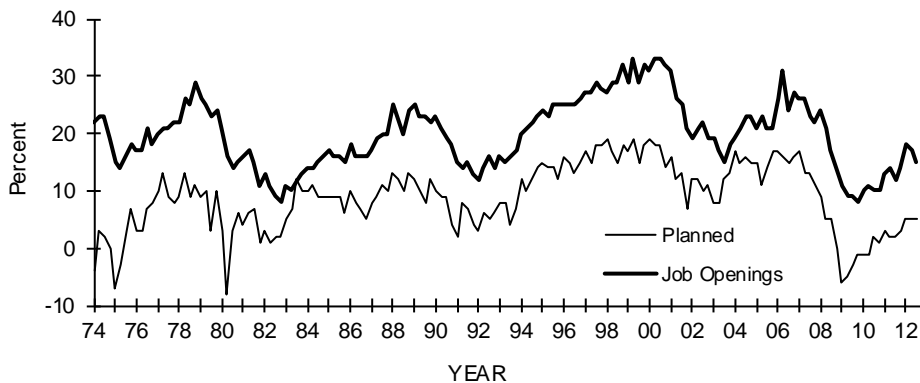
## QUALIFIED APPLICANTS FOR JOB OPENINGS

Percent Few or No Qualified Applicants  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	41	41	43	43	42	45	43	44	48	46	40	37
<b>2008</b>	37	36	36	37	33	39	36	35	38	35	31	30
<b>2009</b>	*	*	24	24	25	27	26	23	25	25	28	21
<b>2010</b>	24	26	23	26	26	25	28	32	30	28	27	28
<b>2011</b>	28	30	29	32	30	33	31	33	34	31	35	34
<b>2012</b>	31	31	32	34	37	33	38					

## EMPLOYMENT

Planned Next Three Months and Current Job Openings  
January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2012  
(Seasonally Adjusted)



## SMALL BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

### JOB OPENINGS

Percent With Positions Not Able to Fill Right Now  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	26	25	26	26	24	26	23	25	25	22	19	21
<b>2008</b>	24	20	19	21	15	21	17	15	18	14	14	14
<b>2009</b>	11	11	10	9	9	11	9	8	8	8	8	10
<b>2010</b>	10	11	9	11	9	9	10	11	11	10	9	13
<b>2011</b>	13	15	15	14	12	15	12	15	14	14	16	15
<b>2012</b>	18	17	15	17	20	15	15					

### HIRING PLANS

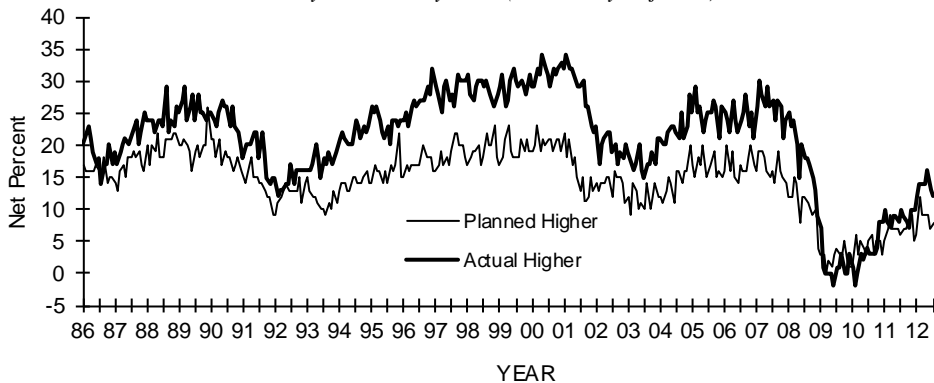
Net Percent ("Increase" Minus "Decrease") in the Next Three Months  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	17	13	12	13	13	12	13	15	14	11	11	11
<b>2008</b>	9	11	3	5	2	5	5	9	7	0	-4	-6
<b>2009</b>	-6	-3	-10	-5	-5	-1	-3	0	-4	-1	-3	-2
<b>2010</b>	-1	-1	-2	-1	1	1	2	1	-3	1	4	6
<b>2011</b>	3	5	2	2	-1	3	2	5	4	3	7	6
<b>2012</b>	5	4	0	5	6	3	5					

## SMALL BUSINESS COMPENSATION

### COMPENSATION

Actual Last Three Months and Planned Next Three Months  
January 1986 to July 2012 (Seasonally Adjusted)



## SMALL BUSINESS COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

### ACTUAL COMPENSATION CHANGES

Net Percent ("Increase" Minus "Decrease") During Last Three Months  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	26	30	28	26	29	26	27	24	27	26	21	24
<b>2008</b>	25	23	24	20	15	20	18	18	17	15	13	9
<b>2009</b>	7	1	0	0	0	-2	1	1	3	0	0	3
<b>2010</b>	1	-2	0	3	2	4	3	3	3	4	8	8
<b>2011</b>	10	8	7	9	9	8	10	9	8	7	10	10
<b>2012</b>	12	14	14	14	16	13	12					

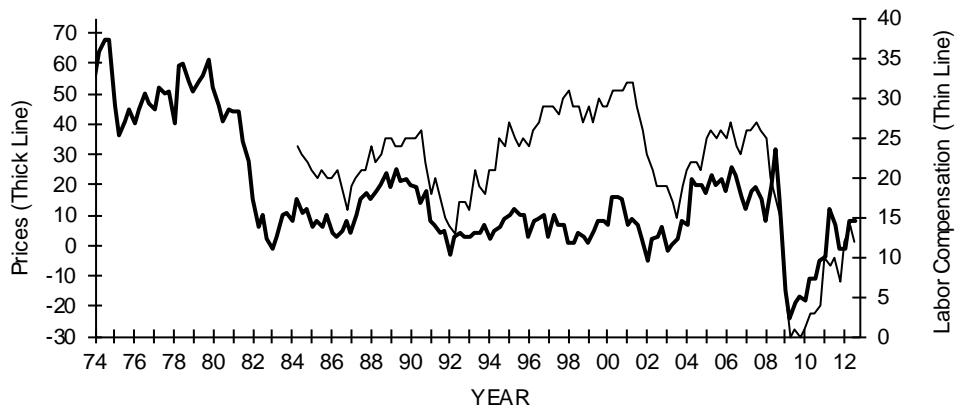
### COMPENSATION PLANS

Net Percent ("Increase" Minus "Decrease") in the Next Three Months  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	16	19	19	18	16	15	16	14	19	16	15	14
<b>2008</b>	12	12	15	14	8	12	12	11	10	9	10	4
<b>2009</b>	3	3	0	2	1	3	4	3	3	5	1	1
<b>2010</b>	1	6	3	5	4	3	5	6	3	5	5	3
<b>2011</b>	5	7	9	7	7	7	6	7	7	8	9	5
<b>2012</b>	6	12	9	9	9	7	8					

### PRICES AND LABOR COMPENSATION

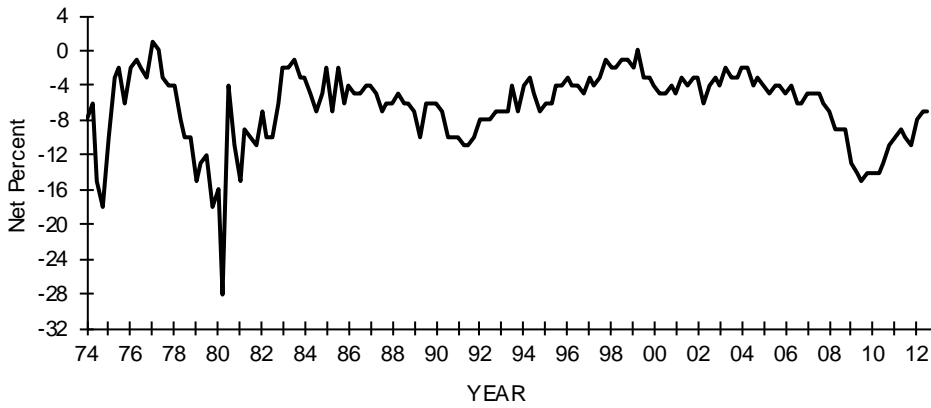
Net Percent Price Increase and Net Percent Compensation Increase  
(Seasonally Adjusted)



# SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT CONDITIONS

## CREDIT CONDITIONS

Loan Availability Compared to Three Months Ago\*  
January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2012



\* For the population borrowing at least once every three months.

## REGULAR BORROWERS

Percent Borrowing at Least Once Every Three Months

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	37	39	35	37	38	35	36	35	36	36	32	34
<b>2008</b>	36	34	33	36	35	35	34	34	32	33	31	33
<b>2009</b>	35	36	33	33	34	30	33	32	33	33	33	33
<b>2010</b>	32	34	35	31	32	29	32	31	33	31	28	30
<b>2011</b>	31	31	29	32	29	29	30	32	31	30	34	31
<b>2012</b>	32	32	31	32	32	29	31					



## AVAILABILITY OF LOANS

Net Percent (“Easier” Minus “Harder”)  
Compared to Three Months Ago  
(Regular Borrowers)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	-5	-5	-7	-5	-6	-5	-5	-7	-9	-6	-7	-7
<b>2008</b>	-7	-5	-7	-9	-8	-7	-9	-10	-11	-9	-11	-12
<b>2009</b>	-13	-13	-12	-14	-16	-14	-15	-14	-14	-14	-15	-15
<b>2010</b>	-14	-12	-15	-14	-13	-13	-13	-12	-14	-11	-11	-12
<b>2011</b>	-10	-11	-8	-9	-10	-9	-10	-13	-10	-11	-10	-8
<b>2012</b>	-8	-8	-11	-7	-9	-7	-7					

## SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT CONDITIONS (CONTINUED)

### BORROWING NEEDS SATISFIED

Percent of All Businesses Last Three Months Satisfied/  
Percent of All Businesses Last Three Months Not Satisfied  
(Borrowers Only)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	36/5	40/5	35/5	38/4	39/6	36/4	37/5	35/4	37/5	36/6	32/4	32/7
<b>2008</b>	34/5	35/4	32/6	34/5	34/7	35/5	32/7	35/6	33/6	31/6	31/7	32/6
<b>2009</b>	33/8	32/8	29/10	30/8	28/9	30/10	28/10	30/7	30/10	29/9	29/10	28/8
<b>2010</b>	27/11	29/9	29/11	28/9	28/8	25/10	27/9	27/9	27/9	26/9	25/9	28/9
<b>2011</b>	28/8	29/8	28/7	28/8	28/8	25/9	28/8	28/7	29/8	28/9	30/7	29/7
<b>2012</b>	30/7	31/7	27/8	31/8	29/9	29/7	30/7					

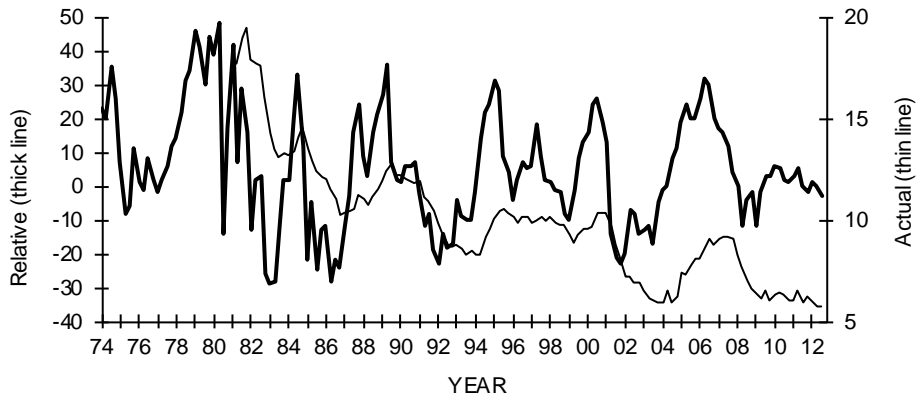
### EXPECTED CREDIT CONDITIONS

Net Percent (“Easier” Minus “Harder”) During Next Three Months  
(Regular Borrowers)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	-7	-8	-8	-7	-6	-6	-6	-9	-10	-8	-8	-10
<b>2008</b>	-9	-8	-9	-11	-10	-10	-12	-11	-13	-16	-13	-15
<b>2009</b>	-14	-16	-14	-12	-15	-13	-14	-13	-15	-16	-15	-15
<b>2010</b>	-13	-14	-16	-15	-12	-13	-14	-14	-14	-12	-10	-11
<b>2011</b>	-10	-10	-9	-13	-11	-10	-11	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9
<b>2012</b>	-9	-10	-11	-8	-10	-8	-7					

### INTEREST RATES

Relative Rates and Actual Rates Last Three Months  
January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2012



## SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT CONDITIONS (CONTINUED)

### RELATIVE INTEREST RATE PAID BY REGULAR BORROWERS\*

Net Percent ("Higher" Minus "Lower") Compared to Three Months Ago

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	17	21	19	16	15	12	12	14	15	4	3	1
<b>2008</b>	0	-9	-5	-12	-15	-11	-4	-2	-3	-2	-6	-8
<b>2009</b>	-12	-9	-1	-2	0	0	3	3	5	3	8	3
<b>2010</b>	6	6	9	5	4	0	2	3	1	1	0	1
<b>2011</b>	3	6	5	5	3	0	0	1	1	-2	-1	-3
<b>2012</b>	1	2	3	0	-1	-5	-3					

\*Borrowing at Least Once Every Three Months.

### ACTUAL INTEREST RATE PAID ON SHORT-TERM LOANS BY BORROWERS

Average Interest Rate Paid

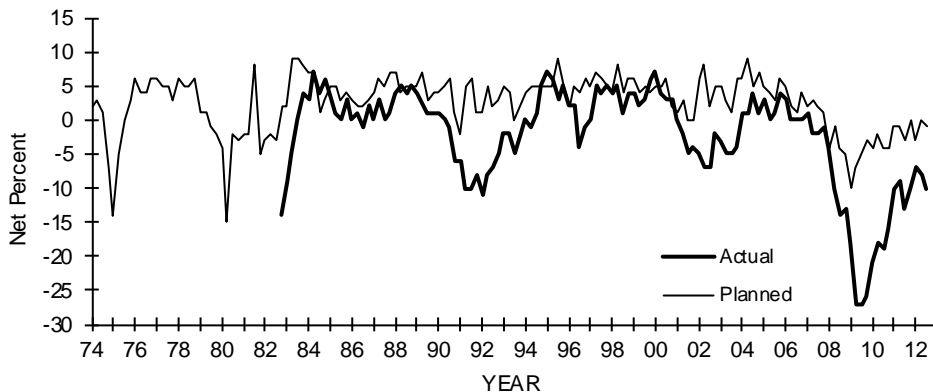
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.2	8.7	9.0	9.1	8.5	8.5
<b>2008</b>	8.3	8.1	8.3	7.7	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.6	7.0	6.6
<b>2009</b>	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.3
<b>2010</b>	6.3	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	6.2
<b>2011</b>	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.7	6.2
<b>2012</b>	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.3	5.7					



## SMALL BUSINESS INVENTORIES

### INVENTORIES

Actual (Last Three Months) and Planned (Next Three Months)  
January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2012  
(Seasonally Adjusted)





## SMALL BUSINESS INVENTORIES (CONTINUED)

### ACTUAL INVENTORY CHANGES

Net Percent (“Increase” Minus “Decrease”) During Last Three Months  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	1	5	2	-2	2	-5	-2	-3	-2	-1	-6	-3
<b>2008</b>	-4	-2	-7	-10	-12	-11	-14	-13	-12	-13	-17	-21
<b>2009</b>	-18	-19	-23	-27	-27	-27	-27	-24	-24	-26	-25	-28
<b>2010</b>	-21	-18	-18	-18	-20	-21	-19	-15	-14	-16	-15	-13
<b>2011</b>	-10	-8	-7	-9	-13	-14	-13	-9	-11	-10	-10	-10
<b>2012</b>	-7	0	-9	-8	-8	-7	-10					

### INVENTORY SATISFACTION

Net Percent (“Too Low” Minus “Too Large”) at Present Time  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	-2	-2	-5	-3	-6	-7	-2	-2	-3	-7	-3	-3
<b>2008</b>	-4	-4	-1	-1	-3	-1	-4	-3	-1	-4	-4	-7
<b>2009</b>	-6	-5	-4	-5	-2	-5	-4	-4	0	-3	-2	-4
<b>2010</b>	-1	-1	-1	1	0	-1	0	-1	-2	1	-3	-3
<b>2011</b>	0	2	-1	1	-1	-1	0	1	-1	0	-1	0
<b>2012</b>	1	2	3	0	0	0	0					

### INVENTORY PLANS

Net Percent (“Increase” Minus “Decrease”) in the Next Three to Six Months  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

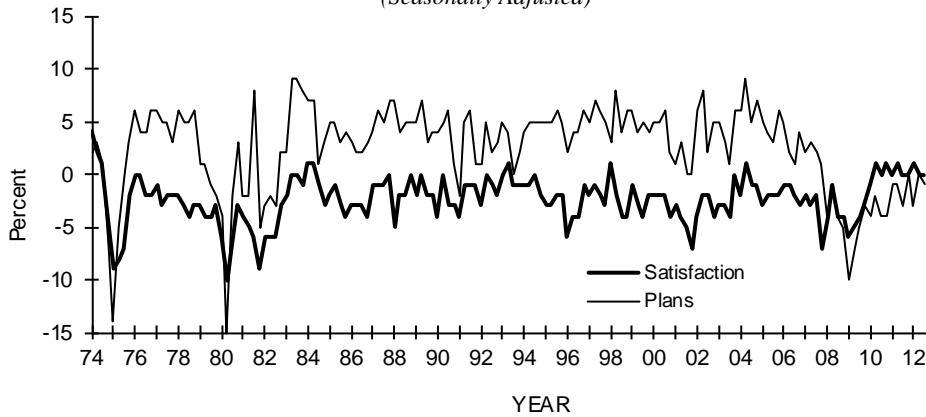
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	2	3	3	3	0	-3	2	-4	0	1	2	-3
<b>2008</b>	-4	-2	-2	-1	-4	-5	-4	-9	-3	-5	-6	-4
<b>2009</b>	-10	-10	-13	-7	-3	-6	-5	-7	-6	-3	-3	-8
<b>2010</b>	-4	-7	-7	-2	2	-3	-4	-7	-3	-4	0	-3
<b>2011</b>	-1	-2	1	-1	-3	-3	-3	-5	-2	0	0	2
<b>2012</b>	-3	2	0	0	2	0	-1					



## SMALL BUSINESS CAPITAL OUTLAYS

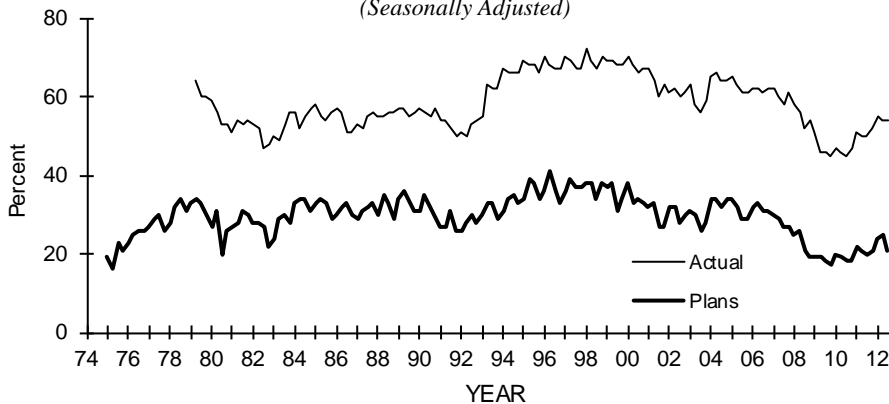
### INVENTORY SATISFACTION AND INVENTORY PLANS

Net Percent ("Too Low" Minus "Too Large") at Present Time  
 Net Percent Planning to Add Inventories in the Next Three to Six Months  
*(Seasonally Adjusted)*



### CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Actual Last Six Months and Planned Next Three Months  
 January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2012  
*(Seasonally Adjusted)*



### ACTUAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Percent Making a Capital Expenditure During the Last Six Months

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	62	61	61	60	60	55	58	58	60	61	56	62
<b>2008</b>	58	58	57	56	54	52	52	54	52	54	56	51
<b>2009</b>	51	52	50	46	46	46	46	45	44	45	44	44
<b>2010</b>	47	47	45	46	46	46	45	44	45	47	51	47
<b>2011</b>	51	49	51	50	50	50	50	52	50	52	53	56
<b>2012</b>	55	57	52	54	55	52	54					



## SMALL BUSINESS CAPITAL OUTLAYS (CONTINUED)

### TYPE OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES MADE

Percent Purchasing or Leasing During Last Six Months

Type	Current	One Year Ago	Two Years Ago
Vehicles	19	17	14
Equipment	38	36	30
Furniture or Fixtures	10	10	9
Add. Bldgs. or Land	6	5	3
Improved Bldgs. or Land	14	12	11

### AMOUNT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES MADE

Percent Distribution of Per Firm Expenditures  
During the Last Six Months

Amount	Current	One Year Ago	Two Years Ago
\$1 to \$999	5	4	4
\$1,000 to \$4,999	8	9	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6	6	5
\$10,000 to \$49,999	18	15	15
\$50,000 to \$99,999	7	7	5
\$100,000 +	10	8	7
No Answer	0	1	0

### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLANS

Percent Planning a Capital Expenditure During Next Three to Six Months

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007	30	30	33	29	29	28	27	27	29	27	27	30
2008	25	26	25	26	25	26	21	23	21	19	21	17
2009	19	18	16	19	20	17	18	16	18	17	16	18
2010	20	20	19	19	20	19	18	16	19	18	20	21
2011	22	22	24	21	20	21	20	21	20	21	24	24
2012	24	23	22	25	24	21	21					



# SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM

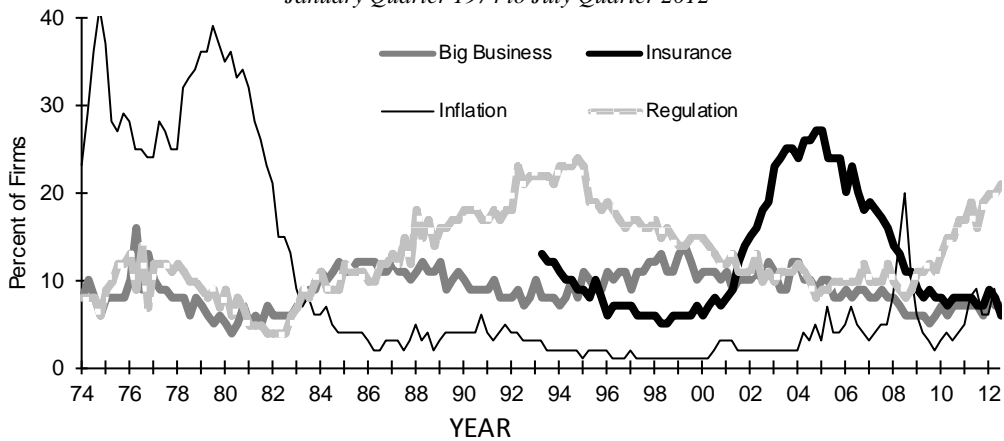
## SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM

July 2012

Problem	Current	One Year Ago	Survey High	Survey Low
<b>Taxes</b>	21	20	32	8
<b>Inflation</b>	6	9	41	0
<b>Poor Sales</b>	20	23	33	2
<b>Fin. &amp; Interest Rates</b>	3	4	37	2
<b>Cost of Labor</b>	4	4	9	2
<b>Govt. Regs. &amp; Red Tape</b>	21	16	27	4
<b>Comp. From Large Bus.</b>	7	7	14	4
<b>Quality of Labor</b>	7	5	23	3
<b>Cost/Avail. of Insurance</b>	6	7	29	4
<b>Other</b>	5	5	31	2

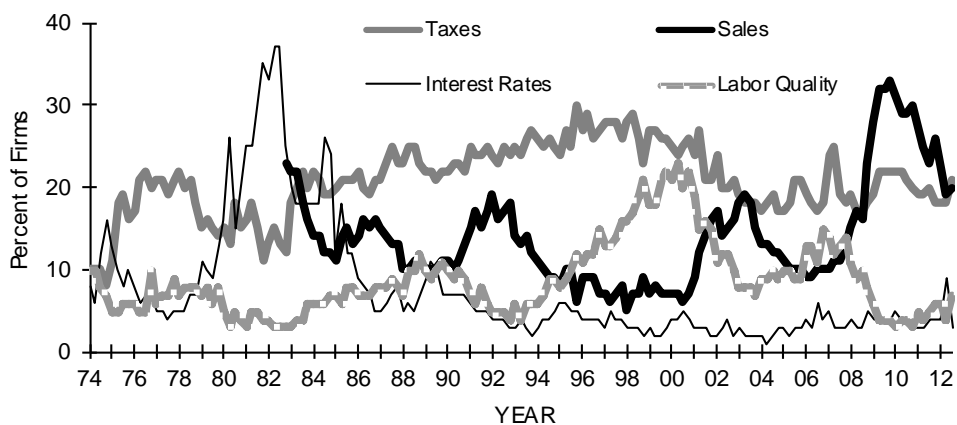
### SELECTED SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM

Insurance, Big Business Competition, Inflation, and Regulation  
January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2012



### SELECTED SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM

Sales, Fin. & Interest Rates, Labor Cost, Labor Quality, and Taxes  
January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2012



# SURVEY PROFILE

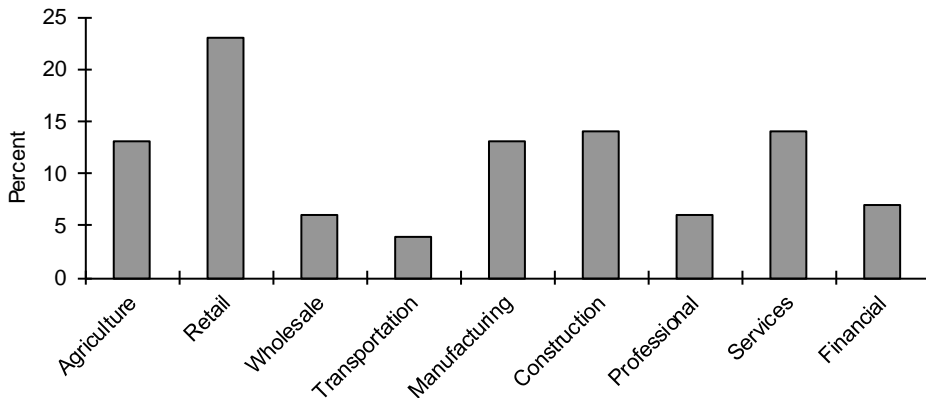
## OWNER/MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN ECONOMIC SURVEY NFIB

Actual Number of Firms

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>2007</b>	1755	750	737	1703	618	589	1613	720	674	1614	719	670
<b>2008</b>	1845	700	735	1768	737	703	1827	812	743	1992	826	805
<b>2009</b>	2013	846	867	1794	814	758	1994	882	827	2059	825	830
<b>2010</b>	2114	799	948	2176	823	804	2029	874	849	1910	807	804
<b>2011</b>	2144	774	811	1985	733	766	1817	926	729	2077	781	735
<b>2012</b>	2155	819	757	1817	681	740	1803					

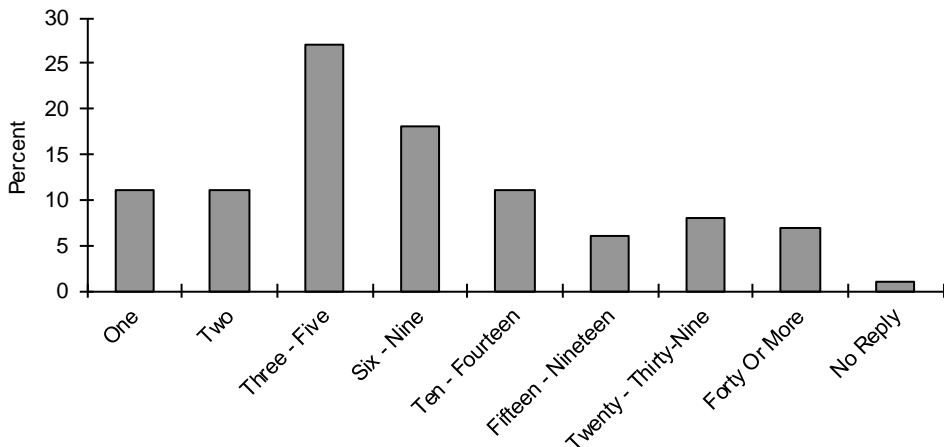
## NFIB OWNER/MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN ECONOMIC SURVEY

Industry of Small Business



## NFIB OWNER/MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN ECONOMIC SURVEY

Number of Full and Part-Time Employees



# NFIB RESEARCH FOUNDATION SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC SURVEY

## SMALL BUSINESS SURVEY QUESTIONS

## PAGE IN REPORT

<b>Do you think the next three months will be a good time for small business to expand substantially? Why? . . . . .</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>About the economy in general, do you think that six months from now general business conditions will be better than they are now, about the same, or worse? . . . . .</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Were your net earnings or “income” (after taxes) from your business during the last calendar quarter higher, lower, or about the same as they were for the quarter before? . . . . .</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>If higher or lower, what is the most important reason? . . . . .</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>During the last calendar quarter, was your dollar sales volume higher, lower, or about the same as it was for the quarter before? . . . . .</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Overall, what do you expect to happen to real volume (number of units) of goods and/or services that you will sell during the next three months? . . . . .</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>How are your average selling prices compared to three months ago? . . . . .</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>In the next three months, do you plan to change the average selling prices of your goods and/or services? . . . . .</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>During the last three months, did the total number of employees in your firm increase, decrease, or stay about the same? . . . . .</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>If you have filled or attempted to fill any job openings in the past three months, how many qualified applicants were there for the position(s)? . . . . .</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Do you have any job openings that you are not able to fill right now? . . . . .</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>In the next three months, do you expect to increase or decrease the total number of people working for you? . . . . .</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Over the past three months, did you change the average employee compensation? . . . . .</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Do you plan to change average employee compensation during the next three months? . . . . .</b>	<b>11</b>



SMALL BUSINESS SURVEY QUESTIONS

PAGE IN REPORT

**Are...loans easier or harder to get than they were three months ago? . . . . . 12**

**During the last three months, was your firm able to satisfy its borrowing needs? . . . . . 13**

**Do you expect to find it easier or harder to obtain your required financing during the next three months? . . . . . 13**

**If you borrow money regularly (at least once every three months) as part of your business activity, how does the rate of interest payable on your most recent loan compare with that paid three months ago? . . . . . 14**

**If you borrowed within the last three months for business purposes, and the loan maturity (pay back period) was 1 year or less, what interest rate did you pay? . . . . . 14**

**During the last three months, did you increase or decrease your inventories? . . . . . 15**

**At the present time, do you feel your inventories are too large, about right, or inadequate? . . . . . 15**

**Looking ahead to the next three months to six months, do you expect, on balance, to add to your inventories, keep them about the same, or decrease them? . . . . . 15**

**During the last six months, has your firm made any capital expenditures to improve or purchase equipment, buildings, or land? . . . . . 16**

**If [your firm made any capital expenditures], what was the total cost of all these projects? . . . . . 17**

**Looking ahead to the next three to six months, do you expect to make any capital expenditures for plant and/or physical equipment? . . . . . 17**

**What is the single most important problem facing your business today? . . . . . 18**

**Please classify your major business activity, using one of the categories of example below . . . . . 19**

**How many employees do you have full and part-time, including yourself? . . . . . 19**

