2023 Firms in Focus

Findings from the
2022 Small Business Credit Survey
Published May 2023

Chartbook on
New York
Employer Firms
About the Small Business Credit Survey

- The Small Business Credit Survey (SBCS) is an annual survey of firms with fewer than 500 employees.

Data in this chartbook represent findings from the 2022 survey year. The survey was fielded September through November 2022.

The figures in this chartbook show data for employer firms only. Employer firms are firms with at least one employee in addition to the owner(s). For chartbooks on state and metropolitan statistical area (MSA) findings, the “US employer firms” comparison bars show data for the national SBCS sample.

- Estimates are shown only when the corresponding sample includes 50 or more observations.

- For more Small Business Credit Survey content, visit FedSmallBusiness.org.

Suggested Citation


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Firm Performance

Data on revenue and employment changes in the prior 12 months and expectations for the next 12 months
Revenue change, prior 12 months
(% of employer firms)

Notes: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding. See Appendix B for definitions of SBCS time references.
Employment change, prior 12 months (% of employer firms)

Notes: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding. See Appendix B for definitions of SBCS time references.
Profitability, end of 2021
(% of employer firms)

Notes: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding.
Expected revenue change, next 12 months (% of employer firms)

Notes: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding. See Appendix B for definitions of SBCS time references.
Expected employment change, next 12 months
(% of employer firms)

Notes: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding. See Appendix B for definitions of SBCS time references.
Financial condition, at time of survey
(% of employer firms)

Notes: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding. Self-reported financial condition at time of survey. See Appendix B for definitions of SBCS time references.
Challenges

Data on financial challenges, operational challenges, and actions taken in response to challenges
Operational challenges, prior 12 months
(% of employer firms)

Notes: Respondents could select multiple options. Select response options shown. See Appendix B for definitions of SBCS time references.
Financial challenges, prior 12 months
(% of employer firms)

Notes: Respondents could select multiple response options. Select response options shown. See Appendix B for definitions of SBCS time references.
Actions taken in response to financial challenges
(% of employer firms with financial challenges)

Notes: Respondents could select multiple response options. Select response options shown.
Debt and Financing

Data on outstanding debt, use of financial services, and firms' credit-seeking experiences
Amount of outstanding debt, at time of survey
(% of employer firms)

Note: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding.
Use of financial services providers
(\% of employer firms)

Notes: Respondents could select multiple response options. Select response options shown. Financial services providers are those at which the firm has an account or uses other financial services, including loans and payments processing. See Appendix B for lender definitions.
Sources of funding, past five years
(% of employer firms)

Notes: Respondents could select multiple response options. Select response options shown. See Appendix B for lender definitions.
Types of pandemic-related financial assistance sought, prior 12 months (% of employer firms)

- Did not seek pandemic-related financial assistance: 51% (New York) vs 66% (US)
- EIDL loan: 32% (New York) vs 23% (US)
- Grant from state/local government funds: 30% (New York) vs 19% (US)
- EIDL advance: 16% (New York) vs 12% (US)
- Grant from nonprofit foundation: 14% (New York) vs 6% (US)
- Loan from state/local government funds: 9% (New York) vs 5% (US)

Notes: Respondents could select multiple response options. "Financial assistance" includes all forms of pandemic-related financial assistance available in the 12 months prior to the survey. EIDL is the SBA's Economic Injury Disaster Loan program. See Appendix B for definitions of SBCS time references.
Applications for loans, lines of credit, and merchant cash advances, prior 12 months (% of employer firms)

- Applied for a loan, line of credit, or cash advance: 43% (New York N=296) vs 40% (US employer firms N=7,864)
- Did not apply: 57% (New York N=296) vs 60% (US employer firms N=7,864)
Application rate by type of loan, line of credit, or merchant cash advance
(% of loan, line of credit, and cash advance applicants)

Notes: Respondents could select multiple response options. Select response options shown. Excludes pandemic-related financial assistance applications.
Reasons for applying for financing
(% of loan, line of credit, and cash advance applicants)

Meet operating expenses: 76%
Expand business: 49% to 53%
Refinance or pay down debt: 36% to 28%
Replace capital assets or make repairs: 30% to 32%

Notes: Respondents could select multiple response options. Select response options shown. Excludes pandemic-related financial assistance applications. The full response option for "Expand business" is "Expand business, pursue new opportunities, or acquire business assets."

2023 Firms in Focus: Findings from the 2022 Small Business Credit Survey
Loan, line of credit, and cash advance sources applied to (% of loan, line of credit, and cash advance applicants)

Notes: Respondents could select multiple response options. Select response options shown. See Appendix B for lender definitions.
Outcomes on loan, line of credit, and merchant cash advance applications
(% of loan, line of credit, and cash advance applicants)

Note: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding.

New York
N=123

US employer firms
N=3,026
Demographics

Data on firm and owner characteristics
Notes: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding. SBCS responses throughout the report are weighted using census data to represent the US small employer firm population on the following dimensions: firm age, number of employees, industry, geography, race/ethnicity of owner, and gender of owner.
Age of primary owner
(% of employer firms)

Notes: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding.
Annual revenues
(% of employer firms)

Notes: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding. Revenue size categories have been condensed and simplified for readability. Actual categories are ≤$25K, $25,001–$50K, $50,001–$100K, $100,001–$250K, $250,001–$500K, $500,001–$1M, $1,000,001–$5M, $5,000,001–$10M, and >$10M.
Credit risk
(% of employer firms)

Notes: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding. See Appendix B for credit risk definitions.
Gender of owner(s)
(\% of employer firms)

Notes: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding. SBCS responses throughout the report are weighted using census data to represent the US small employer firm population on the following dimensions: firm age, number of employees, industry, geography, race/ethnicity of owner, and gender of owner.
Geographic location
(% of employer firms)

Notes: Urban and rural definitions come from US Department of Agriculture Rural-Urban Commuting Area codes. SBCS responses throughout the report are weighted using census data to represent the US small employer firm population on the following dimensions: firm age, number of employees, industry, geography, race/ethnicity of owner, and gender of owner.
Impact of natural disasters (% of employer firms)

- **New York**
  - Sustained natural disaster-related losses: 18%
  - Did not sustain natural disaster-related losses: 82%

- **US employer firms**
  - Sustained natural disaster-related losses: 14%
  - Did not sustain natural disaster-related losses: 86%

2023 Firms in Focus: Findings from the 2022 Small Business Credit Survey
Industry (% of employer firms)

Notes: Select industries shown. See Appendix B for industry definitions. SBCS responses throughout the report are weighted using census data to represent the US small employer firm population on the following dimensions: firm age, number of employees, industry, geography, race/ethnicity of owner, and gender of owner.
Number of employees (% of employer firms)

Notes: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding. SBCS responses throughout the report are weighted using census data to represent the US small employer firm population on the following dimensions: firm age, number of employees, industry, geography, race/ethnicity of owner, and gender of owner.
Notes: Percentages across response options may not sum to 100 within firm categories because of rounding. See Appendix B for race and ethnicity definitions used in the SBCS. SBCS responses throughout the report are weighted using census data to represent the US small employer firm population on the following dimensions: firm age, number of employees, industry, geography, race/ethnicity of owner, and gender of owner.
Appendix A

Additional SBBCS data tables
### Data by firm demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Share of firms that were profitable at the end of 2021</th>
<th>Share of firms with hiring challenges</th>
<th>Share of firms with inflation challenges</th>
<th>Share of firms in at least fair financial condition</th>
<th>Share of applicants approved for at least some financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All employer firms</strong></td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firms by race/ethnicity of owner(s)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaskan Native-owned firms</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian-owned firms</td>
<td>30%*</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>70%*</td>
<td>69%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-owned firms</td>
<td>26%*</td>
<td>53%*</td>
<td>69%*</td>
<td>67%*</td>
<td>50%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic-owned firms</td>
<td>37%*</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>77%*</td>
<td>68%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-owned firms</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firms by number of employees</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–4 employees</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–9 employees</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>65%*</td>
<td>83%*</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–19 employees</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>80%*</td>
<td>89%*</td>
<td>85%*</td>
<td>86%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–49 employees</td>
<td>57%*</td>
<td>84%*</td>
<td>88%*</td>
<td>90%*</td>
<td>89%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–499 employees</td>
<td>73%*</td>
<td>80%*</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>94%*</td>
<td>91%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firms by gender of owner(s)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men-owned</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women-owned</td>
<td>38%*</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>78%*</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equally owned</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Difference from the base group (by category: white-owned, 1–4 employees, men-owned) is statistically significant at the 5% significant level.

**Notes:** See Appendix B for race and ethnicity definitions used in the SBCS.
# Data by firm demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Firms by age of business</th>
<th>Share of firms that were profitable at the end of 2021</th>
<th>Share of firms with hiring challenges</th>
<th>Share of firms with inflation challenges</th>
<th>Share of firms in at least fair financial condition</th>
<th>Share of applicants approved for at least some financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All employer firms</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firms by age of business</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–2 years</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3–5 years</td>
<td>40%*</td>
<td>64%*</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>79%*</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–10 years</td>
<td>44%*</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>84%*</td>
<td>79%*</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–15 years</td>
<td>50%*</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>85%*</td>
<td>84%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–20 years</td>
<td>53%*</td>
<td>64%*</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>84%*</td>
<td>85%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21+ years</td>
<td>54%*</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>87%*</td>
<td>89%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firms by industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-manufacturing goods production and associated services</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>91%*</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>25%*</td>
<td>76%*</td>
<td>93%*</td>
<td>69%*</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and insurance</td>
<td>67%*</td>
<td>46%*</td>
<td>58%*</td>
<td>89%*</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare and education</td>
<td>36%*</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional services and real estate</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>50%*</td>
<td>68%*</td>
<td>88%*</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business support and consumer services</td>
<td>40%*</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Difference from the base group (by category: 0–2 years, non-manufacturing goods production and associated services) is statistically significant at the 5% significant level.

Notes: See Appendix B for industry definitions.
Appendix B

SBCS definitions
Definitions: Credit risk

In the SBCS, “credit risk” refers to a self-reported business credit score or personal credit score, depending on which is used to obtain financing for the business. When firms use both, the weaker credit score is used to categorize the firm.

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**Low credit risk**
Firms with either a business credit score of 80–100 or a personal credit score of 720 or greater.

**Medium credit risk**
Firms with either a business credit score of 50–79 or a personal credit score of 620–719.

**High credit risk**
Firms with either a business credit score of 1–49 or a personal credit score of less than 620.
Questions in the SBCS ask respondents about their use of and experiences with lenders and other financial services providers. Because respondents may not have a uniform understanding of the terms used in the SBCS, the questionnaire provides examples and explanatory information about the response options. The financial services providers, lenders, and lender categories referenced in the survey are defined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large bank, small bank</td>
<td>Large banks are defined as those with at least $10B in total deposits; small banks are those with less than $10B in total deposits. For applicable questions, respondents are shown a list of large banks operating in their state to assist them with proper classification of their institution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance company</td>
<td>Finance companies are nonbanks that provide loans, leases, and other financial services. Examples include mortgage companies, equipment dealers, insurance companies, and auto finance companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance company that is not a bank</td>
<td>Examples include payroll services and payments processing companies, fintech lenders, and finance companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial institution or lender</td>
<td>This category includes all bank or nonbank financial intermediaries, such as banks, finance companies, online lenders, and credit unions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government funding sources</td>
<td>Examples include the Small Business Administration (SBA), the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), and state agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online lender/fintech lender</td>
<td>Online lenders/fintech lenders are nonbanks that operate online. Examples include OnDeck, CAN Capital, Paypal Working Capital, and Kabbage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDFI</td>
<td>Community development financial institutions, or CDFIs, are financial institutions that provide credit and financial services to underserved markets and populations. CDFIs are certified by the CDFI Fund at the US Department of the Treasury.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definitions: Industry categories

**Business support and consumer services**
Includes NAICS codes: 56, 81
Examples of businesses: Barbers, business event planning, cleaning services, repair services, salons, spas, travel agencies

**Finance and insurance**
Includes NAICS codes: 52
Examples of businesses: Loan brokers, portfolio management firms

**Healthcare and education**
Includes NAICS codes: 61, 62
Examples of businesses: Counseling, day cares, dentists, professional training, sports instruction, tutoring

**Leisure and hospitality**
Includes NAICS codes: 71, 72
Examples of businesses: Bars, caterers, fitness centers, gyms, hotels, performing arts venues

**Manufacturing**
Includes NAICS codes: 31, 32, 33
Examples of businesses: Electronics manufacturers, engraving, packaging, print shops, textile manufacturers

**Nonmanufacturing goods production and associated services**
Includes NAICS codes: 11, 21, 22, 23, 42, 48, 49
Examples of businesses: Construction, farming, logistics, mining, taxis, wholesale suppliers and distributors, warehousing

**Professional services and real estate**
Includes NAICS codes: 51, 53, 54, 55
Examples of businesses: Book publishers, consulting, notaries, real estate agents, vehicle rentals

**Retail**
Includes NAICS codes: 44, 45
Examples of businesses: Boutiques, craft stores, ecommerce, grocers, hardware stores
The SBCS uses US Census-defined categories of race and ethnicity. We use simplified, mutually exclusive race/ethnicity labels to indicate that more than 50% of the business is held by owner(s) of the given race/ethnicity. As such,

- “American Indian or Alaskan Native” refers to non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaskan Native.
- “Asian” refers to non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander.
- “Black” refers to non-Hispanic Black or African American.
- “Hispanic” refers to all firms owned by individuals of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, regardless of their race.
- “White” refers to non-Hispanic white, Middle Eastern, or North African.
Survey questions in the SBCS ask respondents to reference specific time periods. Most questions ask about respondents’ experiences in the 12 months prior to the time of their response. In some cases, questions ask about conditions at the time of their response. Finally, some questions ask about respondents’ expectations in the 12 months following the time of their response. The time periods referenced in the survey are defined as follows throughout this report:

- **Prior 12 Months**: The 12 months prior to the fielding of the survey. For the 2022 SBCS, this is approximately September–November 2021 through September–November 2022.
- **At Time of Survey**: September through November 2022.
- **Next 12 Months**: The 12 months following the fielding of the survey. For the 2022 SBCS, this is approximately September–November 2022 through September–November 2023.