NFIB SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC TRENDS

William C. Dunkelberg Holly Wade

August 2010

Based on a Survey of Small and Independent Business Owners

SMALL BUSINESS OPTIMISM INDEX COMPONENTS

	Seasonally	Change From	Contribution
Index Component	Adjusted Level	Last Month	Index Change
Plans to Increase Employment	2%	1	*
Plans to Make Capital Outlays	18%	-1	*
Plans to Increase Inventories	-4%	-1	*
Expect Economy to Improve	-15%	- 9	*
Expect Real Sales Higher	-4%	1	*
Current Inventory	0%	1	*
Current Job Openings	10%	1	*
Expected Credit Conditions	-14%	-1	*
Now a Good Time to Expand	5%	-1	*
Earnings Trend	-33%	-1	*
Total Change		-10	*

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.

NFIB SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC TRENDS

The 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 Policy Analyst Holly Wade are responsible for the report.

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SUMMARY

OPTIMISM INDEX

The Index of Small Business Optimism lost 0.9 points in July following a sharp decline in June. The persistence of Index readings below 90 is unprecedented in survey history. The performance of the economy is mediocre at best, given the extent of the decline over the past two years. Pent up demand should be immense but it is not triggering a rapid pickup in economic activity. Ninety (90) percent of the decline this month resulted from deterioration in the outlook for business conditions in the next six months. Owners have no confidence that economic policies will "fix" the economy.

LABOR MARKETS

Ten (10) percent (seasonally adjusted) reported unfilled job openings, up one point from June but historically very weak. Over the next three months, nine percent plan to increase employment (down one point), and 10 percent plan to reduce their workforce (up two points), yielding a seasonally adjusted <u>net</u> two percent of owners planning to create new jobs, up one point from June and positive for the third time in 22 months.

CAPITAL SPENDING

The frequency of reported capital outlays over the past six months fell one point to 45 percent of all firms, one point above the 35 year record low reached most recently in December 2009. The percent of owners planning to make capital expenditures over the next few months fell one point to 18 percent, two points above the 35 year record low. Five percent characterized the current period as a good time to expand facilities, down one point. But a <u>net</u> negative 15 percent expect business conditions to improve over the next six months, down nine points from June and 23 points from May.

INVENTORIES AND SALES

The <u>net</u> percent of all owners (seasonally adjusted) reporting higher nominal sales in the past three months lost one point, falling to a <u>net</u> negative 16 percent, 18 points better than June 2009 but indicative of very weak customer activity. Widespread price cutting continued to contribute to reports of lower nominal sales. The <u>net</u> percent of owners expecting <u>real</u> sales gained a point over June, rising to a <u>net</u> negative four percent of all owners (seasonally adjusted), quite dismal. Small business owners continued to liquidate inventories and weak sales trends gave little reason to order new stock. A <u>net</u> negative 19 percent of all owners reported gains in inventories (more firms cut stocks than added to them, seasonally adjusted), two points better than June but still a very weak number. Inventories had been built in the expansion to satisfy the spending of a consumer that was saving virtually nothing.

This survey was conducted in July 2010. A sample of 10,799 small-business owners/members was drawn. Two thousand twenty-four (2029) usable responses were received – a response rate of 19 percent.



SUMMARY

INFLATION

The weak economy continued to put downward pressure on prices. Twelve (12) percent of the owners (down one point) reported raising average selling prices, and 24 percent reported average price reductions (down three points). Seasonally adjusted, the <u>net</u> percent of owners raising prices was a negative 12 percent, a two point increase in the <u>net</u> percent raising prices. Plans to raise prices fell one point to a <u>net</u> seasonally adjusted 10 percent of owners. On the cost side, three percent of owners cited inflation as their number one problem (e.g. costs coming in the "back door" of the business) and only four percent cited the cost of labor.

PROFITS AND WAGES

Reports of positive profit trends worsened by a point in July, registering a <u>net</u> negative 33 percentage points, 29 points worse than the best expansion reading reached in 2005. The persistence of this imbalance is bad news for the small business community. Profits are important for the support of capital spending and expansion. Not seasonally adjusted, 18 percent reported profits higher (up two points), but 45 percent reported profits falling (down two points). Owners continued hold the line on compensation, with eight percent reporting reduced worker compensation and 12 percent reporting gains. Seasonally adjusted, a <u>net</u> three percent reported raising worker compensation, only five points better than February's record low reading of negative two percent. Labor costs are still under control, one of the major factors affecting inflation pressures. In past recovery periods, compensation improved at a much faster pace than we have experienced in this recovery period.

CREDIT MARKETS

Regular borrowing gained three points from last months record low to 32 percent accessing capital markets at least once a quarter. A net 13 percent reported loans harder to get than in their last attempt, unchanged from June. Overall, 91 percent of the owners reported all their credit needs met or they did not want to borrow, up one point. Credit may be harder to get compared to the bubble period (as it should be) and is always harder to arrange in a recession. But credit availability does not appear to be the cause of slow growth as many allege. Four percent of the owners reported "finance" as their top business problem, down two points. Pre-1983, as many as 37 percent cited financing and interest rates as their top problem. What businesses need are customers, giving them a reason to hire and make capital expenditures and borrow to support those activities. Twentynine (29) percent cite weak sales as their top business problem. The percent of owners reporting higher interest rates on their most recent loan was six percent, while three percent reported lower rates. The net percent of owners expecting credit conditions to ease in the coming months was a seasonally adjusted net negative 14 percent (more owners expect that it will be "harder" to arrange financing), one point worse than June.



COMMENTARY

Seventy-three (73) percent of the owners report that the current period is <u>not</u> a good time to expand. Of those, 66 percent cite the weak economy as the main reason, but 18 percent cite the "political climate" as the source of uncertainty. This elevated level of concern has prevailed since January 2008 when Congress began debating the "stimulus" and other possible actions to deal with the economy and the government changed hands. The expiration of the Bush tax program and the implementation of the health care bill represent the two largest tax increases in modern history. Add to that serious talk of a VAT and passing cap and trade. Nothing here to create optimism about the future for business owners or consumers. Top that off with government borrowing of \$1.8 trillion last year and \$1.5 trillion this year and on into the future, it is no surprise that owners are fearful and pessimistic.

What's missing from the "debate" is logic. Policies should not violate common sense and logic, if they do, they are misleading and disguising a hidden agenda. Arguing that more government spending and taxes are needed to re-establish optimism, confidence and growth doesn't meet the common sense test. Saving bankrupt companies to preserve union jobs doesn't make sense either. The list of these "policy inconsistencies" is long.

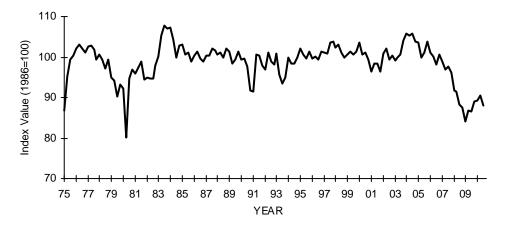
Bottom line, owners remain pessimistic and nothing is happening in Washington to provide encouragement. Confidence is lost. At least the "real variables" (hiring, capital spending and inventory investment) did not deteriorate substantially in July. The damage to the Optimism Index was done by expectations for business conditions for the second half – owners predict that the economy will not improve appreciably, at least on Main Street. Big banks and big manufacturers may be doing well, but the small firms are not. If this doesn't change soon, the success of the large firms will be imperiled as well.

Inflation is clearly not a problem, more firms are still cutting prices than raising them and credit is not an issue for most firms. There are problems for some firms whose sales have been impaired by the abrupt reduction in consumer spending that occurred in 2008Q4 that has not reversed. The saving rate is over six percent, good for the long haul but tough for firms that became accustomed to a "zero" savings rate supported by unsustainable home price appreciation and the borrowing that supported. But most "good" borrowers are on the sidelines, still waiting for a reason to seek a loan and expand their businesses.



OPTIMISM INDEX

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



OPTIMISM INDEX

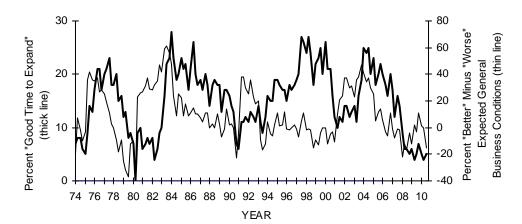
Based on Ten Survey Indicators (Seasonally Adjusted 1986=100)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	103.7	103.7	102.5	99.8	100.8	100.8	101.1	100.9	100.0	103.7	101.2	101.4
2006	101.1	101.5	98.0	100.1	98.5	96.7	98.1	95.9	99.4	100.7	99.7	96.5
2007	98.9	98.2	97.3	96.8	97.2	96.0	97.6	96.3	97.3	96.2	94.4	94.6
2008	91.8	92.9	89.6	91.5	89.3	89.2	88.2	91.1	92.9	87.5	87.8	85.2
2009	84.1	82.6	81.0	86.8	88.9	87.8	86.5	88.6	88.8	89.1	88.3	88.0
2010	89.3	88.0	86.8	90.6	92.2	89.0	88.1					

SMALL BUSINESS OUTLOOK

OUTLOOK

Good Time to Expand and Expected General Business Conditions January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2010 (Seasonally Adjusted)





OUTLOOK FOR EXPANSION

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	23	24	19	18	18	22	20	21	19	22	20	21
2006	20	20	19	18	18	13	16	13	18	20	17	17
2007	17	18	12	12	12	13	16	12	14	14	13	14
2008	9	8	5	6	4	4	6	6	11	5	7	7
2009	6	3	1	4	5	4	5	5	9	7	8	7
2010	5	4	2	4	5	6	5					

MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR EXPANSION OUTLOOK

Reason Percent by Expansion Outlook July 2010

Reason	Good Time	Not Good Time	Uncertain
Economic Conditions	2	48	13
Sales Prospects	1	5	1
Fin. & Interest Rates	1	3	1
Cost of Expansion	0	2	2
Political Climate	0	13	3
Other/Not Available	1	2	0

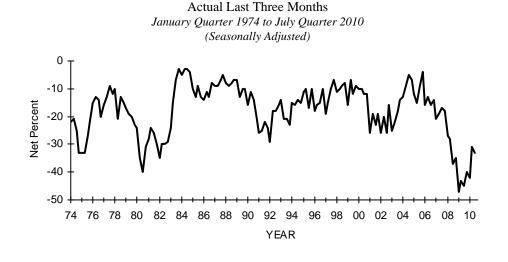


OUTLOOK FOR GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	25	20	16	5	5	16	12	7	3	14	11	37
2006	6	3	-5	-3	-10	-8	-6	-8	2	11	11	12
2007	-1	-2	-7	-8	-3	-5	-1	0	2	-2	-10	-4
2008	-22	-9	-23	-12	-12	-19	-17	4	14	-4	-2	-13
2009	-12	-21	-22	2	12	7	-3	10	8	11	3	2
2010	1	-9	-8	0	8	-6	-15					

EARNINGS



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
2005	-12	-11	-10	-15	-9	-13	-9	-14	-14	-4	-16	-15
2006	-16	-15	-12	-13	-11	11	-16	-19	-8	-14	-18	-15
2007	-21	-19	-15	-19	-15	-18	-17	-22	-20	-18	-25	-20
2008	-27	-25	-33	-28	-28	-33	-37	-30	-35	-35	-38	-42
2009	-47	-44	-46	-43	-43	-42	-45	-40	-40	-40	-43	-43
2010	-42	-39	-43	-31	-28	-32	-33					



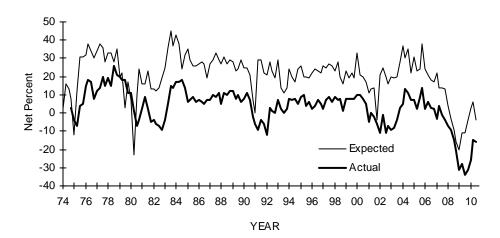
MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR LOWER EARNINGS

Percent Reason July 2010

Reason	Current Month	One Year Ago	Two Years Ago
Sales Volume	25	33	19
Increased Costs*	10	9	21
Cut Selling Prices	3	4	4
Usual Seasonal Change	3	3	2
Other	4	4	2

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

SALES



Actual (Prior Three Months) and Expected (Subsequent Three Months) January 1974 to July 2010 (Seasonally Adjusted)

ACTUAL SALES CHANGES

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Νον	Dec
2005	7	5	12	2	6	4	9	6	5	14	4	8
2006	2	6	5	6	11	6	3	2	5	2	0	3
2007	-3	-1	0	4	1	-4	-1	-4	-4	-4	-3	1
2008	-7	-8	-11	-9	-11	-12	-15	-10	-11	-21	-25	-29
2009	-31	-28	-34	-28	-33	-34	-34	-27	-26	-31	-31	-25
2010	-26	-26	-25	-15	-11	-15	-16					

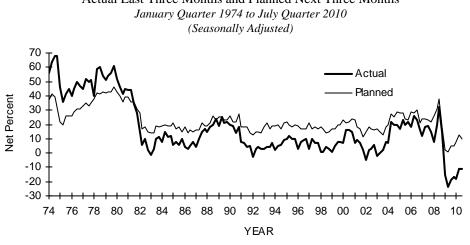


SALES EXPECTATIONS

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	31	32	26	23	25	19	24	26	17	38	23	21
2006	24	28	12	21	20	13	18	10	17	17	21	18
2007	22	17	14	14	16	11	14	13	14	13	8	6
2008	4	0	-3	-3	-11	-11	-9	-6	-2	-16	-14	-18
2009	-20	-29	-31	-11	-5	-10	-11	-5	-6	-4	-2	-1
2010	3	0	-3	6	5	-5	-4					

PRICES



Actual Last Three Months and Planned Next Three Months

ACTUAL PRICE CHANGES

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	17	19	25	23	23	25	20	18	25	22	26	18
2006	18	23	17	26	24	23	23	22	20	16	17	8
2007	12	13	15	18	16	19	19	13	9	15	14	16
2008	8	13	18	20	23	29	32	26	20	15	0	-6
2009	-15	-24	-23	-24	-22	-17	-19	-19	-21	-17	-17	-22
2010	-18	-21	-20	-11	-15	-13	-11					



PRICE PLANS

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	28	27	27	28	29	28	24	27	27	23	33	27
2006	29	27	26	28	30	29	30	29	22	21	22	26
2007	24	23	22	24	23	21	23	22	21	22	26	26
2008	26	22	29	31	32	36	38	30	24	18	11	3
2009	2	1	0	1	3	5	5	8	6	5	4	3
2010	8	10	9	13	14	11	10					

ACTUAL EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	4	3	4	-1	1	4	7	7	0	14	4	1
2006	1	4	-1	-3	-3	-2	2	5	-3	5	0	3
2007	2	4	-6	-5	-2	0	1	4	-1	3	0	2
2008	0	-3	-7	-9	-10	-12	-5	-4	-10	-9	-10	-18
2009	-15	-15	-22	-25	-24	-23	-17	-16	-16	-12	-12	-12
2010	-10	-9	-11	-12	-12	-10	-5					

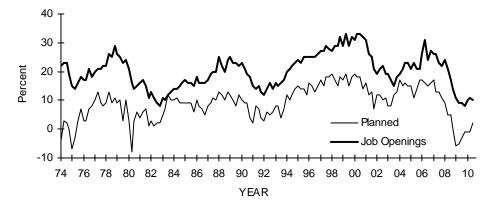
QUALIFIED APPLICANTS FOR JOB OPENINGS

Percent Few or No Qualified Applicants (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	36	38	41	39	41	39	41	41	39	41	46	42
2006	40	40	39	41	46	45	42	46	44	46	44	40
2007	41	41	43	43	42	45	43	44	48	46	40	37
2008	37	36	36	37	33	39	36	35	38	35	31	30
2009	*	*	24	24	25	27	26	23	25	25	28	21
2010	24	26	23	26	26	25	28					



Planned Next Three Months and Current Job Openings January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2010 (Seasonally Adjusted)





JOB OPENINGS

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	21	24	24	23	23	20	21	24	23	21	24	22
2006	26	26	23	31	25	25	24	25	25	27	22	19
2007	26	25	26	26	24	26	23	25	25	22	19	21
2008	24	20	19	21	15	21	17	15	18	14	14	14
2009	11	11	10	9	9	11	9	8	8	8	8	10
2010	10	11	9	11	9	9	10					

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

HIRING PLANS

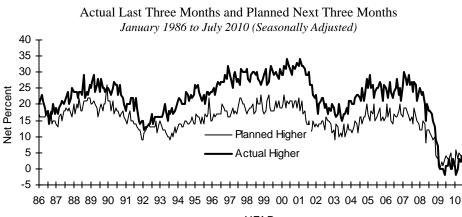
Net Percent ("Increase" Minus "Decrease") in the Next Three Months (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	15	16	10	11	15	13	14	17	17	17	13	15
2006	17	16	9	16	14	9	15	17	17	16	19	10
2007	17	13	12	13	13	12	13	15	14	11	11	11
2008	9	11	3	5	2	5	5	9	7	0	-4	-6
2009	-6	-3	-10	-5	-5	-1	-3	0	-4	-1	-3	-2
2010	-1	-1	-2	-1	1	1	2					



SMALL BUSINESS COMPENSATION

COMPENSATION



ACTUAL COMPENSATION CHANGES

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	25	29	25	26	22	24	25	25	27	26	21	26
2006	25	24	22	27	24	22	24	25	28	23	25	21
2007	26	30	28	26	29	26	27	24	27	26	21	24
2008	25	23	24	20	15	20	18	18	17	15	13	9
2009	7	1	0	0	0	-2	1	1	3	0	0	3
2010	1	-2	0	3	2	4	3					

COMPENSATION PLANS

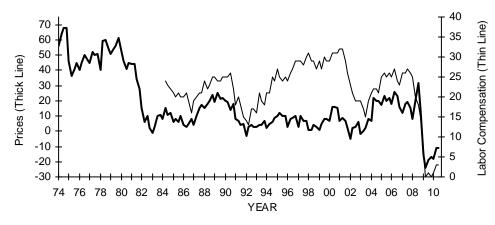
Net Percent ("Increase" Minus "Decrease") in the Next Three Months (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	17	15	18	17	20	15	16	17	19	15	16	15
2006	16	20	16	19	15	14	17	16	16	18	20	17
2007	16	19	19	18	16	15	16	14	19	16	15	14
2008	12	12	15	14	8	12	12	11	10	9	10	4
2009	3	3	0	2	1	3	4	3	3	5	1	1
2010	1	6	3	5	4	3	5					

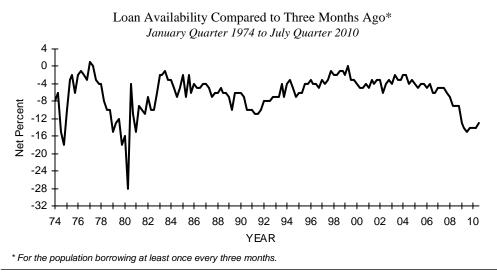


PRICES AND LABOR COMPENSATION

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



CREDIT CONDITIONS



REGULAR BORROWERS

Percent Borrowing at Least Once Every Three Months (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	36	35	37	39	40	39	34	40	36	34	38	34
2006	37	38	36	40	38	41	38	46	35	37	38	35
2007	37	39	35	37	38	35	36	35	36	36	32	34
2008	36	34	33	36	35	35	34	34	32	33	31	33
2009	35	36	33	33	34	30	33	32	33	33	33	33
2010	32	34	35	31	32	29	32					



AVAILABILITY OF LOANS

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	-4	-3	-3	-5	-5	-3	-4	-5	-3	-4	-6	-3
2006	-5	-5	-6	-4	-5	-5	-6	-8	-3	-6	-6	-6
2007	-5	-5	-7	-5	-6	-5	-5	-7	-9	-6	-7	-7
2008	-7	-5	-7	-9	-8	-7	-9	-10	-11	-9	-11	-12
2009	-13	-13	-12	-14	-16	-14	-15	-14	-14	-14	-15	-15
2010	-14	-12	-15	-14	-13	-13	-13					

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
2005	38/4	39/4	39/5	38/6	41/4	39/5	34/5	36/4	34/4	34/5	39/4	35/5
2006	36/4	37/6	36/6	38/5	38/5	39/5	38/4	44/4	34/4	36/7	34/4	36/5
2007	36/5	40/5	35/5	38/4	39/6	36/4	37/5	35/4	37/5	36/6	32/4	32/7
2008	34/5	35/4	32/6	34/5	34/7	35/5	32/7	35/6	33/6	31/6	31/7	32/6
2009	33/8	32/8	29/10	30/8	28/9	30/10	28/10	30/7	30/10	29/9	29/10	28/8
2010	27/11	29/9	29/11	28/9	28/8	25/10	27/9					

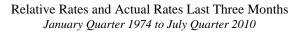
EXPECTED CREDIT CONDITIONS

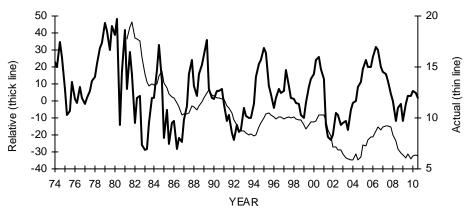
Net Percent ("Easier" Minus "Harder") During Next Three Months (Regular Borrowers)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	-4	-3	-6	-6	-8	-7	-5	-8	-6	-5	-8	-5
2006	-6	-7	-7	-8	-8	-8	-7	-9	-5	-6	-5	-7
2007	-7	-8	-8	-7	-6	-6	-6	-9	-10	-8	-8	-10
2008	-9	-8	-9	-11	-10	-10	-12	-11	-13	-16	-13	-15
2009	-14	-16	-14	-12	-15	-13	-14	-13	-15	-16	-15	-15
2010	-13	-14	-16	-15	-12	-13	-14					



INTEREST RATES





RELATIVE INTEREST RATE PAID BY REGULAR BORROWERS*

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	19	22	24	24	27	21	20	23	20	20	26	21
2006	26	32	29	32	28	30	30	34	22	20	23	16
2007	17	21	19	16	15	12	12	14	15	4	3	1
2008	0	-9	-5	-12	-15	-11	-4	-2	-3	-2	-6	-8
2009	-12	-9	-1	-2	0	0	3	3	5	3	8	3
2010	6	6	9	5	4	0	2					

*Borrowing at Least Once Every Three Months.

ACTUAL INTEREST RATE PAID ON SHORT-TERM LOANS BY BORROWERS

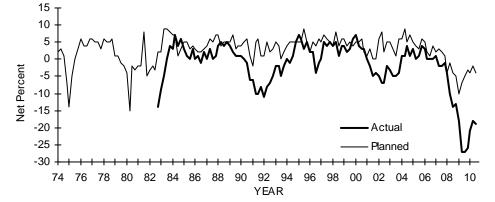
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	7.4	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.9
2006	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.7	8.1	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.3	9.8
2007	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.2	8.7	9.0	9.1	8.5	8.5
2008	8.3	8.1	8.3	7.7	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.6	7.0	6.6
2009	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.3
2010	6.3	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.3					

Average Interest Rate Paid

SMALL BUSINESS INVENTORIES

INVENTORIES

Actual (Last Three Months) and Planned (Next Three Months) January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2010 (Seasonally Adjusted)





ACTUAL INVENTORY CHANGES

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	3	5	7	0	3	2	1	0	-4	4	1	2
2006	3	1	6	0	-2	0	0	3	1	0	0	-3
2007	1	5	2	-2	2	-5	-2	-3	-2	-1	-6	-3
2008	-4	-2	-7	-10	-12	-11	-14	-13	-12	-13	-17	-21
2009	-18	-19	-23	-27	-27	-27	-27	-24	-24	-26	-25	-28
2010	-21	-18	-18	-18	-20	-21	-19					

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
2005	-3	-2	1	-2	-3	-1	-2	-1	1	-2	-1	-3
2006	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-2	-6	-6	-3	-6	-7
2007	-2	-2	-5	-3	-6	-7	-2	-2	-3	-7	-3	-3
2008	-4	-4	-1	-1	-3	-1	-4	-3	-1	-4	-4	-7
2009	-6	-5	-4	-5	-2	-5	-4	-4	0	-3	-2	-4
2010	-1	-1	-1	1	0	-1	0					

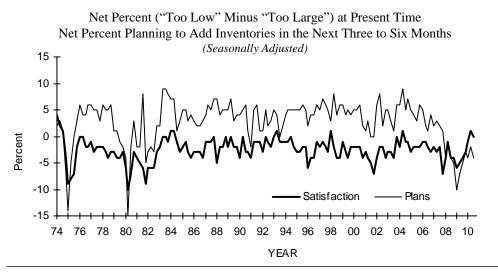


INVENTORY PLANS

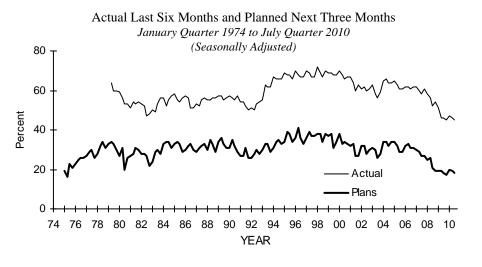
Net Percent ("Increase" Minus "Decrease") in the Next Three to Six Months (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	5	2	6	4	5	2	3	2	4	6	8	9
2006	5	7	3	2	3	0	1	-1	-1	4	0	0
2007	2	3	3	3	0	-3	2	-4	0	1	2	-3
2008	-4	-2	-2	-1	-4	-5	-4	-9	-3	-5	-6	-4
2009	-10	-10	-13	-7	-3	-6	-5	-7	-6	-3	-3	-8
2010	-4	-7	-7	-2	2	-3	-4					

INVENTORY SATISFACTION AND INVENTORY PLANS



CAPITAL EXPENDITURES



ACTUAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Percent Making a Capital Expenditure During the Last Six Months

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	65	63	63	63	64	61	61	61	65	61	64	63
2006	62	63	62	62	62	60	61	62	63	62	63	61
2007	62	61	61	60	60	55	58	58	60	61	56	62
2008	58	58	57	56	54	52	52	54	52	54	56	51
2009	51	52	50	46	46	46	46	45	44	45	44	44
2010	47	47	45	46	46	46	45					

TYPE OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES MADE

Percent Purchasing or Leasing During Last Six Months

Туре	Current	One Year Ago	Two Years Ago
Vehicles	14	15	19
Equipment	30	32	38
Furniture or Fixtures	9	9	13
Add. Bldgs. or Land	3	4	6
Improved Bldgs. or Land	11	12	13

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	4	4	3
\$1,000 to \$4,999	9	8	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5	5	6
\$10,000 to \$49,999	15	16	17
\$50,000 to \$99,999	5	6	7
\$100,000 +	7	7	8
No Answer	0	0	3



CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PLANS

Percent Planning a Capital Expenditure During Next Three to Six Months (Seasonally Adjusted)

_	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	34	33	36	32	33	33	29	31	31	29	34	33
2006	32	35	31	33	28	27	31	28	30	31	31	26
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					

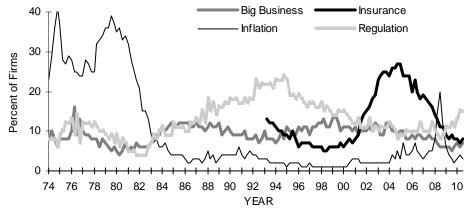
Problem	Current	One Year Ago	Survey High	Survey Low
Taxes	22	19	32	8
Inflation	4	5	41	0
Poor Sales	29	34	33	2
Fin. & Interest Rates	4	5	37	2
Cost of Labor	4	3	9	2
Govt. Reqs. & Red Tape	15	11	27	4
Comp. From Large Bus.	6	5	14	4
Quality of Labor	4	2	23	3
Cost/Avail. of Insurance	7	9	29	4
Other	5	7	31	2

SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM

July 2010

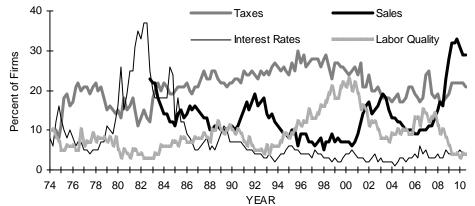
SELECTED SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM

Insurance, Big Business Competition, Inflation, and Regulation January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2010



SELECTED SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM

Sales, Fin. & Interest Rates, Labor Cost, Labor Quality, and Taxes January Quarter 1974 to July Quarter 2010



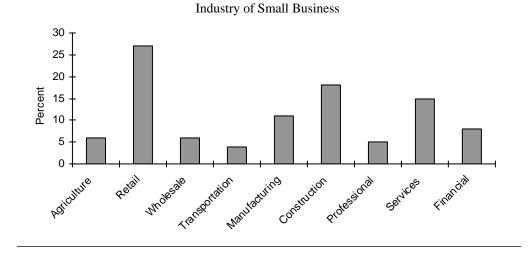


OWNER/MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN ECONOMIC SURVEY NFIB

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2005	1239	495	409	1220	489	427	1116	499	423	1116	532	481
2006	1274	484	471	1094	440	416	1007	480	380	1075	451	446
2007	1755	750	737	1703	618	589	1613	720	674	1614	719	670
2008	1845	700	735	1768	737	703	1827	812	743	1992	826	805
2009	2013	846	867	1794	814	758	1994	882	827	2059	825	830
2010	2114	799	948	2176	823	804	2029					

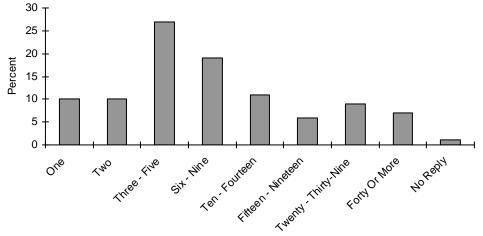
Actual Number of Firms

NFIB OWNER/MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN ECONOMIC SURVEY



NFIB OWNER/MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN ECONOMIC SURVEY

Number of Full and Part-Time Employees



NFIB RESEARCH FOUNDATION SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC SURVEY

	T	
SMALL BUSINESS SURVEY QUESTIONS P	PAGE IN F	REPORT
Do you think the next three months will be a good time for small business to expand substantially? Why?		4
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?		5
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?		6
If higher or lower, what is the most important reason?		6
During the last calendar quarter, was your dollar sales volume higher, lower, or about the same as it was for the quarter before?		7
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?		7
How are your average selling prices compared to three months ago?		8
In the next three months, do you plan to change the average selling prices of your goods and/or services?		8
During the last three months, did the total number of employe in your firm increase, decrease, or stay about the same?		9
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)?		9
Do you have any job openings that you are not able		-
to fill right now?	1	0
decrease the total number of people working for you?	1	0
Over the past three months, did you change the average employee compensation?	1	1
Do you plan to change average employee compensation during the next three months?	1	1



	Small Business Survey Questions	PAGE IN REPORT
	loans easier or harder to get than they were months ago?	
	g the last three months, was your firm able to y its borrowing needs?	13
	u expect to find it easier or harder to obtain your red financing during the next three months?	13
month rate o	borrow money regularly (at least once every three ns) as part of your business activity, how does the f interest payable on your most recent loan compare hat paid three months ago?	
purpo	borrowed within the last three months for business ses, and the loan maturity (pay back period) was 1 or less, what interest rate did you pay?	14
	g the last three months, did you increase or decrease nventories?	
	present time, do you feel your inventories are too about right, or inadequate?	15
do yo	ng ahead to the next three months to six months, u expect, on balance, to add to your inventories, them about the same, or decrease them?	
expen	g the last six months, has your firm made any capital ditures to improve or purchase equipment, buildings d?	s,
	r firm made any capital expenditures], what was tal cost of all these projects?	
expec	ng ahead to the next three to six months, do you t to make any capital expenditures for plant r physical equipment?	
	is the single most important problem facing your ess today?	
	e classify your major business activity, using one categories of example below	
	nany employees do you have full and part-time, ling yourself?	

