

Consolidation, Technology, and the Changing Structure of Banks' Small Business Lending

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Large banks are increasing their presence in small business lending, especially in the smallest-sized loan category, reflecting both consolidation trends and greater use of new information technology.

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Long-standing restrictions on where banks could locate their operations began to erode more than twenty years ago and were mostly eliminated with the passage of interstate branching and banking legislation in 1994. As a result, the U.S. banking industry experienced substantial consolidation.¹ While this has likely contributed to the industry's robust performance of late, it could have important consequences for banks' small business lending. Large, complex banking organizations are traditionally not seen as significant sources of financing for small businesses.

On the other hand, the banking industry, like other segments of the economy, is an active participant in the information and communications revolution. Credit scoring models lower the costs of extending credit and improve access to small business financing, especially for larger banks. So, while consolidation could reduce small business lending, technological advances may increase the flow of small business credit.

In this article we summarize some of the ways consolidation and advances in technology may affect small business lending. We then examine the available data on small business loans over the period 1994 through 1999 to detect any changes in small business lending patterns and their possible consequences.

Although small business lending has increased since 1994, we find that the share of total lending devoted to small business loans has declined. However, the aggregate numbers conceal some important trends across organizations of different sizes. We find evidence that large banks are increasing their presence in the smallest segment of the small business loan market and that the average loan size has declined, especially at larger institutions. Larger banks also appear to have narrowed the gap relative to small banks in their focus on the smallest loans. These trends are consistent with the view that new information technology, most notably credit scoring, is changing the structure of small business lending.

WHY LOOK AT BANKS' SMALL BUSINESS LENDING?

Small business lending by banks has been the subject of extensive theoretical and empirical investigation. This reflects the value of small businesses to the U.S. economy and the potentially unique role of banks in small business lending. Small businesses (those with fewer than 500 workers) employ 53 percent of the private nonfarm workforce and are responsible for

51 percent of private gross domestic product. Small businesses are also responsible for a major portion of job creation. From 1990 through 1995, small businesses created more than three-fourths of all new jobs (U.S. Small Business Administration 1999).

Relationships

Banks fill an important niche in financing small businesses. Small firms are more likely to obtain financing from a commercial bank than from other sources, including depository and non-depository institutions (Cole and Wolken 1995).

Small business lending is often viewed as idiosyncratic and relationship-based. It depends on collecting and analyzing detailed, proprietary information because public information on small firms is often lacking. Many small business loans are treated in the same manner as consumer loans because the creditworthiness of the firm's owner—rather than the firm—is frequently a key factor in the lending decision. In contrast, ample public information is usually available about larger borrowers. The unique information requirements for small business loans may give smaller, more locally based banks an advantage in extending these types of loans (Berger and Udell 1996).

Lending relationships between banks and firms can reduce the monitoring and oversight costs associated with small business loans. Theoretical models of relationship lending can be found in Greenbaum, Kanatas, and Venezia (1989), Petersen and Rajan (1994, 1995), and Boot and Thakor (2000). These articles stress the presence of information asymmetries between borrowers and lenders and how banking relationships can overcome the problems associated with providing small business credit. For an overview of issues involved in studies of relationship banking, see Boot (2000).

An extensive number of empirical investigations also support the view that banking relationships generate information about bank customers and yield benefits, such as lower funding costs and increased availability of credit to customers. Petersen and Rajan (1994) find that the length of the borrower relationship affects the availability of small business lending but not the price. Berger and Udell (1995) use lines of credit to isolate relationship loans and find that firms having longer relationships with banks pay lower rates. They also report that a longer relationship decreases the likelihood that the lender will require collateral to secure a loan. Cole (1998) finds that banks are more likely to lend to firms with which they have a

preexisting relationship, regardless of the length of that relationship.

One of the premises of relationship lending is that larger, more complex banks might find the gathering and monitoring of information for nonstandard small business loans too expensive. To the extent that larger banks find it more costly than smaller ones to evaluate small business borrowers, larger banks would be expected to extend less small business credit than smaller banks. On the other hand, larger organizations may enjoy greater diversification and lower costs, which could serve to increase small business lending.

Consolidation and Small Business Lending

Individual states began allowing out-of-state-institutions to establish operations across state lines more than twenty years ago. This process culminated with the Riegle–Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994, authorizing interstate banking and branching nationwide. Proponents of the legislation pointed to the efficiency and cost-saving potential of freeing banks from geographic restrictions on their operations. However, as this legislation was likely to accelerate the consolidation trends already evident in the industry, it also raised concerns about the effects on banks' small business lending. The number of U.S. banks peaked at over 14,400 in 1984 and currently stands at roughly 8,500. In 1990, the top ten banking organizations accounted for 25.5 percent of U.S. banking assets; by 1999, they held 46.2 percent.

Several studies have looked at the effects of bank mergers and acquisitions (M&As) on small business lending. Berger et al. (1998) examine both the static and dynamic impacts of mergers and acquisitions, using more than six thousand M&As from the late 1970s to the early 1990s. The static effect is the predicted change in lending from simply combining the balance sheets of the participating banks. Using results from a model of lending activity, Berger et al. find that the small business lending predicted for the combined bank is less than that of the two (or more) pre-M&A banks. However, when dynamic effects are considered, such as changes in the consolidated institution's lending focus or the response by other banks in the same market, they find that the static declines in small business lending are mostly offset.

Peek and Rosengren (1998a,b) present evidence that acquiring banks recast their targets in their own image. But, because most mergers are between two or more small banks and because

acquirers are likely to have larger small business loan portfolios than their targets, any concerns about the effects on small business lending from mergers and acquisitions may be unwarranted.

Strahan and Weston (1998) point out that smaller banks may not realize lower costs relative to larger banks if size-related diversification advantages offset organizational diseconomies in business lending. Their finding that consolidation among small banks increases lending to small businesses while other types of mergers have little effect is consistent with important diversification effects that come with size.

Jayarathne and Wolken (1999) provide evidence that small banks have no cost advantage in making small business loans. These authors also find that young firms and firms with poor credit histories are as likely to have a line of credit from a large bank as a small bank. Because loans to these firms usually require closer scrutiny, this result is also consistent with no cost advantage for smaller banks to engage in small business lending.

As these studies show, fears that the ongoing consolidation of the U.S. banking industry may diminish small business lending are generally not supported by the evidence. Also, the possibility that larger banks find themselves at a cost disadvantage in extending small business loans is open to question. One factor that may reduce the costs of small business lending is banks' increasing use of advances in information technology.

Technology and Small Business Lending

Banks' growing presence online may be the industry's most obvious embrace of the new economy (Couch and Parker 2000). But banks are also adopting recent advances in information technology and computing—particularly credit scoring models—to their small business lending decisions.

In the past, banks relied on personal credit histories and their own judgment in deciding whether to extend credit. Credit scoring uses sophisticated statistical models to evaluate potential borrowers, isolating characteristics that best predict riskiness. These models then produce scores that banks can use to rank their borrowers in terms of risk. Originally used for credit card and other consumer loans, credit scoring is now making significant inroads into mortgage origination (Mester 1997).

Even more important for our purposes, an increasing number of banks are adopting credit scoring models for use in small business lending. The Federal Reserve's January 1997 *Senior*

Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices contained several questions on the use of credit scoring in small business lending. Thirty-eight of the fifty-four banks responding indicated they used credit scoring models in extending small business loans. Larger banks (those with assets greater than \$15 billion) were more likely to use credit scoring models than smaller banks (Federal Reserve Board 1997). To the extent that credit scoring reduces large banks' costs of extending small business loans, it would be expected to narrow the gap between large and small banks' emphasis on small business lending.

Levonian (1997) reports that lenders view business loans below a certain size as analogous to consumer loans, making these smaller loans attractive candidates for credit scoring models. An article in the *Wall Street Journal* noted that over the past five years banks have turned to scoring models in their small business lending and that about 90 percent of big banks use a credit scoring model known as the Fair Isaac system (Prager 1999). A recent survey of credit scoring found that the median loan size scored in 1998 was \$150,000, up from \$100,000 in 1997 (*American Banker* 1998).

When looking at mergers, Peek and Rosengren (1998b) find that the largest acquiring banks (those with assets greater than \$1 billion) show an increase in their portfolio shares of small business loans with original amounts of \$100,000 or less. On the other hand, smaller-sized acquirers record decreases in their portfolio shares of loans of \$100,000 or less. Peek and Rosengren argue that larger banks' investment in information technology enables them to use credit scoring models to service small business loans at lower costs.

To obtain some insights into what role consolidation and technological advances play in the small business loan market, we examine the available data on small business lending.

SMALL BUSINESS LENDING: SOME PATTERNS AND IMPLICATIONS

Banks' Reports of Condition and Income, or call reports, contain data on small business loans based on the size of the loan, which serves as a proxy for the size of the borrower. Three categories are identified: loans with original amounts of \$100,000 or less; those with original amounts of \$100,001–\$250,000; and those with original amounts of \$250,001–\$1 million. These data are collected yearly and appear in the second quarter call reports.²

Table 1
Banks' Market Share by Bank Size, 1994–99
(Percent of total loans)

Asset size	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Less than \$300 million	12	11	11	11	10	9
\$300 million to less than \$1 billion	7	6	6	7	7	6
\$1 billion to less than \$5 billion	9	8	8	8	8	7
\$5 billion and greater	72	74	75	75	76	77

NOTE: Assets in 1999 dollars.

SOURCE: Report of Condition and Income.

In the following sections, we investigate trends in aggregate small business lending at U.S. banks. However, because aggregate data could conceal substantial variation in lending activity and focus, we also examine lending at banks of four different asset sizes: those with assets less than \$300 million; those with assets of \$300 million to less than \$1 billion; those with assets of \$1 billion to less than \$5 billion; and those with assets of \$5 billion and greater. All total asset and loan values are expressed in 1999 dollars, using the consumer price index to remove the effects of inflation. We use data at the organization level because intracompany transactions among banks that are part of a multibank holding company could make bank-level comparisons misleading (Strahan and Weston 1998). For example, Demsetz (1999) presents evidence that such banks are more likely to buy and sell loans than are independent banks or banks that are part of a one-bank holding company.³

Consolidation Trends

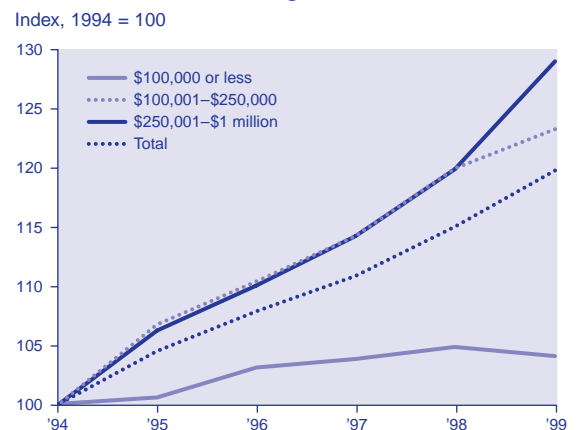
Table 1 indicates the consolidation trends in the industry over our analysis period by revealing banks' market shares in terms of total loans. Only the largest bank size classification recorded an increase in market share. Banks with assets of \$5 billion and above accounted for 72 percent of all loans in 1994; in 1999, this share increased to 77 percent. The other size classifications recorded declines in their loan shares, especially banks with assets of less than \$300 million.

Figure 1 shows how total small business lending and the three categories of loans have increased from 1994 through 1999.⁴ All categories have grown, with the exception of loans of \$100,000 or less, which declined slightly in

1999. These data are consistent with the available evidence that consolidation of the U.S. banking industry has not led to large declines in small business lending.

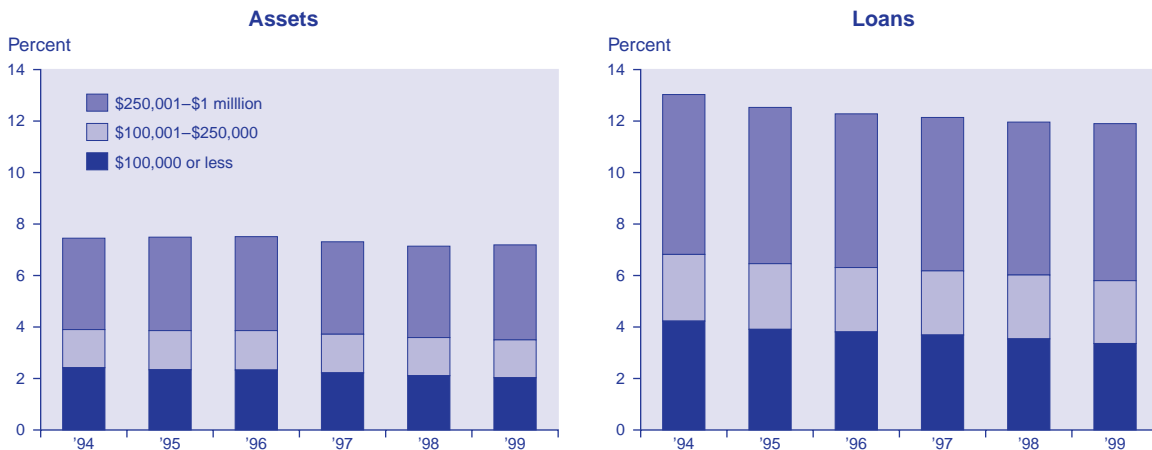
The portfolio shares of the three lending categories from 1994 through 1999 for all U.S. banks are displayed in Figure 2. We measure the shares using both total assets and total loans as the base. The overall asset share of small business lending has held steady at U.S. banks at close to 8 percent. However, when using total loans as the base, portfolio shares drop from 13 percent in 1994 to 11.9 percent in 1999, reflecting differences between small business loan growth and total loan growth at U.S. banks. While total small business lending has increased 20 percent since 1994 (in inflation-adjusted terms), it has not kept pace with overall loan growth, which increased 31 percent between 1994 and 1999.

Figure 1
Small Business Lending, 1994–99



SOURCE: Report of Condition and Income.

Figure 2
Small Business Lending Portfolio Shares in Percent of Assets and Loans, 1994–99

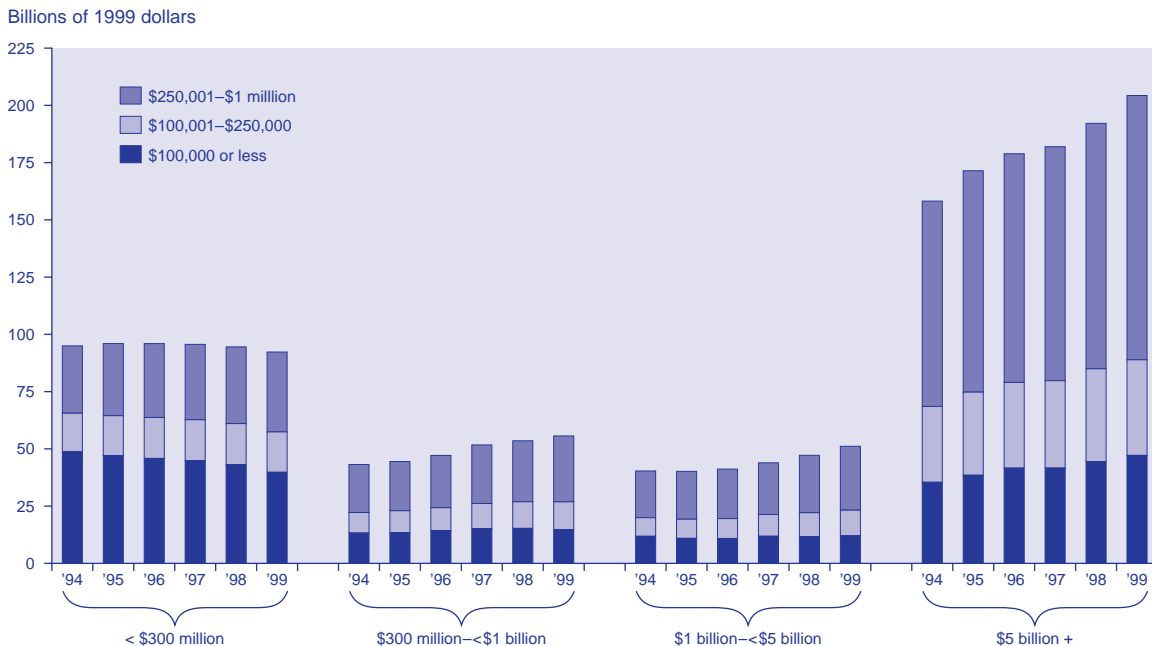


SOURCE: Report of Condition and Income.

Figure 3 highlights two general trends in small business lending over 1994–99 for the four bank size groups. The first trend is the growing presence of the largest banks in the small business loan market. While the value of loans controlled by the smallest-sized banks fell from \$95 billion in 1994 to \$39.8 billion in 1999, the holdings of banks with \$5 billion or more in assets increased from \$158.2 billion to \$204.3 billion. The middle-sized banks also show modest gains in holdings of small business loans.

The second trend of note in Figure 3 is the shifting focus of small business loans. For the smallest banks, the value of loans of \$100,000 or less decreased from \$48.7 billion in 1994 to \$39.8 billion in 1999, but loans greater than \$100,000 increased. For the middle-sized banks, business loans of less than \$100,000 increased between 1994 and 1999 but less so than the loans in the ranges of \$100,001–\$250,000 and \$250,001–\$1 million. The largest banks' holdings of loans of \$100,000 or less expanded grad-

Figure 3
Small Business Loans Outstanding by Bank Size, 1994–99



SOURCE: Report of Condition and Income.

Table 2

Banks' Ratio of Small Business Loans to Total Loans, 1994–99

Loan size	Loan share (percent)				
	All banks	Bank asset size			
		Less than \$300 million	\$300 million to less than \$1 billion	\$1 billion to less than \$5 billion	\$5 billion and greater
\$100,000 or less					
1994	4.23	15.17	7.59	5.23	1.90
1995	3.91	14.57	7.55	4.69	1.85
1996	3.81	14.13	7.66	4.63	1.88
1997	3.69	13.71	7.40	4.75	1.82
1998	3.54	13.42	7.19	4.59	1.82
1999	3.36	12.72	6.78	4.68	1.81
Change 1994–99	-20.57	-16.15	-10.67	-10.52	-4.73
\$100,001 to \$250,000					
1994	2.59	5.23	5.12	3.59	1.78
1995	2.54	5.36	5.35	3.58	1.75
1996	2.50	5.51	5.31	3.70	1.69
1997	2.49	5.47	5.36	3.81	1.66
1998	2.48	5.55	5.46	4.10	1.65
1999	2.44	5.64	5.56	4.31	1.60
Change 1994–99	-5.80	7.84	8.59	20.05	-10.11
\$250,001 to \$1 million					
1994	6.21	9.13	11.97	9.03	4.82
1995	6.06	9.71	12.06	8.96	4.65
1996	5.97	9.94	12.19	9.19	4.52
1997	5.96	10.07	12.48	9.06	4.46
1998	5.94	10.40	12.53	9.85	4.37
1999	6.10	11.15	13.22	10.80	4.43
Change 1994–99	-1.77	22.12	10.44	19.60	-8.09
All small business loans					
1994	13.03	29.52	24.68	17.85	8.50
1995	12.51	29.64	24.96	17.23	8.26
1996	12.28	29.58	25.17	17.52	8.09
1997	12.14	29.24	25.24	17.62	7.94
1998	11.96	29.37	25.18	18.54	7.84
1999	11.89	29.51	25.55	19.79	7.85
Change 1994–99	-8.75	-0.03	3.52	10.87	-7.65

NOTE: Assets in 1999 dollars.

SOURCE: Report of Condition and Income.

ually from \$35.4 billion in 1994 to \$47.2 billion in 1999. While these trends largely reflect U.S. banking industry consolidation, a more detailed examination of changes in lending shares also provides evidence that technology is changing the structure of small business lending.

TECHNOLOGY'S ROLE**Lending Focus**

Table 2 presents details on banks' share of total loans devoted to small businesses for 1994–99. We calculate the aggregate shares for each bank size classification as a group and for all banks combined. We focus on loan shares rather than asset shares to account for cyclical effects on lending. That is, during an upswing in

the business cycle, lending would tend to increase. This cyclical effect could cause various loan-to-asset ratios to rise independent of any change in banks' lending focus.

Our emphasis is on the smallest loans—those with outstanding amounts of \$100,000 or less—because they should show the most noticeable effects of credit scoring, given their similarity to consumer loans.

As shown in the table, for all banks combined, the aggregate ratio of loans of \$100,000 or less to total loans has declined more than 20 percent since 1994. A downward trend is also evident for the various bank size categories, especially the smallest. Banks with less than \$300 million in assets recorded an aggregate loan share of nearly 15.2 percent in 1994 but

Table 3

Banks' Average Small Business Loan Size by Bank Asset Size, 1994–99*(Thousands of dollars)*

Loan size	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	p-value
Banks with assets less than \$300 million							
\$100,000 or less	31.1	30.1	29.5	29.6	30.0	29.8	.000
Total small business loans	53.1	53.0	53.2	53.8	55.6	57.9	.000
Banks with assets \$300 million to less than \$1 billion							
\$100,000 or less	33.1	31.4	31.0	30.8	30.0	29.2	.000
Total small business loans	108.9	98.8	95.9	96.8	97.4	97.7	.007
Banks with assets \$1 billion to less than \$5 billion							
\$100,000 or less	34.9	32.7	31.3	29.7	29.9	28.3	.000
Total small business loans	126.9	127.9	123.6	112.9	115.5	110.3	.192
Banks with assets \$5 billion and greater							
\$100,000 or less	30.5	29.3	28.3	26.2	26.0	25.4	.033
Total small business loans	115.0	112.0	104.1	98.7	99.2	104.5	.593

NOTE: Assets in 1999 dollars.

SOURCE: Report of Condition and Income.

12.7 percent by 1999. The declines in loan shares at banks with assets greater than \$300 million were substantially less.

These results show the industry has reduced its lending focus on the smallest small business loans. This pattern could reflect less lending demand or less supply or a combination of both. As is clear from Table 2, though, the largest banks have reduced their emphasis on this loan category by a smaller amount than other organizations, which is consistent with the large banks' adoption of credit scoring for small business loans. The cost reductions made possible by credit scoring may have partially offset the forces otherwise causing the industry to cut back on the smallest loans.

The aggregate shares of loans of \$100,001 through \$1 million declined slightly for the entire set of banks. However, these loan shares tended to increase for all but the largest banks, indicating that the largest organizations' emphasis on the larger loan categories has not kept pace with other banks.

Finally, Table 2 shows that total small business lending, as a percent of total loans, declined for all banks as a group. However, the lending shares varied little at the smallest banks, increased a bit at the intermediate-sized institutions, and declined steadily at the largest banks.

These trends in lending share suggest larger banks are changing their small business lending focus relative to the smaller banks. While the smallest loans declined in importance

for all organizations, this decline was substantially less at large banks. At the same time, the smaller banks increased their emphasis on the larger loans, while large banks decreased their focus on these loans. Consequently, the gap in lending emphasis between large and small banks in the smallest loan category has narrowed, consistent with credit scoring models becoming more important. An examination of trends in the average size of small business loans can also help ascertain the growing relevance of credit scoring.

Average Loan Size

Because inflation would likely push loans above the \$100,000 cutoff, we would expect the share of the \$100,000 or less category to fall over time, as it has, especially at the smaller banks. One explanation for a more moderate decline in this category at larger banks is that the adoption of credit scoring models has offset this inflation effect.

To explore further the possible impact of such technology, we examine patterns of average loan size over time. Because the costs of offering smaller loans would tend to fall when credit scoring is employed, the average small business loan size should also fall. We calculate the average loan size for small business loans of \$100,000 or less and for total small business loans. These results appear in Table 3. The dollar value of small business loans was divided by the number of loans outstanding to calcu-

Table 4

Banks' Market Shares of Small Business Loans Outstanding by Asset Size, 1994–99*(Percent)*

Loan size	Percent of total small business loan category					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Banks with assets less than \$300 million						
\$100,000 or less	45	43	41	40	38	35
\$100,001–\$250,000	25	24	24	23	22	21
\$250,001–\$1 million	18	18	18	18	17	17
Total small business loans	28	27	26	26	24	23
Banks with assets \$300 million to less than \$1 billion						
\$100,000 or less	12	12	13	13	12	12
\$100,001–\$250,000	13	13	13	14	14	15
\$250,001–\$1 million	13	13	13	14	14	14
Total small business loans	13	13	13	14	14	13
Banks with assets \$1 billion to less than \$5 billion						
\$100,000 or less	11	10	10	10	10	11
\$100,001–\$250,000	12	12	12	12	13	13
\$250,001–\$1 million	13	12	12	12	13	13
Total small business loans	12	11	11	12	12	12
Banks with assets \$5 billion and greater						
\$100,000 or less	32	35	37	37	39	41
\$100,001–\$250,000	49	51	51	50	50	51
\$250,001–\$1 million	56	57	57	56	56	56
Total small business loans	47	49	49	49	50	51

NOTE: Assets in 1999 dollars. Shares might not total 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Report of Condition and Income.

late average loan amounts for each bank. These amounts were then averaged across organizations. The p -values are significance levels for F -statistics that test for differences in means over time.⁵

The average loan size decreases for loans of \$100,000 or less for all size groups. For banks with assets less than \$300 million, the average loan of \$100,000 or less fell from \$31,132 in 1994 to \$29,840 in 1999, while the average loan amount of all small business loans increased from \$53,092 to \$57,917.

The decreases in the average loan amounts in the \$100,000-and-under category are more substantial for organizations with over \$1 billion in assets. For organizations with assets of \$1 billion to less than \$5 billion, the average loan amount dropped from \$34,883 in 1994 to \$28,331 in 1999. For organizations with over \$5 billion in assets, the average loan amount dropped from \$30,461 in 1994 to \$25,421 in 1999. While we have not offered a direct test on the use of credit scoring models to lending activity, the declines in the average loan amounts, especially at larger banks, are consis-

tent with anecdotal evidence on the growing use of such technology.

**CONSOLIDATION AND TECHNOLOGY:
TRENDS IN MARKET SHARE**

An increase in the overall presence of larger banks in small business lending would be expected from the combined effects of consolidation and the greater use of credit scoring models. And calculations of the market shares of small business loans indicate substantial shifts in shares, especially between large and small banks and particularly in the smallest lending category. Table 4 contains the market shares of small business loans, classified by bank size, for 1994–99. The market shares of small business loans for the two intermediate-sized groups—banks with assets of \$300 million to less than \$1 billion and those with assets of \$1 billion to less than \$5 billion—have remained constant. The biggest shifts in market share have occurred at the largest and smallest banks and in the smallest loan category. In 1994, 45 percent of small business loans

of \$100,000 or less were held by banks with assets less than \$300 million, and 32 percent were held by banks with assets of \$5 billion and above. In 1999, the proportion of these loans held by the smallest banks had fallen to 35 percent while the proportion held by the largest banks had increased to 41 percent.⁶

These data on market shares are consistent with both a more consolidated banking industry and a greater role for technology in lending. The industry is becoming more concentrated, with the largest banks controlling a greater portion of loans, including small business loans. Consequently, small businesses have become more dependent on large banking organizations. And the sharp increase in the largest banks' market share of loans with outstanding amounts of \$100,000 or less could indicate a greater role for credit scoring technology in small business lending.

CONCLUSIONS

Consolidation and technological change have characterized the U.S. banking industry recently. Each of these has important implications for small business lending, which has grown steadily since 1994. Large banks' market share of small business lending has increased at the expense of smaller banks. The largest banks are making the greatest inroads with the smallest loans, and the gap in lending focus between large and small banks has narrowed in this area. Moreover, the average small business loan has declined in size. These results are consistent with advances in technology playing a larger role in small business lending. However, given the variety of regulatory and market forces that could also affect small business lending, we cannot be sure that advances in technology are the driving force behind the changes we have observed. Beyond consolidation, though, the role of technology is well worth considering when trying to understand changes in banks' lending to small businesses.

NOTES

The authors would like to thank Jeff Gunther and Bob Moore for helpful comments and suggestions.

- ¹ See Moore (1995) for evidence that the industry was consolidating before passage of interstate branching legislation. All data used in this paper are expressed at the organization level, but for simplicity, we use the terms bank and banking organization interchangeably.
- ² Because the data are based on the size of the loan rather than the size of the business, they are not a

perfect indicator of small business lending by banks. Also, the data are only for loans secured by nonfarm, nonresidential property and commercial and industrial loans, while bank credit to small businesses can take other forms, such as personal lines of credit and home equity loans. Throughout our analysis, we exclude any bank that did not report total loans for the year in question. Also, we exclude banks under five years of age because younger banks may exhibit unusual patterns in small business lending. See Goldberg and White (1998) and DeYoung, Goldberg, and White (1999).

- ³ Our conclusions are unchanged, however, if we use bank-level data.
- ⁴ Data on small business lending are available beginning in 1993. However, the 1993 data were found to contain errors. See Berger and Udell (1996, 576–77, footnote 6), and Peek and Rosengren (1998a, 802, footnote 3). Although revisions were made to these data, we begin our analysis in 1994 to avoid any possible data inconsistencies.
- ⁵ These tests are based on ANOVA methods to detect any statistically significant differences in the means in at least one year.
- ⁶ An alternative way to measure lending to small businesses is to examine market shares based on the number of loans outstanding rather than aggregate dollar amounts. This approach will provide additional insights if the average loan size is changing over time. When we measure market share based on the number of loans, the most notable changes in market share occur, once again, in the smallest lending category at both the largest and smallest institutions. In 1994, the smallest and largest banks both held 40 percent of the number of loans with original amounts of \$100,000 or less. In 1999, the smallest banks held only 19 percent of these loans, while the largest held 55 percent.

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