2025 CRA Small Business, Small Farm, and Community Development Lending Data Fact Sheet

Introduction & Background

This analysis is based on 2025 data compiled by the three Federal banking agency members of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) with Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) responsibilities — the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC)[1]. This analysis was conducted using data compiled for financial institutions reporting under the CRA regulations.

The CRA[2] was enacted by Congress in 1977 and is designed to encourage regulated financial institutions to help meet the credit needs of the local communities in which they are chartered, consistent with safe and sound operations. Depository institutions with total assets that meet a certain threshold are required to collect and report data regarding their small business and small farm lending and community development lending. The mandatory reporting threshold adjusts annually based on changes to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers and for 2025 was $1.609 billion.[3]

The small business and small farm lending data reported under the CRA regulations provide useful information about such lending, but they are less comprehensive than the data reported on home mortgage lending under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act. For example, the CRA data:

- include information on loans originated or purchased, but not on applications for loans that were not originated;
- indicate whether a loan is extended to a borrower with annual revenues of $1 million or less, but the data do not identify a borrower's annual revenues with any greater precision, nor do they include demographic information about borrower(s); and
- are aggregated into three categories based on loan size and reported at the census tract level, rather than loan-by-loan.

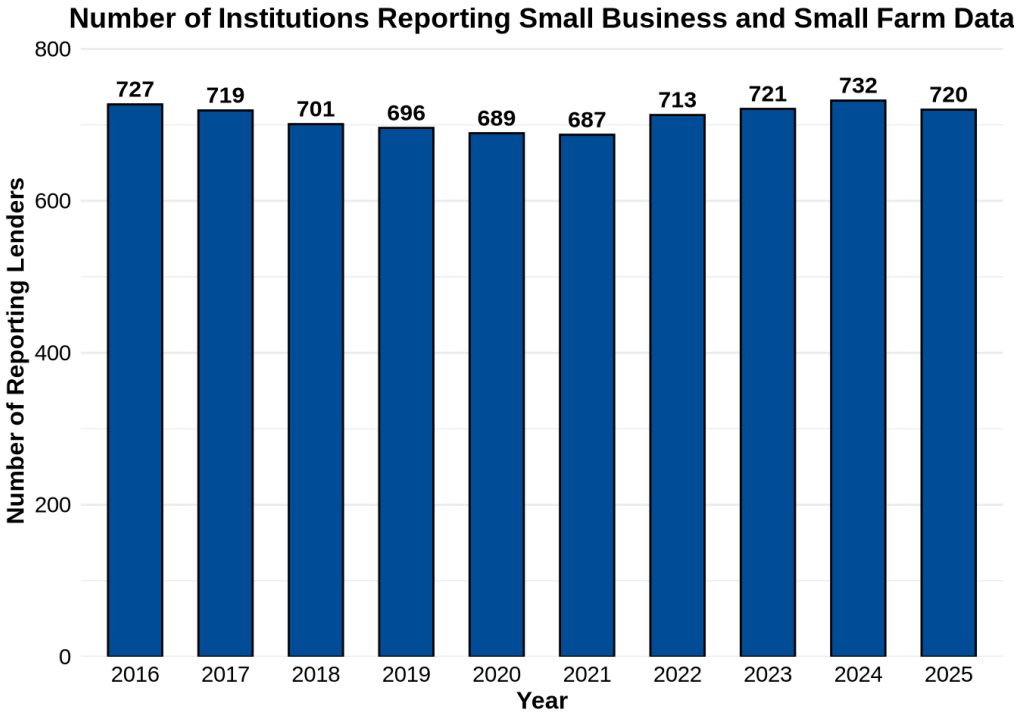
Certain considerations should be taken into account when reviewing and interpreting the CRA data. For example, depository institutions are asked to report the geographic location of the loan. If the proceeds of a small business loan are used in more than one location, the institution can record the loan location as either the address of the borrower's business headquarters or the location where the greatest portion of the proceeds are applied, as indicated by the borrower. However, these locations may have different socioeconomic characteristics.

Further, although the CRA data provide information on extensions of credit in a geographic area, they do not indicate the amount or nature of the overall demand for credit in that area. Consequently, caution should be used in drawing conclusions from analyses using only CRA data, as differences in loan volume across areas may reflect differences in local demand for credit. Indeed, CRA performance assessments by the supervisory agencies focus on evaluating the volume and distribution of lending in the context of local credit needs.

Finally, the CRA small business and small farm lending data reported each year cover only a portion of the credit extended to small businesses and small farms. Depository institutions that do not report CRA data and nonbank financial institutions not covered by the CRA, such as commercial finance companies, also extend such loans.

General Description of the 2025 Small Business and Small Farm Loan Data

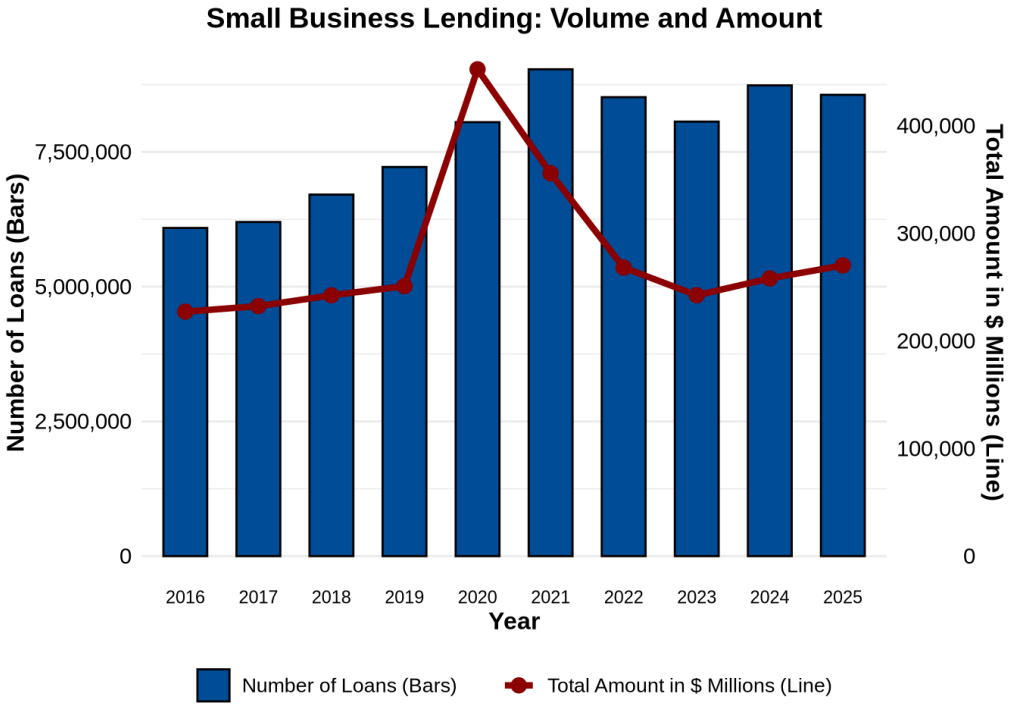
For 2025, a total of 720 lenders reported data about originations and purchases of small loans to businesses and farms (loans with original amounts of $1 million or less to small businesses or $500k or less to small farms), representing a 1.6 percent decrease from the 732 lenders reporting data for 2024 (see Table 1.1).[4] Of the 720 institutions reporting 2025 data, 63 had assets below the mandatory reporting threshold and reported either voluntarily or because they elected to be evaluated as a "large" institution during CRA examinations.

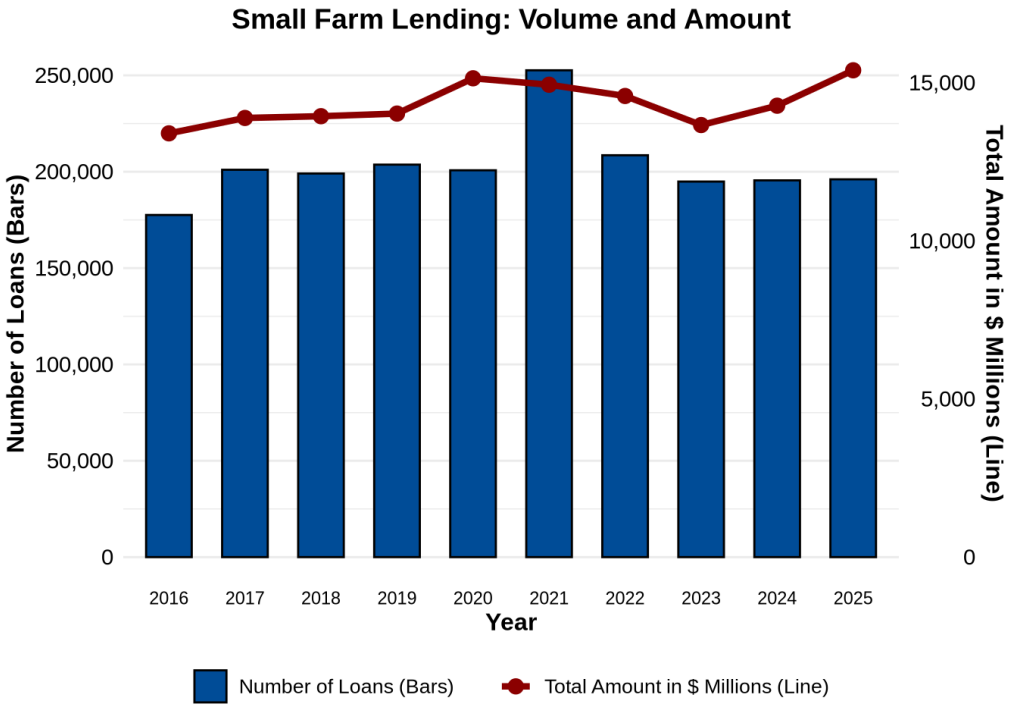


Small business and small farm lending reported in the CRA data covers a significant share of all small business and small farm lending by depository institutions. Analysis of data from Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income submitted by depository institutions indicates that CRA reporters account for 77.9 percent of small business loans outstanding (by dollar amount) and 36.4 percent of small farm loans outstanding (by dollar amount) at depository institutions. Larger institutions account for most of the reported lending. During 2025, financial institutions with assets of $1.609 billion or more (as of December 31, 2024) accounted for 99.9 percent of reported small business loan originations by loan count (99.4 percent by dollar amount). The very largest institutions – 153 reporters with assets of $10 billion or more – accounted for about 87.5 percent of CRA-reported small business loans originated by loan count in 2025 (69 percent by dollar amount) (see Table 3).

In the aggregate, nearly 9 million small business loans (originations and purchases) totaling over $291 billion were reported in 2025 (see Table 1.1). Of this total, 95.5 percent by loan count were originations (92.8 percent by dollar amount), and purchases accounted for 4.5 percent by loan count (7.2 percent by dollar amount). The total number of loans (including purchases) decreased by 1.6 percent, while the number of loans originated decreased by 2 percent relative to 2024. The dollar amount of small business loans originated increased by 4.7 percent.

Regarding small farm loans, about 198 thousand small farm loans (originations and purchases) were reported for 2025, totaling about $15.6 billion, an increase of about 0.068 percent by loan count and 7.5 percent by dollar amount in 2025 from 2024.





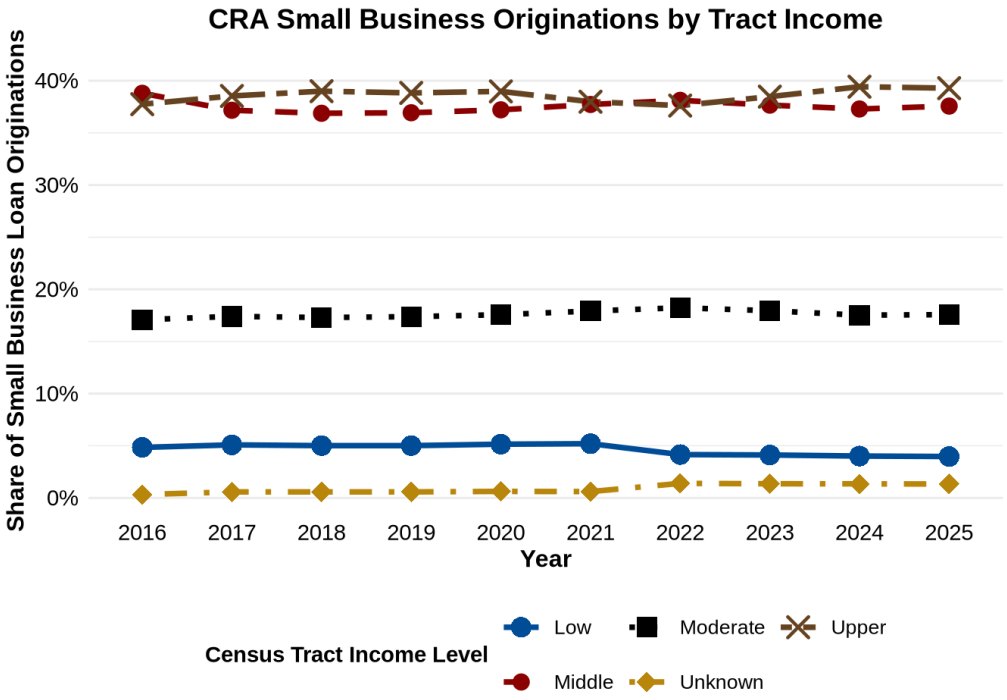
The CRA data provide information about the size of small business and small farm loans. For small business loans, the maximum loan size reported is $1 million; for small farm loans, the maximum is $500,000. Measured by number of loan originations, 94.6 percent of the small business loans and 77 percent of the small farm loans originated in 2025 were for amounts under $100,000 (see Table 2). The distribution differs for the dollar amount of loans originated; 43.2 percent of the small business loan dollars and 25.6 percent of the small farm loan dollars were extended through loans of less than $100,000 (see Table 2).

Loans to Smaller Businesses and Farms

The CRA data include information about loans to businesses or farms with revenues of $1 million or less. Overall, 52.4 percent of small business loan originations by loan count (34.1 percent by dollar amount) and 59.3 percent of reported small farm loan originations by loan count (61.9 percent by dollar amount) were extended to firms with revenues of $1 million or less (see Table 2).

The Geographic Distribution of Small Business and Small Farm Lending

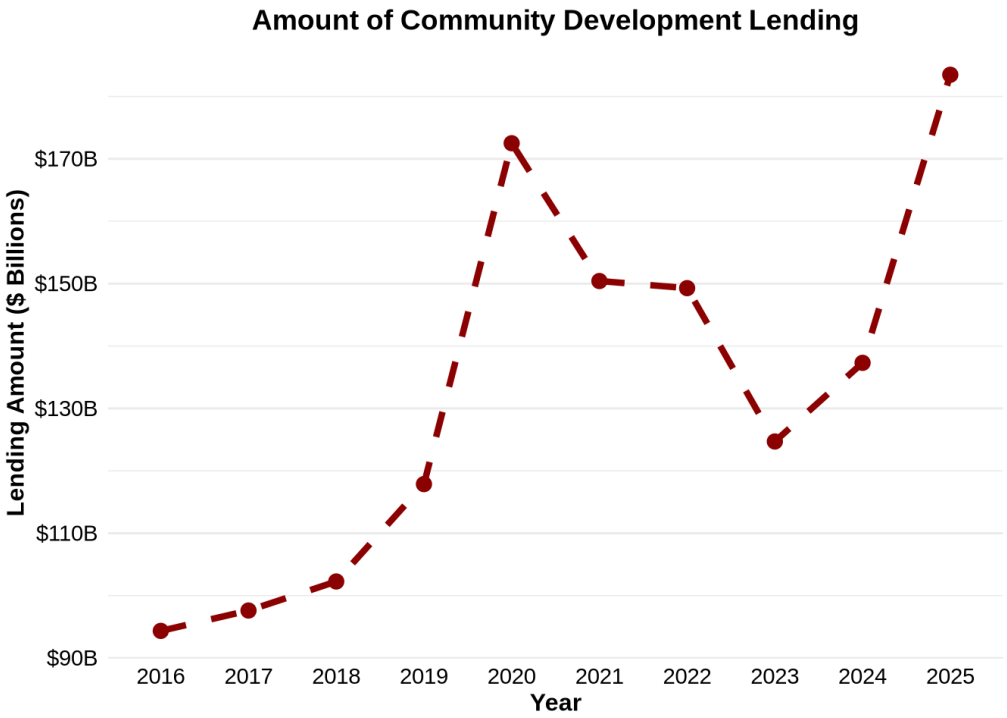
CRA performance assessments include an analysis of the distribution of small business and small farm loans across census tracts grouped into four relative income categories: low-, moderate-, middle-, and upper-income.[5] Overall, the distribution of small business loans across these categories partly reflects the distribution of population and businesses across these census tract categories, although lending activity in upper-income census tracts exceeds the share of businesses and population in these tracts (see Table 4).[6] For example, low-income census tracts include 5.3 and 4.6 percent of the population and businesses respectively, and accounted for 4 percent of small business loans by count and 4.4 percent of small business loans by loan amount in 2025.[7] Upper-income census tracts include 27.7 percent of the population and 34.7 percent of the businesses, and had about 39.3 percent of the small business loans by loan count and 37.7 percent by dollar amount in 2025. The share of reported loans (by loan count) going to low- and moderate-income tracts has remained relatively consistent over recent years, between about 22 and 23 percent.



Analysis of the CRA data shows that small business loans are heavily concentrated in metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), as are the bulk of the U.S. population and businesses (see Table 4). The majority of small farm loans were in non-MSA areas (see Table 5.1 and Table 5.2).

Community Development Lending

Institutions reporting CRA data also report the number and dollar amount of their community development loans. Among the 720 institutions reporting for 2025, 646 institutions reported community development lending activity (see Table 6). As in previous years, in 2025 lenders with assets that met or exceeded the mandatory reporting threshold ($1.609 billion in 2025) extended the vast majority of reported community development loans. Overall, lenders reported a combined total of almost $185 billion in community development loans in 2025, a 34 percent increase from the amount reported in 2024.



Footnotes

1. Beginning in 2026, the numbers cited in the Fact Sheet will include resubmitted data from prior years. This will lead to small changes in the data in the tables and text relative to previous years.↩
2. 12 U.S.C. 2901 *et seq.* The CRA is implemented by the OCC in 12 CFR part 25, the Board in 12 CFR part 228 (Regulation BB), and the FDIC in 12 CFR part 345.↩
3. FFIEC Reporting Criteria.↩
4. For the purposes of this table, reporters with assets of less than $250 million are categorized as ‘small’; reporters with assets at or above the CRA reporting asset threshold for the given year (see FFIEC Reporting Criteria) are categorized as ‘large’; and the remainder of reporting institutions are categorized as ‘medium’. As a consequence of amendments to the CRA regulations, beginning in September 2005, banking institutions with assets below the mandatory reporting threshold (and, beginning in October 2004, savings associations with assets below that threshold) are not required to collect or report data on their small business or small farm lending. However, institutions with assets below the mandatory reporting threshold may voluntarily collect and report such information. In addition, depository institutions must report the information if they elect to be evaluated as “large” institutions during CRA examinations.↩
5. For purposes of the regulations, a low-income census tract has a median family income that is less than 50 percent of the median family income for the broader area (the metropolitan area or metropolitan division, as appropriate, containing the tract or the entire non-metropolitan area of the state); a moderate-income census tract, 50 percent to less than 80 percent; a middle-income census tract, 80 percent to less than 120 percent; and an upper-income census tract, 120 percent or more. Data regarding census tract income categories are derived from the 2016-2020 American Community Survey. For more information refer to Census ACS↩
6. Beginning in 1998, institutions filing CRA data were allowed to report that the census tract location of a firm or farm receiving a loan was unknown. For 2025, about 0.3 percent of the reported number of small business loans and 0.1 percent of the amount included such a designation.↩
7. Data on the share of population across census tract income categories are derived from the 2016-2020 American Community Survey. Data on the share of businesses across census tract income categories are derived from information from Dun and Bradstreet files of businesses. Calculations exclude agricultural-related firms.↩