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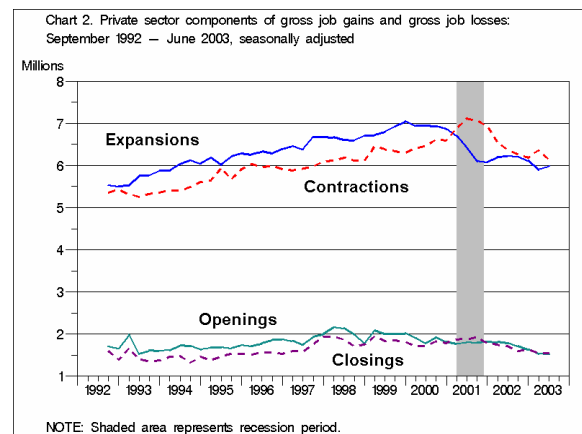
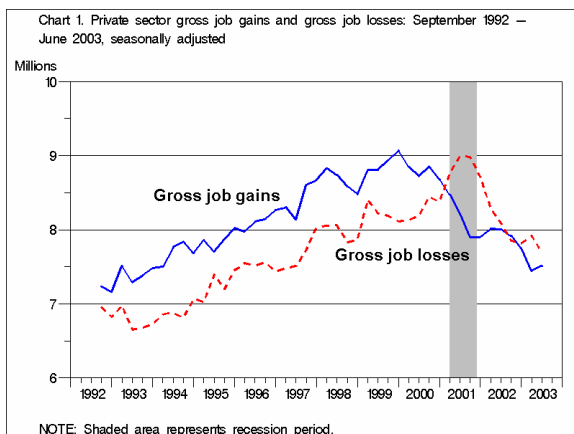
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS: SECOND QUARTER 2003

From March to June 2003, the number of job gains from opening and expanding establishments was 7.5 million, and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 7.7 million, according to preliminary data released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Expanding and contracting establishments accounted for most of the jobs gained and lost. (See charts 1 and 2.)



The change in the employment level over time is the net result of gross job gains and gross job losses that occur at establishments throughout the economy. Business Employment Dynamics statistics track these changes in employment at private business establishments from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. In this data series, gross job gains are defined as increases in employment resulting from expansions of employment at existing establishments or from the opening of establishments. Gross job losses are defined as declines in employment at existing establishments or from the closing of establishments. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment.

The data series on Business Employment Dynamics are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), also known as the ES-202 program. This program is a quarterly census of all establishments covered under state and federal unemployment insurance programs, representing about 98 percent of employment on nonfarm payrolls.

Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses

Opening and expanding private sector business establishments gained 7.5 million jobs in the second quarter of 2003, or 69,000 more than in the first quarter of 2003. This is the first over-the-quarter increase in gross job gains since the first quarter of 2002. Over the quarter, expanding establishments added 6.0 million jobs, while opening establishments added 1.5 million.

Gross job losses totaled 7.7 million in the second quarter of 2003, 229,000 fewer than in the first quarter of 2003. This is a return to the downward trend in gross job losses that was interrupted by a slight increase in the first quarter. In the second quarter of 2003, contracting establishments lost 6.1 million jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 1.6 million jobs. (See table A and chart 2.)

Table A. 3-month private sector gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Category	3 months ended				
	June 2002	Sept. 2002	Dec. 2002	Mar. 2003	June 2003
Gross job gains	8,010	7,922	7,746	7,441	7,510
At expanding establishments	6,223	6,208	6,114	5,904	5,988
At opening establishments	1,787	1,714	1,632	1,537	1,522
Gross job losses	8,091	7,851	7,816	7,919	7,690
At contracting establishments	6,372	6,257	6,189	6,361	6,140
At closing establishments	1,719	1,594	1,627	1,558	1,550
Net employment change ¹	-81	71	-70	-478	-180

¹ The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses. See the Technical Note for further information.

Rates of Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses

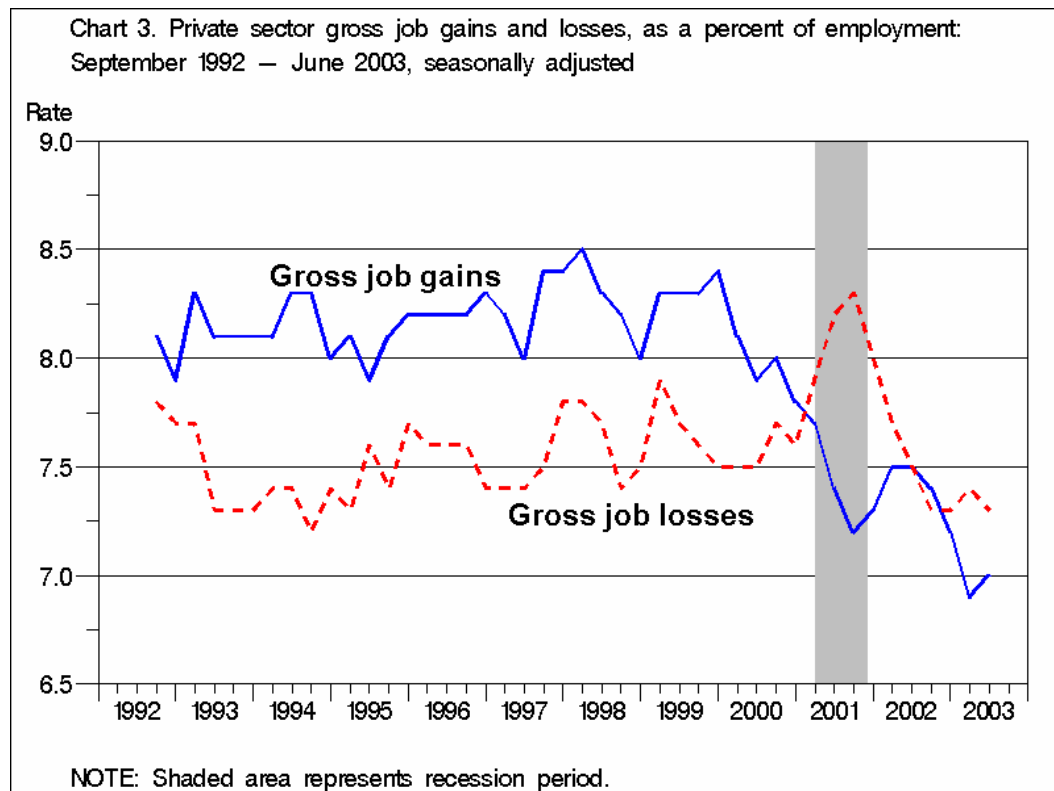
From March to June 2003, gross job gains represented 7.0 percent of private sector employment, while gross job losses represented 7.3 percent of private sector employment. (See chart 3 and table B.) These gross job gain and loss statistics demonstrate that a sizable number of jobs appear and disappear in the relatively short time frame of one quarter.

Table B. 3-month private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Category	3 months ended				
	June 2002	Sept. 2002	Dec. 2002	Mar. 2003	June 2003
Gross job gains	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.0
At expanding establishments	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6
At opening establishments	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Gross job losses	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3
At contracting establishments	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8
At closing establishments	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Net employment change ¹	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3

¹ The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses. See the Technical Note for further information.



Number of Establishments Gaining and Losing Employment

Out of 6.4 million active private sector establishments, a total of 1.8 million establishments gained jobs from March to June 2003. (See table C.) Of these, 1.5 million were expanding establishments and 332,000 were opening establishments. During the second quarter of 2003, 1.8 million establishments lost jobs. Of these, 1.5 million were contracting establishments and 337,000 were closing establishments. The statistics from tables A and C indicate that the average expanding establishment added 4.1 jobs during the quarter and the average contracting establishment lost 4.2 jobs during the quarter.

Table C. Number of private sector establishments by direction of employment change, seasonally adjusted
(In thousands)

Category	3 months ended				
	June 2002	Sept. 2002	Dec. 2002	Mar. 2003	June 2003
Establishments gaining jobs	1,794	1,805	1,798	1,756	1,783
Expanding establishments	1,447	1,460	1,453	1,420	1,451
Opening establishments	347	345	345	336	332
Establishments losing jobs	1,825	1,781	1,809	1,859	1,802
Contracting establishments	1,484	1,474	1,476	1,519	1,465
Closing establishments	341	307	333	340	337
Net establishment change ¹	6	38	12	-4	-5

¹ The net establishment change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments. See the Technical Note for further information.

More Information

For updates of the Business Employment Dynamics series, please refer to the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov>. For more information, please see the Technical Note of this release or the Business Employment Dynamics Web page at the BLS Web site <http://www.bls.gov/bdm>. Additional information about the Business Employment Dynamics data may be obtained by e-mailing BDMinfo@bls.gov.

Comparing Business Employment Dynamics Data with Current Employment Statistics and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Data

The net change in employment from Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data series will not match the net change in employment from the monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. The CES estimates are based on monthly surveys from a sample of establishments, while gross job gains and gross job losses are based on a quarterly census of administrative records. In addition, the CES has a different coverage, excluding the agriculture sector but including establishments not covered by the unemployment insurance program. The net over-the-quarter changes derived by aggregating component series in the BED data may be different from the net employment change estimated from the CES seasonally adjusted total employment series. The intended use of the BED statistics is to show the dynamic labor market flows that underlie the net changes in aggregate employment levels; data users who want to track net changes in aggregate employment levels over time should refer to CES data.

BED data have a more limited scope than the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data. The data in this release, in contrast to QCEW data, exclude government employees, private households (NAICS 814110), and establishments with zero employment. See the Technical Note for further information.

Technical Note

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data are a product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), or the ES-202 program. The BED data are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from existing quarterly state unemployment insurance (UI) records. Most employers in the U.S. are required to file quarterly reports on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI laws, and to pay quarterly UI taxes. The quarterly UI reports are sent by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) to BLS and form the basis of the Bureau’s establishment universe sampling frame. These reports also are used to produce the quarterly QCEW data on total employment and wages and the longitudinal BED data on gross job gains and losses. Other important Bureau uses of the UI reports are in the Current Employment Statistics

(CES) program. (See table below for differences between QCEW, CES, and BED.)

In the BED program, the quarterly UI records are linked across quarters to provide a longitudinal history for each establishment. The linkage process allows the tracking of net employment changes at the establishment level, which in turn allows the estimation of jobs gained at opening and expanding establishments and jobs lost at closing and contracting establishments.

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

The Bureau publishes three different establishment-based employment measures for any given quarter. Each of these measures—QCEW, BED, and CES—makes use of the quarterly

Summary of Major Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES Employment Measures

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 8.2 million employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.4 million private sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 400,000 employers
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly - 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly - 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly - Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level Future expansions will include data at the county, MSA, and state level by industry and size of establishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed locality data Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business cycle analysis Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions Future: employment expansion and contraction by size of establishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal national economic indicator Official time series for employment change measures Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

UI employment reports in producing data; however, each measure has a somewhat different universe coverage, estimation procedure, and publication product.

Differences in coverage and estimation methods can result in somewhat different measures of over-the-quarter employment change. It is important to understand program differences and the intended uses of the program products. (See table on previous page.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table.

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SESAs by employers. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the “Multiple Worksite Report,” which provides detailed information on the location of their establishments. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence. UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state.

Major exclusions from UI coverage are self employed workers, religious organizations, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

Gross job gains and gross job losses in this release are derived from longitudinal histories of over 6.4 million private sector employer reports out of 8.2 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the first quarter of 2003. Gross job gains and gross job losses data in this release do not report estimates for government employees or private households (NAICS 814110), and do not include establishments with zero employment over three quarters. Data from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands also are excluded from the national data. As an illustration, the table below shows, in millions of establishments, the number of establishments excluded from the gross job gains and gross job losses data in the fourth quarter 2002:

Number of active establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data	
	Millions
Total establishments ES-202 program	8.2
Excluded: Public sector	0.3
Private households	0.5
Zero employment	1.0
Establishments in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands	0.0*

Total establishments included in Business
Employment Dynamics data 6.4

*Approximately 48,000 establishments.

Concepts and methodology

The Business Employment Dynamics data measure the net change in employment at the establishment level. These changes come about in one of four ways. A net increase in employment can come from either *opening establishments* or *expanding establishments*. A net decrease in employment can come from either *closing establishments* or *contracting establishments*. *Gross job gains* include the sum of all jobs added at either opening or expanding establishments. *Gross job losses* include the sum of all jobs lost in either closing or contracting establishments. The net change in employment is the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses.

The formal definitions of establishment-level employment changes are as follows:

Openings. These are either establishments with positive third month employment for the first time in the current quarter, with no links to the prior quarter, or with positive third month employment in the current quarter following zero employment in the previous quarter.

Expansions. These are establishments with positive employment in the third month in both the previous and current quarters, with a net increase in employment over this period.

Closings. These are either establishments with positive third month employment in the previous quarter, with no employment or zero employment reported in the current quarter.

Contractions. These are establishments with positive employment in the third month in both the previous and current quarters, with a net decrease in employment over this period.

All establishment-level employment changes are measured from the third month of each quarter. Not all establishments change their employment levels; these establishments count towards estimates of total employment, but not for levels of gross job gains and gross job losses.

Gross job gains and gross job losses are expressed as rates by dividing their levels by the average of employment in the current and previous quarters. This provides a symmetric growth rate. The rates are calculated for the components of gross job gains and gross job losses and then summed to form their respective totals. These rates can be added and subtracted just as their levels can. For instance, the difference between the gross job gains rate and the gross job losses rate is the net growth rate.

The linkage process matches establishments' unique SESA identification numbers (SESA-ID). Between 95 to 97 percent of establishments identified as continuous from quarter to quarter are matched by SESA-ID. The rest are linked in one of three ways. The first method uses predecessor and successor information, identified by the States, which relates records with different SESA-IDs across quarters. Predecessor and successor relations can come about for a variety of reasons,

including a change in ownership, a firm restructuring, or a UI account restructuring. If a match cannot be attained in this manner, a probability-based match is used. This match attempts to identify two establishments with different SESA-IDs as continuous. The match is based upon comparisons such as the same name, address, and phone number. Third, an analyst examines unmatched records individually and makes a possible match.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, SESAs verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the levels of employment and the associated job flows undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in the weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence can be eliminated by adjusting these statistics from quarter to quarter. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity, easier to recognize. For example, the large number of youths taking summer jobs is likely to obscure other changes that have taken place in June relative to March, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. The adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

The employment data series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments are independently seasonally adjusted; net changes are calculated based on the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses. Similarly, the establishment counts data series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments are independently adjusted, and the net changes are calculated based on the difference between the number of opening and closing establishments. Additionally establishment and employment levels are independently seasonally adjusted to calculate the seasonally adjusted rates. Concurrent seasonal adjustment is run using X-12 ARIMA.

The net over-the-quarter change derived by summing the BED component series will differ from the net employment change estimated from the seasonally adjusted total private employment series from the CES program. The intended use of BED statistics is to show the dynamic labor market changes that underlie the net employment change statistic. As such, data users interested particularly in the net employment change and not in the gross job flows underlying this change should refer to CES data for over-the-quarter net employment changes.

Reliability of the data

Since the data series on Business Employment Dynamics are based on administrative rather than sample data, there are no issues related to sampling error. Nonsampling error, however, still exists. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, such as the employer submitting corrected employment data after the end of the quarter or typographical errors made by businesses when providing information. Such errors, however, are likely to be distributed randomly throughout the dataset.

Changes in administrative data sometimes create complications for the linkage process. This can result in overstating openings and closings while understating expansions and contractions. The BLS continues to refine methods for improving the linkage process to alleviate the effects of these complications.

Additional statistics and other information

Several other programs within BLS produce closely related information. The QCEW program, also known as the ES-202 program, provides both quarterly and annual estimates of employment by state, county, and detailed industry. News releases on quarterly county employment and wages and average annual pay by state and industry are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20212; telephone 202-691-6567; (<http://www.bls.gov/cew/>); (e-mail: CEWInfo@bls.gov).

The CES program produces monthly estimates of employment, its net change, and earnings by detailed industry. These estimates are part of the Employment Situation report put out monthly by BLS.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program provides monthly measures of job openings, as well as employee hires and separations.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral number: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Private sector gross job gains and job losses, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Year	3 months ended	Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	276	7,233	5,528	1,705	6,957	5,362	1,595
	December	344	7,162	5,504	1,658	6,818	5,428	1,390
1993	March	534	7,511	5,532	1,979	6,977	5,318	1,659
	June	636	7,290	5,757	1,533	6,654	5,260	1,394
	September	709	7,383	5,770	1,613	6,674	5,322	1,352
	December	754	7,481	5,876	1,605	6,727	5,357	1,370
1994	March	643	7,502	5,880	1,622	6,859	5,401	1,458
	June	880	7,761	6,033	1,728	6,881	5,400	1,481
	September	1,025	7,838	6,121	1,717	6,813	5,493	1,320
	December	614	7,682	6,044	1,638	7,068	5,602	1,466
1995	March	830	7,858	6,180	1,678	7,028	5,647	1,381
	June	307	7,705	6,020	1,685	7,398	5,934	1,464
	September	673	7,873	6,211	1,662	7,200	5,667	1,533
	December	570	8,023	6,287	1,736	7,453	5,916	1,537
1996	March	432	7,980	6,262	1,718	7,548	6,030	1,518
	June	594	8,111	6,329	1,782	7,517	5,961	1,556
	September	590	8,146	6,285	1,861	7,556	5,988	1,568
	December	827	8,267	6,390	1,877	7,440	5,906	1,534
1997	March	823	8,305	6,463	1,842	7,482	5,886	1,596
	June	627	8,139	6,386	1,753	7,512	5,924	1,588
	September	876	8,608	6,674	1,934	7,732	5,972	1,760
	December	642	8,673	6,674	1,999	8,031	6,098	1,933
1998	March	777	8,829	6,668	2,161	8,052	6,120	1,932
	June	677	8,739	6,601	2,138	8,062	6,191	1,871
	September	759	8,587	6,600	1,987	7,828	6,123	1,705
	December	619	8,482	6,704	1,778	7,863	6,115	1,748
1999	March	401	8,804	6,720	2,084	8,403	6,454	1,949
	June	587	8,806	6,803	2,003	8,219	6,383	1,836
	September	752	8,938	6,931	2,007	8,186	6,335	1,851
	December	950	9,066	7,046	2,020	8,116	6,303	1,813
2000	March	719	8,847	6,938	1,909	8,128	6,414	1,714
	June	534	8,723	6,938	1,785	8,189	6,463	1,726
	September	407	8,854	6,930	1,924	8,447	6,620	1,827
	December	301	8,680	6,867	1,813	8,379	6,594	1,785
2001	March	-281	8,474	6,700	1,774	8,755	6,883	1,872
	June	-782	8,217	6,413	1,804	8,999	7,115	1,884
	September	-1,080	7,898	6,104	1,794	8,978	7,060	1,918
	December	-808	7,902	6,083	1,819	8,710	6,930	1,780
2002	March	-276	8,013	6,200	1,813	8,289	6,545	1,744
	June	-81	8,010	6,223	1,787	8,091	6,372	1,719
	September	71	7,922	6,208	1,714	7,851	6,257	1,594
	December	-70	7,746	6,114	1,632	7,816	6,189	1,627
2003	March	-478	7,441	5,904	1,537	7,919	6,361	1,558
	June	-180	7,510	5,988	1,522	7,690	6,140	1,550

¹ Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and job losses, not seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Year	3 months ended	Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	32	6,695	5,186	1,509	6,663	5,253	1,410
	December	141	7,017	5,547	1,470	6,876	5,573	1,303
1993	March	-1,673	6,817	4,706	2,111	8,490	6,319	2,171
	June	3,266	8,712	6,929	1,783	5,446	4,234	1,212
	September	412	6,832	5,408	1,424	6,420	5,223	1,197
	December	580	7,345	5,921	1,424	6,765	5,483	1,282
1994	March	-1,573	6,762	5,027	1,735	8,335	6,423	1,912
	June	3,606	9,244	7,237	2,007	5,638	4,354	1,284
	September	664	7,236	5,726	1,510	6,572	5,401	1,171
	December	477	7,551	6,097	1,454	7,074	5,705	1,369
1995	March	-1,400	7,133	5,327	1,806	8,533	6,718	1,815
	June	3,062	9,135	7,182	1,953	6,073	4,807	1,266
	September	295	7,238	5,786	1,452	6,943	5,581	1,362
	December	492	7,913	6,371	1,542	7,421	5,990	1,431
1996	March	-1,878	7,297	5,430	1,867	9,175	7,173	2,002
	June	3,375	9,575	7,520	2,055	6,200	4,861	1,339
	September	134	7,433	5,822	1,611	7,299	5,901	1,398
	December	809	8,181	6,508	1,673	7,372	5,951	1,421
1997	March	-1,448	7,650	5,630	2,020	9,098	6,986	2,112
	June	3,342	9,577	7,565	2,012	6,235	4,875	1,360
	September	346	7,809	6,149	1,660	7,463	5,885	1,578
	December	727	8,621	6,830	1,791	7,894	6,118	1,776
1998	March	-1,613	8,204	5,819	2,385	9,817	7,247	2,570
	June	3,543	10,266	7,823	2,443	6,723	5,129	1,594
	September	150	7,741	6,045	1,696	7,591	6,049	1,542
	December	774	8,474	6,873	1,601	7,700	6,109	1,591
1999	March	-2,032	8,186	5,881	2,305	10,218	7,621	2,597
	June	3,485	10,362	8,076	2,286	6,877	5,311	1,566
	September	62	8,023	6,317	1,706	7,961	6,278	1,683
	December	1,097	9,032	7,208	1,824	7,935	6,298	1,637
2000	March	-1,607	8,208	6,097	2,111	9,815	7,532	2,283
	June	3,443	10,307	8,269	2,038	6,864	5,385	1,479
	September	-332	7,917	6,285	1,632	8,249	6,583	1,666
	December	400	8,628	6,986	1,642	8,228	6,622	1,606
2001	March	-2,622	7,880	5,924	1,956	10,502	8,018	2,484
	June	2,173	9,735	7,671	2,064	7,562	5,936	1,626
	September	-1,734	7,040	5,519	1,521	8,774	7,023	1,751
	December	-828	7,795	6,147	1,648	8,623	7,026	1,597
2002	March	-2,363	7,506	5,512	1,994	9,869	7,560	2,309
	June	2,704	9,512	7,463	2,049	6,808	5,317	1,491
	September	-618	7,059	5,605	1,454	7,677	6,223	1,454
	December	-148	7,629	6,151	1,478	7,777	6,318	1,459
2003	March	-2,669	6,868	5,187	1,681	9,537	7,483	2,054
	June	2,537	8,985	7,230	1,755	6,448	5,093	1,355

¹See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 3. Private sector gross job gains and losses, as a percent of employment¹, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change ²	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	0.3	8.1	6.2	1.9	7.8	6.0	1.8
	December	0.2	7.9	6.1	1.8	7.7	6.1	1.6
1993	March	0.6	8.3	6.1	2.2	7.7	5.9	1.8
	June	0.8	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.3	5.8	1.5
	September	0.8	8.1	6.3	1.8	7.3	5.8	1.5
	December	0.8	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.3	5.8	1.5
1994	March	0.7	8.1	6.3	1.8	7.4	5.8	1.6
	June	0.9	8.3	6.5	1.8	7.4	5.8	1.6
	September	1.1	8.3	6.5	1.8	7.2	5.8	1.4
	December	0.6	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.4	5.9	1.5
1995	March	0.8	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.3	5.9	1.4
	June	0.3	7.9	6.2	1.7	7.6	6.1	1.5
	September	0.7	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.4	5.8	1.6
	December	0.5	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.7	6.1	1.6
1996	March	0.6	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.6	6.1	1.5
	June	0.6	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.6	6.0	1.6
	September	0.6	8.2	6.3	1.9	7.6	6.0	1.6
	December	0.9	8.3	6.4	1.9	7.4	5.9	1.5
1997	March	0.8	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.4	5.8	1.6
	June	0.6	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.4	5.8	1.6
	September	0.9	8.4	6.5	1.9	7.5	5.8	1.7
	December	0.6	8.4	6.5	1.9	7.8	5.9	1.9
1998	March	0.7	8.5	6.4	2.1	7.8	5.9	1.9
	June	0.6	8.3	6.3	2.0	7.7	5.9	1.8
	September	0.8	8.2	6.3	1.9	7.4	5.8	1.6
	December	0.5	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.5	5.8	1.7
1999	March	0.4	8.3	6.3	2.0	7.9	6.1	1.8
	June	0.6	8.3	6.4	1.9	7.7	6.0	1.7
	September	0.7	8.3	6.4	1.9	7.6	5.9	1.7
	December	0.9	8.4	6.5	1.9	7.5	5.8	1.7
2000	March	0.6	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.5	5.9	1.6
	June	0.4	7.9	6.3	1.6	7.5	5.9	1.6
	September	0.3	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.7	6.0	1.7
	December	0.2	7.8	6.2	1.6	7.6	6.0	1.6
2001	March	-0.2	7.7	6.1	1.6	7.9	6.2	1.7
	June	-0.8	7.4	5.8	1.6	8.2	6.5	1.7
	September	-1.1	7.2	5.6	1.6	8.3	6.5	1.8
	December	-0.7	7.3	5.6	1.7	8.0	6.4	1.6
2002	March	-0.2	7.5	5.8	1.7	7.7	6.1	1.6
	June	0.0	7.5	5.8	1.7	7.5	5.9	1.6
	September	0.1	7.4	5.8	1.6	7.3	5.8	1.5
	December	-0.1	7.2	5.7	1.5	7.3	5.8	1.5
2003	March	-0.5	6.9	5.5	1.4	7.4	5.9	1.5
	June	-0.3	7.0	5.6	1.4	7.3	5.8	1.5

¹The rates measure gross job gains and gross job losses as a percentage of the average of the previous and current employment.

²See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 4. Private sector gross job gains and losses, as a percent of employment¹, not seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change ²	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	0.1	7.5	5.8	1.7	7.4	5.8	1.6
	December	0.2	7.8	6.2	1.6	7.6	6.2	1.4
1993	March	-1.8	7.7	5.3	2.4	9.5	7.1	2.4
	June	3.7	9.7	7.7	2.0	6.0	4.7	1.3
	September	0.4	7.4	5.9	1.5	7.0	5.7	1.3
	December	0.6	7.9	6.4	1.5	7.3	5.9	1.4
1994	March	-1.7	7.4	5.5	1.9	9.1	7.0	2.1
	June	3.9	10.0	7.8	2.2	6.1	4.7	1.4
	September	0.7	7.6	6.0	1.6	6.9	5.7	1.2
	December	0.5	7.9	6.4	1.5	7.4	6.0	1.4
1995	March	-1.5	7.5	5.6	1.9	9.0	7.1	1.9
	June	3.2	9.5	7.5	2.0	6.3	5.0	1.3
	September	0.3	7.4	5.9	1.5	7.1	5.7	1.4
	December	0.5	8.1	6.5	1.6	7.6	6.1	1.5
1996	March	-2.0	7.5	5.6	1.9	9.5	7.4	2.1
	June	3.5	9.8	7.7	2.1	6.3	4.9	1.4
	September	0.1	7.4	5.8	1.6	7.3	5.9	1.4
	December	0.9	8.2	6.5	1.7	7.3	5.9	1.4
1997	March	-1.5	7.6	5.6	2.0	9.1	7.0	2.1
	June	3.4	9.5	7.5	2.0	6.1	4.8	1.3
	September	0.4	7.6	6.0	1.6	7.2	5.7	1.5
	December	0.7	8.3	6.6	1.7	7.6	5.9	1.7
1998	March	-1.6	7.9	5.6	2.3	9.5	7.0	2.5
	June	3.4	9.8	7.5	2.3	6.4	4.9	1.5
	September	0.1	7.3	5.7	1.6	7.2	5.7	1.5
	December	0.8	8.0	6.5	1.5	7.2	5.7	1.5
1999	March	-1.9	7.8	5.6	2.2	9.7	7.2	2.5
	June	3.2	9.7	7.6	2.1	6.5	5.0	1.5
	September	0.0	7.4	5.8	1.6	7.4	5.8	1.6
	December	1.0	8.3	6.6	1.7	7.3	5.8	1.5
2000	March	-1.5	7.5	5.6	1.9	9.0	6.9	2.1
	June	3.2	9.5	7.6	1.9	6.3	4.9	1.4
	September	-0.2	7.2	5.7	1.5	7.4	5.9	1.5
	December	0.4	7.8	6.3	1.5	7.4	6.0	1.4
2001	March	-2.4	7.2	5.4	1.8	9.6	7.3	2.3
	June	2.0	8.9	7.0	1.9	6.9	5.4	1.5
	September	-1.6	6.4	5.0	1.4	8.0	6.4	1.6
	December	-0.8	7.2	5.7	1.5	8.0	6.5	1.5
2002	March	-2.2	7.1	5.2	1.9	9.3	7.1	2.2
	June	2.5	8.9	7.0	1.9	6.4	5.0	1.4
	September	-0.6	6.5	5.2	1.3	7.1	5.8	1.3
	December	-0.2	7.1	5.7	1.4	7.3	5.9	1.4
2003	March	-2.4	6.5	4.9	1.6	8.9	7.0	1.9
	June	2.4	8.5	6.8	1.7	6.1	4.8	1.3

¹See footnote 1, table 3.

²See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 5. Number of private sector establishments by direction of employment change, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Year	3 months ended	Net change ¹	Establishments gaining jobs			Establishments losing jobs		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	11	1,576	1,287	289	1,541	1,263	278
	December	24	1,591	1,294	297	1,534	1,261	273
1993	March	32	1,614	1,310	304	1,537	1,265	272
	June	26	1,631	1,337	294	1,521	1,253	268
	September	37	1,647	1,348	299	1,530	1,268	262
	December	23	1,655	1,365	290	1,544	1,277	267
1994	March	13	1,644	1,356	288	1,576	1,301	275
	June	29	1,700	1,390	310	1,570	1,289	281
	September	38	1,715	1,404	311	1,579	1,306	273
	December	13	1,693	1,394	299	1,613	1,327	286
1995	March	31	1,717	1,411	306	1,616	1,341	275
	June	26	1,697	1,390	307	1,640	1,359	281
	September	7	1,715	1,412	303	1,649	1,353	296
	December	23	1,726	1,409	317	1,656	1,362	294
1996	March	15	1,736	1,424	312	1,663	1,366	297
	June	22	1,745	1,426	319	1,674	1,377	297
	September	36	1,762	1,432	330	1,675	1,381	294
	December	35	1,787	1,455	332	1,673	1,376	297
1997	March	31	1,801	1,471	330	1,683	1,384	299
	June	18	1,783	1,463	320	1,702	1,400	302
	September	17	1,810	1,482	328	1,706	1,395	311
	December	9	1,818	1,482	336	1,736	1,409	327
1998	March	19	1,814	1,469	345	1,738	1,412	326
	June	56	1,841	1,487	354	1,706	1,408	298
	September	22	1,824	1,488	336	1,744	1,430	314
	December	2	1,831	1,512	319	1,730	1,413	317
1999	March	11	1,827	1,493	334	1,766	1,443	323
	June	-1	1,847	1,506	341	1,785	1,443	342
	September	16	1,860	1,510	350	1,783	1,449	334
	December	36	1,903	1,539	364	1,758	1,430	328
2000	March	24	1,882	1,525	357	1,810	1,477	333
	June	20	1,876	1,526	350	1,819	1,489	330
	September	23	1,879	1,520	359	1,821	1,485	336
	December	12	1,863	1,512	351	1,831	1,492	339
2001	March	5	1,849	1,502	347	1,841	1,499	342
	June	-3	1,811	1,473	338	1,861	1,520	341
	September	-8	1,774	1,435	339	1,878	1,531	347
	December	6	1,775	1,429	346	1,856	1,516	340
2002	March	4	1,786	1,444	342	1,834	1,496	338
	June	6	1,794	1,447	347	1,825	1,484	341
	September	38	1,805	1,460	345	1,781	1,474	307
	December	12	1,798	1,453	345	1,809	1,476	333
2003	March	-4	1,756	1,420	336	1,859	1,519	340
	June	-5	1,783	1,451	332	1,802	1,465	337

¹ Net change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments.

Table 6. Number of private sector establishments by direction of employment change, not seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Year	3 months ended	Net change ¹	Establishments gaining jobs			Establishments losing jobs		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	15	1,497	1,235	262	1,581	1,334	247
	December	37	1,577	1,282	295	1,514	1,256	258
1993	March	-61	1,481	1,189	292	1,735	1,382	353
	June	103	1,857	1,522	335	1,304	1,072	232
	September	37	1,565	1,295	270	1,572	1,339	233
	December	36	1,643	1,354	289	1,525	1,272	253
1994	March	-79	1,513	1,236	277	1,774	1,418	356
	June	110	1,928	1,575	353	1,349	1,106	243
	September	36	1,630	1,350	280	1,623	1,379	244
	December	27	1,683	1,384	299	1,594	1,322	272
1995	March	-61	1,585	1,291	294	1,812	1,457	355
	June	108	1,925	1,575	350	1,414	1,172	242
	September	6	1,627	1,355	272	1,694	1,428	266
	December	38	1,720	1,402	318	1,636	1,356	280
1996	March	-82	1,605	1,304	301	1,864	1,481	383
	June	108	1,975	1,612	363	1,446	1,191	255
	September	29	1,664	1,370	294	1,726	1,461	265
	December	52	1,787	1,451	336	1,650	1,366	284
1997	March	-67	1,669	1,351	318	1,884	1,499	385
	June	105	2,014	1,651	363	1,470	1,212	258
	September	9	1,706	1,415	291	1,761	1,479	282
	December	31	1,823	1,481	342	1,706	1,395	311
1998	March	-85	1,682	1,348	334	1,949	1,530	419
	June	145	2,077	1,678	399	1,472	1,218	254
	September	9	1,713	1,416	297	1,808	1,520	288
	December	29	1,842	1,514	328	1,695	1,396	299
1999	March	-92	1,695	1,372	323	1,978	1,563	415
	June	93	2,083	1,700	383	1,540	1,250	290
	September	-4	1,742	1,434	308	1,854	1,542	312
	December	70	1,917	1,541	376	1,719	1,413	306
2000	March	-82	1,751	1,406	345	2,022	1,595	427
	June	114	2,113	1,721	392	1,570	1,292	278
	September	-5	1,757	1,442	315	1,901	1,581	320
	December	53	1,878	1,512	366	1,791	1,478	313
2001	March	-104	1,720	1,386	334	2,050	1,612	438
	June	91	2,045	1,668	377	1,607	1,321	286
	September	-38	1,654	1,357	297	1,964	1,629	335
	December	50	1,788	1,426	362	1,819	1,507	312
2002	March	-102	1,659	1,330	329	2,034	1,603	431
	June	101	2,029	1,642	387	1,577	1,291	286
	September	4	1,685	1,383	302	1,865	1,567	298
	December	58	1,811	1,448	363	1,776	1,471	305
2003	March	-113	1,621	1,300	321	2,075	1,641	434
	June	86	2,021	1,652	369	1,558	1,275	283

¹See footnote 1, table 5.

**Table 7. Private sector establishments by direction of employment change, as a percent of total establishments¹,
seasonally adjusted**

(Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change ²	Establishments gaining jobs			Establishments losing jobs		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	0.2	29.5	24.1	5.4	28.8	23.6	5.2
	December	0.4	29.6	24.1	5.5	28.6	23.5	5.1
1993	March	0.6	29.8	24.2	5.6	28.4	23.4	5.0
	June	0.5	29.9	24.5	5.4	27.9	23.0	4.9
	September	0.6	30.0	24.6	5.4	27.9	23.1	4.8
	December	0.4	29.9	24.7	5.2	27.9	23.1	4.8
1994	March	0.2	29.6	24.4	5.2	28.4	23.4	5.0
	June	0.6	30.5	24.9	5.6	28.1	23.1	5.0
	September	0.6	30.5	25.0	5.5	28.2	23.3	4.9
	December	0.2	30.0	24.7	5.3	28.6	23.5	5.1
1995	March	0.6	30.3	24.9	5.4	28.4	23.6	4.8
	June	0.5	29.7	24.3	5.4	28.7	23.8	4.9
	September	0.1	29.9	24.6	5.3	28.8	23.6	5.2
	December	0.4	30.0	24.5	5.5	28.8	23.7	5.1
1996	March	0.3	30.0	24.6	5.4	28.7	23.6	5.1
	June	0.4	30.1	24.6	5.5	28.8	23.7	5.1
	September	0.7	30.2	24.5	5.7	28.6	23.6	5.0
	December	0.5	30.4	24.8	5.6	28.5	23.4	5.1
1997	March	0.5	30.5	24.9	5.6	28.5	23.4	5.1
	June	0.3	30.0	24.6	5.4	28.7	23.6	5.1
	September	0.3	30.3	24.8	5.5	28.6	23.4	5.2
	December	0.1	30.4	24.8	5.6	29.0	23.5	5.5
1998	March	0.3	30.2	24.5	5.7	28.9	23.5	5.4
	June	1.0	30.5	24.6	5.9	28.2	23.3	4.9
	September	0.3	30.0	24.5	5.5	28.7	23.5	5.2
	December	0.0	30.0	24.8	5.2	28.4	23.2	5.2
1999	March	0.2	29.9	24.4	5.5	28.9	23.6	5.3
	June	0.0	30.2	24.6	5.6	29.2	23.6	5.6
	September	0.3	30.3	24.6	5.7	29.0	23.6	5.4
	December	0.6	30.9	25.0	5.9	28.5	23.2	5.3
2000	March	0.4	30.4	24.6	5.8	29.2	23.8	5.4
	June	0.3	30.1	24.5	5.6	29.2	23.9	5.3
	September	0.3	30.0	24.3	5.7	29.1	23.7	5.4
	December	0.2	29.7	24.1	5.6	29.2	23.8	5.4
2001	March	0.1	29.4	23.9	5.5	29.2	23.8	5.4
	June	0.0	28.8	23.4	5.4	29.5	24.1	5.4
	September	-0.1	28.2	22.8	5.4	29.8	24.3	5.5
	December	0.1	28.2	22.7	5.5	29.5	24.1	5.4
2002	March	0.0	28.3	22.9	5.4	29.1	23.7	5.4
	June	0.1	28.4	22.9	5.5	28.8	23.4	5.4
	September	0.6	28.4	23.0	5.4	28.0	23.2	4.8
	December	0.2	28.2	22.8	5.4	28.3	23.1	5.2
2003	March	0.0	27.5	22.2	5.3	29.0	23.7	5.3
	June	-0.1	27.8	22.6	5.2	28.2	22.9	5.3

¹The rates measure establishments gaining or losing jobs as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter total number of establishments.

²See footnote 1, table 5.

Table 8. Private sector establishments by direction of employment change, as a percent of total establishments¹, not seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change ²	Establishments gaining jobs			Establishments losing jobs		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	0.3	27.9	23.0	4.9	29.4	24.8	4.6
	December	0.7	29.2	23.7	5.5	28.1	23.3	4.8
1993	March	-1.2	27.5	22.1	5.4	32.3	25.7	6.6
	June	1.9	34.3	28.1	6.2	24.1	19.8	4.3
	September	0.7	28.4	23.5	4.9	28.5	24.3	4.2
	December	0.6	29.6	24.4	5.2	27.5	22.9	4.6
1994	March	-1.4	27.4	22.4	5.0	32.0	25.6	6.4
	June	2.0	34.8	28.4	6.4	24.3	19.9	4.4
	September	0.7	28.9	23.9	5.0	28.8	24.5	4.3
	December	0.5	29.7	24.4	5.3	28.1	23.3	4.8
1995	March	-1.1	28.0	22.8	5.2	32.1	25.8	6.3
	June	1.9	33.9	27.7	6.2	24.9	20.6	4.3
	September	0.1	28.2	23.5	4.7	29.4	24.8	4.6
	December	0.7	29.8	24.3	5.5	28.3	23.5	4.8
1996	March	-1.5	27.8	22.6	5.2	32.4	25.7	6.7
	June	1.9	34.2	27.9	6.3	25.0	20.6	4.4
	September	0.5	28.4	23.4	5.0	29.4	24.9	4.5
	December	0.9	30.3	24.6	5.7	27.9	23.1	4.8
1997	March	-1.1	28.3	22.9	5.4	31.9	25.4	6.5
	June	1.7	34.0	27.9	6.1	24.9	20.5	4.4
	September	0.2	28.5	23.6	4.9	29.4	24.7	4.7
	December	0.5	30.3	24.6	5.7	28.4	23.2	5.2
1998	March	-1.4	28.1	22.5	5.6	32.6	25.6	7.0
	June	2.4	34.5	27.9	6.6	24.4	20.2	4.2
	September	0.2	28.1	23.2	4.9	29.6	24.9	4.7
	December	0.5	30.1	24.7	5.4	27.7	22.8	4.9
1999	March	-1.5	27.8	22.5	5.3	32.4	25.6	6.8
	June	1.5	34.2	27.9	6.3	25.3	20.5	4.8
	September	-0.1	28.3	23.3	5.0	30.2	25.1	5.1
	December	1.2	31.0	24.9	6.1	27.7	22.8	4.9
2000	March	-1.3	28.3	22.7	5.6	32.7	25.8	6.9
	June	1.8	34.0	27.7	6.3	25.3	20.8	4.5
	September	-0.1	28.0	23.0	5.0	30.3	25.2	5.1
	December	0.8	29.8	24.0	5.8	28.5	23.5	5.0
2001	March	-1.7	27.4	22.1	5.3	32.7	25.7	7.0
	June	1.4	32.6	26.6	6.0	25.7	21.1	4.6
	September	-0.6	26.2	21.5	4.7	31.1	25.8	5.3
	December	0.8	28.3	22.6	5.7	28.7	23.8	4.9
2002	March	-1.6	26.3	21.1	5.2	32.3	25.5	6.8
	June	1.6	32.1	26.0	6.1	25.0	20.5	4.5
	September	0.0	26.4	21.7	4.7	29.3	24.6	4.7
	December	0.9	28.3	22.6	5.7	27.8	23.0	4.8
2003	March	-1.8	25.4	20.4	5.0	32.5	25.7	6.8
	June	1.4	31.7	25.9	5.8	24.4	20.0	4.4

¹See footnote 1, table 7.

²See footnote 1, table 5.