



Office of Advocacy

A Voice for Small Business

Small Business Economic Indicators for 2002

A reference guide to the latest data on small business activity, including state and industry data

June 2003

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Office of Advocacy
U.S. Small Business Administration
Washington, D.C.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After the economic contraction of 2001, the year 2002 began with little momentum. Negative stories dominated the economic news in 2002: corporate accounting scandals, the return of high energy costs, federal finances, looming military actions. This gloomy picture played itself out in lost confidence and declining equity markets. Nevertheless, the economy showed encouraging signs. Most notably, output (or GDP) continued to grow throughout the year. In addition, prices stayed relatively level, with inflation rising just 1.6 percent. Employment conditions, which are often viewed as lagging behind economic conditions, remained weak; about 1.5 million jobs in the nonfarm private sector were lost, and unemployment rose to 5.8 percent.

Although reports were gloomy, 2002 may be remembered as the launch pad for expansion. By the fourth quarter of 2002, five consecutive quarters of real GDP increases had been recorded, a welcome turnabout from the contraction of 2001.

There were some signs that the small firm sector began to recover from the hard knocks of 2001. The number of businesses that filed for bankruptcy decreased in 2002, proprietor's income rose 4 percent, and self-employment rose throughout the year.

Small businesses as a group remained cautious. Although many banks quit tightening their lending standards, demand for loans decreased as well. Caution was also apparent in the restrained growth of new employer firms—they rose only 0.9 percent over the previous year. Employer firm closures increased 2.9 percent, but this was only slightly higher than the average of the previous five years.

SMALL BUSINESS IN THE U.S. ECONOMY

To put the year that small business had in perspective, it is necessary to understand how small businesses fit into the U.S. economy.¹ Why do small firms exist? Small business owners either enjoy the lifestyle (being their own boss), are trying to take advantage of a business opportunity, or both. To go into business, these owners must overcome various barriers to entry (obtaining start-up financing or machinery, complying with regulations, and so forth). To stay in business, they have to figure out how to offer goods and services at competitive prices. Many such firms remain small because of lifestyle choices, industry characteristics, or financial constraints. But in being small, owners can enjoy the business owner's lifestyle while limiting losses and trying out new ideas, services, or products. When small firms develop new ideas, they help the economy evolve by providing more efficient uses of resources. In addition, this threat of new competition from potential entrants challenges established firms to become more efficient.

Overall, small businesses are the stock from which large businesses emerge, the first job of many new workers, and the opportunity for their owners to achieve the American Dream. Small firms represent about 99 percent of employers, employ about half of the private sector workforce and are responsible for about two-thirds to three-quarters of the net new jobs.

While small firms contribute substantially to the growth of the economy, the number of small firms does not change dramatically over time. This is because the process of growth and churning entails some small firms becoming large firms and some large firms shrinking into small ones.²

¹ The Office of Advocacy often defines a small firm as one with fewer than 500 employees. Industry definitions are available from SBA's Office of Size Standards (www.sba.gov/size).

² Some large firms do shrink into small firms during a recession and then grow back into large firms; this is a relatively rare occurrence, however.

SMALL BUSINESS IN THE YEAR 2002

The U.S. economy began to revive in 2002 after struggling in 2001. Real GDP increased 2.4 percent with inflation under control. These encouraging signs were dampened by a slower fourth quarter GDP increase (an annual rate of 1.4 percent) and private sector employment losses. (See Table I.) While the economy began to expand again, concerns about stagnant growth remained.

The small business sector also showed signs of awakening after a lackluster 2001.³ A weak labor market often leads to rising self-employment, a situation that occurred in 2002.

In addition, the number of business bankruptcies declined slightly from the previous year, indicating that business casualties may have peaked. The increased economic optimism shown in the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) small business optimism index in 2002 was another sign of strength. (See Table II.)

These positive economic signs suggest that a transition from economic contraction to expansion may have been taking place in 2002. It is not uncommon, however, for announcements of economic recovery to lag

Table I: Output and Employment, 2000 – 2002

Year	Quarter	Real GDP (Billions of 1996 dollars)	NonfarmPrivate Employment (thousands)
2002	4	9,520	109,434
	3	9,486	109,574
	2	9,392	109,505
	1	9,363	109,594
2001	4	9,249	110,034
	3	9,186	111,385
	2	9,193	111,711
2000	1	9,230	111,886
	4	9,244	111,669
	3	9,219	111,083
	2	9,206	110,725
	1	9,097	110,195

Note: Employment is seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table II: Small Business Indicators, 2000 – 2002

Year	Quarter	Self- Employment (thousands)	Business Bankruptcies	NFIB Optimism Index (86=100)
2002	4	10,006	38,540	100.4
	3	9,765	39,091	99.5
	2	9,535	39,201	102.2
	1	9,296	39,845	100.8
2001	4	9,721	40,099	96.3
	3	9,983	38,490	98.5
	2	9,943	37,135	98.4
2000	1	9,678	35,992	96.5
	4	9,699	35,472	99.4
	3	10,095	36,065	101.1
	2	10,046	36,910	100.5
	1	9,788	38,109	103.6

Note: Self-employment figures are based on a monthly average of primary self-employed. Bankruptcies are 12-month figures based on the ending quarter.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; and National Federation of Independent Business, *Small Business Economic Trends*.

³ Data that distinguish between the growth of small and large firms is only available from the U.S. Census Bureau with a lag of a few years, making it difficult to evaluate the current situation. However, when the economy gained momentum after the previous downturn in the early 1990s, firms with fewer than 500 employees increased their net employment in the first year after the recession, while large firms continued to shrink.

behind the actual turnaround because of data delays. For example, the National Bureau of Economic Research announced the end of the recession of the early 1990s twenty-one months after the fact.

The Number of Businesses and Turnover

In 2002, there were 22.9 million businesses in the United States. These consisted of both non-employer and employer businesses, which often react differently to the same economic stimuli. This proved to be the case in 2002, as the number of non-employers tended to rise while employer firms showed a slight decline.⁴ Although the annual self-employment figure dropped 1.8 percent from 2001 to 2002 (continuing a recent trend), it increased from the first quarter through the fourth quarter.⁵ Sole proprietorships rose 2.9 percent in 2002, to 18.4 million.⁶

Data from the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration show decreases in the number of employers in 2001 and 2002.⁷ Negative territory had not been seen since 1991. Using data from the Department of Labor and Census Bureau, the Office of Advocacy estimates that there were 5.6 million employers in 2002. (See Table 2.)

The 2002 decline in the number of employers is the result of an estimated 550,100 employer firm births and 584,500 employer terminations. However, the number of new employer firms rose this past year after a decline in 2001—an encouraging reversal. (See Table 3.)

Business Bankruptcies

While personal bankruptcies reached a new record in 2002, business bankruptcies declined by 38,155, or 3.9 percent, from 2001. This decline is another signal that small businesses as a group may be beyond the worst.

⁴ In a downturn, one would expect the number of non-employers to increase as job opportunities are not as prevalent and/or lucrative as they are in better times. These "one-person shops" can also fill niche markets left open by firms that are cutting back. The number of employer firms, on the other hand, would likely decrease in a downturn as existing non-employers would struggle to grow into employers and existing employers would struggle to stay afloat.

⁵ Non-employers are best measured by the U.S. Census Bureau, but this data is available with a lag of a few years. See <http://www.sba.gov/advo/stats/data.html> or <http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>.

⁶ Small differences among self-employment (a measure of the monthly average by primary occupation) and sole proprietorships (a tax status) are to be expected, but it is unclear why self-employment has been declining in recent years while sole proprietorships have been increasing.

⁷ Employers are also best measured by the U.S. Census Bureau but similar to non-employers, the data has a lag of a few years. See <http://www.sba.gov/advo/stats/data.html> or <http://www.census.gov/csd/susb/susb.htm>.

It is not surprising to see business bankruptcies down with sales essentially up and costs essentially under control. Retail and wholesale sales were both up from the previous year, and manufacturing was essentially flat after a large loss in 2001. Compensation, which is a proportionately large cost to small firms as they are often labor intensive, rose 2.1 percent and interest rates were down. As frequently happens in economic downturns, industrial cuts (including plant or entire firm closings) may have removed inefficient operations, thus increasing productivity.

Financing

The combined trends of tightened bank lending standards and decreased demand for loans by small businesses, which emerged in the late 1990s, continued into 2002. The rate of bank tightening and weakened demand decreased in early 2002 only to pick up again near the end of 2002. Overall, bank commercial and industrial loans declined 6.5 percent compared to the previous year. Small firms that did acquire loans during 2002 likely enjoyed low interest rates. Because of the Federal Reserve Bank's action in late 2002 to lower the federal funds rate, the prime rate dropped to 4.25 percent, a level not seen in many readers' lifetimes.

Equity Markets

Bank financing is very important to new and very small business. Growing businesses and larger ones often depend on equity financing. The equity markets continued to struggle in 2002, as they had for the previous three years, as markets retreated to their levels of about six years ago. The markets may have bottomed out, as the Standard & Poor's and NASDAQ indexes both grew during fourth quarter 2002.

Employment Trends

Employment news remained gloomy, since strong firms and finances are needed for hiring. Economic reviewers have pointed out, in referring to the current state of the U.S. economy, that employment gains generally lag behind other indicators.⁸ This was borne out by the numbers in 2002. Unemployment rose by about one percentage point to 5.8 percent. This represented a decline of 1.5 million private sector jobs.

Employment in manufacturing, services, and retail trade tend to drive the overall employment figures, since these three major industries represent about three-quarters of private employment. (See Table 11.) Manufacturing lost 1 million jobs in 2002, and employment in this sector dropped below 17 million for

⁸ See <http://www.nber.org/cycles/recessions.html>.

the first time since 1963. This decline is the result of a longer term trend, independent of economic performance in 2002. Manufacturing employment peaked in 1979 and has declined ever since. Real manufacturing output has increased since the 1960s due to continuous productivity gains. Jobs lost in manufacturing were more than made up for by the boom in the service industry and the information revolution of the last decades of the 20th century.

Although service sector employment continued to grow in 2001 and 2002, the effects of the recent slowdown are actually more serious in this sector. During the 1990s, the service sector added an average of 1.2 million jobs per year. Over the last two years, however, it has added only 0.2 million new jobs per year, on average. This recent increase was the result of health services. The economy's current employment struggles appear to be a product of the stalled information revolution, rather than of short-term manufacturing woes.

The employment level in retail trade in 2002 fell below the level in 2000. In fact, struggles were widespread; only three of the nine major industry groups—agricultural services; FIRE (finance, insurance, and real estate); and services—had employment gains in 2002. Needless to say, laid-off workers and new labor force entrants who were unable to find work in 2002 met with a tough job market. But even with overall employment declining, wages and benefits rose in 2002.

Insurance—A Small Business Challenge in 2002

According to the National Federation of Independent Business, taxes were the leading small business problem entering 2002 and the cost/availability of insurance (mainly health) led by the end of the year. Insurance cost and availability was hit hard by the increasing threat of terrorism and accelerating healthcare costs.⁹ The Employee Benefit Research Institute conducted a survey that showed that small firms were trying to deal with the health insurance problem by passing on costs to employees.¹⁰ Small firms' insurance decisions were highly price sensitive, and small businesses tended to respond to price increases by changing or dropping coverage. The survey also showed that about one-third of those not offering coverage could be enticed to do so through lower costs.

⁹ National Federation of Independent Business, *Small Business Economic Trends*, February 2002; January 2003.

¹⁰ Paul Fronstin and Ruth Helman, *Small Employers and Health Benefits: Findings From the 2002 Small Employer Health Benefits Survey*, Employee Benefits Research Institute, January 2003.

Conclusion

The most reliable economic indicators of the start of an economic upturn are the consistent expansion of output and the improved financial situation for firms. Nonfarm sole proprietors' income increased 4.9 percent, and corporate profits increased 7.6 percent, giving owners the finances and confidence to expand their firms. This provided momentum and optimism for the struggling U.S. economy as it entered 2003.

INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA

This report presents the status of small firms in 2002 and makes current data on small firms more accessible to the public, policymakers and researchers. It lists the number of businesses, new employer firms, business terminations, bankruptcies, and lending terms and standards for 2002 and years prior. Because very little current economic data has been collected that distinguishes between small and large firms, estimates and proxies are often used. For instance, the total number of U.S. businesses is used as an indicator of the number of small businesses since more than 99 percent of all U.S. firms are small! (In fact, 99.7 percent of America's 5.7 million employer firms in 2000 had fewer than 500 employees.) Consequently, data that are based on the number of firms indicate small business status. Data on the financial side are not disaggregated by firm size, and small firms represent only about half of the financial totals, making financial indicators difficult to interpret.

DATA TABLES

This report's thirteen tables provide a wealth of data to show the status of small firms in 2002. Below is a description of each table. Where appropriate, information is shown at the state or industry level, as well as the national macroeconomic level.

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Table 13 Bank Lending Information by Size of Firm, 1991–2002 28

Financing is the lifeline for many small firms. This table illustrates the availability and demand for credit for small firms.

Table 1 Macroeconomic Indicators, 1990 - 2002

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 2001-2002
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (billions of dollars) (1)						
Current dollars	5,803.2	7,400.5	9,824.6	10,082.2	10,446.2	3.6
Constant dollars (billions of 1996 dollars)	6,707.9	7,543.8	9,191.4	9,214.5	9,439.9	2.4
Personal consumption expenditures	3,831.5	4,969.0	6,683.7	6,987.0	7,303.7	4.5
Sales (billions of dollars) (2)						
Manufacturing	242.7	284.5	343.7	324.8	321.3	(1.1)
Wholesale trade	149.5	176.2	228.5	225.7	229.3	1.6
Retail trade	153.7	188.2	254.9	264.0	272.2	3.1
Income (billions of dollars)						
Compensation of employees (3)	3,351.0	4,202.5	5,723.4	5,874.9	5,977.4	1.7
Nonfarm proprietors' income	349.9	475.5	692.2	708.8	743.7	4.9
Farm proprietors' income	31.1	22.2	22.6	19.0	12.9	(32.1)
Corporate profits (4)	408.6	668.8	788.1	731.6	787.4	7.6
Output and productivity (business sector indexes, 1992=100)						
Output	98.6	111.5	140.0	139.8	143.5	2.6
Hours of all persons worked	102.6	108.7	119.7	118.2	115.9	(1.9)
Productivity (output per hour)	96.1	102.6	116.9	118.2	123.8	4.7
Employment and compensation						
Nonfarm private employment (millions) (3)	91.1	97.9	111.0	111.0	109.5	(1.3)
Unemployment rate (percent)	5.6	5.6	4.0	4.7	5.8	23.4
Total compensation cost index (Dec.) (June 1989=100)	107.0	126.7	150.9	157.2	162.3	3.2
Wage and salary index (Dec) (June 1989=100)	106.1	123.1	147.7	153.3	157.5	2.7
Employee benefits cost index (Dec.) (June 1989=100)	109.4	135.9	158.6	166.7	174.6	4.7
Bank loans, interest rates, and yields						
Bank commercial & industrial loans (billions of dollars)	641.2	724.2	1,088.3	1,031.3	964.2	(6.5)
Prime rate (percent)	10.01	8.83	9.23	6.91	4.67	(32.4)
U.S. Treasury 10-year bond yields (percent)	8.55	6.57	6.03	5.02	4.61	(8.2)
Investments by nonfarm nonfinancial corporate business (billions of dollars)						
Capital expenditures	387.8	638.7	957.2	794.2	802.9	1.1
Change in financial assets	131.5	426.4	761.4	287.8	240.3	(16.5)
Federal budget (billions of dollars, fiscal year)						
Receipts	1,032.0	1,351.8	2,025.2	1,991.2	1,853.2	(6.9)
Outlays	1,253.2	1,515.8	1,788.8	1,863.9	2,011.0	7.9
Surplus or deficit ()	(221.2)	(164.0)	236.4	127.3	(157.8)	--
Price indices (inflation measures)						
Consumer price index (urban) (1982-84 = 100)	130.7	152.4	172.2	177.1	179.9	1.6
Producer price index (finished goods) (1982 = 100)	119.2	127.9	138.0	140.7	138.8	(1.4)
GDP implicit price deflator (1996 = 100)	86.5	98.1	106.9	109.4	110.7	1.1

(1) *Small Business Share of Private, Nonfarm Gross Domestic Product* by Joel Popkin and Company (Office of Advocacy funded study) estimates small businesses (fewer than 500 employees) created 52 percent of the total nonfarm private output in 1999.

(2) U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistics of U.S. Business*, showed that in 1997, small firms (fewer than 500 employees) accounted for 24.8 percent of manufacturing, 52.6 percent of retail, 46.8 percent of wholesale sales.

(3) *Statistics of U.S. Businesses*, Bureau of the Census, showed that in 2000, small firms accounted for 44.5 percent of annual payroll, and 50.1 percent of total nonfarm private employment.

(4) With inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption adjustments.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and *Economic Indicators*, March 2000 and March 2003.

Table 2 Indicators Related to Small Business, 1990 - 2002

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	Percent Change 2001-2002
Number of businesses (1)						
Employer firms (nonfarm) (2)	5,073,795	5,369,068	5,652,544	5,629,600 e.	5,595,200 e.	(0.6)
Self-employment (unincorporated)	10,097,000	10,482,000	9,907,000	9,826,000	9,650,000	(1.8)
Business tax returns (nonfarm)	20,219,400	22,555,200	25,106,900	25,631,200 e.	26,363,800 e.	2.9
Sole proprietor tax returns (nonfarm)	14,149,000	16,157,000	17,570,500	17,904,900	18,389,000	2.7
Business turnover						
Employer firm births (2)	584,892	594,369	574,300	545,400 e.	550,100 e.	0.9
Employer firm terminations (2)	531,400	497,246	542,831	568,300 e.	584,500 e.	2.9
Bankruptcies	63,912	50,516	35,219	39,719	38,155	(3.9)
Income (billions)						
Wage and salary income	2,754.6	3,424.7	4,836.3	4,950.6	5,023.9	1.5
Proprietors' income	381.0	497.7	714.8	727.9	756.9	4.0
Federal corporate taxes	118.1	179.3	223.8	170.2	NA	NA
State and local corporate taxes	22.5	31.7	35.6	29.1	NA	NA

(1) Self-employment presented here represents individuals whose primary occupation is self-employment and they may or may not have employees. Note that some businesses file more than one tax return.

(2) Birth and terminations for 2001 and 2002 are estimated from 2000 data from the Bureau of the Census, yearly percent changes in similar data provided by the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration and rounded. Births and terminations are from prior year's March through current year's March. Employer firm estimates are the previous year figure plus the difference between birth and termination estimates.

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data provided by the Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Training Administration, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

Table 3 U.S. Business Measures, 1980 - 2002

Year	Real GDP (billions 96\$)	Employer Firms	Establishments (a)	Self Emp. (000)	Self Emp. Rate (%)	Nonfarm Bus. Tax Returns	Nonfarm sole props.	Employer Births	Employer Terminations	Business Bankruptcies
2002	9,440	5,595,200 e.	NA	9,650	6.7	26,363,800	18,389,000	550,100 e.	584,500 e.	38,155
2001	9,215	5,629,600 e.	NA	9,826	6.8	25,631,200	17,904,900	545,400 e.	568,300 e.	39,719
2000	9,191	5,652,544	7,070,048	9,907	6.9	25,106,900	17,570,500	574,300	542,831	35,219
1999	8,859	5,607,743	7,008,444	10,087	7.2	24,750,100	17,377,100	579,609	544,487	37,639
1998	8,509	5,579,177	6,941,822	10,303	7.5	24,285,900	17,183,700	589,982	540,601	44,197
1997	8,160	5,541,918	6,894,869	10,513	7.7	23,857,100	17,176,000	590,644	530,003	53,819
1996	7,813	5,478,047	6,738,476	10,490	7.8	23,115,300	16,955,000	597,792	512,402	53,200
1995	7,544	5,369,068	6,612,721	10,482	7.9	22,555,200	16,424,000	594,369	497,246	50,516
1994	7,348	5,276,964	6,509,065	10,648	8.1	22,191,000	16,154,000	570,587	503,563	50,845
1993	7,063	5,193,642	6,401,233	10,280	8.0	20,874,796	15,848,000	564,504	492,651	62,399
1992	6,880	5,095,356	6,319,300	9,960	7.8	20,476,775	15,495,000	544,596	521,606	69,848
1991	6,676	5,051,025	6,200,859	10,274	8.1	20,498,855	15,181,000	541,141	546,518	70,605
1990	6,708	5,073,795	6,175,559	10,097	8.0	20,219,400	14,783,000	584,892	531,400	63,912
1989	6,592	5,021,315	6,106,922	10,008	8.1	19,560,700	14,298,000	NA	NA	62,449
1988	6,368	4,954,645	6,016,367	9,917	8.2	18,619,400	13,679,000	NA	NA	62,845
1987	6,113	NA	5,937,061	9,624	8.0	18,351,400	13,091,000	NA	NA	81,463
1986	5,912	NA	5,806,973	9,327	7.9	17,524,600	12,394,000	NA	NA	79,926
1985	5,717	NA	5,701,485	9,269	8.0	16,959,900	11,929,000	NA	NA	70,644
1984	5,505	NA	5,517,715	9,338	8.2	16,077,000	11,262,000	NA	NA	64,211
1983	5,132	NA	5,306,787	9,143	8.2	15,245,000	10,704,000	NA	NA	62,412
1982	4,919	NA	4,633,960	8,898	8.1	14,546,000	10,106,000	NA	NA	69,242
1981	5,021	NA	4,586,510	8,735	8.0	13,858,000	9,585,000	NA	NA	48,086
1980	4,901	NA	4,543,167	8,643	8.1	13,021,600	8,932,000	NA	NA	43,252

NA = Not Available

(a) Units with paid employees in the fourth quarter through 1983. 1984 on includes units active in any quarter of the year.

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data provided by sources below:

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Employer firms, births and terminations from the U.S. Census Bureau with estimates for 2001 and 2002 (see Table 4 for details).

Establishments from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Self employment (unincorporated, primary occupation) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The self employment rate is based on the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm business tax returns and nonfarm sole proprietors from the Internal Revenue Service.

Bankruptcies from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (business bankruptcy filings).

Table 4 Number of Employer Firms by State, 1990 - 2002

State	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	Ann. percent change	Rank
United States	5,073,795	5,369,068	5,652,544	5,629,600 e.	5,595,200 e.		
Yearly Change (%)	--	--	0.8	(0.4)	(0.6)		
Alabama	80,289	83,038	88,222	86,007	85,895	(0.1)	36
Alaska	13,176	15,214	16,190	16,398	16,511	0.7	25
Arizona	79,109	91,244	103,893	106,680	107,894	1.1	12
Arkansas	49,066	56,649	59,431	59,757	60,668	1.5	9
California	767,697	764,169	939,979	985,846	1,022,192	3.7	2
Colorado	89,419	109,695	134,085	138,411	140,704	1.7	8
Connecticut	95,132	93,135	96,344	96,916	96,677	(0.2)	37
Delaware	18,368	21,554	24,782	25,199	25,097	(0.4)	41
District of Columbia	20,865	24,161	26,157	26,312	26,503	0.7	22
Florida	311,377	343,017	385,113	392,756	413,476	5.3	1
Georgia	142,831	160,715	189,156	192,736	194,062	0.7	26
Hawaii	26,588	26,775	28,112	28,569	28,800	0.8	20
Idaho	26,209	33,326	39,089	40,459	40,633	0.4	28
Illinois	248,675	265,927	278,754	279,627	278,839	(0.3)	38
Indiana	109,077	119,805	124,654	125,119	124,673	(0.4)	40
Iowa	61,956	66,350	68,970	68,704	68,466	(0.3)	39
Kansas	58,573	63,374	67,461	67,197	67,757	0.8	19
Kentucky	71,381	76,970	88,460	88,138	87,589	(0.6)	44
Louisiana	80,449	87,371	96,441	95,829	93,989	(1.9)	49
Maine	33,676	34,431	38,711	38,907	39,180	0.7	24
Maryland	112,823	122,202	130,628	132,049	133,536	1.1	13
Massachusetts	151,995	153,829	167,740	170,026	173,896	2.3	4
Michigan	178,726	203,374	213,865	212,608	211,567	(0.5)	43
Minnesota	100,061	112,477	128,943	130,348	131,646	1.0	17
Mississippi	45,781	49,089	53,509	53,303	53,409	0.2	32
Missouri	126,548	123,007	128,319	129,404	129,777	0.3	30
Montana	23,867	27,499	32,593	32,891	33,339	1.4	10
Nebraska	39,785	42,332	44,699	45,019	45,342	0.7	23
Nevada	28,423	34,951	44,741	46,339	47,340	2.2	5
New Hampshire	32,921	34,584	39,643	39,542	39,211	(0.8)	46
New Jersey	204,807	209,145	265,758	277,425	274,966	(0.9)	47
New Mexico	33,767	38,640	41,535	41,616	42,066	1.1	14
New York	491,566	488,360	471,808	473,471	474,425	0.2	31
North Carolina	134,990	149,462	172,661	175,461	178,560	1.8	6
North Dakota	17,766	18,467	18,637	18,544	18,639	0.5	27
Ohio	207,701	223,751	232,755	232,266	230,705	(0.7)	45
Oklahoma	64,901	70,722	74,554	75,177	75,250	0.1	35
Oregon	77,338	92,717	99,521	99,943	100,726	0.8	21
Pennsylvania	233,679	236,746	259,492	265,451	268,723	1.2	11
Rhode Island	27,806	30,430	32,666	33,011	32,295	(2.2)	50
South Carolina	70,624	77,822	88,668	89,300	89,634	0.4	29
South Dakota	18,888	20,905	22,556	22,759	22,803	0.2	33
Tennessee	93,666	104,633	110,510	109,376	108,928	(0.4)	42
Texas	318,352	360,735	388,439	390,390	394,303	1.0	16
Utah	32,687	42,358	51,940	54,461	56,346	3.5	3
Vermont	18,986	19,681	20,976	21,247	20,755	(2.3)	51
Virginia	128,895	147,710	160,988	162,459	165,185	1.7	7
Washington	134,944	162,525	194,977	199,233	200,909	0.8	18
West Virginia	35,098	37,900	38,665	37,805	37,364	(1.2)	48
Wisconsin	103,039	115,278	121,850	122,051	122,249	0.2	34
Wyoming	15,059	17,219	18,566	19,141	19,339	1.0	15
Puerto Rico	--	--	50,645	51,164	50,228	(1.8)	--

Notes: State data is from the Department of Labor and U.S. data 1990 - 2000 is from the U.S. Census Bureau. State totals do not add to the U.S. figure as firms can be in more than one state. U.S. 2001 and 2002 estimates are based on U.S. Census Bureau and Department of Labor Employment and Administration data.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data provided by the U.S. Department of Labor (ETA) and U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 5 Self-Employment by State, 1990 - 2002
(thousands)

State	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	Ann. percent change	Rank
United States	10,097	10,482	9,907	9,826	9,650		
Yearly Change (%)	--	--	(1.7)	(0.8)	(1.8)		
Alabama	140	140	144	123	119	(3.2)	27
Alaska	31	36	29	27	28	3.3	12
Arizona	148	153	156	170	153	(10.5)	46
Arkansas	127	111	87	102	98	(3.7)	29
California	1,453	1,532	1,505	1,489	1,478	(0.7)	21
Colorado	158	164	183	169	167	(1.2)	23
Connecticut	113	123	123	119	122	3.0	13
Delaware	18	21	22	19	17	(11.1)	48
District of Columbia	17	13	14	14	12	(16.6)	51
Florida	475	468	438	444	447	0.6	18
Georgia	231	242	248	230	251	8.9	5
Hawaii	44	54	47	45	49	8.6	6
Idaho	59	79	65	70	64	(8.1)	43
Illinois	382	384	332	335	343	2.4	14
Indiana	193	227	198	185	188	1.5	17
Iowa	191	189	140	141	131	(7.3)	40
Kansas	138	134	108	100	116	15.8	1
Kentucky	163	145	136	141	131	(6.9)	39
Louisiana	171	150	135	131	130	(1.2)	22
Maine	76	81	80	70	64	(9.8)	45
Maryland	131	143	159	154	161	4.6	10
Massachusetts	222	238	207	219	207	(5.4)	33
Michigan	270	298	297	301	289	(4.2)	30
Minnesota	243	270	216	246	236	(4.2)	31
Mississippi	95	82	106	98	106	8.3	7
Missouri	209	246	194	211	199	(5.7)	34
Montana	59	69	64	59	59	0.1	19
Nebraska	111	122	97	100	93	(6.4)	37
Nevada	45	52	47	51	52	2.2	15
New Hampshire	49	63	61	51	55	8.3	8
New Jersey	243	227	198	208	197	(5.0)	32
New Mexico	87	90	73	66	72	9.3	3
New York	569	546	541	527	536	1.6	16
North Carolina	275	263	291	270	253	(6.1)	35
North Dakota	51	53	42	40	39	(3.4)	28
Ohio	337	374	343	352	318	(9.6)	44
Oklahoma	175	160	154	163	144	(11.6)	49
Oregon	170	172	193	162	150	(7.4)	41
Pennsylvania	405	421	379	405	375	(7.6)	42
Rhode Island	33	24	23	24	25	4.0	11
South Carolina	121	111	121	117	109	(6.8)	38
South Dakota	59	61	49	53	49	(6.3)	36
Tennessee	196	221	217	216	236	9.3	4
Texas	712	836	817	824	803	(2.5)	24
Utah	74	70	75	75	67	(10.8)	47
Vermont	43	39	35	32	37	14.9	2
Virginia	230	235	198	166	178	6.9	9
Washington	265	252	226	228	222	(2.6)	25
West Virginia	48	52	46	45	45	(0.2)	20
Wisconsin	212	218	220	212	206	(2.7)	26
Wyoming	27	32	31	30	26	(14.7)	50

Notes: Primarily self-employed and unincorporated. Some years figures are directly from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and other years the figures are from the Current Population Survey microdata and adjusted to match the BLS U.S. figure.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data provided by the Current Population Survey, a joint U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics project.

Table 6 Employer Firm Formation and Termination Rates by State, 2002

State	Firms at the Beginning of 2002	Rate of Firm Formations		Rate of Firm Terminations	
		Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	5,629,600 e.	9.8		10.4	
Alabama	86,007	11.2	31	14.1	22
Alaska	16,398	13.8	10	15.5	12
Arizona	106,680	13.4	12	16.5	7
Arkansas	59,757	9.0	47	7.5	50
California	985,846	13.3	13	15.9	10
Colorado	138,411	18.3	5	7.5	51
Connecticut	96,916	9.0	48	11.7	39
Delaware	25,199	12.8	17	15.4	13
District of Columbia	26,312	15.8	6	15.1	15
Florida	392,756	18.5	4	13.3	29
Georgia	192,736	14.9	8	16.3	9
Hawaii	28,569	12.4	23	14.0	23
Idaho	40,459	12.5	22	17.4	5
Illinois	279,627	9.8	43	11.5	41
Indiana	125,119	10.8	35	12.9	32
Iowa	68,704	8.2	49	10.9	44
Kansas	67,197	10.0	41	10.2	46
Kentucky	88,138	9.7	45	13.2	30
Louisiana	95,829	10.2	40	15.0	18
Maine	38,907	11.4	30	13.0	31
Maryland	132,049	15.6	7	15.8	11
Massachusetts	170,026	12.8	18	12.1	37
Michigan	212,608	10.7	37	12.7	34
Minnesota	130,348	10.5	38	9.9	48
Mississippi	53,303	11.7	26	13.4	28
Missouri	129,404	12.6	20	16.7	6
Montana	32,891	10.9	34	13.5	25
Nebraska	45,019	9.7	44	11.6	40
Nevada	46,339	19.0	2	18.7	4
New Hampshire	39,542	11.5	28	13.7	24
New Jersey	277,425	10.8	36	11.4	42
New Mexico	41,616	12.7	19	19.1	3
New York	473,471	12.6	21	13.4	27
North Carolina	175,461	13.1	16	12.6	35
North Dakota	18,544	7.3	50	10.2	47
Ohio	232,266	9.6	46	10.4	45
Oklahoma	75,177	11.6	27	11.9	38
Oregon	99,943	13.2	15	14.8	20
Pennsylvania	265,451	12.0	24	13.5	26
Rhode Island	33,011	10.9	33	15.1	17
South Carolina	89,300	11.5	29	12.9	33
South Dakota	22,759	6.1	51	9.2	49
Tennessee	109,376	14.6	9	15.1	16
Texas	390,390	13.8	11	14.9	19
Utah	54,461	19.2	1	20.7	1
Vermont	21,247	11.0	32	16.5	8
Virginia	162,459	13.2	14	12.5	36
Washington	199,233	18.9	3	20.5	2
West Virginia	37,805	10.4	39	14.8	21
Wisconsin	122,051	10.0	42	11.2	43
Wyoming	19,141	11.9	25	15.1	14

Notes: See Table 4 notes. On occasion, some state terminations result in successor firms which are not listed as new firms, thus making terminations higher than formations for most states.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Labor (ETA).

Table 7 Employer Firm Births by State, 1990 - 2002

State	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	Ann. percent change	Rank
U.S. Total	584,892	594,369	574,300	545,400 e.	550,100 e.		
Yearly Change (%)	---	---	(0.9)	(5.0)	0.9		
Opening Rate (%)	---	---	10.2	9.6	9.8		
Alabama	9,260	9,140	10,067	10,060	9,599	(4.6)	37
Alaska	2,688	2,521	2,333	2,438	2,270	(6.9)	44
Arizona	9,832	12,044	15,175	14,541	14,291	(1.7)	27
Arkansas	6,484	7,042	4,680	3,990	5,381	34.9	1
California	139,146	127,074	167,047	128,885	130,840	1.5	14
Colorado	11,962	19,703	25,462	24,730	25,290	2.3	12
Connecticut	9,399	9,395	9,910	9,074	8,726	(3.8)	34
Delaware	2,083	2,783	3,682	3,352	3,223	(3.8)	35
District of Columbia	3,226	3,250	4,472	4,090	4,157	1.6	13
Florida	48,391	54,006	59,912	60,370	72,720	20.5	3
Georgia	22,309	24,478	28,925	23,211	28,756	23.9	2
Hawaii	3,585	3,874	3,745	3,811	3,555	(6.7)	43
Idaho	3,853	5,053	5,829	5,534	5,039	(8.9)	46
Illinois	27,952	30,393	28,875	28,426	27,342	(3.8)	33
Indiana	10,993	14,355	14,112	13,903	13,530	(2.7)	30
Iowa	5,526	6,103	5,668	5,659	5,660	0.0	20
Kansas	6,716	7,600	6,483	7,026	6,703	(4.6)	38
Kentucky	7,730	9,078	8,637	8,713	8,526	(2.1)	28
Louisiana	8,321	9,817	10,468	9,816	9,810	(0.1)	21
Maine	3,978	4,476	5,135	4,667	4,428	(5.1)	41
Maryland	18,923	18,458	20,539	20,072	20,576	2.5	10
Massachusetts	14,697	16,040	18,640	18,166	21,725	19.6	4
Michigan	16,804	23,972	23,760	23,060	22,799	(1.1)	26
Minnesota	11,525	12,178	13,906	12,700	13,683	7.7	6
Mississippi	5,620	6,185	6,439	6,164	6,256	1.5	15
Missouri	13,336	14,935	13,996	14,360	16,337	13.8	5
Montana	2,295	3,377	4,418	3,608	3,569	(1.1)	25
Nebraska	4,143	3,895	4,441	4,419	4,372	(1.1)	24
Nevada	4,934	7,151	8,587	8,864	8,826	(0.4)	22
New Hampshire	4,278	4,988	4,677	4,398	4,562	3.7	9
New Jersey	24,610	27,106	27,885 e.	36,747	29,916	(18.6)	50
New Mexico	4,721	4,837	5,836	5,753	5,281	(8.2)	45
New York	54,781	54,620	61,507	62,730	59,571	(5.0)	40
North Carolina	19,652	21,650	23,310	22,436	22,950	2.3	11
North Dakota	1,392	1,631	1,493	1,419	1,356	(4.4)	36
Ohio	20,286	27,046	22,290	22,951	22,379	(2.5)	29
Oklahoma	8,069	8,790	8,979	9,940	8,702	(12.5)	49
Oregon	15,504	13,770	14,729	13,246	13,160	(0.6)	23
Pennsylvania	26,125	23,820	35,104	33,497	31,939	(4.7)	39
Rhode Island	2,900	3,290	3,675	3,547	3,597	1.4	16
South Carolina	9,913	10,447	11,114	11,372	10,266	(9.7)	47
South Dakota	2,026	1,858	2,138	1,953	1,389	(28.9)	51
Tennessee	17,297	15,823	15,793	16,488	15,982	(3.1)	32
Texas	49,419	52,871	54,330	53,271	54,009	1.4	17
Utah	4,662	7,742	9,875	10,745	10,431	(2.9)	31
Vermont	2,183	2,139	2,511	2,226	2,331	4.7	8
Virginia	19,856	19,433	22,219	21,371	21,438	0.3	19
Washington	29,322	30,243	40,357	39,641	37,562	(5.2)	42
West Virginia	4,231	4,425	4,177	3,691	3,944	6.9	7
Wisconsin	10,307	12,342	12,436	12,025	12,172	1.2	18
Wyoming	1,879	2,230	2,314	2,558	2,275	(11.1)	48

Notes: See Table 4 notes. On occasion, some state terminations result in successor firms which are not listed as new firms.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data provided by the U.S. Department of Labor (ETA) and U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 8 Employer Firm Terminations by State, 1990 - 2002

State	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	Ann. percent change	Rank
U.S. Total	531,400	497,246	542,831	568,300 e.	584,500 e.		
Yearly Change (%)	---	---	(0.3)	4.7	2.9		
Closing Rate (%)	---	---	9.7	10.1	10.4		
Alabama	10,927	10,968	9,302	14,781	12,103	(18.1)	51
Alaska	3,382	2,530	2,671	2,575	2,541	(1.3)	27
Arizona	14,235	15,431	11,984	16,371	17,642	7.8	15
Arkansas	7,252	4,872	5,581	4,746	4,491	(5.4)	43
California	135,767	152,945	134,541	149,831	156,858	4.7	18
Colorado	12,864	17,933	7,561	6,954	10,332	48.6	2
Connecticut	11,994	11,619	11,528	11,348	11,383	0.3	24
Delaware	1,422	3,193	3,052	3,122	3,891	24.6	6
District of Columbia	3,715	3,302	4,996	4,013	3,973	(1.0)	26
Florida	54,009	52,467	55,186	54,573	52,241	(4.3)	37
Georgia	24,448	23,161	26,754	24,352	31,479	29.3	5
Hawaii	3,385	3,953	3,521	4,080	3,994	(2.1)	29
Idaho	3,337	4,861	6,249	5,851	7,040	20.3	7
Illinois	29,173	30,260	31,361	31,976	32,093	0.4	23
Indiana	10,632	14,129	15,738	15,839	16,156	2.0	20
Iowa	6,971	7,702	7,485	7,770	7,480	(3.7)	36
Kansas	8,788	8,387	6,981	8,055	6,876	(14.6)	49
Kentucky	11,276	9,307	7,508	9,883	11,614	17.5	10
Louisiana	10,883	11,347	13,708	13,319	14,416	8.2	14
Maine	4,737	4,676	4,906	5,401	5,042	(6.6)	46
Maryland	17,945	16,256	19,563	20,667	20,927	1.3	22
Massachusetts	17,539	15,417	18,164	18,268	20,532	12.4	13
Michigan	28,676	20,340	30,240	26,535	26,975	1.7	21
Minnesota	13,614	12,458	4,829	6,770	12,851	89.8	1
Mississippi	7,200	7,077	7,555	7,557	7,160	(5.3)	41
Missouri	16,674	17,588	17,580	18,188	21,653	19.1	9
Montana	3,453	4,066	2,435	3,881	4,445	14.5	11
Nebraska	6,144	4,645	5,234	5,394	5,234	(3.0)	33
Nevada	4,888	6,483	7,761	8,252	8,667	5.0	17
New Hampshire	6,018	5,044	7,341	5,264	5,418	2.9	19
New Jersey	25,538	25,667	23,950	27,890	31,571	13.2	12
New Mexico	4,943	5,240	6,451	5,495	7,949	44.7	3
New York	63,627	56,813	57,423	65,616	63,631	(3.0)	34
North Carolina	21,643	23,389	23,467	23,217	22,184	(4.4)	38
North Dakota	2,265	2,045	2,191	2,112	1,893	(10.4)	47
Ohio	23,863	28,091	24,276	25,460	24,269	(4.7)	40
Oklahoma	9,397	8,623	8,848	9,498	8,923	(6.1)	44
Oregon	11,921	13,022	16,102	15,512	14,793	(4.6)	39
Pennsylvania	27,929	27,254	34,893	33,426	35,859	7.3	16
Rhode Island	3,863	5,985	4,170	4,152	4,981	20.0	8
South Carolina	10,736	10,391	11,721	12,893	11,491	(10.9)	48
South Dakota	2,370	2,360	1,809	2,156	2,098	(2.7)	32
Tennessee	18,902	15,896	17,563	17,637	16,514	(6.4)	45
Texas	53,831	56,027	57,300	59,342	58,114	(2.1)	28
Utah	5,774	7,654	10,135	13,565	11,272	(16.9)	50
Vermont	2,687	2,577	2,653	2,578	3,501	35.8	4
Virginia	21,438	18,493	20,569	21,449	20,305	(5.3)	42
Washington	23,087	30,847	41,793	41,122	40,782	(0.8)	25
West Virginia	4,408	5,119	5,542	5,741	5,595	(2.5)	31
Wisconsin	11,591	13,054	15,151	14,135	13,651	(3.4)	35
Wyoming	2,900	2,735	2,908	2,969	2,895	(2.5)	30

Notes: See Table 4 notes. On occasion, some state terminations result in successor firms which are not listed as new firms.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data provided by the U.S. Department of Labor (ETA) and U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 9 Business Bankruptcies by State, 1990 - 2002

State	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	Ann. percent change	Rank
U.S. Total	63,912	50,516	35,219	39,719	38,155		
Yearly Change (%)	---	---	(6.4)	12.8	(3.9)		
Alabama	1,356	796	445	428	381	(11.0)	37
Alaska	164	159	118	104	120	15.4	10
Arizona	2,377	1,045	765	753	756	0.4	26
Arkansas	467	422	261	290	282	(2.8)	28
California	7,391	12,097	4,595	5,238	5,141	(1.9)	27
Colorado	1,088	610	373	467	590	26.3	2
Connecticut	445	205	139	156	181	16.0	8
Delaware	114	277	2,320	1,374	649	(52.8)	51
District of Columbia	129	100	58	49	52	6.1	20
Florida	2,842	1,949	1,447	1,896	1,803	(4.9)	29
Georgia	2,366	496	1,012	1,162	1,359	17.0	5
Hawaii	74	159	63	68	53	(22.1)	46
Idaho	365	391	269	303	260	(14.2)	39
Illinois	2,041	1,624	1,270	1,547	1,240	(19.8)	44
Indiana	1,090	842	398	604	661	9.4	15
Iowa	893	556	214	289	354	22.5	3
Kansas	560	419	169	220	238	8.2	17
Kentucky	1,324	473	355	474	445	(6.1)	33
Louisiana	1,338	562	619	716	672	(6.1)	34
Maine	318	274	162	151	101	(33.1)	48
Maryland	1,356	1,493	677	758	873	15.2	11
Massachusetts	1,838	1,116	393	427	380	(11.0)	38
Michigan	1,633	1,072	577	688	802	16.6	7
Minnesota	1,771	1,901	1,492	1,887	1,729	(8.4)	36
Mississippi	288	283	203	289	309	6.9	18
Missouri	1,319	521	369	505	394	(22.0)	45
Montana	223	171	141	149	120	(19.5)	43
Nebraska	425	212	115	144	152	5.6	21
Nevada	354	390	332	419	462	10.3	14
New Hampshire	490	92	302	334	212	(36.5)	50
New Jersey	1,120	1,195	660	730	689	(5.6)	31
New Mexico	348	322	513	620	693	11.8	12
New York	2,606	3,374	1,960	2,432	2,585	6.3	19
North Carolina	1,280	726	445	613	576	(6.0)	32
North Dakota	209	118	92	115	116	0.9	25
Ohio	1,778	1,052	1,471	1,794	1,538	(14.3)	40
Oklahoma	1,716	946	876	941	607	(35.5)	49
Oregon	1,061	781	1,453	1,389	1,606	15.6	9
Pennsylvania	1,751	1,770	1,455	1,541	1,263	(18.0)	42
Rhode Island	327	162	74	64	65	1.6	24
South Carolina	404	337	138	147	178	21.1	4
South Dakota	388	172	133	164	119	(27.4)	47
Tennessee	1,274	949	641	886	735	(17.0)	41
Texas	5,318	3,410	2,592	3,155	2,994	(5.1)	30
Utah	895	242	451	475	602	26.7	1
Vermont	179	167	71	97	91	(6.2)	35
Virginia	2,958	1,261	815	924	969	4.9	22
Washington	1,978	1,335	717	642	698	8.7	16
West Virginia	381	314	277	322	357	10.9	13
Wisconsin	1,366	1,067	685	734	856	16.6	6
Wyoming	136	109	47	45	47	4.4	23
Puerto Rico	---	---	209	333	351	5.4	

Note: U.S. totals exclude Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands and Northern Mariana Islands. A business bankruptcy is the legal recognition that a company is insolvent (i.e., not able to satisfy creditors or discharge liabilities); must restructure or completely liquidate under Chapter 7, 11, 12, or 13 of the federal bankruptcy laws.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data provided by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

Table 10 Financial Information by State, 2001 and 2002
(billions of dollars unless noted)

	Proprietors' Income				Wage-and-Salary Income			
	2001	2002	Percent Change	Rank	2001	2002	Percent Change	Rank
United States	729.1	759.8	4.2		4,947.4	4,999.8	1.1	
Alabama	8.1	7.9	(2.6)	49	59.0	60.5	2.5	21
Alaska	1.8	1.9	5.4	11	11.3	11.9	4.9	2
Arizona	10.0	10.7	6.9	3	78.7	80.5	2.3	22
Arkansas	5.2	5.3	2.2	38	32.5	33.5	2.9	16
California	114.4	120.1	4.9	15	647.0	647.4	0.1	47
Colorado	15.7	16.6	5.1	13	88.4	87.1	(1.5)	50
Connecticut	11.9	12.4	4.3	23	81.2	81.3	0.1	46
Delaware	1.6	1.6	(1.9)	48	16.5	16.9	2.8	17
District of Columbia	2.9	3.0	4.9	17	39.1	40.5	3.6	10
Florida	29.3	31.0	5.8	8	239.3	247.0	3.2	12
Georgia	21.5	22.0	2.6	34	144.2	146.2	1.4	39
Hawaii	2.8	2.9	4.1	25	19.9	20.8	4.8	4
Idaho	3.9	4.1	5.2	12	16.9	17.2	2.0	33
Illinois	32.5	33.5	3.1	32	240.7	241.3	0.2	45
Indiana	10.7	10.8	0.6	44	95.2	97.3	2.2	26
Iowa	6.7	7.7	15.3	1	43.3	44.2	2.2	28
Kansas	6.0	6.0	0.2	45	42.6	43.5	2.0	31
Kentucky	7.1	7.3	2.1	39	55.9	57.2	2.3	23
Louisiana	8.8	9.3	5.8	7	58.1	59.6	2.7	19
Maine	2.6	2.7	3.6	30	18.0	18.6	3.5	11
Maryland	10.6	11.1	4.3	22	98.8	102.6	3.9	8
Massachusetts	18.0	18.8	4.3	24	153.6	151.5	(1.4)	49
Michigan	17.8	18.7	4.9	16	173.3	174.7	0.8	43
Minnesota	10.8	11.8	9.5	2	99.8	102.0	2.3	24
Mississippi	4.9	4.7	(4.0)	50	31.0	31.9	3.0	15
Missouri	11.9	12.2	2.4	35	90.8	92.8	2.1	29
Montana	2.2	2.3	4.6	20	10.5	11.0	5.0	1
Nebraska	4.7	4.7	0.8	43	27.3	28.2	3.2	13
Nevada	5.2	5.5	5.6	10	37.0	38.0	2.7	18
New Hampshire	3.4	3.6	6.0	6	22.5	22.9	1.7	35
New Jersey	26.4	27.7	5.1	14	178.5	182.5	2.3	25
New Mexico	3.2	3.3	2.3	37	23.0	24.1	4.4	5
New York	63.6	66.2	4.0	26	411.2	402.1	(2.2)	51
North Carolina	16.2	16.1	(0.7)	47	129.9	131.7	1.4	38
North Dakota	1.4	1.5	2.1	40	8.9	9.2	4.4	6
Ohio	20.8	21.4	2.8	33	188.2	191.2	1.6	36
Oklahoma	10.0	10.4	3.9	27	43.8	44.5	1.6	37
Oregon	7.6	7.9	4.7	19	55.1	55.5	0.7	44
Pennsylvania	33.3	34.6	3.9	28	203.3	207.8	2.2	27
Rhode Island	2.0	2.1	6.1	5	16.6	17.3	4.1	7
South Carolina	6.5	6.6	2.3	36	55.8	56.8	1.8	34
South Dakota	2.4	2.0	(17.9)	51	10.0	10.4	3.6	9
Tennessee	16.2	17.0	4.7	18	86.7	89.3	3.1	14
Texas	80.3	84.9	5.7	9	355.1	354.1	(0.3)	48
Utah	4.2	4.3	1.6	41	33.8	34.2	1.3	41
Vermont	1.5	1.5	1.0	42	9.4	9.6	2.1	30
Virginia	12.7	13.3	4.4	21	137.8	139.7	1.3	40
Washington	14.3	15.2	6.3	4	110.8	111.9	1.0	42
West Virginia	2.7	2.8	3.9	29	20.1	20.7	2.7	20
Wisconsin	9.1	9.4	3.6	31	89.7	91.5	2.0	32
Wyoming	1.5	1.5	-	46	7.2	7.6	4.9	3

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data provided by Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 11 Nonfarm Private Employment by Industry, 2001 - 2002
(thousands of jobs unless noted)

SIC Codes (1987)	Industry	Annual Employment		Absolute change	Percent change	Percent small 1997
		2001	2002			
--	Total private	110,990.0	109,532.0	(1,458.0)	(1.3)	51.8
Major Industries						
700	Agricultural services	849.0	867.1	18.1	2.1	89.2
1000	Mining	565.0	557.0	(8.0)	(1.4)	39.8
1500	Construction	6,685.0	6,556.0	(129.0)	(1.9)	89.3
2000	Manufacturing	17,695.0	16,724.0	(971.0)	(5.5)	39.1
4000	Transportation, commun. and public utilities	7,065.0	6,773.0	(292.0)	(4.1)	35.5
5000	Wholesale trade	6,776.0	6,671.0	(105.0)	(1.5)	64.8
5200	Retail trade	23,522.0	23,306.0	(216.0)	(0.9)	50.7
6000	Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,712.0	7,760.0	48.0	0.6	42.0
7000	Services	40,121.0	40,317.9	196.9	0.5	55.1
Two-Digit SIC Code Industries						
1000	Metal mining	35.6	32.2	(3.4)	(9.6)	17.8
1200	Coal mining	79.9	79.7	(0.2)	(0.3)	37.4
1300	Oil and gas extraction	338.0	334.1	(3.9)	(1.2)	39.9
1400	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	111.0	110.8	(0.2)	(0.2)	52.7
1500	General building contractors	1,462.5	1,461.5	(1.0)	(0.1)	87.8
1600	Heavy construction, except building	922.0	900.0	(22.0)	(2.4)	75.5
1700	Special trade contractors	4,300.5	4,194.2	(106.3)	(2.5)	92.9
2000	Food and kindred products	1,690.9	1,689.3	(1.6)	(0.1)	27.6
2100	Tobacco products	33.8	35.0	1.2	3.6	9.0
2200	Textile mill products	477.5	431.8	(45.7)	(9.6)	30.6
2300	Apparel and other textile products	566.0	520.8	(45.2)	(8.0)	57.3
2400	Lumber and wood products	786.1	766.5	(19.6)	(2.5)	63.8
2500	Furniture and fixtures	519.9	491.0	(28.9)	(5.6)	50.7
2600	Paper and allied products	634.4	614.6	(19.8)	(3.1)	28.3
2700	Printing and publishing	1,490.8	1,410.0	(80.8)	(5.4)	50.7
2800	Chemicals and allied products	1,021.9	1,008.1	(13.8)	(1.4)	21.1
2900	Petroleum and coal products	125.8	125.5	(0.3)	(0.2)	18.5
3000	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	958.0	927.1	(30.9)	(3.2)	44.4
3100	Leather and leather products	59.8	55.5	(4.3)	(7.2)	47.0
3200	Stone, clay, and glass products	570.7	554.3	(16.4)	(2.9)	47.1
3300	Primary metal industries	656.2	591.9	(64.3)	(9.8)	29.2
3400	Fabricated metal products	1,482.5	1,417.7	(64.8)	(4.4)	57.8
3500	Industrial machinery and equipment	2,010.6	1,823.3	(187.3)	(9.3)	47.3
3600	Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,630.9	1,418.6	(212.3)	(13.0)	28.3
3700	Transportation equipment	1,759.9	1,667.2	(92.7)	(5.3)	16.0
3800	Instruments and related products	839.3	803.6	(35.7)	(4.3)	28.5
3900	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	379.9	371.7	(8.2)	(2.2)	66.9
4000	Railroad transportation	233.5	228.9	(4.6)	(2.0)	(D)
4100	Local and interurban passenger transit	479.2	472.4	(6.8)	(1.4)	60.6
4200	Trucking and warehousing	1,847.8	1,826.1	(21.7)	(1.2)	52.0
4400	Water transportation	192.4	189.9	(2.5)	(1.3)	47.3
4500	Transportation by air	1,266.0	1,161.4	(104.6)	(8.3)	10.6
4600	Pipelines, except natural gas	15.0	14.9	(0.1)	(0.7)	10.3
4700	Transportation services	462.8	423.4	(39.4)	(8.5)	68.8
4800	Communications	1,716.5	1,613.8	(102.7)	(6.0)	18.9
4900	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	852.2	841.9	(10.3)	(1.2)	18.2
5000	Wholesale trade - durable goods	4,024.0	3,908.0	(116.0)	(2.9)	69.1
5100	Nondurable goods	2,752.0	2,764.0	12.0	0.4	58.5
5200	Building materials and garden supplies	1,043.9	1,064.2	20.3	1.9	57.3
5300	General merchandise stores	2,897.3	2,868.3	(29.0)	(1.0)	2.8
5400	Food stores	3,450.8	3,393.6	(57.2)	(1.7)	36.5
5500	Automotive dealers and service stations	2,424.8	2,432.2	7.4	0.3	78.6
5600	Apparel and accessory stores	1,189.0	1,174.3	(14.7)	(1.2)	29.2
5700	Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,141.4	1,150.6	9.2	0.8	58.7
5800	Eating and drinking places	8,256.9	8,143.7	(113.2)	(1.4)	64.5
5900	Miscellaneous retail establishments	3,117.5	3,079.5	(38.0)	(1.2)	55.7
6000	Depository institutions	2,053.4	2,076.0	22.6	1.1	32.4
6100	Nondepository institutions	720.2	772.4	52.2	7.2	34.9

Table 11 Nonfarm Private Employment by Industry, 2001 - 2002
(thousands of jobs unless noted)

SIC Codes (1987)	Industry	Annual Employment		Absolute change	Percent change	Percent small 1997
		2001	2002			
6200	Security and commodity brokers	768.9	718.3	(50.6)	(6.6)	27.6
6300	Insurance carriers	1,595.3	1,582.4	(12.9)	(0.8)	9.4
6400	Insurance agents, brokers, and service	773.3	787.8	14.5	1.9	77.3
6700	Holding and other investment offices	257.4	261.2	3.8	1.5	52.0
7000	Hotels and other lodging places	1,870.0	1,798.0	(72.0)	(3.9)	43.1
7200	Personal services	1,269.4	1,286.4	17.0	1.3	76.0
7300	Business services	9,572.3	9,305.2	(267.1)	(2.8)	45.7
7500	Auto repair, services, and parking	1,257.2	1,263.2	6.0	0.5	78.5
7600	Miscellaneous repair services	373.9	377.4	3.5	0.9	78.7
7800	Motion pictures	583.0	582.9	(0.1)	(0.0)	39.3
7900	Amusement and recreation services	1,721.8	1,642.0	(79.8)	(4.6)	70.4
8000	Health services	10,380.7	10,673.1	292.4	2.8	41.0
8100	Legal services	1,037.1	1,065.9	28.8	2.8	90.3
8200	Educational services	2,433.9	2,525.5	91.6	3.8	46.2
8300	Social services	3,056.9	3,177.2	120.3	3.9	80.5
8400	Museums & botanical & zoological gardens	110.3	108.1	(2.2)	(2.0)	81.5
8600	Membership organizations	2,468.0	2,476.7	8.7	0.4	91.2
8700	Engineering and management services	3,593.1	3,645.0	51.9	1.4	62.4
8900	Services, nec	49.7	46.9	(2.8)	(5.6)	75.3
Three-Digit SIC Code Industries						
740	Veterinary services	228.6	236.5	7.9	3.5	97.6
780	Landscape and horticultural services	560.2	570.3	10.1	1.8	84.0
1010	Iron ores	6.5	6.0	(0.5)	(7.7)	3.0
1020	Copper ores	9.7	8.7	(1.0)	(10.3)	6.5
1220	Bituminous coal and lignite mining	74.6	74.4	(0.2)	(0.3)	33.9
1310	Crude petroleum and natural gas	125.1	121.7	(3.4)	(2.7)	33.0
1380	Oil and gas field services	209.2	209.2	-	-	47.9
1420	Crushed and broken stone	44.3	44.5	0.2	0.5	53.0
1440	Sand and gravel	36.9	36.4	(0.5)	(1.4)	72.2
1470	Chemical and fertilizer minerals	9.9	10.1	0.2	2.0	15.6
1520	Residential building construction	753.4	773.9	20.5	2.7	97.0
1530	Operative builders	33.0	32.8	(0.2)	(0.6)	80.0
1540	Nonresidential building construction	676.1	654.7	(21.4)	(3.2)	81.8
1610	Highway and street construction	289.0	285.6	(3.4)	(1.2)	85.6
1620	Heavy construction, except highway	633.0	614.4	(18.6)	(2.9)	72.1
1710	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning	933.0	917.0	(16.0)	(1.7)	92.1
1720	Painting and paper hanging	226.0	215.5	(10.5)	(4.6)	97.5
1730	Electrical work	859.1	819.2	(39.9)	(4.6)	90.5
1740	Masonry, stonework, and plastering	575.9	562.8	(13.1)	(2.3)	94.9
1750	Carpentry and floor work	328.6	325.4	(3.2)	(1.0)	97.5
1760	Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	244.3	239.0	(5.3)	(2.2)	97.7
2010	Meat products	513.9	522.6	8.7	1.7	17.7
2020	Dairy products	145.6	145.9	0.3	0.2	31.8
2030	Preserved fruits and vegetables	218.1	213.5	(4.6)	(2.1)	30.7
2040	Grain mill products	121.9	120.0	(1.9)	(1.6)	34.7
2050	Bakery products	201.0	203.0	2.0	1.0	29.7
2060	Sugar and confectionery products	90.5	91.5	1.0	1.1	33.9
2070	Fats and oils	28.2	28.1	(0.1)	(0.4)	26.7
2080	Beverages	188.8	186.5	(2.3)	(1.2)	33.3
2090	Miscellaneous food and kindred products	182.9	178.3	(4.6)	(2.5)	48.1
2110	Cigarettes	23.0	23.9	0.9	3.9	1.2
2210	Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	52.9	49.5	(3.4)	(6.4)	13.7
2220	Broadwoven fabric mills, synthetics	50.5	45.9	(4.6)	(9.1)	15.3
2230	Broadwoven fabric mills, wool	7.9	5.3	(2.6)	(32.9)	29.1
2240	Narrow fabric mills	17.7	16.2	(1.5)	(8.5)	52.3
2250	Knitting mills	109.5	89.1	(20.4)	(18.6)	43.9
2260	Textile finishing, except wool	53.5	50.1	(3.4)	(6.4)	45.9
2270	Carpets and rugs	63.6	62.9	(0.7)	(1.1)	19.5
2280	Yarn and thread mills	70.6	65.1	(5.5)	(7.8)	18.2
2290	Miscellaneous textile goods	51.4	47.7	(3.7)	(7.2)	49.6

Table 11 Nonfarm Private Employment by Industry, 2001 - 2002
(thousands of jobs unless noted)

SIC Codes (1987)	Industry	Annual Employment		Absolute change	Percent change	Percent small 1997
		2001	2002			
2310	Men's and boys' suits and coats	17.5	15.2	(2.3)	(13.1)	36.9
2320	Men's and boys' furnishings	117.0	105.7	(11.3)	(9.7)	38.6
2330	Women's and misses' outerwear	158.8	150.3	(8.5)	(5.4)	77.3
2340	Women's and children's undergarments	17.0	13.7	(3.3)	(19.4)	45.0
2360	Girls' and children's outerwear	12.1	9.6	(2.5)	(20.7)	67.0
2380	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	29.9	27.5	(2.4)	(8.0)	70.8
2390	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	200.6	188.0	(12.6)	(6.3)	62.3
2410	Logging	73.2	69.5	(3.7)	(5.1)	94.1
2420	Sawmills and planing mills	172.1	168.3	(3.8)	(2.2)	66.4
2430	Millwork, plywood, and structural members	328.2	327.8	(0.4)	(0.1)	61.3
2440	Wood containers	56.2	55.1	(1.1)	(2.0)	93.8
2450	Wood buildings and mobile homes	76.9	70.7	(6.2)	(8.1)	33.9
2490	Miscellaneous wood products	79.5	75.2	(4.3)	(5.4)	61.9
2510	Household furniture	264.8	252.8	(12.0)	(4.5)	45.2
2520	Office furniture	73.9	64.7	(9.2)	(12.4)	37.2
2530	Public building and related furniture	52.1	51.9	(0.2)	(0.4)	45.6
2540	Partitions and fixtures	88.0	81.2	(6.8)	(7.7)	78.3
2590	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	41.1	40.5	(0.6)	(1.5)	58.8
2620	Paper mills	131.9	126.2	(5.7)	(4.3)	10.3
2630	Paperboard mills	43.6	42.4	(1.2)	(2.8)	6.1
2650	Paperboard containers and boxes	210.9	206.0	(4.9)	(2.3)	38.9
2670	Miscellaneous converted paper products	234.8	226.8	(8.0)	(3.4)	37.3
2710	Newspapers	423.4	406.7	(16.7)	(3.9)	28.4
2720	Periodicals	145.5	136.0	(9.5)	(6.5)	56.7
2730	Books	124.2	114.3	(9.9)	(8.0)	37.8
2740	Miscellaneous publishing	92.5	92.4	(0.1)	(0.1)	54.2
2750	Commercial printing	542.5	512.7	(29.8)	(5.5)	72.4
2760	Manifold business forms	39.3	37.2	(2.1)	(5.3)	48.3
2780	Blankbooks and bookbinding	54.4	48.6	(5.8)	(10.7)	62.0
2790	Printing trade services	44.3	40.6	(3.7)	(8.4)	76.7
2810	Industrial inorganic chemicals	94.7	89.9	(4.8)	(5.1)	15.5
2820	Plastics materials and synthetics	145.1	137.4	(7.7)	(5.3)	12.9
2830	Drugs	320.2	328.9	8.7	2.7	20.9
2840	Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	155.4	151.7	(3.7)	(2.4)	40.3
2850	Paints and allied products	49.9	48.8	(1.1)	(2.2)	42.8
2860	Industrial organic chemicals	117.0	115.1	(1.9)	(1.6)	15.1
2870	Agricultural chemicals	47.9	44.7	(3.2)	(6.7)	34.4
2890	Miscellaneous chemical products	91.8	91.6	(0.2)	(0.2)	44.7
2910	Petroleum refining	82.9	82.0	(0.9)	(1.1)	6.7
2950	Asphalt paving and roofing materials	28.3	29.6	1.3	4.6	43.9
3010	Tires and inner tubes	75.2	71.9	(3.3)	(4.4)	4.4
3020	Rubber and plastics footwear	4.0	4.1	0.1	2.5	36.6
3050	Hose, belting, gaskets, and packing	70.2	63.7	(6.5)	(9.3)	31.0
3060	Fabricated rubber products, nec	99.9	96.0	(3.9)	(3.9)	43.1
3080	Miscellaneous plastics products, nec	708.7	691.4	(17.3)	(2.4)	50.9
3110	Leather tanning and finishing	8.6	7.4	(1.2)	(14.0)	41.6
3140	Footwear, except rubber	24.9	23.1	(1.8)	(7.2)	31.5
3160	Luggage	8.1	6.1	(2.0)	(24.7)	78.0
3170	Handbags and personal leather goods	6.6	8.4	1.8	27.3	(D)
3210	Flat glass	15.3	15.1	(0.2)	(1.3)	5.1
3220	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	64.9	60.3	(4.6)	(7.1)	11.1
3230	Products of purchased glass	63.6	60.9	(2.7)	(4.2)	40.1
3240	Cement, hydraulic	18.5	19.1	0.6	3.2	25.7
3250	Structural clay products	31.8	31.4	(0.4)	(1.3)	38.0
3260	Pottery and related products	36.2	34.4	(1.8)	(5.0)	50.4
3270	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	251.0	247.8	(3.2)	(1.3)	68.0
3290	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	68.6	63.6	(5.0)	(7.3)	43.9
3310	Blast furnaces and basic steel products	209.1	187.6	(21.5)	(10.3)	15.1
3320	Iron and steel foundries	114.8	103.4	(11.4)	(9.9)	36.7
3330	Primary nonferrous metals	32.2	28.5	(3.7)	(11.5)	11.4

Table 11 Nonfarm Private Employment by Industry, 2001 - 2002
(thousands of jobs unless noted)

SIC Codes (1987)	Industry	Annual Employment		Absolute change	Percent change	Percent small 1997
		2001	2002			
3350	Nonferrous rolling and drawing	170.2	151.7	(18.5)	(10.9)	21.6
3360	Nonferrous foundries (castings)	88.7	81.5	(7.2)	(8.1)	58.4
3410	Metal cans and shipping containers	34.7	34.6	(0.1)	(0.3)	18.2
3420	Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	114.0	109.5	(4.5)	(3.9)	40.4
3430	Plumbing and heating, except electric	58.1	55.7	(2.4)	(4.1)	40.9
3440	Fabricated structural metal products	497.6	476.8	(20.8)	(4.2)	69.0
3450	Screw machine products, bolts, etc	99.0	93.2	(5.8)	(5.9)	79.2
3460	Metal forgings and stampings	230.6	217.6	(13.0)	(5.6)	50.3
3470	Metal services, nec	140.3	135.8	(4.5)	(3.2)	83.4
3480	Ordinance and accessories, nec	38.3	39.2	0.9	2.3	19.0
3490	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	270.1	255.2	(14.9)	(5.5)	53.7
3510	Engines and turbines	80.9	75.4	(5.5)	(6.8)	9.9
3520	Farm and garden machinery	94.8	90.1	(4.7)	(5.0)	36.2
3530	Construction and related machinery	228.9	206.1	(22.8)	(10.0)	45.0
3540	Metalworking machinery	305.9	275.8	(30.1)	(9.8)	70.8
3550	Special industry machinery	156.7	137.1	(19.6)	(12.5)	58.5
3560	General industrial machinery	239.5	216.6	(22.9)	(9.6)	41.7
3570	Computer and office equipment	343.3	303.7	(39.6)	(11.5)	20.3
3580	Refrigeration and service machinery	202.4	187.7	(14.7)	(7.3)	28.3
3590	Misc industrial and commercial machinery	358.1	330.9	(27.2)	(7.6)	83.5
3610	Electric distribution equipment	79.5	69.9	(9.6)	(12.1)	30.9
3620	Electrical industrial apparatus	142.3	133.7	(8.6)	(6.0)	31.0
3630	Household appliances	105.6	101.0	(4.6)	(4.4)	11.0
3640	Electric lighting and wiring equipment	172.7	157.8	(14.9)	(8.6)	35.8
3650	Household audio and video equipment	74.5	67.3	(7.2)	(9.7)	45.5
3660	Communications equipment	264.3	217.0	(47.3)	(17.9)	24.0
3670	Electronic components and accessories	661.0	558.2	(102.8)	(15.6)	35.7
3690	Misc electrical equipment and supplies	131.0	113.8	(17.2)	(13.1)	31.0
3710	Motor vehicles and equipment	947.0	911.5	(35.5)	(3.7)	17.1
3720	Aircraft and parts	460.6	410.2	(50.4)	(10.9)	9.4
3730	Ship and boat building and repairing	161.1	157.5	(3.6)	(2.2)	36.2
3740	Railroad equipment	29.8	27.2	(2.6)	(8.7)	14.2
3760	Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	83.7	81.7	(2.0)	(2.4)	1.6
3790	Miscellaneous transportation equipment	58.4	60.0	1.6	2.7	44.9
3810	Search and navigation equipment	150.9	147.7	(3.2)	(2.1)	7.3
3820	Measuring and controlling devices	297.7	275.1	(22.6)	(7.6)	41.1
3840	Medical instruments and supplies	288.0	288.3	0.3	0.1	36.9
3850	Ophthalmic goods	31.7	28.8	(2.9)	(9.1)	31.3
3860	Photographic equipment and supplies	66.6	60.4	(6.2)	(9.3)	19.9
3870	Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	4.4	3.2	(1.2)	(27.3)	33.6
3910	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	45.8	43.9	(1.9)	(4.1)	75.2
3930	Musical instruments	16.6	15.8	(0.8)	(4.8)	59.6
3940	Toys and sporting goods	96.6	92.6	(4.0)	(4.1)	60.6
3950	Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	28.9	29.0	0.1	0.3	60.8
3960	Costume jewelry and notions	17.5	16.0	(1.5)	(8.6)	67.5
3990	Miscellaneous manufactures	174.5	174.5	-	-	73.7
4110	Local and suburban transportation	236.3	234.6	(1.7)	(0.7)	63.9
4120	Taxicabs	31.8	30.8	(1.0)	(3.1)	82.9
4130	Intercity and rural bus transportation	25.1	23.0	(2.1)	(8.4)	31.4
4150	School buses	147.7	148.7	1.0	0.7	51.9
4210	Trucking and courier services, except air	1,619.8	1,590.0	(29.8)	(1.8)	50.8
4220	Public warehousing and storage	216.8	224.7	7.9	3.6	68.3
4440	Water transportation of freight, nec	38.5	37.4	(1.1)	(2.9)	40.4
4490	Water transportation services	126.3	126.7	0.4	0.3	52.7
4510	Air transportation, scheduled	1,070.3	970.9	(99.4)	(9.3)	4.5
4580	Airports, flying fields, and services	145.4	141.8	(3.6)	(2.5)	35.6
4720	Passenger transportation arrangement	208.5	183.3	(25.2)	(12.1)	69.4
4730	Freight transportation arrangement	195.6	185.6	(10.0)	(5.1)	76.7
4810	Telephone communications	1,194.0	1,093.7	(100.3)	(8.4)	9.9
4830	Radio and television broadcasting	250.9	247.8	(3.1)	(1.2)	48.4

Table 11 Nonfarm Private Employment by Industry, 2001 - 2002
(thousands of jobs unless noted)

SIC Codes (1987)	Industry	Annual Employment		Absolute change	Percent change	Percent small 1997
		2001	2002			
4840	Cable and other pay television services	233.8	237.6	3.8	1.6	16.3
4910	Electric services	360.2	360.9	0.7	0.2	18.8
4920	Gas production and distribution	125.7	121.1	(4.6)	(3.7)	7.8
4930	Combination utility services	148.3	143.0	(5.3)	(3.6)	2.5
4950	Sanitary services	177.7	175.2	(2.5)	(1.4)	46.2
5010	Motor vehicles, parts, and supplies	502.1	498.0	(4.1)	(0.8)	69.7
5020	Furniture and home furnishings	166.9	164.8	(2.1)	(1.3)	84.3
5030	Lumber and other construction materials	279.5	282.9	3.4	1.2	77.0
5040	Professional and commercial equipment	919.4	885.4	(34.0)	(3.7)	53.2
5050	Metals and minerals, except petroleum	150.0	142.8	(7.2)	(4.8)	68.4
5060	Electrical goods	564.3	526.1	(38.2)	(6.8)	57.5
5070	Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	313.4	312.9	(0.5)	(0.2)	75.1
5080	Machinery, equipment, and supplies	813.3	779.6	(33.7)	(4.1)	80.2
5090	Misc wholesale trade durable goods	315.0	315.2	0.2	0.1	79.6
5110	Paper and paper products	261.2	256.2	(5.0)	(1.9)	43.1
5120	Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	273.5	286.3	12.8	4.7	36.0
5130	Apparel, piece goods, and notions	201.3	197.7	(3.6)	(1.8)	76.4
5140	Groceries and related products	931.7	927.2	(4.5)	(0.5)	51.3
5150	Farm-product raw materials	94.5	90.1	(4.4)	(4.7)	81.5
5160	Chemicals and allied products	157.5	159.0	1.5	1.0	60.0
5170	Petroleum and petroleum products	143.8	143.9	0.1	0.1	67.5
5180	Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	166.9	173.4	6.5	3.9	77.2
5190	Misc wholesale trade nondurable goods	521.2	529.7	8.5	1.6	68.2
5210	Lumber and other building materials	680.5	709.2	28.7	4.2	44.2
5230	Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	63.2	61.9	(1.3)	(2.1)	65.8
5250	Hardware stores	160.3	161.2	0.9	0.6	85.4
5260	Retail nurseries and garden stores	103.1	99.6	(3.5)	(3.4)	88.5
5310	Department stores	2,559.7	2,528.6	(31.1)	(1.2)	0.4
5330	Variety stores	156.6	156.7	0.1	0.1	20.8
5390	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	181.0	183.0	2.0	1.1	15.7
5410	Grocery stores	3,051.9	3,009.3	(42.6)	(1.4)	31.6
5420	Meat and fish markets	50.1	44.7	(5.4)	(10.8)	86.9
5460	Retail bakeries	191.4	186.2	(5.2)	(2.7)	93.1
5510	New and used car dealers	1,120.5	1,129.6	9.1	0.8	91.5
5530	Auto and home supply stores	410.2	406.2	(4.0)	(1.0)	48.5
5540	Gasoline service stations	648.3	640.9	(7.4)	(1.1)	68.1
5590	Automotive dealers, nec	13.5	12.8	(0.7)	(5.2)	(D)
5610	Men's and boys' clothing stores	82.9	78.4	(4.5)	(5.4)	51.8
5620	Women's clothing stores	275.5	271.5	(4.0)	(1.5)	32.4
5650	Family clothing stores	450.5	448.9	(1.6)	(0.4)	16.4
5660	Shoe stores	195.3	191.4	(3.9)	(2.0)	31.3
5710	Furniture and home furnishings stores	578.7	588.6	9.9	1.7	70.5
5720	Household appliance stores	73.5	71.9	(1.6)	(2.2)	85.9
5730	Radio, television, and computer stores	489.2	490.1	0.9	0.2	43.8
5910	Drug stores and proprietary stores	705.8	704.6	(1.2)	(0.2)	28.2
5920	Liquor stores	114.7	114.6	(0.1)	(0.1)	57.7
5930	Used merchandise stores	134.4	137.8	3.4	2.5	78.3
5940	Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	1,106.9	1,077.7	(29.2)	(2.6)	59.5
5960	Nonstore retailers	393.6	389.4	(4.2)	(1.1)	56.6
5980	Fuel dealers	97.5	98.3	0.8	0.8	73.7
5990	Retail stores, nec	564.6	557.1	(7.5)	(1.3)	82.3
6020	Commercial banks	1,433.6	1,448.0	14.4	1.0	24.0
6030	Savings institutions	255.8	262.9	7.1	2.8	39.8
6060	Credit unions	203.3	211.8	8.5	4.2	93.3
6140	Personal credit institutions	222.3	224.9	2.6	1.2	20.6
6150	Business credit institutions	149.8	151.4	1.6	1.1	26.8
6160	Mortgage bankers and brokers	326.9	374.5	47.6	14.6	52.1
6210	Security brokers and dealers	554.7	503.5	(51.2)	(9.2)	19.5
6230	Commodity contracts brokers, dealers, exch.	29.3	27.0	(2.3)	(7.8)	14.2
6280	Security and commodity services	184.9	187.8	2.9	1.6	48.2

Table 11 Nonfarm Private Employment by Industry, 2001 - 2002
(thousands of jobs unless noted)

SIC Codes (1987)	Industry	Annual Employment		Absolute change	Percent change	Percent small 1997
		2001	2002			
6310	Life insurance	476.6	461.4	(15.2)	(3.2)	4.4
6320	Medical service and health insurance	394.0	398.8	4.8	1.2	10.5
6330	Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	544.0	535.8	(8.2)	(1.5)	8.2
6360	Title insurance	80.0	82.1	2.1	2.6	13.4
6510	Real estate operators and lessors	596.4	597.5	1.1	0.2	87.5
6530	Real estate agents and managers	774.3	785.5	11.2	1.4	81.0
6550	Subdividers and developers	127.1	128.3	1.2	0.9	68.7
6710	Holding offices	112.1	112.7	0.6	0.5	39.2
7010	Hotels and motels	1,802.7	1,730.6	(72.1)	(4.0)	42.5
7210	Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	435.2	425.6	(9.6)	(2.2)	78.8
7220	Photographic studios, portrait	68.9	69.1	0.2	0.3	57.0
7230	Beauty shops	436.5	453.3	16.8	3.8	88.6
7260	Funeral service and crematories	103.6	105.7	2.1	2.0	76.7
7290	Miscellaneous personal services	212.0	220.5	8.5	4.0	56.4
7310	Advertising	296.9	285.1	(11.8)	(4.0)	59.4
7320	Credit reporting and collection	175.5	202.6	27.1	15.4	64.9
7330	Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic serv.	351.4	384.2	32.8	9.3	71.0
7340	Services to buildings	1,016.4	1,031.4	15.0	1.5	65.0
7350	Misc equipment rental and leasing	297.1	305.8	8.7	2.9	68.7
7360	Personnel supply services	3,446.0	3,169.4	(276.6)	(8.0)	30.3
7370	Computer and data processing services	2,225.0	2,195.0	(30.0)	(1.3)	51.1
7380	Miscellaneous business services	1,764.0	1,731.7	(32.3)	(1.8)	51.1
7510	Automotive rentals, without drivers	221.0	213.8	(7.2)	(3.3)	30.8
7520	Automobile parking	81.0	79.4	(1.6)	(2.0)	43.9
7530	Automotive repair shops	696.1	711.4	15.3	2.2	95.3
7540	Automotive services, except repair	259.1	258.5	(0.6)	(0.2)	87.1
7620	Electrical repair shops	112.3	121.0	8.7	7.7	65.4
7810	Motion picture production and services	264.8	259.2	(5.6)	(2.1)	35.8
7830	Motion picture theaters	137.7	142.0	4.3	3.1	29.5
7840	Video tape rental	163.7	163.6	(0.1)	(0.1)	58.6
7930	Bowling centers	80.3	77.7	(2.6)	(3.2)	83.5
7990	Misc amusement and recreation services	1,281.2	1,206.1	(75.1)	(5.9)	69.0
8010	Offices and clinics of medical doctors	2,002.1	2,063.5	61.4	3.1	79.5
8020	Offices and clinics of dentists	702.3	713.9	11.6	1.7	99.0
8040	Offices and clinics of other hlth practioners	454.7	469.7	15.0	3.3	88.8
8050	Nursing and personal care facilities	1,846.6	1,888.9	42.3	2.3	53.2
8060	Hospitals	4,095.8	4,224.9	129.1	3.2	9.4
8070	Medical and dental laboratories	221.4	228.9	7.5	3.4	58.0
8080	Home health care services	636.2	647.5	11.3	1.8	45.9
8210	Elementary and secondary schools	745.6	753.8	8.2	1.1	92.1
8220	Colleges and universities	1,351.4	1,426.6	75.2	5.6	16.1
8240	Vocational schools	102.6	106.7	4.1	4.0	80.9
8320	Individual and family services	867.1	908.0	40.9	4.7	83.4
8330	Job training and related services	391.8	399.1	7.3	1.9	66.3
8350	Child day care services	716.2	726.3	10.1	1.4	84.6
8360	Residential care	864.0	904.4	40.4	4.7	79.9
8390	Social services, nec	217.8	239.3	21.5	9.9	80.6
8610	Business associations	115.0	111.8	(3.2)	(2.8)	88.0
8620	Professional organizations	71.4	73.2	1.8	2.5	91.3
8630	Labor organizations	144.4	143.2	(1.2)	(0.8)	92.0
8640	Civic and social associations	462.6	472.2	9.6	2.1	87.6
8710	Engineering and architectural services	1,053.6	1,035.5	(18.1)	(1.7)	68.5
8720	Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	699.5	711.4	11.9	1.7	67.4
8730	Research and testing services	673.9	687.7	13.8	2.0	53.8
8740	Management and public relations	1,166.2	1,210.4	44.2	3.8	59.6

Notes: Percent small data for 2000 is available but using the new NAICS industry classifications.

nec = Not elsewhere classified, (D) = Disclosure (data suppressed to protect the confidentiality of individual firms).

Employment totals can differ from other listed figures because of definitional differences and the timing of the compiled numbers.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from employment data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and employment firm size data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau/Statistics of U.S. Businesses (2000 NAICS data is available).

Table 12 Industry Comparisons, 2001 - 2002
(thousands, two-digit SIC level)

SIC Codes (1987)	Industry	Annual Employment		Absolute Change	Percent Change	Percent small 1997
		2001	2002			
Fastest Growing Industries in Employment, Ranked by Percent Change						
6100	Nondepository institutions	720.2	772.4	52.2	7.2	34.9
8300	Social services	3,056.9	3,177.2	120.3	3.9	80.5
8200	Educational services	2,433.9	2,525.5	91.6	3.8	46.2
2100	Tobacco products	33.8	35.0	1.2	3.6	9.0
8000	Health services	10,380.7	10,673.1	292.4	2.8	41.0
Fastest Declining Industries in Employment, Ranked by Percent Change						
3600	Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,630.9	1,418.6	(212.3)	(13.0)	28.3
3300	Primary metal industries	656.2	591.9	(64.3)	(9.8)	29.2
2200	Textile mill products	477.5	431.8	(45.7)	(9.6)	30.6
1000	Metal mining	35.6	32.2	(3.4)	(9.6)	17.8
3500	Industrial machinery and equipment	2,010.6	1,823.3	(187.3)	(9.3)	47.3
Industries Generating the Most Jobs, Ranked by Absolute Change						
8000	Health services	10,380.7	10,673.1	292.4	2.8	41.0
8300	Social services	3,056.9	3,177.2	120.3	3.9	80.5
8200	Educational services	2,433.9	2,525.5	91.6	3.8	46.2
6100	Nondepository institutions	720.2	772.4	52.2	7.2	34.9
8700	Engineering and management services	3,593.1	3,645.0	51.9	1.4	62.4
Industries Losing the Most Jobs, Ranked by Absolute Change						
7300	Business services	9,572.3	9,305.2	(267.1)	(2.8)	45.7
3600	Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,630.9	1,418.6	(212.3)	(13.0)	28.3
3500	Industrial machinery and equipment	2,010.6	1,823.3	(187.3)	(9.3)	47.3
5000	Wholesale trade - durable goods	4,024.0	3,908.0	(116.0)	(2.9)	69.1
5800	Eating and drinking places	8,256.9	8,143.7	(113.2)	(1.4)	64.5

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from employment data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and employment firm size data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (Statistics of U.S. Businesses).

Table 13 Bank Lending Information by Size of Firm, 1991 - 2002
(change in percent of Senior Loan Officer responses on bank lending practices)

Year	Quarter	Tightening loan standards		Stronger demand for loans	
		Large and medium	Small	Large and medium	Small
2002	4	20	18	(53)	(48)
	3	21	6	(45)	(36)
	2	25	15	(36)	(29)
	1	45	42	(55)	(45)
2001	4	51	40	(70)	(50)
	3	40	32	(53)	(42)
	2	51	36	(40)	(35)
	1	60	45	(50)	(30)
2000	4	44	27	(23)	(13)
	3	34	24	(5)	(4)
	2	25	21	(9)	5
	1	11	9	9	(2)
1999	4	9	2	(2)	(4)
	3	5	2	0	0
	2	10	8	0	10
	1	7	4	20	11
1998	4	36	15	28	8
	3	0	(5)	(9)	0
	2	(7)	(2)	29	21
	1	2	2	26	15
1997	4	(7)	(4)	19	19
	3	(6)	(2)	13	20
	2	(7)	(4)	5	11
	1	(5)	(5)	5	15
1996	4	(8)	(12)	1	4
	3	(4)	(2)	12	18
	2	(1)	2	10	24
	1	7	4	(3)	14
1995	4	(3)	(2)	3	7
	3	(6)	(2)	4	25
	2	(6)	(7)	29	17
	1	(7)	(5)	35	18
1994	4	(17)	(18)	31	32
	3	(7)	(7)	31	19
	2	(12)	(9)	38	38
	1	(13)	(12)	26	26
1993	4	(18)	(9)	9	17
	3	(19)	(12)	18	14
	2	(8)	(2)	(0)	12
	1	3	(2)	20	32
1992	4	4	(5)	6	(2)
	3	(2)	(2)	(9)	7
	2	1	(7)	6	25
	1	5	0	(27)	(12)
1991	4	9	5	(30)	(25)
	3	12	9	NA	NA
	2	16	7	NA	NA
	1	36	32	NA	NA

Notes: Figures should be used with caution because the sample size of the survey is relatively small, about 80 respondents but they do represent a sizable portion of the market. Small firms are defined as having sales of less than \$50 million.

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data provided by the Federal Reserve Board.