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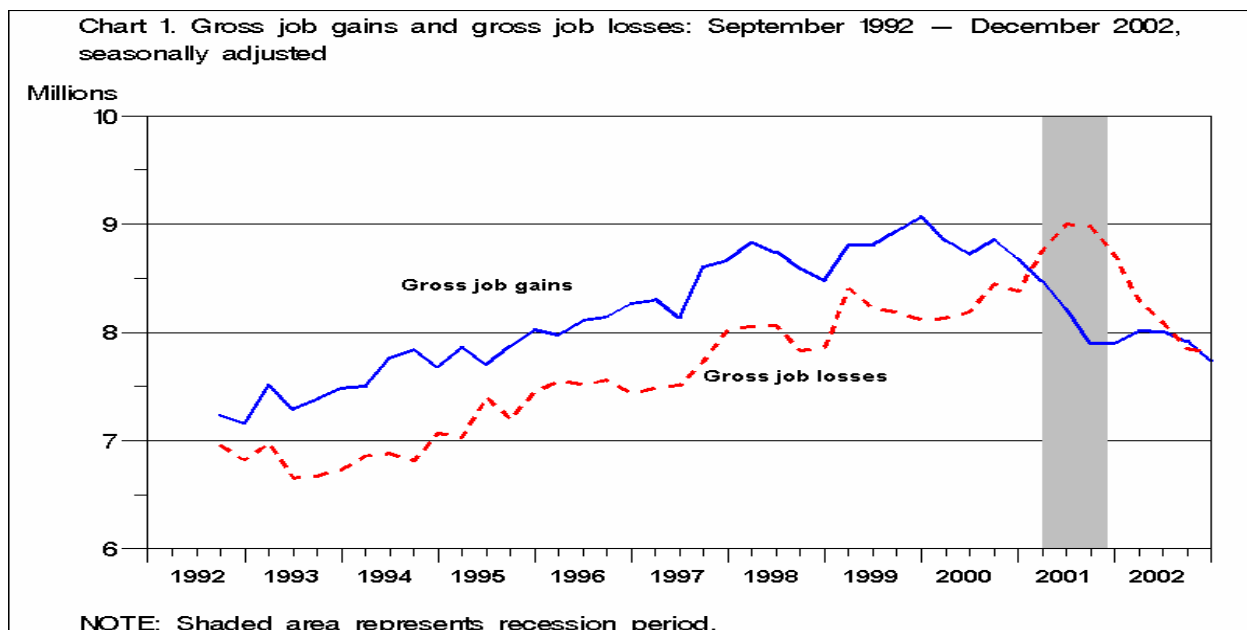
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NEW QUARTERLY DATA ON BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS FROM BLS

New quarterly data on business employment dynamics were issued today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. These data quantify the sizable number of jobs that appear and disappear in the U.S. economy each quarter. From September 2002 to December 2002, the number of job gains from opening and expanding establishments and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments each were nearly 8 million. The data also show that the net employment declines associated with the 2001 recession resulted from a large temporary increase in gross job losses accompanied by a sharp decrease in gross job gains. As of December 2002, gross job gains had not returned to pre-recession levels. (See chart 1.)

The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all establishments in the economy. The new data track these changes in employment at private business establishments from one quarter to the next. In the new 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 closing establishments. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment. These statistics show the dynamic labor market changes that underlie the net employment change statistic.



The new 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 under state unemployment insurance programs, representing about 98 percent of employment on nonfarm payrolls. The net change in employment from this new data series will not match the estimates from employment series such as the monthly Current Employment Statistics survey (CES) or the totals from the QCEW program. The CES estimates are based on 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. Business Employment Dynamics data have a more limited scope than 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 Background section and the Technical Note for further information.

This first release of Business Employment Dynamics data covers the period from September 1992 to December 2002. All totals in this release are over-the-quarter changes based on the changes between the third months of each quarter. All data referred to in the text are seasonally adjusted. The tables accompanying this release provide both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted data.

Fourth Quarter 2002

Opening and expanding private sector business establishments gained 7.7 million jobs in the fourth quarter of 2002, while closing and contracting establishments lost 7.8 million jobs. This led to a net employment loss of 70,000 jobs. (See table A.) Expanding establishments gained 6.1 million jobs in the quarter, while opening establishments accounted for a gain of 1.6 million jobs. Contracting establishments lost 6.2 million jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 1.6 million jobs. Expanding and contracting establishments accounted for most jobs gained and lost.

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

(In thousands)

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2001	Mar. 2002	June 2002	Sept. 2002	Dec. 2002
Gross job gains	7,902	8,013	8,010	7,922	7,746
At expanding establishments	6,083	6,200	6,223	6,208	6,114
At opening establishments	1,819	1,813	1,787	1,714	1,632
Gross job losses	8,710	8,289	8,091	7,851	7,816
At contracting establishments	6,930	6,545	6,372	6,257	6,189
At closing establishments	1,780	1,744	1,719	1,594	1,627
Net employment change ¹	-808	-276	-81	71	-70

¹ The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Rates

From September to December 2002, gross job gains represented 7.2 percent of private sector employment, while gross job losses represented 7.3 percent of private sector employment. (See table B.) The difference between these two rates, -0.1 percent, is the percentage net change in employment. The gross job gains rate indicates that 7.2 percent of jobs in December 2002 did not exist in September 2002, and the gross job losses rate indicates that 7.3 percent of jobs in September 2002 did not exist in December 2002. These gross job gains and job losses statistics demonstrate that a sizable number of jobs appear and

disappear in the relatively short time frame of one quarter. This reallocation of jobs across establishments highlights the amount of job churning that underlies the quarterly net employment change of -0.1 percent.

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

(Percent)

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2001	Mar. 2002	June 2002	Sept. 2002	Dec. 2002
Gross job gains	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2
At expanding establishments	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7
At opening establishments	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
Gross job losses	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.3
At contracting establishments	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8
At closing establishments	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Net employment change ¹	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1

¹ The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Establishment Counts

Out of 6.4 million active establishments, a total of 1.8 million establishments gained jobs from September to December 2002. (See table C.) Of these, 1.5 million were expanding establishments and 345,000 were opening establishments. During the fourth quarter of 2002, 1.8 million establishments lost jobs. Of these, 1.5 million were contracting establishments and 333,000 were closing establishments. The statistics from tables A and C indicate that the average expanding establishment added 4.2 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				
	Dec. 2001	Mar. 2002	June 2002	Sept. 2002	Dec. 2002
Establishments gaining jobs	1,775	1,786	1,794	1,805	1,798
Expanding establishments	1,429	1,444	1,447	1,460	1,453
Opening establishments	346	342	347	345	345
Establishments losing jobs	1,856	1,834	1,825	1,781	1,809
Contracting establishments	1,516	1,496	1,484	1,474	1,476
Closing establishments	340	338	341	307	333
Net establishment change ¹	6	4	6	38	12

¹ The net establishment change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments.

These Business Employment Dynamics data add to the labor market statistics currently available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The more traditional measure of net employment change indicates that employment fell by 70,000 jobs during the fourth quarter of 2002. The gross job gains and job losses statistics indicate that this net employment loss is the result of 6.1 million jobs added at 1.5 million expanding establishments, 1.6 million jobs added at 345,000 opening establishments, 6.2 million jobs lost at 1.5 million contracting establishments, and 1.6 million jobs lost at 333,000 closing establishments. These large gross job flows that underlie the substantially smaller net job changes cannot be observed in the cross-sectional statistics.

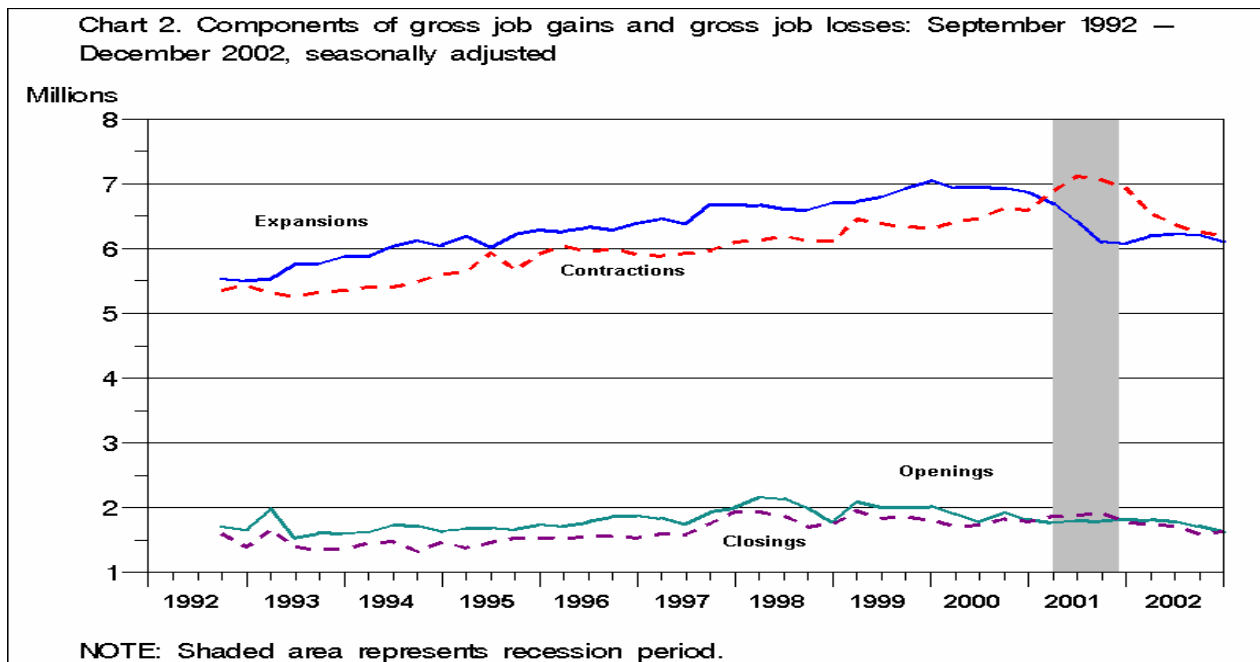
September 1992 – December 2002

The level of gross job gains exceeded the level of gross job losses every quarter from September 1992 through December 2000, leading to a net increase in the number of jobs. (See chart 1 and table 1.) The gross job gains and job losses series crossed in March 2001, and the level of gross job losses exceeded the level of gross job gains for six consecutive quarters through the second quarter of 2002.

Gross job gains peaked in the fourth quarter of 1999 at a level of 9.1 million jobs. In the fourth quarter of 2002, gross job gains were at a level of 7.8 million jobs, the lowest since the second quarter of 1995. Gross job losses peaked in the second quarter of 2001 at a level of 9.0 million jobs and declined every quarter through the fourth quarter of 2002. (See chart 1 and table 1.)

Gross job gains at expanding establishments moved in the same direction as total gross job gains, and gross job losses at contracting establishments were similar to changes in total gross job losses. The number of jobs gained at opening establishments exceeded the number of jobs lost at closing establishments except during the 2001 recession. (See chart 2 and table 1.)

The business cycle is reflected in the gross job gains and losses statistics. The increasing net employment losses during the first two quarters of 2001 were characterized by increasing gross job losses and declining gross job gains, with a continued decline in gross job gains in the third quarter of 2001. The four quarters of data for 2002 indicate that gross job losses declined and gross job gains did not return to their pre-recession levels.



Background

The Business Employment Dynamics statistics track changes in employment at the establishment level, revealing the dynamics underlying net changes in employment.

The Business Employment Dynamics data are based on data collected in the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), or ES-202, program. These data are the result of a collaborative effort between the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and State Employment Security Agencies. The data include

all establishments subject to state unemployment insurance (UI) laws and federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, the state agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Gross job gains and job losses are based on employment levels in the third month of each quarter.

The Business Employment Dynamics totals require that establishment data be linked across quarters. This longitudinal aspect of the data allows the tracking of when establishments open, close, expand, or contract their employment. The linkage process is described in the Technical Note. There are four types of gross job flows: employment gains at opening establishments, employment expansions at existing establishments, employment losses at closing establishments, and employment contractions at existing establishments. Increases in employment at opening and expanding establishments sum to measure gross job gains. Declines in employment at closing and contracting establishments sum to measure gross job losses. The more traditional measure of net change in employment is the difference between the number of jobs gained and the number of jobs lost.

Currently, data on gross job gains and gross job losses are available as levels and as rates for the private sector. The rates measure gross job gains and gross losses and their components as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter employment. This differs from the traditional calculation of a percentage rate (which would divide only by previous quarter employment) and provides a symmetric treatment of the growth of opening and closing establishments.

Estimates are available with and without seasonal adjustment. Seasonal adjustment is run concurrently and models are updated annually. The first update in seasonal adjustment models will be with the release of first quarter 2004 data.

Uses of the Data

As the quarterly time series on Business Employment Dynamics grows longer, their value in assessing the business cycle, the level of labor market volatility, and the effect of establishment employment changes on aggregate employment will increase. The gross job gain and gross job loss statistics will be particularly useful in highlighting the forces behind net changes in employment. In addition, these estimates will highlight the importance of job changes at opening and closing establishments relative to changes at existing establishments.

The Business Employment Dynamics data should help economists, policymakers, and the business community develop a more complete understanding of business cycles. It can show whether net employment changes over the course of the business cycle are due to changes in the pace of job gains or of job losses.

Future Releases

BLS plans to update the series on Business Employment Dynamics on a quarterly basis with a news release. BLS also plans to develop data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia and to release estimates based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and establishment size class data in the future. In future months, please refer to the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov> for updates of the Business Employment Dynamics series.

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 Business Employment Dynamics may be obtained by e-mailing BDMinfo@bls.gov.

Technical Note

The Business Employment Dynamics data are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from existing administrative records. These records are the product of a federal-state cooperative program known as the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), or the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment of workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs). The summaries are a byproduct of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI.

The administrative 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.

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 fourth quarter 2002. 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. 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 the 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 the 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 positive employment reported in the current quarter, or with positive third month employment in the previous quarter followed by zero employment 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 total private 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 adjusted 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 adjusted and the net changes are calculated based on the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses. Similarly, the establishment data 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. Also, both total private establishment and employment levels are independently seasonally adjusted to calculate the seasonally adjusted rates. Seasonal adjustment is run concurrently using X-12 ARIMA.

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, slightly overstating openings and closings while slightly understating expansions and contractions. This is a product of working with such a vast array of administrative data, and the BLS continues to search for means of adjusting 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 Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program provides monthly measures of job openings, as well as employee hires and separations. The Current Employment Statistics program releases 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. Finally, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or ES-202 program, provides both quarterly and annual estimates of employment by state, county, and detailed industry.

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

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

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 3. Private sector gross job gains and losses, as a percent of employment,¹ 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

¹ The rates measure gross job gains and gross job losses as a percentage of the average of the previous and current employment.² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 4. Private sector gross job gains and losses, as a percent of employment,¹ 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

¹ See footnote 1, table 3.

² See 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

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

¹ See footnote 1, table 5.

Table 7. Private sector establishments by direction of employment change, as a percent of total establishments,¹ 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

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

² See footnote 1, table 5.

**Table 8. Private sector establishments by direction of employment change, as a percent of total establishments,¹
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

¹ See footnote 1, table 7.

² See footnote 1, table 5.