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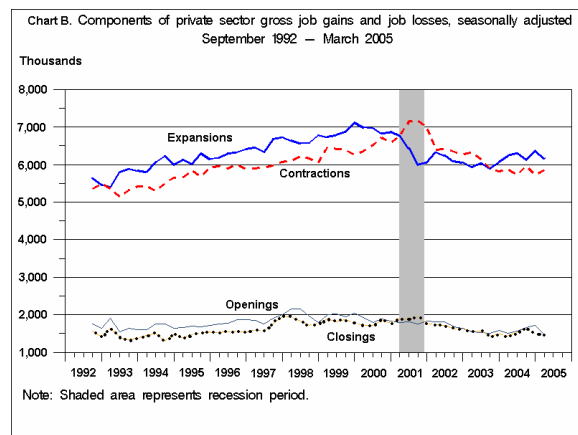
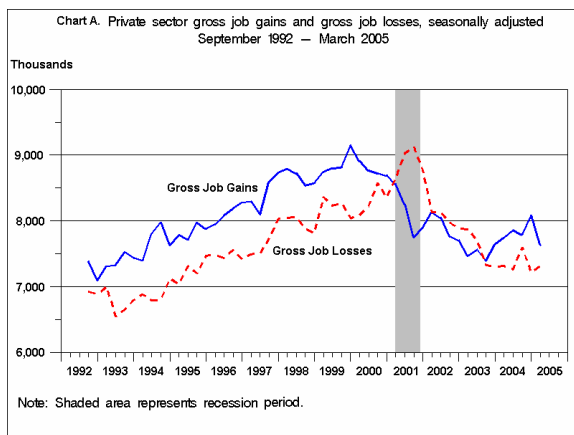
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS: FIRST QUARTER 2005

From December 2004 to March 2005, the number of job gains from opening and expanding private sector establishments was 7.6 million and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 7.3 million, according to data released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in all sectors, except manufacturing and information. (See charts A and B.)



Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment from expansions in employment at existing establishments and the addition of new jobs in opening establishments. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing establishments and the loss of jobs at closing establishments. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment.

New Business Employment Dynamics Firm Size Class Data

On December 8, 2005, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will release for the first time new Business Employment Dynamics data on employment categorized by firm size. These new quarterly data series will add another dimension to understanding employment dynamics by revealing the contribution to net and gross employment change by firm size class. The news release will contain data from the third quarter of 1992 through the first quarter of 2005. Thereafter, size class data will be included in each regular quarterly BED news release.

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2004	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005
	Levels (in thousands)				
Gross job gains	7,745	7,857	7,789	8,081	7,635
At expanding establishments	6,231	6,292	6,123	6,365	6,171
At opening establishments	1,514	1,565	1,666	1,716	1,464
Gross job losses	7,310	7,263	7,598	7,212	7,310
At contracting establishments	5,871	5,726	5,953	5,727	5,852
At closing establishments	1,439	1,537	1,645	1,485	1,458
Net employment change ¹	435	594	191	869	325
	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.9
At expanding establishments	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6
At opening establishments	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3
Gross job losses	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.6
At contracting establishments	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.3
At closing establishments	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
Net employment change ¹	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3

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

Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Job Losses

Opening and expanding private sector business establishments gained 7.6 million jobs in the first quarter of 2005, a decrease of 446,000 from the previous quarter's total. This was the smallest number of gross job gains recorded in five quarters. Over the first quarter, expanding establishments added 6.2 million jobs, while opening establishments added 1.5 million jobs.

First quarter gross job losses totaled 7.3 million, a slight increase from the prior gross job loss total of 7.2 million. During the quarter, contracting establishments lost 5.9 million jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 1.5 million jobs. (See tables A, 1, 3, and chart B.)

From December 2004 to March 2005, gross job gains represented 6.9 percent of private sector employment, the lowest gross job gains rate since the third quarter of 2003. Gross job losses were 6.6 percent of private sector employment. (See tables A and 2.) These gross job gain and loss statistics demonstrate that a sizable number of jobs appear and disappear in the relatively short time frame of one quarter.

Major Industry Sector Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses

Goods-producing. Expanding and opening establishments in the goods-producing sector accounted for 1,720,000 jobs. The first quarter of 2005 saw an increase of gross job losses from 1,637,000 in the previous quarter to 1,686,000. The increase in gross job losses coupled with a decrease in gross job gains led to a smaller net gain (+34,000) than last quarter (+97,000). (See tables B and 3.)

Manufacturing. Gross job gains in the manufacturing sector totaled 569,000 jobs in the first quarter of 2005. For the fourth consecutive quarter, job gains continued to trend downward. Gross job losses

Table B. Three-month private sector gross job gains and losses by industry, seasonally adjusted
(In thousands)

Industry	Gross job gains					Gross job losses				
	3 months ended					3 months ended				
	Mar. 2004	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	Mar. 2004	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005
Total private ¹	7,745	7,857	7,789	8,081	7,635	7,310	7,263	7,598	7,212	7,310
Goods-producing	1,764	1,696	1,667	1,734	1,720	1,670	1,647	1,691	1,637	1,686
Natural resources and mining	314	283	271	296	307	282	282	290	275	284
Construction	837	809	799	848	844	759	779	789	747	806
Manufacturing	613	604	597	590	569	629	586	612	615	596
Service-providing ¹	5,981	6,161	6,122	6,347	5,915	5,640	5,616	5,907	5,575	5,624
Wholesale trade	319	325	329	329	319	314	302	327	294	310
Retail trade	1,059	1,058	1,044	1,090	1,020	1,011	974	1,126	992	980
Transportation and warehousing	244	241	244	255	243	228	236	235	217	231
Utilities	15	13	14	11	15	16	14	16	15	15
Information	156	151	163	188	143	169	182	194	169	164
Financial activities	442	461	469	497	452	433	457	452	451	443
Professional and business services	1,411	1,509	1,416	1,512	1,370	1,378	1,321	1,366	1,300	1,304
Education and health services	751	753	757	802	741	672	696	704	647	704
Leisure and hospitality	1,138	1,164	1,169	1,204	1,138	1,091	1,090	1,135	1,134	1,131
Other services	307	301	297	299	302	291	304	308	310	297

¹ Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

(596,000) were slightly less than the prior quarter, but when combined with the fall in gross job gains, this sector experienced a net job loss of 27,000. The manufacturing sector has only reported positive net employment changes for three quarters in the last 6 years.

Construction. In construction, gross job gains were little changed at 844,000 during the quarter, while gross job losses rose to 806,000, resulting in a net gain of 38,000 jobs. This is the seventh consecutive quarter of net job gains for the construction sector.

Service-providing. The combined service-providing sector experienced gross job gains of 5.9 million in the first quarter of 2005, down by 432,000 from the previous quarter. Over the quarter, gross job losses amounted to 5.6 million, up slightly from the fourth quarter of 2004. The increase in gross job losses, combined with the decrease in gross job gains, led to a smaller net employment gain of 291,000 in comparison with the previous quarter's net employment gain of 772,000.

Information. The information sector gained 143,000 and lost 164,000 jobs in the first quarter of 2005, for a net loss of 21,000 jobs. This sector has only recorded a quarterly net job gain twice in the last 4 years.

Professional and business services. Establishments in the professional and business services sector reported smaller gross job gains of 1,370,000 in the first quarter of 2005, than in the fourth quarter of 2004 (1,512,000). Gross job losses were about unchanged at a level of 1,304,000 in the first quarter. The net gain of 66,000 jobs represents the seventh consecutive quarter of positive net employment growth in this industry.

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2004	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005
Establishments gaining jobs	1,854	1,847	1,840	1,909	1,851
Expanding establishments	1,505	1,504	1,486	1,530	1,506
Opening establishments	349	343	354	379	345
Establishments losing jobs	1,794	1,792	1,814	1,787	1,851
Contracting establishments	1,466	1,462	1,469	1,467	1,504
Closing establishments	328	330	345	320	347
Net establishment change ¹	21	13	9	59	-2

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

Number of Establishments Gaining and Losing Employment

Another way to look at the dynamics of business activities is to monitor the number and proportion of business units that are growing and declining. In the first quarter of 2005, the number of expanding establishments marginally exceeded the number of contracting establishments, while the number of closing establishments was slightly higher than the number of opening establishments. Out of 6.6 million active private sector establishments, a total of 1.9 million establishments gained jobs from December 2004 to March 2005. (See table C.) Of these, 1.5 million were expanding establishments and 345,000 were opening establishments. During the quarter, 1.5 million establishments contracted and 347,000 establishments closed, resulting in 1.9 million establishments losing jobs.

More Information

For the not seasonally adjusted data and other seasonally adjusted time series not presented in this release, as well as charts of gross job gains and gross job losses by industry, please refer to the Business Employment Dynamics Web page on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/bdm/>. Additional information about the Business Employment Dynamics data can be found in the Technical Note of this release or may be obtained by e-mailing BDMinfo@bls.gov.

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

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

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

See the Technical Note for further information.

Technical Note

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

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

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 8.5 million employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.6 million private sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 400,000 employers
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly - 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly - 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly - Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors Future expansions will include data at the county, MSA, and state level and by size of establishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed locality data Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business cycle analysis Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions Future: employment expansion and contraction by size of establishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal national economic indicator Official time series for employment change measures Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs 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 6.6 million private sector employer reports out of 8.5 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the first quarter of 2005. Gross job gains and gross job losses data in this release do not report estimates for government employees or private households (NAICS 814110), and do not include establishments with zero employment over three quarters. Data from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands also are excluded from the national data. As an illustration, the table below shows, in millions of establishments, the number of establishments excluded from the gross job gains and gross job losses data in the first quarter of 2005:

Number of active establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data	
	Millions
Total establishments QCEW program	8.5
Excluded: Public sector	0.3
Private households	0.5
Zero employment	1.0
Establishments in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands	0.1
Total establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data	6.6

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 establishments with positive third-month employment in the previous quarter, with no employment or zero employment reported in the current quarter.

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

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

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

The linkage process matches establishments' unique SESA identification numbers (SESA-ID). Between 95 to 97 percent of establishments identified as continuous from quarter to quarter are matched by SESA-ID. The rest are linked in one of three ways. The first method uses predecessor and successor information, identified by the states, which relates records with different SESA-IDs across quarters. Predecessor and successor relations can come about for a variety of reasons, including a change in ownership, a firm restructuring, or a UI account restructuring. If a match cannot be attained in this manner, a probability-based match is used. This match attempts to identify two establishments with different SESA-IDs as continuous. The match is based upon comparisons such as the same name, address, and phone number. Third, an analyst

examines unmatched records individually and makes a possible match.

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

The employment data series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments are independently seasonally adjusted; net changes are calculated based on the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses. Similarly, the establishment counts data series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments are independently adjusted, and the net changes are calculated based on the difference between the number of opening and closing establishments. Additionally, establishment and employment levels are independently seasonally adjusted to calculate the seasonally adjusted rates. Concurrent seasonal adjustment is run using X-12 ARIMA. Seasonally adjusted data series for the total private sector are calculated by summing the seasonally adjusted data for all sectors, including the unclassified sector, which is not published separately.

The net over-the-quarter change derived by summing the BED component series will differ from the net employment change estimated from the seasonally adjusted total private

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

Reliability of the data

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

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

The BED data series are subject to periodic minor changes based on corrections in QCEW records, updates on predecessors and successors information, and seasonal adjustment revisions.

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Private sector gross job gains and job losses, seasonally adjusted
(In thousands)

Year	3 months ended	Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	455	7,377	5,632	1,745	6,922	5,351	1,571
	December	216	7,101	5,465	1,636	6,885	5,487	1,398
1993	March	313	7,309	5,410	1,899	6,996	5,354	1,642
	June	786	7,330	5,794	1,536	6,544	5,136	1,408
	September	874	7,523	5,881	1,642	6,649	5,316	1,333
	December	641	7,436	5,840	1,596	6,795	5,420	1,375
1994	March	517	7,400	5,807	1,593	6,883	5,435	1,448
	June	1,021	7,807	6,060	1,747	6,786	5,295	1,491
	September	1,175	7,972	6,227	1,745	6,797	5,493	1,304
	December	507	7,630	5,998	1,632	7,123	5,647	1,476
1995	March	746	7,782	6,129	1,653	7,036	5,660	1,376
	June	402	7,714	6,017	1,697	7,312	5,839	1,473
	September	771	7,970	6,291	1,679	7,199	5,680	1,519
	December	407	7,877	6,153	1,724	7,470	5,934	1,536
1996	March	460	7,943	6,190	1,753	7,483	5,957	1,526
	June	642	8,080	6,302	1,778	7,438	5,894	1,544
	September	632	8,189	6,326	1,863	7,557	5,998	1,559
	December	861	8,278	6,409	1,869	7,417	5,889	1,528
1997	March	799	8,292	6,448	1,844	7,493	5,900	1,593
	June	594	8,098	6,342	1,756	7,504	5,925	1,579
	September	854	8,593	6,680	1,913	7,739	5,981	1,758
	December	702	8,731	6,727	2,004	8,029	6,068	1,961
1998	March	747	8,788	6,633	2,155	8,041	6,107	1,934
	June	666	8,722	6,569	2,153	8,056	6,218	1,838
	September	659	8,539	6,574	1,965	7,880	6,161	1,719
	December	759	8,576	6,778	1,798	7,817	6,060	1,757
1999	March	380	8,744	6,733	2,011	8,364	6,466	1,898
	June	569	8,800	6,788	2,012	8,231	6,419	1,812
	September	548	8,817	6,871	1,946	8,269	6,397	1,872
	December	1,105	9,144	7,112	2,032	8,039	6,264	1,775
2000	March	818	8,906	6,988	1,918	8,088	6,361	1,727
	June	541	8,764	6,975	1,789	8,223	6,509	1,714
	September	146	8,724	6,834	1,890	8,578	6,719	1,859
	December	336	8,690	6,862	1,828	8,354	6,582	1,772
2001	March	-101	8,555	6,768	1,787	8,656	6,756	1,900
	June	-771	8,254	6,439	1,815	9,025	7,149	1,876
	September	-1,380	7,749	5,990	1,759	9,129	7,174	1,955
	December	-871	7,893	6,055	1,838	8,764	6,995	1,769
2002	March	-1	8,128	6,324	1,804	8,129	6,400	1,729
	June	-80	8,050	6,246	1,804	8,130	6,411	1,719
	September	-211	7,763	6,083	1,680	7,974	6,345	1,629
	December	-175	7,702	6,059	1,643	7,877	6,267	1,610
2003	March	-404	7,472	5,932	1,540	7,876	6,321	1,555
	June	-142	7,560	6,033	1,527	7,702	6,138	1,564
	September	72	7,396	5,897	1,499	7,324	5,893	1,431
	December	344	7,646	6,063	1,583	7,302	5,816	1,486
2004	March	435	7,745	6,231	1,514	7,310	5,871	1,439
	June	594	7,857	6,292	1,565	7,263	5,726	1,537
	September	191	7,789	6,123	1,666	7,598	5,953	1,645
	December	869	8,081	6,365	1,716	7,212	5,727	1,485
2005	March	325	7,635	6,171	1,464	7,310	5,852	1,458

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

Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and losses, as a percent of employment¹, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change ²	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	0.5	8.3	6.3	2.0	7.8	6.0	1.8
	December	0.2	7.9	6.1	1.8	7.7	6.1	1.6
1993	March	0.3	8.1	6.0	2.1	7.8	6.0	1.8
	June	0.8	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.3	5.7	1.6
	September	0.9	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.3	5.8	1.5
	December	0.6	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.4	5.9	1.5
1994	March	0.5	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.5	5.9	1.6
	June	1.1	8.4	6.5	1.9	7.3	5.7	1.6
	September	1.2	8.4	6.6	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	0.5	8.0	6.2	1.8	7.5	6.0	1.5
	September	0.8	8.2	6.5	1.7	7.4	5.8	1.6
	December	0.4	8.1	6.3	1.8	7.7	6.1	1.6
1996	March	0.4	8.1	6.3	1.8	7.7	6.1	1.6
	June	0.6	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.6	6.0	1.6
	September	0.7	8.3	6.4	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	0.7	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.5	5.9	1.6
	June	0.5	7.9	6.2	1.7	7.4	5.8	1.6
	September	0.8	8.4	6.5	1.9	7.6	5.9	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	8.4	6.3	2.1	7.8	6.0	1.8
	September	0.7	8.2	6.3	1.9	7.5	5.9	1.6
	December	0.7	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.4	5.7	1.7
1999	March	0.3	8.2	6.3	1.9	7.9	6.1	1.8
	June	0.6	8.3	6.4	1.9	7.7	6.0	1.7
	September	0.5	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.7	6.0	1.7
	December	1.1	8.5	6.6	1.9	7.4	5.8	1.6
2000	March	0.8	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.4	5.8	1.6
	June	0.4	7.9	6.3	1.6	7.5	5.9	1.6
	September	0.1	7.9	6.2	1.7	7.8	6.1	1.7
	December	0.3	7.9	6.2	1.7	7.6	6.0	1.6
2001	March	-0.1	7.7	6.1	1.6	7.8	6.1	1.7
	June	-0.8	7.4	5.8	1.6	8.2	6.5	1.7
	September	-1.3	7.1	5.5	1.6	8.4	6.6	1.8
	December	-0.8	7.3	5.6	1.7	8.1	6.5	1.6
2002	March	0.1	7.6	5.9	1.7	7.5	5.9	1.6
	June	-0.1	7.5	5.8	1.7	7.6	6.0	1.6
	September	-0.1	7.3	5.7	1.6	7.4	5.9	1.5
	December	-0.2	7.1	5.6	1.5	7.3	5.8	1.5
2003	March	-0.5	6.9	5.5	1.4	7.4	5.9	1.5
	June	-0.2	7.0	5.6	1.4	7.2	5.7	1.5
	September	0.1	6.9	5.5	1.4	6.8	5.5	1.3
	December	0.4	7.2	5.7	1.5	6.8	5.4	1.4
2004	March	0.4	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.8	5.5	1.3
	June	0.5	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.7	5.3	1.4
	September	0.2	7.2	5.7	1.5	7.0	5.5	1.5
	December	0.7	7.4	5.8	1.6	6.7	5.3	1.4
2005	March	0.3	6.9	5.6	1.3	6.6	5.3	1.3

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 3. Private sector gross job gains and losses by industry, seasonally adjusted

Category	Gross job gains and job losses (in thousands)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment				
	3 months ended					3 months ended				
	Mar. 2004	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	Mar. 2004	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005
Total private¹										
Gross job gains	7,745	7,857	7,789	8,081	7,635	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	6.9
At expanding establishments	6,231	6,292	6,123	6,365	6,171	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6
At opening establishments	1,514	1,565	1,666	1,716	1,464	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3
Gross job losses	7,310	7,263	7,598	7,212	7,310	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.6
At contracting establishments	5,871	5,726	5,953	5,727	5,852	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.3
At closing establishments	1,439	1,537	1,645	1,485	1,458	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
Net employment change	435	594	191	869	325	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3
Goods-producing										
Gross job gains	1,764	1,696	1,667	1,734	1,720	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.5
At expanding establishments	1,487	1,444	1,403	1,440	1,454	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.3
At opening establishments	277	252	264	294	266	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
Gross job losses	1,670	1,647	1,691	1,637	1,686	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.3
At contracting establishments	1,372	1,334	1,366	1,340	1,371	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.9
At closing establishments	298	313	325	297	315	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Net employment change	94	49	-24	97	34	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.2
Natural resources and mining										
Gross job gains	314	283	271	296	307	18.5	16.8	16.3	17.6	17.8
At expanding establishments	266	243	230	244	258	15.7	14.4	13.8	14.5	15.0
At opening establishments	48	40	41	52	49	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.8
Gross job losses	282	282	290	275	284	16.6	16.7	17.4	16.4	16.5
At contracting establishments	234	235	243	233	233	13.8	13.9	14.6	13.9	13.5
At closing establishments	48	47	47	42	51	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.0
Net employment change	32	1	-19	21	23	1.9	0.1	-1.1	1.2	1.3
Construction										
Gross job gains	837	809	799	848	844	12.3	11.7	11.6	12.2	11.8
At expanding establishments	669	655	643	676	678	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.5
At opening establishments	168	154	156	172	166	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.3
Gross job losses	759	779	789	747	806	11.1	11.3	11.4	10.7	11.3
At contracting establishments	602	609	616	592	642	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.5	9.0
At closing establishments	157	170	173	155	164	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3
Net employment change	78	30	10	101	38	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.5
Manufacturing										
Gross job gains	613	604	597	590	569	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
At expanding establishments	552	546	530	520	518	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6
At opening establishments	61	58	67	70	51	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Gross job losses	629	586	612	615	596	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2
At contracting establishments	536	490	507	515	496	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5
At closing establishments	93	96	105	100	100	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Net employment change	-16	18	-15	-25	-27	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Service-providing¹										
Gross job gains	5,981	6,161	6,122	6,347	5,915	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.4	6.9
At expanding establishments	4,744	4,848	4,720	4,925	4,717	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.5
At opening establishments	1,237	1,313	1,402	1,422	1,198	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4
Gross job losses	5,640	5,616	5,907	5,575	5,624	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.5
At contracting establishments	4,499	4,392	4,587	4,387	4,481	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.2
At closing establishments	1,141	1,224	1,320	1,188	1,143	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
Net employment change	341	545	215	772	291	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.4
Wholesale trade										
Gross job gains	319	325	329	329	319	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6
At expanding establishments	258	266	267	264	259	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5
At opening establishments	61	59	62	65	60	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Gross job losses	314	302	327	294	310	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.2	5.5
At contracting establishments	243	226	243	226	238	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.2
At closing establishments	71	76	84	68	72	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3
Net employment change	5	23	2	35	9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	1,059	1,058	1,044	1,090	1,020	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.7
At expanding establishments	890	885	845	899	865	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.7
At opening establishments	169	173	199	191	155	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0
Gross job losses	1,011	974	1,126	992	980	6.7	6.4	7.5	6.5	6.4
At contracting establishments	857	820	920	834	836	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.5	5.5
At closing establishments	154	154	206	158	144	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.9
Net employment change	48	84	-82	98	40	0.3	0.5	-0.6	0.7	0.3

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3. Private sector gross job gains and losses by industry, seasonally adjusted--Continued

Category	Gross job gains and job losses (in thousands)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment				
	3 months ended					3 months ended				
	Mar. 2004	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005	Mar. 2004	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	244	241	244	255	243	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.3	5.9
At expanding establishments	205	202	203	211	205	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0
At opening establishments	39	39	41	44	38	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
Gross job losses	228	236	235	217	231	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.6
At contracting establishments	183	192	190	171	180	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.4
At closing establishments	45	44	45	46	51	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Net employment change	16	5	9	38	12	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3
Utilities										
Gross job gains	15	13	14	11	15	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.7
At expanding establishments	13	11	13	10	13	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.3
At opening establishments	2	2	1	1	2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Gross job losses	16	14	16	15	15	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7
At contracting establishments	14	12	13	13	13	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
At closing establishments	2	2	3	2	2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Net employment change	-1	-1	-2	-4	0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	0.0
Information										
Gross job gains	156	151	163	188	143	5.0	4.8	5.3	6.1	4.6
At expanding establishments	132	125	135	152	120	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.9	3.9
At opening establishments	24	26	28	36	23	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7
Gross job losses	169	182	194	169	164	5.4	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.3
At contracting establishments	138	146	148	124	123	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.0
At closing establishments	31	36	46	45	41	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3
Net employment change	-13	-31	-31	19	-21	-0.4	-1.1	-1.0	0.6	-0.7
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	442	461	469	497	452	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.3	5.6
At expanding establishments	343	362	364	373	354	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4
At opening establishments	99	99	105	124	98	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2
Gross job losses	433	457	452	451	443	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6
At contracting establishments	325	324	334	338	331	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2
At closing establishments	108	133	118	113	112	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
Net employment change	9	4	17	46	9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	1,411	1,509	1,416	1,512	1,370	8.8	9.3	8.7	9.2	8.2
At expanding establishments	1,156	1,214	1,124	1,198	1,137	7.2	7.5	6.9	7.3	6.8
At opening establishments	255	295	292	314	233	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Gross job losses	1,378	1,321	1,366	1,300	1,304	8.5	8.2	8.3	7.9	7.8
At contracting establishments	1,080	988	1,035	1,001	1,034	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.2
At closing establishments	298	333	331	299	270	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6
Net employment change	33	188	50	212	66	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.4
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	751	753	757	802	741	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.5
At expanding establishments	633	635	626	658	623	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8
At opening establishments	118	118	131	144	118	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
Gross job losses	672	696	704	647	704	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.3
At contracting establishments	551	560	562	521	570	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.5
At closing establishments	121	136	142	126	134	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Net employment change	79	57	53	155	37	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.2
Leisure and hospitality										
Gross job gains	1,138	1,164	1,169	1,204	1,138	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.0
At expanding establishments	854	889	883	900	877	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9
At opening establishments	284	275	286	304	261	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1
Gross job losses	1,091	1,090	1,135	1,134	1,131	8.8	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.9
At contracting establishments	870	873	888	900	910	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
At closing establishments	221	217	247	234	221	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7
Net employment change	47	74	34	70	7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1
Other services										
Gross job gains	307	301	297	299	302	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9
At expanding establishments	242	236	235	235	241	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3
At opening establishments	65	65	62	64	61	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
Gross job losses	291	304	308	310	297	7.6	8.0	8.2	8.2	7.8
At contracting establishments	225	235	237	241	231	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.1
At closing establishments	66	69	71	69	66	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
Net employment change	16	-3	-11	-11	5	0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.1

¹ Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.