

News

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NEW QUARTERLY DATA FROM BLS ON BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS BY SIZE OF FIRM

New data on Business Employment Dynamics (BED) by firm size were introduced today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. These data show how large firms, small firms, or both are creating or losing jobs in the economy. These new data detail nine different size classes in the private sector spanning September 1992 to March 2005, and include measures of gross job gains, gross job losses, and net employment change. They can be used to examine employment trends for different firm-size classes on a relatively current basis or for selected time periods of particular interest, such as over-the-year changes or for different points in the business cycle. This release presents a brief analysis of the data over the full time series, during the 2001 recession, and for the first quarter of 2005, the most recently available quarter. For example, the data show that, from September 1992 through March 2005, firms with fewer than 500 employees accounted, on average, for 65 percent of quarterly net employment growth, representing 13.5 million out of 20.6 million net jobs created by the total private sector. (See chart 2 and tables A and D.) As of March 2005, firms with fewer than 500 employees accounted for 55.8 percent of private sector employment. (See table B.)

Chart 1. Average share of total quarterly gross job gains, gross job losses, and net employment change by firm size, September 1992 - March 2005, seasonally adjusted

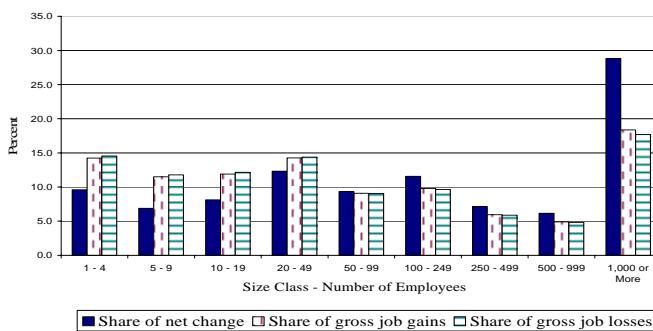
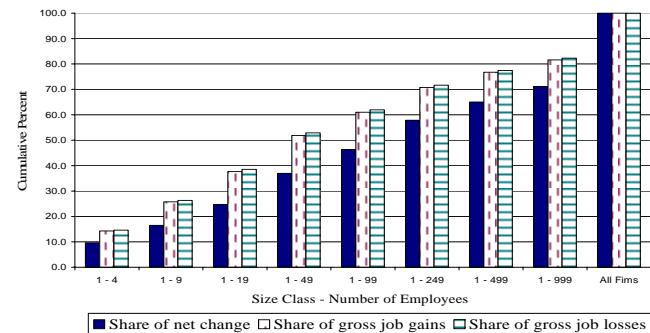


Chart 2. Cumulative average share of total quarterly gross job gains, gross job losses, and net employment change by firm size, September 1992 - March 2005, seasonally adjusted



What are Business Employment Dynamics?

The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all firms in the economy. These new data track the changes in employment at private business firms from one quarter to the next and allocate the gain or loss in employment into the appropriate firm-size class. Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment from expansions in employment at existing firms and

the addition of new jobs at opening firms. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing firms and the loss of jobs at closing firms. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment. Thus, the BED statistics show the labor market flows that underlie the net employment change. The BED statistics for this release are measured at the *firm* level rather than the *establishment* level, and are not comparable to other BED data series. (See the Technical Note for a more complete discussion of these data.)

Table A. Net change in employment, third quarter 1992 - first quarter 2005, seasonally adjusted
(In thousands)

Category	Total private	Size class (number of employees)								
		1	5	10	20	50	100	250	500	1,000 or more
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4	9	19	49	99	249	499	999	—
Net change in Employment...	20,597	2,014	1,379	1,705	2,529	1,924	2,411	1,502	1,213	5,920
Cumulative.....	-	2,014	3,393	5,098	7,627	9,551	11,962	13,464	14,677	20,597

Size Distribution of Firms

At the end of the first quarter of 2005, there were 4.9 million firms in the private sector of the U.S. economy. Firms with fewer than 500 employees accounted for 99.6 percent of all firms and 55.8 percent of total employment. Of the firms included in the BED data, 54.4 percent had 1–4 employees, representing 5.2 percent of total employment. In contrast, firms with 1,000 or more employees accounted for 0.2 percent of firms and had 37.4 percent of total employment. (See table B.)

Table B. Number of firms and employment by size class, first quarter 2005, not seasonally adjusted

Firm size class	Number of firms				Employment			
	Number of firms	Cumulative total	Share of total	Cumulative share	Number of employees	Cumulative total	Share of total	Cumulative share
	In thousands		Percent		In thousands		Percent	
1 - 4 employees.....	2,687	2,687	54.4	54.4	5,606	5,606	5.2	5.2
5 - 9 employees.....	1,006	3,693	20.3	74.7	6,613	12,219	6.1	11.3
10 - 19 employees.....	610	4,303	12.4	87.1	8,204	20,423	7.6	18.9
20 - 49 employees.....	392	4,695	7.9	95.0	11,801	32,223	10.9	29.9
50 - 99 employees.....	129	4,824	2.6	97.6	8,873	41,096	8.2	38.1
100 - 249 employees.....	75	4,899	1.5	99.1	11,310	52,406	10.5	48.6
250 - 499 employees.....	23	4,922	0.5	99.6	7,813	60,219	7.2	55.8
500 - 999 employees.....	11	4,932	0.2	99.8	7,334	67,553	6.8	62.6
1,000 or more employees...	10	4,942	0.2	100.0	40,349	107,902	37.4	100.0

Average Gross Job Gains and Losses by Firm-Size Class: September 1992–March 2005

The data in this release show the dynamics within nine size classes. For example, from the third quarter of 1992 through the first quarter of 2005, the average quarterly gross job gains in the largest firms—those with 1,000 or more employees—were 1.2 million, and the average quarterly job losses were 1.1 million. This resulted in an average net quarterly gain of 117,000 jobs, or 28.8 percent of the average total net quarterly change. Firms with 1,000 or more employees had the largest average net quarterly gain among the nine firm-size categories used in this release. Firms with 20–49 employees had net quarterly gains of 50,000 jobs on

Table C. Average quarterly level of gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size, third quarter 1992 - first quarter 2005, seasonally adjusted
 (In thousands)

Category	Total	Size class (number of employees)								
		1	5	10	20	50	100	250	500	1,000 or more
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross job gains.....	6,666	950	766	794	951	606	652	396	326	1,225
At expanding firms....	5,573	387	591	667	843	559	618	381	316	1,211
At opening firms.....	1,093	563	175	127	108	47	34	15	10	14
Gross job losses.....	6,260	911	738	761	901	568	605	367	301	1,108
At contracting firms...	5,191	388	573	636	790	516	562	347	288	1,091
At closing firms.....	1,069	523	165	125	111	52	43	20	13	17
Net change.....	406	39	28	33	50	38	47	29	25	117

average, or 12.3 percent of the total net change in employment—the second largest average quarterly gain. (See tables C and D.)

The firm-size classes presented in this release can be combined to create other groupings for analysis. For example, a commonly used definition of a “large” firm is 500 or more employees; data for this grouping can be created by combining two firm-size classes, those with 500–999 employees and those with 1,000 or more employees. Firms with 500 or more employees were, on average over the period, responsible for 23.3 percent of all gross quarterly job gains, 22.5 percent of gross quarterly job losses, and 35.0 percent of quarterly net gains in employment. (See table D.)

Generally, as firm size increases, openings and closings account for a decreasing share of gross employment changes. For example, openings and closings make up over half of gross job gains and losses for firms with 1–4 employees, but only about 1 percent of the gains and losses for firms with 1,000 or more employees. (See table D.)

Table D. Average percentage share¹ of gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size, third quarter 1992 - first quarter 2005, seasonally adjusted
 (Percent)

Category	Total	Size class (number of employees)								
		1	5	10	20	50	100	250	500	1,000 or more
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross job gains.....	100	14.3	11.5	11.9	14.3	9.1	9.8	5.9	4.9	18.4
Expansions.....	100	6.9	10.6	12.0	15.1	10.0	11.1	6.8	5.7	21.7
Openings.....	100	51.5	16.0	11.6	9.9	4.3	3.1	1.4	0.9	1.3
Gross job losses.....	100	14.6	11.8	12.2	14.4	9.1	9.7	5.9	4.8	17.7
Contractions.....	100	7.5	11.0	12.3	15.2	9.9	10.8	6.7	5.5	21.0
Closings.....	100	48.9	15.4	11.7	10.4	4.9	4.0	1.9	1.2	1.6
Net change.....	100	9.6	6.9	8.1	12.3	9.4	11.6	7.1	6.2	28.8
Cumulative share of net change		9.6	16.5	24.6	36.9	46.3	57.9	65.0	71.2	100.0

¹ Share measures the percent of the category represented by each firm size class.

Chart 3. Quarterly net employment growth in firms with 1–4 employees, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

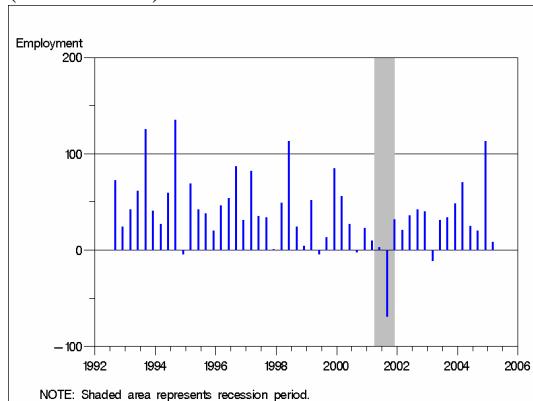
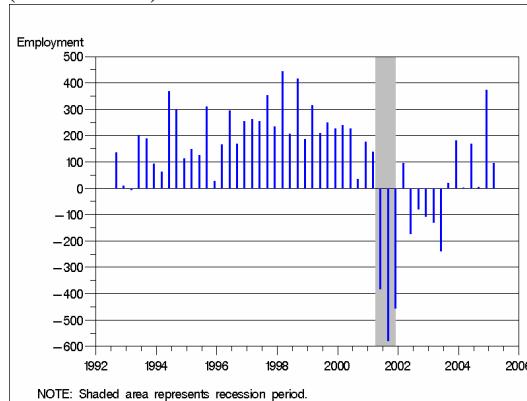


Chart 4. Quarterly net employment growth in firms with 1,000 or more employees, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)



2001 Recession and Recovery

Firm-size class data also can be used to analyze patterns of employment changes among firms of varying sizes across the business cycle. All firm-size classes experienced at least one quarter of negative net employment change related to the 2001 recession, but the larger size classes experienced more quarters of net loss than the smaller classes. Firms with 250–499 employees and firms with 500–999 employees both saw the longest period of net losses, lasting 10 consecutive quarters, from the first quarter of 2001 through the second quarter of 2003. During the same period, the smallest size class, 1–4 employees, experienced only two quarters of net job loss and size class 5–9 employees had just four quarters of net job loss. (See chart 3 and tables 1–10.)

During the period for which the BED data are available, overall employment declined in eight quarters—the last three quarters of 2001 and the second quarter of 2002 through the second quarter of 2003. During these eight quarters, firms with 500 or more employees accounted for 60 percent of net job losses. This is in contrast to the 35-percent average contribution of this group to the net gain in employment from September 1992 through March 2005.

The net employment declines associated with the 2001 recession are most evident in firms with 1,000 or more employees. Firms in this category had a net employment loss in the third quarter of 2001 of 578,000, making up 41.7 percent of the overall net employment decline. This largest firm-size class did not show sustained growth on a quarterly basis until September 2003. (See chart 4 and table 10.)

More recently, there have been seven consecutive quarters of overall net employment growth, from September 2003 through March 2005. Firms with 500 or more employees added 1.0 million new jobs, representing 35.9 percent of the 2.8 million net jobs gained during this period. Firms with fewer than 500 employees accounted for the remaining 1.8 million jobs, representing 64.1 percent of the total net job gains. During this same period, firms with 1,000 or more employees added 842,000 jobs, representing 30.3 percent of the total net job gains.

Table E. Level and rate of gross job gains and losses by firm size, first quarter 2005, seasonally adjusted

Category	Total	Size Class (number of employees)								
		1	5	10	20	50	100	250	500	1,000 or more
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level (in thousands)										
Gross job gains.....	6,345	984	770	780	912	564	604	364	291	1,076
At expanding firms.....	5,249	376	582	652	814	527	581	356	287	1,074
At opening Firms.....	1,096	608	188	128	98	37	23	8	4	2
Gross job losses.....	6,047	976	763	765	879	533	553	328	269	981
At contracting firms.....	5,003	401	592	649	788	495	524	315	262	977
At closing firms.....	1,044	575	171	116	91	38	29	13	7	4
Net change.....	298	8	7	15	33	31	51	36	22	95
Rate (percent of employment)										
Gross job gains.....	5.8	17.3	11.5	9.3	7.5	6.2	5.2	4.6	4.0	2.6
At expanding firms.....	4.8	6.6	8.7	7.8	6.7	5.8	5.0	4.5	3.9	2.6
At opening Firms.....	1.0	10.7	2.8	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Gross job losses.....	5.6	17.3	11.3	9.2	7.3	5.8	4.8	4.2	3.6	2.4
At contracting firms.....	4.6	7.1	8.8	7.8	6.5	5.4	4.5	4.0	3.5	2.4
At closing firms.....	1.0	10.2	2.5	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Net change.....	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2

First Quarter 2005

From December 2004 to March 2005, the most recent quarter for which the data are available, there were 6.3 million gross job gains and 6.0 million gross job losses by firms of all sizes, resulting in a net gain of 298,000 jobs, or 0.2 percent of total employment. Firms with 1,000 or more employees had 1.1 million gross job gains, the largest gross job gains of any size class. The same size class had 981,000 gross job losses, leading to a net increase of 95,000 jobs in this size group. This net job increase represented the largest net employment gain among firms of all sizes, and accounted for 31.9 percent of the total net change in employment in the quarter. (See tables E and F.)

**Table F. Firm size percentage share¹ of gross job gains and losses, first quarter 2005, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)**

Category	Total	Size class (number of employees)								
		1	5	10	20	50	100	250	500	1,000 or more
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross job gains.....	100	15.5	12.1	12.3	14.4	8.9	9.5	5.7	4.6	17.0
Expansions.....	100	7.2	11.1	12.4	15.5	10.0	11.1	6.8	5.5	20.5
Openings.....	100	55.5	17.2	11.7	8.9	3.4	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.2
Gross job losses.....	100	16.1	12.6	12.7	14.5	8.8	9.1	5.4	4.4	16.2
Contractions.....	100	8.0	11.8	13.0	15.8	9.9	10.5	6.3	5.2	19.5
Closings.....	100	55.1	16.4	11.1	8.7	3.6	2.8	1.2	0.7	0.4
Net change.....	100	2.7	2.3	5.0	11.1	10.4	17.1	12.1	7.4	31.9
Cumulative share of net change		2.7	5.0	10.1	21.1	31.5	48.7	60.7	68.1	100.0

¹Share measures the percent of the category represented by each firm size class.

Firms with 1–4 employees had gross job gains of 984,000 and gross job losses of 976,000 jobs in the first quarter of 2005, the second largest number of both gross job gains and losses among these size classes. However, the net gain of 8,000 jobs in this size class represents the second smallest net gain in all size classes.

In the first quarter of 2005, firms with less than 500 employees represented 60.7 percent of total net change, while firms with 500 or more employees represented the remaining 39.3 percent of net change. (See table F.)

The rates of gross job gains and gross job losses in the smaller size classes are greater than those in the larger size classes. The rate is a measure of gains and losses as a percent of employment during the quarter and represents the extent of “job churning” in each size class. During the first quarter of 2005, in the firms with 1–4 employees, the rates of both gross job gains and gross job losses equaled 17.3 percent of quarterly employment, while in the firms with 1,000 or more employees, gross job gains and gross job losses accounted for only 2.6 and 2.4 percent, respectively, of employment. (See table E.)

Due to the high numbers of openings and closings in the 1–4 employee size class, firms of this size accounted for 55.5 percent of gross job gains at opening firms and 55.1 percent of gross job losses at closing firms. The share of gross job gains and losses due to openings and closings drop sharply as the size class increases. (See table F.)

Methodology

Firms, rather than establishments, are used in the tabulation of these size-class statistics. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that produces goods or services, usually at a single physical location, and engages in one, or predominantly one, activity. A firm is defined as an aggregation of establishments under common ownership by a corporate parent. Firm-level data are compiled by aggregating records under the same employer tax identification numbers. Total gross job gains and gross job losses reported in this release are lower than previously released gross job gain and gross job loss statistics computed at the establishment level, as some establishment gains and losses within a firm are offset during the aggregation process.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics considered a number of methodologies for use in examining firm-size class dynamics before deciding to use the method of dynamic sizing for these calculations. Dynamic sizing allocates each firm’s employment growth or loss during a quarter to each respective size class in which the change occurred. For example, if a firm grew from 2 employees in the first quarter to 38 employees in the second quarter, then of the 36-employee increase, 2 jobs would be allocated to the 1–4 size class, 5 jobs would be allocated to the 5–9 size class, 10 jobs would be allocated to the 10–19 size class, and 19 jobs would be allocated to the 20–49 size class.

Dynamic sizing accounts for the transitory changes in employment across size classes that result largely from the seasonal variations in the quarterly employment data. Additionally, it has a clear conceptual foundation by allocating each job gain or loss to the actual size class where it occurred. For more information, see the “Dynamic sizing methodology” section of the Technical Note.

More Information

In the future, Business Employment Dynamics data by size of firm will be released each quarter as a part of the quarterly Business Employment Dynamics news release. Additional information is available on the

Business Employment Dynamics Web page at <http://www.bls.gov/bdm>. Research data on alternative sizing methods will be updated on a periodic basis. 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 Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data series 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 firms covered under state unemployment insurance programs, representing about 98 percent of employment on nonfarm payrolls. The net change in employment from the BED data series will not match the estimates from employment series such as the monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey 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 firms not covered by the unemployment insurance program. The BED data have a more limited scope than the QCEW data. The data in this release, in contrast to QCEW data, exclude government employees, private households (NAICS 814110), and firms 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 the 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. Another important Bureau use of the QCEW data is in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program.

In the BED program, the QCEW enhanced 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.

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 Worksit 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 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.

Unit of analysis

Firms, rather than establishments, are used in the tabulation of these size-class statistics. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that produces goods or services, usually at a single physical location, and engages in one or predominantly

one activity. A firm is a legal business, either corporate or otherwise, and may consist of several establishments. Firm-level data are compiled based on an aggregation of establishments under common ownership by a corporate parent using employer tax identification numbers. The firm level is more consistent with the role of corporations as the economic decision makers than each individual establishment. Moreover, the firm level is consistent with similar data from other sources.

Total gross job gains and gross job losses reported in this release are lower than previously released data by establishment, as some establishment gains and losses within a firm are offset during the aggregation process. However, the total net changes in employment are the same for not seasonally adjusted data and are similar for seasonally adjusted data.

Concepts and methodology

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

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

Openings. These are either firms 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 firms 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 firms with positive third-month employment in the previous quarter, with no employment or zero employment reported in the current quarter.

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

All firm-level employment changes are measured from the third month of each quarter. Not all firms change their employment levels; these firms 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.

Though the aggregation for measuring the BED size-class data is by firm, the linkage process matches records at the establishment level. Records are linked across two quarters by their unique establishment identification numbers (SWA-ID). Between 95 to 97 percent of establishments identified as continuous from quarter to quarter are matched by SWA-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 SWA-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 SWA-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.

Dynamic sizing methodology

The method of dynamic sizing is used in calculations for the BED firm size-class data series. Dynamic sizing allocates each firm's employment gain or loss during a quarter to each respective size class in which the change occurred. For example, if a firm grew from 2 employees in quarter 1 to 38 employees in quarter 2, then of the 36-employee increase, 2 would be allocated to the first size class, 5 to the size class 5 to 9, 10 to size class 10 to 19, and 19 to size class 20 to 49.

Dynamic sizing provides symmetrical firm-size estimates and eliminates any systematic effects which may be caused by the transitory and reverting changes in firms' sizes over time. Additionally, it allocates each job gain or loss to the actual size class where it occurred.

Besides dynamic sizing, four other methodologies were considered: quarterly base sizing, end sizing, mean sizing, and annual base sizing. Quarterly base sizing classifies firms into size categories based on the number of employees in the previous quarter. End sizing classifies firms into size categories based on the number of employees in the

current quarter. Mean sizing is a compromise between these two methods and classifies firms based on the average size during month three of the current and previous quarters. Annual base sizing classifies a firm based upon the most recent first quarter.

For firms that are growing and that move from one size class to another, base sizing results in statistics which indicate that employment growth is coming from smaller firms, whereas end sizing results in statistics which indicate that employment growth is coming from larger firms. Similarly, for firms that are contracting and that move from one size-class category to another, base sizing results in statistics which indicate that employment decline is coming from larger firms, whereas end sizing results in statistics which indicate that employment decline is coming from smaller firms.

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 firms are independently seasonally adjusted; net changes are calculated based on the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses. Additionally, 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 total private are the sum of seasonally adjusted data of all sectors, including the unclassified sector, which is not separately published.

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 pre-

decessors 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/>); (email: QCEWInfo@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. Total private sector quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses, levels and rates, calculated using firm-level data, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Levels (in thousands)							Rates (percent of employment)						
		Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses			Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms		Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms
1992	September	532	6,125	5,089	1,036	5,593	4,636	957	0.6	6.9	5.7	1.2	6.3	5.2	1.1
	December	252	5,986	4,953	1,033	5,734	4,747	987	0.3	6.7	5.5	1.2	6.4	5.3	1.1
1993	March	257	5,869	4,869	1,000	5,612	4,649	963	0.2	6.5	5.4	1.1	6.3	5.2	1.1
	June	755	6,170	5,177	993	5,415	4,419	996	0.8	6.8	5.7	1.1	6.0	4.9	1.1
	September	941	6,379	5,338	1,041	5,438	4,544	894	0.9	6.9	5.8	1.1	6.0	5.0	1.0
	December	626	6,241	5,267	974	5,615	4,668	947	0.7	6.8	5.7	1.1	6.1	5.1	1.0
1994	March	470	6,171	5,165	1,006	5,701	4,737	964	0.6	6.7	5.6	1.1	6.1	5.1	1.0
	June	1,003	6,558	5,476	1,082	5,555	4,469	1,086	1.1	7.1	5.9	1.2	6.0	4.8	1.2
	September	1,246	6,771	5,653	1,118	5,525	4,657	868	1.4	7.2	6.0	1.2	5.8	4.9	0.9
	December	493	6,371	5,405	966	5,878	4,858	1,020	0.5	6.7	5.7	1.0	6.2	5.1	1.1
1995	March	708	6,498	5,457	1,041	5,790	4,833	957	0.8	6.8	5.7	1.1	6.0	5.0	1.0
	June	399	6,381	5,322	1,059	5,982	4,968	1,014	0.4	6.6	5.5	1.1	6.2	5.1	1.1
	September	861	6,718	5,673	1,045	5,857	4,806	1,051	0.9	6.9	5.8	1.1	6.0	4.9	1.1
	December	370	6,564	5,473	1,091	6,194	5,114	1,080	0.4	6.7	5.6	1.1	6.3	5.2	1.1
1996	March	510	6,654	5,586	1,068	6,144	5,103	1,041	0.5	6.8	5.7	1.1	6.3	5.2	1.1
	June	645	6,723	5,630	1,093	6,078	5,014	1,064	0.6	6.8	5.7	1.1	6.2	5.1	1.1
	September	684	6,830	5,682	1,148	6,146	5,109	1,037	0.8	6.9	5.7	1.2	6.1	5.1	1.0
	December	801	6,822	5,724	1,098	6,021	4,979	1,042	0.8	6.8	5.7	1.1	6.0	5.0	1.0
1997	March	838	6,933	5,824	1,109	6,095	5,051	1,044	0.9	6.9	5.8	1.1	6.0	5.0	1.0
	June	611	6,703	5,638	1,065	6,092	5,010	1,082	0.6	6.6	5.6	1.0	6.0	4.9	1.1
	September	927	7,126	6,014	1,112	6,199	5,087	1,112	0.9	7.0	5.9	1.1	6.1	5.0	1.1
	December	606	7,151	6,001	1,150	6,545	5,276	1,269	0.6	6.9	5.8	1.1	6.3	5.1	1.2
1998	March	900	7,467	6,205	1,262	6,567	5,336	1,231	0.9	7.2	6.0	1.2	6.3	5.1	1.2
	June	641	7,171	5,924	1,247	6,530	5,392	1,138	0.6	6.9	5.7	1.2	6.3	5.2	1.1
	September	742	7,140	6,025	1,115	6,398	5,263	1,135	0.7	6.8	5.7	1.1	6.1	5.0	1.1
	December	659	7,022	6,005	1,017	6,363	5,218	1,145	0.7	6.7	5.7	1.0	6.0	4.9	1.1
1999	March	530	7,337	6,119	1,218	6,807	5,605	1,202	0.5	6.9	5.8	1.1	6.4	5.3	1.1
	June	526	7,253	6,038	1,215	6,727	5,536	1,191	0.5	6.8	5.7	1.1	6.3	5.2	1.1
	September	618	7,361	6,180	1,181	6,743	5,536	1,207	0.6	6.9	5.8	1.1	6.3	5.2	1.1
	December	996	7,524	6,281	1,243	6,528	5,379	1,149	0.8	6.9	5.8	1.1	6.1	5.0	1.1
2000	March	872	7,464	6,238	1,226	6,592	5,437	1,155	0.7	6.8	5.7	1.1	6.1	5.0	1.1
	June	486	7,179	6,039	1,140	6,693	5,558	1,135	0.4	6.5	5.5	1.0	6.1	5.1	1.0
	September	202	7,220	6,043	1,177	7,018	5,791	1,227	0.2	6.6	5.5	1.1	6.4	5.3	1.1
	December	274	7,096	5,966	1,130	6,822	5,674	1,148	0.3	6.4	5.4	1.0	6.1	5.1	1.0
2001	March	35	7,076	5,995	1,081	7,041	5,844	1,197	0.0	6.4	5.4	1.0	6.4	5.3	1.1
	June	-835	6,582	5,516	1,066	7,417	6,295	1,122	-0.7	6.0	5.0	1.0	6.7	5.7	1.0
	September	-1,385	6,186	5,107	1,079	7,571	6,329	1,242	-1.2	5.7	4.7	1.0	6.9	5.8	1.1
	December	-972	6,368	5,210	1,158	7,340	6,244	1,096	-0.9	5.9	4.8	1.1	6.8	5.8	1.0
2002	March	67	6,642	5,556	1,086	6,575	5,494	1,081	0.1	6.2	5.2	1.0	6.1	5.1	1.0
	June	-135	6,521	5,419	1,102	6,656	5,600	1,056	-0.2	6.0	5.0	1.0	6.2	5.2	1.0
	September	-164	6,289	5,231	1,058	6,453	5,399	1,054	-0.1	5.9	4.9	1.0	6.0	5.0	1.0
	December	-230	6,245	5,203	1,042	6,475	5,453	1,022	-0.3	5.8	4.8	1.0	6.1	5.1	1.0
2003	March	-355	6,117	5,082	1,035	6,472	5,429	1,043	-0.4	5.7	4.7	1.0	6.1	5.1	1.0
	June	-191	6,217	5,191	1,026	6,408	5,395	1,013	0.0	5.9	4.9	1.0	5.9	5.0	0.9
	September	121	6,148	5,131	1,017	6,027	5,056	971	0.2	5.8	4.8	1.0	5.6	4.7	0.9
	December	327	6,277	5,242	1,035	5,950	4,965	985	0.4	5.9	4.9	1.0	5.5	4.6	0.9
2004	March	419	6,365	5,283	1,082	5,946	4,948	998	0.4	5.9	4.9	1.0	5.5	4.6	0.9
	June	565	6,545	5,482	1,063	5,980	4,968	1,012	0.6	6.1	5.1	1.0	5.5	4.6	0.9
	September	205	6,366	5,274	1,092	6,161	5,082	1,079	0.2	5.9	4.9	1.0	5.7	4.7	1.0
	December	846	6,661	5,520	1,141	5,815	4,808	1,007	0.8	6.1	5.1	1.0	5.3	4.4	0.9
2005	March	298	6,345	5,249	1,096	6,047	5,003	1,044	0.2	5.8	4.8	1.0	5.6	4.6	1.0

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

Table 2. Firm size class 1–4 employees: private sector quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses, levels and rates, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Levels (in thousands)						Rates (percent of employment)					
		Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses			Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses
			Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms		Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total
1992	September	72	913	380	533	841	380	461	1.5	18.5	7.7	10.8	17.0
	December	24	891	377	514	867	382	485	0.5	17.9	7.6	10.3	17.4
1993	March	42	897	377	520	855	381	474	0.9	18.0	7.6	10.4	17.1
	June	61	917	387	530	856	370	486	1.2	18.3	7.7	10.6	17.1
	September	125	937	389	548	812	375	437	2.5	18.6	7.7	10.9	16.1
	December	41	888	389	499	847	377	470	0.9	17.6	7.7	9.9	16.7
1994	March	27	888	380	508	861	383	478	0.5	17.5	7.5	10.0	17.0
	June	59	948	392	556	889	376	513	1.1	18.6	7.7	10.9	17.5
	September	135	964	396	568	829	380	449	2.7	18.9	7.8	11.1	16.2
	December	-4	891	385	506	895	388	507	-0.1	17.4	7.5	9.9	17.5
1995	March	69	927	390	537	858	386	472	1.4	18.1	7.6	10.5	16.7
	June	42	929	383	546	887	387	500	0.8	18.0	7.4	10.6	17.2
	September	38	931	393	538	893	387	506	0.7	18.0	7.6	10.4	17.3
	December	20	929	387	542	909	391	518	0.4	18.0	7.5	10.5	17.6
1996	March	46	938	389	549	892	385	507	0.9	18.1	7.5	10.6	17.2
	June	54	955	393	562	901	387	514	1.1	18.4	7.6	10.8	17.3
	September	87	971	395	576	884	392	492	1.7	18.6	7.6	11.0	16.9
	December	31	945	394	551	914	394	520	0.6	18.0	7.5	10.5	17.4
1997	March	82	972	401	571	890	387	503	1.5	18.5	7.6	10.9	17.0
	June	35	946	395	551	911	391	520	0.6	17.9	7.5	10.4	17.3
	September	34	951	400	551	917	391	526	0.6	18.0	7.6	10.4	17.4
	December	1	965	399	566	964	399	565	0.0	18.3	7.6	10.7	18.3
1998	March	49	996	394	602	947	387	560	1.0	18.9	7.5	11.4	17.9
	June	113	1,003	396	607	890	385	505	2.2	18.9	7.5	11.4	16.7
	September	24	958	395	563	934	396	538	0.4	17.9	7.4	10.5	17.5
	December	4	929	400	529	925	386	539	0.1	17.4	7.5	9.9	17.3
1999	March	52	990	408	582	938	393	545	0.9	18.5	7.6	10.9	17.6
	June	-4	980	398	582	984	410	574	-0.1	18.4	7.5	10.9	18.5
	September	13	989	400	589	976	402	574	0.3	18.6	7.5	11.1	18.3
	December	85	1,022	404	618	937	389	548	1.6	19.2	7.6	11.6	17.6
2000	March	56	1,008	403	605	952	396	556	1.0	18.8	7.5	11.3	17.8
	June	27	978	396	582	951	412	539	0.5	18.3	7.4	10.9	17.8
	September	-2	992	398	594	994	408	586	0.0	18.5	7.4	11.1	18.5
	December	23	980	390	590	957	407	550	0.4	18.2	7.2	11.0	17.8
2001	March	10	949	385	564	939	392	547	0.2	17.6	7.1	10.5	17.4
	June	3	929	380	549	926	393	533	0.0	17.2	7.0	10.2	17.2
	September	-69	924	368	556	993	397	596	-1.4	17.1	6.8	10.3	18.5
	December	32	953	372	581	921	388	533	0.5	17.6	6.9	10.7	17.1
2002	March	21	934	376	558	913	379	534	0.4	17.2	6.9	10.3	16.8
	June	36	944	371	573	908	383	525	0.6	17.3	6.8	10.5	16.7
	September	42	943	373	570	901	380	521	0.7	17.2	6.8	10.4	16.5
	December	40	948	375	573	908	383	525	0.6	17.2	6.8	10.4	16.6
2003	March	-11	926	367	559	937	394	543	-0.3	16.8	6.7	10.1	17.1
	June	31	933	380	553	902	377	525	0.6	16.9	6.9	10.0	16.3
	September	34	925	374	551	891	373	518	0.6	16.8	6.8	10.0	16.2
	December	48	939	367	572	891	373	518	0.8	16.9	6.6	10.3	16.1
2004	March	70	987	385	602	917	383	534	1.2	17.7	6.9	10.8	16.5
	June	25	942	377	565	917	377	540	0.4	16.9	6.8	10.1	16.5
	September	20	965	372	593	945	374	571	0.4	17.3	6.7	10.6	16.9
	December	113	1,015	384	631	902	381	521	1.9	18.0	6.8	11.2	16.1
2005	March	8	984	376	608	976	401	575	0.0	17.3	6.6	10.7	17.3
												7.1	10.2

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

Table 3. Firm size class 5–9 employees: private sector quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses, levels and rates, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Levels (in thousands)							Rates (percent of employment)						
		Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses			Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms		Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms
1992	September	38	730	568	162	692	548	144	0.6	12.1	9.4	2.7	11.5	9.1	2.4
	December	28	729	562	167	701	551	150	0.5	12.1	9.3	2.8	11.6	9.1	2.5
1993	March	6	707	552	155	701	554	147	0.2	11.7	9.1	2.6	11.5	9.1	2.4
	June	55	735	577	158	680	528	152	0.9	12.1	9.5	2.6	11.2	8.7	2.5
	September	78	749	582	167	671	536	135	1.3	12.2	9.5	2.7	10.9	8.7	2.2
	December	53	745	584	161	692	547	145	0.8	12.1	9.5	2.6	11.3	8.9	2.4
1994	March	23	728	573	155	705	555	150	0.4	11.8	9.3	2.5	11.4	9.0	2.4
	June	47	758	590	168	711	543	168	0.7	12.2	9.5	2.7	11.5	8.8	2.7
	September	101	785	603	182	684	549	135	1.6	12.6	9.7	2.9	11.0	8.8	2.2
	December	15	739	583	156	724	565	159	0.3	11.8	9.3	2.5	11.5	9.0	2.5
1995	March	46	756	591	165	710	562	148	0.6	12.0	9.4	2.6	11.4	9.0	2.4
	June	23	748	579	169	725	567	158	0.4	11.9	9.2	2.7	11.5	9.0	2.5
	September	39	763	596	167	724	563	161	0.6	12.2	9.5	2.7	11.6	9.0	2.6
	December	24	760	588	172	736	571	165	0.3	12.0	9.3	2.7	11.7	9.1	2.6
1996	March	33	757	589	168	724	564	160	0.6	12.0	9.3	2.7	11.4	8.9	2.5
	June	35	767	594	173	732	568	164	0.5	12.1	9.4	2.7	11.6	9.0	2.6
	September	45	774	594	180	729	575	154	0.7	12.2	9.4	2.8	11.5	9.1	2.4
	December	39	776	602	174	737	575	162	0.7	12.2	9.5	2.7	11.5	9.0	2.5
1997	March	62	782	608	174	720	563	157	0.9	12.2	9.5	2.7	11.3	8.8	2.5
	June	25	759	593	166	734	571	163	0.5	11.9	9.3	2.6	11.4	8.9	2.5
	September	38	780	613	167	742	572	170	0.6	12.2	9.6	2.6	11.6	8.9	2.7
	December	19	789	606	183	770	586	184	0.4	12.4	9.5	2.9	12.0	9.1	2.9
1998	March	25	789	595	194	764	570	194	0.4	12.3	9.3	3.0	11.9	8.9	3.0
	June	64	797	602	195	733	565	168	1.0	12.4	9.4	3.0	11.4	8.8	2.6
	September	10	770	597	173	760	583	177	0.3	12.0	9.3	2.7	11.7	9.0	2.7
	December	32	774	612	162	742	565	177	0.5	12.0	9.5	2.5	11.5	8.8	2.7
1999	March	39	809	615	194	770	583	187	0.6	12.5	9.5	3.0	11.9	9.0	2.9
	June	17	800	615	185	783	600	183	0.3	12.3	9.5	2.8	12.0	9.2	2.8
	September	24	811	621	190	787	598	189	0.4	12.5	9.6	2.9	12.1	9.2	2.9
	December	79	836	636	200	757	578	179	1.2	12.9	9.8	3.1	11.7	8.9	2.8
2000	March	59	832	635	197	773	590	183	0.9	12.7	9.7	3.0	11.8	9.0	2.8
	June	5	796	610	186	791	617	174	0.0	12.1	9.3	2.8	12.1	9.4	2.7
	September	4	810	620	190	806	614	192	0.1	12.4	9.5	2.9	12.3	9.4	2.9
	December	-1	786	604	182	787	611	176	0.0	12.0	9.2	2.8	12.0	9.3	2.7
2001	March	15	782	605	177	767	589	178	0.3	12.0	9.3	2.7	11.7	9.0	2.7
	June	-12	760	587	173	772	601	171	-0.2	11.6	9.0	2.6	11.8	9.2	2.6
	September	-54	743	568	175	797	605	192	-0.8	11.4	8.7	2.7	12.2	9.3	2.9
	December	-15	747	570	177	762	591	171	-0.3	11.4	8.7	2.7	11.7	9.1	2.6
2002	March	23	760	583	177	737	572	165	0.4	11.6	8.9	2.7	11.2	8.7	2.5
	June	11	754	575	179	743	580	163	0.2	11.5	8.8	2.7	11.3	8.8	2.5
	September	11	747	574	173	736	576	160	0.1	11.3	8.7	2.6	11.2	8.8	2.4
	December	2	739	574	165	737	577	160	0.0	11.2	8.7	2.5	11.2	8.8	2.4
2003	March	-20	733	562	171	753	592	161	-0.3	11.1	8.5	2.6	11.4	9.0	2.4
	June	27	753	585	168	726	567	159	0.4	11.4	8.9	2.5	11.0	8.6	2.4
	September	22	739	575	164	717	562	155	0.4	11.2	8.7	2.5	10.8	8.5	2.3
	December	20	737	572	165	717	561	156	0.4	11.1	8.6	2.5	10.7	8.4	2.3
2004	March	34	768	588	180	734	575	159	0.5	11.5	8.8	2.7	11.0	8.6	2.4
	June	17	754	583	171	737	570	167	0.3	11.3	8.7	2.6	11.0	8.5	2.5
	September	13	757	576	181	744	568	176	0.2	11.3	8.6	2.7	11.1	8.5	2.6
	December	49	780	591	189	731	569	162	0.7	11.6	8.8	2.8	10.9	8.5	2.4
2005	March	7	770	582	188	763	592	171	0.2	11.5	8.7	2.8	11.3	8.8	2.5

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

Table 4. Firm size class 10–19 employees: private sector quarterly gross gains and gross job losses, levels and rates, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Levels (in thousands)						Rates (percent of employment)							
		Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses			Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms		Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms
1992	September	49	757	639	118	708	596	112	0.6	10.3	8.7	1.6	9.7	8.2	1.5
	December	22	746	620	126	724	609	115	0.3	10.2	8.5	1.7	9.9	8.3	1.6
1993	March	13	724	610	114	711	600	111	0.2	9.9	8.3	1.6	9.7	8.2	1.5
	June	64	751	638	113	687	573	114	0.9	10.2	8.7	1.5	9.3	7.8	1.5
	September	91	774	653	121	683	579	104	1.2	10.4	8.8	1.6	9.2	7.8	1.4
	December	60	768	650	118	708	599	109	0.8	10.3	8.7	1.6	9.5	8.0	1.5
1994	March	45	759	644	115	714	602	112	0.6	10.1	8.6	1.5	9.5	8.0	1.5
	June	60	780	659	121	720	592	128	0.8	10.4	8.8	1.6	9.6	7.9	1.7
	September	122	820	685	135	698	597	101	1.6	10.8	9.0	1.8	9.2	7.9	1.3
	December	35	771	657	114	736	616	120	0.4	10.1	8.6	1.5	9.7	8.1	1.6
1995	March	64	791	669	122	727	614	113	0.8	10.3	8.7	1.6	9.5	8.0	1.5
	June	26	775	651	124	749	629	120	0.3	10.1	8.5	1.6	9.8	8.2	1.6
	September	59	802	679	123	743	619	124	0.8	10.4	8.8	1.6	9.6	8.0	1.6
	December	29	791	664	127	762	635	127	0.4	10.2	8.6	1.6	9.8	8.2	1.6
1996	March	50	793	671	122	743	622	121	0.7	10.3	8.7	1.6	9.6	8.0	1.6
	June	35	795	669	126	760	633	127	0.4	10.2	8.6	1.6	9.8	8.2	1.6
	September	56	808	674	134	752	634	118	0.7	10.3	8.6	1.7	9.6	8.1	1.5
	December	58	816	687	129	758	635	123	0.7	10.4	8.8	1.6	9.7	8.1	1.6
1997	March	80	822	697	125	742	620	122	1.0	10.5	8.9	1.6	9.5	7.9	1.6
	June	31	789	669	120	758	634	124	0.4	10.0	8.5	1.5	9.6	8.0	1.6
	September	59	818	696	122	759	632	127	0.7	10.3	8.8	1.5	9.6	8.0	1.6
	December	35	828	692	136	793	647	146	0.4	10.4	8.7	1.7	10.0	8.2	1.8
1998	March	38	828	680	148	790	636	154	0.6	10.5	8.6	1.9	9.9	8.0	1.9
	June	66	830	683	147	764	632	132	0.8	10.4	8.6	1.8	9.6	7.9	1.7
	September	26	809	682	127	783	648	135	0.3	10.1	8.5	1.6	9.8	8.1	1.7
	December	52	815	699	116	763	628	135	0.6	10.1	8.7	1.4	9.5	7.8	1.7
1999	March	31	830	689	141	799	653	146	0.5	10.4	8.6	1.8	9.9	8.1	1.8
	June	36	831	695	136	795	658	137	0.5	10.3	8.6	1.7	9.8	8.1	1.7
	September	43	849	710	139	806	660	146	0.5	10.5	8.8	1.7	10.0	8.2	1.8
	December	100	877	729	148	777	640	137	1.2	10.8	9.0	1.8	9.6	7.9	1.7
2000	March	70	871	727	144	801	662	139	0.9	10.7	8.9	1.8	9.8	8.1	1.7
	June	11	830	692	138	819	684	135	0.2	10.1	8.4	1.7	9.9	8.3	1.6
	September	11	839	697	142	828	682	146	0.1	10.2	8.5	1.7	10.1	8.3	1.8
	December	6	819	688	131	813	677	136	0.0	10.0	8.4	1.6	10.0	8.3	1.7
2001	March	17	821	691	130	804	665	139	0.2	10.0	8.4	1.6	9.8	8.1	1.7
	June	-32	794	666	128	826	692	134	-0.3	9.7	8.1	1.6	10.0	8.4	1.6
	September	-68	770	641	129	838	691	147	-0.8	9.4	7.8	1.6	10.2	8.4	1.8
	December	-36	769	639	130	805	674	131	-0.4	9.4	7.8	1.6	9.8	8.2	1.6
2002	March	13	787	657	130	774	650	124	0.2	9.6	8.0	1.6	9.4	7.9	1.5
	June	4	784	652	132	780	657	123	0.0	9.5	7.9	1.6	9.5	8.0	1.5
	September	-4	765	640	125	769	651	118	0.0	9.3	7.8	1.5	9.3	7.9	1.4
	December	-14	754	636	118	768	650	118	-0.2	9.1	7.7	1.4	9.3	7.9	1.4
2003	March	-31	750	627	123	781	664	117	-0.4	9.1	7.6	1.5	9.5	8.1	1.4
	June	21	778	657	121	757	637	120	0.3	9.5	8.0	1.5	9.2	7.7	1.5
	September	18	759	641	118	741	629	112	0.2	9.2	7.8	1.4	9.0	7.6	1.4
	December	27	764	646	118	737	624	113	0.3	9.2	7.8	1.4	8.9	7.5	1.4
2004	March	37	783	658	125	746	634	112	0.5	9.4	7.9	1.5	8.9	7.6	1.3
	June	40	782	660	122	742	625	117	0.5	9.4	7.9	1.5	8.9	7.5	1.4
	September	11	767	639	128	756	633	123	0.1	9.2	7.7	1.5	9.1	7.6	1.5
	December	54	795	664	131	741	625	116	0.7	9.6	8.0	1.6	8.9	7.5	1.4
2005	March	15	780	652	128	765	649	116	0.1	9.3	7.8	1.5	9.2	7.8	1.4

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

Table 5. Firm size class 20–49 employees: private sector quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses, levels and rates, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Levels (in thousands)							Rates (percent of employment)						
		Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses			Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms		Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms
1992	September	83	913	809	104	830	730	100	0.8	8.9	7.9	1.0	8.1	7.1	1.0
	December	36	887	779	108	851	746	105	0.4	8.7	7.6	1.1	8.3	7.3	1.0
1993	March	31	861	763	98	830	731	99	0.3	8.4	7.4	1.0	8.1	7.1	1.0
	June	89	887	791	96	798	698	100	0.8	8.5	7.6	0.9	7.7	6.7	1.0
	September	127	925	825	100	798	705	93	1.3	8.9	7.9	1.0	7.6	6.7	0.9
	December	101	921	821	100	820	724	96	0.9	8.7	7.8	0.9	7.8	6.9	0.9
1994	March	68	904	805	99	836	735	101	0.6	8.5	7.6	0.9	7.9	6.9	1.0
	June	104	932	828	104	828	717	111	1.0	8.7	7.7	1.0	7.7	6.7	1.0
	September	176	985	870	115	809	721	88	1.7	9.2	8.1	1.1	7.5	6.7	0.8
	December	65	926	830	96	861	754	107	0.6	8.5	7.6	0.9	7.9	6.9	1.0
1995	March	104	954	850	104	850	749	101	1.1	8.8	7.8	1.0	7.7	6.8	0.9
	June	35	920	813	107	885	778	107	0.3	8.4	7.4	1.0	8.1	7.1	1.0
	September	108	973	866	107	865	753	112	1.0	8.8	7.8	1.0	7.8	6.8	1.0
	December	63	959	850	109	896	782	114	0.6	8.7	7.7	1.0	8.1	7.1	1.0
1996	March	79	961	857	104	882	774	108	0.6	8.6	7.7	0.9	8.0	7.0	1.0
	June	36	945	837	108	909	795	114	0.4	8.5	7.5	1.0	8.1	7.1	1.0
	September	82	974	858	116	892	786	106	0.7	8.6	7.6	1.0	7.9	7.0	0.9
	December	96	981	871	110	885	776	109	0.8	8.7	7.7	1.0	7.9	6.9	1.0
1997	March	118	996	889	107	878	766	112	1.0	8.7	7.8	0.9	7.7	6.7	1.0
	June	38	940	839	101	902	790	112	0.3	8.2	7.3	0.9	7.9	6.9	1.0
	September	108	999	891	108	891	778	113	0.9	8.7	7.8	0.9	7.8	6.8	1.0
	December	63	1,004	889	115	941	800	141	0.5	8.7	7.7	1.0	8.2	7.0	1.2
1998	March	53	1,002	867	135	949	805	144	0.4	8.7	7.5	1.2	8.3	7.0	1.3
	June	71	997	869	128	926	799	127	0.6	8.6	7.5	1.1	8.0	6.9	1.1
	September	46	976	863	113	930	807	123	0.4	8.4	7.4	1.0	8.0	6.9	1.1
	December	107	1,003	906	97	896	779	117	0.9	8.6	7.8	0.8	7.7	6.7	1.0
1999	March	34	996	875	121	962	828	134	0.3	8.5	7.5	1.0	8.2	7.1	1.1
	June	65	1,007	887	120	942	821	121	0.6	8.6	7.6	1.0	8.0	7.0	1.0
	September	72	1,032	912	120	960	824	136	0.5	8.7	7.7	1.0	8.2	7.0	1.2
	December	138	1,063	933	130	925	800	125	1.2	9.0	7.9	1.1	7.8	6.7	1.1
2000	March	100	1,055	931	124	955	828	127	0.8	8.8	7.8	1.0	8.0	6.9	1.1
	June	35	1,011	894	117	976	852	124	0.3	8.4	7.4	1.0	8.1	7.1	1.0
	September	23	1,015	893	122	992	861	131	0.1	8.4	7.4	1.0	8.3	7.2	1.1
	December	18	991	882	109	973	851	122	0.2	8.3	7.4	0.9	8.1	7.1	1.0
2001	March	1	986	878	108	985	856	129	0.0	8.2	7.3	0.9	8.2	7.1	1.1
	June	-65	955	844	111	1,020	897	123	-0.6	7.9	7.0	0.9	8.5	7.5	1.0
	September	-119	909	799	110	1,028	895	133	-1.0	7.6	6.7	0.9	8.6	7.5	1.1
	December	-85	906	796	110	991	873	118	-0.7	7.6	6.7	0.9	8.3	7.3	1.0
2002	March	-3	933	824	109	936	829	107	-0.1	7.8	6.9	0.9	7.9	7.0	0.9
	June	8	941	829	112	933	825	108	0.1	7.9	7.0	0.9	7.8	6.9	0.9
	September	-33	894	792	102	927	826	101	-0.3	7.6	6.7	0.9	7.9	7.0	0.9
	December	-31	882	786	96	913	812	101	-0.3	7.4	6.6	0.8	7.7	6.8	0.9
2003	March	-57	873	773	100	930	831	99	-0.5	7.3	6.5	0.8	7.8	7.0	0.8
	June	27	917	818	99	890	789	101	0.1	7.7	6.9	0.8	7.6	6.7	0.9
	September	16	885	791	94	869	777	92	0.1	7.5	6.7	0.8	7.4	6.6	0.8
	December	21	889	794	95	868	774	94	0.2	7.5	6.7	0.8	7.3	6.5	0.8
2004	March	64	924	825	99	860	770	90	0.4	7.7	6.9	0.8	7.3	6.5	0.8
	June	82	935	836	99	853	757	96	0.7	7.8	7.0	0.8	7.1	6.3	0.8
	September	26	904	800	104	878	779	99	0.3	7.6	6.7	0.9	7.3	6.5	0.8
	December	72	934	832	102	862	769	93	0.5	7.7	6.9	0.8	7.2	6.4	0.8
2005	March	33	912	814	98	879	788	91	0.2	7.5	6.7	0.8	7.3	6.5	0.8

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

Table 6. Firm size class 50–99 employees: private sector quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses, levels and rates, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Levels (in thousands)						Rates (percent of employment)					
		Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses			Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses
			Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms		Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total
1992	September	60	580	533	47	520	473	47	0.7	7.5	6.9	0.6	6.8
	December	38	576	527	49	538	487	51	0.4	7.4	6.8	0.6	7.0
1993	March	36	559	514	45	523	475	48	0.6	7.3	6.7	0.6	6.7
	June	64	566	525	41	502	455	47	0.8	7.3	6.8	0.5	6.5
	September	100	597	554	43	497	452	45	1.2	7.6	7.1	0.5	6.4
	December	80	596	552	44	516	470	46	1.0	7.6	7.0	0.6	6.6
1994	March	60	584	537	47	524	475	49	0.8	7.4	6.8	0.6	6.6
	June	82	596	549	47	514	462	52	1.1	7.5	6.9	0.6	6.4
	September	121	626	576	50	505	464	41	1.5	7.7	7.1	0.6	6.2
	December	69	601	559	42	532	483	49	0.8	7.3	6.8	0.5	6.5
1995	March	83	615	568	47	532	484	48	1.0	7.5	6.9	0.6	6.5
	June	30	589	540	49	559	510	49	0.4	7.1	6.5	0.6	6.7
	September	81	627	579	48	546	493	53	1.0	7.5	6.9	0.6	6.5
	December	58	624	573	51	566	510	56	0.6	7.4	6.8	0.6	6.8
1996	March	51	614	568	46	563	511	52	0.5	7.2	6.7	0.5	6.7
	June	30	605	555	50	575	520	55	0.4	7.1	6.5	0.6	6.7
	September	60	623	570	53	563	512	51	0.7	7.3	6.7	0.6	6.6
	December	87	636	585	51	549	498	51	1.0	7.4	6.8	0.6	6.4
1997	March	78	634	586	48	556	503	53	1.0	7.4	6.8	0.6	6.4
	June	44	604	557	47	560	507	53	0.4	6.9	6.4	0.5	6.5
	September	89	649	598	51	560	508	52	1.1	7.5	6.9	0.6	6.4
	December	59	650	597	53	591	515	76	0.6	7.4	6.8	0.6	5.9
1998	March	53	656	589	67	603	531	72	0.6	7.5	6.7	0.8	6.9
	June	39	633	574	59	594	527	67	0.4	7.2	6.5	0.7	6.8
	September	46	627	578	49	581	522	59	0.5	7.1	6.5	0.6	6.6
	December	86	646	603	43	560	505	55	1.0	7.3	6.8	0.5	6.3
1999	March	24	639	584	55	615	550	65	0.2	7.1	6.5	0.6	6.9
	June	46	646	590	56	600	543	57	0.5	7.2	6.6	0.6	6.7
	September	57	666	612	54	609	545	64	0.6	7.4	6.8	0.6	6.8
	December	102	689	628	61	587	524	63	1.1	7.6	6.9	0.7	6.5
2000	March	82	682	627	55	600	540	60	0.9	7.5	6.9	0.6	6.6
	June	37	656	607	49	619	558	61	0.3	7.1	6.6	0.5	6.8
	September	32	662	609	53	630	567	63	0.3	7.2	6.6	0.6	6.9
	December	14	631	585	46	617	558	59	0.2	6.9	6.4	0.5	6.7
2001	March	-27	620	574	46	647	583	64	-0.3	6.8	6.3	0.5	7.1
	June	-68	606	558	48	674	616	58	-0.7	6.6	6.1	0.5	7.3
	September	-112	562	515	47	674	609	65	-1.2	6.2	5.7	0.5	7.4
	December	-93	562	514	48	655	599	56	-1.1	6.2	5.7	0.5	7.3
2002	March	-21	578	534	44	599	548	51	-0.2	6.5	6.0	0.5	6.7
	June	12	595	548	47	583	534	49	0.1	6.6	6.1	0.5	6.5
	September	-30	558	516	42	588	541	47	-0.3	6.3	5.8	0.5	6.6
	December	-35	545	506	39	580	533	47	-0.4	6.1	5.7	0.4	6.5
2003	March	-29	548	509	39	577	533	44	-0.4	6.1	5.7	0.4	6.5
	June	-1	566	527	39	567	522	45	0.0	6.4	6.0	0.4	6.4
	September	3	548	510	38	545	505	40	0.0	6.2	5.8	0.4	6.2
	December	8	552	513	39	544	503	41	0.0	6.2	5.8	0.4	6.2
2004	March	62	586	547	39	524	485	39	0.7	6.5	6.1	0.4	5.8
	June	74	593	554	39	519	478	41	0.8	6.6	6.2	0.4	5.8
	September	32	571	529	42	539	496	43	0.4	6.4	5.9	0.5	6.0
	December	40	576	535	41	536	498	38	0.5	6.4	5.9	0.5	5.5
2005	March	31	564	527	37	533	495	38	0.4	6.2	5.8	0.4	5.8

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

Table 7. Firm size class 100–249 employees: private sector quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses, levels and rates, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Levels (in thousands)							Rates (percent of employment)						
		Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses			Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms		Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms
1992	September	46	595	562	33	549	511	38	0.5	6.4	6.0	0.4	5.9	5.5	0.4
	December	47	605	568	37	558	515	43	0.4	6.4	6.0	0.4	6.0	5.5	0.5
1993	March	60	599	563	36	539	500	39	0.6	6.3	5.9	0.4	5.7	5.3	0.4
	June	87	606	577	29	519	479	40	0.9	6.3	6.0	0.3	5.4	5.0	0.4
	September	115	638	607	31	523	485	38	1.2	6.6	6.3	0.3	5.4	5.0	0.4
	December	88	630	600	30	542	506	36	0.9	6.5	6.2	0.3	5.6	5.2	0.4
1994	March	78	621	583	38	543	505	38	0.8	6.3	5.9	0.4	5.5	5.1	0.4
	June	120	649	614	35	529	486	43	1.3	6.6	6.2	0.4	5.3	4.9	0.4
	September	135	666	630	36	531	499	32	1.4	6.7	6.3	0.4	5.3	5.0	0.3
	December	92	650	619	31	558	517	41	0.9	6.4	6.1	0.3	5.5	5.1	0.4
1995	March	89	655	620	35	566	528	38	0.8	6.4	6.1	0.3	5.6	5.2	0.4
	June	56	636	601	35	580	540	40	0.5	6.1	5.8	0.3	5.6	5.2	0.4
	September	91	668	635	33	577	534	43	0.9	6.4	6.1	0.3	5.5	5.1	0.4
	December	76	670	630	40	594	549	45	0.8	6.4	6.0	0.4	5.6	5.2	0.4
1996	March	52	656	621	35	604	561	43	0.5	6.2	5.9	0.3	5.7	5.3	0.4
	June	46	649	610	39	603	561	42	0.5	6.2	5.8	0.4	5.7	5.3	0.4
	September	88	684	642	42	596	551	45	0.9	6.5	6.1	0.4	5.6	5.2	0.4
	December	111	688	652	36	577	534	43	1.0	6.4	6.1	0.3	5.4	5.0	0.4
1997	March	74	673	638	35	599	556	43	0.7	6.2	5.9	0.3	5.5	5.1	0.4
	June	83	662	626	36	579	536	43	0.8	6.1	5.8	0.3	5.3	4.9	0.4
	September	120	712	669	43	592	548	44	1.1	6.5	6.1	0.4	5.4	5.0	0.4
	December	76	714	672	42	638	568	70	0.7	6.5	6.1	0.4	5.8	5.2	0.6
1998	March	80	725	667	58	645	589	56	0.7	6.5	6.0	0.5	5.8	5.3	0.5
	June	57	699	651	48	642	580	62	0.5	6.3	5.9	0.4	5.8	5.2	0.6
	September	69	693	653	40	624	575	49	0.7	6.3	5.9	0.4	5.6	5.2	0.4
	December	92	700	669	31	608	561	47	0.9	6.3	6.0	0.3	5.4	5.0	0.4
1999	March	14	699	652	47	685	629	56	0.1	6.2	5.8	0.4	6.1	5.6	0.5
	June	78	716	669	47	638	591	47	0.7	6.3	5.9	0.4	5.6	5.2	0.4
	September	67	720	678	42	653	600	53	0.6	6.4	6.0	0.4	5.8	5.3	0.5
	December	123	754	707	47	631	579	52	1.0	6.6	6.2	0.4	5.6	5.1	0.5
2000	March	109	750	710	40	641	594	47	0.9	6.5	6.2	0.3	5.6	5.2	0.4
	June	60	717	683	34	657	607	50	0.6	6.2	5.9	0.3	5.6	5.2	0.4
	September	45	722	684	38	677	623	54	0.4	6.2	5.9	0.3	5.8	5.3	0.5
	December	31	696	663	33	665	615	50	0.3	6.0	5.7	0.3	5.7	5.3	0.4
2001	March	-55	672	642	30	727	666	61	-0.4	5.8	5.5	0.3	6.2	5.7	0.5
	June	-95	655	622	33	750	702	48	-0.8	5.6	5.3	0.3	6.4	6.0	0.4
	September	-151	600	567	33	751	697	54	-1.4	5.2	4.9	0.3	6.6	6.1	0.5
	December	-127	597	562	35	724	679	45	-1.2	5.2	4.9	0.3	6.4	6.0	0.4
2002	March	-28	622	592	30	650	607	43	-0.3	5.5	5.2	0.3	5.8	5.4	0.4
	June	3	637	605	32	634	591	43	0.1	5.7	5.4	0.3	5.6	5.2	0.4
	September	-38	589	564	25	627	588	39	-0.3	5.2	5.0	0.2	5.5	5.2	0.3
	December	-42	579	553	26	621	584	37	-0.4	5.1	4.9	0.2	5.5	5.2	0.3
2003	March	-30	586	562	24	616	581	35	-0.3	5.2	5.0	0.2	5.5	5.2	0.3
	June	-9	598	573	25	607	573	34	-0.1	5.3	5.1	0.2	5.4	5.1	0.3
	September	2	574	552	22	572	543	29	-0.1	5.1	4.9	0.2	5.2	4.9	0.3
	December	6	578	554	24	572	539	33	0.1	5.2	5.0	0.2	5.1	4.8	0.3
2004	March	79	618	596	22	539	509	30	0.7	5.5	5.3	0.2	4.8	4.5	0.3
	June	78	629	605	24	551	522	29	0.6	5.5	5.3	0.2	4.9	4.6	0.3
	September	52	621	593	28	569	534	35	0.4	5.4	5.2	0.2	5.0	4.7	0.3
	December	60	618	592	26	558	530	28	0.6	5.4	5.2	0.2	4.8	4.6	0.2
2005	March	51	604	581	23	553	524	29	0.4	5.2	5.0	0.2	4.8	4.5	0.3

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

Table 8. Firm size class 250–499 employees: private sector quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses, levels and rates, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Levels (in thousands)						Rates (percent of employment)					
		Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses			Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses
			Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms		Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total
1992	September	30	348	334	14	318	300	18	0.4	5.5	5.3	0.2	5.1
	December	24	351	334	17	327	308	19	0.4	5.6	5.3	0.3	5.2
1993	March	35	343	327	16	308	291	17	0.6	5.5	5.2	0.3	4.9
	June	67	359	347	12	292	274	18	1.0	5.6	5.4	0.2	4.6
	September	75	376	365	11	301	282	19	1.2	5.9	5.7	0.2	4.7
	December	55	373	362	11	318	301	17	0.8	5.7	5.5	0.2	4.9
1994	March	57	374	356	18	317	301	16	0.9	5.7	5.4	0.3	4.8
	June	96	403	387	16	307	289	18	1.4	6.0	5.8	0.2	4.6
	September	83	404	388	16	321	309	12	1.1	5.9	5.7	0.2	4.8
	December	55	392	380	12	337	318	19	0.8	5.7	5.5	0.2	4.9
1995	March	53	388	374	14	335	319	16	0.8	5.6	5.4	0.2	4.8
	June	33	377	363	14	344	326	18	0.4	5.4	5.2	0.2	5.0
	September	60	400	386	14	340	318	22	0.9	5.7	5.5	0.2	4.8
	December	50	402	383	19	352	332	20	0.7	5.7	5.4	0.3	5.0
1996	March	22	391	374	17	369	350	19	0.3	5.5	5.3	0.2	5.2
	June	65	409	392	17	344	326	18	0.8	5.7	5.5	0.2	4.9
	September	50	406	388	18	356	335	21	0.7	5.7	5.4	0.3	5.0
	December	63	408	391	17	345	325	20	0.8	5.6	5.4	0.2	4.8
1997	March	56	413	395	18	357	337	20	0.7	5.6	5.4	0.2	4.9
	June	63	411	395	16	348	327	21	0.8	5.5	5.3	0.2	4.7
	September	60	429	407	22	369	346	23	0.9	5.8	5.5	0.3	4.9
	December	66	438	418	20	372	341	31	1.0	5.9	5.6	0.3	4.9
1998	March	72	455	428	27	383	358	25	1.1	6.1	5.7	0.4	5.0
	June	21	431	409	22	410	377	33	0.4	5.7	5.4	0.3	5.3
	September	56	430	411	19	374	351	23	0.7	5.6	5.4	0.2	4.9
	December	60	433	418	15	373	351	22	0.8	5.6	5.4	0.2	4.8
1999	March	1	434	411	23	433	405	28	0.0	5.6	5.3	0.3	5.6
	June	46	443	418	25	397	372	25	0.6	5.7	5.4	0.3	5.1
	September	48	447	430	17	399	377	22	0.6	5.7	5.5	0.2	5.1
	December	75	468	449	19	393	368	25	1.0	5.9	5.7	0.2	4.9
2000	March	88	477	459	18	389	370	19	1.1	5.9	5.7	0.2	4.8
	June	40	445	430	15	405	383	22	0.5	5.5	5.3	0.2	5.0
	September	22	444	427	17	422	398	24	0.3	5.5	5.3	0.2	5.2
	December	7	424	411	13	417	396	21	0.0	5.2	5.0	0.2	5.2
2001	March	-45	410	398	12	455	423	32	-0.6	5.0	4.9	0.1	5.6
	June	-91	385	372	13	476	453	23	-1.2	4.8	4.6	0.2	6.0
	September	-111	361	345	16	472	450	22	-1.4	4.6	4.4	0.2	6.0
	December	-102	358	342	16	460	441	19	-1.3	4.6	4.4	0.2	5.9
2002	March	-14	385	372	13	399	377	22	-0.2	5.0	4.8	0.2	5.2
	June	-13	381	366	15	394	372	22	-0.2	4.9	4.7	0.2	5.1
	September	-19	356	347	9	375	357	18	-0.2	4.6	4.5	0.1	4.8
	December	-28	354	342	12	382	366	16	-0.3	4.7	4.5	0.2	5.0
2003	March	-24	353	343	10	377	361	16	-0.3	4.6	4.5	0.1	4.9
	June	-13	357	347	10	370	357	13	-0.2	4.7	4.6	0.1	4.9
	September	3	357	348	9	354	341	13	0.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	4.7
	December	14	360	350	10	346	331	15	0.2	4.7	4.6	0.1	4.5
2004	March	39	365	358	7	326	312	14	0.5	4.8	4.7	0.1	4.3
	June	40	374	364	10	334	323	11	0.5	4.8	4.7	0.1	4.3
	September	35	376	366	10	341	325	16	0.4	4.8	4.7	0.1	4.4
	December	41	376	366	10	335	321	14	0.5	4.8	4.7	0.1	4.3
2005	March	36	364	356	8	328	315	13	0.4	4.6	4.5	0.1	4.2

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

Table 9. Firm size class 500–999 employees: private sector quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses, levels and rates, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Levels (in thousands)						Rates (percent of employment)					
		Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses			Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses
			Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms		Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total
1992	September	19	273	261	12	254	241	13	0.3	4.7	4.5	0.2	4.4
	December	23	274	265	9	251	239	12	0.5	4.8	4.6	0.2	4.3
1993	March	41	276	266	10	235	224	11	0.7	4.7	4.5	0.2	4.0
	June	67	287	280	7	220	207	13	1.1	4.8	4.7	0.1	3.7
	September	42	294	287	7	252	238	14	0.7	4.9	4.8	0.1	4.2
	December	55	306	299	7	251	236	15	1.0	5.1	5.0	0.1	4.1
1994	March	49	302	292	10	253	243	10	0.8	5.0	4.8	0.2	4.2
	June	67	315	303	12	248	231	17	1.0	5.1	4.9	0.2	4.1
	September	74	322	314	8	248	242	6	1.1	5.1	5.0	0.1	4.0
	December	53	317	311	6	264	255	9	0.9	5.0	4.9	0.1	4.0
1995	March	51	311	302	9	260	250	10	0.7	4.8	4.7	0.1	4.1
	June	30	301	292	9	271	260	11	0.4	4.6	4.5	0.1	4.2
	September	76	339	330	9	263	248	15	1.2	5.2	5.1	0.1	4.0
	December	23	315	304	11	292	277	15	0.4	4.8	4.6	0.2	4.4
1996	March	11	314	303	11	303	290	13	0.2	4.8	4.6	0.2	4.6
	June	50	330	320	10	280	269	11	0.7	4.9	4.8	0.1	4.2
	September	47	343	329	14	296	282	14	0.7	5.0	4.8	0.2	4.3
	December	62	346	334	12	284	272	12	0.9	5.1	4.9	0.2	4.0
1997	March	26	334	322	12	308	294	14	0.4	4.8	4.6	0.2	4.4
	June	38	338	328	10	300	282	18	0.5	4.8	4.7	0.1	4.3
	September	67	371	351	20	304	289	15	1.0	5.3	5.0	0.3	4.3
	December	54	369	355	14	315	294	21	0.8	5.2	5.0	0.2	4.1
1998	March	87	400	383	17	313	296	17	1.2	5.5	5.3	0.2	4.3
	June	4	359	346	13	355	332	23	0.1	5.0	4.8	0.2	4.9
	September	50	361	348	13	311	294	17	0.7	5.0	4.8	0.2	4.3
	December	39	365	353	12	326	307	19	0.5	5.0	4.8	0.2	4.5
1999	March	20	376	358	18	356	336	20	0.2	5.0	4.8	0.2	4.8
	June	33	373	354	19	340	322	18	0.6	5.1	4.8	0.3	4.5
	September	46	371	358	13	325	314	11	0.7	5.0	4.8	0.2	4.3
	December	67	384	374	10	317	303	14	0.9	5.1	5.0	0.1	4.2
2000	March	70	386	374	12	316	305	11	1.0	5.1	4.9	0.2	4.1
	June	44	373	364	9	329	317	12	0.5	4.8	4.7	0.1	4.3
	September	32	374	363	11	342	328	14	0.4	4.8	4.7	0.1	4.4
	December	0	357	351	6	357	341	16	0.0	4.6	4.5	0.1	4.6
2001	March	-20	353	348	5	373	352	21	-0.2	4.6	4.5	0.1	4.8
	June	-94	311	306	5	405	389	16	-1.2	4.1	4.0	0.1	5.3
	September	-123	285	277	8	408	393	15	-1.6	3.8	3.7	0.1	5.4
	December	-90	294	281	13	384	372	12	-1.2	4.0	3.8	0.2	5.2
2002	March	-19	317	308	9	336	320	16	-0.2	4.3	4.2	0.1	4.5
	June	-24	311	303	8	335	320	15	-0.4	4.2	4.1	0.1	4.6
	September	-14	302	297	5	316	303	13	-0.2	4.1	4.0	0.1	4.3
	December	-16	298	291	7	314	307	7	-0.2	4.1	4.0	0.1	4.2
2003	March	-24	288	283	5	312	302	10	-0.3	4.0	3.9	0.1	4.3
	June	-37	288	282	6	325	317	8	-0.5	4.0	3.9	0.1	4.5
	September	3	291	286	5	288	280	8	0.1	4.1	4.0	0.1	4.0
	December	1	281	275	6	280	272	8	0.0	3.9	3.8	0.1	3.9
2004	March	33	299	295	4	266	257	9	0.6	4.2	4.1	0.1	3.6
	June	41	312	306	6	271	266	5	0.6	4.3	4.2	0.1	3.7
	September	12	300	295	5	288	279	9	0.2	4.1	4.0	0.1	3.9
	December	45	314	308	6	269	259	10	0.7	4.3	4.2	0.1	3.6
2005	March	22	291	287	4	269	262	7	0.4	4.0	3.9	0.1	3.6

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

Table 10. Firm size class 1,000 or more employees: private sector quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses, levels and rates, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Levels (in thousands)						Rates (percent of employment)					
		Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses			Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses
			Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total	Contracting firms	Closing firms		Total	Expanding firms	Opening firms	Total
1992	September	135	1,016	1,003	13	881	857	24	0.4	3.2	3.2	0.0	2.8
	December	10	927	921	6	917	910	7	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9
1993	March	-7	903	897	6	910	893	17	-0.1	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.9
	June	201	1,062	1,055	7	861	835	26	0.6	3.3	3.3	0.0	2.7
	September	188	1,089	1,076	13	901	892	9	0.5	3.3	3.3	0.0	2.8
	December	93	1,014	1,010	4	921	908	13	0.3	3.1	3.1	0.0	2.8
1994	March	63	1,011	995	16	948	938	10	0.1	3.0	3.0	0.0	2.9
	June	368	1,177	1,154	23	809	773	36	1.2	3.6	3.5	0.1	2.4
	September	299	1,199	1,191	8	900	896	4	0.8	3.5	3.5	0.0	2.7
	December	113	1,084	1,081	3	971	962	9	0.4	3.2	3.2	0.0	2.8
1995	March	149	1,101	1,093	8	952	941	11	0.4	3.2	3.2	0.0	2.8
	June	124	1,106	1,100	6	982	971	11	0.4	3.2	3.2	0.0	2.8
	September	309	1,215	1,209	6	906	891	15	0.9	3.5	3.5	0.0	2.6
	December	27	1,114	1,094	20	1,087	1,067	20	0.0	3.2	3.1	0.1	3.1
1996	March	166	1,230	1,214	16	1,064	1,046	18	0.4	3.5	3.5	0.0	3.1
	June	294	1,268	1,260	8	974	955	19	0.8	3.6	3.6	0.0	2.8
	September	169	1,247	1,232	15	1,078	1,042	36	0.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	3.0
	December	254	1,226	1,208	18	972	970	2	0.8	3.5	3.4	0.1	2.7
1997	March	262	1,307	1,288	19	1,045	1,025	20	0.8	3.7	3.6	0.1	2.9
	June	254	1,254	1,236	18	1,000	972	28	0.6	3.4	3.4	0.0	2.8
	September	352	1,417	1,389	28	1,065	1,023	42	1.0	3.9	3.8	0.1	2.9
	December	233	1,394	1,373	21	1,161	1,126	35	0.7	3.8	3.7	0.1	3.0
1998	March	443	1,616	1,602	14	1,173	1,164	9	1.1	4.2	4.2	0.0	3.1
	June	206	1,422	1,394	28	1,216	1,195	21	0.5	3.7	3.6	0.1	3.2
	September	415	1,516	1,498	18	1,101	1,087	14	1.1	3.9	3.9	0.0	2.8
	December	187	1,357	1,345	12	1,170	1,136	34	0.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	3.0
1999	March	315	1,564	1,527	37	1,249	1,228	21	0.8	4.0	3.9	0.1	3.2
	June	209	1,457	1,412	45	1,248	1,219	29	0.5	3.7	3.6	0.1	3.2
	September	248	1,476	1,459	17	1,228	1,216	12	0.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	3.0
	December	227	1,431	1,421	10	1,204	1,198	6	0.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	3.0
2000	March	238	1,403	1,372	31	1,165	1,152	13	0.7	3.5	3.4	0.1	2.8
	June	227	1,373	1,363	10	1,146	1,128	18	0.6	3.3	3.3	0.0	2.7
	September	35	1,362	1,352	10	1,327	1,310	17	0.1	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.2
	December	176	1,412	1,392	20	1,236	1,218	18	0.4	3.3	3.3	0.0	2.9
2001	March	139	1,483	1,474	9	1,344	1,318	26	0.2	3.5	3.5	0.0	3.3
	June	-381	1,187	1,181	6	1,568	1,552	16	-0.9	2.8	2.8	0.0	3.7
	September	-578	1,032	1,027	5	1,610	1,592	18	-1.4	2.5	2.5	0.0	3.9
	December	-456	1,182	1,134	48	1,638	1,627	11	-1.1	2.9	2.8	0.1	4.0
2002	March	95	1,326	1,310	16	1,231	1,212	19	0.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.0
	June	-172	1,174	1,170	4	1,346	1,338	8	-0.4	2.9	2.9	0.0	3.3
	September	-79	1,135	1,128	7	1,214	1,177	37	-0.2	2.8	2.8	0.0	3.0
	December	-106	1,146	1,140	6	1,252	1,241	11	-0.3	2.8	2.8	0.0	3.1
2003	March	-129	1,060	1,056	4	1,189	1,171	18	-0.3	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.9
	June	-237	1,027	1,022	5	1,264	1,256	8	-0.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	3.2
	September	20	1,070	1,054	16	1,050	1,046	4	0.1	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.6
	December	182	1,177	1,171	6	995	988	7	0.4	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.5
2004	March	1	1,035	1,031	4	1,034	1,023	11	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6
	June	168	1,224	1,197	27	1,056	1,050	6	0.5	3.1	3.0	0.1	2.6
	September	4	1,105	1,104	1	1,101	1,094	7	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7
	December	372	1,253	1,248	5	881	856	25	0.9	3.1	3.1	0.0	2.1
2005	March	95	1,076	1,074	2	981	977	4	0.2	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.4

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