

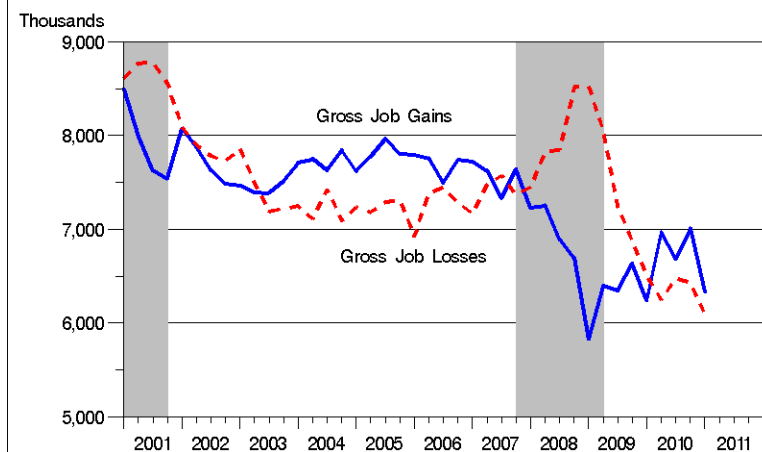
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## BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – FIRST QUARTER 2011

Chart 1. Private sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted  
March 2001 – March 2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

From December 2010 to March 2011 the number of **gross job gains** from opening and expanding private sector establishments was 6.3 million, a decrease of 671,000 jobs compared to the previous quarter, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the same period, **gross job losses** from closing and contracting private sector establishments fell to 6.1 million, the lowest level since this series began in September 1992.

Firms of all sizes experienced a decrease in gross job gains in the first quarter of 2011. Firms with less than 250 employees had the largest contribution to employment growth.

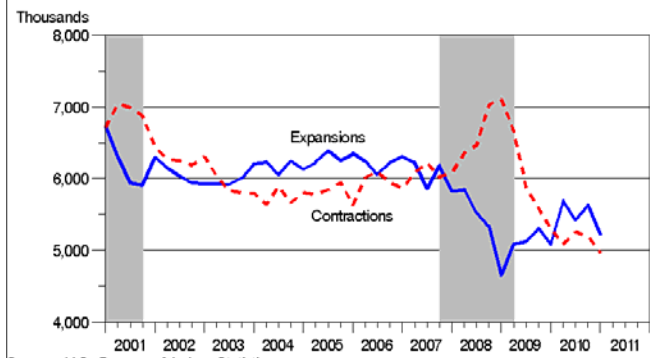
The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all businesses in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics track these changes in employment at private business units from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment from expansions at existing units and the addition of new jobs at opening units. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing units and the loss of jobs at closing units. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses is the net change in employment. (See the Technical Note for more information.)

The BED data series include gross job gains and gross job losses at the establishment level by industry subsector and for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as gross job gains and gross job losses at the firm level by employer size class.

### Changes to Business Employment Dynamics (BED) Data

Data in this release incorporate annual revisions to the BED series. Annual revisions are published each year with the release of first quarter data. These revisions cover the last four quarters of not seasonally adjusted data and 5 years of seasonally adjusted data.

Chart 2. Components of private sector gross job gains and gross job losses at expanding and contracting establishments, seasonally adjusted  
March 2001 – March 2011

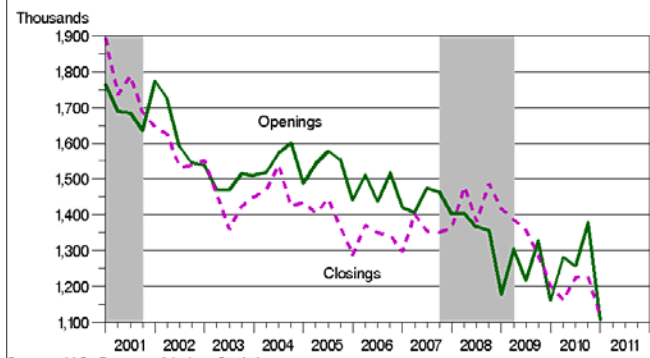


Job gains at **expanding** establishments fell to 5.2 million in first quarter 2011, a decrease from the previous quarter's gain of 5.6 million.

**Opening** establishments gained 1.1 million jobs in first quarter 2011, a decrease from the previous quarter when opening establishments created 1.4 million jobs. This is the smallest number of jobs gained at opening establishments since the series began in September 1992.

**Contracting** establishments lost 5 million jobs in the first quarter of 2011. This is the smallest number of jobs lost at contracting establishments since the series began in September 1992.

Chart 3. Components of private sector gross job gains and gross job losses at opening and closing establishments, seasonally adjusted  
March 2001 – March 2011



In the first quarter of 2011, **closing** establishments lost 1.1 million jobs, a decline from the previous quarter. This is the smallest number of jobs lost at closing establishments since the series began in September 1992. (See tables 1 and 3.)

The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses yielded a **net change** of 252,000 jobs in the private sector during the first quarter of 2011. (See table 1.)

**Gross job gains** represented 5.9 percent of private sector employment in first quarter 2011, while **gross job losses** represented 5.7 percent of private sector employment. (See table 2.)

In first quarter 2011, the number of **establishment births** (a subset of the openings data, see the Technical Note for more information) fell by 17,000 to 183,000. These new establishments accounted for 660,000 jobs, a decrease of 132,000 from the previous quarter. This is the smallest number of jobs gained at establishment births since the series began in September 1992.

Data for **establishment deaths** (a subset of the closings data) are available through June 2010, when 652,000 jobs were lost at 185,000 establishments. This represents the lowest number of jobs lost at establishment deaths since the series began in third quarter 1992. (See table 8.)

From December 2010 to March 2011, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in all **industry sectors** except construction, information, financial activities, retail trade, and transportation and warehousing. This is the fifteenth consecutive quarter of net losses for the information sector. Manufacturing experienced its fourth consecutive quarter of net employment gains. The leisure and hospitality sector as well as the professional and business services had the largest positive rates of net employment change at 0.5 percent. (See table 3.)

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011
	Levels (in thousands)				
Gross job gains.....	6,246	6,969	6,685	7,009	6,338
At expanding establishments.....	5,084	5,687	5,427	5,631	5,230
At opening establishments.....	1,162	1,282	1,258	1,378	1,108
Gross job losses.....	6,500	6,248	6,480	6,427	6,086
At contracting establishments.....	5,299	5,086	5,255	5,199	4,969
At closing establishments.....	1,201	1,162	1,225	1,228	1,117
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-254	721	205	582	252
	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	5.9	6.6	6.3	6.6	5.9
At expanding establishments.....	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.9
At opening establishments.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0
Gross job losses.....	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.7
At contracting establishments.....	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7
At closing establishments.....	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-.2	.7	.1	.5	.2

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

Gross job gains declined in all three major **firm size classes** compared to the previous quarter. Firms with 250 or more employees experienced the largest drop in gross job gains. Firms with less than 250 employees comprised 72 percent of the total net change in employment. (See tables 4 and 5.)

In the first quarter of 2011, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 35 **states** and the District of Columbia. Texas had the largest net employment change of 63,921 jobs, followed by Michigan with 27,251 jobs. (See table 6.) The District of Columbia experienced the largest rate of net employment change at 1.8 percent, followed by North Dakota at 1.6 percent. (See table 7.)

### More Information

Additional information on gross job gains and gross job losses are available online at [www.bls.gov/bdm](http://www.bls.gov/bdm). This information includes data on the levels and rates of gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size, not seasonally adjusted data and other seasonally adjusted time series not presented in this release, charts of gross job gains and gross job losses by industry and firm size, and frequently asked questions on firm size data. 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](mailto:BDMinfo@bls.gov).

**The Business Employment Dynamics for Second Quarter 2011 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, February 1, 2012 at 10:00 a.m. (EST).**

## 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). The BED data are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from existing quarterly state unemployment insurance (UI) records. Most employers in the U.S. are required to file quarterly reports on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI laws, and to pay quarterly UI taxes. The quarterly UI reports are sent by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) to BLS and form the basis of the Bureau's establishment universe sampling frame. These reports are also used to produce the quarterly QCEW data on total employment and wages and the longitudinal BED data on gross job gains and losses. Other important Bureau uses of the UI reports are in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program.

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 units and jobs lost at closing and contracting units.

### Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program web sites shown in the table below.

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
<b>Source</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million employers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.7 million private sector employers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample Survey: 440,000 establishments</li> </ul>
<b>Coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI and UCFE coverage: all employers subject to State and federal UI Laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI Coverage, excluding: government, private households, and establishments with zero employment</li> </ul>	Non-farm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI Coverage, excluding: agriculture, private households, and self-employed; including: railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs</li> </ul>
<b>Publication frequency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly</li> <li>–7 Months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly</li> <li>–8 Months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly</li> <li>–First Friday of each month</li> </ul>
<b>Use of UI file</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels</li> </ul>
<b>Principal products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, State, and national levels by detailed industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS super-sectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level</li> <li>Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, State, and national level by industry</li> </ul>
<b>Principal uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>–Detailed locality data</li> <li>–Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates</li> <li>–Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Business cycle analysis</li> <li>– Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions</li> <li>– Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Principal national economic indicator</li> <li>– Official time series for employment change measures</li> <li>– Input into other major economic indicators</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Program Websites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/cew/">www.bls.gov/cew/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/bdm/">www.bls.gov/bdm/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/ces/">www.bls.gov/ces/</a></li> </ul>

## Coverage

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

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

Gross job gains and gross job losses in this release are derived from longitudinal histories of 6.7 million private sector employer reports out of 9.1 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the first quarter of 2011. 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 in both previous and current 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 national gross job gains and gross job losses data in the first quarter 2011:

### Number of active establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data at the national level

	Millions
Total establishments QCEW program .....	9.1
Excluded: Public sector .....	0.3
Private households.....	0.7
Zero employment .....	1.3
Establishments in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.....	0.1
 Total establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data.....	 6.7

## Unit of analysis

*Establishments* are used in the tabulation of the BED statistics by industry and *firms* are used in the tabulation of the BED 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 aggregation which is consistent with the role of corporations as the economic decision makers are used for the measurement of the BED data elements by size class.

Because of the difference in the unit of analysis, total gross job gains and gross job losses by size class are lower than total gross job gains and gross job losses by industry, 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. A net increase in employment can come from either opening units or expanding units. A net decrease in employment can come from either closing units or contracting units. Gross job gains include the sum of all jobs added at either opening or expanding units. Gross job losses include the sum of all jobs lost in either closing or contracting units. The net change in employment is the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses.

The formal definitions of employment changes are as follows:

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

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

*Births.* These are units with positive third month employment for the first time in the current quarter with no links to the prior quarter, or units with positive third

month employment in the current quarter and zero employment in the third month of the previous four quarters. Births are a subset of openings not including re-openings of seasonal businesses.

*Deaths.* These are units with no employment or zero employment reported in the third month of four consecutive quarters following the last quarter with positive employment. Deaths are a subset of closings not including temporary shutdowns of seasonal businesses. A unit that closes during the quarter may be a death, but we wait three quarters to determine whether it is a permanent closing or a temporary shutdown. Therefore, there is always a lag of three quarters for the publication of death statistics.

All employment changes are measured from the third month of the previous quarter to the third month of the current quarter. Not all establishments and firms change their employment levels. Units with no change in employment 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.

### **Establishment Births and Deaths**

For the purpose of BED statistics, *births* are defined as establishments that appear in the longitudinal database for the first time with positive employment in the third month of a quarter, or showed four consecutive quarters of zero employment in the third month followed by a quarter in which it shows positive employment in the third month. Similarly, *deaths* are defined as establishments that either drop out of the longitudinal database or an establishment that had positive employment in the third month of a given quarter followed by four consecutive quarters of showing zero employment in the third month. Although the data for establishment births and deaths are tabulated independently from the data for openings and closings, the concepts are not mutually exclusive. An establishment that is defined as a birth in a given quarter is necessarily an opening as well, and an establishment defined as a death in a quarter must also be a closing. Since openings include seasonal and other re-openings and closings include temporary shutdowns, the net seasonally adjusted values for births and deaths must be less than those for openings and closings. However, because some BED series do not have many re-openings or temporary shutdowns, as well as the fact that births and deaths are independently seasonally adjusted from openings and closings, there may be instances in which

the seasonally adjusted value of the former is greater than the latter.

### **Linkage methodology**

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

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, SESAs verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 4-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.

### **Sizing methodology**

The method of dynamic sizing is used in calculations for the BED 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.

### **Annual Data**

The annual gross job gains and gross job losses measure the net change in employment at the establishment level from the third month of a quarter in the previous year to the third month of the same quarter in the current year. The BLS publishes annual BED data based on March-to-March changes once a year with the release of the first quarter BED data. The annual data based on over-the-year changes for other quarters of the year are available upon request. The definitions and

methodology in measuring annual gross job gains and gross job losses are similar to the quarterly measures. The linkage method considers all predecessor and successor relations that may come about due to changes in ownership and corporate restructuring over the entire year. At the establishment level, some of the quarterly job gains and job losses are offset during the estimation over the year. Therefore, the sum of four quarters of gross job gains and gross job losses are *not* equal to annual gross job gains and gross job losses. The net change in employment over the year, however, is equal to the sum of four quarterly net changes on a not seasonally adjusted basis.

### **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 units are independently seasonally adjusted; net changes are calculated based on the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses. Similarly, for industry data, 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 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 predecessors and successors information, and seasonal adjustment revisions.

Annual revisions are published each year with the release of the first quarter data. These revisions cover the last four quarters of not seasonally adjusted data and 5 years of seasonally adjusted data.

### **Additional statistics and other information**

Several other programs within BLS produce closely related information. The QCEW program provides both quarterly and annual estimates of employment by state, county, and detailed industry. News releases on quarterly county employment and wages and an annual bulletin: *Employment and Wages Annual Averages*, 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: [QCEWInfo@bls.gov](mailto: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. Private sector gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted**  
(In thousands)

Year	3 months ended	Net change <sup>1</sup>	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2001	March	-119	8,491	6,728	1,763	8,610	6,717	1,893
	June	-780	7,991	6,302	1,689	8,771	7,036	1,735
	September	-1,148	7,630	5,945	1,685	8,778	6,990	1,788
	December	-1,009	7,547	5,912	1,635	8,556	6,870	1,686
2002	March	-10	8,071	6,298	1,773	8,081	6,434	1,647
	June	-30	7,868	6,145	1,723	7,898	6,274	1,624
	September	-151	7,630	6,039	1,591	7,781	6,248	1,533
	December	-241	7,483	5,938	1,545	7,724	6,185	1,539
2003	March	-393	7,467	5,928	1,539	7,860	6,307	1,553
	June	-90	7,398	5,929	1,469	7,488	6,030	1,458
	September	204	7,392	5,923	1,469	7,188	5,828	1,360
	December	297	7,521	6,005	1,516	7,224	5,800	1,424
2004	March	470	7,715	6,204	1,511	7,245	5,795	1,450
	June	644	7,754	6,235	1,519	7,110	5,639	1,471
	September	206	7,633	6,060	1,573	7,427	5,888	1,539
	December	757	7,844	6,243	1,601	7,087	5,663	1,424
2005	March	384	7,620	6,131	1,489	7,236	5,801	1,435
	June	593	7,774	6,231	1,543	7,181	5,776	1,405
	September	677	7,965	6,387	1,578	7,288	5,844	1,444
	December	494	7,807	6,252	1,555	7,313	5,948	1,365
2006	March	874	7,797	6,354	1,443	6,923	5,636	1,287
	June	371	7,758	6,246	1,512	7,387	6,015	1,372
	September	52	7,499	6,061	1,438	7,447	6,097	1,350
	December	455	7,740	6,223	1,517	7,285	5,941	1,344
2007	March	555	7,723	6,303	1,420	7,168	5,871	1,297
	June	155	7,630	6,222	1,408	7,475	6,073	1,402
	September	-240	7,333	5,858	1,475	7,573	6,219	1,354
	December	274	7,642	6,178	1,464	7,368	6,016	1,352
2008	March	-215	7,234	5,831	1,403	7,449	6,086	1,363
	June	-574	7,255	5,851	1,404	7,829	6,351	1,478
	September	-955	6,893	5,526	1,367	7,848	6,467	1,381
	December	-1,819	6,698	5,342	1,356	8,517	7,030	1,487
2009	March	-2,696	5,830	4,651	1,179	8,526	7,109	1,417
	June	-1,653	6,395	5,091	1,304	8,048	6,661	1,387
	September	-893	6,345	5,127	1,218	7,238	5,881	1,357
	December	-238	6,634	5,306	1,328	6,872	5,586	1,286
2010	March	-254	6,246	5,084	1,162	6,500	5,299	1,201
	June	721	6,969	5,687	1,282	6,248	5,086	1,162
	September	205	6,685	5,427	1,258	6,480	5,255	1,225
	December	582	7,009	5,631	1,378	6,427	5,199	1,228
2011	March	252	6,338	5,230	1,108	6,086	4,969	1,117

<sup>1</sup> 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 employment, <sup>1</sup> seasonally adjusted**  
(Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change <sup>2</sup>	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2001	March	-.1	7.7	6.1	1.6	7.8	6.1	1.7
	June	-.8	7.2	5.7	1.5	8.0	6.4	1.6
	September	-1.1	6.9	5.4	1.5	8.0	6.4	1.6
	December	-1.0	7.0	5.5	1.5	8.0	6.4	1.6
2002	March	.0	7.5	5.9	1.6	7.5	6.0	1.5
	June	.0	7.3	5.7	1.6	7.3	5.8	1.5
	September	-.1	7.1	5.6	1.5	7.2	5.8	1.4
	December	-.3	6.9	5.5	1.4	7.2	5.8	1.4
2003	March	-.5	6.9	5.5	1.4	7.4	5.9	1.5
	June	.0	7.0	5.6	1.4	7.0	5.6	1.4
	September	.1	6.9	5.5	1.4	6.8	5.5	1.3
	December	.3	7.0	5.6	1.4	6.7	5.4	1.3
2004	March	.5	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.7	5.4	1.3
	June	.6	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.6	5.2	1.4
	September	.3	7.1	5.6	1.5	6.8	5.4	1.4
	December	.7	7.2	5.7	1.5	6.5	5.2	1.3
2005	March	.4	7.0	5.6	1.4	6.6	5.3	1.3
	June	.6	7.1	5.7	1.4	6.5	5.2	1.3
	September	.6	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.6	5.3	1.3
	December	.4	7.0	5.6	1.4	6.6	5.4	1.2
2006	March	.9	7.0	5.7	1.3	6.1	5.0	1.1
	June	.3	6.8	5.5	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
	September	.1	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.6	5.4	1.2
	December	.3	6.8	5.5	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
2007	March	.4	6.7	5.5	1.2	6.3	5.2	1.1
	June	.2	6.7	5.5	1.2	6.5	5.3	1.2
	September	-.3	6.4	5.1	1.3	6.7	5.5	1.2
	December	.2	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
2008	March	-.2	6.3	5.1	1.2	6.5	5.3	1.2
	June	-.6	6.3	5.1	1.2	6.9	5.6	1.3
	September	-.8	6.1	4.9	1.2	6.9	5.7	1.2
	December	-1.6	6.0	4.8	1.2	7.6	6.3	1.3
2009	March	-2.4	5.4	4.3	1.1	7.8	6.5	1.3
	June	-1.5	6.0	4.8	1.2	7.5	6.2	1.3
	September	-.9	6.0	4.8	1.2	6.9	5.6	1.3
	December	-.2	6.3	5.0	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
2010	March	-.2	5.9	4.8	1.1	6.1	5.0	1.1
	June	.7	6.6	5.4	1.2	5.9	4.8	1.1
	September	.1	6.3	5.1	1.2	6.2	5.0	1.2
	December	.5	6.6	5.3	1.3	6.1	4.9	1.2
2011	March	.2	5.9	4.9	1.0	5.7	4.7	1.0

<sup>1</sup> The rates measure gross job gains and gross job losses as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter employment levels.

<sup>2</sup> Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

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

Category	Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011
<b>Total private<sup>1</sup></b>										
Gross job gains .....	6,246	6,969	6,685	7,009	6,338	5.9	6.6	6.3	6.6	5.9
At expanding establishments .....	5,084	5,687	5,427	5,631	5,230	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.9
At opening establishments .....	1,162	1,282	1,258	1,378	1,108	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0
Gross job losses .....	6,500	6,248	6,480	6,427	6,086	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.7
At contracting establishments .....	5,299	5,086	5,255	5,199	4,969	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7
At closing establishments .....	1,201	1,162	1,225	1,228	1,117	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Net employment change .....	-254	721	205	582	252	-2	.7	.1	.5	.2
<b>Goods-producing</b>										
Gross job gains .....	1,300	1,468	1,378	1,364	1,296	6.9	7.8	7.3	7.2	6.9
At expanding establishments .....	1,095	1,238	1,162	1,138	1,107	5.8	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.9
At opening establishments .....	205	230	216	226	189	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0
Gross job losses .....	1,471	1,319	1,331	1,406	1,268	7.9	7.0	7.1	7.5	6.8
At contracting establishments .....	1,214	1,088	1,092	1,160	1,049	6.5	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.6
At closing establishments .....	257	231	239	246	219	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Net employment change .....	-171	149	47	-42	28	-1.0	.8	.2	-.3	.1
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>										
Gross job gains .....	277	305	270	284	261	15.8	17.1	14.9	15.6	14.2
At expanding establishments .....	240	263	234	240	225	13.7	14.7	12.9	13.2	12.2
At opening establishments .....	37	42	36	44	36	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.0
Gross job losses .....	273	239	267	278	260	15.5	13.4	14.7	15.2	14.1
At contracting establishments .....	234	205	230	241	225	13.3	11.5	12.7	13.2	12.2
At closing establishments .....	39	34	37	37	35	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Net employment change .....	4	66	3	6	1	.3	3.7	.2	.4	.1
<b>Construction</b>										
Gross job gains .....	609	681	658	638	613	11.0	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.3
At expanding establishments .....	477	533	518	499	493	8.6	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.1
At opening establishments .....	132	148	140	139	120	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2
Gross job losses .....	735	681	658	697	638	13.2	12.4	12.0	12.8	11.8
At contracting establishments .....	575	535	510	541	499	10.3	9.7	9.3	9.9	9.2
At closing establishments .....	160	146	148	156	139	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6
Net employment change .....	-126	0	0	-59	-25	-2.2	.0	-.1	-1.2	-.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>										
Gross job gains .....	414	482	450	442	422	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.6
At expanding establishments .....	378	442	410	399	389	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3
At opening establishments .....	36	40	40	43	33	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3
Gross job losses .....	463	399	406	431	370	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.2
At contracting establishments .....	405	348	352	378	325	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.8
At closing establishments .....	58	51	54	53	45	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4
Net employment change .....	-49	83	44	11	52	-.4	.8	.3	.1	.4
<b>Service-providing<sup>1</sup></b>										
Gross job gains .....	4,946	5,501	5,307	5,645	5,042	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.4	5.7
At expanding establishments .....	3,989	4,449	4,265	4,493	4,123	4.6	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.7
At opening establishments .....	957	1,052	1,042	1,152	919	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0
Gross job losses .....	5,029	4,929	5,149	5,021	4,818	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.5
At contracting establishments .....	4,085	3,998	4,163	4,039	3,920	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.5
At closing establishments .....	944	931	986	982	898	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Net employment change .....	-83	572	158	624	224	-.1	.6	.2	.7	.2
<b>Wholesale trade</b>										
Gross job gains .....	253	282	268	281	258	4.6	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.7
At expanding establishments .....	203	231	218	223	214	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9
At opening establishments .....	50	51	50	58	44	.9	.9	.9	1.1	.8
Gross job losses .....	274	250	259	253	246	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.4
At contracting establishments .....	214	192	200	197	189	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.4
At closing establishments .....	60	58	59	56	57	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Net employment change .....	-21	32	9	28	12	-.4	.5	.1	.6	.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 losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011
<b>Retail trade</b>										
Gross job gains .....	804	897	799	893	805	5.6	6.1	5.5	6.2	5.5
At expanding establishments .....	689	765	671	763	698	4.8	5.2	4.6	5.3	4.8
At opening establishments .....	115	132	128	130	107	.8	.9	.9	.9	.7
Gross job losses .....	810	776	890	812	814	5.6	5.3	6.1	5.6	5.6
At contracting establishments .....	694	671	778	692	704	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.8	4.8
At closing establishments .....	116	105	112	120	110	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8
Net employment change .....	-6	121	-91	81	-9	.0	.8	-.6	.6	-.1
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>										
Gross job gains .....	188	219	216	253	204	4.7	5.6	5.4	6.3	5.1
At expanding establishments .....	159	184	183	217	173	4.0	4.7	4.6	5.4	4.3
At opening establishments .....	29	35	33	36	31	.7	.9	.8	.9	.8
Gross job losses .....	223	191	196	193	223	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.5
At contracting establishments .....	189	157	159	160	190	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.7
At closing establishments .....	34	34	37	33	33	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8
Net employment change .....	-35	28	20	60	-19	-1.0	.7	.5	1.5	-.4
<b>Utilities</b>										
Gross job gains .....	9	11	10	12	11	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0
At expanding establishments .....	8	10	9	10	10	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8
At opening establishments .....	1	1	1	2	1	.2	.2	.2	.4	.2
Gross job losses .....	10	13	12	11	9	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.7
At contracting establishments .....	9	12	11	10	8	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5
At closing establishments .....	1	1	1	1	1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Net employment change .....	-1	-2	-2	1	2	-.2	-.4	-.4	.2	.3
<b>Information</b>										
Gross job gains .....	107	126	134	127	111	3.9	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.1
At expanding establishments .....	90	106	114	104	95	3.3	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.5
At opening establishments .....	17	20	20	23	16	.6	.7	.7	.9	.6
Gross job losses .....	132	130	137	138	130	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.8
At contracting establishments .....	112	110	115	114	110	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1
At closing establishments .....	20	20	22	24	20	.7	.7	.8	.9	.7
Net employment change .....	-25	-4	-3	-11	-19	-.9	-.2	-.1	-.3	-.7
<b>Financial activities</b>										
Gross job gains .....	335	345	350	369	317	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.3
At expanding establishments .....	269	273	277	282	257	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5
At opening establishments .....	66	72	73	87	60	.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	.8
Gross job losses .....	371	373	370	346	334	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.5
At contracting establishments .....	282	288	275	263	255	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4
At closing establishments .....	89	85	95	83	79	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
Net employment change .....	-36	-28	-20	23	-17	-.5	-.3	-.3	.3	-.2
<b>Professional and business services</b>										
Gross job gains .....	1,162	1,357	1,285	1,387	1,219	7.0	8.1	7.6	8.2	7.1
At expanding establishments .....	943	1,102	1,042	1,116	1,013	5.7	6.6	6.2	6.6	5.9
At opening establishments .....	219	255	243	271	206	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2
Gross job losses .....	1,148	1,150	1,189	1,176	1,134	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.6
At contracting establishments .....	914	892	937	918	907	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.3
At closing establishments .....	234	258	252	258	227	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3
Net employment change .....	14	207	96	211	85	.1	1.1	.5	1.3	.5
<b>Education and health services</b>										
Gross job gains .....	748	780	798	842	733	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.8
At expanding establishments .....	629	662	668	697	630	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3
At opening establishments .....	119	118	130	145	103	.6	.6	.7	.8	.5
Gross job losses .....	719	716	731	704	668	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6
At contracting establishments .....	601	599	600	580	558	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
At closing establishments .....	118	117	131	124	110	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6
Net employment change .....	29	64	67	138	65	.2	.4	.4	.7	.2

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 losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>										
Gross job gains .....	1,026	1,155	1,111	1,131	1,037	7.9	8.9	8.5	8.6	7.9
At expanding establishments .....	793	892	864	862	814	6.1	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.2
At opening establishments .....	233	263	247	269	223	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7
Gross job losses .....	1,046	1,053	1,069	1,100	985	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	7.4
At contracting establishments .....	855	873	873	893	799	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.0
At closing establishments .....	191	180	196	207	186	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4
Net employment change .....	-20	102	42	31	52	-2	.8	.3	.2	.5
<b>Other services</b>										
Gross job gains .....	253	279	268	272	258	6.8	7.5	7.2	7.3	6.9
At expanding establishments .....	198	219	209	210	206	5.3	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5
At opening establishments .....	55	60	59	62	52	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4
Gross job losses .....	266	255	275	267	249	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.2	6.7
At contracting establishments .....	208	199	211	207	193	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.2
At closing establishments .....	58	56	64	60	56	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5
Net employment change .....	-13	24	-7	5	9	-4	.6	-2	.1	.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

**Table 4. Private sector gross job gains and losses by firm size, seasonally adjusted**  
(In thousands)

Year	3 months ended	Total private by firm <sup>1</sup>			Firm size 1 - 49 employees			Firm size 50 - 249 employees			Firm size 250 or more		
		Net change <sup>2,3</sup>	Gross job gains	Gross job losses	Net change	Gross job gains	Gross job losses	Net change	Gross job gains	Gross job losses	Net change	Gross job gains	Gross job losses
2001	March	52	7,033	6,981	23	3,508	3,485	-87	1,277	1,364	116	2,248	2,132
	June	-843	6,432	7,275	-123	3,393	3,516	-180	1,223	1,403	-540	1,816	2,356
	September	-1,214	6,124	7,338	-271	3,333	3,604	-253	1,142	1,395	-690	1,649	2,339
	December	-1,041	6,146	7,187	-118	3,325	3,443	-200	1,138	1,338	-723	1,683	2,406
2002	March	70	6,602	6,532	54	3,402	3,348	-52	1,194	1,246	68	2,006	1,938
	June	-61	6,416	6,477	69	3,379	3,310	-7	1,191	1,198	-123	1,846	1,969
	September	-176	6,190	6,366	20	3,335	3,315	-46	1,144	1,190	-150	1,711	1,861
	December	-247	6,114	6,361	-3	3,299	3,302	-73	1,106	1,179	-171	1,709	1,880
2003	March	-326	6,112	6,438	-135	3,257	3,392	-56	1,127	1,183	-135	1,728	1,863
	June	-137	6,108	6,245	112	3,346	3,234	-26	1,133	1,159	-223	1,629	1,852
	September	193	6,162	5,969	120	3,327	3,207	21	1,127	1,106	52	1,708	1,656
	December	310	6,218	5,908	146	3,340	3,194	32	1,128	1,096	132	1,750	1,618
2004	March	430	6,306	5,876	153	3,392	3,239	137	1,194	1,057	140	1,720	1,580
	June	621	6,471	5,850	169	3,387	3,218	141	1,196	1,055	311	1,888	1,577
	September	197	6,243	6,046	88	3,379	3,291	88	1,175	1,087	21	1,689	1,668
	December	759	6,494	5,735	274	3,480	3,206	101	1,172	1,071	384	1,842	1,458
2005	March	368	6,320	5,952	66	3,416	3,350	97	1,161	1,064	205	1,743	1,538
	June	570	6,435	5,865	243	3,476	3,233	146	1,198	1,052	181	1,761	1,580
	September	701	6,672	5,971	218	3,510	3,292	85	1,195	1,110	398	1,967	1,569
	December	506	6,406	5,900	169	3,462	3,293	45	1,140	1,095	292	1,804	1,512
2006	March	788	6,433	5,645	334	3,547	3,213	222	1,213	991	232	1,673	1,441
	June	375	6,349	5,974	117	3,434	3,317	110	1,190	1,080	148	1,725	1,577
	September	43	6,103	6,060	-14	3,329	3,343	27	1,127	1,100	30	1,647	1,617
	December	447	6,375	5,928	117	3,393	3,276	74	1,147	1,073	256	1,835	1,579
2007	March	481	6,301	5,820	196	3,454	3,258	109	1,155	1,046	176	1,692	1,516
	June	170	6,260	6,090	-28	3,340	3,368	106	1,181	1,075	92	1,739	1,647
	September	-252	5,907	6,159	-129	3,256	3,385	-53	1,075	1,128	-70	1,576	1,646
	December	259	6,231	5,972	-10	3,304	3,314	51	1,133	1,082	218	1,794	1,576
2008	March	-259	5,810	6,069	-132	3,240	3,372	0	1,076	1,076	-127	1,494	1,621
	June	-552	5,862	6,414	-282	3,181	3,463	-38	1,100	1,138	-232	1,581	1,813
	September	-1,016	5,499	6,515	-354	3,045	3,399	-161	1,015	1,176	-501	1,439	1,940
	December	-1,880	5,323	7,203	-706	2,898	3,604	-380	941	1,321	-794	1,484	2,278
2009	March	-2,626	4,582	7,208	-962	2,725	3,687	-600	807	1,407	-1,064	1,050	2,114
	June	-1,776	5,176	6,952	-472	2,952	3,424	-276	958	1,234	-1,028	1,266	2,294
	September	-957	5,134	6,091	-382	2,818	3,200	-127	928	1,055	-448	1,388	1,836
	December	-310	5,389	5,699	-176	2,928	3,104	-52	957	1,009	-82	1,504	1,586
2010	March	-213	5,096	5,309	-177	2,866	3,043	7	910	903	-43	1,320	1,363
	June	686	5,819	5,133	236	3,096	2,860	211	1,080	869	239	1,643	1,404
	September	175	5,493	5,318	14	2,935	2,921	72	995	923	89	1,563	1,474
	December	502	5,769	5,267	74	3,036	2,962	87	1,029	942	341	1,704	1,363
2011	March	300	5,270	4,970	95	2,931	2,836	120	954	834	85	1,385	1,300

<sup>1</sup> Total gross job gains and gross job losses by firm are lower than total gross job gains and gross job losses by establishment, as some establishment gains and losses within a firm are offset during the aggregation process.

<sup>2</sup> Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

<sup>3</sup> Net change totals for the firm-level data differ from the establishment-level data due to independent seasonal adjustment.

NOTE: See <http://www.bls.gov/bdm/bdmfirmsize.htm> for more detailed firm size class data

**Table 5. Components of private sector gross job gains and losses by firm size, seasonally adjusted**

Category	Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011
<b>Total private by firm <sup>1</sup></b>										
Gross job gains .....	5,096	5,819	5,493	5,769	5,270	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.9
At expanding firms .....	4,209	4,897	4,606	4,792	4,414	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.1
At opening firms .....	887	922	887	977	856	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8
Gross job losses .....	5,309	5,133	5,318	5,267	4,970	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7
At contracting firms .....	4,409	4,300	4,441	4,392	4,122	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9
At closing firms .....	900	833	877	875	848	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8
Net employment change .....	-213	686	175	502	300	-.3	.6	.2	.5	.2
<b>Firm size 1 to 49 employees</b>										
Gross job gains .....	2,866	3,096	2,935	3,036	2,931	9.2	10.0	9.4	9.8	9.5
At expanding firms .....	2,016	2,221	2,091	2,105	2,102	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.8
At opening firms .....	850	875	844	931	829	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7
Gross job losses .....	3,043	2,860	2,921	2,962	2,836	9.8	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.1
At contracting firms .....	2,174	2,060	2,088	2,128	2,020	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.5
At closing firms .....	869	800	833	834	816	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Net employment change .....	-177	236	14	74	95	-.6	.8	.0	.2	.4
<b>Firm size 50 to 249 employees</b>										
Gross job gains .....	910	1,080	995	1,029	954	4.7	5.6	5.1	5.3	4.8
At expanding firms .....	880	1,041	961	990	930	4.5	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.7
At opening firms .....	30	39	34	39	24	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1
Gross job losses .....	903	869	923	942	834	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.2
At contracting firms .....	875	841	892	906	807	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.1
At closing firms .....	28	28	31	36	27	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Net employment change .....	7	211	72	87	120	.1	1.2	.3	.5	.6
<b>Firm size 250 or more employees</b>										
Gross job gains .....	1,320	1,643	1,563	1,704	1,385	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.5
At expanding firms .....	1,313	1,635	1,554	1,697	1,382	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.5
At opening firms .....	7	8	9	7	3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Gross job losses .....	1,363	1,404	1,474	1,363	1,300	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3
At contracting firms .....	1,360	1,399	1,461	1,358	1,295	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3
At closing firms .....	3	5	13	5	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Net employment change .....	-43	239	89	341	85	-.1	.5	.2	.7	.2

<sup>1</sup> Total gross job gains and gross job losses by firm are lower than total gross job gains and gross job losses by establishment, as some establishment gains and losses within a firm are offset during the aggregation process.

**Table 6. Private sector gross job gains and losses by state, seasonally adjusted**

State	Gross job gains (3 months ended)					Gross job losses (3 months ended)				
	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011
United States <sup>1</sup>	6,246,000	6,969,000	6,685,000	7,009,000	6,338,000	6,500,000	6,248,000	6,480,000	6,427,000	6,086,000
Alabama	84,372	92,483	90,721	92,164	84,072	84,663	84,923	95,799	89,956	82,916
Alaska	25,441	26,360	23,161	24,908	24,319	23,791	21,840	23,448	25,197	21,293
Arizona	120,845	120,873	126,753	141,676	117,103	122,788	127,006	129,605	113,046	117,413
Arkansas	53,238	61,695	55,521	54,051	55,976	52,035	53,119	58,241	58,156	53,905
California	781,375	887,666	787,214	873,783	752,698	836,279	779,531	818,105	772,029	738,300
Colorado	118,409	133,255	124,225	131,018	122,688	122,968	125,126	124,036	120,092	114,405
Connecticut	67,780	85,104	72,370	74,302	67,774	81,766	67,794	67,158	72,484	69,284
Delaware	19,458	24,056	22,933	21,847	22,113	21,354	18,824	21,089	22,834	20,242
District of Columbia	23,622	26,497	25,326	27,846	29,987	21,281	23,479	29,528	24,781	21,458
Florida	374,097	424,764	419,552	453,057	372,940	378,742	404,928	426,977	414,993	356,280
Georgia	198,798	210,784	216,883	214,691	207,785	198,131	207,651	202,499	198,644	186,781
Hawaii	24,547	24,707	28,392	26,466	24,223	24,865	26,116	25,057	22,825	22,900
Idaho	36,137	36,328	39,571	40,703	35,498	38,800	39,903	35,155	37,844	36,790
Illinois	234,051	268,667	255,731	281,974	245,304	244,386	232,366	251,229	254,339	236,133
Indiana	131,409	145,993	140,288	145,415	135,804	128,057	131,148	131,096	132,742	114,665
Iowa	64,941	70,717	70,026	75,715	65,535	65,873	66,734	69,637	69,027	66,140
Kansas	56,274	63,016	61,756	70,900	59,010	61,646	60,147	63,668	60,144	60,071
Kentucky	79,350	87,264	83,568	93,215	80,921	84,151	79,926	81,672	81,135	83,668
Louisiana	96,637	104,674	103,355	106,043	102,355	97,000	98,255	99,701	101,389	90,149
Maine	31,237	37,147	35,628	34,798	30,806	34,986	35,323	34,417	35,991	32,856
Maryland	125,458	138,572	127,180	128,762	119,293	125,663	119,298	129,181	125,577	118,004
Massachusetts	155,323	162,965	157,323	156,253	136,195	145,522	139,146	153,793	152,159	139,626
Michigan	185,348	222,102	218,979	207,960	202,206	191,060	182,967	190,046	210,292	174,955
Minnesota	125,554	138,901	124,355	131,626	124,362	130,865	112,782	123,248	128,668	118,040
Mississippi	51,404	58,084	57,350	56,787	55,205	49,921	53,738	57,458	55,326	50,813
Missouri	124,514	131,264	127,425	124,515	121,999	129,766	129,031	123,553	121,858	120,177
Montana	26,138	26,982	27,124	27,445	24,767	27,803	26,508	24,974	27,711	24,719
Nebraska	40,452	44,693	43,221	42,938	40,591	41,259	40,169	41,996	42,817	39,689
Nevada	52,267	61,087	55,275	67,891	58,860	65,509	55,786	63,266	58,018	56,471
New Hampshire	34,777	36,737	33,633	36,059	31,746	35,982	33,135	33,968	34,213	31,830
New Jersey	177,185	223,605	188,804	203,235	184,843	196,575	190,581	204,259	198,023	192,772
New Mexico	38,503	40,815	39,762	40,742	35,917	38,639	40,938	41,048	37,689	35,305
New York	376,211	452,585	432,680	449,459	406,459	396,193	398,325	410,012	419,971	385,929
North Carolina	185,191	206,273	201,598	209,029	200,576	190,735	195,011	193,472	195,225	177,200
North Dakota	19,848	20,600	22,758	23,814	23,425	18,786	18,120	17,074	17,984	18,400
Ohio	222,723	251,456	244,556	261,771	232,288	231,507	216,693	223,292	250,797	223,563
Oklahoma	69,470	75,351	75,614	77,617	70,826	67,092	65,056	73,056	64,020	71,533
Oregon	89,239	88,864	95,437	94,944	90,375	88,209	86,397	83,701	91,838	84,986
Pennsylvania	255,595	280,308	267,898	281,481	256,426	250,760	240,856	253,938	260,162	244,149
Rhode Island	22,986	26,168	24,453	23,620	21,353	21,905	25,029	23,626	25,140	22,691
South Carolina	89,756	96,305	91,822	89,875	86,741	85,427	85,961	85,836	84,506	78,523
South Dakota	19,311	21,918	20,878	21,224	18,832	21,300	19,057	19,476	19,803	20,222
Tennessee	110,089	135,727	123,944	129,673	117,400	113,834	119,621	127,678	114,731	107,336
Texas	473,487	493,086	496,166	517,288	490,083	441,554	450,941	448,972	438,142	426,162
Utah	64,156	66,707	66,646	69,992	64,599	64,634	63,249	64,810	62,883	59,437
Vermont	15,849	18,449	18,660	19,203	15,293	17,651	18,681	16,375	16,981	16,751
Virginia	154,919	187,240	177,577	178,103	164,199	163,577	167,200	177,624	167,855	153,775
Washington	154,686	156,965	162,283	167,005	153,861	157,286	146,952	147,705	161,094	144,122
West Virginia	33,754	37,521	36,767	34,855	36,012	34,998	36,549	34,036	35,503	31,982
Wisconsin	127,777	135,914	133,367	137,774	126,841	127,653	120,414	124,554	130,173	121,831
Wyoming	17,669	17,758	20,415	19,076	16,725	18,417	18,073	16,520	18,428	17,656
Puerto Rico	38,518	36,360	41,677	45,491	35,682	44,195	44,179	41,118	36,861	41,248
Virgin Islands	2,705	2,044	2,419	2,369	2,104	1,912	2,746	1,830	1,803	1,947

<sup>1</sup> The sum of the states will not necessarily add to the U.S. total because of the independent seasonal adjustment of each state.

NOTE: Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

**Table 7. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of total employment by state, seasonally adjusted**

State	Gross job gains as a percent of employment (3 months ended)					Gross job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2011	2010	2010	2010	2010	2011
United States .....	5.9	6.6	6.3	6.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.7
Alabama .....	5.8	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.8
Alaska .....	10.8	11.1	9.7	10.5	10.1	10.1	9.2	9.9	10.5	8.8
Arizona .....	6.2	6.2	6.5	7.2	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.6	5.7	5.9
Arkansas .....	5.8	6.6	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.3	5.8
California .....	6.7	7.5	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.2	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.2
Colorado .....	6.6	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.3
Connecticut .....	5.0	6.4	5.3	5.5	5.0	6.1	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.1
Delaware .....	5.8	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.6	6.2	6.7	6.0
District of Columbia .....	5.4	6.0	5.7	6.3	6.6	4.8	5.3	6.6	5.6	4.8
Florida .....	6.2	7.0	6.9	7.4	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.8	5.8
Georgia .....	6.4	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.0
Hawaii .....	5.3	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.8
Idaho .....	7.3	7.4	8.1	8.2	7.1	7.8	8.1	7.2	7.7	7.4
Illinois .....	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.0
Indiana .....	5.7	6.4	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.9
Iowa .....	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.5
Kansas .....	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.7
Kentucky .....	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.6	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.0
Louisiana .....	6.5	7.1	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.0
Maine .....	6.6	7.8	7.5	7.3	6.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.5	6.9
Maryland .....	6.4	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.6	6.3	6.0
Massachusetts .....	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.2
Michigan .....	5.9	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.5	5.4
Minnesota .....	5.8	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.4
Mississippi .....	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.0	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.0
Missouri .....	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6
Montana .....	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.3	8.2	8.0	7.5	8.3	7.3
Nebraska .....	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.4
Nevada .....	5.4	6.4	5.8	7.1	6.1	6.8	5.8	6.6	6.1	5.9
New Hampshire .....	6.8	7.2	6.6	7.0	6.1	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.2
New Jersey .....	5.6	7.1	6.0	6.5	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.1
New Mexico .....	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.4	5.9
New York .....	5.5	6.6	6.3	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.5
North Carolina .....	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.6
North Dakota .....	7.0	7.2	7.8	8.0	7.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.1	6.1
Ohio .....	5.4	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.4	6.0	5.3
Oklahoma .....	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.0	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.5	6.1
Oregon .....	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.3
Pennsylvania .....	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.1
Rhode Island .....	5.9	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.7	6.5	6.1	6.5	5.9
South Carolina .....	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.5
South Dakota .....	6.1	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.9	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4
Tennessee .....	5.2	6.4	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.0
Texas .....	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0
Utah .....	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.4	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.2
Vermont .....	6.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	6.3	7.4	7.9	6.9	7.0	6.9
Virginia .....	5.5	6.6	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.4
Washington .....	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	6.8	7.1	6.6	6.6	7.2	6.4
West Virginia .....	6.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.4	5.8
Wisconsin .....	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.4
Wyoming .....	8.6	8.7	10.0	9.3	8.0	9.0	8.9	8.1	8.9	8.5
Puerto Rico .....	5.7	5.4	6.2	6.8	5.3	6.6	6.6	6.1	5.6	6.1
Virgin Islands .....	8.7	6.6	7.9	7.5	6.6	6.2	8.9	5.9	5.7	6.1

NOTE: Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.



**Table 8. Private sector establishment births and deaths, seasonally adjusted**  
(Levels in thousands)

Year	3 months ended	Number of Establishments				Employment			
		Births		Deaths <sup>1</sup>		Births		Deaths	
		Level	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
2001	March	206	3.3	203	3.2	1,187	1.1	1,303	1.2
	June	204	3.2	204	3.2	1,146	1.0	1,226	1.1
	September	204	3.2	207	3.3	1,151	1.1	1,219	1.1
	December	194	3.1	200	3.2	1,109	1.0	1,142	1.1
2002	March	204	3.2	190	3.0	1,175	1.1	1,089	1.0
	June	208	3.3	187	2.9	1,189	1.1	1,080	1.0
	September	199	3.1	184	2.9	1,051	1.0	1,023	1.0
	December	201	3.1	191	3.0	1,023	1.0	1,021	1.0
2003	March	193	3.0	186	2.9	1,004	.9	1,011	.9
	June	191	3.0	186	2.9	964	.9	951	.9
	September	193	3.0	179	2.8	954	.9	884	.8
	December	200	3.1	180	2.8	998	.9	910	.9
2004	March	207	3.2	180	2.8	1,000	.9	917	.9
	June	203	3.1	185	2.8	980	.9	909	.8
	September	209	3.2	186	2.8	1,016	.9	953	.9
	December	210	3.2	180	2.7	997	.9	894	.8
2005	March	209	3.1	185	2.8	944	.9	852	.8
	June	216	3.2	180	2.7	951	.9	841	.8
	September	221	3.3	186	2.8	996	.9	884	.8
	December	221	3.3	186	2.8	979	.9	846	.8
2006	March	220	3.2	180	2.6	924	.8	748	.7
	June	221	3.2	194	2.8	973	.9	841	.7
	September	210	3.1	196	2.9	927	.8	836	.7
	December	221	3.2	194	2.8	959	.8	804	.7
2007	March	214	3.1	193	2.8	896	.8	768	.7
	June	206	3.0	202	2.9	883	.8	851	.7
	September	216	3.1	203	2.9	944	.8	837	.7
	December	208	3.0	207	3.0	903	.8	830	.7
2008	March	207	3.0	211	3.0	894	.8	810	.7
	June	200	2.9	228	3.3	876	.8	934	.8
	September	191	2.7	223	3.2	830	.7	881	.8
	December	188	2.7	240	3.5	801	.7	953	.9
2009	March	172	2.5	235	3.4	701	.6	846	.8
	June	177	2.6	226	3.3	741	.7	832	.8
	September	169	2.5	215	3.2	694	.7	786	.7
	December	182	2.7	200	3.0	713	.7	741	.7
2010	March	175	2.6	194	2.9	684	.7	664	.6
	June	179	2.7	185	2.7	713	.7	652	.6
	September	188	2.8	N/A	N/A	743	.7	N/A	N/A
	December	200	2.9	N/A	N/A	792	.7	N/A	N/A
2011	March	183	2.7	N/A	N/A	660	.6	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Values for deaths are not available for the most recent three quarters. See the Technical Note for more information.

<sup>2</sup> The rates measure births and deaths as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter employment levels or total number of establishments