

For release 10:00 a.m. (EST), Wednesday, January 29, 2014

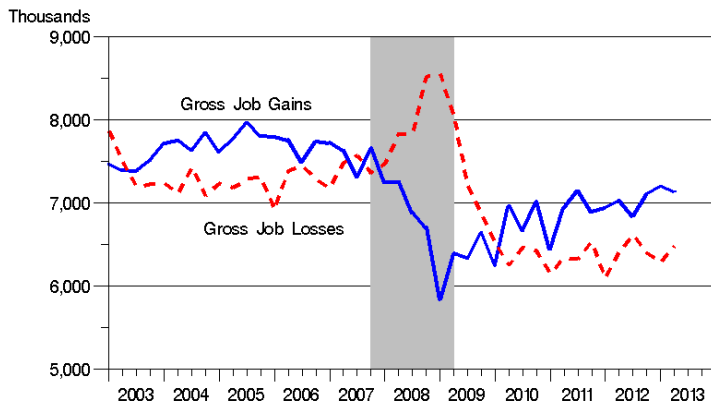
USDL-14-0127

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## BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – SECOND QUARTER 2013

Chart 1. Private sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted  
March 2003 – June 2013



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

Due to an administrative change, gross job gains in first quarter 2013 are not comparable to data from other quarters.

From March 2013 to June 2013 **gross job gains** from opening and expanding private sector establishments were 7.1 million, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over this period, **gross job losses** from closing and contracting private sector establishments were 6.5 million, an increase of 191,000 from the previous quarter. (See box note on page 3.)

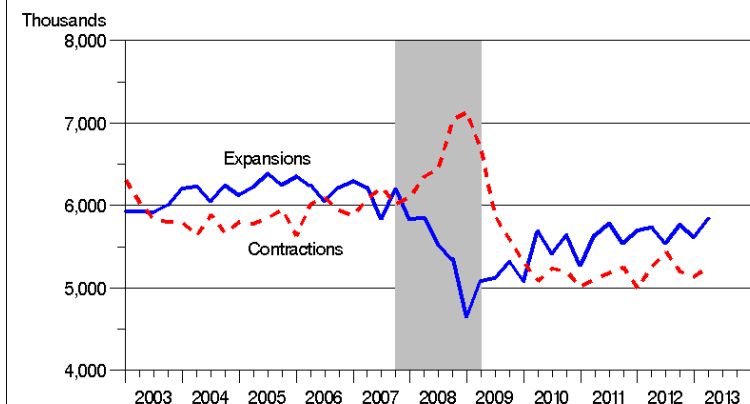
The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses yielded a **net employment gain** of 666,000 jobs in the private sector during the second quarter of 2013. (See table 1.)

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.)

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

Following normal processing procedures, annual revisions were published with the release of first quarter 2013 data. These annual revisions should have included updates to the BED establishment birth and death data series, but they were not updated due to a production error. For this reason, the BED birth and death data are revised with this release. These revisions cover all four quarters of 2012 for not seasonally adjusted data and the previous five years of seasonally adjusted data. Table 8 is updated with this release along with the birth and death data at the national industry level. These data are available at <http://www.bls.gov/bdm/bdmind.htm> and the state total private data are available at <http://www.bls.gov/bdm/bdmstate.htm>.

Chart 2. Components of private sector gross job gains and gross job losses at expanding and contracting establishments, seasonally adjusted  
March 2003 – June 2013



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

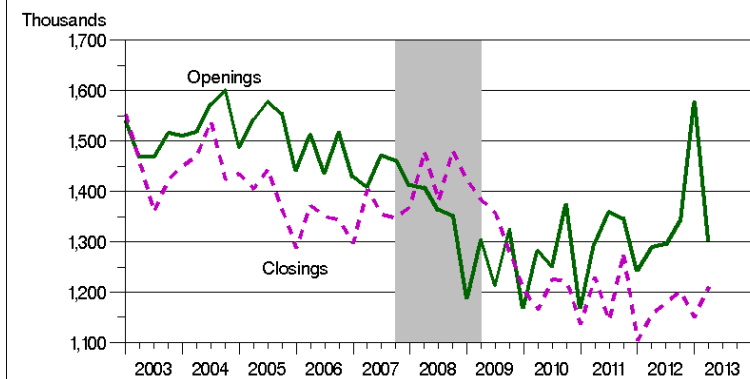
Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

Gross job gains at **expanding** establishments totaled 5.8 million in second quarter 2013, an increase of 216,000 jobs from the previous quarter.

**Opening** establishments accounted for 1.3 million jobs gained in second quarter 2013. (See box note on page 3.)

**Contracting** establishments lost 5.3 million jobs in second quarter 2013. This is an increase of 131,000 jobs from the prior quarter.

Chart 3. Components of private sector gross job gains and gross job losses at opening and closing establishments, seasonally adjusted  
March 2003 – June 2013



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

Due to an administrative change, openings in first quarter 2013 are not comparable to data from other quarters.

In the second quarter of 2013, **closing** establishments lost 1.2 million jobs, an increase of 60,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See tables 1 and 3.)

**Gross job gains** represented 6.4 percent of private sector employment in second quarter 2013, while **gross job losses** represented 5.8 percent of private sector employment. (See table 2.)

In second quarter 2013, the number of **establishment births** (a subset of the openings data, see the Technical Note for more information) was 226,000. These new establishments accounted for 777,000 jobs. (See box note on page 3 and table 8.)

Data for **establishment deaths** (a subset of the closings data) are available through third quarter 2012, when 684,000 jobs were lost at 185,000 establishments. These figures represent increases from the prior quarter when 666,000 jobs were lost at 184,000 establishments.

Gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in all three major **firm size classes** during second quarter 2013. Firms with less than 250 employees accounted for 56 percent of the net job growth. (See tables 4 and 5.)

In the second quarter of 2013, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 42 **states** and the District of Columbia. California had the largest net employment gain of 79,166 jobs, followed by Texas with 65,907 jobs. (See table 6.) Alaska had the largest rate of gross job gains as a percent of employment at 10.6 percent, above the U.S. rate of 6.4 percent. Connecticut had the lowest rate of gross job losses as a percent of employment at 4.8 percent, below the U.S. rate of 5.8 percent. (See table 7.)

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

Category	3 months ended				
	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	Mar. 2013	June 2013
	Levels (in thousands)				
Gross job gains.....	7,027	6,847	7,110	7,200	7,143
At expanding establishments.....	5,738	5,552	5,769	5,623	5,839
At opening establishments.....	1,289	1,295	1,341	1,577	1,304
Gross job losses.....	6,414	6,614	6,401	6,286	6,477
At contracting establishments.....	5,259	5,436	5,199	5,136	5,267
At closing establishments.....	1,155	1,178	1,202	1,150	1,210
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	613	233	709	914	666
	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4
At expanding establishments.....	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2
At opening establishments.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
Gross job losses.....	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.8
At contracting establishments.....	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7
At closing establishments.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	.5	.2	.6	.8	.6

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

### 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).

### Administrative Change Affecting Business Employment Dynamics (BED) Data

First quarter 2013 data were affected by an administrative change to the count of establishments in the education and health services industry. A review of these data revealed that certain establishments that provide non-medical, home-based services for the elderly and persons with disabilities had been misclassified in the private households industry (NAICS 814110), which is out of scope for the BED. These establishments are now in scope and are classified in services for the elderly and persons with disabilities (NAICS 624120.) This non-economic industry code change artificially inflated the first quarter 2013 data for gross job gains, openings, births, and the net employment change for the following data series: national total private, state total private, the education and health services sector, firm size class, annual, and age and survival. As a result, data for first quarter 2013 are not comparable to data from other quarters.

**The Business Employment Dynamics for Third Quarter 2013 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, April 29, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).**

## 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 QCEW records. Most employers in the U.S. are required to file quarterly reports on the employment and wages of workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI) laws, and to pay quarterly UI taxes. The QCEW is based largely on quarterly UI reports which are sent by businesses to the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs). These UI reports are supplemented by two additional BLS data collections to render administrative data into economic statistics. Together these data comprise the QCEW and form the basis of the Bureau's establishment universe sampling frame.

These reports are used to produce the quarterly QCEW data on total employment and wages and the longitudinal BED data on gross job gains and losses. The QCEW is also the employment benchmark for the Current Employment Statistics (CES), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), and Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) programs and is a major input to the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Personal Income Accounts.

In the BED program, the quarterly QCEW 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**

	<b>QCEW</b>	<b>BED</b>	<b>CES</b>
<b>Source</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.2 million employers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.3 million private sector employers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample Survey: 557,000 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 following 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, 3-digit NAICS, and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level</li> <li>Future expansions will include 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 7.3 million private sector employer reports out of 9.2 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the first quarter of 2013. 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 (49,972 units rounded to 0.0 million) 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 2013:

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

	Millions
Total establishments QCEW program .....	9.2
Excluded: Public sector .....	0.3
Private households.....	0.2
Zero employment .....	1.3
Establishments in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.....	0.1
Total establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data.....	7.3

## 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<sup>7.3</sup> 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 not 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
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	549	7,727	6,297	1,430	7,178	5,881	1,297
	June	149	7,632	6,222	1,410	7,483	6,079	1,404
	September	-252	7,318	5,847	1,471	7,570	6,215	1,355
	December	299	7,658	6,196	1,462	7,359	6,012	1,347
2008	March	-225	7,246	5,834	1,412	7,471	6,102	1,369
	June	-578	7,254	5,846	1,408	7,832	6,352	1,480
	September	-944	6,886	5,523	1,363	7,830	6,448	1,382
	December	-1,809	6,706	5,354	1,352	8,515	7,034	1,481
2009	March	-2,710	5,844	4,655	1,189	8,554	7,132	1,422
	June	-1,659	6,391	5,088	1,303	8,050	6,667	1,383
	September	-880	6,340	5,125	1,215	7,220	5,863	1,357
	December	-229	6,640	5,316	1,324	6,869	5,589	1,280
2010	March	-262	6,256	5,086	1,170	6,518	5,313	1,205
	June	715	6,966	5,684	1,282	6,251	5,086	1,165
	September	210	6,675	5,423	1,252	6,465	5,240	1,225
	December	591	7,015	5,642	1,373	6,424	5,202	1,222
2011	March	296	6,448	5,278	1,170	6,152	5,015	1,137
	June	602	6,940	5,642	1,298	6,338	5,108	1,230
	September	819	7,144	5,785	1,359	6,325	5,181	1,144
	December	368	6,896	5,549	1,347	6,528	5,250	1,278
2012	March	847	6,946	5,702	1,244	6,099	4,995	1,104
	June	613	7,027	5,738	1,289	6,414	5,259	1,155
	September	233	6,847	5,552	1,295	6,614	5,436	1,178
	December	709	7,110	5,769	1,341	6,401	5,199	1,202
2013	March	914	7,200	5,623	1,577	6,286	5,136	1,150
	June	666	7,143	5,839	1,304	6,477	5,267	1,210

<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
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	.5	6.8	5.5	1.3	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	-.3	6.3	5.1	1.2	6.6	5.4	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	-1.6	5.9	4.7	1.2	7.5	6.2	1.3
	September	-.9	5.9	4.8	1.1	6.8	5.5	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	.2	6.3	5.1	1.2	6.1	4.9	1.2
	December	.6	6.6	5.3	1.3	6.0	4.9	1.1
2011	March	.2	6.0	4.9	1.1	5.8	4.7	1.1
	June	.6	6.5	5.3	1.2	5.9	4.8	1.1
	September	.8	6.7	5.4	1.3	5.9	4.8	1.1
	December	.3	6.3	5.1	1.2	6.0	4.8	1.2
2012	March	.7	6.3	5.2	1.1	5.6	4.6	1.0
	June	.5	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.9	4.8	1.1
	September	.2	6.2	5.0	1.2	6.0	4.9	1.1
	December	.6	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.8	4.7	1.1
2013	March	.8	6.4	5.0	1.4	5.6	4.6	1.0
	June	.6	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.8	4.7	1.1

<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)				
	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	Mar. 2013	June 2013	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	Mar. 2013	June 2013
<b>Total private <sup>1</sup></b>										
Gross job gains .....	7,027	6,847	7,110	7,200	7,143	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4
At expanding establishments .....	5,738	5,552	5,769	5,623	5,839	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2
At opening establishments .....	1,289	1,295	1,341	1,577	1,304	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
Gross job losses .....	6,414	6,614	6,401	6,286	6,477	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.8
At contracting establishments .....	5,259	5,436	5,199	5,136	5,267	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7
At closing establishments .....	1,155	1,178	1,202	1,150	1,210	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Net employment change .....	613	233	709	914	666	.5	.2	.6	.8	.6
<b>Goods-producing</b>										
Gross job gains .....	1,396	1,338	1,359	1,345	1,370	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.9
At expanding establishments .....	1,188	1,129	1,147	1,151	1,165	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9
At opening establishments .....	208	209	212	194	205	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Gross job losses .....	1,302	1,301	1,315	1,224	1,273	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.4
At contracting establishments .....	1,087	1,090	1,097	1,020	1,067	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.4
At closing establishments .....	215	211	218	204	206	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Net employment change .....	94	37	44	121	97	.5	.2	.3	.6	.5
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>										
Gross job gains .....	300	277	279	277	287	15.1	14.0	14.0	13.7	14.2
At expanding establishments .....	259	236	238	238	249	13.0	11.9	11.9	11.8	12.3
At opening establishments .....	41	41	41	39	38	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
Gross job losses .....	293	276	288	250	272	14.8	13.9	14.4	12.4	13.4
At contracting establishments .....	252	240	250	214	235	12.7	12.1	12.5	10.6	11.6
At closing establishments .....	41	36	38	36	37	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
Net employment change .....	7	1	-9	27	15	.3	.1	-.4	1.3	.8
<b>Construction</b>										
Gross job gains .....	641	648	667	674	661	11.5	11.6	11.9	11.7	11.4
At expanding establishments .....	512	516	534	553	534	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.2
At opening establishments .....	129	132	133	121	127	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2
Gross job losses .....	639	614	604	600	616	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.6
At contracting establishments .....	510	484	474	476	494	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.5
At closing establishments .....	129	130	130	124	122	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
Net employment change .....	2	34	63	74	45	.1	.6	1.2	1.2	.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>										
Gross job gains .....	455	413	413	394	422	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5
At expanding establishments .....	417	377	375	360	382	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2
At opening establishments .....	38	36	38	34	40	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Gross job losses .....	370	411	423	374	385	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2
At contracting establishments .....	325	366	373	330	338	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8
At closing establishments .....	45	45	50	44	47	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Net employment change .....	85	2	-10	20	37	.7	.0	-.1	.1	.3
<b>Service-providing <sup>1</sup></b>										
Gross job gains .....	5,631	5,509	5,751	5,855	5,773	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2
At expanding establishments .....	4,550	4,423	4,622	4,472	4,674	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0
At opening establishments .....	1,081	1,086	1,129	1,383	1,099	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2
Gross job losses .....	5,112	5,313	5,086	5,062	5,204	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6
At contracting establishments .....	4,172	4,346	4,102	4,116	4,200	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5
At closing establishments .....	940	967	984	946	1,004	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Net employment change .....	519	196	665	793	569	.6	.2	.7	.9	.6
<b>Wholesale trade</b>										
Gross job gains .....	287	267	280	273	288	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0
At expanding establishments .....	236	217	227	227	237	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1
At opening establishments .....	51	50	53	46	51	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9
Gross job losses .....	252	262	257	251	253	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4
At contracting establishments .....	195	208	200	194	199	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5
At closing establishments .....	57	54	57	57	54	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Net employment change .....	35	5	23	22	35	.7	.0	.4	.4	.6

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)				
	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	Mar. 2013	June 2013	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	Mar. 2013	June 2013
<b>Retail trade</b>										
Gross job gains .....	896	848	921	895	946	6.0	5.6	6.2	6.0	6.3
At expanding establishments .....	760	708	788	777	816	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.4
At opening establishments .....	136	140	133	118	130	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9
Gross job losses .....	819	875	829	874	768	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.1
At contracting establishments .....	716	764	710	768	664	4.8	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.4
At closing establishments .....	103	111	119	106	104	.7	.7	.8	.7	.7
Net employment change .....	77	-27	92	21	178	.5	-2	.6	.2	1.2
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>										
Gross job gains .....	220	221	263	207	219	5.3	5.3	6.3	4.9	5.2
At expanding establishments .....	187	189	231	177	185	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.2	4.4
At opening establishments .....	33	32	32	30	34	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8
Gross job losses .....	201	208	211	236	210	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.0
At contracting establishments .....	168	174	173	205	177	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.8	4.2
At closing establishments .....	33	34	38	31	33	.8	.8	.9	.7	.8
Net employment change .....	19	13	52	-29	9	.5	.3	1.3	-6	.2
<b>Utilities</b>										
Gross job gains .....	11	12	14	10	14	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.6
At expanding establishments .....	10	10	12	9	12	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.6	2.2
At opening establishments .....	1	2	2	1	2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.4
Gross job losses .....	13	13	12	11	14	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.6
At contracting establishments .....	12	12	11	10	13	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.4
At closing establishments .....	1	1	1	1	1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Net employment change .....	-2	-1	2	-1	0	-4	-2	.4	-2	.0
<b>Information</b>										
Gross job gains .....	123	129	141	114	134	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.2	4.9
At expanding establishments .....	105	108	116	97	114	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.2
At opening establishments .....	18	21	25	17	20	.7	.8	.9	.6	.7
Gross job losses .....	126	140	121	119	125	4.7	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.6
At contracting establishments .....	104	118	96	99	101	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.7
At closing establishments .....	22	22	25	20	24	.8	.8	.9	.7	.9
Net employment change .....	-3	-11	20	-5	9	-1	-4	.7	-2	.3
<b>Financial activities</b>										
Gross job gains .....	360	354	376	346	365	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.8
At expanding establishments .....	291	285	293	282	296	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9
At opening establishments .....	69	69	83	64	69	.9	.9	1.1	.8	.9
Gross job losses .....	330	333	326	325	328	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4
At contracting establishments .....	255	262	251	250	255	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4
At closing establishments .....	75	71	75	75	73	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Net employment change .....	30	21	50	21	37	.4	.3	.7	.2	.4
<b>Professional and business services</b>										
Gross job gains .....	1,362	1,325	1,403	1,255	1,358	7.6	7.4	7.8	6.9	7.3
At expanding establishments .....	1,111	1,080	1,132	1,035	1,112	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.7	6.0
At opening establishments .....	251	245	271	220	246	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3
Gross job losses .....	1,215	1,256	1,229	1,179	1,261	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.8
At contracting establishments .....	959	1,003	977	940	995	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.4
At closing establishments .....	256	253	252	239	266	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Net employment change .....	147	69	174	76	97	.8	.4	1.0	.5	.5
<b>Education and health services</b>										
Gross job gains .....	799	840	836	1,200	838	4.1	4.3	4.3	6.0	4.1
At expanding establishments .....	677	708	701	681	689	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4
At opening establishments .....	122	132	135	519	149	.6	.7	.7	2.6	.7
Gross job losses .....	768	746	717	743	848	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.2
At contracting establishments .....	644	618	590	600	673	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.3
At closing establishments .....	124	128	127	143	175	.6	.7	.6	.7	.9
Net employment change .....	31	94	119	457	-10	.2	.4	.7	2.3	-1

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)				
	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	Mar. 2013	June 2013	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	Mar. 2013	June 2013
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>										
Gross job gains .....	1,212	1,162	1,176	1,202	1,245	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.8
At expanding establishments .....	935	891	904	958	978	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.9
At opening establishments .....	277	271	272	244	267	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9
Gross job losses .....	1,102	1,169	1,091	1,038	1,107	8.0	8.5	7.8	7.4	7.8
At contracting establishments .....	908	960	881	844	909	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.0	6.4
At closing establishments .....	194	209	210	194	198	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Net employment change .....	110	-7	85	164	138	.8	.0	.7	1.1	1.0
<b>Other services</b>										
Gross job gains .....	290	275	269	272	285	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.4
At expanding establishments .....	230	218	209	218	227	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.9
At opening establishments .....	60	57	60	54	58	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
Gross job losses .....	259	281	266	256	265	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.9
At contracting establishments .....	204	219	207	199	208	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.4
At closing establishments .....	55	62	59	57	57	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Net employment change .....	31	-6	3	16	20	.9	-.1	.1	.4	.5

<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
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	466	6,300	5,834	189	3,451	3,262	99	1,153	1,054	178	1,696	1,518
	June	174	6,256	6,082	-31	3,337	3,368	108	1,180	1,072	97	1,739	1,642
	September	-269	5,891	6,160	-132	3,252	3,384	-53	1,073	1,126	-84	1,566	1,650
	December	298	6,254	5,956	8	3,315	3,307	63	1,140	1,077	227	1,799	1,572
2008	March	-290	5,806	6,096	-154	3,228	3,382	-14	1,073	1,087	-122	1,505	1,627
	June	-548	5,855	6,403	-284	3,179	3,463	-41	1,095	1,136	-223	1,581	1,804
	September	-999	5,498	6,497	-346	3,047	3,393	-151	1,015	1,166	-502	1,436	1,938
	December	-1,869	5,338	7,207	-695	2,907	3,602	-374	948	1,322	-800	1,483	2,283
2009	March	-2,664	4,578	7,242	-983	2,715	3,698	-615	806	1,421	-1,066	1,057	2,123
	June	-1,764	5,170	6,934	-472	2,951	3,423	-277	954	1,231	-1,015	1,265	2,280
	September	-940	5,134	6,074	-374	2,821	3,195	-118	928	1,046	-448	1,385	1,833
	December	-289	5,405	5,694	-162	2,938	3,100	-43	964	1,007	-84	1,503	1,587
2010	March	-240	5,093	5,333	-198	2,855	3,053	-3	909	912	-39	1,329	1,368
	June	692	5,815	5,123	238	3,097	2,859	209	1,076	867	245	1,642	1,397
	September	188	5,490	5,302	23	2,939	2,916	79	994	915	86	1,557	1,471
	December	519	5,786	5,267	85	3,047	2,962	95	1,035	940	339	1,704	1,365
2011	March	313	5,334	5,021	93	2,968	2,875	118	963	845	102	1,403	1,301
	June	548	5,758	5,210	196	3,078	2,882	176	1,069	893	176	1,611	1,435
	September	823	5,943	5,120	259	3,123	2,864	161	1,061	900	403	1,759	1,356
	December	321	5,612	5,291	39	2,967	2,928	45	987	942	237	1,658	1,421
2012	March	846	5,761	4,915	385	3,157	2,772	217	1,047	830	244	1,557	1,313
	June	604	5,825	5,221	178	3,042	2,864	167	1,082	915	259	1,701	1,442
	September	213	5,565	5,352	49	2,950	2,901	44	1,002	958	120	1,613	1,493
	December	637	5,766	5,129	169	3,014	2,845	90	1,012	922	378	1,740	1,362
2013	March	1,198	6,302	5,104	281	3,098	2,817	156	1,021	865	761	2,183	1,422
	June	643	5,911	5,268	217	3,064	2,847	143	1,079	936	283	1,768	1,485

<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)				
	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	Mar. 2013	June 2013	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	Mar. 2013	June 2013
<b>Total private by firm <sup>1</sup></b>										
Gross job gains .....	5,825	5,565	5,766	6,302	5,911	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.3
At expanding firms .....	4,925	4,670	4,840	5,365	5,039	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.5
At opening firms .....	900	895	926	937	872	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Gross job losses .....	5,221	5,352	5,129	5,104	5,268	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6
At contracting firms .....	4,393	4,515	4,282	4,251	4,444	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9
At closing firms .....	828	837	847	853	824	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7
Net employment change .....	604	213	637	1,198	643	.5	.1	.5	1.0	.7
<b>Firm size 1 to 49 employees</b>										
Gross job gains .....	3,042	2,950	3,014	3,098	3,064	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.6
At expanding firms .....	2,185	2,099	2,124	2,194	2,232	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0
At opening firms .....	857	851	890	904	832	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6
Gross job losses .....	2,864	2,901	2,845	2,817	2,847	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8
At contracting firms .....	2,070	2,100	2,040	2,002	2,064	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.4
At closing firms .....	794	801	805	815	783	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Net employment change .....	178	49	169	281	217	.6	.2	.6	.9	.8
<b>Firm size 50 to 249 employees</b>										
Gross job gains .....	1,082	1,002	1,012	1,021	1,079	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3
At expanding firms .....	1,046	966	979	991	1,044	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1
At opening firms .....	36	36	33	30	35	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2
Gross job losses .....	915	958	922	865	936	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.6
At contracting firms .....	887	929	888	833	905	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.4
At closing firms .....	28	29	34	32	31	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
Net employment change .....	167	44	90	156	143	.8	.3	.4	.6	.7
<b>Firm size 250 or more employees</b>										
Gross job gains .....	1,701	1,613	1,740	2,183	1,768	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.7	2.9
At expanding firms .....	1,694	1,605	1,737	2,180	1,763	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.7	2.9
At opening firms .....	7	8	3	3	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Gross job losses .....	1,442	1,493	1,362	1,422	1,485	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5
At contracting firms .....	1,436	1,486	1,354	1,416	1,475	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5
At closing firms .....	6	7	8	6	10	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Net employment change .....	259	120	378	761	283	.4	.3	.7	1.3	.4

<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)					
	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	Mar. 2013	June 2013	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	Mar. 2013	June 2013
United States <sup>1</sup>	7,027,000	6,847,000	7,110,000	7,200,000	7,143,000	6,414,000	6,614,000	6,401,000	6,286,000	6,477,000
Alabama	86,636	83,851	85,704	89,056	87,744	82,955	83,306	80,669	80,275	82,081
Alaska	27,530	22,445	24,240	26,662	26,706	23,495	25,672	25,260	23,917	25,115
Arizona	128,793	135,745	142,500	128,935	129,196	125,041	117,227	119,631	121,218	126,066
Arkansas	52,314	51,668	56,703	54,198	48,982	53,856	57,464	50,392	52,714	55,245
California	894,003	844,915	919,234	1,149,953	913,484	776,483	795,400	774,546	756,150	834,318
Colorado	136,640	131,864	134,421	135,946	137,839	118,410	123,134	117,054	120,012	120,105
Connecticut	75,561	72,837	75,395	70,949	78,215	68,910	75,227	71,198	72,020	67,043
Delaware	21,869	21,192	23,491	22,621	22,484	22,030	21,369	19,541	20,532	20,386
District of Columbia	27,380	27,410	31,906	27,106	29,043	25,248	28,636	25,818	25,558	26,928
Florida	431,131	457,853	455,616	425,622	461,241	395,664	423,743	399,755	383,394	409,372
Georgia	209,942	201,628	217,427	212,850	216,172	196,142	198,881	188,763	186,171	200,027
Hawaii	27,415	27,160	26,609	25,203	25,642	23,961	22,743	20,912	23,670	25,689
Idaho	40,455	41,233	40,125	41,579	41,461	37,818	35,434	36,684	36,854	38,558
Illinois	265,911	271,148	258,830	268,730	283,705	243,549	263,946	251,875	265,334	261,498
Indiana	141,219	138,626	143,227	136,368	139,661	132,146	133,678	130,952	130,034	129,407
Iowa	71,500	70,809	71,392	72,607	75,237	64,753	68,605	68,038	66,921	67,017
Kansas	64,309	60,448	67,871	61,140	67,481	61,195	64,860	58,658	59,438	60,483
Kentucky	88,382	83,055	93,554	84,328	85,477	80,246	85,735	80,606	84,243	81,754
Louisiana	103,796	101,975	107,395	104,541	98,313	105,425	102,711	91,414	94,234	99,533
Maine	38,534	32,673	34,238	32,143	39,249	33,537	35,673	36,486	34,202	31,139
Maryland	128,774	128,971	129,764	126,945	126,893	121,718	128,148	127,138	118,295	125,056
Massachusetts	164,755	149,438	151,216	175,505	173,757	137,124	155,111	148,085	138,023	142,775
Michigan	207,062	207,299	205,504	207,947	217,038	192,021	197,226	183,401	171,542	200,728
Minnesota	138,414	136,191	134,577	137,595	141,183	121,959	128,083	130,799	120,381	122,226
Mississippi	50,119	53,633	57,216	49,609	49,612	55,578	52,107	51,673	47,175	51,657
Missouri	133,660	127,233	138,250	142,864	131,513	134,163	128,691	122,509	122,171	119,004
Montana	28,856	27,400	29,068	28,651	28,546	26,533	25,705	27,260	26,427	27,473
Nebraska	43,558	42,551	44,816	45,864	45,752	39,222	41,491	39,881	40,939	43,811
Nevada	62,766	58,249	60,294	62,843	66,018	53,406	57,228	56,082	53,767	55,959
New Hampshire	37,456	34,114	34,580	33,735	36,200	33,920	36,227	34,128	32,155	31,552
New Jersey	209,311	197,518	203,835	202,206	213,505	189,291	202,355	198,718	187,276	181,131
New Mexico	40,507	38,580	44,250	37,762	40,791	41,590	39,230	37,406	39,187	40,789
New York	466,207	454,607	466,748	456,587	472,820	429,311	443,564	440,756	429,494	426,420
North Carolina	205,622	202,081	211,726	196,443	207,942	196,910	193,077	190,051	184,492	189,804
North Dakota	26,806	28,903	29,218	29,398	25,853	22,207	25,009	23,917	23,359	28,021
Ohio	253,914	241,581	263,759	256,737	274,779	229,793	250,160	238,558	244,972	234,133
Oklahoma	76,079	73,753	82,091	72,957	75,621	68,331	73,607	68,685	74,768	70,293
Oregon	94,439	97,220	95,654	99,441	99,417	89,229	86,297	91,054	84,487	85,962
Pennsylvania	264,855	264,397	265,032	268,272	262,901	266,763	266,195	252,649	262,407	252,075
Rhode Island	25,079	23,706	24,574	24,360	25,911	23,337	24,729	23,675	23,094	22,672
South Carolina	89,273	85,519	97,458	87,131	95,628	86,862	87,308	79,795	83,845	82,252
South Dakota	22,284	21,046	20,959	20,848	21,611	20,663	20,682	20,519	20,553	19,329
Tennessee	134,381	124,873	138,078	123,145	127,303	125,736	124,155	114,673	116,749	121,662
Texas	549,198	532,447	553,932	537,115	530,372	458,036	473,461	450,359	465,576	464,465
Utah	71,874	68,688	74,490	75,396	72,630	60,288	61,913	61,715	64,502	67,465
Vermont	18,231	17,200	18,800	17,248	18,264	17,602	17,307	17,530	16,860	19,400
Virginia	169,738	186,995	177,043	165,555	165,372	168,085	179,241	165,510	159,740	164,084
Washington	173,163	163,111	166,655	204,649	177,515	148,738	153,439	153,804	148,789	148,500
West Virginia	36,043	36,427	36,002	35,950	34,375	40,260	38,609	36,604	34,714	37,260
Wisconsin	133,444	125,268	131,552	125,586	134,838	120,808	127,601	122,830	120,242	124,587
Wyoming	17,401	18,081	20,277	18,617	18,151	19,123	18,364	17,704	18,333	19,316
Puerto Rico	46,152	42,434	46,915	38,510	40,549	38,353	43,922	40,722	43,762	42,254
Virgin Islands	1,843	1,512	1,981	1,570	1,419	4,106	2,173	1,599	1,819	1,819

<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)				
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
	2012	2012	2012	2013	2013	2012	2012	2012	2013	2013
United States .....	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.8
Alabama .....	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
Alaska .....	11.1	9.0	9.8	10.7	10.6	9.4	10.3	10.1	9.6	10.0
Arizona .....	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1
Arkansas .....	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.5	5.8
California .....	7.2	6.8	7.4	9.0	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.4
Colorado .....	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.1
Connecticut .....	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.8
Delaware .....	6.4	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.8
District of Columbia .....	5.8	5.8	6.8	5.7	6.1	5.3	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.6
Florida .....	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.3
Georgia .....	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.2
Hawaii .....	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.8	5.2
Idaho .....	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.5
Illinois .....	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.3
Indiana .....	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3
Iowa .....	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4
Kansas .....	6.0	5.6	6.3	5.6	6.2	5.7	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.5
Kentucky .....	6.1	5.7	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.6
Louisiana .....	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.9	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.3
Maine .....	7.9	6.7	7.0	6.7	8.1	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.4
Maryland .....	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.8	6.1
Massachusetts .....	5.9	5.3	5.4	6.2	6.1	4.9	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.0
Michigan .....	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.8
Minnesota .....	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.2
Mississippi .....	5.9	6.4	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.5	6.0
Missouri .....	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4
Montana .....	8.3	7.9	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.7
Nebraska .....	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.7
Nevada .....	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.5
New Hampshire .....	7.1	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.4	6.1	5.9
New Jersey .....	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.6	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.6
New Mexico .....	6.7	6.4	7.4	6.2	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.8
New York .....	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8
North Carolina .....	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.8
North Dakota .....	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.2	6.5	7.2	6.8	6.6	7.9
Ohio .....	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3
Oklahoma .....	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.7
Oregon .....	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.2
Pennsylvania .....	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.2
Rhode Island .....	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.5	5.9	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.7
South Carolina .....	6.1	5.8	6.6	5.8	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.5
South Dakota .....	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.8
Tennessee .....	6.0	5.6	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.4
Texas .....	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0
Utah .....	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5
Vermont .....	7.4	7.0	7.6	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.7	7.8
Virginia .....	5.8	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.6
Washington .....	7.4	7.0	7.1	8.6	7.3	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.1
West Virginia .....	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.1	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.1	6.6
Wisconsin .....	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4
Wyoming .....	8.2	8.6	9.5	8.7	8.5	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.5	9.0
Puerto Rico .....	6.8	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.2
Virgin Islands .....	6.2	5.3	7.0	5.6	5.0	13.9	7.7	5.6	6.5	6.5

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
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	897	.8	771	.7
	June	206	3.0	202	2.9	884	.8	850	.7
	September	216	3.1	203	2.9	941	.8	836	.7
	December	208	3.0	206	2.9	902	.8	825	.7
2008	March	207 <sup>C</sup>	3.0 <sup>C</sup>	211 <sup>C</sup>	3.0 <sup>C</sup>	900 <sup>C</sup>	.8 <sup>C</sup>	817 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>
	June	202 <sup>C</sup>	2.9 <sup>C</sup>	228 <sup>C</sup>	3.3 <sup>C</sup>	873 <sup>C</sup>	.8 <sup>C</sup>	934 <sup>C</sup>	.8 <sup>C</sup>
	September	191 <sup>C</sup>	2.7 <sup>C</sup>	223 <sup>C</sup>	3.2 <sup>C</sup>	826 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	877 <sup>C</sup>	.8 <sup>C</sup>
	December	187 <sup>C</sup>	2.7 <sup>C</sup>	238 <sup>C</sup>	3.4 <sup>C</sup>	798 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	941 <sup>C</sup>	.8 <sup>C</sup>
2009	March	172 <sup>C</sup>	2.5 <sup>C</sup>	236 <sup>C</sup>	3.4 <sup>C</sup>	705 <sup>C</sup>	.6 <sup>C</sup>	851 <sup>C</sup>	.8 <sup>C</sup>
	June	178 <sup>C</sup>	2.6 <sup>C</sup>	226 <sup>C</sup>	3.3 <sup>C</sup>	743 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	830 <sup>C</sup>	.8 <sup>C</sup>
	September	169 <sup>C</sup>	2.5 <sup>C</sup>	216 <sup>C</sup>	3.2 <sup>C</sup>	692 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	785 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>
	December	183 <sup>C</sup>	2.7 <sup>C</sup>	199 <sup>C</sup>	2.9 <sup>C</sup>	712 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	730 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>
2010	March	175 <sup>C</sup>	2.6 <sup>C</sup>	195 <sup>C</sup>	2.9 <sup>C</sup>	688 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	671 <sup>C</sup>	.6 <sup>C</sup>
	June	179 <sup>C</sup>	2.7 <sup>C</sup>	185 <sup>C</sup>	2.7 <sup>C</sup>	713 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	650 <sup>C</sup>	.6 <sup>C</sup>
	September	187 <sup>C</sup>	2.8 <sup>C</sup>	189 <sup>C</sup>	2.8 <sup>C</sup>	741 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	694 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>
	December	200 <sup>C</sup>	2.9 <sup>C</sup>	186 <sup>C</sup>	2.7 <sup>C</sup>	787 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	688 <sup>C</sup>	.6 <sup>C</sup>
2011	March	189 <sup>C</sup>	2.8 <sup>C</sup>	184 <sup>C</sup>	2.7 <sup>C</sup>	698 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	615 <sup>C</sup>	.6 <sup>C</sup>
	June	192 <sup>C</sup>	2.8 <sup>C</sup>	190 <sup>C</sup>	2.8 <sup>C</sup>	749 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	677 <sup>C</sup>	.6 <sup>C</sup>
	September	199 <sup>C</sup>	2.9 <sup>C</sup>	187 <sup>C</sup>	2.7 <sup>C</sup>	788 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	673 <sup>C</sup>	.6 <sup>C</sup>
	December	202 <sup>C</sup>	2.9 <sup>C</sup>	191 <sup>C</sup>	2.8 <sup>C</sup>	801 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	749 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>
2012	March	201 <sup>C</sup>	2.9 <sup>C</sup>	181 <sup>C</sup>	2.6 <sup>C</sup>	748 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	604 <sup>C</sup>	.6 <sup>C</sup>
	June	197 <sup>C</sup>	2.9 <sup>C</sup>	184 <sup>C</sup>	2.7 <sup>C</sup>	778 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	666 <sup>C</sup>	.6 <sup>C</sup>
	September	201 <sup>C</sup>	2.9 <sup>C</sup>	185	2.7	796 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	684	.6
	December	201 <sup>C</sup>	2.9 <sup>C</sup>	N/A	N/A	795 <sup>C</sup>	.7 <sup>C</sup>	N/A	N/A
2013	March	578	8.0	N/A	N/A	1,067	1.0	N/A	N/A
	June	226	3.0	N/A	N/A	777	.7	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.

<sup>C</sup> Corrected