

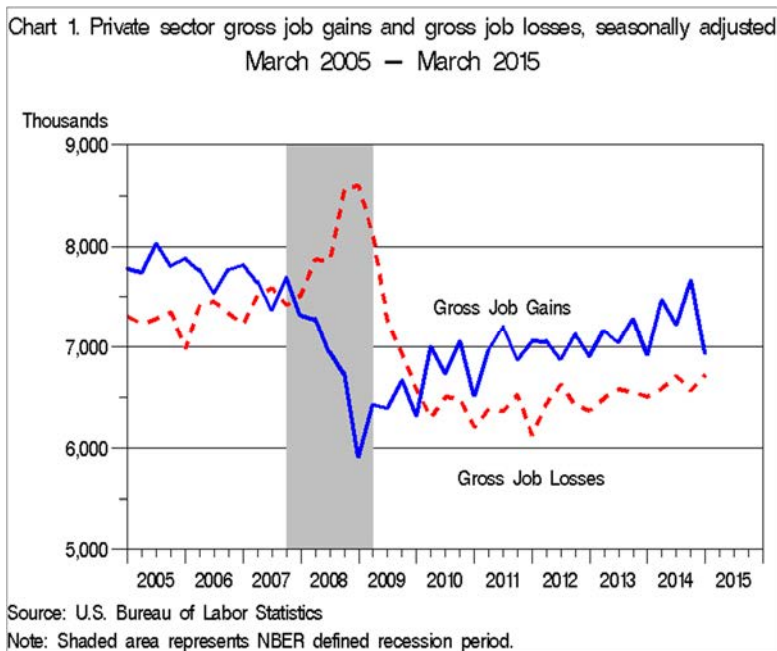
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – FIRST QUARTER 2015



From December 2014 to March 2015, **gross job gains** from opening and expanding private sector establishments were 6.9 million, a decrease of 711,000 jobs from the previous quarter, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over this period, **gross job losses** from closing and contracting private sector establishments were 6.7 million, an increase of 158,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See tables A, 1, and 3.)

The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses yielded a **net employment gain** of 226,000 jobs in the private sector during the first quarter of 2015. (See tables A, 1, and 3.)

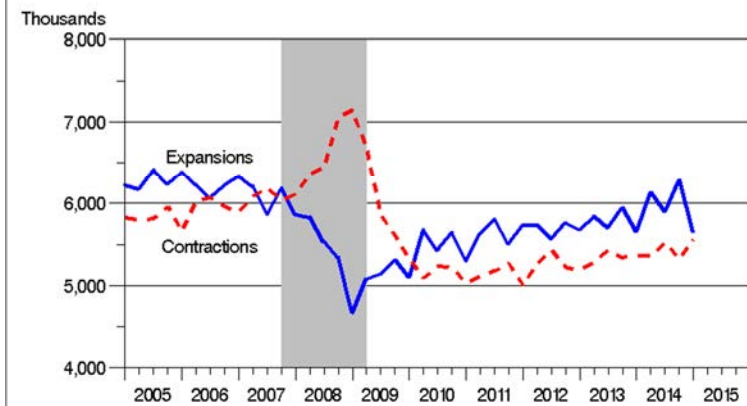
The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all businesses in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics track these changes in employment at private business units from the third month of one quarter to the third 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.)

Revisions 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 five years of seasonally adjusted data.

Additionally, all historical BED series back to third quarter 1992 have been revised for both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted series, to incorporate an administrative scope change. These revisions are primarily due to the reclassification of a number of establishments from private households (NAICS 814110) to services for the elderly and persons with disabilities (NAICS 624120). Private households are not within the scope of BED and, as a result, those establishments impacted by this industry reclassification are now within scope.

Chart 2. Components of private sector gross job gains and gross job losses at expanding and contracting establishments, seasonally adjusted
March 2005 – March 2015



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

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.

Gross job gains at **expanding** establishments totaled 5.7 million in the first quarter of 2015, a decrease of 613,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See tables A, 1, and 3.)

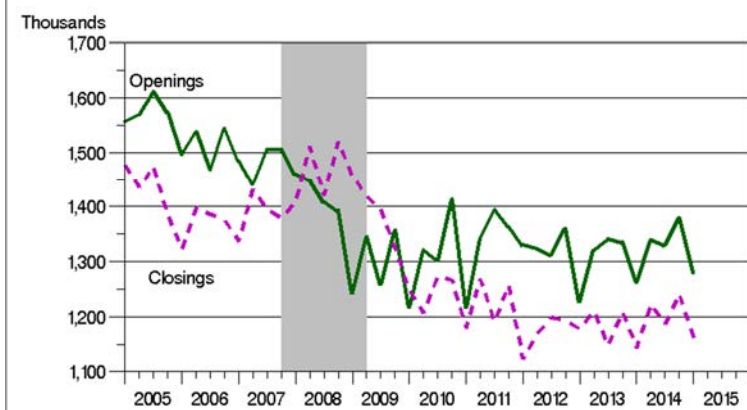
Opening establishments accounted for 1.3 million jobs gained in the first quarter of 2015, a decrease of 98,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See tables A, 1, and 3.)

Contracting establishments lost 5.6 million jobs in the first quarter of 2015. This was an increase of 236,000 jobs from the prior quarter. (See tables A, 1, and 3.)

In the first quarter of 2015, **closing** establishments lost 1.2 million jobs, a decrease of 78,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See tables A, 1, and 3.)

Gross job gains represented 5.9 percent of private sector employment in the first quarter of 2015, while **gross job losses** represented 5.7 percent of private sector employment. (See tables A, 2, and 3.)

Chart 3. Components of private sector gross job gains and gross job losses at opening and closing establishments, seasonally adjusted
March 2005 – March 2015



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

In the first quarter of 2015, the number of **establishment births** (a subset of the openings data, see the Technical Note for more information) increased by 10,000 to 233,000 establishments. These new establishments accounted for 806,000 jobs, a decrease of 34,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See table 8.)

Data for **establishment deaths** (a subset of the closings data) are available through the second quarter of 2014, when 717,000 jobs were lost at 205,000 establishments. In the prior quarter, 630,000 jobs were lost at 189,000 establishments. (See table 8.)

During the first quarter of 2015, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in most **industry sectors** except the natural resources and mining sector, manufacturing sector, transportation and warehousing sector, information sector, and the professional and business services sector. The service-providing sector, with 5.6 million gross job gains and 5.4 million gross job losses, experienced a net increase of 203,000 jobs. The goods-producing sector experienced a net increase of 23,000 jobs, the result of 1.3 million gross job gains and 1.3 million gross job losses. The manufacturing sector, a subset of the goods-producing sector, experienced no net employment change over the quarter. (See table 3.)

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015
	Levels (in thousands)				
Gross job gains.....	6,927	7,467	7,235	7,658	6,947
At expanding establishments.....	5,664	6,128	5,905	6,279	5,666
At opening establishments.....	1,263	1,339	1,330	1,379	1,281
Gross job losses.....	6,504	6,584	6,710	6,563	6,721
At contracting establishments.....	5,360	5,362	5,523	5,322	5,558
At closing establishments.....	1,144	1,222	1,187	1,241	1,163
Net employment change ¹	423	883	525	1,095	226
	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.6	5.9
At expanding establishments.....	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.8
At opening establishments.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Gross job losses.....	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
At contracting establishments.....	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7
At closing establishments.....	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Net employment change ¹4	.7	.5	.9	.2

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

In the first quarter of 2015, **firms** with 1-49 employees had a net employment gain of 185,000. Firms with 50-249 employees had a net employment gain of 78,000. Firms with 250 or more employees had a net employment loss of 25,000. (See table 4 and 5.)

Of the 2.6 million net jobs created over the last year, firms with 1-49 employees contributed 33 percent of net job growth, while firms with 50-249 employees contributed 21 percent, and firms with 250 or more employees contributed 46 percent. (See table 4 and 5.)

In the first quarter of 2015, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 31 **states** and the District of Columbia. California experienced 938,495 gross job gains and 853,530 gross job losses resulting in a net employment gain of 84,965. This is the largest net employment gain of any state this quarter. Florida had the second largest net employment gain this quarter with 48,326 net jobs, the result of 433,403 gross job gains and 385,077 gross job losses. (See table 6.) Alaska had the highest rate of gross job gains as a percent of employment at 10.4 percent, above the U.S. rate of 5.9 percent. Hawaii had the lowest rate of gross job losses as a percent of employment at 4.8 percent, below the U.S. rate of 5.7 percent. (See table 7.)

More Information

Additional information on gross job gains and gross job losses is available online at 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.

The Business Employment Dynamics for Second Quarter 2015 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, January 27, 2016 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 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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.5 million employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.6 million private sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample Survey: 588,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage: all employers subject to State and federal UI Laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI Coverage, excluding: government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Non-farm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI Coverage, excluding: agriculture, private households, and self-employed; including: railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 6 Months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 7 Months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – First Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, State, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS super-sectors, 3-digit NAICS, and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level Future expansions will include data at the county and MSA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, State, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

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 7.6 million private sector employer reports out of 9.5 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the first quarter of 2015. 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 are also 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 2015:

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

	Millions
Total establishments QCEW program	9.5
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.....	7.6

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 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).

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 ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2005	March	475	7,779	6,222	1,557	7,304	5,828	1,476
	June	516	7,753	6,183	1,570	7,237	5,802	1,435
	September	736	8,023	6,412	1,611	7,287	5,813	1,474
	December	467	7,812	6,239	1,573	7,345	5,960	1,385
2006	March	896	7,880	6,383	1,497	6,984	5,661	1,323
	June	342	7,766	6,228	1,538	7,424	6,026	1,398
	September	92	7,545	6,076	1,469	7,453	6,067	1,386
	December	431	7,770	6,226	1,544	7,339	5,964	1,375
2007	March	584	7,815	6,331	1,484	7,231	5,894	1,337
	June	132	7,647	6,205	1,442	7,515	6,084	1,431
	September	-209	7,376	5,870	1,506	7,585	6,190	1,395
	December	268	7,687	6,181	1,506	7,419	6,040	1,379
2008	March	-199	7,320	5,860	1,460	7,519	6,111	1,408
	June	-593	7,281	5,833	1,448	7,874	6,363	1,511
	September	-913	6,944	5,535	1,409	7,857	6,436	1,421
	December	-1,838	6,738	5,345	1,393	8,576	7,056	1,520
2009	March	-2,680	5,918	4,675	1,243	8,598	7,142	1,456
	June	-1,667	6,425	5,080	1,345	8,092	6,674	1,418
	September	-849	6,399	5,139	1,260	7,248	5,854	1,394
	December	-264	6,665	5,308	1,357	6,929	5,605	1,324
2010	March	-247	6,325	5,108	1,217	6,572	5,324	1,248
	June	698	6,995	5,674	1,321	6,297	5,090	1,207
	September	237	6,741	5,438	1,303	6,504	5,231	1,273
	December	566	7,052	5,639	1,413	6,486	5,219	1,267
2011	March	315	6,521	5,304	1,217	6,206	5,026	1,180
	June	595	6,976	5,633	1,343	6,381	5,113	1,268
	September	833	7,198	5,804	1,394	6,365	5,174	1,191
	December	350	6,878	5,515	1,363	6,528	5,271	1,257
2012	March	933	7,059	5,729	1,330	6,126	5,003	1,123
	June	618	7,057	5,733	1,324	6,439	5,270	1,169
	September	255	6,886	5,573	1,313	6,631	5,433	1,198
	December	708	7,122	5,762	1,360	6,414	5,221	1,193
2013	March	544	6,913	5,685	1,228	6,369	5,191	1,178
	June	666	7,160	5,839	1,321	6,494	5,284	1,210
	September	473	7,051	5,710	1,341	6,578	5,430	1,148
	December	728	7,279	5,944	1,335	6,551	5,343	1,208
2014	March	423	6,927	5,664	1,263	6,504	5,360	1,144
	June	883	7,467	6,128	1,339	6,584	5,362	1,222
	September	525	7,235	5,905	1,330	6,710	5,523	1,187
	December	1,095	7,658	6,279	1,379	6,563	5,322	1,241
2015	March	226	6,947	5,666	1,281	6,721	5,558	1,163

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

Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment, ¹ seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change ²	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2005	March	.5	7.1	5.7	1.4	6.6	5.3	1.3
	June	.4	7.0	5.6	1.4	6.6	5.3	1.3
	September	.8	7.3	5.8	1.5	6.5	5.2	1.3
	December	.4	7.0	5.6	1.4	6.6	5.4	1.2
2006	March	.8	7.0	5.7	1.3	6.2	5.0	1.2
	June	.4	6.9	5.5	1.4	6.5	5.3	1.2
	September	.1	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.6	5.4	1.2
	December	.4	6.9	5.5	1.4	6.5	5.3	1.2
2007	March	.5	6.9	5.6	1.3	6.4	5.2	1.2
	June	.1	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.6	5.3	1.3
	September	-.2	6.4	5.1	1.3	6.6	5.4	1.2
	December	.2	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
2008	March	-.1	6.4	5.1	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
	June	-.5	6.4	5.1	1.3	6.9	5.6	1.3
	September	-.9	6.1	4.9	1.2	7.0	5.7	1.3
	December	-1.7	6.0	4.8	1.2	7.7	6.3	1.4
2009	March	-2.4	5.4	4.3	1.1	7.8	6.5	1.3
	June	-1.5	6.0	4.7	1.3	7.5	6.2	1.3
	September	-.8	6.0	4.8	1.2	6.8	5.5	1.3
	December	-.3	6.3	5.0	1.3	6.6	5.3	1.3
2010	March	-.2	6.0	4.8	1.2	6.2	5.0	1.2
	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	.5	6.6	5.3	1.3	6.1	4.9	1.2
2011	March	.2	6.0	4.9	1.1	5.8	4.7	1.1
	June	.5	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.9	4.7	1.2
	September	.8	6.7	5.4	1.3	5.9	4.8	1.1
	December	.4	6.4	5.1	1.3	6.0	4.8	1.2
2012	March	.8	6.4	5.2	1.2	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	.5	6.2	5.1	1.1	5.7	4.6	1.1
	June	.6	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.8	4.7	1.1
	September	.5	6.3	5.1	1.2	5.8	4.8	1.0
	December	.6	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.8	4.7	1.1
2014	March	.4	6.1	5.0	1.1	5.7	4.7	1.0
	June	.7	6.5	5.3	1.2	5.8	4.7	1.1
	September	.5	6.3	5.1	1.2	5.8	4.8	1.0
	December	.9	6.6	5.4	1.2	5.7	4.6	1.1
2015	March	.2	5.9	4.8	1.1	5.7	4.7	1.0

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

² 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. 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015
Total private¹										
Gross job gains	6,927	7,467	7,235	7,658	6,947	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.6	5.9
At expanding establishments	5,664	6,128	5,905	6,279	5,666	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.8
At opening establishments	1,263	1,339	1,330	1,379	1,281	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Gross job losses	6,504	6,584	6,710	6,563	6,721	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
At contracting establishments	5,360	5,362	5,523	5,322	5,558	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7
At closing establishments	1,144	1,222	1,187	1,241	1,163	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Net employment change	423	883	525	1,095	226	.4	.7	.5	.9	.2
Goods-producing										
Gross job gains	1,370	1,421	1,357	1,393	1,321	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.4
At expanding establishments	1,171	1,216	1,157	1,195	1,136	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.5
At opening establishments	199	205	200	198	185	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Gross job losses	1,216	1,253	1,236	1,269	1,298	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.3
At contracting establishments	1,022	1,046	1,047	1,070	1,113	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.4
At closing establishments	194	207	189	199	185	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	.9
Net employment change	154	168	121	124	23	.7	.8	.7	.6	.1
Natural resources and mining										
Gross job gains	290	284	286	280	284	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.4	13.5
At expanding establishments	253	249	248	243	250	12.3	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.9
At opening establishments	37	35	38	37	34	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6
Gross job losses	255	275	253	285	297	12.4	13.3	12.3	13.7	14.2
At contracting establishments	221	237	220	250	264	10.7	11.5	10.7	12.0	12.6
At closing establishments	34	38	33	35	33	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6
Net employment change	35	9	33	-5	-13	1.7	.5	1.5	-3	-7
Construction										
Gross job gains	680	698	663	669	652	11.4	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.3
At expanding establishments	555	565	541	546	533	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.8	8.4
At opening establishments	125	133	122	123	119	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9
Gross job losses	590	606	589	606	616	9.9	10.0	9.6	9.7	9.8
At contracting establishments	471	485	476	485	503	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.0
At closing establishments	119	121	113	121	113	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
Net employment change	90	92	74	63	36	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	.5
Manufacturing										
Gross job gains	400	439	408	444	385	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.2
At expanding establishments	363	402	368	406	353	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.9
At opening establishments	37	37	40	38	32	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Gross job losses	371	372	394	378	385	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1
At contracting establishments	330	324	351	335	346	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8
At closing establishments	41	48	43	43	39	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
Net employment change	29	67	14	66	0	.3	.5	.0	.5	.1
Service-providing¹										
Gross job gains	5,557	6,046	5,878	6,265	5,626	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.5	5.8
At expanding establishments	4,493	4,912	4,748	5,084	4,530	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.3	4.7
At opening establishments	1,064	1,134	1,130	1,181	1,096	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Gross job losses	5,288	5,331	5,474	5,294	5,423	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6
At contracting establishments	4,338	4,316	4,476	4,252	4,445	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6
At closing establishments	950	1,015	998	1,042	978	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Net employment change	269	715	404	971	203	.3	.7	.5	1.0	.2
Wholesale trade										
Gross job gains	275	286	278	293	262	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.5
At expanding establishments	227	240	231	243	218	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7
At opening establishments	48	46	47	50	44	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8
Gross job losses	253	250	255	247	256	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4
At contracting establishments	197	192	200	192	204	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5
At closing establishments	56	58	55	55	52	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9
Net employment change	22	36	23	46	6	.3	.6	.5	.8	.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)				
	Mar. 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	882	975	904	952	908	5.8	6.3	5.8	6.2	5.9
At expanding establishments	760	839	773	829	787	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.1
At opening establishments	122	136	131	123	121	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8
Gross job losses	885	836	911	842	873	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.6
At contracting establishments	781	721	800	728	763	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.7	4.9
At closing establishments	104	115	111	114	110	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Net employment change	-3	139	-7	110	35	.0	.9	-1	.8	.3
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	236	248	251	330	228	5.4	5.6	5.7	7.3	5.0
At expanding establishments	201	212	217	297	197	4.6	4.8	4.9	6.6	4.3
At opening establishments	35	36	34	33	31	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7
Gross job losses	245	207	211	205	272	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	6.0
At contracting establishments	210	173	175	170	242	4.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	5.3
At closing establishments	35	34	36	35	30	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7
Net employment change	-9	41	40	125	-44	-2	.8	.9	2.7	-1.0
Utilities										
Gross job gains	14	12	12	14	13	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.4
At expanding establishments	12	11	11	12	12	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
At opening establishments	2	1	1	2	1	.4	.2	.2	.4	.2
Gross job losses	12	14	12	12	11	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.0
At contracting establishments	11	12	10	10	10	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
At closing establishments	1	2	2	2	1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.2
Net employment change	2	-2	0	2	2	.4	-4	.0	.4	.4
Information										
Gross job gains	124	142	140	145	124	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.5
At expanding establishments	102	119	117	119	107	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.9
At opening establishments	22	23	23	26	17	.8	.8	.8	1.0	.6
Gross job losses	129	133	140	136	128	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.7
At contracting establishments	109	109	119	110	104	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.8
At closing establishments	20	24	21	26	24	.7	.9	.8	1.0	.9
Net employment change	-5	9	0	9	-4	-2	.2	-1	.3	-2
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	329	376	361	384	341	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.3
At expanding establishments	264	306	289	302	275	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.5
At opening establishments	65	70	72	82	66	.9	.9	.9	1.1	.8
Gross job losses	344	337	345	344	330	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2
At contracting establishments	270	262	271	263	257	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
At closing establishments	74	75	74	81	73	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Net employment change	-15	39	16	40	11	-1	.5	.2	.6	.1
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	1,275	1,447	1,395	1,570	1,253	6.7	7.6	7.3	8.1	6.5
At expanding establishments	1,045	1,191	1,142	1,292	1,025	5.5	6.3	6.0	6.7	5.3
At opening establishments	230	256	253	278	228	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Gross job losses	1,271	1,251	1,263	1,277	1,320	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8
At contracting establishments	1,029	992	1,007	1,002	1,085	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.6
At closing establishments	242	259	256	275	235	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
Net employment change	4	196	132	293	-67	-1	1.0	.7	1.5	-3
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	841	892	934	930	855	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.1
At expanding establishments	702	736	770	765	706	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4
At opening establishments	139	156	164	165	149	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7
Gross job losses	787	838	792	778	818	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9
At contracting establishments	642	672	637	619	642	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1
At closing establishments	145	166	155	159	176	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8
Net employment change	54	54	142	152	37	.3	.3	.6	.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. 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015
Leisure and hospitality										
Gross job gains	1,207	1,283	1,214	1,257	1,235	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.3
At expanding establishments	946	1,005	953	981	964	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.5
At opening establishments	261	278	261	276	271	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Gross job losses	1,080	1,169	1,235	1,146	1,112	7.5	8.0	8.4	7.7	7.4
At contracting establishments	883	964	1,024	932	916	6.1	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.1
At closing establishments	197	205	211	214	196	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Net employment change	127	114	-21	111	123	.8	.8	-.1	.8	.9
Other services										
Gross job gains	282	305	286	284	276	7.2	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.0
At expanding establishments	224	241	228	226	218	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.5
At opening establishments	58	64	58	58	58	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Gross job losses	256	271	284	274	266	6.6	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6
At contracting establishments	199	212	224	213	209	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.2
At closing establishments	57	59	60	61	57	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Net employment change	26	34	2	10	10	.6	.8	.1	.4	.4

¹ 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 ¹			Firm size 1 - 49 employees			Firm size 50 - 249 employees			Firm size 250 or more		
		Net change ^{2,3}	Gross job gains losses		Net change	Gross job gains losses		Net change	Gross job gains losses		Net change	Gross job gains losses	
2005	March	416	6,418	6,002	58	3,424	3,366	90	1,175	1,085	268	1,819	1,551
	June	518	6,383	5,865	217	3,456	3,239	126	1,180	1,054	175	1,747	1,572
	September	767	6,699	5,932	228	3,517	3,289	110	1,199	1,089	429	1,983	1,554
	December	513	6,408	5,895	195	3,470	3,275	55	1,147	1,092	263	1,791	1,528
2006	March	782	6,460	5,678	312	3,538	3,226	211	1,216	1,005	259	1,706	1,447
	June	369	6,329	5,960	111	3,425	3,314	102	1,179	1,077	156	1,725	1,569
	September	86	6,120	6,034	-5	3,334	3,339	48	1,133	1,085	43	1,653	1,610
	December	446	6,388	5,942	137	3,406	3,269	80	1,153	1,073	229	1,829	1,600
2007	March	478	6,333	5,855	173	3,445	3,272	98	1,158	1,060	207	1,730	1,523
	June	163	6,239	6,076	-33	3,330	3,363	99	1,171	1,072	97	1,738	1,641
	September	-215	5,920	6,135	-116	3,263	3,379	-34	1,079	1,113	-65	1,578	1,643
	December	270	6,251	5,981	10	3,317	3,307	56	1,139	1,083	204	1,795	1,591
2008	March	-274	5,831	6,105	-152	3,235	3,387	-11	1,079	1,090	-111	1,517	1,628
	June	-548	5,850	6,398	-287	3,174	3,461	-44	1,090	1,134	-217	1,586	1,803
	September	-956	5,532	6,488	-343	3,051	3,394	-140	1,020	1,160	-473	1,461	1,934
	December	-1,886	5,338	7,224	-689	2,910	3,599	-375	947	1,322	-822	1,481	2,303
2009	March	-2,638	4,617	7,255	-983	2,721	3,704	-616	810	1,426	-1,039	1,086	2,125
	June	-1,763	5,169	6,932	-474	2,946	3,420	-281	950	1,231	-1,008	1,273	2,281
	September	-906	5,164	6,070	-372	2,826	3,198	-110	932	1,042	-424	1,406	1,830
	December	-317	5,403	5,720	-159	2,940	3,099	-45	962	1,007	-113	1,501	1,614
2010	March	-234	5,115	5,349	-195	2,863	3,058	-2	914	916	-37	1,338	1,375
	June	664	5,805	5,141	235	3,093	2,858	204	1,071	867	225	1,641	1,416
	September	226	5,525	5,299	26	2,946	2,920	87	998	911	113	1,581	1,468
	December	502	5,781	5,279	92	3,051	2,959	92	1,034	942	318	1,696	1,378
2011	March	327	5,358	5,031	98	2,978	2,880	121	969	848	108	1,411	1,303
	June	547	5,757	5,210	193	3,076	2,883	173	1,065	892	181	1,616	1,435
	September	841	5,965	5,124	266	3,132	2,866	170	1,065	895	405	1,768	1,363
	December	311	5,592	5,281	43	2,970	2,927	45	982	937	223	1,640	1,417
2012	March	960	5,883	4,923	397	3,175	2,778	220	1,052	832	343	1,656	1,313
	June	610	5,836	5,226	175	3,043	2,868	162	1,077	915	273	1,716	1,443
	September	230	5,584	5,354	50	2,959	2,909	52	1,005	953	128	1,620	1,492
	December	641	5,777	5,136	177	3,023	2,846	89	1,011	922	375	1,743	1,368
2013	March	576	5,719	5,143	229	3,077	2,848	155	1,024	869	192	1,618	1,426
	June	650	5,922	5,272	224	3,088	2,864	141	1,078	937	285	1,756	1,471
	September	449	5,757	5,308	207	3,054	2,847	60	1,016	956	182	1,687	1,505
	December	649	5,892	5,243	125	3,023	2,898	102	1,033	931	422	1,836	1,414
2014	March	448	5,642	5,194	256	3,077	2,821	152	1,031	879	40	1,534	1,494
	June	887	6,152	5,265	298	3,182	2,884	221	1,127	906	368	1,843	1,475
	September	505	5,850	5,345	161	3,046	2,885	101	1,059	958	243	1,745	1,502
	December	987	6,164	5,177	218	3,108	2,890	153	1,085	932	616	1,971	1,355
2015	March	238	5,607	5,369	185	3,064	2,879	78	1,013	935	-25	1,530	1,555

¹ 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.

² Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

³ 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. 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015
Total private by firm ¹										
Gross job gains	5,642	6,152	5,850	6,164	5,607	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.8
At expanding firms	4,742	5,244	4,957	5,237	4,699	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.0
At opening firms	900	908	893	927	908	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Gross job losses	5,194	5,265	5,345	5,177	5,369	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.6
At contracting firms	4,361	4,422	4,522	4,320	4,536	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9
At closing firms	833	843	823	857	833	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Net employment change	448	887	505	987	238	.4	.9	.5	.9	.2
Firm size 1 to 49 employees										
Gross job gains	3,077	3,182	3,046	3,108	3,064	9.5	9.8	9.3	9.5	9.2
At expanding firms	2,212	2,312	2,197	2,224	2,192	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.6
At opening firms	865	870	849	884	872	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
Gross job losses	2,821	2,884	2,885	2,890	2,879	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7
At contracting firms	2,022	2,081	2,099	2,077	2,088	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3
At closing firms	799	803	786	813	791	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
Net employment change	256	298	161	218	185	.8	.9	.5	.7	.5
Firm size 50 to 249 employees										
Gross job gains	1,031	1,127	1,059	1,085	1,013	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.7
At expanding firms	1,001	1,092	1,021	1,047	981	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.6
At opening firms	30	35	38	38	32	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1
Gross job losses	879	906	958	932	935	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4
At contracting firms	849	877	928	893	900	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.2
At closing firms	30	29	30	39	35	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
Net employment change	152	221	101	153	78	.7	1.1	.5	.7	.3
Firm size 250 or more employees										
Gross job gains	1,534	1,843	1,745	1,971	1,530	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.4
At expanding firms	1,529	1,840	1,739	1,966	1,526	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.4
At opening firms	5	3	6	5	4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Gross job losses	1,494	1,475	1,502	1,355	1,555	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5
At contracting firms	1,490	1,464	1,495	1,350	1,548	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5
At closing firms	4	11	7	5	7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Net employment change	40	368	243	616	-25	.1	.6	.4	1.0	-.1

¹ 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. 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015
United States ¹	6,927,000	7,467,000	7,235,000	7,658,000	6,947,000	6,504,000	6,584,000	6,710,000	6,563,000	6,721,000
Alabama	85,698	87,746	89,581	90,302	84,986	84,395	81,872	83,032	79,390	83,133
Alaska	27,354	27,551	24,009	26,664	26,843	24,525	27,833	26,244	26,187	23,647
Arizona	124,658	128,858	138,330	151,389	130,192	127,086	127,070	118,042	114,098	126,022
Arkansas	55,898	53,160	57,019	63,560	52,074	48,861	50,927	52,229	48,759	55,318
California	917,303	939,117	954,021	1,009,991	938,495	827,877	869,019	844,371	876,809	853,530
Colorado	135,917	146,328	148,683	145,332	142,474	117,137	122,865	125,853	124,926	128,469
Connecticut	72,194	79,627	73,610	76,473	67,827	70,952	68,925	74,256	73,361	71,870
Delaware	22,627	23,840	22,618	25,677	20,948	21,091	18,871	22,510	19,694	26,759
District of Columbia	28,420	30,683	27,765	26,915	27,023	25,936	27,717	26,903	26,143	26,418
Florida	427,774	479,125	492,703	485,325	433,403	383,006	414,368	406,674	408,151	385,077
Georgia	220,280	230,136	230,220	238,116	215,750	188,252	201,151	198,351	191,800	195,401
Hawaii	24,692	24,892	26,593	26,591	25,524	25,485	25,162	22,937	22,314	24,417
Idaho	44,752	41,009	39,677	42,898	49,556	38,251	42,367	38,998	37,619	37,971
Illinois	285,810	303,626	283,715	311,522	289,355	271,352	270,682	288,307	274,821	287,323
Indiana	131,474	147,131	134,604	159,935	135,251	138,884	124,978	132,690	126,976	135,133
Iowa	73,648	78,802	73,749	78,199	75,990	70,575	72,494	73,787	72,224	68,787
Kansas	63,844	67,807	63,377	69,883	63,109	61,647	62,668	63,716	59,565	65,217
Kentucky	91,787	92,151	92,384	101,092	83,966	88,769	83,722	82,408	81,418	91,550
Louisiana	108,230	105,912	107,909	110,344	98,762	93,859	103,557	94,961	94,750	107,998
Maine	33,132	38,521	33,320	35,278	31,952	34,896	32,346	34,763	35,410	34,311
Maryland	121,499	136,148	133,137	138,559	122,791	119,838	119,577	128,790	126,916	128,633
Massachusetts	158,166	183,732	167,961	178,386	153,727	148,501	153,143	159,654	153,746	160,532
Michigan	192,830	226,828	191,082	220,069	186,698	179,257	190,752	205,107	186,438	185,816
Minnesota	122,490	152,221	131,482	136,923	132,507	129,346	118,383	134,267	128,935	124,085
Mississippi	49,959	53,077	53,826	60,007	48,649	51,299	57,214	51,585	46,688	55,261
Missouri	125,153	134,758	126,076	142,699	127,642	123,829	119,955	126,568	116,469	122,952
Montana	26,277	29,415	28,903	30,556	33,180	28,551	27,569	28,921	28,910	25,995
Nebraska	45,549	47,397	47,321	49,553	48,584	44,322	46,101	45,012	43,949	45,229
Nevada	68,622	69,877	69,923	70,287	67,468	54,980	59,580	60,168	56,851	57,353
New Hampshire	31,408	36,969	32,002	37,142	31,642	32,117	32,986	34,272	32,733	31,333
New Jersey	195,106	226,392	206,388	227,119	192,871	206,882	194,451	207,112	203,873	199,775
New Mexico	39,379	41,136	40,583	44,135	40,119	39,962	38,390	38,037	37,593	40,337
New York	457,654	496,747	479,367	492,207	452,751	442,296	431,265	449,498	438,941	447,485
North Carolina	199,537	217,022	209,823	224,428	201,554	190,119	187,185	193,695	183,831	195,257
North Dakota	32,111	28,257	30,570	32,877	27,400	24,768	26,193	25,903	25,770	33,253
Ohio	253,252	270,847	248,416	274,778	245,199	243,553	234,718	249,027	233,006	251,495
Oklahoma	77,375	78,476	77,829	85,458	72,454	72,002	74,533	70,508	69,618	78,715
Oregon	100,704	100,630	102,126	103,676	102,857	88,088	91,958	88,464	92,473	84,267
Pennsylvania	256,602	274,608	256,883	278,808	241,865	245,303	242,062	254,015	242,138	260,288
Rhode Island	22,872	26,185	24,175	26,349	21,815	22,671	22,399	23,327	22,897	23,924
South Carolina	96,579	98,984	94,120	107,723	89,525	89,150	90,029	90,053	78,630	88,343
South Dakota	21,871	21,565	20,829	21,338	21,738	20,347	20,177	20,142	19,835	19,475
Tennessee	126,772	131,374	133,418	147,613	122,997	122,340	118,013	119,313	114,067	123,505
Texas	557,909	572,445	578,909	621,191	558,120	482,188	471,468	492,179	482,093	554,065
Utah	70,092	75,836	76,796	77,688	81,508	64,326	71,419	64,827	63,747	64,830
Vermont	17,159	18,472	17,342	18,971	17,292	17,155	17,352	18,337	16,952	17,199
Virginia	159,319	185,419	168,154	170,860	179,773	163,063	166,417	174,206	163,277	166,667
Washington	170,242	185,741	178,850	175,377	172,884	151,460	161,538	157,888	156,237	145,606
West Virginia	36,189	37,341	34,791	37,372	33,488	37,697	36,240	36,900	34,173	38,029
Wisconsin	124,841	138,897	129,875	136,603	129,845	122,129	119,812	132,569	123,187	121,215
Wyoming	18,520	19,079	18,166	20,323	19,818	17,537	17,967	18,418	17,717	19,749
Puerto Rico	36,520	37,710	37,973	43,614	35,793	44,627	42,541	40,793	33,418	43,227
Virgin Islands	1,375	1,669	1,778	1,721	1,497	1,643	1,704	1,522	1,519	1,618

¹ 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. 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015	Mar. 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	Mar. 2015
United States	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
Alabama	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.4
Alaska	10.8	10.8	9.5	10.6	10.4	9.7	11.0	10.4	10.4	9.2
Arizona	5.9	6.0	6.4	7.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.7
Arkansas	5.9	5.6	6.0	6.6	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.7
California	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.4	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.2
Colorado	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Connecticut	5.1	5.7	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.1
Delaware	6.3	6.6	6.3	7.0	5.7	5.9	5.2	6.2	5.4	7.3
District of Columbia	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4
Florida	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.6
Georgia	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.6
Hawaii	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.8
Idaho	8.4	7.7	7.5	8.0	9.1	7.2	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.0
Illinois	5.8	6.2	5.7	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.7
Indiana	5.3	5.9	5.4	6.3	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3
Iowa	5.8	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.4
Kansas	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.8
Kentucky	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.6	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.3	6.0
Louisiana	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.1	5.9	6.5	5.9	5.8	6.7
Maine	6.8	7.8	6.7	7.2	6.5	7.1	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.0
Maryland	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.2
Massachusetts	5.5	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.4
Michigan	5.4	6.4	5.4	6.2	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.1
Minnesota	5.2	6.5	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.2
Mississippi	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.9	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.4	6.4
Missouri	5.6	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.1	5.4
Montana	7.3	8.2	8.1	8.5	9.1	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.0	7.2
Nebraska	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6
Nevada	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.3
New Hampshire	5.9	6.9	5.9	6.9	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.7
New Jersey	6.0	7.0	6.3	6.9	5.8	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.0
New Mexico	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.2	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.5
New York	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.9
North Carolina	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.7
North Dakota	8.7	7.6	8.2	8.7	7.1	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.7	8.7
Ohio	5.6	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.6
Oklahoma	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.6	5.5	6.1
Oregon	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.7
Pennsylvania	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.2
Rhode Island	5.7	6.5	5.9	6.4	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.8
South Carolina	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.5
South Dakota	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7
Tennessee	5.5	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.2
Texas	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.7
Utah	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
Vermont	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.5	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.8
Virginia	5.4	6.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.6
Washington	6.9	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.6
West Virginia	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.7
Wisconsin	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.1
Wyoming	8.6	8.7	8.3	9.3	8.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.0	8.9
Puerto Rico	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.4	5.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	4.9	6.4
Virgin Islands	5.0	6.2	6.6	6.2	5.5	6.0	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.9

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 ¹		Births		Deaths	
		Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
2005	March	227	3.3	196	2.9	972	.9	877	.8
	June	232	3.4	192	2.8	964	.9	845	.8
	September	236	3.4	195	2.8	1,005	.9	885	.8
	December	236	3.4	200	2.9	988	.9	850	.8
2006	March	236	3.3	195	2.8	949	.8	767	.7
	June	233	3.3	206	2.9	987	.9	850	.8
	September	224	3.1	210	2.9	934	.8	843	.7
	December	236	3.3	207	2.9	976	.9	812	.7
2007	March	232	3.2	205	2.8	918	.8	787	.7
	June	225	3.1	215	3.0	898	.8	859	.8
	September	233	3.2	216	3.0	952	.8	845	.7
	December	228	3.1	218	3.0	922	.8	836	.7
2008	March	226	3.1	224	3.1	919	.8	832	.7
	June	221	3.0	238	3.3	876	.8	913	.8
	September	216	3.0	233	3.2	849	.8	881	.8
	December	211	2.9	253	3.5	819	.7	951	.9
2009	March	197	2.7	247	3.4	738	.7	869	.8
	June	201	2.8	238	3.3	767	.7	837	.8
	September	192	2.7	227	3.2	725	.7	793	.7
	December	202	2.8	218	3.1	728	.7	749	.7
2010	March	193	2.7	211	3.0	706	.7	687	.7
	June	193	2.7	202	2.9	730	.7	665	.6
	September	207	2.9	204	2.9	754	.7	701	.7
	December	216	3.0	201	2.8	805	.8	700	.7
2011	March	204	2.9	200	2.8	712	.7	631	.6
	June	210	2.9	206	2.9	766	.7	690	.6
	September	205	2.9	196	2.7	795	.7	677	.6
	December	214	3.0	198	2.8	802	.7	699	.6
2012	March	237	3.3	187	2.6	783	.7	613	.6
	June	216	3.0	195	2.7	799	.7	675	.6
	September	211	2.9	196	2.7	808	.7	693	.6
	December	218	3.0	183	2.5	810	.7	675	.6
2013	March	204	2.8	192	2.6	743	.7	644	.6
	June	222	3.0	215	2.9	791	.7	695	.6
	September	219	2.9	195	2.6	824	.7	681	.6
	December	215	2.9	186	2.5	805	.7	672	.6
2014	March	220	2.9	189	2.5	779	.7	630	.6
	June	220	2.9	205	2.7	805	.7	717	.6
	September	225	3.0	N/A	N/A	829	.7	N/A	N/A
	December	223	2.9	N/A	N/A	840	.7	N/A	N/A
2015	March	233	3.0	N/A	N/A	806	.7	N/A	N/A

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

² 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