

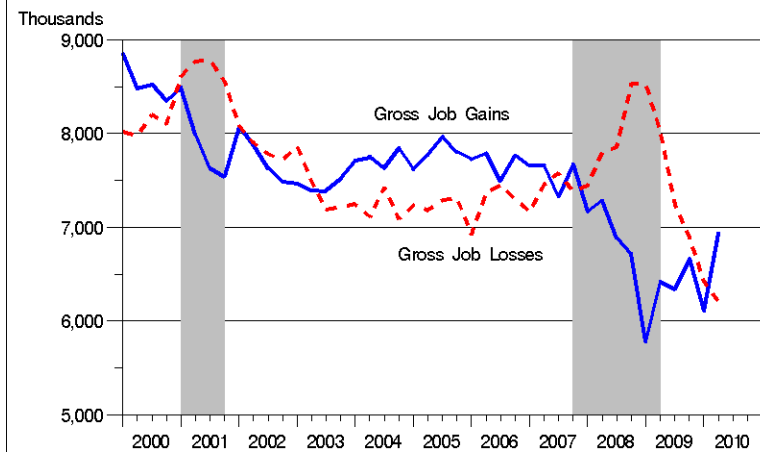
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – SECOND QUARTER 2010

Chart 1. Private sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted
March 2000 – June 2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

From March to June 2010 the number of **gross job gains** from opening and expanding private sector establishments increased to 6.9 million, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over this period, **gross job losses** from closing and contracting private sector establishments were 6.2 million. Job losses have steadily decreased from a recent high of 8.5 million in December 2008 to the lowest level since the series began in September 1992.

In the second quarter 2010 the net change in employment was 728,000. This represents the first positive net employment change since the recession began in December 2007 and the largest since March 2006.

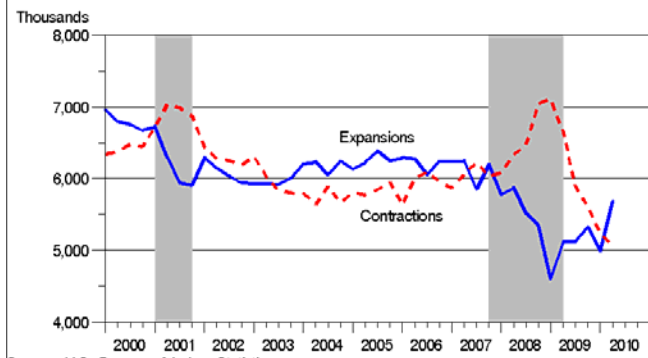
The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all businesses in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics track these changes in employment at private business units from the third month of one quarter to the third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

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

Upcoming Changes to Press Release Tables

With the next release, table 4 will be redesigned to show the seasonally adjusted gross job gains and gross job losses and net change in employment by firm size for the most recent ten years. In addition, a new table will be added showing the components of gross job gains and losses by firm size.

Chart 2. Components of private sector gross job gains and gross job losses at expanding and contracting establishments, seasonally adjusted
March 2000 – June 2010



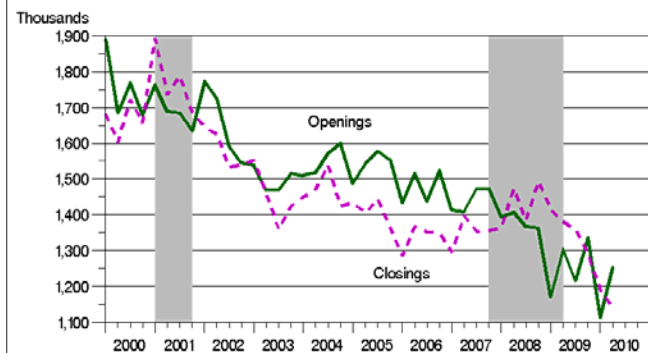
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

Contracting establishments lost 5.1 million jobs in the second quarter of 2010. This is the smallest number of jobs lost at contracting establishments since the series began in September 1992.

Second quarter job gains at **expanding** establishments rose to 5.7 million after falling slightly in March 2010. Job gains at expanding establishments have increased in four of the last five quarters.

From March to June 2010 **closing** establishments lost 1.1 million jobs, a decrease from the previous quarter's loss of 1.2 million.

Chart 3. Components of private sector gross job gains and gross job losses at opening and closing establishments, seasonally adjusted
March 2000 – June 2010



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

Opening establishments gained 1.3 million jobs, an increase from the previous quarter when opening establishments created 1.1 million jobs. (See tables 1 and 3.)

In second quarter 2010 there were 172,000 **establishment births** (a subset of the openings data, see the Technical Note for more information); these new establishments added 698,000 jobs.

Data for **establishment deaths** (a subset of the closings data) are available through September 2009, when 793,000 jobs were lost at 216,000 establishments. (See table 7.)

The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost yielded a **net change** of 728,000 jobs in the private sector for second quarter 2010. (See table 1.)

Gross job gains represented 6.6 percent of private sector employment in second quarter 2010, while **gross job losses** represented 5.9 percent of private sector employment. (See table 2.)

The **financial activities, utilities, and information** sectors were the only sectors to post a net decrease in employment during second quarter 2010. The **construction** sector was slightly positive in second quarter 2010 with a net employment change of 1,000. This is the first positive net employment change for this industry since March 2007. (See table 3.)

From March to June 2010 **firms** with 1-49 employees experienced a decrease in their share of total gross job gains from 56.2 percent to 52.8 percent, while firms with 250 or more employees experienced an increase in their share of gross job gains from 25.8 percent to 28.5 percent. (See table 4.)

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

Category	3 months ended				
	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010
	Levels (in thousands)				
Gross job gains.....	6,421	6,341	6,662	6,110	6,935
At expanding establishments.....	5,117	5,124	5,326	4,996	5,682
At opening establishments.....	1,304	1,217	1,336	1,114	1,253
Gross job losses.....	8,025	7,241	6,890	6,421	6,207
At contracting establishments.....	6,644	5,883	5,598	5,231	5,064
At closing establishments.....	1,381	1,358	1,292	1,190	1,143
Net employment change ¹	-1,604	-900	-228	-311	728
	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	6.0	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.6
At expanding establishments.....	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.4
At opening establishments.....	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2
Gross job losses.....	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9
At contracting establishments.....	6.2	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.8
At closing establishments.....	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Net employment change ¹	-1.5	-1.0	-.1	-.3	.7

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 second quarter of 2010 six **states** experienced a negative net change in employment, a decrease from 35 states in the previous quarter. California had the largest net gain in employment, which can be attributed to a sharp increase in gross job gains from 759,025 in March 2010 to 877,920 in June 2010. California and Michigan experienced their lowest levels of gross job losses (775,156 and 184,025, respectively) since the series began in third quarter 1992. (See table 5.) From March to June 2010, gross job gains as a percent of total employment increased or remained unchanged in 49 states and the District of Columbia. Hawaii was the only state to show a decrease in gross job gains. (See table 6.)

More Information

Additional information on gross job gains and gross job losses are available online at <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, the 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 Third Quarter 2010 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, May 3, 2011 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), or the ES-202 program. The BED data are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from existing quarterly state unemployment insurance (UI) records. Most employers in the U.S. are required to file quarterly reports on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI laws, and to pay quarterly UI taxes. The quarterly UI reports are sent by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) to BLS and form the basis of the Bureau's establishment universe sampling frame. These reports are also used to produce the quarterly QCEW data on total employment and wages and the longitudinal BED data on gross job gains and losses. Other important Bureau uses of the UI reports are in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program.

In the BED program, the quarterly UI records are linked across quarters to provide a longitudinal history for each establishment. The linkage process allows the tracking of net employment changes at the

establishment level, which in turn allows the estimation of jobs gained at opening and expanding units and jobs lost at closing and contracting units.

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

The Bureau publishes three different establishment-based employment measures for any given quarter. Each of these measures – QCEW, BED, and CES – makes use of the quarterly UI employment reports in producing data; however, each measure has a somewhat different universe coverage, estimation procedure, and publication product.

Differences in coverage and estimation methods can result in somewhat different measures of over-the-quarter employment change. It is important to understand program differences and the intended uses of the program products. (See table below.)

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

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.0 million employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.7 million private sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample Survey: 410,000 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-farm wage and salary jobs: 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 –7 Months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly –8 Months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly –First Friday of each 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 and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and 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 6.8 million private sector employer reports out of 9.0 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the first quarter of 2010. Gross job gains and gross job losses data in this release do not report estimates for government employees or private households (NAICS 814110), and do not include establishments with zero employment in both previous and current quarters. Data from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands also are excluded from the national data. As an illustration, the table below shows, in millions of establishments, the number of establishments excluded from the national gross job gains and gross job losses data in the first quarter 2010:

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

	Millions
Total establishments QCEW program	9.0
Excluded: Public sector	0.3
Private households.....	0.7
Zero employment	1.3
Establishments in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.....	0.0
(less than 50,000)	
Total establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data.....	6.7

Unit of analysis

Establishments are used in the tabulation of the BED statistics by industry and *firms* are used in the tabulation of the BED size class statistics. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that produces goods or

services, usually at a single physical location, and engages in one or predominantly one activity. A firm is a legal business, either corporate or otherwise, and may consist of several establishments. Firm-level data are compiled based on an aggregation of establishments under common ownership by a corporate parent using employer tax identification numbers. The firm level aggregation which is consistent with the role of corporations as the economic decision makers are used for the measurement of the BED data elements by size class.

Because of the difference in the unit of analysis, total gross job gains and gross job losses by size class are lower than total gross job gains and gross job losses by industry, as some establishment gains and losses within a firm are offset during the aggregation process. However, the total net changes in employment are the same for not seasonally adjusted data and are similar for seasonally adjusted data.

Concepts and methodology

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

The formal definitions of employment changes are as follows:

Openings. These are either units with positive third month employment for the first time in the current quarter, with no links to the prior quarter, or with positive third month employment in the current quarter following zero employment in the previous quarter.

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

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

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

Births. These are units with positive third month employment for the first time in the current quarter with no links to the prior quarter, or units with positive third month employment in the current quarter and zero employment in the third month of the previous four quarters. Births are a subset of openings not including re-openings of seasonal businesses.

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

All employment changes are measured from the third month of the previous quarter to the third month of the current quarter. Not all establishments and firms change their employment levels. Units with no change in employment count towards estimates of total employment, but not for levels of gross job gains and gross job losses.

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

Establishment Births and Deaths

For the purpose of BED statistics, *births* are defined as establishments that appear in the longitudinal database for the first time with positive employment in the third month of a quarter, or showed four consecutive quarters of zero employment in the third month followed by a quarter in which it shows positive employment in the third month. Similarly, *deaths* are defined as establishments that either drop out of the longitudinal database or an establishment that had positive employment in the third month of a given quarter followed by four consecutive quarters of showing zero employment in the third month. Although the data for establishment births and deaths are tabulated independently from the data for openings and closings, the concepts are not mutually exclusive. An establishment that is defined as a birth in a given quarter is necessarily an opening as well, and an establishment defined as a death in a quarter must also be a closing. Since openings include seasonal, and other, re-openings and closings include temporary shutdowns, the 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, also known as the ES-202 program, provides both quarterly and annual estimates of employment by state, county, and detailed industry. News releases on quarterly county employment and wages 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
2000	March	827	8,849	6,960	1,889	8,022	6,342	1,680
	June	503	8,479	6,794	1,685	7,976	6,373	1,603
	September	324	8,525	6,756	1,769	8,201	6,479	1,722
	December	251	8,351	6,673	1,678	8,100	6,444	1,656
2001	March	-119	8,491	6,728	1,763	8,610	6,717	1,893
	June	-780	7,991	6,302	1,689	8,771	7,036	1,735
	September	-1,148	7,630	5,945	1,685	8,778	6,990	1,788
	December	-1,009	7,547	5,912	1,635	8,556	6,870	1,686
2002	March	-10	8,071	6,298	1,773	8,081	6,434	1,647
	June	-30	7,868	6,145	1,723	7,898	6,274	1,624
	September	-151	7,630	6,039	1,591	7,781	6,248	1,533
	December	-241	7,483	5,938	1,545	7,724	6,185	1,539
2003	March	-393	7,467	5,928	1,539	7,860	6,307	1,553
	June	-90	7,398	5,929	1,469	7,488	6,030	1,458
	September	204	7,392	5,923	1,469	7,188	5,828	1,360
	December	297	7,521	6,005	1,516	7,224	5,800	1,424
2004	March	470	7,715	6,204	1,511	7,245	5,795	1,450
	June	644	7,754	6,235	1,519	7,110	5,639	1,471
	September	206	7,633	6,060	1,573	7,427	5,888	1,539
	December	757	7,844	6,243	1,601	7,087	5,663	1,424
2005	March	384	7,620	6,131	1,489	7,236	5,801	1,435
	June	593	7,774	6,231	1,543	7,181	5,776	1,405
	September	677	7,965	6,387	1,578	7,288	5,844	1,444
	December	494	7,807	6,252	1,555	7,313	5,948	1,365
2006	March	806	7,726	6,293	1,433	6,920	5,635	1,285
	June	424	7,789	6,273	1,516	7,365	5,998	1,367
	September	45	7,495	6,057	1,438	7,450	6,098	1,352
	December	462	7,765	6,241	1,524	7,303	5,954	1,349
2007	March	491	7,657	6,243	1,414	7,166	5,870	1,296
	June	207	7,661	6,250	1,411	7,454	6,056	1,398
	September	-249	7,328	5,855	1,473	7,577	6,223	1,354
	December	286	7,670	6,197	1,473	7,384	6,028	1,356
2008	March	-275	7,172	5,778	1,394	7,447	6,083	1,364
	June	-520	7,285	5,878	1,407	7,805	6,332	1,473
	September	-966	6,888	5,521	1,367	7,854	6,469	1,385
	December	-1,814	6,720	5,357	1,363	8,534	7,041	1,493
2009	March	-2,741	5,783	4,611	1,172	8,524	7,109	1,415
	June	-1,604	6,421	5,117	1,304	8,025	6,644	1,381
	September	-900	6,341	5,124	1,217	7,241	5,883	1,358
	December	-228	6,662	5,326	1,336	6,890	5,598	1,292
2010	March	-311	6,110	4,996	1,114	6,421	5,231	1,190
	June	728	6,935	5,682	1,253	6,207	5,064	1,143

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
2000	March	.8	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.3	5.8	1.5
	June	.4	7.7	6.2	1.5	7.3	5.8	1.5
	September	.2	7.7	6.1	1.6	7.5	5.9	1.6
	December	.2	7.5	6.0	1.5	7.3	5.8	1.5
2001	March	-.1	7.7	6.1	1.6	7.8	6.1	1.7
	June	-.8	7.2	5.7	1.5	8.0	6.4	1.6
	September	-1.1	6.9	5.4	1.5	8.0	6.4	1.6
	December	-1.0	7.0	5.5	1.5	8.0	6.4	1.6
2002	March	.0	7.5	5.9	1.6	7.5	6.0	1.5
	June	.0	7.3	5.7	1.6	7.3	5.8	1.5
	September	-.1	7.1	5.6	1.5	7.2	5.8	1.4
	December	-.3	6.9	5.5	1.4	7.2	5.8	1.4
2003	March	-.5	6.9	5.5	1.4	7.4	5.9	1.5
	June	.0	7.0	5.6	1.4	7.0	5.6	1.4
	September	.1	6.9	5.5	1.4	6.8	5.5	1.3
	December	.3	7.0	5.6	1.4	6.7	5.4	1.3
2004	March	.5	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.7	5.4	1.3
	June	.6	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.6	5.2	1.4
	September	.3	7.1	5.6	1.5	6.8	5.4	1.4
	December	.7	7.2	5.7	1.5	6.5	5.2	1.3
2005	March	.4	7.0	5.6	1.4	6.6	5.3	1.3
	June	.6	7.1	5.7	1.4	6.5	5.2	1.3
	September	.6	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.6	5.3	1.3
	December	.4	7.0	5.6	1.4	6.6	5.4	1.2
2006	March	.8	6.9	5.6	1.3	6.1	5.0	1.1
	June	.4	6.9	5.6	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
	September	.1	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.6	5.4	1.2
	December	.3	6.8	5.5	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
2007	March	.4	6.7	5.5	1.2	6.3	5.2	1.1
	June	.2	6.7	5.5	1.2	6.5	5.3	1.2
	September	-.3	6.4	5.1	1.3	6.7	5.5	1.2
	December	.2	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
2008	March	-.2	6.3	5.1	1.2	6.5	5.3	1.2
	June	-.5	6.4	5.2	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	-2.5	5.3	4.2	1.1	7.8	6.5	1.3
	June	-1.5	6.0	4.8	1.2	7.5	6.2	1.3
	September	-1.0	5.9	4.8	1.1	6.9	5.6	1.3
	December	-.1	6.4	5.1	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
2010	March	-.3	5.8	4.7	1.1	6.1	5.0	1.1
	June	.7	6.6	5.4	1.2	5.9	4.8	1.1

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)				
	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010
Total private ¹										
Gross job gains	6,421	6,341	6,662	6,110	6,935	6.0	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.6
At expanding establishments	5,117	5,124	5,326	4,996	5,682	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.4
At opening establishments	1,304	1,217	1,336	1,114	1,253	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2
Gross job losses	8,025	7,241	6,890	6,421	6,207	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9
At contracting establishments	6,644	5,883	5,598	5,231	5,064	6.2	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.8
At closing establishments	1,381	1,358	1,292	1,190	1,143	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Net employment change	-1,604	-900	-228	-311	728	-1.5	-1.0	-1.1	-3	.7
Goods-producing										
Gross job gains	1,273	1,343	1,313	1,266	1,461	6.4	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.8
At expanding establishments	1,052	1,136	1,080	1,072	1,238	5.3	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.6
At opening establishments	221	207	233	194	223	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2
Gross job losses	2,147	1,675	1,590	1,459	1,305	10.8	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.0
At contracting establishments	1,848	1,385	1,321	1,204	1,082	9.3	7.2	7.0	6.4	5.8
At closing establishments	299	290	269	255	223	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
Net employment change	-874	-332	-277	-193	156	-4.4	-1.7	-1.5	-1.1	.8
Natural resources and mining										
Gross job gains	285	256	285	270	305	15.9	14.5	16.3	15.4	17.2
At expanding establishments	244	222	243	235	263	13.6	12.6	13.9	13.4	14.8
At opening establishments	41	34	42	35	42	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.4
Gross job losses	304	287	292	271	235	16.9	16.3	16.7	15.4	13.2
At contracting establishments	264	250	253	232	202	14.7	14.2	14.5	13.2	11.3
At closing establishments	40	37	39	39	33	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9
Net employment change	-19	-31	-7	-1	70	-1.0	-1.8	-4	.0	4.0
Construction										
Gross job gains	620	614	615	591	677	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.7	12.3
At expanding establishments	481	481	470	466	534	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.4	9.7
At opening establishments	139	133	145	125	143	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.6
Gross job losses	946	814	773	728	676	15.5	13.9	13.6	13.1	12.3
At contracting establishments	761	634	606	570	535	12.5	10.8	10.7	10.3	9.7
At closing establishments	185	180	167	158	141	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6
Net employment change	-326	-200	-158	-137	1	-5.3	-3.4	-2.7	-2.4	.0
Manufacturing										
Gross job gains	368	473	413	405	479	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.5	4.1
At expanding establishments	327	433	367	371	441	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.8
At opening establishments	41	40	46	34	38	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3
Gross job losses	897	574	525	460	394	7.5	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.4
At contracting establishments	823	501	462	402	345	6.9	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.0
At closing establishments	74	73	63	58	49	.6	.6	.5	.5	.4
Net employment change	-529	-101	-112	-55	85	-4.5	-9	-9	-5	.7
Service-providing ¹										
Gross job gains	5,148	4,998	5,349	4,844	5,474	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.6	6.3
At expanding establishments	4,065	3,988	4,246	3,924	4,444	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.1
At opening establishments	1,083	1,010	1,103	920	1,030	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Gross job losses	5,878	5,566	5,300	4,962	4,902	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.7
At contracting establishments	4,796	4,498	4,277	4,027	3,982	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.6
At closing establishments	1,082	1,068	1,023	935	920	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Net employment change	-730	-568	49	-118	572	-8	-6	.0	-2	.6
Wholesale trade										
Gross job gains	240	235	259	248	280	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.6	5.2
At expanding establishments	191	188	203	201	232	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.3
At opening establishments	49	47	56	47	48	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9
Gross job losses	355	306	283	274	248	6.3	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.5
At contracting establishments	288	238	220	213	191	5.1	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.5
At closing establishments	67	68	63	61	57	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Net employment change	-115	-71	-24	-26	32	-2.0	-1.2	-4	-4	.7

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 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	871	832	816	784	892	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.2
At expanding establishments	734	700	702	676	766	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.3
At opening establishments	137	132	114	108	126	.9	.9	.8	.7	.9
Gross job losses	931	940	936	805	769	6.4	6.5	6.5	5.6	5.3
At contracting establishments	791	800	808	690	665	5.4	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.6
At closing establishments	140	140	128	115	104	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.7
Net employment change	-60	-108	-120	-21	123	-.5	-.8	-.8	-.2	.9
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	186	188	220	183	216	4.6	4.7	5.5	4.7	5.4
At expanding establishments	152	159	187	157	183	3.8	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.6
At opening establishments	34	29	33	26	33	.8	.7	.8	.7	.8
Gross job losses	289	238	222	223	189	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.6	4.8
At contracting establishments	243	196	184	190	156	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.0
At closing establishments	46	42	38	33	33	1.1	1.1	1.0	.8	.8
Net employment change	-103	-50	-2	-40	27	-2.5	-1.3	-2	-9	.6
Utilities										
Gross job gains	12	12	11	9	11	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0
At expanding establishments	11	11	10	8	10	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.8
At opening establishments	1	1	1	1	1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Gross job losses	15	12	14	9	12	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.6	2.2
At contracting establishments	13	11	12	8	11	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.0
At closing establishments	2	1	2	1	1	.4	.2	.4	.2	.2
Net employment change	-3	0	-3	0	-1	-.5	.0	-.5	.0	-.2
Information										
Gross job gains	111	113	123	106	128	3.9	4.0	4.4	3.8	4.7
At expanding establishments	91	95	97	89	107	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.9
At opening establishments	20	18	26	17	21	.7	.6	.9	.6	.8
Gross job losses	158	161	144	130	129	5.6	5.8	5.2	4.7	4.7
At contracting establishments	135	131	121	111	109	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.0
At closing establishments	23	30	23	19	20	.8	1.1	.8	.7	.7
Net employment change	-47	-48	-21	-24	-1	-1.7	-1.8	-.8	-.9	.0
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	341	327	356	326	347	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.6
At expanding establishments	265	254	267	263	277	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7
At opening establishments	76	73	89	63	70	1.0	1.0	1.2	.8	.9
Gross job losses	446	420	400	369	372	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0
At contracting establishments	352	322	305	281	288	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.9
At closing establishments	94	98	95	88	84	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Net employment change	-105	-93	-44	-43	-25	-1.3	-1.2	-.6	-.7	-.4
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	1,144	1,152	1,368	1,125	1,340	6.9	7.1	8.3	6.8	8.1
At expanding establishments	903	929	1,100	920	1,096	5.4	5.7	6.7	5.6	6.6
At opening establishments	241	223	268	205	244	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5
Gross job losses	1,474	1,302	1,184	1,130	1,144	8.9	8.0	7.2	6.8	6.9
At contracting establishments	1,176	1,031	920	898	890	7.1	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.4
At closing establishments	298	271	264	232	254	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5
Net employment change	-330	-150	184	-5	196	-2.0	-.9	1.1	.0	1.2
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	773	769	825	730	767	4.2	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.1
At expanding establishments	649	650	685	619	655	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.5
At opening establishments	124	119	140	111	112	.7	.6	.8	.6	.6
Gross job losses	712	727	677	690	718	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8
At contracting establishments	593	601	555	578	601	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2
At closing establishments	119	126	122	112	117	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6
Net employment change	61	42	148	40	49	.3	.1	.8	.2	.3

See footnote at end of table.

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

Category	Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010
Leisure and hospitality										
Gross job gains	1,122	1,047	1,032	1,000	1,143	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.7	8.8
At expanding establishments	852	796	783	783	890	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.9
At opening establishments	270	251	249	217	253	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9
Gross job losses	1,179	1,135	1,141	1,037	1,043	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.0	8.0
At contracting establishments	968	932	933	845	868	7.4	7.2	7.2	6.5	6.7
At closing establishments	211	203	208	192	175	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
Net employment change	-57	-88	-109	-37	100	-4	-8	-9	-3	.8
Other services										
Gross job gains	267	250	262	247	278	7.1	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.5
At expanding establishments	208	195	202	196	220	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.9
At opening establishments	59	55	60	51	58	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6
Gross job losses	292	293	272	263	253	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.8
At contracting establishments	230	229	211	205	197	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.3
At closing establishments	62	64	61	58	56	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Net employment change	-25	-43	-10	-16	25	-6	-1.1	-3	-4	.7

¹ Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

Table 4. Private sector percentage share ¹ of gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

Category	3 months ended				
	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010
Firm size 1 - 4 employees					
Gross job gains	17.1	16.8	17.4	17.1	15.4
Expanding firms	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.3
Opening firms	59.2	61.2	62.9	61.5	60.3
Gross job losses	14.5	16.2	16.6	18.2	17.1
Contracting firms	6.7	7.3	7.9	8.6	8.3
Closing firms	61.7	62.8	61.5	65.0	63.6
Firm size 5 - 9 employees					
Gross job gains	12.4	12.1	11.7	12.3	11.4
Expanding firms	11.6	11.3	10.9	11.6	10.6
Opening firms	16.0	15.8	15.3	16.2	15.9
Gross job losses	10.6	11.2	11.9	12.6	12.4
Contracting firms	9.8	10.4	11.1	12.0	11.7
Closing firms	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.3	16.2
Firm size 10 - 19 employees					
Gross job gains	12.7	12.1	11.6	12.4	11.8
Expanding firms	13.0	12.4	12.0	12.7	12.0
Opening firms	11.0	10.4	9.8	10.6	10.5
Gross job losses	10.9	11.4	12.1	12.5	12.2
Contracting firms	11.0	11.7	12.4	13.1	12.6
Closing firms	10.1	9.8	10.3	9.7	9.9
Firm size 20 - 49 employees					
Gross job gains	14.7	13.9	13.6	14.4	14.2
Expanding firms	16.1	15.1	14.9	15.7	15.3
Opening firms	8.4	7.8	7.3	7.6	8.2
Gross job losses	13.2	13.6	14.0	14.2	13.7
Contracting firms	14.2	14.8	15.2	15.8	15.0
Closing firms	7.4	7.0	7.6	6.7	6.5
Firm size 50 - 99 employees					
Gross job gains	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.9
Expanding firms	10.5	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.1
Opening firms	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.8
Gross job losses	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.3
Contracting firms	9.5	9.6	9.9	9.7	9.5
Closing firms	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.2

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4. Private sector percentage share ¹ of gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted—Continued
(Percent)

Category	3 months ended				
	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010
Firm size 100 - 249 employees					
Gross job gains	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.7
Expanding firms	11.2	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.2
Opening firms	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5
Gross job losses	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.6
Contracting firms	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.0
Closing firms	1.4	1.2	1.5	.9	1.1
Firm size 250 - 499 employees					
Gross job gains	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.8
Expanding firms	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.8
Opening firms .....	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3
Gross job losses	5.8	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.2
Contracting firms	6.7	6.7	6.4	5.9	6.1
Closing firms .....	.6	.4	.5	.2	.4
Firm size 500 - 999 employees					
Gross job gains	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.9
Expanding firms	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7
Opening firms .....	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3
Gross job losses	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.5
Contracting firms	6.0	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.4
Closing firms .....	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1
Firm size 1,000 or more employees					
Gross job gains	14.5	16.6	18.2	15.7	17.8
Expanding firms	17.6	20.0	22.0	18.9	21.0
Opening firms .....	.5	.0	.2	.2	.2
Gross job losses	22.0	19.8	17.7	16.5	18.0
Contracting firms	25.6	23.5	21.1	19.9	21.4
Closing firms .....	.1	.5	.1	.0	.0

¹ Shares measure the percent of the category represented by each firm size class, and shares may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 5. 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 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010
United States ¹	6,421,000	6,341,000	6,662,000	6,110,000	6,935,000	8,025,000	7,241,000	6,890,000	6,421,000	6,207,000
Alabama	84,427	86,122	86,379	82,695	90,438	107,020	103,661	92,544	83,327	83,971
Alaska	25,541	22,773	24,288	25,078	26,302	25,071	24,951	25,288	23,147	21,772
Arizona	115,874	127,354	131,273	116,334	120,892	166,696	143,497	140,298	123,728	126,749
Arkansas	51,935	55,002	57,989	52,233	59,161	68,745	62,142	54,247	49,809	52,001
California	779,930	760,570	845,478	759,025	877,920	982,275	942,350	831,793	816,085	775,156
Colorado	120,243	117,376	122,327	117,669	134,977	152,052	138,028	132,705	124,210	125,355
Connecticut	71,988	70,301	70,946	66,227	84,589	87,054	80,384	77,470	81,300	67,402
Delaware	21,917	18,960	20,397	19,505	23,200	24,535	23,740	24,289	20,984	18,817
District of Columbia	24,915	23,127	26,592	23,480	26,793	27,823	26,867	24,332	21,514	23,153
Florida	391,465	404,628	440,522	362,571	417,808	493,113	484,765	448,286	370,546	398,220
Georgia	205,284	190,528	204,380	197,155	210,870	259,305	229,914	215,423	195,344	206,776
Hawaii	23,451	24,230	24,368	23,639	23,154	30,432	27,797	25,953	25,062	27,020
Idaho	38,283	39,554	38,431	35,560	36,170	48,675	38,929	40,220	38,578	39,976
Illinois	246,810	236,220	255,104	229,254	268,855	324,057	285,983	275,576	243,415	231,470
Indiana	129,098	143,632	134,249	129,707	144,840	177,927	142,079	135,204	125,181	130,048
Iowa	68,686	66,045	68,771	63,734	66,021	81,401	72,674	74,300	65,573	64,302
Kansas	58,666	57,332	62,377	55,897	62,950	80,690	67,642	67,646	61,303	60,033
Kentucky	81,454	84,435	89,347	77,786	86,562	103,021	90,271	86,416	83,376	80,238
Louisiana	92,714	98,620	100,019	95,060	103,774	122,894	112,255	103,173	94,395	99,189
Maine	37,139	36,365	35,430	30,442	37,089	39,573	36,687	37,779	34,497	35,250
Maryland	127,520	117,084	119,515	124,598	137,676	138,482	137,169	132,550	125,093	118,452
Massachusetts	154,078	147,604	145,704	145,413	161,032	169,339	160,301	160,961	143,996	137,623
Michigan	206,933	232,306	210,533	183,635	221,292	304,525	222,019	228,170	191,162	184,025
Minnesota	132,666	126,020	123,644	120,648	137,671	156,444	139,662	132,265	131,091	113,426
Mississippi	48,855	51,467	51,744	50,450	55,735	65,129	58,923	52,347	49,877	53,286
Missouri	123,254	124,865	122,278	123,242	131,143	157,408	143,070	132,033	129,143	129,992
Montana	27,363	25,345	27,841	25,855	26,844	29,118	27,383	29,098	27,670	26,442
Nebraska	39,998	39,640	40,153	39,893	44,594	47,980	42,323	46,789	40,899	39,950
Nevada	55,091	58,646	68,915	51,824	60,877	81,824	74,075	66,626	65,187	55,657
New Hampshire	35,768	33,238	33,650	34,318	36,515	40,800	36,849	36,107	35,737	33,092
New Jersey	212,882	187,286	196,657	176,313	224,190	229,390	217,472	210,510	193,790	190,949
New Mexico	39,134	39,429	37,662	37,821	40,218	50,040	42,791	42,496	37,739	40,379
New York	432,347	402,733	420,489	373,307	460,370	495,342	440,840	428,924	390,777	398,109
North Carolina	190,464	189,566	196,885	182,350	203,715	247,884	213,945	213,043	188,187	187,704
North Dakota	19,353	19,688	19,816	19,787	20,384	19,393	18,154	19,189	18,824	18,476
Ohio	233,452	236,910	234,522	219,390	249,715	319,866	262,345	255,910	228,984	217,712
Oklahoma	67,104	67,384	68,999	66,668	74,136	95,963	84,628	76,133	66,249	63,918
Oregon	87,457	87,415	89,357	87,342	87,560	107,811	94,954	96,934	87,279	85,849
Pennsylvania	256,071	255,221	267,074	249,634	280,379	306,124	286,693	274,524	248,312	234,954
Rhode Island	24,992	22,109	23,191	22,628	26,103	26,660	26,578	24,865	21,893	25,469
South Carolina	86,102	84,871	85,984	87,466	96,184	110,584	96,487	92,731	82,707	86,190
South Dakota	20,773	19,792	19,762	19,139	21,984	24,006	21,277	21,189	21,608	19,021
Tennessee	118,348	116,655	121,455	108,572	134,652	157,260	136,883	119,337	111,023	118,770
Texas	439,009	441,368	476,502	467,608	492,190	592,395	512,968	484,059	434,114	448,103
Utah	62,938	63,095	65,512	63,614	66,317	81,966	71,601	67,768	63,688	63,939
Vermont	17,600	16,606	19,496	15,542	17,791	20,181	17,421	18,017	17,756	20,659
Virginia	168,871	160,078	166,982	151,244	186,533	198,841	183,506	168,916	162,007	166,993
Washington	156,533	158,859	151,742	153,771	156,299	187,414	171,447	181,151	155,633	146,072
West Virginia	33,270	33,315	37,101	33,246	37,055	44,133	37,630	34,836	34,478	35,887
Wisconsin	125,603	122,694	130,553	125,693	134,910	158,994	141,594	138,015	129,422	121,104
Wyoming	16,081	17,008	16,108	17,159	17,405	25,196	18,099	18,573	18,274	17,953
Puerto Rico	37,741	41,636	45,647	38,617	37,160	51,493	44,872	41,169	44,755	43,997
Virgin Islands	1,711	1,931	2,361	2,632	2,006	2,610	2,190	1,899	1,897	2,825

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 6. 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
	2009	2009	2009	2010	2010	2009	2009	2009	2010	2010
United States	6.0	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.6	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9
Alabama	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.3	7.3	7.1	6.4	5.8	5.8
Alaska	10.9	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.1	10.6	10.7	10.8	9.8	9.2
Arizona	5.7	6.4	6.7	5.9	6.2	8.3	7.2	7.1	6.3	6.4
Arkansas	5.6	6.0	6.3	5.7	6.3	7.3	6.7	5.9	5.4	5.6
California	6.5	6.4	7.2	6.5	7.5	8.2	8.0	7.1	7.0	6.6
Colorado	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.5	7.5	8.3	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.0
Connecticut	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.9	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.0
Delaware	6.3	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.2	6.3	5.6
District of Columbia	5.6	5.3	6.0	5.3	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.5	4.9	5.2
Florida	6.4	6.7	7.3	6.1	7.0	8.0	7.9	7.4	6.2	6.6
Georgia	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.9	8.3	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.7
Hawaii	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.8
Idaho	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.2	7.4	9.8	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.2
Illinois	5.1	5.0	5.5	4.9	5.7	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.9
Indiana	5.6	6.3	5.8	5.7	6.3	7.7	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.7
Iowa	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.5	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.4
Kansas	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.4	6.0	7.5	6.4	6.5	5.8	5.7
Kentucky	5.8	6.0	6.4	5.6	6.2	7.2	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7
Louisiana	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.4	7.0	8.2	7.5	7.0	6.4	6.7
Maine	7.8	7.6	7.4	6.4	7.8	8.2	7.6	8.0	7.3	7.4
Maryland	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.0
Massachusetts	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.1
Michigan	6.5	7.4	6.7	5.9	7.0	9.5	7.1	7.2	6.1	5.8
Minnesota	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.3	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.2
Mississippi	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.7	7.8	7.1	6.4	6.0	6.4
Missouri	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	7.2	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.1
Montana	8.0	7.5	8.3	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.1	8.6	8.2	7.9
Nebraska	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.4	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.4
Nevada	5.5	6.0	7.2	5.4	6.4	8.3	7.6	6.9	6.7	5.8
New Hampshire	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.9	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.5
New Jersey	6.7	5.9	6.2	5.6	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.1
New Mexico	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.8	8.2	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.8
New York	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.5	6.7	7.2	6.4	6.3	5.7	5.7
North Carolina	6.1	6.1	6.4	5.9	6.6	7.8	6.9	6.9	6.1	6.0
North Dakota	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.4
Ohio	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.3	6.0	7.6	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.3
Oklahoma	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.4	8.1	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.5
Oregon	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	8.1	7.2	7.4	6.6	6.6
Pennsylvania	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.0
Rhode Island	6.4	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.6	6.6
South Carolina	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.8	7.7	6.9	6.6	5.9	6.0
South Dakota	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.1	7.0	7.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.0
Tennessee	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.1	6.3	7.2	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.6
Texas	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.9	7.1	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.4
Utah	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.1	8.5	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.8
Vermont	7.4	6.9	8.2	6.5	7.5	8.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.8
Virginia	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.4	6.6	6.9	6.5	5.9	5.8	5.9
Washington	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.0	8.2	7.6	8.1	7.0	6.6
West Virginia	6.0	6.1	6.8	6.0	6.7	7.9	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.6
Wisconsin	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.6	6.1	7.0	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.5
Wyoming	7.6	8.3	7.8	8.4	8.6	11.9	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.8
Puerto Rico	5.5	6.2	6.7	5.7	5.5	7.5	6.7	6.1	6.7	6.5
Virgin Islands	5.6	6.4	7.8	8.5	6.5	8.5	7.2	6.3	6.1	9.1

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

Table 7. 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
2000	March	213	3.4	186	3.0	1,235	1.1	1,125	1.0
	June	204	3.3	180	2.9	1,137	1.0	1,058	1.0
	September	209	3.3	199	3.2	1,159	1.1	1,160	1.1
	December	200	3.2	194	3.1	1,139	1.0	1,105	1.0
2001	March	206	3.3	203	3.2	1,187	1.1	1,303	1.2
	June	204	3.2	204	3.2	1,146	1.0	1,226	1.1
	September	204	3.2	207	3.3	1,151	1.1	1,219	1.1
	December	194	3.1	200	3.2	1,109	1.0	1,142	1.1
2002	March	204	3.2	190	3.0	1,175	1.1	1,089	1.0
	June	208	3.3	187	2.9	1,189	1.1	1,080	1.0
	September	199	3.1	184	2.9	1,051	1.0	1,023	1.0
	December	201	3.1	191	3.0	1,023	1.0	1,021	1.0
2003	March	193	3.0	186	2.9	1,004	.9	1,011	.9
	June	191	3.0	186	2.9	964	.9	951	.9
	September	193	3.0	179	2.8	954	.9	884	.8
	December	200	3.1	180	2.8	998	.9	910	.9
2004	March	207	3.2	180	2.8	1,000	.9	917	.9
	June	203	3.1	185	2.8	980	.9	909	.8
	September	209	3.2	186	2.8	1,016	.9	953	.9
	December	210	3.2	180	2.7	997	.9	894	.8
2005	March	209	3.1	185	2.8	944	.9	852	.8
	June	216	3.2	180	2.7	951	.9	841	.8
	September	221	3.3	186	2.8	996	.9	884	.8
	December	221	3.3	186	2.8	979	.9	846	.8
2006	March	220	3.2	180	2.6	922	.8	743	.7
	June	219	3.2	194	2.8	973	.9	843	.7
	September	210	3.1	196	2.9	927	.8	837	.7
	December	221	3.2	193	2.8	966	.9	809	.7
2007	March	214	3.1	193	2.8	891	.8	764	.7
	June	204	2.9	201	2.9	883	.8	851	.7
	September	218	3.1	203	2.9	945	.8	840	.7
	December	209	3.0	207	3.0	906	.8	831	.7
2008	March	207	3.0	210	3.0	889	.8	809	.7
	June	199	2.9	228	3.3	876	.8	936	.8
	September	192	2.8	223	3.2	831	.7	882	.8
	December	188	2.7	240	3.5	806	.7	952	.9
2009	March	172	2.5	235	3.4	696	.6	844	.8
	June	176	2.6	226	3.3	740	.7	831	.8
	September	169	2.5	216	3.2	693	.7	793	.7
	December	184	2.7	N/A	N/A	716	.7	N/A	N/A
2010	March	172	2.5	N/A	N/A	661	.6	N/A	N/A
	June	172	2.6	N/A	N/A	698	.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