

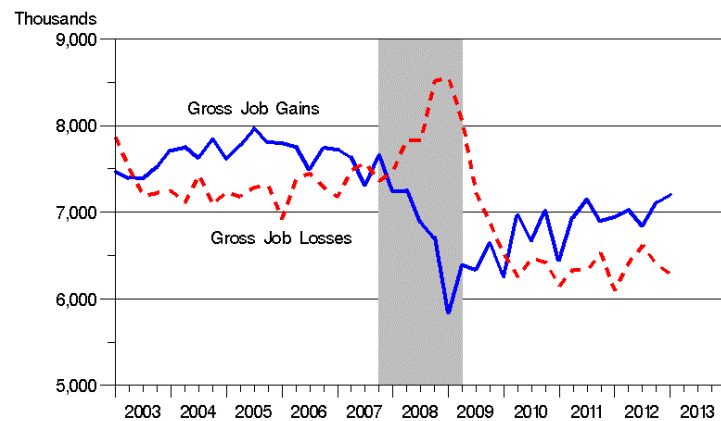
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – FIRST QUARTER 2013

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period. Due to an administrative change, gross job gains in first quarter 2013 are not comparable to data from previous quarters.

From December 2012 to March 2013 **gross job losses** from closing and contracting private sector establishments were 6.3 million, a decrease of 115,000 jobs from the previous quarter, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Due to an administrative change in the education and health services industry sector, **gross job gains** are not comparable to data from previous quarters. (See box note on page 1.)

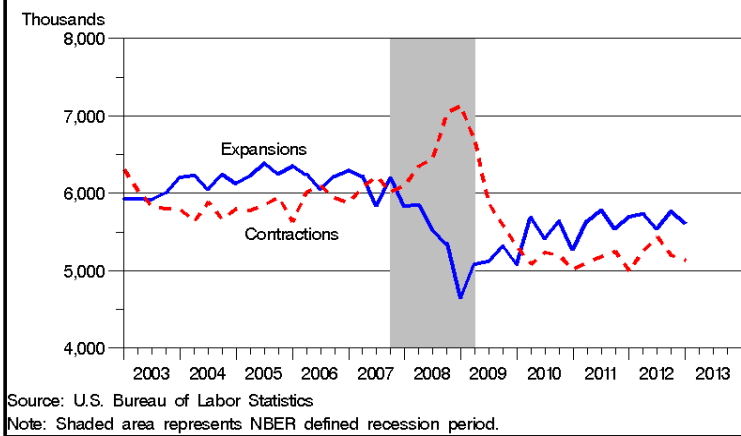
The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all businesses in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics track these changes in employment at

private business units from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment from expansions at existing units and the addition of new jobs at opening units. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing units and the loss of jobs at closing units. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses is the net change in employment. (See the Technical Note for more information.)

Administrative Change Affecting Business Employment Dynamics (BED) Data

First quarter 2013 data were affected by an administrative change to the count of establishments in the education and health services industry. A review of the administrative data from which the BED data are derived revealed that certain establishments that provide non-medical, home-based services for the elderly and persons with disabilities had been misclassified in the private households industry (NAICS 814110), which is out of scope for the BED. These establishments are now in scope and are classified in services for the elderly and persons with disabilities (NAICS 624120.) This non-economic industry code change artificially inflates the data for gross job gains, openings, births, and the net employment change for the following data series: national total private, state total private, the education and health services sector, and firm size class.

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

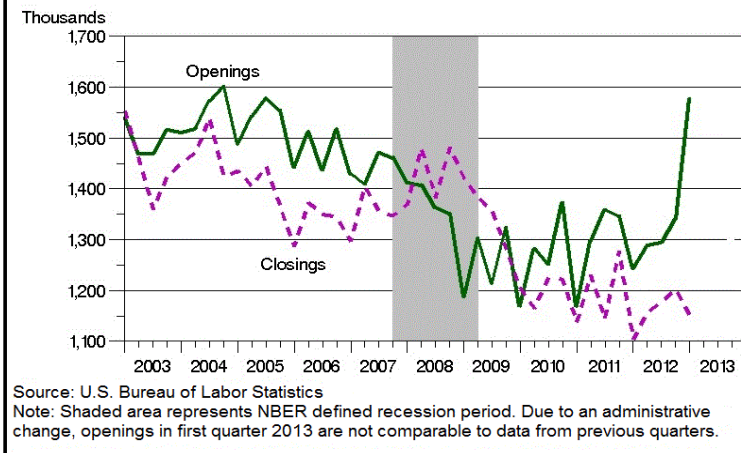


Gross job gains at **expanding** establishments totaled 5.6 million in first quarter 2013, a decrease of 146,000 jobs from the previous quarter.

Openings in first quarter 2013 cannot be compared to the previous quarter. (See box note on page 1.)

Contracting establishments lost 5.1 million jobs in first quarter 2013. This is a decrease of 63,000 jobs from the prior quarter.

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



In the first quarter of 2013, **closing** establishments lost 1.2 million jobs, a decrease of 52,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See tables 1 and 3.)

Gross job losses represented 5.6 percent of private sector employment. (See table 2.)

Gross job gains cannot be compared to the previous quarter. (See box note on page 1.)

Establishment births cannot be compared to the previous quarter. (See box note on page 1.)

Data for **establishment deaths** (a subset of the closings data) are available through second quarter 2012, when 666,000 jobs were lost at 184,000 establishments. These figures represent increases from the prior quarter when 605,000 jobs were lost at 181,000 establishments.

During the first quarter of 2013, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in all **industry sectors** except transportation and warehousing, utilities, and information. These three industries also experienced a net employment loss after being positive last quarter. The transportation and warehousing sector had gross job gains of 207,000 and gross job losses of 236,000, which resulted in a net employment loss of 29,000 jobs. This is the largest net loss since March 2010. (See table 3.)

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

| Category | 3 months ended | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Mar. 2012 | June 2012 | Sept. 2012 | Dec. 2012 | Mar. 2013 |
| | Levels (in thousands) | | | | |
| Gross job gains..... | 6,946 | 7,027 | 6,847 | 7,110 | 7,200 |
| At expanding establishments..... | 5,702 | 5,738 | 5,552 | 5,769 | 5,623 |
| At opening establishments..... | 1,244 | 1,289 | 1,295 | 1,341 | 1,577 |
| Gross job losses..... | 6,099 | 6,414 | 6,614 | 6,401 | 6,286 |
| At contracting establishments..... | 4,995 | 5,259 | 5,436 | 5,199 | 5,136 |
| At closing establishments..... | 1,104 | 1,155 | 1,178 | 1,202 | 1,150 |
| Net employment change ¹ | 847 | 613 | 233 | 709 | 914 |
| | Rates (percent) | | | | |
| Gross job gains..... | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| At expanding establishments..... | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| At opening establishments..... | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Gross job losses..... | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| At contracting establishments..... | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| At closing establishments..... | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Net employment change ¹ | .7 | .5 | .2 | .6 | .8 |

The 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 2013, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 46 **states** and the District of Columbia. Alaska had the highest rate of gross job gains as a percent of employment at 10.7 percent, well above the U.S. total gross job gains rate of 6.4 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 5.6 percent. (See tables 6 and 7.)

More Information

Additional information on gross job gains and gross job losses are 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 2013 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, January 29, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

Changes to Business Employment Dynamics (BED) Data

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

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 9.2 million employers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.3 million private sector employers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample Survey: 486,000 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 –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 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 7.3 million private sector employer reports out of 9.2 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the first quarter of 2013. Gross job gains and gross job losses data in this release do not report estimates for government employees or private households (NAICS 814110), and do not include establishments with zero employment in both previous and current quarters. Data from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (49,972 units rounded to 0.0 million) also are excluded from the national data. As an illustration, the table below shows, in millions of establishments, the number of establishments excluded from the national gross job gains and gross job losses data in the first quarter 2013:

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

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

Unit of analysis

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

The formal definitions of employment changes are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deaths. These are units with no employment or zero employment reported in the third month of four consecutive quarters following the last quarter with positive employment. Deaths are a subset of closings not including temporary shutdowns of seasonal businesses. A unit that closes during the quarter may be a death, but we wait three quarters to determine whether it is a permanent closing or a temporary shutdown. Therefore, there is always a lag of three quarters for the publication^{7.3} of death statistics.

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

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

Establishment Births and Deaths

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

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

Linkage methodology

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

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, SESAs verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 4-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

Sizing methodology

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

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

Annual Data

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the levels of employment and the associated job flows undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in the weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence can be eliminated by adjusting these statistics from quarter to quarter. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity, easier to recognize. For example, the large number of youths taking summer jobs is likely to obscure other changes that have taken place in June relative to March, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. The adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

The employment data series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting units are independently seasonally adjusted; net changes are calculated based on the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses. Similarly, for industry data, the establishment counts data series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments are independently adjusted, and the net changes are calculated based on the difference between the number of opening and closing establishments. Additionally establishment and employment levels are independently seasonally adjusted to calculate the seasonally adjusted rates. Concurrent seasonal adjustment is run using X-12 ARIMA. Seasonally adjusted data series for total private are the sum of seasonally adjusted data of all sectors including the unclassified sector, which is not separately published.

The net over-the-quarter change derived by summing the BED component series will differ from the net employment change estimated from the seasonally adjusted total private employment series from the CES program. The intended use of BED statistics is to show

the dynamic labor market changes that underlie the net employment change statistic. As such, data users interested particularly in the net employment change and not in the gross job flows underlying this change should refer to CES data for over-the-quarter net employment changes.

Reliability of the data

Since the data series on Business Employment Dynamics are based on administrative rather than sample data, there are no issues related to sampling error. Nonsampling error, however, still exists. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, such as the employer submitting corrected employment data after the end of the quarter or typographical errors made by businesses when providing information. Such errors, however, are likely to be distributed randomly throughout the dataset.

Changes in administrative data sometimes create complications for the linkage process. This can result in overstating openings and closings while understating expansions and contractions. The BLS continues to refine methods for improving the linkage process to alleviate the effects of these complications.

The BED data series are subject to periodic minor changes based on corrections in QCEW records, updates on predecessors and successors information, and seasonal adjustment revisions.

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

Additional statistics and other information

Several other programs within BLS produce closely related information. The QCEW program provides both quarterly and annual estimates of employment by state, county, and detailed industry. News releases on quarterly county employment and wages and an annual bulletin: *Employment and Wages Annual Averages*, are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20212; telephone 202-691-6567; (<http://www.bls.gov/cew/>); (e-mail: QCEWInfo@bls.gov).

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 |
| 2003 | March | -393 | 7,467 | 5,928 | 1,539 | 7,860 | 6,307 | 1,553 |
| | June | -90 | 7,398 | 5,929 | 1,469 | 7,488 | 6,030 | 1,458 |
| | September | 204 | 7,392 | 5,923 | 1,469 | 7,188 | 5,828 | 1,360 |
| | December | 297 | 7,521 | 6,005 | 1,516 | 7,224 | 5,800 | 1,424 |
| 2004 | March | 470 | 7,715 | 6,204 | 1,511 | 7,245 | 5,795 | 1,450 |
| | June | 644 | 7,754 | 6,235 | 1,519 | 7,110 | 5,639 | 1,471 |
| | September | 206 | 7,633 | 6,060 | 1,573 | 7,427 | 5,888 | 1,539 |
| | December | 757 | 7,844 | 6,243 | 1,601 | 7,087 | 5,663 | 1,424 |
| 2005 | March | 384 | 7,620 | 6,131 | 1,489 | 7,236 | 5,801 | 1,435 |
| | June | 593 | 7,774 | 6,231 | 1,543 | 7,181 | 5,776 | 1,405 |
| | September | 677 | 7,965 | 6,387 | 1,578 | 7,288 | 5,844 | 1,444 |
| | December | 494 | 7,807 | 6,252 | 1,555 | 7,313 | 5,948 | 1,365 |
| 2006 | March | 874 | 7,797 | 6,354 | 1,443 | 6,923 | 5,636 | 1,287 |
| | June | 371 | 7,758 | 6,246 | 1,512 | 7,387 | 6,015 | 1,372 |
| | September | 52 | 7,499 | 6,061 | 1,438 | 7,447 | 6,097 | 1,350 |
| | December | 455 | 7,740 | 6,223 | 1,517 | 7,285 | 5,941 | 1,344 |
| 2007 | March | 549 | 7,727 | 6,297 | 1,430 | 7,178 | 5,881 | 1,297 |
| | June | 149 | 7,632 | 6,222 | 1,410 | 7,483 | 6,079 | 1,404 |
| | September | -252 | 7,318 | 5,847 | 1,471 | 7,570 | 6,215 | 1,355 |
| | December | 299 | 7,658 | 6,196 | 1,462 | 7,359 | 6,012 | 1,347 |
| 2008 | March | -225 | 7,246 | 5,834 | 1,412 | 7,471 | 6,102 | 1,369 |
| | June | -578 | 7,254 | 5,846 | 1,408 | 7,832 | 6,352 | 1,480 |
| | September | -944 | 6,886 | 5,523 | 1,363 | 7,830 | 6,448 | 1,382 |
| | December | -1,809 | 6,706 | 5,354 | 1,352 | 8,515 | 7,034 | 1,481 |
| 2009 | March | -2,710 | 5,844 | 4,655 | 1,189 | 8,554 | 7,132 | 1,422 |
| | June | -1,659 | 6,391 | 5,088 | 1,303 | 8,050 | 6,667 | 1,383 |
| | September | -880 | 6,340 | 5,125 | 1,215 | 7,220 | 5,863 | 1,357 |
| | December | -229 | 6,640 | 5,316 | 1,324 | 6,869 | 5,589 | 1,280 |
| 2010 | March | -262 | 6,256 | 5,086 | 1,170 | 6,518 | 5,313 | 1,205 |
| | June | 715 | 6,966 | 5,684 | 1,282 | 6,251 | 5,086 | 1,165 |
| | September | 210 | 6,675 | 5,423 | 1,252 | 6,465 | 5,240 | 1,225 |
| | December | 591 | 7,015 | 5,642 | 1,373 | 6,424 | 5,202 | 1,222 |
| 2011 | March | 296 | 6,448 | 5,278 | 1,170 | 6,152 | 5,015 | 1,137 |
| | June | 602 | 6,940 | 5,642 | 1,298 | 6,338 | 5,108 | 1,230 |
| | September | 819 | 7,144 | 5,785 | 1,359 | 6,325 | 5,181 | 1,144 |
| | December | 368 | 6,896 | 5,549 | 1,347 | 6,528 | 5,250 | 1,278 |
| 2012 | March | 847 | 6,946 | 5,702 | 1,244 | 6,099 | 4,995 | 1,104 |
| | June | 613 | 7,027 | 5,738 | 1,289 | 6,414 | 5,259 | 1,155 |
| | September | 233 | 6,847 | 5,552 | 1,295 | 6,614 | 5,436 | 1,178 |
| | December | 709 | 7,110 | 5,769 | 1,341 | 6,401 | 5,199 | 1,202 |
| 2013 | March | 914 | 7,200 | 5,623 | 1,577 | 6,286 | 5,136 | 1,150 |

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 |
| 2003 | March | -.5 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 1.5 |
| | June | .0 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 1.4 |
| | September | .1 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 1.3 |
| | December | .3 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 1.3 |
| 2004 | March | .5 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 1.3 |
| | June | .6 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 1.4 |
| | September | .3 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 1.4 |
| | December | .7 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 1.3 |
| 2005 | March | .4 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 1.3 |
| | June | .6 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 1.3 |
| | September | .6 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 1.3 |
| | December | .4 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 1.2 |
| 2006 | March | .9 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 1.1 |
| | June | .3 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 1.2 |
| | September | .1 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 1.2 |
| | December | .3 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 1.2 |
| 2007 | March | .5 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 1.1 |
| | June | .2 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 1.2 |
| | September | -.3 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 1.2 |
| | December | .2 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 1.2 |
| 2008 | March | -.3 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 1.2 |
| | June | -.6 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 1.3 |
| | September | -.8 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 1.2 |
| | December | -1.6 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 1.3 |
| 2009 | March | -2.4 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 1.3 |
| | June | -1.6 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 1.3 |
| | September | -.9 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 1.3 |
| | December | -.2 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 1.2 |
| 2010 | March | -.2 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 1.1 |
| | June | .7 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 1.1 |
| | September | .2 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 1.2 |
| | December | .6 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 1.1 |
| 2011 | March | .2 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 1.1 |
| | June | .6 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 1.1 |
| | September | .8 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 1.1 |
| | December | .3 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 1.2 |
| 2012 | March | .7 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 1.0 |
| | June | .5 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 1.1 |
| | September | .2 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 1.1 |
| | December | .6 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 1.1 |
| 2013 | March | .8 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 1.0 |

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. 2012 | June 2012 | Sept. 2012 | Dec. 2012 | Mar. 2013 | Mar. 2012 | June 2012 | Sept. 2012 | Dec. 2012 | Mar. 2013 |
| Total private ¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 6,946 | 7,027 | 6,847 | 7,110 | 7,200 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| At expanding establishments | 5,702 | 5,738 | 5,552 | 5,769 | 5,623 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| At opening establishments | 1,244 | 1,289 | 1,295 | 1,341 | 1,577 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Gross job losses | 6,099 | 6,414 | 6,614 | 6,401 | 6,286 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| At contracting establishments | 4,995 | 5,259 | 5,436 | 5,199 | 5,136 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| At closing establishments | 1,104 | 1,155 | 1,178 | 1,202 | 1,150 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Net employment change | 847 | 613 | 233 | 709 | 914 | .7 | .5 | .2 | .6 | .8 |
| Goods-producing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 1,402 | 1,396 | 1,338 | 1,359 | 1,345 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| At expanding establishments | 1,194 | 1,188 | 1,129 | 1,147 | 1,151 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| At opening establishments | 208 | 208 | 209 | 212 | 194 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Gross job losses | 1,254 | 1,302 | 1,301 | 1,315 | 1,224 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| At contracting establishments | 1,043 | 1,087 | 1,090 | 1,097 | 1,020 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| At closing establishments | 211 | 215 | 211 | 218 | 204 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Net employment change | 148 | 94 | 37 | 44 | 121 | .8 | .5 | .2 | .3 | .6 |
| Natural resources and mining | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 293 | 300 | 277 | 279 | 277 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 13.7 |
| At expanding establishments | 253 | 259 | 236 | 238 | 238 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.8 |
| At opening establishments | 40 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 39 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Gross job losses | 266 | 293 | 276 | 288 | 250 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 12.4 |
| At contracting establishments | 228 | 252 | 240 | 250 | 214 | 11.5 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 10.6 |
| At closing establishments | 38 | 41 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Net employment change | 27 | 7 | 1 | -9 | 27 | 1.4 | .3 | .1 | -.4 | 1.3 |
| Construction | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 675 | 641 | 648 | 667 | 674 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 11.7 |
| At expanding establishments | 544 | 512 | 516 | 534 | 553 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.6 |
| At opening establishments | 131 | 129 | 132 | 133 | 121 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Gross job losses | 622 | 639 | 614 | 604 | 600 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.5 |
| At contracting establishments | 490 | 510 | 484 | 474 | 476 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| At closing establishments | 132 | 129 | 130 | 130 | 124 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Net employment change | 53 | 2 | 34 | 63 | 74 | 1.0 | .1 | .6 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 434 | 455 | 413 | 413 | 394 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| At expanding establishments | 397 | 417 | 377 | 375 | 360 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| At opening establishments | 37 | 38 | 36 | 38 | 34 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 |
| Gross job losses | 366 | 370 | 411 | 423 | 374 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| At contracting establishments | 325 | 325 | 366 | 373 | 330 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| At closing establishments | 41 | 45 | 45 | 50 | 44 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 |
| Net employment change | 68 | 85 | 2 | -10 | 20 | .7 | .7 | .0 | -.1 | .1 |
| Service-providing ¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 5,544 | 5,631 | 5,509 | 5,751 | 5,855 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| At expanding establishments | 4,508 | 4,550 | 4,423 | 4,622 | 4,472 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| At opening establishments | 1,036 | 1,081 | 1,086 | 1,129 | 1,383 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Gross job losses | 4,845 | 5,112 | 5,313 | 5,086 | 5,062 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| At contracting establishments | 3,952 | 4,172 | 4,346 | 4,102 | 4,116 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| At closing establishments | 893 | 940 | 967 | 984 | 946 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Net employment change | 699 | 519 | 196 | 665 | 793 | .8 | .6 | .2 | .7 | .9 |
| Wholesale trade | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 285 | 287 | 267 | 280 | 273 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| At expanding establishments | 234 | 236 | 217 | 227 | 227 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| At opening establishments | 51 | 51 | 50 | 53 | 46 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .8 |
| Gross job losses | 244 | 252 | 262 | 257 | 251 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| At contracting establishments | 188 | 195 | 208 | 200 | 194 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| At closing establishments | 56 | 57 | 54 | 57 | 57 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Net employment change | 41 | 35 | 5 | 23 | 22 | .8 | .7 | .0 | .4 | .4 |

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. 2012 | June 2012 | Sept. 2012 | Dec. 2012 | Mar. 2013 | Mar. 2012 | June 2012 | Sept. 2012 | Dec. 2012 | Mar. 2013 |
| Retail trade | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 899 | 896 | 848 | 921 | 895 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| At expanding establishments | 773 | 760 | 708 | 788 | 777 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| At opening establishments | 126 | 136 | 140 | 133 | 118 | .8 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .8 |
| Gross job losses | 845 | 819 | 875 | 829 | 874 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| At contracting establishments | 740 | 716 | 764 | 710 | 768 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| At closing establishments | 105 | 103 | 111 | 119 | 106 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .8 | .7 |
| Net employment change | 54 | 77 | -27 | 92 | 21 | .3 | .5 | -.2 | .6 | .2 |
| Transportation and warehousing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 213 | 220 | 221 | 263 | 207 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 4.9 |
| At expanding establishments | 181 | 187 | 189 | 231 | 177 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 4.2 |
| At opening establishments | 32 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 30 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .7 |
| Gross job losses | 215 | 201 | 208 | 211 | 236 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| At contracting establishments | 184 | 168 | 174 | 173 | 205 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.8 |
| At closing establishments | 31 | 33 | 34 | 38 | 31 | .7 | .8 | .8 | .9 | .7 |
| Net employment change | -2 | 19 | 13 | 52 | -29 | .0 | .5 | .3 | 1.3 | -6 |
| Utilities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 12 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 |
| At expanding establishments | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| At opening establishments | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .4 | .2 |
| Gross job losses | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| At contracting establishments | 10 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| At closing establishments | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| Net employment change | 1 | -2 | -1 | 2 | -1 | .2 | -.4 | -.2 | .4 | -.2 |
| Information | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 114 | 123 | 129 | 141 | 114 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.2 |
| At expanding establishments | 95 | 105 | 108 | 116 | 97 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.6 |
| At opening establishments | 19 | 18 | 21 | 25 | 17 | .7 | .7 | .8 | .9 | .6 |
| Gross job losses | 113 | 126 | 140 | 121 | 119 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| At contracting establishments | 95 | 104 | 118 | 96 | 99 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| At closing establishments | 18 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 20 | .7 | .8 | .8 | .9 | .7 |
| Net employment change | 1 | -3 | -11 | 20 | -5 | .0 | -.1 | -.4 | .7 | -.2 |
| Financial activities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 341 | 360 | 354 | 376 | 346 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| At expanding establishments | 275 | 291 | 285 | 293 | 282 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| At opening establishments | 66 | 69 | 69 | 83 | 64 | .9 | .9 | .9 | 1.1 | .8 |
| Gross job losses | 319 | 330 | 333 | 326 | 325 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| At contracting establishments | 245 | 255 | 262 | 251 | 250 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| At closing establishments | 74 | 75 | 71 | 75 | 75 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Net employment change | 22 | 30 | 21 | 50 | 21 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .7 | .2 |
| Professional and business services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 1,280 | 1,362 | 1,325 | 1,403 | 1,255 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 6.9 |
| At expanding establishments | 1,039 | 1,111 | 1,080 | 1,132 | 1,035 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.7 |
| At opening establishments | 241 | 251 | 245 | 271 | 220 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Gross job losses | 1,148 | 1,215 | 1,256 | 1,229 | 1,179 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.4 |
| At contracting establishments | 925 | 959 | 1,003 | 977 | 940 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| At closing establishments | 223 | 256 | 253 | 252 | 239 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Net employment change | 132 | 147 | 69 | 174 | 76 | .8 | .8 | .4 | 1.0 | .5 |
| Education and health services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 821 | 799 | 840 | 836 | 1,200 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 6.0 |
| At expanding establishments | 701 | 677 | 708 | 701 | 681 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| At opening establishments | 120 | 122 | 132 | 135 | 519 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .7 | 2.6 |
| Gross job losses | 697 | 768 | 746 | 717 | 743 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| At contracting establishments | 579 | 644 | 618 | 590 | 600 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| At closing establishments | 118 | 124 | 128 | 127 | 143 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .6 | .7 |
| Net employment change | 124 | 31 | 94 | 119 | 457 | .6 | .2 | .4 | .7 | 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) | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Mar. 2012 | June 2012 | Sept. 2012 | Dec. 2012 | Mar. 2013 | Mar. 2012 | June 2012 | Sept. 2012 | Dec. 2012 | Mar. 2013 |
| Leisure and hospitality | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 1,238 | 1,212 | 1,162 | 1,176 | 1,202 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| At expanding establishments | 971 | 935 | 891 | 904 | 958 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.8 |
| At opening establishments | 267 | 277 | 271 | 272 | 244 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Gross job losses | 975 | 1,102 | 1,169 | 1,091 | 1,038 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.4 |
| At contracting establishments | 785 | 908 | 960 | 881 | 844 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| At closing establishments | 190 | 194 | 209 | 210 | 194 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Net employment change | 263 | 110 | -7 | 85 | 164 | 1.9 | .8 | .0 | .7 | 1.1 |
| Other services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 279 | 290 | 275 | 269 | 272 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| At expanding establishments | 220 | 230 | 218 | 209 | 218 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| At opening establishments | 59 | 60 | 57 | 60 | 54 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Gross job losses | 251 | 259 | 281 | 266 | 256 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| At contracting establishments | 196 | 204 | 219 | 207 | 199 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| At closing establishments | 55 | 55 | 62 | 59 | 57 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Net employment change | 28 | 31 | -6 | 3 | 16 | .8 | -.9 | -.1 | .1 | .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 | Gross job losses | Net change | Gross job gains | Gross job losses | Net change | Gross job gains | Gross job losses | Net change | Gross job gains | Gross job losses |
| 2003 | March | -326 | 6,112 | 6,438 | -135 | 3,257 | 3,392 | -56 | 1,127 | 1,183 | -135 | 1,728 | 1,863 |
| | June | -137 | 6,108 | 6,245 | 112 | 3,346 | 3,234 | -26 | 1,133 | 1,159 | -223 | 1,629 | 1,852 |
| | September | 193 | 6,162 | 5,969 | 120 | 3,327 | 3,207 | 21 | 1,127 | 1,106 | 52 | 1,708 | 1,656 |
| | December | 310 | 6,218 | 5,908 | 146 | 3,340 | 3,194 | 32 | 1,128 | 1,096 | 132 | 1,750 | 1,618 |
| 2004 | March | 430 | 6,306 | 5,876 | 153 | 3,392 | 3,239 | 137 | 1,194 | 1,057 | 140 | 1,720 | 1,580 |
| | June | 621 | 6,471 | 5,850 | 169 | 3,387 | 3,218 | 141 | 1,196 | 1,055 | 311 | 1,888 | 1,577 |
| | September | 197 | 6,243 | 6,046 | 88 | 3,379 | 3,291 | 88 | 1,175 | 1,087 | 21 | 1,689 | 1,668 |
| | December | 759 | 6,494 | 5,735 | 274 | 3,480 | 3,206 | 101 | 1,172 | 1,071 | 384 | 1,842 | 1,458 |
| 2005 | March | 368 | 6,320 | 5,952 | 66 | 3,416 | 3,350 | 97 | 1,161 | 1,064 | 205 | 1,743 | 1,538 |
| | June | 570 | 6,435 | 5,865 | 243 | 3,476 | 3,233 | 146 | 1,198 | 1,052 | 181 | 1,761 | 1,580 |
| | September | 701 | 6,672 | 5,971 | 218 | 3,510 | 3,292 | 85 | 1,195 | 1,110 | 398 | 1,967 | 1,569 |
| | December | 506 | 6,406 | 5,900 | 169 | 3,462 | 3,293 | 45 | 1,140 | 1,095 | 292 | 1,804 | 1,512 |
| 2006 | March | 788 | 6,433 | 5,645 | 334 | 3,547 | 3,213 | 222 | 1,213 | 991 | 232 | 1,673 | 1,441 |
| | June | 375 | 6,349 | 5,974 | 117 | 3,434 | 3,317 | 110 | 1,190 | 1,080 | 148 | 1,725 | 1,577 |
| | September | 43 | 6,103 | 6,060 | -14 | 3,329 | 3,343 | 27 | 1,127 | 1,100 | 30 | 1,647 | 1,617 |
| | December | 447 | 6,375 | 5,928 | 117 | 3,393 | 3,276 | 74 | 1,147 | 1,073 | 256 | 1,835 | 1,579 |
| 2007 | March | 466 | 6,300 | 5,834 | 189 | 3,451 | 3,262 | 99 | 1,153 | 1,054 | 178 | 1,696 | 1,518 |
| | June | 174 | 6,256 | 6,082 | -31 | 3,337 | 3,368 | 108 | 1,180 | 1,072 | 97 | 1,739 | 1,642 |
| | September | -269 | 5,891 | 6,160 | -132 | 3,252 | 3,384 | -53 | 1,073 | 1,126 | -84 | 1,566 | 1,650 |
| | December | 298 | 6,254 | 5,956 | 8 | 3,315 | 3,307 | 63 | 1,140 | 1,077 | 227 | 1,799 | 1,572 |
| 2008 | March | -290 | 5,806 | 6,096 | -154 | 3,228 | 3,382 | -14 | 1,073 | 1,087 | -122 | 1,505 | 1,627 |
| | June | -548 | 5,855 | 6,403 | -284 | 3,179 | 3,463 | -41 | 1,095 | 1,136 | -223 | 1,581 | 1,804 |
| | September | -999 | 5,498 | 6,497 | -346 | 3,047 | 3,393 | -151 | 1,015 | 1,166 | -502 | 1,436 | 1,938 |
| | December | -1,869 | 5,338 | 7,207 | -695 | 2,907 | 3,602 | -374 | 948 | 1,322 | -800 | 1,483 | 2,283 |
| 2009 | March | -2,664 | 4,578 | 7,242 | -983 | 2,715 | 3,698 | -615 | 806 | 1,421 | -1,066 | 1,057 | 2,123 |
| | June | -1,764 | 5,170 | 6,934 | -472 | 2,951 | 3,423 | -277 | 954 | 1,231 | -1,015 | 1,265 | 2,280 |
| | September | -940 | 5,134 | 6,074 | -374 | 2,821 | 3,195 | -118 | 928 | 1,046 | -448 | 1,385 | 1,833 |
| | December | -289 | 5,405 | 5,694 | -162 | 2,938 | 3,100 | -43 | 964 | 1,007 | -84 | 1,503 | 1,587 |
| 2010 | March | -240 | 5,093 | 5,333 | -198 | 2,855 | 3,053 | -3 | 909 | 912 | -39 | 1,329 | 1,368 |
| | June | 692 | 5,815 | 5,123 | 238 | 3,097 | 2,859 | 209 | 1,076 | 867 | 245 | 1,642 | 1,397 |
| | September | 188 | 5,490 | 5,302 | 23 | 2,939 | 2,916 | 79 | 994 | 915 | 86 | 1,557 | 1,471 |
| | December | 519 | 5,786 | 5,267 | 85 | 3,047 | 2,962 | 95 | 1,035 | 940 | 339 | 1,704 | 1,365 |
| 2011 | March | 313 | 5,334 | 5,021 | 93 | 2,968 | 2,875 | 118 | 963 | 845 | 102 | 1,403 | 1,301 |
| | June | 548 | 5,758 | 5,210 | 196 | 3,078 | 2,882 | 176 | 1,069 | 893 | 176 | 1,611 | 1,435 |
| | September | 823 | 5,943 | 5,120 | 259 | 3,123 | 2,864 | 161 | 1,061 | 900 | 403 | 1,759 | 1,356 |
| | December | 321 | 5,612 | 5,291 | 39 | 2,967 | 2,928 | 45 | 987 | 942 | 237 | 1,658 | 1,421 |
| 2012 | March | 846 | 5,761 | 4,915 | 385 | 3,157 | 2,772 | 217 | 1,047 | 830 | 244 | 1,557 | 1,313 |
| | June | 604 | 5,825 | 5,221 | 178 | 3,042 | 2,864 | 167 | 1,082 | 915 | 259 | 1,701 | 1,442 |
| | September | 213 | 5,565 | 5,352 | 49 | 2,950 | 2,901 | 44 | 1,002 | 958 | 120 | 1,613 | 1,493 |
| | December | 637 | 5,766 | 5,129 | 169 | 3,014 | 2,845 | 90 | 1,012 | 922 | 378 | 1,740 | 1,362 |
| 2013 | March | 1,198 | 6,302 | 5,104 | 281 | 3,098 | 2,817 | 156 | 1,021 | 865 | 761 | 2,183 | 1,422 |

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. 2012 | June 2012 | Sept. 2012 | Dec. 2012 | Mar. 2013 | Mar. 2012 | June 2012 | Sept. 2012 | Dec. 2012 | Mar. 2013 |
| Total private by firm ¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 5,761 | 5,825 | 5,565 | 5,766 | 6,302 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| At expanding firms | 4,826 | 4,925 | 4,670 | 4,840 | 5,365 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| At opening firms | 935 | 900 | 895 | 926 | 937 | .9 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 |
| Gross job losses | 4,915 | 5,221 | 5,352 | 5,129 | 5,104 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| At contracting firms | 4,087 | 4,393 | 4,515 | 4,282 | 4,251 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| At closing firms | 828 | 828 | 837 | 847 | 853 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .8 |
| Net employment change | 846 | 604 | 213 | 637 | 1,198 | .8 | .5 | .1 | .5 | 1.0 |
| Firm size 1 to 49 employees | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 3,157 | 3,042 | 2,950 | 3,014 | 3,098 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.7 |
| At expanding firms | 2,257 | 2,185 | 2,099 | 2,124 | 2,194 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| At opening firms | 900 | 857 | 851 | 890 | 904 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Gross job losses | 2,772 | 2,864 | 2,901 | 2,845 | 2,817 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| At contracting firms | 1,971 | 2,070 | 2,100 | 2,040 | 2,002 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| At closing firms | 801 | 794 | 801 | 805 | 815 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Net employment change | 385 | 178 | 49 | 169 | 281 | 1.3 | .6 | .2 | .6 | .9 |
| Firm size 50 to 249 employees | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 1,047 | 1,082 | 1,002 | 1,012 | 1,021 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| At expanding firms | 1,016 | 1,046 | 966 | 979 | 991 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| At opening firms | 31 | 36 | 36 | 33 | 30 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .1 |
| Gross job losses | 830 | 915 | 958 | 922 | 865 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| At contracting firms | 806 | 887 | 929 | 888 | 833 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| At closing firms | 24 | 28 | 29 | 34 | 32 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 |
| Net employment change | 217 | 167 | 44 | 90 | 156 | 1.1 | .8 | .3 | .4 | .6 |
| Firm size 250 or more employees | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 1,557 | 1,701 | 1,613 | 1,740 | 2,183 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| At expanding firms | 1,553 | 1,694 | 1,605 | 1,737 | 2,180 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| At opening firms | 4 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 3 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 |
| Gross job losses | 1,313 | 1,442 | 1,493 | 1,362 | 1,422 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| At contracting firms | 1,310 | 1,436 | 1,486 | 1,354 | 1,416 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| At closing firms | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 |
| Net employment change | 244 | 259 | 120 | 378 | 761 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .7 | 1.3 |

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. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. |
| | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | 2013 |
| United States ¹ | 6,946,000 | 7,027,000 | 6,847,000 | 7,110,000 | 7,200,000 | 6,099,000 | 6,414,000 | 6,614,000 | 6,401,000 | 6,286,000 |
| Alabama | 91,664 | 86,636 | 83,851 | 85,704 | 89,056 | 80,725 | 82,955 | 83,306 | 80,669 | 80,275 |
| Alaska | 26,693 | 27,530 | 22,445 | 24,240 | 26,662 | 22,241 | 23,495 | 25,672 | 25,260 | 23,917 |
| Arizona | 128,274 | 128,793 | 135,745 | 142,500 | 128,935 | 118,427 | 125,041 | 117,227 | 119,631 | 121,218 |
| Arkansas | 54,609 | 52,314 | 51,668 | 56,703 | 54,198 | 53,188 | 53,856 | 57,464 | 50,392 | 52,714 |
| California | 851,650 | 894,003 | 844,915 | 919,234 | 1,149,953 | 755,035 | 776,483 | 795,400 | 774,546 | 756,150 |
| Colorado | 125,624 | 136,640 | 131,864 | 134,421 | 135,946 | 114,020 | 118,410 | 123,134 | 117,054 | 120,012 |
| Connecticut | 76,984 | 75,561 | 72,837 | 75,395 | 70,949 | 67,975 | 68,910 | 75,227 | 71,198 | 72,020 |
| Delaware | 21,643 | 21,869 | 21,192 | 23,491 | 22,621 | 20,549 | 22,030 | 21,369 | 19,541 | 20,532 |
| District of Columbia | 28,382 | 27,380 | 27,410 | 31,906 | 27,106 | 21,358 | 25,248 | 28,636 | 25,818 | 25,558 |
| Florida | 415,877 | 431,131 | 457,853 | 455,616 | 425,622 | 362,860 | 395,664 | 423,743 | 399,755 | 383,394 |
| Georgia | 218,487 | 209,942 | 201,628 | 217,427 | 212,850 | 190,064 | 196,142 | 198,881 | 188,763 | 186,171 |
| Hawaii | 25,388 | 27,415 | 27,160 | 26,609 | 25,203 | 25,215 | 23,961 | 22,743 | 20,912 | 23,670 |
| Idaho | 38,298 | 40,455 | 41,233 | 40,125 | 41,579 | 38,801 | 37,818 | 35,434 | 36,684 | 36,854 |
| Illinois | 263,612 | 265,911 | 271,148 | 258,830 | 268,730 | 233,030 | 243,549 | 263,946 | 251,875 | 265,334 |
| Indiana | 151,917 | 141,219 | 138,626 | 143,227 | 136,368 | 121,368 | 132,146 | 133,678 | 130,952 | 130,034 |
| Iowa | 76,178 | 71,500 | 70,809 | 71,392 | 72,607 | 63,144 | 64,753 | 68,605 | 68,038 | 66,921 |
| Kansas | 70,479 | 64,309 | 60,448 | 67,871 | 61,140 | 56,328 | 61,195 | 64,860 | 58,658 | 59,438 |
| Kentucky | 90,342 | 88,382 | 83,055 | 93,554 | 84,328 | 80,583 | 80,246 | 85,735 | 80,606 | 84,243 |
| Louisiana | 116,182 | 103,796 | 101,975 | 107,395 | 104,541 | 100,163 | 105,425 | 102,711 | 91,414 | 94,234 |
| Maine | 34,973 | 38,534 | 32,673 | 34,238 | 32,143 | 34,820 | 33,537 | 35,673 | 36,486 | 34,202 |
| Maryland | 134,976 | 128,774 | 128,971 | 129,764 | 126,945 | 115,216 | 121,718 | 128,148 | 127,138 | 118,295 |
| Massachusetts | 154,949 | 164,755 | 149,438 | 151,216 | 175,505 | 137,152 | 137,124 | 155,111 | 148,085 | 138,023 |
| Michigan | 203,456 | 207,062 | 207,299 | 205,504 | 207,947 | 173,801 | 192,021 | 197,226 | 183,401 | 171,542 |
| Minnesota | 142,219 | 138,414 | 136,191 | 134,577 | 137,595 | 129,890 | 121,959 | 128,083 | 130,799 | 120,381 |
| Mississippi | 56,245 | 50,119 | 53,633 | 57,216 | 49,609 | 47,444 | 55,578 | 52,107 | 51,673 | 47,175 |
| Missouri | 129,293 | 133,660 | 127,233 | 138,250 | 142,864 | 117,792 | 134,163 | 128,691 | 122,509 | 122,171 |
| Montana | 27,526 | 28,856 | 27,400 | 29,068 | 28,651 | 26,029 | 26,533 | 25,705 | 27,260 | 26,427 |
| Nebraska | 44,158 | 43,558 | 42,551 | 44,816 | 45,864 | 38,129 | 39,222 | 41,491 | 39,881 | 40,939 |
| Nevada | 58,292 | 62,766 | 58,249 | 60,294 | 62,843 | 52,978 | 53,406 | 57,228 | 56,082 | 53,767 |
| New Hampshire | 34,728 | 37,456 | 34,114 | 34,580 | 33,735 | 32,426 | 33,920 | 36,227 | 34,128 | 32,155 |
| New Jersey | 203,715 | 209,311 | 197,518 | 203,835 | 202,206 | 190,411 | 189,291 | 202,355 | 198,718 | 187,276 |
| New Mexico | 41,135 | 40,507 | 38,580 | 44,250 | 37,762 | 35,763 | 41,590 | 39,230 | 37,406 | 39,187 |
| New York | 466,516 | 466,207 | 454,607 | 466,748 | 456,587 | 399,950 | 429,311 | 443,564 | 440,756 | 429,494 |
| North Carolina | 210,882 | 205,622 | 202,081 | 211,726 | 196,443 | 179,984 | 196,910 | 193,077 | 190,051 | 184,492 |
| North Dakota | 34,497 | 26,806 | 28,903 | 29,218 | 29,398 | 20,369 | 22,207 | 25,009 | 23,917 | 23,359 |
| Ohio | 260,540 | 253,914 | 241,581 | 263,759 | 256,737 | 224,267 | 229,793 | 250,160 | 238,558 | 244,972 |
| Oklahoma | 76,212 | 76,079 | 73,753 | 82,091 | 72,957 | 65,995 | 68,331 | 73,607 | 68,685 | 74,768 |
| Oregon | 94,240 | 94,439 | 97,220 | 95,654 | 99,441 | 87,988 | 89,229 | 86,297 | 91,054 | 84,487 |
| Pennsylvania | 290,187 | 264,855 | 264,397 | 265,032 | 268,272 | 246,817 | 266,763 | 266,195 | 252,649 | 262,407 |
| Rhode Island | 25,161 | 25,079 | 23,706 | 24,574 | 24,360 | 23,785 | 23,337 | 24,729 | 23,675 | 23,094 |
| South Carolina | 93,884 | 89,273 | 85,519 | 97,458 | 87,131 | 80,792 | 86,862 | 87,308 | 79,795 | 83,845 |
| South Dakota | 21,808 | 22,284 | 21,046 | 20,959 | 20,848 | 19,892 | 20,663 | 20,682 | 20,519 | 20,553 |
| Tennessee | 133,838 | 134,381 | 124,873 | 138,078 | 123,145 | 113,151 | 125,736 | 124,155 | 114,673 | 116,749 |
| Texas | 533,617 | 549,198 | 532,447 | 553,932 | 537,115 | 445,061 | 458,036 | 473,461 | 450,359 | 465,576 |
| Utah | 68,992 | 71,874 | 68,688 | 74,490 | 75,396 | 58,811 | 60,288 | 61,913 | 61,715 | 64,502 |
| Vermont | 17,953 | 18,231 | 17,200 | 18,800 | 17,248 | 17,360 | 17,602 | 17,307 | 17,530 | 16,860 |
| Virginia | 175,293 | 169,738 | 186,995 | 177,043 | 165,555 | 159,817 | 168,085 | 179,241 | 165,510 | 159,740 |
| Washington | 158,587 | 173,163 | 163,111 | 166,655 | 204,649 | 148,380 | 148,738 | 153,439 | 153,804 | 148,789 |
| West Virginia | 40,700 | 36,043 | 36,427 | 36,002 | 35,950 | 35,173 | 40,260 | 38,609 | 36,604 | 34,714 |
| Wisconsin | 136,346 | 133,444 | 125,268 | 131,552 | 125,586 | 118,700 | 120,808 | 127,601 | 122,830 | 120,242 |
| Wyoming | 18,401 | 17,401 | 18,081 | 20,277 | 18,617 | 18,588 | 19,123 | 18,364 | 17,704 | 18,333 |
| Puerto Rico | 41,120 | 46,152 | 42,434 | 46,915 | 38,510 | 40,496 | 38,353 | 43,922 | 40,722 | 43,762 |
| Virgin Islands | 1,688 | 1,843 | 1,512 | 1,981 | 1,570 | 2,070 | 4,106 | 2,173 | 1,599 | 1,819 |

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. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. |
| | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 | 2013 |
| United States | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| Alabama | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Alaska | 10.8 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.6 |
| Arizona | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Arkansas | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| California | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| Colorado | 6.7 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Connecticut | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Delaware | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| District of Columbia | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Florida | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Georgia | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Hawaii | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Idaho | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Illinois | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Indiana | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Iowa | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Kansas | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| Kentucky | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Louisiana | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| Maine | 7.2 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.0 |
| Maryland | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Massachusetts | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.9 |
| Michigan | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| Minnesota | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| Mississippi | 6.6 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.5 |
| Missouri | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Montana | 8.0 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.4 |
| Nebraska | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Nevada | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| New Hampshire | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| New Jersey | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| New Mexico | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| New York | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| North Carolina | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| North Dakota | 10.3 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| Ohio | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Oklahoma | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| Oregon | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Rhode Island | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| South Carolina | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| South Dakota | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Tennessee | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Texas | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Utah | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| Vermont | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.7 |
| Virginia | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Washington | 6.8 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| West Virginia | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| Wisconsin | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Wyoming | 8.6 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| Puerto Rico | 6.1 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| Virgin Islands | 5.5 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 13.9 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 6.5 |

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

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

| Year | 3 months ended | Number of Establishments | | | | Employment | | | |
|------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------|------------|------|--------|------|
| | | Births | | Deaths ¹ | | Births | | Deaths | |
| | | Level | Rate ² | Level | Rate | Level | Rate | Level | Rate |
| 2003 | March | 193 | 3.0 | 186 | 2.9 | 1,004 | .9 | 1,011 | .9 |
| | June | 191 | 3.0 | 186 | 2.9 | 964 | .9 | 951 | .9 |
| | September | 193 | 3.0 | 179 | 2.8 | 954 | .9 | 884 | .8 |
| | December | 200 | 3.1 | 180 | 2.8 | 998 | .9 | 910 | .9 |
| 2004 | March | 207 | 3.2 | 180 | 2.8 | 1,000 | .9 | 917 | .9 |
| | June | 203 | 3.1 | 185 | 2.8 | 980 | .9 | 909 | .8 |
| | September | 209 | 3.2 | 186 | 2.8 | 1,016 | .9 | 953 | .9 |
| | December | 210 | 3.2 | 180 | 2.7 | 997 | .9 | 894 | .8 |
| 2005 | March | 209 | 3.1 | 185 | 2.8 | 944 | .9 | 852 | .8 |
| | June | 216 | 3.2 | 180 | 2.7 | 951 | .9 | 841 | .8 |
| | September | 221 | 3.3 | 186 | 2.8 | 996 | .9 | 884 | .8 |
| | December | 221 | 3.3 | 186 | 2.8 | 979 | .9 | 846 | .8 |
| 2006 | March | 220 | 3.2 | 180 | 2.6 | 924 | .8 | 748 | .7 |
| | June | 221 | 3.2 | 194 | 2.8 | 973 | .9 | 841 | .7 |
| | September | 210 | 3.1 | 196 | 2.9 | 927 | .8 | 836 | .7 |
| | December | 221 | 3.2 | 194 | 2.8 | 959 | .8 | 804 | .7 |
| 2007 | March | 214 | 3.1 | 193 | 2.8 | 897 | .8 | 771 | .7 |
| | June | 206 | 3.0 | 202 | 2.9 | 884 | .8 | 850 | .7 |
| | September | 216 | 3.1 | 203 | 2.9 | 941 | .8 | 836 | .7 |
| | December | 208 | 3.0 | 206 | 2.9 | 902 | .8 | 825 | .7 |
| 2008 | March | 207 | 3.0 | 211 | 3.0 | 897 | .8 | 813 | .7 |
| | June | 201 | 2.9 | 228 | 3.3 | 876 | .8 | 934 | .8 |
| | September | 191 | 2.7 | 223 | 3.2 | 827 | .7 | 880 | .8 |
| | December | 188 | 2.7 | 240 | 3.5 | 799 | .7 | 947 | .8 |
| 2009 | March | 172 | 2.5 | 236 | 3.4 | 703 | .6 | 850 | .8 |
| | June | 177 | 2.6 | 227 | 3.3 | 742 | .7 | 831 | .8 |
| | September | 169 | 2.5 | 215 | 3.2 | 692 | .7 | 787 | .7 |
| | December | 183 | 2.7 | 200 | 3.0 | 712 | .7 | 739 | .7 |
| 2010 | March | 175 | 2.6 | 194 | 2.9 | 685 | .7 | 667 | .6 |
| | June | 179 | 2.7 | 185 | 2.7 | 713 | .7 | 650 | .6 |
| | September | 188 | 2.8 | 189 | 2.8 | 741 | .7 | 694 | .7 |
| | December | 200 | 2.9 | 186 | 2.7 | 790 | .7 | 689 | .6 |
| 2011 | March | 189 | 2.8 | 184 | 2.7 | 695 | .7 | 610 | .6 |
| | June | 192 | 2.8 | 190 | 2.8 | 748 | .7 | 677 | .6 |
| | September | 198 | 2.9 | 187 | 2.7 | 790 | .7 | 674 | .6 |
| | December | 202 | 2.9 | 191 | 2.8 | 802 | .7 | 750 | .7 |
| 2012 | March | 193 | 2.8 | 181 | 2.6 | 748 | .7 | 605 | .6 |
| | June | 191 | 2.8 | 184 | 2.7 | 759 | .7 | 666 | .6 |
| | September | 193 | 2.8 | N/A | N/A | 789 | .7 | N/A | N/A |
| | December | 192 | 2.8 | N/A | N/A | 766 | .7 | N/A | N/A |
| 2013 | March | 578 | 8.0 | N/A | N/A | 1,067 | 1.0 | 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.