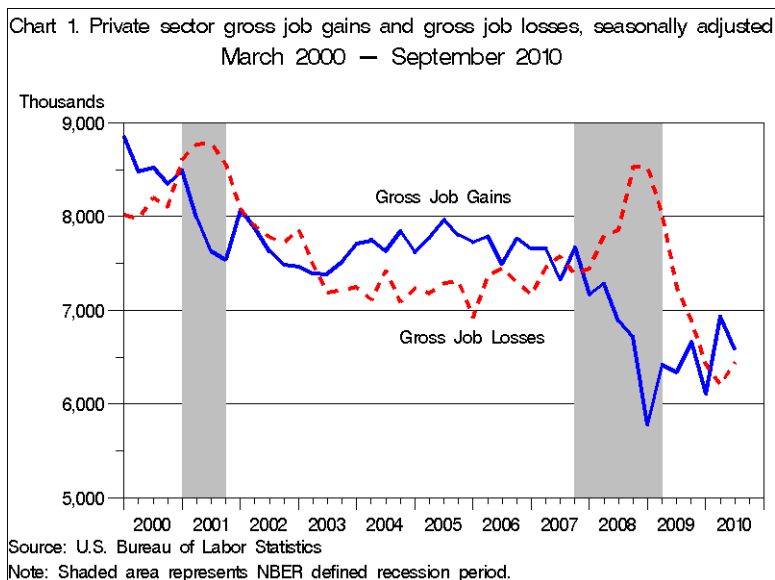


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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – THIRD QUARTER 2010



From June to September 2010 the number of **gross job gains** from opening and expanding private sector establishments decreased to 6.6 million, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over this period, **gross job losses** from closing and contracting private sector establishments increased to 6.4 million.

Firms in all size classes experienced a decrease in gross job gains and an increase in gross job losses in the third quarter of 2010.

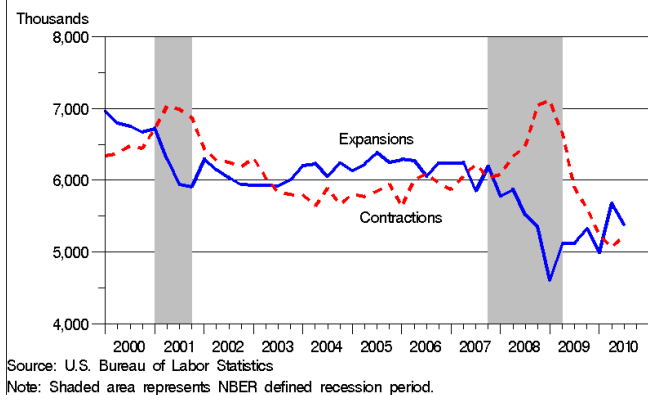
The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all businesses in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics track these changes in employment at private business units from the third month of one quarter to the third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

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

Changes to Firm Size Data Tables

Firm size class data in tables 4 and 5 have been redesigned to summarize data for firms with 1 to 49 employees, 50 to 249 employees, and 250 or more employees. The more detailed firm size data are still available at <http://www.bls.gov/bdm/bdmfirmsize.htm>.

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



Contracting establishments lost 5.2 million jobs in the third quarter of 2010, reversing a downward trend in this series that began in June 2009.

Job gains at **expanding** establishments fell to 5.4 million in the third quarter 2010 after rising in the second quarter.

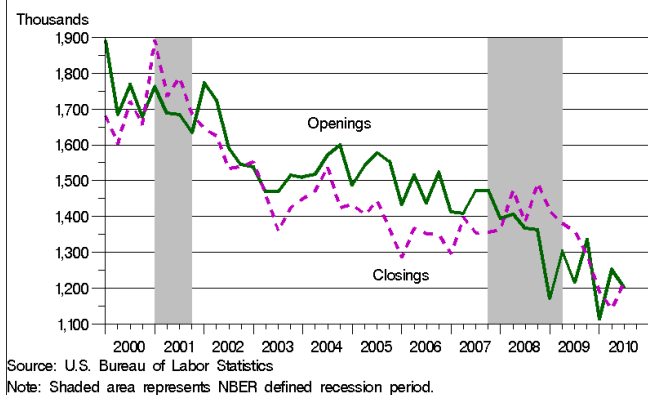
From June 2010 to September 2010 **closing** establishments lost 1.2 million jobs, an increase from the previous quarter's loss of 1.1 million.

Opening establishments gained 1.2 million jobs in the third quarter 2010, a decrease from the previous quarter when opening establishments created 1.3 million jobs. (See tables 1 and 3.)

In third quarter 2010, the number of **establishment births** (a subset of the openings data, see the Technical Note for more information) rose by 10,000 to 182,000. These new establishments accounted for 714,000 jobs, an increase of 16,000 from the previous quarter.

Data for **establishment deaths** (a subset of the closings data) are available through December 2009, when 745,000 jobs were lost at 200,000 establishments. (See table 8.)

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



The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost yielded a **net change** of 151,000 jobs in the private sector for third quarter 2010. (See table 1.)

Gross job gains represented 6.2 percent of private sector employment in third quarter 2010, while **gross job losses** represented 6.0 percent of private sector employment. (See table 2.)

The **financial activities, utilities, construction, retail trade, information, and other services** sectors posted net decreases in employment during third quarter 2010. Gross job gains in the **service-providing** sector decreased from 5,474,000 in June 2010 to 5,233,000 in September 2010. The **retail trade** sector experienced a drop in employment with a net decrease of 96,000 as a result of smaller gross job gains (788,000) and larger gross job losses (884,000). This net decrease in employment was notable after this sector recorded a net increase of 123,000 in June 2010. The **manufacturing** sector has recorded two consecutive quarters of net employment increases after 15 consecutive quarters of net decreases from third quarter 2006 to first quarter 2010. (See table 3.)

Firms with less than 50 employees had a net loss of 28,000 jobs, while firms with 50 to 249 employees and firms with 250 or more employees had net gains of 64,000 and 85,000 jobs respectively. (See tables 4 and 5.)

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010
	Levels (in thousands)				
Gross job gains.....	6,341	6,662	6,110	6,935	6,593
At expanding establishments.....	5,124	5,326	4,996	5,682	5,388
At opening establishments.....	1,217	1,336	1,114	1,253	1,205
Gross job losses.....	7,241	6,890	6,421	6,207	6,442
At contracting establishments.....	5,883	5,598	5,231	5,064	5,226
At closing establishments.....	1,358	1,292	1,190	1,143	1,216
Net employment change ¹	-900	-228	-311	728	151
	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.6	6.2
At expanding establishments.....	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.1
At opening establishments.....	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
Gross job losses.....	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.0
At contracting establishments.....	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.9
At closing establishments.....	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Net employment change ¹	-1.0	-.1	-.3	.7	.2

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

In the third quarter of 2010, twenty **states** and the District of Columbia experienced a net loss in employment, which is an increase from 6 states in the second quarter 2010. After a notable net gain of 102,764 jobs in second quarter 2010, California had the largest net decrease in jobs of any state in third quarter 2010 (-30,093). Texas experienced the largest net job gain (45,790) of any state in third quarter 2010. (See table 6.) From June 2010 to September 2010, gross job gains as a percent of total employment increased or remained unchanged in 12 states, while 38 states and the District of Columbia showed a decrease. (See table 7.)

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 Fourth Quarter 2010 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, August 2, 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). 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: <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 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 6.7 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 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
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
	September	151	6,593	5,388	1,205	6,442	5,226	1,216

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
	September	.2	6.2	5.1	1.1	6.0	4.9	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)				
	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010
Total private ¹										
Gross job gains	6,341	6,662	6,110	6,935	6,593	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.6	6.2
At expanding establishments	5,124	5,326	4,996	5,682	5,388	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.1
At opening establishments	1,217	1,336	1,114	1,253	1,205	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
Gross job losses	7,241	6,890	6,421	6,207	6,442	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.0
At contracting establishments	5,883	5,598	5,231	5,064	5,226	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.9
At closing establishments	1,358	1,292	1,190	1,143	1,216	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Net employment change	-900	-228	-311	728	151	-1.0	-1	-3	.7	.2
Goods-producing										
Gross job gains	1,343	1,313	1,266	1,461	1,360	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.8	7.3
At expanding establishments	1,136	1,080	1,072	1,238	1,158	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.6	6.2
At opening establishments	207	233	194	223	202	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Gross job losses	1,675	1,590	1,459	1,305	1,315	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.0	7.0
At contracting establishments	1,385	1,321	1,204	1,082	1,082	7.2	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.8
At closing establishments	290	269	255	223	233	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2
Net employment change	-332	-277	-193	156	45	-1.7	-1.5	-1.1	.8	.3
Natural resources and mining										
Gross job gains	256	285	270	305	268	14.5	16.3	15.4	17.2	14.8
At expanding establishments	222	243	235	263	234	12.6	13.9	13.4	14.8	12.9
At opening establishments	34	42	35	42	34	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.9
Gross job losses	287	292	271	235	263	16.3	16.7	15.4	13.2	14.5
At contracting establishments	250	253	232	202	228	14.2	14.5	13.2	11.3	12.6
At closing establishments	37	39	39	33	35	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9
Net employment change	-31	-7	-1	70	5	-1.8	-4	.0	4.0	.3
Construction										
Gross job gains	614	615	591	677	644	10.5	10.9	10.7	12.3	11.8
At expanding establishments	481	470	466	534	514	8.2	8.3	8.4	9.7	9.4
At opening establishments	133	145	125	143	130	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.4
Gross job losses	814	773	728	676	647	13.9	13.6	13.1	12.3	11.8
At contracting establishments	634	606	570	535	503	10.8	10.7	10.3	9.7	9.2
At closing establishments	180	167	158	141	144	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6
Net employment change	-200	-158	-137	1	-3	-3.4	-2.7	-2.4	.0	.0
Manufacturing										
Gross job gains	473	413	405	479	448	4.0	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.9
At expanding establishments	433	367	371	441	410	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.6
At opening establishments	40	46	34	38	38	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
Gross job losses	574	525	460	394	405	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.4	3.5
At contracting establishments	501	462	402	345	351	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0
At closing establishments	73	63	58	49	54	.6	.5	.5	.4	.5
Net employment change	-101	-112	-55	85	43	-9	-9	-5	.7	.4
Service-providing ¹										
Gross job gains	4,998	5,349	4,844	5,474	5,233	5.8	6.2	5.6	6.3	6.1
At expanding establishments	3,988	4,246	3,924	4,444	4,230	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.1	4.9
At opening establishments	1,010	1,103	920	1,030	1,003	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Gross job losses	5,566	5,300	4,962	4,902	5,127	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.9
At contracting establishments	4,498	4,277	4,027	3,982	4,144	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.8
At closing establishments	1,068	1,023	935	920	983	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Net employment change	-568	49	-118	572	106	-6	.0	-2	.6	.2
Wholesale trade										
Gross job gains	235	259	248	280	263	4.3	4.7	4.6	5.2	4.8
At expanding establishments	188	203	201	232	216	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.3	3.9
At opening establishments	47	56	47	48	47	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.9
Gross job losses	306	283	274	248	259	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.7
At contracting establishments	238	220	213	191	199	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.6
At closing establishments	68	63	61	57	60	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Net employment change	-71	-24	-26	32	4	-1.2	-4	-4	.7	.1

See footnote at end of table.

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

Category	Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	832	816	784	892	788	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.2	5.4
At expanding establishments	700	702	676	766	666	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.3	4.6
At opening establishments	132	114	108	126	122	.9	.8	.7	.9	.8
Gross job losses	940	936	805	769	884	6.5	6.5	5.6	5.3	6.1
At contracting establishments	800	808	690	665	772	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.6	5.3
At closing establishments	140	128	115	104	112	1.0	.9	.8	.7	.8
Net employment change	-108	-120	-21	123	-96	-.8	-.8	-.2	.9	-.7
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	188	220	183	216	211	4.7	5.5	4.7	5.4	5.4
At expanding establishments	159	187	157	183	181	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.6
At opening establishments	29	33	26	33	30	.7	.8	.7	.8	.8
Gross job losses	238	222	223	189	195	6.0	5.7	5.6	4.8	4.9
At contracting establishments	196	184	190	156	158	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.0
At closing establishments	42	38	33	33	37	1.1	1.0	.8	.8	.9
Net employment change	-50	-2	-40	27	16	-1.3	-.2	-.9	.6	.5
Utilities										
Gross job gains	12	11	9	11	9	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.7
At expanding establishments	11	10	8	10	8	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.5
At opening establishments	1	1	1	1	1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Gross job losses	12	14	9	12	12	2.2	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.2
At contracting establishments	11	12	8	11	11	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.0
At closing establishments	1	2	1	1	1	.2	.4	.2	.2	.2
Net employment change	0	-3	0	-1	-3	.0	-.5	.0	-.2	-.5
Information										
Gross job gains	113	123	106	128	135	4.0	4.4	3.8	4.7	5.0
At expanding establishments	95	97	89	107	116	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.9	4.3
At opening establishments	18	26	17	21	19	.6	.9	.6	.8	.7
Gross job losses	161	144	130	129	136	5.8	5.2	4.7	4.7	5.0
At contracting establishments	131	121	111	109	114	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.2
At closing establishments	30	23	19	20	22	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.8
Net employment change	-48	-21	-24	-1	-1	-1.8	-.8	-.9	.0	.0
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	327	356	326	347	346	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.7
At expanding establishments	254	267	263	277	275	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7
At opening establishments	73	89	63	70	71	1.0	1.2	.8	.9	1.0
Gross job losses	420	400	369	372	369	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0
At contracting establishments	322	305	281	288	275	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7
At closing establishments	98	95	88	84	94	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3
Net employment change	-93	-44	-43	-25	-23	-1.2	-.6	-.7	-.4	-.3
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	1,152	1,368	1,125	1,340	1,258	7.1	8.3	6.8	8.1	7.5
At expanding establishments	929	1,100	920	1,096	1,029	5.7	6.7	5.6	6.6	6.1
At opening establishments	223	268	205	244	229	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4
Gross job losses	1,302	1,184	1,130	1,144	1,185	8.0	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.1
At contracting establishments	1,031	920	898	890	933	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6
At closing establishments	271	264	232	254	252	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
Net employment change	-150	184	-5	196	73	-.9	1.1	.0	1.2	.4
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	769	825	730	767	784	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.2
At expanding establishments	650	685	619	655	664	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.6
At opening establishments	119	140	111	112	120	.6	.8	.6	.6	.6
Gross job losses	727	677	690	718	729	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
At contracting establishments	601	555	578	601	597	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
At closing establishments	126	122	112	117	132	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7
Net employment change	42	148	40	49	55	.1	.8	.2	.3	.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)				
	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010
Leisure and hospitality										
Gross job gains	1,047	1,032	1,000	1,143	1,089	8.0	7.9	7.7	8.8	8.4
At expanding establishments	796	783	783	890	859	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.9	6.6
At opening establishments	251	249	217	253	230	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8
Gross job losses	1,135	1,141	1,037	1,043	1,062	8.8	8.8	8.0	8.0	8.2
At contracting establishments	932	933	845	868	870	7.2	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.7
At closing establishments	203	208	192	175	192	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5
Net employment change	-88	-109	-37	100	27	-8	-9	-3	.8	.2
Other services										
Gross job gains	250	262	247	278	259	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.5	7.0
At expanding establishments	195	202	196	220	207	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.6
At opening establishments	55	60	51	58	52	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4
Gross job losses	293	272	263	253	274	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.3
At contracting establishments	229	211	205	197	210	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.6
At closing establishments	64	61	58	56	64	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7
Net employment change	-43	-10	-16	25	-15	-1.1	-.3	-.4	.7	-.3

¹ Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

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

Year	3 months ended	Total private by firm ¹			Firm size 1 - 49 employees			Firm size 50 - 249 employees			Firm size 250 or more		
		Net change ^{2,3}	Gross job gains losses		Net change	Gross job gains losses		Net change	Gross job gains losses		Net change	Gross job gains losses	
2000	March	910	7,443	6,533	308	3,745	3,437	191	1,417	1,226	411	2,281	1,870
	June	460	6,972	6,512	43	3,528	3,485	80	1,322	1,242	337	2,122	1,785
	September	316	7,062	6,746	76	3,627	3,551	92	1,348	1,256	148	2,087	1,939
	December	266	6,885	6,619	33	3,512	3,479	60	1,300	1,240	173	2,073	1,900
2001	March	52	7,033	6,981	23	3,508	3,485	-87	1,277	1,364	116	2,248	2,132
	June	-843	6,432	7,275	-123	3,393	3,516	-180	1,223	1,403	-540	1,816	2,356
	September	-1,214	6,124	7,338	-271	3,333	3,604	-253	1,142	1,395	-690	1,649	2,339
	December	-1,041	6,146	7,187	-118	3,325	3,443	-200	1,138	1,338	-723	1,683	2,406
2002	March	70	6,602	6,532	54	3,402	3,348	-52	1,194	1,246	68	2,006	1,938
	June	-61	6,416	6,477	69	3,379	3,310	-7	1,191	1,198	-123	1,846	1,969
	September	-176	6,190	6,366	20	3,335	3,315	-46	1,144	1,190	-150	1,711	1,861
	December	-247	6,114	6,361	-3	3,299	3,302	-73	1,106	1,179	-171	1,709	1,880
2003	March	-326	6,112	6,438	-135	3,257	3,392	-56	1,127	1,183	-135	1,728	1,863
	June	-137	6,108	6,245	112	3,346	3,234	-26	1,133	1,159	-223	1,629	1,852
	September	193	6,162	5,969	120	3,327	3,207	21	1,127	1,106	52	1,708	1,656
	December	310	6,218	5,908	146	3,340	3,194	32	1,128	1,096	132	1,750	1,618
2004	March	430	6,306	5,876	153	3,392	3,239	137	1,194	1,057	140	1,720	1,580
	June	621	6,471	5,850	169	3,387	3,218	141	1,196	1,055	311	1,888	1,577
	September	197	6,243	6,046	88	3,379	3,291	88	1,175	1,087	21	1,689	1,668
	December	759	6,494	5,735	274	3,480	3,206	101	1,172	1,071	384	1,842	1,458
2005	March	368	6,320	5,952	66	3,416	3,350	97	1,161	1,064	205	1,743	1,538
	June	570	6,435	5,865	243	3,476	3,233	146	1,198	1,052	181	1,761	1,580
	September	701	6,672	5,971	218	3,510	3,292	85	1,195	1,110	398	1,967	1,569
	December	506	6,406	5,900	169	3,462	3,293	45	1,140	1,095	292	1,804	1,512
2006	March	734	6,372	5,638	316	3,530	3,214	217	1,203	986	201	1,639	1,438
	June	423	6,381	5,958	138	3,446	3,308	122	1,197	1,075	163	1,738	1,575
	September	24	6,099	6,075	-16	3,325	3,341	21	1,128	1,107	19	1,646	1,627
	December	449	6,386	5,937	113	3,396	3,283	68	1,145	1,077	268	1,845	1,577
2007	March	430	6,241	5,811	179	3,438	3,259	107	1,146	1,039	144	1,657	1,513
	June	216	6,288	6,072	-9	3,348	3,357	118	1,188	1,070	107	1,752	1,645
	September	-269	5,904	6,173	-130	3,252	3,382	-61	1,075	1,136	-78	1,577	1,655
	December	264	6,241	5,977	-13	3,307	3,320	48	1,131	1,083	229	1,803	1,574
2008	March	-308	5,755	6,063	-149	3,226	3,375	-4	1,066	1,070	-155	1,463	1,618
	June	-505	5,891	6,396	-263	3,190	3,453	-27	1,106	1,133	-215	1,595	1,810
	September	-1,034	5,496	6,530	-355	3,041	3,396	-168	1,015	1,183	-511	1,440	1,951
	December	-1,883	5,334	7,217	-712	2,901	3,613	-385	941	1,326	-786	1,492	2,278
2009	March	-2,652	4,545	7,197	-974	2,715	3,689	-598	801	1,399	-1,080	1,029	2,109
	June	-1,735	5,198	6,933	-452	2,960	3,412	-266	963	1,229	-1,017	1,275	2,292
	September	-977	5,131	6,108	-386	2,815	3,201	-134	928	1,062	-457	1,388	1,845
	December	-306	5,399	5,705	-179	2,931	3,110	-55	956	1,011	-72	1,512	1,584
2010	March	-270	4,998	5,268	-220	2,809	3,029	3	899	896	-53	1,290	1,343
	June	688	5,802	5,114	237	3,070	2,833	217	1,081	864	234	1,651	1,417
	September	121	5,432	5,311	-28	2,879	2,907	64	988	924	85	1,565	1,480

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)				
	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010
Total private by firm ¹										
Gross job gains	5,131	5,399	4,998	5,802	5,432	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.1
At expanding establishments	4,277	4,441	4,147	4,907	4,589	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.3
At opening establishments	854	958	851	895	843	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8
Gross job losses	6,108	5,705	5,268	5,114	5,311	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.0
At contracting establishments	5,126	4,783	4,372	4,295	4,439	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2
At closing establishments	982	922	896	819	872	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8
Net employment change	-977	-306	-270	688	121	-.9	-.3	-.4	.5	.1
Firm size 1 to 49 employees										
Gross job gains	2,815	2,931	2,809	3,070	2,879	9.0	9.4	9.0	9.9	9.3
At expanding establishments	2,001	2,017	1,993	2,221	2,074	6.4	6.5	6.4	7.2	6.7
At opening establishments	814	914	816	849	805	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6
Gross job losses	3,201	3,110	3,029	2,833	2,907	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.1	9.4
At contracting establishments	2,265	2,233	2,163	2,045	2,074	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.7
At closing establishments	936	877	866	788	833	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7
Net employment change	-386	-179	-220	237	-28	-1.2	-.6	-.8	.8	-.1
Firm size 50 to 249 employees										
Gross job gains	928	956	899	1,081	988	4.8	4.9	4.6	5.6	5.1
At expanding establishments	892	918	871	1,043	957	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.4	4.9
At opening establishments	36	38	28	38	31	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2
Gross job losses	1,062	1,011	896	864	924	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.7
At contracting establishments	1,027	974	869	837	895	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.6
At closing establishments	35	37	27	27	29	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1
Net employment change	-134	-55	3	217	64	-.7	-.3	.0	1.2	.4
Firm size 250 or more employees										
Gross job gains	1,388	1,512	1,290	1,651	1,565	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.8
At expanding establishments	1,384	1,506	1,283	1,643	1,558	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.8
At opening establishments	4	6	7	8	7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Gross job losses	1,845	1,584	1,343	1,417	1,480	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.7
At contracting establishments	1,834	1,576	1,340	1,413	1,470	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.7
At closing establishments	11	8	3	4	10	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Net employment change	-457	-72	-53	234	85	-.8	-.1	-.1	.4	.1

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

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

State	Gross job gains (3 months ended)				Gross job losses (3 months ended)					
	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010
United States ¹	6,341,000	6,662,000	6,110,000	6,935,000	6,593,000	7,241,000	6,890,000	6,421,000	6,207,000	6,442,000
Alabama	86,122	86,379	82,695	90,438	88,544	103,661	92,544	83,327	83,971	93,826
Alaska	22,773	24,288	25,078	26,302	22,312	24,951	25,288	23,147	21,772	23,678
Arizona	127,354	131,273	116,334	120,892	125,191	143,497	140,298	123,728	126,749	128,620
Arkansas	55,002	57,989	52,233	59,161	54,065	62,142	54,247	49,809	52,001	57,243
California	760,570	845,478	759,025	877,920	778,595	942,350	831,793	816,085	775,156	808,688
Colorado	117,376	122,327	117,669	134,977	123,839	138,028	132,705	124,210	125,355	123,841
Connecticut	70,301	70,946	66,227	84,589	71,786	80,384	77,470	81,300	67,402	66,409
Delaware	18,960	20,397	19,505	23,200	22,394	23,740	24,289	20,984	18,817	20,947
District of Columbia	23,127	26,592	23,480	26,793	24,765	26,867	24,332	21,514	23,153	28,738
Florida	404,628	440,522	362,571	417,808	404,527	484,765	448,286	370,546	398,220	419,712
Georgia	190,528	204,380	197,155	210,870	214,910	229,914	215,423	195,344	206,776	201,871
Hawaii	24,230	24,368	23,639	23,154	27,664	27,797	25,953	25,062	27,020	25,508
Idaho	39,554	38,431	35,560	36,170	39,190	38,929	40,220	38,578	39,976	35,182
Illinois	236,220	255,104	229,254	268,855	254,225	285,983	275,576	243,415	231,470	248,499
Indiana	143,632	134,249	129,707	144,840	138,311	142,079	135,204	125,181	130,048	129,856
Iowa	66,045	68,771	63,734	66,021	67,723	72,674	74,300	65,573	64,302	68,074
Kansas	57,332	62,377	55,897	62,950	60,969	67,642	67,646	61,303	60,033	64,595
Kentucky	84,435	89,347	77,786	86,562	82,611	90,271	86,416	83,376	80,238	81,243
Louisiana	98,620	100,019	95,060	103,774	99,254	112,255	103,173	94,395	99,189	99,829
Maine	36,365	35,430	30,442	37,089	35,485	36,687	37,779	34,497	35,250	34,301
Maryland	117,084	119,515	124,598	137,676	125,059	137,169	132,550	125,093	118,452	129,294
Massachusetts	147,604	145,704	145,413	161,032	155,260	160,301	160,961	143,996	137,623	152,522
Michigan	232,306	210,533	183,635	221,292	216,561	222,019	228,170	191,162	184,025	191,483
Minnesota	126,020	123,644	120,648	137,671	122,151	139,662	132,265	131,091	113,426	123,654
Mississippi	51,467	51,744	50,450	55,735	55,347	58,923	52,347	49,877	53,286	57,549
Missouri	124,865	122,278	123,242	131,143	128,842	143,070	132,033	129,143	129,992	124,464
Montana	25,345	27,841	25,855	26,844	27,113	27,383	29,098	27,670	26,442	24,859
Nebraska	39,640	40,153	39,893	44,594	43,235	42,323	46,789	40,899	39,950	42,344
Nevada	58,646	68,915	51,824	60,877	54,879	74,075	66,626	65,187	55,657	62,955
New Hampshire	33,238	33,650	34,318	36,515	32,944	36,849	36,107	35,737	33,092	33,520
New Jersey	187,286	196,657	176,313	224,190	191,225	217,472	210,510	193,790	190,949	197,695
New Mexico	39,429	37,662	37,821	40,218	38,901	42,791	42,496	37,739	40,379	40,590
New York	402,733	420,489	373,307	460,370	427,213	440,840	428,924	390,777	398,109	410,850
North Carolina	189,566	196,885	182,350	203,715	197,026	213,945	213,043	188,187	187,704	193,011
North Dakota	19,688	19,816	19,787	20,384	22,672	18,154	19,189	18,824	18,476	17,083
Ohio	236,910	234,522	219,390	249,715	240,319	262,345	255,910	228,984	217,712	222,822
Oklahoma	67,384	68,999	66,668	74,136	74,038	84,628	76,133	66,249	63,918	75,077
Oregon	87,415	89,357	87,342	87,560	93,583	94,954	96,934	87,279	85,849	82,215
Pennsylvania	255,221	267,074	249,634	280,379	265,581	286,693	274,524	248,312	234,954	252,791
Rhode Island	22,109	23,191	22,628	26,103	24,288	26,578	24,865	21,893	25,469	23,157
South Carolina	84,871	85,984	87,466	96,184	91,029	96,487	92,731	82,707	86,190	85,292
South Dakota	19,792	19,762	19,139	21,984	20,768	21,277	21,189	21,608	19,021	19,553
Tennessee	116,655	121,455	108,572	134,652	122,885	136,883	119,337	111,023	118,770	125,005
Texas	441,368	476,502	467,608	492,190	494,933	512,968	484,059	434,114	448,103	449,143
Utah	63,095	65,512	63,614	66,317	66,278	71,601	67,768	63,688	63,939	63,404
Vermont	16,606	19,496	15,542	17,791	18,480	17,421	18,017	17,756	20,659	16,402
Virginia	160,078	166,982	151,244	186,533	173,108	183,506	168,916	162,007	166,993	176,544
Washington	158,859	151,742	153,771	156,299	161,355	171,447	181,151	155,633	146,072	145,950
West Virginia	33,315	37,101	33,246	37,055	36,236	37,630	34,836	34,478	35,887	33,719
Wisconsin	122,694	130,553	125,693	134,910	131,286	141,594	138,015	129,422	121,104	126,228
Wyoming	17,008	16,108	17,159	17,405	19,989	18,099	18,573	18,274	17,953	16,365
Puerto Rico	41,636	45,647	38,617	37,160	39,838	44,872	41,169	44,755	43,997	40,417
Virgin Islands	1,931	2,361	2,632	2,006	2,327	2,190	1,899	1,897	2,825	1,758

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)				
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
	2009	2009	2010	2010	2010	2009	2009	2010	2010	2010
United States	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.6	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.0
Alabama	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.1	7.1	6.4	5.8	5.8	6.5
Alaska	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.1	9.4	10.7	10.8	9.8	9.2	10.0
Arizona	6.4	6.7	5.9	6.2	6.4	7.2	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.5
Arkansas	6.0	6.3	5.7	6.3	5.8	6.7	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.1
California	6.4	7.2	6.5	7.5	6.6	8.0	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.8
Colorado	6.5	6.8	6.5	7.5	6.9	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.9
Connecticut	5.2	5.3	4.9	6.3	5.3	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.0	4.9
Delaware	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.2	6.3	5.6	6.1
District of Columbia	5.3	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.6	6.2	5.5	4.9	5.2	6.5
Florida	6.7	7.3	6.1	7.0	6.7	7.9	7.4	6.2	6.6	6.9
Georgia	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.6
Hawaii	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.5
Idaho	8.0	7.8	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.2	7.2
Illinois	5.0	5.5	4.9	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.9	5.3
Indiana	6.3	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6
Iowa	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.7
Kansas	5.5	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.5	5.8	5.7	6.2
Kentucky	6.0	6.4	5.6	6.2	5.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.8
Louisiana	6.7	6.7	6.4	7.0	6.7	7.5	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.7
Maine	7.6	7.4	6.4	7.8	7.5	7.6	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.2
Maryland	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.0	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.5
Massachusetts	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.7
Michigan	7.4	6.7	5.9	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.2	6.1	5.8	6.0
Minnesota	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.6	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.2	5.7
Mississippi	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.9
Missouri	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.9
Montana	7.5	8.3	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.5
Nebraska	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.7
Nevada	6.0	7.2	5.4	6.4	5.8	7.6	6.9	6.7	5.8	6.6
New Hampshire	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.5
New Jersey	5.9	6.2	5.6	7.2	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.2
New Mexico	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.8	6.9
New York	5.9	6.1	5.5	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.3	5.7	5.7	6.0
North Carolina	6.1	6.4	5.9	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.2
North Dakota	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.7	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.4	5.8
Ohio	5.7	5.6	5.3	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.4
Oklahoma	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.3	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.5	6.4
Oregon	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.4	6.6	6.6	6.3
Pennsylvania	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.3
Rhode Island	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.8	6.2	6.9	6.5	5.6	6.6	6.0
South Carolina	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.6	5.9	6.0	6.0
South Dakota	6.2	6.3	6.1	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.0	6.1
Tennessee	5.5	5.7	5.1	6.3	5.7	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.8
Texas	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4
Utah	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.7
Vermont	6.9	8.2	6.5	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.8	6.8
Virginia	5.6	5.9	5.4	6.6	6.1	6.5	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.2
Washington	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.6	8.1	7.0	6.6	6.5
West Virginia	6.1	6.8	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.2
Wisconsin	5.4	5.9	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.7
Wyoming	8.3	7.8	8.4	8.6	9.8	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.0
Puerto Rico	6.2	6.7	5.7	5.5	6.0	6.7	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.1
Virgin Islands	6.4	7.8	8.5	6.5	7.5	7.2	6.3	6.1	9.1	5.6

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
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	200	3.0	716	.7	745	.7
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
	September	182	2.7	N/A	N/A	714	.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