



For release 10:00 a.m. (ET), Wednesday, January 26, 2022

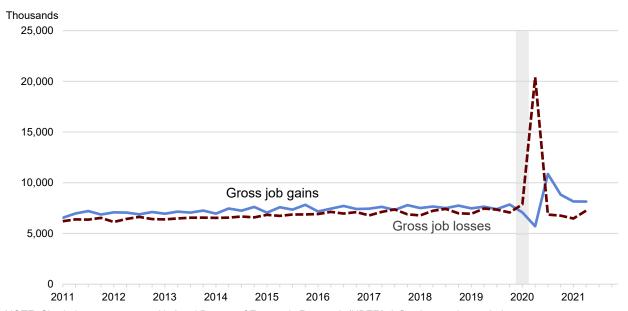
Technical Information: (202) 691-6553 • BDMInfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/bdm

Media Contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – SECOND QUARTER 2021

From March 2021 to June 2021, **gross job gains** from opening and expanding private-sector establishments were 8.1 million, a decrease of 13,000 jobs from the previous quarter, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over this period, **gross job losses** from closing and contracting private-sector establishments were 7.2 million, an increase of 779,000 jobs from the previous quarter. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses yielded a **net employment gain** of 893,000 jobs in the private-sector during the second quarter of 2021. (See chart 1, and tables A and 1.)

Chart 1. Total private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted March 2011 - June 2021



NOTE: Shaded area represents National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) defined recession period.

Upcoming news release on Business Response to the COVID-19 pandemic on Feb 9

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has developed new data on how U.S. businesses changed their operations since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The new data will explore employer responses to questions on telework, changes in pay, COVID-19 workplace requirements, automation, and much more. These data are from the 2021 Business Response Survey (BRS) to the Coronavirus Pandemic. These data are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, February 9, 2022, at 10:00 a.m. (ET). Full data tables will be available on the BLS public website at www.bls.gov/brs/.

The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all private businesses in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics track these changes in employment at private-sector establishments from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses is the net change in employment. (See Technical Note.) The BED data series include gross job gains and gross job losses by industry subsector, for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as gross job gains and gross job losses at the firm level by employer size class.

Gross Job Gains

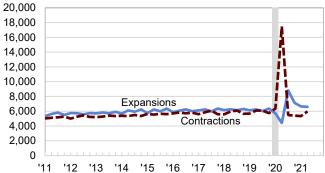
In the second quarter of 2021, gross job gains represented 6.7 percent of private-sector employment. Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment due to expansions at existing establishments and the addition of new jobs at opening establishments. Gross job gains at **expanding** establishments totaled 6.6 million in the second quarter of 2021, a decrease of 47,000 jobs compared to the previous quarter. **Opening** establishments accounted for 1.5 million of the jobs gained in the second quarter of 2021, an increase of 34,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See charts 2 and 3, and tables A, 1, 2, and 3.)

Gross Job Losses

In the second quarter of 2021, gross job losses represented 5.9 percent of private-sector employment. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing establishments and the loss of jobs at closing establishments. **Contracting** establishments lost 6.0 million jobs in the second quarter of 2021, an increase of 642,000 jobs from the prior quarter. In the second quarter of 2021, **closing** establishments lost 1.3 million jobs, an increase of 137,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See charts 2 and 3, and tables A, 1, 2, and 3.)

Chart 2. Private-sector gross job gains at expanding establishments and gross job losses at contracting establishments, seasonally adjusted: March 2011 - June 2021

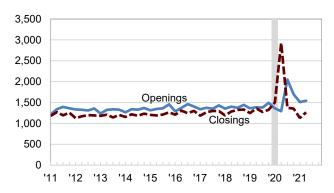




NOTE: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

Chart 3. Private-sector gross job gains at opening establishments and gross job losses at closing establishments, seasonally adjusted: March 2011 - June 2021

Thousands



NOTE: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

Establishment Births and Deaths

In the second quarter of 2021, the number of **establishment births** (a subset of the openings data) increased by 48,000, to a total of 351,000 establishments. These new establishments accounted for 980,000 jobs, an increase of 154,000 jobs from the previous quarter. Data for **establishment deaths** (a subset of the closings data) are available through the third quarter of 2020, when 697,000 jobs were lost at 235,000 establishments, a decrease of 466,000 jobs from the second quarter of 2020. (See Technical Note and table 8.)

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

		3	months ende	d						
Category	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June					
	2020	2020	2020	2021	2021					
	Levels (in thousands)									
Gross job gains	5,709	10,868	8,821	8,154	8,141					
At expanding establishments	4,416	8,817	7,124	6,644	6,597					
At opening establishments	1,293	2,051	1,697	1,510	1,544					
Gross job losses	20,401	6,858	6,757	6,469	7,248					
At contracting establishments	17,475	5,483	5,403	5,340	5,982					
At closing establishments	2,926	1,375	1,354	1,129	1,266					
Net employment change ¹	-14,692	4,010	2,064	1,685	893					
	Rates (percent)									
Gross job gains	4.8	9.5	7.4	6.8	6.7					
At expanding establishments	3.7	7.7	6.0	5.5	5.4					
At opening establishments	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3					
Gross job losses	17.0	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.9					
At contracting establishments	14.6	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.9					
At closing establishments	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0					
Net employment change ¹	-12.2	3.5	1.7	1.4	0.8					

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

Industries

Gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 7 of 13 industries in the second quarter of 2021. The service-providing industries experienced a net job increase of 948,000 in the second quarter of 2021. Within the service-providing industries, the leisure and hospitality sector had the largest over-the-quarter net employment gain, adding 741,000 jobs. This was the result of 1.7 million gross job gains and 1.0 million gross job losses. The transportation and warehousing sector experienced 323,000 gross job gains and 390,000 gross job losses in the second quarter of 2021. The goods-producing industries had a net job loss of 55,000 in the second quarter of 2021. Of the goods-producing industries, the construction and manufacturing sectors both showed a net decline of 29,000 jobs, whereas the natural resources and mining sector added 3,000 jobs. (See table 3.)

Firm Size

In the second quarter of 2021, firms with 1-49 employees had a net employment increase of 698,000. Firms with 50-249 employees had a net employment gain of 204,000. Firms with 250 or more employees had a net employment increase of 18,000. (See tables 4 and 5.)

States

Gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 39 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in the second quarter of 2021. (See tables 6 and 7.)

For More Information

Additional information on gross job gains and gross job losses is available online at www.bls.gov/bdm. This information includes data on the levels and rates of gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size, not seasonally adjusted data and other seasonally adjusted time series not presented in this release, charts of gross job gains and gross job losses by industry and firm size, and answers to frequently asked questions. Additional information about the Business Employment Dynamics data can be found in the Technical Note of this release or can be obtained by emailing BDMinfo@bls.gov.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Effect on Second Quarter 2021 Business Employment Dynamics

Data collection and processing methods have been impacted because of the COVID-19 pandemic. More detail can be found at www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-pandemic-on-business-employment-dynamics.htm.

The Business Employment Dynamics for Third Quarter 2021 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, April 27, 2022 at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Technical Note

Special technical note: The following technical note details procedures regularly adhered to for tabulating the quarterly Business Employment Dynamics series on private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses. Data collection and processing methods have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. More detail can be found at www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-pandemic-on-business-employment-dynamics.htm.

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 Workforce Agencies (SWAs). 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—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Business Employment Dynamics, and Current Employment Statistics—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 employment change over time. It is important to understand program differences and the intended uses of the program products. (See table.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program websites shown in the table.

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 SWAs 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 8.7 million private-sector employer reports out of 10.8 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the first quarter of 2021. Gross job gains and gross job losses data in this release do not report estimates for government employees or private households (NAICS 814110) and do not include establishments with zero employment in both previous and current quarters. Data from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are also excluded from the national data. 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 of 2021.

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

Total establis	hments QCEW program	Millions 10.8
Excluded:	Public sector	0.2
	hments included in Business Dynamics data	8.7

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	Count of UI administrative records submitted by 10.8 million establish- ments in first quarter of 2021	Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 8.7 million private-sector establishments	Sample survey: 697,000 establishments
Coverage	UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws	UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establish- ments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	Quarterly 6 months after the end of each quarter	Quarterly 7 months after the end of each quarter	Monthly Usually the 3rd Friday after the end of the week including the 12th of the month
Use of UI file	Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	Links each new UI quarter to longitu- dinal database and directly summa- rizes gross job gains and losses	Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, metropolitan statistical area (MSA), state, and national levels by detailed industry	Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors, 3-digit NAICS, 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	Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by indus- try
Principal uses	Major uses include: Detailed locality data Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys	Major uses include: Business cycle analysis Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm	Major uses include: Principal federal economic indicator Official time series for employment change measures Input into other major economic indicators
Program web sites	www.bls.gov/cew	www.bls.gov/bdm	www.bls.gov/ces

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 con-

secutive quarters of showing zero employment in the third month. Although the data for establishment births and deaths are tabulated independently from the data for openings and closings, the concepts are not mutually exclusive. An establishment that is defined as a birth in a given quarter is necessarily an opening as well, and an establishment defined as a death in a quarter must also be a closing. Since openings include seasonal and other re-openings and closings include temporary shutdowns, the not seasonally adjusted values for births and deaths must be less than those for openings and closings. However, because some BED series do not have many re-openings or temporary shutdowns, as well as the fact that births and deaths are independently seasonally adjusted from openings and closings, there may be instances in which the seasonally adjusted value of the former is greater than the latter.

Linkage methodology

Prior to the measurement of gross job gains and gross job losses, QCEW records are linked across two quarters. The linkage process matches establishments' unique SWA identification numbers (SWA-ID). Between 95 and 97 percent of establishments identified as continuous from quarter to quarter are matched by SWA-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 SWA-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 SWA-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, SWAs verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-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-13 ARIMA-SEATS. 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 the annual bulletin also are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover (Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages), phone number: (202) 691-6567; (www.bls.gov/cew/); (e-mail: QCEWInfo@bls.gov).

The Current Employment Statistics program produces monthly estimates of employment, its net change, hours, 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 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 number: (202) 691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Private-sector gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted (In thousands)

				Gross job ga	ins		Gross job losse	es
Year	3 months ended	Net change 1	Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2011	March	334	6,540	5,322	1,218	6,206	5,025	1,181
	June	582	6,966	5,625	1,341	6,384	5,115	1,269
	September	841	7,205	5,810	1,395	6,364	5,172	1,192
	December	335	6,865	5,503	1,362	6,530	5,273	1,257
2012	March	948	7,080	5,746	1,334	6,132	5,005	1,127
	June	616	7,051	5,724	1,327	6,435	5,266	1,169
	September	252	6,881	5,571	1,310	6,629	5,430	1,199
	December	695	7,110	5,753	1,357	6,415	5,225	1,190
2013	March	558	6,941	5,705	1,236	6,383	5,201	1,182
	June	674	7,152	5,830	1,322	6,478	5,271	1,207
	September	507	7,058	5,719	1,339	6,551	5,408	1,143
	December	700	7,255	5,926	1,329	6,555	5,353	1,202
2014	March	419	6,953	5,687	1,266	6,534	5,380	1,154
	June	895	7,454	6,114	1,340	6,559	5,342	1,217
	September	577	7,247	5,918	1,329	6,670	5,487	1,183
	December	1,038	7,617	6,248	1,369	6,579	5,346	1,233
2015	March	216	7,046	5,733	1,313	6,830	5,626	1,204
	June	849	7,580	6,235	1,345	6,731	5,540	1,191
	September	475	7,344	5,983	1,361	6,869	5,657	1,212
	December	944	7,817	6,360	1,457	6,873	5,607	1,266
2016	March	249	7,163	5,875	1,288	6,914	5,706	1,208
	June	318	7,443	6,070	1,373	7,125	5,820	1,305
	September	748	7,710	6,250	1,460	6,962	5,718	1,244
	December	308	7,413	6,007	1,406	7,105	5,806	1,299
2017	March	662	7,441	6,103	1,338	6,779	5,595	1,184
	June	496	7,625	6,251	1,374	7,129	5,862	1,267
	September	-52	7,318	5,969	1,349	7,370	6,073	1,297
	December	913	7,792	6,360	1,432	6,879	5,583	1,296
2018	March	727	7,506	6,153	1,353	6,779	5,589	1,190
	June	422	7,657	6,255	1,402	7,235	5,951	1,284
	September	79 763	7,500 7,744	6,125 6,301	1,375 1,443	7,421 6,981	6,099 5,648	1,322 1,333
	December							
2019	March	537	7,473	6,112	1,361	6,936	5,689	1,247
	June	182	7,637	6,249	1,388	7,455	6,095	1,360
	September	48 785	7,395 7,848	6,016 6,354	1,379 1,494	7,347 7,063	6,073 5,736	1,274 1,327
	December							
2020	March	-791	7,078	5,719	1,359	7,869	6,365	1,504
	June	-14,692	5,709	4,416	1,293	20,401	17,475	2,926
	September	4,010	10,868	8,817	2,051	6,858	5,483	1,375
	December	2,064	8,821	7,124	1,697	6,757	5,403	1,354
2021	March	1,685	8,154	6,644	1,510	6,469	5,340	1,129
	June	893	8,141	6,597	1,544	7,248	5,982	1,266

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)

				Gross job ga	ins		Gross job losse	es
Year	3 months ended	Net change ²	Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2011	March June	0.3 0.5 0.8	6.1 6.4	5.0 5.2 5.4	1.1 1.2	5.8 5.9	4.7 4.7	1.1 1.2
	September December	0.8	6.7 6.4	5.4	1.3 1.3	5.9 6.0	4.8 4.8	1.1 1.2
2012	March	0.8	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.6	4.6	1.0
	June	0.5	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.9	4.8	1.1
	September	0.2	6.2	5.0	1.2	6.0	4.9	1.1
	December	0.6	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.8	4.7	1.1
2013	March	0.5	6.2	5.1	1.1	5.7	4.6	1.1
	June	0.6	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.8	4.7	1.1
	September	0.5	6.3	5.1	1.2	5.8	4.8	1.0
	December	0.6	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.8	4.7	1.1
2014	March	0.4	6.1	5.0	1.1	5.7	4.7	1.0
	June	0.8	6.5	5.3	1.2	5.7	4.6	1.1
	September	0.5	6.2	5.1	1.1	5.7	4.7	1.0
	December	0.9	6.6	5.4	1.2	5.7	4.6	1.1
2015	March	0.2	6.0	4.9	1.1	5.8	4.8	1.0
	June	0.7	6.4	5.3	1.1	5.7	4.7	1.0
	September	0.5	6.3	5.1	1.2	5.8	4.8	1.0
	December	0.7	6.5	5.3	1.2	5.8	4.7	1.1
2016	March	0.2	6.0	4.9	1.1	5.8	4.8	1.0
	June	0.2	6.2	5.1	1.1	6.0	4.9	1.1
	September	0.6	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.8	4.8	1.0
	December	0.3	6.2	5.0	1.2	5.9	4.8	1.1
2017	March	0.5	6.1	5.0	1.1	5.6	4.6	1.0
	June	0.4	6.2	5.1	1.1	5.8	4.8	1.0
	September	-0.1	6.0	4.9	1.1	6.1	5.0	1.1
	December	0.8	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.6	4.5	1.1
2018	March	0.6	6.1	5.0	1.1	5.5	4.5	1.0
	June	0.3	6.1	5.0	1.1	5.8	4.8	1.0
	September	0.0	6.0	4.9	1.1	6.0	4.9	1.1
	December	0.6	6.2	5.0	1.2	5.6	4.5	1.1
2019	March	0.5	6.0	4.9	1.1	5.5	4.5	1.0
	June	0.2	6.1	5.0	1.1	5.9	4.8	1.1
	September	0.1	5.9	4.8	1.1	5.8	4.8	1.0
	December	0.7	6.2	5.0	1.2	5.5	4.5	1.0
2020	March June Santombor	-0.6 -12.2	5.6 4.8	4.5 3.7 7.7	1.1 1.1	6.2 17.0	5.0 14.6	1.2 2.4
	September December	3.5 1.7	9.5 7.4	6.0	1.8 1.4	6.0 5.7	4.8	1.2 1.1
2021	March	1.4	6.8	5.5	1.3	5.4	4.5	0.9
	June	0.8	6.7	5.4	1.3	5.9	4.9	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	G		s and losses months ende	(in thousands	3)	Gross jo		losses as a pe months ende	ercent of emp	loyment
Category	June 2020	Sept. 2020	Dec. 2020	Mar. 2021	June 2021	June 2020	Sept. 2020	Dec. 2020	Mar. 2021	June 2021
Total private ¹										
Gross job gains	5,709	10,868	8,821	8,154	8,141	4.8	9.5	7.4	6.8	6.7
At expanding establishments	4,416	8,817	7,124	6,644	6,597	3.7	7.7	6.0	5.5	5.4
At opening establishments	1,293	2,051	1,697	1,510	1,544	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3
Gross job losses	20,401	6,858	6,757	6,469	7,248	17.0	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.9
At contracting establishments	17,475	5,483	5,403	5,340	5,982	14.6	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.9
At closing establishments	2,926	1,375	1,354	1,129	1,266	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
Net employment change	-14,692	4,010	2,064	1,685	893	-12.2	3.5	1.7	1.4	0.8
Goods-producing										
Gross job gains	1,039	1,493	1,469	1,368	1,273	4.9	7.2	6.9	6.4	6.0
At expanding establishments	850	1,248	1,251	1,160	1,085	4.0	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.1
At opening establishments	189	245	218	208	188	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Gross job losses	2,576	1,370	1,172	1,181	1,328	11.9	6.6	5.6	5.5	6.2
At contracting establishments	2,287	1,171	982	1,004	1,131	10.6	5.6	4.7	4.7	5.3
At closing establishments	289	199	190	177	197	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Net employment change	-1,537	123	297	187	-55	-7.0	0.6	1.3	0.9	-0.2
Natural resources and mining										
Gross job gains	221	221	231	238	220	12.2	12.9	13.3	13.4	12.6
At expanding establishments	192	185	200	209	194	10.6	10.8	11.5	11.8	11.1
At opening establishments	29	36	31	209	26	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5
Gross job losses	370	239	229	233	217	20.3	13.9	13.2	13.2	12.4
At contracting establishments	331	208	202	203	192	18.2	12.1	11.6	11.5	11.0
At closing establishments Net employment change	39 -149	31 -18	27 2	30 5	25 3	2.1 -8.1	1.8 -1.0	1.6 0.1	1.7 0.2	1.4 0.2
Construction			_					***		
	-14		-1	670	(25		0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Gross job gains	546	689	716	679	627	7.4	9.7	9.9	9.2	8.4
At expanding establishments	425	535	577	545	507	5.8	7.5	8.0	7.4	6.8
At opening establishments	121	154	139	134	120	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.6
Gross job losses	1,046	662	565	581	656	14.2	9.3	7.8	7.8	8.9
At contracting establishments	876	541	449	475	531	11.9	7.6	6.2	6.4	7.2
At closing establishments	170	121	116	106	125	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7
Net employment change	-500	27	151	98	-29	-6.8	0.4	2.1	1.4	-0.5
Manufacturing										
Gross job gains	272	583	522	451	426	2.2	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.4
At expanding establishments	233	528	474	406	384	1.9	4.4	3.9	3.3	3.1
At opening establishments	39	55	48	45	42	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Gross job losses	1,160	469	378	367	455	9.4	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.7
At contracting establishments	1,080	422	331	326	408	8.8	3.5	2.7	2.7	3.3
At closing establishments	80	47	47	41	47	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Net employment change	-888	114	144	84	-29	-7.2	1.0	1.2	0.7	-0.3
Service-providing ¹										
Grace job gains	4 670	0.275	7 252	6 706	6 060	47	0.0	76	6.0	6.0
Gross job gains	4,670	9,375	7,352	6,786	6,868	4.7	9.9	7.6	6.9	6.9
At expanding establishments	3,566	7,569	5,873	5,484	5,512	3.6	8.0	6.1	5.6	5.5
At opening establishments	1,104	1,806	1,479	1,302	1,356	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.4
Gross job losses	17,825	5,488	5,585	5,288	5,920	18.1	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.0
At contracting establishments	15,188	4,312	4,421	4,336	4,851	15.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.9
At closing establishments	2,637	1,176	1,164	952	1,069	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Net employment change	-13,155	3,887	1,767	1,498	948	-13.4	4.1	1.8	1.5	0.9
Wholesale trade										
Gross job gains	204	322	302	265	280	3.6	5.8	5.5	4.7	5.0
At expanding establishments	154	262	243	218	232	2.7	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.1
At opening establishments	50	60	59	47	48	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9
Gross job losses	608	268	223	220	247	10.7	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.4
At contracting establishments	525	208	170	173	190	9.2	3.8	3.0	3.1	3.4
At closing establishments	83	60	53	47	57	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
Net employment change	-404	54	79	45	33	-7.1	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.6
1.5t omprojiment enunge	⊤∪⊤	77	1)	יד	رر	/.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0

See footnote at end of table.

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

Category	G		s and losses months ende		5)	Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
2250.7	June 2020	Sept. 2020	Dec. 2020	Mar. 2021	June 2021	June 2020	Sept. 2020	Dec. 2020	Mar. 2021	June 2021
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	916	1,536	936	923	926	6.1	10.5	6.2	6.1	6.0
At expanding establishments	813	1,351	814	801	801	5.4	9.2	5.4	5.3	5.2
At opening establishments	103	185	122	122	125	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
Gross job losses	2,538	833	841	765	949	16.9	5.7	5.6	5.0	6.2
At contracting establishments At closing establishments	2,264 274	722 111	711 130	667 98	844 105	15.1 1.8	4.9 0.8	4.7 0.9	4.4 0.6	5.5 0.7
Net employment change	-1,622	703	95	158	-23	-10.8	4.8	0.6	1.1	-0.2
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	424	525	636	353	323	7.8	9.7	11.1	5.9	5.5
At expanding establishments	377	454	521	303	271	6.9	8.4	9.1	5.1	4.6
At opening establishments	47	71	115	50	52	0.9	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.9
Gross job losses	836	313	276	417	390	15.2	5.8	4.8	7.1	6.7
At contracting establishments	754 82	270	236 40	381 36	350 40	13.7	5.0	4.1	6.5 0.6	6.0 0.7
At closing establishments Net employment change	-412	43 212	360	-64	-67	1.5 -7.4	0.8 3.9	0.7 6.3	-1.2	-1.2
	-412	212	300	-04	-0/	-7.4	3.9	0.3	-1.2	-1.2
Utilities										
Gross job gains	10	14	13	10	13	1.9	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.4
At expanding establishments	8	12	11	9	11	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.0
At opening establishments	2	2	2	1	2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Gross job losses	14 13	12 10	12 10	10 9	13 11	2.6 2.4	2.2 1.8	2.2 1.8	1.9 1.7	2.4 2.0
At contracting establishments At closing establishments	13	2	2	1	2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Net employment change	-4	2	1	0	0	-0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
Information										
Gross job gains	99	207	175	181	193	3.6	7.8	6.6	6.6	6.9
At expanding establishments	74	164	136	153	148	2.7	6.2	5.1	5.6	5.3
At opening establishments	25	43	39	28	45	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.6
Gross job losses	419 357	132 102	143 109	117 93	161 131	15.3	5.0 3.9	5.4	4.3	5.8 4.7
At contracting establishments At closing establishments	62	30	34	93 24	30	13.0 2.3	3.9 1.1	4.1 1.3	3.4 0.9	1.1
Net employment change	-320	75	32	64	32	-11.7	2.8	1.2	2.3	1.1
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	317	453	432	386	418	3.9	5.5	5.3	4.7	5.1
At expanding establishments	230	352	321	302	322	2.8	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.9
At opening establishments	87	101	111	84	96	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2
Gross job losses	638	375	371	339	419	7.7	4.7	4.5	4.1	5.1
At contracting establishments	527	273	279	255	321	6.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.9
At closing establishments	111	102	92	84	98	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2
Net employment change	-321	78	61	47	-1	-3.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	1,149	1,827	1,855	1,467	1,539	5.7	9.2	9.0	7.1	7.3
At expanding establishments	850	1,467	1,500	1,180	1,216	4.2	7.4	7.3	5.7	5.8
At opening establishments	299	360	355	287	323	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5
Gross job losses	2,966	1,349	1,195	1,245	1,470	14.5	6.8	5.8	6.0	7.0
At contracting establishments	2,576	1,046	908	1,000	1,197	12.6	5.3	4.4	4.8	5.7
At closing establishments Net employment change	390 -1,817	303 478	287 660	245 222	273 69	1.9 -8.8	1.5 2.4	1.4 3.2	1.2 1.1	1.3 0.3
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	667	1,374	1,172	1,049	1,020	2.9	6.3	5.2	4.7	4.5
At expanding establishments	481	1,116	944	855	820	2.1	5.1	4.2	3.8	3.6
At opening establishments	186	258	228	194	200	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
Gross job losses	2,406	902	892	912	1,002	10.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.5
At contracting establishments	2,073	710	697	744	806	9.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6
At closing establishments	333	192	195	168	196	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Net employment change	-1,739	472	280	137	18	-7.8	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.0

See footnote at end of table.

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

Category	G		s and losses months ende	(in thousands	s)	Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
Catogory	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
	2020	2020	2020	2021	2021	2020	2020	2020	2021	2021
Leisure and hospitality										
Gross job gains	656	2,535	1,447	1,723	1,725	4.8	21.3	11.6	13.3	12.6
At expanding establishments	449	2,035	1,139	1,408	1,420	3.3	17.1	9.1	10.9	10.4
At opening establishments	207	500	308	315	305	1.5	4.2	2.5	2.4	2.2
Gross job losses	6,331	1,024	1,329	983	984	46.0	8.6	10.6	7.7	7.2
At contracting establishments	5,323	778	1,087	809	802	38.7	6.5	8.7	6.3	5.9
At closing establishments	1,008	246	242	174	182	7.3	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.3
Net employment change	-5,675	1,511	118	740	741	-41.2	12.7	1.0	5.6	5.4
Other services										
Gross job gains	192	533	327	322	330	4.9	14.9	8.8	8.5	8.5
At expanding establishments	125	348	235	239	256	3.2	9.7	6.3	6.3	6.6
At opening establishments	67	185	92	83	74	1.7	5.2	2.5	2.2	1.9
Gross job losses	1,038	262	283	256	260	27.0	7.3	7.6	6.8	6.8
At contracting establishments	768	188	208	197	191	20.0	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.0
At closing establishments	270	74	75	59	69	7.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.8
Net employment change	-846	271	44	66	70	-22.1	7.6	1.2	1.7	1.7

¹ Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

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

		Total	private by	firm ¹	Firm siz	ze 1 - 49 en	nployees	Firm size	: 50 - 249 e	mployees	Firm	size 250 oı	r more
Year	3 months ended	Net change	Gros gains	ss job losses	Net change	Gros gains	ss job losses	Net change	Gros gains	ss job losses	Net change	Gros gains	ss job losses
2011	March June September December	340 537 852 297	5,375 5,746 5,974 5,585	5,035 5,209 5,122 5,288	99 190 272 45	2,983 3,073 3,137 2,970	2,884 2,883 2,865 2,925	122 169 171 44	971 1,063 1,066 981	849 894 895 937	119 178 409 208	1,421 1,610 1,771 1,634	1,302 1,432 1,362 1,426
2012	March June September December	972 612 226 637	5,904 5,828 5,581 5,779	4,932 5,216 5,355 5,142	388 174 55 180	3,173 3,039 2,963 3,025	2,785 2,865 2,908 2,845	220 158 54 94	1,054 1,074 1,006 1,014	834 916 952 920	364 280 117 363	1,677 1,715 1,612 1,740	1,313 1,435 1,495 1,377
2013	March June September December	582 650 473 631	5,743 5,906 5,764 5,886	5,161 5,256 5,291 5,255	212 226 225 122	3,071 3,085 3,063 3,021	2,859 2,859 2,838 2,899	156 135 69 105	1,029 1,071 1,021 1,034	873 936 952 929	214 289 179 404	1,643 1,750 1,680 1,831	1,429 1,461 1,501 1,427
2014	March June September December	442 893 560 951	5,665 6,134 5,865 6,155	5,223 5,241 5,305 5,204	231 302 197 212	3,070 3,178 3,064 3,105	2,839 2,876 2,867 2,893	149 214 117 150	1,035 1,119 1,066 1,085	886 905 949 935	62 377 246 589	1,560 1,837 1,735 1,965	1,498 1,460 1,489 1,376
2015	March June September December	226 846 456 830	5,677 6,243 5,914 6,245	5,451 5,397 5,458 5,415	168 323 148 227	3,098 3,196 3,057 3,172	2,930 2,873 2,909 2,945	75 187 79 90	1,025 1,128 1,047 1,074	950 941 968 984	-17 336 229 513	1,554 1,919 1,810 1,999	1,571 1,583 1,581 1,486
2016	March June September December	254 331 752 245	5,754 6,048 6,266 5,886	5,500 5,717 5,514 5,641	191 74 192 71	3,114 3,123 3,160 3,065	2,923 3,049 2,968 2,994	59 114 102 37	1,022 1,101 1,089 1,026	963 987 987 989	4 143 458 137	1,618 1,824 2,017 1,795	1,614 1,681 1,559 1,658
2017	March June September December	658 543 -100 831	6,000 6,203 5,833 6,199	5,342 5,660 5,933 5,368	341 150 -111 241	3,232 3,160 2,999 3,189	2,891 3,010 3,110 2,948	190 145 -44 149	1,084 1,123 1,014 1,086	894 978 1,058 937	127 248 55 441	1,684 1,920 1,820 1,924	1,557 1,672 1,765 1,483
2018	March June September December	731 454 33 698	6,062 6,188 5,985 6,109	5,331 5,734 5,952 5,411	297 136 -90 208	3,210 3,191 3,027 3,177	2,913 3,055 3,117 2,969	164 151 -25 141	1,071 1,129 1,030 1,080	907 978 1,055 939	270 167 148 349	1,781 1,868 1,928 1,852	1,511 1,701 1,780 1,503
2019	March June September December	572 204 -1 682	6,003 6,142 5,874 6,214	5,431 5,938 5,875 5,532	259 58 -15 214	3,190 3,157 3,044 3,191	2,931 3,099 3,059 2,977	153 93 -27 99	1,064 1,118 1,019 1,067	911 1,025 1,046 968	160 53 41 369	1,749 1,867 1,811 1,956	1,589 1,814 1,770 1,587
2020	March June September December	-610 -15,320 4,040 1,893	5,659 4,494 9,459 7,092	6,269 19,814 5,419 5,199	-368 -4,700 1,505 521	3,026 2,552 4,483 3,496	3,394 7,252 2,978 2,975	-102 -2,819 542 351	967 579 1,423 1,193	1,069 3,398 881 842	-140 -7,801 1,993 1,021	1,666 1,363 3,553 2,403	1,806 9,164 1,560 1,382
2021	March June	1,755 920	6,798 6,614	5,043 5,694	949 698	3,590 3,493	2,641 2,795	217 204	1,094 1,137	877 933	589 18	2,114 1,984	1,525 1,966

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.

NOTE: Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses. Net change totals for the firm-level data differ from the establishment-level data due to independent seasonal adjustment. The unit of analysis section in the technical note provides additional detail. See www.bls.gov/bdm/bdm/firmsize.htm for more detailed firm size class data.

Table 5. Components of private-sector gross job gains and losses by firm size, seasonally adjusted

	G	ross job gain	s and losses months ende		s)	Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)					
Category	June 2020	Sept. 2020	Dec. 2020	Mar. 2021	June 2021	June 2020	Sept. 2020	Dec. 2020	Mar. 2021	June 2021	
Total private by firm ¹											
Gross job gains	4,494	9,459	7,092	6,798	6,614	3.7	8.2	6.0	5.7	5.5	
At expanding firms	3,626	7,980	5,982	5,731	5,655	3.0	6.9	5.1	4.8	4.7	
At opening firms	868	1,479	1,110	1,067	959	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	
At opening firms	808	1,4/9	1,110	1,007	737	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	
Gross job losses	19,814	5,419	5,199	5,043	5,694	16.6	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.7	
At contracting firms	17,716	4,487	4,307	4,273	4,860	14.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	4.0	
At closing firms	2,098	932	892	770	834	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	
7 tt Glosing Innis	2,070	752	0,2	770	051	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	
Net employment change	-15,320	4,040	1,893	1,755	920	-12.9	3.5	1.5	1.5	0.8	
Firm size 1 to 49 employees											
	2.552	4 402	2.406	2.500	2 402		12.0	10.5	10.5	10.2	
Gross job gains	2,552	4,483	3,496	3,590	3,493	7.7	13.8	10.5	10.7	10.2	
At expanding firms	1,709	3,062	2,424	2,562	2,566	5.2	9.4	7.3	7.6	7.5	
At opening firms	843	1,421	1,072	1,028	927	2.5	4.4	3.2	3.1	2.7	
	7.252	2.070	2.075	2.641	0.705	21.0	0.2	0.0	7.0	0.2	
Gross job losses	7,252	2,978	2,975	2,641	2,795	21.9	9.2	9.0	7.9	8.2	
At contracting firms	5,298	2,075	2,110	1,901	1,988	16.0	6.4	6.4	5.7	5.8	
At closing firms	1,954	903	865	740	807	5.9	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.4	
Net employment change	-4,700	1,505	521	949	698	-14.2	4.6	1.5	2.8	2.0	
Firm size 50 to 249 employees											
Constant and a	570	1 422	1 102	1.004	1 127	2.7	7.1	5.0	5.2	5.4	
Gross job gains	579	1,423	1,193	1,094	1,137	2.7	7.1	5.9	5.2	5.4	
At expanding firms	557	1,380	1,161	1,065	1,108	2.6	6.9	5.7	5.1	5.3	
At opening firms	22	43	32	29	29	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Gross job losses	3,398	881	842	877	933	16.1	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.4	
At contracting firms	3,292	857	817	852	910	15.6	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.4	
At closing firms	106	24	25	25	23	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
At closing mins	100	27	23	23	23	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Net employment change	-2,819	542	351	217	204	-13.4	2.7	1.8	1.0	1.0	
Firm size 250 or more employees											
Gross job gains	1,363	3,553	2,403	2,114	1,984	2.1	5.6	3.7	3.2	3.0	
At expanding firms	1,360	3,538	2,397	2,104	1,981	2.1	5.6	3.7	3.2	3.0	
At opening firms	3	15	6	10	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Gross job losses	9,164	1,560	1,382	1,525	1,966	14.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	3.0	
At contracting firms	9,126	1,555	1,380	1,520	1,962	13.9	2.5	2.1	2.3	3.0	
At closing firms	38	5	2	5	4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Net employment change	-7,801	1,993	1,021	589	18	-11.9	3.1	1.6	0.9	0.0	

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.

NOTE: Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses. Net change totals for the firm-level data differ from the establishment-level data due to independent seasonal adjustment. The unit of analysis section in the technical note provides additional detail. See www.bls.gov/bdm/bdm/firmsize.htm for more detailed firm size class data.

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

Chaha			Gross job gains (3 months ended)		Gross job losses (3 months ended)					
State	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	
1	2020	2020	2020	2021	2021	2020	2020	2020	2021	2021	
United States ¹	5,709,000	10,868,000	8,821,000	8,154,000	8,141,000	20,401,000	6,858,000	6,757,000	6,469,000	7,248,000	
Alabama	73,891	119,278	119,294	92,377	98,458	196,681	90,585	84,720	92,107	94,344	
Alaska Arizona	15,297	26,215	30,084	25,286	21,847 171,297	56,304 288,811	21,178	17,167 120,914	21,662	21,303 149,126	
Arkansas	142,520 47,512	188,469 73,315	180,158 71,401	157,582 59,076	56,022	119,820	147,266 54,843	51,611	137,245 50,250	56,824	
California	751,485	1,201,754	-	1,081,628		2,664,100	965,425	848,243	833,574	924,896	
Colorado	126,401	216,809	1,171,574 161,665	190,034	1,111,041 175,095	333,840	135,842	157,038	123,149	145,073	
Connecticut	58,417	148,355	88,630	85,542	90,384	263,538	65,898	79,517	71,646	80,149	
Delaware	18,177	37,102	24,803	25,344	23,474	63,203	22,708	21,870	22,245	23,794	
District of Columbia	16,282	37,965	24,490	25,353	33,099	111,741	26,667	25,795	24,772	25,367	
Florida	450,826	685,781	586,615	521,589	594,873	1,051,658	492,931	443,199	435,096	473,304	
Georgia	198,055	331,782	290,819	251,594	260,499	554,519	230,389	191,946	214,348	235,681	
Hawaii	17,297	29,959	61,190	37,733	49,250	142,873	49,141	18,902	26,185	26,298	
Idaho	39,770	52,742	55,980	53,979	48,505	70,970	40,217	39,115	37,762	47,768	
Illinois	220,967	457,067	311,130	352,016	298,372	893,653	262,529	292,410	235,866	274,482	
Indiana	119,442	208,217	174,192	157,471	149,586	348,004	131,356	127,593	131,642	156,760	
Iowa	55,343	91,616	84,795	76,915	75,276	163,420	67,835	62,908	68,172	76,158	
Kansas	55,385	85,025	76,509	68,181	68,087	146,099	63,525	64,495	61,530	68,174	
Kentucky	70,385	132,991	112,311	112,708	99,257	234,010	75,389	93,275	80,297	102,580	
Louisiana	65,928	129,943	127,528	96,274	101,433	252,014	99,686	81,705	88,400	93,676	
Maine	25,718	58,423	41,979	45,104	39,009	108,980	28,668	31,261	32,096	40,073	
Maryland	99,904	221,885	147,691	129,076	137,692	443,298	110,106	119,660	114,275	136,921	
Massachusetts	109,631	349,742	203,528	193,648	207,270	714,797	152,202	160,761	145,185	171,566	
Michigan	140,450	367,778	233,463	297,237	222,680	727,068	160,877	237,554	172,427	202,472	
Minnesota	99,807	204,782	159,532	215,284	145,938	417,638	122,620	157,602	113,923	133,050	
Mississippi	43,475	74,147	69,883	48,982	56,390	111,622	46,144	42,799	57,760	57,656	
Missouri	107,428	189,558	162,655	145,842	141,163	330,790	125,598	119,914	120,759	145,379	
Montana	25,685	36,552	35,500	34,300	32,865	52,377	26,639	25,794	26,870	31,529	
Nebraska	38,438	63,895	53,943	52,031	49,834	97,404	45,413	43,750	49,507	48,886	
Nevada New Hampshire	59,684 25,124	136,709 62,877	97,898 40,432	83,087 41,089	111,229 39,516	337,194 103,540	68,282 28,000	63,782 34,841	62,689 30,261	67,662 35,760	
New Jersey	153,459	484,495	262,647	231,639	239,708	917,511	173,437	189,844	186,170	192,503	
New Mexico	27,809	50,202	43,561	51,283	43,694	109,916	35,711	45,015	34,014	40,189	
New York	289,826	921,194	528,197	502,099	518,958	1,981,322	405,074	452,008	393,029	422,051	
North Carolina	177,407	308,279	288,961	249,484	241,817	532,972	197,428	182,519	200,141	221,426	
North Dakota	17,552	28,228	23,213	25,429	22,525	56,881	21,947	22,713	20,985	21,227	
Ohio	201,595	338,918	291,848	273,126	265,532	650,019	232,782	233,327	223,339	265,035	
Oklahoma	69,513	86,685	97,432	75,490	81,271	152,932	79,279	71,686	75,024	75,108	
Oregon	80,526	137,454	115,457	134,802	105,790	290,625	95,988	101,713	88,715	106,130	
Pennsylvania	175,690	487,751	298,990	318,356	277,331	901,158	232,669	258,653	227,213	266,006	
Rhode Island	17,689	48,657	29,475	38,212	28,289	99,168	19,750	27,610	21,750	25,839	
South Carolina	85,261	146,055	135,839	106,718	108,572	247,000	96,810	88,242	104,928	112,384	
South Dakota	17,640	29,303	25,154	25,621	24,015	39,915	18,729	21,283	21,112	20,932	
Tennessee	110,734	200,135	188,799	144,611	154,802	350,743	133,250	116,317	128,007	151,018	
Texas	487,183	726,414	766,575	597,160	697,328	1,418,059	608,180	489,322	512,772	566,281	
Utah	83,337	114,757	104,801	94,104	92,724	138,210	78,612	71,466	80,546	80,574	
Vermont	11,010	29,141	17,749	19,463	20,027	43,626	13,023	18,518	14,209	16,320	
Virginia	142,363	307,263	214,569	184,421	195,231	559,329	159,249	162,104	169,083	187,666	
Washington	132,571	235,678	192,772	215,904	184,755	479,283	165,708	163,861	149,132	161,011	
West Virginia	26,431	44,845	38,074	37,107	33,867	72,955	34,658	31,713	29,736	33,480	
Wisconsin	104,444	177,928	149,052	140,399	140,340	346,821	117,841	121,780	112,350	130,321	
Wyoming	12,907	20,672	19,560	18,202	17,488	35,787	14,768	15,116	16,576	16,985	
Puerto Rico	26,290	69,660	43,022	43,139	51,860	109,814	32,475	31,747	32,409	33,495	
Virgin Islands	1,406	1,876	2,379	1,794	2,590	5,069	3,027	1,394	2,621	1,535	

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	Gros	ss job gains (3	as a percent months end		ment	Gros	-	as a percen months end	it of employ ed)	ment
State	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
	2020	2020	2020	2021	2021	2020	2020	2020	2021	2021
United States	4.8	9.5	7.4	6.8	6.7	17.0	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.9
Alabama	4.7	7.8	7.6	5.9	6.2	12.6	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.0
Alaska	6.6	12.2	13.4	11.0	9.5	24.3	9.8	7.7	9.4	9.2
Arizona	5.8	7.8	7.3	6.3	6.8	11.8	6.1	5.0	5.5	6.0
Arkansas	4.8	7.6	7.2	5.9	5.5	12.1	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.6
California	5.3	8.9	8.5	7.7	7.8	18.6	7.1	6.1	5.9	6.4
Colorado	5.7	10.1	7.5	8.6	7.8	15.1	6.4	7.2	5.6	6.4
Connecticut	4.3	11.4	6.6	6.3	6.6	19.5	5.1	5.9	5.3	5.9
Delaware	4.9	10.3	6.8	6.8	6.4	17.0	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.4
District of Columbia	3.3	8.2	5.3	5.5	7.0	22.3	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
Florida	6.0	9.5	8.0	6.9	7.8	14.1	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.2
Georgia	5.3	9.3	7.9	6.7	6.9	14.9	6.5	5.2	5.7	6.2
Hawaii	3.6 6.3	7.5 8.4	14.7 8.7	8.5 8.1	10.7 7.2	30.3 11.2	12.2 6.4	4.6 6.1	5.9 5.7	5.6 7.2
Illinois	6.3 4.5	8. 4 9.7	6.5	7.2	6.0	18.2	5.6	6.1	3.7 4.9	5.6
Indiana	4.5 4.6	8.3	6.8	6.0	5.7	13.5	5.0	5.0	4.9 5.1	6.0
	4.4	7.5		6.1	6.0	13.0	5.5	5.1	5.4	6.0
Iowa	5.0	7.3	6.8 7.0	6.2	6.2	13.0	5.9	5.1		6.1
Kansas		9.0			1				5.5 5.1	
Kentucky	4.6	9.0	7.3	7.3	6.4	15.2	5.1	6.1	-	6.5
Louisiana	4.4 5.2	12.3	8.7 8.5	6.4 9.0	6.8 7.7	16.8 21.9	7.0 6.0	5.6 6.3	5.9 6.3	6.2 7.8
Maryland	4.8	11.2	7.3	6.3	6.6	21.5	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.6
Massachusetts	3.7	12.4	7.0	6.6	6.9	24.2	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.7
Michigan	4.0	10.9	6.7	8.5	6.2	20.5	4.8	6.9	4.9	5.6
Minnesota	4.2	9.0	6.9	9.2	6.1	17.6	5.4	6.8	4.9	5.5
Mississippi	5.0	8.7	8.0	5.6	6.4	12.9	5.5	4.9	6.6	6.5
Missouri	4.6	8.5	7.1	6.3	6.0	14.4	5.7	5.2	5.3	6.3
Montana	6.8	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.3	13.9	7.2	6.8	6.9	8.1
Nebraska	4.8	8.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	12.2	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.0
New Hampshire	5.3 4.5	12.9 11.8	8.8 7.4	7.3 7.4	9.5 7.0	29.5 18.8	6.4 5.3	5.7 6.4	5.5 5.4	5.7 6.4
New Jersey	4.8	15.7	8.1	7.0	7.2	28.3	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.7
New Mexico	4.5	8.5	7.3	8.5	7.1	17.7	6.1	7.5	5.7	6.6
New York	3.9	13.3	7.4	6.9	7.1	26.9	5.9	6.3	5.4	5.7
North Carolina	4.9	8.7	7.9	6.6	6.4	14.6	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.8
North Dakota	5.3	8.9	7.2	7.8	6.9	17.1	6.9	7.1	6.5	6.5
Ohio	4.5	7.8	6.6	6.1	5.9	14.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.8
Oklahoma	5.5	7.1	7.9	6.1	6.5	12.3	6.6	5.8	6.1	6.0
Oregon	5.0	9.0	7.4	8.5	6.6	18.2	6.3	6.5	5.6	6.6
Pennsylvania	3.6	10.3	6.2	6.4	5.6	18.3	4.9	5.3	4.6	5.3
Rhode Island	4.5	13.0	7.6	9.8	7.0	25.1	5.3	7.1	5.5	6.4
South Carolina	5.0	8.8	8.0	6.2	6.3	14.6	5.9	5.2	6.1	6.5
South Dakota	5.1	8.6	7.2	7.3	6.8	11.5	5.5	6.2	6.0	5.8
Tennessee	4.4	8.1	7.5	5.6	5.9	13.9	5.5	4.6	5.0	5.8
Texas	4.7	7.3	7.6	5.7	6.7	13.8	6.1	4.8	5.0	5.4
Utah	6.6	9.1	8.1	7.1	6.9	10.9	6.3	5.6	6.1	6.0
Vermont	4.6	12.9	7.6	8.2	8.4	18.4	5.8	8.0	6.1	6.8
Virginia	4.6	10.4	7.0	6.0	6.2	18.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	6.0
Washington	4.8	8.9	7.2	7.9	6.7	17.4	6.3	6.1	5.4	5.8
West Virginia	5.1	8.9	7.4	7.2	6.5	14.1	6.9	6.2	5.8	6.4
Wisconsin	4.3	7.6	6.3	5.8	5.8	14.4	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.4
Wyoming	6.4	10.8	10.0	9.1	8.8	17.9	7.7	7.7	8.3	8.5
Puerto Rico	4.1	11.1	6.6	6.6	7.7	16.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0
Virgin Islands	5.3	7.8	9.9	7.4	10.6	18.8	12.5	5.8	10.8	6.2

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)

	3 months ended	Number of Establishments				Employment			
Year		Births		Deaths ¹		Births		Deaths	
		Level	Rate 2	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
2011	March	204	2.9	200	2.8	715	0.7	632	0.6
	June	210	2.9	205	2.9	767	0.7	689	0.6
	September	206	2.9	196	2.7	794	0.7	675	0.6
	December	214	3.0	198	2.8	800	0.7	700	0.6
2012	March	236	3.3	188	2.6	787	0.7	614	0.6
	June	217	3.0	194	2.7	799	0.7	673	0.6
	September	210	2.9	196	2.7	804	0.7	692	0.6
	December	218	3.0	183	2.5	809	0.7	673	0.6
2013	March	205	2.8	193	2.6	748	0.7	648	0.6
	June	222	3.0	215	2.9	789	0.7	695	0.6
	September	219	2.9	195	2.6	818	0.7	678	0.6
	December	215	2.9	187	2.5	803	0.7	670	0.6
2014	March	220	2.9	190	2.5	784	0.7	635	0.6
	June	221	2.9	204	2.7	806	0.7	711	0.6
	September	225	3.0	199	2.6	825	0.7	703	0.6
	December	224	2.9	198	2.6	836	0.7	705	0.6
2015	March	233	3.0	207	2.7	818	0.7	696	0.6
	June	234	3.1	211	2.8	838	0.7	728	0.6
	September	243	3.2	207	2.7	881	0.7	699	0.6
	December	247	3.2	209	2.7	892	0.7	733	0.6
2016	March	236	3.0	204	2.6	789	0.7	671	0.6
	June	241	3.1	213	2.7	838	0.7	719	0.6
	September	238	3.0	214	2.7	872	0.7	745	0.6
	December	238	3.0	217	2.8	865	0.7	729	0.6
2017	March	242	3.0	204	2.6	804	0.7	666	0.5
	June	241	3.0	224	2.8	850	0.7	753	0.6
	September	243	3.0	225	2.8	850	0.7	760	0.6
	December	245	3.1	216	2.7	848	0.7	732	0.6
2018	March	248	3.1	214	2.7	812	0.7	665	0.5
	June	265	3.3	228	2.8	880	0.7	769	0.6
	September	251	3.1	231	2.8	864	0.7	786	0.6
	December	249	3.1	222	2.7	857	0.7	761	0.6
2019	March	260	3.2	220	2.7	807	0.6	696	0.6
	June	258	3.1	241	2.9	850	0.7	807	0.6
	September	250	3.0	233	2.8	848	0.7	768	0.6
	December	268	3.2	235	2.8	905	0.7	792	0.6
2020	March	316	3.8	274	3.3	846	0.7	762	0.6
	June	227	2.8	329	4.0	661	0.6	1,163	1.0
	September	277	3.4	235	2.9	822	0.7	697	0.6
	December	287	3.5	N/A	N/A	917	0.8	N/A	N/A
2021	March	303	3.6	N/A	N/A	826	0.7	N/A	N/A
	June	351	4.1	N/A	N/A	980	0.8	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