

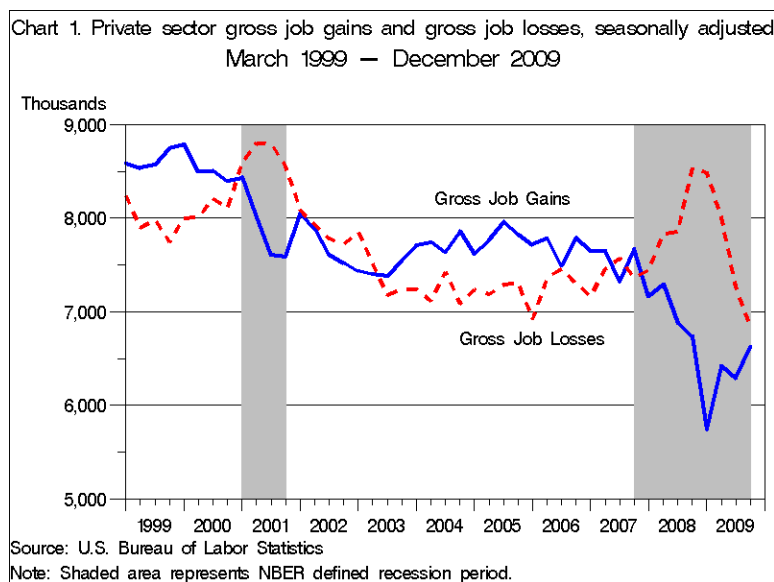
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Technical Information: (202) 691-6553 • BDMInfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/bdm

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

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – FOURTH QUARTER 2009



From September to December 2009 the number of **gross job gains** from opening and expanding private sector establishments increased 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 were 6.8 million. Job losses have steadily decreased from a recent high of 8.5 million in December 2008 to their lowest level since June 1994.

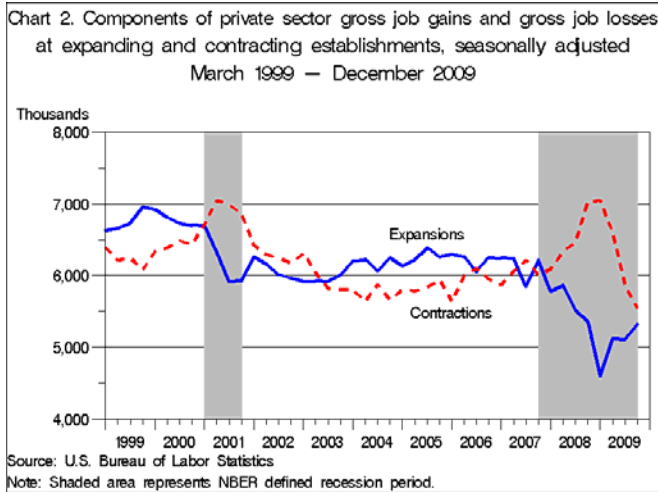
Firms of all sizes experienced continued net job losses in the fourth quarter of 2009. Firms with 1 to 49 employees accounted for 61.8 percent of all net losses.

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.

New data on establishment age and survival

New Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data on establishment age and survival will be available later today on the BLS Web site (www.bls.gov/bdm/bdmage.htm). These data are available at the national level by NAICS sector and at the state level by total private sector annually from 1994 through 2009. These data will be updated once a year with the release of first quarter data.



Contracting establishments lost 5.5 million jobs in the fourth quarter of 2009. Since peaking in March 2009 at 7.0 million, job losses at contracting establishments have fallen sharply.

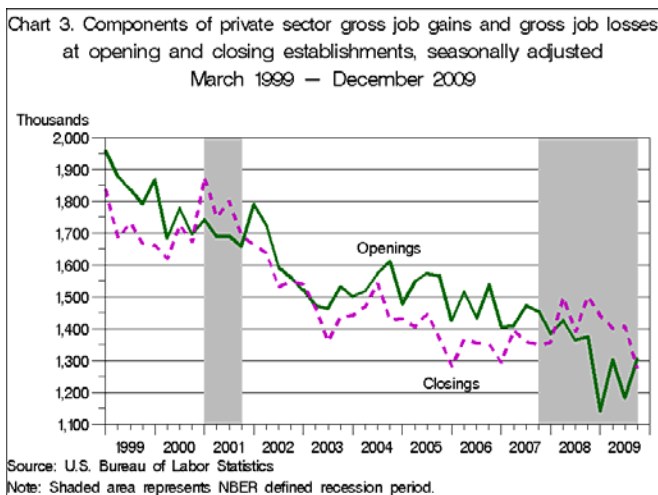
Fourth quarter job gains at **expanding** establishments were 5.3 million, after reaching a series-low 4.6 million in first quarter 2009.

From September to December 2009 **closing** establishments lost 1.3 million jobs, a decrease from the previous quarter's loss of 1.4 million.

Opening establishments gained 1.3 million jobs, an increase from the previous quarter when opening establishments created 1.2 million jobs. (See tables 1 and 3.)

There were 180,000 **establishment births** in the fourth quarter 2009 (a subset of the openings data, see the Technical Note for more information); these new establishments added 701,000 jobs, essentially unchanged from the previous quarter.

Data for **establishment deaths**, a subset of the closings data, are available through March 2009, when 891,000 jobs were lost at 240,000 establishments. (See table 7.)



The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost yielded a **net change** of -193,000 jobs in the private sector for fourth quarter 2009. (See table 1.)

Gross job gains represented 6.3 percent of private sector employment, while **gross job losses** represented 6.5 percent of private sector employment. (See table 2.)

Only the **professional and business services** sector, which includes temporary help services, experienced a change from net losses in third quarter 2009 to net gains in fourth quarter 2009. Gross job gains in this sector increased to 1.4 million jobs from 1.1 million, while gross job losses decreased to 1.2 million jobs from 1.3 million. The **construction** sector continues to experience the highest net losses as a percent of total employment. From September to December 2009, job gains increased slightly from 10.4 to 10.7 percent, while job losses fell slightly from 13.7 to 13.5 percent. (See table 3.)

The share of total gross job losses at **firms** with 1 to 249 employees increased from 69.4 percent to 72.3 percent. The share of gross job gains increased at firms with 1 to 4 employees and 1000 or more employees and decreased at all other firm size classes. (See table 4.)

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

| Category | 3 months ended | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Dec. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | June 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Dec. 2009 |
| | Levels (in thousands) | | | | |
| Gross job gains..... | 6,738 | 5,746 | 6,420 | 6,296 | 6,628 |
| At expanding establishments..... | 5,363 | 4,603 | 5,116 | 5,112 | 5,322 |
| At opening establishments..... | 1,375 | 1,143 | 1,304 | 1,184 | 1,306 |
| Gross job losses..... | 8,539 | 8,486 | 7,999 | 7,260 | 6,821 |
| At contracting establishments..... | 7,038 | 7,045 | 6,598 | 5,852 | 5,546 |
| At closing establishments..... | 1,501 | 1,441 | 1,401 | 1,408 | 1,275 |
| Net employment change ¹ | -1,801 | -2,740 | -1,579 | -964 | -193 |
| | Rates (percent) | | | | |
| Gross job gains..... | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| At expanding establishments..... | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| At opening establishments..... | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Gross job losses..... | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| At contracting establishments..... | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| At closing establishments..... | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net employment change ¹ | -1.6 | -2.5 | -1.5 | -0.9 | -0.2 |

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 fourth quarter of 2009, eight **states**, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands experienced changes from negative to positive net employment as compared to the prior quarter. The net employment change turned negative from positive in Indiana and Idaho and remained negative in the rest of the states. California and New York experienced the largest net employment gains. Gross job gains in the state of California increased to 843,902, while gross job losses decreased to 820,701. In the state of New York, gross job gains increased to 439,309, while gross job losses decreased to 432,668. (See table 5.) From September to December 2009, gross job gains as a percent of total employment decreased in 11 states, and gross job losses as a percent of total employment increased in 13 states. (See table 6.)

More Information

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

The Business Employment Dynamics for First Quarter 2010 are scheduled to be released on Thursday, November 18, 2010 at 10:00 a.m. (EST). Data in that release will incorporate annual revisions to the BED series.

Technical Note

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data are a product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), or the ES-202 program. The BED data are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from existing quarterly state unemployment insurance (UI) records. Most employers in the U.S. are required to file quarterly reports on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI laws, and to pay quarterly UI taxes. The quarterly UI reports are sent by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) to BLS and form the basis of the Bureau's establishment universe sampling frame. These reports are also used to produce the quarterly QCEW data on total employment and wages and the longitudinal BED data on gross job gains and losses. Other important Bureau uses of the UI reports are in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program.

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

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

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

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

| | QCEW | BED | CES |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Source | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million employers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.8 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 | 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 6.8 million private sector employer reports out of 9.1 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the fourth quarter of 2009. 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 fourth quarter 2009:

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

| | Millions |
|---|---------------------------|
| Total establishments QCEW program | 9.1 |
| 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..... | 6.8 |

Unit of analysis

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

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

The formal definitions of employment changes are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment Births and Deaths

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

Linkage methodology

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

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

Sizing methodology

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

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

Annual Data

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

The net over-the-quarter change derived by summing the BED component series will differ from the net employment change estimated from the seasonally adjusted total private employment series from the CES program. The intended use of BED statistics is to show the dynamic labor market changes that underlie the net employment change statistic. As such, data users interested particularly in the net employment change and

not in the gross job flows underlying this change should refer to CES data for over-the-quarter net employment changes.

Reliability of the data

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

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

The CES program produces monthly estimates of employment, its net change, and earnings by detailed industry. These estimates are part of the Employment Situation report put out monthly by BLS.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program provides monthly measures of job openings, as well as employee hires and separations.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral number: 1-800-877-8339.

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

| Year | 3 months ended | Net change ¹ | Gross job gains | | | Gross job losses | | |
|------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Total | Expanding establishments | Opening establishments | Total | Contracting establishments | Closing establishments |
| 1999 | March | 353 | 8,585 | 6,626 | 1,959 | 8,232 | 6,395 | 1,837 |
| | June | 644 | 8,539 | 6,661 | 1,878 | 7,895 | 6,210 | 1,685 |
| | September | 588 | 8,571 | 6,734 | 1,837 | 7,983 | 6,250 | 1,733 |
| | December | 1,005 | 8,749 | 6,956 | 1,793 | 7,744 | 6,076 | 1,668 |
| 2000 | March | 789 | 8,792 | 6,924 | 1,868 | 8,003 | 6,341 | 1,662 |
| | June | 492 | 8,499 | 6,814 | 1,685 | 8,007 | 6,387 | 1,620 |
| | September | 296 | 8,506 | 6,728 | 1,778 | 8,210 | 6,483 | 1,727 |
| | December | 295 | 8,400 | 6,702 | 1,698 | 8,105 | 6,433 | 1,672 |
| 2001 | March | -156 | 8,436 | 6,694 | 1,742 | 8,592 | 6,717 | 1,875 |
| | June | -792 | 8,009 | 6,319 | 1,690 | 8,801 | 7,050 | 1,751 |
| | September | -1,184 | 7,608 | 5,917 | 1,691 | 8,792 | 6,991 | 1,801 |
| | December | -960 | 7,591 | 5,932 | 1,659 | 8,551 | 6,858 | 1,693 |
| 2002 | March | -39 | 8,049 | 6,259 | 1,790 | 8,088 | 6,424 | 1,664 |
| | June | -38 | 7,890 | 6,164 | 1,726 | 7,928 | 6,290 | 1,638 |
| | September | -171 | 7,608 | 6,015 | 1,593 | 7,779 | 6,248 | 1,531 |
| | December | -198 | 7,522 | 5,960 | 1,562 | 7,720 | 6,171 | 1,549 |
| 2003 | March | -412 | 7,439 | 5,917 | 1,522 | 7,851 | 6,311 | 1,540 |
| | June | -104 | 7,401 | 5,928 | 1,473 | 7,505 | 6,040 | 1,465 |
| | September | 204 | 7,383 | 5,918 | 1,465 | 7,179 | 5,818 | 1,361 |
| | December | 309 | 7,549 | 6,016 | 1,533 | 7,240 | 5,802 | 1,438 |
| 2004 | March | 465 | 7,709 | 6,207 | 1,502 | 7,244 | 5,802 | 1,442 |
| | June | 634 | 7,747 | 6,228 | 1,519 | 7,113 | 5,644 | 1,469 |
| | September | 212 | 7,635 | 6,062 | 1,573 | 7,423 | 5,880 | 1,543 |
| | December | 775 | 7,860 | 6,248 | 1,612 | 7,085 | 5,658 | 1,427 |
| 2005 | March | 381 | 7,618 | 6,139 | 1,479 | 7,237 | 5,805 | 1,432 |
| | June | 586 | 7,771 | 6,223 | 1,548 | 7,185 | 5,779 | 1,406 |
| | September | 676 | 7,963 | 6,389 | 1,574 | 7,287 | 5,840 | 1,447 |
| | December | 514 | 7,826 | 6,258 | 1,568 | 7,312 | 5,942 | 1,370 |
| 2006 | March | 800 | 7,720 | 6,294 | 1,426 | 6,920 | 5,639 | 1,281 |
| | June | 417 | 7,784 | 6,267 | 1,517 | 7,367 | 6,000 | 1,367 |
| | September | 37 | 7,493 | 6,058 | 1,435 | 7,456 | 6,101 | 1,355 |
| | December | 493 | 7,793 | 6,254 | 1,539 | 7,300 | 5,947 | 1,353 |
| 2007 | March | 485 | 7,651 | 6,244 | 1,407 | 7,166 | 5,873 | 1,293 |
| | June | 196 | 7,653 | 6,242 | 1,411 | 7,457 | 6,061 | 1,396 |
| | September | -248 | 7,325 | 5,853 | 1,472 | 7,573 | 6,214 | 1,359 |
| | December | 310 | 7,670 | 6,214 | 1,456 | 7,360 | 6,010 | 1,350 |
| 2008 | March | -280 | 7,167 | 5,781 | 1,386 | 7,447 | 6,090 | 1,357 |
| | June | -536 | 7,296 | 5,869 | 1,427 | 7,832 | 6,334 | 1,498 |
| | September | -967 | 6,884 | 5,520 | 1,364 | 7,851 | 6,461 | 1,390 |
| | December | -1,801 | 6,738 | 5,363 | 1,375 | 8,539 | 7,038 | 1,501 |
| 2009 | March | -2,740 | 5,746 | 4,603 | 1,143 | 8,486 | 7,045 | 1,441 |
| | June | -1,579 | 6,420 | 5,116 | 1,304 | 7,999 | 6,598 | 1,401 |
| | September | -964 | 6,296 | 5,112 | 1,184 | 7,260 | 5,852 | 1,408 |
| | December | -193 | 6,628 | 5,322 | 1,306 | 6,821 | 5,546 | 1,275 |

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 |
| 1999 | March | .3 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 1.7 |
| | June | .6 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 1.6 |
| | September | .6 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 1.6 |
| | December | 1.0 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 1.5 |
| 2000 | March | .7 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 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 | .3 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 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 | -1.2 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 1.7 |
| | December | -.9 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 1.6 |
| 2002 | March | .0 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 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 | .0 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 |
| 2003 | March | -.4 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 1.4 |
| | June | -.1 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 |
| | September | .2 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 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 | .3 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 1.3 |
| | June | .5 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 1.3 |
| | September | .6 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 1.3 |
| | December | .5 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 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 | .4 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 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 | .3 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 1.2 |
| 2008 | March | -.2 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 1.2 |
| | June | -.4 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 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 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 1.3 |
| | June | -1.5 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 1.3 |
| | September | -.9 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 1.3 |
| | December | -.2 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 1.2 |

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) | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Dec. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | June 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Dec. 2009 | Dec. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | June 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Dec. 2009 |
| Total private ¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 6,738 | 5,746 | 6,420 | 6,296 | 6,628 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| At expanding establishments | 5,363 | 4,603 | 5,116 | 5,112 | 5,322 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| At opening establishments | 1,375 | 1,143 | 1,304 | 1,184 | 1,306 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Gross job losses | 8,539 | 8,486 | 7,999 | 7,260 | 6,821 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| At contracting establishments | 7,038 | 7,045 | 6,598 | 5,852 | 5,546 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| At closing establishments | 1,501 | 1,441 | 1,401 | 1,408 | 1,275 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net employment change | -1,801 | -2,740 | -1,579 | -964 | -193 | -1.6 | -2.5 | -1.5 | -0.9 | -0.2 |
| Goods-producing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 1,318 | 1,077 | 1,266 | 1,330 | 1,298 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| At expanding establishments | 1,091 | 890 | 1,047 | 1,132 | 1,077 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| At opening establishments | 227 | 187 | 219 | 198 | 221 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Gross job losses | 2,080 | 2,290 | 2,145 | 1,663 | 1,573 | 9.5 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 8.6 | 8.3 |
| At contracting establishments | 1,766 | 1,983 | 1,843 | 1,370 | 1,308 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| At closing establishments | 314 | 307 | 302 | 293 | 265 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Net employment change | -762 | -1,213 | -879 | -333 | -275 | -3.5 | -5.8 | -4.4 | -1.7 | -1.4 |
| Natural resources and mining | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 288 | 225 | 283 | 253 | 283 | 15.2 | 12.0 | 15.8 | 14.4 | 16.1 |
| At expanding establishments | 247 | 193 | 239 | 220 | 242 | 13.0 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 13.8 |
| At opening establishments | 41 | 32 | 44 | 33 | 41 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Gross job losses | 289 | 339 | 307 | 283 | 289 | 15.2 | 18.2 | 17.1 | 16.0 | 16.5 |
| At contracting establishments | 254 | 295 | 263 | 246 | 251 | 13.4 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 14.3 |
| At closing establishments | 35 | 44 | 44 | 37 | 38 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Net employment change | -1 | -114 | -24 | -30 | -6 | .0 | -6.2 | -1.3 | -1.6 | -0.4 |
| Construction | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 647 | 558 | 614 | 604 | 606 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.7 |
| At expanding establishments | 506 | 437 | 480 | 478 | 469 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 |
| At opening establishments | 141 | 121 | 134 | 126 | 137 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Gross job losses | 984 | 990 | 940 | 805 | 767 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 13.7 | 13.5 |
| At contracting establishments | 780 | 797 | 759 | 627 | 603 | 11.4 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 10.7 | 10.6 |
| At closing establishments | 204 | 193 | 181 | 178 | 164 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Net employment change | -337 | -432 | -326 | -201 | -161 | -4.9 | -6.7 | -5.3 | -3.3 | -2.8 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 383 | 294 | 369 | 473 | 409 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| At expanding establishments | 338 | 260 | 328 | 434 | 366 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.2 |
| At opening establishments | 45 | 34 | 41 | 39 | 43 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .4 |
| Gross job losses | 807 | 961 | 898 | 575 | 517 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| At contracting establishments | 732 | 891 | 821 | 497 | 454 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| At closing establishments | 75 | 70 | 77 | 78 | 63 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .5 |
| Net employment change | -424 | -667 | -529 | -102 | -108 | -3.3 | -5.3 | -4.5 | -1.0 | -0.8 |
| Service-providing ¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 5,420 | 4,669 | 5,154 | 4,966 | 5,330 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| At expanding establishments | 4,272 | 3,713 | 4,069 | 3,980 | 4,245 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| At opening establishments | 1,148 | 956 | 1,085 | 986 | 1,085 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Gross job losses | 6,459 | 6,196 | 5,854 | 5,597 | 5,248 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| At contracting establishments | 5,272 | 5,062 | 4,755 | 4,482 | 4,238 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| At closing establishments | 1,187 | 1,134 | 1,099 | 1,115 | 1,010 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Net employment change | -1,039 | -1,527 | -700 | -631 | 82 | -1.1 | -1.7 | -0.8 | -0.8 | .1 |
| Wholesale trade | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 260 | 225 | 239 | 230 | 254 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| At expanding establishments | 205 | 178 | 193 | 186 | 201 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| At opening establishments | 55 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 53 | .9 | .8 | .8 | .8 | 1.0 |
| Gross job losses | 366 | 383 | 355 | 306 | 279 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| At contracting establishments | 291 | 313 | 288 | 235 | 217 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| At closing establishments | 75 | 70 | 67 | 71 | 62 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Net employment change | -106 | -158 | -116 | -76 | -25 | -1.8 | -2.7 | -2.1 | -1.4 | -0.4 |

See footnote at end of table.

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

| Category | Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended) | | | | | Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended) | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Dec. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | June 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Dec. 2009 | Dec. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | June 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Dec. 2009 |
| Retail trade | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 837 | 752 | 865 | 825 | 812 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| At expanding establishments | 702 | 624 | 732 | 697 | 701 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| At opening establishments | 135 | 128 | 133 | 128 | 111 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .8 |
| Gross job losses | 1,195 | 1,025 | 915 | 939 | 932 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| At contracting establishments | 1,036 | 841 | 776 | 795 | 804 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| At closing establishments | 159 | 184 | 139 | 144 | 128 | 1.1 | 1.2 | .9 | 1.0 | .9 |
| Net employment change | -358 | -273 | -50 | -114 | -120 | -2.4 | -1.8 | -.3 | -.7 | -.9 |
| Transportation and warehousing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 238 | 173 | 184 | 186 | 221 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.6 |
| At expanding establishments | 205 | 144 | 151 | 158 | 188 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.8 |
| At opening establishments | 33 | 29 | 33 | 28 | 33 | .8 | .7 | .8 | .7 | .8 |
| Gross job losses | 286 | 311 | 290 | 239 | 221 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 5.6 |
| At contracting establishments | 242 | 268 | 245 | 195 | 183 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| At closing establishments | 44 | 43 | 45 | 44 | 38 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Net employment change | -48 | -138 | -106 | -53 | 0 | -1.1 | -3.2 | -2.7 | -1.3 | .0 |
| Utilities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| At expanding establishments | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| At opening establishments | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| Gross job losses | 12 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| At contracting establishments | 11 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| At closing establishments | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .2 | .2 | .4 | .2 | .4 |
| Net employment change | 1 | 2 | -4 | 0 | -4 | .1 | .4 | -.7 | .0 | -.7 |
| Information | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 134 | 114 | 111 | 116 | 122 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| At expanding establishments | 108 | 92 | 90 | 97 | 97 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| At opening establishments | 26 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 25 | .9 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .9 |
| Gross job losses | 187 | 172 | 160 | 158 | 140 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| At contracting establishments | 153 | 144 | 134 | 130 | 118 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| At closing establishments | 34 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 22 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.0 | .8 |
| Net employment change | -53 | -58 | -49 | -42 | -18 | -1.7 | -2.0 | -1.7 | -1.4 | -.7 |
| Financial activities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 392 | 333 | 339 | 327 | 359 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| At expanding establishments | 295 | 263 | 265 | 256 | 269 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| At opening establishments | 97 | 70 | 74 | 71 | 90 | 1.2 | .9 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.2 |
| Gross job losses | 497 | 456 | 445 | 426 | 401 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| At contracting establishments | 376 | 356 | 351 | 320 | 306 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| At closing establishments | 121 | 100 | 94 | 106 | 95 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Net employment change | -105 | -123 | -106 | -99 | -42 | -1.4 | -1.6 | -1.3 | -1.3 | -.6 |
| Professional and business services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 1,241 | 982 | 1,140 | 1,138 | 1,353 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 8.3 |
| At expanding establishments | 974 | 778 | 908 | 928 | 1,094 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.7 |
| At opening establishments | 267 | 204 | 232 | 210 | 259 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Gross job losses | 1,635 | 1,540 | 1,471 | 1,319 | 1,164 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 7.1 |
| At contracting establishments | 1,331 | 1,264 | 1,163 | 1,035 | 905 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| At closing establishments | 304 | 276 | 308 | 284 | 259 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Net employment change | -394 | -558 | -331 | -181 | 189 | -2.2 | -3.2 | -2.0 | -1.0 | 1.2 |
| Education and health services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 848 | 731 | 770 | 761 | 821 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| At expanding establishments | 717 | 632 | 647 | 649 | 688 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| At opening establishments | 131 | 99 | 123 | 112 | 133 | .7 | .5 | .7 | .6 | .7 |
| Gross job losses | 679 | 723 | 710 | 733 | 664 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| At contracting establishments | 560 | 606 | 588 | 597 | 544 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| At closing establishments | 119 | 117 | 122 | 136 | 120 | .7 | .6 | .7 | .7 | .7 |
| Net employment change | 169 | 8 | 60 | 28 | 157 | .9 | .1 | .3 | .1 | .7 |

See footnote at end of table.

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

| Category | Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended) | | | | | Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended) | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Dec. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | June 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Dec. 2009 | Dec. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | June 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Dec. 2009 |
| Leisure and hospitality | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 1,121 | 1,023 | 1,114 | 1,028 | 1,022 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.8 |
| At expanding establishments | 835 | 782 | 853 | 790 | 783 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| At opening establishments | 286 | 241 | 261 | 238 | 239 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Gross job losses | 1,246 | 1,236 | 1,174 | 1,139 | 1,134 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| At contracting establishments | 1,008 | 1,009 | 962 | 928 | 930 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| At closing establishments | 238 | 227 | 212 | 211 | 204 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Net employment change | -125 | -213 | -60 | -111 | -112 | -1.0 | -1.6 | -5 | -8 | -1.0 |
| Other services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 269 | 248 | 265 | 245 | 259 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.0 |
| At expanding establishments | 209 | 198 | 208 | 194 | 203 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| At opening establishments | 60 | 50 | 57 | 51 | 56 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Gross job losses | 323 | 309 | 290 | 293 | 270 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.2 |
| At contracting establishments | 255 | 244 | 226 | 228 | 210 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| At closing establishments | 68 | 65 | 64 | 65 | 60 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Net employment change | -54 | -61 | -25 | -48 | -11 | -1.5 | -1.6 | -7 | -1.2 | -2 |

¹ Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

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

| Category | 3 months ended | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Dec. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | June 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Dec. 2009 |
| Firm size 1 - 4 employees | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 17.1 | 18.2 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 17.3 |
| Expanding firms | 7.7 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.6 |
| Opening firms | 61.6 | 61.3 | 58.6 | 61.6 | 63.3 |
| Gross job losses | 14.5 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 16.5 |
| Contracting firms | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.8 |
| Closing firms | 60.9 | 61.6 | 61.5 | 61.4 | 61.7 |
| Firm size 5 - 9 employees | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 11.8 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 11.7 |
| Expanding firms | 11.1 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 11.0 |
| Opening firms | 15.3 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 15.3 |
| Gross job losses | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 11.9 |
| Contracting firms | 10.0 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 11.1 |
| Closing firms | 15.8 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.8 |
| Firm size 10 - 19 employees | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 11.8 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 11.6 |
| Expanding firms | 12.1 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 12.4 | 12.0 |
| Opening firms | 10.2 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 9.5 |
| Gross job losses | 11.2 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 12.1 |
| Contracting firms | 11.3 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 12.4 |
| Closing firms | 10.4 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.3 |
| Firm size 20 - 49 employees | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 13.6 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 13.5 |
| Expanding firms | 14.8 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 15.1 | 14.8 |
| Opening firms | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 7.2 |
| Gross job losses | 13.5 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 14.0 |
| Contracting firms | 14.5 | 15.2 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 15.3 |
| Closing firms | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.5 |
| Firm size 50 - 99 employees | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 8.5 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| Expanding firms | 9.7 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.7 |
| Opening firms | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Gross job losses | 8.9 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| Contracting firms | 9.9 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.9 |
| Closing firms | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 |

See footnote at end of table.

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

| Category | 3 months ended | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Dec. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | June 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Dec. 2009 |
| Firm size 100 - 249 employees | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.2 |
| Expanding firms | 10.8 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 10.9 |
| Opening firms | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Gross job losses | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.1 |
| Contracting firms | 10.9 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Closing firms | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Firm size 250 - 499 employees | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Expanding firms | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Opening firms | .5 | .2 | .4 | .4 | .3 |
| Gross job losses | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Contracting firms | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| Closing firms | .7 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .4 |
| Firm size 500 - 999 employees | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| Expanding firms | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Opening firms | .2 | .1 | .3 | .1 | .2 |
| Gross job losses | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Contracting firms | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Closing firms | .3 | .4 | .2 | .4 | .2 |
| Firm size 1,000 or more employees | | | | | |
| Gross job gains | 17.8 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 16.9 | 18.3 |
| Expanding firms | 21.6 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 20.1 | 22.0 |
| Opening firms | .0 | .1 | 1.3 | .0 | .2 |
| Gross job losses | 20.7 | 18.1 | 22.1 | 20.2 | 17.7 |
| Contracting firms | 24.1 | 21.1 | 25.7 | 24.0 | 21.1 |
| Closing firms | .1 | .7 | .1 | .8 | .1 |

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

Table 5. Private sector gross job gains and losses by state, seasonally adjusted

| State | Gross job gains (3 months ended) | | | | | Gross job losses (3 months ended) | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Dec. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | June 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Dec. 2009 | Dec. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | June 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Dec. 2009 |
| United States ¹ | 6,738,000 | 5,746,000 | 6,420,000 | 6,296,000 | 6,628,000 | 8,539,000 | 8,486,000 | 7,999,000 | 7,260,000 | 6,821,000 |
| Alabama | 84,322 | 74,548 | 80,612 | 83,587 | 85,116 | 120,361 | 116,192 | 105,956 | 102,211 | 90,044 |
| Alaska | 26,344 | 23,272 | 25,501 | 22,555 | 24,115 | 26,644 | 25,380 | 25,347 | 24,767 | 25,229 |
| Arizona | 129,134 | 113,324 | 114,433 | 127,059 | 128,317 | 194,424 | 176,971 | 167,403 | 144,082 | 133,811 |
| Arkansas | 55,099 | 51,314 | 49,030 | 53,525 | 56,557 | 66,942 | 66,292 | 69,982 | 58,259 | 53,684 |
| California | 820,460 | 672,802 | 772,918 | 754,988 | 843,902 | 1,035,009 | 1,048,711 | 976,062 | 950,556 | 820,701 |
| Colorado | 127,607 | 109,813 | 119,950 | 118,040 | 122,022 | 161,271 | 161,315 | 152,189 | 138,776 | 133,095 |
| Connecticut | 71,972 | 62,355 | 71,878 | 69,384 | 70,506 | 92,523 | 91,796 | 86,207 | 79,698 | 77,246 |
| Delaware | 23,084 | 18,591 | 21,917 | 18,838 | 20,132 | 27,469 | 27,761 | 24,826 | 23,796 | 24,159 |
| District of Columbia | 25,184 | 25,858 | 24,547 | 22,534 | 26,279 | 31,325 | 28,003 | 25,894 | 27,476 | 23,536 |
| Florida | 444,118 | 354,281 | 391,029 | 397,599 | 430,811 | 596,670 | 503,337 | 496,060 | 478,219 | 443,860 |
| Georgia | 214,969 | 191,622 | 206,461 | 190,583 | 205,594 | 299,060 | 268,140 | 260,392 | 234,743 | 215,152 |
| Hawaii | 24,171 | 21,712 | 22,904 | 23,372 | 23,941 | 33,051 | 30,629 | 31,193 | 28,454 | 26,266 |
| Idaho | 38,827 | 35,289 | 37,691 | 39,334 | 38,187 | 49,612 | 54,035 | 48,908 | 38,018 | 40,114 |
| Illinois | 244,575 | 209,855 | 248,535 | 235,424 | 254,690 | 332,994 | 327,887 | 322,641 | 284,697 | 272,343 |
| Indiana | 130,650 | 113,691 | 127,656 | 140,910 | 133,137 | 192,024 | 186,934 | 178,336 | 140,584 | 134,837 |
| Iowa | 71,891 | 62,521 | 67,741 | 64,060 | 67,558 | 86,117 | 86,010 | 81,445 | 71,247 | 73,924 |
| Kansas | 74,158 | 55,477 | 58,952 | 57,666 | 62,279 | 78,873 | 79,420 | 81,324 | 67,589 | 67,753 |
| Kentucky | 85,641 | 74,235 | 80,446 | 83,163 | 90,100 | 107,293 | 110,211 | 102,102 | 89,218 | 87,029 |
| Louisiana | 121,916 | 94,269 | 90,921 | 96,911 | 97,421 | 105,935 | 115,118 | 120,721 | 112,469 | 102,233 |
| Maine | 38,167 | 30,943 | 37,231 | 35,942 | 35,316 | 41,793 | 42,142 | 39,597 | 36,653 | 37,742 |
| Maryland | 126,900 | 116,989 | 127,395 | 117,095 | 118,233 | 155,992 | 148,339 | 138,683 | 138,105 | 131,474 |
| Massachusetts | 148,012 | 121,358 | 153,055 | 145,879 | 143,724 | 191,351 | 181,911 | 169,900 | 160,835 | 158,214 |
| Michigan | 200,389 | 164,809 | 207,715 | 234,479 | 211,694 | 294,392 | 286,628 | 299,545 | 234,549 | 231,136 |
| Minnesota | 118,930 | 110,150 | 130,928 | 126,646 | 118,806 | 155,332 | 163,810 | 150,093 | 142,075 | 127,431 |
| Mississippi | 57,211 | 48,330 | 47,816 | 50,459 | 51,016 | 69,254 | 65,774 | 64,564 | 58,740 | 51,508 |
| Missouri | 133,009 | 121,936 | 127,656 | 126,233 | 122,272 | 168,117 | 163,155 | 159,538 | 145,067 | 132,391 |
| Montana | 28,012 | 24,030 | 27,411 | 25,348 | 28,037 | 31,386 | 35,614 | 29,232 | 27,463 | 29,134 |
| Nebraska | 44,014 | 38,462 | 40,000 | 39,577 | 39,973 | 50,286 | 49,912 | 48,467 | 42,057 | 46,308 |
| Nevada | 62,481 | 54,469 | 55,000 | 58,837 | 68,893 | 100,495 | 91,854 | 82,009 | 73,918 | 66,567 |
| New Hampshire | 33,928 | 31,117 | 35,690 | 32,864 | 33,339 | 41,931 | 41,234 | 41,021 | 37,478 | 35,927 |
| New Jersey | 189,766 | 167,754 | 214,410 | 188,559 | 197,142 | 253,478 | 231,640 | 228,474 | 216,432 | 204,741 |
| New Mexico | 40,826 | 36,132 | 38,339 | 39,184 | 37,338 | 53,047 | 51,493 | 49,388 | 41,977 | 42,293 |
| New York | 436,017 | 356,418 | 439,771 | 410,127 | 439,309 | 507,653 | 502,806 | 496,423 | 447,883 | 432,668 |
| North Carolina | 197,127 | 173,772 | 188,633 | 183,145 | 193,996 | 266,978 | 259,811 | 236,650 | 212,417 | 211,674 |
| North Dakota | 19,568 | 16,743 | 19,483 | 20,164 | 19,856 | 19,341 | 21,853 | 19,578 | 18,109 | 19,215 |
| Ohio | 228,078 | 201,205 | 236,932 | 233,706 | 235,084 | 323,982 | 317,188 | 316,738 | 260,654 | 255,156 |
| Oklahoma | 78,259 | 69,370 | 66,260 | 65,335 | 68,017 | 85,333 | 99,578 | 100,494 | 86,247 | 78,174 |
| Oregon | 86,304 | 78,047 | 86,577 | 86,169 | 89,061 | 126,963 | 125,470 | 108,603 | 93,229 | 96,432 |
| Pennsylvania | 256,668 | 231,793 | 254,916 | 250,863 | 263,591 | 318,345 | 318,399 | 302,189 | 285,919 | 264,761 |
| Rhode Island | 22,015 | 21,276 | 24,361 | 21,553 | 22,695 | 30,698 | 29,893 | 25,285 | 29,240 | 24,757 |
| South Carolina | 86,056 | 78,586 | 86,025 | 83,889 | 84,856 | 123,643 | 119,015 | 110,427 | 96,914 | 92,350 |
| South Dakota | 21,073 | 18,050 | 20,798 | 19,821 | 19,881 | 22,779 | 24,121 | 24,173 | 21,148 | 21,238 |
| Tennessee | 118,251 | 99,890 | 118,193 | 114,982 | 120,129 | 165,472 | 160,793 | 159,338 | 134,568 | 118,086 |
| Texas | 537,006 | 435,060 | 442,377 | 440,450 | 474,360 | 563,136 | 600,010 | 598,252 | 519,753 | 479,849 |
| Utah | 65,196 | 56,649 | 62,683 | 68,122 | 65,812 | 84,194 | 84,251 | 80,188 | 70,320 | 66,923 |
| Vermont | 17,967 | 15,801 | 17,916 | 16,408 | 19,451 | 20,207 | 21,649 | 21,155 | 17,522 | 17,810 |
| Virginia | 171,660 | 151,646 | 168,537 | 158,307 | 165,634 | 211,212 | 203,738 | 198,874 | 184,500 | 166,549 |
| Washington | 157,410 | 151,373 | 158,451 | 158,563 | 150,938 | 206,251 | 202,667 | 190,911 | 170,635 | 180,531 |
| West Virginia | 39,356 | 34,103 | 32,836 | 32,674 | 36,970 | 40,515 | 43,258 | 44,398 | 37,355 | 34,837 |
| Wisconsin | 129,090 | 113,792 | 124,463 | 120,316 | 128,104 | 162,823 | 174,665 | 160,442 | 142,424 | 137,813 |
| Wyoming | 19,848 | 18,033 | 15,800 | 16,676 | 15,838 | 20,038 | 26,326 | 25,436 | 17,900 | 18,511 |
| Puerto Rico | 45,140 | 36,240 | 37,255 | 41,232 | 45,862 | 51,035 | 57,413 | 50,935 | 44,962 | 40,546 |
| Virgin Islands | 1,978 | 1,610 | 1,618 | 1,727 | 2,318 | 2,238 | 2,611 | 2,702 | 2,225 | 1,833 |

¹ The sum of the states will not necessarily add to the U.S. total because of the independent seasonal adjustment of each state.

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

Table 6. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of total employment by state, seasonally adjusted

| State | Gross job gains as a percent of employment (3 months ended) | | | | | Gross job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended) | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Dec. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | June 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Dec. 2009 | Dec. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | June 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Dec. 2009 |
| United States | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| Alabama | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.3 |
| Alaska | 11.1 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| Arizona | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| Arkansas | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| California | 6.5 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.0 |
| Colorado | 6.7 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| Connecticut | 5.1 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| Delaware | 6.5 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| District of Columbia | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.4 |
| Florida | 6.9 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.3 |
| Georgia | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.0 |
| Hawaii | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.6 |
| Idaho | 7.3 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 7.6 | 8.1 |
| Illinois | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| Indiana | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| Iowa | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| Kansas | 6.7 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Kentucky | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Louisiana | 7.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 6.9 |
| Maine | 7.7 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| Maryland | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| Massachusetts | 5.3 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Michigan | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Minnesota | 5.2 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| Mississippi | 6.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.2 |
| Missouri | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.2 |
| Montana | 7.9 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 8.7 |
| Nebraska | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Nevada | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 6.9 |
| New Hampshire | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| New Jersey | 5.8 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| New Mexico | 6.5 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| New York | 6.1 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| North Carolina | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| North Dakota | 6.8 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.8 |
| Ohio | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Oklahoma | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 6.8 |
| Oregon | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 7.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Rhode Island | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 6.4 |
| South Carolina | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| South Dakota | 6.5 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Tennessee | 5.2 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| Texas | 6.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Utah | 6.5 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 7.1 |
| Vermont | 7.2 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Virginia | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| Washington | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 8.1 |
| West Virginia | 6.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| Wisconsin | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Wyoming | 8.9 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| Puerto Rico | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 6.0 |
| Virgin Islands | 6.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 6.0 |

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

Table 7. Private sector establishment births and deaths, seasonally adjusted
(Levels in thousands)

| Year | 3 months ended | Number of Establishments | | | | Employment | | | |
|------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------|------------|------|--------|------|
| | | Births | | Deaths ¹ | | Births | | Deaths | |
| | | Level | Rate ² | Level | Rate | Level | Rate | Level | Rate |
| 1999 | March | 198 | 3.2 | 184 | 3.0 | 1,305 | 1.2 | 1,248 | 1.2 |
| | June | 206 | 3.4 | 184 | 3.0 | 1,308 | 1.2 | 1,118 | 1.0 |
| | September | 206 | 3.3 | 186 | 3.0 | 1,243 | 1.2 | 1,127 | 1.0 |
| | December | 203 | 3.3 | 183 | 3.0 | 1,207 | 1.1 | 1,102 | 1.0 |
| 2000 | March | 211 | 3.4 | 186 | 3.0 | 1,227 | 1.1 | 1,117 | 1.0 |
| | June | 205 | 3.3 | 181 | 2.9 | 1,142 | 1.0 | 1,063 | 1.0 |
| | September | 212 | 3.4 | 199 | 3.2 | 1,166 | 1.1 | 1,167 | 1.1 |
| | December | 200 | 3.2 | 194 | 3.1 | 1,144 | 1.0 | 1,120 | 1.0 |
| 2001 | March | 205 | 3.3 | 203 | 3.2 | 1,174 | 1.1 | 1,292 | 1.2 |
| | June | 204 | 3.2 | 205 | 3.3 | 1,151 | 1.0 | 1,236 | 1.1 |
| | September | 204 | 3.2 | 209 | 3.3 | 1,156 | 1.1 | 1,232 | 1.1 |
| | December | 197 | 3.1 | 200 | 3.2 | 1,121 | 1.0 | 1,150 | 1.1 |
| 2002 | March | 203 | 3.2 | 190 | 3.0 | 1,202 | 1.1 | 1,109 | 1.0 |
| | June | 209 | 3.3 | 186 | 2.9 | 1,192 | 1.1 | 1,086 | 1.0 |
| | September | 201 | 3.2 | 184 | 2.9 | 1,055 | 1.0 | 1,026 | 1.0 |
| | December | 203 | 3.2 | 191 | 3.0 | 1,026 | 1.0 | 1,028 | 1.0 |
| 2003 | March | 192 | 3.0 | 186 | 2.9 | 997 | .9 | 1,007 | .9 |
| | June | 192 | 3.0 | 186 | 2.9 | 965 | .9 | 956 | .9 |
| | September | 193 | 3.0 | 179 | 2.8 | 959 | .9 | 884 | .8 |
| | December | 201 | 3.1 | 179 | 2.8 | 1,010 | .9 | 921 | .9 |
| 2004 | March | 205 | 3.2 | 180 | 2.8 | 998 | .9 | 914 | .9 |
| | June | 202 | 3.1 | 184 | 2.8 | 982 | .9 | 909 | .8 |
| | September | 210 | 3.2 | 186 | 2.8 | 1,017 | .9 | 955 | .9 |
| | December | 212 | 3.2 | 181 | 2.7 | 1,001 | .9 | 900 | .8 |
| 2005 | March | 210 | 3.2 | 185 | 2.8 | 943 | .9 | 850 | .8 |
| | June | 216 | 3.2 | 180 | 2.7 | 952 | .9 | 839 | .8 |
| | September | 220 | 3.3 | 186 | 2.8 | 995 | .9 | 886 | .8 |
| | December | 224 | 3.3 | 188 | 2.8 | 980 | .9 | 852 | .8 |
| 2006 | March | 220 | 3.2 | 181 | 2.7 | 921 | .8 | 739 | .7 |
| | June | 220 | 3.2 | 194 | 2.8 | 975 | .9 | 843 | .7 |
| | September | 210 | 3.1 | 196 | 2.9 | 926 | .8 | 837 | .7 |
| | December | 222 | 3.2 | 194 | 2.8 | 969 | .9 | 815 | .7 |
| 2007 | March | 212 | 3.1 | 193 | 2.8 | 890 | .8 | 763 | .7 |
| | June | 204 | 2.9 | 201 | 2.9 | 882 | .8 | 851 | .7 |
| | September | 218 | 3.1 | 203 | 2.9 | 942 | .8 | 845 | .7 |
| | December | 209 | 3.0 | 207 | 3.0 | 909 | .8 | 841 | .7 |
| 2008 | March | 207 | 3.0 | 210 | 3.0 | 889 | .8 | 803 | .7 |
| | June | 199 | 2.9 | 227 | 3.3 | 875 | .8 | 936 | .8 |
| | September | 191 | 2.7 | 223 | 3.2 | 829 | .7 | 882 | .8 |
| | December | 193 | 2.8 | 241 | 3.5 | 808 | .7 | 958 | .9 |
| 2009 | March | 171 | 2.5 | 240 | 3.5 | 697 | .6 | 891 | .8 |
| | June | 177 | 2.6 | N/A | N/A | 740 | .7 | N/A | N/A |
| | September | 169 | 2.5 | N/A | N/A | 695 | .7 | N/A | N/A |
| | December | 180 | 2.7 | N/A | N/A | 701 | .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