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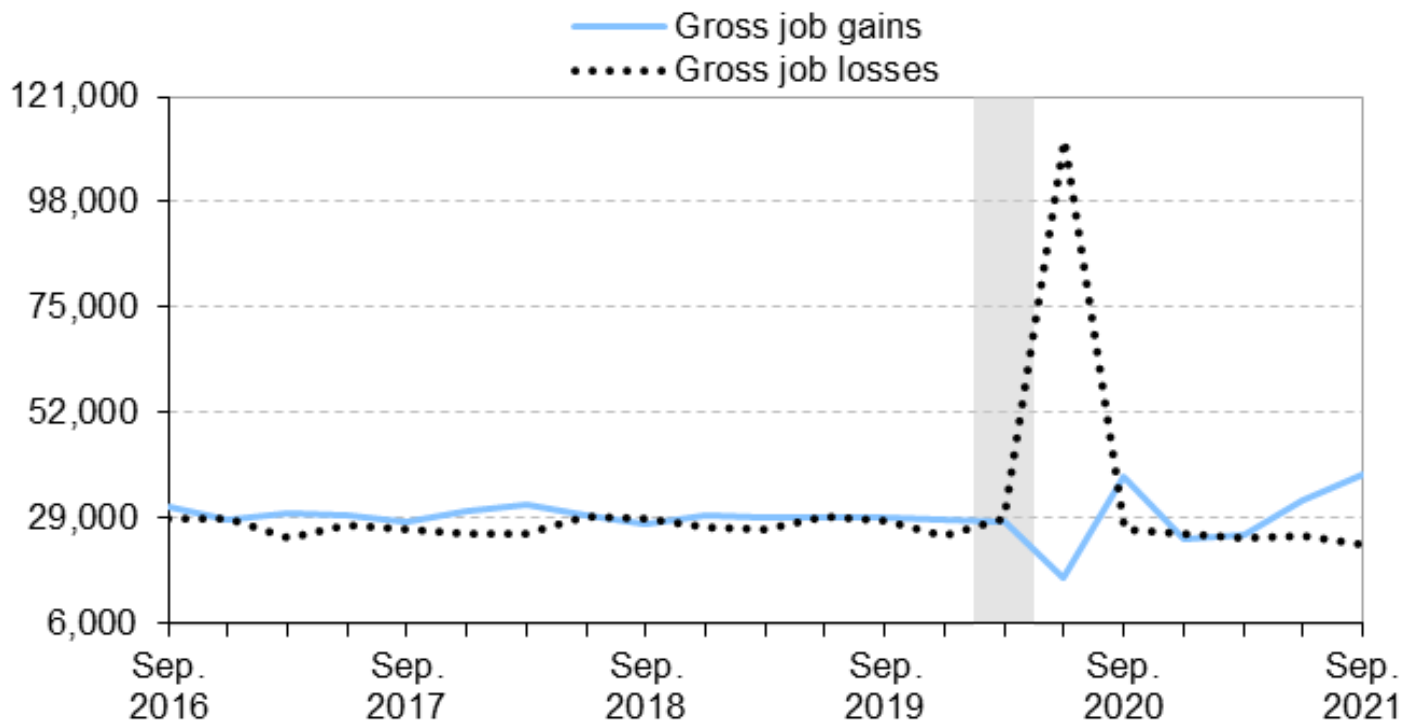
Technical information: (215) 597-3282 BLSInfoPhiladelphia@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/mid-atlantic

Media contact: (215) 861-5600 BLSMediaPhiladelphia@bls.gov

Business Employment Dynamics in the District of Columbia — Third Quarter 2021

From June 2021 to September 2021, **gross job gains** from opening and expanding private-sector establishments in the District of Columbia were 38,409, while **gross job losses** from closing and contracting private-sector establishments were 23,534, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Alexandra Hall Bovee noted that the difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses yielded a **net employment gain** of 14,875 jobs in the private sector during the third quarter of 2021. During the previous quarter, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses by 7,732. (See [chart 1.](#))

Chart 1. Private-sector gross job gains and losses in the District of Columbia, September 2016–September 2021, seasonally adjusted



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

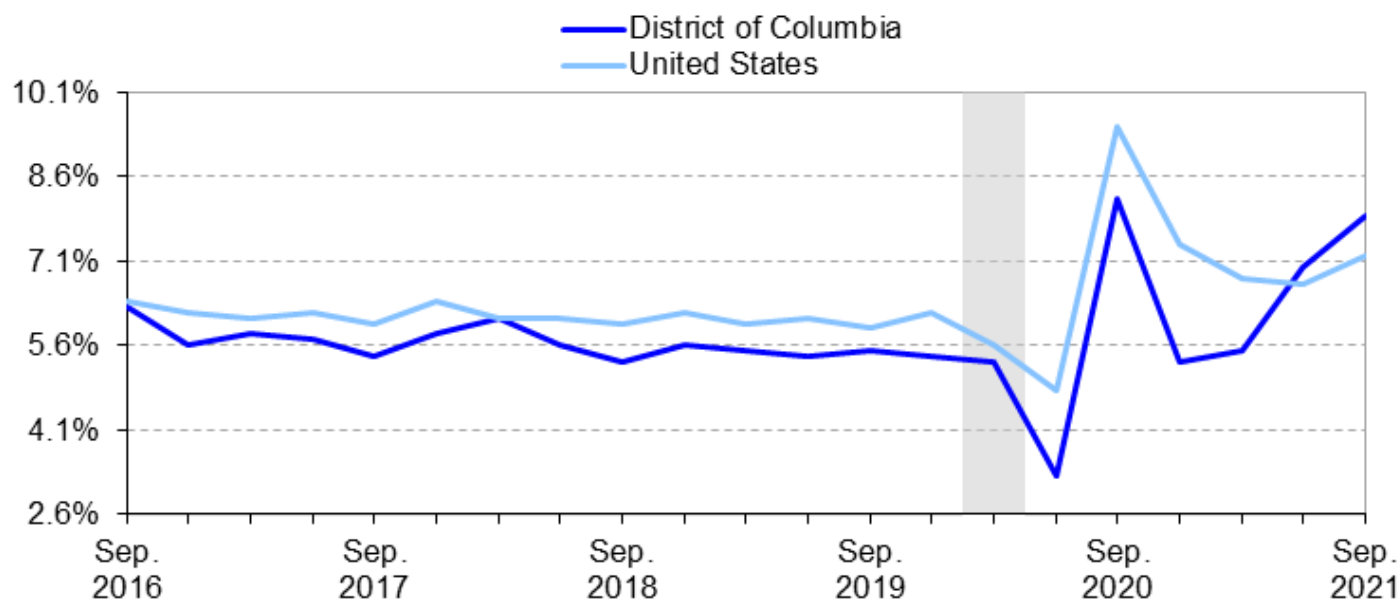
Note: Shaded area represents National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) defined recession period.

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](#).)

Gross job gains

In the third quarter of 2021, gross job gains represented 7.9 percent of private-sector employment in the District of Columbia; nationally, gross job gains accounted for 7.2 percent of private-sector employment. (See [chart 2](#).) 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. In the District of Columbia, gross job gains at **expanding** establishments totaled 31,163 in the third quarter of 2021, an increase of 5,728 jobs compared to the previous quarter. (See [table 1](#).) **Opening** establishments accounted for 7,246 jobs gained in the third quarter of 2021, a decrease of 418 jobs from the previous quarter.

Chart 2. Private-sector gross job gains as a percent of employment, United States and the District of Columbia, September 2016–September 2021, seasonally adjusted



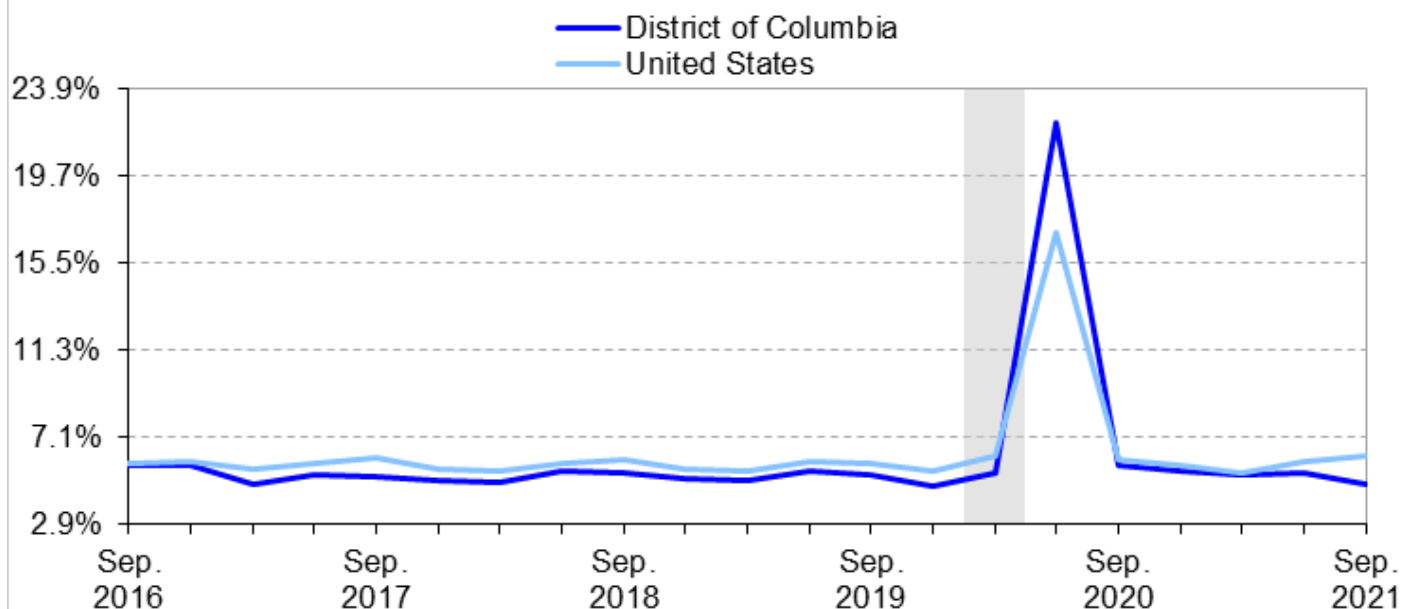
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Gross job losses

In the third quarter of 2021, gross job losses represented 4.8 percent of private-sector employment in the District of Columbia; nationally, gross job losses accounted for 6.2 percent of private-sector employment. (See [chart 3](#).) Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing establishments and the loss of jobs at closing establishments. In the District of Columbia, **contracting** establishments lost 18,143 jobs in the third quarter of 2021, a decrease of 2,699 jobs from the prior quarter. **Closing** establishments lost 5,391 jobs, an increase of 866 jobs from the previous quarter.

Chart 3. Private-sector gross job losses as a percent of employment, United States and the District of Columbia, September 2016–September 2021, seasonally adjusted



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Industries

Gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in all five industry sectors in the District of Columbia in the third quarter of 2021. Leisure and hospitality had the largest over-the-quarter net job increase, with a gain of 10,323 jobs. This was the result of 12,728 gross job gains and 2,405 gross job losses. Professional and business services showed a net gain of 3,240 jobs.

For more information

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. BED data for the states have been included in [table 2](#) of this release. Additional information is available online at www.bls.gov/bdm/.

The Business Employment Dynamics for Fourth Quarter 2021 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, July 27, 2022.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Effect on 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.

Technical Note

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data are a product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). The BED data are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from existing QCEW records. Most employers in the U.S. are required to file quarterly reports on the employment and wages of workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI) laws, and to pay quarterly UI taxes. The QCEW is based largely on quarterly UI reports which are sent by businesses to the State 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.

In the BED program, the 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.

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. BED statistics track these changes in employment at private business establishments 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 establishments and the addition of new jobs at opening establishments. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing establishments and the loss of jobs at closing establishments. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment.

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. 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.

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.

The full Technical Note for the Business Employment Dynamics program, which includes information on coverage, concepts, and methodology, can be found in the current quarterly news release online at www.bls.gov/news.release/cewbd.htm.

Information in this release will be made available to individuals with sensory impairments upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Telecommunications Relay Service: 7-1-1.

Table 1. Private sector gross job gains and losses by industry, District of Columbia, seasonally adjusted

Category	Gross job gains and losses (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Sept. 2020	Dec. 2020	Mar. 2021	June 2021	Sept. 2021	Sept. 2020	Dec. 2020	Mar. 2021	June 2021	Sept. 2021
Total private ⁽¹⁾										
Gross job gains	37,965	24,490	25,353	33,099	38,409	8.2	5.3	5.5	7.0	7.9
At expanding establishments	29,645	18,452	20,852	25,435	31,163	6.4	4.0	4.5	5.4	6.4
At opening establishments	8,320	6,038	4,501	7,664	7,246	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.5
Gross job losses	26,667	25,795	24,772	25,367	23,534	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.8
At contracting establishments	21,453	21,013	20,348	20,842	18,143	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.7
At closing establishments	5,214	4,782	4,424	4,525	5,391	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
Net employment change ⁽²⁾	11,298	-1,305	581	7,732	14,875	2.5	-0.2	0.2	1.6	3.1
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	970	915	889	1,026	1,323	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.9	5.0
At expanding establishments	759	643	665	803	1,006	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.8
At opening establishments	211	272	224	223	317	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.2
Gross job losses	993	1,232	1,073	1,074	1,185	3.7	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.5
At contracting establishments	809	953	838	916	938	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.6
At closing establishments	184	279	235	158	247	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9
Net employment change ⁽²⁾	-23	-317	-184	-48	138	-0.1	-1.3	-0.8	-0.2	0.5
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	11,493	8,923	8,666	10,067	11,300	7.1	5.4	5.3	6.1	6.8
At expanding establishments	9,257	6,905	7,164	7,782	8,501	5.7	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.1
At opening establishments	2,236	2,018	1,502	2,285	2,799	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.7
Gross job losses	8,548	9,670	7,983	10,050	8,060	5.2	5.9	4.8	6.1	4.8
At contracting establishments	6,729	7,959	6,478	8,137	6,214	4.1	4.9	3.9	4.9	3.7
At closing establishments	1,819	1,711	1,505	1,913	1,846	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1
Net employment change ⁽²⁾	2,945	-747	683	17	3,240	1.9	-0.5	0.5	0.0	2.0
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	4,469	4,547	5,163	3,680	4,946	4.0	4.1	4.7	3.3	4.5
At expanding establishments	3,759	3,284	4,509	2,866	3,840	3.4	3.0	4.1	2.6	3.5
At opening establishments	710	1,263	654	814	1,106	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0
Gross job losses	5,323	2,987	5,360	5,020	4,535	4.9	2.7	4.8	4.6	4.2
At contracting establishments	4,577	2,493	4,983	4,412	3,927	4.2	2.3	4.5	4.0	3.6
At closing establishments	746	494	377	608	608	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6
Net employment change ⁽²⁾	-854	1,560	-197	-1,340	411	-0.9	1.4	-0.1	-1.3	0.3
Leisure and hospitality										
Gross job gains	10,729	4,132	4,507	11,240	12,728	29.1	10.8	11.9	25.7	23.6
At expanding establishments	7,924	3,072	3,813	8,840	11,208	21.5	8.0	10.1	20.2	20.8
At opening establishments	2,805	1,060	694	2,400	1,520	7.6	2.8	1.8	5.5	2.8
Gross job losses	5,160	4,981	3,761	2,564	2,405	14.0	13.0	9.9	5.9	4.4
At contracting establishments	3,877	3,838	2,819	1,864	1,914	10.5	10.0	7.4	4.3	3.5
At closing establishments	1,283	1,143	942	700	491	3.5	3.0	2.5	1.6	0.9
Net employment change ⁽²⁾	5,569	-849	746	8,676	10,323	15.1	-2.2	2.0	19.8	19.2
Other services ⁽³⁾										
Gross job gains	3,754	2,170	2,051	2,808	3,115	5.9	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.9
At expanding establishments	2,680	1,721	1,635	1,928	2,716	4.2	2.7	2.6	3.0	4.3
At opening establishments	1,074	449	416	880	399	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.6
Gross job losses	2,547	2,563	2,843	2,665	2,956	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.6
At contracting establishments	2,076	2,052	2,201	2,245	1,660	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	2.6
At closing establishments	471	511	642	420	1,296	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	2.0
Net employment change ⁽²⁾	1,207	-393	-792	143	159	2.0	-0.6	-1.2	0.2	0.3

Footnotes:

(1) Includes unclassified sector not shown separately.

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

(3) Except public administration.

Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of total employment by state, seasonally adjusted

Category	Gross job gains as a percent of employment (3 months ended)					Gross job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Sept. 2020	Dec. 2020	Mar. 2021	June 2021	Sept. 2021	Sept. 2020	Dec. 2020	Mar. 2021	June 2021	Sept. 2021
United States ⁽¹⁾	9.5	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.9	6.2
Alabama	7.8	7.6	5.9	6.2	6.6	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.7
Alaska	12.2	13.4	11.0	9.5	10.4	9.8	7.7	9.4	9.2	9.5
Arizona	7.8	7.3	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.1	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.0
Arkansas	7.6	7.2	5.9	5.5	6.6	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.9
California	8.9	8.5	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.1	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.3
Colorado	10.1	7.5	8.6	7.8	8.1	6.4	7.2	5.6	6.4	7.0
Connecticut	11.4	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.8	5.1	5.9	5.3	5.9	6.0
Delaware	10.3	6.8	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.4	7.0
District of Columbia	8.2	5.3	5.5	7.0	7.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.8
Florida	9.5	8.0	6.9	7.8	9.2	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.0
Georgia	9.3	7.9	6.7	6.9	7.4	6.5	5.2	5.7	6.2	6.2
Hawaii	7.5	14.7	8.5	10.7	7.2	12.2	4.6	5.9	5.6	6.6
Idaho	8.4	8.7	8.1	7.2	7.7	6.4	6.1	5.7	7.2	7.3
Illinois	9.7	6.5	7.2	6.0	6.3	5.6	6.1	4.9	5.6	6.0
Indiana	8.3	6.8	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.2	5.0	5.1	6.0	5.8
Iowa	7.5	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.5	5.1	5.4	6.0	6.0
Kansas	7.9	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.5	6.1	6.6
Kentucky	9.0	7.3	7.3	6.4	6.6	5.1	6.1	5.1	6.5	6.5
Louisiana	9.1	8.7	6.4	6.8	6.9	7.0	5.6	5.9	6.2	8.6
Maine	12.3	8.5	9.0	7.7	7.8	6.0	6.3	6.3	7.8	8.0
Maryland	11.2	7.3	6.3	6.6	7.5	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.6	6.7
Massachusetts	12.4	7.0	6.6	6.9	7.2	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.7	5.9
Michigan	10.9	6.7	8.5	6.2	6.6	4.8	6.9	4.9	5.6	6.1
Minnesota	9.0	6.9	9.2	6.1	6.4	5.4	6.8	4.9	5.5	6.8
Mississippi	8.7	8.0	5.6	6.4	7.5	5.5	4.9	6.6	6.5	6.2
Missouri	8.5	7.1	6.3	6.0	6.7	5.7	5.2	5.3	6.3	6.1
Montana	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.3	8.4	7.2	6.8	6.9	8.1	8.3
Nebraska	8.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.0	6.6
Nevada	12.9	8.8	7.3	9.5	8.9	6.4	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.8
New Hampshire	11.8	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.0	5.3	6.4	5.4	6.4	6.8
New Jersey	15.7	8.1	7.0	7.2	7.4	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.1
New Mexico	8.5	7.3	8.5	7.1	7.9	6.1	7.5	5.7	6.6	6.3
New York	13.3	7.4	6.9	7.1	7.5	5.9	6.3	5.4	5.7	6.0
North Carolina	8.7	7.9	6.6	6.4	6.8	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.8	6.4
North Dakota	8.9	7.2	7.8	6.9	7.5	6.9	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.7
Ohio	7.8	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.8	6.0
Oklahoma	7.1	7.9	6.1	6.5	7.1	6.6	5.8	6.1	6.0	7.0
Oregon	9.0	7.4	8.5	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.5	5.6	6.6	6.5
Pennsylvania	10.3	6.2	6.4	5.6	6.2	4.9	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.3
Rhode Island	13.0	7.6	9.8	7.0	7.6	5.3	7.1	5.5	6.4	6.6
South Carolina	8.8	8.0	6.2	6.3	7.2	5.9	5.2	6.1	6.5	6.6
South Dakota	8.6	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.6	5.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.5
Tennessee	8.1	7.5	5.6	5.9	6.8	5.5	4.6	5.0	5.8	5.5
Texas	7.3	7.6	5.7	6.7	7.1	6.1	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.4
Utah	9.1	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.3	6.3	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.8
Vermont	12.9	7.6	8.2	8.4	7.9	5.8	8.0	6.1	6.8	7.5
Virginia	10.4	7.0	6.0	6.2	6.8	5.4	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.1
Washington	8.9	7.2	7.9	6.7	7.2	6.3	6.1	5.4	5.8	5.7
West Virginia	8.9	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.2	5.8	6.4	6.5
Wisconsin	7.6	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.8
Wyoming	10.8	10.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	7.7	7.7	8.3	8.5	8.6
Puerto Rico	11.1	6.6	6.6	7.7	8.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1
Virgin Islands	7.8	9.9	7.4	10.6	7.4	12.5	5.8	10.8	6.2	8.5

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes

(1) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.