

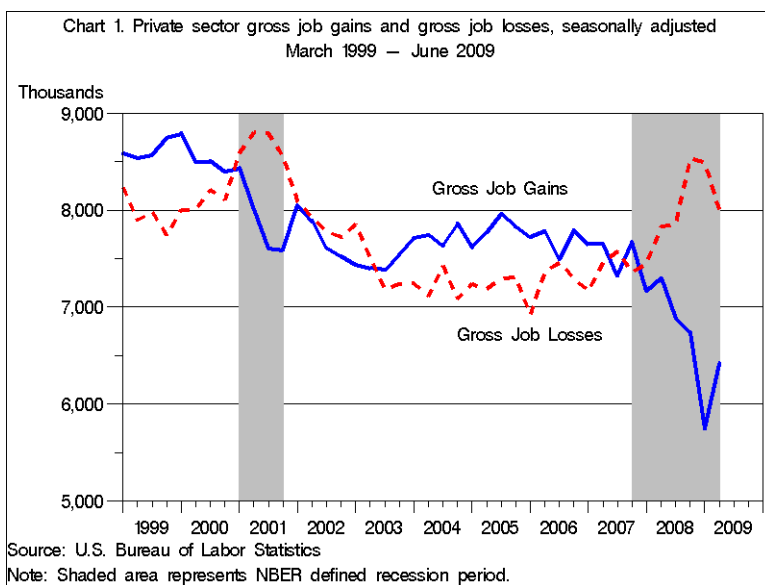
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – SECOND QUARTER 2009



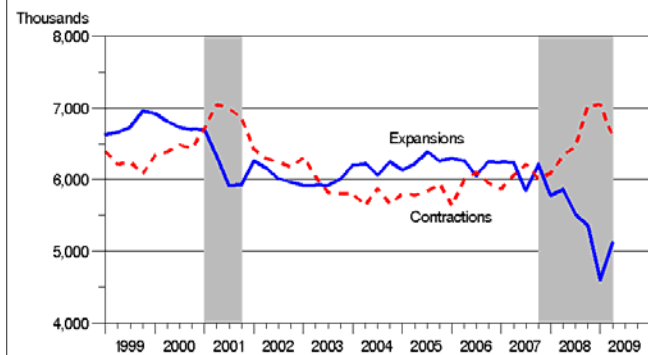
From March to June 2009 the number of gross **job gains** from opening and expanding private sector establishments was 6.4 million, an increase of 674,000 jobs compared to the previous quarter, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This is the largest over the quarter increase in gross job gains since the series began in 1992. The number of gross **job losses** from private sector closing and contracting establishments fell to 8.0 million in the second quarter of 2009.

Over this period, gross job losses exceeded gross job gains in all industry sectors except education and health services. (See table 3.)

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 jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment. (See the Technical Note for more information.)

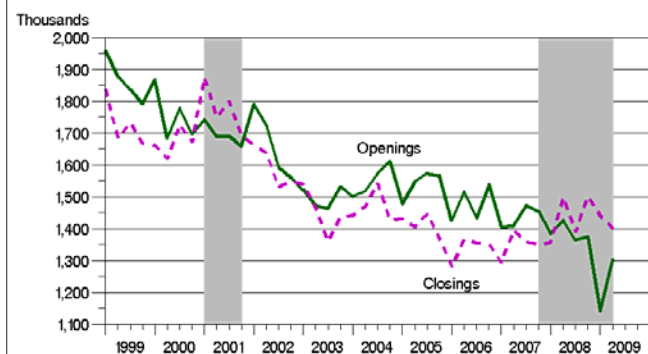
The BED data series include gross job gains and gross job losses at the establishment level by major industry sector and for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as gross job gains and gross job losses at the firm level by employer size class.

Chart 2. Components of private sector gross job gains and gross job losses at expanding and contracting establishments, seasonally adjusted
March 1999 – June 2009



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

Chart 3. Components of private sector gross job gains and gross job losses at opening and closing establishments, seasonally adjusted
March 1999 – June 2009



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

Contracting establishments lost 6.6 million jobs in the second quarter of 2009, a decrease of 447,000 job losses compared to the 7.0 million jobs lost in the previous quarter.

Expanding establishments gained 5.1 million jobs, an increase of 513,000 jobs compared to the previous quarter.

Closing establishments remained essentially unchanged from the previous quarter at 1.4 million jobs lost.

Opening establishments gained 1.3 million jobs, a sharp increase of 161,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See tables 1 and 3.)

The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost yielded a **net change** of -1,579,000 jobs in the private sector for second quarter 2009.

Gross job gains represented 6.0 percent of private sector employment, while **gross job losses** represented 7.5 percent of private sector employment. (See table 2.)

Establishment births, a subset of the openings data (see the Technical Note for more information), added 740,000 jobs at 177,000 new establishments in the second quarter 2009, an increase in employment from the previous quarter. Data for **establishment deaths**, a subset of the closings data, are now available for September 2008, when 882,000 jobs were lost at 223,000 establishments. (See table 7.)

From March to June 2009, gross job losses exceeded gross job gains in all **industry sectors** except education and health services. (See table 3.) Gross job gains in the education and health services sector increased to 770,000 jobs in the second quarter, while gross job losses decreased to 710,000. This industry sector is the only one which has experienced a net positive change in every quarter since this series began in 1992.

From March to June 2009 the share of gross job gains accounted for by **firms with 1 to 4 employees** fell from 18.2 to 16.9 percent. **Firms with 1,000 or more employees** experienced an increase in the share of gross job gains from 13.7 to 14.7 percent. (See table 4.)

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

Category	3 months ended				
	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	June 2009
	Levels (in thousands)				
Gross job gains.....	7,296	6,884	6,738	5,746	6,420
At expanding establishments.....	5,869	5,520	5,363	4,603	5,116
At opening establishments.....	1,427	1,364	1,375	1,143	1,304
Gross job losses.....	7,832	7,851	8,539	8,486	7,999
At contracting establishments.....	6,334	6,461	7,038	7,045	6,598
At closing establishments.....	1,498	1,390	1,501	1,441	1,401
Net employment change ¹	-536	-967	-1,801	-2,740	-1,579
	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.2	6.0
At expanding establishments.....	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.8
At opening establishments.....	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
Gross job losses.....	6.9	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.5
At contracting establishments.....	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.2
At closing establishments.....	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net employment change ¹	-4	-8	-1.6	-2.5	-1.5

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.

In the second quarter of 2009, gross job losses exceeded gross job gains in all states, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico except Alaska where gross job gains exceeded gross job losses. (See tables 5 and 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 Third Quarter 2009 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, May 20, 2010 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data are a product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 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: 400,000 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 second 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 second 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

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

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)				
	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	June 2009	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	June 2009
Total private ¹										
Gross job gains	7,296	6,884	6,738	5,746	6,420	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.2	6.0
At expanding establishments	5,869	5,520	5,363	4,603	5,116	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.8
At opening establishments	1,427	1,364	1,375	1,143	1,304	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
Gross job losses	7,832	7,851	8,539	8,486	7,999	6.9	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.5
At contracting establishments	6,334	6,461	7,038	7,045	6,598	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.2
At closing establishments	1,498	1,390	1,501	1,441	1,401	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net employment change	-536	-967	-1,801	-2,740	-1,579	-4	-8	-1.6	-2.5	-1.5
Goods-producing										
Gross job gains	1,509	1,421	1,318	1,077	1,266	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.2	6.4
At expanding establishments	1,272	1,193	1,091	890	1,047	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.3	5.3
At opening establishments	237	228	227	187	219	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	1.1
Gross job losses	1,796	1,794	2,080	2,290	2,145	7.9	8.1	9.5	11.0	10.8
At contracting establishments	1,500	1,514	1,766	1,983	1,843	6.6	6.8	8.1	9.5	9.3
At closing establishments	296	280	314	307	302	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Net employment change	-287	-373	-762	-1,213	-879	-1.3	-1.8	-3.5	-5.8	-4.4
Natural resources and mining										
Gross job gains	286	280	288	225	283	15.2	14.9	15.2	12.0	15.8
At expanding establishments	246	242	247	193	239	13.1	12.9	13.0	10.3	13.3
At opening establishments	40	38	41	32	44	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.5
Gross job losses	272	259	289	339	307	14.5	13.8	15.2	18.2	17.1
At contracting establishments	231	224	254	295	263	12.3	11.9	13.4	15.8	14.6
At closing establishments	41	35	35	44	44	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.5
Net employment change	14	21	-1	-114	-24	.7	1.1	.0	-6.2	-1.3
Construction										
Gross job gains	745	710	647	558	614	10.2	10.0	9.5	8.6	10.1
At expanding establishments	594	563	506	437	480	8.1	7.9	7.4	6.7	7.9
At opening establishments	151	147	141	121	134	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2
Gross job losses	933	888	984	990	940	12.8	12.5	14.4	15.3	15.4
At contracting establishments	746	709	780	797	759	10.2	10.0	11.4	12.3	12.4
At closing establishments	187	179	204	193	181	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Net employment change	-188	-178	-337	-432	-326	-2.6	-2.5	-4.9	-6.7	-5.3
Manufacturing										
Gross job gains	478	431	383	294	369	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.4	3.0
At expanding establishments	432	388	338	260	328	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.7
At opening establishments	46	43	45	34	41	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Gross job losses	591	647	807	961	898	4.4	4.8	6.2	7.7	7.5
At contracting establishments	523	581	732	891	821	3.9	4.3	5.6	7.1	6.9
At closing establishments	68	66	75	70	77	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6
Net employment change	-113	-216	-424	-667	-529	-9	-1.6	-3.3	-5.3	-4.5
Service-providing ¹										
Gross job gains	5,787	5,463	5,420	4,669	5,154	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.3	5.9
At expanding establishments	4,597	4,327	4,272	3,713	4,069	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.7
At opening establishments	1,190	1,136	1,148	956	1,085	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
Gross job losses	6,036	6,057	6,459	6,196	5,854	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.0	6.7
At contracting establishments	4,834	4,947	5,272	5,062	4,755	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.4
At closing establishments	1,202	1,110	1,187	1,134	1,099	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Net employment change	-249	-594	-1,039	-1,527	-700	-2	-6	-1.1	-1.7	-8
Wholesale trade										
Gross job gains	297	275	260	225	239	5.0	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.2
At expanding establishments	239	223	205	178	193	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.4
At opening establishments	58	52	55	47	46	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.8
Gross job losses	318	318	366	383	355	5.3	5.3	6.2	6.6	6.3
At contracting establishments	246	252	291	313	288	4.1	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.1
At closing establishments	72	66	75	70	67	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Net employment change	-21	-43	-106	-158	-116	-3	-7	-1.8	-2.7	-2.1

See footnote at end of table.

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

Category	Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	June 2009	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	June 2009
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	944	898	837	752	865	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.9
At expanding establishments	784	737	702	624	732	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	5.0
At opening establishments	160	161	135	128	133	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9
Gross job losses	1,089	1,073	1,195	1,025	915	7.0	6.9	7.9	6.9	6.2
At contracting establishments	942	930	1,036	841	776	6.1	6.0	6.8	5.7	5.3
At closing establishments	147	143	159	184	139	.9	.9	1.1	1.2	.9
Net employment change	-145	-175	-358	-273	-50	-1.0	-1.1	-2.4	-1.8	-3
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	228	211	238	173	184	5.3	4.9	5.6	4.2	4.5
At expanding establishments	194	178	205	144	151	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.5	3.7
At opening establishments	34	33	33	29	33	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8
Gross job losses	258	253	286	311	290	5.9	5.9	6.7	7.4	7.2
At contracting establishments	213	212	242	268	245	4.9	4.9	5.7	6.4	6.1
At closing establishments	45	41	44	43	45	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Net employment change	-30	-42	-48	-138	-106	-6	-1.0	-1.1	-3.2	-2.7
Utilities										
Gross job gains	16	13	13	12	12	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
At expanding establishments	14	12	12	11	11	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
At opening establishments	2	1	1	1	1	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2
Gross job losses	13	14	12	10	16	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.9
At contracting establishments	11	12	11	9	14	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.5
At closing establishments	2	2	1	1	2	.4	.4	.2	.2	.4
Net employment change	3	-1	1	2	-4	.5	-2	.1	.4	-7
Information										
Gross job gains	159	132	134	114	111	5.3	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.9
At expanding establishments	136	109	108	92	90	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.2
At opening establishments	23	23	26	22	21	.8	.8	.9	.8	.7
Gross job losses	161	171	187	172	160	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.0	5.6
At contracting establishments	128	142	153	144	134	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.0	4.7
At closing establishments	33	29	34	28	26	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	.9
Net employment change	-2	-39	-53	-58	-49	.0	-1.3	-1.7	-2.0	-1.7
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	399	381	392	333	339	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.5
At expanding establishments	312	295	295	263	265	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5
At opening establishments	87	86	97	70	74	1.1	1.1	1.2	.9	1.0
Gross job losses	458	465	497	456	445	5.7	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.8
At contracting establishments	348	355	376	356	351	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.6
At closing establishments	110	110	121	100	94	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
Net employment change	-59	-84	-105	-123	-106	-7	-1.1	-1.4	-1.6	-1.3
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	1,356	1,248	1,241	982	1,140	7.6	7.0	7.1	5.8	6.9
At expanding establishments	1,072	995	974	778	908	6.0	5.6	5.6	4.6	5.5
At opening establishments	284	253	267	204	232	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4
Gross job losses	1,448	1,434	1,635	1,540	1,471	8.1	8.1	9.3	9.0	8.9
At contracting establishments	1,111	1,164	1,331	1,264	1,163	6.2	6.6	7.6	7.4	7.0
At closing establishments	337	270	304	276	308	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.9
Net employment change	-92	-186	-394	-558	-331	-5	-1.1	-2.2	-3.2	-2.0
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	806	808	848	731	770	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.0	4.2
At expanding establishments	685	683	717	632	647	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5
At opening establishments	121	125	131	99	123	.7	.7	.7	.5	.7
Gross job losses	721	707	679	723	710	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9
At contracting establishments	589	590	560	606	588	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2
At closing establishments	132	117	119	117	122	.7	.7	.7	.6	.7
Net employment change	85	101	169	8	60	.5	.5	.9	.1	.3

See footnote at end of table.

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

Category	Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	June 2009	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	June 2009
Leisure and hospitality										
Gross job gains	1,192	1,134	1,121	1,023	1,114	8.8	8.5	8.4	7.7	8.5
At expanding establishments	909	859	835	782	853	6.7	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.5
At opening establishments	283	275	286	241	261	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0
Gross job losses	1,238	1,276	1,246	1,236	1,174	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.0
At contracting establishments	1,004	1,034	1,008	1,009	962	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4
At closing establishments	234	242	238	227	212	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Net employment change	-46	-142	-125	-213	-60	-3	-1.0	-1.0	-1.6	-5
Other services										
Gross job gains	304	287	269	248	265	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.5	7.0
At expanding establishments	238	223	209	198	208	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.5
At opening establishments	66	64	60	50	57	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5
Gross job losses	297	310	323	309	290	7.6	7.9	8.4	8.1	7.7
At contracting establishments	231	246	255	244	226	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.0
At closing establishments	66	64	68	65	64	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
Net employment change	7	-23	-54	-61	-25	.2	-.6	-1.5	-1.6	-.7

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				
	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	June 2009
Firm size 1 - 4 employees					
Gross job gains	15.7	16.5	17.1	18.2	16.9
Expanding firms	7.4	7.7	7.7	8.8	8.0
Opening firms	58.5	60.0	61.6	61.3	58.6
Gross job losses	16.0	15.3	14.5	14.9	14.4
Contracting firms	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.7
Closing firms	60.6	60.8	60.9	61.6	61.5
Firm size 5 - 9 employees					
Gross job gains	11.9	12.2	11.8	13.3	12.4
Expanding firms	11.0	11.4	11.1	12.7	11.7
Opening firms	16.6	16.4	15.3	16.3	15.9
Gross job losses	11.9	11.3	10.8	10.9	10.5
Contracting firms	11.1	10.5	10.0	10.1	9.7
Closing firms	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.2	15.8
Firm size 10 - 19 employees					
Gross job gains	12.2	12.3	11.8	13.1	12.6
Expanding firms	12.4	12.6	12.1	13.7	13.0
Opening firms	11.4	10.9	10.2	10.7	10.8
Gross job losses	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.3	10.9
Contracting firms	12.3	11.8	11.3	11.6	11.0
Closing firms	10.3	10.2	10.4	9.9	10.2
Firm size 20 - 49 employees					
Gross job gains	14.5	14.3	13.6	14.8	14.7
Expanding firms	15.6	15.5	14.8	16.3	16.1
Opening firms	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.7	8.3
Gross job losses	14.0	13.9	13.5	14.1	13.1
Contracting firms	15.2	15.0	14.5	15.2	14.1
Closing firms	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3
Firm size 50 - 99 employees					
Gross job gains	9.1	9.0	8.5	8.9	9.1
Expanding firms	10.3	10.3	9.7	10.3	10.4
Opening firms	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.7
Gross job losses	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.4	8.5
Contracting firms	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.5	9.5
Closing firms	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.6

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				
	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	June 2009
Firm size 100 - 249 employees					
Gross job gains	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.9	9.5
Expanding firms	11.3	11.0	10.8	10.6	11.2
Opening firms	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.5
Gross job losses	9.0	9.4	9.6	10.1	9.3
Contracting firms	10.4	10.8	10.9	11.5	10.5
Closing firms	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6
Firm size 250 - 499 employees					
Gross job gains	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.6
Expanding firms	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.7
Opening firms .....	.4	.3	.5	.2	.4
Gross job losses	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.9
Contracting firms	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.1	6.8
Closing firms .....	.6	.5	.7	.6	.6
Firm size 500 - 999 employees					
Gross job gains	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.4
Expanding firms	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.3
Opening firms .....	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3
Gross job losses	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.3
Contracting firms	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.1
Closing firms .....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2
Firm size 1,000 or more employees					
Gross job gains	16.6	16.0	17.8	13.7	14.7
Expanding firms	19.8	19.2	21.6	16.7	17.6
Opening firms .....	.0	.0	.0	.1	1.3
Gross job losses	18.3	19.4	20.7	18.1	22.1
Contracting firms	21.7	22.8	24.1	21.1	25.7
Closing firms .....	.6	.4	.1	.7	.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)					
	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	June 2009	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	June 2009
United States ¹	7,296,000	6,884,000	6,738,000	5,746,000	6,420,000	7,832,000	7,851,000	8,539,000	8,486,000	7,999,000
Alabama	94,922	94,816	84,322	74,548	80,612	105,846	108,668	120,361	116,192	105,956
Alaska	27,331	23,913	26,344	23,272	25,501	23,601	26,373	26,644	25,380	25,347
Arizona	135,456	138,104	129,134	113,324	114,433	169,299	161,362	194,424	176,971	167,403
Arkansas	57,168	59,379	55,099	51,314	49,030	63,927	62,685	66,942	66,292	69,982
California	941,957	832,705	820,460	672,802	772,918	1,013,895	980,907	1,035,009	1,048,711	976,062
Colorado	142,169	136,014	127,607	109,813	119,950	143,357	148,883	161,271	161,315	152,189
Connecticut	81,736	74,504	71,972	62,355	71,878	83,013	88,540	92,523	91,796	86,207
Delaware	23,472	23,376	23,084	18,591	21,917	26,708	28,958	27,469	27,761	24,826
District of Columbia	28,294	28,071	25,184	25,858	24,547	26,859	26,487	31,325	28,003	25,894
Florida	456,382	450,727	444,118	354,281	391,029	574,769	569,824	596,670	503,337	496,060
Georgia	234,293	221,705	214,969	191,622	206,461	263,788	259,990	299,060	268,140	260,392
Hawaii	27,304	25,618	24,171	21,712	22,904	34,549	33,655	33,051	30,629	31,193
Idaho	41,269	40,993	38,827	35,289	37,691	48,700	46,621	49,612	54,035	48,908
Illinois	279,917	254,616	244,575	209,855	248,535	279,535	299,802	332,994	327,887	322,641
Indiana	150,149	144,580	130,650	113,691	127,656	158,041	162,479	192,024	186,934	178,336
Iowa	76,433	74,239	71,891	62,521	67,741	78,321	76,942	86,117	86,010	81,445
Kansas	73,135	67,406	74,158	55,477	58,952	77,046	75,312	78,873	79,420	81,324
Kentucky	91,622	82,629	85,641	74,235	80,446	94,483	100,464	107,293	110,211	102,102
Louisiana	106,816	104,278	121,916	94,269	90,921	110,924	121,182	105,935	115,118	120,721
Maine	39,345	35,159	38,167	30,943	37,231	39,742	42,833	41,793	42,142	39,597
Maryland	130,435	129,603	126,900	116,989	127,395	143,888	141,918	155,992	148,339	138,683
Massachusetts	171,611	155,137	148,012	121,358	153,055	161,183	174,428	191,351	181,911	169,900
Michigan	226,739	205,112	200,389	164,809	207,715	244,213	264,090	294,392	286,628	299,545
Minnesota	140,202	126,433	118,930	110,150	130,928	142,739	144,331	155,332	163,810	150,093
Mississippi	56,215	55,227	57,211	48,330	47,816	69,609	67,213	69,254	65,774	64,564
Missouri	141,409	133,363	133,009	121,936	127,656	148,981	147,161	168,117	163,155	159,538
Montana	27,920	27,560	28,012	24,030	27,411	31,609	28,955	31,386	35,614	29,232
Nebraska	44,501	45,532	44,014	38,462	40,000	48,453	45,372	50,286	49,912	48,467
Nevada	71,633	66,047	62,481	54,469	55,000	84,432	88,116	100,495	91,854	82,009
New Hampshire	38,659	35,183	33,928	31,117	35,690	39,237	39,170	41,931	41,234	41,021
New Jersey	229,083	195,759	189,766	167,754	214,410	231,228	239,062	253,478	231,640	228,474
New Mexico	44,715	45,984	40,826	36,132	38,339	49,818	46,436	53,047	51,493	49,388
New York	471,656	444,515	436,017	356,418	439,771	462,229	471,375	507,653	502,806	496,423
North Carolina	210,541	212,080	197,127	173,772	188,633	249,877	238,284	266,978	259,811	236,650
North Dakota	19,325	20,282	19,568	16,743	19,483	18,968	18,303	19,341	21,853	19,578
Ohio	274,076	246,154	228,078	201,205	236,932	276,452	285,458	323,982	317,188	316,738
Oklahoma	83,243	79,824	78,259	69,370	66,260	81,365	79,507	85,333	99,578	100,494
Oregon	89,653	98,852	86,304	78,047	86,577	112,034	100,641	126,963	125,470	108,603
Pennsylvania	290,004	270,270	256,668	231,793	254,916	287,696	295,758	318,345	318,399	302,189
Rhode Island	26,823	24,463	22,015	21,276	24,361	28,139	28,658	30,698	29,893	25,285
South Carolina	93,354	88,569	86,056	78,586	86,025	107,890	109,742	123,643	119,015	110,427
South Dakota	21,278	21,147	21,073	18,050	20,798	21,816	20,835	22,779	24,121	24,173
Tennessee	132,908	125,414	118,251	99,890	118,193	152,948	160,823	165,472	160,793	159,338
Texas	529,111	506,352	537,006	435,060	442,377	519,838	538,845	563,136	600,010	598,252
Utah	70,663	67,910	65,196	56,649	62,683	78,303	74,639	84,194	84,251	80,188
Vermont	18,420	17,186	17,967	15,801	17,916	18,767	19,164	20,207	21,649	21,155
Virginia	188,460	179,200	171,660	151,646	168,537	191,564	201,098	211,212	203,738	198,874
Washington	161,196	172,096	157,410	151,373	158,451	190,631	165,586	206,251	202,667	190,911
West Virginia	35,567	38,757	39,356	34,103	32,836	38,230	36,898	40,515	43,258	44,398
Wisconsin	140,273	131,758	129,090	113,792	124,463	145,014	150,873	162,823	174,665	160,442
Wyoming	19,701	21,355	19,848	18,033	15,800	23,018	18,960	20,038	26,326	25,436
Puerto Rico	44,888	44,689	45,140	36,240	37,255	52,203	49,724	51,035	57,413	50,935
Virgin Islands	2,191	2,049	1,978	1,610	1,618	2,513	2,286	2,238	2,611	2,702

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)				
	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	June 2009	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009	June 2009
United States	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.2	6.0	6.9	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.5
Alabama	6.0	6.0	5.4	4.9	5.5	6.7	6.9	7.8	7.7	7.2
Alaska	11.5	10.1	11.1	9.7	10.8	9.9	11.1	11.2	10.7	10.8
Arizona	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.7	7.6	7.4	9.1	8.6	8.4
Arkansas	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.3	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.4
California	7.3	6.5	6.5	5.5	6.5	7.8	7.6	8.3	8.5	8.1
Colorado	7.2	7.0	6.7	5.9	6.5	7.3	7.6	8.3	8.5	8.2
Connecticut	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.5	5.2	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.3
Delaware	6.4	6.4	6.5	5.3	6.3	7.2	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.2
District of Columbia	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.8	7.0	6.3	5.8
Florida	6.8	6.8	6.9	5.7	6.4	8.6	8.7	9.2	8.0	8.1
Georgia	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.5	7.8	7.8	9.1	8.4	8.2
Hawaii	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.6
Idaho	7.6	7.6	7.3	6.8	7.5	8.9	8.6	9.4	10.4	9.8
Illinois	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	6.8
Indiana	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.8	5.6	6.3	6.6	7.9	7.9	7.7
Iowa	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.0	7.0	6.8
Kansas	6.6	6.1	6.7	5.1	5.4	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.6
Kentucky	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.6	7.2
Louisiana	6.9	6.8	7.9	6.1	6.1	7.2	7.9	6.9	7.5	8.0
Maine	7.9	7.0	7.7	6.3	7.8	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.2
Maryland	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.8	6.4	7.0	6.9	7.6	7.3	7.0
Massachusetts	6.1	5.5	5.3	4.4	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.9	6.6	6.2
Michigan	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.0	6.5	6.9	7.6	8.7	8.7	9.4
Minnesota	6.1	5.5	5.2	4.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.8	7.3	6.8
Mississippi	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.6	5.6	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.7
Missouri	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.5	6.5	7.4	7.3	7.4
Montana	7.8	7.7	7.9	6.9	8.0	8.8	8.1	8.9	10.3	8.6
Nebraska	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.5
Nevada	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.5	7.6	8.1	9.4	8.9	8.3
New Hampshire	7.1	6.5	6.4	5.9	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.8	7.8
New Jersey	6.9	5.9	5.8	5.2	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.2	7.2
New Mexico	7.0	7.2	6.5	5.9	6.3	7.8	7.3	8.4	8.3	8.2
New York	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.0	6.4	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.2
North Carolina	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.9	7.4	7.1	8.1	8.1	7.5
North Dakota	6.8	7.1	6.8	5.9	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.8	7.7	6.9
Ohio	6.1	5.5	5.2	4.7	5.6	6.1	6.3	7.3	7.4	7.5
Oklahoma	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.7	5.6	6.6	6.4	6.9	8.2	8.5
Oregon	6.2	6.9	6.1	5.7	6.4	7.8	7.0	9.0	9.2	8.1
Pennsylvania	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.3
Rhode Island	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.4	6.2	6.9	7.1	7.7	7.6	6.5
South Carolina	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.4	6.0	6.9	7.2	8.2	8.1	7.7
South Dakota	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.6	6.5	6.7	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.6
Tennessee	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.5	5.4	6.5	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.4
Texas	6.1	5.8	6.2	5.0	5.2	6.0	6.2	6.5	7.0	7.1
Utah	6.9	6.7	6.5	5.8	6.5	7.6	7.3	8.3	8.6	8.4
Vermont	7.4	6.9	7.2	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.8	8.8
Virginia	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.9	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.0
Washington	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.9	6.9	8.7	8.7	8.4
West Virginia	6.2	6.8	6.9	6.0	5.9	6.7	6.4	7.1	7.7	8.0
Wisconsin	5.8	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.5	6.1	6.3	6.9	7.5	7.1
Wyoming	8.8	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	10.3	8.5	8.9	11.9	12.0
Puerto Rico	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.2	5.4	7.2	6.9	7.1	8.2	7.4
Virgin Islands	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.1	5.3	7.7	7.0	6.9	8.2	8.8

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	N/A	N/A	808	.7	N/A	N/A
2009	March	171	2.5	N/A	N/A	697	.6	N/A	N/A
	June	177	2.6	N/A	N/A	740	.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