

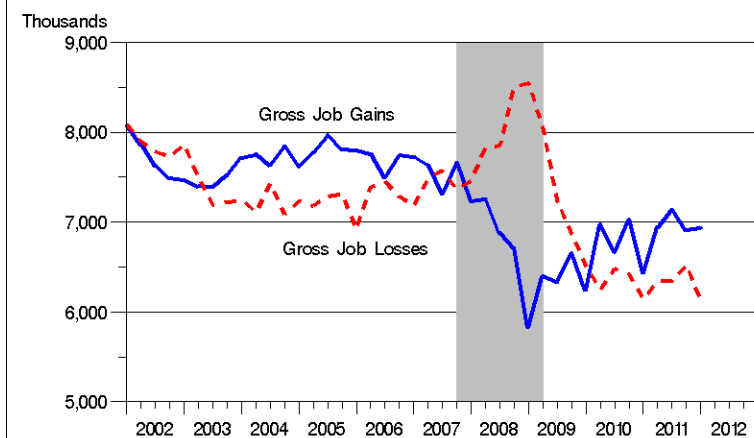
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – FIRST QUARTER 2012

Chart 1. Private sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted
March 2002 – March 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

From December 2011 to March 2012 **gross job gains** from opening and expanding private sector establishments were 6.9 million, an increase of 26,000 from the previous quarter, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over this period, **gross job losses** from closing and contracting private sector establishments were 6.1 million, a decrease of 399,000 from the previous quarter.

The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses yielded a **net employment change** of 814,000 jobs in the private sector during the first quarter of 2012. (See table 1.)

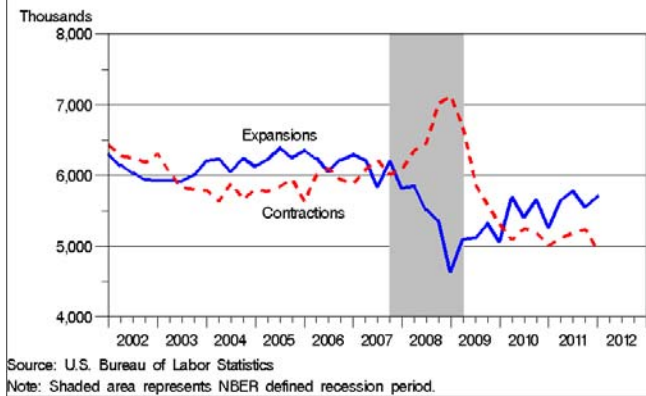
The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all businesses in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics track these changes in employment at private business units from the third month of one quarter to the third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

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

Changes to Business Employment Dynamics (BED) Data

Data in this release incorporate annual revisions to the BED series. Annual revisions are published each year with the release of first quarter data. These revisions cover the last four quarters of not seasonally adjusted data and five years of seasonally adjusted data.

Chart 2. Components of private sector gross job gains and gross job losses at expanding and contracting establishments, seasonally adjusted
March 2002 – March 2012

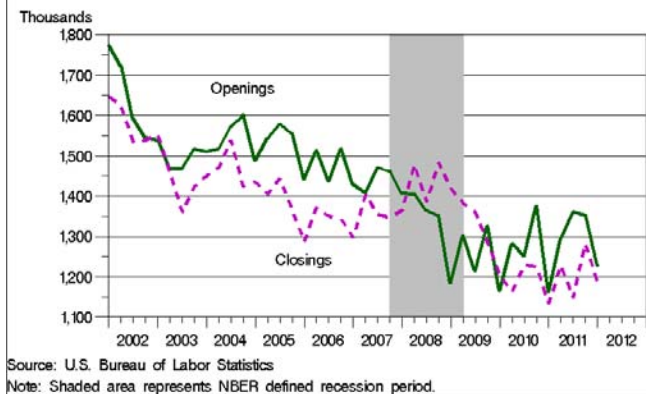


Gross job gains at **expanding** establishments totaled 5.7 million in first quarter 2012, an increase of 149,000 from the previous quarter.

Opening establishments accounted for 1.2 million jobs gained in first quarter 2012, a decrease of 123,000 from the previous quarter.

Contracting establishments lost 4.9 million jobs in first quarter 2012. This is a decrease of 303,000 from the prior quarter.

Chart 3. Components of private sector gross job gains and gross job losses at opening and closing establishments, seasonally adjusted
March 2002 – March 2012



In first quarter 2012, **closing** establishments lost 1.2 million jobs, a decrease of 96,000 from the previous quarter. (See tables 1 and 3.)

Gross job gains represented 6.3 percent of private sector employment in first quarter 2012, while **gross job losses** represented 5.6 percent of private sector employment. (See table 2.)

In first quarter 2012, the number of **establishment births** (a subset of the openings data, see the Technical Note for more information) fell by 9,000 to 193,000. These new establishments accounted for 748,000 jobs, a decrease of 54,000 from the previous quarter. (See table 8.)

Data for **establishment deaths** (a subset of the closings data) are available through second quarter 2011, when 677,000 jobs were lost at 190,000 establishments. These figures represent an increase from the prior quarter when 610,000 jobs were lost at 184,000 establishments.

During first quarter 2012, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in all **industry sectors** except information, and transportation and warehousing. Manufacturing experienced its eighth consecutive quarter of net employment gains. The leisure and hospitality industry experienced a net employment gain of 250,000 jobs, representing the largest net employment gain in that industry since the series began in 1992. (See table 3.)

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2011	June 2011	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	Mar. 2012
Levels (in thousands)					
Gross job gains.....	6,437	6,942	7,136	6,909	6,935
At expanding establishments.....	5,272	5,646	5,776	5,557	5,706
At opening establishments.....	1,165	1,296	1,360	1,352	1,229
Gross job losses.....	6,145	6,339	6,342	6,520	6,121
At contracting establishments.....	5,010	5,111	5,194	5,238	4,935
At closing establishments.....	1,135	1,228	1,148	1,282	1,186
Net employment change ¹	292	603	794	389	814
Rates (percent)					
Gross job gains.....	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.3
At expanding establishments.....	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.2
At opening establishments.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
Gross job losses.....	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.6
At contracting establishments.....	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5
At closing establishments.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Net employment change ¹2	.6	.8	.3	.7

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

Gross job losses declined in all three major **firm size classes** compared to the previous quarter. Firms with 1-49 employees and firms with 50-249 employees experienced their lowest level of gross job losses since the series began. Firms with 1-49 employees accounted for 44 percent of the total net change in employment for first quarter 2012. (See tables 4 and 5.)

In the first quarter of 2012, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 48 **states** and the District of Columbia. Texas had the largest net employment gain of 90,354 jobs, followed by California with 82,314 jobs and New York with 63,717 jobs. (See table 6.) Alabama, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia had both a rate of gross job gains at or above the U.S average of 6.3 percent, and a rate of gross job losses that was the same or below the national rate of 5.6 percent. (See table 7.)

More Information

Additional information on gross job gains and gross job losses are available online at www.bls.gov/bdm. This information includes data on the levels and rates of gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size, not seasonally adjusted data and other seasonally adjusted time series not presented in this release, charts of gross job gains and gross job losses by industry and firm size, and 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 Second Quarter 2012 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, January 29, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

Technical Note

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

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

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

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

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.2 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: 486,000 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 9.2 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the first quarter of 2012. 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 (49,972 units rounded to 0.0 million) also are excluded from the national data. As an illustration, the table below shows, in millions of establishments, the number of establishments excluded from the national gross job gains and gross job losses data in the first quarter 2012:

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

	Millions
Total establishments QCEW program	9.2
Excluded: Public sector	0.3
Private households.....	0.8
Zero employment	1.3
Establishments in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.....	0.0
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 net seasonally adjusted values for births and deaths must be less than those for openings and closings. However, because some BED series do not have many re-openings or temporary shutdowns, as well as the fact that births and deaths are independently seasonally adjusted from

openings and closings, there may be instances in which the seasonally adjusted value of the former is greater than the latter.

Linkage methodology

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

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

Sizing methodology

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

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

Annual Data

The annual gross job gains and gross job losses measure the net change in employment at the establishment level from the third month of a quarter in the previous year to the third month of the same quarter in the current year. The BLS publishes annual BED data based on March-to-March changes once a year with the release of the first quarter BED data. The annual data based on over-the-year changes for other quarters of the

year are available upon request. The definitions and methodology in measuring annual gross job gains and gross job losses are similar to the quarterly measures. The linkage method considers all predecessor and successor relations that may come about due to changes in ownership and corporate restructuring over the entire year. At the establishment level, some of the quarterly job gains and job losses are offset during the estimation over the year. Therefore, the sum of four quarters of gross job gains and gross job losses are *not* equal to annual gross job gains and gross job losses. The net change in employment over the year, however, is equal to the sum of four quarterly net changes on a not seasonally adjusted basis.

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

The net over-the-quarter change derived by summing the BED component series will differ from the net employment change estimated from the seasonally adjusted total private employment series from the CES program. The intended use of BED statistics is to show

the dynamic labor market changes that underlie the net employment change statistic. As such, data users interested particularly in the net employment change and not in the gross job flows underlying this change should refer to CES data for over-the-quarter net employment changes.

Reliability of the data

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

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request.

Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral number: 1-800-877-8339.

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

Year	3 months ended	Net change ¹	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2002	March	-10	8,071	6,298	1,773	8,081	6,434	1,647
	June	-30	7,868	6,145	1,723	7,898	6,274	1,624
	September	-151	7,630	6,039	1,591	7,781	6,248	1,533
	December	-241	7,483	5,938	1,545	7,724	6,185	1,539
2003	March	-393	7,467	5,928	1,539	7,860	6,307	1,553
	June	-90	7,398	5,929	1,469	7,488	6,030	1,458
	September	204	7,392	5,923	1,469	7,188	5,828	1,360
	December	297	7,521	6,005	1,516	7,224	5,800	1,424
2004	March	470	7,715	6,204	1,511	7,245	5,795	1,450
	June	644	7,754	6,235	1,519	7,110	5,639	1,471
	September	206	7,633	6,060	1,573	7,427	5,888	1,539
	December	757	7,844	6,243	1,601	7,087	5,663	1,424
2005	March	384	7,620	6,131	1,489	7,236	5,801	1,435
	June	593	7,774	6,231	1,543	7,181	5,776	1,405
	September	677	7,965	6,387	1,578	7,288	5,844	1,444
	December	494	7,807	6,252	1,555	7,313	5,948	1,365
2006	March	874	7,797	6,354	1,443	6,923	5,636	1,287
	June	371	7,758	6,246	1,512	7,387	6,015	1,372
	September	52	7,499	6,061	1,438	7,447	6,097	1,350
	December	455	7,740	6,223	1,517	7,285	5,941	1,344
2007	March	549	7,727	6,297	1,430	7,178	5,881	1,297
	June	149	7,632	6,222	1,410	7,483	6,079	1,404
	September	-252	7,318	5,847	1,471	7,570	6,215	1,355
	December	299	7,658	6,196	1,462	7,359	6,012	1,347
2008	March	-227	7,233	5,826	1,407	7,460	6,095	1,365
	June	-575	7,257	5,851	1,406	7,832	6,354	1,478
	September	-968	6,879	5,515	1,364	7,847	6,462	1,385
	December	-1,793	6,712	5,360	1,352	8,505	7,022	1,483
2009	March	-2,706	5,834	4,648	1,186	8,540	7,122	1,418
	June	-1,656	6,395	5,093	1,302	8,051	6,669	1,382
	September	-899	6,335	5,119	1,216	7,234	5,874	1,360
	December	-217	6,651	5,325	1,326	6,868	5,583	1,285
2010	March	-266	6,245	5,078	1,167	6,511	5,308	1,203
	June	722	6,972	5,690	1,282	6,250	5,087	1,163
	September	187	6,669	5,416	1,253	6,482	5,253	1,229
	December	609	7,027	5,651	1,376	6,418	5,193	1,225
2011	March	292	6,437	5,272	1,165	6,145	5,010	1,135
	June	603	6,942	5,646	1,296	6,339	5,111	1,228
	September	794	7,136	5,776	1,360	6,342	5,194	1,148
	December	389	6,909	5,557	1,352	6,520	5,238	1,282
2012	March	814	6,935	5,706	1,229	6,121	4,935	1,186

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
2002	March	.0	7.5	5.9	1.6	7.5	6.0	1.5
	June	.0	7.3	5.7	1.6	7.3	5.8	1.5
	September	-.1	7.1	5.6	1.5	7.2	5.8	1.4
	December	-.3	6.9	5.5	1.4	7.2	5.8	1.4
2003	March	-.5	6.9	5.5	1.4	7.4	5.9	1.5
	June	.0	7.0	5.6	1.4	7.0	5.6	1.4
	September	.1	6.9	5.5	1.4	6.8	5.5	1.3
	December	.3	7.0	5.6	1.4	6.7	5.4	1.3
2004	March	.5	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.7	5.4	1.3
	June	.6	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.6	5.2	1.4
	September	.3	7.1	5.6	1.5	6.8	5.4	1.4
	December	.7	7.2	5.7	1.5	6.5	5.2	1.3
2005	March	.4	7.0	5.6	1.4	6.6	5.3	1.3
	June	.6	7.1	5.7	1.4	6.5	5.2	1.3
	September	.6	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.6	5.3	1.3
	December	.4	7.0	5.6	1.4	6.6	5.4	1.2
2006	March	.9	7.0	5.7	1.3	6.1	5.0	1.1
	June	.3	6.8	5.5	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
	September	.1	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.6	5.4	1.2
	December	.3	6.8	5.5	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
2007	March	.5	6.8	5.5	1.3	6.3	5.2	1.1
	June	.2	6.7	5.5	1.2	6.5	5.3	1.2
	September	-.3	6.4	5.1	1.3	6.7	5.5	1.2
	December	.2	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
2008	March	-.2	6.3	5.1	1.2	6.5	5.3	1.2
	June	-.6	6.3	5.1	1.2	6.9	5.6	1.3
	September	-.8	6.1	4.9	1.2	6.9	5.7	1.2
	December	-1.6	6.0	4.8	1.2	7.6	6.3	1.3
2009	March	-2.4	5.4	4.3	1.1	7.8	6.5	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	-.1	6.4	5.1	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
2010	March	-.2	5.9	4.8	1.1	6.1	5.0	1.1
	June	.7	6.6	5.4	1.2	5.9	4.8	1.1
	September	.1	6.3	5.1	1.2	6.2	5.0	1.2
	December	.5	6.6	5.3	1.3	6.1	4.9	1.2
2011	March	.2	6.0	4.9	1.1	5.8	4.7	1.1
	June	.6	6.5	5.3	1.2	5.9	4.8	1.1
	September	.8	6.7	5.4	1.3	5.9	4.8	1.1
	December	.3	6.3	5.1	1.2	6.0	4.8	1.2
2012	March	.7	6.3	5.2	1.1	5.6	4.5	1.1

¹ The rates measure gross job gains and gross job losses as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter employment levels.

² Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

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

Category	Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Mar. 2011	June 2011	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	Mar. 2012	Mar. 2011	June 2011	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	Mar. 2012
Total private¹										
Gross job gains	6,437	6,942	7,136	6,909	6,935	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.3
At expanding establishments	5,272	5,646	5,776	5,557	5,706	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.2
At opening establishments	1,165	1,296	1,360	1,352	1,229	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
Gross job losses	6,145	6,339	6,342	6,520	6,121	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.6
At contracting establishments	5,010	5,111	5,194	5,238	4,935	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5
At closing establishments	1,135	1,228	1,148	1,282	1,186	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Net employment change	292	603	794	389	814	.2	.6	.8	.3	.7
Goods-producing										
Gross job gains	1,318	1,413	1,461	1,363	1,386	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.0	7.1
At expanding establishments	1,118	1,194	1,233	1,144	1,184	5.9	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.1
At opening establishments	200	219	228	219	202	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Gross job losses	1,287	1,275	1,271	1,356	1,241	6.8	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.4
At contracting establishments	1,064	1,041	1,061	1,121	1,027	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.3
At closing establishments	223	234	210	235	214	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Net employment change	31	138	190	7	145	.2	.8	1.0	.0	.7
Natural resources and mining										
Gross job gains	264	285	306	298	288	14.3	15.4	16.2	15.4	14.5
At expanding establishments	227	245	262	253	250	12.3	13.2	13.9	13.1	12.6
At opening establishments	37	40	44	45	38	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.9
Gross job losses	264	260	242	270	258	14.3	14.1	12.9	13.9	13.0
At contracting establishments	229	216	211	235	221	12.4	11.7	11.2	12.1	11.1
At closing establishments	35	44	31	35	37	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.9
Net employment change	0	25	64	28	30	.0	1.3	3.3	1.5	1.5
Construction										
Gross job gains	625	669	691	632	662	11.4	12.3	12.6	11.4	11.9
At expanding establishments	498	529	549	498	538	9.1	9.7	10.0	9.0	9.7
At opening establishments	127	140	142	134	124	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2
Gross job losses	649	634	619	659	616	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.9	11.1
At contracting establishments	506	495	489	513	487	9.3	9.1	8.9	9.3	8.8
At closing establishments	143	139	130	146	129	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3
Net employment change	-24	35	72	-27	46	-.5	.7	1.3	-.5	.8
Manufacturing										
Gross job gains	429	459	464	433	436	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.6
At expanding establishments	393	420	422	393	396	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3
At opening establishments	36	39	42	40	40	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3
Gross job losses	374	381	410	427	367	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.1
At contracting establishments	329	330	361	373	319	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.7
At closing establishments	45	51	49	54	48	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4
Net employment change	55	78	54	6	69	.5	.7	.5	-.1	.5
Service-providing¹										
Gross job gains	5,119	5,529	5,675	5,546	5,549	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.1
At expanding establishments	4,154	4,452	4,543	4,413	4,522	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0
At opening establishments	965	1,077	1,132	1,133	1,027	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
Gross job losses	4,858	5,064	5,071	5,164	4,880	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.4
At contracting establishments	3,946	4,070	4,133	4,117	3,908	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3
At closing establishments	912	994	938	1,047	972	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Net employment change	261	465	604	382	669	.3	.5	.6	.4	.7
Wholesale trade										
Gross job gains	263	286	288	276	282	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.1
At expanding establishments	216	234	232	223	234	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2
At opening establishments	47	52	56	53	48	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9
Gross job losses	246	244	255	250	244	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.3
At contracting establishments	188	186	202	191	186	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3
At closing establishments	58	58	53	59	58	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Net employment change	17	42	33	26	38	.3	.7	.6	.4	.8

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)				
	Mar. 2011	June 2011	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	Mar. 2012	Mar. 2011	June 2011	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	Mar. 2012
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	817	904	880	898	883	5.6	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.9
At expanding establishments	704	773	741	776	761	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.1
At opening establishments	113	131	139	122	122	.8	.9	.9	.8	.8
Gross job losses	818	779	866	821	845	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.7
At contracting establishments	706	659	757	695	738	4.8	4.5	5.1	4.7	5.0
At closing establishments	112	120	109	126	107	.8	.8	.7	.9	.7
Net employment change	-1	125	14	77	38	.0	.9	.1	.5	.2
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	207	222	230	244	213	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.2
At expanding establishments	174	188	193	210	181	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.4
At opening establishments	33	34	37	34	32	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8
Gross job losses	224	198	197	203	219	5.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.2
At contracting establishments	191	161	164	166	185	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.4
At closing establishments	33	37	33	37	34	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8
Net employment change	-17	24	33	41	-6	-.4	.5	.8	1.0	.0
Utilities										
Gross job gains	11	12	11	12	11	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0
At expanding establishments	10	10	10	10	10	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
At opening establishments	1	2	1	2	1	.2	.4	.2	.4	.2
Gross job losses	9	13	12	12	10	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.8
At contracting establishments	8	12	11	11	8	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.4
At closing establishments	1	1	1	1	2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4
Net employment change	2	-1	-1	0	1	.3	-.2	-.2	.0	.2
Information										
Gross job gains	113	124	125	124	114	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.2
At expanding establishments	96	105	104	99	95	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5
At opening establishments	17	19	21	25	19	.6	.7	.8	.9	.7
Gross job losses	129	128	122	136	115	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.1	4.3
At contracting establishments	109	102	103	102	93	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5
At closing establishments	20	26	19	34	22	.7	1.0	.7	1.3	.8
Net employment change	-16	-4	3	-12	-1	-.6	-.2	.2	-.5	-.1
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	323	349	372	361	349	4.3	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.7
At expanding establishments	260	277	294	281	282	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8
At opening establishments	63	72	78	80	67	.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	.9
Gross job losses	336	349	339	353	330	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5
At contracting establishments	256	271	261	268	243	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.3
At closing establishments	80	78	78	85	87	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Net employment change	-13	0	33	8	19	-.3	-.1	.5	.2	.2
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	1,229	1,316	1,380	1,354	1,301	7.2	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.3
At expanding establishments	1,010	1,066	1,116	1,081	1,068	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.0
At opening establishments	219	250	264	273	233	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3
Gross job losses	1,141	1,217	1,167	1,255	1,174	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.7
At contracting establishments	909	952	925	983	911	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.2
At closing establishments	232	265	242	272	263	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
Net employment change	88	99	213	99	127	.5	.7	1.2	.6	.6
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	768	786	853	811	812	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2
At expanding establishments	643	663	714	676	697	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6
At opening establishments	125	123	139	135	115	.7	.6	.7	.7	.6
Gross job losses	675	751	706	740	697	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6
At contracting establishments	565	619	586	604	568	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9
At closing establishments	110	132	120	136	129	.6	.7	.6	.7	.7
Net employment change	93	35	147	71	115	.5	.1	.7	.4	.6

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)				
	Mar. 2011	June 2011	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	Mar. 2012	Mar. 2011	June 2011	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	Mar. 2012
Leisure and hospitality										
Gross job gains	1,059	1,178	1,186	1,115	1,214	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.3	9.0
At expanding establishments	822	905	916	842	960	6.2	6.8	6.9	6.3	7.1
At opening establishments	237	273	270	273	254	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Gross job losses	1,002	1,098	1,112	1,106	964	7.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.1
At contracting establishments	812	903	906	886	775	6.1	6.8	6.8	6.6	5.7
At closing establishments	190	195	206	220	189	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4
Net employment change	57	80	74	9	250	.5	.6	.6	.1	1.9
Other services										
Gross job gains	264	283	280	263	275	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.9	7.2
At expanding establishments	208	222	215	205	221	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.8
At opening establishments	56	61	65	58	54	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4
Gross job losses	253	261	270	262	250	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.6
At contracting establishments	196	199	212	205	194	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.1
At closing establishments	57	62	58	57	56	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Net employment change	11	22	10	1	25	.4	.6	.3	.0	.6

¹ Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

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

Year	3 months ended	Total private by firm ¹			Firm size 1 - 49 employees			Firm size 50 - 249 employees			Firm size 250 or more		
		Net change ^{2,3}	Gross job gains losses		Net change	Gross job gains losses		Net change	Gross job gains losses		Net change	Gross job gains losses	
2002	March	70	6,602	6,532	54	3,402	3,348	-52	1,194	1,246	68	2,006	1,938
	June	-61	6,416	6,477	69	3,379	3,310	-7	1,191	1,198	-123	1,846	1,969
	September	-176	6,190	6,366	20	3,335	3,315	-46	1,144	1,190	-150	1,711	1,861
	December	-247	6,114	6,361	-3	3,299	3,302	-73	1,106	1,179	-171	1,709	1,880
2003	March	-326	6,112	6,438	-135	3,257	3,392	-56	1,127	1,183	-135	1,728	1,863
	June	-137	6,108	6,245	112	3,346	3,234	-26	1,133	1,159	-223	1,629	1,852
	September	193	6,162	5,969	120	3,327	3,207	21	1,127	1,106	52	1,708	1,656
	December	310	6,218	5,908	146	3,340	3,194	32	1,128	1,096	132	1,750	1,618
2004	March	430	6,306	5,876	153	3,392	3,239	137	1,194	1,057	140	1,720	1,580
	June	621	6,471	5,850	169	3,387	3,218	141	1,196	1,055	311	1,888	1,577
	September	197	6,243	6,046	88	3,379	3,291	88	1,175	1,087	21	1,689	1,668
	December	759	6,494	5,735	274	3,480	3,206	101	1,172	1,071	384	1,842	1,458
2005	March	368	6,320	5,952	66	3,416	3,350	97	1,161	1,064	205	1,743	1,538
	June	570	6,435	5,865	243	3,476	3,233	146	1,198	1,052	181	1,761	1,580
	September	701	6,672	5,971	218	3,510	3,292	85	1,195	1,110	398	1,967	1,569
	December	506	6,406	5,900	169	3,462	3,293	45	1,140	1,095	292	1,804	1,512
2006	March	788	6,433	5,645	334	3,547	3,213	222	1,213	991	232	1,673	1,441
	June	375	6,349	5,974	117	3,434	3,317	110	1,190	1,080	148	1,725	1,577
	September	43	6,103	6,060	-14	3,329	3,343	27	1,127	1,100	30	1,647	1,617
	December	447	6,375	5,928	117	3,393	3,276	74	1,147	1,073	256	1,835	1,579
2007	March	466	6,300	5,834	189	3,451	3,262	99	1,153	1,054	178	1,696	1,518
	June	174	6,256	6,082	-31	3,337	3,368	108	1,180	1,072	97	1,739	1,642
	September	-269	5,891	6,160	-132	3,252	3,384	-53	1,073	1,126	-84	1,566	1,650
	December	298	6,254	5,956	8	3,315	3,307	63	1,140	1,077	227	1,799	1,572
2008	March	-277	5,807	6,084	-138	3,238	3,376	-11	1,073	1,084	-128	1,496	1,624
	June	-547	5,861	6,408	-287	3,179	3,466	-37	1,098	1,135	-223	1,584	1,807
	September	-1,035	5,483	6,518	-359	3,039	3,398	-160	1,013	1,173	-516	1,431	1,947
	December	-1,850	5,341	7,191	-693	2,907	3,600	-370	946	1,316	-787	1,488	2,275
2009	March	-2,643	4,582	7,225	-967	2,724	3,691	-611	806	1,417	-1,065	1,052	2,117
	June	-1,766	5,174	6,940	-475	2,949	3,424	-275	956	1,231	-1,016	1,269	2,285
	September	-979	5,119	6,098	-388	2,814	3,202	-127	927	1,054	-464	1,378	1,842
	December	-277	5,408	5,685	-161	2,937	3,098	-42	963	1,005	-74	1,508	1,582
2010	March	-231	5,094	5,325	-185	2,863	3,048	-1	909	910	-45	1,322	1,367
	June	689	5,818	5,129	233	3,094	2,861	211	1,079	868	245	1,645	1,400
	September	157	5,478	5,321	11	2,933	2,922	71	992	921	75	1,553	1,478
	December	534	5,789	5,255	86	3,045	2,959	99	1,035	936	349	1,709	1,360
2011	March	329	5,339	5,010	108	2,979	2,871	122	964	842	99	1,396	1,297
	June	550	5,765	5,215	195	3,078	2,883	178	1,072	894	177	1,615	1,438
	September	793	5,928	5,135	247	3,116	2,869	152	1,058	906	394	1,754	1,360
	December	332	5,615	5,283	39	2,967	2,928	46	985	939	247	1,663	1,416
2012	March	830	5,748	4,918	362	3,119	2,757	216	1,046	830	252	1,583	1,331

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

² Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

³ Net change totals for the firm-level data differ from the establishment-level data due to independent seasonal adjustment.

NOTE: See <http://www.bls.gov/bdm/bdmfirmsize.htm> for more detailed firm size class data

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

Category	Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Mar. 2011	June 2011	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	Mar. 2012	Mar. 2011	June 2011	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	Mar. 2012
Total private by firm ¹										
Gross job gains	5,339	5,765	5,928	5,615	5,748	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2
At expanding firms	4,437	4,839	4,966	4,689	4,848	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4
At opening firms	902	926	962	926	900	.8	.9	.9	.9	.8
Gross job losses	5,010	5,215	5,135	5,283	4,918	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.5
At contracting firms	4,153	4,324	4,307	4,399	4,081	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7
At closing firms	857	891	828	884	837	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Net employment change	329	550	793	332	830	.3	.6	.7	.3	.7
Firm size 1 to 49 employees										
Gross job gains	2,979	3,078	3,116	2,967	3,119	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.4	9.8
At expanding firms	2,112	2,195	2,199	2,085	2,253	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.6	7.1
At opening firms	867	883	917	882	866	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7
Gross job losses	2,871	2,883	2,869	2,928	2,757	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.3	8.8
At contracting firms	2,044	2,029	2,072	2,086	1,953	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.2
At closing firms	827	854	797	842	804	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6
Net employment change	108	195	247	39	362	.3	.6	.8	.1	1.0
Firm size 50 to 249 employees										
Gross job gains	964	1,072	1,058	985	1,046	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.1
At expanding firms	932	1,035	1,020	948	1,016	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.0
At opening firms	32	37	38	37	30	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1
Gross job losses	842	894	906	939	830	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.1
At contracting firms	816	866	879	906	803	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.0
At closing firms	26	28	27	33	27	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1
Net employment change	122	178	152	46	216	.7	.9	.8	.2	1.0
Firm size 250 or more employees										
Gross job gains	1,396	1,615	1,754	1,663	1,583	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.7
At expanding firms	1,393	1,609	1,747	1,656	1,579	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.7
At opening firms	3	6	7	7	4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Gross job losses	1,297	1,438	1,360	1,416	1,331	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3
At contracting firms	1,293	1,429	1,356	1,407	1,325	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3
At closing firms	4	9	4	9	6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Net employment change	99	177	394	247	252	.2	.4	.7	.4	.4

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

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

State	Gross job gains (3 months ended)					Gross job losses (3 months ended)				
	Mar. 2011	June 2011	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	Mar. 2012	Mar. 2011	June 2011	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	Mar. 2012
United States ¹	6,437,000	6,942,000	7,136,000	6,909,000	6,935,000	6,145,000	6,339,000	6,342,000	6,520,000	6,121,000
Alabama	85,924	87,574	91,559	85,633	91,147	84,932	88,662	82,789	87,650	80,326
Alaska	24,179	26,784	24,812	23,440	26,381	21,199	23,540	23,195	26,155	21,997
Arizona	117,510	127,292	137,767	139,367	128,843	119,535	122,145	118,548	123,249	121,081
Arkansas	58,079	55,855	63,861	60,670	53,381	55,199	57,197	54,625	50,505	52,324
California	776,520	846,247	914,096	870,675	842,341	769,408	776,879	818,110	785,705	760,027
Colorado	122,947	131,680	131,330	128,255	125,797	116,340	114,477	115,453	122,714	115,062
Connecticut	68,488	77,763	73,986	73,072	77,422	69,293	67,802	69,679	71,692	68,197
Delaware	22,331	22,649	24,900	21,735	22,107	20,755	23,703	23,534	21,334	20,468
District of Columbia	32,800	28,275	26,457	26,595	29,723	22,065	26,730	24,172	24,771	20,338
Florida	392,911	430,098	443,009	439,908	414,219	374,321	397,725	392,137	413,449	365,900
Georgia	209,094	205,097	207,102	203,099	219,814	188,871	198,267	198,380	202,265	191,090
Hawaii	24,808	24,232	28,145	25,587	24,551	22,737	27,713	21,684	21,986	25,568
Idaho	35,130	37,475	41,371	37,097	38,404	37,029	37,313	34,042	37,811	38,352
Illinois	242,862	274,249	273,629	267,916	263,987	238,010	246,459	252,813	258,824	235,357
Indiana	137,470	136,497	149,786	143,961	150,073	119,790	128,921	128,437	134,950	121,345
Iowa	66,741	72,760	74,872	71,492	75,925	67,180	66,992	65,617	69,343	62,833
Kansas	60,074	63,223	66,046	65,220	72,837	61,411	61,712	61,132	61,690	57,228
Kentucky	84,333	87,112	90,120	87,855	91,719	84,120	81,250	79,336	82,301	81,151
Louisiana	103,553	98,184	111,331	102,234	109,747	92,592	104,009	91,783	97,984	98,510
Maine	32,310	37,250	36,545	33,221	34,867	34,030	35,339	32,781	35,125	34,497
Maryland	122,068	131,740	133,277	129,484	135,839	119,158	127,048	125,888	122,326	115,922
Massachusetts	144,483	162,202	171,807	148,370	154,973	141,519	143,127	147,245	150,490	138,173
Michigan	202,443	219,739	228,665	203,971	208,109	179,193	197,064	187,570	196,273	178,757
Minnesota	127,741	141,622	144,467	125,820	152,204	115,670	117,623	117,056	131,726	133,973
Mississippi	54,757	52,096	54,563	52,282	54,928	51,887	57,038	52,513	50,544	47,226
Missouri	123,787	129,437	128,571	134,687	133,117	121,152	122,632	123,306	125,738	119,773
Montana	25,018	27,397	28,750	28,553	27,783	24,739	25,750	24,191	26,686	26,305
Nebraska	40,834	42,526	42,922	43,876	44,064	40,172	40,558	39,735	40,167	38,030
Nevada	57,477	61,593	59,847	57,485	58,879	56,227	55,390	57,587	55,150	53,065
New Hampshire	32,574	35,572	35,820	35,844	34,876	32,263	33,955	33,688	33,640	32,250
New Jersey	187,770	220,012	206,286	208,879	204,354	202,468	194,831	201,210	199,863	187,241
New Mexico	35,937	40,332	41,197	37,929	41,334	36,478	39,305	38,765	40,581	35,306
New York	415,175	463,532	458,293	438,220	467,340	385,842	406,332	419,493	427,473	403,623
North Carolina	205,392	203,609	203,290	205,605	210,182	183,332	195,073	190,395	192,401	179,134
North Dakota	24,197	22,217	31,466	32,285	34,563	18,809	20,543	18,453	19,885	20,145
Ohio	236,651	257,740	262,885	255,010	257,935	230,370	228,857	227,149	239,343	222,736
Oklahoma	71,360	74,882	79,418	76,516	75,110	71,069	66,711	68,589	70,641	68,149
Oregon	91,972	88,299	101,905	93,674	92,985	86,064	85,658	79,591	92,363	87,056
Pennsylvania	257,694	276,842	267,145	278,996	287,205	243,665	249,142	267,068	249,261	246,934
Rhode Island	22,429	26,202	23,368	24,067	26,209	23,154	24,051	23,238	24,900	22,040
South Carolina	86,877	92,609	90,699	91,266	90,984	80,576	85,374	87,584	82,761	79,437
South Dakota	19,074	21,468	22,187	21,563	21,765	20,411	19,082	18,855	19,365	19,933
Tennessee	122,068	128,589	129,598	135,832	132,991	110,042	111,745	116,827	117,380	113,095
Texas	495,416	513,561	543,801	523,866	537,062	433,057	440,989	446,936	457,961	446,708
Utah	64,908	69,011	69,809	69,692	70,120	61,892	62,066	59,043	61,984	59,307
Vermont	16,088	18,558	18,899	20,232	17,597	17,089	18,271	18,672	16,430	17,256
Virginia	164,834	173,624	174,323	179,267	175,338	157,102	164,804	160,823	177,063	161,214
Washington	153,335	156,967	172,752	163,991	157,863	146,390	148,279	134,881	164,123	146,884
West Virginia	35,868	35,911	37,531	38,129	40,657	32,779	33,362	34,120	32,964	34,872
Wisconsin	128,300	134,150	134,241	127,238	136,446	124,456	121,110	121,924	130,485	120,565
Wyoming	16,873	18,008	20,337	20,004	18,242	17,723	18,269	15,490	17,496	18,379
Puerto Rico	37,509	38,424	44,263	45,535	41,000	40,949	42,219	38,359	38,101	41,093
Virgin Islands	2,207	1,885	1,861	1,929	1,558	2,026	2,539	2,225	1,891	1,996

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

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

Table 7. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of total employment by state, seasonally adjusted

State	Gross job gains as a percent of employment (3 months ended)					Gross job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2012	2011	2011	2011	2011	2012
United States	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.6
Alabama	5.9	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.3	5.9	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.5
Alaska	10.1	11.0	10.1	9.6	10.8	8.8	9.6	9.5	10.7	8.9
Arizona	5.9	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.0
Arkansas	6.3	6.0	6.8	6.5	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.5
California	6.5	7.1	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.2
Colorado	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.2
Connecticut	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.0
Delaware	6.5	6.6	7.3	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.9	6.8	6.2	5.9
District of Columbia	7.3	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.4	4.9	5.9	5.3	5.4	4.4
Florida	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.7	5.9
Georgia	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.0
Hawaii	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.8	5.9	4.6	4.6	5.3
Idaho	7.1	7.6	8.3	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.6	6.9	7.6	7.7
Illinois	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.8
Indiana	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.0
Iowa	5.5	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.1
Kansas	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.3
Kentucky	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6
Louisiana	6.9	6.5	7.4	6.7	7.1	6.2	6.9	6.1	6.5	6.5
Maine	6.7	7.8	7.6	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.1
Maryland	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.8
Massachusetts	5.3	5.9	6.2	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.0
Michigan	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.4
Minnesota	5.8	6.3	6.4	5.5	6.8	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.8	6.0
Mississippi	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.6
Missouri	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.5
Montana	7.5	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.6
Nebraska	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.1
Nevada	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.5
New Hampshire	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1
New Jersey	6.0	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.3	5.9
New Mexico	6.0	6.8	6.9	6.4	6.9	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.8	5.9
New York	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.6	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.7
North Carolina	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.6
North Dakota	8.0	7.2	10.1	10.0	10.3	6.2	6.7	5.9	6.2	6.0
Ohio	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.2
Oklahoma	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7
Oregon	6.9	6.6	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.9	6.8	6.4
Pennsylvania	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.1
Rhode Island	5.8	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.4	5.6
South Carolina	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.4
South Dakota	6.0	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1
Tennessee	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.1
Texas	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.0
Utah	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.0
Vermont	6.6	7.7	7.8	8.3	7.2	7.1	7.6	7.7	6.8	7.0
Virginia	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.6
Washington	6.8	7.0	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.0	7.1	6.3
West Virginia	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.2	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.1
Wisconsin	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.3
Wyoming	8.1	8.7	9.8	9.4	8.5	8.5	8.8	7.4	8.2	8.6
Puerto Rico	5.5	5.7	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.7	6.0
Virgin Islands	6.9	6.0	6.0	6.3	5.1	6.4	8.0	7.1	6.1	6.5

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

Table 8. Private sector establishment births and deaths, seasonally adjusted
(Levels in thousands)

Year	3 months ended	Number of Establishments				Employment			
		Births		Deaths ¹		Births		Deaths	
		Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
2002	March	204	3.2	190	3.0	1,175	1.1	1,089	1.0
	June	208	3.3	187	2.9	1,189	1.1	1,080	1.0
	September	199	3.1	184	2.9	1,051	1.0	1,023	1.0
	December	201	3.1	191	3.0	1,023	1.0	1,021	1.0
2003	March	193	3.0	186	2.9	1,004	.9	1,011	.9
	June	191	3.0	186	2.9	964	.9	951	.9
	September	193	3.0	179	2.8	954	.9	884	.8
	December	200	3.1	180	2.8	998	.9	910	.9
2004	March	207	3.2	180	2.8	1,000	.9	917	.9
	June	203	3.1	185	2.8	980	.9	909	.8
	September	209	3.2	186	2.8	1,016	.9	953	.9
	December	210	3.2	180	2.7	997	.9	894	.8
2005	March	209	3.1	185	2.8	944	.9	852	.8
	June	216	3.2	180	2.7	951	.9	841	.8
	September	221	3.3	186	2.8	996	.9	884	.8
	December	221	3.3	186	2.8	979	.9	846	.8
2006	March	220	3.2	180	2.6	924	.8	748	.7
	June	221	3.2	194	2.8	973	.9	841	.7
	September	210	3.1	196	2.9	927	.8	836	.7
	December	221	3.2	194	2.8	959	.8	804	.7
2007	March	214	3.1	193	2.8	897	.8	771	.7
	June	206	3.0	202	2.9	884	.8	850	.7
	September	216	3.1	203	2.9	941	.8	836	.7
	December	208	3.0	206	2.9	902	.8	825	.7
2008	March	207	3.0	211	3.0	897	.8	813	.7
	June	201	2.9	228	3.3	876	.8	934	.8
	September	191	2.7	223	3.2	827	.7	880	.8
	December	188	2.7	240	3.5	799	.7	947	.8
2009	March	172	2.5	236	3.4	703	.6	850	.8
	June	177	2.6	227	3.3	742	.7	831	.8
	September	169	2.5	215	3.2	692	.7	787	.7
	December	183	2.7	200	3.0	712	.7	739	.7
2010	March	175	2.6	194	2.9	685	.7	667	.6
	June	179	2.7	185	2.7	713	.7	650	.6
	September	188	2.8	189	2.8	741	.7	694	.7
	December	200	2.9	186	2.7	790	.7	689	.6
2011	March	189	2.8	184	2.7	695	.7	610	.6
	June	192	2.8	190	2.8	748	.7	677	.6
	September	198	2.9	N/A	N/A	790	.7	N/A	N/A
	December	202	2.9	N/A	N/A	802	.7	N/A	N/A
2012	March	193	2.8	N/A	N/A	748	.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