

State of Alabama

Business Employment Dynamics: Second Quarter 2011

From April 2011 to June 2011, the number of gross **job gains** from opening and expanding private sector establishments was 85,592. This was 955 more jobs gained during the 2nd quarter of 2011 than during the previous quarter, according to the Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, Labor Market Information Division, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The number of gross **job losses** from private sector closing and contracting establishments increased to 88,057 in the second quarter of 2011. This was 3,480 more jobs lost by establishments compared to first quarter 2011.

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 quarter.

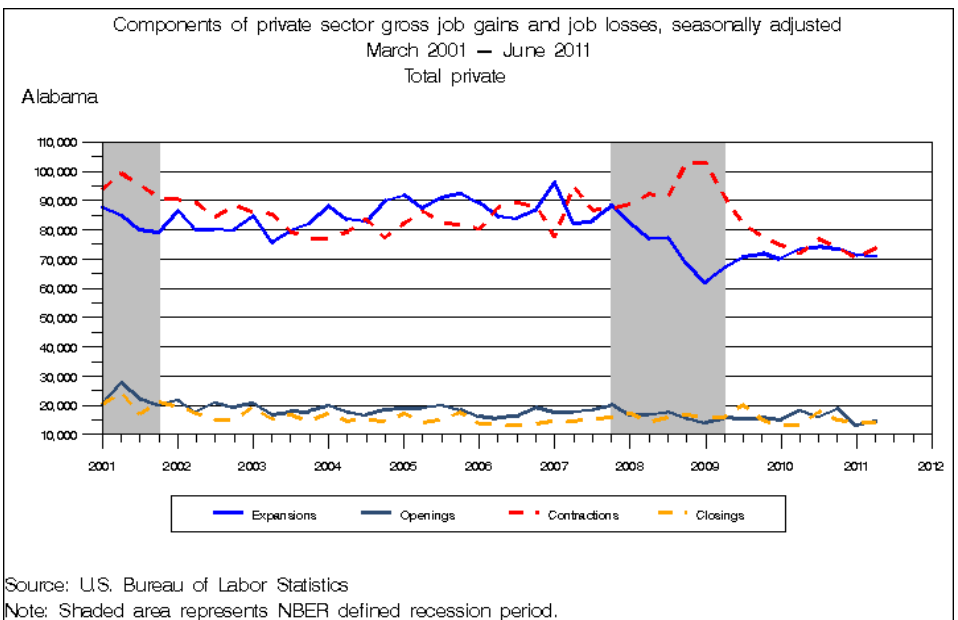
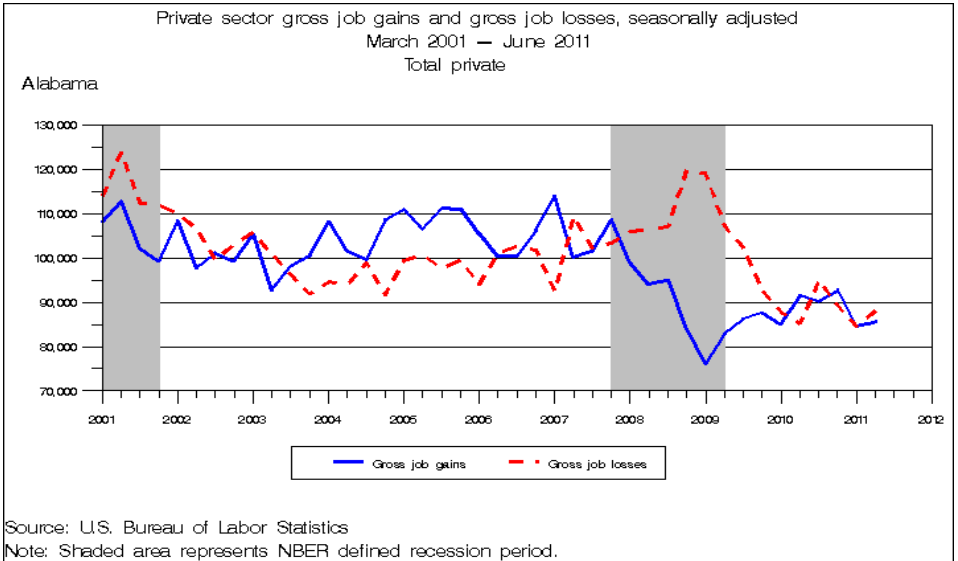
Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment from expansions at existing units and the addition of new jobs at opening units. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing units and the loss of jobs at closing units. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment. (See the Technical Note for more information.)

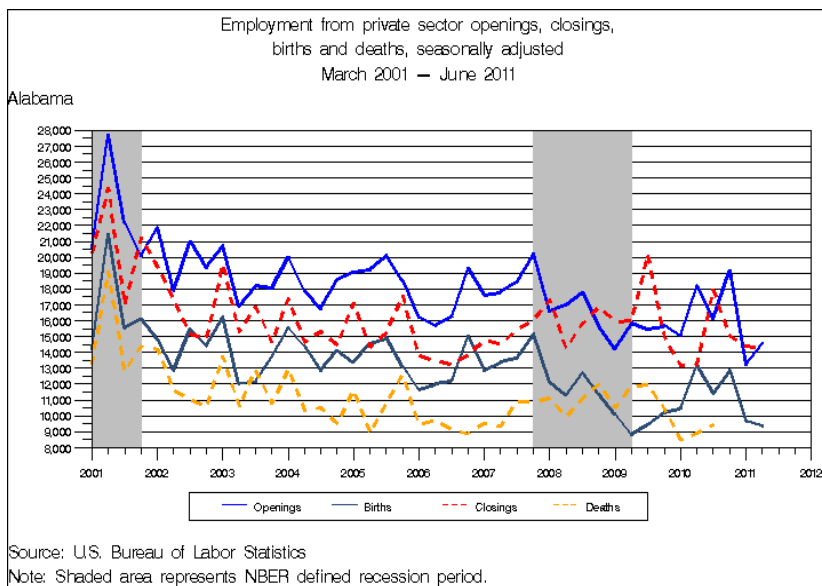
Contracting establishments lost 73,838 jobs in the 2nd quarter of 2011. This number represented 3,641 more jobs lost than the previous quarter.

Expanding establishments gained 71,050 jobs, a decrease of 371 jobs compared to the previous quarter.

Closing establishments lost 14,219 jobs from April 2011 to June 2011. This represented 161 fewer jobs lost since the prior quarter. **Opening** establishments gained 14,542 jobs during the 2nd quarter of 2011. This represented 1,326 more jobs than the 1st quarter of 2011. (See Table 1)

The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost yielded a **net loss** of 2,465 jobs in the private sector for second quarter 2011.





Gross job gains represented 5.9 percent of private sector employment while gross job losses represented 6.1 percent of private sector employment.

Establishment births, a subset of the openings data (See Technical Note for more information), added 9,384 jobs at 2,050 new establishments in the second quarter of 2011. This number represented an employment decrease of 297 private sector jobs and 103 fewer new establishments compared to the previous quarter. Data for establishment deaths, a subset of the closings data, are now available for September 2010 with 9,436 jobs lost at 2,437 establishments.

Among eight states in the Southeast, Alabama ranked 7th in gross job gains for expanding and opening establishments with an increase of 85,592 jobs.

Alabama ranked 4th in gross job losses with 88,057 lost in contracting and closing establishments. (See table B)

From April 2011 to June 2011, Alabama ranked 7th among the southeastern states in gross job gains and ranked 4th in gross job losses as a percentage of total employment. Alabama's share of gross job gains account for 5.9 percent while gross job losses accounted for 6.1 percent. (See table C)

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

Category	3 months ended				
	June 2010	Sept 2010	Dec 2010	Mar 2011	June 2011
Levels					
Gross job gains.....	91,464	90,264	92,703	84,637	85,592
Expanding establishments	73,263	74,130	73,555	71,421	71,050
Opening establishments	18,201	16,134	19,148	13,216	14,542
Gross job losses.....	85,131	94,906	89,303	84,577	88,057
Contracting establishments	71,908	76,961	74,246	70,197	73,838
Closing establishments	13,223	17,945	15,057	14,380	14,219
Net employment change(1)	6,333	-4,642	3,400	60	-2,465
Rates (percent)					
Gross job gains.....	6.4	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.9
Expanding establishments	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9
Opening establishments	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0
Gross job losses.....	5.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.1
Contracting establishments	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.1
Closing establishments	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Net employment change(1)	0.5	-0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.2

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.

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

Gross Job Gains			Gross Job Losses		
Southeastern States	Rank	June 2011	Southeastern States	Rank	June 2011
Florida	1	425,637	Mississippi	1	56,420
Georgia	2	204,074	Kentucky	2	80,396
North Carolina	3	201,804	South Carolina	3	85,150
Tennessee	4	126,896	Alabama	4	88,057
South Carolina	5	91,667	Tennessee	5	110,348
Kentucky	6	86,726	North Carolina	6	186,868
Alabama	7	85,592	Georgia	7	197,983
Mississippi	8	51,146	Florida	8	394,012

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

3 months ended					
Gross job gains as a percent of employment			Gross job losses as a percent of employment		
Southeastern States	Rank	June 2011	Southeastern States	Rank	June 2011
Florida	1	7.0	Mississippi	1	6.7
Georgia	2	6.6	Florida	2	6.4
North Carolina	3	6.4	Georgia	3	6.3
South Carolina	4	6.4	Alabama	4	6.1
Kentucky	5	6.1	North Carolina	5	5.9
Mississippi	6	6.1	South Carolina	6	5.9
Alabama	7	5.9	Kentucky	7	5.7
Tennessee	8	5.8	Tennessee	6	5.1

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

More Information

Additional information on gross job gains and gross job losses are available online at <http://www.bls.gov/bdm>. This information includes national 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.

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 Alabama Department of Industrial Relations to BLS and form the basis of the Bureau's establishment universe sampling frame. These reports also are 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. (See table below for differences between QCEW, CES, and BED.)

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 establishments and jobs lost at closing and contracting establishments.

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 on the following page.

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	--Count of UI administrative records submitted by 8.2 million employers nationally	--Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.4 million private sector employers	--Sample survey: 400,000 employers nationally
Coverage	--UI and UCFE coverage: all employers subject to state and federal UI Laws	--UI Coverage, excluding: government, private households, and establishments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: --UI Coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed --Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI- covered jobs
Publication frequency	--Quarterly -7 months after the end of each quarter	--Quarterly -8 months after the end of each quarter	--Monthly -Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	--Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	--Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses	--Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels

Principal products	--Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry	--Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level --Future expansions will include data at the state level by industry and size of establishment	--Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	--Major uses include: -Detailed locality data -Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates -Sample frame for BLS establishment survey	--Major uses include: -Business cycle analysis -Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contraction by size of establishment	--Major uses include: -Principal national economic indicator -Official time series for employment change measures -Input into other major economic indicators
Program websites	-- www.bls.gov/cew/	-- www.bls.gov/bdm/	-- 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 Alabama Department of Industrial Relations 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 over 106,922 private sector employer reports out of 115,927 total reports of employment and wages submitted by Alabama Department of Industrial Relations to BLS in the 2nd quarter of 2011. 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 over two quarters.

Concepts and methodology

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

The formal definitions of establishment-level employment changes are as follows:

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

Contractions. These are establishments 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 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.

Deaths. These are 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.

All establishment-level employment changes are measured from the third month of each quarter. Not all establishments change their employment levels; these establishments 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.

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 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.

The linkage process matches establishments' unique Alabama Department of Industrial Relations identification (ADIR-ID) numbers. Between 95 to 97 percent of establishments identified as continuous from quarter to quarter are matched by ADIR-ID's. 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 ADIR-ID's 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 ADIR-ID's 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, Alabama Department of Industrial Relations verifies with employers and updates, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

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 non-seasonal 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 student's 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 establishments are independently seasonally adjusted; net changes are calculated based on the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses. Similarly, 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.

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 errors, however, still exist. 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.

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 average annual pay by state and industry 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: CEWInfo@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 upon request. Voice phone: 334/353-8220.

Table 1. Private sector gross job gains and job losses, seasonally adjusted

			Gross Job Gains			Gross Job Losses		
Year	3 Months ended	Net Change	Total	Expanding Establishments	Opening Establishments	Total	Contracting Establishments	Closing Establishments
2001	March	-5,841	108,151	87,565	20,586	113,992	93,727	20,265
	June	-10,991	112,731	85,034	27,697	123,722	99,368	24,354
	September	-10,266	102,118	79,953	22,165	112,384	95,422	16,962
	December	-12,644	99,293	79,201	20,092	111,937	90,676	21,261
2002	March	-1,594	108,301	86,452	21,849	109,895	90,459	19,436
	June	-8,853	97,713	79,825	17,888	106,566	89,268	17,298
	September	1,600	101,094	80,126	20,968	99,494	84,317	15,177
	December	-3,727	99,380	80,028	19,352	103,107	88,280	14,827
2003	March	-250	105,383	84,671	20,712	105,633	86,065	19,568
	June	-8,032	92,701	75,779	16,922	100,733	85,470	15,263
	September	1,821	98,001	79,821	18,180	96,180	79,328	16,852
	December	8,666	100,482	82,419	18,063	91,816	77,172	14,644
2004	March	13,662	108,181	88,177	20,004	94,519	77,129	17,390
	June	7,506	101,442	83,606	17,836	93,936	79,310	14,626
	September	691	99,629	82,865	16,764	98,938	83,612	15,326
	December	16,790	108,504	89,934	18,570	91,714	77,236	14,478
2005	March	11,480	110,881	91,853	19,028	99,401	82,283	17,118
	June	5,899	106,604	87,402	19,202	100,705	86,375	14,330
	September	13,581	111,156	91,067	20,089	97,575	82,339	15,236
	December	11,549	111,029	92,511	18,518	99,480	81,914	17,566
2006	March	11,432	105,483	89,264	16,219	94,051	80,260	13,791
	June	-793	100,320	84,597	15,723	101,113	87,635	13,478
	September	-2,153	100,386	84,096	16,290	102,539	89,332	13,207
	December	4,305	106,097	86,815	19,282	101,792	87,962	13,830
2007	March	21,385	113,922	96,318	17,604	92,537	77,759	14,778
	June	-9,101	100,147	82,341	17,806	109,248	94,763	14,485
	September	-583	101,588	83,119	18,469	102,171	86,719	15,452
	December	5,225	108,544	88,332	20,212	103,319	87,267	16,052
2008	March	-7,156	98,928	82,336	16,592	106,084	88,763	17,321
	June	-12,317	94,137	77,139	16,998	106,454	92,191	14,263
	September	-11,995	94,982	77,212	17,770	106,977	91,159	15,818
	December	-35,964	83,913	68,272	15,641	119,877	103,013	16,864
2009	March	-42,843	76,182	61,935	14,247	119,025	103,075	15,950
	June	-24,246	82,914	67,078	15,836	107,160	91,171	15,989
	September	-16,006	86,307	70,821	15,486	102,313	82,142	20,171
	December	-4,837	87,646	71,938	15,708	92,483	77,523	14,960
2010	March	-2,559	85,252	70,179	15,073	87,811	74,660	13,151
	June	6,333	91,464	73,263	18,201	85,131	71,908	13,223
	September	-4,642	90,264	74,130	16,134	94,906	76,961	17,945
	December	3,400	92,703	73,555	19,148	89,303	74,246	15,057
2011	March	60	84,637	71,421	13,216	84,577	70,197	14,380
	June	-2,465	85,592	71,050	14,542	88,057	73,838	14,219

(1) Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Source: Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, Labor Market Information Division in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics Program.

Table 2. Alabama: Private sector gross job gains and losses, as a percent of employment (1), seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Net change(2)	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2001	March	-0.4	7.0	5.7	1.3	7.4	6.1	1.3
	June	-0.7	7.4	5.6	1.8	8.1	6.5	1.6
	September	-0.6	6.8	5.3	1.5	7.4	6.3	1.1
	December	-0.8	6.6	5.3	1.3	7.4	6.0	1.4
2002	March	0.0	7.3	5.8	1.5	7.3	6.0	1.3
	June	-0.6	6.6	5.4	1.2	7.2	6.0	1.2
	September	0.1	6.8	5.4	1.4	6.7	5.7	1.0
	December	-0.2	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.9	5.9	1.0
2003	March	0.0	7.1	5.7	1.4	7.1	5.8	1.3
	June	-0.6	6.2	5.1	1.1	6.8	5.8	1.0
	September	0.1	6.6	5.4	1.2	6.5	5.4	1.1
	December	0.6	6.8	5.6	1.2	6.2	5.2	1.0
2004	March	0.8	7.2	5.9	1.3	6.4	5.2	1.2
	June	0.5	6.8	5.6	1.2	6.3	5.3	1.0
	September	0.1	6.6	5.5	1.1	6.5	5.5	1.0
	December	1.0	7.1	5.9	1.2	6.1	5.1	1.0
2005	March	0.7	7.2	6.0	1.2	6.5	5.4	1.1
	June	0.4	6.9	5.7	1.2	6.5	5.6	0.9
	September	0.9	7.2	5.9	1.3	6.3	5.3	1.0
	December	0.8	7.1	5.9	1.2	6.3	5.2	1.1
2006	March	0.7	6.7	5.7	1.0	6.0	5.1	0.9
	June	-0.1	6.4	5.4	1.0	6.5	5.6	0.9
	September	-0.2	6.3	5.3	1.0	6.5	5.7	0.8
	December	0.2	6.7	5.5	1.2	6.5	5.6	0.9
2007	March	1.4	7.2	6.1	1.1	5.8	4.9	0.9
	June	-0.5	6.3	5.2	1.1	6.8	5.9	0.9
	September	0.0	6.4	5.2	1.2	6.4	5.4	1.0
	December	0.3	6.8	5.5	1.3	6.5	5.5	1.0
2008	March	-0.5	6.2	5.2	1.0	6.7	5.6	1.1
	June	-0.7	6.0	4.9	1.1	6.7	5.8	0.9
	September	-0.8	6.0	4.9	1.1	6.8	5.8	1.0
	December	-2.4	5.4	4.4	1.0	7.8	6.7	1.1
2009	March	-2.9	5.0	4.1	0.9	7.9	6.8	1.1
	June	-1.6	5.7	4.6	1.1	7.3	6.2	1.1
	September	-1.1	6.0	4.9	1.1	7.1	5.7	1.4
	December	-0.3	6.1	5.0	1.1	6.4	5.4	1.0
2010	March	-0.2	5.9	4.9	1.0	6.1	5.2	0.9
	June	0.5	6.4	5.1	1.3	5.9	5.0	0.9
	September	-0.3	6.2	5.1	1.1	6.5	5.3	1.2
	December	0.3	6.4	5.1	1.3	6.1	5.1	1.0
2011	March	-0.1	5.8	4.9	0.9	5.9	4.9	1.0
	June	-0.2	5.9	4.9	1.0	6.1	5.1	1.0

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

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

Source: Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, Labor Market Information Division in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics Program.

Table 3. Alabama: Number of private sector establishments by direction of employment change, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Net change(1)	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2001	March	-704	25,388	21,437	3,951	27,300	22,645	4,655
	June	21	25,704	21,154	4,550	26,979	22,450	4,529
	September	382	24,830	20,578	4,252	26,789	22,919	3,870
	December	-285	24,611	20,912	3,699	26,387	22,403	3,984
2002	March	-344	25,265	21,598	3,667	25,973	21,962	4,011
	June	-190	25,002	21,063	3,939	26,443	22,314	4,129
	September	331	25,347	21,284	4,063	25,986	22,254	3,732
	December	233	25,093	21,285	3,808	26,257	22,682	3,575
2003	March	-188	25,428	21,547	3,881	26,379	22,310	4,069
	June	-151	24,357	20,861	3,496	25,826	22,179	3,647
	September	304	25,913	22,233	3,680	25,086	21,710	3,376
	December	228	26,109	22,196	3,913	25,252	21,567	3,685
2004	March	477	26,505	22,604	3,901	25,241	21,817	3,424
	June	349	25,916	22,159	3,757	25,948	22,540	3,408
	September	-142	25,852	22,193	3,659	26,122	22,321	3,801
	December	527	27,003	23,042	3,961	25,060	21,626	3,434
2005	March	256	27,119	23,034	4,085	26,362	22,533	3,829
	June	382	26,874	22,977	3,897	26,355	22,840	3,515
	September	353	27,313	23,264	4,049	26,280	22,584	3,696
	December	551	27,604	23,431	4,173	26,645	23,023	3,622
2006	March	324	28,715	24,789	3,926	25,658	22,056	3,602
	June	290	27,156	23,336	3,820	27,181	23,651	3,530
	September	182	26,927	23,169	3,758	27,338	23,762	3,576
	December	555	27,690	23,359	4,331	27,210	23,434	3,776
2007	March	305	28,633	24,492	4,141	26,478	22,642	3,836
	June	210	26,729	22,901	3,828	27,961	24,343	3,618
	September	-187	27,160	23,184	3,976	28,481	24,318	4,163
	December	356	27,306	23,030	4,276	27,712	23,792	3,920
2008	March	-298	26,482	22,676	3,806	28,119	24,015	4,104
	June	-459	25,564	21,705	3,859	29,532	25,214	4,318
	September	-307	26,042	22,096	3,946	28,693	24,440	4,253
	December	-839	23,710	19,986	3,724	30,542	25,979	4,563
2009	March	-1,196	22,577	19,054	3,523	30,401	25,682	4,719
	June	-819	22,966	19,418	3,548	28,419	24,052	4,367
	September	-813	23,056	19,639	3,417	27,017	22,787	4,230
	December	-148	23,491	19,616	3,875	26,178	22,155	4,023
2010	March	-521	23,439	19,810	3,629	25,731	21,581	4,150
	June	-574	24,136	20,608	3,528	25,572	21,470	4,102
	September	-440	24,397	20,597	3,800	25,587	21,347	4,240
	December	355	24,509	20,384	4,125	25,082	21,312	3,770
2011	March	-612	23,523	20,157	3,366	24,925	20,947	3,978
	June	-222	23,849	20,383	3,466	24,819	21,131	3,688

(1) Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Source: Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, Labor Market Information Division in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics Program.

Table 4. Alabama: Private sector establishments by direction of employment change, as a percent of total establishments (1), seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Net change(2)	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2001	March	-0.8	28	23	4	30	25	5
	June	0	28	23	5	30	25	5
	September	0.5	27	23	5	29	25	4
	December	-0.4	27	23	4	29	25	4
2002	March	-0.4	28	24	4	29	24	4
	June	-0.2	27	23	4	29	24	5
	September	0.3	28	23	4	28	24	4
	December	0.2	27	23	4	29	25	4
2003	March	-0.2	28	24	4	29	24	4
	June	-0.2	26	23	4	28	24	4
	September	0.3	28	24	4	27	24	4
	December	0.2	28	24	4	27	23	4
2004	March	0.5	29	24	4	27	23	4
	June	0.4	28	24	4	28	24	4
	September	-0.1	28	24	4	28	24	4
	December	0.6	29	24	4	27	23	4
2005	March	0.3	29	24	4	28	24	4
	June	0.4	28	24	4	28	24	4
	September	0.4	28	24	4	27	24	4
	December	0.5	29	24	4	28	24	4
2006	March	0.3	30	26	4	26	23	4
	June	0.3	28	24	4	28	24	4
	September	0.2	27	24	4	28	24	4
	December	0.6	28	24	4	28	24	4
2007	March	0.3	29	25	4	27	23	4
	June	0.2	27	23	4	28	24	4
	September	0	27	23	4	29	24	4
	December	0.4	27	23	4	28	24	4
2008	March	-0.3	26	23	4	28	24	4
	June	-0.4	26	22	4	30	25	4
	September	-0.4	26	22	4	29	24	4
	December	-0.9	24	20	4	31	26	5
2009	March	-1.2	23	19	4	31	26	5
	June	-0.9	24	20	4	29	25	5
	September	-0.9	23.7	20.2	3.5	27.9	23.5	4.4
	December	-0.2	24.3	20.3	4	27.1	22.9	4.2
2010	March	-0.5	24.4	20.6	3.8	26.7	22.4	4.3
	June	-0.6	25.2	21.5	3.7	26.7	22.4	4.3
	September	-0.4	25.5	21.5	4.0	26.7	22.3	4.4
	December	-0.4	25.6	21.3	4.3	26.2	22.3	3.9
2011	March	-0.7	24.6	21.1	3.5	26.1	21.9	4.2
	June	-0.3	25.0	21.4	3.6	26.1	22.2	3.9

(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.

Source: Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, Labor Market Information Division in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics Program.

Table 5. Alabama: Private sector establishment births and deaths, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Births (1)		Deaths (2)	
		Establishments	Employment	Establishments	Employment
2001	March	2,510	14,241	2,995	13,261
	June	2,985	21,442	3,311	19,117
	September	2,808	15,535	2,626	12,795
	December	2,442	16,096	2,613	14,383
2002	March	2,361	14,842	2,585	14,195
	June	2,545	12,885	2,626	11,649
	September	2,525	15,464	2,523	11,003
	December	2,486	14,419	2,385	10,565
2003	March	2,680	16,224	2,710	13,751
	June	2,301	12,058	2,403	10,580
	September	2,376	12,174	2,249	12,888
	December	2,687	13,704	2,445	10,790
2004	March	2,693	15,511	2,179	12,979
	June	2,612	14,378	2,220	10,332
	September	2,538	12,890	2,436	10,520
	December	2,530	14,117	2,089	9,525
2005	March	2,751	13,410	2,429	11,591
	June	2,643	14,559	2,175	8,942
	September	2,706	14,939	2,451	10,823
	December	2,714	13,134	2,304	12,544
2006	March	2,675	11,653	2,275	9,439
	June	2,641	12,015	2,387	9,710
	September	2,547	12,235	2,331	9,154
	December	2,928	15,048	2,373	8,863
2007	March	2,805	12,865	2,431	9,530
	June	2,589	13,385	2,265	9,354
	September	2,600	13,640	2,805	10,928
	December	2,765	15,159	2,511	10,851
2008	March	2,493	12,122	2,537	11,102
	June	2,412	11,311	2,915	9,949
	September	2,447	12,696	2,854	11,089
	December	2,126	11,352	3,045	11,995
2009	March	2,179	10,087	3,096	10,513
	June	1,969	8,806	3,037	11,880
	September	1,843	9,426	2,748	11,970
	December	2,109	10,218	2,491	10,464
2010	March	2,196	10,499	2,651	8,482
	June	2,215	13,190	2,701	8,899
	September	2,245	11,435	2,437	9,436
	December	2,276	12,882	N/A	N/A
2011	March	2,153	9,681	N/A	N/A
	June	2,050	9,384	N/A	N/A

(1) -Values for births are not available for the first three quarters of the time series by definition.

(2) Values for deaths are not available for the most recent three quarters by definition.

Source: Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, Labor Market Information Division in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics Program.

Table 6. Alabama: Rates (1) of private sector establishment births and deaths, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Births (2)		Deaths (3)	
		Establishments	Employment	Establishments	Employment
2001	March	2.7	0.9	3.3	0.9
	June	3.3	1.4	3.6	1.3
	September	3.1	1.0	2.9	0.8
	December	2.7	1.1	2.9	1.0
2002	March	2.6	1.0	2.8	0.9
	June	2.8	0.9	2.9	0.8
	September	2.8	1.0	2.8	0.7
	December	2.7	1.0	2.6	0.7
2003	March	2.9	1.1	3.0	0.9
	June	2.5	0.8	2.6	0.7
	September	2.6	0.8	2.4	0.9
	December	2.9	0.9	2.6	0.7
2004	March	2.9	1.0	2.3	0.9
	June	2.8	1.0	2.4	0.7
	September	2.7	0.9	2.6	0.7
	December	2.7	0.9	2.2	0.6
2005	March	2.9	0.9	2.6	0.8
	June	2.8	0.9	2.3	0.6
	September	2.8	1.0	2.6	0.7
	December	2.8	0.8	2.4	0.8
2006	March	2.7	0.7	2.3	0.6
	June	2.7	0.8	2.4	0.6
	September	2.6	0.8	2.4	0.6
	December	3.0	1.0	2.4	0.6
2007	March	2.8	0.8	2.5	0.6
	June	2.6	0.8	2.3	0.6
	September	2.6	0.9	2.8	0.7
	December	2.8	1.0	2.5	0.7
2008	March	2.5	0.8	2.5	0.7
	June	2.4	0.7	2.9	0.6
	September	2.4	0.8	2.9	0.7
	December	2.1	0.7	3.1	0.8
2009	March	2.2	0.7	3.1	0.7
	June	2.0	0.6	3.1	0.8
	September	1.9	0.6	2.8	0.8
	December	2.2	0.7	2.6	0.7
2010	March	2.3	0.7	2.7	0.6
	June	2.3	0.9	2.8	0.6
	September	2.3	0.8	2.5	0.7
	December	2.4	0.9	N/A	N/A
2011	March	2.2	0.7	N/A	N/A
	June	2.2	0.6	N/A	N/A

(1) The rate measures births and deaths as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter employment levels or total numbers of establishments.

(2) Values for births are not available for the first three quarters of the time series by definition. Values for deaths are not available for the most recent three quarters by definition.

Source: Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, Labor Market Information Division in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics Program.