



For release 10:00 a.m. (EST), Wednesday, January 29, 2020

USDL-20-0137

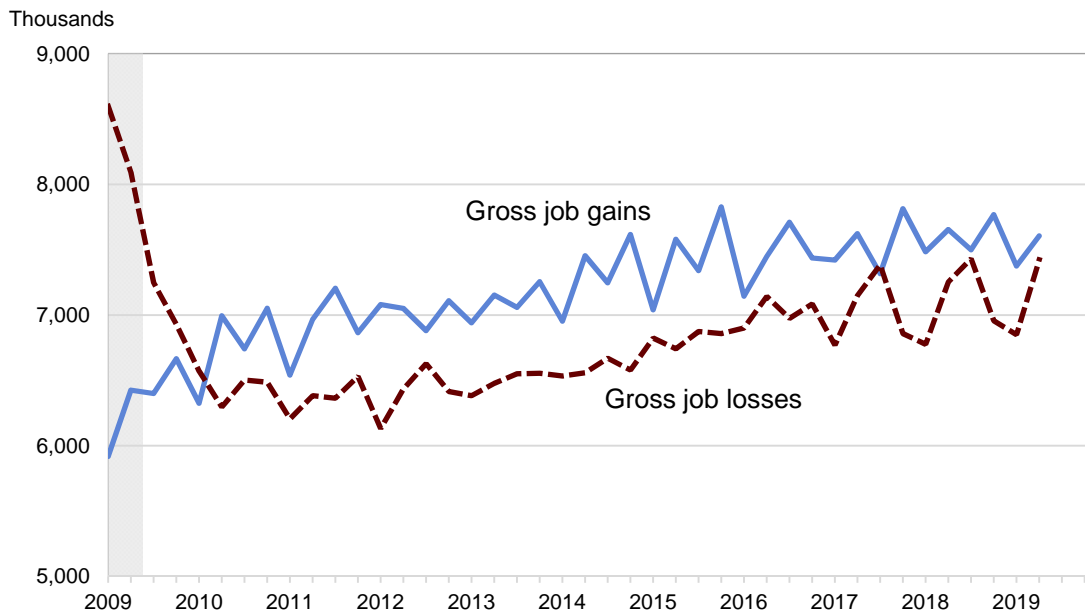
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – SECOND QUARTER 2019

From March 2019 to June 2019, **gross job gains** from opening and expanding private-sector establishments were 7.6 million, an increase of 230,000 jobs 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 7.4 million, an increase of 573,000 jobs from the previous quarter. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses yielded a **net employment gain** of 182,000 jobs in the private sector during the second quarter of 2019. (See chart 1, and tables A and 1.)

Chart 1. Total private sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted
 March 2009 - June 2019



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

The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all private businesses in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics statistics track these changes in employment at private-sector establishments from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses is the net change in employment. (See Technical Note.) The BED data series include gross job gains and gross job losses by industry subsector, for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as gross job gains and gross job losses at the firm level by employer size class.

Gross Job Gains

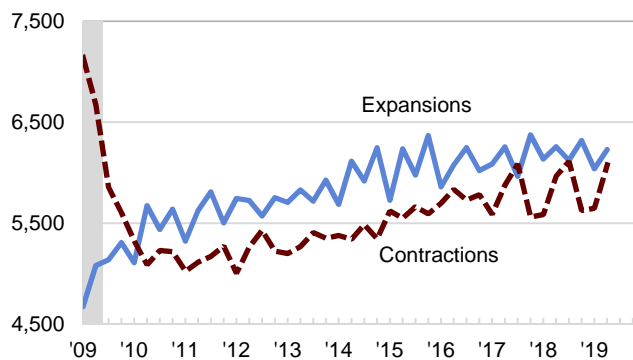
In the second quarter of 2019, gross job gains represented 6.0 percent of private-sector employment. Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment due to expansions at existing establishments and the addition of new jobs at opening establishments. Gross job gains at **expanding** establishments totaled 6.2 million in the second quarter of 2019, an increase of 191,000 jobs compared to the previous quarter. **Opening** establishments accounted for 1.4 million of the jobs gained in the second quarter of 2019, an increase of 39,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See charts 2 and 3, and tables A, 1, 2, and 3.)

Gross Job Losses

In the second quarter of 2019, gross job losses represented 5.9 percent of private-sector employment. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing establishments and the loss of jobs at closing establishments. **Contracting** establishments lost 6.1 million jobs in the second quarter of 2019, an increase of 429,000 jobs from the prior quarter. In the second quarter of 2019, **closing** establishments lost 1.3 million jobs, an increase of 144,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See charts 2 and 3, and tables A, 1, 2, and 3.)

Chart 2. Private sector gross job gains at expanding establishments and gross job losses at contracting establishments, seasonally adjusted: March 2009 - June 2019

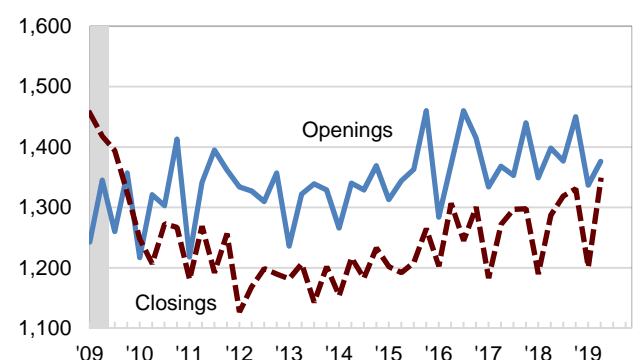
Thousands



NOTE: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

Chart 3. Private sector gross job gains at opening establishments and gross job losses at closing establishments, seasonally adjusted: March 2009 - June 2019

Thousands



NOTE: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

Establishment Births and Deaths

In the second quarter of 2019, the number of **establishment births** (a subset of the openings data) increased by 1,000, to a total of 257,000 establishments. These new establishments accounted for 848,000 jobs, an increase of 34,000 jobs from the previous quarter. Data for **establishment deaths** (a subset of the closings data) are available through the third quarter of 2018, when 787,000 jobs were lost at 231,000 establishments, an increase of 13,000 jobs from the second quarter of 2018. (See Technical Note and table 8.)

Industries

Gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 8 of 13 industries in the second quarter of 2019. The service-providing industries experienced a net job increase of 161,000 jobs in the second quarter of 2019. Within service-providing industries, professional and business services had the largest over-the-quarter net job increase, with a gain of 108,000 jobs. This was the result of 1,474,000 gross job gains and 1,366,000 gross job losses. The retail trade and leisure and hospitality sectors showed declines in the second quarter of 2019, with 101,000 and 55,000 net job losses respectively. The goods-producing industries experienced a net job increase of 21,000 jobs in the second quarter of 2019. Of the goods-producing industries, natural resources and mining experienced a net increase of 16,000 jobs, construction added 15,000 jobs, while the manufacturing sector showed a net loss of 10,000 jobs. (See table 3.)

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

Category	3 months ended				
	June 2018	Sept. 2018	Dec. 2018	Mar. 2019	June 2019
	Levels (in thousands)				
Gross job gains.....	7,655	7,499	7,768	7,375	7,605
At expanding establishments...	6,257	6,122	6,318	6,038	6,229
At opening establishments....	1,398	1,377	1,450	1,337	1,376
Gross job losses.....	7,254	7,432	6,957	6,850	7,423
At contracting establishments	5,967	6,113	5,626	5,649	6,078
At closing establishments.....	1,287	1,319	1,331	1,201	1,345
Net employment change ¹	401	67	811	525	182
	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	6.1	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0
At expanding establishments...	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.9
At opening establishments....	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Gross job losses.....	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.9
At contracting establishments	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.8
At closing establishments.....	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Net employment change ¹	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1

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.

Firm Size

In the second quarter of 2019, firms with 1-49 employees had a net employment gain of 55,000. Firms with 50-249 employees had a net employment gain of 93,000. Firms with 250 or more employees had a net employment gain of 39,000. (See tables 4 and 5.)

States

Gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 26 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in the second quarter of 2019. (See tables 6 and 7.)

For More Information

Additional information on gross job gains and gross job losses is 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 answers to frequently asked questions. Additional information about the Business Employment Dynamics data can be found in the Technical Note of this release or can be obtained by emailing BDMinfo@bls.gov.

The Business Employment Dynamics for Third Quarter 2019 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, April 29, 2020 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data are a product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). The BED data are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from existing QCEW records. Most employers in the U.S. are required to file quarterly reports on the employment and wages of workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI) laws and to pay quarterly UI taxes. The QCEW is based largely on quarterly UI reports which are sent by businesses to the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). These UI reports are supplemented by two additional BLS data collections to render administrative data into economic statistics. Together these data comprise the QCEW and form the basis of the Bureau’s establishment universe sampling frame.

These reports are used to produce the quarterly QCEW data on total employment and wages and the longitudinal BED data on gross job gains and losses. The QCEW is also the employment benchmark for the Current Employment Statistics (CES), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), and Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) programs and is a major input to the Bureau of Economic Analysis’s Personal Income Accounts.

In the BED program, the quarterly QCEW records are linked across quarters to provide a longitudinal history for each establishment. The linkage process allows the tracking of net employment changes at the establishment level, which in turn allows the estimation of jobs gained at opening and expanding units and jobs lost at closing and contracting units.

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 10.1 million establishments in first quarter of 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 8.2 million private-sector establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 689,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including 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 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 6 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Usually the 3rd Friday after the end of the week including the 12th of the 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 to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, metropolitan statistical area (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, 3-digit NAICS, 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 federal economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<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

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—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Business Employment Dynamics (BED), and Current Employment Statistics (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 employment change over time. It is important to understand program differences and the intended uses of the program products. (See table.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program websites shown in the table.

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 SWAs 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 8.2 million private sector employer reports out of 10.1 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the first quarter of 2019. 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 are also excluded from the national data. 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 2019.

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

	Millions
Total establishments QCEW program.....	10.1
Excluded: Public sector.....	0.3
Private households.....	0.2
Zero employment.....	1.4
Total establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data.....	8.2

Unit of analysis

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

The formal definitions of employment changes are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment Births and Deaths

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

Linkage methodology

Prior to the measurement of gross job gains and gross job losses, QCEW records are linked across two quarters. The linkage process matches establishments' unique SWA identification numbers (SWA-ID). Between 95 and 97 percent of establishments identified as continuous from quarter to quarter are matched by SWA-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 SWA-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 SWA-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, SWAs verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the veri-

fication 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-13 ARIMA-SEATS. 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 clos-

ings 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 the annual bulletin also are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover (Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages), telephone (202) 691-6567; (www.bls.gov/cew/); (e-mail: QCEWInfo@bls.gov).

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program produces monthly estimates of employment, its net change, hours, 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 phone 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
2009	March	-2,680	5,918	4,675	1,243	8,598	7,142	1,456
	June	-1,667	6,425	5,080	1,345	8,092	6,674	1,418
	September	-849	6,399	5,139	1,260	7,248	5,854	1,394
	December	-264	6,665	5,308	1,357	6,929	5,605	1,324
2010	March	-247	6,325	5,108	1,217	6,572	5,324	1,248
	June	698	6,995	5,674	1,321	6,297	5,090	1,207
	September	237	6,741	5,438	1,303	6,504	5,231	1,273
	December	566	7,052	5,639	1,413	6,486	5,219	1,267
2011	March	334	6,540	5,322	1,218	6,206	5,025	1,181
	June	582	6,966	5,625	1,341	6,384	5,115	1,269
	September	841	7,205	5,810	1,395	6,364	5,172	1,192
	December	335	6,865	5,503	1,362	6,530	5,273	1,257
2012	March	948	7,080	5,746	1,334	6,132	5,005	1,127
	June	616	7,051	5,724	1,327	6,435	5,266	1,169
	September	252	6,881	5,571	1,310	6,629	5,430	1,199
	December	695	7,110	5,753	1,357	6,415	5,225	1,190
2013	March	558	6,941	5,705	1,236	6,383	5,201	1,182
	June	674	7,152	5,830	1,322	6,478	5,271	1,207
	September	507	7,058	5,719	1,339	6,551	5,408	1,143
	December	700	7,255	5,926	1,329	6,555	5,353	1,202
2014	March	419	6,953	5,687	1,266	6,534	5,380	1,154
	June	895	7,454	6,114	1,340	6,559	5,342	1,217
	September	577	7,247	5,918	1,329	6,670	5,487	1,183
	December	1,038	7,617	6,248	1,369	6,579	5,346	1,233
2015	March	216	7,040	5,727	1,313	6,824	5,622	1,202
	June	838	7,580	6,236	1,344	6,742	5,550	1,192
	September	466	7,340	5,977	1,363	6,874	5,665	1,209
	December	968	7,827	6,367	1,460	6,859	5,594	1,265
2016	March	242	7,144	5,860	1,284	6,902	5,699	1,203
	June	305	7,448	6,077	1,371	7,143	5,836	1,307
	September	734	7,709	6,249	1,460	6,975	5,730	1,245
	December	351	7,436	6,021	1,415	7,085	5,784	1,301
2017	March	649	7,420	6,086	1,334	6,771	5,588	1,183
	June	473	7,623	6,255	1,368	7,150	5,878	1,272
	September	-68	7,317	5,964	1,353	7,385	6,088	1,297
	December	955	7,814	6,374	1,440	6,859	5,561	1,298
2018	March	707	7,484	6,135	1,349	6,777	5,587	1,190
	June	401	7,655	6,257	1,398	7,254	5,967	1,287
	September	67	7,499	6,122	1,377	7,432	6,113	1,319
	December	811	7,768	6,318	1,450	6,957	5,626	1,331
2019	March	525	7,375	6,038	1,337	6,850	5,649	1,201
	June	182	7,605	6,229	1,376	7,423	6,078	1,345

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
2009	March	-2.4	5.4	4.3	1.1	7.8	6.5	1.3
	June	-1.5	6.0	4.7	1.3	7.5	6.2	1.3
	September	-0.8	6.0	4.8	1.2	6.8	5.5	1.3
	December	-0.3	6.3	5.0	1.3	6.6	5.3	1.3
2010	March	-0.2	6.0	4.8	1.2	6.2	5.0	1.2
	June	0.7	6.6	5.4	1.2	5.9	4.8	1.1
	September	0.2	6.3	5.1	1.2	6.1	4.9	1.2
	December	0.5	6.6	5.3	1.3	6.1	4.9	1.2
2011	March	0.3	6.1	5.0	1.1	5.8	4.7	1.1
	June	0.5	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.9	4.7	1.2
	September	0.8	6.7	5.4	1.3	5.9	4.8	1.1
	December	0.4	6.4	5.1	1.3	6.0	4.8	1.2
2012	March	0.8	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.6	4.6	1.0
	June	0.5	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.9	4.8	1.1
	September	0.2	6.2	5.0	1.2	6.0	4.9	1.1
	December	0.6	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.8	4.7	1.1
2013	March	0.5	6.2	5.1	1.1	5.7	4.6	1.1
	June	0.6	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.8	4.7	1.1
	September	0.5	6.3	5.1	1.2	5.8	4.8	1.0
	December	0.6	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.8	4.7	1.1
2014	March	0.4	6.1	5.0	1.1	5.7	4.7	1.0
	June	0.8	6.5	5.3	1.2	5.7	4.6	1.1
	September	0.5	6.2	5.1	1.1	5.7	4.7	1.0
	December	0.9	6.6	5.4	1.2	5.7	4.6	1.1
2015	March	0.2	6.0	4.9	1.1	5.8	4.8	1.0
	June	0.7	6.4	5.3	1.1	5.7	4.7	1.0
	September	0.5	6.3	5.1	1.2	5.8	4.8	1.0
	December	0.8	6.6	5.4	1.2	5.8	4.7	1.1
2016	March	0.2	6.0	4.9	1.1	5.8	4.8	1.0
	June	0.2	6.2	5.1	1.1	6.0	4.9	1.1
	September	0.6	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.8	4.8	1.0
	December	0.3	6.2	5.0	1.2	5.9	4.8	1.1
2017	March	0.5	6.1	5.0	1.1	5.6	4.6	1.0
	June	0.4	6.2	5.1	1.1	5.8	4.8	1.0
	September	-0.1	6.0	4.9	1.1	6.1	5.0	1.1
	December	0.8	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.6	4.5	1.1
2018	March	0.6	6.1	5.0	1.1	5.5	4.5	1.0
	June	0.3	6.1	5.0	1.1	5.8	4.8	1.0
	September	0.0	6.0	4.9	1.1	6.0	4.9	1.1
	December	0.7	6.3	5.1	1.2	5.6	4.5	1.1
2019	March	0.4	5.9	4.8	1.1	5.5	4.5	1.0
	June	0.1	6.0	4.9	1.1	5.9	4.8	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)				
	June 2018	Sept. 2018	Dec. 2018	Mar. 2019	June 2019	June 2018	Sept. 2018	Dec. 2018	Mar. 2019	June 2019
Total private ¹										
Gross job gains	7,655	7,499	7,768	7,375	7,605	6.1	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0
At expanding establishments	6,257	6,122	6,318	6,038	6,229	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.9
At opening establishments	1,398	1,377	1,450	1,337	1,376	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Gross job losses	7,254	7,432	6,957	6,850	7,423	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.9
At contracting establishments	5,967	6,113	5,626	5,649	6,078	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.8
At closing establishments	1,287	1,319	1,331	1,201	1,345	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Net employment change	401	67	811	525	182	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1
Goods-producing										
Gross job gains	1,410	1,314	1,406	1,343	1,363	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.2
At expanding establishments	1,212	1,118	1,194	1,149	1,169	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.3
At opening establishments	198	196	212	194	194	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Gross job losses	1,271	1,316	1,255	1,232	1,342	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.5	6.0
At contracting establishments	1,066	1,116	1,052	1,049	1,135	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.1
At closing establishments	205	200	203	183	207	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Net employment change	139	-2	151	111	21	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.2
Natural resources and mining										
Gross job gains	275	240	246	243	265	14.2	12.5	12.6	12.4	13.6
At expanding establishments	240	210	214	213	233	12.4	10.9	11.0	10.9	12.0
At opening establishments	35	30	32	30	32	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Gross job losses	249	247	256	242	249	12.8	12.8	13.2	12.4	12.8
At contracting establishments	214	218	227	213	218	11.0	11.3	11.7	10.9	11.2
At closing establishments	35	29	29	29	31	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Net employment change	26	-7	-10	1	16	1.4	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	0.8
Construction										
Gross job gains	695	651	695	698	683	9.6	9.0	9.6	9.3	9.1
At expanding establishments	568	526	559	569	560	7.8	7.3	7.7	7.6	7.5
At opening establishments	127	125	136	129	123	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6
Gross job losses	643	657	621	614	668	8.9	9.1	8.6	8.2	8.9
At contracting establishments	520	535	499	500	540	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.7	7.2
At closing establishments	123	122	122	114	128	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7
Net employment change	52	-6	74	84	15	0.7	-0.1	1.0	1.1	0.2
Manufacturing										
Gross job gains	440	423	465	402	415	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.2
At expanding establishments	404	382	421	367	376	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.9
At opening establishments	36	41	44	35	39	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Gross job losses	379	412	378	376	425	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.3
At contracting establishments	332	363	326	336	377	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.9
At closing establishments	47	49	52	40	48	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Net employment change	61	11	87	26	-10	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	-0.1
Service-providing ¹										
Gross job gains	6,245	6,185	6,362	6,032	6,242	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.0
At expanding establishments	5,045	5,004	5,124	4,889	5,060	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.9
At opening establishments	1,200	1,181	1,238	1,143	1,182	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Gross job losses	5,983	6,116	5,702	5,618	6,081	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.9
At contracting establishments	4,901	4,997	4,574	4,600	4,943	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.8
At closing establishments	1,082	1,119	1,128	1,018	1,138	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Net employment change	262	69	660	414	161	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1
Wholesale trade										
Gross job gains	277	275	279	258	267	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.6
At expanding establishments	230	223	228	214	222	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8
At opening establishments	47	52	51	44	45	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Gross job losses	251	269	245	243	262	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.5
At contracting establishments	196	211	190	192	204	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.5
At closing establishments	55	58	55	51	58	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Net employment change	26	6	34	15	5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1

See footnote at end of table.

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

Category	Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	June 2018	Sept. 2018	Dec. 2018	Mar. 2019	June 2019	June 2018	Sept. 2018	Dec. 2018	Mar. 2019	June 2019
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	909	918	847	905	870	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.6
At expanding establishments	774	794	737	789	749	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.8
At opening establishments	135	124	110	116	121	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Gross job losses	961	1,002	918	863	971	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.5	6.2
At contracting establishments	840	852	787	752	830	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.3
At closing establishments	121	150	131	111	141	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
Net employment change	-52	-84	-71	42	-101	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	0.2	-0.6
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	286	313	421	281	308	5.5	6.0	7.8	5.2	5.7
At expanding establishments	245	270	365	240	263	4.7	5.2	6.8	4.4	4.9
At opening establishments	41	43	56	41	45	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8
Gross job losses	254	256	239	346	267	4.9	4.9	4.5	6.3	4.9
At contracting establishments	217	219	198	311	227	4.2	4.2	3.7	5.7	4.2
At closing establishments	37	37	41	35	40	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Net employment change	32	57	182	-65	41	0.6	1.1	3.3	-1.1	0.8
Utilities										
Gross job gains	13	12	12	12	13	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4
At expanding establishments	11	10	11	11	11	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
At opening establishments	2	2	1	1	2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Gross job losses	15	13	14	13	14	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6
At contracting establishments	13	12	12	12	12	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
At closing establishments	2	1	2	1	2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Net employment change	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
Information										
Gross job gains	160	150	145	175	162	5.7	5.3	5.1	6.2	5.7
At expanding establishments	134	122	116	139	137	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.9	4.8
At opening establishments	26	28	29	36	25	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9
Gross job losses	167	156	150	145	163	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.7
At contracting establishments	139	129	121	120	135	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.7
At closing establishments	28	27	29	25	28	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Net employment change	-7	-6	-5	30	-1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	1.0	0.0
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	395	381	394	362	407	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.9
At expanding establishments	313	299	299	290	322	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.9
At opening establishments	82	82	95	72	85	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0
Gross job losses	357	387	376	343	357	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.3
At contracting establishments	276	300	286	261	276	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.3
At closing establishments	81	87	90	82	81	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Net employment change	38	-6	18	19	50	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	1,471	1,438	1,508	1,318	1,474	7.0	6.8	7.2	6.3	7.0
At expanding establishments	1,196	1,158	1,199	1,074	1,204	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.7
At opening establishments	275	280	309	244	270	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3
Gross job losses	1,374	1,368	1,352	1,318	1,366	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.4
At contracting establishments	1,098	1,099	1,061	1,065	1,085	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1
At closing establishments	276	269	291	253	281	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
Net employment change	97	70	156	0	108	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	1,015	1,014	1,004	1,003	1,016	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
At expanding establishments	820	836	816	823	834	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
At opening establishments	195	178	188	180	182	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Gross job losses	934	917	868	851	975	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.2
At contracting establishments	758	739	686	673	785	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.4
At closing establishments	176	178	182	178	190	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Net employment change	81	97	136	152	41	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2

See footnote at end of table.

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

Category	Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	June 2018	Sept. 2018	Dec. 2018	Mar. 2019	June 2019	June 2018	Sept. 2018	Dec. 2018	Mar. 2019	June 2019
Leisure and hospitality										
Gross job gains	1,353	1,344	1,406	1,338	1,342	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.2	8.1
At expanding establishments	1,065	1,049	1,110	1,064	1,062	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.4
At opening establishments	288	295	296	274	280	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Gross job losses	1,364	1,418	1,230	1,198	1,397	8.4	8.7	7.6	7.3	8.4
At contracting establishments	1,136	1,186	1,004	992	1,160	7.0	7.3	6.2	6.0	7.0
At closing establishments	228	232	226	206	237	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Net employment change	-11	-74	176	140	-55	0.0	-0.4	1.0	0.9	-0.3
Other services										
Gross job gains	318	301	304	299	310	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.3
At expanding establishments	250	236	237	235	246	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.8
At opening establishments	68	65	67	64	64	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Gross job losses	286	308	291	276	289	6.8	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.8
At contracting establishments	223	244	224	216	223	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.2
At closing establishments	63	64	67	60	66	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6
Net employment change	32	-7	13	23	21	0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5

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	Gross job		Net change	Gross job		Net change	Gross job		Net change	Gross job	
			gains	losses		gains	losses		gains	losses		gains	losses
2009	March	-2,638	4,617	7,255	-983	2,721	3,704	-616	810	1,426	-1,039	1,086	2,125
	June	-1,763	5,169	6,932	-474	2,946	3,420	-281	950	1,231	-1,008	1,273	2,281
	September	-906	5,164	6,070	-372	2,826	3,198	-110	932	1,042	-424	1,406	1,830
	December	-317	5,403	5,720	-159	2,940	3,099	-45	962	1,007	-113	1,501	1,614
2010	March	-234	5,115	5,349	-195	2,863	3,058	-2	914	916	-37	1,338	1,375
	June	664	5,805	5,141	235	3,093	2,858	204	1,071	867	225	1,641	1,416
	September	226	5,525	5,299	26	2,946	2,920	87	998	911	113	1,581	1,468
	December	502	5,781	5,279	92	3,051	2,959	92	1,034	942	318	1,696	1,378
2011	March	340	5,375	5,035	99	2,983	2,884	122	971	849	119	1,421	1,302
	June	537	5,746	5,209	190	3,073	2,883	169	1,063	894	178	1,610	1,432
	September	852	5,974	5,122	272	3,137	2,865	171	1,066	895	409	1,771	1,362
	December	297	5,585	5,288	45	2,970	2,925	44	981	937	208	1,634	1,426
2012	March	972	5,904	4,932	388	3,173	2,785	220	1,054	834	364	1,677	1,313
	June	612	5,828	5,216	174	3,039	2,865	158	1,074	916	280	1,715	1,435
	September	226	5,581	5,355	55	2,963	2,908	54	1,006	952	117	1,612	1,495
	December	637	5,779	5,142	180	3,025	2,845	94	1,014	920	363	1,740	1,377
2013	March	582	5,743	5,161	212	3,071	2,859	156	1,029	873	214	1,643	1,429
	June	650	5,906	5,256	226	3,085	2,859	135	1,071	936	289	1,750	1,461
	September	473	5,764	5,291	225	3,063	2,838	69	1,021	952	179	1,680	1,501
	December	631	5,886	5,255	122	3,021	2,899	105	1,034	929	404	1,831	1,427
2014	March	442	5,665	5,223	231	3,070	2,839	149	1,035	886	62	1,560	1,498
	June	893	6,134	5,241	302	3,178	2,876	214	1,119	905	377	1,837	1,460
	September	560	5,865	5,305	197	3,064	2,867	117	1,066	949	246	1,735	1,489
	December	951	6,155	5,204	212	3,105	2,893	150	1,085	935	589	1,965	1,376
2015	March	222	5,669	5,447	166	3,096	2,930	76	1,024	948	-20	1,549	1,569
	June	838	6,248	5,410	319	3,197	2,878	188	1,131	943	331	1,920	1,589
	September	446	5,905	5,459	146	3,053	2,907	75	1,045	970	225	1,807	1,582
	December	860	6,261	5,401	237	3,178	2,941	96	1,077	981	527	2,006	1,479
2016	March	254	5,747	5,493	204	3,118	2,914	56	1,017	961	-6	1,612	1,618
	June	305	6,040	5,735	67	3,123	3,056	113	1,103	990	125	1,814	1,689
	September	728	6,251	5,523	180	3,151	2,971	94	1,086	992	454	2,014	1,560
	December	288	5,909	5,621	72	3,068	2,996	47	1,032	985	169	1,809	1,640
2017	March	663	5,994	5,331	359	3,239	2,880	187	1,078	891	117	1,677	1,560
	June	516	6,193	5,677	143	3,158	3,015	146	1,127	981	227	1,908	1,681
	September	-120	5,821	5,941	-121	2,992	3,113	-51	1,012	1,063	52	1,817	1,765
	December	871	6,222	5,351	240	3,192	2,952	159	1,092	933	472	1,938	1,466
2018	March	729	6,050	5,321	310	3,212	2,902	159	1,064	905	260	1,774	1,514
	June	426	6,179	5,753	128	3,189	3,061	150	1,132	982	148	1,858	1,710
	September	10	5,970	5,960	-102	3,019	3,121	-33	1,026	1,059	145	1,925	1,780
	December	739	6,132	5,393	210	3,182	2,972	151	1,085	934	378	1,865	1,487
2019	March	579	5,944	5,365	280	3,159	2,879	150	1,054	904	149	1,731	1,582
	June	187	6,111	5,924	55	3,137	3,082	93	1,119	1,026	39	1,855	1,816

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.

NOTE: Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses. Net change totals for the firm-level data differ from the establishment-level data due to independent seasonal adjustment. The unit of analysis section in the technical note provides additional detail. See 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)				
	June 2018	Sept. 2018	Dec. 2018	Mar. 2019	June 2019	June 2018	Sept. 2018	Dec. 2018	Mar. 2019	June 2019
Total private by firm ¹										
Gross job gains	6,179	5,970	6,132	5,944	6,111	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.8
At expanding firms	5,264	5,086	5,166	5,019	5,215	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
At opening firms	915	884	966	925	896	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Gross job losses	5,753	5,960	5,393	5,365	5,924	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.7
At contracting firms	4,872	5,074	4,508	4,515	5,035	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.0
At closing firms	881	886	885	850	889	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Net employment change	426	10	739	579	187	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1
Firm size 1 to 49 employees										
Gross job gains	3,189	3,019	3,182	3,159	3,137	9.2	8.8	9.3	9.1	9.1
At expanding firms	2,315	2,169	2,257	2,259	2,279	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.6
At opening firms	874	850	925	900	858	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5
Gross job losses	3,061	3,121	2,972	2,879	3,082	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.9
At contracting firms	2,220	2,271	2,122	2,063	2,225	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.4
At closing firms	841	850	850	816	857	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
Net employment change	128	-102	210	280	55	0.3	-0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2
Firm size 50 to 249 employees										
Gross job gains	1,132	1,026	1,085	1,054	1,119	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9
At expanding firms	1,096	995	1,054	1,030	1,086	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.8
At opening firms	36	31	31	24	33	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gross job losses	982	1,059	934	904	1,026	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.5
At contracting firms	952	1,029	904	878	998	4.3	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.4
At closing firms	30	30	30	26	28	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Net employment change	150	-33	151	150	93	0.7	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4
Firm size 250 or more employees										
Gross job gains	1,858	1,925	1,865	1,731	1,855	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7
At expanding firms	1,853	1,922	1,855	1,730	1,850	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7
At opening firms	5	3	10	1	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross job losses	1,710	1,780	1,487	1,582	1,816	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.6
At contracting firms	1,700	1,774	1,482	1,574	1,812	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.6
At closing firms	10	6	5	8	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net employment change	148	145	378	149	39	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1

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.

NOTE: Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses. Net change totals for the firm-level data differ from the establishment-level data due to independent seasonal adjustment. The unit of analysis section in the technical note provides additional detail. See www.bls.gov/bdm/bdmfirmssize.htm for more detailed firm size class data.

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)				
	June 2018	Sept. 2018	Dec. 2018	Mar. 2019	June 2019	June 2018	Sept. 2018	Dec. 2018	Mar. 2019	June 2019
United States	6.1	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.9
Alabama	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.5	6.0
Alaska	10.9	8.9	11.0	10.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	9.8	9.0	10.2
Arizona	6.0	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.7
Arkansas	5.0	6.1	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.7
California	6.7	6.5	6.9	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.4
Colorado	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.1	6.8	6.0	6.3	6.2
Connecticut	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.1	5.7	4.9	5.7	5.9
Delaware	6.4	5.7	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.5	5.6	5.5	6.3
District of Columbia	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.9	5.5
Florida	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.6	6.3
Georgia	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.4
Hawaii	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.4	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.9	6.1
Idaho	7.3	6.8	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.7
Illinois	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.1	5.3
Indiana	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.8
Iowa	5.7	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6
Kansas	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7
Kentucky	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.9
Louisiana	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.5
Maine	8.0	6.1	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.7	6.4	7.5
Maryland	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.6	6.4	5.7	6.4
Massachusetts	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.5	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.7
Michigan	5.5	5.0	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.2	6.2	5.2	4.6	5.8
Minnesota	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.5
Mississippi	5.7	5.9	6.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.3	6.2	6.0
Missouri	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.8
Montana	8.0	7.2	8.9	7.6	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.2	8.0	7.7
Nebraska	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7
Nevada	6.1	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	6.0
New Hampshire	6.7	5.7	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.8	5.7	5.7	6.3
New Jersey	6.5	6.0	6.4	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.8
New Mexico	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.3
New York	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.7	5.3	5.9
North Carolina	6.1	5.7	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7	6.4	5.3	5.1	5.7
North Dakota	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.7
Ohio	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.7
Oklahoma	6.4	6.7	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.2
Oregon	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.1
Pennsylvania	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.3
Rhode Island	6.3	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.4	6.1	6.4	5.7	5.6	6.7
South Carolina	7.5	5.8	7.4	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.5	5.4	6.0	6.2
South Dakota	6.1	6.0	6.3	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.8	6.4	6.0
Tennessee	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.0
Texas	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3
Utah	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.5
Vermont	7.2	6.9	7.4	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.6	6.8	6.3	7.1
Virginia	6.2	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.9
Washington	7.3	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.7
West Virginia	6.8	7.0	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5
Wisconsin	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.0	4.8	5.3
Wyoming	8.4	8.3	10.0	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.8	9.6
Puerto Rico	7.9	7.2	6.0	7.1	6.4	6.2	5.8	6.8	5.1	5.8
Virgin Islands	13.2	12.8	7.9	11.9	8.8	7.0	5.9	7.1	7.4	6.1

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
2009	March	197	2.7	247	3.4	738	0.7	869	0.8
	June	201	2.8	238	3.3	767	0.7	837	0.8
	September	192	2.7	227	3.2	725	0.7	793	0.7
	December	202	2.8	218	3.1	728	0.7	749	0.7
2010	March	193	2.7	211	3.0	706	0.7	687	0.7
	June	193	2.7	202	2.9	730	0.7	665	0.6
	September	207	2.9	204	2.9	754	0.7	701	0.7
	December	216	3.0	201	2.8	805	0.8	700	0.7
2011	March	204	2.9	200	2.8	715	0.7	632	0.6
	June	210	2.9	205	2.9	767	0.7	689	0.6
	September	206	2.9	196	2.7	794	0.7	675	0.6
	December	214	3.0	198	2.8	800	0.7	700	0.6
2012	March	236	3.3	188	2.6	787	0.7	614	0.6
	June	217	3.0	194	2.7	799	0.7	673	0.6
	September	210	2.9	196	2.7	804	0.7	692	0.6
	December	218	3.0	183	2.5	809	0.7	673	0.6
2013	March	205	2.8	193	2.6	748	0.7	648	0.6
	June	222	3.0	215	2.9	789	0.7	695	0.6
	September	219	2.9	195	2.6	818	0.7	678	0.6
	December	215	2.9	187	2.5	803	0.7	670	0.6
2014	March	220	2.9	190	2.5	784	0.7	635	0.6
	June	221	2.9	204	2.7	806	0.7	711	0.6
	September	225	3.0	199	2.6	825	0.7	703	0.6
	December	224	2.9	198	2.6	836	0.7	705	0.6
2015	March	233	3.0	206	2.7	817	0.7	694	0.6
	June	234	3.1	212	2.8	836	0.7	731	0.6
	September	242	3.1	207	2.7	880	0.7	702	0.6
	December	247	3.2	208	2.7	896	0.8	732	0.6
2016	March	236	3.0	203	2.6	789	0.7	668	0.6
	June	241	3.1	213	2.7	838	0.7	720	0.6
	September	239	3.0	214	2.7	869	0.7	746	0.6
	December	238	3.0	217	2.8	868	0.7	727	0.6
2017	March	241	3.0	203	2.6	803	0.7	663	0.5
	June	240	3.0	225	2.8	848	0.7	756	0.6
	September	242	3.0	225	2.8	849	0.7	762	0.6
	December	246	3.1	216	2.7	854	0.7	732	0.6
2018	March	248	3.1	214	2.7	811	0.7	663	0.5
	June	265	3.3	231	2.9	880	0.7	774	0.6
	September	251	3.1	231	2.8	867	0.7	787	0.6
	December	249	3.1	N/A	N/A	863	0.7	N/A	N/A
2019	March	256	3.1	N/A	N/A	814	0.6	N/A	N/A
	June	257	3.1	N/A	N/A	848	0.7	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