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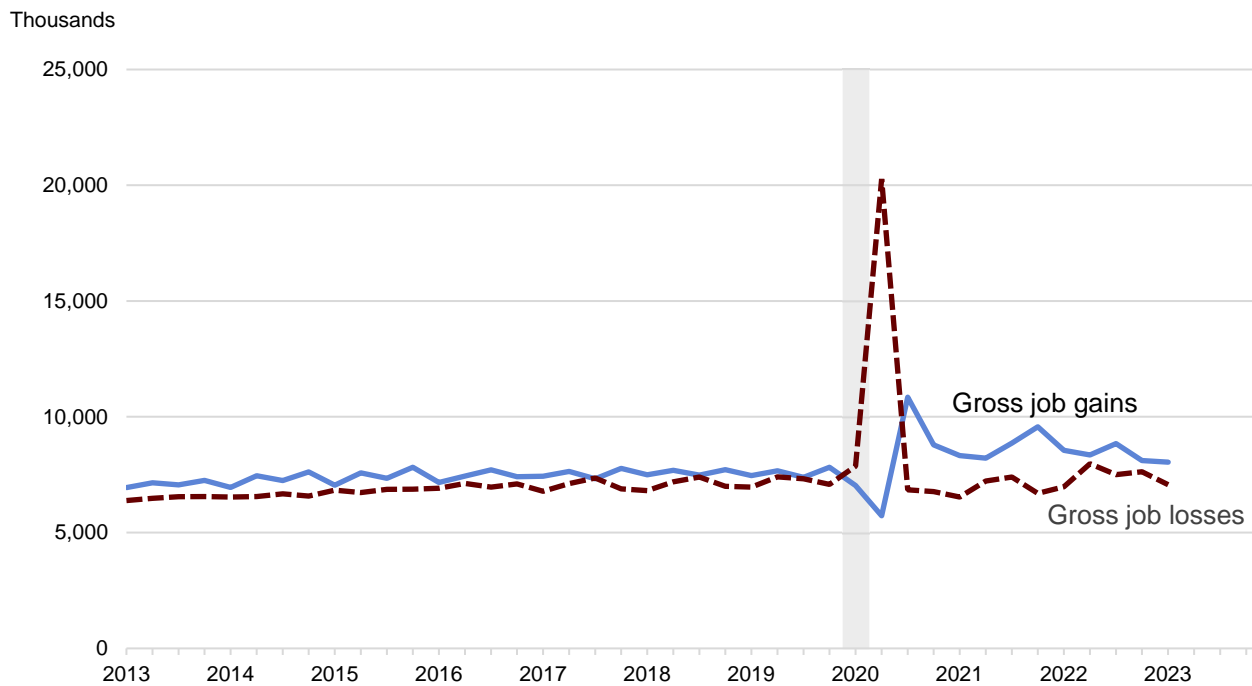
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – FIRST QUARTER 2023

From December 2022 to March 2023, **gross job gains** from opening and expanding private-sector establishments were 8.0 million, a decrease of 67,000 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 7.1 million, a decrease of 565,000 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 976,000 jobs in the private sector during the first quarter of 2023. (See chart 1, and tables A and 1.)

Chart 1. Total private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted

March 2013 - March 2023



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

Revisions to Business Employment Dynamics (BED) Data

Data in this release contain annual revisions in accordance with standard procedures. These revisions include the previous four quarters of not seasonally adjusted data and five years of seasonally adjusted data.

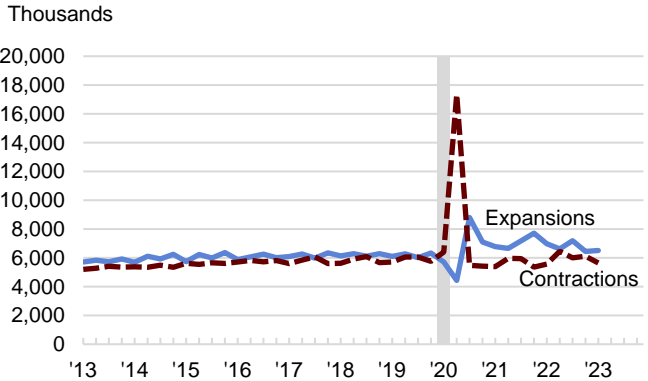
The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all private businesses in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics track these changes in employment at private-sector establishments from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses is the net change in employment. (See Technical Note.) 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 first quarter of 2023, gross job gains represented 6.2 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 6.5 million in the first quarter of 2023, an increase of 68,000 jobs compared to the previous quarter.

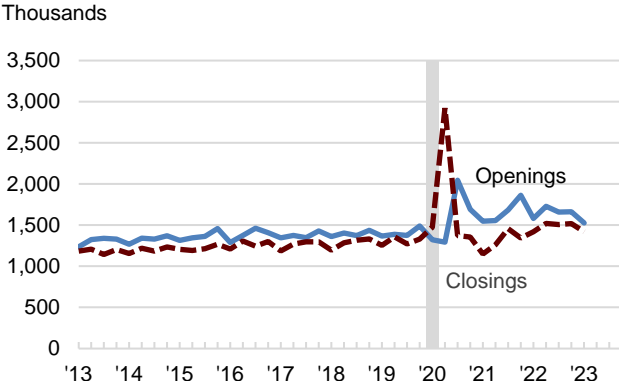
Opening establishments accounted for 1.5 million of the jobs gained in the first quarter of 2023, a decrease of 135,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See charts 2 and 3, and tables A, 1, 2, and 3.)

Chart 2. Private-sector gross job gains at expanding establishments and gross job losses at contracting establishments, seasonally adjusted: March 2013 - March 2023



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 2013 - March 2023



NOTE: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

Gross Job Losses

In the first quarter of 2023, gross job losses represented 5.4 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 5.6 million jobs in the first quarter of 2023, a decrease of 467,000 jobs from the prior quarter. In the first quarter of 2023, **closing** establishments lost 1.4 million jobs, a decrease of 98,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See charts 2 and 3, and tables A, 1, 2, and 3.)

Establishment Births and Deaths

In the first quarter of 2023, the number of **establishment births** (a subset of the openings data) decreased by 13,000 to a total of 331,000 establishments. These new establishments accounted for 944,000 jobs, a decrease of 101,000 jobs from the previous quarter. Data for **establishment deaths** (a subset of the closings data) are available through the second quarter of 2022, when 925,000 jobs were lost at 322,000 establishments, an increase of 181,000 jobs from the first quarter of 2022. (See Technical Note and table 8.)

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2022	June 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022	Mar. 2023
	Levels (in thousands)				
Gross job gains.....	8,553	8,352	8,841	8,108	8,041
At expanding establishments	6,974	6,624	7,183	6,447	6,515
At opening establishments.....	1,579	1,728	1,658	1,661	1,526
Gross job losses.....	6,978	7,970	7,500	7,630	7,065
At contracting establishments	5,560	6,450	5,995	6,113	5,646
At closing establishments.....	1,418	1,520	1,505	1,517	1,419
Net employment change ¹	1,575	382	1,341	478	976
	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.2
At expanding establishments	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.0
At opening establishments.....	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Gross job losses.....	5.5	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.4
At contracting establishments	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.3
At closing establishments.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Net employment change ¹	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.8

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 first quarter of 2023, firms with 1 to 49 employees had a net employment increase of 317,000. Firms with 50 to 249 employees had a net employment gain of 275,000. Firms with 250 or more employees had a net employment increase of 512,000. (See tables 4 and 5.)

Industries

Gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 10 out of the 13 industry sectors in the first quarter of 2023. The service-providing industries experienced a net job gain of 844,000. The goods-producing industries had a net job increase of 132,000. (See table 3.)

States

Gross job gains surpassed gross job losses in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands in the first quarter of 2023. (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 for the levels and rates of gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size, not seasonally adjusted data and 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 Second Quarter 2023 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, January 30, 2024, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Technical Note

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data are a product of a federal-state cooperative program known as the 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.

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, Business Employment Dynamics, and Current Employment Statistics—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 9.1 million private-sector employer reports out of 11.6 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the first quarter of 2023. 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 of 2023.

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

	Millions
Total establishments QCEW program.....	11.6
Excluded: Public sector.....	0.3
Private households.....	0.2
Zero employment.....	2.0
 Total establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data.....	 9.1

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 11.6 million establishments in first quarter of 2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million private-sector establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 670,000 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 levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national levels 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

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, is used for the measurement of 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 units with positive third month employment in the previous quarter and either not reported, or reported with zero employment, 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 establishments 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 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-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 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 the annual bulletin also are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover (Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages), phone number: (202) 691-6567; (www.bls.gov/cew/); (e-mail: QCEWInfo@bls.gov).

The Current Employment Statistics 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 program provides monthly measures of job openings, as well as employee hires and separations.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

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
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	7,046	5,733	1,313	6,830	5,626	1,204
	June	849	7,580	6,235	1,345	6,731	5,540	1,191
	September	475	7,344	5,983	1,361	6,869	5,657	1,212
	December	944	7,817	6,360	1,457	6,873	5,607	1,266
2016	March	249	7,163	5,875	1,288	6,914	5,706	1,208
	June	318	7,443	6,070	1,373	7,125	5,820	1,305
	September	748	7,710	6,250	1,460	6,962	5,718	1,244
	December	308	7,413	6,007	1,406	7,105	5,806	1,299
2017	March	651	7,434	6,090	1,344	6,783	5,599	1,184
	June	526	7,639	6,265	1,374	7,113	5,844	1,269
	September	-39	7,321	5,975	1,346	7,360	6,065	1,295
	December	883	7,772	6,344	1,428	6,889	5,593	1,296
2018	March	683	7,494	6,135	1,359	6,811	5,616	1,195
	June	498	7,688	6,286	1,402	7,190	5,907	1,283
	September	86	7,485	6,113	1,372	7,399	6,083	1,316
	December	723	7,719	6,283	1,436	6,996	5,665	1,331
2019	March	494	7,460	6,095	1,365	6,966	5,713	1,253
	June	262	7,667	6,280	1,387	7,405	6,049	1,356
	September	60	7,383	6,010	1,373	7,323	6,053	1,270
	December	738	7,821	6,332	1,489	7,083	5,754	1,329
2020	March	-836	7,031	5,711	1,320	7,867	6,394	1,473
	June	-14,538	5,733	4,441	1,292	20,271	17,349	2,922
	September	4,003	10,846	8,800	2,046	6,843	5,471	1,372
	December	2,016	8,786	7,095	1,691	6,770	5,417	1,353
2021	March	1,791	8,324	6,778	1,546	6,533	5,386	1,147
	June	985	8,211	6,657	1,554	7,226	5,966	1,260
	September	1,463	8,862	7,179	1,683	7,399	5,944	1,455
	December	2,874	9,565	7,704	1,861	6,691	5,349	1,342
2022	March	1,575	8,553	6,974	1,579	6,978	5,560	1,418
	June	382	8,352	6,624	1,728	7,970	6,450	1,520
	September	1,341	8,841	7,183	1,658	7,500	5,995	1,505
	December	478	8,108	6,447	1,661	7,630	6,113	1,517
2023	March	976	8,041	6,515	1,526	7,065	5,646	1,419

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
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	0.7	6.5	5.3	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	0.7	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.7	4.6	1.1
2018	March	0.6	6.1	5.0	1.1	5.5	4.5	1.0
	June	0.4	6.2	5.1	1.1	5.8	4.8	1.0
	September	0.0	6.0	4.9	1.1	6.0	4.9	1.1
	December	0.6	6.2	5.0	1.2	5.6	4.5	1.1
2019	March	0.5	6.0	4.9	1.1	5.5	4.5	1.0
	June	0.2	6.1	5.0	1.1	5.9	4.8	1.1
	September	0.1	5.9	4.8	1.1	5.8	4.8	1.0
	December	0.6	6.2	5.0	1.2	5.6	4.5	1.1
2020	March	-0.7	5.5	4.5	1.0	6.2	5.0	1.2
	June	-12.1	4.8	3.7	1.1	16.9	14.5	2.4
	September	3.4	9.4	7.6	1.8	6.0	4.8	1.2
	December	1.7	7.4	6.0	1.4	5.7	4.6	1.1
2021	March	1.5	7.0	5.7	1.3	5.5	4.5	1.0
	June	0.9	6.8	5.5	1.3	5.9	4.9	1.0
	September	1.2	7.3	5.9	1.4	6.1	4.9	1.2
	December	2.3	7.7	6.2	1.5	5.4	4.3	1.1
2022	March	1.2	6.7	5.5	1.2	5.5	4.4	1.1
	June	0.4	6.6	5.2	1.4	6.2	5.0	1.2
	September	1.0	6.9	5.6	1.3	5.9	4.7	1.2
	December	0.4	6.3	5.0	1.3	5.9	4.7	1.2
2023	March	0.8	6.2	5.0	1.2	5.4	4.3	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. 2022	June 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022	Mar. 2023	Mar. 2022	June 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022	Mar. 2023
Total private ¹										
Gross job gains	8,553	8,352	8,841	8,108	8,041	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.2
At expanding establishments	6,974	6,624	7,183	6,447	6,515	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.0
At opening establishments	1,579	1,728	1,658	1,661	1,526	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Gross job losses	6,978	7,970	7,500	7,630	7,065	5.5	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.4
At contracting establishments	5,560	6,450	5,995	6,113	5,646	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.3
At closing establishments	1,418	1,520	1,505	1,517	1,419	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Net employment change	1,575	382	1,341	478	976	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.8
Goods-producing										
Gross job gains	1,451	1,348	1,383	1,341	1,343	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.9
At expanding establishments	1,231	1,135	1,172	1,124	1,139	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.0
At opening establishments	220	213	211	217	204	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Gross job losses	1,153	1,291	1,234	1,288	1,211	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.3
At contracting establishments	948	1,072	1,024	1,073	1,007	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.4
At closing establishments	205	219	210	215	204	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Net employment change	298	57	149	53	132	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6
Natural resources and mining										
Gross job gains	243	226	234	204	218	13.4	12.6	13.0	11.1	11.9
At expanding establishments	212	197	205	176	192	11.7	11.0	11.4	9.6	10.5
At opening establishments	31	29	29	28	26	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
Gross job losses	223	223	180	240	229	12.3	12.4	10.0	13.2	12.5
At contracting establishments	191	194	156	215	198	10.5	10.8	8.7	11.8	10.8
At closing establishments	32	29	24	25	31	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7
Net employment change	20	3	54	-36	-11	1.1	0.2	3.0	-2.1	-0.6
Construction										
Gross job gains	723	653	655	667	706	9.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.9
At expanding establishments	578	521	525	529	571	7.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.2
At opening establishments	145	132	130	138	135	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Gross job losses	579	642	626	630	580	7.5	8.3	8.1	8.1	7.4
At contracting establishments	456	509	495	495	457	5.9	6.6	6.4	6.4	5.8
At closing establishments	123	133	131	135	123	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Net employment change	144	11	29	37	126	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.5
Manufacturing										
Gross job gains	485	469	494	470	419	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.2
At expanding establishments	441	417	442	419	376	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.9
At opening establishments	44	52	52	51	43	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Gross job losses	351	426	428	418	402	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
At contracting establishments	301	369	373	363	352	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
At closing establishments	50	57	55	55	50	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Net employment change	134	43	66	52	17	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1
Service-providing ¹										
Gross job gains	7,102	7,004	7,458	6,767	6,698	6.8	6.6	7.1	6.3	6.2
At expanding establishments	5,743	5,489	6,011	5,323	5,376	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.0	5.0
At opening establishments	1,359	1,515	1,447	1,444	1,322	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Gross job losses	5,825	6,679	6,266	6,342	5,854	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.4
At contracting establishments	4,612	5,378	4,971	5,040	4,639	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3
At closing establishments	1,213	1,301	1,295	1,302	1,215	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Net employment change	1,277	325	1,192	425	844	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.8
Wholesale trade										
Gross job gains	314	314	333	293	280	5.3	5.2	5.6	4.9	4.7
At expanding establishments	261	252	273	239	234	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.0	3.9
At opening establishments	53	62	60	54	46	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Gross job losses	238	275	258	253	250	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1
At contracting establishments	178	210	200	195	191	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1
At closing establishments	60	65	58	58	59	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Net employment change	76	39	75	40	30	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.6

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. 2022	June 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022	Mar. 2023	Mar. 2022	June 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022	Mar. 2023
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	1,021	853	954	804	880	6.6	5.4	6.1	5.3	5.7
At expanding establishments	904	724	828	687	771	5.8	4.6	5.3	4.5	5.0
At opening establishments	117	129	126	117	109	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Gross job losses	737	1,019	920	903	729	4.8	6.5	5.9	5.8	4.8
At contracting establishments	634	905	808	789	628	4.1	5.8	5.2	5.1	4.1
At closing establishments	103	114	112	114	101	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Net employment change	284	-166	34	-99	151	1.8	-1.1	0.2	-0.5	0.9
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	414	332	385	473	307	6.4	5.2	6.0	7.3	4.7
At expanding establishments	366	279	334	409	261	5.7	4.4	5.2	6.3	4.0
At opening establishments	48	53	51	64	46	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7
Gross job losses	398	454	328	332	440	6.2	7.1	5.1	5.1	6.7
At contracting establishments	356	405	277	277	393	5.5	6.3	4.3	4.3	6.0
At closing establishments	42	49	51	55	47	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Net employment change	16	-122	57	141	-133	0.2	-1.9	0.9	2.2	-2.0
Utilities										
Gross job gains	14	16	19	18	16	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.3	2.9
At expanding establishments	12	13	17	16	14	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.9	2.5
At opening establishments	2	3	2	2	2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Gross job losses	13	15	12	14	11	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.0
At contracting establishments	11	13	10	11	9	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.6
At closing establishments	2	2	2	3	2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Net employment change	1	1	7	4	5	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.9
Information										
Gross job gains	220	211	203	166	139	7.4	7.0	6.6	5.4	4.6
At expanding establishments	185	170	162	127	112	6.2	5.6	5.3	4.1	3.7
At opening establishments	35	41	41	39	27	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9
Gross job losses	153	183	176	190	179	5.2	6.1	5.8	6.2	5.8
At contracting establishments	115	148	137	151	147	3.9	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.8
At closing establishments	38	35	39	39	32	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0
Net employment change	67	28	27	-24	-40	2.2	0.9	0.8	-0.8	-1.2
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	479	487	497	451	410	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.2	4.8
At expanding establishments	383	372	392	341	325	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.9	3.8
At opening establishments	96	115	105	110	85	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0
Gross job losses	431	460	438	473	401	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.5	4.6
At contracting establishments	318	354	332	363	297	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.4
At closing establishments	113	106	106	110	104	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Net employment change	48	27	59	-22	9	0.6	0.3	0.7	-0.3	0.2
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	1,650	1,695	1,776	1,520	1,475	7.4	7.5	7.8	6.7	6.5
At expanding establishments	1,311	1,308	1,403	1,173	1,184	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.2	5.2
At opening establishments	339	387	373	347	291	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
Gross job losses	1,384	1,592	1,501	1,601	1,422	6.2	7.1	6.6	7.0	6.3
At contracting establishments	1,069	1,273	1,163	1,252	1,112	4.8	5.7	5.1	5.5	4.9
At closing establishments	315	319	338	349	310	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Net employment change	266	103	275	-81	53	1.2	0.4	1.2	-0.3	0.2
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	1,130	1,188	1,313	1,162	1,225	4.9	5.2	5.7	4.9	5.1
At expanding establishments	900	939	1,089	920	1,013	3.9	4.1	4.7	3.9	4.2
At opening establishments	230	249	224	242	212	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Gross job losses	947	1,081	959	1,012	908	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.3	3.8
At contracting establishments	740	814	727	770	690	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.9
At closing establishments	207	267	232	242	218	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Net employment change	183	107	354	150	317	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.3

See footnote at end of table.

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

Category	Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Mar. 2022	June 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022	Mar. 2023	Mar. 2022	June 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022	Mar. 2023
Leisure and hospitality										
Gross job gains	1,439	1,461	1,529	1,459	1,464	9.4	9.3	9.7	9.1	9.0
At expanding establishments	1,152	1,158	1,224	1,149	1,178	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.2	7.2
At opening establishments	287	303	305	310	286	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Gross job losses	1,201	1,264	1,347	1,224	1,182	7.8	8.1	8.5	7.6	7.2
At contracting establishments	967	1,024	1,092	996	948	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.2	5.8
At closing establishments	234	240	255	228	234	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Net employment change	238	197	182	235	282	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8
Other services										
Gross job gains	332	342	350	322	327	8.1	8.2	8.3	7.6	7.6
At expanding establishments	255	257	271	246	258	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.0
At opening establishments	77	85	79	76	69	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6
Gross job losses	291	302	289	298	284	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.6
At contracting establishments	215	221	213	223	209	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.9
At closing establishments	76	81	76	75	75	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
Net employment change	41	40	61	24	43	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.0

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 gains		Net change	Gross job gains		Net change	Gross job gains		Net change	Gross job gains	
			gains	losses		gains	losses		gains	losses		gains	losses
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	226	5,677	5,451	168	3,098	2,930	75	1,025	950	-17	1,554	1,571
	June	846	6,243	5,397	323	3,196	2,873	187	1,128	941	336	1,919	1,583
	September	456	5,914	5,458	148	3,057	2,909	79	1,047	968	229	1,810	1,581
	December	830	6,245	5,415	227	3,172	2,945	90	1,074	984	513	1,999	1,486
2016	March	254	5,754	5,500	191	3,114	2,923	59	1,022	963	4	1,618	1,614
	June	331	6,048	5,717	74	3,123	3,049	114	1,101	987	143	1,824	1,681
	September	752	6,266	5,514	192	3,160	2,968	102	1,089	987	458	2,017	1,559
	December	245	5,886	5,641	71	3,065	2,994	37	1,026	989	137	1,795	1,658
2017	March	662	6,007	5,345	346	3,236	2,890	191	1,085	894	125	1,686	1,561
	June	570	6,216	5,646	145	3,161	3,016	151	1,127	976	274	1,928	1,654
	September	-90	5,826	5,916	-100	2,999	3,099	-44	1,013	1,057	54	1,814	1,760
	December	804	6,185	5,381	235	3,184	2,949	142	1,082	940	427	1,919	1,492
2018	March	729	6,072	5,343	297	3,210	2,913	164	1,071	907	268	1,791	1,523
	June	515	6,214	5,699	134	3,194	3,060	162	1,135	973	219	1,885	1,666
	September	24	5,967	5,943	-83	3,027	3,110	-34	1,025	1,059	141	1,915	1,774
	December	663	6,087	5,424	198	3,171	2,973	138	1,076	938	327	1,840	1,513
2019	March	572	6,016	5,444	260	3,191	2,931	155	1,066	911	157	1,759	1,602
	June	269	6,170	5,901	58	3,161	3,103	106	1,124	1,018	105	1,885	1,780
	September	-10	5,856	5,866	-6	3,044	3,050	-36	1,014	1,050	32	1,798	1,766
	December	647	6,192	5,545	205	3,186	2,981	93	1,062	969	349	1,944	1,595
2020	March	-653	5,612	6,265	-367	3,026	3,393	-100	969	1,069	-186	1,617	1,803
	June	-15,093	4,515	19,608	-4,705	2,557	7,262	-2,796	582	3,378	-7,592	1,376	8,968
	September	4,020	9,428	5,408	1,515	4,482	2,967	532	1,417	885	1,973	3,529	1,556
	December	1,852	7,065	5,213	506	3,488	2,982	348	1,189	841	998	2,388	1,390
2021	March	1,840	6,896	5,056	973	3,641	2,668	224	1,101	877	643	2,154	1,511
	June	1,016	6,664	5,648	724	3,523	2,799	220	1,146	926	72	1,995	1,923
	September	1,418	7,143	5,725	396	3,526	3,130	247	1,192	945	775	2,425	1,650
	December	2,734	7,641	4,907	913	3,769	2,856	468	1,303	835	1,353	2,569	1,216
2022	March	1,671	6,994	5,323	312	3,388	3,076	274	1,163	889	1,085	2,443	1,358
	June	329	6,604	6,275	174	3,353	3,179	144	1,157	1,013	11	2,094	2,083
	September	1,369	7,105	5,736	71	3,321	3,250	248	1,230	982	1,050	2,554	1,504
	December	460	6,291	5,831	206	3,305	3,099	157	1,128	971	97	1,858	1,761
2023	March	1,104	6,556	5,452	317	3,333	3,016	275	1,184	909	512	2,039	1,527

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)				
	Mar. 2022	June 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022	Mar. 2023	Mar. 2022	June 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022	Mar. 2023
Total private by firm ¹										
Gross job gains	6,994	6,604	7,105	6,291	6,556	5.5	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.1
At expanding firms	5,993	5,558	6,108	5,229	5,556	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.0	4.3
At opening firms	1,001	1,046	997	1,062	1,000	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Gross job losses	5,323	6,275	5,736	5,831	5,452	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.2
At contracting firms	4,332	5,340	4,722	4,880	4,473	3.4	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.4
At closing firms	991	935	1,014	951	979	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Net employment change	1,671	329	1,369	460	1,104	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.9
Firm size 1 to 49 employees										
Gross job gains	3,388	3,353	3,321	3,305	3,333	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.4
At expanding firms	2,424	2,348	2,363	2,278	2,366	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.7
At opening firms	964	1,005	958	1,027	967	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7
Gross job losses	3,076	3,179	3,250	3,099	3,016	8.7	9.0	9.2	8.8	8.5
At contracting firms	2,117	2,277	2,272	2,181	2,066	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.8
At closing firms	959	902	978	918	950	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7
Net employment change	312	174	71	206	317	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.9
Firm size 50 to 249 employees										
Gross job gains	1,163	1,157	1,230	1,128	1,184	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.2
At expanding firms	1,132	1,120	1,195	1,095	1,153	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.9	5.1
At opening firms	31	37	35	33	31	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gross job losses	889	1,013	982	971	909	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.0
At contracting firms	861	984	949	941	884	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.9
At closing firms	28	29	33	30	25	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Net employment change	274	144	248	157	275	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.2
Firm size 250 or more employees										
Gross job gains	2,443	2,094	2,554	1,858	2,039	3.5	3.0	3.6	2.6	2.8
At expanding firms	2,437	2,090	2,550	1,856	2,037	3.5	3.0	3.6	2.6	2.8
At opening firms	6	4	4	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross job losses	1,358	2,083	1,504	1,761	1,527	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.1
At contracting firms	1,354	2,079	1,501	1,758	1,523	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.1
At closing firms	4	4	3	3	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net employment change	1,085	11	1,050	97	512	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.7

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 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. 2022	June 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022	Mar. 2023	Mar. 2022	June 2022	Sept. 2022	Dec. 2022	Mar. 2023
United States ¹	8,553,000	8,352,000	8,841,000	8,108,000	8,041,000	6,978,000	7,970,000	7,500,000	7,630,000	7,065,000
Alabama	105,936	108,815	114,951	111,392	107,346	97,260	102,132	97,672	101,269	92,757
Alaska	24,436	24,471	20,345	26,395	25,502	22,719	21,870	24,798	22,355	19,548
Arizona	178,730	171,965	189,864	179,255	162,184	148,331	165,627	147,844	162,816	147,769
Arkansas	65,839	63,722	67,914	66,289	61,533	58,403	58,012	55,294	55,695	54,248
California	1,115,971	1,049,173	1,047,601	1,023,199	950,611	869,629	1,027,729	955,420	1,014,015	998,801
Colorado	175,916	174,078	167,165	179,968	174,762	146,964	156,631	169,449	164,325	157,244
Connecticut	90,078	89,906	89,510	84,396	87,749	75,266	88,645	87,391	84,879	75,054
Delaware	28,086	24,887	33,739	27,950	26,861	21,495	26,716	24,076	29,640	20,741
District of Columbia	30,625	30,564	36,573	28,958	30,796	25,594	31,882	25,579	28,671	24,750
Florida	533,170	617,609	653,384	526,584	536,274	463,419	511,120	462,890	506,776	474,307
Georgia	309,905	274,215	291,045	272,908	257,840	234,237	250,342	241,090	243,103	240,875
Hawaii	30,795	29,669	32,013	30,578	28,383	24,933	27,403	24,742	24,784	25,797
Idaho	59,257	50,221	54,532	58,731	56,541	43,167	58,646	52,224	48,159	53,049
Illinois	321,339	302,381	302,420	277,741	302,001	263,012	285,133	273,485	265,645	252,853
Indiana	161,836	154,684	174,452	156,490	152,428	132,044	160,196	150,254	142,752	137,357
Iowa	83,985	76,943	76,260	83,521	79,072	68,826	79,731	77,324	80,755	69,866
Kansas	72,042	74,060	84,737	73,945	71,362	61,856	81,398	63,428	65,323	63,683
Kentucky	108,348	102,628	108,606	98,218	102,867	91,963	106,356	87,882	87,574	82,015
Louisiana	103,705	104,268	109,117	96,340	100,274	97,386	99,312	89,239	98,066	89,594
Maine	44,354	37,916	40,046	39,221	41,777	33,056	41,809	38,150	36,063	32,865
Maryland	144,308	138,830	158,967	143,112	147,510	147,631	147,161	128,265	148,916	121,490
Massachusetts	210,028	194,586	196,202	172,267	185,080	160,283	172,496	191,141	182,910	150,369
Michigan	234,664	226,318	213,654	222,363	214,563	185,350	219,884	217,371	195,166	187,424
Minnesota	150,770	158,220	161,515	145,971	142,357	131,747	158,206	146,246	144,366	121,788
Mississippi	57,590	59,851	66,259	63,543	56,698	56,627	61,088	58,091	57,383	53,845
Missouri	154,575	151,296	164,580	146,620	159,576	130,685	142,646	153,783	141,455	126,409
Montana	38,119	33,843	35,364	38,144	36,820	31,202	37,391	31,761	32,645	30,286
Nebraska	55,784	52,559	57,920	50,331	52,700	48,850	52,970	50,197	47,031	43,272
Nevada	87,840	90,241	97,965	86,046	81,960	70,099	74,337	76,982	80,560	76,372
New Hampshire	45,073	39,464	40,895	39,582	41,836	32,634	39,411	39,303	35,447	35,077
New Jersey	251,371	234,444	246,368	245,269	225,314	200,146	222,442	230,364	216,117	206,205
New Mexico	49,046	43,642	52,835	44,263	45,462	40,092	46,319	38,637	40,933	39,692
New York	528,777	562,358	527,154	475,568	519,705	414,810	480,144	471,684	477,112	415,967
North Carolina	259,370	255,446	266,108	268,628	263,089	213,348	240,891	234,300	230,657	214,252
North Dakota	25,190	23,133	25,773	21,763	26,282	21,693	21,993	21,499	22,691	19,560
Ohio	296,668	275,432	274,284	278,516	276,221	230,184	277,298	260,595	270,059	229,257
Oklahoma	82,274	86,041	96,273	88,157	83,640	77,077	78,698	73,231	78,069	70,808
Oregon	125,838	100,087	110,795	109,234	122,824	93,444	116,249	98,428	104,861	104,113
Pennsylvania	326,268	284,181	316,316	289,349	291,327	248,822	291,047	267,537	269,933	246,312
Rhode Island	32,952	29,905	28,042	29,058	31,968	24,792	28,260	30,831	27,302	25,190
South Carolina	128,049	118,590	133,853	128,661	127,086	110,679	111,896	103,467	115,506	108,926
South Dakota	28,133	24,319	26,561	23,909	27,136	22,377	24,142	23,680	23,831	21,836
Tennessee	178,940	168,944	193,098	160,803	162,157	128,381	168,607	150,300	155,186	137,669
Texas	707,271	733,828	817,302	710,535	693,258	588,007	646,999	599,159	614,067	583,324
Utah	109,373	97,708	106,005	97,694	100,736	82,249	92,051	95,500	93,248	87,902
Vermont	21,658	18,846	17,902	19,530	20,856	15,768	18,963	19,529	17,641	14,980
Virginia	212,051	209,495	242,676	205,926	202,603	186,166	216,108	196,198	190,156	172,074
Washington	212,327	207,139	212,159	178,131	192,039	155,745	211,698	185,305	159,252	164,600
West Virginia	39,579	35,640	43,424	35,765	38,724	32,597	43,029	37,362	34,246	29,218
Wisconsin	161,961	148,035	150,455	152,533	150,237	118,138	150,902	144,718	138,269	121,931
Wyoming	19,099	17,481	19,090	19,402	18,858	17,412	19,028	17,420	16,682	16,565
Puerto Rico	53,233	48,698	46,016	48,915	37,998	36,482	44,886	38,949	45,298	42,503
Virgin Islands	1,782	1,892	2,042	1,432	1,838	2,111	2,189	1,326	1,153	1,613

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.
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2023	2022	2022	2022	2022	2023
United States	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.2	5.5	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.4
Alabama	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.5
Alaska	10.2	10.2	8.5	10.9	10.4	9.5	9.0	10.4	9.2	8.0
Arizona	6.7	6.5	7.1	6.6	5.9	5.7	6.3	5.5	6.0	5.4
Arkansas	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0
California	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.1	5.7	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.4
Colorado	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.6	7.2	6.3	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.5
Connecticut	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.3	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.3
Delaware	7.3	6.5	8.6	7.0	6.7	5.5	6.9	6.2	7.5	5.2
District of Columbia	6.1	6.1	7.2	5.6	5.9	5.1	6.3	5.0	5.5	4.8
Florida	6.5	7.5	7.8	6.2	6.3	5.7	6.3	5.6	6.0	5.6
Georgia	7.7	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8
Hawaii	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.5	4.9	4.9	5.0
Idaho	8.6	7.1	7.8	8.4	7.9	6.2	8.4	7.5	6.9	7.5
Illinois	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.8
Indiana	5.9	5.7	6.4	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.0
Iowa	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.0	5.4	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.4
Kansas	6.4	6.5	7.4	6.3	6.1	5.5	7.1	5.5	5.6	5.4
Kentucky	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.5	5.4	5.3	4.9
Louisiana	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.7	6.2	5.6
Maine	8.5	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.7	6.3	8.0	7.3	6.8	6.2
Maryland	6.7	6.5	7.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.0	6.9	5.6
Massachusetts	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.8	5.1	5.5	6.1	5.8	4.7
Michigan	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.7	4.9	5.9	5.8	5.2	4.9
Minnesota	6.2	6.4	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.4	5.9	5.8	4.9
Mississippi	6.3	6.6	7.2	6.8	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.2	5.7
Missouri	6.5	6.2	6.8	6.1	6.5	5.4	5.9	6.3	5.8	5.1
Montana	9.3	8.2	8.7	9.2	8.7	7.6	9.1	7.8	7.8	7.1
Nebraska	6.8	6.4	7.1	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.1
Nevada	6.8	6.9	7.4	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.7
New Hampshire	7.7	6.7	6.9	6.7	7.0	5.6	6.7	6.7	6.0	5.9
New Jersey	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.1	5.7	6.2	6.4	5.9	5.7
New Mexico	7.6	6.7	8.0	6.7	6.8	6.2	7.1	5.9	6.2	5.9
New York	6.8	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.5	5.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.1
North Carolina	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.4	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.3
North Dakota	7.5	6.9	7.6	6.4	7.6	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.7	5.6
Ohio	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	4.9	5.9	5.5	5.7	4.9
Oklahoma	6.4	6.7	7.4	6.6	6.3	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.3
Oregon	7.6	6.0	6.7	6.5	7.3	5.6	7.0	6.0	6.2	6.1
Pennsylvania	6.3	5.5	6.1	5.5	5.5	4.8	5.6	5.1	5.2	4.6
Rhode Island	7.9	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.5	6.0	6.7	7.3	6.4	5.9
South Carolina	7.1	6.6	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.2	5.8
South Dakota	7.7	6.6	7.3	6.5	7.2	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.5	5.9
Tennessee	6.6	6.2	7.0	5.8	5.9	4.8	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.0
Texas	6.3	6.6	7.2	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.0
Utah	7.9	7.0	7.5	6.9	7.0	5.9	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.2
Vermont	8.8	7.5	7.2	7.8	8.2	6.4	7.6	7.8	7.0	6.0
Virginia	6.6	6.5	7.5	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.2
Washington	7.3	7.0	7.2	5.9	6.4	5.4	7.2	6.3	5.3	5.5
West Virginia	7.4	6.7	8.1	6.6	7.1	6.1	8.0	6.9	6.4	5.3
Wisconsin	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.8	6.0	5.8	5.5	4.9
Wyoming	9.2	8.4	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.3	9.2	8.4	7.9	7.8
Puerto Rico	7.4	6.7	6.2	6.6	5.1	5.0	6.1	5.3	6.1	5.7
Virgin Islands	7.4	8.0	8.5	5.9	7.5	8.8	9.2	5.5	4.7	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
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	207	2.7	818	0.7	696	0.6
	June	234	3.1	211	2.8	838	0.7	728	0.6
	September	243	3.2	207	2.7	881	0.7	699	0.6
	December	247	3.2	209	2.7	892	0.7	733	0.6
2016	March	236	3.0	204	2.6	789	0.7	671	0.6
	June	241	3.1	213	2.7	838	0.7	719	0.6
	September	238	3.0	214	2.7	872	0.7	745	0.6
	December	238	3.0	217	2.8	865	0.7	729	0.6
2017	March	242	3.0	203	2.6	806	0.7	668	0.5
	June	240	3.0	223	2.8	848	0.7	752	0.6
	September	244	3.1	225	2.8	851	0.7	760	0.6
	December	246	3.1	216	2.7	849	0.7	731	0.6
2018	March	248	3.1	215	2.7	816	0.7	668	0.5
	June	263	3.3	228	2.8	879	0.7	769	0.6
	September	250	3.1	231	2.8	863	0.7	785	0.6
	December	249	3.1	222	2.7	855	0.7	758	0.6
2019	March	260	3.2	220	2.7	812	0.6	698	0.6
	June	257	3.1	240	2.9	847	0.7	801	0.6
	September	251	3.0	231	2.8	847	0.7	767	0.6
	December	269	3.2	234	2.8	903	0.7	784	0.6
2020	March	279	3.3	240	2.9	811	0.6	735	0.6
	June	227	2.8	327	4.0	658	0.5	1,152	1.0
	September	278	3.4	233	2.9	821	0.7	691	0.6
	December	287	3.5	218	2.6	916	0.8	688	0.6
2021	March	308	3.6	210	2.5	833	0.7	604	0.5
	June	351	4.1	226	2.6	981	0.8	664	0.5
	September	359	4.1	245	2.8	1,026	0.8	736	0.6
	December	378	4.3	254	2.9	1,117	0.9	779	0.6
2022	March	349	3.9	255	2.9	960	0.8	744	0.6
	June	365	4.1	322	3.6	1,062	0.8	925	0.7
	September	349	3.9	N/A	N/A	1,031	0.8	N/A	N/A
	December	344	3.8	N/A	N/A	1,045	0.8	N/A	N/A
2023	March	331	3.6	N/A	N/A	944	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