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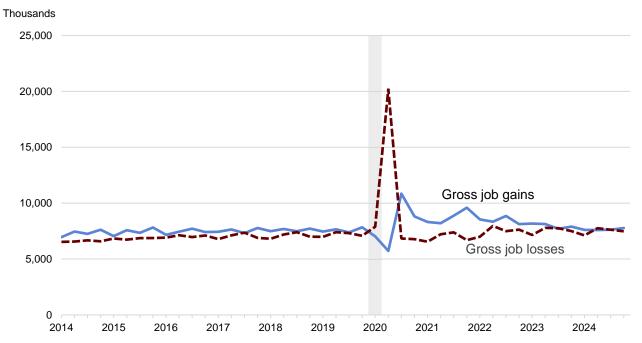
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – FOURTH QUARTER 2024

From September 2024 to December 2024, **gross job gains** from opening and expanding private-sector establishments were 7.8 million, an increase of 145,000 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 7.5 million, a decrease of 143,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See chart 1, and tables A and 1.)

Chart 1. Total private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted March 2014 - December 2024



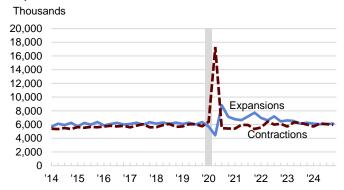
NOTE: Shaded area represents National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) defined recession period.

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 (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

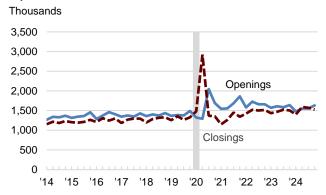
In the fourth quarter of 2024, gross job gains represented 5.8 percent of private-sector employment. Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment due to expansions at existing establishments and the addition of new jobs at opening establishments. Gross job gains at **expanding** establishments totaled 6.1 million jobs in the fourth quarter of 2024, an increase of 64,000 jobs compared to the previous quarter. **Opening** establishments accounted for 1.6 million of the jobs gained in the fourth quarter of 2024, which was 81,000 more than 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 2014 - December 2024



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 2014 - December 2024



NOTE: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

Gross Job Losses

In the fourth quarter of 2024, gross job losses represented 5.7 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 6.0 million jobs in the fourth quarter of 2024, a decrease of 97,000 jobs from the prior quarter. In the fourth quarter of 2024, **closing** establishments lost 1.5 million jobs, a decrease of 46,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See charts 2 and 3, and tables A, 1, 2, and 3.)

Establishment Births and Deaths

In the fourth quarter of 2024, the number of **establishment births** (a subset of the openings data) increased by 6,000 to a total of 322,000 establishments. These new establishments accounted for 995,000 jobs, an increase of 22,000 jobs from the previous quarter. Data for **establishment deaths** (a subset of the closings data) are available through the first quarter of 2024, when 810,000 jobs were lost at 282,000 establishments, a decrease of 111,000 jobs from the fourth quarter of 2023. (See Technical Note and table 8.)

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

		3	months ende	d					
Category	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.				
	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024				
		Lev	els (in thousa	nds)					
Gross job gains	7,902	7,608	7,591	7,622	7,767				
At expanding establishments	6,262	6,131	6,040	6,071	6,135				
At opening establishments	1,640	1,477	1,551	1,551	1,632				
Gross job losses	7,499	7,115	7,754	7,623	7,480				
At contracting establishments	5,995	5,714	6,162	6,052	5,955				
At closing establishments	1,504	1,401	1,592	1,571	1,525				
Net employment change ¹	403	493	-163	-1	287				
	Rates (percent)								
Gross job gains	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8				
At expanding establishments	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6				
At opening establishments	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2				
Gross job losses	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.7				
At contracting establishments	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.5				
At closing establishments	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2				
Net employment change ¹	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.0	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 fourth quarter of 2024, firms with 1 to 49 employees had a net employment gain of 115,000. Firms with 50 to 249 employees had a net employment increase of 116,000. Firms with 250 or more employees had a net employment drop of 4,000. (See tables 4 and 5.)

Industries

Gross job losses exceeded gross job gains in 8 out of the 13 industry sectors in the fourth quarter of 2024. The service-providing industries experienced a net job gain of 360,000. The goods-producing industries had a net job decrease of 73,000. (See table 3.)

States

Gross job gains surpassed gross job losses in 36 states in the fourth quarter of 2024. (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 First Quarter 2025 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, October 29, 2025, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Revisions to Business Employment Dynamics (BED) Data

The release of First Quarter 2025 Business Employment Dynamics data, scheduled for October 29, 2025, will incorporate annual revisions in accordance with standard procedures. The revisions will include the previous four quarters of not seasonally adjusted data and five years of seasonally adjusted data.

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 9.2 million private-sector employer reports out of 11.9 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the first quarter of 2024. 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 2024.

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

		Millions
Total establis	hments QCEW program	.11.9
Excluded:	Public sector	.0.3
	Private households	. 0.2
	Zero employment	.2.2
	hments included in Business	
Employment	Dynamics data	.9.2

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	Count of UI administrative records submitted by 11.9 million establish- ments in first quarter of 2024	Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 9.2 million private-sector establishments	Sample survey: 629,000 establishments
Coverage	UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws	UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establish- ments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	Quarterly 6 months after the end of each quarter	Quarterly 7 months after the end of each quarter	Monthly Usually the 3rd Friday after the end of the week including the 12th of the month
Use of UI file	Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	Links each new UI quarter to longitu- dinal database and directly summa- rizes gross job gains and losses	Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	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	Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors, 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	Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national levels by in- dustry
Principal uses	Major uses include: Detailed locality data Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys	Major uses include: Business cycle analysis Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm	Major uses include: Principal federal economic indicator Official time series for employment change measures Input into other major economic indicators
Program web sites	• www.bls.gov/cew	• www.bls.gov/bdm	• 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

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 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Table 1. Private-sector gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted} \\ \textbf{(In thousands)} \end{tabular}$

				Gross job ga	ins		Gross job losse	es
Year	3 months ended	Net change ¹	Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
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	472	7,453	6,088	1,365	6,981	5,727	1,254
	June	259	7,654	6,267	1,387	7,395	6,039	1,356
	September	72	7,385	6,011	1,374	7,313	6,049	1,264
	December	762	7,838	6,350	1,488	7,076	5,748	1,328
2020	March	-862	7,024	5,702	1,322	7,886	6,408	1,478
	June	-14,509	5,725	4,433	1,292	20,234	17,311	2,923
	September	4,021	10,855	8,808	2,047	6,834	5,465	1,369
	December	2,036	8,808	7,118	1,690	6,772	5,418	1,354
2021	March	1,769	8,313	6,769	1,544	6,544	5,394	1,150
	June	985	8,200	6,646	1,554	7,215	5,955	1,260
	September	1,483	8,870	7,186	1,684	7,387	5,937	1,450
	December	2,900	9,587	7,727	1,860	6,687	5,345	1,342
2022	March	1,551	8,541	6,962	1,579	6,990	5,569	1,421
	June	378	8,337	6,611	1,726	7,959	6,440	1,519
	September	1,362	8,851	7,191	1,660	7,489	5,989	1,500
	December	496	8,121	6,462	1,659	7,625	6,109	1,516
2023	March	1,023	8,169	6,599	1,570	7,146	5,712	1,434
	June	345	8,129	6,521	1,608	7,784	6,316	1,468
	September	-58	7,700	6,116	1,584	7,758	6,237	1,521
	December	403	7,902	6,262	1,640	7,499	5,995	1,504
2024	March	493	7,608	6,131	1,477	7,115	5,714	1,401
	June	-163	7,591	6,040	1,551	7,754	6,162	1,592
	September	-1	7,622	6,071	1,551	7,623	6,052	1,571
	December	287	7,767	6,135	1,632	7,480	5,955	1,525

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)

				Gross job gai	ins		Gross job losse	es
Year	3 months ended	Net change ²	Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
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	0.3	5.9	4.8	1.1	5.6	4.6	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	0.7	6.2	5.0	1.2	5.5	4.5	1.0
2020	March	-0.8	5.5	4.5	1.0	6.3	5.1	1.2
	June	-12.0	4.8	3.7	1.1	16.8	14.4	2.4
	September	3.6	9.5	7.7	1.8	5.9	4.7	1.2
	December	1.7	7.4	6.0	1.4	5.7	4.6	1.1
2021	March	1.4	6.9	5.6	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	0.3	6.5	5.2	1.3	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	6.3	5.1	1.2	5.5	4.4	1.1
	June	0.3	6.2	5.0	1.2	5.9	4.8	1.1
	September	-0.1	5.9	4.7	1.2	6.0	4.8	1.2
	December	0.3	6.0	4.8	1.2	5.7	4.6	1.1
2024	March	0.3	5.7	4.6	1.1	5.4	4.3	1.1
	June	-0.1	5.8	4.6	1.2	5.9	4.7	1.2
	September	0.0	5.8	4.6	1.2	5.8	4.6	1.2
	December	0.1	5.8	4.6	1.2	5.7	4.5	1.2

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	G		ns and losses months ende		s)	Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
- Canogory	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024	June 2024	Sept. 2024	Dec. 2024	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024	June 2024	Sept. 2024	Dec. 2024
Total private ¹										
Gross job gains	7,902	7,608	7,591	7,622	7,767	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8
At expanding establishments	6,262	6,131	6,040	6,071	6,135	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
At opening establishments	1,640	1,477	1,551	1,551	1,632	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Gross job losses	7,499	7,115	7,754	7,623	7,480	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.7
At contracting establishments	5,995	5,714	6,162	6,052	5,955	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.5
At closing establishments	1,504	1,401	1,592	1,571	1,525	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Net employment change	403	493	-163	-1	287	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Goods-producing										
Gross job gains	1,319	1,357	1,248	1,216	1,243	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.5
At expanding establishments	1,097	1,161	1,055	1,012	1,037	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.6
At opening establishments	222	196	193	204	206	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Gross job losses	1,300	1,226	1,332	1,309	1,316	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.9
At contracting establishments	1,091	1,021	1,101	1,082	1,099	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9
At closing establishments	209	205	231	227	217	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Net employment change	19	131	-84	-93	-73	0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Natural resources and mining										
Gross job gains	207	230	217	222	194	11.2	12.3	11.8	12.2	10.6
At expanding establishments	175	205	190	191	167	9.5	11.0	10.3	10.5	9.1
At opening establishments	32	25	27	31	27	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5
Gross job losses	242	223	208	203	248	13.1	12.0	11.3	11.2	13.5
At contracting establishments	214	195	180	176	220	11.6	10.5	9.8	9.7	12.0
At closing establishments	28	28	28	27	28	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Net employment change	-35	7	9	19	-54	-1.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	-2.9
Construction										
Gross job gains	695	720	634	627	669	8.7	8.9	7.8	7.8	8.2
At expanding establishments	553	593	514	500	535	6.9	7.3	6.3	6.2	6.6
At opening establishments	142	127	120	127	134	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Gross job losses	621	596	692	655	630	7.8	7.3	8.5	8.2	7.8
At contracting establishments	494	470	546	513	495	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.4	6.1
S										
At closing establishments Net employment change	127 74	126 124	146 -58	142 -28	135 39	1.6 0.9	1.5 1.6	1.8 -0.7	1.8 -0.4	1.7 0.4
Manufacturing										
Gross job gains	417	407	397	367	380	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0
At expanding establishments	369	363	351	321	335	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6
At opening establishments	48	44	46	46	45	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Gross job losses	437	407	432				3.2			
				451	438	3.4		3.3	3.6	3.4
At contracting establishments	383	356	375	393	384	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0
At closing establishments Net employment change	54 -20	51 0	57 -35	58 -84	54 -58	0.4 -0.1	0.4 -0.1	0.4 -0.2	0.5 -0.7	0.4 -0.4
Service-providing ¹										
Gross job gains	6 502	6 251	6242	6 106	6 524	60	57	50	50	5.0
Gross job gains	6,583	6,251	6,343	6,406	6,524	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9
At expanding establishments	5,165	4,970	4,985	5,059	5,098	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
At opening establishments	1,418	1,281	1,358	1,347	1,426	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Gross job losses	6,199	5,889	6,422	6,314	6,164	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.6
At contracting establishments	4,904	4,693	5,061	4,970	4,856	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4
At closing establishments	1,295	1,196	1,361	1,344	1,308	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Net employment change	384	362	-79	92	360	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3
Wholesale trade										
Gross job gains	276	261	257	255	247	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
At expanding establishments	222	214	208	207	198	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3
At opening establishments	54	47	49	48	49	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Gross job losses	255	253	269	266	265	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.4
At contracting establishments	198	196	208	203	207	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4
At closing establishments	57	57	61	63	58	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
At closing establishments										

See footnote at end of table.

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

Category .	G	3 0	s and losses months ende	*)	Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024	June 2024	Sept. 2024	Dec. 2024	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024	June 2024	Sept. 2024	Dec. 2024
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	762	826	803	814	740	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.8
At expanding establishments	642	716	689	701	631	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.1
At opening establishments	120	110	114	113	109	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Gross job losses	873	725	874	858	879	5.7	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.7
At contracting establishments	753	615	746	743	750	4.9	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.9
At closing establishments Net employment change	120 -111	110 101	128 -71	115 -44	129 -139	0.8 -0.7	0.7 0.6	0.8 -0.5	0.7 -0.3	0.8 -0.9
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	504	272	294	351	478	7.7	4.1	4.6	5.4	7.2
At expanding establishments	449	232	249	299	429	6.9	3.5	3.9	4.6	6.5
At opening establishments	55	40	45	52	49	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Gross job losses	292	452	338	297	279	4.5	6.9	5.3	4.6	4.2
At contracting establishments	241	406	287	244	226	3.7	6.2	4.5	3.8	3.4
At closing establishments	51	46	51	53	53	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Net employment change	212	-180	-44	54	199	3.2	-2.8	-0.7	0.8	3.0
Utilities										
Gross job gains	19	15	16	15	18	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.0
At expanding establishments	16	13	13	13	15	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5
At opening establishments	3	2	3	2	3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Gross job losses	15	13	16	14	13	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.2
At contracting establishments	12	11	14	12	11	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.9
At closing establishments	3	2	2	2	2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Net employment change	4	2	0	1	5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8
Information										
Gross job gains	157	146	130	141	137	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.8
At expanding establishments	122	120	101	109	106	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.8	3.7
At opening establishments	35	26	29	32	31	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Gross job losses	160	139	175	153	164	5.5	4.8	6.0	5.3	5.7
At contracting establishments	127	111	136	118	127	4.4	3.8	4.7	4.1	4.4
At closing establishments Net employment change	33 -3	28 7	39 -45	35 -12	37 -27	1.1 -0.1	1.0 0.2	1.3 -1.5	1.2 -0.4	1.3 -0.9
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	399	363	396	392	385	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.4
At expanding establishments	291	284	304	302	280	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2
At opening establishments	108	79	92	90	105	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
Gross job losses	425	383	387	402	390	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.5
At contracting establishments	323	286	278	301	286	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.3
At closing establishments	102	97	109	101	104	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Net employment change	-26	-20	9	-10	-5	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	1,426	1,364	1,437	1,449	1,420	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.3
At expanding establishments	1,098	1,087	1,120	1,138	1,088	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.8
At opening establishments	328	277	317	311	332	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5
Gross job losses	1,550	1,351	1,523	1,491	1,531	6.9	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.9
At contracting establishments	1,216	1,050	1,193	1,138	1,182	5.4	4.7	5.3	5.1	5.3
At closing establishments	334	301	330	353	349	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Net employment change	-124	13	-86	-42	-111	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	1,184	1,196	1,221	1,237	1,242	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9
At expanding establishments	937	975	973	1,008	967	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8
At opening establishments	247	221	248	229	275	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1
Gross job losses	1,024	921	1,073	1,005	1,041	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.1
At contracting establishments	758	709	815	770	794	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.1
At closing establishments	266	212	258	235	247	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
Net employment change	160	275	148	232	201	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.8

See footnote at end of table.

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

Category	G	5 0	as and losses months ende	(in thousands	s)	Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)					
Category	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	
	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024	
Leisure and hospitality											
Gross job gains	1,460	1,360	1,368	1,332	1,465	8.8	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.7	
At expanding establishments	1,131	1,067	1,065	1,020	1,141	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.8	
At opening establishments	329	293	303	312	324	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	
Gross job losses	1,278	1,315	1,421	1,482	1,259	7.7	7.8	8.5	8.9	7.5	
At contracting establishments	1,047	1,073	1,141	1,197	1,026	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.2	6.1	
At closing establishments	231	242	280	285	233	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	
Net employment change	182	45	-53	-150	206	1.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.9	1.2	
Other services											
Gross job gains	320	312	323	314	305	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.0	6.9	
At expanding establishments	244	244	248	246	231	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.2	
At opening establishments	76	68	75	68	74	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	
Gross job losses	290	298	313	313	312	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.0	
At contracting establishments	219	225	233	235	238	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	
At closing establishments	71	73	80	78	74	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	
Net employment change	30	14	10	1	-7	0.6	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	

¹ Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

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

		Total	private by	firm ¹	Firm siz	ze 1 - 49 en	nployees	Firm size	50 - 249 e	mployees	Firm	size 250 oı	r more
Year	3 months ended	Net change	Gros gains	ss job losses	Net change	Gros gains	s job losses	Net change	Gros gains	s job losses	Net change	Gros gains	ss job losses
2014	March June September December	442 893 560 951	5,665 6,134 5,865 6,155	5,223 5,241 5,305 5,204	231 302 197 212	3,070 3,178 3,064 3,105	2,839 2,876 2,867 2,893	149 214 117 150	1,035 1,119 1,066 1,085	886 905 949 935	62 377 246 589	1,560 1,837 1,735 1,965	1,498 1,460 1,489 1,376
2015	March June September December	226 846 456 830	5,677 6,243 5,914 6,245	5,451 5,397 5,458 5,415	168 323 148 227	3,098 3,196 3,057 3,172	2,930 2,873 2,909 2,945	75 187 79 90	1,025 1,128 1,047 1,074	950 941 968 984	-17 336 229 513	1,554 1,919 1,810 1,999	1,571 1,583 1,581 1,486
2016	March June September December	254 331 752 245	5,754 6,048 6,266 5,886	5,500 5,717 5,514 5,641	191 74 192 71	3,114 3,123 3,160 3,065	2,923 3,049 2,968 2,994	59 114 102 37	1,022 1,101 1,089 1,026	963 987 987 989	4 143 458 137	1,618 1,824 2,017 1,795	1,614 1,681 1,559 1,658
2017	March June September December	662 570 -90 804	6,007 6,216 5,826 6,185	5,345 5,646 5,916 5,381	346 145 -100 235	3,236 3,161 2,999 3,184	2,890 3,016 3,099 2,949	191 151 -44 142	1,085 1,127 1,013 1,082	894 976 1,057 940	125 274 54 427	1,686 1,928 1,814 1,919	1,561 1,654 1,760 1,492
2018	March June September December	729 515 24 663	6,072 6,214 5,967 6,087	5,343 5,699 5,943 5,424	297 134 -83 198	3,210 3,194 3,027 3,171	2,913 3,060 3,110 2,973	164 162 -34 138	1,071 1,135 1,025 1,076	907 973 1,059 938	268 219 141 327	1,791 1,885 1,915 1,840	1,523 1,666 1,774 1,513
2019	March June September December	536 269 13 660	5,998 6,157 5,865 6,206	5,462 5,888 5,852 5,546	254 64 4 195	3,191 3,161 3,050 3,180	2,937 3,097 3,046 2,985	151 104 -30 94	1,064 1,121 1,017 1,065	913 1,017 1,047 971	131 101 39 371	1,743 1,875 1,798 1,961	1,612 1,774 1,759 1,590
2020	March June September December	-689 -15,060 4,049 1,870	5,595 4,506 9,442 7,083	6,284 19,566 5,393 5,213	-373 -4,689 1,531 498	3,027 2,557 4,492 3,483	3,400 7,246 2,961 2,985	-103 -2,793 539 348	968 581 1,421 1,191	1,071 3,374 882 843	-213 -7,578 1,979 1,024	1,600 1,368 3,529 2,409	1,813 8,946 1,550 1,385
2021	March June September December	1,804 1,015 1,445 2,754	6,872 6,650 7,156 7,661	5,068 5,635 5,711 4,907	968 731 409 903	3,639 3,523 3,534 3,762	2,671 2,792 3,125 2,859	220 218 254 469	1,099 1,143 1,196 1,306	879 925 942 837	616 66 782 1,382	2,134 1,984 2,426 2,593	1,518 1,918 1,644 1,211
2022	March June September December	1,633 329 1,394 475	6,970 6,591 7,115 6,306	5,337 6,262 5,721 5,831	308 180 83 197	3,389 3,353 3,327 3,299	3,081 3,173 3,244 3,102	270 144 256 157	1,161 1,155 1,234 1,131	891 1,011 978 974	1,055 5 1,055 121	2,420 2,083 2,554 1,876	1,365 2,078 1,499 1,755
2023	March June September December	1,139 304 -106 341	6,623 6,450 6,037 6,143	5,484 6,146 6,143 5,802	359 22 -114 252	3,398 3,252 3,101 3,273	3,039 3,230 3,215 3,021	289 141 2 115	1,196 1,169 1,053 1,106	907 1,028 1,051 991	491 141 6 -26	2,029 2,029 1,883 1,764	1,538 1,888 1,877 1,790
2024	March June September December	582 -227 -20 227	6,106 5,953 6,034 6,049	5,524 6,180 6,054 5,822	71 -259 -146 115	3,115 3,033 3,092 3,162	3,044 3,292 3,238 3,047	105 57 -33 116	1,084 1,094 1,041 1,097	979 1,037 1,074 981	406 -25 159 -4	1,907 1,826 1,901 1,790	1,501 1,851 1,742 1,794

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/bdm/firmsize.htm for more detailed firm size class data.

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

	G	ross job gain	s and losses months ende		s)	Gross jo	-	losses as a pe	ercent of emp	loyment
Category	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024	June 2024	Sept. 2024	Dec. 2024	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024	June 2024	Sept. 2024	Dec. 2024
Total private by firm ¹										
Gross job gains	6,143	6,106	5,953	6,034	6,049	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6
At expanding firms	5,074	5,154	5,006	5,048	4,970	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
At opening firms	1,069	952	947	986	1,079	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Gross job losses	5,802	5,524	6,180	6,054	5,822	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.4
At contracting firms	4,875	4,559	5,092	5,008	4,851	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7
At closing firms	927	965	1,088	1,046	971	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Net employment change	341	582	-227	-20	227	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Firm size 1 to 49 employees										
Gross job gains	3,273	3,115	3,033	3,092	3,162	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.8	9.0
At expanding firms	2,241	2,197	2,128	2,144	2,149	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1
At opening firms	1,032	918	905	948	1,013	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9
Gross job losses	3,021	3,044	3,292	3,238	3,047	8.5	8.5	9.3	9.2	8.6
At contracting firms	2,125	2,114	2,258	2,230	2,122	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.0
At closing firms	896	930	1,034	1,008	925	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.6
Net employment change	252	71	-259	-146	115	0.7	0.3	-0.7	-0.4	0.4
Firm size 50 to 249 employees										
Gross job gains	1,106	1,084	1,094	1,041	1,097	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.8
At expanding firms	1,072	1,053	1,060	1,007	1,060	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6
At opening firms	34	31	34	34	37	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Gross job losses	991	979	1,037	1,074	981	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.2
At contracting firms	962	951	1,006	1,039	947	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.1
At closing firms	29	28	31	35	34	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Net employment change	115	105	57	-33	116	0.5	0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.6
Firm size 250 or more employees										
Gross job gains	1,764	1,907	1,826	1,901	1,790	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4
At expanding firms	1,761	1,904	1,818	1,897	1,761	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4
At opening firms	3	3	8	4	29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross job losses	1,790	1,501	1,851	1,742	1,794	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.4
At contracting firms	1,788	1,494	1,828	1,739	1,782	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.4
At closing firms	2	7	23	3	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net employment change	-26	406	-25	159	-4	-0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0

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

Gr. 4			Gross job gains 3 months ended)				Gross job losses		
State	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
United States 1	7,902,000	7,608,000	7,591,000	7,622,000	7,767,000	7,499,000	7,115,000	7,754,000	7,623,000	7,480,000
Alabama	105,481	97,926	95,330	97,896	98,242	98,028	94,618	96,686	100,992	92,388
Alaska	25,419	26,560	25,867	20,199	25,948	24,585	21,647	24,387	24,474	24,328
Arizona Arkansas	179,807 67,364	235,926 60,550	157,818 58,006	176,001 57,836	172,016 63,913	184,201 54,535	177,592 57,049	190,055 64,586	181,686 57,171	166,669 52,723
California	989,074	901,094	947,453	972,785	1,023,137	992,517	859,064	1,058,196	951,839	989,188
Colorado	199,676	155,829	156,577	153,828	1,023,137	184,285	189,072	150,359	161,619	161,424
Connecticut	81,927	82,391	84,522	79,977	79,617	83,179	75,630	81,499	82,868	81,141
Delaware	24,771	24,458	24,091	27,803	24,900	23,563	20,535	26,580	26,116	26,076
District of Columbia	27,126	26,690	26,758	25,795	25,908	29,050	25,610	31,369	26,070	28,722
Florida	522,115	502,352	525,051	571,958	521,957	511,720	468,811	506,987	496,748	540,707
Georgia	259,589	251,318	239,513	239,213	251,395	236,746	236,982	239,487	256,335	225,757
Hawaii	31,427	28,206	26,588	29,296	27,644	25,549	26,471	27,880	25,577	25,481
Idaho	61,176	57,320	54,946	52,410	59,977	41,703	60,854	54,254	55,436	50,407
Illinois	257,689	265,871	272,769	260,095	265,278	264,465	254,116	273,224	264,055	271,534
Indiana	151,352	146,170	143,472	147,798	150,227	142,846	138,756	154,540	149,688	143,582
Iowa	79,668	80,687	72,286	67,501	71,806	75,075	74,669	74,255	78,906	73,013
Kansas Kentucky	68,723 95,856	67,587 97,949	68,607 88,544	63,050 91,559	69,958 89,576	63,206 87,816	65,919 83,470	67,960 99,857	65,980 92,252	61,651 92,249
Louisiana	101,138	97,949	91,781	91,339	101,060	92,509	91,885	101,154	92,232	92,2 4 9 87,799
Maine	39,721	39,538	39,918	33,293	36,372	37,744	33,379	38,552	38,390	37,653
Maryland	136,697	126,204	157,499	133,728	132,842	126,936	125,028	144,265	135,573	129,929
Massachusetts	172,906	168,574	180,080	156,495	169,582	176,465	162,277	179,585	184,588	175,796
Michigan	207,909	207,857	217,106	205,436	206,259	210,627	198,797	211,860	224,686	229,928
Minnesota	172,857	147,189	145,354	127,681	137,345	173,549	145,765	137,582	149,264	129,525
Mississippi	57,103	53,493	53,402	57,605	59,357	52,763	56,662	59,048	52,855	60,319
Missouri	146,769	143,939	139,204	136,374	142,511	138,564	133,471	143,983	142,963	131,989
Montana	36,942	34,688	34,086	30,775	35,935	30,420	32,351	32,579	34,462	33,039
Nebraska	50,016	49,388	46,138	47,392	47,579	47,749	43,759	47,711	48,081	46,743
Nevada New Hampshire	91,350 37,421	80,893 39,118	78,551 37,146	84,153 33,438	84,530 38,152	74,522 35,364	85,249 35,326	78,922 36,583	81,040 40,371	79,788 35,434
New Jersey	215,567	204,533	216,712	198,486	221,665	214,035	198,422	198,464	212,693	198,616
New Mexico	47,356	41,391	40,841	42,147	40,172	39,377	41,064	43,179	42,998	40,066
New York	461,485	488,342	482,351	465,057	461,956	459,785	409,509	458,336	466,086	454,675
North Carolina	261,585	226,681	235,180	229,777	253,655	203,579	226,676	238,434	252,538	232,606
North Dakota	23,549	24,451	23,370	23,018	22,969	22,048	21,536	23,336	23,154	23,700
Ohio	254,665	263,201	249,753	242,810	258,130	247,346	228,393	260,330	259,564	243,535
Oklahoma	82,628	76,918	76,038	81,143	80,656	77,515	71,037	86,024	75,489	73,255
Oregon	104,824	107,689	103,160	108,285	104,007	104,873	103,780	108,998	112,115	114,982
Pennsylvania Rhode Island	277,807 28,835	272,677 29,862	262,548 28,453	272,019 27,098	277,634 31,503	257,613 27,265	244,174 24,846	274,960 29,251	272,942 28,237	258,001 27,276
South Carolina	118,122	123,861	114,024	119,795	124,945	100,598	120,378	122,940	112,487	114,560
South Dakota	25,014	24,201	22,857	22,296	25,412	22,271	22,300	24,131	22,152	22,744
Tennessee	173,332	157,457	156,914	158,243	159,446	155,145	137,922	162,432	164,578	143,965
Texas	677,439	638,289	636,642	670,526	696,494	609,870	610,710	624,731	634,000	617,830
Utah	95,280	95,737	92,068	95,601	96,534	93,465	86,315	96,024	86,981	89,740
Vermont	18,369	18,497	17,149	16,898	17,101	16,626	16,093	19,330	18,470	17,426
Virginia	199,237	191,176	190,520	192,774	193,916	183,131	174,641	189,462	186,146	185,156
Washington	178,596	172,535	172,461	171,788	171,820	162,462	160,252	160,867	160,949	157,680
West Virginia	35,511	38,745	37,030	32,411	35,496	32,129	31,878	38,023	36,631	33,648
Wisconsin	138,483	140,097	135,842	128,396	135,439	130,816	124,737	141,043	138,797	128,853
Wyoming	19,120	17,964	17,535	18,460	18,894	17,843	18,063	19,341	19,089	18,048
Puerto Rico	36,870	40,330	42,167	41,064	32,667	36,472	34,865	37,153	38,892	41,795
Virgin Islands	1,521	1,423	1,087	1,100	932	1,471	1,140	1,292	1,526	2,914

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

Stata	Gros	ss job gains (3 :	as a percent months end		nent	Gross job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)					
State	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	
_	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024	
United States	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.7	
Alabama	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.3	
Alaska	10.2	10.5	10.2	7.9	10.3	9.9	8.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	
Arizona	6.5	8.4	5.6	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.0	
Arkansas	6.2	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.2	4.8	
California	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.4	5.6	6.8	6.1	6.4	
Colorado	8.2	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.1	7.6	7.7	6.2	6.7	6.7	
Connecticut	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.6	
Delaware	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.8	6.1	5.8	5.1	6.5	6.4	6.4	
District of Columbia	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.6	4.9	6.0	5.0	5.5	
Florida	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.7	6.2	
Georgia	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.1	5.4	
Hawaii	6.1	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.9	
Idaho	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.2	8.2	5.8	8.3	7.4	7.6	6.8	
Illinois	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.2	
Indiana	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.2	
Iowa	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.6	
Kansas	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.2	
Kentucky	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.5	
Louisiana	6.3	6.2	5.7	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.7	6.3	5.8	5.4	
Maine	7.4	7.2	7.3	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	
Maryland	6.2	5.8	7.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	
Massachusetts	5.5	5.2	5.7	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.6	
Michigan	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	
Minnesota	6.9	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.5	6.9	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.1	
Mississippi	6.1	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.4	
Missouri	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.3	
Montana	8.8	8.1	7.9	7.3	8.4	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.1	7.8	
Nebraska	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.5	
Nevada	6.7	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.4	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.8	
New Hampshire	6.2	6.5	6.1	5.5	6.3	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.7	5.9	
New Jersey	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.3	
New Mexico	6.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.9	
New York	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.5	
North Carolina	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.1	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.5	
North Dakota	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.7	
Ohio	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.1	
Oklahoma	6.1	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.2	6.4	5.6	5.4	
Oregon	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.8	
Pennsylvania	5.2 6.8	5.1 6.9	4.9 6.6	5.1 6.2	5.2 7.2	4.8 6.3	4.6 5.7	5.1 6.7	5.1 6.5	4.8 6.3	
South Carolina	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.2	6.5	5.3	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.0	
		6.3	6.0	5.9	6.7	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.9	5.9	
South Dakota	6.6	5.5	5.5	5.9 5.6	5.6		5.8 4.9	5.7		5.9	
Tennessee	6.2 5.7	5.5 5.4	5.5 5.4			5.5 5.2	5.1	5.7	5.8 5.3	5.0	
Texas		5.4 6.7	5.4 6.4	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.0	5.5 6.6	5.5 6.1	6.2	
Vermont	6.6 7.3	7.2	6.6	6.6 6.6	6.6 6.7	6.6	6.3	7.5	7.3	6.2	
Virginia	7.3 5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.2	7.5 5.6	5.5	5.5	
Washington	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	
West Virginia	6.5	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.8	6.6	6.1	
Wisconsin	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.0	
Wyoming	8.9	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.3	9.0	9.0	8.4	
Puerto Rico	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.4	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.5	
Virgin Islands	6.0	5.6	4.3	4.4	4.0	5.9	4.5	5.1	6.1	12.6	

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

 ${\bf Table~8.~~Private-sector~establishment~births~and~deaths, seasonally~adjusted~(Levels~in~thousands)}$

		Number of Establishments				Employment			
Year	3 months ended	Births		Deaths ¹		Births		Deaths	
		Level	Rate 2	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
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
2015	December March June September	224 233 234 243	2.9 3.0 3.1 3.2	198 207 211 207	2.6 2.7 2.8 2.7	836 818 838 881	0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	705 696 728 699	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6
2016	December March June September	247 236 241 238	3.2 3.0 3.1 3.0	209 204 213 214	2.7 2.6 2.7 2.7	892 789 838 872	0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	733 671 719 745	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6
2017	December March June September December	238 242 240 244 246	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.1 3.1	217 203 223 225 216	2.8 2.6 2.8 2.8 2.7	865 806 848 851 849	0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	729 668 752 760 731	0.6 0.5 0.6 0.6 0.6
2018	March June September December	248 248 263 250 249	3.1 3.3 3.1 3.1	215 228 231 222	2.7 2.8 2.8 2.7	816 879 863 855	0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	668 769 785 758	0.5 0.6 0.6 0.6
2019	March	260	3.2	220	2.7	814	0.6	700	0.6
	June	258	3.1	240	2.9	846	0.7	801	0.6
	September	251	3.0	230	2.8	847	0.7	763	0.6
	December	269	3.2	235	2.8	903	0.7	783	0.6
2020	March	278	3.3	240	2.9	812	0.6	737	0.6
	June	228	2.8	326	4.0	659	0.5	1,150	1.0
	September	278	3.4	232	2.8	821	0.7	689	0.6
	December	287	3.5	218	2.6	913	0.8	688	0.6
2021	March	308	3.6	210	2.5	836	0.7	607	0.5
	June	351	4.1	226	2.6	978	0.8	663	0.5
	September	359	4.1	244	2.8	1,026	0.8	734	0.6
	December	380	4.3	254	2.9	1,115	0.9	779	0.6
2022	March	350	3.9	255	2.9	962	0.8	748	0.6
	June	365	4.1	322	3.6	1,062	0.8	926	0.7
	September	350	3.9	294	3.3	1,031	0.8	912	0.7
	December	343	3.8	289	3.2	1,044	0.8	897	0.7
2023	March	329	3.6	291	3.2	945	0.7	817	0.6
	June	332	3.6	293	3.2	1,011	0.8	887	0.7
	September	318	3.5	295	3.2	980	0.7	927	0.7
	December	327	3.5	322	3.5	1,019	0.8	921	0.7
2024	March	322	3.5	282	3.0	934	0.7	810	0.6
	June	326	3.5	N/A	N/A	975	0.7	N/A	N/A
	September	316	3.4	N/A	N/A	973	0.7	N/A	N/A
	December	322	3.4	N/A	N/A	995	0.8	N/A	N/A

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