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# **BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS – FIRST QUARTER 2024**

From December 2023 to March 2024, gross job gains from opening and expanding private-sector establishments were 7.6 million, a decrease of 294,000 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 384,000 jobs from the previous guarter. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses yielded a net employment gain of 493,000 jobs in the private sector during the first quarter of 2024. (See chart 1, and tables A and 1.)

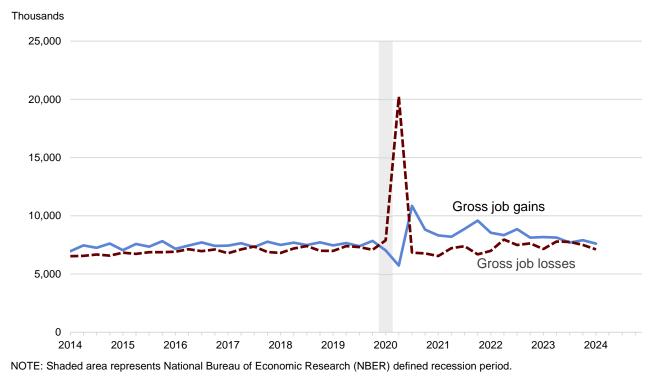


Chart 1. Total private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted March 2014 - March 2024

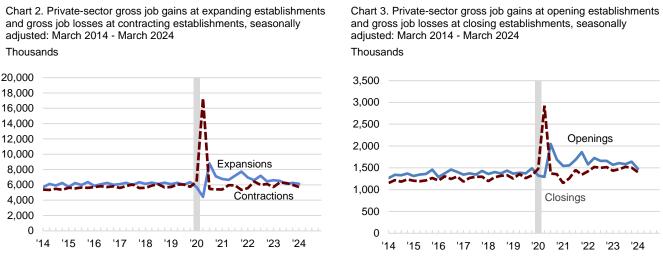
# **Revisions to Business Employment Dynamics (BED) Data**

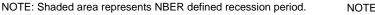
Data in this release contain annual revisions in accordance with standard procedures. These revisions include the previous four quarters of not seasonally adjusted data and five years of seasonally adjusted data.

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 2024, gross job gains represented 5.7 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 in the first quarter of 2024, a decrease of 131,000 jobs compared to the previous quarter. **Opening** establishments accounted for 1.5 million of the jobs gained in the first quarter of 2024, a decrease of 163,000 jobs from the previous quarter. (See charts 2 and 3, and tables A, 1, 2, and 3.)





**Gross Job Losses** 

NOTE: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

# In the first quarter of 2024, 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 5.7 million jobs in the first quarter of 2024, a decrease of 281,000 jobs from the prior quarter. In the first quarter of 2024, **closing** establishments lost 1.4 million jobs, a decrease of 103,000 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 2024, the number of **establishment births** (a subset of the openings data) decreased by 5,000 to a total of 322,000 establishments. These new establishments accounted for 934,000 jobs, a decrease of 85,000 jobs from the previous quarter. Data for **establishment deaths** (a subset of the closings data) are available through the second quarter of 2023, when 887,000 jobs were lost at 293,000 establishments, an increase of 70,000 jobs from the first quarter of 2023. (See Technical Note and table 8.)

		3 months ended								
Category	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.					
	2023	2023	2023	2023	2024					
		Lev	els (in thousa	nds)						
Gross job gains	8,169	8,129	7,700	7,902	7,608					
At expanding establishments	6,599	6,521	6,116	6,262	6,131					
At opening establishments	1,570	1,608	1,584	1,640	1,477					
Gross job losses	7,146	7,784	7,758	7,499	7,115					
At contracting establishments	5,712	6,316	6,237	5,995	5,714					
At closing establishments	1,434	1,468	1,521	1,504	1,401					
Net employment change <sup>1</sup>	1,023	345	-58	403	493					
		]	Rates (percent	)						
Gross job gains	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.7					
At expanding establishments	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.6					
At opening establishments	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1					
Gross job losses	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.4					
At contracting establishments	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.3					
At closing establishments	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1					
Net employment change <sup>1</sup>	0.8	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.3					

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 2024, firms with 1 to 49 employees had a net employment increase of 71,000. Firms with 50 to 249 employees had a net employment gain of 105,000. Firms with 250 or more employees had a net employment increase of 406,000. (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 2024. The service-providing industries experienced a net job gain of 362,000. The goods-producing industries had a net job increase of 131,000. (See table 3.)

# States

Gross job gains surpassed gross job losses in 45 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in the first 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 Second Quarter 2024 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, January 29, 2025, 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 9.2 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

Total establis	hments QCEW program	Millions .11.9
Excluded:	Public sector Private households Zero employment	. 0.2

Total establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data......9.2

	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 ad- ministrative 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	<ul> <li>Nonfarm wage and salary jobs:</li> <li>UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers</li> <li>Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs</li> </ul>
Publication fre- quency	<ul> <li>Quarterly</li> <li>6 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Quarterly</li> <li>7 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Monthly         <ul> <li>Usually the 3rd Friday after the end of the week including the 12th of the month</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<ul> <li>Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)</li> </ul>
Principal products	• Provides a quarterly and annual uni- verse count of establishments, em- ployment, and wages at the county, metropolitan statistical area (MSA), state, and national levels by detailed industry	<ul> <li>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</li> <li>Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA levels</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national levels by in- dustry</li> </ul>
Principal uses	<ul> <li>Major uses include:         <ul> <li>Detailed locality data</li> <li>Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey es- timates</li> <li>Sample frame for BLS establish- ment surveys</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Major uses include:         <ul> <li>Business cycle analysis</li> <li>Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions</li> <li>Analysis of employment expan- sion and contraction by size of firm</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Major uses include:         <ul> <li>Principal federal economic indicator</li> <li>Official time series for employment change measures</li> <li>Input into other major economic indicators</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Program web sites	• www.bls.gov/cew	www.bls.gov/bdm	• www.bls.gov/ces

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

### 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	s and losses, se	easonally adjusted
(In thousands)			

				Gross job ga	ins		Gross job losse	es
Year	3 months ended	Net change <sup>1</sup>	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

 $^{-1}$  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, <sup>1</sup>	seasonally adjusted
(Percent)	

				Gross job ga	ins		Gross job losse	es
Year	3 months ended	Net change <sup>2</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup> The rates measure gross job gains and gross job losses as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter employment levels. <sup>2</sup> 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

$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Category	G		s and losses months ende	(in thousands ed)	)	Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
$\begin{array}{c} \mbox log pairs & N = 10 \\ A = cyaning establishments & (5.99 \\ A = cyaning establishments & (5.90 \\ A = cyaning establishments & (5.91 \\ A = cyaning establishments & (5.92 \\ A = cyaning establishments & (5.93 \\ A =$	Category										
$\begin{array}{c} \mbox log pairs & N = 10 \\ A = cyaning establishments & (5.99 \\ A = cyaning establishments & (5.90 \\ A = cyaning establishments & (5.91 \\ A = cyaning establishments & (5.92 \\ A = cyaning establishments & (5.93 \\ A =$	Total private <sup>1</sup>										
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		8.169	8.129	7.700	7,902	7.608	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.7
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		,		-		-					4.6
	· •	-		-					1.2		1.1
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		-		-							5.4
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $				-							
Ster employment change       1,023       345       -58       403       403       0.8       0.3       -0.1       0.3       6.3         Genose porducing       Image of the second secon	e	-		-		-					
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•	-			-						0.3
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Goods-producing										
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Gross job gains	1,386	1,369	1,255	1,319	1,357	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.8	6.0
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	At expanding establishments	1,159	1,156	1,044	1,097	1,161	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.1
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	At opening establishments	227	213	211	222	196	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Gross job losses	1,232	1,327	1,324	1,300	1,226	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.4
Net employment change       154       42       -69       19       131       0.7       0.1       -0.4       0.1       0.66         Natural resources and mining       225       225       225       223       207       200       132       0.12       137       12.1       11.2       11.3       12.1       11.2       12.3       137       12.1       11.2       12.3       137       12.1       11.2       12.3       13.3       10.6       12.0       10.5       95.5       11.0       13.3       12.0       13.3       12.2       13.7       12.1       11.3       12.1       11.3       12.0       12.3       13.5       13.1       12.0       13.3       13.2       13.3       13.2       13.3       13.2       13.3       13.2       13.3       13.2       13.3       13.2       13.3       13.2       13.3       13.2       13.3       13.2       13.3       13.2       13.3       13.2       13.3       14.2       12.7       13.1       14.3       14.3       14.3       14.6       16.6       15.5       15.5       15.5       15.6       15.5       15.5       15.5       15.5       15.5       15.5       15.5       15.3       15.3	At contracting establishments	1,022	1,107	1,106	1,091	1,021	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.5
	At closing establishments	210	220	218	209	205	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Net employment change	154	42	-69	19	131	0.7	0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.6
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Natural resources and mining										
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Gross job gains	225	252	223	207	230	12.2	13.7	12.1	11.2	12.3
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{Gross} joh losses$	At expanding establishments	195	220	193	175	205	10.6	12.0	10.5	9.5	11.0
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	At opening establishments	30	32	30	32	25	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.3
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Gross job losses	232	207	219	242	223	12.6	11.3	11.9	13.1	12.0
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		199	179	191	214	195	10.8	9.8	10.4	11.6	10.5
Net employment change $-7$ $45$ $4$ $-35$ $7$ $-0.4$ $2.4$ $0.2$ $-1.9$ $0.3$ Construction $0.3$ $0.3$ $0.3$ $0.3$ $0.3$ $0.3$ $0.3$ $0.2$ $0.2$ $0.2$ $0.3$	Ū.	33	28	28	28	28	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											0.3
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Construction										
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Gross job gains	727	678	634	695	720	9.2	8.5	8.0	8.7	8.9
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	At expanding establishments	578	546	501	553	593	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.9	7.3
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	At opening establishments	149	132	133	142	127	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		587	668	645	621	596	7.4	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.3
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	At contracting establishments	461	528	511	494	470	5.8	6.6	6.5	6.2	5.8
Net employment change         140         10         -11         74         124         1.8         0.1         -0.2         0.9         1.6           Manufacturing	•										
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•										1.6
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Manufacturing										
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Gross job gains	434	439	398	417	407	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.1
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	At expanding establishments	386	390	350	369	363	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	At opening establishments	48	49	48	48	44	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Gross job losses	413	452	460	437	407	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2
Net employment change       21       -13       -62       -20       0       0.2       -0.1       -0.4       -0.1       -0.1         Service-providing <sup>1</sup>	At contracting establishments	362	400	404	383	356	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8
Service-providing <sup>1</sup> 6,783       6,760       6,445       6,583       6,251       6.2       6.2       6.0       6.0       5.7         At expanding establishments       1,343       1,395       1,373       1,418       1,281       1.2       1.3       1.3       1.3       1.2         Gross job losses       5,914       6,457       6,434       6,199       5,889       5.4       6.0       5.9       5.7       5.4         Gross job losses       5,914       6,457       6,434       6,199       5,889       5.4       6.0       5.9       5.7       5.4         At contracting establishments       1,224       1,248       1,303       1,295       1,196       1.1       1.2       1.2       1.2       1.1         Net employment change       869       303       11       384       362       0.8       0.2       0.1       0.3       0.3         Wholesale trade          1       1.2       1.2       1.2       1.1       1.3       3.5       3.6       3.5         At expanding establishments       238       231       215       222       214       3.9       3.8       3.5       3.6       3.5 <td>At closing establishments</td> <td>51</td> <td>52</td> <td>56</td> <td>54</td> <td>51</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.4</td>	At closing establishments	51	52	56	54	51	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Gross job gains6,783 5,4406,760 5,3656,445 5,0726,583 5,1656,251 4,9706,2 5,06,2 	Net employment change	21	-13	-62	-20	0	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Service-providing <sup>1</sup>										
At expanding establishments       5,440       5,365       5,072       5,165       4,970       5.0       4.9       4.7       4.7       4.5         At opening establishments       1,343       1,395       1,373       1,418       1,281       1.2       1.3       1.3       1.3       1.2         Gross job losses       5,914       6,457       6,434       6,199       5,889       5.4       6.0       5.9       5.7       5.4         At contracting establishments       4,690       5,209       5,131       4,904       4,693       4.3       4.8       4.7       4.5       4.3         At closing establishments       1,224       1,248       1,303       1,295       1,196       1.1       1.2       1.2       1.2       1.1         Net employment change       869       303       11       384       362       0.8       0.2       0.1       0.3       0.3         Wholesale trade       289       282       266       276       261       4.7       4.6       4.3       4.5       4.3         At expanding establishments       238       231       215       222       214       3.9       3.8       3.5       3.6       3.5	Gross job gains	6,783	6,760	6,445	6,583	6,251	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.7
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		-	-	-		-					4.5
Gross job losses       5,914       6,457       6,434       6,199       5,889       5.4       6.0       5.9       5.7       5.4         At contracting establishments       4,690       5,209       5,131       4,904       4,693       4.3       4.8       4.7       4.5       4.3         At cosing establishments       1,224       1,248       1,303       1,295       1,196       1.1       1.2       1.2       1.2       1.1         Net employment change       869       303       11       384       362       0.8       0.2       0.1       0.3       0.3         Wholesale trade       289       282       266       276       261       4.7       4.6       4.3       4.5       4.3         At expanding establishments       238       231       215       222       214       3.9       3.8       3.5       3.6       3.5         At opening establishments       51       51       51       54       47       0.8       0.8       0.9       0.8         Gross job losses       252       261       260       255       253       4.2       4.3       4.2       4.1       4.1         At contracting establishments		-									
At contracting establishments       4,690       5,209       5,131       4,904       4,693       4.3       4.8       4.7       4.5       4.3         At closing establishments       1,224       1,248       1,303       1,295       1,196       1.1       1.2       1.2       1.2       1.1         Net employment change       869       303       11       384       362       0.8       0.2       0.1       0.3       0.3         Wholesale trade                   0.3       0.3         Gross job gains       289       282       266       276       261       4.7       4.6       4.3       4.5       4.3         At expanding establishments       238       231       215       222       214       3.9       3.8       3.5       3.6       3.5         At opening establishments       51       51       51       54       47       0.8       0.8       0.9       0.8         Gross job losses       252       261       260       255       253       4.2       4.3       4.2       4.1       4.1         At cont		·	-	-		-					
At closing establishments       1,224       1,248       1,303       1,295       1,196       1.1       1.2       1.2       1.2       1.1         Net employment change       869       303       11       384       362       0.8       0.2       0.1       0.3       0.3         Wholesale trade       1       12       12       12       12       12       12       13         Gross job gains       289       282       266       276       261       4.7       4.6       4.3       4.5       4.3         At expanding establishments       238       231       215       222       214       3.9       3.8       3.5       3.6       3.5         At opening establishments       51       51       51       54       47       0.8       0.8       0.9       0.8         Gross job losses       252       261       260       255       253       4.2       4.3       4.2       4.1       4.1         At contracting establishments       194       205       202       198       196       3.2       3.4       3.3       3.2       3.2         At closing establishments       58       56       58       57		·		-							
Net employment change       869       303       11       384       362       0.8       0.2       0.1       0.3       0.3         Wholesale trade       Image: Construct on the state of the		·		-							
Gross job gains       289       282       266       276       261       4.7       4.6       4.3       4.5       4.3         At expanding establishments       238       231       215       222       214       3.9       3.8       3.5       3.6       3.5         At opening establishments       51       51       51       54       47       0.8       0.8       0.9       0.8         Gross job losses       252       261       260       255       253       4.2       4.3       4.2       4.1       4.1         At contracting establishments       194       205       202       198       196       3.2       3.4       3.3       3.2       3.2         At closing establishments       58       56       58       57       57       1.0       0.9       0.9       0.9       0.9	•	-	-	-		-					0.3
At expanding establishments2382312152222143.93.83.53.63.5At opening establishments51515154470.80.80.80.90.8Gross job losses2522612602552534.24.34.24.14.1At contracting establishments1942052021981963.23.43.33.23.2At closing establishments58565857571.00.90.90.90.9	Wholesale trade										
At expanding establishments2382312152222143.93.83.53.63.5At opening establishments51515154470.80.80.80.90.8Gross job losses2522612602552534.24.34.24.14.1At contracting establishments1942052021981963.23.43.33.23.2At closing establishments58565857571.00.90.90.90.9	Gross job gains	289	282	266	276	261	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.3
At opening establishments51515154470.80.80.80.90.8Gross job losses2522612602552534.24.34.24.14.1At contracting establishments1942052021981963.23.43.33.23.2At closing establishments58565857571.00.90.90.9	At expanding establishments	238	231	215	222	214	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5
Gross job losses2522612602552534.24.34.24.14.1At contracting establishments1942052021981963.23.43.33.23.2At closing establishments58565857571.00.90.90.90.9		51	51	51	54	47	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
At contracting establishments1942052021981963.23.43.33.23.2At closing establishments58565857571.00.90.90.90.9											4.1
At closing establishments         58         56         58         57         1.0         0.9         0.9         0.9											3.2
											0.9
Netemployment change $3712311617118105103101104107$	Net employment change	30	21	6	21	8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.	<b>Private-sector</b>	gross job	gains and	losses by industry	, seasonally adjusted -Continue	d

Category	G		s and losses ( months ende	(in thousands ed)	)	Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Mar. 2023	June 2023	Sept. 2023	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024	Mar. 2023	June 2023	Sept. 2023	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	898	867	841	762	826	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.3
At expanding establishments	779	742	721	642	716	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.6
At opening establishments	119	125	120	120	110	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Gross job losses	739	898	906	873	725	4.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	4.7
At contracting establishments	636	783	777	753	615	4.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.0
At closing establishments	103 159	115 -31	129 -65	120 -111	110 101	0.7 1.0	0.7 -0.2	0.8 -0.4	0.8 -0.7	0.7 0.6
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	320	332	345	504	272	4.9	5.2	5.3	7.7	4.1
At expanding establishments	265	281	291	449	232	4.1	4.4	4.5	6.9	3.5
At opening establishments	55	51	54	55	40	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
Gross job losses	436	373	344	292	452	6.7	5.8	5.4	4.5	6.9
At contracting establishments	390	321	293	241	406	6.0	5.0	4.6	3.7	6.2
At closing establishments	46	52	51	51	46	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Net employment change	-116	-41	1	212	-180	-1.8	-0.6	-0.1	3.2	-2.8
Utilities										
Gross job gains	17	21	19	19	15	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.3	2.5
At expanding establishments	15	19	17	16	13	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.2
At opening establishments	2	2	2	3	2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Gross job losses	12	16	13	15	13	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.2
At contracting establishments	10	14	11	12	11	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.9
At closing establishments	2	2	2	3	2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Net employment change	5	5	6	4	2	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.3
Information										
Gross job gains	146	149	134	157	146	4.8	5.0	4.6	5.4	5.0
At expanding establishments	115	116	97	122	120	3.8	3.9	3.3	4.2	4.1
At opening establishments	31	33	37	35	26	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9
Gross job losses	184	221	197	160	139	6.0	7.4	6.7	5.5	4.8
At contracting establishments	150	183	158	127	111	4.9	6.1	5.4	4.4	3.8
At closing establishments	34	38	39 (2	33	28	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
Net employment change	-38	-72	-63	-3	7	-1.2	-2.4	-2.1	-0.1	0.2
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	424	451	395	399	363	4.9	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.2
At expanding establishments	333	354	298	291	284	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.3
At opening establishments	91	97	97	108	79	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9
Gross job losses	409	412	420	425	383	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.4
At contracting establishments	300	311	314	323	286	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3
At closing establishments	109	101	106	102	97 20	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Net employment change	15	39	-25	-26	-20	0.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	1,511	1,516	1,445	1,426	1,364	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.0
At expanding establishments	1,193	1,183	1,120	1,098	1,087	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.8
At opening establishments	318	333	325	328	277	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2
Gross job losses	1,448	1,583	1,546	1,550	1,351	6.4	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.0
At contracting establishments	1,129	1,264	1,209	1,216	1,050	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.4	4.7
At closing establishments	319	319	337	334	301	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3
Net employment change	63	-67	-101	-124	13	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	0.0
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	1,265	1,274	1,246	1,184	1,196	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.8
At expanding establishments	1,035	1,034	1,010	937	975	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.9
At opening establishments	230	240	236	247	221	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Gross job losses	916	980	971	1,024	921	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.6
At contracting establishments	704	772	747	758	709	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.8
At closing establishments	212	208	224	266	212	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8
Net employment change	349	294	275	160	275	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.2

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3. Private-sector gross job gains and losses by industry, seasonally adjusted —Continued	Table 3.	Private-sector	gross job gains	and losses by indus	stry, seasonally adjusted	-Continued
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Category	Gross job gains and losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
Cutogory	Mar. 2023	June 2023	Sept. 2023	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024	Mar. 2023	June 2023	Sept. 2023	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024
Leisure and hospitality	2023	2023	2025	2023	2024	2023	2023	2023	2023	2024
Gross job gains	1,494	1,443	1,363	1,460	1,360	9.2	8.8	8.3	8.8	8.1
At expanding establishments	1,190	1,133	1,052	1,131	1,067	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.8	6.4
At opening establishments	304	310	311	329	293	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7
Gross job losses	1,192	1,375	1,436	1,278	1,315	7.4	8.3	8.8	7.7	7.8
At contracting establishments	955	1,121	1,179	1,047	1,073	5.9	6.8	7.2	6.3	6.4
At closing establishments	237	254	257	231	242	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Net employment change	302	68	-73	182	45	1.8	0.5	-0.5	1.1	0.3
Other services										
Gross job gains	340	337	315	320	312	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.0
At expanding establishments	262	258	238	244	244	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.5
At opening establishments	78	79	77	76	68	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5
Gross job losses	286	298	303	290	298	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.8
At contracting establishments	211	225	229	219	225	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1
At closing establishments	75	73	74	71	73	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Net employment change	54	39	12	30	14	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

		Total private by firm <sup>1</sup>			Firm size 1 - 49 employees			Firm size	e 50 - 249 e	employees	Firm size 250 or more		
Year	3 months ended	Net		ss job	Net		s job	Net		ss job	Net		ss job
		change	gains	losses	change	gains	losses	change	gains	losses	change	gains	losses
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	536	5,998	5,462	254	3,191	2,937	151	1,064	913	131	1,743	1,612
	June	269	6,157	5,888	64	3,161	3,097	104	1,121	1,017	101	1,875	1,774
	September	13	5,865	5,852	4	3,050	3,046	-30	1,017	1,047	39	1,798	1,759
	December	660	6,206	5,546	195	3,180	2,985	94	1,065	971	371	1,961	1,590
2020	March	-689	5,595	6,284	-373	3,027	3,400	-103	968	1,071	-213	1,600	1,813
	June	-15,060	4,506	19,566	-4,689	2,557	7,246	-2,793	581	3,374	-7,578	1,368	8,946
	September	4,049	9,442	5,393	1,531	4,492	2,961	539	1,421	882	1,979	3,529	1,550
	December	1,870	7,083	5,213	498	3,483	2,985	348	1,191	843	1,024	2,409	1,385
2021	March	1,804	6,872	5,068	968	3,639	2,671	220	1,099	879	616	2,134	1,518
	June	1,015	6,650	5,635	731	3,523	2,792	218	1,143	925	66	1,984	1,918
	September	1,445	7,156	5,711	409	3,534	3,125	254	1,196	942	782	2,426	1,644
	December	2,754	7,661	4,907	903	3,762	2,859	469	1,306	837	1,382	2,593	1,211
2022	March	1,633	6,970	5,337	308	3,389	3,081	270	1,161	891	1,055	2,420	1,365
	June	329	6,591	6,262	180	3,353	3,173	144	1,155	1,011	5	2,083	2,078
	September	1,394	7,115	5,721	83	3,327	3,244	256	1,234	978	1,055	2,554	1,499
	December	475	6,306	5,831	197	3,299	3,102	157	1,131	974	121	1,876	1,755
2023	March	1,139	6,623	5,484	359	3,398	3,039	289	1,196	907	491	2,029	1,538
'	June	304	6,450	6,146	22	3,252	3,230	141	1,169	1,028	141	2,029	1,888
	September	-106	6,037	6,143	-114	3,101	3,215	2	1,053	1,051	6	1,883	1,877
	December	341	6,143	5,802	252	3,273	3,021	115	1,106	991	-26	1,764	1,790
2024	March	582	6,106	5,524	71	3,115	3,044	105	1,084	979	406	1,907	1,501
2521		562	0,100	0,021	/1	2,110	2,511	100	1,001	717	100	1,707	1,501

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

<sup>1</sup> 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

	G	ross job gain	s and losses ( months ende		)	Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)					
Category	Mar. 2023	June 2023	Sept. 2023	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024	Mar. 2023	June 2023	Sept. 2023	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024	
Total private by firm <sup>1</sup>											
Gross job gains	6,623	6,450	6,037	6,143	6,106	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.6	
At expanding firms	5,587	5,440	5,016	5,074	5,154	4.3	4.9	3.8	3.9	4.0 3.9	
At opening firms	1,036	1,010	1,021	1,069	952	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	
Gross job losses	5,484	6,146	6,143	5,802	5,524	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	
At contracting firms	4,493	5,158	5,160	4,875	4,559	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	
At closing firms	991	988	983	927	965	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	
Net employment change	1,139	304	-106	341	582	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	
Firm size 1 to 49 employees											
Gross job gains	3,398	3,252	3,101	3,273	3,115	9.5	9.1	8.8	9.2	8.8	
At expanding firms	2,395	2,282	2,122	2,241	2,197	6.7	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.2	
At opening firms	1,003	970	979	1,032	918	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	
Gross job losses	3,039	3,230	3,215	3,021	3,044	8.6	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.5	
At contracting firms	2,077	2,279	2,262	2,125	2,114	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.9	
At closing firms	962	951	953	896	930	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	
Net employment change	359	22	-114	252	71	0.9	0.0	-0.3	0.7	0.3	
Firm size 50 to 249 employees											
Gross job gains	1,196	1,169	1,053	1,106	1,084	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	
At expanding firms	1,164	1,133	1,021	1,072	1,053	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	
At opening firms	32	36	32	34	31	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Gross job losses	907	1,028	1,051	991	979	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.2	
At contracting firms	882	999	1,025	962	951	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.1	
At closing firms	25	29	26	29	28	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Net employment change	289	141	2	115	105	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	
Firm size 250 or more employees											
Gross job gains	2,029	2,029	1,883	1,764	1,907	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	
At expanding firms	2,028	2,025	1,873	1,761	1,904	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	
At opening firms	1	4	10	3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Gross job losses	1,538	1,888	1,877	1,790	1,501	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.0	
At contracting firms	1,534	1,880	1,873	1,788	1,494	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.0	
At closing firms	4	8	4	2	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Net employment change	491	141	6	-26	406	0.7	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.6	

<sup>1</sup> 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)						
State	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.		
	2023	2023	2023	2023	2024	2023	2023	2023	2023	2024		
United States <sup>1</sup>	8,169,000	8,129,000	7,700,000	7,902,000	7,608,000	7,146,000	7,784,000	7,758,000	7,499,000	7,115,000		
Alabama	109,836	102,681	102,525	105,481	97,926	93,815	96,418	101,092	98,028	94,618		
Alaska	25,708	27,478	21,287	25,419	26,560	21,126	22,214	26,295	24,585	21,647		
Arizona	165,105	193,152	187,565	179,807	235,926	151,044	174,195	156,859	184,201	177,592		
Arkansas	62,668	64,041	61,366	67,364	60,550	54,583	64,817	61,852	54,535	57,049		
California	979,136	1,039,377	980,219	989,074	901,094	1,016,612	1,003,771	1,001,105	992,517	859,064		
Colorado	175,158	176,914	132,528	199,676	155,829	157,322	157,983	148,362	184,285	189,072		
Connecticut	88,900	91,954	84,094	81,927	82,391	74,141	82,001	90,637	83,179	75,630		
Delaware	27,064	25,805	24,368	24,771	24,458	20,806	23,209	26,026	23,563	20,535		
District of Columbia	30,973	28,248	28,355	27,126	26,690	25,411	27,819	28,127	29,050	25,610		
Florida	537,362	579,538	564,003	522,115	502,352	476,457	500,994	504,260	511,720	468,811		
Georgia	270,796	262,324	253,474	259,589	251,318	246,010	265,285	251,559	236,746	236,982		
Hawaii	28,768	29,286	27,047	31,427	28,206	26,240	27,279	35,242	25,549	26,471		
Idaho	56,847	55,694 284,500	51,259	61,176	57,320	51,918	52,514	56,682	41,703	60,854		
Illinois Indiana	305,298 155,136	284,509 154,911	250,297 157,233	257,689 151,352	265,871 146,170	249,208 140,497	275,623 160,863	282,780 156,332	264,465 142,846	254,116 138,756		
Indiana Iowa	80,427	79,331	73,525	79,668	80,687	70,784	77,980		75,075	74,669		
Kansas	80,427 71,454	79,531	66,797	68,723	67,587	63,718	69,821	76,218 70,581	63,206	65,919		
Kentucky	103,666	93,641	95,598	95,856	97,949	82,454	98,508	92,584	87,816	83,470		
Louisiana	102,603	96,049	97,519	101,138	99,148	88,240	102,368	95,262	92,509	91,885		
Maine	42,104	40,923	37,509	39,721	39,538	33,480	41,268	42,012	37,744	33,379		
Maryland	155,593	145,566	137,001	136,697	126,204	130,127	143,399	139,447	126,936	125,028		
Massachusetts	186,144	188,649	174,818	172,906	120,204	155,574	143,399	189,824	176,465	162,277		
Michigan	223,058	227,572	200,421	207,909	207,857	189,937	204,482	225,394	210,627	198,797		
Minnesota	144,982	152,628	83,684	172,857	147,189	120,964	139,937	108,074	173,549	145,765		
Mississippi	59,787	59,432	57,864	57,103	53,493	56,484	60,477	57,529	52,763	56,662		
Missouri	159,679	144,612	138,211	146,769	143,939	125,940	146,316	144,299	138,564	133,471		
Montana	36,561	32,887	32,252	36,942	34,688	30,444	35,720	35,092	30,420	32,351		
Nebraska	54,228	52,096	51,123	50,016	49,388	43,714	48,047	49,837	47,749	43,759		
Nevada	82,926	87,792	87,797	91,350	80,893	77,227	79,148	75,937	74,522	85,249		
New Hampshire	42,201	40,297	34,830	37,421	39,118	35,317	38,061	40,096	35,364	35,326		
New Jersey	227,953	237,500	219,139	215,567	204,533	209,424	218,679	222,354	214,035	198,422		
New Mexico	47,143	44,582	42,983	47,356	41,391	39,328	42,338	46,079	39,377	41,064		
New York	522,904	508,264	473,385	461,485	488,342	415,828	471,042	488,435	459,785	409,509		
North Carolina	267,982	248,920	236,764	261,585	226,681	216,247	236,074	252,527	203,579	226,676		
North Dakota	26,288	24,058	23,159	23,549	24,451	19,715	23,535	22,901	22,048	21,536		
Ohio	281,957	267,782	248,820	254,665	263,201	226,372	267,638	264,283	247,346	228,393		
Oklahoma	83,818	83,811	84,727	82,628	76,918	72,044	81,668	80,262	77,515	71,037		
Oregon	128,284	109,006	101,949	104,824	107,689	99,788	113,616	113,756	104,873	103,780		
Pennsylvania Rhode Island	293,099 31,697	279,643 29,039	273,967 27,420	277,807 28,835	272,677 29,862	244,248 25,230	289,708 29,333	271,715 28,999	257,613 27,265	244,174 24,846		
Knoue Island					29,802		29,333	20,999	27,205	24,040		
South Carolina	126,532	119,860	124,869	118,122	123,861	110,072	123,341	106,590	100,598	120,378		
South Dakota	27,190	25,446	23,680	25,014	24,201	21,824	22,861	24,063	22,271	22,300		
Tennessee	164,400	163,383	156,864	173,332	157,457	139,682	153,178	161,268	155,145	137,922		
Texas	699,178	677,532	662,610	677,439	638,289	586,970	628,833	643,975	609,870	610,710		
Utah	100,442	99,142	98,829	95,280	95,737	90,220	90,825	95,522	93,465	86,315		
Vermont	21,357	18,937	16,263	18,369	18,497	15,235	19,204	20,076	16,626	16,093		
Virginia	206,511	200,818	195,386	199,237	191,176	172,366	192,946	199,133	183,131	174,641		
Washington	195,738	182,877	171,735	178,596	172,535	189,054	170,039	180,958	162,462	160,252		
West Virginia Wisconsin	40,042 154,614	34,051 144,437	35,632 133,161	35,511 138,483	38,745 140,097	29,891 121,645	35,607 149,574	36,423 147,352	32,129 130,816	31,878 124,737		
Wyoming	19,300	18,024	17,591	19,120	17,964	16,761	18,474	17,550	17,843	18,063		
Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	38,299 1,946	43,671 1,856	43,090 2,058	36,870 1,521	40,330 1,423	42,980 1,821	36,890 1,614	40,034 1,705	36,472 1,471	34,865 1,140		
• ingini isianus	1,740	1,050	2,056	1,521	1,423	1,021	1,014	1,705	1,4/1	1,140		

<sup>1</sup> 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

Su	Gros	s job gains (3	as a percent months end		ment	Gross job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)					
State	Mar. 2023	June 2023	Sept. 2023	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024	Mar. 2023	June 2023	Sept. 2023	Dec. 2023	Mar. 2024	
United States	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.4	
Alabama	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.5	
Alaska	10.5	11.0	8.5	10.2	10.5	8.6	8.9	10.5	9.9	8.6	
Arizona	6.0	7.0	6.8	6.5	8.4	5.6	6.3	5.7	6.6	6.4	
Arkansas California	5.8 6.3	5.9 6.8	5.6 6.4	6.2 6.4	5.6 5.8	5.1 6.6	6.0 6.4	5.8 6.5	5.0 6.4	5.2 5.6	
Colorado	0.3 7.2	7.3	0.4 5.4	8.2	5.8 6.4	6.5	6.5	6.1	0.4 7.6	5.0 7.7	
Connecticut	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.1	0.3 5.7	6.2	5.7	5.2	
Delaware	6.7	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.2	5.8	6.5	5.8	5.1	
District of Columbia	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.6	4.9	
Florida	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.4	
Georgia	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.7	
Hawaii	5.6	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.8	5.0	5.1	
Idaho	7.9	7.8	7.2	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.9	5.8	8.3	
Illinois Indiana	5.8 5.6	5.4 5.6	4.8 5.7	5.0 5.5	5.1 5.3	4.8	5.2 5.8	5.3 5.7	5.1	4.8 5.0	
Indiana Iowa	5.6 6.1	5.6 6.0	5.7 5.6	5.5 6.1	5.3 6.1	5.1 5.4	5.8 5.9	5.7 5.8	5.1 5.7	5.0 5.6	
Kansas	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.9 6.0	5.8 6.0	5.3	5.6	
Kentucky	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.9	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.0	
Louisiana	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.5	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	
Maine	7.8	7.6	7.0	7.4	7.2	6.3	7.6	7.8	7.0	6.1	
Maryland	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.4	5.8	5.7	
Massachusetts	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.1	
Michigan	5.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.2	
Minnesota	5.8	6.0	3.3	6.9	5.8	4.8	5.5	4.3	6.9	5.7	
Mississippi	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.2	5.7	6.1	
Missouri	6.5 8 7	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.9	5.8 8.4	5.6	5.3	
Montana Nebraska	8.7 6.5	7.8 6.2	7.7 6.0	8.8 5.9	8.1 5.8	7.2 5.2	8.4 5.7	8.4 5.9	7.2 5.7	7.5 5.1	
Nevada	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.4	6.2	
New Hampshire	7.0	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.5	5.9	6.3	6.7	5.9	5.8	
New Jersey	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.4	
New Mexico	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.8	5.8	6.0	
New York	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.2	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.0	
North Carolina	6.6	6.1	5.7	6.3	5.4	5.3	5.7	6.1	4.9	5.5	
North Dakota	7.6	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.9	5.7	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.1	
Ohio	6.0	5.6	5.2 6.3	5.4	5.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.8 5.2	
Oklahoma Oregon	6.3 7.6	6.3 6.4	6.1	6.1 6.2	5.6 6.4	5.4 5.9	6.1 6.6	6.0 6.7	5.8 6.2	5.2 6.1	
Pennsylvania	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.6	
Rhode Island	7.4	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.9	5.9	6.8	6.7	6.3	5.7	
South Carolina	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.6	5.7	5.3	6.3	
South Dakota	7.3	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.8	5.8	
Tennessee	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.5	4.9	
Texas	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	
Utah	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.0	
Vermont	8.4	7.4	6.4 5.0	7.3	7.2	6.0 5.2	7.5	7.9	6.6 5.5	6.3 5.2	
Virginia	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.2	
Washington	6.6 7.3	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.3 5.7	
West Virginia Wisconsin	7.3 6.1	6.1 5.6	6.5 5.2	6.5 5.5	6.9 5.5	5.5 4.8	6.4 5.8	6.6 5.8	5.8 5.2	5.7 4.8	
Wyoming	9.0	8.4	8.3	8.9	8.4	7.8	8.7	8.2	8.4	8.3	
Puerto Rico	5.1	5.9	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.8	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.6	
Virgin Islands	7.9	7.5	8.2	6.0	5.6	7.4	6.5	6.8	5.9	4.5	

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)

37		]	Number of E	stablishments	Employment				
Year	3 months ended	Births		Deaths	1	Births		Deaths	
		Level	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
2014	March	220	2.9	190	2.5	784	0.7	635	0.
	June	221	2.9	204	2.7	806	0.7	711	0.
	September	225	3.0	199	2.6	825	0.7	703	0
	December	224	2.9	198	2.6	836	0.7	705	0
2015	March	233	3.0	207	2.7	818	0.7	696	0
	June	234	3.1	211	2.8	838	0.7	728	0
	September	243	3.2	207	2.7	881	0.7	699	0
	December	247	3.2	209	2.7	892	0.7	733	0
2016	March	236	3.0	204	2.6	789	0.7	671	0
	June	241	3.1	213	2.7	838	0.7	719	0
	September	238	3.0	214	2.7	872	0.7	745	0
	December	238	3.0	217	2.8	865	0.7	729	C
2017	March	242	3.0	203	2.6	806	0.7	668	C
	June	240	3.0	223	2.8	848	0.7	752	(
	September	244	3.1	225	2.8	851	0.7	760	(
	December	246	3.1	216	2.7	849	0.7	731	(
2018	March	248	3.1	215	2.7	816	0.7	668	(
	June	263	3.3	228	2.8	879	0.7	769	(
	September	250	3.1	231	2.8	863	0.7	785	(
	December	249	3.1	222	2.7	855	0.7	758	(
2019	March	260	3.2	220	2.7	814	0.6	700	(
	June	258	3.1	240	2.9	846	0.7	801	(
	September	251	3.0	230	2.8	847	0.7	763	(
	December	269	3.2	235	2.8	903	0.7	783	(
2020	March	278	3.3	240	2.9	812	0.6	737	(
	June	228	2.8	326	4.0	659	0.5	1,150	1
	September	278	3.4	232	2.8	821	0.7	689	(
	December	287	3.5	218	2.6	913	0.8	688	(
2021	March	308	3.6	210	2.5	836	0.7	607	(
	June	351	4.1	226	2.6	978	0.8	663	(
	September	359	4.1	244	2.8	1,026	0.8	734	(
	December	380	4.3	254	2.9	1,115	0.9	779	(
2022	March	350	3.9	255	2.9	962	0.8	748	(
	June	365	4.1	322	3.6	1,062	0.8	926	(
	September	350	3.9	294	3.3	1,031	0.8	912	(
	December	343	3.8	289	3.2	1,044	0.8	897	(
2023	March	329	3.6	291	3.2	945	0.7	817	(
	June	332	3.6	293	3.2	1,011	0.8	887	(
	September	318	3.5	N/A	N/A	980	0.7	N/A	N
	December	327	3.5	N/A	N/A	1,019	0.8	N/A	N
2024	March	322	3.5	N/A	N/A	934	0.7	N/A	N

<sup>1</sup>Values for deaths are not available for the most recent three quarters. See the Technical Note for more information.

<sup>2</sup> 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