



Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources
Bureau of Labor Statistics

News Release

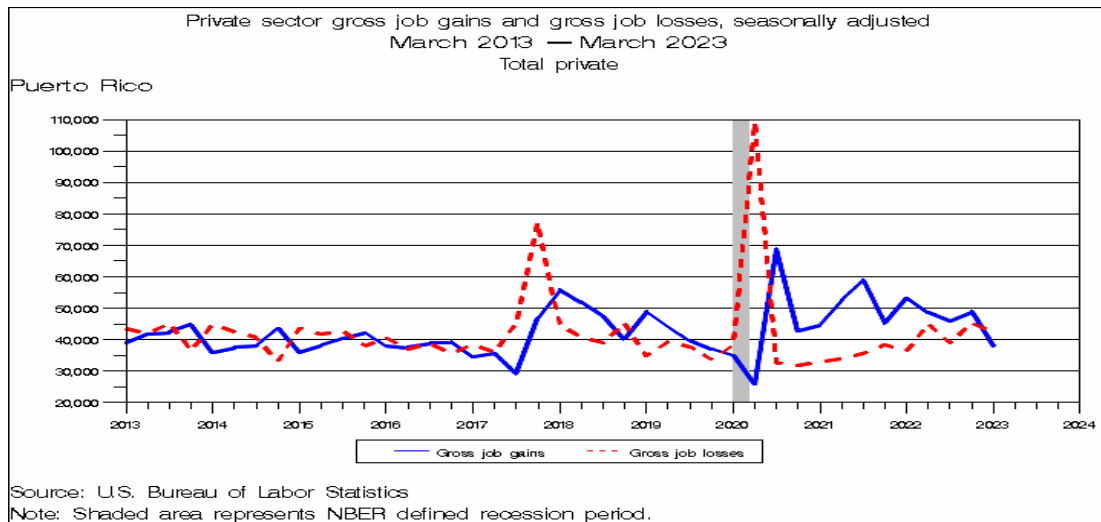
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS: FIRST QUARTER 2023

From January to March 2023 in Puerto Rico, gross job gains represented 5.1 percent of private sector employment and gross job losses represented 5.7 percent of private sector employment, according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. This is less than the national rate of gross job gains (6.2 percent) and more for job losses (5.4 percent). The number of job gains from opening and expanding establishments was 37,998 and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 42,503. Expanding and contracting establishments accounted for most of the jobs gained and lost.



The change in employment level over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur in all businesses within the economy. Business Employment Dynamics statistics track these changes in employment at private business units, from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. In this data series, gross job gains are defined as increases in employment resulting from expansions of employment at existing establishments, or from opening establishments. Gross job losses are defined as declines in employment at existing establishments, or from the closing of establishments. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment. The data series on Business Employment Dynamics are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. This program is a quarterly census of all establishments covered under state and federal unemployment insurance programs, representing about 98 percent of employment in nonfarm payrolls. All data referred to the text are seasonally adjusted. (see Technical Note for more information.) The BED data series include gross job gains and gross job losses at the establishment level, by major industry sector, and for the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses

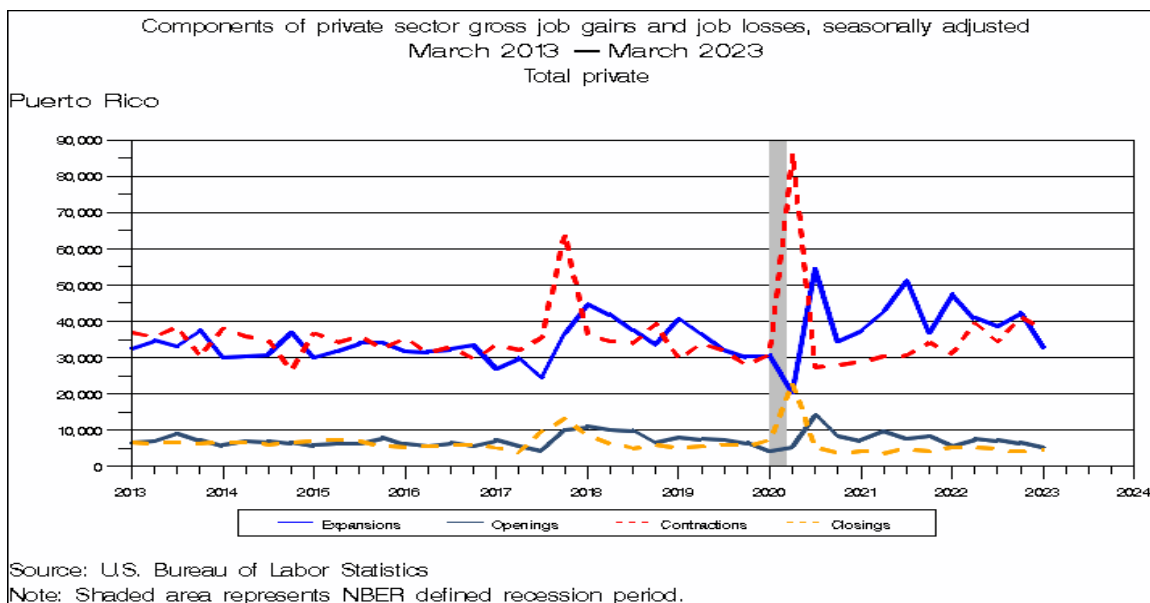
Opening and expanding private sector business establishments in Puerto Rico gained 37,998 jobs in the first quarter 2023. This represents a decrease of 10,917 from the previous quarter. Over the quarter, expanding establishments added 32,778 jobs, while opening establishments added 5,220

Gross job losses totaled 42,503 in the first quarter of 2023, a decrease of 2,795 from the fourth quarter of 2022. This was the second decrease in gross job losses since September of 2022. In the first quarter of 2023, contracting establishments lost 37,929 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 4,574. (See table A).

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

Category	(3 months ended)				
	March 2022	June 2022	Sep. 2022	Dec. 2022	March 2023
Gross job gains.....	53,233	48,698	46,016	48,915	37,998
At expanding establishments.....	47,481	40,917	38,682	42,331	32,778
At opening establishments	5,752	7,781	7,334	6,584	5,220
Gross job losses.....	36,482	44,886	38,949	45,298	42,503
At contracting establishments	31,119	39,469	34,371	41,091	37,929
At closing establishments	5,363	5,417	4,578	4,207	4,574
Net employment change ¹	16,751	3,812	7,067	3,617	-4,505

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



Puerto Rico presents some data by industry sectors. By now, we are including Education and Health Services and Retail Trade. From January to March 2023, both Education and Health Services decreased by 1,431 and 120 it's net employment respectively.

Rates of Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses

From January to March 2023, gross job gains represented 5.1 percent of private sector employment. Over the quarter, gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 4.4 percent of private sector employment, and gross job gains at opening establishments represented 0.7 percent.

Nationally, these quarter gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 5.0 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.2 percent.

For the same period, gross job losses represented 5.7 percent of private sector employment. Gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 5.1 percent of private sector employment, the national rate at contracting establishments was 4.3 percent. The rate of gross job losses at closing establishments was 0.6 for Puerto Rico, and 1.1 percent for the United States. (See table B).

Table B. Three-month private sector gross job gains and losses as percent of employment, seasonally adjusted

Category	(3 months ended)				
	March 2022	June 2022	Sep. 2022	Dec 2022	March 2023
Total Private for Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	7.4	6.7	6.2	6.6	5.1
At expanding establishments.....	6.6	5.6	5.2	5.7	4.4
At opening establishments	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7
Gross job losses.....	5.0	6.1	5.3	6.1	5.7
At contracting establishments	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.5	5.1
At closing establishments	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Net employment change ¹	2.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	-0.6
Total Private for United States as a whole	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.2
At expanding establishments.....	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.0
At opening establishments	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Gross job losses.....	5.5	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.4
At contracting establishments	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.3
At closing establishments	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Net employment change ¹	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.8

Number of Establishments Gaining and Losing Employment

Another way to observe the dynamics of employment change is to count the number of establishments that opened, closed, expanded, or contracted during the quarter. Out of 50,589 active private sector establishments, a total of 10,413 gained jobs from January to March 2023 (See table C). Of these, 9,105 were expanding establishments and 1,308 were opening establishments. During the first quarter of 2023, 10,654 establishments showed job losses. Of these, 9,336 were contracting establishments and 1,318 were closing establishments.

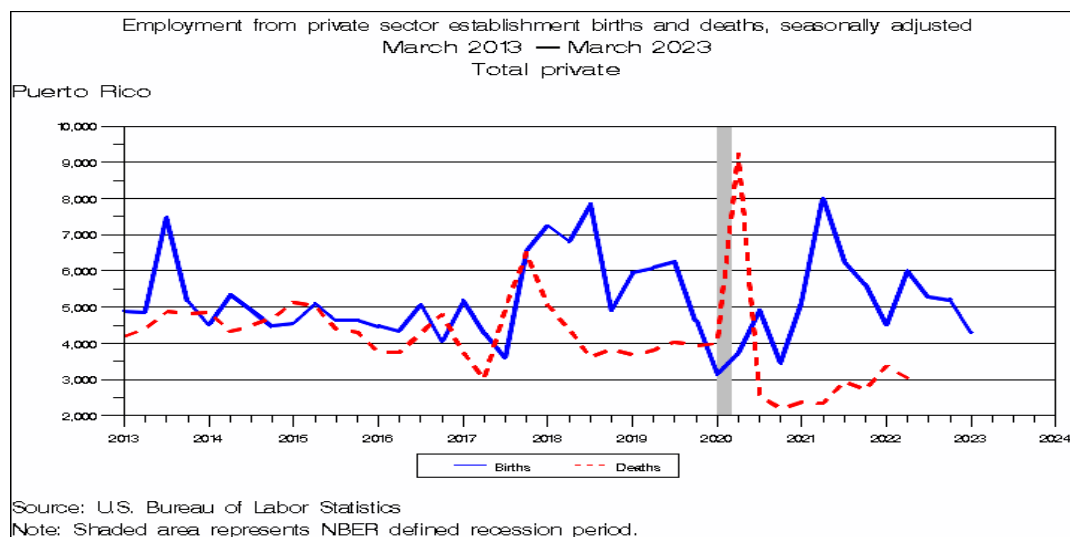
Table C. Number of private sector establishments by direction of employment change, seasonally adjusted

Category	(3 months ended)				
	March 2022	June 2022	Sep. 2022	Dec. 2022	March 2023
Establishments gaining jobs.....	12,099	11,017	10,815	10,763	10,413
Expanding establishments	10,754	9,337	9,411	9,309	9,105
Opening establishments	1,345	1,680	1,404	1,454	1,308
Establishments losing jobs.....	9,751	10,835	9,733	10,142	10,654
Contracting establishments	8,343	9,709	8,632	9,123	9,336
Closing establishments	1,408	1,126	1,101	1,019	1,318
Net employment change ¹	-63	554	303	435	-10

¹ The net establishment change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments.
See the Technical Note for further information.

Establishment Births and Deaths

From January to March of 2023, a total of 1,012 new private sector, non-farm businesses created 4,301 jobs. This represented a decrease of 146 establishment births from the prior quarter and lost of 908 jobs. The job loss from these new establishments represented 0.6 percent of total births employment. The historical time series of birth data shows that the number of establishment births has remained around 900 every quarter, with the except of the third quarter of 2017 and the first quarter of 2020 which were lower. (See Table 5).



Gross Job Gains and Losses by State

Gross job gains surpassed gross job losses in 49 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in the first quarter of 2023. (See tables 6 and 7.)

More Information

Additional information on gross job gains and gross job losses are available online at <http://www.bls.gov/bdm>. This information includes data on the levels and rates of gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size; the not seasonally adjusted data and other seasonally adjusted time series not presented in this release; charts of gross job gains and gross job losses by industry and firm size; and frequently asked questions on firm-size data. Additional information about Business Employment Dynamics data can be found in the Technical Note of this release or may be obtained by e-mailing at BDMinfo@bls.gov.

Technical Note

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data is a product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). BED data is compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from existing quarterly state unemployment insurance (UI) records. Most employers in the U.S. are required to file quarterly reports on employment and wages of workers covered by UI laws, and pay quarterly UI taxes. Quarterly UI reports are sent by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) to the BLS and form the basis for the Bureau's establishment sampling frame universe. These reports are also used to produce the quarterly QCEW data on total employment and wages, and the longitudinal BED data on gross job gains and losses. Other important uses for the Bureau's UI reports are published by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program.

In the BED program, quarterly UI records are linked across quarters to provide a longitudinal history of each establishment. The linkage process allows for the establishment level, which in turn allows for the estimation of jobs gained at opening, 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--QCEW, BED, and CES--makes use of the quarterly UI employment reports in producing data. However, each measure has a somewhat different universe coverage, estimation procedure, and publication product.

Differences in coverage and estimation methods can result in somewhat different measures of over-the-quarter employment change. It is important to understand program differences as well as the intended uses of the program products. (See table below.)

Additional information about each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table in the following page.

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 of seasonally adjusted data.

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	--Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.2 million employers nationally	--Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.8 million private sector employers	--Sample survey: 486,000 establishments
Coverage	--UI and UCFE coverage: all employers subject to state and federal UI Laws	--UI Coverage, excluding: government, private households, and establishments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: --UI Coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed --Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	--Quarterly -7 months after the end of each quarter	--Quarterly -8 months after the end of each quarter	--Monthly -First Friday of each month
Use of UI file	--Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	--Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses	--Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	--Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry	--Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NA-ICS super sectors and by size of firms, and at the state private-sector total level. --Future expansions will include data with greater industry details and data at the county and MSA level.	--Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	--Major uses include: -Detailed locality data -Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates -Sample frame for BLS establishment survey	--Major uses include: -Business cycle analysis -Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions -Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm	--Major uses include: -Principal national economic indicator -Official time series for employment change measures -Input into other major economic indicators
Program websites	www.bls.gov/cew/	www.bls.gov/bdm/	www.bls.gov/ces/

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI and Unemployment Compensation for Federal employees (UCFE) laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SESAs by employers. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location of their establishments.

These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence. UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state.

Major exclusions from UI coverage are self-employed workers, religious organizations, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

Gross job gains and gross job losses in this release are derived from longitudinal histories of over 6.8 million private sector employer reports out of 9.2 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by States to BLS in the first quarter of 2012. Gross job gains and gross job losses data in this release do not report estimates for government employees or private households (NAICS 814110), and do not include establishments with zero employment over three quarters. Data from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (49,972 units rounded to 0.0 million) are also excluded from the National data. As an illustration, the table below shows, in millions of establishments, the number of establishments excluded from the gross job gains and gross job losses data in the first quarter 2012:

Number of active establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data at the National Level

..... Millions	
Total establishments QCEW program	9.2
Excluded:	
Public sector	0.3
Private households	0.8
Zero employment	1.3
Establishments in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands	0.0
Total establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data	6.8

Unit of analysis

Establishments are used in the tabulation of BED statistics by industry, and firms are used in the tabulation of 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's legal business, either corporate or otherwise, may consist of several establishments. Firm-level data are compiled based on an aggregation of establishments under common ownership by a corporate parent using employer tax identification numbers. The firm level aggregation which is consistent with the role of corporations as the economic decision makers are used for the measurement of 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 establishments gain and lose within a firm are offset during the aggregation process. The total net changes in employment are the same for not seasonally adjusted data, but are similar for seasonally adjusted data.

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

Births. These are 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 four quarters. Births are a subset of openings not including reopening of seasonal businesses.

Deaths. These are units with no employment or zero employment reported in the third month for 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 a lag of three quarters for the final publication of death statistics.

All employment changes are measured from the third month of each quarter. Not all establishments change their employment levels. These establishments count toward estimates of total employment, but not for levels of gross job gains or gross job losses.

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

Establishment Births and Deaths

For the purpose of BED statistics, births are defined as establishments that appear in the longitudinal database for the first time, with positive employment in the third month of a quarter; or showed four consecutive quarters of zero employment in the third month followed by a quarter in which it shows positive employment in the third month. Similarly, deaths are defined as establishments that either drop out of the longitudinal database, or an establishment that had positive employment in the third month of a given quarter followed by four consecutive quarters of showing zero employment in the third month. Although the data for establishment births and deaths are tabulated independently from the data for openings and closings, the concepts are not mutually exclusive. An establishment that is defined as a birth in a given quarter is necessarily an opening as well; and an establishment defined as a death in a quarter must also be a closing. Since openings include seasonal, and other re-openings and closings include temporary shutdowns, the not seasonally adjusted values for births and deaths must be less than those for openings and closings. However, because some BED series do not have many re-openings or temporary shutdowns, as well as the fact that births and deaths are independently seasonally adjusted from openings and closings, there may be instances when 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 the establishments' unique SESA identification numbers (SESA-ID), between 95 to 97 percent of establishments identified as continuous from quarter to quarter. The rest are linked in one of three ways. The first method uses predecessor and successor information, identified by the states, which relate records with different Puerto Rico Department of Labor -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 Puerto Rico Department of Labor -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, the Puerto Rico Department of Labor verifies with employers and updates, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 4-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 are also introduced in the first quarter.

Sizing methodology

The method of dynamic sizing is used in calculations of the BED size class data series. Dynamic sizing allocates each firm's employment gain or loss, during a quarter to each respective size class where 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 the 9, 10 to size class 10 to the 19, and 19 to size class 20 to the 49.

Dynamic sizing provides symmetrical firm size estimates and eliminates any systematic effects that may be caused by the transitory and reverting changes in firm sizes over time. Additionally, it allocates each job gain or loss to the actual size class where it occurred.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the levels of employment and 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 the 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. Because the effect of student finishing school is known previously a year before, statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. The adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

The employment data series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments are independently seasonally adjusted. Net changes are calculated based on the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses. Similarly, the establishment data series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments are independently adjusted, and 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 seasonally adjusted rates. Concurrent seasonal adjustment is run using X-12 ARIMA.

The net over-the-quarter change derived by adding 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 labor market dynamic changes that underlie the net employment change statistic. As such, data users particularly interested in net employment change and not in 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 in Business Employment Dynamics is based on administrative rather than sample data, there are no issues related to sampling errors. Nonsampling errors, however, still exist. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, such as the employer submitting corrected employment data after the end of the quarter, or typographical errors made by businesses when providing information. Such errors, however, are likely to be distributed randomly throughout the dataset.

Changes in administrative data sometimes create complications for the linkage process. This can result in overstating openings and closings while understating expansions and contractions. BLS continues to refine methods for improving the linkage process and alleviating the effects of these complications.

Additional statistics

Several other programs within BLS produce closely related information. The QCEW program, also known as the ES-202 program, provides both quarterly and annual estimates of employment by state, county, and detailed industry. News releases on quarterly county employment and wages, and average annual pay by state and industry are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20212; telephone 202-691-6567; (<http://www.bls.gov/cew/>); (e-mail: QCEWInfo@bls.gov).

The CES program produces monthly estimates of employment, its net change, and earnings by detailed industry. These estimates are part of the Employment Situation Report put out monthly by the BLS.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program provides monthly measures of job openings, as well as employee hires and separations.

Other information

By publishing this report, the Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources is complying with the Cooperative Agreement signed with the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Copy of this report may be obtained by using the following sources: (1) Access www.mercadolaboral.pr.gov (2) Requesting a copy by sending a message to riveray@states.bls.gov (3) Calling (787) 754-5300 Extension 13135. (4) You may also send your request by mail to “*Negociado de Estadísticas del Trabajo*”, P.O. Box 195540, San Juan, PR 00919-5540, or (5) Visiting our office at the Puerto Rico Department of Labor, Prudencio Rivera Martinez Building, 17th Floor, 505 Muñoz Rivera Avenue, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00918 (Office hours: 7:30 to 11:30am – 12:30 to 4:00pm).

A copy of this report is free of charge and is available in hard copy on paper or in PDF format.

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Table 1 Private sector gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted
(In Thousands)

Year	3 months ended	Net change(1)	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments		Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2013	March	-4,480	39,054	32,533	6,521	43,534	36,955	6,579
	June	-119	41,868	34,837	7,031	41,987	35,580	6,407
	September	-2,847	42,349	33,250	9,099	45,196	38,543	6,653
	December	8,286	44,846	37,608	7,238	36,560	30,175	6,385
2014	March	-8,802	36,006	30,147	5,859	44,808	37,989	6,819
	June	-5,046	37,530	30,501	7,029	42,576	35,883	6,693
	September	-2,544	38,082	31,056	7,026	40,626	34,567	6,059
	December	10,411	43,619	36,971	6,648	33,208	26,656	6,552
2015	March	-7,650	35,995	30,080	5,915	43,645	36,772	6,873
	June	-3,534	38,245	31,868	6,377	41,779	34,302	7,477
	September	-2,297	40,455	34,067	6,388	42,752	35,891	6,861
	December	4,177	42,270	34,187	8,083	38,093	32,574	5,519
2016	March	-2,428	38,139	31,872	6,267	40,567	35,312	5,255
	June	631	37,568	31,861	5,707	36,937	31,371	5,566
	September	217	38,906	32,394	6,512	38,689	32,878	5,811
	December	3,480	39,223	33,486	5,737	35,743	29,713	6,030
2017	March	-4,050	34,440	27,026	7,414	38,490	33,404	5,086
	June	-373	35,625	29,861	5,764	35,998	32,017	3,981
	September	-16,226	29,193	24,599	4,594	45,419	35,629	9,790
	December	-30,185	46,909	36,738	10,171	77,094	63,979	13,115
2018	March	11,138	55,781	44,726	11,055	44,643	36,134	8,509
	June	11,251	51,997	41,958	10,039	40,746	34,615	6,131
	September	8,541	47,578	37,623	9,955	39,037	33,952	5,085
	December	-4,964	40,288	33,683	6,605	45,252	39,343	5,909
2019	March	14,036	48,878	40,804	8,074	34,842	29,621	5,221
	June	4,709	44,075	36,561	7,514	39,366	33,919	5,447
	September	1,938	39,719	32,227	7,492	37,781	31,829	5,952
	December	3,492	37,117	30,473	6,644	33,625	27,934	5,691
2020	March	-3,131	35,064	30,673	4,391	38,195	30,837	7,358
	June	-83,014	26,062	20,502	5,560	109,076	86,269	22,807
	September	36,285	68,829	54,569	14,260	32,544	27,283	5,261
	December	11,247	42,934	34,542	8,392	31,687	27,969	3,718
2021	March	11,717	44,734	37,478	7,256	33,017	28,766	4,251
	June	18,682	52,575	42,897	9,678	33,893	30,267	3,626
	September	23,382	58,967	51,311	7,656	35,585	30,568	5,017
	December	7,006	45,229	36,842	8,387	38,223	34,137	4,086
2022	March	16,751	53,233	47,481	5,752	36,482	31,119	5,363
	June	3,812	48,698	40,917	7,781	44,886	39,469	5,417
	September	7,067	46,016	38,682	7,334	38,949	34,371	4,578
	December	3,617	48,915	42,331	6,584	45,298	41,091	4,207
2023	March	-4,505	37,998	32,778	5,220	42,503	37,929	4,574

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

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

Category	Gross job gains and losses					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment				
	(3 months ended)					(3 months ended)				
	March 2022	June 2022	Sept 2022	Dec 2022	March 2023	March 2022	June 2022	Sept 2022	Dec 2022	March 2023
Total private ¹										
Gross job gains	53,233	48,698	46,016	48,915	37,998	7.4	6.7	6.2	6.6	5.1
At expanding establishments	47,481	40,917	38,682	42,331	32,778	6.6	5.6	5.2	5.7	4.4
At opening establishments	5,752	7,781	7,334	6,584	5,220	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7
Gross job losses	36,482	44,886	38,949	45,298	42,503	5.0	6.1	5.3	6.1	5.7
At contracting establishments	31,119	39,469	34,371	41,091	37,929	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.5	5.1
At closing establishments	5,363	5,417	4,578	4,207	4,574	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Net employment change	16,751	3,812	7,067	3,617	-4,505	2.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	-0.6
Retail Trade										
Gross job gains	10,402	8,611	9,545	7,662	6,845	8.0	6.5	7.2	5.9	5.2
At expanding establishments	9,562	7,275	8,609	6,512	5,987	7.4	5.5	6.5	5.0	4.5
At opening establishments	840	1,336	936	1,150	858	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7
Gross job losses	6,232	9,033	8,521	10,875	6,965	4.8	6.9	6.4	8.3	5.3
At contracting establishments	5,456	8,426	7,803	10,235	6,315	4.2	6.4	5.9	7.8	4.8
At closing establishments	776	607	718	640	650	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Net employment change	4,170	-422	1,024	-3,213	-120	3.2	-0.4	0.8	-2.4	-0.1
Education and Health Services										
Gross job gains	6,153	6,897	6,505	6,526	5,285	5.4	6.0	5.6	5.5	4.5
At expanding establishments	5,042	6,053	5,539	5,953	4,472	4.4	5.3	4.8	5.0	3.8
At opening establishments	1,111	844	966	603	813	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7
Gross job losses	6,220	5,457	4,810	5,940	6,716	5.5	4.7	4.1	5.1	5.7
At contracting establishments	5,342	4,841	4,187	5,361	5,861	4.7	4.2	3.6	4.6	5.0
At closing establishments	878	616	623	579	855	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Net employment change	-67	1,440	1,695	586	-1,431	-0.1	1.3	1.5	0.4	-1.2

¹Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

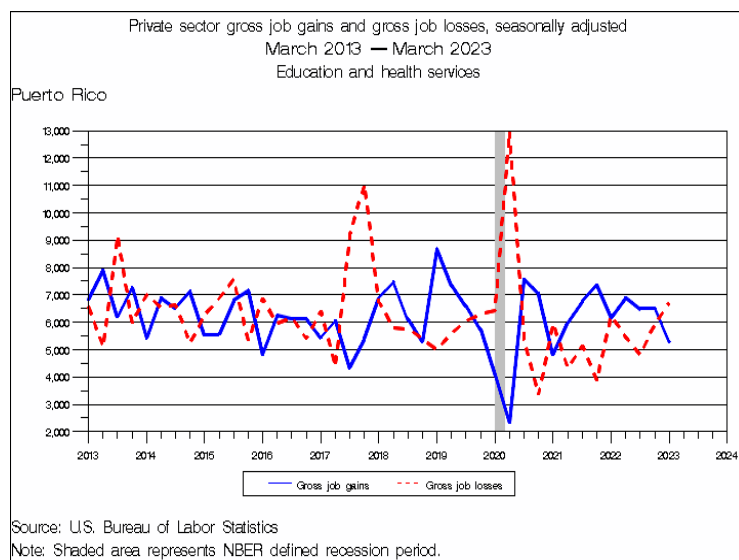
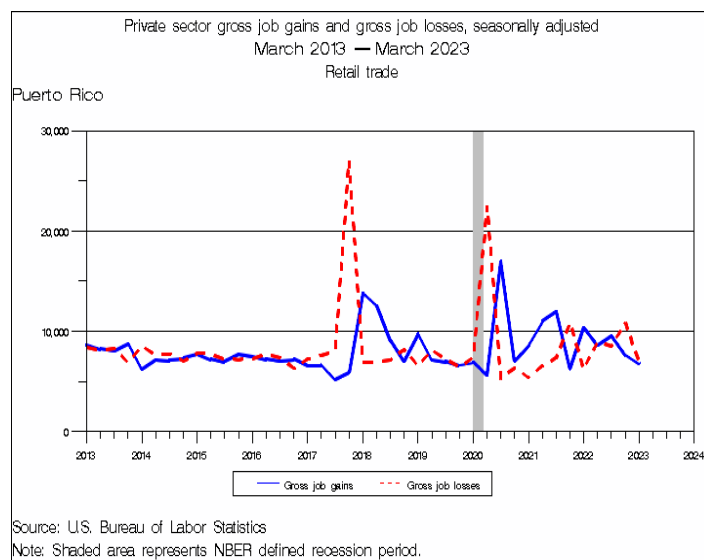


Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and losses, as a percent of employment(1), seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change(2)	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2013	March	-0.8	5.6	4.7	0.9	6.4	5.4	1.0
	June	0.0	6.1	5.1	1.0	6.1	5.2	0.9
	September	-0.5	6.1	4.8	1.3	6.6	5.6	1.0
	December	1.3	6.6	5.5	1.1	5.3	4.4	0.9
2014	March	-1.2	5.3	4.4	0.9	6.5	5.5	1.0
	June	-0.8	5.5	4.5	1.0	6.3	5.3	1.0
	September	-0.4	5.6	4.6	1.0	6.0	5.1	0.9
	December	1.5	6.4	5.4	1.0	4.9	3.9	1.0
2015	March	-1.1	5.3	4.4	0.9	6.4	5.4	1.0
	June	-0.6	5.6	4.7	0.9	6.2	5.1	1.1
	September	-0.4	5.9	5.0	0.9	6.3	5.3	1.0
	December	0.7	6.3	5.1	1.2	5.6	4.8	0.8
2016	March	-0.4	5.6	4.7	0.9	6.0	5.2	0.8
	June	0.0	5.5	4.7	0.8	5.5	4.7	0.8
	September	0.0	5.8	4.8	1.0	5.8	4.9	0.9
	December	0.6	5.9	5.0	0.9	5.3	4.4	0.9
2017	March	-0.7	5.1	4.0	1.1	5.8	5.0	0.8
	June	0.0	5.3	4.4	0.9	5.3	4.7	0.6
	September	-2.4	4.4	3.7	0.7	6.8	5.3	1.5
	December	-4.6	7.2	5.6	1.6	11.8	9.8	2.0
2018	March	1.7	8.6	6.9	1.7	6.9	5.6	1.3
	June	1.7	7.9	6.4	1.5	6.2	5.3	0.9
	September	1.2	7.1	5.6	1.5	5.9	5.1	0.8
	December	-0.8	6.0	5.0	1.0	6.8	5.9	0.9
2019	March	2.1	7.3	6.1	1.2	5.2	4.4	0.8
	June	0.6	6.4	5.3	1.1	5.8	5.0	0.8
	September	0.3	5.8	4.7	1.1	5.5	4.6	0.9
	December	0.5	5.4	4.4	1.0	4.9	4.1	0.8
2020	March	-0.5	5.1	4.5	0.6	5.6	4.5	1.1
	June	-12.7	4.1	3.2	0.9	16.8	13.3	3.5
	September	5.9	11.0	8.7	2.3	5.1	4.3	0.8
	December	1.7	6.6	5.3	1.3	4.9	4.3	0.6
2021	March	1.8	6.8	5.7	1.1	5.0	4.4	0.6
	June	2.7	7.7	6.3	1.4	5.0	4.5	0.5
	September	3.4	8.5	7.4	1.1	5.1	4.4	0.7
	December	1.0	6.4	5.2	1.2	5.4	4.8	0.6
2022	March	2.4	7.4	6.6	0.8	5.0	4.3	0.7
	June	0.6	6.7	5.6	1.1	6.1	5.4	0.7
	September	0.9	6.2	5.2	1.0	5.3	4.7	0.6
	December	0.5	6.6	5.7	0.9	6.1	5.5	0.6
2023	March	-0.6	5.1	4.4	0.7	5.7	5.1	0.6

(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) See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 3. Number of private sector establishments by direction of employment change, seasonally adjusted Puerto Rico

Year	3 months ended	Net change(1)	Establishments gaining jobs			Establishments losing jobs		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2013	March	-237	8,588	7,260	1,328	10,027	8,462	1,565
	June	32	8,857	7,424	1,433	9,408	8,007	1,401
	September	247	9,036	7,401	1,635	9,567	8,179	1,388
	December	-95	9,575	8,192	1,383	8,914	7,436	1,478
2014	March	-365	8,259	6,982	1,277	10,204	8,562	1,642
	June	-128	8,656	7,255	1,401	9,499	7,970	1,529
	September	6	8,622	7,218	1,404	9,461	8,063	1,398
	December	38	9,394	8,032	1,362	8,372	7,048	1,324
2015	March	-350	8,267	7,026	1,241	9,928	8,337	1,591
	June	-463	8,557	7,374	1,183	9,490	7,844	1,646
	September	-186	8,314	7,062	1,252	9,547	8,109	1,438
	December	177	9,547	8,053	1,494	8,575	7,258	1,317
2016	March	-74	8,502	7,161	1,341	9,681	8,266	1,415
	June	-30	8,474	7,189	1,285	8,937	7,622	1,315
	September	139	8,646	7,311	1,335	9,006	7,810	1,196
	December	-125	9,026	7,816	1,210	8,571	7,236	1,335
2017	March	-51	8,678	7,318	1,360	9,518	8,107	1,411
	June	292	8,514	7,187	1,327	8,891	7,856	1,035
	September	-1,253	6,969	6,216	753	10,242	8,236	2,006
	December	-1,150	8,250	6,539	1,711	14,036	11,175	2,861
2018	March	-141	10,361	8,300	2,061	10,192	7,990	2,202
	June	686	10,687	8,655	2,032	8,410	7,064	1,346
	September	903	10,267	8,332	1,935	8,367	7,335	1,032
	December	198	9,125	7,723	1,402	9,044	7,840	1,204
2019	March	526	11,061	9,375	1,686	8,457	7,297	1,160
	June	354	10,104	8,396	1,708	9,016	7,662	1,354
	September	224	9,391	7,928	1,463	9,089	7,850	1,239
	December	71	9,025	7,673	1,352	9,157	7,876	1,281
2020	March	-517	8,770	7,709	1,061	9,619	8,041	1,578
	June	-4,936	6,838	5,441	1,397	19,267	12,934	6,333
	September	2,427	14,623	10,790	3,833	8,028	6,622	1,406
	December	1,440	11,136	8,789	2,347	8,646	7,739	907
2021	March	757	11,251	9,245	2,006	9,152	7,903	1,249
	June	795	11,861	9,979	1,882	8,871	7,784	1,087
	September	795	12,432	10,551	1,881	8,995	7,909	1,086
	December	949	11,513	9,532	1,981	9,796	8,764	1,032
2022	March	-63	12,099	10,754	1,345	9,751	8,343	1,408
	June	554	11,017	9,337	1,680	10,835	9,709	1,126
	September	303	10,815	9,411	1,404	9,733	8,632	1,101
	December	435	10,763	9,309	1,454	10,142	9,123	1,019
2023	March	-10	10,413	9,105	1,308	10,654	9,336	1,318

(1) Net change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments.

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

Year	3 months ended	Net change(2)	Establishments gaining jobs			Establishments losing jobs		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2013	March	-0.6	20.3	17.2	3.1	23.7	20.0	3.7
	June	0.1	21.0	17.6	3.4	22.3	19.0	3.3
	September	0.6	21.4	17.5	3.9	22.7	19.4	3.3
	December	-0.2	22.6	19.3	3.3	21.0	17.5	3.5
2014	March	-0.9	19.5	16.5	3.0	24.2	20.3	3.9
	June	-0.3	20.6	17.3	3.3	22.6	19.0	3.6
	September	0.1	20.6	17.2	3.4	22.6	19.3	3.3
	December	0.0	22.3	19.1	3.2	20.0	16.8	3.2
2015	March	-0.8	19.8	16.8	3.0	23.7	19.9	3.8
	June	-1.1	20.7	17.8	2.9	22.9	18.9	4.0
	September	-0.5	20.1	17.1	3.0	23.2	19.7	3.5
	December	0.4	23.1	19.5	3.6	20.8	17.6	3.2
2016	March	-0.2	20.5	17.3	3.2	23.4	20.0	3.4
	June	-0.1	20.5	17.4	3.1	21.7	18.5	3.2
	September	0.3	20.9	17.7	3.2	21.8	18.9	2.9
	December	-0.3	21.7	18.8	2.9	20.6	17.4	3.2
2017	March	-0.1	21.0	17.7	3.3	23.0	19.6	3.4
	June	0.7	20.5	17.3	3.2	21.4	18.9	2.5
	September	-3.1	17.0	15.2	1.8	25.0	20.1	4.9
	December	-2.9	20.7	16.4	4.3	35.3	28.1	7.2
2018	March	-4.0	26.3	21.1	5.2	25.9	20.3	5.6
	June	1.7	27.0	21.9	5.1	21.2	17.8	3.4
	September	2.2	25.4	20.6	4.8	20.8	18.2	2.6
	December	0.5	22.2	18.8	3.4	22.0	19.1	2.9
2019	March	1.3	26.7	22.6	4.1	20.4	17.6	2.8
	June	0.9	24.2	20.1	4.1	21.5	18.3	3.2
	September	0.6	22.3	18.8	3.5	21.5	18.6	2.9
	December	0.2	21.3	18.1	3.2	21.6	18.6	3.0
2020	March	-1.2	20.8	18.3	2.5	22.7	19.0	3.7
	June	-12.4	17.2	13.7	3.5	48.4	32.5	15.9
	September	6.3	37.7	27.8	9.9	20.7	17.1	3.6
	December	3.6	27.4	21.6	5.8	21.2	19.0	2.2
2021	March	1.8	26.9	22.1	4.8	21.9	18.9	3.0
	June	1.9	27.8	23.4	4.4	20.8	18.3	2.5
	September	1.8	28.6	24.3	4.3	20.7	18.2	2.5
	December	2.2	26.0	21.5	4.5	22.1	19.8	2.3
2022	March	-0.1	27.0	24.0	3.0	21.7	18.6	3.1
	June	1.2	24.5	20.8	3.7	24.1	21.6	2.5
	September	0.7	23.8	20.7	3.1	21.4	19.0	2.4
	December	1.0	23.5	20.3	3.2	22.1	19.9	2.2
2023	March	-0.1	22.5	19.7	2.8	23.1	20.2	2.9

(1) The rates measure establishments gaining or losing jobs as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter total number of establishments.

(2) See footnote 1, table 3.

Table 5. Private Sector establishment births and deaths, seasonally adjusted Puerto Rico.

Year	3 months ended	Number of Establishments				Employment			
		Births ¹		Deaths ²		Births		Deaths	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
2013	March	936	2.2	1,033	2.4	4,891	0.7	4,193	0.6
	June	943	2.2	921	2.2	4,881	0.7	4,406	0.6
	September	1,182	2.8	1,037	2.5	7,492	1.1	4,871	0.7
	December	968	2.3	1,088	2.6	5,176	0.8	4,815	0.7
2014	March	917	2.2	1,139	2.7	4,523	0.7	4,863	0.7
	June	937	2.2	1,008	2.4	5,340	0.8	4,320	0.6
	September	923	2.2	1,025	2.4	4,915	0.7	4,489	0.7
	December	904	2.2	988	2.4	4,483	0.7	4,706	0.7
2015	March	931	2.2	1,162	2.8	4,571	0.7	5,138	0.8
	June	807	1.9	1,163	2.8	5,109	0.8	5,031	0.7
	September	834	2.0	986	2.4	4,627	0.7	4,384	0.7
	December	908	2.2	924	2.2	4,647	0.7	4,306	0.6
2016	March	924	2.2	978	2.4	4,490	0.7	3,758	0.6
	June	874	2.1	863	2.1	4,351	0.6	3,755	0.6
	September	910	2.2	857	2.1	5,081	0.8	4,277	0.6
	December	811	2.0	970	2.3	4,058	0.6	4,812	0.7
2017	March	1,007	2.4	1,011	2.4	5,186	0.8	3,733	0.6
	June	903	2.2	736	1.8	4,284	0.6	3,026	0.4
	September	508	1.2	1,084	2.6	3,611	0.5	4,968	0.7
	December	802	2.0	1,417	3.6	6,540	1.0	6,523	1.0
2018	March	990	2.5	1,316	3.3	7,247	1.1	5,053	0.8
	June	1,066	2.7	863	2.2	6,822	1.0	4,383	0.7
	September	1,227	3.0	728	1.8	7,854	1.2	3,611	0.5
	December	1,043	2.5	760	1.9	4,917	0.7	3,851	0.6
2019	March	1,266	3.1	770	1.9	5,956	0.9	3,690	0.5
	June	1,265	3.0	911	2.2	6,106	0.9	3,809	0.6
	September	1,077	2.6	916	2.2	6,272	0.9	4,039	0.6
	December	968	2.3	890	2.1	4,644	0.7	3,929	0.6
2020	March	728	1.7	956	2.3	3,149	0.5	3,993	0.6
	June	915	2.3	2,638	6.6	3,736	0.6	9,247	1.4
	September	1,221	3.2	741	1.9	4,925	0.8	2,553	0.4
	December	1,032	2.5	509	1.3	3,459	0.5	2,191	0.3
2021	March	1,274	3.0	763	1.8	5,131	0.8	2,375	0.4
	June	1,380	3.2	691	1.6	7,989	1.2	2,333	0.3
	September	1,445	3.3	709	1.6	6,251	0.9	2,944	0.4
	December	1,536	3.5	748	1.7	5,625	0.8	2,723	0.4
2022	March	1,062	2.4	954	2.1	4,502	0.6	3,370	0.5
	June	1,249	2.8	788	1.8	6,009	0.8	3,038	0.4
	September	1,088	2.4	N/A	N/A	5,276	0.7	N/A	N/A
	December	1,158	2.5	N/A	N/A	5,209	0.7	N/A	N/A
2023	March	1,012	2.2	N/A	N/A	4,301	0.6	N/A	N/A

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

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

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

¹ The sum of the states will not necessarily add to the U.S. total because of the independent seasonal adjustment of each state.

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

Table 7. Private sector gross job gains as a percent of total employment by state, seasonally adjusted.

State	Gross job gains as a percent of employment (3 months ended)					Gross job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	March 2022	June 2022	Sept 2022	Dec. 2022	March 2023	March 2022	June 2022	Sept 2022	Dec. 2022	March 2023
United States	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.2	5.5	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.4
Alabama	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.5
Alaska	10.2	10.2	8.5	10.9	10.4	9.5	9.0	10.4	9.2	8.0
Arizona	6.7	6.5	7.1	6.6	5.9	5.7	6.3	5.5	6.0	5.4
Arkansas	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0
California	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.1	5.7	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.4
Colorado	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.6	7.2	6.3	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.5
Connecticut	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.3	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.3
Delaware	7.3	6.5	8.6	7.0	6.7	5.5	6.9	6.2	7.5	5.2
District of Columbia	6.1	6.1	7.2	5.6	5.9	5.1	6.3	5.0	5.5	4.8
Florida	6.5	7.5	7.8	6.2	6.3	5.7	6.3	5.6	6.0	5.6
Georgia	7.7	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8
Hawaii	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.5	4.9	4.9	5.0
Idaho	8.6	7.1	7.8	8.4	7.9	6.2	8.4	7.5	6.9	7.5
Illinois	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.8
Indiana	5.9	5.7	6.4	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.0
Iowa	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.0	5.4	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.4
Kansas	6.4	6.5	7.4	6.3	6.1	5.5	7.1	5.5	5.6	5.4
Kentucky	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.5	5.4	5.3	4.9
Louisiana	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.7	6.2	5.6
Maine	8.5	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.7	6.3	8.0	7.3	6.8	6.2
Maryland	6.7	6.5	7.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.0	6.9	5.6
Massachusetts	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.8	5.1	5.5	6.1	5.8	4.7
Michigan	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.7	4.9	5.9	5.8	5.2	4.9
Minnesota	6.2	6.4	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.4	5.9	5.8	4.9
Mississippi	6.3	6.6	7.2	6.8	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.2	5.7
Missouri	6.5	6.2	6.8	6.1	6.5	5.4	5.9	6.3	5.8	5.1
Montana	9.3	8.2	8.7	9.2	8.7	7.6	9.1	7.8	7.8	7.1
Nebraska	6.8	6.4	7.1	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.1
Nevada	6.8	6.9	7.4	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.7
New Hampshire	7.7	6.7	6.9	6.7	7.0	5.6	6.7	6.7	6.0	5.9
New Jersey	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.1	5.7	6.2	6.4	5.9	5.7
New Mexico	7.6	6.7	8.0	6.7	6.8	6.2	7.1	5.9	6.2	5.9
New York	6.8	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.5	5.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.1
North Carolina	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.4	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.3
North Dakota	7.5	6.9	7.6	6.4	7.6	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.7	5.6
Ohio	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	4.9	5.9	5.5	5.7	4.9
Oklahoma	6.4	6.7	7.4	6.6	6.3	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.3
Oregon	7.6	6.0	6.7	6.5	7.3	5.6	7.0	6.0	6.2	6.1
Pennsylvania	6.3	5.5	6.1	5.5	5.5	4.8	5.6	5.1	5.2	4.6
Rhode Island	7.9	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.5	6.0	6.7	7.3	6.4	5.9
South Carolina	7.1	6.6	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.2	5.8
South Dakota	7.7	6.6	7.3	6.5	7.2	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.5	5.9
Tennessee	6.6	6.2	7.0	5.8	5.9	4.8	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.0
Texas	6.3	6.6	7.2	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.0
Utah	7.9	7.0	7.5	6.9	7.0	5.9	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.2
Vermont	8.8	7.5	7.2	7.8	8.2	6.4	7.6	7.8	7.0	6.0
Virginia	6.6	6.5	7.5	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.2
Washington	7.3	7.0	7.2	5.9	6.4	5.4	7.2	6.3	5.3	5.5
West Virginia	7.4	6.7	8.1	6.6	7.1	6.1	8.0	6.9	6.4	5.3
Wisconsin	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.8	6.0	5.8	5.5	4.9
Wyoming	9.2	8.4	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.3	9.2	8.4	7.9	7.8
Puerto Rico	7.4	6.7	6.2	6.6	5.1	5.0	6.1	5.3	6.1	5.7
Virgin Islands	7.4	8.0	8.5	5.9	7.5	8.8	9.2	5.5	4.7	6.5

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