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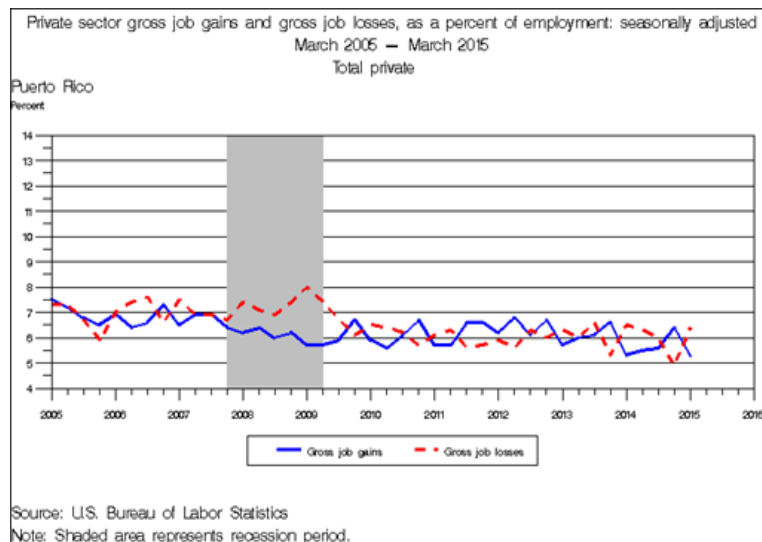
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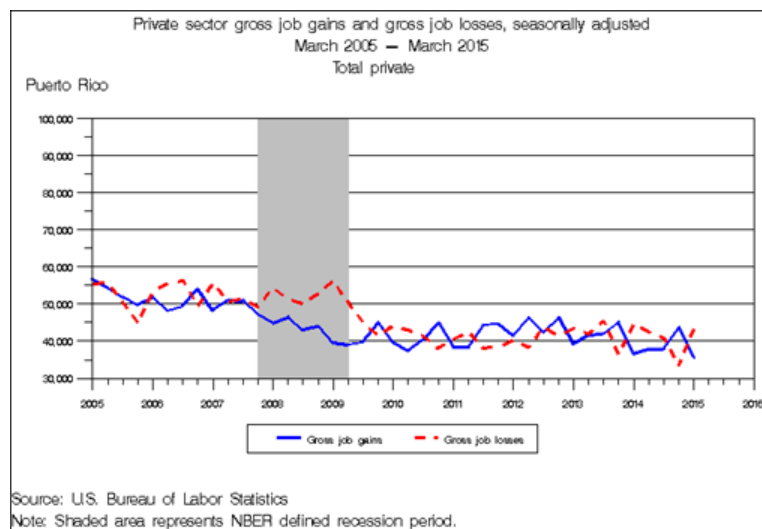
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## BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS: FIRST QUARTER 2015



From January to March 2015 in Puerto Rico, gross job gains represented 5.3 percent of private sector employment, and gross job losses represented 6.4 percent of the 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 (5.9 percent) and more for job losses (5.7 percent). The number of job gains from opening and expanding establishments was 35,793 and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 43,227. Expanding and contracting establishments accounted for most of the jobs gained and lost.



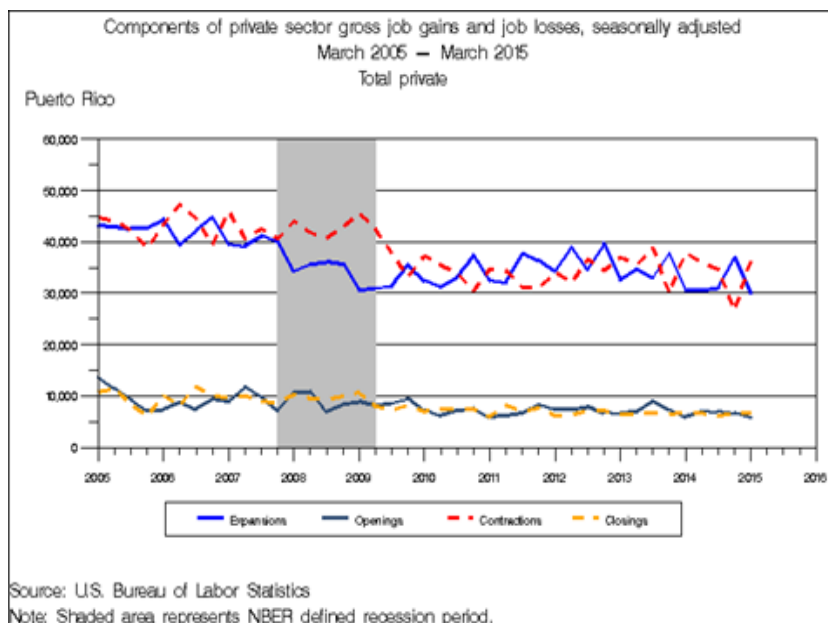
The change in employment level over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occurs in all businesses within the economy. Business Employment Dynamics statistics track these changes in employment at private business units, from the third month of one quarter to the third month 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 35,793 jobs in the first quarter of 2015. This represents a decrease of 7,821 from the previous quarter. Over the quarter, expanding establishments added 30,001 jobs, while opening establishments added 5,792.

Gross job losses totaled 43,227 in the first quarter of 2015, an increase of 9,809 from the fourth quarter of 2014. This was the first increase in gross job losses since March of 2014. In the first quarter of 2015, contracting establishments lost 36,496 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 6,731 jobs (See table A).

Puerto Rico presents some data by industry sectors. By now, we are including Retail Trade, and Education and Health Services. From January to March 2015, Retail Trade lost less jobs than Education and Health Services. Retail Trade decreased its net employment by –107 and Education and Health Services decreased by –719. (See table 1A.)

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

Category	(3 months ended)				
	March 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	March 2015
Gross job gains.....	36,520	37,710	37,973	43,614	35,793
At expanding establishments.....	30,595	30,661	30,968	36,925	30,001
At opening establishments .....	5,925	7,049	7,005	6,689	5,792
Gross job losses.....	44,627	42,541	40,793	33,418	43,227
At contracting establishments .....	37,843	35,939	34,693	26,707	36,496
At closing establishments .....	6,784	6,602	6,100	6,711	6,731
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-8,107	-4,831	-2,820	10,196	-7,434

<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

## Rates of Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses

From January to March 2015, gross job gains represented 5.3 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 0.9 percent.

Nationally, these quarter gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 4.4 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 0.9 percent.

For the same period, gross job losses represented 6.4 percent of private sector employment. Gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 5.4 percent of private sector employment, the national rate at contracting establishments was 4.7 percent. The rate of gross job losses at closing establishments was 1.0 for Puerto Rico, and 1.0 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 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec 2014	March 2015
<b>Total Private for Commonwealth of Puerto Rico</b>	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.4	5.3
At expanding establishments.....	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.4	4.4
At opening establishments .....	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Gross job losses.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	4.9	6.4
At contracting establishments .....	5.5	5.3	5.1	3.9	5.4
At closing establishments .....	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-1.2	-0.8	-0.4	1.5	-1.1
<b>Total Private for United States as a whole</b>	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.6	5.9
At expanding establishments.....	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.8
At opening establishments .....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Gross job losses.....	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
At contracting establishments .....	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7
At closing establishments .....	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.2

<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

## Number of Establishments Gaining and Losing Employment

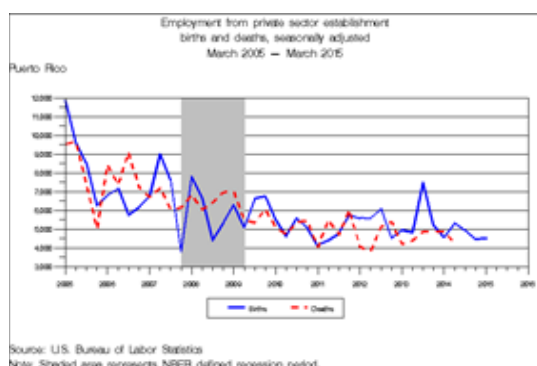
Another way to observe the dynamics of employment change is to count the number of establishments that opened, closed, expanded, or contracted during the quarter. Out of 44,348 active private sector establishments, a total of 8,227 gained jobs from January to March 2015 (See table C). Of these, 6,988 were expanding establishments and 1,239 were opening establishments. During the first quarter of 2015, 9,906 establishments showed job losses. Of these, 8,324 were contracting establishments and 1,582 were closing establishments.

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

Category	(3 months ended)				
	March 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	March 2015
Establishments gaining jobs.....	8,307	8,680	8,584	9,367	8,227
Expanding establishments .....	7,026	7,279	7,182	8,010	6,988
Opening establishments .....	1,281	1,401	1,402	1,357	1,239
Establishments losing jobs.....	10,253	9,445	9,454	8,378	9,906
Contracting establishments .....	8,595	7,923	8,068	7,044	8,324
Closing establishments .....	1,658	1,522	1,386	1,334	1,582
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-377	-121	16	23	-343

<sup>1</sup> 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 2015, a total of 936 new private sector, non-farm businesses created 4,492 jobs. This represented an increase of 39 establishment births from the prior quarter and a decrease of 50 jobs. The job gains from these new establishments represented 0.7 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. (See Table 5).

## Gross Job Gains and Losses by State

In the first quarter of 2015, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 31 states, and the District of Columbia. California experienced 938,495 gross job gains and 853,530 gross job losses resulting in a net employment gain of 84,965. This is the largest net employment gain of any state this quarter. Florida had the second largest net employment gain this quarter with 48,326 net jobs, the result of 433,403 gross job gains and 385,077 gross job losses. Alaska had the highest rate of gross job gains as a percent of employment at 10.4 percent, above the U.S. rate of 5.9 percent. Hawaii had the lowest rate of gross job losses as a percent of employment at 4.8 percent, below the U.S. rate of 5.7 percent. (See tables 6 and 7.)

### Changes to Business Employment Dynamics (BED) Data

Data in this release incorporate annual revisions to the BED series. Annual revisions are published each year with the release of first quarter data. These revisions cover the last four quarters of not seasonally adjusted data and five years of seasonally adjusted data.

Additionally, all historical BED series back to third quarter 1992 have been revised for both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted series, to incorporate an administrative scope change. These revisions are primarily due to the reclassification of a number of establishments from private households (NAICS 814110) to services for the elderly and persons with disabilities (NAICS 624120). Private households are not within the scope of BED and, as a result, those establishments impacted by this industry reclassification are now within scope.

## **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](mailto: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.

## 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 NAICS 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	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/cew/">www.bls.gov/cew/</a>	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/bdm/">www.bls.gov/bdm/</a>	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/ces/">www.bls.gov/ces/</a>

### 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:

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**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

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**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 and other information**

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](mailto: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.

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

Year	3 months ended	Net change(1)	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2005	March	1,255	56,691	43,118	13,573	55,436	44,667	10,769
	June	-1,179	54,427	42,938	11,489	55,606	44,083	11,523
	September	1,416	51,958	42,633	9,325	50,542	42,223	8,319
	December	4,975	49,900	42,722	7,178	44,925	38,859	6,066
2006	March	-1,582	51,815	44,417	7,398	53,397	43,322	10,075
	June	-7,290	48,232	39,445	8,787	55,522	47,321	8,201
	September	-6,739	49,585	42,176	7,409	56,324	44,546	11,778
	December	4,537	54,033	44,701	9,332	49,496	39,470	10,026
2007	March	-7,265	48,319	39,479	8,840	55,584	45,825	9,759
	June	352	51,018	39,189	11,829	50,666	40,640	10,026
	September	-339	51,002	41,183	9,819	51,341	42,476	8,865
	December	-2,124	47,187	40,114	7,073	49,311	40,585	8,726
2008	March	-9,399	44,948	34,250	10,698	54,347	44,051	10,296
	June	-4,841	46,524	35,660	10,864	51,365	41,803	9,562
	September	-6,908	42,986	36,067	6,919	49,894	40,607	9,287
	December	-8,775	44,088	35,731	8,357	52,863	42,860	10,003
2009	March	-16,765	39,427	30,567	8,860	56,192	45,582	10,610
	June	-11,303	39,112	30,971	8,141	50,415	42,401	8,014
	September	-5,092	39,896	31,323	8,573	44,988	37,783	7,205
	December	3,570	45,005	35,507	9,498	41,435	33,272	8,163
2010	March	-4,536	39,666	32,455	7,211	44,202	37,265	6,937
	June	-5,549	37,414	31,215	6,199	42,963	35,422	7,541
	September	-985	40,399	33,164	7,235	41,384	33,945	7,439
	December	6,899	44,936	37,353	7,583	38,037	30,511	7,526
2011	March	-2,328	38,274	32,451	5,823	40,602	34,646	5,956
	June	-4,147	38,358	32,157	6,201	42,505	34,406	8,099
	September	6,390	44,357	37,636	6,721	37,967	31,073	6,894
	December	6,074	44,671	36,375	8,296	38,597	30,970	7,627
2012	March	1,460	41,675	34,286	7,389	40,215	34,083	6,132
	June	8,019	46,353	38,938	7,415	38,334	32,103	6,231
	September	-1,368	42,414	34,546	7,868	43,782	36,604	7,178
	December	4,833	46,345	39,566	6,779	41,512	34,324	7,188
2013	March	-4,128	39,213	32,604	6,609	43,341	37,025	6,316
	June	-299	41,672	34,751	6,921	41,971	35,476	6,495
	September	-3,370	42,047	33,012	9,035	45,417	38,795	6,622
	December	8,518	45,026	37,723	7,303	36,508	30,094	6,414
2014	March	-8,107	36,520	30,595	5,925	44,627	37,843	6,784
	June	-4,831	37,710	30,661	7,049	42,541	35,939	6,602
	September	-2,820	37,973	30,968	7,005	40,793	34,693	6,100
	December	10,196	43,614	36,925	6,689	33,418	26,707	6,711
2015	March	-7,434	35,793	30,001	5,792	43,227	36,496	6,731

(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 (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	March 2014	June 2014	Sept 2014	Dec 2014	March 2015	March 2014	June 2014	Sept 2014	Dec 2014	March 2015
<b>Total private<sup>1</sup></b>										
Gross job gains .....	36,520	37,710	37,973	43,614	35,793	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.4	5.3
At expanding establishments .....	30,595	30,661	30,968	36,925	30,001	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.4	4.4
At opening establishments .....	5,925	7,049	7,005	6,689	5,792	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Gross job losses .....	44,627	42,541	40,793	33,418	43,227	6.5	6.3	6.0	4.9	6.4
At contracting establishments .....	37,843	35,939	34,693	26,707	36,496	5.5	5.3	5.1	3.9	5.4
At closing establishments .....	6,784	6,602	6,100	6,711	6,731	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Net employment change .....	-8,107	-4,831	-2,820	10,196	-7,434	-1.2	-0.8	-0.4	1.5	-1.1
<b>Retail Trade</b>										
Gross job gains .....	6,309	7,194	7,125	7,336	7,736	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.7	6.0
At expanding establishments .....	5,183	5,665	6,086	6,598	6,757	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.2
At opening establishments .....	1,126	1,529	1,039	738	979	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8
Gross job losses .....	8,485	7,723	7,762	7,053	7,843	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.4	6.1
At contracting establishments .....	7,419	6,618	6,721	5,992	6,569	5.6	5.0	5.1	4.6	5.1
At closing establishments .....	1,066	1,105	1,041	1,061	1,274	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Net employment change .....	-2,176	-529	-637	283	-107	-1.6	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	-0.1
<b>Education and Health Services</b>										
Gross job gains .....	5,431	7,000	6,565	7,116	5,358	4.6	6.0	5.6	6.0	4.5
At expanding establishments .....	4,611	6,164	5,252	6,304	4,322	3.9	5.3	4.5	5.3	3.6
At opening establishments .....	820	836	1,313	812	1,036	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9
Gross job losses .....	6,998	6,480	6,790	5,175	6,077	5.9	5.5	5.7	4.4	5.1
At contracting establishments .....	5,721	5,324	5,686	3,899	5,242	4.8	4.5	4.8	3.3	4.4
At closing establishments .....	1,277	1,156	1,104	1,276	835	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7
Net employment change .....	-1,567	520	-225	1,941	-719	-1.3	0.5	-0.1	1.6	-0.6

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

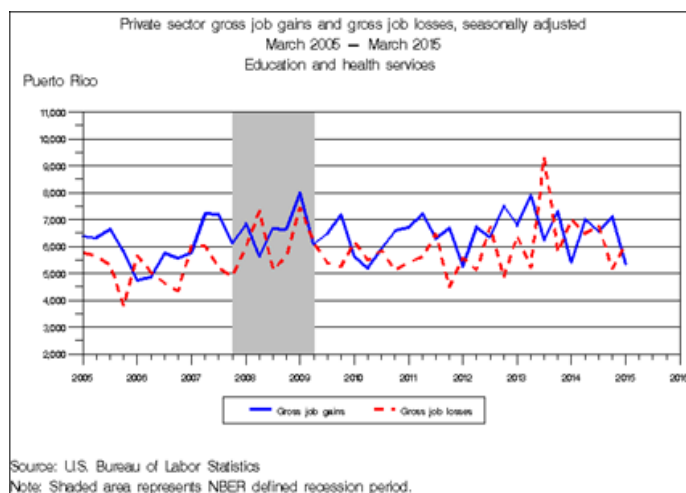
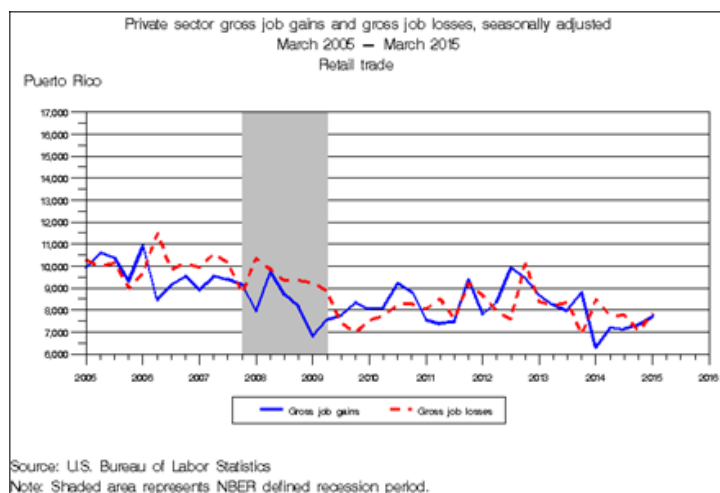


Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and losses, as a percent of employment(1), seasonally adjusted  
(Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change(2)	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2005	March	0.2	7.5	5.7	1.8	7.3	5.9	1.4
	June	-0.1	7.2	5.7	1.5	7.3	5.8	1.5
	September	0.1	6.8	5.6	1.2	6.7	5.6	1.1
	December	0.6	6.5	5.6	0.9	5.9	5.1	0.8
2006	March	-0.1	6.9	5.9	1.0	7.0	5.7	1.3
	June	-1.0	6.4	5.2	1.2	7.4	6.3	1.1
	September	-1.0	6.6	5.6	1.0	7.6	6.0	1.6
	December	0.7	7.3	6.0	1.3	6.6	5.3	1.3
2007	March	-1.0	6.5	5.3	1.2	7.5	6.2	1.3
	June	0.0	6.9	5.3	1.6	6.9	5.5	1.4
	September	0.0	6.9	5.6	1.3	6.9	5.7	1.2
	December	-0.3	6.4	5.4	1.0	6.7	5.5	1.2
2008	March	-1.2	6.2	4.7	1.5	7.4	6.0	1.4
	June	-0.7	6.4	4.9	1.5	7.1	5.8	1.3
	September	-0.9	6.0	5.0	1.0	6.9	5.6	1.3
	December	-1.2	6.2	5.0	1.2	7.4	6.0	1.4
2009	March	-2.3	5.7	4.4	1.3	8.0	6.5	1.5
	June	-1.7	5.7	4.5	1.2	7.4	6.2	1.2
	September	-0.8	5.9	4.6	1.3	6.7	5.6	1.1
	December	0.6	6.7	5.3	1.4	6.1	4.9	1.2
2010	March	-0.6	5.9	4.8	1.1	6.5	5.5	1.0
	June	-0.8	5.6	4.7	0.9	6.4	5.3	1.1
	September	-0.1	6.1	5.0	1.1	6.2	5.1	1.1
	December	1.0	6.7	5.6	1.1	5.7	4.6	1.1
2011	March	-0.4	5.7	4.8	0.9	6.1	5.2	0.9
	June	-0.6	5.7	4.8	0.9	6.3	5.1	1.2
	September	1.0	6.6	5.6	1.0	5.6	4.6	1.0
	December	0.9	6.6	5.4	1.2	5.7	4.6	1.1
2012	March	0.3	6.2	5.1	1.1	5.9	5.0	0.9
	June	1.2	6.8	5.7	1.1	5.6	4.7	0.9
	September	-0.2	6.1	5.0	1.1	6.3	5.3	1.0
	December	0.7	6.7	5.7	1.0	6.0	5.0	1.0
2013	March	-0.6	5.7	4.7	1.0	6.3	5.4	0.9
	June	0.0	6.0	5.0	1.0	6.0	5.1	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

(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
2005	March	387	10,239	8,542	1,697	10,154	8,844	1,310
	June	302	10,683	9,038	1,645	10,197	8,854	1,343
	September	214	10,495	8,850	1,645	10,579	9,148	1,431
	December	30	10,293	8,977	1,316	10,117	8,831	1,286
2006	March	-255	9,903	8,669	1,234	10,718	9,229	1,489
	June	74	9,745	8,299	1,446	11,266	9,894	1,372
	September	-1,398	10,316	8,978	1,338	12,032	9,296	2,736
	December	-191	11,355	9,329	2,026	10,859	8,642	2,217
2007	March	-272	10,171	8,357	1,814	11,602	9,516	2,086
	June	12	10,431	8,411	2,020	11,379	9,371	2,008
	September	148	10,453	8,447	2,006	11,048	9,190	1,858
	December	-225	10,517	8,862	1,655	10,472	8,592	1,880
2008	March	-150	9,664	7,648	2,016	11,866	9,700	2,166
	June	-69	9,833	7,837	1,996	11,351	9,286	2,065
	September	-402	9,218	7,879	1,339	10,781	9,040	1,741
	December	-308	10,007	8,312	1,695	10,505	8,502	2,003
2009	March	-495	8,369	6,589	1,780	11,809	9,534	2,275
	June	-189	8,710	7,049	1,661	10,597	8,747	1,850
	September	181	9,208	7,386	1,822	10,179	8,538	1,641
	December	-117	9,733	8,004	1,729	9,515	7,669	1,846
2010	March	-300	8,461	6,965	1,496	10,677	8,881	1,796
	June	-435	8,681	7,373	1,308	10,112	8,369	1,743
	September	-216	8,970	7,524	1,446	9,655	7,993	1,662
	December	-177	9,846	8,376	1,470	8,938	7,291	1,647
2011	March	-204	8,786	7,365	1,421	10,274	8,649	1,625
	June	-370	8,697	7,319	1,378	9,711	7,963	1,748
	September	-78	8,990	7,527	1,463	9,138	7,597	1,541
	December	292	9,774	8,131	1,643	8,573	7,222	1,351
2012	March	-76	8,829	7,327	1,502	10,076	8,498	1,578
	June	-9	9,620	8,149	1,471	9,107	7,627	1,480
	September	243	9,550	7,917	1,633	9,222	7,832	1,390
	December	-86	9,736	8,354	1,382	8,484	7,016	1,468
2013	March	-229	8,623	7,286	1,337	10,059	8,493	1,566
	June	29	8,853	7,428	1,425	9,376	7,980	1,396
	September	243	8,983	7,355	1,628	9,587	8,202	1,385
	December	-100	9,602	8,213	1,389	8,870	7,381	1,489
2014	March	-377	8,307	7,026	1,281	10,253	8,595	1,658
	June	-121	8,680	7,279	1,401	9,445	7,923	1,522
	September	16	8,584	7,182	1,402	9,454	8,068	1,386
	December	23	9,367	8,010	1,357	8,378	7,044	1,334
2015	March	-343	8,227	6,988	1,239	9,906	8,324	1,582

(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
2005	March	0.9	23.4	19.5	3.9	23.2	20.2	3.0
	June	0.7	23.9	20.2	3.7	22.8	19.8	3.0
	September	0.5	23.4	19.7	3.7	23.5	20.3	3.2
	December	0.1	22.8	19.9	2.9	22.3	19.5	2.8
2006	March	-0.6	21.9	19.2	2.7	23.8	20.5	3.3
	June	0.2	21.3	18.1	3.2	24.6	21.6	3.0
	September	-3.1	22.9	19.9	3.0	26.7	20.6	6.1
	December	-0.4	25.7	21.1	4.6	24.5	19.5	5.0
2007	March	-0.6	23.0	18.9	4.1	26.3	21.6	4.7
	June	0.1	23.6	19.0	4.6	25.7	21.2	4.5
	September	0.3	23.6	19.1	4.5	24.9	20.7	4.2
	December	-0.5	23.7	20.0	3.7	23.6	19.4	4.2
2008	March	-0.3	21.9	17.3	4.6	26.8	21.9	4.9
	June	-0.2	22.2	17.7	4.5	25.7	21.0	4.7
	September	-1.0	20.9	17.9	3.0	24.6	20.6	4.0
	December	-0.7	22.9	19.0	3.9	24.1	19.5	4.6
2009	March	-1.1	19.3	15.2	4.1	27.2	22.0	5.2
	June	-0.4	20.2	16.3	3.9	24.6	20.3	4.3
	September	0.4	21.3	17.1	4.2	23.6	19.8	3.8
	December	-0.3	22.5	18.5	4.0	22.0	17.7	4.3
2010	March	-0.7	19.6	16.1	3.5	24.8	20.6	4.2
	June	-1.0	20.3	17.2	3.1	23.7	19.6	4.1
	September	-0.5	21.1	17.7	3.4	22.7	18.8	3.9
	December	-0.4	23.3	19.8	3.5	21.1	17.2	3.9
2011	March	-0.4	20.8	17.4	3.4	24.3	20.5	3.8
	June	-0.9	20.8	17.5	3.3	23.2	19.0	4.2
	September	-0.2	21.6	18.1	3.5	21.9	18.2	3.7
	December	0.7	23.4	19.5	3.9	20.5	17.3	3.2
2012	March	-0.2	21.1	17.5	3.6	24.1	20.3	3.8
	June	0.0	22.9	19.4	3.5	21.7	18.2	3.5
	September	0.6	22.7	18.8	3.9	21.9	18.6	3.3
	December	-0.2	23.0	19.7	3.3	20.1	16.6	3.5
2013	March	-0.5	20.4	17.2	3.2	23.8	20.1	3.7
	June	0.1	21.1	17.7	3.4	22.3	19.0	3.3
	September	0.6	21.3	17.4	3.9	22.7	19.4	3.3
	December	-0.2	22.7	19.4	3.3	20.9	17.4	3.5
2014	March	-0.9	19.6	16.6	3.0	24.3	20.4	3.9
	June	-0.3	20.7	17.4	3.3	22.5	18.9	3.6
	September	0.0	20.4	17.1	3.3	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	19.7	16.7	3.0	23.7	19.9	3.8

(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 <sup>1</sup>		Deaths <sup>2</sup>		Births		Deaths	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
2005	March	1,387	3.2	1,028	2.3	11,827	1.6	9,520	1.3
	June	1,310	2.9	1,103	2.5	9,564	1.3	9,634	1.3
	September	1,390	3.1	1,222	2.7	8,508	1.1	7,374	1.0
	December	1,115	2.5	1,053	2.3	6,274	0.8	5,032	0.7
2006	March	982	2.2	1,215	2.7	6,806	0.9	8,417	1.1
	June	1,250	2.7	1,142	2.5	7,150	0.9	7,377	1.0
	September	1,035	2.3	2,011	4.5	5,743	0.8	9,079	1.2
	December	1,393	3.2	1,559	3.5	6,168	0.8	7,215	1.0
2007	March	1,211	2.7	1,322	3.0	6,729	0.9	6,697	0.9
	June	1,254	2.8	1,263	2.9	9,001	1.2	7,180	1.0
	September	1,324	3.0	1,252	2.8	7,634	1.0	6,047	0.8
	December	880	2.0	1,203	2.7	3,817	0.5	6,134	0.8
2008	March	1,376	3.1	1,428	3.2	7,775	1.1	6,806	0.9
	June	1,300	2.9	1,284	2.9	6,654	0.9	6,033	0.8
	September	628	1.4	1,201	2.7	4,394	0.6	6,405	0.9
	December	1,019	2.3	1,369	3.1	5,283	0.7	6,959	1.0
2009	March	1,195	2.8	1,539	3.5	6,274	0.9	7,008	1.0
	June	996	2.3	1,224	2.8	5,094	0.7	5,481	0.8
	September	1,227	2.8	1,171	2.7	6,607	1.0	5,334	0.8
	December	1,107	2.6	1,342	3.1	6,744	1.0	6,041	0.9
2010	March	1,028	2.4	1,280	3.0	5,468	0.8	5,101	0.8
	June	837	2.0	1,102	2.6	4,623	0.7	4,710	0.7
	September	868	2.0	1,180	2.8	5,566	0.8	5,380	0.8
	December	860	2.0	1,144	2.7	5,048	0.8	5,430	0.8
2011	March	952	2.3	1,077	2.6	4,128	0.6	4,047	0.6
	June	866	2.1	1,120	2.7	4,388	0.7	5,479	0.8
	September	882	2.1	1,105	2.7	4,775	0.7	4,694	0.7
	December	1,154	2.8	975	2.3	5,758	0.9	6,007	0.9
2012	March	1,071	2.6	1,055	2.5	5,594	0.8	4,049	0.6
	June	996	2.4	954	2.3	5,569	0.8	3,818	0.6
	September	1,147	2.7	1,025	2.4	6,072	0.9	5,117	0.7
	December	948	2.2	1,064	2.5	4,524	0.7	5,382	0.8
2013	March	949	2.2	1,047	2.5	4,936	0.7	4,186	0.6
	June	939	2.2	921	2.2	4,825	0.7	4,378	0.6
	September	1,170	2.8	1,028	2.4	7,480	1.1	4,861	0.7
	December	966	2.3	1,084	2.6	5,181	0.8	4,871	0.7
2014	March	928	2.2	1,147	2.7	4,561	0.7	4,873	0.7
	June	934	2.2	1,004	2.4	5,306	0.8	4,210	0.6
	September	919	2.2	N/A	N/A	4,945	0.7	N/A	N/A
	December	897	2.1	N/A	N/A	4,442	0.7	N/A	N/A
2015	March	936	2.2	N/A	N/A	4,492	0.7	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 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	March 2015	March 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	March 2015
United States <sup>1</sup>	6,927,000	7,467,000	7,235,000	7,658,000	6,947,000	6,504,000	6,584,000	6,710,000	6,563,000	6,721,000
Alabama	85,698	87,746	89,581	90,302	84,986	84,395	81,872	83,032	79,390	83,133
Alaska	27,354	27,551	24,009	26,664	26,843	24,525	27,833	26,244	26,187	23,647
Arizona	124,658	128,858	138,330	151,389	130,192	127,086	127,070	118,042	114,098	126,022
Arkansas	55,898	53,160	57,019	63,560	52,074	48,861	50,927	52,229	48,759	55,318
California	917,303	939,117	954,021	1,009,991	938,495	827,877	869,019	844,371	876,809	853,530
Colorado	135,917	146,328	148,683	145,332	142,474	117,137	122,865	125,853	124,926	128,469
Connecticut	72,194	79,627	73,610	76,473	67,827	70,952	68,925	74,256	73,361	71,870
Delaware	22,627	23,840	22,618	25,677	20,948	21,091	18,871	22,510	19,694	26,759
District of Columbia	28,420	30,683	27,765	26,915	27,023	25,936	27,717	26,903	26,143	26,418
Florida	427,774	479,125	492,703	485,325	433,403	383,006	414,368	406,674	408,151	385,077
Georgia	220,280	230,136	230,220	238,116	215,750	188,252	201,151	198,351	191,800	195,401
Hawaii	24,692	24,892	26,593	26,591	25,524	25,485	25,162	22,937	22,314	24,417
Idaho	44,752	41,009	39,677	42,898	49,556	38,251	42,367	38,998	37,619	37,971
Illinois	285,810	303,626	283,715	311,522	289,355	271,352	270,682	288,307	274,821	287,323
Indiana	131,474	147,131	134,604	159,935	135,251	138,884	124,978	132,690	126,976	135,133
Iowa	73,648	78,802	73,749	78,199	75,990	70,575	72,494	73,787	72,224	68,787
Kansas	63,844	67,807	63,377	69,883	63,109	61,647	62,668	63,716	59,565	65,217
Kentucky	91,787	92,151	92,384	101,092	83,966	88,769	83,722	82,408	81,418	91,550
Louisiana	108,230	105,912	107,909	110,344	98,762	93,859	103,557	94,961	94,750	107,998
Maine	33,132	38,521	33,320	35,278	31,952	34,896	32,346	34,763	35,410	34,311
Maryland	121,499	136,148	133,137	138,559	122,791	119,838	119,577	128,790	126,916	128,633
Massachusetts	158,166	183,732	167,961	178,386	153,727	148,501	153,143	159,654	153,746	160,532
Michigan	192,830	226,828	191,082	220,069	186,698	179,257	190,752	205,107	186,438	185,816
Minnesota	122,490	152,221	131,482	136,923	132,507	129,346	118,383	134,267	128,935	124,085
Mississippi	49,959	53,077	53,826	60,007	48,649	51,299	57,214	51,585	46,688	55,261
Missouri	125,153	134,758	126,076	142,699	127,642	123,829	119,955	126,568	116,469	122,952
Montana	26,277	29,415	28,903	30,556	33,180	28,551	27,569	28,921	28,910	25,995
Nebraska	45,549	47,397	47,321	49,553	48,584	44,322	46,101	45,012	43,949	45,229
Nevada	68,622	69,877	69,923	70,287	67,468	54,980	59,580	60,168	56,851	57,353
New Hampshire	31,408	36,969	32,002	37,142	31,642	32,117	32,986	34,272	32,733	31,333
New Jersey	195,106	226,392	206,388	227,119	192,871	206,882	194,451	207,112	203,873	199,775
New Mexico	39,379	41,136	40,583	44,135	40,119	39,962	38,390	38,037	37,593	40,337
New York	457,654	496,747	479,367	492,207	452,751	442,296	431,265	449,498	438,941	447,485
North Carolina	199,537	217,022	209,823	224,428	201,554	190,119	187,185	193,695	183,831	195,257
North Dakota	32,111	28,257	30,570	32,877	27,400	24,768	26,193	25,903	25,770	33,253
Ohio	253,252	270,847	248,416	274,778	245,199	243,553	234,718	249,027	233,006	251,495
Oklahoma	77,375	78,476	77,829	85,458	72,454	72,002	74,533	70,508	69,618	78,715
Oregon	100,704	100,630	102,126	103,676	102,857	88,088	91,958	88,464	92,473	84,267
Pennsylvania	256,602	274,608	256,883	278,808	241,865	245,303	242,062	254,015	242,138	260,288
Rhode Island	22,872	26,185	24,175	26,349	21,815	22,671	22,399	23,327	22,897	23,924
South Carolina	96,579	98,984	94,120	107,723	89,525	89,150	90,029	90,053	78,630	88,343
South Dakota	21,871	21,565	20,829	21,338	21,738	20,347	20,177	20,142	19,835	19,475
Tennessee	126,772	131,374	133,418	147,613	122,997	122,340	118,013	119,313	114,067	123,505
Texas	557,909	572,445	578,909	621,191	558,120	482,188	471,468	492,179	482,093	554,065
Utah	70,092	75,836	76,796	77,688	81,508	64,326	71,419	64,827	63,747	64,830
Vermont	17,159	18,472	17,342	18,971	17,292	17,155	17,352	18,337	16,952	17,199
Virginia	159,319	185,419	168,154	170,860	179,773	163,063	166,417	174,206	163,277	166,667
Washington	170,242	185,741	178,850	175,377	172,884	151,460	161,538	157,888	156,237	145,606
West Virginia	36,189	37,341	34,791	37,372	33,488	37,697	36,240	36,900	34,173	38,029
Wisconsin	124,841	138,897	129,875	136,603	129,845	122,129	119,812	132,569	123,187	121,215
Wyoming	18,520	19,079	18,166	20,323	18,818	17,537	17,967	18,418	17,717	19,749
Puerto Rico	36,520	37,710	37,973	43,614	35,793	44,627	42,541	40,793	33,418	43,227
Virgin Islands	1,375	1,669	1,778	1,721	1,497	1,643	1,704	1,522	1,519	1,618

<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 Island.



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 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	March 2015	March 2014	June 2014	Sept. 2014	Dec. 2014	March 2015
United States	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
Alabama	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.4
Alaska	10.8	10.8	9.5	10.6	10.4	9.7	11.0	10.4	10.4	9.2
Arizona	5.9	6.0	6.4	7.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.7
Arkansas	5.9	5.6	6.0	6.6	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.7
California	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.4	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.2
Colorado	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Connecticut	5.1	5.7	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.1
Delaware	6.3	6.6	6.3	7.0	5.7	5.9	5.2	6.2	5.4	7.3
District of Columbia	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4
Florida	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.6
Georgia	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.6
Hawaii	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.8
Idaho	8.4	7.7	7.5	8.0	9.1	7.2	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.0
Illinois	5.8	6.2	5.7	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.7
Indiana	5.3	5.9	5.4	6.3	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3
Iowa	5.8	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.4
Kansas	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.8
Kentucky	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.6	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.3	6.0
Louisiana	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.1	5.9	6.5	5.9	5.8	6.7
Maine	6.8	7.8	6.7	7.2	6.5	7.1	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.0
Maryland	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.2
Massachusetts	5.5	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.4
Michigan	5.4	6.4	5.4	6.2	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.1
Minnesota	5.2	6.5	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.2
Mississippi	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.9	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.4	6.4
Missouri	5.6	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.1	5.4
Montana	7.3	8.2	8.1	8.5	9.1	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.0	7.2
Nebraska	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6
Nevada	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.3
New Hampshire	5.9	6.9	5.9	6.9	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.7
New Jersey	6.0	7.0	6.3	6.9	5.8	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.0
New Mexico	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.2	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.5
New York	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.9
North Carolina	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.7
North Dakota	8.7	7.6	8.2	8.7	7.1	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.7	8.7
Ohio	5.6	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.6
Oklahoma	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.6	5.5	6.1
Oregon	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.7
Pennsylvania	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.2
Rhode Island	5.7	6.5	5.9	6.4	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.8
South Carolina	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.5
South Dakota	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7
Tennessee	5.5	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.2
Texas	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.7
Utah	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.9
Vermont	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.5	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.8
Virginia	5.4	6.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.6
Washington	6.9	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.6
West Virginia	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.7
Wisconsin	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.1
Wyoming	8.6	8.7	8.3	9.3	8.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.0	8.9
Puerto Rico	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.4	5.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	4.9	6.4
Virgin Islands	5.0	6.2	6.6	6.2	5.5	6.0	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.9

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