Business Employment Dynamics in South Dakota — Fourth Quarter 2017

From September 2017 to December 2017 gross job gains in South Dakota totaled 22,384 while gross job losses numbered 20,129, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Charlene Peiffer noted that gross job gains exceeded gross job losses by 2,255. During the previous quarter, gross job losses exceeded gross gains by 945.

The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all businesses in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics track these changes in employment at private business establishments from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment from expansions at existing establishments and the addition of new jobs at opening establishments. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing establishments and the loss of jobs at closing establishments. The difference between the number of gross job gains and the number of gross job losses is the net change in employment. (See the Technical Note for more information.)
South Dakota’s 22,384 gross job gains in December 2017 were greater than the 19,852 gross job gains in September 2017. Over the past five years, gross job gains reached a high of 22,996 in December 2015 and a low of 19,852 in September 2017. (See chart 1.) South Dakota’s 20,129 gross job losses in December 2017 were fewer than the 20,797 gross job losses in the previous quarter. Over the past five years, gross job losses reached a high of 21,953 in June 2017 and a low of 18,975 in June 2013.

Gross job gains represented 6.4 percent of private sector employment in South Dakota in the fourth quarter of 2017, similar to the 6.4-percent national rate. (See chart 2.) In the fourth quarter of 2017, South Dakota’s rate of gross job losses as a percent of private sector employment was 5.7 percent compared to the national rate of 5.5 percent.

During the fourth quarter of 2017, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 5 of the 7 industry sectors in South Dakota. Within the construction sector, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses by 710. More than 3,100 jobs were created in opening and expanding establishments, while more than 2,400 jobs were lost within closing and contracting establishments. The remaining four industry sectors had net job gains of less than 500 each in the fourth quarter of 2017. (See table 1.)

Two industry sectors—financial activities and other services—had gross job losses that exceeded gross job gains by less than 100 each in the fourth quarter of 2017.

South Dakota was among the seven states in the West North Central Division. All seven states in the division had gross job gains that exceeded gross job losses. (See table A.) Five states in the division had rates of gross job gains below the 6.4-percent national rate. South Dakota had a rate of gross job gains that matched the national rate, while North Dakota had a rate of gross job gains that was higher than the national rate. Three states in the division had rates of gross job losses that were lower than the national rate of 5.5 percent. Nebraska’s rate of gross job losses matched the national rate, while three states, including South Dakota, had rates of gross job losses that were greater than the national rate.
Table A. Private sector gross job gains and losses for the United States, West North Central Division, and West North Central states, December 2017, seasonally adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Gross job gains Total</th>
<th>Gross job gains As a percent of total employment</th>
<th>Gross job losses Total</th>
<th>Gross job losses As a percent of total employment</th>
<th>Net change</th>
<th>Net change as a percent of total employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>7,793,000</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6,794,000</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>999,000</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West North Central (1)</td>
<td>517,830</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>479,787</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>38,043</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>76,283</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>68,723</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>68,399</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>59,348</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>9,051</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>143,126</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>137,173</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5,953</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>133,861</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>126,736</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>7,125</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>50,417</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>44,572</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5,845</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>23,360</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>23,106</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>22,384</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>20,129</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>2,255</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional statistics and other information
(1) Data were calculated for this release using published gross job gains and gross job losses for states located in the West North Central Census Division.
BED data for the states have been included in table 2 of this release. For more information on the Business Employment Dynamics data, visit the BED web site at www.bls.gov/bdm.

The Business Employment Dynamics release for first quarter 2018 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 7, 2018.

Technical Note

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data are a product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), or the ES-202 program. The BED data are compiled from existing QCEW records. The QCEW reports are sent by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) to BLS and form the basis of the Bureau’s QCEW program and establishment universe sampling frame. These reports are also used to produce the QCEW data on total employment and wages. Other important Bureau uses of the QCEW reports are in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES program produces monthly estimates of employment, net changes, and earnings by detailed industry.

In the BED program, the QCEW records are linked across quarters to provide a longitudinal history for each establishment. The linkage process allows the tracking of net employment changes at the establishment level, which in turn allows the estimation of jobs gained at opening and expanding establishments and jobs lost at closing and contracting establishments.

The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all businesses in the economy. BED statistics track these changes in employment at private business establishments from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment from expansions at existing establishments and the addition of new jobs at opening establishments. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing establishments and the loss of jobs at closing establishments. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment.
Gross job gains and gross job losses are expressed as rates by dividing their levels by the average of employment in the current and previous quarters. The rates are calculated for the components of gross job gains and gross job losses and then summed to form their respective totals. These rates can be added and subtracted just as their levels can. For instance, the difference between the gross job gains rate and the gross job losses rate is the net growth rate.

The formal definitions of 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.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.
## Table 1. Private sector gross job gains and losses by industry, South Dakota, seasonally adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Gross job gains and job losses (3 months ended)</th>
<th>Gross job gains and job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total private</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job gains</td>
<td>21,044 22,209 21,870 19,852 22,384</td>
<td>6.0 6.4 6.3 5.7 6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At expanding establishments</td>
<td>17,166 18,118 18,333 16,528 18,163</td>
<td>4.9 5.2 5.3 4.7 5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At opening establishments</td>
<td>3,878 4,091 3,537 3,324 4,221</td>
<td>1.1 1.2 1.0 1.0 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job losses</td>
<td>21,233 20,656 21,953 20,797 20,129</td>
<td>6.1 5.9 6.3 6.0 5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At contracting establishments</td>
<td>18,009 17,267 18,791 17,595 16,837</td>
<td>5.2 4.9 5.4 5.1 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At closing establishments</td>
<td>3,224 3,389 3,162 3,202 3,292</td>
<td>0.9 1.0 0.9 0.9 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net employment change</td>
<td>-189 1,553 -83 -945 -2,255</td>
<td>-0.1 0.5 0.0 -0.3 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At expanding establishments</td>
<td>2,084 2,242 2,115 1,832 2,290</td>
<td>9.2 9.8 9.4 8.4 10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At opening establishments</td>
<td>638 909 592 582 826</td>
<td>2.8 4.0 2.6 2.7 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job losses</td>
<td>3,224 2,847 2,982 2,654 2,406</td>
<td>14.3 12.5 13.3 12.1 10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At contracting establishments</td>
<td>2,690 2,217 2,360 2,120 1,911</td>
<td>11.9 9.7 10.5 9.7 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At closing establishments</td>
<td>534 630 622 534 495</td>
<td>2.4 2.8 2.8 2.4 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net employment change</td>
<td>-502 304 -275 -240 710</td>
<td>-2.3 1.3 -1.3 -1.0 3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wholesale trade</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job gains</td>
<td>955 800 1,194 823 1,105</td>
<td>4.6 3.8 5.7 4.0 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At expanding establishments</td>
<td>814 711 938 727 892</td>
<td>3.9 3.4 4.5 3.5 4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At opening establishments</td>
<td>141 89 256 96 213</td>
<td>0.7 0.4 1.2 0.5 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job losses</td>
<td>943 890 1,086 1,048 971</td>
<td>4.5 4.3 5.2 5.0 4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At contracting establishments</td>
<td>755 794 920 941 802</td>
<td>3.6 3.8 4.4 4.5 3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At closing establishments</td>
<td>188 96 166 107 169</td>
<td>0.9 0.5 0.8 0.5 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net employment change</td>
<td>-12 -90 108 -225 134</td>
<td>-0.1 -0.5 0.5 -1.0 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retail trade</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job gains</td>
<td>2,934 2,781 2,823 2,751 3,095</td>
<td>5.5 5.2 5.3 5.2 5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At expanding establishments</td>
<td>2,620 2,535 2,523 2,327 2,579</td>
<td>4.9 4.7 4.7 4.4 4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At opening establishments</td>
<td>314 246 300 424 516</td>
<td>0.6 0.5 0.6 0.8 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job losses</td>
<td>3,153 2,857 3,110 3,180 3,010</td>
<td>5.8 5.4 5.8 6.1 5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At contracting establishments</td>
<td>2,860 2,607 2,765 2,675 2,687</td>
<td>5.3 4.9 5.2 5.1 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At closing establishments</td>
<td>293 250 345 505 323</td>
<td>0.5 0.5 0.6 1.0 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net employment change</td>
<td>-219 -76 -287 -429 85</td>
<td>-0.3 -0.2 -0.5 -0.9 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job gains</td>
<td>996 1,083 1,165 1,040 1,084</td>
<td>3.4 3.7 4.1 3.6 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At expanding establishments</td>
<td>766 869 972 889 878</td>
<td>2.6 3.0 3.4 3.1 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At opening establishments</td>
<td>230 214 193 151 206</td>
<td>0.8 0.7 0.7 0.5 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job losses</td>
<td>1,168 1,198 970 1,078 1,165</td>
<td>4.0 4.1 3.4 3.7 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At contracting establishments</td>
<td>901 962 779 850 950</td>
<td>3.1 3.3 2.7 2.9 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At closing establishments</td>
<td>267 236 191 228 215</td>
<td>0.9 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net employment change</td>
<td>-172 -115 195 -38 -81</td>
<td>-0.6 -0.4 0.7 -0.1 -0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Professional and business services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job gains</td>
<td>2,521 2,299 2,430 2,245 2,545</td>
<td>8.0 7.3 7.8 7.2 8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At expanding establishments</td>
<td>1,964 1,804 1,973 1,568 1,863</td>
<td>6.2 5.7 6.3 5.0 5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At opening establishments</td>
<td>557 495 457 677 682</td>
<td>1.8 1.6 1.5 2.2 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job losses</td>
<td>2,284 2,444 2,694 2,311 2,449</td>
<td>7.2 7.8 8.6 7.5 7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At contracting establishments</td>
<td>1,831 1,920 2,260 1,827 1,893</td>
<td>5.8 6.1 7.2 5.9 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At closing establishments</td>
<td>453 524 434 484 556</td>
<td>1.4 1.7 1.4 1.6 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net employment change</td>
<td>237 -145 -264 -66 96</td>
<td>0.8 -0.5 -0.8 -0.3 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leisure and hospitality</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job gains</td>
<td>5,150 5,537 4,864 4,545 5,179</td>
<td>11.0 11.7 10.3 9.8 11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At expanding establishments</td>
<td>3,874 4,100 3,762 3,854 4,147</td>
<td>8.3 8.7 8.0 8.3 8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At opening establishments</td>
<td>1,276 1,437 1,102 691 1,032</td>
<td>2.7 3.0 2.3 1.5 2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See footnotes at end of table.
Table 1. Private sector gross job gains and losses by industry, South Dakota, seasonally adjusted - Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Gross job gains and job losses (3 months ended)</th>
<th>Gross job gains and job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross job losses..............................</td>
<td>4,994 5,954 4,750 4,705</td>
<td>10.6 9.9 12.7 10.3 10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At contracting establishments ...</td>
<td>4,047 5,160 4,106 3,777</td>
<td>8.6 7.9 11.0 8.9 8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At closing establishments ....................</td>
<td>947 794 644 928</td>
<td>2.0 2.0 1.7 1.4 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net employment change (2) ....................</td>
<td>156 844 -1,090 -205 474</td>
<td>0.4 1.8 -2.4 -0.5 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services (3)</td>
<td>658 944 774 757</td>
<td>6.2 7.3 8.6 7.1 6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job gains ................................</td>
<td>540 792 568 590</td>
<td>5.1 6.4 7.2 5.2 5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At opening establishments .................</td>
<td>118 152 206 167</td>
<td>1.1 0.9 1.4 1.9 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross job losses..............................</td>
<td>740 588 1,023 772</td>
<td>7.0 6.5 5.3 9.3 7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At contracting establishments ...</td>
<td>646 476 892 664</td>
<td>6.1 5.4 4.3 8.1 6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At closing establishments ....................</td>
<td>94 112 131 108</td>
<td>0.9 1.1 1.0 1.2 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net employment change (2) ....................</td>
<td>-82 356 -249 -15</td>
<td>-0.8 0.8 3.3 -2.2 -0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes:
(1) Includes unclassified sector not shown separately.
(2) The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses. See the Technical Note for further information.
(3) Except public administration.
Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of total employment by state, seasonally adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Gross job gains as a percent of employment (3 months ended)</th>
<th>Gross job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States(1)</td>
<td>6.2 6.0 6.2 6.0 6.4</td>
<td>5.9 5.4 5.8 6.1 5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>5.8 6.1 5.5 6.0 6.0</td>
<td>5.8 5.2 5.6 5.8 5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>9.8 9.4 11.0 8.5 9.4</td>
<td>10.0 9.8 9.9 10.5 10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>6.0 5.8 6.2 6.6 6.2</td>
<td>5.5 5.4 5.7 5.3 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>5.9 5.6 5.2 5.7 5.9</td>
<td>5.4 5.0 5.6 5.5 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>6.9 6.7 6.9 6.5 6.9</td>
<td>6.3 6.0 6.6 6.4 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>6.6 6.8 7.1 6.6 6.8</td>
<td>6.5 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>5.1 5.5 5.7 5.2 5.3</td>
<td>5.2 5.1 5.1 5.7 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>6.2 6.6 6.6 6.5 7.1</td>
<td>6.2 5.9 7.0 6.6 6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>5.6 5.7 5.4 5.4 5.7</td>
<td>5.6 4.7 5.6 5.3 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>6.7 6.1 6.6 5.6 8.1</td>
<td>6.1 5.5 6.1 7.5 5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>6.6 6.3 6.2 6.1 6.9</td>
<td>5.8 5.8 6.1 6.2 5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>5.0 5.1 5.2 5.4 5.1</td>
<td>5.0 4.8 5.4 5.3 4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>7.5 7.9 7.3 6.7 7.4</td>
<td>6.7 6.3 6.6 6.6 6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>6.1 5.8 5.7 5.6 6.0</td>
<td>5.6 5.4 5.5 6.0 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>5.4 5.7 5.7 5.5 5.7</td>
<td>5.2 5.1 5.5 5.5 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>5.7 6.1 5.6 5.4 5.9</td>
<td>5.9 5.5 5.7 5.7 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>5.9 5.8 5.5 6.3 6.1</td>
<td>5.7 5.6 6.6 5.7 5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>6.1 5.7 6.1 5.9 6.0</td>
<td>5.8 5.4 5.9 5.8 5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>5.9 6.4 6.2 6.1 6.2</td>
<td>6.5 5.9 6.5 6.1 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>7.4 7.2 7.7 6.5 7.1</td>
<td>7.1 6.4 7.7 7.5 6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>6.6 6.1 6.4 6.1 6.2</td>
<td>6.2 5.9 6.2 6.2 6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>5.6 5.5 6.1 5.5 5.7</td>
<td>5.4 5.1 5.2 5.6 5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>5.5 5.6 5.7 5.3 5.6</td>
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Note: See footnotes at end of table.
Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of total employment by state, seasonally adjusted - Continued

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Footnotes
(1) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.