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Bureau of Labor Statistics



BUSINESS

EMPLOYMENT

DYNAMICS:

THIRD QUARTER

2010

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Secretary

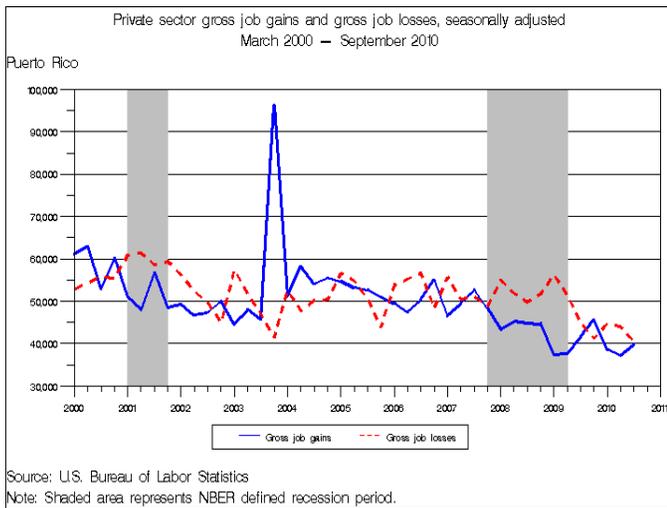
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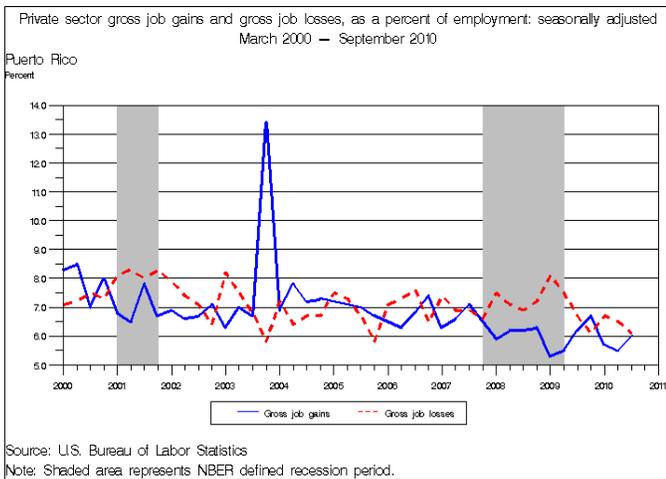
INTRODUCTION

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data is 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 is compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from existing quarterly state unemployment insurance (UI) records. The employers in P.R. are required to file quarterly reports on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI laws, and to pay quarterly UI taxes. The quarterly UI reports are sent by the Puerto Rico Department of Labor to BLS and form the basis of the Bureau's establishment universe sampling frame. These reports also are 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 Bureau use of the UI reports are in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. In the BED program, the quarterly UI 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. (See Technical notes for differences between QCEW, CES, and BED).

COMMONWEALTH PUERTO RICO BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS: THIRD QUARTER 2010



From July to September 2010 in Puerto Rico, gross job gains represented 6.0 percent of private sector employment, and gross job losses represented 6.1 percent of private sector employment, according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. This was less than the national rates of gross job gains (6.2 percent) and more than for job losses (6.0 percent). The number of job gains from opening and expanding establishments was 39,838, and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 40,417. Expanding and contracting establishments accounted for most of the jobs gained and lost.



The change in the employment level over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all business in 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 the opening of 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), also known as the ES-202 program. This program is a quarterly census of all establishments covered under state and federal unemployment insurance programs, representing about 98 percent of employment on nonfarm payrolls. All data referred to in the text are seasonally adjusted. (see Technical Note for more information.)

The BED data series included gross job gains and gross job losses at the establishment level by major industry sector and for 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Island.

Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses

Opening and expanding private sector business establishments in Puerto Rico gained 39,838 jobs in the third quarter of 2010, an increase of 2,678 from previous quarter. Over the quarter, expanding establishments added 31,788 jobs, while opening establishments added 8,050.

Gross job losses totaled 40,417 in the third quarter of 2010, a decrease by 3,580 from the second quarter 2010. This was the second decrease in gross job losses since March of 2010. In the third quarter of 2010, contracting establishments lost 32,742 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 7,675 jobs (See table A).

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010
	Levels				
Gross job gains	41,636	45,647	38,617	37,160	39,838
At expanding establishments	31,772	36,634	31,045	30,478	31,788
At opening establishments	9,864	9,013	7,572	6,682	8,050
Gross job losses	44,872	41,169	44,755	43,997	40,417
At contracting establishments	37,653	32,092	37,493	36,331	32,742
At closing establishments	7,219	9,077	7,262	7,666	7,675
Net employment change ¹	-3,236	4,478	-6,138	-6,837	-579

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.

Rates of Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses

From July to September 2010, gross job gains represented 6.0 percent of private sector employment. Over the quarter, gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 4.8 percent of private sector employment, and gross job gains at opening establishments represented 1.2 percent. Nationally, this quarter gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 5.1 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.1 percent.

For the same data, gross job losses represented 6.1 percent of private sector employment. Gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 4.9 percent of private sector employment, which was equal than to the national rate at contracting establishments (4.9 percent). The rate of gross job losses at closing establishments (1.1 percent) Puerto Rico and (1.1 percent) for the United States (See chart and table B).

Table B. 3-month private sector gross job gains and losses as percent of employment, seasonally adjusted

Category	3 months ended				
	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010
Rates (percent)					
Total Private for Commonwealth of Puerto Rico					
Gross job gains.....	6.2	6.7	5.7	5.5	6.0
At expanding establishments.....	4.7	5.4	4.6	4.5	4.8
At opening establishments.....	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2
Gross job losses.....	6.7	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.1
At contracting establishments.....	5.6	4.8	5.6	5.4	4.9
At closing establishments.....	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
Net employment change ¹	-0.5	0.6	-1.0	-1.0	-0.1
Rates (percent)					
Total Private for United States as a whole					
Gross job gains.....	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.6	6.2
At expanding establishments.....	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.1
At opening establishments.....	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
Gross job losses.....	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.0
At contracting establishments.....	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.9
At closing establishments.....	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Net employment change ¹	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.2

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.

Number of Establishments Gaining and Losing Employment

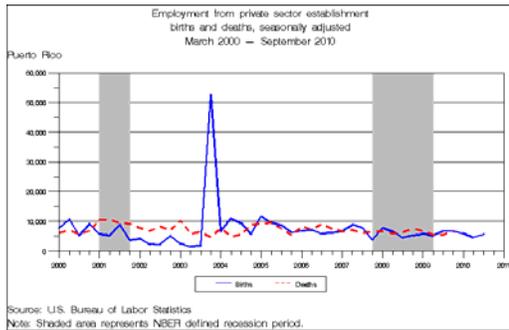
Another way to observe the dynamics of employment change is to count the number of establishments that opened, closed, expanded, or contracted during the quarter. Out of 47,439 active private sector establishments, a total of 8,798 establishments gained jobs from July to September 2010 (See table C). Of these, 7,363 were expanding establishments and 1,435 were opening establishments. During the third quarter of 2010, 9,457 establishments lost jobs. Of these, 7,806 were contracting establishments and 1,651 were closing establishments.

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010
Establishments gaining jobs.....	9,238	9,885	8,287	8,553	8,798
Expanding establishments.....	7,355	8,180	6,783	7,295	7,363
Opening establishments.....	1,883	1,705	1,504	1,258	1,435
Establishments losing jobs.....	10,105	9,395	10,834	10,024	9,457
Contracting establishments.....	8,491	7,567	9,023	8,273	7,806
Closing establishments.....	1,614	1,828	1,811	1,751	1,651
Net establishment change ¹	269	-123	-307	-493	-216

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 July to September 2010, a total of 854 new private sector non-farm businesses created 5,675 jobs. This represented an increase of 23 establishment births and 1,031 jobs from the previous quarter. The jobs gains by these new establishments represented 0.9 percent of total births employment. The historical time series of birth data shows that the number of establishment births has remained around 1,200 every quarter, while employment from births dropped from 52,610 in the fourth quarter 2003 to 5,675 in the third quarter of 2010 (See Table 5).

Gross Job Gains and Losses by State

In the third quarter of 2010, twenty states and the District of Columbia experienced net loss in employment, which represents an increase from 6 states in the second quarter 2010. After a notable net gain of 102,764 jobs in second quarter 2010, California had the largest net decrease in jobs of any state in third quarter 2010 (-30,093) and Texas experienced the largest net job gain (45,790). (See table 6.) From June 2010 to September 2010, gross job gains as a percent of total employment increased or remained unchanged in 12 states, while 38 states and the District of Columbia showed a decrease. (See table 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 the Business Employment Dynamics data can be found in the Technical Note of this release or may be obtained by e-mailing BDMinfo@bls.gov.

Technical Note

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data is 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 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 the employment and wages of workers covered by UI laws, and to pay quarterly UI taxes. The quarterly UI reports are sent by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) to BLS and form the basis of the Bureau's establishment universe sampling frame. 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 Bureau uses of the UI reports are in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program.

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

The Bureau publishes three different establishment-based employment measures for any given quarter. Each of these measures--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 and the intended uses of the program products. (See table below.)

Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table on 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 8.2 million employers nationally	--Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.4 million private sector employers	--Sample survey: 400,000 employers nationally
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 -Usually first Friday of following 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 --Future expansions will include data at the state level by industry and size of establishment	--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 bench marking sample survey estimates -Sample frame for BLS establishment survey	--Major uses include: -Business cycle analysis -Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contraction by size of establishment	--Major uses include: -Principal national economic indicator -Official time series for employment change measures -Input into other major economic indicators
Program web sites	www.bls.gov/cew/	www.bls.gov/bdm/	www.bls.gov/ces/

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 6.7 million

private sector employer reports out of 9.0 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by States to BLS in the first quarter of 2010. 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. 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 2010:

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

.....	Millions
Total establishments QCEW program	9.0
Excluded:	
Public sector	0.3
Private households	0.7
Zero employment	1.3
Establishments in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands	0.0
(less than 50,000)	
Total establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data	6.7

Unit of analysis

Establishments are used in the tabulation of the BED statistics by industry and *firms* are used in the tabulation of the BED size class statistics. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that produces goods or services, usually at a single physical location, and engages in one or predominantly one activity. A firm's legal business, either corporate or otherwise, and may consist of several establishments. Firm-level data are compiled based on an aggregation of establishments under common ownership by a corporate parent using employer tax identification numbers. The firm level aggregation which is consistent with the role of corporations as the economic decision makers are used for the measurement of the BED data elements by size class.

Because of the difference in the unit of analysis, total gross job gains and gross job losses by size class are lower than total gross job gains and gross job losses by industry, as some establishment gains and losses within a firm are offset during the aggregation process. However, the total net changes in employment are the same for not seasonally adjusted data and are similar for seasonally adjusted data.

Concepts and methodology

The Business Employment Dynamics data measure the net change in employment at the establishment level. These changes come about in one of four ways. A net increase in employment can come from either opening establishments or expanding establishments. A net decrease in employment can come from either closing establishments 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 of four consecutive quarters following the last quarter with positive employment. Deaths are a subset of closings not including temporary shutdowns of seasonal businesses. A unit that closes during the quarter may be a death, but we wait three quarters to determine whether it is a permanent closing or a temporary shutdown. Therefore, realways a lag of three quarters for the 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 towards estimates of total employment, but not for levels of gross job gains and gross job losses.

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

Establishment Births and Deaths

For the purpose of BED statistics, *births* are defined as establishments that appear in the longitudinal database for the first time with positive employment in the third month of a quarter, or showed four consecutive quarters of zero employment in the third month followed by a quarter in which it shows positive employment in the third month. Similarly, *deaths* are defined as establishments that either drop out of the longitudinal database or 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 in which the seasonally adjusted value of the former is greater than the latter.

Linkage methodology

Prior to the measurement of gross job gains and gross job losses, QCEW records are linked across two quarters. The linkage process matches establishments' unique SESA identification numbers (SESA-ID). Between 95 to 97 percent of establishments identified as continuous from quarter to quarter are matched SESA-ID. The rest are linked in one of three ways. The first method uses predecessor and successor information, identified by the states, which relates records with different 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, 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 also are introduced in the first quarter.

Sizing methodology

The method of dynamic sizing is used in calculations for the BED size class data series. Dynamic sizing allocates each firm's employment gain or loss during a quarter to each respective size class in which the change occurred. For example, if a firm grew from 2 employees in quarter 1 to 38 employees in quarter 2, then, of the 36-employee increase, 2 would be allocated to the first size class, 5 to the size class 5 to 9, 10 to size class 10 to 19, and 19 to size class 20 to 49.

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

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the levels of employment and the associated job flows undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in the weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence can be eliminated by adjusting these statistics from quarter to quarter. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity, easier to recognize. For example, the large number of youths taking summer jobs is likely to obscure other changes that have taken place in June relative to March, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of student's finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. The adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

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

The net over-the-quarter change derived by summing the BED component series will differ from the net employment change estimated from the seasonally adjusted total private employment series from the CES program. The intended use of BED statistics is to show the dynamic labor market changes that underlie the net employment change statistic. As such, data users

interested particularly in the net employment change and not in the gross job flows underlying this change should refer to CES data for over-the-quarter net employment changes.

Reliability of the data

Since the data series on Business Employment Dynamics are based on administrative rather than sample data, there are no issues related to sampling error. Nonsampling error, however, still exists. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, such as the employer submitting corrected employment data after the end of the quarter or typographical errors made by businesses when providing information. Such errors, however, are likely to be distributed randomly throughout the dataset.

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

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).

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 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
1994	September	6,389	55,322	45,962	9,360	48,933	39,752	9,181
	December	-6,932	51,592	39,139	12,453	58,524	45,843	12,681
1995	March	12,590	57,049	48,621	8,428	44,459	36,564	7,895
	June	7,903	58,393	48,796	9,597	50,490	40,378	10,112
	September	7,533	58,974	47,104	11,870	51,441	43,683	7,758
	December	379	55,787	44,361	11,426	55,408	45,357	10,051
1996	March	17,447	67,249	50,256	16,993	49,802	40,681	9,121
	June	6,807	57,395	48,870	8,525	50,588	41,661	8,927
	September	-584	55,179	44,445	10,734	55,763	46,864	8,899
	December	4,442	59,975	47,283	12,692	55,533	45,894	9,639
1997	March	12,734	64,996	52,540	12,456	52,262	41,986	10,276
	June	2,119	60,259	48,509	11,750	58,140	42,598	15,542
	September	-5,495	58,253	44,948	13,305	63,748	46,151	17,597
	December	-6,157	59,592	42,933	16,659	65,749	54,796	10,953
1998	March	12,892	62,146	51,161	10,985	49,254	42,406	6,848
	June	6,786	56,141	50,127	6,014	49,355	39,634	9,721
	September	8,437	61,472	49,251	12,221	53,035	45,601	7,434
	December	-14,740	51,352	41,931	9,421	66,092	55,415	10,677
1999	March	19,095	64,755	55,076	9,679	45,660	39,132	6,528
	June	21,518	75,203	55,696	19,507	53,685	43,846	9,839
	September	7,356	64,766	49,953	14,813	57,410	44,651	12,759
	December	-8,561	50,274	41,564	8,710	58,835	49,827	9,008
2000	March	8,289	61,090	51,047	10,043	52,801	44,312	8,489
	June	8,734	62,984	49,888	13,096	54,250	45,676	8,574
	September	-3,045	52,839	44,481	8,358	55,884	47,945	7,939
	December	4,798	60,250	48,401	11,849	55,452	46,925	8,527
2001	March	-9,961	50,947	43,618	7,329	60,908	48,253	12,655
	June	-13,424	47,999	41,465	6,534	61,423	48,830	12,593
	September	-1,772	56,818	45,022	11,796	58,590	46,680	11,910
	December	-10,969	48,485	42,806	5,679	59,454	46,671	12,783
2002	March	-6,892	49,322	42,513	6,809	56,214	44,956	11,258
	June	-5,609	46,829	41,087	5,742	52,438	43,550	8,888
	September	-2,258	47,407	43,236	4,171	49,665	38,645	11,020
	December	4,980	50,008	43,210	6,798	45,028	37,059	7,969
2003	March	-12,708	44,596	39,360	5,236	57,304	43,874	13,430
	June	-3,765	48,054	44,630	3,424	51,819	43,122	8,697
	September	-1,236	45,730	42,468	3,262	46,966	38,528	8,438
	December	54,730	96,223	40,993	55,230	41,493	36,205	5,288
2004	March	-1,231	51,306	43,808	7,498	52,537	43,289	9,248
	June	10,558	58,237	46,249	11,988	47,679	41,401	6,278
	September	3,916	54,092	43,282	10,810	50,176	43,240	6,936
	December	5,100	55,479	48,417	7,062	50,379	39,954	10,425
2005	March	-1,958	54,650	41,796	12,854	56,608	45,529	11,079
	June	-1,542	53,308	42,025	11,283	54,850	43,801	11,049
	September	2,185	52,740	42,519	10,221	50,555	42,082	8,473
	December	7,260	51,071	44,186	6,885	43,811	37,710	6,101
2006	March	-4,303	49,565	42,130	7,435	53,868	43,995	9,873
	June	-7,654	47,446	38,958	8,488	55,100	46,776	8,324
	September	-6,425	50,289	42,240	8,049	56,714	44,814	11,900
	December	6,634	55,005	46,182	8,823	48,371	38,117	10,254
2007	March	-9,091	46,598	38,001	8,597	55,689	46,403	9,286
	June	-1,063	49,482	38,105	11,377	50,545	40,430	10,115
	September	1,479	52,659	41,627	11,032	51,180	42,308	8,872
	December	-566	48,290	41,575	6,715	48,856	39,847	9,009
2008	March	-11,664	43,360	33,278	10,082	55,024	44,909	10,115
	June	-6,646	45,225	34,779	10,446	51,871	42,336	9,535
	September	-5,065	44,779	36,753	8,026	49,844	40,406	9,438
	December	-6,947	44,767	36,876	7,891	51,714	41,490	10,224
2009	March	-18,884	37,391	28,806	8,585	56,275	45,995	10,280
	June	-13,752	37,741	29,931	7,810	51,493	43,230	8,263
	September	-3,236	41,636	31,772	9,864	44,872	37,653	7,219
	December	4,478	45,647	36,634	9,013	41,169	32,092	9,077
2010	March	-6,138	38,617	31,045	7,572	44,755	37,493	7,262
	June	-6,837	37,160	30,478	6,682	43,997	36,331	7,666
	September	-579	39,838	31,788	8,050	40,417	32,742	7,675

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

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

Year	3 months ended	Net change(2)	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1994	September	1.0	8.9	7.4	1.5	7.9	6.4	1.5
	December	-1.1	8.3	6.3	2.0	9.4	7.4	2.0
1995	March	1.9	9.0	7.7	1.3	7.1	5.8	1.3
	June	1.3	9.2	7.7	1.5	7.9	6.3	1.6
	September	1.1	9.1	7.3	1.8	8.0	6.8	1.2
	December	0.1	8.6	6.8	1.8	8.5	7.0	1.5
1996	March	2.6	10.2	7.6	2.6	7.6	6.2	1.4
	June	1.1	8.6	7.3	1.3	7.5	6.2	1.3
	September	-0.1	8.2	6.6	1.6	8.3	7.0	1.3
	December	0.7	8.9	7.0	1.9	8.2	6.8	1.4
1997	March	1.8	9.4	7.6	1.8	7.6	6.1	1.5
	June	0.4	8.7	7.0	1.7	8.3	6.1	2.2
	September	-0.9	8.4	6.5	1.9	9.3	6.7	2.6
	December	-0.9	8.7	6.3	2.4	9.6	8.0	1.6
1998	March	1.9	9.0	7.4	1.6	7.1	6.1	1.0
	June	1.0	8.1	7.2	0.9	7.1	5.7	1.4
	September	1.1	8.7	7.0	1.7	7.6	6.5	1.1
	December	-2.2	7.2	5.9	1.3	9.4	7.9	1.5
1999	March	2.7	9.1	7.7	1.4	6.4	5.5	0.9
	June	3.0	10.3	7.6	2.7	7.3	6.0	1.3
	September	1.0	8.7	6.7	2.0	7.7	6.0	1.7
	December	-1.1	6.8	5.6	1.2	7.9	6.7	1.2
2000	March	1.2	8.3	6.9	1.4	7.1	6.0	1.1
	June	1.3	8.5	6.7	1.8	7.2	6.1	1.1
	September	-0.5	7.0	5.9	1.1	7.5	6.4	1.1
	December	0.7	8.0	6.4	1.6	7.3	6.2	1.1
2001	March	-1.3	6.8	5.8	1.0	8.1	6.4	1.7
	June	-1.8	6.5	5.6	0.9	8.3	6.6	1.7
	September	-0.2	7.8	6.2	1.6	8.0	6.4	1.6
	December	-1.6	6.7	5.9	0.8	8.3	6.5	1.8
2002	March	-1.0	6.9	5.9	1.0	7.9	6.3	1.6
	June	-0.8	6.6	5.8	0.8	7.4	6.1	1.3
	September	-0.4	6.7	6.1	0.6	7.1	5.5	1.6
	December	0.7	7.1	6.1	1.0	6.4	5.3	1.1
2003	March	-1.9	6.3	5.6	0.7	8.2	6.3	1.9
	June	-0.5	7.0	6.5	0.5	7.5	6.2	1.3
	September	-0.1	6.7	6.2	0.5	6.8	5.6	1.2
	December	7.6	13.4	5.7	7.7	5.8	5.1	0.7
2004	March	-0.3	6.9	5.9	1.0	7.2	5.9	1.3
	June	1.4	7.8	6.2	1.6	6.4	5.6	0.8
	September	0.5	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.7	5.8	0.9
	December	0.6	7.3	6.4	0.9	6.7	5.3	1.4
2005	March	-0.3	7.2	5.5	1.7	7.5	6.0	1.5
	June	-0.2	7.1	5.6	1.5	7.3	5.8	1.5
	September	0.3	7.0	5.6	1.4	6.7	5.6	1.1
	December	0.9	6.7	5.8	0.9	5.8	5.0	0.8
2006	March	-0.6	6.5	5.5	1.0	7.1	5.8	1.3
	June	-1.0	6.3	5.2	1.1	7.3	6.2	1.1
	September	-0.8	6.8	5.7	1.1	7.6	6.0	1.6
	December	0.9	7.4	6.2	1.2	6.5	5.1	1.4
2007	March	-1.1	6.3	5.1	1.2	7.4	6.2	1.2
	June	-0.3	6.6	5.1	1.5	6.9	5.5	1.4
	September	0.2	7.1	5.6	1.5	6.9	5.7	1.2
	December	-0.1	6.5	5.6	0.9	6.6	5.4	1.2
2008	March	-1.6	5.9	4.5	1.4	7.5	6.1	1.4
	June	-0.9	6.2	4.8	1.4	7.1	5.8	1.3
	September	-0.7	6.2	5.1	1.1	6.9	5.6	1.3
	December	-0.9	6.3	5.2	1.1	7.2	5.8	1.4
2009	March	-2.8	5.3	4.1	1.2	8.1	6.6	1.5
	June	-2.0	5.5	4.4	1.1	7.5	6.3	1.2
	September	-0.5	6.2	4.7	1.5	6.7	5.6	1.1
	December	0.6	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.1	4.8	1.3
2010	March	-1.0	5.7	4.6	1.1	6.7	5.6	1.1
	June	-1.0	5.5	4.5	1.0	6.5	5.4	1.1
	September	-0.1	6.0	4.8	1.2	6.1	4.9	1.2

(1) The rates measure gross job gains and gross job losses as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter employment levels.

(2) 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
1994	September	212	9,085	7,583	1,502	8,852	7,562	1,290
	December	145	8,542	7,038	1,504	9,786	8,427	1,359
1995	March	369	9,989	8,283	1,706	8,294	6,957	1,337
	June	138	9,481	7,945	1,536	8,901	7,503	1,398
	September	267	9,643	8,188	1,455	8,756	7,568	1,188
	December	109	9,038	7,501	1,537	9,796	8,368	1,428
1996	March	565	10,768	8,783	1,985	8,677	7,257	1,420
	June	141	9,764	8,442	1,322	8,772	7,591	1,181
	September	415	9,654	8,131	1,523	9,116	8,008	1,108
	December	249	9,798	8,125	1,673	9,670	8,246	1,424
1997	March	364	10,441	8,716	1,725	8,996	7,635	1,361
	June	365	10,658	8,726	1,932	9,631	8,064	1,567
	September	135	10,446	8,548	1,898	9,999	8,236	1,763
	December	428	9,767	7,946	1,821	10,240	8,847	1,393
1998	March	352	10,488	8,643	1,845	9,539	8,046	1,493
	June	-661	9,656	8,599	1,057	9,770	8,052	1,718
	September	265	9,564	7,894	1,670	9,615	8,210	1,405
	December	90	9,555	7,892	1,663	10,666	9,093	1,573
1999	March	222	11,139	9,439	1,700	9,263	7,785	1,478
	June	-104	10,875	9,109	1,766	9,973	8,103	1,870
	September	340	10,656	8,746	1,910	9,550	7,980	1,570
	December	23	9,426	7,948	1,478	10,636	9,181	1,455
2000	March	-257	10,045	8,710	1,335	9,647	8,055	1,592
	June	677	10,499	8,381	2,118	9,975	8,534	1,441
	September	-430	9,309	8,204	1,105	10,006	8,471	1,535
	December	792	10,185	8,080	2,105	10,130	8,817	1,313
2001	March	-216	9,506	8,116	1,390	10,030	8,424	1,606
	June	-751	8,406	7,570	836	9,632	8,045	1,587
	September	-777	9,232	8,089	1,143	10,552	8,632	1,920
	December	-1,017	8,496	7,525	971	10,554	8,566	1,988
2002	March	-524	8,018	7,246	772	9,060	7,764	1,296
	June	-600	8,347	7,552	795	9,409	8,014	1,395
	September	-913	8,204	7,637	567	8,951	7,471	1,480
	December	-518	8,270	7,705	565	8,431	7,348	1,083
2003	March	-659	7,649	7,100	549	8,888	7,680	1,208
	June	-1,134	7,611	7,441	170	8,725	7,421	1,304
	September	-1,294	7,557	7,304	253	8,501	6,954	1,547
	December	7,729	15,094	7,129	7,965	7,239	7,003	236
2004	March	185	9,364	8,192	1,172	9,442	8,455	987
	June	938	10,461	8,372	2,089	9,481	8,330	1,151
	September	400	10,112	8,479	1,633	9,926	8,693	1,233
	December	85	10,371	9,014	1,357	9,244	7,972	1,272
2005	March	357	10,115	8,408	1,707	10,367	9,017	1,350
	June	268	10,593	8,985	1,608	10,137	8,797	1,340
	September	264	10,470	8,796	1,674	10,507	9,097	1,410
	December	29	10,472	9,172	1,300	9,928	8,657	1,271
2006	March	-272	9,759	8,519	1,240	10,934	9,422	1,512
	June	60	9,670	8,245	1,425	11,186	9,821	1,365
	September	-1,349	10,278	8,928	1,350	11,949	9,250	2,699
	December	-154	11,576	9,536	2,040	10,714	8,520	2,194
2007	March	-309	10,032	8,209	1,823	11,830	9,698	2,132
	June	-64	10,330	8,367	1,963	11,324	9,297	2,027
	September	231	10,461	8,398	2,063	10,979	9,147	1,832
	December	-220	10,707	9,060	1,647	10,359	8,492	1,867
2008	March	-194	9,557	7,532	2,025	12,110	9,891	2,219
	June	-140	9,736	7,788	1,948	11,302	9,214	2,088
	September	-332	9,224	7,839	1,385	10,710	8,993	1,717
	December	-305	10,153	8,482	1,671	10,314	8,338	1,976
2009	March	-543	8,266	6,476	1,790	12,051	9,718	2,333
	June	-265	8,620	7,001	1,619	10,567	8,683	1,884
	September	269	9,238	7,355	1,883	10,105	8,491	1,614
	December	-123	9,885	8,180	1,705	9,395	7,567	1,828
2010	March	-307	8,287	6,783	1,504	10,834	9,023	1,811
	June	-493	8,553	7,295	1,258	10,024	8,273	1,751
	September	-216	8,798	7,363	1,435	9,457	7,806	1,651

(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
1994	September	0.5	25.0	20.9	4.1	24.5	20.9	3.6
	December	0.4	23.4	19.3	4.1	26.8	23.1	3.7
1995	March	1.0	27.1	22.5	4.6	22.5	18.9	3.6
	June	0.3	25.4	21.3	4.1	23.9	20.1	3.8
	September	0.7	25.7	21.8	3.9	23.4	20.2	3.2
	December	0.3	23.9	19.8	4.1	25.9	22.1	3.8
1996	March	1.5	28.2	23.0	5.2	22.7	19.0	3.7
	June	0.3	25.4	22.0	3.4	22.8	19.7	3.1
	September	1.0	24.9	21.0	3.9	23.5	20.6	2.9
	December	0.7	25.0	20.7	4.3	24.6	21.0	3.6
1997	March	0.9	26.3	22.0	4.3	22.6	19.2	3.4
	June	0.9	26.6	21.8	4.8	24.1	20.2	3.9
	September	0.3	26.0	21.3	4.7	24.9	20.5	4.4
	December	1.1	24.1	19.6	4.5	25.3	21.9	3.4
1998	March	0.9	25.6	21.1	4.5	23.2	19.6	3.6
	June	-1.6	23.8	21.2	2.6	24.0	19.8	4.2
	September	0.6	23.6	19.5	4.1	23.8	20.3	3.5
	December	0.2	23.5	19.4	4.1	26.2	22.3	3.9
1999	March	0.5	27.1	23.0	4.1	22.6	19.0	3.6
	June	-0.3	26.6	22.3	4.3	24.4	19.8	4.6
	September	0.9	26.0	21.3	4.7	23.2	19.4	3.8
	December	0.1	22.8	19.2	3.6	25.7	22.2	3.5
2000	March	-0.7	24.3	21.1	3.2	23.4	19.5	3.9
	June	1.6	25.4	20.3	5.1	24.2	20.7	3.5
	September	-1.0	22.5	19.8	2.7	24.2	20.5	3.7
	December	2.0	24.5	19.4	5.1	24.3	21.2	3.1
2001	March	-0.5	22.6	19.3	3.3	23.8	20.0	3.8
	June	-1.8	20.2	18.2	2.0	23.1	19.3	3.8
	September	-1.9	22.6	19.8	2.8	25.9	21.2	4.7
	December	-2.6	21.2	18.8	2.4	26.4	21.4	5.0
2002	March	-1.3	20.5	18.5	2.0	23.1	19.8	3.3
	June	-1.5	21.7	19.6	2.1	24.4	20.8	3.6
	September	-2.4	21.7	20.2	1.5	23.6	19.7	3.9
	December	-1.4	22.2	20.7	1.5	22.6	19.7	2.9
2003	March	-1.8	20.8	19.3	1.5	24.2	20.9	3.3
	June	-3.2	21.4	20.9	0.5	24.5	20.8	3.7
	September	-3.8	21.8	21.1	0.7	24.6	20.1	4.5
	December	20.5	40.0	18.9	21.1	19.1	18.5	0.6
2004	March	0.4	22.4	19.6	2.8	22.6	20.2	2.4
	June	2.2	24.6	19.7	4.9	22.3	19.6	2.7
	September	0.9	23.4	19.6	3.8	23.0	20.1	2.9
	December	0.2	23.8	20.7	3.1	21.2	18.3	2.9
2005	March	0.8	23.1	19.2	3.9	23.7	20.6	3.1
	June	0.6	23.7	20.1	3.6	22.7	19.7	3.0
	September	0.6	23.3	19.6	3.7	23.3	20.2	3.1
	December	0.1	23.2	20.3	2.9	21.9	19.1	2.8
2006	March	-0.6	21.6	18.9	2.7	24.2	20.9	3.3
	June	0.1	21.1	18.0	3.1	24.5	21.5	3.0
	September	-3.0	22.8	19.8	3.0	26.6	20.6	6.0
	December	-0.4	26.1	21.5	4.6	24.3	19.3	5.0
2007	March	-0.7	22.7	18.6	4.1	26.8	22.0	4.8
	June	-0.2	23.3	18.9	4.4	25.6	21.0	4.6
	September	0.6	23.7	19.0	4.7	24.8	20.7	4.1
	December	-0.5	24.1	20.4	3.7	23.3	19.1	4.2
2008	March	-0.4	21.6	17	4.6	27.3	22.3	5.0
	June	-0.3	22	17.6	4.4	25.6	20.9	4.7
	September	-0.7	21.1	17.9	3.2	24.4	20.5	3.9
	December	-0.7	23.2	19.4	3.8	23.6	19.1	4.5
2009	March	-1.3	19	14.9	4.1	27.8	22.4	5.4
	June	-0.6	20.1	16.3	3.8	24.6	20.2	4.4
	September	0.7	21.5	17.1	4.4	23.4	19.7	3.7
	December	-0.3	22.8	18.9	3.9	21.7	17.5	4.2
2010	March	-0.7	19.2	15.7	3.5	25.1	20.9	4.2
	June	-1.2	20	17.1	2.9	23.5	19.4	4.1
	September	-0.5	20.8	17.4	3.4	22.3	18.4	3.9

(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
1994	September	1,208	3.3	974	2.7	7,122	1.1	6,889	1.1
	December	1,195	3.3	1,027	2.8	10,372	1.7	11,183	1.8
1995	March	1,337	3.6	1,044	2.8	6,950	1.1	6,659	1.1
	June	1,267	3.4	1,104	3.0	8,447	1.3	7,910	1.2
	September	1,194	3.2	893	2.4	9,387	1.5	5,828	0.9
	December	1,273	3.4	1,079	2.9	9,638	1.5	8,280	1.3
1996	March	1,563	4.1	1,148	3.0	14,093	2.1	7,968	1.2
	June	1,075	2.8	974	2.5	7,467	1.1	6,772	1.0
	September	1,292	3.3	855	2.2	9,644	1.4	7,725	1.1
	December	1,483	3.8	1,103	2.8	10,917	1.6	7,419	1.1
1997	March	1,384	3.5	1,027	2.6	10,507	1.5	8,608	1.3
	June	1,644	4.1	1,335	3.3	9,861	1.4	14,265	2.1
	September	1,580	3.9	1,398	3.5	11,417	1.7	14,419	2.1
	December	1,530	3.8	1,079	2.7	14,424	2.1	9,251	1.3
1998	March	1,442	3.5	1,144	2.8	8,725	1.3	5,135	0.7
	June	788	1.9	1,281	3.2	4,465	0.6	7,900	1.1
	September	1,280	3.2	1,037	2.6	9,791	1.4	5,685	0.8
	December	1,275	3.1	1,188	2.9	7,932	1.1	9,071	1.3
1999	March	1,307	3.2	1,037	2.5	8,352	1.2	4,946	0.7
	June	1,375	3.4	1,456	3.6	17,456	2.4	8,594	1.2
	September	1,458	3.6	1,236	3.0	12,450	1.7	10,504	1.4
	December	1,159	2.8	1,080	2.6	7,292	1.0	6,640	0.9
2000	March	927	2.2	1,112	2.7	7,833	1.1	6,193	0.8
	June	1,704	4.1	1,112	2.7	10,629	1.4	6,949	0.9
	September	741	1.8	1,140	2.8	5,235	0.7	5,634	0.8
	December	1,687	4.0	1,110	2.7	9,070	1.2	6,706	0.9
2001	March	1,103	2.6	1,324	3.1	5,669	0.8	10,588	1.4
	June	688	1.7	1,306	3.1	5,266	0.7	10,521	1.4
	September	836	2.1	1,505	3.7	8,839	1.2	9,375	1.3
	December	563	1.4	1,516	3.8	3,688	0.5	9,219	1.3
2002	March	388	1.0	968	2.5	4,226	0.6	7,717	1.1
	June	361	0.9	1,063	2.8	2,301	0.3	6,737	1.0
	September	277	0.7	1,152	3.0	2,295	0.3	8,242	1.2
	December	227	0.6	936	2.5	5,120	0.7	6,989	1.0
2003	March	162	0.4	1,032	2.8	2,523	0.4	10,175	1.5
	June	139	0.4	959	2.7	1,513	0.2	5,900	0.9
	September	185	0.5	1,105	3.2	1,784	0.3	6,359	0.9
	December	7,940	21.0	192	0.5	52,610	7.4	4,819	0.7
2004	March	947	2.3	689	1.6	6,629	0.9	7,447	1.0
	June	1,787	4.2	862	2.0	10,862	1.5	4,958	0.7
	September	1,397	3.2	952	2.2	9,425	1.3	5,582	0.7
	December	1,080	2.5	1,013	2.3	5,662	0.8	8,777	1.2
2005	March	1,389	3.2	1,054	2.4	11,733	1.5	9,295	1.2
	June	1,333	3.0	1,073	2.4	9,480	1.3	9,481	1.3
	September	1,386	3.1	1,207	2.7	8,726	1.2	7,427	1.0
	December	1,097	2.4	1,072	2.4	6,257	0.8	5,245	0.7
2006	March	983	2.2	1,246	2.8	6,752	0.9	8,218	1.1
	June	1,272	2.8	1,111	2.4	7,087	0.9	7,260	1.0
	September	1,031	2.3	1,986	4.4	5,891	0.8	9,144	1.2
	December	1,370	3.1	1,586	3.6	6,148	0.8	7,519	1.0
2007	March	1,213	2.7	1,355	3.1	6,675	0.9	6,538	0.9
	June	1,276	2.9	1,228	2.8	8,922	1.2	7,067	1.0
	September	1,321	3.0	1,237	2.8	7,831	1.1	6,091	0.8
	December	865	1.9	1,224	2.8	3,805	0.5	6,393	0.9
2008	March	1,378	3.1	1,466	3.3	7,714	1.1	6,648	0.9
	June	1,323	3.0	1,256	2.8	6,595	0.9	5,955	0.8
	September	626	1.4	1,189	2.7	4,507	0.6	6,455	0.9
	December	1,001	2.3	1,403	3.2	5,266	0.7	7,303	1.0
2009	March	1,156	2.7	1,577	3.6	5,892	0.8	6,842	1.0
	June	1,001	2.3	1,193	2.8	5,202	0.8	5,453	0.8
	September	1,213	2.8	1,161	2.7	6,691	1.0	5,431	0.8
	December	1,088	2.5	1,357	3.1	6,722	1.0	6,546	1.0
2010	March	1,042	2.4	N/A	N/A	5,844	0.9	N/A	N/A
	June	831	1.9	N/A	N/A	4,644	0.7	N/A	N/A
	September	854	2.0	N/A	N/A	5,675	0.9	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)				
	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010
United States ¹	6,341,000	6,662,000	6,110,000	6,935,000	6,593,000	7,241,000	6,890,000	6,421,000	6,207,000	6,442,000
Alabama	86,122	86,379	82,695	90,438	88,544	103,661	92,544	83,327	83,971	93,826
Alaska	22,773	24,288	25,078	26,302	22,312	24,951	25,288	23,147	21,772	23,678
Arizona	127,354	131,273	116,334	120,892	125,191	143,497	140,298	123,728	126,749	128,620
Arkansas	55,002	57,989	52,233	59,161	54,065	62,142	54,247	49,809	52,001	57,243
California	760,570	845,478	759,025	877,920	778,595	942,350	831,793	816,085	775,156	808,688
Colorado	117,376	122,327	117,669	134,977	123,839	138,028	132,705	124,210	125,355	123,841
Connecticut	70,301	70,946	66,227	84,589	71,786	80,384	77,470	81,300	67,402	66,409
Delaware	18,960	20,397	19,505	23,200	22,394	23,740	24,289	20,984	18,817	20,947
District of Columbia	23,127	26,592	23,480	26,793	24,765	26,867	24,332	21,514	23,153	28,738
Florida	404,628	440,522	362,571	417,808	404,527	484,765	448,286	370,546	398,220	419,712
Georgia	190,528	204,380	197,155	210,870	214,910	229,914	215,423	195,344	206,776	201,871
Hawaii	24,230	24,368	23,639	23,154	27,664	27,797	25,953	25,062	27,020	25,508
Idaho	39,554	38,431	35,560	36,170	39,190	38,929	40,220	38,578	39,976	35,182
Illinois	236,220	255,104	229,254	268,855	254,225	285,983	275,576	243,415	231,470	248,499
Indiana	143,632	134,249	129,707	144,840	138,311	142,079	135,204	125,181	130,048	129,856
Iowa	66,045	68,771	63,734	66,021	67,723	72,674	74,300	65,573	64,302	68,074
Kansas	57,332	62,377	55,897	62,950	60,969	67,642	67,646	61,303	60,033	64,595
Kentucky	84,435	89,347	77,786	86,562	82,611	90,271	86,416	83,376	80,238	81,243
Louisiana	98,620	100,019	95,060	103,774	99,254	112,255	103,173	94,395	99,189	99,829
Maine	36,365	35,430	30,442	37,089	35,485	36,687	37,779	34,497	35,250	34,301
Maryland	117,084	119,515	124,598	137,676	125,059	137,169	132,550	125,093	118,452	129,294
Massachusetts	147,604	145,704	145,413	161,032	155,260	160,301	160,961	143,996	137,623	152,522
Michigan	232,306	210,533	183,635	221,292	216,561	222,019	228,170	191,162	184,025	191,483
Minnesota	126,020	123,644	120,648	137,671	122,151	139,662	132,265	131,091	113,426	123,654
Mississippi	51,467	51,744	50,450	55,735	55,347	58,923	52,347	49,877	53,286	57,549
Missouri	124,865	122,278	123,242	131,143	128,842	143,070	132,033	129,143	129,992	124,464
Montana	25,345	27,841	25,855	26,844	27,113	27,383	29,098	27,670	26,442	24,859
Nebraska	39,640	40,153	39,893	44,594	43,235	42,323	46,789	40,899	39,950	42,344
Nevada	58,646	68,915	51,824	60,877	54,879	74,075	66,626	65,187	55,657	62,955
New Hampshire	33,238	33,650	34,318	36,515	32,944	36,849	36,107	35,737	33,092	33,520
New Jersey	187,286	196,657	176,313	224,190	191,225	217,472	210,510	193,790	190,949	197,695
New Mexico	39,429	37,662	37,821	40,218	38,901	42,791	42,496	37,739	40,379	40,590
New York	402,733	420,489	373,307	460,370	427,213	440,840	428,924	390,777	398,109	410,850
North Carolina	189,566	196,885	182,350	203,715	197,026	213,945	213,043	188,187	187,704	193,011
North Dakota	19,688	19,816	19,787	20,384	22,672	18,154	19,189	18,824	18,476	17,083
Ohio	236,910	234,522	219,390	249,715	240,319	262,345	255,910	228,984	217,712	222,822
Oklahoma	67,384	68,999	66,668	74,136	74,038	84,628	76,133	66,249	63,918	75,077
Oregon	87,415	89,357	87,342	87,560	93,583	94,954	96,934	87,279	85,849	82,215
Pennsylvania	255,221	267,074	249,634	280,379	265,581	286,693	274,524	248,312	234,954	252,791
Rhode Island	22,109	23,191	22,628	26,103	24,288	26,578	24,865	21,893	25,469	23,157
South Carolina	84,871	85,984	87,466	96,184	91,029	96,487	92,731	82,707	86,190	85,292
South Dakota	19,792	19,762	19,139	21,984	20,768	21,277	21,189	21,608	19,021	19,553
Tennessee	116,655	121,455	108,572	134,652	122,885	136,883	119,337	111,023	18,770	125,005
Texas	441,368	476,502	467,608	492,190	494,933	512,968	484,059	434,114	448,103	449,143
Utah	63,095	65,512	63,614	66,317	66,278	71,601	67,768	63,688	63,939	63,404
Vermont	16,606	19,496	15,542	17,791	18,480	17,421	18,017	17,756	20,659	16,402
Virginia	160,078	166,982	151,244	186,533	173,108	183,506	168,916	162,007	166,993	176,544
Washington	158,859	151,742	153,771	156,299	161,355	171,447	181,151	155,633	146,072	145,950
West Virginia	33,315	37,101	33,246	37,055	36,236	37,630	34,836	34,478	35,887	33,719
Wisconsin	122,694	130,553	125,693	134,910	131,286	141,594	138,015	129,422	121,104	126,228
Wyoming	17,008	16,108	17,159	17,405	19,989	18,099	18,573	18,274	17,953	16,365
Puerto Rico	41,636	45,647	38,617	37,160	39,838	44,872	41,169	44,755	43,997	40,417
Virgin Islands	1,931	2,361	2,632	2,006	2,327	2,190	1,899	1,897	2,825	1,758

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 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)				
	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010
United States	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.6	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.0
Alabama	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.1	7.1	6.4	5.8	5.8	6.5
Alaska	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.1	9.4	10.7	10.8	9.8	9.2	10.0
Arizona	6.4	6.7	5.9	6.2	6.4	7.2	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.5
Arkansas	6.0	6.3	5.7	6.3	5.8	6.7	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.1
California	6.4	7.2	6.5	7.5	6.6	8.0	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.8
Colorado	6.5	6.8	6.5	7.5	6.9	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.9
Connecticut	5.2	5.3	4.9	6.3	5.3	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.0	4.9
Delaware	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.2	6.3	5.6	6.1
District of Columbia	5.3	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.6	6.2	5.5	4.9	5.2	6.5
Florida	6.7	7.3	6.1	7.0	6.7	7.9	7.4	6.2	6.6	6.9
Georgia	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.6
Hawaii	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.5
Idaho	8.0	7.8	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.2	7.2
Illinois	5.0	5.5	4.9	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.9	5.3
Indiana	6.3	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6
Iowa	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.7
Kansas	5.5	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.5	5.8	5.7	6.2
Kentucky	6.0	6.4	5.6	6.2	5.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.8
Louisiana	6.7	6.7	6.4	7.0	6.7	7.5	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.7
Maine	7.6	7.4	6.4	7.8	7.5	7.6	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.2
Maryland	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.0	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.5
Massachusetts	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.7
Michigan	7.4	6.7	5.9	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.2	6.1	5.8	6.0
Minnesota	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.6	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.2	5.7
Mississippi	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.9
Missouri	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.9
Montana	7.5	8.3	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.5
Nebraska	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.7
Nevada	6.0	7.2	5.4	6.4	5.8	7.6	6.9	6.7	5.8	6.6
New Hampshire	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.5
New Jersey	5.9	6.2	5.6	7.2	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.2
New Mexico	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.8	6.9
New York	5.9	6.1	5.5	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.3	5.7	5.7	6.0
North Carolina	6.1	6.4	5.9	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.2
North Dakota	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.7	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.4	5.8
Ohio	5.7	5.6	5.3	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.4
Oklahoma	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.3	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.5	6.4
Oregon	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.4	6.6	6.6	6.3
Pennsylvania	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.3
Rhode Island	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.8	6.2	6.9	6.5	5.6	6.6	6.0
South Carolina	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.6	5.9	6.0	6.0
South Dakota	6.2	6.3	6.1	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.0	6.1
Tennessee	5.5	5.7	5.1	6.3	5.7	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.8
Texas	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.4
Utah	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.7
Vermont	6.9	8.2	6.5	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.8	6.8
Virginia	5.6	5.9	5.4	6.6	6.1	6.5	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.2
Washington	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.6	8.1	7.0	6.6	6.5
West Virginia	6.1	6.8	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.2
Wisconsin	5.4	5.9	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.7
Wyoming	8.3	7.8	8.4	8.6	9.8	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.0
Puerto Rico	6.2	6.7	5.7	5.5	6.0	6.7	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.1
Virgin Islands	6.4	7.8	8.5	6.5	7.5	7.2	6.3	6.1	9.1	5.6

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

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