



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



***BUSINESS***

***EMPLOYMENT***

***DYNAMICS:***

***FIRST QUARTER***

***2010***

*Hon. Miguel Romero*  
*Secretary*

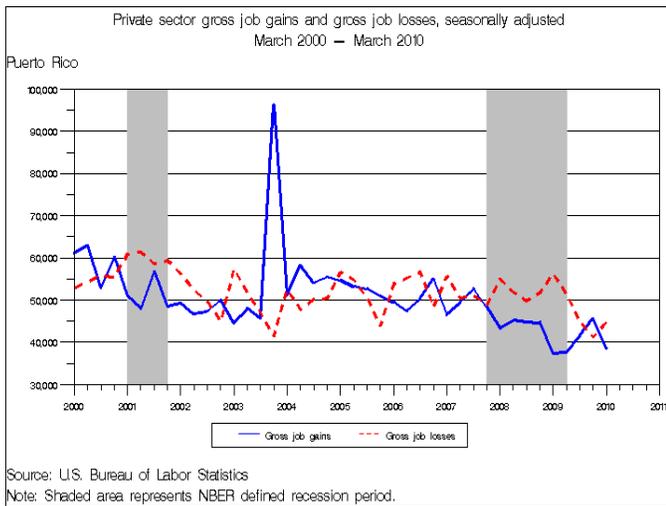
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Introduction</i> .....	1
<i>Business Employment Dynamics: First Quarter 2010</i> .....	2
<i>Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses</i> .....	3
<i>Rates of Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses</i> .....	3
<i>Number of Establishments Gaining and Losing Employment</i> .....	4
<i>Establishment Births and Deaths</i> .....	5
<i>Technical Notes</i> .....	6
<i>Summary of Major Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES Employment Measures</i> .....	7
<i>Unit of Analysis and Concepts and Methodology</i> .....	8 - 10
<i>Private sector gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted</i> .....	11
<i>Table 1</i>	
<i>Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment seasonally adjusted</i> .....	12
<i>Table 2</i>	
<i>Number of private sector establishments by direction of employment change, seasonally adjusted</i> .....	13
<i>Table 3</i>	
<i>Private sector establishments by direction of employment change, as a percent of total establishments, seasonally adjusted</i> .....	14
<i>Table 4</i>	
<i>Private sector establishment births and deaths, seasonally, adjusted Puerto Rico</i> .....	15
<i>Table 5</i>	
<i>Private sector gross jobs gains and losses by state, seasonally adjusted</i> .....	16
<i>Table 6</i>	
<i>Private sector gross jobs gains as a percent of total employment by state, seasonally adjusted</i> .....	17
<i>Table 7</i>	

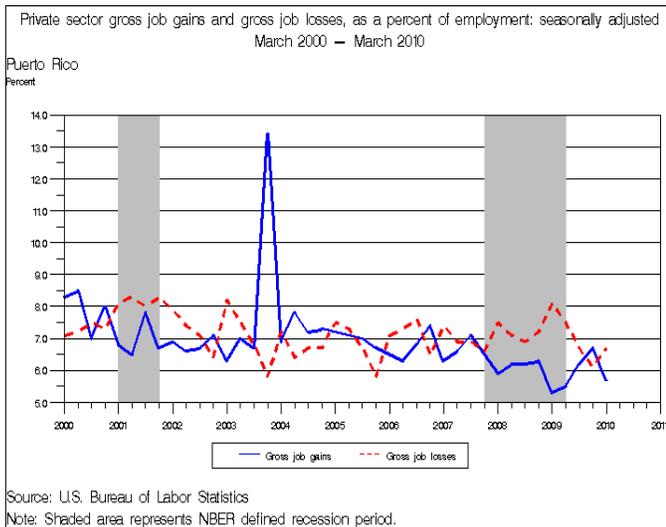
## INTRODUCTION

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. 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 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: FIRST QUARTER 2010



From January to March 2010 in Puerto Rico, gross job gains represented 5.7 percent of private sector employment, and gross job losses represented 6.7 percent of private sector employment, according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. This was less than the national rates of gross job gains (5.8 percent) and more than for job losses (6.1 percent). The number of job gains from opening and expanding establishments was 38,617, and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 44,755. 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.)

### Revision of Historical Business Employment Dynamics Series

The release of first quarter 2010 Business Employment Dynamics data incorporates annual revisions for 2009 and historical corrections resulting from the publication of national 3-digit NAICS data. Seasonally adjusted and non-seasonally adjusted data have both been revised.

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 38,617 jobs in the first quarter of 2010, a decrease of 7,030 from previous quarter. Over the quarter, expanding establishments added 31,045 jobs, while opening establishments added 7,572.

Gross job losses totaled 44,755 in the first quarter of 2010, an increase by 3,586 from the fourth quarter 2009. This was the second increase in gross job losses since March of 2009. In the first quarter of 2010, contracting establishments lost 37,493 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 7,262 jobs (See table A).

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2009	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010
	Levels				
Gross job gains .....	37,391	37,741	41,636	45,647	38,617
At expanding establishments .....	28,806	29,931	31,772	36,634	31,045
At opening establishments .....	8,585	7,810	9,864	9,013	7,572
Gross job losses .....	56,275	51,493	44,872	41,169	44,755
At contracting establishments .....	45,995	43,230	37,653	32,092	37,493
At closing establishments .....	10,280	8,263	7,219	9,077	7,262
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-18,884	-13,752	-3,236	4,478	-6,138

<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 2010, gross job gains represented 5.7 percent of private sector employment. Over the quarter, gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 4.6 percent of private sector employment, and gross job gains at opening establishments represented 1.1 percent. Nationally this quarter, gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 4.7 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.1 percent.

For the same data, gross job losses represented 6.7 percent of private sector employment. Gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 5.6 percent of private sector employment, which was more than to the national rate at contracting establishments (5.0 percent). The rate of gross job losses at closing establishments (1.1 percent) went to 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				
	Mar. 2009	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010
Rates (percent)					
Total Private for Commonwealth of Puerto Rico					
Gross job gains.....	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.7	5.7
At expanding establishments.....	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	4.6
At opening establishments.....	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1
Gross job losses.....	8.1	7.5	6.7	6.1	6.7
At contracting establishments.....	6.6	6.3	5.6	4.8	5.6
At closing establishments.....	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-2.8	-2.0	-0.5	0.6	-1.0
Rates (percent)					
Total Private for United States as a whole					
Gross job gains.....	5.3	6.0	5.9	6.4	5.8
At expanding establishments.....	4.2	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.7
At opening establishments.....	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
Gross job losses.....	7.8	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.1
At contracting establishments.....	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.3	5.0
At closing establishments.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-2.5	-1.5	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3

<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

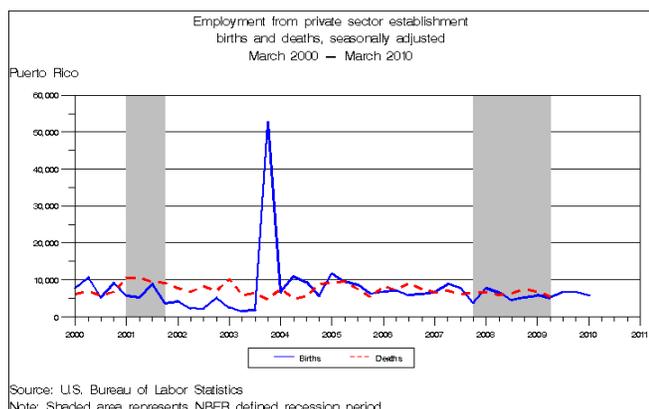
Another way to observe the dynamics of employment change is to count the number of establishments that opened, closed, expanded, or contracted during the quarter. Out of 47,167 active private sector establishments, a total of 8,287 establishments gained jobs from January to March 2010 (See table C). Of these, 6,783 were expanding establishments and 1,504 were opening establishments. During the first quarter of 2010, 10,834 establishments lost jobs. Of these, 9,023 were contracting establishments and 1,811 were closing establishments.

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2009	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010
Establishments gaining jobs.....	8,266	8,620	9,238	9,885	8,287
Expanding establishments.....	6,476	7,001	7,355	8,180	6,783
Opening establishments.....	1,790	1,619	1,883	1,705	1,504
Establishments losing jobs.....	12,051	10,567	10,105	9,395	10,834
Contracting establishments.....	9,718	8,683	8,491	7,567	9,023
Closing establishments.....	2,333	1,884	1,614	1,828	1,811
Net establishment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-543	-265	269	-123	-307

<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 2010, a total of 1,042 new private sector non-farm businesses created 5,844 jobs. This represented a decrease of 46 establishment births and 878 jobs from the previous quarter. The jobs lost 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 a high of 52,610 in the fourth quarter 2003 to 5,844 in the first quarter of 2010 (See Table 5).

## Gross Job Gains and Losses by State

In first quarter 2010, fifteen states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands experienced a positive net change in employment, an increase from eight states in the prior quarter. Texas had the largest net gain in employment, which can be attributed to a sharp decline in gross job losses from 484,059 in December 2009 to 434,114 in March 2010. New York and New Jersey experienced their lowest levels of gross job losses for the series in first quarter 2010 at 390,777 and 193,790, respectively. However, both states experienced net employment losses of about 17,500 due to declines in gross job gains (See table 5). From December 2009 to March 2010, gross job losses as a percent of total employment decreased or remained unchanged in 48 states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. Connecticut and South Dakota were the only states which show increases (See table 6).

## 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](mailto: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	<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 9.1 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by States to BLS in the fourth quarter of 2009. 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 determinate 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 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

### **Sizing methodology**

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

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

## 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](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 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	March	12,781	59,740	46,566	13,174	46,959	34,682	12,277
	June	9,108	56,100	46,830	9,270	46,992	38,055	8,937
	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

(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	March	2.2	9.9	7.7	2.2	7.7	5.7	2.0
	June	1.4	9.1	7.6	1.5	7.7	6.2	1.5
	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

(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	March	42	9,690	8,166	1,524	8,117	6,635	1,482
	June	270	9,417	7,826	1,591	8,622	7,301	1,321
	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

(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	March	0.2	27.1	22.8	4.3	22.6	18.5	4.1
	June	0.7	26.2	21.8	4.4	24.0	20.3	3.7
	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

(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
1994	March	1,187	3.3	1,111	3.1	11,303	1.9	10,473	1.7
	June	1,278	3.6	1,070	3.0	7,523	1.2	7,642	1.2
	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	N/A	N/A	6,691	1.0	N/A	N/A
	December	1,088	2.5	N/A	N/A	6,722	1.0	N/A	N/A
2010	March	1,042	2.4	N/A	N/A	5,844	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)				
	Mar. 2009	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2009	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010
United States <sup>1</sup>	5,783,000	6,421,000	6,341,000	6,662,000	6,110,000	8,524,000	8,025,000	7,241,000	6,890,000	6,421,000
Alabama	74,930	84,427	86,122	86,379	82,695	117,183	107,020	103,661	92,544	83,327
Alaska	23,204	25,541	22,773	24,288	25,078	25,481	25,071	24,951	25,288	23,147
Arizona	113,031	115,874	127,354	131,273	116,334	176,039	166,696	143,497	140,298	123,728
Arkansas	53,264	51,935	55,002	57,989	52,233	67,476	68,745	62,142	54,247	49,809
California	690,931	779,930	760,570	845,478	759,025	1,062,484	982,275	942,350	831,793	816,085
Colorado	109,610	120,243	117,376	122,327	117,669	161,005	152,052	138,028	132,705	124,210
Connecticut	62,583	71,988	70,301	70,946	66,227	92,159	87,054	80,384	77,470	81,300
Delaware	18,489	21,917	18,960	20,397	19,505	27,952	24,535	23,740	24,289	20,984
District of Columbia	26,365	24,915	23,127	26,592	23,480	27,652	27,823	26,867	24,332	21,514
Florida	358,171	391,465	404,628	440,522	362,571	508,029	493,113	484,765	448,286	370,546
Georgia	192,577	205,284	190,528	204,380	197,155	265,768	259,305	229,914	215,423	195,344
Hawaii	22,180	23,451	24,230	24,368	23,639	30,141	30,432	27,797	25,953	25,062
Idaho	35,379	38,283	39,554	38,431	35,560	54,869	48,675	38,929	40,220	38,578
Illinois	212,065	246,810	236,220	255,104	229,254	332,172	324,057	285,983	275,576	243,415
Indiana	115,299	129,098	143,632	134,249	129,707	186,633	177,927	142,079	135,204	125,181
Iowa	64,063	68,686	66,045	68,771	63,734	86,988	81,401	72,674	74,300	65,573
Kansas	54,342	58,666	57,332	62,377	55,897	78,133	80,690	67,642	67,646	61,303
Kentucky	74,310	81,454	84,435	89,347	77,786	110,419	103,021	90,271	86,416	83,376
Louisiana	95,342	92,714	98,620	100,019	95,060	116,203	122,894	112,255	103,173	94,395
Maine	30,418	37,139	36,365	35,430	30,442	42,403	39,573	36,687	37,779	34,497
Maryland	115,732	127,520	117,084	119,515	124,598	148,730	138,482	137,169	132,550	125,093
Massachusetts	122,170	154,078	147,604	145,704	145,413	180,949	169,339	160,301	160,961	143,996
Michigan	165,441	206,933	232,306	210,533	183,635	285,447	304,525	222,019	228,170	191,162
Minnesota	113,299	132,666	126,020	123,644	120,648	165,987	156,444	139,662	132,265	131,091
Mississippi	48,953	48,855	51,467	51,744	50,450	66,147	65,129	58,923	52,347	49,877
Missouri	122,348	123,254	124,865	122,278	123,242	163,212	157,408	143,070	132,033	129,143
Montana	24,485	27,363	25,345	27,841	25,855	36,272	29,118	27,383	29,098	27,670
Nebraska	38,671	39,998	39,640	40,153	39,893	50,261	47,980	42,323	46,789	40,899
Nevada	54,428	55,091	58,646	68,915	51,824	91,602	81,824	74,075	66,626	65,187
New Hampshire	30,515	35,768	33,238	33,650	34,318	41,235	40,800	36,849	36,107	35,737
New Jersey	168,478	212,882	187,286	196,657	176,313	234,802	229,390	217,472	210,510	193,790
New Mexico	36,766	39,134	39,429	37,662	37,821	52,545	50,040	42,791	42,496	37,739
New York	363,051	432,347	402,733	420,489	373,307	500,717	495,342	440,840	428,924	390,777
North Carolina	175,000	190,464	189,566	196,885	182,350	262,778	247,884	213,945	213,043	188,187
North Dakota	16,786	19,353	19,688	19,816	19,787	21,853	19,393	18,154	19,189	18,824
Ohio	204,363	233,452	236,910	234,522	219,390	319,756	319,866	262,345	255,910	228,984
Oklahoma	69,578	67,104	67,384	68,999	66,668	100,417	95,963	84,628	76,133	66,249
Oregon	78,635	87,457	87,415	89,357	87,342	126,159	107,811	94,954	96,934	87,279
Pennsylvania	224,409	256,071	255,221	267,074	249,634	315,422	306,124	286,693	274,524	248,312
Rhode Island	21,303	24,992	22,109	23,191	22,628	29,590	26,660	26,578	24,865	21,893
South Carolina	79,504	86,102	84,871	85,984	87,466	122,020	110,584	96,487	92,731	82,707
South Dakota	17,753	20,773	19,792	19,762	19,139	24,052	24,006	21,277	21,189	21,608
Tennessee	100,656	118,348	116,655	121,455	108,572	162,691	157,260	136,883	119,337	111,023
Texas	436,995	439,009	441,368	476,502	467,608	609,113	592,395	512,968	484,059	434,114
Utah	56,719	62,938	63,095	65,512	63,614	84,784	81,966	71,601	67,768	63,688
Vermont	15,185	17,600	16,606	19,496	15,542	21,607	20,181	17,421	18,017	17,756
Virginia	150,177	168,871	160,078	166,982	151,244	202,453	198,841	183,506	168,916	162,007
Washington	151,632	156,533	158,859	151,742	153,771	203,909	187,414	171,447	181,151	155,633
West Virginia	33,605	33,270	33,315	37,101	33,246	43,437	44,133	37,630	34,836	34,478
Wisconsin	110,692	125,603	122,694	130,553	125,693	173,335	158,994	141,594	138,015	129,422
Wyoming	18,202	16,081	17,008	16,108	17,159	26,468	25,196	18,099	18,573	18,274
Puerto Rico	37,391	37,741	41,636	45,647	38,617	56,275	51,493	44,872	41,169	44,755
Virgin Islands	1,673	1,711	1,931	2,361	2,632	2,633	2,610	2,190	1,899	1,897

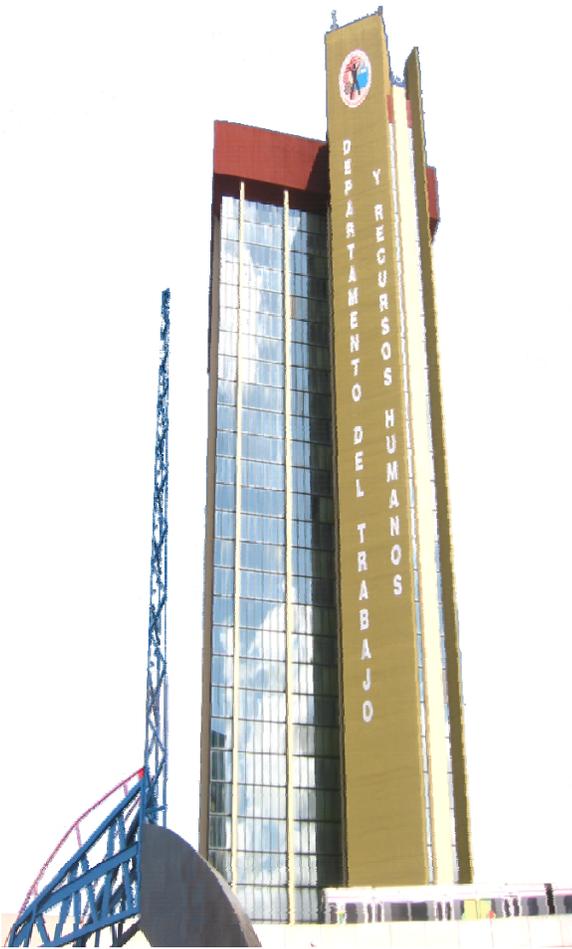
<sup>1</sup> The sum of the states will not necessarily add to the U.S. total because of the independent seasonal adjustment of each state.

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)				
	Mar. 2009	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2009	June 2009	Sept. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010
United States	5.3	6.0	5.9	6.4	5.8	7.8	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.1
Alabama	4.9	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.8	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.4	5.8
Alaska	9.8	10.9	9.7	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.8	9.8
Arizona	5.4	5.7	6.4	6.7	5.9	8.5	8.3	7.2	7.1	6.3
Arkansas	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.3	5.7	7.1	7.3	6.7	5.9	5.4
California	5.6	6.5	6.4	7.2	6.5	8.7	8.2	8.0	7.1	7.0
Colorado	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.5	8.5	8.3	7.6	7.3	6.9
Connecticut	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.9	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.7	6.0
Delaware	5.3	6.3	5.5	6.0	5.8	7.9	7.2	7.0	7.2	6.3
District of Columbia	5.9	5.6	5.3	6.0	5.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.5	4.9
Florida	5.7	6.4	6.7	7.3	6.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.4	6.2
Georgia	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.4	8.3	8.3	7.4	7.0	6.4
Hawaii	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	6.3	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.4
Idaho	6.8	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.2	10.7	9.8	7.8	8.1	7.8
Illinois	4.4	5.1	5.0	5.5	4.9	6.8	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.3
Indiana	4.9	5.6	6.3	5.8	5.7	7.9	7.7	6.2	5.9	5.5
Iowa	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.4	7.1	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.5
Kansas	5.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.4	7.1	7.5	6.4	6.5	5.8
Kentucky	5.1	5.8	6.0	6.4	5.6	7.7	7.2	6.5	6.2	5.9
Louisiana	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.4	7.6	8.2	7.5	7.0	6.4
Maine	6.2	7.8	7.6	7.4	6.4	8.7	8.2	7.6	8.0	7.3
Maryland	5.7	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.4
Massachusetts	4.4	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.6	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.4
Michigan	5.0	6.5	7.4	6.7	5.9	8.7	9.5	7.1	7.2	6.1
Minnesota	5.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	7.4	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.1
Mississippi	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.1	7.7	7.8	7.1	6.4	6.0
Missouri	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	7.4	7.2	6.6	6.2	6.0
Montana	7.1	8.0	7.5	8.3	7.7	10.5	8.5	8.1	8.6	8.2
Nebraska	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.7	6.4	5.7	6.3	5.6
Nevada	5.3	5.5	6.0	7.2	5.4	8.9	8.3	7.6	6.9	6.7
New Hampshire	5.8	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.8	7.9	7.1	7.0	7.0
New Jersey	5.2	6.7	5.9	6.2	5.6	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.2
New Mexico	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.4	8.5	8.2	7.2	7.1	6.4
New York	5.1	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.5	7.1	7.2	6.4	6.3	5.7
North Carolina	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.4	5.9	8.2	7.8	6.9	6.9	6.1
North Dakota	5.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.6	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.5
Ohio	4.7	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.3	7.4	7.6	6.2	6.2	5.5
Oklahoma	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.8	8.2	8.1	7.3	6.6	5.8
Oregon	5.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	9.2	8.1	7.2	7.4	6.6
Pennsylvania	4.6	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.3	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.3
Rhode Island	5.4	6.4	5.7	6.1	5.9	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.6
South Carolina	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.6	5.9
South Dakota	5.5	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.1	7.4	7.6	6.7	6.7	6.8
Tennessee	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.1	7.3	7.2	6.4	5.6	5.2
Texas	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.7	7.2	7.1	6.2	5.8	5.3
Utah	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.8	8.6	8.5	7.6	7.2	6.8
Vermont	6.2	7.4	6.9	8.2	6.5	8.8	8.4	7.3	7.5	7.4
Virginia	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.4	7.0	6.9	6.5	5.9	5.8
Washington	6.5	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.9	8.8	8.2	7.6	8.1	7.0
West Virginia	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.8	6.0	7.7	7.9	6.8	6.4	6.3
Wisconsin	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.6	7.5	7.0	6.3	6.2	5.8
Wyoming	8.3	7.6	8.3	7.8	8.4	12.0	11.9	8.8	9.0	8.9
Puerto Rico	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.7	5.7	8.1	7.5	6.7	6.1	6.7
Virgin Islands	5.2	5.6	6.4	7.8	8.5	8.3	8.5	7.2	6.3	6.1

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



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