

**The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico**  
**Department of Labor and Human Resources**  
**Bureau of Labor Statistics**



DEPARTAMENTO DEL  
**TRABAJO**  
Y RECURSOS HUMANOS  
ESTADO LIBRE ASOCIADO  
DE PUERTO RICO

**BUSINESS  
EMPLOYMENT  
DYNAMICS**

**THIRD QUARTER**

**2012**



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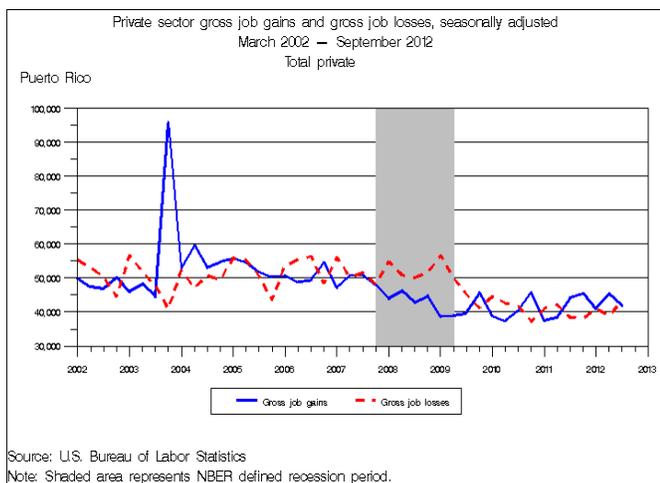
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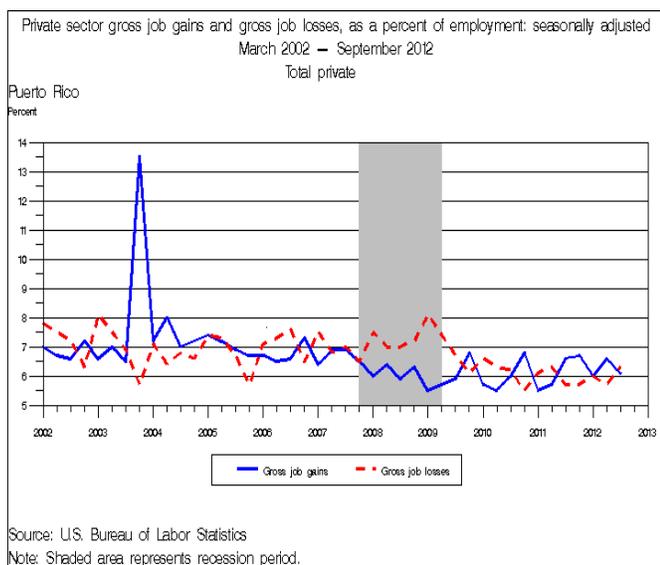
## **INTRODUCTION**

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data is a product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), or ES-202 program. BED data is compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from existing quarterly state unemployment insurance (UI) records. Employers in P.R. are required to file quarterly reports regarding worker employment and wages covered by UI laws, and to pay quarterly UI taxes. Quarterly UI reports are sent by the Puerto Rico Department of Labor (PR DOL) to the BLS, and form the basis of the Bureau's establishing a universe sampling frame. These reports are also used to produce QCEW data, on total employment and wages, as well as the longitudinal BED data on gross job gains and losses. In the BED program, 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. This 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 2012



From July to September 2012 in Puerto Rico, gross job gains represented 6.1 percent of the private sector employment, and gross job losses represented 6.3 percent of the private sector employment, according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. This was less than the national rate of gross job gains (6.2 percent) and more than the job losses (6.0 percent). The number of job gains from opening and expanding establishments was 41,896 and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 43,256. Expanding and contracting establishments accounted for most of the jobs gained and lost.

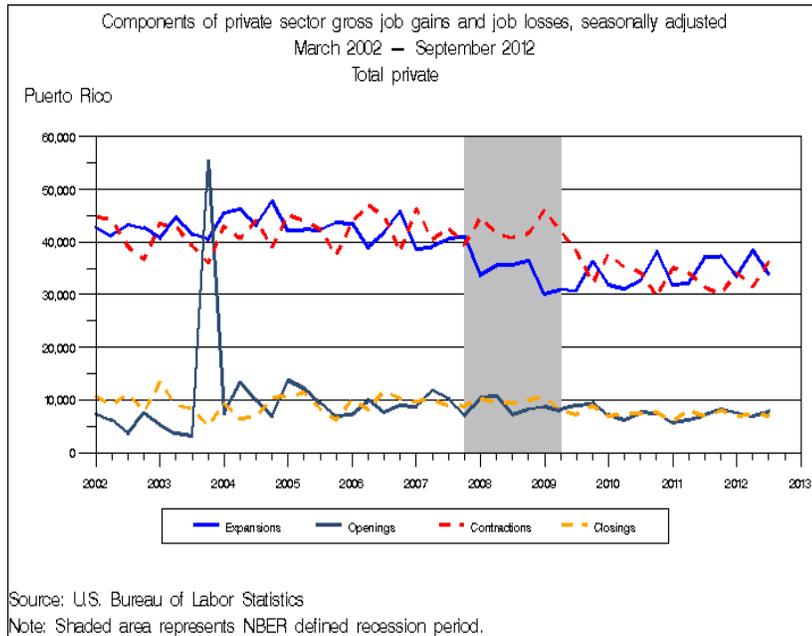


The change over time in the employment level is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all business in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics statistics track these changes in employment, at private business units, from the third month of one quarter to the third month 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 in nonfarm payrolls. All data referred to in the text are seasonally adjusted. (See Technical Note for more information.)

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

## Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses



Opening and expanding private sector business establishments in Puerto Rico gained 41,896 jobs in the third quarter of 2012. This represents a decrease of 3,502 from the previous quarter. Over the quarter, expanding establishments added 33,964 jobs, while opening establishments added 7,932.

Gross job losses totaled 43,256 in the third quarter of 2012, an increase of 4,372 from the second quarter in 2012. This was the third increase in gross job losses since June of 2011. In the third quarter of 2012, contracting establishments lost 36,219 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 7,037 jobs (See table A).

Puerto Rico presents some data by industry sectors. By now, we are including Retail Trade, and Education and Health Services. In the near future we hope to add more sectors. From the months of July to September 2012, Retail Trade lost more jobs than Education and Health Services. Retail Trade increased its net employment by 2,314 and Education and Health Services decreased by -807. (See table 1A.)

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

Category	(3 months ended)				
	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	March 2012	June 2012	Sept. 2012
Gross job gains .....	44,263	45,535	41,000	45,398	41,896
At expanding establishments	37,158	37,295	33,457	38,467	33,964
At opening establishments ...	7,105	8,240	7,543	6,931	7,932
Gross job losses .....	38,359	38,101	41,093	38,884	43,256
At contracting establishments	31,441	30,186	34,114	31,569	36,219
At closing establishments .....	6,918	7,915	6,979	7,315	7,037
Net employment change .....	5,904	7,434	-93	6,514	-1360

<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 July to September 2012, gross job gains represented 6.1 percent of private sector employment. Over the quarter, gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 4.9 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 5.0 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.2 percent.

For the same period, gross job losses represented 6.3 percent of private sector employment. Gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 5.3 percent of private sector employment, which was more than the national rate at contracting establishments (4.9 percent). The rate of gross job losses at closing establishments was 1.0 for Puerto Rico, and 1.1 percent for the United States. (See table B).

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

Category	(3 months ended)				
	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	March 2012	June 2012	Sept. 2012
Rates (percent)					
<b>Total Private for Commonwealth of Puerto Rico</b>					
Gross job gains .....	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.1
At expanding establishments	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.6	4.9
At opening establishments ...	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2
Gross job losses .....	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.3
At contracting establishments	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.6	5.3
At closing establishments .....	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
Net employment change .....	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.9	-0.2
Rates (percent)					
<b>Total Private for United States as a whole</b>					
Gross job gains .....	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2
At expanding establishments	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2	5
At opening establishments ...	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Gross job losses .....	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.8	6
At contracting establishments	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.9
At closing establishments .....	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Net employment change .....	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2

<sup>1</sup> The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses. See the Technical Note for further information.

### Number of Establishments Gaining and Losing Employment

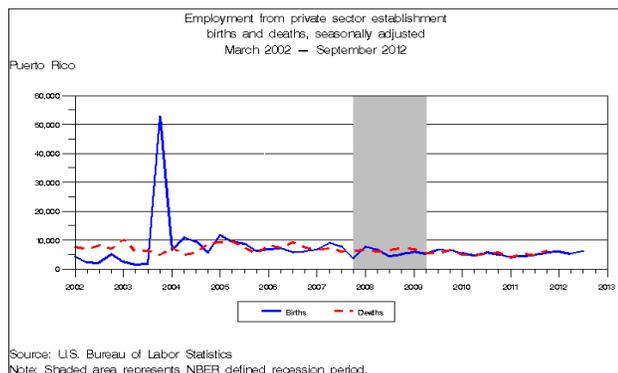
Another way to observe the dynamics of employment change is to count the number of establishments that opened, closed, expanded, or contracted during the quarter. Out of 46,334 active private sector establishments, a total of 9,543 gained jobs from July to September 2012 (See table C). Of these, 7,920 were expanding establishments and 1,623 were opening establishments. During the third quarter of 2012, 9,043 establishments showed some job lost. Of these, 7,633 were contracting establishments and 1,410 were closing establishments.

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	Mar-12	Jun-12	Sept. 2012
Establishments gaining jobs.....	8,988	9,842	8,584	9,522	9,543
Expanding establishments.....	7,491	8,212	7,143	8,110	7,920
Opening establishments.....	1,497	1,630	1,441	1,412	1,623
Establishments losing jobs.....	9,133	8,472	10,187	8,989	9,043
Contracting establishments.....	7,608	7,114	8,584	7,504	7,633
Closing establishments.....	1,525	1,358	1,603	1,485	1,410
Net establishment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-28	272	-162	-73	213

<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 July to September 2012, a total of 1,134 new private sector, non-farm businesses created 6,149 jobs. This represented an increase of 131 establishment births from prior quarter and an increase of 814 jobs. The jobs gain 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 1,000 every quarter, while employment from births dropped from 52,610 in the fourth quarter 2003 to 6,149 in the third quarter of 2012 (See Table 5).

### Gross Job Gains and Losses by State

In the third quarter of 2012, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 29 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Texas had the largest net employment gain of 53,953 jobs, followed by California with 43,806 jobs, and Florida with 32,255 jobs. (See table 6.) Alaska had the highest rate of gross job gains as a percent of employment at 9.0 percent, well above the U.S. total gross job gains rate of 6.2 percent. Hawaii had the lowest rate of gross job losses as a percent of employment at 5.0 percent, below the U.S. rate of 6.0 percent. (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 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**

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

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

## **Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures**

The Bureau publishes three different establishment-based employment measures for any given quarter. Each of these measures--QCEW, BED, and CES--makes use of the quarterly UI employment reports in producing data. However, each measure has a somewhat different universe coverage, estimation procedure, and publication product.

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

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

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

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

### Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI and Unemployment Compensation for Federal employees (UCFE) laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SESAs by employers. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state

complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location of their establishments. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence. UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state.

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

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

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

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

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**Unit of analysis**

*Establishments* are used in the tabulation of BED statistics by industry, and *firms* are used in the tabulation of 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, may consist of several establishments. Firm-level data are compiled based on an aggregation of establishments under common ownership by a corporate parent using employer tax

identification numbers. The firm level aggregation which is consistent with the role of corporations as the economic decision makers are used for the measurement of BED data elements by size class.

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

**Concepts and methodology**

Business Employment Dynamics data measures 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 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 for four consecutive quarters following the last quarter with positive employment. Deaths are a subset of closings not including temporary shutdowns of seasonal businesses. A unit that closes during the quarter may be a death, but we wait three quarters to determinate whether it is a permanent closing or a temporary shutdown. Therefore, there is a lag of three quarters for the final publication of death statistics.

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

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

## Establishment Births and Deaths

For the purpose of BED statistics, *births* are defined as establishments that appear in the longitudinal database for the first time, with positive employment in the third month of a quarter; or showed four consecutive quarters of zero employment in the third month followed by a quarter in which it shows positive employment in the third month. Similarly, *deaths* are defined as establishments that either drop out of the longitudinal database, or an establishment that had positive employment in the third month of a given quarter followed by four consecutive quarters of showing zero employment in the third month. Although the data for establishment births and deaths are tabulated independently from the data for openings and closings, the concepts are not mutually exclusive. An establishment that is defined as a birth in a given quarter is necessarily an opening as well; and an establishment defined as a death in a quarter must also be a closing. Since openings include seasonal, and other re-openings and closings include temporary shutdowns, the net seasonally adjusted values for births and deaths

must be less than those for openings and closings. However, because some BED series do not have many re-openings or temporary shutdowns, as well as the fact that births and deaths are independently seasonally adjusted from openings and closings, there may be instances when the seasonally adjusted value of the former is greater than the latter.

## Linkage methodology

Prior to the measurement of gross job gains and gross job losses, QCEW records are linked across two quarters. The linkage process matches establishments' unique SESA identification numbers (SESA-ID) between 95 to 97 percent of establishments identified as continuous from quarter to quarter. The rest are linked in one of three ways. The first method uses predecessor and successor information, identified by the states, which relate records with different Puerto Rico Department of Labor -IDs across quarters. Predecessor and successor relations can come about for a variety of reasons, including a change in ownership, a firm restructuring, or a UI account restructuring. If a match cannot be attained in this manner, a probability-based match is used. This match attempts to identify two establishments with different Puerto Rico Department of Labor -IDs as continuous. The match is based upon comparisons such as the same name, address, and phone number. Third, an analyst examines unmatched records individually and makes a possible match.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, the Puerto Rico Department of Labor verifies with employers and updates, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 4-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes, resulting from the verification process, are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting are also introduced in the first quarter.

## Sizing methodology

The method of dynamic sizing is used in calculations of the BED size class data series. Dynamic sizing allocates each firm's employment gain or loss during a quarter to each respective size class in where the change occurred. For example, if a firm grew from 2 employees in quarter 1 to 38 employees in quarter 2, then, of the 36-employee increase, 2 would be allocated to the first size class, 5 to the size class 5 to 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 that may be caused by the transitory and reverting changes in firm's sizes over time. Additionally, it allocates each job gain or

loss to the actual size class where it occurred.

### **Seasonal adjustment**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Reliability of the data**

Since the data series in Business Employment Dynamics is based on administrative rather than sample data, there are no issues related to sampling errors. Nonsampling 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 opening and closings while understating expansions and contractions. BLS continues to refine methods for improving the linkage process and 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 the BLS.

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

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

Year	3 months ended	Net change(1)	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2002	March	-5,343	50,022	42,823	7,199	55,365	44,757	10,608
	June	-5,665	47,455	41,294	6,161	53,120	44,175	8,945
	September	-3,408	46,900	43,225	3,675	50,308	39,176	11,132
	December	5,637	50,157	42,644	7,513	44,520	36,635	7,885
2003	March	-10,767	46,035	40,766	5,269	56,802	43,505	13,297
	June	-3,563	48,298	44,677	3,621	51,861	42,920	8,941
	September	-3,048	44,550	41,421	3,129	47,598	39,349	8,249
	December	54,777	95,823	40,428	55,395	41,046	35,953	5,093
2004	March	673	52,947	45,488	7,459	52,274	42,986	9,288
	June	12,584	59,628	46,321	13,307	47,044	40,644	6,400
	September	2,308	53,133	43,111	10,022	50,825	44,047	6,778
	December	5,251	54,706	47,784	6,922	49,455	38,999	10,456
2005	March	-96	55,819	42,130	13,689	55,915	45,190	10,725
	June	-599	54,679	42,372	12,307	55,278	43,897	11,381
	September	1,158	51,750	42,284	9,466	50,592	42,329	8,263
	December	6,975	50,538	43,702	6,836	43,563	37,457	6,106
2006	March	-3,140	50,790	43,487	7,303	53,930	43,801	10,129
	June	-6,448	48,844	38,902	9,942	55,292	47,105	8,187
	September	-7,032	49,409	41,811	7,598	56,441	44,729	11,712
	December	6,303	54,665	45,762	8,903	48,362	38,185	10,177
2007	March	-8,786	47,249	38,586	8,663	56,035	46,305	9,730
	June	466	50,859	39,086	11,773	50,393	40,418	9,975
	September	-741	50,863	40,596	10,267	51,604	42,706	8,898
	December	-233	48,021	40,971	7,050	48,254	39,464	8,790
2008	March	-10,925	43,952	33,594	10,358	54,877	44,588	10,289
	June	-4,779	46,239	35,519	10,720	51,018	41,526	9,492
	September	-7,260	42,891	35,619	7,272	50,151	40,793	9,358
	December	-6,951	44,758	36,453	8,305	51,709	41,644	10,065
2009	March	-17,946	38,749	30,056	8,693	56,695	46,106	10,589
	June	-11,105	39,038	30,939	8,099	50,143	42,148	7,995
	September	-5,363	39,884	30,911	8,973	45,247	38,033	7,214
	December	4,472	45,649	36,248	9,401	41,177	32,257	8,920
2010	March	-5,787	38,829	31,762	7,067	44,616	37,696	6,920
	June	-5,207	37,420	31,172	6,248	42,627	35,143	7,484
	September	-1,309	40,365	32,771	7,594	41,674	34,189	7,485
	December	8,435	45,678	38,154	7,524	37,243	29,655	7,588
2011	March	-3,440	37,509	31,839	5,670	40,949	35,014	5,935
	June	-3,795	38,424	32,198	6,226	42,219	34,154	8,065
	September	5,904	44,263	37,158	7,105	38,359	31,441	6,918
	December	7,434	45,535	37,295	8,240	38,101	30,186	7,915
2012	March	-93	41,000	33,457	7,543	41,093	34,114	6,979
	June	6,514	45,398	38,467	6,931	38,884	31,569	7,315
	September	-1,360	41,896	33,964	7,932	43,256	36,219	7,037

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

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

Category	Gross job gains and losses (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	March 2012	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	March 2012	June 2012	Sept. 2012
<b>Total private <sup>1</sup></b>										
Gross job gains .....	44,263	45,535	41,000	45,398	41,896	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.1
At expanding establishments .....	37,158	37,295	33,457	38,467	33,964	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.6	4.9
At opening establishments .....	7,105	8,240	7,543	6,931	7,932	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2
Gross job losses .....	38,359	38,101	41,093	38,884	43,256	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.3
At contracting establishments .....	31,441	30,186	34,114	31,569	36,219	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.6	5.3
At closing establishments .....	6,918	7,915	6,979	7,315	7,037	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
Net employment change .....	5,904	7,434	-93	6,514	-1360	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.9	-0.2
<b>Retail Trade</b>										
Gross job gains .....	7,480	9,399	7,634	8,304	9,770	5.7	7.3	5.9	6.4	7.4
At expanding establishments .....	6,391	7,228	6,552	6,931	8,402	4.9	5.6	5.1	5.3	6.4
At opening establishments .....	1,089	2,171	1,082	1,373	1,368	0.8	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.0
Gross job losses .....	7,576	8,249	8,670	7,836	7,456	5.9	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.7
At contracting establishments .....	6,413	7,195	7,387	6,560	6,173	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.1	4.7
At closing establishments .....	1,163	2,054	1,283	1,276	1,283	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Net employment change .....	-96	150	-1,036	468	2,314	-0.2	0.1	-0.8	0.3	1.7
<b>Education and Health Services</b>										
Gross job gains .....	6,277	6,756	5,174	6,664	6,172	5.6	6.1	4.6	5.9	5.4
At expanding establishments .....	5,024	5,240	4,065	5,784	4,730	4.5	4.7	3.6	5.1	4.1
At opening establishments .....	1,253	1,516	1,109	880	1,442	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.3
Gross job losses .....	6,701	4,406	5,684	4,876	6,979	6.0	3.9	5.1	4.3	6.1
At contracting establishments .....	5,457	3,587	4,788	3,831	6,031	4.9	3.2	4.3	3.4	5.3
At closing establishments .....	1,244	819	896	1,045	948	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Net employment change .....	-424	2,350	-510	1,788	-807	-0.4	2.2	-0.5	1.6	-0.7

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

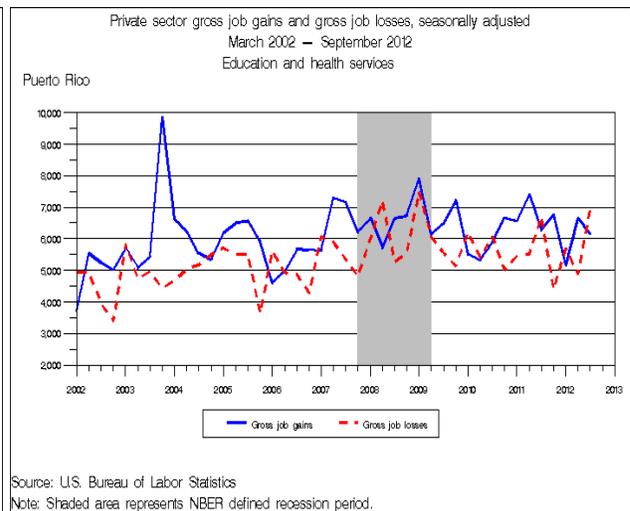
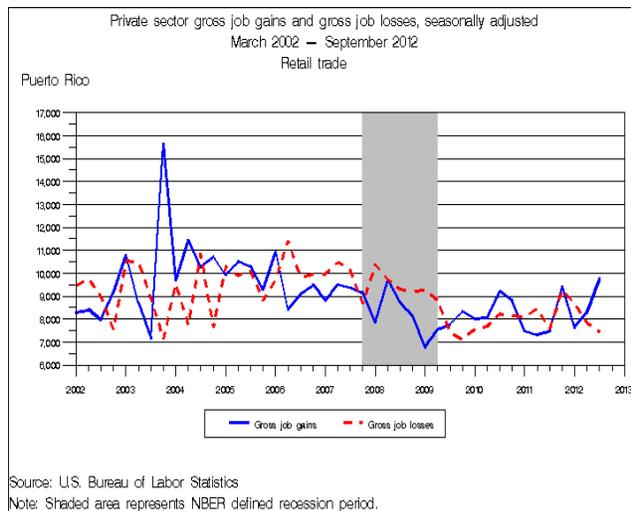


Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and losses, as a percent of employment(1), seasonally adjusted (Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change(2)	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2002	March	-0.8	7.0	6.0	1.0	7.8	6.3	1.5
	June	-0.8	6.7	5.8	0.9	7.5	6.2	1.3
	September	-0.6	6.6	6.1	0.5	7.2	5.6	1.6
	December	0.9	7.2	6.1	1.1	6.3	5.2	1.1
2003	March	-1.5	6.6	5.8	0.8	8.1	6.2	1.9
	June	-0.5	7.0	6.5	0.5	7.5	6.2	1.3
	September	-0.4	6.5	6.0	0.5	6.9	5.7	1.2
	December	7.8	13.5	5.7	7.8	5.7	5.0	0.7
2004	March	0.1	7.2	6.2	1.0	7.1	5.8	1.3
	June	1.6	8.0	6.2	1.8	6.4	5.5	0.9
	September	0.2	7.0	5.7	1.3	6.8	5.9	0.9
	December	0.6	7.2	6.3	0.9	6.6	5.2	1.4
2005	March	0.0	7.4	5.6	1.8	7.4	6.0	1.4
	June	-0.1	7.2	5.6	1.6	7.3	5.8	1.5
	September	0.2	6.9	5.6	1.3	6.7	5.6	1.1
	December	1.0	6.7	5.8	0.9	5.7	4.9	0.8
2006	March	-0.4	6.7	5.7	1.0	7.1	5.8	1.3
	June	-0.8	6.5	5.2	1.3	7.3	6.2	1.1
	September	-1.0	6.6	5.6	1.0	7.6	6.0	1.6
	December	0.8	7.3	6.1	1.2	6.5	5.1	1.4
2007	March	-1.1	6.4	5.2	1.2	7.5	6.2	1.3
	June	0.1	6.9	5.3	1.6	6.8	5.5	1.3
	September	-0.1	6.9	5.5	1.4	7.0	5.8	1.2
	December	0.0	6.5	5.5	1.0	6.5	5.3	1.2
2008	March	-1.5	6.0	4.6	1.4	7.5	6.1	1.4
	June	-0.6	6.4	4.9	1.5	7.0	5.7	1.3
	September	-1.1	5.9	4.9	1.0	7.0	5.7	1.3
	December	-0.9	6.3	5.1	1.2	7.2	5.8	1.4
2009	March	-2.6	5.5	4.3	1.2	8.1	6.6	1.5
	June	-1.7	5.7	4.5	1.2	7.4	6.2	1.2
	September	-0.8	5.9	4.6	1.3	6.7	5.6	1.1
	December	0.7	6.8	5.4	1.4	6.1	4.8	1.3
2010	March	-0.9	5.7	4.7	1.0	6.6	5.6	1.0
	June	-0.8	5.5	4.6	0.9	6.3	5.2	1.1
	September	-0.2	6.0	4.9	1.1	6.2	5.1	1.1
	December	1.3	6.8	5.7	1.1	5.5	4.4	1.1
2011	March	-0.6	5.5	4.7	0.8	6.1	5.2	0.9
	June	-0.6	5.7	4.8	0.9	6.3	5.1	1.2
	September	0.9	6.6	5.5	1.1	5.7	4.7	1.0
	December	1.0	6.7	5.5	1.2	5.7	4.5	1.2
2012	March	0.0	6.0	4.9	1.1	6.0	5.0	1.0
	June	0.9	6.6	5.6	1.0	5.7	4.6	1.1
	September	-0.2	6.1	4.9	1.2	6.3	5.3	1.0

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

(2) See footnote 1, table 1.

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

Year	3 months ended	Net change(1)	Establishments gaining jobs			Establishments losing jobs		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
2002	March	-515	8,098	7,325	773	9,009	7,721	1,288
	June	-549	8,405	7,568	837	9,434	8,048	1,386
	September	-909	8,212	7,642	570	8,990	7,511	1,479
	December	-587	8,176	7,651	525	8,455	7,343	1,112
2003	March	-641	7,716	7,162	554	8,824	7,629	1,195
	June	-1,113	7,639	7,459	180	8,750	7,457	1,293
	September	-1,289	7,561	7,302	259	8,544	6,996	1,548
	December	7,313	14,632	7,077	7,555	7,224	6,982	242
2004	March	207	9,453	8,269	1,184	9,383	8,406	977
	June	1049	10,568	8,377	2,191	9,511	8,369	1,142
	September	419	10,129	8,474	1,655	9,971	8,735	1,236
	December	-11	10,237	8,950	1,287	9,234	7,936	1,298
2005	March	376	10,170	8,460	1,710	10,280	8,946	1,334
	June	361	10,686	8,995	1,691	10,169	8,839	1,330
	September	283	10,492	8,800	1,692	10,549	9,140	1,409
	December	-60	10,339	9,103	1,236	9,952	8,656	1,296
2006	March	-263	9,840	8,592	1,248	10,850	9,339	1,511
	June	136	9,752	8,257	1,495	11,231	9,872	1,359
	September	-1,313	10,306	8,922	1,384	11,990	9,293	2,697
	December	-335	11,359	9,460	1,899	10,709	8,475	2,234
2007	March	-326	10,075	8,278	1,797	11,725	9,602	2,123
	June	21	10,423	8,398	2,025	11,344	9,340	2,004
	September	218	10,463	8,411	2,052	11,040	9,206	1,834
	December	-243	10,590	8,952	1,638	10,340	8,459	1,881
2008	March	-215	9,573	7,579	1,994	11,995	9,786	2,209
	June	-57	9,831	7,828	2,003	11,318	9,258	2,060
	September	-350	9,215	7,844	1,371	10,776	9,055	1,721
	December	-331	10,071	8,396	1,675	10,374	8,368	2,006
2009	March	-560	8,284	6,527	1,757	11,934	9,617	2,317
	June	-175	8,707	7,037	1,670	10,559	8,714	1,845
	September	246	9,221	7,353	1,868	10,179	8,557	1,622
	December	-142	9,789	8,081	1,708	9,401	7,551	1,850
2010	March	-350	8,381	6,903	1,478	10,787	8,959	1,828
	June	-430	8,675	7,362	1,313	10,084	8,341	1,743
	September	-161	8,975	7,492	1,483	9,651	8,007	1,644
	December	-190	9,914	8,456	1,458	8,834	7,186	1,648
2011	March	-245	8,703	7,298	1,405	10,375	8,725	1,650
	June	-361	8,695	7,307	1,388	9,684	7,935	1,749
	September	-28	8,988	7,491	1,497	9,133	7,608	1,525
	December	272	9,842	8,212	1,630	8,472	7,114	1,358
2012	March	-162	8,584	7,143	1,441	10,187	8,584	1,603
	June	-73	9,522	8,110	1,412	8,989	7,504	1,485
	September	213	9,543	7,920	1,623	9,043	7,633	1,410

(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
2002	March	-1.3	20.7	18.7	2.0	23.0	19.7	3.3
	June	-1.4	21.8	19.6	2.2	24.5	20.9	3.6
	September	-2.4	21.6	20.1	1.5	23.7	19.8	3.9
	December	-1.6	21.9	20.5	1.4	22.7	19.7	3.0
2003	March	-1.8	21.1	19.6	1.5	24.1	20.8	3.3
	June	-3.1	21.4	20.9	0.5	24.5	20.9	3.6
	September	-3.8	21.8	21.1	0.7	24.7	20.2	4.5
	December	19.4	38.7	18.7	20.0	19.1	18.5	0.6
2004	March	0.5	22.7	19.9	2.8	22.5	20.2	2.3
	June	2.5	24.9	19.7	5.2	22.4	19.7	2.7
	September	0.9	23.4	19.6	3.8	23.1	20.2	2.9
	December	0.0	23.5	20.5	3.0	21.2	18.2	3.0
2005	March	0.8	23.2	19.3	3.9	23.6	20.5	3.1
	June	0.8	24.0	20.2	3.8	22.8	19.8	3.0
	September	0.7	23.3	19.5	3.8	23.4	20.3	3.1
	December	-0.2	22.8	20.1	2.7	22.0	19.1	2.9
2006	March	-0.6	21.9	19.1	2.8	24.1	20.7	3.4
	June	0.3	21.3	18.0	3.3	24.6	21.6	3.0
	September	-2.9	22.9	19.8	3.1	26.6	20.6	6.0
	December	-0.7	25.7	21.4	4.3	24.1	19.1	5.0
2007	March	-0.7	22.9	18.8	4.1	26.6	21.8	4.8
	June	0.1	23.6	19.0	4.6	25.6	21.1	4.5
	September	0.5	23.6	19.0	4.6	24.9	20.8	4.1
	December	-0.5	23.9	20.2	3.7	23.3	19.1	4.2
2008	March	-0.5	21.6	17.1	4.5	27.1	22.1	5.0
	June	-0.2	22.2	17.7	4.5	25.7	21.0	4.7
	September	-0.8	21.0	17.9	3.1	24.5	20.6	3.9
	December	-0.8	23.0	19.2	3.8	23.8	19.2	4.6
2009	March	-1.2	19.2	15.1	4.1	27.5	22.2	5.3
	June	-0.4	20.2	16.3	3.9	24.5	20.2	4.3
	September	0.5	21.3	17.0	4.3	23.6	19.8	3.8
	December	-0.4	22.6	18.7	3.9	21.7	17.4	4.3
2010	March	-0.8	19.4	16.0	3.4	24.9	20.7	4.2
	June	-1.0	20.3	17.2	3.1	23.6	19.5	4.1
	September	-0.4	21.1	17.6	3.5	22.7	18.8	3.9
	December	-0.5	23.4	20.0	3.4	20.9	17.0	3.9
2011	March	-0.6	20.6	17.3	3.3	24.6	20.7	3.9
	June	-0.9	20.8	17.5	3.3	23.2	19.0	4.2
	September	-0.1	21.6	18.0	3.6	22.0	18.3	3.7
	December	0.7	23.5	19.6	3.9	20.2	17.0	3.2
2012	March	-0.4	20.4	17.0	3.4	24.3	20.5	3.8
	June	-0.1	22.7	19.3	3.4	21.4	17.9	3.5
	September	0.5	22.7	18.8	3.9	21.5	18.1	3.4

(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
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	5,562	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	977	2.2	1,238	2.7	6,799	0.9	8,237	1.1
	June	1,279	2.8	1,121	2.4	7,142	0.9	7,302	1.0
	September	1,032	2.3	1,996	4.4	5,839	0.8	9,156	1.2
	December	1,371	3.1	1,571	3.6	6,099	0.8	7,429	1.0
2007	March	1,203	2.7	1,354	3.1	6,678	0.9	6,573	0.9
	June	1,286	2.9	1,238	2.8	9,065	1.2	7,072	1.0
	September	1,329	3.0	1,241	2.8	7,795	1.1	6,102	0.8
	December	860	1.9	1,210	2.7	3,762	0.5	6,322	0.9
2008	March	1,367	3.1	1,464	3.3	7,717	1.1	6,684	0.9
	June	1,333	3.0	1,266	2.9	6,701	0.9	5,960	0.8
	September	630	1.4	1,193	2.7	4,496	0.6	6,466	0.9
	December	997	2.3	1,387	3.2	5,207	0.7	7,221	1.0
2009	March	1,146	2.6	1,575	3.6	5,894	0.8	6,878	1.0
	June	1,009	2.3	1,202	2.8	5,295	0.8	5,457	0.8
	September	1,220	2.8	1,161	2.7	6,660	1.0	5,383	0.8
	December	1,083	2.5	1,353	3.1	6,646	1.0	6,496	1.0
2010	March	1,021	2.4	1,310	3.0	5,427	0.8	5,007	0.7
	June	858	2.0	1,084	2.5	4,656	0.7	4,646	0.7
	September	872	2.1	1,171	2.8	5,683	0.9	5,431	0.8
	December	842	2.0	1,165	2.7	4,976	0.7	5,645	0.8
2011	March	946	2.2	1,103	2.6	4,097	0.6	3,973	0.6
	June	891	2.1	1,099	2.6	4,422	0.7	5,396	0.8
	September	885	2.1	1,100	2.6	4,875	0.7	4,789	0.7
	December	1,128	2.7	N/A	N/A	5,674	0.8	N/A	N/A
2012	March	1,037	2.5	N/A	N/A	5,997	0.9	N/A	N/A
	June	1,003	2.4	N/A	N/A	5,335	0.8	N/A	N/A
	September	1,134	2.7	N/A	N/A	6,149	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. 2011	Dec. 2011	March 2012	June 2012	Sept 2012	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	March 2012	June 2012	Sept. 2012
United States <sup>1</sup>	7,136,000	6,909,000	6,935,000	7,004,000	6,813,000	6,342,000	6,520,000	6,121,000	6,422,000	6,614,000
Alabama	91,559	85,633	91,147	84,920	83,127	82,789	87,650	80,326	81,715	82,208
Alaska	24,812	23,440	26,381	27,630	22,254	23,195	26,155	21,997	23,362	25,468
Arizona	137,767	139,367	128,843	128,712	134,318	118,548	123,249	121,081	124,788	117,424
Arkansas	63,861	60,670	53,381	50,617	51,092	54,625	50,505	52,324	52,617	55,826
California	914,096	870,675	842,341	887,477	827,492	818,110	785,705	760,027	779,094	783,688
Colorado	131,330	128,255	125,797	138,109	131,968	115,453	122,714	115,062	119,234	123,084
Connecticut	73,986	73,072	77,422	76,257	71,695	69,679	71,692	68,197	69,468	73,892
Delaware	24,900	21,735	22,107	21,752	21,771	23,534	21,334	20,468	22,610	22,138
District of Columbia	26,457	26,595	29,723	26,871	26,693	24,172	24,771	20,338	26,196	27,948
Florida	443,009	439,908	414,219	421,656	454,478	392,137	413,449	365,900	395,061	422,223
Georgia	207,102	203,099	219,814	214,145	201,804	198,380	202,265	191,090	202,986	200,269
Hawaii	28,145	25,587	24,551	26,632	26,273	21,684	21,986	25,568	24,763	23,911
Idaho	41,371	37,097	38,404	40,213	40,980	34,042	37,811	38,352	37,611	35,338
Illinois	273,629	267,916	263,967	263,673	270,410	252,613	258,624	235,357	241,607	265,131
Indiana	149,786	143,961	150,073	140,314	138,449	128,437	134,950	121,345	131,698	134,489
Iowa	74,872	71,492	75,925	70,665	69,657	65,617	69,343	62,833	64,030	68,098
Kansas	66,046	65,220	72,837	63,539	62,992	61,132	61,690	57,228	60,718	66,891
Kentucky	90,120	87,855	91,719	88,548	84,613	79,336	82,301	81,151	80,639	81,943
Louisiana	111,331	102,234	109,747	101,261	99,429	91,783	97,984	98,510	104,363	102,944
Maine	36,545	33,221	34,867	38,293	32,103	32,761	35,125	34,497	32,974	35,380
Maryland	133,277	129,484	135,839	128,787	130,769	125,888	122,326	115,922	122,287	129,010
Massachusetts	171,807	148,370	154,973	164,077	148,509	147,245	150,490	138,173	137,487	156,756
Michigan	228,665	203,971	208,109	209,535	209,360	187,570	196,273	178,757	195,190	200,789
Minnesota	144,467	125,820	152,204	139,697	134,849	117,056	131,726	133,973	121,250	130,627
Mississippi	54,563	52,282	54,928	49,378	52,243	52,513	50,544	47,226	55,417	50,729
Missouri	128,671	134,687	133,117	133,106	128,913	123,306	125,738	119,773	139,829	129,765
Montana	28,750	28,553	27,783	28,905	27,332	24,191	26,686	26,305	26,502	25,375
Nebraska	42,922	43,676	44,064	43,321	42,753	39,735	40,167	38,030	39,828	41,943
Nevada	59,847	57,485	58,879	63,846	58,103	57,567	55,150	53,065	54,370	56,807
New Hampshire	35,820	35,844	34,876	36,965	33,567	33,688	33,640	32,250	33,680	35,919
New Jersey	206,286	208,879	204,354	212,859	196,983	201,210	199,663	187,241	189,236	200,646
New Mexico	41,197	37,929	41,334	40,590	38,153	38,765	40,581	35,306	41,485	39,338
New York	458,293	438,220	467,340	468,789	461,510	419,493	427,473	403,623	434,900	446,526
North Carolina	203,290	205,605	210,182	201,581	197,469	190,395	192,401	179,134	192,592	192,634
North Dakota	31,466	32,285	34,563	26,998	29,529	18,453	19,885	20,145	22,002	26,071
Ohio	262,885	255,010	257,935	253,436	239,722	227,149	239,343	222,736	229,340	254,269
Oklahoma	79,418	76,516	75,110	73,855	72,938	68,589	70,641	68,149	67,598	75,201
Oregon	101,905	93,674	92,985	93,491	97,240	79,591	92,363	87,056	88,921	88,428
Pennsylvania	267,145	278,996	287,205	264,484	262,020	267,068	249,261	246,934	264,265	266,076
Rhode Island	23,368	24,067	26,209	25,196	23,568	23,238	24,900	22,040	23,293	24,966
South Carolina	90,699	91,266	90,984	89,452	85,659	87,584	82,761	79,437	86,675	87,619
South Dakota	22,187	21,563	21,765	22,642	21,022	18,855	19,365	19,933	21,199	20,613
Tennessee	129,598	135,832	132,991	133,201	125,916	116,827	117,380	113,095	125,611	124,788
Texas	543,801	523,866	537,062	546,168	526,561	446,936	457,561	446,708	457,008	473,008
Utah	69,609	69,692	70,120	71,955	70,156	59,043	61,984	59,307	59,459	61,749
Vermont	18,899	20,232	17,597	18,259	17,033	16,672	16,430	17,256	18,263	17,368
Virginia	174,323	179,267	175,338	169,857	168,452	160,823	177,063	161,214	167,758	161,523
Washington	172,752	163,991	157,663	172,704	161,011	134,881	164,123	146,884	147,566	153,641
West Virginia	37,531	38,129	40,657	35,411	35,529	34,120	32,984	34,872	40,026	37,266
Wisconsin	134,241	127,238	136,446	133,227	122,610	121,924	130,485	120,565	121,972	127,966
Wyoming	20,337	20,004	18,242	17,093	17,703	15,490	17,496	18,379	19,021	18,046
Puerto Rico	44,263	45,535	41,000	45,398	41,896	38,359	38,101	41,093	38,884	43,256
Virgin Islands	1,661	1,929	1,558	1,750	1,415	2,225	1,891	1,996	4,042	2,168

<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 Islands.

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

State	Gross job gains as a percent of employment (3 months ended)					Gross job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	March 2012	June 2012	Sept 2012	Sept. 2011	Dec. 2011	March 2012	June 2012	Sept 2012
United States	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.8	6.0
Alabama	6.3	5.9	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.6
Alaska	10.1	9.6	10.8	11.1	9.0	9.5	10.7	8.9	9.4	10.2
Arizona	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.8
Arkansas	6.8	6.5	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.9
California	7.6	7.2	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.3
Colorado	7.1	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.5
Connecticut	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.3
Delaware	7.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.8	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.5
District of Columbia	5.8	5.8	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	4.4	5.6	6.0
Florida	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.8	7.1	6.3	6.7	5.9	6.3	6.6
Georgia	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.3
Hawaii	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.2	5.0
Idaho	8.3	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.1	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.0
Illinois	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.4
Indiana	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.4	5.6
Iowa	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.2	5.6
Kansas	6.2	6.1	6.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.2
Kentucky	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.7
Louisiana	7.4	6.7	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7
Maine	7.6	6.8	7.2	7.9	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.2
Maryland	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.1	6.4
Massachusetts	6.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.6
Michigan	7.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.8	6.0
Minnesota	6.4	5.5	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.2	5.8	6.0	5.3	5.8
Mississippi	6.6	6.3	6.5	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.6	6.6	6.0
Missouri	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.5	6.4	5.9
Montana	8.5	8.4	8.0	8.3	7.9	7.2	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.3
Nebraska	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.6
Nevada	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7
New Hampshire	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.8
New Jersey	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.3
New Mexico	6.9	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.8	5.9	6.9	6.5
New York	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.9	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.2
North Carolina	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	6.0	6.0
North Dakota	10.1	10.0	10.3	7.8	8.5	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.4	7.6
Ohio	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.9
Oklahoma	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.2
Oregon	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	5.9	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.3
Pennsylvania	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.4
Rhode Island	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.4	5.6	5.9	6.3
South Carolina	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.9
South Dakota	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.2
Tennessee	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.5
Texas	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3
Utah	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.1
Vermont	7.8	8.3	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.7	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.1
Virginia	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.5	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.8	6.2
Washington	7.6	7.2	6.8	7.4	6.9	6.0	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.5
West Virginia	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.1	7.0	6.6
Wisconsin	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.5
Wyoming	9.8	9.4	8.5	8.1	8.4	7.4	8.2	8.6	9.0	8.5
Puerto Rico	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.3
Virgin Islands	6.0	6.3	5.1	5.9	5.0	7.1	6.1	6.5	13.7	7.7

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

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