



DEPARTMENT OF  
**LABOR**  
AND HUMAN RESOURCES  
GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO

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



**BUSINESS**

**EMPLOYMENT**

**DYNAMICS:**

**FIRST QUARTER**

**2011**

Hon. Miguel Romero  
Secretary

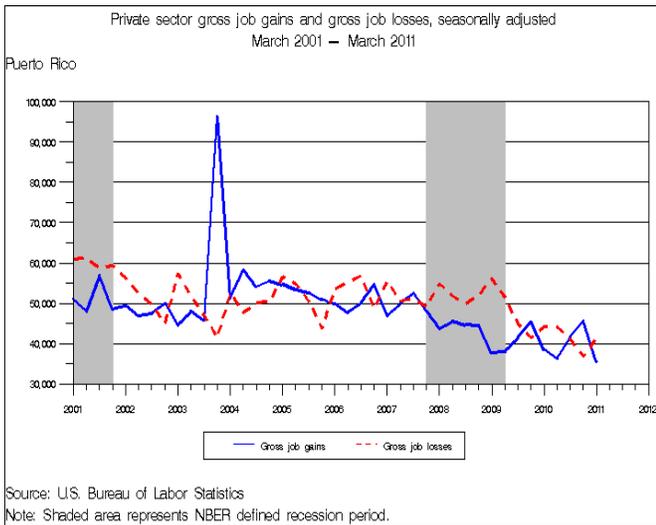
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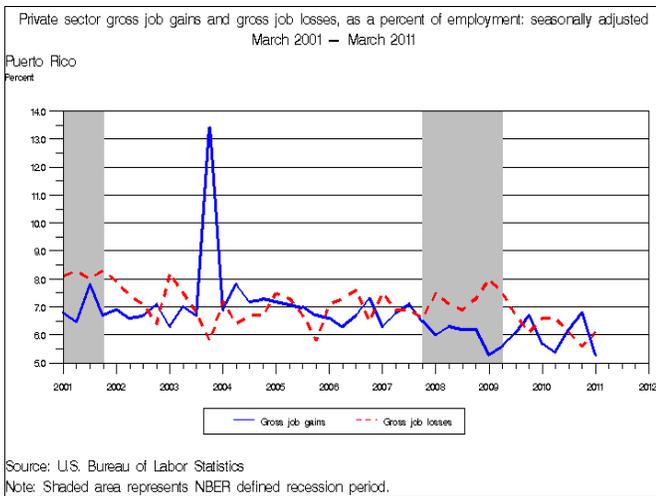
## INTRODUCTION

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data is a product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), or the ES-202 program. The BED data is compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from existing quarterly state unemployment insurance (UI) records. The employers in P.R. are required to file quarterly reports on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI laws, and to pay quarterly UI taxes. The quarterly UI reports are sent by the Puerto Rico Department of Labor to BLS and form the basis of the Bureau's establishment universe sampling frame. These reports also are used to produce the quarterly QCEW data on total employment and wages and the longitudinal BED data on gross job gains and losses. Other important Bureau use of the UI reports are in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. In the BED program, the quarterly UI records are linked across quarters to provide a longitudinal history for each establishment. The linkage process allows the tracking of net employment changes at the establishment level, which in turn allows the estimation of jobs gained at opening and expanding establishments and jobs lost at closing and contracting establishments. (See Technical notes for differences between QCEW, CES, and BED).

## COMMONWEALTH PUERTO RICO BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS: FIRST QUARTER 2011



From January to March 2011 in Puerto Rico, gross job gains represented 5.3 percent of private sector employment, and gross job losses represented 6.1 percent of private sector employment, according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. This was less than the national rates of gross job gains (5.9 percent) and more than for job losses (5.7 percent). The number of job gains from opening and expanding establishments was 35,682, and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 41,248. Expanding and contracting establishments accounted for most of the jobs gained and lost.

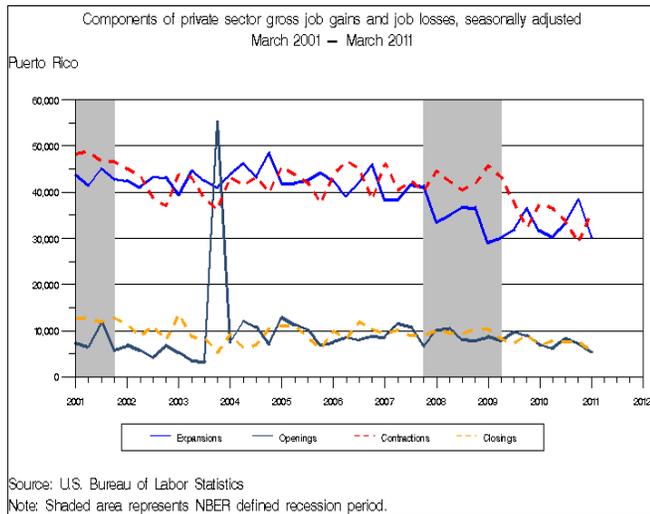


The change in the employment level over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all business in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics statistics track these changes in employment at private business units from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. In this data series, gross job gains are defined as increases in employment resulting from expansions of employment at existing establishments or from the opening of establishments. Gross job losses are defined as declines in employment at existing establishments or from the closing of establishments. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in

employment. The data series on Business Employment Dynamics are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), also known as the ES-202 program. This program is a quarterly census of all establishments covered under state and federal unemployment insurance programs, representing about 98 percent of employment on nonfarm payrolls. All data referred to in the text are seasonally adjusted. (see Technical Note for more information.)

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

## Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses



Opening and expanding private sector business establishments in Puerto Rico gained 35,682 jobs in the first quarter of 2011, a decrease of 9,809 from previous quarter. Over the quarter, expanding establishments added 30,296 jobs, while opening establishments added 5,386.

Gross job losses totaled 41,248 in the first quarter of 2011, an increase by 4,387 from the fourth quarter 2010. This was the first increase in gross job losses since March of 2010. In the first quarter of 2011, contracting establishments lost 35,601 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 5,647 jobs (See table A).

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011
	Levels				
Gross job gains .....	38,518	36,360	41,677	45,491	35,682
At expanding establishments .....	31,529	30,230	33,412	38,351	30,296
At opening establishments .....	6,989	6,130	8,265	7,140	5,386
Gross job losses .....	44,195	44,179	41,118	36,861	41,248
At contracting establishments .....	37,474	36,435	33,649	29,121	35,601
At closing establishments .....	6,721	7,744	7,469	7,740	5,647
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-5,677	-7,819	559	8630	-5,566

<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 2011, gross job gains represented 5.3 percent of private sector employment. Over the quarter, gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 4.5 percent of private sector employment, and gross job gains at opening establishments represented 0.8 percent. Nationally, this quarter gross job gains at expanding establishments represented 4.9 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.0 percent.

For the same data, gross job losses represented 6.1 percent of private sector employment. Gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 5.3 percent of private sector employment, which was more than to the national rate at contracting establishments (4.7 percent). The rate of gross job losses at closing establishments (0.8 percent) Puerto Rico and (1.0 percent) for the United States (See chart and table B).

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011
Rates (percent)					
Total Private for Commonwealth of Puerto Rico					
Gross job gains.....	5.7	5.4	6.2	6.8	5.3
At expanding establishments.....	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.7	4.5
At opening establishments.....	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8
Gross job losses.....	6.6	6.6	6.1	5.6	6.1
At contracting establishments.....	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.4	5.3
At closing establishments.....	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.8
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-0.9	-1.2	0.1	1.2	-0.8
Rates (percent)					
Total Private for United States as a whole					
Gross job gains.....	5.9	6.6	6.3	6.6	5.9
At expanding establishments.....	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.9
At opening establishments.....	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0
Gross job losses.....	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.7
At contracting establishments.....	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7
At closing establishments.....	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-0.2	0.7	0.1	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

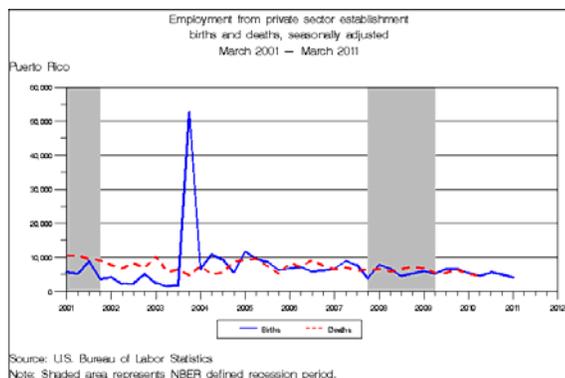
Another way to observe the dynamics of employment change is to count the number of establishments that opened, closed, expanded, or contracted during the quarter. Out of 48,320 active private sector establishments, a total of 8,481 establishments gained jobs from January to March 2011 (See table C). Of these, 7,103 were expanding establishments and 1,378 were opening establishments. During the first quarter of 2011, 10,463 establishments lost jobs. Of these, 8,805 were contracting establishments and 1,658 were closing establishments.

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	March. 2011
Establishments gaining jobs.....	8,378	8,633	8,994	9,951	8,481
Expanding establishments.....	6,881	7,342	7,505	8,508	7,103
Opening establishments.....	1,497	1,291	1,489	1,443	1,378
Establishments losing jobs.....	10,860	10,074	9,594	8,864	10,463
Contracting establishments.....	9,018	8,302	7,960	7,241	8,805
Closing establishments.....	1,842	1,772	1,634	1,623	1,658
Net establishment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-345	-481	-145	-180	-280

<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 2011, a total of 929 new private sector non-farm businesses created 4,088 jobs. This represented an increase of 82 establishment births and a decrease of 905 jobs from the previous quarter. The jobs gains by these new establishments represented 0.6 percent of total births employment. The historical time series of birth data shows that the number of establishment births has remained around 1,200 every quarter, while employment from births dropped from 52,610 in the fourth quarter 2003 to 4,088 in the first quarter of 2011 (See Table 5).

### Gross Job Gains and Losses by State

In the first quarter of 2011, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 35 **states** and District of Columbia. Texas had the largest net employment change of 63,921 jobs, followed by Michigan with 27,251 jobs. (See table 6.) The District of Columbia experienced the largest rate of net employment change at 1.8 percent, followed by North Dakota at 1.6 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 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 9.1 million employers nationally	--Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.7 million private sector employers	--Sample survey: 440,000 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 -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 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 Worksites

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

Major exclusions from UI coverage are self-employed workers, religious organizations, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the

Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

Gross job gains and gross job losses in this release are derived from longitudinal histories of over 6.7 million private sector employer reports out of 9.1 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by States to BLS in the first quarter of 2011. 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 2011:

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

.....Millions	
Total establishments QCEW program .....	9.1
Excluded:	
Public sector .....	0.3
Private households .....	0.7
Zero employment .....	1.3
Establishments in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands .....	0.1
Total establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data .....	6.7

**Unit of analysis**

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

Because of the difference in the unit of analysis, total gross job gains and gross job losses by size class are

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

**Concepts and methodology**

The Business Employment Dynamics data measure the net change in employment at the establishment level. These changes come about in one of four ways. A net increase in employment can come from either opening establishments or expanding establishments. A net decrease in employment can come from either closing establishments or contracting establishments. Gross job gains include the sum of all jobs added at either opening or expanding establishments. Gross job losses include the sum of all jobs lost in either closing or contracting establishments. The net change in employment is the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses.

The formal definitions of establishment-level employment changes are as follows:

*Openings.* These are either establishments with positive third month employment for the first time in the current quarter, with no links to the prior quarter, or with positive third month employment in the current quarter following zero employment in the previous quarter.

*Expansions.* These are establishments with positive employment in the third month in both the previous and current quarters, with a net increase in employment over this period.

*Closings.* These are either establishments with positive third month employment in the previous quarter, with no employment or zero employment reported in the current quarter.

*Contractions.* These are establishments with positive employment in the third month in both the previous and current quarters, with a net decrease in employment over this period.

*Births.* These are units with positive third month employment for the first time in the current quarter with no links to the prior quarter, or units with positive third month employment in the current quarter and zero employment in the third month four quarters. Births are a subset of openings not including reopening of seasonal businesses.

*Deaths.* These are units with no employment or zero employment reported in the third month of four consecutive quarters following the last quarter with positive employment. Deaths are a subset of closings not including temporary shutdowns of seasonal businesses. A

unit that closes during the quarter may be a death, but we wait three quarters to determine whether it is a permanent closing or a temporary shutdown. Therefore, real ways a lag of three quarters for the publication of death statistics.

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

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

### **Establishment Births and Deaths**

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

### **Linkage methodology**

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

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

### **Sizing methodology**

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

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

## Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

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

## Reliability of the data

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

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

## Additional statistics and other information

Several other programs within BLS produce closely related information. The QCEW program, also known as the ES-202 program, provides both quarterly and annual estimates of employment by state, county, and detailed industry. News releases on quarterly county employment and wages and average annual pay by state and industry are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20212; telephone 202-691-6567; (<http://www.bls.gov/cew/>); (e-mail: [QCEWInfo@bls.gov](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
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	-3,754	49,937	42,428	7,509	53,691	43,783	9,908
	June	-7,372	47,761	39,187	8,574	55,133	46,819	8,314
	September	-6,642	50,150	42,196	7,954	56,792	44,912	11,880
	December	5,954	54,637	45,910	8,727	48,683	38,439	10,244
2007	March	-8,547	46,952	38,270	8,682	55,499	46,180	9,319
	June	-747	49,821	38,329	11,492	50,568	40,466	10,102
	September	1,230	52,486	41,584	10,902	51,256	42,400	8,856
	December	-1,209	47,973	41,331	6,642	49,182	40,182	9,000
2008	March	-11,149	43,695	33,513	10,182	54,844	44,694	10,150
	June	-6,363	45,535	34,983	10,552	51,898	42,375	9,523
	September	-5,270	44,646	36,715	7,931	49,916	40,494	9,422
	December	-7,588	44,465	36,659	7,806	52,053	41,840	10,213
2009	March	-18,411	37,680	29,010	8,670	56,091	45,774	10,317
	June	-13,526	37,996	30,107	7,889	51,522	43,269	8,253
	September	-3,455	41,486	31,739	9,747	44,941	37,734	7,207
	December	3,903	45,333	36,418	8,915	41,430	32,362	9,068
2010	March	-5,677	38,518	31,529	6,989	44,195	37,474	6,721
	June	-7,819	36,360	30,230	6,130	44,179	36,435	7,744
	September	559	41,677	33,412	8,265	41,118	33,649	7,469
	December	8,630	45,491	38,351	7,140	36,861	29,121	7,740
2011	March	-5,566	35,682	30,296	5,386	41,248	35,601	5,647

(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
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	-0.5	6.6	5.6	1.0	7.1	5.8	1.3
	June	-1.0	6.3	5.2	1.1	7.3	6.2	1.1
	September	-0.9	6.7	5.6	1.1	7.6	6.0	1.6
	December	0.8	7.3	6.1	1.2	6.5	5.1	1.4
2007	March	-1.2	6.3	5.1	1.2	7.5	6.2	1.3
	June	-0.1	6.8	5.2	1.6	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	-1.5	6.0	4.6	1.4	7.5	6.1	1.4
	June	-0.8	6.3	4.8	1.5	7.1	5.8	1.3
	September	-0.7	6.2	5.1	1.1	6.9	5.6	1.3
	December	-1.1	6.2	5.1	1.1	7.3	5.9	1.4
2009	March	-2.7	5.3	4.1	1.2	8.0	6.5	1.5
	June	-1.9	5.6	4.4	1.2	7.5	6.3	1.2
	September	-0.6	6.1	4.7	1.4	6.7	5.6	1.1
	December	0.6	6.7	5.4	1.3	6.1	4.8	1.3
2010	March	-0.9	5.7	4.7	1.0	6.6	5.6	1.0
	June	-1.2	5.4	4.5	0.9	6.6	5.4	1.2
	September	0.1	6.2	5.0	1.2	6.1	5.0	1.1
	December	1.2	6.8	5.7	1.1	5.6	4.4	1.2
2011	March	-0.8	5.3	4.5	0.8	6.1	5.3	0.8

(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
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	-279	9,810	8,573	1,237	10,891	9,375	1,516
	June	79	9,699	8,258	1,441	11,178	9,816	1,362
	September	-1,354	10,287	8,944	1,343	11,970	9,273	2,697
	December	-164	11,506	9,474	2,032	10,773	8,577	2,196
2007	March	-318	10,079	8,260	1,819	11,787	9,650	2,137
	June	-37	10,366	8,381	1,985	11,314	9,292	2,022
	September	222	10,465	8,412	2,053	11,001	9,170	1,831
	December	-228	10,641	9,001	1,640	10,416	8,548	1,868
2008	March	-203	9,601	7,580	2,021	12,066	9,842	2,224
	June	-112	9,771	7,800	1,971	11,292	9,209	2,083
	September	-337	9,231	7,853	1,378	10,731	9,016	1,715
	December	-314	10,091	8,427	1,664	10,372	8,394	1,978
2009	March	-552	8,302	6,516	1,786	12,007	9,669	2,338
	June	-243	8,649	7,012	1,637	10,559	8,679	1,880
	September	261	9,242	7,368	1,874	10,125	8,512	1,613
	December	-132	9,825	8,127	1,698	9,447	7,617	1,830
2010	March	-345	8,378	6,881	1,497	10,860	9,018	1,842
	June	-481	8,633	7,342	1,291	10,074	8,302	1,772
	September	-145	8,994	7,505	1,489	9,594	7,960	1,634
	December	-180	9,951	8,508	1,443	8,864	7,241	1,623
2011	March	-280	8,481	7,103	1,378	10,463	8,805	1,658

(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
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	-0.7	21.7	19.0	2.7	24.2	20.8	3.4
	June	0.1	21.1	18.0	3.1	24.4	21.4	3.0
	September	-3.0	22.9	19.9	3.0	26.6	20.6	6.0
	December	-0.4	26.0	21.4	4.6	24.4	19.4	5.0
2007	March	-0.7	22.8	18.7	4.1	26.7	21.9	4.8
	June	-0.1	23.4	18.9	4.5	25.6	21.0	4.6
	September	0.5	23.6	19.0	4.6	24.8	20.7	4.1
	December	-0.5	24.0	20.3	3.7	23.5	19.3	4.2
2008	March	-0.4	21.7	17.1	4.6	27.2	22.2	5.0
	June	-0.2	22.2	17.7	4.5	25.6	20.9	4.7
	September	-0.8	21.0	17.9	3.1	24.4	20.5	3.9
	December	-0.7	23.1	19.3	3.8	23.7	19.2	4.5
2009	March	-1.3	19.1	15.0	4.1	27.7	22.3	5.4
	June	-0.6	20.1	16.3	3.8	24.5	20.1	4.4
	September	0.6	21.4	17.1	4.3	23.4	19.7	3.7
	December	-0.3	22.7	18.8	3.9	21.8	17.6	4.2
2010	March	-0.8	19.4	15.9	3.5	25.2	20.9	4.3
	June	-1.1	20.2	17.2	3.0	23.5	19.4	4.1
	September	-0.3	21.2	17.7	3.5	22.6	18.8	3.8
	December	-0.4	23.5	20.1	3.4	20.9	17.1	3.8
2011	March	-0.6	20.1	16.8	3.3	24.7	20.8	3.9

(1) The rates measure establishments gaining or losing jobs as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter total number of establishments.

(2) See footnote 1, table 3.

Table 5. Private Sector establishment births and deaths, seasonally adjusted Puerto Rico.

Year	3 months ended	Number of Establishments				Employment			
		Births <sup>1</sup>		Deaths <sup>2</sup>		Births		Deaths	
		Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
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	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	1,206	2.7	1,347	3.0	6,721	0.9	6,553	0.9
	June	1,283	2.9	1,240	2.8	8,991	1.2	7,108	1.0
	September	1,322	3.0	1,242	2.8	7,762	1.0	6,099	0.8
	December	866	2.0	1,213	2.7	3,775	0.5	6,317	0.9
2008	March	1,370	3.1	1,457	3.3	7,767	1.1	6,664	0.9
	June	1,330	3.0	1,267	2.9	6,646	0.9	5,990	0.8
	September	626	1.4	1,195	2.7	4,467	0.6	6,463	0.9
	December	1,003	2.3	1,390	3.2	5,224	0.7	7,216	1.0
2009	March	1,149	2.6	1,567	3.6	5,932	0.8	6,858	1.0
	June	1,006	2.3	1,204	2.8	5,242	0.8	5,485	0.8
	September	1,213	2.8	1,163	2.7	6,632	1.0	5,380	0.8
	December	1,090	2.5	1,356	3.1	6,668	1.0	6,491	1.0
2010	March	1,023	2.4	1,304	3.0	5,462	0.8	4,992	0.7
	June	855	2.0	1,085	2.5	4,617	0.7	4,670	0.7
	September	867	2.0	N/A	N/A	5,660	0.8	N/A	N/A
	December	847	2.0	N/A	N/A	4,993	0.7	N/A	N/A
2011	March	929	2.2	N/A	N/A	4,088	0.6	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. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011
United States <sup>1</sup>	6,246,000	6,969,000	6,685,000	7,009,000	6,338,000	6,500,000	6,248,000	6,480,000	6,427,000	6,086,000
Alabama	84,372	92,483	90,721	92,164	84,072	84,663	84,923	95,799	89,956	82,916
Alaska	25,441	26,360	23,161	24,908	24,319	23,791	21,840	23,448	25,197	21,293
Arizona	120,845	120,873	126,753	141,676	117,103	122,788	127,006	129,605	113,046	117,413
Arkansas	53,238	61,695	55,521	54,051	55,976	52,035	53,119	58,241	58,156	53,905
California	781,375	887,666	787,214	873,783	752,698	836,279	779,531	818,105	772,029	738,300
Colorado	118,409	133,255	124,225	131,018	122,688	122,968	125,126	124,036	120,092	114,405
Connecticut	67,780	85,104	72,370	74,302	67,774	81,766	67,794	67,158	72,484	69,284
Delaware	19,458	24,056	22,933	21,847	22,113	21,354	18,824	21,089	22,834	20,242
District of Columbia	23,622	26,497	25,326	27,846	29,987	21,281	23,479	29,528	24,781	21,458
Florida	374,097	424,764	419,552	453,057	372,940	378,742	404,928	426,977	414,993	356,280
Georgia	198,798	210,784	216,883	214,691	207,785	198,131	207,651	202,499	198,644	186,781
Hawaii	24,547	24,707	28,392	26,466	24,223	24,865	26,116	25,057	22,825	22,900
Idaho	36,137	36,328	39,571	40,703	35,498	38,800	39,903	35,155	37,844	36,790
Illinois	234,051	268,667	255,731	281,974	245,304	244,386	232,366	251,229	254,339	236,133
Indiana	131,409	145,993	140,288	145,415	135,804	128,057	131,148	131,096	132,742	114,665
Iowa	64,941	70,717	70,026	75,715	65,535	65,873	66,734	69,637	69,027	66,140
Kansas	56,274	63,016	61,756	70,900	59,010	61,646	60,147	63,668	60,144	60,071
Kentucky	79,350	87,264	83,568	93,215	80,921	84,151	79,926	81,672	81,135	83,668
Louisiana	96,637	104,674	103,355	106,043	102,355	97,000	98,255	99,701	101,389	90,149
Maine	31,237	37,147	35,628	34,798	30,806	34,986	35,323	34,417	35,991	32,856
Maryland	125,458	138,572	127,180	128,762	119,293	125,663	119,298	129,181	125,577	118,004
Massachusetts	155,323	162,965	157,323	156,253	136,195	145,522	139,146	153,793	152,159	139,626
Michigan	185,348	222,102	218,979	207,960	202,206	191,060	182,967	190,046	210,292	174,955
Minnesota	125,554	138,901	124,355	131,626	124,362	130,865	112,782	123,248	128,668	118,040
Mississippi	51,404	58,084	57,350	56,787	55,205	49,921	53,738	57,458	55,326	50,813
Missouri	124,514	131,264	127,425	124,515	121,999	129,766	129,031	123,553	121,858	120,177
Montana	26,138	26,982	27,124	27,445	24,767	27,803	26,508	24,974	27,711	24,719
Nebraska	40,452	44,693	43,221	42,938	40,591	41,259	40,169	41,996	42,817	39,689
Nevada	52,267	61,087	55,275	67,891	58,860	65,509	55,786	63,266	58,018	56,471
New Hampshire	34,777	36,737	33,633	36,059	31,746	35,982	33,135	33,968	34,213	31,830
New Jersey	177,185	223,605	188,804	203,235	184,843	196,575	190,581	204,259	198,023	192,772
New Mexico	38,503	40,815	39,762	40,742	35,917	38,639	40,938	41,048	37,689	35,305
New York	376,211	452,585	432,680	449,459	406,459	396,193	398,325	410,012	419,971	385,929
North Carolina	185,191	206,273	201,598	209,029	200,576	190,735	195,011	193,472	195,225	177,200
North Dakota	19,848	20,600	22,758	23,814	23,425	18,786	18,120	17,074	17,984	18,400
Ohio	222,723	251,456	244,556	261,771	232,288	231,507	216,693	223,292	250,797	223,563
Oklahoma	69,470	75,351	75,614	77,617	70,826	67,092	65,056	73,056	64,020	71,533
Oregon	89,239	88,864	95,437	94,944	90,375	88,209	86,397	83,701	91,838	84,986
Pennsylvania	255,595	280,308	267,898	281,481	256,426	250,760	240,856	253,938	260,162	244,149
Rhode Island	22,986	26,168	24,453	23,620	21,353	21,905	25,029	23,626	25,140	22,691
South Carolina	89,756	96,305	91,822	89,875	86,741	85,427	85,961	85,836	84,506	78,523
South Dakota	19,311	21,918	20,878	21,224	18,832	21,300	19,057	19,476	19,803	20,222
Tennessee	110,089	135,727	123,944	129,673	117,400	113,834	119,621	127,678	114,731	107,336
Texas	473,487	493,086	496,166	517,288	490,083	441,554	450,941	448,972	438,142	426,162
Utah	64,156	66,707	66,646	69,992	64,599	64,634	63,249	64,810	62,883	59,437
Vermont	15,849	18,449	18,660	19,203	15,293	17,651	18,681	16,375	16,981	16,751
Virginia	154,919	187,240	177,577	178,103	164,199	163,577	167,200	177,624	167,855	153,775
Washington	154,686	156,965	162,283	167,005	153,861	157,286	146,952	147,705	161,094	144,122
West Virginia	33,754	37,521	36,767	34,855	36,012	34,998	36,549	34,036	35,503	31,982
Wisconsin	127,777	135,914	133,367	137,774	126,841	127,653	120,414	124,554	130,173	121,831
Wyoming	17,669	17,758	20,415	19,076	16,725	18,417	18,073	16,520	18,428	17,656
Puerto Rico	38,518	36,360	41,677	45,491	35,682	44,195	44,179	41,118	36,861	41,248
Virgin Islands	2,705	2,044	2,419	2,369	2,104	1,912	2,746	1,830	1,803	1,947

<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. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	June 2010	Sept. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011
United States	5.9	6.6	6.3	6.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.7
Alabama	5.8	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.8
Alaska	10.8	11.1	9.7	10.5	10.1	10.1	9.2	9.9	10.5	8.8
Arizona	6.2	6.2	6.5	7.2	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.6	5.7	5.9
Arkansas	5.8	6.6	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.3	5.8
California	6.7	7.5	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.2	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.2
Colorado	6.6	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.3
Connecticut	5.0	6.4	5.3	5.5	5.0	6.1	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.1
Delaware	5.8	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.6	6.2	6.7	6.0
District of Columbia	5.4	6.0	5.7	6.3	6.6	4.8	5.3	6.6	5.6	4.8
Florida	6.2	7.0	6.9	7.4	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.8	5.8
Georgia	6.4	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.0
Hawaii	5.3	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.8
Idaho	7.3	7.4	8.1	8.2	7.1	7.8	8.1	7.2	7.7	7.4
Illinois	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.0
Indiana	5.7	6.4	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.9
Iowa	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.5
Kansas	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.7
Kentucky	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.6	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.0
Louisiana	6.5	7.1	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.0
Maine	6.6	7.8	7.5	7.3	6.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.5	6.9
Maryland	6.4	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.6	6.3	6.0
Massachusetts	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.2
Michigan	5.9	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.5	5.4
Minnesota	5.8	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.4
Mississippi	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.0	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.0
Missouri	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6
Montana	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.3	8.2	8.0	7.5	8.3	7.3
Nebraska	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.4
Nevada	5.4	6.4	5.8	7.1	6.1	6.8	5.8	6.6	6.1	5.9
New Hampshire	6.8	7.2	6.6	7.0	6.1	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.2
New Jersey	5.6	7.1	6.0	6.5	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.1
New Mexico	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.4	5.9
New York	5.5	6.6	6.3	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.5
North Carolina	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.6
North Dakota	7.0	7.2	7.8	8.0	7.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.1	6.1
Ohio	5.4	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.4	6.0	5.3
Oklahoma	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.0	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.5	6.1
Oregon	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.3
Pennsylvania	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.1
Rhode Island	5.9	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.7	6.5	6.1	6.5	5.9
South Carolina	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.5
South Dakota	6.1	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.9	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4
Tennessee	5.2	6.4	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.0
Texas	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0
Utah	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.4	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.2
Vermont	6.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	6.3	7.4	7.9	6.9	7.0	6.9
Virginia	5.5	6.6	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.4
Washington	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	6.8	7.1	6.6	6.6	7.2	6.4
West Virginia	6.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.4	5.8
Wisconsin	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.4
Wyoming	8.6	8.7	10.0	9.3	8.0	9.0	8.9	8.1	8.9	8.5
Puerto Rico	5.7	5.4	6.2	6.8	5.3	6.6	6.6	6.1	5.6	6.1
Virgin Islands	8.7	6.6	7.9	7.5	6.6	6.2	8.9	5.9	5.7	6.1

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

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