



COMMONWEALTH OF  
PUERTO RICO  
Department of Labor and Human Resources

Bureau of Labor Statistics

# ***BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS***

SECOND QUARTER 2013





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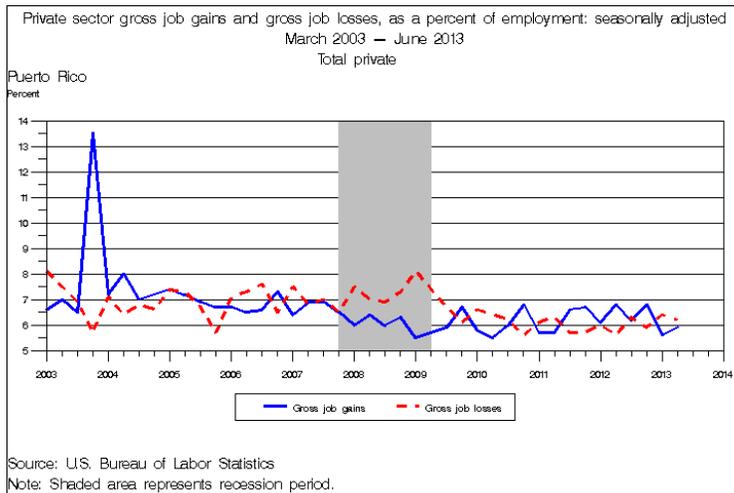
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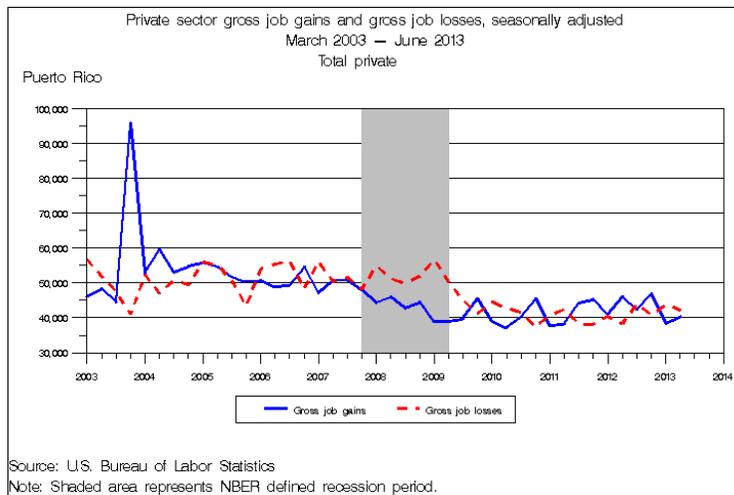
## **INTRODUCTION**

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 pay quarterly UI taxes. Quarterly UI reports are sent by the Puerto Rico Department of Labor (DOL PR) to the BLS, and form the basis for the establishment of 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, as well as jobs lost at closing and contracting establishments. (See Technical notes for differences between QCEW, CES, and BED).

## COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS: SECOND QUARTER 2013



From April until June 2013 in Puerto Rico, gross job gains represented 5.9 percent of private sector employment, and gross job losses represented 6.2 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 lower than the national rate of gross job gains (6.4 percent) and a higher rate for job losses (5.8 percent). The number of job gains from opening and expanding establishments was 40,549 and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 42,254. Expanding and contracting establishments accounted for most of the jobs gained and lost.

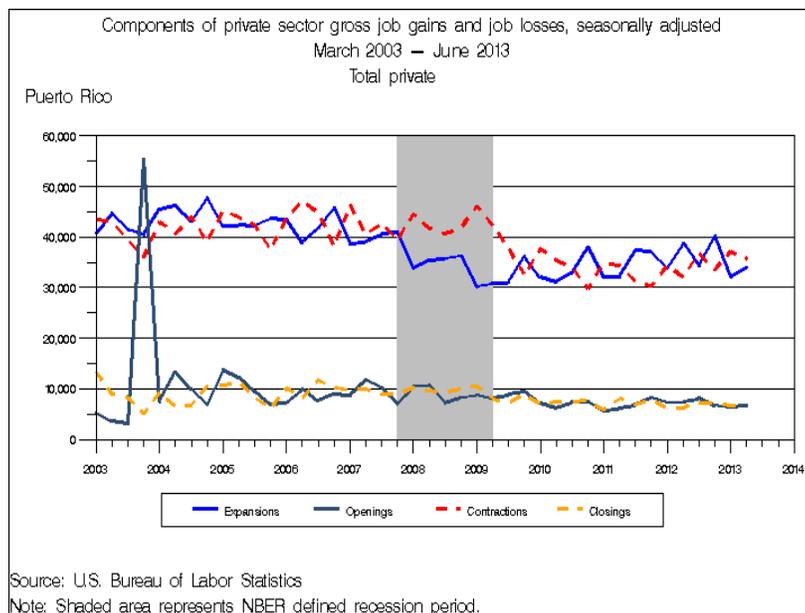


The change in employment level over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occurs in all businesses within the economy. Business Employment Dynamics statistics track these changes in employment at private business units, from the third month of one quarter to the third month 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 opening 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) 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 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 Islands.

## Trends in Gross Job Gains and Job Losses



Opening and expanding private sector business establishments in Puerto Rico gained 40,549 jobs in the second quarter of 2013. This represents an increase of 2,039 from the previous quarter. Over the quarter, expanding establishments added 33,902 jobs, while opening establishments added 6,647.

Gross job losses totaled 42,254 in the second quarter of 2013, a decrease of 1,508 from the first quarter of 2013. This was the second decrease in gross job losses since June of 2012. In the second quarter of 2013, contracting establishments lost 35,682 jobs, while closing establishments accounted for a loss of 6,572 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 April until June 2013, Retail Trade lost more jobs than Education and Health Services. Retail Trade decreased its net employment by -93 and Education and Health Services increased by 2,684. (See table 1A.)

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

Category	(3 months ended)				
	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	March 2013	June 2013
Gross job gains.....	46,152	42,434	46,915	38,510	40,549
At expanding establishments.....	38,752	34,290	40,178	32,136	33,902
At opening establishments .....	7,400	8,144	6,737	6,374	6,647
Gross job losses.....	38,353	43,922	40,722	43,762	42,254
At contracting establishments .....	32,089	36,705	33,532	37,145	35,682
At closing establishments .....	6,264	7,217	7,190	6,617	6,572
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	7,799	-1488	6,193	-5,252	-1,705

<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 April until June 2013, gross job gains represented 5.9 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 1.0 percent. Nationally, these quarter gross job

gains at expanding establishments represented 5.2 percent of private sector employment, and at opening establishments represented 1.2 percent.

For the same period, gross job losses represented 6.2 percent of private sector employment. Gross job losses at contracting establishments represented 5.2 percent of private sector employment, which was higher than the national rate at contracting establishments (4.7 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)				
	June 2012	Sept 2012	Dec 2012	March 2013	June 2013
<b>Total Private for Commonwealth of Puerto Rico</b>	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	6.8	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.9
At expanding establishments.....	5.7	5.0	5.8	4.7	4.9
At opening establishments.....	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0
Gross job losses.....	5.6	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.2
At contracting establishments.....	4.7	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.2
At closing establishments.....	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	1.2	-0.1	0.9	-0.8	-0.3
<b>Total Private for United States as a whole</b>	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains.....	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4
At expanding establishments.....	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2
At opening establishments.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
Gross job losses.....	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.8
At contracting establishments.....	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7
At closing establishments.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6

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

### Number of Establishments Gaining and Losing Employment

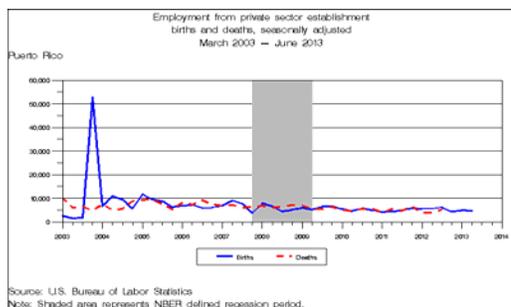
Another way to observe the dynamics of employment change is to count the number of establishments that opened, closed, expanded, or contracted during the quarter. Out of 47,057 active private sector establishments, a total of 8,760 gained jobs from April to September 2013 (See table C). Of these, 7,388 were expanding establishments and 1,372 were opening establishments. During the second quarter of 2013, 9,267 establishments showed some job losses. Of these, 7,856 were contracting establishments and 1,411 were closing establishments.

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

Category	(3 months ended)				
	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	March 2013	June 2013
Establishments gaining jobs.....	9,594	9,534	9,790	8,532	8,760
Expanding establishments .....	8,120	7,886	8,421	7,220	7,388
Opening establishments .....	1,474	1,648	1,369	1,312	1,372
Establishments losing jobs.....	9,098	9,226	8,412	10,089	9,267
Contracting establishments .....	7,619	7,843	6,947	8,482	7,856
Closing establishments .....	1,479	1,383	1,465	1,607	1,411
Net employment change <sup>1</sup> .....	-5	265	-96	-295	-39

<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 April until June 2013, a total of 922 new private sector, non-farm businesses created 4,735 jobs. This represented a decrease of 14 establishment births from the prior quarter and a decrease of 185 jobs. The job gains from these new establishments represented 0.7 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. (See Table 5).

### Gross Job Gains and Losses by State

In the second quarter of 2013, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses in 42 states and the District of Columbia. California had the largest net employment gain of 79,166 jobs, followed by Texas with 65,907 jobs. Alaska had the largest rate of gross job gains with a percent of employment at 10.6 percent, above the U.S. rate of 6.4 percent. Connecticut had the lowest rate of gross job losses as a percent of employment at 4.8 percent, below the U.S. rate of 5.8 percent. (See tables 6 and 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 at [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 NA-ICS 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 benchmarking 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 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 gain 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 (BED) data measures 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 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 determine 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 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 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 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 the 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 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 the 9, 10 to size class 10 to the 19, and 19 to size class 20 to the 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 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 of BED statistics is to show the 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 errors, however, still exist. 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. BLS continues to refine

methods for improving the linkage process and alleviating 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
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	-10,455	44,385	33,850	10,535	54,840	44,537	10,303
	June	-5,184	46,109	35,437	10,672	51,293	41,717	9,576
	September	-7,001	42,907	35,752	7,155	49,908	40,579	9,329
	December	-7,294	44,758	36,265	8,313	51,872	41,820	10,052
2009	March	-17,700	38,926	30,197	8,729	56,626	46,060	10,566
	June	-11,402	38,956	30,834	8,122	50,358	42,319	8,039
	September	-5,155	39,835	31,009	8,826	44,990	37,788	7,202
	December	4,166	45,505	36,058	9,447	41,339	32,417	8,922
2010	March	-5,421	39,115	32,008	7,107	44,536	37,636	6,900
	June	-5,529	37,315	31,080	6,235	42,844	35,319	7,525
	September	-1,148	40,325	32,862	7,463	41,473	34,008	7,465
	December	8,071	45,488	37,951	7,537	37,417	29,839	7,578
2011	March	-3,079	37,800	32,063	5,737	40,879	34,952	5,927
	June	-4,071	38,341	32,116	6,225	42,412	34,313	8,099
	September	6,126	44,244	37,293	6,951	38,118	31,209	6,909
	December	7,111	45,313	37,079	8,234	38,202	30,320	7,882
2012	March	624	41,120	33,827	7,293	40,496	34,387	6,109
	June	7,799	46,152	38,752	7,400	38,353	32,089	6,264
	September	-1,488	42,434	34,290	8,144	43,922	36,705	7,217
	December	6,193	46,915	40,178	6,737	40,722	33,532	7,190
2013	March	-5,252	38,510	32,136	6,374	43,762	37,145	6,617
	June	-1,705	40,549	33,902	6,647	42,254	35,682	6,572

(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)				
	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	March 2013	June 2013	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	March 2013	June 2013
<b>Total private <sup>1</sup></b>										
Gross job gains .....	46,152	42,434	46,915	38,510	40,549	6.8	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.9
At expanding establishments .....	38,752	34,290	40,178	32,136	33,902	5.7	5.0	5.8	4.7	4.9
At opening establishments .....	7,400	8,144	6,737	6,374	6,647	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0
Gross job losses .....	38,353	43,922	40,722	43,762	42,254	5.6	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.2
At contracting establishments .....	32,089	36,705	33,532	37,145	35,682	4.7	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.2
At closing establishments .....	6,264	7,217	7,190	6,617	6,572	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Net employment change .....	7,799	-1,488	6193	-5,252	-1,705	1.2	-0.1	0.9	-0.8	-0.3
<b>Retail Trade</b>										
Gross job gains .....	8,379	9,863	9,447	8,577	8,016	6.4	7.6	7.2	6.5	6.0
At expanding establishments .....	6,890	8,467	8,168	7,082	6,493	5.3	6.5	6.2	5.4	4.9
At opening establishments .....	1,489	1,396	1,279	1,495	1,523	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Gross job losses .....	7,912	7,628	10,010	8,367	8,109	6.1	5.8	7.7	6.4	6.1
At contracting establishments .....	6,662	6,256	7,582	7,058	7,085	5.1	4.8	5.8	5.4	5.3
At closing establishments .....	1,250	1,372	2,428	1,309	1,024	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.8
Net employment change .....	467	2,235	-563	210	-93	0.3	1.8	-0.5	0.1	-0.1
<b>Education and Health Services</b>										
Gross job gains .....	4,666	7,731	10,497	6,664	7,840	6.1	5.6	6.5	5.7	6.6
At expanding establishments .....	3,718	6,067	9,413	5,929	6,869	5.2	4.3	5.6	5.1	5.8
At opening establishments .....	948	1,664	1,084	735	971	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.8
Gross job losses .....	7,023	5,334	2,742	6,357	5,156	4.5	6.0	4.1	5.4	4.3
At contracting establishments .....	5,619	4,271	2,090	5,431	3,938	3.5	5.2	3.3	4.6	3.3
At closing establishments .....	1,404	1,063	652	926	1,218	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Net employment change .....	-2,357	2,397	7,755	307	2,684	1.6	-0.4	2.4	0.3	2.3

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

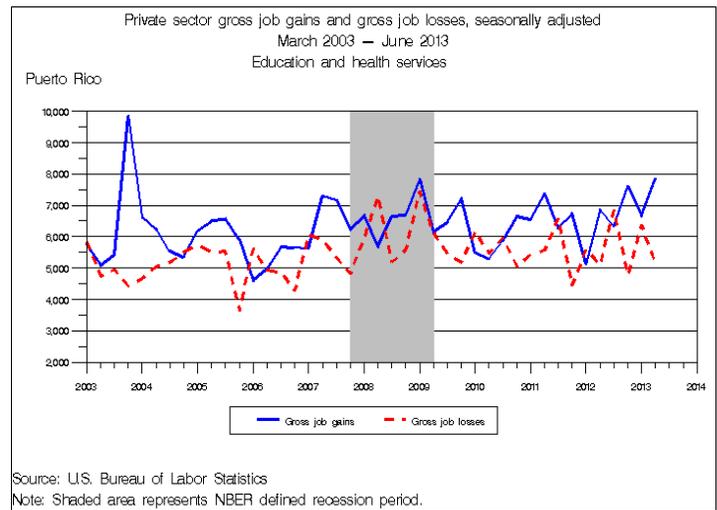
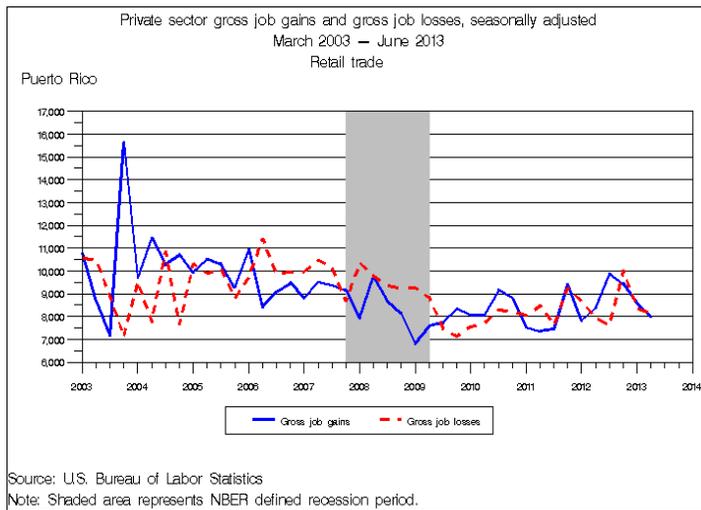


Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and losses, as a percent of employment(1), seasonally adjusted (Percent)

Year	3 months ended	Net change(2)	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
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	-0.9	6.0	5.0	1.0	6.9	5.6	1.3
	December	-1.0	6.3	5.1	1.2	7.3	5.9	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	0.6	6.7	5.3	1.4	6.1	4.8	1.3
2010	March	-0.8	5.8	4.7	1.1	6.6	5.6	1.0
	June	-0.9	5.5	4.6	0.9	6.4	5.3	1.1
	September	-0.2	6.0	4.9	1.1	6.2	5.1	1.1
	December	1.2	6.8	5.7	1.1	5.6	4.5	1.1
2011	March	-0.4	5.7	4.8	0.9	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	5.6	1.0	5.7	4.7	1.0
	December	1.0	6.7	5.5	1.2	5.7	4.5	1.2
2012	March	0.1	6.1	5.0	1.1	6.0	5.1	0.9
	June	1.2	6.8	5.7	1.1	5.6	4.7	0.9
	September	-0.1	6.2	5	1.2	6.3	5.3	1.0
	December	0.9	6.8	5.8	1.0	5.9	4.9	1.0
2013	March	-0.8	5.6	4.7	0.9	6.4	5.4	1.0
	June	-0.3	5.9	4.9	1.0	6.2	5.2	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
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	1,049	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	-182	9,624	7,614	2,010	11,938	9,746	2,192
	June	-61	9,812	7,810	2,002	11,343	9,280	2,063
	September	-381	9,200	7,844	1,352	10,782	9,049	1,733
	December	-322	10,062	8,382	1,680	10,415	8,413	2,002
2009	March	-525	8,333	6,559	1,774	11,876	9,577	2,299
	June	-184	8,687	7,023	1,664	10,585	8,737	1,848
	September	213	9,203	7,357	1,846	10,187	8,554	1,633
	December	-132	9,784	8,071	1,713	9,440	7,595	1,845
2010	March	-321	8,425	6,934	1,491	10,731	8,919	1,812
	June	-429	8,658	7,347	1,311	10,102	8,362	1,740
	September	-188	8,961	7,496	1,465	9,656	8,003	1,653
	December	-182	9,903	8,442	1,461	8,864	7,221	1,643
2011	March	-224	8,745	7,332	1,413	10,323	8,686	1,637
	June	-365	8,674	7,290	1,384	9,706	7,957	1,749
	September	-56	8,976	7,495	1,481	9,145	7,608	1,537
	December	277	9,831	8,198	1,633	8,511	7,155	1,356
2012	March	-96	8,790	7,293	1,497	10,125	8,532	1,593
	June	-5	9,594	8,120	1,474	9,098	7,619	1,479
	September	265	9,534	7,886	1,648	9,226	7,843	1,383
	December	-96	9,790	8,421	1,369	8,412	6,947	1,465
2013	March	-295	8,532	7,220	1,312	10,089	8,482	1,607
	June	-39	8,760	7,388	1,372	9,267	7,856	1,411

(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
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	21.7	17.2	4.5	27.0	22.0	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	19.3	4.6
2009	March	-1.2	19.2	15.1	4.1	27.4	22.1	5.3
	June	-0.4	20.2	16.3	3.9	24.6	20.3	4.3
	September	0.5	21.3	17.0	4.3	23.6	19.8	3.8
	December	-0.3	22.6	18.6	4.0	21.8	17.5	4.3
2010	March	-0.7	19.6	16.1	3.5	24.9	20.7	4.2
	June	-1.0	20.3	17.2	3.1	23.7	19.6	4.1
	September	-0.5	21.0	17.6	3.4	22.7	18.8	3.9
	December	-0.4	23.4	19.9	3.5	21.0	17.1	3.9
2011	March	-0.6	20.7	17.4	3.3	24.5	20.6	3.9
	June	-0.9	20.7	17.4	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	20.3	17.1	3.2
2012	March	-0.2	21.0	17.4	3.6	24.1	20.3	3.8
	June	0.0	22.8	19.3	3.5	21.6	18.1	3.5
	September	0.6	22.6	18.7	3.9	21.9	18.6	3.3
	December	-0.3	23.1	19.9	3.2	19.9	16.4	3.5
2013	March	-0.7	20.2	17.1	3.1	23.9	20.1	3.8
	June	-0.1	20.9	17.6	3.3	22.1	18.7	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
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	1,204	2.7	1,456	3.0	6,722	0.9	6,645	0.9
	June	1,289	2.9	1,271	2.8	9,042	1.2	7,114	1.0
	September	1,231	3.0	1,192	2.8	7,721	1.1	6,085	0.8
	December	864	1.9	1,392	2.7	3,771	0.5	6,208	0.8
2008	March	1,368	3.1	1,456	3.3	7,767	1.1	6,757	0.9
	June	1,336	3.0	1,271	2.9	6,684	0.9	5,995	0.8
	September	626	1.4	1,192	2.7	4,444	0.6	6,449	0.9
	December	1,001	2.3	1,392	3.2	5,219	0.7	7,091	1.0
2009	March	1,147	2.6	1,567	3.6	5,933	0.8	6,954	1.0
	June	1,011	2.3	1,207	2.8	5,272	0.8	5,490	0.8
	September	1,213	2.8	1,160	2.7	6,597	1.0	5,368	0.8
	December	1,087	2.5	1,358	3.1	6,662	1.0	6,379	0.9
2010	March	1,022	2.4	1,303	3.0	5,463	0.8	5,062	0.8
	June	859	2.0	1,088	2.5	4,644	0.7	4,673	0.7
	September	866	2.0	1,170	2.8	5,630	0.8	5,416	0.8
	December	845	2.0	1,169	2.8	4,988	0.7	5,543	0.8
2011	March	947	2.2	1,097	2.6	4,124	0.6	4,016	0.6
	June	892	2.1	1,103	2.6	4,411	0.7	5,428	0.8
	September	880	2.1	1,098	2.6	4,829	0.7	4,734	0.7
	December	1,133	2.7	997	2.4	5,688	0.8	6,382	0.9
2012	March	1,064	2.5	1,075	2.6	5,588	0.8	4,019	0.6
	June	1,023	2.4	940	2.2	5,595	0.8	3,784	0.6
	September	1,144	2.7	1016	2.4	6,140	0.9	5,138	0.7
	December	931	2.2	N/A	N/A	4,469	0.6	N/A	N/A
2013	March	936	2.2	N/A	N/A	4,920	0.7	N/A	N/A
	June	922	2.2	N/A	N/A	4,735	0.7	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)				
	June 2012	Sept 2012	Dec. 2012	March 2013	June 2013	June 2012	Sept. 2012	Dec. 2012	March 2013	June 2013
United States <sup>1</sup>	7,027,000	6,847,000	7,110,000	7,200,000	7,143,000	6,414,000	6,614,000	6,401,000	6,286,000	6,477,000
Alabama	86,636	83,851	85,704	89,056	87,744	82,955	83,306	80,669	80,275	82,081
Alaska	27,530	22,445	24,240	26,662	26,706	23,495	25,672	25,260	23,917	25,115
Arizona	128,793	135,745	142,500	128,935	129,196	125,041	117,227	119,631	121,218	126,066
Arkansas	52,314	51,668	56,703	54,198	48,982	53,856	57,464	50,392	52,714	55,245
California	894,003	844,915	919,234	1,149,953	913,484	776,483	795,400	774,546	756,150	834,318
Colorado	136,640	131,864	134,421	135,946	137,839	118,410	123,134	117,054	120,012	120,105
Connecticut	75,561	72,837	75,395	70,949	78,215	68,910	75,227	71,198	72,020	67,043
Delaware	21,869	21,192	23,491	22,621	22,484	22,030	21,369	19,541	20,532	20,386
District of Columbia	27,380	27,410	31,906	27,106	29,043	25,248	28,636	25,818	25,558	26,928
Florida	431,131	457,853	455,616	425,622	461,241	395,664	423,743	399,755	383,394	409,372
Georgia	209,942	201,628	217,427	212,850	216,172	196,142	198,881	188,763	186,171	200,027
Hawaii	27,415	27,160	26,609	25,203	25,642	23,961	22,743	20,912	23,670	25,689
Idaho	40,455	41,233	40,125	41,579	41,461	37,818	35,434	36,684	36,854	38,558
Illinois	265,911	271,148	258,830	268,730	283,705	243,549	263,946	251,875	265,334	261,498
Indiana	141,219	138,626	143,227	136,368	139,661	132,146	133,678	130,952	130,034	129,407
Iowa	71,500	70,809	71,392	72,607	75,237	64,753	68,605	68,038	66,921	67,017
Kansas	64,309	60,448	67,871	61,140	67,481	61,195	64,860	58,658	59,438	60,483
Kentucky	88,382	83,055	93,554	84,328	85,477	80,246	85,735	80,606	84,243	81,754
Louisiana	103,796	101,975	107,395	104,541	98,313	105,425	102,711	91,414	94,234	99,533
Maine	38,534	32,673	34,238	32,143	39,249	33,537	35,673	36,486	34,202	31,139
Maryland	128,774	128,971	129,764	126,945	126,893	121,718	128,148	127,138	118,295	125,056
Massachusetts	164,755	149,438	151,216	175,505	173,757	137,124	155,111	148,085	138,023	142,775
Michigan	207,062	207,299	205,504	207,947	217,038	192,021	197,226	183,401	171,542	200,728
Minnesota	138,414	136,191	134,577	137,595	141,183	121,959	128,083	130,799	120,381	122,226
Mississippi	50,119	53,633	57,216	49,609	49,612	55,578	52,107	51,673	47,175	51,657
Missouri	133,660	127,233	138,250	142,864	131,513	134,163	128,691	122,509	122,171	119,004
Montana	28,856	27,400	29,068	28,651	28,546	26,533	25,705	27,260	26,427	27,473
Nebraska	43,558	42,551	44,816	45,864	45,752	39,222	41,491	39,881	40,939	43,811
Nevada	62,766	58,249	60,294	62,843	66,018	53,406	57,228	56,082	53,767	55,959
New Hampshire	37,456	34,114	34,580	33,735	36,200	33,920	36,227	34,128	32,155	31,552
New Jersey	209,311	197,518	203,835	202,206	213,505	189,291	202,355	198,718	187,276	181,131
New Mexico	40,507	38,580	44,250	37,762	40,791	41,590	39,230	37,406	39,187	40,789
New York	466,207	454,607	466,748	456,587	472,820	429,311	443,564	440,756	429,494	426,420
North Carolina	205,622	202,081	211,726	196,443	207,942	196,910	193,077	190,051	184,492	189,804
North Dakota	26,806	28,903	29,218	29,398	25,853	22,207	25,009	23,917	23,359	28,021
Ohio	253,914	241,581	263,759	256,737	274,779	229,793	250,160	238,558	244,972	234,133
Oklahoma	76,079	73,753	82,091	72,957	75,621	68,331	73,607	68,685	74,768	70,293
Oregon	94,439	97,220	95,654	99,441	99,417	89,229	86,297	91,054	84,487	85,962
Pennsylvania	264,855	264,397	265,032	268,272	262,901	266,763	266,195	252,649	262,407	252,075
Rhode Island	25,079	23,706	24,574	24,360	25,911	23,337	24,729	23,675	23,094	22,672
South Carolina	89,273	85,519	97,458	87,131	95,628	86,862	87,308	79,795	83,845	82,252
South Dakota	22,284	21,046	20,959	20,848	21,611	20,663	20,682	20,519	20,553	19,329
Tennessee	134,381	124,873	138,078	123,145	127,303	125,736	124,155	114,673	116,749	121,662
Texas	549,198	532,447	553,932	537,115	530,372	458,036	473,461	450,359	465,576	464,465
Utah	71,874	68,688	74,490	75,396	72,630	60,288	61,913	61,715	64,502	67,465
Vermont	18,231	17,200	18,800	17,248	18,264	17,602	17,307	17,530	16,860	19,400
Virginia	169,738	186,995	177,043	165,555	165,372	168,085	179,241	165,510	159,740	164,084
Washington	173,163	163,111	166,655	204,649	177,515	148,738	153,439	153,804	148,789	148,500
West Virginia	36,043	36,427	36,002	35,950	34,375	40,260	38,609	36,604	34,714	37,260
Wisconsin	133,444	125,268	131,552	125,586	134,838	120,808	127,601	122,830	120,242	124,587
Wyoming	17,401	18,081	20,277	18,617	18,151	19,123	18,364	17,704	18,333	19,316
Puerto Rico	46,152	42,434	46,915	38,510	40,549	38,353	43,922	40,722	43,762	42,254
Virgin Islands	1,843	1,512	1,981	1,570	1,419	4,106	2,173	1,599	1,819	1,819

<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)				
	June 2012	Sept 2012	Dec. 2012	March 2013	June 2013	June 2012	Sept 2012	Dec. 2012	March 2013	June 2013
United States	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.8
Alabama	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
Alaska	11.1	9.0	9.8	10.7	10.6	9.4	10.3	10.1	9.6	10.0
Arizona	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1
Arkansas	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.5	5.8
California	7.2	6.8	7.4	9.0	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.4
Colorado	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.1
Connecticut	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.8
Delaware	6.4	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.8
District of Columbia	5.8	5.8	6.8	5.7	6.1	5.3	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.6
Florida	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.3
Georgia	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.2
Hawaii	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.8	5.2
Idaho	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.5
Illinois	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.3
Indiana	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3
Iowa	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4
Kansas	6.0	5.6	6.3	5.6	6.2	5.7	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.5
Kentucky	6.1	5.7	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.6
Louisiana	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.9	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.3
Maine	7.9	6.7	7.0	6.7	8.1	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.4
Maryland	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.8	6.1
Massachusetts	5.9	5.3	5.4	6.2	6.1	4.9	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.0
Michigan	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.8
Minnesota	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.2
Mississippi	5.9	6.4	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.5	6
Missouri	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4
Montana	8.3	7.9	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.7
Nebraska	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.7
Nevada	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.5
New Hampshire	7.1	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.4	6.1	5.9
New Jersey	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.6	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.6
New Mexico	6.7	6.4	7.4	6.2	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.8
New York	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8
North Carolina	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.8
North Dakota	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.2	6.5	7.2	6.8	6.6	7.9
Ohio	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3
Oklahoma	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.7
Oregon	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.2
Pennsylvania	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.2
Rhode Island	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.5	5.9	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.7
South Carolina	6.1	5.8	6.6	5.8	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.5
South Dakota	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.8
Tennessee	6.0	5.6	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.4
Texas	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0
Utah	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5
Vermont	7.4	7.0	7.6	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.7	7.8
Virginia	5.8	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.6
Washington	7.4	7.0	7.1	8.6	7.3	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.1
West Virginia	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.1	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.1	6.6
Wisconsin	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4
Wyoming	8.2	8.6	9.5	8.7	8.5	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.5	9.0
Puerto Rico	6.8	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.2
Virgin Islands	6.2	5.3	7.0	5.6	5.0	13.9	7.7	5.6	6.5	6.5

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

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