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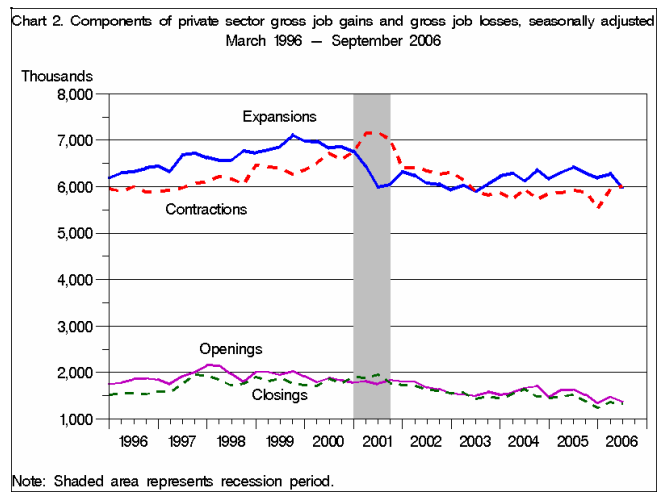
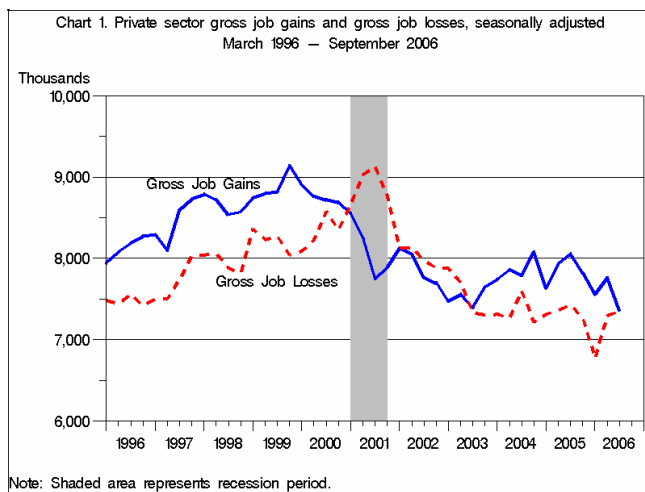
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS: THIRD QUARTER 2006

From June 2006 to September 2006, the number of job gains from opening and expanding private sector establishments was 7.4 million, and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 7.3 million, according to data released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. (See charts 1 and 2 and table 3.) Over this period, firms with 1,000 or more employees accounted for the largest share of gross job gains (16.8 percent) and the largest share of gross job losses (16.8 percent). (See tables D and 4 and chart 3.)



The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data series include gross job gains and gross job losses at the establishment level by major industry sector, as well as gross job gains and gross job losses at the firm level by employer size class.

The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all businesses in the economy. BED statistics track these changes in employment at private business units from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next. Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment from expansions at existing units and the addition of new jobs at opening units. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing units and the loss of jobs at

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Sept. 2005	Dec. 2005	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006
	Levels (in thousands)				
Gross job gains	8,055	7,818	7,556	7,761	7,364
At expanding establishments	6,423	6,293	6,205	6,286	5,985
At opening establishments	1,632	1,525	1,351	1,475	1,379
Gross job losses	7,427	7,267	6,772	7,295	7,345
At contracting establishments	5,915	5,888	5,536	5,937	6,010
At closing establishments	1,512	1,379	1,236	1,358	1,335
Net employment change ¹	628	551	784	466	19
	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.5
At expanding establishments	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3
At opening establishments	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
Gross job losses	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.5
At contracting establishments	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.3
At closing establishments	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Net employment change ¹5	.6	.7	.4	.0

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

closing units. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment. (See the Technical Note for more information.)

Private Sector Establishment-Level Gross Job Gains and Job Losses

Opening and expanding private sector business establishments gained 7.4 million jobs in the third quarter of 2006, a decrease of 397,000 from the previous quarter. Over the third quarter, expanding establishments added 6.0 million jobs, while opening establishments added 1.4 million jobs.

Gross job losses totaled 7.3 million, an increase of 50,000 from the previous quarter. During the quarter, contracting establishments lost 6.0 million jobs, while closing establishments lost 1.3 million jobs. (See tables A, 1, 3, and chart 2.)

The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost yielded a net change of 19,000 jobs in the private sector for third quarter 2006.

From June 2006 to September 2006, gross job gains represented 6.5 percent of private sector employment, while gross job losses represented 6.5 percent of private sector employment. (See tables A and 2.) These gross job gain and loss statistics demonstrate that a sizable number of jobs appear and disappear in the relatively short time frame of one quarter.

Major Industry Sector Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses

Goods-producing. Expanding and opening establishments in the goods-producing sector accounted for 1,537,000 jobs gained, and contracting and closing establishments accounted for 1,706,000 jobs lost. This net loss of 169,000 jobs is the first net loss in this sector since September 2004. (See tables B and 3.)

Table B. Three-month private sector gross job gains and losses by industry, seasonally adjusted
(In thousands)

Industry	Gross job gains					Gross job losses				
	3 months ended					3 months ended				
	Sept. 2005	Dec. 2005	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Sept. 2005	Dec. 2005	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006
Total private ¹	8,055	7,818	7,556	7,761	7,364	7,427	7,267	6,772	7,295	7,345
Goods-producing	1,698	1,722	1,713	1,673	1,537	1,663	1,606	1,545	1,644	1,706
Natural resources and mining	265	279	279	286	261	265	265	275	265	258
Construction	868	862	910	828	771	782	774	742	830	848
Manufacturing	565	581	524	559	505	616	567	528	549	600
Service-providing ¹	6,357	6,096	5,843	6,088	5,827	5,764	5,661	5,227	5,651	5,639
Wholesale trade	338	320	311	328	304	311	302	288	288	302
Retail trade	1,074	1,058	1,048	1,053	1,010	1,063	1,015	971	1,074	1,063
Transportation and warehousing	254	268	232	242	236	236	231	228	227	221
Utilities	13	14	11	13	13	12	16	11	13	12
Information	170	152	139	146	148	154	156	142	140	167
Financial activities	480	472	408	447	436	413	434	404	432	435
Professional and business services	1,523	1,432	1,279	1,428	1,305	1,311	1,303	1,169	1,272	1,259
Education and health services	811	766	771	776	772	691	699	645	713	670
Leisure and hospitality	1,202	1,175	1,194	1,200	1,154	1,219	1,165	1,046	1,169	1,168
Other services	297	289	293	307	285	309	296	281	284	302

¹ Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

Construction. In construction, gross job gains over the quarter fell to 771,000 and gross job losses increased to 848,000, resulting in a net loss of 77,000 jobs. This is the second consecutive quarter of net losses in this industry.

Manufacturing. Gross job gains in manufacturing decreased to a level of 505,000 jobs in the third quarter of 2006, and gross job losses increased to 600,000, resulting in a net loss of 95,000 jobs.

Service-providing. In the service-providing sector, gross job gains totaled 5,827,000 and gross job losses totaled 5,639,000 in the third quarter of 2006, resulting in a net gain of 188,000 jobs.

Retail trade. Gross job gains in the retail trade sector totaled 1,010,000. Gross job losses decreased marginally to 1,063,000, resulting in a net loss of 53,000 jobs. This is the second consecutive quarter of net losses for this sector.

Leisure and hospitality. The leisure and hospitality sector gained 1,154,000 jobs and lost 1,168,000 jobs in the third quarter of 2006, for a net loss of 14,000.

Number of Establishments Gaining and Losing Employment

Another way to look at the dynamics of business activities is to monitor the number and proportion of business units that are growing and declining. The third quarter of 2006 represented the first quarter where the number of contracting establishments exceeded the number of expanding establishments since the second quarter of 2003. Out of 6.9 million active private-sector establishments, a total of 1,865,000 establishments gained jobs from June 2006 to September 2006. (See table C.) Of these, 1,524,000 were expanding establishments and 341,000 were opening establishments. During the quarter, 1,542,000 establishments contracted

Table C. Number of private sector establishments by direction of employment change, seasonally adjusted
(In thousands)

Category	3 months ended				
	Sept. 2005	Dec. 2005	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006
Establishments gaining jobs	1,924	1,921	1,938	1,918	1,865
Expanding establishments	1,549	1,546	1,585	1,558	1,524
Opening establishments	375	375	353	360	341
Establishments losing jobs	1,825	1,849	1,839	1,884	1,891
Contracting establishments	1,486	1,520	1,498	1,543	1,542
Closing establishments	339	329	341	341	349
Net establishment change ¹	36	46	12	19	-8

¹ The net establishment change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments. See the Technical Note for further information.

and 349,000 establishments closed, resulting in 1,891,000 establishments losing jobs. Overall, the number of active private sector establishments decreased by 8,000 during the quarter. This change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments.

Firm-level Gross Job Gains and Gross Job Losses by Size Class

From June 2006 to September 2006, firms with 1,000 or more employees accounted for the largest share of gross job gains (16.8 percent) and the largest share of gross job losses (16.8 percent). (See tables D and 4 and charts 3 and 4.) During this quarter, gross job losses exceeded gross job gains in size classes with 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, and 20-49 employees, resulting in negative contributions to total net change in employment from these size classes. Because of these negative contributions, the share of net change in employment by size of firm is not shown this quarter in tables D and 4 and charts 3 and 4.

In the third quarter of 2006, firms with 500 or more employees represented 21.5 percent of gross job gains and 21.3 percent of gross job losses. (See table D.) Historically, from September 1992 through September 2006, firms with 500 or more employees have accounted for, on average, 34.6 percent of quarterly net employment growth. (See table E.)

Firms with 1-4 employees continued to have the largest shares of both job gains at opening firms and job losses at closing firms, with 59.1 and 59.2 percent respectively, in the third quarter of 2006. (See table 4.)

More Information

Additional information on gross job gains and gross job losses are available at the Business Employment Dynamics Web page on the BLS Web site 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 size class, and frequently asked questions on size-class 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.

Table D. Three-month private sector percentage share ¹ of gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

Firm size	Share of gross job gains					Share of gross job losses				
	3 months ended					3 months ended				
	Sept 2005	Dec. 2005	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Sept 2005	Dec. 2005	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006
1 - 4 employees	15.1	15.5	15.7	15.0	15.2	15.6	15.6	17.0	16.0	15.8
5 - 9 employees	11.7	11.7	12.3	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.6	13.0	12.6	12.3
10 - 19 employees	11.9	12.0	12.7	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.8	13.0	12.7	12.4
20 - 49 employees	13.9	13.9	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.5
50 - 99 employees	8.7	8.7	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.9
100 - 249 employees	9.3	9.1	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.6	8.8	9.1	9.3
250 - 499 employees	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.5
500 - 999 employees	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5
1,000 or more employees ...	19.0	19.1	15.2	16.7	16.8	16.7	15.2	16.1	16.6	16.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Share measures the percent of the category represented by firm size.

Table E. Average percentage share¹ of gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size, third quarter 1992–third quarter 2006, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

Category	Firm size (number of employees)									
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 - 499	500 - 999	1,000 or more
Gross job gains	100.0	14.4	11.5	11.9	14.3	9.1	9.8	5.9	4.9	18.2
Expanding firms	100.0	7.0	10.6	12.0	15.2	10.0	11.1	6.8	5.7	21.6
Opening firms	100.0	52.1	16.1	11.6	9.7	4.2	3.0	1.3	.8	1.2
Gross job losses	100.0	14.7	11.9	12.2	14.4	9.0	9.6	5.8	4.8	17.6
Contracting firms	100.0	7.5	11.1	12.3	15.3	9.9	10.8	6.7	5.5	20.9
Closing firms	100.0	49.6	15.5	11.6	10.2	4.7	3.9	1.8	1.2	1.5
Net change	100.0	9.5	6.4	8.2	12.4	9.5	11.8	7.6	6.2	28.4
Cumulative share of net change	–	9.5	15.9	24.1	36.5	46.0	57.8	65.4	71.6	100.0

¹ Share measures the percent of the category represented by firm size.

Chart 3. Share of total quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size, June 2006 to September 2006, seasonally adjusted

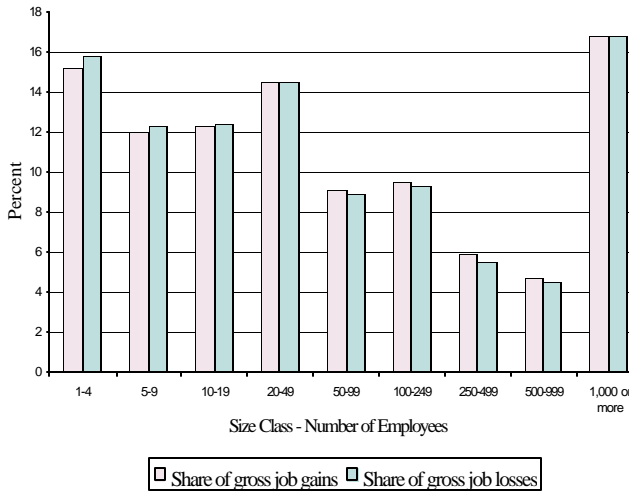
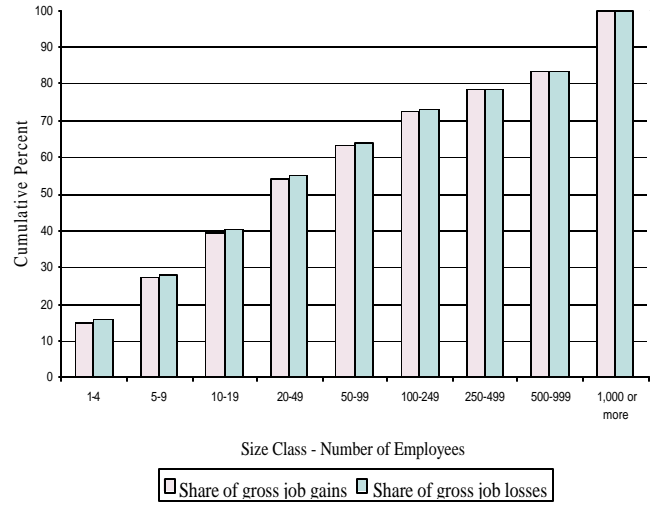


Chart 4. Cumulative share of total quarterly gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size, June 2006 to September 2006, seasonally adjusted



Comparing Business Employment Dynamics Data with Current Employment Statistics and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Data

The net change in employment from Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data series will not match the net change in employment from the monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. The CES estimates are based on monthly surveys from a sample of establishments, while gross job gains and gross job losses are based on a quarterly census of administrative records. In addition, the CES has a different coverage, excluding the agriculture sector but including establishments not covered by the unemployment insurance program. The net over-the-quarter changes derived by aggregating component series in the BED data may be different from the net employment change estimated from the CES seasonally adjusted total employment series. The intended use of the BED statistics is to show the dynamic labor market flows that underlie the net changes in aggregate employment levels; data users who want to track net changes in aggregate employment levels over time should refer to CES data.

BED data have a more limited scope than the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data. The data in this release, in contrast to the QCEW data, exclude government employees, private households (NAICS 814110), and establishments with zero employment.

See the Technical Note for further information.

Technical Note

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data are 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 are 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 Workforce Agencies (SWAs) 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 BLS uses of the UI reports are in the Current Employment Statistics (CES)

program. (See table below for differences between QCEW, CES, and BED.)

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.

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

The BLS publishes three different establishment-based employment measures for any given quarter. Each of these measures—QCEW, BED, and CES—makes use of the quarterly

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 8.9 million establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.9 million private sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 400,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	<p>Nonfarm wage and salary jobs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly - 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly - 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly - Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm Future expansions will include data at the county, MSA, and state level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed locality data - Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates - Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business cycle analysis - Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions - An analysis of employment expansion and contractions by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principal national economic indicator - Official time series for employment change measures - Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

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 on previous page.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table.

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 SWAs 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 6.9 million private sector employer reports out of 8.9 million total reports of employment and wages submitted by states to BLS in the third quarter of 2006. 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 also are 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 third quarter of 2006:

Number of active establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data	
	Millions
Total establishments QCEW program	8.9
Excluded: Public sector	0.3
Private households	0.6
Zero employment	1.0
Establishments in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands	0.1
Total establishments included in Business Employment Dynamics data	6.9

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 is a 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, is 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 or firm level. These changes come about in one of four ways. A net increase in employment can come from either *opening units* or *expanding units*. A net decrease in employment can come from either *closing units* or *contracting units*. *Gross job gains* include the sum of all jobs added at either opening or expanding units. *Gross job losses* include the sum of all jobs lost in either closing or contracting units. The net change in employment is the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses.

The formal definitions of employment changes are as follows:

Openings. These are either units 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 units 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 units with positive third-month employment in the previous quarter, with no employment or zero employment reported in the current quarter.

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

All establishment-level employment changes are measured from the third month of each quarter. Not all establishments and firms change their employment levels. Units with no change in employment 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.

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 SWA identification numbers (SWA-ID). Between 95 to 97 percent of establishments identified as continuous from quarter to quarter are matched by SWA-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 SWA-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 SWA-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, SWAs verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

Sizing methodology

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence can be eliminated by adjusting these statistics from quarter to quarter. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity, easier to recognize. For example, the large number of youths taking summer jobs is likely to obscure other changes that have taken place in June relative to March, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students 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 units are independently seasonally adjusted; net changes are calculated based on the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses. Similarly, for industry data, 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. Seasonally adjusted data series for the total private sector are calculated by summing the seasonally adjusted data for all sectors, including the unclassified sector, which is not published separately.

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.

The BED data series are subject to periodic minor changes based on corrections in QCEW records, updates on predecessors and successors information, and seasonal adjustment revisions.

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 are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20212; telephone 202-691-6567; (<http://www.bls.gov/cew/>); (e-mail: QCEWInfo@bls.gov).

The CES program produces monthly estimates of employment, its net change, and earnings by detailed industry. These estimates are part of the Employment Situation report put out monthly by BLS.

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

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral number: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Private sector gross job gains and job 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
1992	September	455	7,377	5,632	1,745	6,922	5,351	1,571
	December	216	7,101	5,465	1,636	6,885	5,487	1,398
1993	March	313	7,309	5,410	1,899	6,996	5,354	1,642
	June	786	7,330	5,794	1,536	6,544	5,136	1,408
	September	874	7,523	5,881	1,642	6,649	5,316	1,333
	December	641	7,436	5,840	1,596	6,795	5,420	1,375
1994	March	517	7,400	5,807	1,593	6,883	5,435	1,448
	June	1,021	7,807	6,060	1,747	6,786	5,295	1,491
	September	1,175	7,972	6,227	1,745	6,797	5,493	1,304
	December	507	7,630	5,998	1,632	7,123	5,647	1,476
1995	March	746	7,782	6,129	1,653	7,036	5,660	1,376
	June	402	7,714	6,017	1,697	7,312	5,839	1,473
	September	771	7,970	6,291	1,679	7,199	5,680	1,519
	December	407	7,877	6,153	1,724	7,470	5,934	1,536
1996	March	460	7,943	6,190	1,753	7,483	5,957	1,526
	June	642	8,080	6,302	1,778	7,438	5,894	1,544
	September	632	8,189	6,326	1,863	7,557	5,998	1,559
	December	861	8,278	6,409	1,869	7,417	5,889	1,528
1997	March	799	8,292	6,448	1,844	7,493	5,900	1,593
	June	594	8,098	6,342	1,756	7,504	5,925	1,579
	September	854	8,593	6,680	1,913	7,739	5,981	1,758
	December	702	8,731	6,727	2,004	8,029	6,068	1,961
1998	March	747	8,788	6,633	2,155	8,041	6,107	1,934
	June	666	8,722	6,569	2,153	8,056	6,218	1,838
	September	659	8,539	6,574	1,965	7,880	6,161	1,719
	December	759	8,576	6,778	1,798	7,817	6,060	1,757
1999	March	380	8,744	6,733	2,011	8,364	6,466	1,898
	June	569	8,800	6,788	2,012	8,231	6,419	1,812
	September	548	8,817	6,871	1,946	8,269	6,397	1,872
	December	1,105	9,144	7,112	2,032	8,039	6,264	1,775
2000	March	818	8,906	6,988	1,918	8,088	6,361	1,727
	June	541	8,764	6,975	1,789	8,223	6,509	1,714
	September	146	8,724	6,834	1,890	8,578	6,719	1,859
	December	336	8,690	6,862	1,828	8,354	6,582	1,772
2001	March	-101	8,555	6,768	1,787	8,656	6,756	1,900
	June	-771	8,254	6,439	1,815	9,025	7,149	1,876
	September	-1,380	7,749	5,990	1,759	9,129	7,174	1,955
	December	-871	7,893	6,055	1,838	8,764	6,995	1,769
2002	March	-1	8,128	6,324	1,804	8,129	6,400	1,729
	June	-80	8,050	6,246	1,804	8,130	6,411	1,719
	September	-211	7,763	6,083	1,680	7,974	6,345	1,629
	December	-175	7,702	6,059	1,643	7,877	6,267	1,610
2003	March	-404	7,472	5,932	1,540	7,876	6,321	1,555
	June	-142	7,560	6,033	1,527	7,702	6,138	1,564
	September	72	7,396	5,897	1,499	7,324	5,893	1,431
	December	344	7,646	6,063	1,583	7,302	5,816	1,486
2004	March	435	7,745	6,231	1,514	7,310	5,871	1,439
	June	594	7,857	6,292	1,565	7,263	5,726	1,537
	September	191	7,789	6,123	1,666	7,598	5,953	1,645
	December	869	8,081	6,365	1,716	7,212	5,727	1,485
2005	March	325	7,635	6,171	1,464	7,310	5,852	1,458
	June	574	7,932	6,311	1,621	7,358	5,873	1,485
	September	628	8,055	6,423	1,632	7,427	5,915	1,512
	December	551	7,818	6,293	1,525	7,267	5,888	1,379
2006	March	784	7,556	6,205	1,351	6,772	5,536	1,236
	June	466	7,761	6,286	1,475	7,295	5,937	1,358
	September	19	7,364	5,985	1,379	7,345	6,010	1,335

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 employment¹, 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
1992	September	0.5	8.3	6.3	2.0	7.8	6.0	1.8
	December	0.2	7.9	6.1	1.8	7.7	6.1	1.6
1993	March	0.3	8.1	6.0	2.1	7.8	6.0	1.8
	June	0.8	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.3	5.7	1.6
	September	0.9	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.3	5.8	1.5
	December	0.6	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.4	5.9	1.5
1994	March	0.5	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.5	5.9	1.6
	June	1.1	8.4	6.5	1.9	7.3	5.7	1.6
	September	1.2	8.4	6.6	1.8	7.2	5.8	1.4
	December	0.6	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.4	5.9	1.5
1995	March	0.8	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.3	5.9	1.4
	June	0.5	8.0	6.2	1.8	7.5	6.0	1.5
	September	0.8	8.2	6.5	1.7	7.4	5.8	1.6
	December	0.4	8.1	6.3	1.8	7.7	6.1	1.6
1996	March	0.4	8.1	6.3	1.8	7.7	6.1	1.6
	June	0.6	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.6	6.0	1.6
	September	0.7	8.3	6.4	1.9	7.6	6.0	1.6
	December	0.9	8.3	6.4	1.9	7.4	5.9	1.5
1997	March	0.7	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.5	5.9	1.6
	June	0.5	7.9	6.2	1.7	7.4	5.8	1.6
	September	0.8	8.4	6.5	1.9	7.6	5.9	1.7
	December	0.6	8.4	6.5	1.9	7.8	5.9	1.9
1998	March	0.7	8.5	6.4	2.1	7.8	5.9	1.9
	June	0.6	8.4	6.3	2.1	7.8	6.0	1.8
	September	0.7	8.2	6.3	1.9	7.5	5.9	1.6
	December	0.7	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.4	5.7	1.7
1999	March	0.3	8.2	6.3	1.9	7.9	6.1	1.8
	June	0.6	8.3	6.4	1.9	7.7	6.0	1.7
	September	0.5	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.7	6.0	1.7
	December	1.1	8.5	6.6	1.9	7.4	5.8	1.6
2000	March	0.8	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.4	5.8	1.6
	June	0.4	7.9	6.3	1.6	7.5	5.9	1.6
	September	0.1	7.9	6.2	1.7	7.8	6.1	1.7
	December	0.3	7.9	6.2	1.7	7.6	6.0	1.6
2001	March	-0.1	7.7	6.1	1.6	7.8	6.1	1.7
	June	-0.8	7.4	5.8	1.6	8.2	6.5	1.7
	September	-1.3	7.1	5.5	1.6	8.4	6.6	1.8
	December	-0.8	7.3	5.6	1.7	8.1	6.5	1.6
2002	March	0.1	7.6	5.9	1.7	7.5	5.9	1.6
	June	-0.1	7.5	5.8	1.7	7.6	6.0	1.6
	September	-0.1	7.3	5.7	1.6	7.4	5.9	1.5
	December	-0.2	7.1	5.6	1.5	7.3	5.8	1.5
2003	March	-0.5	6.9	5.5	1.4	7.4	5.9	1.5
	June	-0.2	7.0	5.6	1.4	7.2	5.7	1.5
	September	0.1	6.9	5.5	1.4	6.8	5.5	1.3
	December	0.4	7.2	5.7	1.5	6.8	5.4	1.4
2004	March	0.4	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.8	5.5	1.3
	June	0.5	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.7	5.3	1.4
	September	0.2	7.2	5.7	1.5	7.0	5.5	1.5
	December	0.7	7.4	5.8	1.6	6.7	5.3	1.4
2005	March	0.3	6.9	5.6	1.3	6.6	5.3	1.3
	June	0.6	7.2	5.7	1.5	6.6	5.3	1.3
	September	0.5	7.3	5.8	1.5	6.8	5.4	1.4
	December	0.6	7.1	5.7	1.4	6.5	5.3	1.2
2006	March	0.7	6.7	5.5	1.2	6.0	4.9	1.1
	June	0.4	6.9	5.6	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
	September	0.0	6.5	5.3	1.2	6.5	5.3	1.2

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Table 3. Private sector gross job gains and losses by industry, seasonally adjusted

Category	Gross job gains and job losses (in thousands)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment				
	3 months ended					3 months ended				
	Sept. 2005	Dec. 2005	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Sept. 2005	Dec. 2005	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006
Total private(1)										
Gross job gains	8,055	7,818	7,556	7,761	7,364	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.5
At expanding establishments	6,423	6,293	6,205	6,286	5,985	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3
At opening establishments	1,632	1,525	1,351	1,475	1,379	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
Gross job losses	7,427	7,267	6,772	7,295	7,345	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.5
At contracting establishments	5,915	5,888	5,536	5,937	6,010	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.3
At closing establishments	1,512	1,379	1,236	1,358	1,335	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Net employment change	628	551	784	466	19	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0
Goods-producing										
Gross job gains	1,698	1,722	1,713	1,673	1,537	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.5
At expanding establishments	1,427	1,463	1,466	1,434	1,317	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.6
At opening establishments	271	259	247	239	220	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Gross job losses	1,663	1,606	1,545	1,644	1,706	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.9	7.2
At contracting establishments	1,371	1,338	1,302	1,373	1,436	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.8	6.1
At closing establishments	292	268	243	271	270	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Net employment change	35	116	168	29	-169	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	-0.7
Natural resources and mining										
Gross job gains	265	279	279	286	261	15.5	16.1	15.7	16.2	14.7
At expanding establishments	224	238	240	246	226	13.1	13.7	13.5	13.9	12.7
At opening establishments	41	41	39	40	35	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0
Gross job losses	265	265	275	265	258	15.5	15.2	15.6	15.0	14.6
At contracting establishments	224	226	235	228	218	13.1	13.0	13.3	12.9	12.3
At closing establishments	41	39	40	37	40	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3
Net employment change	0	14	4	21	3	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.1
Construction										
Gross job gains	868	862	910	828	771	11.9	11.6	11.9	10.7	10.1
At expanding establishments	699	699	747	678	631	9.6	9.4	9.8	8.8	8.3
At opening establishments	169	163	163	150	140	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8
Gross job losses	782	774	742	830	848	10.7	10.5	9.7	10.8	11.1
At contracting establishments	614	618	596	668	686	8.4	8.4	7.8	8.7	9.0
At closing establishments	168	156	146	162	162	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1
Net employment change	86	88	168	-2	-77	1.2	1.1	2.2	-0.1	-1.0
Manufacturing										
Gross job gains	565	581	524	559	505	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.6
At expanding establishments	504	526	479	510	460	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.3
At opening establishments	61	55	45	49	45	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Gross job losses	616	567	528	549	600	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.3
At contracting establishments	533	494	471	477	532	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.8
At closing establishments	83	73	57	72	68	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Net employment change	-51	14	-4	10	-95	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Service-providing¹										
Gross job gains	6,357	6,096	5,843	6,088	5,827	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.5
At expanding establishments	4,996	4,830	4,739	4,852	4,668	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2
At opening establishments	1,361	1,266	1,104	1,236	1,159	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3
Gross job losses	5,764	5,661	5,227	5,651	5,639	6.6	6.5	5.9	6.3	6.3
At contracting establishments	4,544	4,550	4,234	4,564	4,574	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.1
At closing establishments	1,220	1,111	993	1,087	1,065	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Net employment change	593	435	616	437	188	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.2
Wholesale trade										
Gross job gains	338	320	311	328	304	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.1
At expanding establishments	272	263	262	270	251	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2
At opening establishments	66	57	49	58	53	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
Gross job losses	311	302	288	288	302	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.1
At contracting establishments	241	234	223	223	235	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0
At closing establishments	70	68	65	65	67	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Net employment change	27	18	23	40	2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	1,074	1,058	1,048	1,053	1,010	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5
At expanding establishments	895	884	905	870	841	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.4
At opening establishments	179	174	143	183	169	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1
Gross job losses	1,063	1,015	971	1,074	1,063	6.9	6.6	6.3	7.0	6.9
At contracting establishments	888	865	828	926	906	5.8	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.9
At closing establishments	175	150	143	148	157	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Net employment change	11	43	77	-21	-53	0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3. Private sector gross job gains and losses by industry, seasonally adjusted--Continued

Category	Gross job gains and job losses (in thousands)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment				
	3 months ended					3 months ended				
	Sept. 2005	Dec. 2005	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Sept. 2005	Dec. 2005	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	254	268	232	242	236	6.2	6.4	5.5	5.8	5.5
At expanding establishments	218	226	201	205	205	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.9	4.8
At opening establishments	36	42	31	37	31	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7
Gross job losses	236	231	228	227	221	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2
At contracting establishments	188	188	194	188	183	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3
At closing establishments	48	43	34	39	38	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
Net employment change	18	37	4	15	15	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3
Utilities										
Gross job gains	13	14	11	13	13	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.4
At expanding establishments	11	13	10	12	12	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.2
At opening establishments	2	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gross job losses	12	16	11	13	12	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.2
At contracting establishments	11	11	9	11	10	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.8
At closing establishments	1	5	2	2	2	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Net employment change	1	-2	0	0	1	0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Information										
Gross job gains	170	152	139	146	148	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.9
At expanding establishments	141	127	121	123	124	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1
At opening establishments	29	25	18	23	24	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8
Gross job losses	154	156	142	140	167	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.5
At contracting establishments	127	121	117	112	140	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.6
At closing establishments	27	35	25	28	27	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9
Net employment change	16	-4	-3	6	-19	0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.6
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	480	472	408	447	436	6.0	5.8	5.0	5.5	5.3
At expanding establishments	371	359	331	352	345	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.2
At opening establishments	109	113	77	95	91	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.1
Gross job losses	413	434	404	432	435	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.3
At contracting establishments	312	329	315	333	335	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1
At closing establishments	101	105	89	99	100	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Net employment change	67	38	4	15	1	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	1,523	1,432	1,279	1,428	1,305	9.0	8.4	7.4	8.2	7.5
At expanding establishments	1,242	1,163	1,060	1,169	1,083	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.7	6.2
At opening establishments	281	269	219	259	222	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3
Gross job losses	1,311	1,303	1,169	1,272	1,259	7.7	7.6	6.7	7.3	7.2
At contracting establishments	1,006	1,041	945	992	1,014	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.8
At closing establishments	305	262	224	280	245	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4
Net employment change	212	129	110	156	46	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	811	766	771	776	772	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5
At expanding establishments	677	645	659	658	662	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
At opening establishments	134	121	112	118	110	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Gross job losses	691	699	645	713	670	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.0
At contracting establishments	556	572	529	594	554	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.3
At closing establishments	135	127	116	119	116	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Net employment change	120	67	126	63	102	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Leisure and hospitality										
Gross job gains	1,202	1,175	1,194	1,200	1,154	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.2	8.8
At expanding establishments	909	893	927	926	891	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.8
At opening establishments	293	282	267	274	263	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Gross job losses	1,219	1,165	1,046	1,169	1,168	9.5	9.0	8.1	9.0	8.9
At contracting establishments	961	941	842	949	945	7.5	7.3	6.5	7.3	7.2
At closing establishments	258	224	204	220	223	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Net employment change	-17	10	148	31	-14	-0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	-0.1
Other services										
Gross job gains	297	289	293	307	285	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.4
At expanding establishments	234	231	240	247	232	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.0
At opening establishments	63	58	53	60	53	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4
Gross job losses	309	296	281	284	302	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.9
At contracting establishments	238	231	217	221	238	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.2
At closing establishments	71	65	64	63	64	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Net employment change	-12	-7	12	23	-17	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.7	-0.5

¹ Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

Table 4. Private sector percentage share¹ of gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted

Category	Shares (percent)				
	3 months ended				
	Sept. 2005	Dec. 2005	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006
Total Private					
Gross job gains	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Expanding firms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Opening firms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gross job losses	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Contracting firms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Closing firms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Size Class 1 - 4 employees					
Gross job gains	15.1	15.5	15.7	15.0	15.2
Expanding firms	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.3
Opening firms	56.3	60.0	59.4	57.5	59.1
Gross job losses	15.6	15.6	17.0	16.0	15.8
Contracting firms	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.7
Closing firms	52.9	55.9	60.0	57.8	59.2
Size Class 5 - 9 employees					
Gross job gains	11.7	11.7	12.3	11.9	12.0
Expanding firms	10.7	10.9	11.5	11.0	11.2
Opening firms	16.9	16.2	16.9	16.6	16.5
Gross job losses	12.3	12.6	13.0	12.6	12.3
Contracting firms	11.4	11.9	12.4	11.9	11.5
Closing firms	16.1	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3
Size Class 10 - 19 employees					
Gross job gains	11.9	12.0	12.7	12.2	12.3
Expanding firms	11.9	12.2	13.0	12.4	12.5
Opening firms	11.7	10.7	11.0	11.2	10.8
Gross job losses	12.4	12.8	13.0	12.7	12.4
Contracting firms	12.6	13.0	13.4	13.0	12.7
Closing firms	11.3	11.3	10.8	10.9	10.5
Size Class 20 - 49 employees					
Gross job gains	13.9	13.9	14.9	14.6	14.5
Expanding firms	14.9	15.1	16.3	15.7	15.6
Opening firms	8.9	7.9	7.7	8.5	8.2
Gross job losses	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.5
Contracting firms	15.7	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.8
Closing firms	9.1	8.4	7.7	8.4	7.9
Size Class 50 - 99 employees					
Gross job gains	8.7	8.7	9.3	9.1	9.1
Expanding firms	9.7	9.7	10.6	10.3	10.3
Opening firms	3.3	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.0
Gross job losses	9.0	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.9
Contracting firms	10.1	10.2	9.9	9.9	10.0
Closing firms	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.0
Size Class 100 - 249 employees					
Gross job gains	9.3	9.1	9.7	9.8	9.5
Expanding firms	10.7	10.5	11.2	11.3	10.9
Opening firms	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5
Gross job losses	9.6	9.6	8.8	9.1	9.3
Contracting firms	11.1	10.9	10.2	10.5	10.7
Closing firms	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.8
Size Class 250 - 499 employees					
Gross job gains	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.9
Expanding firms	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.9
Opening firms	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Gross job losses	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.5
Contracting firms	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.4
Closing firms	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6
Size Class 500 - 999 employees					
Gross job gains	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.7
Expanding firms	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.5
Opening firms	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Gross job losses	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5
Contracting firms	5.2	5.5	4.6	5.1	5.3
Closing firms	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Size Class 1,000 or more employees					
Gross job gains	19.0	19.1	15.2	16.7	16.8
Expanding firms	22.7	22.7	18.0	19.6	19.8
Opening firms	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.1
Gross job losses	16.7	15.2	16.1	16.6	16.8
Contracting firms	19.7	17.9	19.3	19.7	19.9
Closing firms	2.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.5

¹ Share measures the percent of the category represented by each firm size class.