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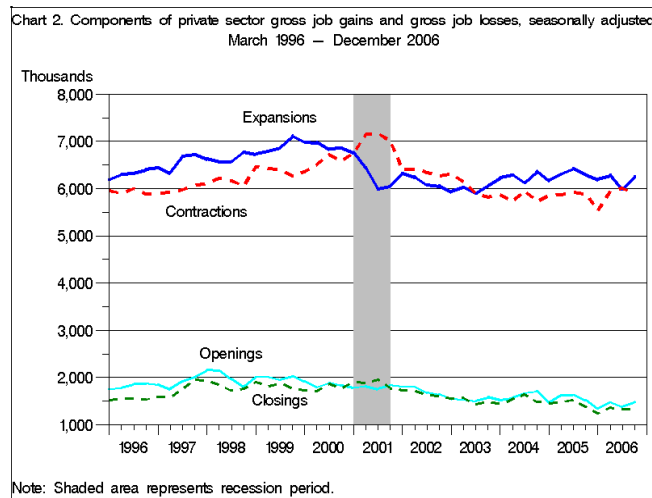
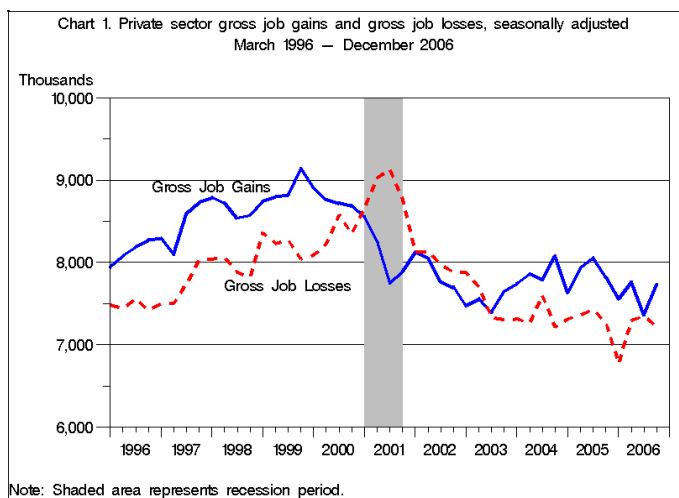
USDL 07-1244

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For release: 10:00 A.M. EDT
Thursday, August 16, 2007

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS: FOURTH QUARTER 2006

From September 2006 to December 2006, the number of job gains from opening and expanding private sector establishments was 7.7 million, and the number of job losses from closing and contracting establishments was 7.2 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 (19.5 percent) and firms with 1 to 4 employees had the largest share of gross job losses (16.0 percent). (See tables D and 4 and charts 3 and 4.)



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.

New Business Employment Dynamics State Level Data

On August 30, 2007, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will release for the first time new Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data for all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The news release will contain data from the third quarter of 1992 through the fourth quarter of 2006. Thereafter, state data will be included in each regular quarterly BED news release.

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006
	Levels (in thousands)				
Gross job gains	7,818	7,556	7,761	7,364	7,734
At expanding establishments	6,293	6,205	6,286	5,985	6,255
At opening establishments	1,525	1,351	1,475	1,379	1,479
Gross job losses	7,267	6,772	7,295	7,345	7,218
At contracting establishments	5,888	5,536	5,937	6,010	5,885
At closing establishments	1,379	1,236	1,358	1,335	1,333
Net employment change ¹	551	784	466	19	516
	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.8
At expanding establishments	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.5
At opening establishments	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Gross job losses	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.4
At contracting establishments	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.2
At closing establishments	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Net employment change ¹ .....	.6	.7	.4	.0	.4

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.

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 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 7.7 million jobs in the fourth quarter of 2006, an increase of 370,000 from the previous quarter. Over the fourth quarter, expanding establishments added 6.3 million jobs while opening establishments added 1.5 million jobs.

Gross job losses totaled 7.2 million, a decrease of 127,000 from the previous quarter. During the quarter, contracting establishments lost 5.9 million jobs while closing establishments lost 1.3 million jobs. (See tables A, 1, and 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 516,000 jobs in the private sector for fourth quarter 2006.

From September 2006 to December 2006, gross job gains represented 6.8 percent of private sector employment while gross job losses represented 6.4 percent of private sector employment. (See tables A and

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

Industry	Gross job gains (3 months ended)					Gross job losses (3 months ended)				
	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006
Total private	7,818	7,556	7,761	7,364	7,734	7,267	6,772	7,295	7,345	7,218
Goods-producing	1,722	1,713	1,673	1,537	1,616	1,606	1,545	1,644	1,706	1,697
Natural resources and mining	279	279	286	261	283	265	275	265	258	261
Construction	862	910	828	771	809	774	742	830	848	835
Manufacturing	581	524	559	505	524	567	528	549	600	601
Service-providing ¹	6,096	5,843	6,088	5,827	6,118	5,661	5,227	5,651	5,639	5,521
Wholesale trade	320	311	328	304	318	302	288	288	302	299
Retail trade	1,058	1,048	1,053	1,010	1,070	1,015	971	1,074	1,063	1,003
Transportation and warehousing	268	232	242	236	266	231	228	227	221	223
Utilities	14	11	13	13	17	16	11	13	12	16
Information	152	139	146	148	156	156	142	140	167	142
Financial activities	472	408	447	436	452	434	404	432	435	442
Professional and business services	1,432	1,279	1,428	1,305	1,409	1,303	1,169	1,272	1,259	1,297
Education and health services	766	771	776	772	785	699	645	713	670	675
Leisure and hospitality	1,175	1,194	1,200	1,154	1,205	1,165	1,046	1,169	1,168	1,095
Other services	289	293	307	285	293	296	281	284	302	288

¹ Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

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 1,616,000 jobs gained, and contracting and closing establishments accounted for 1,697,000 jobs lost. This net loss of 81,000 jobs is the second consecutive quarter of net loss in this sector. (See tables B and 3.)

Construction. In construction, gross job gains over the quarter rose to 809,000 and gross job losses fell to 835,000, resulting in a net loss of 26,000 jobs. This is the third consecutive quarter of net losses in this industry.

Manufacturing. Gross job gains in manufacturing increased to a level of 524,000 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2006 and gross job losses inched up to 601,000, resulting in a net loss of 77,000 jobs.

Service-providing. In the service-providing sector, gross job gains totaled 6,118,000 and gross job losses totaled 5,521,000 in the fourth quarter of 2006, resulting in a net gain of 597,000 jobs.

Retail trade. Gross job gains in the retail trade sector rose to 1,070,000 and gross job losses fell to 1,003,000, resulting in a net gain of 67,000 jobs. This net gain followed two consecutive quarters of net losses in this sector.

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

(In thousands)

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006
Establishments gaining jobs	1,921	1,938	1,918	1,865	1,939
Expanding establishments	1,546	1,585	1,558	1,524	1,558
Opening establishments	375	353	360	341	381
Establishments losing jobs	1,849	1,839	1,884	1,891	1,884
Contracting establishments	1,520	1,498	1,543	1,542	1,539
Closing establishments	329	341	341	349	345
Net establishment change ¹	46	12	19	-8	36

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.

Leisure and hospitality. The leisure and hospitality sector gained 1,205,000 jobs and lost 1,095,000 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2006, for a net gain of 110,000.

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. In the fourth quarter of 2006, the number of establishments gaining jobs exceeded the number of establishments losing jobs. Out of 6.9 million active private sector establishments, a total of 1,939,000 establishments gained jobs from September 2006 to December 2006. (See table C.) Of these, 1,558,000 were expanding establishments and 381,000 were opening establishments. During the quarter, 1,539,000 establishments contracted and 345,000 establishments closed, resulting in 1,884,000 establishments losing jobs. Overall, the number of active private sector establishments increased by 36,000 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 September 2006 to December 2006, firms with 1,000 or more employees accounted for the largest share of gross job gains (19.5 percent) and firms with 1- 4 employees had the largest share of gross job losses (16.0 percent). (See tables D and 4 and charts 3 and 4.)

In the fourth quarter of 2006, firms with 500 or more employees represented 24.1 percent of gross job gains and 20.3 percent of gross job losses. (See table D.) Historically, from September 1992 through December 2006, firms with 500 or more employees have accounted for, on average, 35.4 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 61.2 and 59.2 percent respectively, in the fourth quarter of 2006. (See table 4.)

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

Firm size	Share of gross job gains (3 months ended)					Share of gross job losses (3 months ended)				
	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006
1 - 4 employees	15.5	15.7	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.6	17.0	16.0	15.8	16.0
5 - 9 employees	11.7	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.5	12.6	13.0	12.6	12.3	12.5
10 - 19 employees	12.0	12.7	12.2	12.3	11.7	12.8	13.0	12.7	12.4	12.5
20 - 49 employees	13.9	14.9	14.6	14.5	13.8	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5
50 - 99 employees	8.7	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.7	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0
100 - 249 employees	9.1	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.6	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.3
250 - 499 employees	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.9
500 - 999 employees	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.5
1,000 or more employees	19.1	15.2	16.7	16.8	19.5	15.2	16.1	16.6	16.8	15.8
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 losses by firm size, third quarter 1992–fourth 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	9.7	5.9	4.9	18.3
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	52.3	16.0	11.6	9.7	4.2	3.0	1.3	.8	1.1
Gross job losses	100.0	14.7	11.9	12.2	14.4	9.1	9.6	5.8	4.8	17.5
Contracting firms	100.0	7.5	11.1	12.3	15.3	10.0	10.8	6.7	5.5	20.8
Closing firms	100.0	49.8	15.6	11.6	10.1	4.7	3.8	1.7	1.2	1.5
Net change	100.0	9.5	6.3	8.0	12.3	9.4	11.7	7.4	6.2	29.2
Cumulative share of net change ..	–	9.5	15.8	23.8	36.1	45.5	57.2	64.6	70.8	100.0

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

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 firm size, and frequently asked questions on firm-size data. Additional information about the Business Employment Dynamics data can be found in the Technical Note of this release or may be obtained by e-mailing BDMinfo@bls.gov.

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

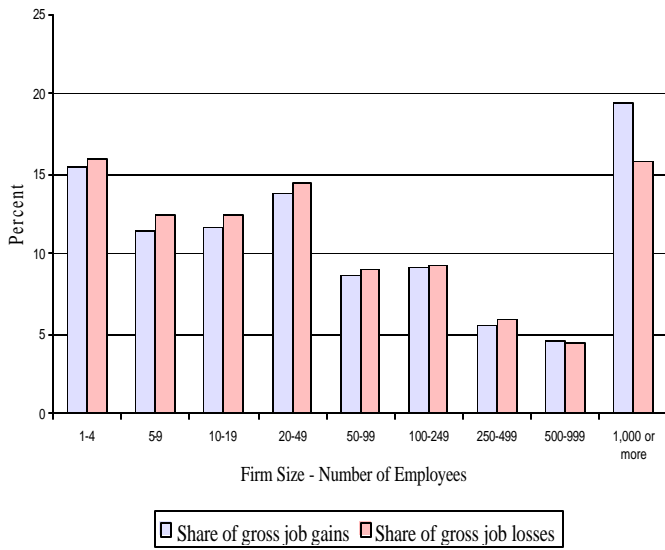
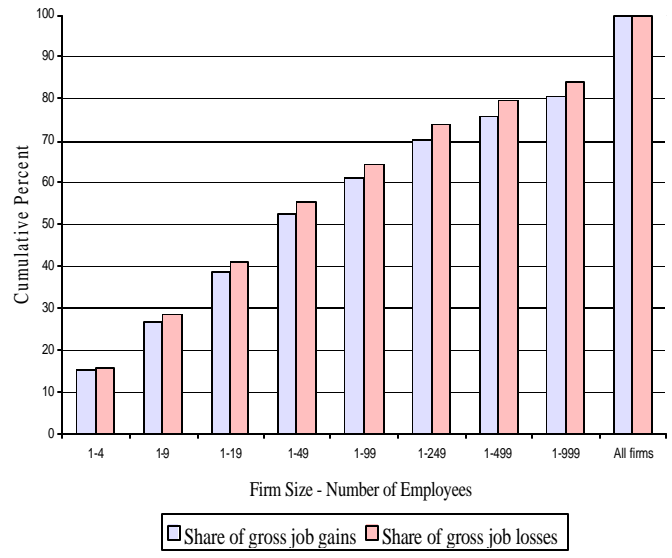


Chart 4. Cumulative share of total quarterly gross job gains and losses by firm size, September 2006 to December 2006, seasonally adjusted



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.

Upcoming Changes to Business Employment Dynamics Data

With the release of first quarter 2007 Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data in November 2007, the BED program will implement a policy of revising the previous year's not seasonally adjusted data and the last 5 years of seasonally adjusted data. These revisions will occur annually with the release of first quarter data. In addition, there will be a one-time update to national historical BED data to reflect updated information from the QCEW program.

At the same time, the BED program will start using the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry.

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 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <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 fourth 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 fourth 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 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
	December	516	7,734	6,255	1,479	7,218	5,885	1,333

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

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

Year	3 months ended	Net change ²	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
			Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
1992	September	0.5	8.3	6.3	2.0	7.8	6.0	1.8
	December .....	.2	7.9	6.1	1.8	7.7	6.1	1.6
1993	March .....	.3	8.1	6.0	2.1	7.8	6.0	1.8
	June .....	.8	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.3	5.7	1.6
	September .....	.9	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.3	5.8	1.5
	December .....	.6	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.4	5.9	1.5
1994	March .....	.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 .....	.6	8.0	6.3	1.7	7.4	5.9	1.5
1995	March .....	.8	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.3	5.9	1.4
	June .....	.5	8.0	6.2	1.8	7.5	6.0	1.5
	September .....	.8	8.2	6.5	1.7	7.4	5.8	1.6
	December .....	.4	8.1	6.3	1.8	7.7	6.1	1.6
1996	March .....	.4	8.1	6.3	1.8	7.7	6.1	1.6
	June .....	.6	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.6	6.0	1.6
	September .....	.7	8.3	6.4	1.9	7.6	6.0	1.6
	December .....	.9	8.3	6.4	1.9	7.4	5.9	1.5
1997	March .....	.7	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.5	5.9	1.6
	June .....	.5	7.9	6.2	1.7	7.4	5.8	1.6
	September .....	.8	8.4	6.5	1.9	7.6	5.9	1.7
	December .....	.6	8.4	6.5	1.9	7.8	5.9	1.9
1998	March .....	.7	8.5	6.4	2.1	7.8	5.9	1.9
	June .....	.6	8.4	6.3	2.1	7.8	6.0	1.8
	September .....	.7	8.2	6.3	1.9	7.5	5.9	1.6
	December .....	.7	8.1	6.4	1.7	7.4	5.7	1.7
1999	March .....	.3	8.2	6.3	1.9	7.9	6.1	1.8
	June .....	.6	8.3	6.4	1.9	7.7	6.0	1.7
	September .....	.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 .....	.8	8.2	6.4	1.8	7.4	5.8	1.6
	June .....	.4	7.9	6.3	1.6	7.5	5.9	1.6
	September .....	.1	7.9	6.2	1.7	7.8	6.1	1.7
	December .....	.3	7.9	6.2	1.7	7.6	6.0	1.6
2001	March	-.1	7.7	6.1	1.6	7.8	6.1	1.7
	June	-.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	-.8	7.3	5.6	1.7	8.1	6.5	1.6
2002	March .....	.1	7.6	5.9	1.7	7.5	5.9	1.6
	June	-.1	7.5	5.8	1.7	7.6	6.0	1.6
	September	-.1	7.3	5.7	1.6	7.4	5.9	1.5
	December	-.2	7.1	5.6	1.5	7.3	5.8	1.5
2003	March	-.5	6.9	5.5	1.4	7.4	5.9	1.5
	June	-.2	7.0	5.6	1.4	7.2	5.7	1.5
	September .....	.1	6.9	5.5	1.4	6.8	5.5	1.3
	December .....	.4	7.2	5.7	1.5	6.8	5.4	1.4
2004	March .....	.4	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.8	5.5	1.3
	June .....	.5	7.2	5.8	1.4	6.7	5.3	1.4
	September .....	.2	7.2	5.7	1.5	7.0	5.5	1.5
	December .....	.7	7.4	5.8	1.6	6.7	5.3	1.4
2005	March .....	.3	6.9	5.6	1.3	6.6	5.3	1.3
	June .....	.6	7.2	5.7	1.5	6.6	5.3	1.3
	September .....	.5	7.3	5.8	1.5	6.8	5.4	1.4
	December .....	.6	7.1	5.7	1.4	6.5	5.3	1.2
2006	March .....	.7	6.7	5.5	1.2	6.0	4.9	1.1
	June .....	.4	6.9	5.6	1.3	6.5	5.3	1.2
	September .....	.0	6.5	5.3	1.2	6.5	5.3	1.2
	December .....	.4	6.8	5.5	1.3	6.4	5.2	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 losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006
Total private ¹										
Gross job gains	7,818	7,556	7,761	7,364	7,734	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.8
At expanding establishments	6,293	6,205	6,286	5,985	6,255	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.5
At opening establishments	1,525	1,351	1,475	1,379	1,479	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Gross job losses	7,267	6,772	7,295	7,345	7,218	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.4
At contracting establishments	5,888	5,536	5,937	6,010	5,885	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.2
At closing establishments	1,379	1,236	1,358	1,335	1,333	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Net employment change	551	784	466	19	516	.6	.7	.4	.0	.4
Goods-producing										
Gross job gains	1,722	1,713	1,673	1,537	1,616	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.9
At expanding establishments	1,463	1,466	1,434	1,317	1,375	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.9
At opening establishments	259	247	239	220	241	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0
Gross job losses	1,606	1,545	1,644	1,706	1,697	6.8	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.2
At contracting establishments	1,338	1,302	1,373	1,436	1,433	5.7	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.1
At closing establishments	268	243	271	270	264	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Net employment change	116	168	29	-169	-81	.6	.7	.2	-.7	-.3
Natural resources and mining										
Gross job gains	279	279	286	261	283	16.1	15.7	16.2	14.7	15.6
At expanding establishments	238	240	246	226	243	13.7	13.5	13.9	12.7	13.4
At opening establishments	41	39	40	35	40	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2
Gross job losses	265	275	265	258	261	15.2	15.6	15.0	14.6	14.4
At contracting establishments	226	235	228	218	225	13.0	13.3	12.9	12.3	12.4
At closing establishments	39	40	37	40	36	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.0
Net employment change	14	4	21	3	22	.9	.1	1.2	.1	1.2
Construction										
Gross job gains	862	910	828	771	809	11.6	11.9	10.7	10.1	10.7
At expanding establishments	699	747	678	631	658	9.4	9.8	8.8	8.3	8.7
At opening establishments	163	163	150	140	151	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0
Gross job losses	774	742	830	848	835	10.5	9.7	10.8	11.1	11.0
At contracting establishments	618	596	668	686	675	8.4	7.8	8.7	9.0	8.9
At closing establishments	156	146	162	162	160	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Net employment change	88	168	-2	-77	-26	1.1	2.2	-1	-1.0	-.3
Manufacturing										
Gross job gains	581	524	559	505	524	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8
At expanding establishments	526	479	510	460	474	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.4
At opening establishments	55	45	49	45	50	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4
Gross job losses	567	528	549	600	601	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.3
At contracting establishments	494	471	477	532	533	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.8
At closing establishments	73	57	72	68	68	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5
Net employment change	14	-4	10	-95	-77	.1	.0	.0	-.7	-.5
Service-providing ¹										
Gross job gains	6,096	5,843	6,088	5,827	6,118	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.9
At expanding establishments	4,830	4,739	4,852	4,668	4,880	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.5
At opening establishments	1,266	1,104	1,236	1,159	1,238	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
Gross job losses	5,661	5,227	5,651	5,639	5,521	6.5	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.2
At contracting establishments	4,550	4,234	4,564	4,574	4,452	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0
At closing establishments	1,111	993	1,087	1,065	1,069	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Net employment change	435	616	437	188	597	.4	.7	.6	.2	.7
Wholesale trade										
Gross job gains	320	311	328	304	318	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.3
At expanding establishments	263	262	270	251	262	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.4
At opening establishments	57	49	58	53	56	1.0	.8	1.0	.9	.9
Gross job losses	302	288	288	302	299	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0
At contracting establishments	234	223	223	235	234	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9
At closing establishments	68	65	65	67	65	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Net employment change	18	23	40	2	19	.3	.4	.7	.0	.3

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 losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006
Retail trade										
Gross job gains	1,058	1,048	1,053	1,010	1,070	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.9
At expanding establishments	884	905	870	841	899	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.8
At opening establishments	174	143	183	169	171	1.1	.9	1.2	1.1	1.1
Gross job losses	1,015	971	1,074	1,063	1,003	6.6	6.3	7.0	6.9	6.5
At contracting establishments	865	828	926	906	858	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.6
At closing establishments	150	143	148	157	145	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	.9
Net employment change	43	77	-21	-53	67	.3	.5	-.2	-.4	.4
Transportation and warehousing										
Gross job gains	268	232	242	236	266	6.4	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.2
At expanding establishments	226	201	205	205	231	5.4	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.4
At opening establishments	42	31	37	31	35	1.0	.7	.9	.7	.8
Gross job losses	231	228	227	221	223	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2
At contracting establishments	188	194	188	183	183	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3
At closing establishments	43	34	39	38	40	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.9
Net employment change	37	4	15	15	43	.9	.1	.4	.3	1.0
Utilities										
Gross job gains	14	11	13	13	17	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.1
At expanding establishments	13	10	12	12	13	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.4
At opening establishments	1	1	1	1	4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.7
Gross job losses	16	11	13	12	16	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.9
At contracting establishments	11	9	11	10	11	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.0
At closing establishments	5	2	2	2	5	.9	.4	.4	.4	.9
Net employment change	-2	0	0	1	1	-.3	.0	.0	.2	.2
Information										
Gross job gains	152	139	146	148	156	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1
At expanding establishments	127	121	123	124	129	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
At opening establishments	25	18	23	24	27	.8	.6	.8	.8	.9
Gross job losses	156	142	140	167	142	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.5	4.7
At contracting establishments	121	117	112	140	109	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.6	3.6
At closing establishments	35	25	28	27	33	1.1	.8	.9	.9	1.1
Net employment change	-4	-3	6	-19	14	-.2	.0	.2	-.6	.4
Financial activities										
Gross job gains	472	408	447	436	452	5.8	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.5
At expanding establishments	359	331	352	345	345	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2
At opening establishments	113	77	95	91	107	1.4	.9	1.2	1.1	1.3
Gross job losses	434	404	432	435	442	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.4
At contracting establishments	329	315	333	335	336	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1
At closing establishments	105	89	99	100	106	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Net employment change	38	4	15	1	10	.4	.0	.2	.0	.1
Professional and business services										
Gross job gains	1,432	1,279	1,428	1,305	1,409	8.4	7.4	8.2	7.5	8.0
At expanding establishments	1,163	1,060	1,169	1,083	1,146	6.8	6.1	6.7	6.2	6.5
At opening establishments	269	219	259	222	263	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5
Gross job losses	1,303	1,169	1,272	1,259	1,297	7.6	6.7	7.3	7.2	7.3
At contracting establishments	1,041	945	992	1,014	1,043	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9
At closing establishments	262	224	280	245	254	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.4
Net employment change	129	110	156	46	112	.8	.7	.9	.3	.7
Education and health services										
Gross job gains	766	771	776	772	785	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6
At expanding establishments	645	659	658	662	664	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
At opening establishments	121	112	118	110	121	.7	.7	.7	.6	.7
Gross job losses	699	645	713	670	675	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.9
At contracting establishments	572	529	594	554	552	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.2
At closing establishments	127	116	119	116	123	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7
Net employment change	67	126	63	102	110	.4	.7	.4	.5	.7

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 losses (in thousands) (3 months ended)					Gross job gains and losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006
Leisure and hospitality										
Gross job gains	1,175	1,194	1,200	1,154	1,205	9.2	9.3	9.2	8.8	9.2
At expanding establishments	893	927	926	891	932	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.1
At opening establishments	282	267	274	263	273	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Gross job losses	1,165	1,046	1,169	1,168	1,095	9.0	8.1	9.0	8.9	8.3
At contracting establishments	941	842	949	945	887	7.3	6.5	7.3	7.2	6.7
At closing establishments	224	204	220	223	208	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Net employment change	10	148	31	-14	110	.2	1.2	.2	-1	.9
Other services										
Gross job gains	289	293	307	285	293	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.5
At expanding establishments	231	240	247	232	237	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.1
At opening establishments	58	53	60	53	56	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
Gross job losses	296	281	284	302	288	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.9	7.5
At contracting establishments	231	217	221	238	224	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.8
At closing establishments	65	64	63	64	64	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Net employment change	-7	12	23	-17	5	-.2	.3	.7	-.5	.0

¹ Includes unclassified sector, not shown separately.

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

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 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
Firm size 1 - 4 employees					
Gross job gains	15.5	15.7	15.0	15.2	15.5
Expanding firms	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.1
Opening firms	60.0	59.4	57.5	59.1	61.2
Gross job losses	15.6	17.0	16.0	15.8	16.0
Contracting firms	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.7	8.0
Closing firms	55.9	60.0	57.8	59.2	59.2
Firm size 5 - 9 employees					
Gross job gains	11.7	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.5
Expanding firms	10.9	11.5	11.0	11.2	10.7
Opening firms	16.2	16.9	16.6	16.5	15.7
Gross job losses	12.6	13.0	12.6	12.3	12.5
Contracting firms	11.9	12.4	11.9	11.5	11.7
Closing firms	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.5
Firm size 10 - 19 employees					
Gross job gains	12.0	12.7	12.2	12.3	11.7
Expanding firms	12.2	13.0	12.4	12.5	12.0
Opening firms	10.7	11.0	11.2	10.8	10.2
Gross job losses	12.8	13.0	12.7	12.4	12.5
Contracting firms	13.0	13.4	13.0	12.7	12.8
Closing firms	11.3	10.8	10.9	10.5	10.7
Firm size 20 - 49 employees					
Gross job gains	13.9	14.9	14.6	14.5	13.8
Expanding firms	15.1	16.3	15.7	15.6	14.9
Opening firms	7.9	7.7	8.5	8.2	7.7
Gross job losses	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5
Contracting firms	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.8	15.8
Closing firms	8.4	7.7	8.4	7.9	7.9
Firm size 50 - 99 employees					
Gross job gains	8.7	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.7
Expanding firms	9.7	10.6	10.3	10.3	9.8
Opening firms	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.9
Gross job losses	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0
Contracting firms	10.2	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1
Closing firms	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 4. Private sector percentage share¹ of gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted—Continued
(Percent)

Category	3 months ended				
	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006
Firm size 100 - 249 employees					
Gross job gains	9.1	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.2
Expanding firms	10.5	11.2	11.3	10.9	10.6
Opening firms	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
Gross job losses	9.6	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.3
Contracting firms	10.9	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.7
Closing firms	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.9
Firm size 250 - 499 employees					
Gross job gains	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.5
Expanding firms	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.4
Opening firms .....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Gross job losses	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.9
Contracting firms	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.8
Closing firms .....	.9	.4	.7	.6	.5
Firm size 500 - 999 employees					
Gross job gains	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.6
Expanding firms	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.4
Opening firms .....	.2	.3	.2	.4	.3
Gross job losses	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.5
Contracting firms	5.5	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.3
Closing firms .....	.7	.2	.3	.2	.2
Firm size 1,000 or more employees					
Gross job gains	19.1	15.2	16.7	16.8	19.5
Expanding firms	22.7	18.0	19.6	19.8	23.1
Opening firms .....	.1	.5	1.0	.1	.2
Gross job losses	15.2	16.1	16.6	16.8	15.8
Contracting firms	17.9	19.3	19.7	19.9	18.8
Closing firms	1.0	.1	.1	.5	.0

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