NEW QUARTERLY DATA FROM BLS ON BUSINESS
EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS BY STATE

Data on Business Employment Dynamics (BED) by state were introduced today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. These data track the number of jobs gained from opening and expanding establishments and the number of jobs lost at contracting and closing establishments each quarter from September 1992 to December 2006 for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Beginning with data for first quarter 2007, state data will appear in the quarterly BED news release.
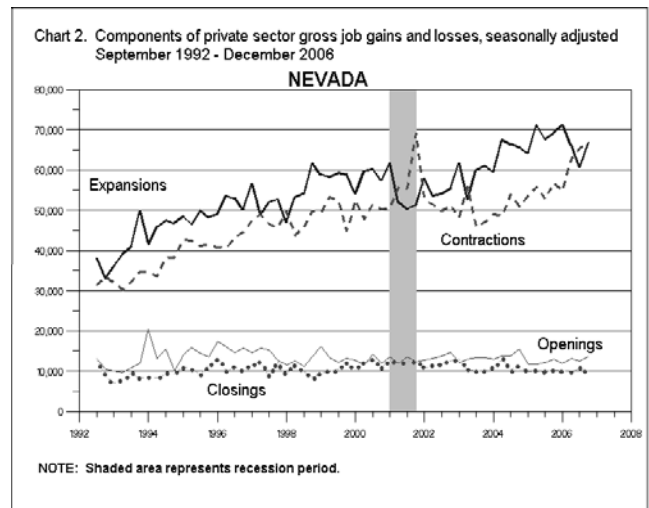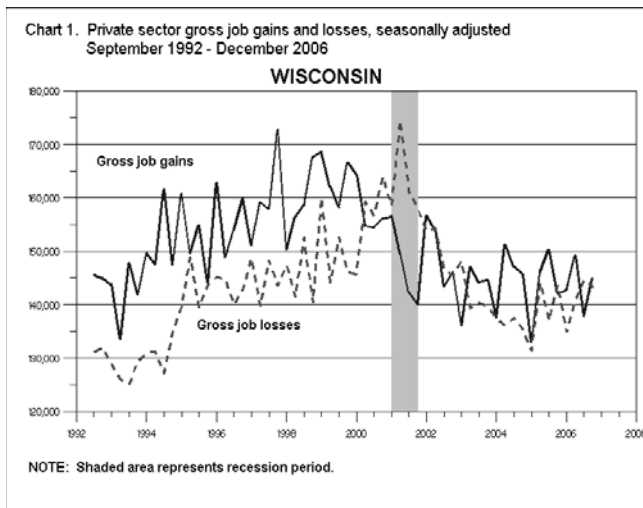
Business Employment Dynamics by State

A summary of BED statistics by state is presented in tables 1 through 4. Tables 1 and 2 present the levels and rates of private sector gross job gains and gross job losses for the state economies in the most recent five quarters ending in fourth quarter 2006. Table 3 contains the rates of gross jobs gained and gross jobs lost at opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments for the most recent quarter. Table 4 shows the rates of establishments gaining and losing jobs at opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments in fourth quarter 2006. More detailed information and data on states' gross job gains and gross job losses are available at the Business Employment Dynamics Web page at https://www.bls.gov/bdm/. This information includes data on the levels and rates of gross job gains and gross job losses by state, both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted, from September 1992 to December 2006—the most recent published quarter. In addition, data on the number of establishments that opened or closed and expanded or contracted each quarter are available by state on the Web site. Information about Business Employment Dynamics data also can be found in the Technical Note of this release or may be obtained by e-mailing BDMinfo@bls.gov.

What are Business Employment Dynamics?

The economy is in a constant state of change; individual businesses are starting, stopping, growing, and declining. The BED data series are designed to illuminate these dynamic changes in business establishments and employment over time through expansions, contractions, openings, and closings.

This new Business Employment Dynamics data series includes gross job gains and gross job losses at the establishment level for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. 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 establishments 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

Chart 1. Private sector gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted September 1992 - December 2006. WISCONSIN. NOTE: Shaded area represents recession period.

Chart 2. Components of private sector gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted September 1992 - December 2006. NEVADA. NOTE: Shaded area represents recession period.

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.)

Uses of the Data

State gross job gain and gross job loss statistics highlight the forces behind job growth. In addition to being a measure of comparing the employment dynamics across states, the BED data can be used in highlighting state labor markets over the course of the business cycle, as well as measuring the importance of job changes at opening and closing establishments relative to changes at existing establishments.

Comparisons Between States

BED data at the state level can be used to help identify how one state's rate of gross job gains or gross job losses compares to another state's. For example, from September 2006 to December 2006, Alaska had the highest rate of gross job gains (10.9 percent) and gross job losses (11.4 percent). In contrast, Hawaii and Connecticut had the lowest rate of gross job losses (5.3 percent each). (See tables 2 and 3.)

States' Business Cycles

BED data highlight the business cycle properties of each state's economy. For example, Wisconsin began exhibiting net job losses earlier than other states with over-the-quarter gross job losses exceeding gross job gains almost three quarters before the start of the 2001 recession. (See chart 1.)

Job Growth

Job growth is a function of all components of gross job gains and losses as shown in the BED data. For example, Nevada has experienced significant job growth since the start of the BED series in 1992 with both job gains and job losses increasing over that time period as illustrated in chart 2. Nevada's growth has been primarily driven by expansions at existing establishments, but the state also has witnessed a steady number of openings that, on average, have exceeded jobs lost from closing establishments.

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.

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	• Count of UI administrative records submitted by 8.9 million establishments	• Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.0 million private sector employers	• Sample survey: 400,000 establishments
Coverage	• UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws	• UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: • UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers • Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	• Quarterly - 7 months after the end of each quarter	• Quarterly - 8 months after the end of each quarter	• Monthly - Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	• Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	• Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses	• Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	• Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry	• Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm • Future expansions will include data at the county, MSA, and state level	• Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	• Major uses include: - Detailed locality data - Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates - Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys	• Major uses include: - Business cycle analysis - Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions - An analysis of employment expansion and contractions by size of firm	• Major uses include: - Principal national economic indicator - Official time series for employment change measures - Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	• www.bls.gov/cew/	• www.bls.gov/bdm/	• 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 7.0 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. In addition, data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not included in United States totals; however, these data are published with state BED data. As an illustration, the table below shows, in millions of establishments, the number

Number of active establishments included in state Business Employment Dynamics data

	Millions
Total establishments QCEW program	8.9
Excluded: Public sector	0.3
Private households	0.6
Zero employment	1.0
Total establishments included in state Business Employment Dynamics data	7.0

of establishments excluded from the gross job gains and gross job losses data in the fourth quarter of 2006.

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 employment data series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting units for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia are seasonally adjusted at the total private level only. The sum of the state series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting units will not necessarily be equal to the national total private series because of the independent seasonal adjustment of these series.

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; (https://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 by state, seasonally adjusted

State	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
United States [1]	7,818,000	7,556,000	7,761,000	7,364,000	7,734,000	7,267,000	6,772,000	7,295,000	7,345,000	7,218,000
Alabama	111,644	103,743	100,806	101,842	107,199	99,996	93,051	99,071	102,805	103,129
Alaska	25,128	26,162	28,732	21,653	25,408	27,131	22,015	22,458	26,469	26,404
Arizona	165,669	172,185	166,623	171,540	160,222	146,300	128,605	152,171	152,364	163,933
Arkansas	60,313	63,772	59,513	58,564	61,309	55,458	52,719	59,445	61,364	57,471
California	1,006,738	930,835	946,640	894,866	974,871	869,549	908,131	900,747	901,248	885,374
Colorado	147,317	137,874	149,885	143,632	150,585	135,592	127,746	132,040	144,690	139,283
Connecticut	80,974	78,840	87,156	81,030	84,707	79,160	75,184	78,338	82,159	76,336
Delaware	27,688	25,964	27,770	23,411	25,966	24,638	24,147	25,894	27,461	23,256
District of Columbia	25,030	25,992	28,808	27,070	24,618	25,238	23,472	26,600	25,675	27,014
Florida	509,472	483,408	521,985	491,734	499,579	494,868	412,651	486,924	487,935	523,909
Georgia	249,734	254,688	257,521	245,828	263,741	239,806	221,469	234,320	255,702	252,821
Hawaii	28,317	27,755	28,682	27,677	26,988	25,041	25,239	25,417	26,656	26,636
Idaho	46,547	47,900	46,222	44,915	47,183	38,450	38,933	42,389	41,259	39,861
Illinois	290,919	283,849	307,144	278,479	292,645	288,195	265,395	260,487	285,939	279,570
Indiana	150,182	153,313	148,759	145,617	151,719	151,396	139,251	151,810	152,949	148,740
Iowa	77,877	78,411	77,936	73,598	77,767	74,249	70,942	71,426	73,492	72,309
Kansas	72,070	70,589	71,822	80,934	74,788	65,839	63,421	73,821	66,728	66,975
Kentucky	96,228	100,764	86,808	90,598	105,213	95,092	83,274	93,863	95,723	90,001
Louisiana	187,824	152,400	121,752	118,861	120,834	170,973	106,838	108,463	103,850	103,978
Maine	41,581	35,897	40,509	35,119	40,373	38,398	37,013	37,477	39,311	37,120
Maryland	135,651	141,926	135,332	130,763	136,324	136,999	124,303	136,911	137,052	129,773
Massachusetts	168,491	158,000	180,115	166,974	165,249	169,677	156,866	157,204	167,204	164,127
Michigan	230,363	217,168	247,226	226,239	229,386	262,768	240,164	236,767	256,870	264,248
Minnesota	159,995	150,999	156,515	140,806	147,906	148,263	138,180	155,152	169,663	149,422
Mississippi	93,194	68,911	63,170	67,660	66,404	75,275	58,031	65,182	62,260	57,787
Missouri	145,568	147,198	146,950	136,058	151,533	139,951	130,016	143,022	139,173	137,996
Montana	30,785	32,366	30,250	27,174	32,835	26,952	26,295	27,742	29,635	26,749
Nebraska	43,833	45,562	45,089	46,787	47,432	43,352	40,306	44,915	44,762	45,157
Nevada	82,079	83,069	79,460	73,302	80,243	67,146	64,914	72,452	76,030	76,563
New Hampshire	39,517	38,966	40,865	36,945	39,549	39,618	36,492	38,734	40,465	37,576
New Jersey	225,042	219,037	236,437	216,977	226,357	227,211	202,605	223,784	224,923	217,483
New Mexico	47,360	50,697	55,640	45,774	48,583	40,199	40,418	45,389	44,522	44,936
New York	473,818	447,791	492,781	445,715	489,582	455,908	451,192	452,166	451,960	438,190
North Carolina	228,096	230,861	227,452	196,479	269,251	215,789	195,681	213,401	192,658	206,114
North Dakota	18,089	21,278	19,912	19,691	19,081	17,319	17,404	19,482	17,698	18,043
Ohio	281,194	275,509	279,118	263,540	270,013	285,901	267,039	275,088	282,491	281,543
Oklahoma	86,237	86,846	84,551	84,772	86,201	73,853	72,135	82,571	79,772	80,346
Oregon	111,489	107,162	102,507	102,169	106,566	93,880	95,805	96,836	94,415	97,204
Pennsylvania	293,112	294,277	290,192	278,487	284,772	293,303	265,699	274,509	273,665	268,748
Rhode Island	27,205	25,115	29,675	28,563	28,393	29,216	25,969	25,856	27,611	28,041
South Carolina	112,344	112,541	109,383	120,372	109,548	113,207	96,302	111,868	103,775	96,229
South Dakota	22,327	22,138	21,975	21,769	22,560	20,144	20,136	19,380	20,155	19,880
Tennessee	146,663	146,443	147,865	142,108	152,248	137,984	126,859	149,756	142,001	133,789
Texas	558,177	554,875	552,450	540,271	562,174	471,141	449,775	501,655	466,145	468,078
Utah	75,396	83,940	78,096	76,714	79,503	64,986	63,802	65,139	68,215	64,509
Vermont	19,901	16,976	19,307	16,913	18,920	17,369	18,362	17,745	18,754	18,062
Virginia	192,174	194,549	194,709	178,522	191,491	188,614	168,124	189,246	192,144	178,887
Washington	203,013	178,305	186,813	174,517	184,972	164,050	158,201	160,118	167,048	165,782
West Virginia	40,633	43,159	37,829	37,494	40,524	37,306	35,462	39,055	39,650	36,510
Wisconsin	142,101	142,881	149,177	137,886	144,841	143,637	134,807	140,667	144,676	143,326
Wyoming	21,248	22,932	19,250	20,574	22,422	16,698	16,636	18,468	19,282	16,448
Puerto Rico	52,544	47,883	46,996	48,181	54,849	42,535	54,181	55,272	52,155	51,298
Virgin Islands	2,300	2,478	2,165	2,669	2,068	2,304	1,902	2,474	3,926	1,923

[1] The sum of the states will not necessarily add to the U.S. total because of the independent seasonal adjustment of each state.

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

Table 2. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of total employment by state, seasonally adjusted

State	Gross job gains as a percent of employment (3 months ended)					Gross job losses as a percent of employment (3 months ended)				
	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2005	March 2006	June 2006	Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006
United States	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.4
Alabama	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.4	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.5
Alaska	11.0	11.4	12.3	9.2	10.9	11.9	9.6	9.7	11.4	11.4
Arizona	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.1	6.8	5.8	6.9	6.8	7.3
Arkansas	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.3	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.3	5.9
California	7.9	7.2	7.3	6.9	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
Colorado	7.9	7.3	7.9	7.6	7.9	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.6	7.3
Connecticut	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.3
Delaware	7.6	7.1	7.6	6.4	7.1	6.8	6.6	7.1	7.5	6.4
District of Columbia	5.8	5.9	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.2
Florida	7.5	7.1	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	6.0	7.0	7.1	7.6
Georgia	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.5
Hawaii	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3
Idaho	9.0	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.7	7.5	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.4
Illinois	5.8	5.7	6.1	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.5
Indiana	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.1	5.9
Iowa	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9
Kansas	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.4	6.9	6.2	5.9	6.9	6.2	6.1
Kentucky	6.6	6.8	5.8	6.1	7.1	6.5	5.6	6.3	6.5	6.1
Louisiana	13.2	10.5	8.2	8.0	8.1	12.1	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.0
Maine	8.4	7.2	8.1	7.0	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.4
Maryland	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.3
Massachusetts	6.2	5.7	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.0
Michigan	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.4	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.1	7.4
Minnesota	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.7	7.3	6.6
Mississippi	10.7	7.8	7.1	7.5	7.4	8.7	6.5	7.3	7.0	6.4
Missouri	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.6	6.3	5.7	6.2	6.1	6.1
Montana	9.1	9.4	8.7	7.8	9.4	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.6	7.6
Nebraska	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.0
Nevada	7.5	7.5	7.1	6.5	7.1	6.1	5.8	6.5	6.7	6.8
New Hampshire	7.3	7.3	7.5	6.8	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.2	7.5	6.9
New Jersey	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.0	6.7	6.7	6.5
New Mexico	7.9	8.3	8.9	7.3	7.7	6.6	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.1
New York	6.8	6.4	7.0	6.3	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3
North Carolina	7.1	7.1	7.0	5.9	8.1	6.7	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.2
North Dakota	6.8	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.4	6.5	7.2	6.5	6.6
Ohio	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2
Oklahoma	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.3	6.1	6.9	6.6	6.7
Oregon	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7
Pennsylvania	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5
Rhode Island	6.5	6.0	7.1	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.7
South Carolina	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.9	7.1	7.6	6.4	7.4	6.7	6.2
South Dakota	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.3
Tennessee	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.5	5.9	5.5	6.5	6.1	5.7
Texas	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.8	5.9	5.5	6.1	5.6	5.6
Utah	8.0	8.7	8.0	7.8	8.0	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.5
Vermont	7.9	6.7	7.7	6.8	7.5	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.5	7.2
Virginia	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.4	5.6	6.4	6.5	6.0
Washington	9.0	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.9	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.1
West Virginia	7.2	7.6	6.6	6.6	7.1	6.6	6.3	6.8	7.0	6.4
Wisconsin	6.0	6.0	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0
Wyoming	10.8	11.3	9.3	9.9	10.6	8.5	8.1	8.9	9.3	7.8
Puerto Rico	6.9	6.3	6.2	6.4	7.4	5.6	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.9
Virgin Islands	7.1	7.5	6.6	8.3	6.3	7.1	5.8	7.5	12.2	5.8

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

Table 3. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of total employment by state, December 2006, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

State	Net change [1]	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
		Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
United States	0.4	6.8	5.5	1.3	6.4	5.2	1.2
Alabama	.3	6.8	5.6	1.2	6.5	5.6	.9
Alaska	-.5	10.9	8.9	2.0	11.4	9.4	2.0
Arizona	-.2	7.1	5.7	1.4	7.3	5.8	1.5
Arkansas	.4	6.3	5.1	1.2	5.9	5.0	.9
California	.7	7.5	6.1	1.4	6.8	5.5	1.3
Colorado	.6	7.9	6.2	1.7	7.3	6.0	1.3
Connecticut	.6	5.9	5.2	.7	5.3	4.8	.5
Delaware	.7	7.1	5.5	1.6	6.4	5.2	1.2
District of Columbia	-.6	5.6	4.7	.9	6.2	4.7	1.5
Florida	-.3	7.3	5.5	1.8	7.6	5.9	1.7
Georgia	.3	7.8	5.7	2.1	7.5	5.5	2.0
Hawaii	.0	5.3	4.5	.8	5.3	4.3	1.0
Idaho	1.3	8.7	6.9	1.8	7.4	5.9	1.5
Illinois	.3	5.8	4.8	1.0	5.5	4.6	.9
Indiana	.1	6.0	5.0	1.0	5.9	5.0	.9
Iowa	.4	6.3	5.3	1.0	5.9	5.0	.9
Kansas	.8	6.9	5.6	1.3	6.1	4.9	1.2
Kentucky	1.0	7.1	5.6	1.5	6.1	5.0	1.1
Louisiana	1.1	8.1	6.6	1.5	7.0	5.8	1.2
Maine	.8	8.2	6.3	1.9	7.4	5.8	1.6
Maryland	.3	6.6	5.3	1.3	6.3	5.1	1.2
Massachusetts	-.1	5.9	4.9	1.0	6.0	4.8	1.2
Michigan	-1.0	6.4	5.0	1.4	7.4	5.9	1.5
Minnesota	-.1	6.5	5.1	1.4	6.6	5.1	1.5
Mississippi	1.0	7.4	6.0	1.4	6.4	5.5	.9
Missouri	.5	6.6	5.3	1.3	6.1	5.1	1.0
Montana	1.8	9.4	7.5	1.9	7.6	6.1	1.5
Nebraska	.4	6.4	5.3	1.1	6.0	5.0	1.0
Nevada	.3	7.1	5.9	1.2	6.8	5.9	.9
New Hampshire	.4	7.3	5.9	1.4	6.9	5.7	1.2
New Jersey	.3	6.8	5.4	1.4	6.5	5.4	1.1
New Mexico	.6	7.7	6.0	1.7	7.1	5.9	1.2
New York	.7	7.0	5.7	1.3	6.3	4.9	1.4
North Carolina	1.9	8.1	5.7	2.4	6.2	5.2	1.0
North Dakota	.4	7.0	5.7	1.3	6.6	5.6	1.0
Ohio	-.2	6.0	5.0	1.0	6.2	5.2	1.0
Oklahoma	.5	7.2	5.7	1.5	6.7	5.3	1.4
Oregon	.6	7.3	6.1	1.2	6.7	5.6	1.1
Pennsylvania	.3	5.8	4.8	1.0	5.5	4.6	.9
Rhode Island	.1	6.8	5.3	1.5	6.7	5.3	1.4
South Carolina	.9	7.1	5.8	1.3	6.2	5.3	.9
South Dakota	.8	7.1	5.8	1.3	6.3	5.3	1.0
Tennessee	.8	6.5	5.6	.9	5.7	5.0	.7
Texas	1.2	6.8	5.5	1.3	5.6	4.6	1.0
Utah	1.5	8.0	6.3	1.7	6.5	5.3	1.2
Vermont	.3	7.5	6.4	1.1	7.2	5.7	1.5
Virginia	.4	6.4	5.3	1.1	6.0	5.1	.9
Washington	.8	7.9	6.6	1.3	7.1	6.0	1.1
West Virginia	.7	7.1	5.9	1.2	6.4	5.3	1.1
Wisconsin	.0	6.0	5.0	1.0	6.0	5.0	1.0
Wyoming	2.8	10.6	9.0	1.6	7.8	6.6	1.2
Puerto Rico	.5	7.4	6.3	1.1	6.9	5.1	1.8
Virgin Islands	.5	6.3	4.7	1.6	5.8	5.1	.7

[1] Net change is the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses.
NOTE: Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Table 4. Private sector establishments by direction of employment change as a percent of total establishments by state, December 2006, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

State	Net change [1]	Gross job gains			Gross job losses		
		Total	Expanding establishments	Opening establishments	Total	Contracting establishments	Closing establishments
United States …………………..	0.5	28.1	22.6	5.5	27.3	22.3	5.0
Alabama …………………..……	.4	27.7	23.5	4.2	27.4	23.6	3.8
Alaska …………………….…..	-.1	33.6	26.5	7.1	34.2	27.0	7.2
Arizona ………………...………	.9	30.9	23.8	7.1	28.9	22.7	6.2
Arkansas …………………..……	.8	26.6	21.6	5.0	25.7	21.5	4.2
California ………………..……	.1	29.7	23.7	6.0	28.9	23.0	5.9
Colorado ………………..……	1.5	28.9	21.7	7.2	27.4	21.7	5.7
Connecticut ……………….……	.2	24.7	21.6	3.1	24.7	21.8	2.9
Delaware …………...…………	.9	25.9	19.9	6.0	25.7	20.6	5.1
District of Columbia …………..	-.1	28.0	22.4	5.6	27.3	21.6	5.7
Florida …………………..……	.9	26.2	19.0	7.2	26.8	20.5	6.3
Georgia ………………..….…	.6	31.1	22.4	8.7	29.5	21.4	8.1
Hawaii ……………….………	-.3	26.7	22.4	4.3	26.9	22.3	4.6
Idaho ………………….………	1.2	31.1	24.1	7.0	28.5	22.7	5.8
Illinois …………………...……	.7	26.9	21.2	5.7	26.1	21.1	5.0
Indiana ………………….……	.2	28.5	23.7	4.8	28.7	24.1	4.6
Iowa …………………….…....	.1	26.8	23.1	3.7	26.7	23.1	3.6
Kansas ……………….………	.5	27.9	23.2	4.7	26.0	21.8	4.2
Kentucky ……………….……	2.0	31.3	24.6	6.7	28.5	23.8	4.7
Louisiana ………………….…	1.0	30.0	24.8	5.2	27.1	22.9	4.2
Maine ………...…………….…	.3	28.0	22.0	6.0	28.2	22.5	5.7
Maryland ………………….…	.3	28.0	22.5	5.5	27.6	22.4	5.2
Massachusetts …………….……	-.3	28.0	22.6	5.4	28.2	22.5	5.7
Michigan ………………….…	.2	26.7	20.9	5.8	29.4	23.8	5.6
Minnesota ………………….…	-.2	27.4	22.7	4.7	28.6	23.7	4.9
Mississippi ……………….…	.6	28.5	23.9	4.6	27.1	23.1	4.0
Missouri ………………….…	1.7	27.5	22.5	5.0	26.4	23.1	3.3
Montana ………………….…	1.6	31.0	24.0	7.0	27.2	21.8	5.4
Nebraska ………………….…	.6	27.3	22.7	4.6	26.3	22.3	4.0
Nevada ………………….……	2.1	32.2	25.2	7.0	29.0	24.1	4.9
New Hampshire ………………	-.2	26.9	21.7	5.2	28.0	22.6	5.4
New Jersey ………………….…	.6	25.7	20.8	4.9	25.9	21.6	4.3
New Mexico ………………..…	1.0	29.8	23.8	6.0	27.6	22.6	5.0
New York ………………….…	.2	25.9	20.6	5.3	24.7	19.6	5.1
North Carolina ………………	3.9	31.2	23.3	7.9	26.6	22.6	4.0
North Dakota …………………	1.0	28.7	23.6	5.1	27.8	23.7	4.1
Ohio ……………………….…	-.5	27.7	23.4	4.3	29.4	24.6	4.8
Oklahoma ………………….…	.6	27.7	22.8	4.9	26.1	21.8	4.3
Oregon …………………….…	.5	29.3	23.8	5.5	27.3	22.3	5.0
Pennsylvania ……………….…	.6	26.7	22.0	4.7	25.7	21.6	4.1
Rhode Island …………………	.4	27.5	21.3	6.2	27.4	21.6	5.8
South Carolina ………………	1.9	28.5	22.9	5.6	25.9	22.2	3.7
South Dakota …………………	.9	28.1	23.1	5.0	27.1	23.0	4.1
Tennessee ………………….…	.2	28.1	24.5	3.6	27.0	23.6	3.4
Texas …………………….……	.6	29.0	24.1	4.9	26.4	22.1	4.3
Utah ……………………….…	3.0	32.8	24.8	8.0	26.7	21.7	5.0
Vermont ………………….…	-.3	26.9	22.0	4.9	27.6	22.4	5.2
Virginia ………………….…	.2	27.9	23.2	4.7	27.4	22.9	4.5
Washington …………………	1.2	30.4	24.9	5.5	27.5	23.2	4.3
West Virginia ………………	-.1	28.2	24.2	4.0	27.8	23.7	4.1
Wisconsin ……………….…	-.1	27.5	23.1	4.4	29.4	24.9	4.5
Wyoming ……………….…	1.3	31.2	25.5	5.7	28.0	23.6	4.4
Puerto Rico …………………	-1.0	26.2	22.0	4.2	23.6	18.4	5.2
Virgin Islands ………………	3.2	25.2	19.4	5.8	25.8	23.2	2.6

[1] Net change is the difference between the number of opening establishments and the number of closing establishments.

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