

This paper discusses construction of a new longitudinal database at the U.S. Census Bureau that describes firms and their workforces over time. We integrate administrative information on worker demographics, along with survey data on education levels from the U.S. population census and Census's American Community survey, with a firm database that houses almost 40 years of business microdata. We then use these new data to trace the role of job creation and destruction in absorbing demographic and educational shifts in the labor force.