

NEWS RELEASE



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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JANUARY 2016

The number of job openings rose to 5.5 million on the last business day of January, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Hires declined to 5.0 million while separations edged down to 4.9 million. Within separations, the quits rate was 2.0 percent, and the layoffs and discharges rate was 1.2 percent. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by four geographic regions. The release also includes 2015 annual estimates for hires and separations. The annual number of hires and quits increased in 2015, while the annual number of layoffs and discharges edged up, and the annual number of other separations was essentially unchanged.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, January 2013 - January 2016

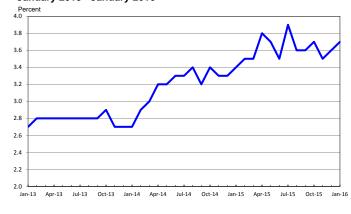
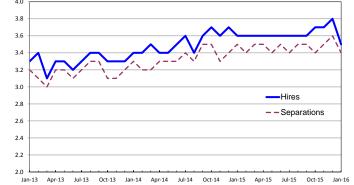


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, January 2013 - January 2016



Job Openings

Job openings remain at historically high levels, rising to 5.5 million (+260,000) in January. The job openings rate was 3.7 percent. The number of job openings increased in January for total private (+289,000) and was little changed for government. Job openings increased in wholesale trade (+74,000) and construction (+61,000) but decreased in educational services (-40,000) and state and local

Revisions to the JOLTS Data

Job openings, hires, and separations data have been revised from December 2000 forward to incorporate annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) seasonal adjustment factors. In addition, all data series are now available on a seasonally adjusted basis. See the revision section at the end of this release for more information.

government education (-16,000). In the regions, job openings increased in the Midwest over the month. (See table 1.)

Hires

The number of **hires** decreased to 5.0 million (-372,000) in January. The hires rate was 3.5 percent. The number of hires decreased for total private (-333,000) and government (-38,000) in January. The decline in hires was widespread across industries. There was a decline in hires in health care and social assistance (-49,000), educational services (-42,000), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-34,000), and state and local government (-32,000). Hires also edged down in professional and business services (-101,000), accommodation and food services (-67,000), state and local government, excluding education (-16,000), and federal government (-6,000). In the regions, hires decreased in the South. (See table 2.)

Separations

Total separations includes quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Total separations is referred to as turnover. Quits are generally voluntary separations initiated by the employee. Therefore, the quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to leave jobs. Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer. Other separations includes separations due to retirement, death, and disability, as well as transfers to other locations of the same firm.

There were 4.9 million **total separations** in January, edging down (-225,000) from December. The total separations rate in January was 3.4 percent. The number of total separations edged down for total private (-199,000) and government (-26,000). Total separations rose in information (+19,000) but fell in accommodation and food services (-122,000) and in state and local government, excluding education (-19,000). In the regions, the number of total separations fell in the South. (See table 3.)

The number of **quits** fell to 2.8 million (-284,000) in January. The quits rate was 2.0 percent. The number of quits fell for total private (-286,000) and was little changed for government over the month. Quits fell in construction (-56,000), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-34,000), professional and business services (-80,000), and health care and social assistance (-49,000). Quits decreased in 3 out of the 4 regions over the month: Northeast, South, and West. (See table 4.)

There were 1.7 million **layoffs and discharges** in January, little changed from December. The layoffs and discharges rate was 1.2 percent. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the month for total private and edged down for government (-21,000). Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are now available for individual industries, although for industries where no seasonal pattern was detected, the seasonally adjusted estimates are identical to the not seasonally adjusted estimates. In January, layoffs and discharges rose in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+31,000) and federal government (+8,000) but fell in accommodation and food services (-72,000) and state and local government education (-16,000). The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the month in the regions. (See table 5.)

In January, **other separations** rose to 437,000 (+69,000). Over the month, the number of other separations rose for total private to 378,000 (+75,000) and was little changed for government at 58,000. Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are now available for individual industries and regions, although for industries and regions where no seasonal pattern was detected, the seasonally adjusted estimates are identical to the not seasonally adjusted estimates. In January, the number of other

separations increased in health care and social assistance (+22,000), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+19,000), real estate and rental and leasing (+9,000), and information (+8,000), and edged up in finance and insurance (+12,000). The number of other separations decreased in federal government (-4,000). In the regions, the number of other separations rose in the South and West. (See table 6.)

Net Change in Employment

Large numbers of hires and separations occur every month throughout the business cycle. Net employment change results from the relationship between hires and separations. When the number of hires exceeds the number of separations, employment rises, even if the hires level is steady or declining. Conversely, when the number of hires is less than the number of separations, employment declines, even if the hires level is steady or rising. Over the 12 months ending in January 2016, hires totaled 61.7 million and separations totaled 59.0 million, yielding a **net employment** gain of 2.7 million. These totals include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

Annual Levels and Rates

This release contains the 2015 annual levels and rates for hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Note that annual figures for job openings are not calculated because job openings are measured on a stock, or point-in-time, basis rather than on a flow basis over a specified time period. The annual figures and additional tables are published with the release of January data each year. (See the Technical Note for additional information on these measures.)

Calculating annual levels and rates allows additional comparisons across years. In 2015, annual levels for hires and quits rose for the sixth consecutive year. Hires reached 61.7 million (43.5 percent of employment) and quits reached 33.4 million (23.6 percent of employment). The layoffs and discharges annual level edged up in 2015 for the second year, reaching 20.9 million (14.8 percent of employment). The annual level for other separations was essentially flat in 2015 at 4.6 million (3.2 percent of employment) after rising the past three years. The annual level for total separations (the sum of quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations) rose for the fifth consecutive year, reaching 58.9 million (41.5 percent of employment) in 2015. (See tables 13 through 22.)

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for February 2016 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, April 5, 2016 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Table A. Job openings, hires, and total separations by industry, seasonally adjusted

		lob opening	s Hires Total separation						
Category	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total	4,972	5,281	5,541	5,052	5,401	5,029	4,883	5,128	4,903
Total private	4,456	4,786	5,075	4,723	5,042	4,709	4,561	4,774	4,575
Mining and logging ¹	17	14	17	30	33	29	45	45	44
Construction ¹	137	124	185	369	322	295	316	283	267
Manufacturing	306	317	336	255	274	277	249	263	258
Durable goods ¹	190	174	183	152	163	168	146	162	153
Nondurable goods ¹	116	143	153	103	112	110	102	101	106
Trade, transportation, and utilities	845	822	967	1,089	1,087	1,038	1,091	1,074	1,057
Wholesale trade ¹	166	137	211	131	128	134	142	133	138
Retail trade	469	538	586	770	760	739	764	762	725
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ¹	210	147	170	188	199	165	185	178	194
Information ¹	121	101	100	79	72	83	74	61	80
Financial activities	302	390	360	206	217	224	190	203	204
Finance and insurance	239	319	291	133	142	159	118	142	144
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	64	71	69	73	75	65	72	62	60
Professional and business services	890	1,034	1,089	1,006	1,175	1,074	999	1,095	1,044
Education and health services Educational services ¹	903	1,075	1,076	582	641	550	540	578	552
Health care and social assistance	95	93	53	61	84	42	71	74 504	82
	808	982	1,023	521	557	508	469	504	470
Leisure and hospitality	756 67	710	744	907	1,024	959	868	1,003 141	891
Arts, entertainment, and recreation Accommodation and food services	689	62 648	68 676	149 758	151 873	153 806	152 716	862	152 740
Other services ¹	179	199	201	200	198	180	190	168	176
Government	516	495	466	329	359	321	321	354	328
Federal ¹	68	80	83	39	45	39	40	40	44
State and local.	447	415	383	290	314	282	281	314	284
State and local education	157	171	155	138	165	148	123	161	150
State and local, excluding education ¹	290	245	228	152	149	133	158	153	134
		2.10		102	1 10	100	100	100	101
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4
Total private	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8
Mining and logging ¹	1.8	1.8	2.2	3.3	4.3	3.8	5.1	5.9	5.9
Construction ¹	2.1	1.8	2.7	5.8	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.0
Manufacturing	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1
Durable goods ¹	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0
Nondurable goods ¹	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.1	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.9
Wholesale trade ¹	2.8	2.3	3.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
Retail trade Transportation, warehousing, and	2.9	3.3	3.6	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6
utilities ¹	3.8	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.6
Information ¹	4.2	3.5	3.5	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.9
Financial activitiesFinance and insurance	3.6 3.8	4.5 5.0	4.2 4.5	2.6 2.2	2.6 2.3	2.7 2.6	2.4 2.0	2.5 2.3	2.5 2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.5	2.3	2.4
Professional and business services	4.4	4.9	5.2 5.2	5.2	5.9	5.4	5.5	2.9 5.5	5.2
Education and health services	4.4	4.9	4.6	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
Educational services ¹	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.8	2.9	1.2	2.5	2.0	2.3
Health care and social assistance	4.2	4.9	5.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	4.8	4.4	4.6	6.1	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.5	5.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.1	2.7	3.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.9
Accommodation and food services	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.9	6.6	6.1	5.6	6.6	5.6
Other services ¹	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.1
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Table A. Job openings, hires, and total separations by industry, seasonally adjusted — Continued

	J	lob opening	S		Hires		Total separations			
Category	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	
Government	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	
Federal ¹	2.4	2.8	2.9	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	
State and local	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	
State and local education	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	
State and local, excluding education ¹	3.1	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	

¹ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in the job openings series, therefore, the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data are identical.

p Preliminary

Revisions to Job Openings and Labor Turnover Data

In accordance with annual practice, the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) data have been revised to reflect annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics (CES), or establishment survey, employment estimates. The JOLTS employment levels (not published) are ratio adjusted to the CES employment levels, and the resulting ratios are applied to all JOLTS data elements. In most years, this annual benchmark process would result in the revision of 21 months of not seasonally adjusted data. However, this year the Current Employment Statistics program received corrected employment data for January 2000 through March 2015 for some establishments that provide in-home support services for the elderly and people with disabilities. (For more information on this year's CES benchmark and the reclassification of jobs, see www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesbmart.htm.) These updated data required a retabulation of the JOLTS series for that time period. Additionally, new seasonal factors have been developed based on the full revised JOLTS series and have been applied to the data from December 2000 forward.

Beginning with this release, JOLTS is adding two new subseries for state and local government: state and local education, and state and local, excluding education. Also, JOLTS now has seasonally adjusted data for all JOLTS series. Previously, not all industries were available on a seasonally adjusted basis; industry data for layoffs and discharges were not available; and industry and region data for other separations were not available.

Tables B through G below present revised total nonfarm data for January through December 2015. The December 2015 revisions also reflect the routine incorporation of additional sample receipts into the final December estimates. Tables presenting revisions to total nonfarm data for December 2000 through 2014 will be available later today on the JOLTS website. The website also contains all revised seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data. The revision tables and data can be accessed through the JOLTS homepage at www.bls.gov/jlt/.

Table B. Revisions in job openings data, seasonally adjusted

	Leve	els (in thousa	nds)	Rates					
Year and month	As			As					
real and month	previously	As revised	Difference	previously	As revised	Difference			
	published			published					
2015									
January	4,965	4,972	7	3.4	3.4	0.0			
February	5,144	5,131	-13	3.5	3.5	.0			
March	5,109	5,180	71	3.5	3.5	.0			
April	5,334	5,580	246	3.6	3.8	.2			
May	5,357	5,386	29	3.6	3.7	.1			
June	5,323	5,168	-155	3.6	3.5	1			
July	5,668	5,788	120	3.8	3.9	.1			
August	5,377	5,308	-69	3.6	3.6	.0			
September	5,534	5,360	-174	3.7	3.6	1			
October	5,349	5,422	73	3.6	3.7	.1			
November	5,346	5,198	-148	3.6	3.5	1			
December	5,607	5,281	-326	3.8	3.6	2			

Table C. Revisions in hires data, seasonally adjusted

	Leve	els (in thousa	nds)	Rates					
Year and month	As			As					
rear and month	previously	As revised	Difference	previously	As revised	Difference			
	published			published					
2015									
January	4,994	5,052	58	3.5	3.6	0.1			
February	5,011	5,091	80	3.6	3.6	.0			
March	5,088	5,110	22	3.6	3.6	.0			
April	5,034	5,071	37	3.6	3.6	.0			
May	5,060	5,111	51	3.6	3.6	.0			
June	5,182	5,147	-35	3.7	3.6	1			
July	5,065	5,084	19	3.6	3.6	.0			
August	5,081	5,060	-21	3.6	3.6	.0			
September	5,080	5,131	51	3.6	3.6	.0			
October	5,168	5,212	44	3.6	3.7	.1			
November	5,256	5,253	-3	3.7	3.7	.0			
December	5,361	5,401	40	3.7	3.8	.1			

Table D. Revisions in total separations data, seasonally adjusted

	Leve	els (in thousa	nds)	Rates					
Year and month	As			As					
rear and month	previously	As revised	Difference	previously	As revised	Difference			
	published			published					
2015									
January	4,834	4,883	49	3.4	3.5	0.1			
February	4,793	4,740	-53	3.4	3.4	.0			
March	5,065	4,985	-80	3.6	3.5	1			
April	4,895	4,887	-8	3.5	3.5	.0			
May	4,799	4,869	70	3.4	3.4	.0			
June	4,906	4,937	31	3.5	3.5	.0			
July	4,796	4,794	-2	3.4	3.4	.0			
August	4,886	4,951	65	3.4	3.5	.1			
September	4,886	4,956	70	3.4	3.5	.1			
October	4,901	4,912	11	3.4	3.4	.0			
November	4,962	4,958	-4	3.5	3.5	.0			
December	5,072	5,128	56	3.5	3.6	.1			

Table E. Revisions in quits data, seasonally adjusted

	Leve	els (in thousa	nds)	Rates					
Year and month	As			As					
	previously	As revised	Difference	previously	As revised	Difference			
0045	published			published					
2015									
January	2,779	2,770	-9	2.0	2.0	0.0			
February	2,720	2,703	-17	1.9	1.9	.0			
March	2,769	2,722	-47	2.0	1.9	1			
April	2,709	2,681	-28	1.9	1.9	.0			
May	2,730	2,758	28	1.9	1.9	.0			
June	2,738	2,746	8	1.9	1.9	.0			
July	2,737	2,724	-13	1.9	1.9	.0			
August	2,771	2,855	84	1.9	2.0	.1			
September	2,727	2,748	21	1.9	1.9	.0			
October	2,784	2,797	13	2.0	2.0	.0			
November	2,859	2,862	3	2.0	2.0	.0			
December	3,055	3,088	33	2.1	2.2	.1			

Table F. Revisions in layoffs and discharges data, seasonally adjusted

	Leve	els (in thousa	nds)	Rates					
Year and month	As previously published	As revised	Difference	As previously published	As revised	Difference			
2015	publisheu			published					
January	1,722	1,756	34	1.2	1.2	0.0			
February	1,688	1,683	-5	1.2	1.2	.0			
March	1,894	1,907	13	1.3	1.4	.1			
April	1,784	1,798	14	1.3	1.3	.0			
May	1,660	1,702	42	1.2	1.2	.0			
June	1,779	1,783	4	1.3	1.3	.0			
July	1,646	1,664	18	1.2	1.2	.0			
August	1,725	1,693	-32	1.2	1.2	.0			
September	1,786	1,842	56	1.3	1.3	.0			
October	1,703	1,721	18	1.2	1.2	.0			
November	1,686	1,718	32	1.2	1.2	.0			
December	1,607	1,672	65	1.1	1.2	.1			

Table G. Revisions in other separations data, seasonally adjusted

	Leve	els (in thousa	nds)	Rates					
Year and month	As previously published	As revised	Difference	As previously published	As revised	Difference			
2015									
January	333	357	24	0.2	0.3	0.1			
February	385	354	-31	0.3	0.3	.0			
March	403	356	-47	0.3	0.3	.0			
April	402	407	5	0.3	0.3	.0			
May	409	410	1	0.3	0.3	.0			
June	389	407	18	0.3	0.3	.0			
July	413	405	-8	0.3	0.3	.0			
August	389	403	14	0.3	0.3	.0			
September	373	365	-8	0.3	0.3	.0			
October	414	394	-20	0.3	0.3	.0			
November	417	378	-39	0.3	0.3	.0			
December	411	368	-43	0.3	0.3	.0			

Technical Note

This news release presents statistics from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects and compiles JOLTS data monthly from a sample of nonfarm establishments. A more detailed discussion of JOLTS concepts and methodology is available online at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch18.pdf.

Coverage and collection

The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments, as well as federal, state, and local government entities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations.

Concepts

Industry classification. The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Employment. Employment includes persons on the payroll who worked or received pay for the pay period that includes the 12th day of the reference month. Full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, seasonal, salaried, and hourly employees are included, as are employees on paid vacations or other paid leave. Proprietors or partners of unincorporated businesses, unpaid family workers, or persons on leave without pay or on strike for the entire pay period, are not counted as employed. Employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, and consultants are counted by their employer of record, not by the establishment where they are working.

Job openings. Job openings information is collected for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that: 1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position, 2) work could start within 30 days whether or not the employer found a suitable candidate, and 3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing

companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Hires. The hires level is the total number of additions to the payroll occurring at any time during the reference month, including both new and rehired employees, full-time and part-time, permanent, short-term and seasonal employees, employees recalled to the location after a layoff lasting more than 7 days, on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated, and transfers from other locations. The hires count does not include transfers or promotions within the reporting site, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies or employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Separations. The separations level is the total number of employment terminations occurring at any time during the reference month, and is reported by type of separation quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. (Some respondents are only able to report total separations.) The quits count includes voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). The layoffs and discharges count is comprised of involuntary separations initiated by the employer and includes layoffs with no intent to rehire; formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days; discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings; firings or other discharges for cause; terminations of permanent or short-term employees; and terminations of seasonal employees. The other separations count includes retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. The separations count does not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike. The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly.

Annual estimates. Annual levels for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are the sum of the 12 published monthly levels. Annual rates are computed by dividing the annual level by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) annual average employment level, and multiplying that quotient by 100. This figure will be approximately equal to the sum of the 12 monthly rates. Consistent with BLS practice, annual estimates are published only for not seasonally adjusted data and are released with the January news release each year. Annual estimates are not calculated for job openings because job openings are a stock, or point-in-time, measurement for the last business day of each month.

Sample and estimation methodology

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of 16,000 nonfarm business and government establishments. The sample is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program which includes all employers subject to state unemployment insurance laws and federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

JOLTS total employment estimates are benchmarked, or ratio adjusted, monthly to the strike-adjusted employment estimates of the CES survey. A ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements.

JOLTS business birth/death model

As with any sample survey, the JOLTS sample can only be as current as its sampling frame. The time lag from the birth of an establishment until its appearance on the sampling frame is approximately one year. In addition, many of these new units may fail within the first year. Since these universe units cannot be reflected on the sampling frame immediately, the JOLTS sample cannot capture job openings, hires, and separations from these units during their early existence. To compensate for the inability to capture data from these establishments, BLS has developed a birth/death model that uses birth and death activity from previous years. The estimates of job openings, hires, and separations produced by the birth/death model are added to the sample-based estimates produced from the survey to arrive at the estimates for openings, hires, and separations.

Seasonal adjustment

BLS uses X-13 ARIMA to seasonally adjust several JOLTS series utilizing moving averages as seasonal filters. A concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal adjustment factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including current month data. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative models and REGARIMA (regression with auto-correlated errors) modeling to improve the seasonal adjustment factors at the beginning and end of the series and to detect and adjust for outliers in the series.

Alignment procedure

The JOLTS measures for hires minus separations can be used to derive a measure of net employment change. This change should be comparable to the net employment change from the much larger CES survey. However, definitional differences as well as sampling and non-

sampling errors between the two surveys historically caused JOLTS to diverge from CES over time. To limit the divergence, and improve the quality of the JOLTS hires and separations series, BLS implemented the Monthly Alignment Method.

This method applies the CES employment trends to the seasonally adjusted JOLTS implied employment trend (hires minus separations) forcing them to be approximately the same, while preserving the seasonality of the JOLTS data. First, the two series are seasonally adjusted and the difference between the JOLTS implied employment change and the CES net employment change is calculated. Next, the JOLTS implied employment change is adjusted to equal the CES net employment change through a proportional adjustment. This procedure adjusts the two components (hires, separations) proportionally to their contribution to the total churn (hires plus separations). The adjusted hires and separations are converted back to not seasonally adjusted data by reversing the application of the original seasonal factors. After the Monthly Alignment Method has been used to adjust the level estimates, rate estimates are computed from the adjusted levels.

Reliability of the estimates

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample is surveyed rather than the entire population, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. BLS analysis is generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. That means that there is a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. Sampling error estimates are available at www.bls.gov/jlt/jolts median standard errors.htm.

The JOLTS estimates also are affected by non-sampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to include a segment of the population, the inability to obtain data from all units in the sample, the inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide data on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, errors made in the collection or processing of the data, and errors from the employment benchmark data used in estimation.

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Table 1. 00b openings levels and	lates k	•	evels (in			15011a11	Rates ²					
Industry and region	Jan. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p
TotalINDUSTRY	4,972	5,360	5,422	5,198	5,281	5,541	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7
Total private	4,456	4,880	4,938	4,725	4,786	5,075	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0
Mining and logging ³	17	17	19	15	14	17	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2
Construction ³	137	104	129	101	124	185	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.7
Manufacturing	306	312	311	238	317	336	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.6
Durable goods ³	190	191	181	138	174	183	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.3
Nondurable goods ³	116	120	130	100	143	153	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.1	3.0	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	845	954	931	861	822	967	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.4
Wholesale trade ³	166	163	183	128	137	211	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.3	3.4
Retail trade	469	623	563	527	538	586	2.9	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	210	169	185	205	147	170	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.6	3.0
Information ³	121	110	114	68	101	100	4.2	3.8	4.0	2.4	3.5	3.5
Financial activities	302	313	308	356	390	360	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.2
Finance and insurance	239	269	242	312	319	291	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.9	5.0	4.5
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	64	44	67	44	71	69	3.0	2.1	3.1	2.0	3.3	3.2
Professional and business services	890	1,111	1,149	1,126	1,034	1,089	4.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.2
Education and health services	903	1,080	1,050	1,113	1,075	1,076	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6
Educational services ³	95	92	107	89	93	53	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.6	1.5
Health care and social assistance	808	989	942	1,023	982	1,023	4.2	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	756	706	737	732	710	744	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	67	50	62	64	62	68	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0
Accommodation and food services	689	656	676	668	648	676	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9
Other services ³	179	173	190	116	199	201	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.0	3.4	3.4
Government	516	480	484	473	495	466	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Federal ³	68	55	61	72	80	83	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9
State and local	447	424	423	401	415	383	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9
State and local education	157	150	153	160	171	155	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
State and local, excluding education ³	290	274	270	241	245	228	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5
REGION⁴												
Northeast	825	896	907	897	887	897	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3
South	1,856	2,015	2,057	2,071	1,981	2,075	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8
Midwest	1,131	1,218	1,293	1,121	1,100	1,268	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.8
West	1,160	1,232	1,166	1,109	1,313	1,301	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.8

¹ Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

² The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

³ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series, therefore, the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data are identical.

⁴ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 2. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Table 2. Times levels and rates by	Levels (in thousands)															
Industry and region	Jan. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p				
TotalINDUSTRY	5,052	5,131	5,212	5,253	5,401	5,029	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5				
Total private	4,723	4,806	4,856	4,904	5,042	4,709	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9				
Mining and logging	30	25	32	21	33	29	3.3	3.2	4.0	2.8	4.3	3.8				
Construction	369	324	314	340	322	295	5.8	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.5				
Manufacturing	255	279	264	278	274	277	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2				
Durable goods	152	175	144	153	163	168	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2				
Nondurable goods	103	104	120	126	112	110	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4				
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,089	1,060	1,057	1,085	1,087	1,038	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8				
Wholesale trade	131	133	128	134	128	134	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3				
Retail trade	770	744	748	766	760	739	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7				
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	188	183	181	186	199	165	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.0				
Information	79	83	87	71	72	83	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0				
Financial activities	206	188	205	208	217	224	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7				
Finance and insurance	133	117	136	137	142	159	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6				
Real estate and rental and leasing	73	71	70	71	75	65	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.1				
Professional and business services	1,006	1,058	1,058	1,056	1,175	1,074	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.4				
Education and health services	582	610	644	661	641	550	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5				
Educational services	61	80	87	102	84	42	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.4	1.2				
Health care and social assistance	521	529	558	559	557	508	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7				
Leisure and hospitality	907	961	991	992	1,024	959	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.2				
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	149	141	171	131	151	153	7.0	6.5	7.8	5.9	6.9	7.0				
Accommodation and food services	758	820	820	861	873	806	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.1				
Other services	200	217	204	190	198	180	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.2				
Government	329	325	356	349	359	321	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5				
Federal	39	33	40	45	45	39	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4				
State and local	290	292	316	304	314	282	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5				
State and local education	138	139	152	157	165	148	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4				
State and local, excluding education	152	153	165	148	149	133	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5				
REGION ³																
Northeast	735	814	846	851	827	794	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0				
South	2,033	2,033	1,954	1,985	2,109	1,833	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.5				
Midwest	1,165	1,122	1,192	1,197	1,249	1,242	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9				
West	1,119	1,162	1,220	1,219	1,216	1,161	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6				
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				

¹ Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

² The hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 3. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²								
Industry and region	Jan. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p
TotalINDUSTRY	4,883	4,956	4,912	4,958	5,128	4,903	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4
Total private	4,561	4,633	4,544	4,616	4,774	4,575	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
Mining and logging	45	34	34	35	45	44	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.9	5.9
Construction	316	316	275	292	283	267	5.0	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.0
Manufacturing	249	272	271	267	263	258	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Durable goods	146	168	150	154	162	153	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
Nondurable goods	102	103	120	113	101	106	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,091	1,022	1,003	1,040	1,074	1,057	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9
Wholesale trade	142	124	121	127	133	138	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
Retail trade	764	718	706	744	762	725	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	185	180	176	169	178	194	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6
Information	74	81	81	79	61	80	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.9
Financial activities	190	186	192	190	203	204	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5
Finance and insurance	118	114	123	136	142	144	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	72	73	69	54	62	60	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.9
Professional and business services	999	1,012	1,002	1,020	1,095	1,044	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.2
Education and health services	540	542	558	600	578	552	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5
Educational services	71	66	80	97	74	82	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.4
Health care and social assistance	469	476	479	503	504	470	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	868	938	935	939	1,003	891	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.5	5.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	152	139	168	130	141	152	7.1	6.4	7.7	5.9	6.5	6.9
Accommodation and food services	716	799	767	809	862	740	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.6	5.6
Other services	190	231	191	154	168	176	3.4	4.1	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.1
Government	321	323	369	342	354	328	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Federal	40	35	44	42	40	44	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6
State and local	281	288	325	300	314	284	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
State and local education	123	151	166	160	161	150	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
State and local, excluding												
education	158	137	160	140	153	134	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5
REGION ³												
Northeast	782	785	733	797	855	796	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.0
South	1,968	1,967	1,972	1,952	2,011	1,863	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6
Midwest	1,048	1,061	1,091	1,112	1,105	1,091	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
West	1,085	1,143	1,117	1,098	1,156	1,154	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5

¹ Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

² The total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 4. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

			evels (in	thousand	ls)				Rat	tes ²		
Industry and region	Jan. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p
TotalINDUSTRY	2,770	2,748	2,797	2,862	3,088	2,804	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0
Total private	2,627	2,601	2,631	2,705	2,922	2,636	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2
Mining and logging	12	15	14	18	16	18	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.3
Construction	115	133	87	129	137	81	1.8	2.1	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.2
Manufacturing	137	144	147	145	133	142	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Durable goods	84	88	74	74	80	80	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Nondurable goods	53	57	73	71	54	62	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	614	620	646	627	719	644	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4
Wholesale trade	77	83	68	72	81	85	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
Retail trade	452	446	470	471	518	473	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	85	90	108	85	120	86	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.6
Information	37	43	43	42	35	41	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5
Financial activities	113	97	114	86	122	108	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.3
Finance and insurance	77	61	69	62	87	78	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	36	36	45	24	36	30	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.7	1.4
Professional and business services	560	486	531	522	614	534	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.7
Education and health services	363	342	364	408	385	336	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5
Educational services	34	35	38	55	49	49	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance	329	308	326	353	336	287	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	573	608	588	636	671	621	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	55	55	56	53	60	65	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.0
Accommodation and food services	518	552	532	583	611	556	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.2
Other services ³	101	114	97	91	89	110	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.0
Government	143	147	166	157	166	168	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Federal	13	12	14	14	13	13	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
State and local	130	134	152	143	153	155	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
State and local education	61	72	77	72	75	81	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
State and local, excluding education	69	62	75	71	78	74	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
REGION⁴												
Northeast	389	393	382	400	445	396	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5
South	1,147	1,126	1,126	1,137	1,286	1,134	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.2
Midwest	610	621	648	687	656	652	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
West	624	608	641	638	701	622	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9

¹ Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

² The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series, therefore, the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data are identical.

A The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 5. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

		Le	evels (in	thousand	ls)				Rat	tes ²		
Industry and region	Jan. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p
TotalINDUSTRY	1,756	1,842	1,721	1,718	1,672	1,663	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total private	1,646	1,737	1,593	1,599	1,549	1,561	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Mining and logging ³	30	15	18	12	26	24	3.4	1.9	2.2	1.6	3.4	3.2
Construction	197	175	177	157	138	173	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.6
Manufacturing	90	108	102	101	104	94	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Durable goods	50	67	61	64	65	59	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable goods	40	41	41	37	39	35	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	375	301	273	302	266	305	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Wholesale trade ³	61	25	46	45	39	46	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Retail trade	228	204	176	189	177	178	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	86	72	51	69	50	81	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.5
Information	27	26	29	31	19	24	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9
Financial activities	54	73	46	58	62	56	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Finance and insurance	26	40	27	32	38	37	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	28	33	19	26	24	19	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9
Professional and business services	402	471	409	441	414	446	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Education and health services	133	152	146	156	149	150	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Educational services	31	25	37	37	22	29	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8
Health care and social assistance	103	128	109	119	127	121	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Leisure and hospitality	262	303	314	280	298	231	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	91	80	109	72	80	84	4.3	3.6	5.0	3.3	3.6	3.8
Accommodation and food services	171	224	205	208	219	147	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.1
Other services	76	112	79	59	72	59	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0
Government	110	106	129	119	123	102	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Federal	17	8	11	11	10	18	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
State and local	93	98	118	108	113	84	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
State and local education	38	50	61	62	61	45	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
State and local, excluding												
education	55	48	57	46	52	39	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
REGION⁴												
Northeast	322	323	285	329	324	328	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
South	668	689	669	647	601	567	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Midwest	385	379	364	348	374	360	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
West	380	451	404	393	372	408	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3

¹ Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.

² The layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series, therefore, the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data are identical.

⁴ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 6. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

			evels (in		ls)				Rat	tes ²		
Industry and region	Jan. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p
TotalINDUSTRY	357	365	394	378	368	437	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total private	288	295	320	311	303	378	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging	2	3	2	5	3	2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
Construction ³	3	8	11	6	8	13	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	22	19	22	20	26	23	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods	13	13	15	15	17	14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods ³	9	6	7	5	8	9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	102	101	84	110	89	108	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Wholesale trade	4	15	7	10	14	7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Retail trade	83	68	60	84	68	74	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	14	18	17	15	8	27	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
Information ³	10	12	9	5	7	15	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Financial activities	23	17	32	46	19	40	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5
Finance and insurance	15	13	27	42	17	29	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	7	4	5	4	2	11	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Professional and business services	37	55	63	56	66	64	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Education and health services	44	47	48	36	44	66	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Educational services ³	7	7	4	5	4	4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health care and social assistance ³	37	40	44	31	40	62	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Leisure and hospitality	32	27	34	23	34	40	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation ³	6	4	4	5	2	3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services ³	27	23	30	18	32	37	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other services ³	12	5	15	4	7	7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Government	68	70	74	66	65	58	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Federal	11	15	19	17	17	13	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
State and local	57	55	55	49	48	45	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
State and local education	23	29	27	26	25	24	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
State and local, excluding education	34	27	28	23	23	21	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
REGION⁴												
Northeast	71	69	66	67	86	73	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
South	153	151	177	168	125	161	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Midwest	53	61	79	77	75	79	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
West	80	84	72	66	82	124	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4

¹ Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

² The other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series, therefore, the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data are identical.

A The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 7. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	LO	vels (in thousa	nus)	Rates ²			
Industry and region	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	
otal	5,031	4,844	5,621	3.5	3.3	3.8	
INDUSTRY	-,	1,511	-,,=:				
Total private	4,541	4,368	5,183	3.7	3.5	4.2	
Mining and logging	17	14	17	1.9	1.8	2.2	
Construction.	137	124	185	2.2	1.9	2.9	
Manufacturing	306	317	336	2.4	2.5	2.7	
Durable goods	190	174	183	2.4	2.2	2.3	
Nondurable goods	116	143	153	2.5	3.0	3.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	817	717	936	3.0	2.5	3.4	
Wholesale trade	166	137	211	2.8	2.3	3.5	
Retail trade	441	433	556	2.8	2.6	3.4	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	210	147	170	3.8	2.5	3.0	
Information	121	101	100	4.3	3.5	3.6	
Financial activities.	328	350	394	3.9	4.1	4.6	
Finance and insurance.	264	279	325	4.2	4.4	5.1	
Real estate and rental and leasing	64	71	69	3.0	3.3	3.2	
Professional and business services	951	959	1,146	4.8	4.6	5.5	
Education and health services	973	1,015	1,162	4.3	4.3	5.0	
Educational services.	95	93	53	2.8	2.5	1.6	
Health care and social assistance	878	923	1,109	4.6	4.6	5.6	
Leisure and hospitality	714	571	706	4.8	3.7	4.6	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	65	43	68	3.3	2.1	3.4	
Accommodation and food services.	649	529	638	5.0	3.9	4.8	
Other services.	179	199	201	3.1	3.4	3.5	
Government	489	475	438	2.2	2.1	2.0	
Federal	68	80	83	2.4	2.8	2.9	
State and local	421	396	356	2.2	2.0	1.8	
State and local education.	131	151	128	1.3	1.4	1.2	
State and local, excluding education	290	245	228	3.2	2.7	2.5	
REGION ³							
Northeast	818	811	897	3.1	2.9	3.3	
South.	1,930	1,854	2,153	3.7	3.4	4.0	
Midwest	1,086	1,016	1,229	3.4	3.1	3.7	
West	1,197	1,161	1,342	3.7	3.4	4.0	

¹ Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

² The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 8. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

	Le\	/els (in thousaı	nds)	Rates ²			
Industry and region	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	
otal	4,794	3,919	4,784	3.5	2.7	3.4	
INDUSTRY	1,121		1,101				
Total private	4,504	3,697	4,500	3.9	3.0	3.8	
Mining and logging	1 '	22	34	4.0	2.8	4.6	
Construction		183	257	5.4	2.8	4.1	
Manufacturing		183	291	2.2	1.5	2.4	
Durable goods	1	109	182	2.1	1.4	2.4	
Nondurable goods	1	74	109	2.3	1.6	2.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1	874	865	3.4	3.1	3.2	
Wholesale trade		94	146	2.5	1.6	2.5	
Retail trade	599	577	570	3.9	3.5	3.6	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities		203	149	3.2	3.6	2.8	
Information	1	57	95	3.3	2.0	3.5	
Financial activities	224	160	247	2.8	2.0	3.0	
Finance and insurance.		106	179	2.5	1.7	2.9	
Real estate and rental and leasing	76	54	68	3.7	2.6	3.3	
Professional and business services	1,090	894	1,164	5.7	4.5	5.9	
Education and health services	612	469	577	2.8	2.1	2.6	
Educational services	61	42	42	1.8	1.2	1.2	
Health care and social assistance		427	535	3.0	2.3	2.8	
Leisure and hospitality	763	722	803	5.4	4.8	5.5	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1	103	117	6.0	5.1	6.1	
Accommodation and food services		619	686	5.3	4.8	5.4	
Other services	187	133	166	3.4	2.4	3.0	
Government	291	222	284	1.3	1.0	1.3	
Federal	33	37	33	1.2	1.3	1.2	
State and local	258	184	251	1.3	0.9	1.3	
State and local education	128	86	138	1.2	0.8	1.3	
State and local, excluding education	129	99	113	1.5	1.1	1.3	
REGION ³							
Northeast	663	609	719	2.6	2.3	2.7	
South		1,524	1,873	4.1	2.9	3.6	
Midwest	1 '	900	1,139	3.4	2.8	3.6	
West	1 '	886	1,052	3.2	2.7	3.3	

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

² The hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 9. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region otal	Jan. 2015 5,382	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
	5.382		2010	2015	2015	2016 ^p
INDUCTOR		4,822	5,386	3.9	3.3	3.8
INDUSTRY	,,,,,,	,,,,,	0,000			
Total private	5,076	4,511	5,076	4.4	3.7	4.3
Mining and logging	1 '	41	46	5.3	5.4	6.1
Construction.		304	312	6.1	4.7	5.0
Manufacturing		234	262	2.1	1.9	2.1
Durable goods	1	141	163	2.0	1.8	2.1
Nondurable goods	1	93	99	2.2	2.0	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		1,102	1,367	5.4	4.0	5.1
Wholesale trade	1 '	109	150	2.6	1.9	2.6
Retail trade	1,016	780	934	6.6	4.8	5.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1 '	212	283	5.2	3.8	5.2
Information	1	53	100	3.5	1.9	3.7
Financial activities.	219	189	241	2.7	2.3	3.0
Finance and insurance.		131	173	2.3	2.2	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	1	58	68	4.1	2.8	3.3
Professional and business services		1,064	1,150	5.7	5.3	5.9
Education and health services	1 '	504	570	2.6	2.2	2.6
Educational services	64	55	75	1.9	1.5	2.2
Health care and social assistance		448	495	2.7	2.4	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	837	867	856	5.9	5.8	5.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1	109	129	6.8	5.4	6.7
Accommodation and food services		758	727	5.7	5.8	5.7
Other services	184	154	171	3.3	2.7	3.1
Government	305	311	310	1.4	1.4	1.4
Federal	64	37	72	2.3	1.3	2.6
State and local	241	275	238	1.3	1.4	1.2
State and local education	95	134	116	0.9	1.3	1.1
State and local, excluding education	146	141	122	1.7	1.6	1.4
REGION ³						
Northeast	896	842	916	3.5	3.2	3.5
South		1,828	2,028	4.3	3.5	4.0
Midwest	1 '	1,100	1,183	3.7	3.4	3.7
West	1 '	1,052	1,258	3.7	3.2	3.9

¹ Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

² The total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 10. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

	Lev	els (in thousar	nds)	Rates ²			
Industry and region	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^r	
Total	2,763	2,604	2,805	2.0	1.8	2.0	
INDUSTRY	,	,	,				
Total private	2,638	2,476	2,660	2.3	2.0	2.2	
Mining and logging	12	12	17	1.3	1.6	2.3	
Construction	102	106	72	1.7	1.6	1.2	
Manufacturing	124	97	130	1.0	0.8	1.1	
Durable goods	79	58	77	1.0	0.7	1.0	
Nondurable goods	46	39	54	1.0	0.9	1.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	649	654	684	2.4	2.3	2.5	
Wholesale trade	83	58	93	1.4	1.0	1.6	
Retail trade	484	471	508	3.1	2.9	3.2	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	83	125	83	1.6	2.2	1.5	
Information	44	28	49	1.6	1.0	1.8	
Financial activities	114	107	111	1.4	1.3	1.4	
Finance and insurance	78	71	81	1.3	1.2	1.3	
Real estate and rental and leasing	36	36	30	1.8	1.7	1.5	
Professional and business services	561	527	539	2.9	2.6	2.7	
Education and health services	381	317	352	1.8	1.4	1.6	
Educational services	32	34	47	1.0	0.9	1.4	
Health care and social assistance	349	283	305	1.9	1.5	1.6	
Leisure and hospitality	551	539	596	3.9	3.6	4.1	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	46	43	54	2.4	2.1	2.8	
Accommodation and food services	505	496	541	4.1	3.8	4.3	
Other services	101	89	110	1.8	1.6	2.0	
Government	125	129	146	0.6	0.6	0.7	
Federal	14	11	14	0.5	0.4	0.5	
State and local	111	118	132	0.6	0.6	0.7	
State and local education	50	54	65	0.5	0.5	0.6	
State and local, excluding education	61	64	66	0.7	0.7	0.7	
REGION ³							
Northeast	413	365	420	1.6	1.4	1.6	
South	1,162	1,080	1,150	2.3	2.1	2.2	
Midwest	571	558	614	1.8	1.7	1.9	
West	617	601	621	2.0	1.8	1.9	

¹ Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

² The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 11. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

	LCV	els (in thousa	ius)	Rates ²			
Industry and region	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	
-otal	2,175	1,844	2,041	1.6	1.3	1.4	
INDUSTRY	, -	,-	,-	-			
Total private	2,074	1,727	1,944	1.8	1.4	1.6	
Mining and logging	30	26	24	3.5	3.4	3.3	
Construction	259	190	228	4.4	2.9	3.7	
Manufacturing	99	112	104	0.8	0.9	0.8	
Durable goods	57	67	68	0.7	0.9	0.9	
Nondurable goods	43	45	36	0.9	1.0	0.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	651	369	538	2.5	1.3	2.0	
Wholesale trade	61	39	46	1.0	0.7	0.8	
Retail trade	412	250	320	2.7	1.5	2.0	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	178	80	172	3.3	1.4	3.2	
Information	40	18	37	1.5	0.6	1.3	
Financial activities.	75	60	77	0.9	0.7	0.9	
Finance and insurance	35	40	50	0.6	0.7	0.8	
Real estate and rental and leasing	40	20	27	2.0	1.0	1.3	
Professional and business services	462	458	509	2.4	2.3	2.6	
Education and health services	133	142	153	0.6	0.6	0.7	
Educational services	25	18	25	0.8	0.5	0.7	
Health care and social assistance	108	125	128	0.6	0.7	0.7	
Leisure and hospitality	254	294	220	1.8	2.0	1.5	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	76	65	72	4.0	3.2	3.7	
Accommodation and food services	178	230	149	1.4	1.8	1.2	
Other services	70	58	53	1.3	1.0	1.0	
Government	101	116	97	0.5	0.5	0.4	
Federal	32	7	36	1.2	0.3	1.3	
State and local	69	109	61	0.4	0.6	0.3	
State and local education	26	62	30	0.2	0.6	0.3	
State and local, excluding education	43	47	31	0.5	0.5	0.3	
REGION ³							
Northeast	393	396	405	1.5	1.5	1.5	
South	818	609	687	1.6	1.2	1.3	
Midwest	493	470	453	1.6	1.5	1.4	
West.	471	368	496	1.5	1.1	1.5	

¹ Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.

² The layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 12. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

	Lev	els (in thousar	nds)	Rates ²			
Industry and region	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	Jan. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016 ^p	
Total	. 444	375	540	0.3	0.3	0.4	
INDUSTRY							
Total private	. 364	308	472	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Mining and logging		3	4	0.5	0.4	0.6	
Construction		8	13	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Manufacturing	. 27	25	27	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Durable goods	. 17	17	18	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Nondurable goods	I	8	9	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1	80	145	0.5	0.3	0.5	
Wholesale trade	. 7	13	12	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Retail trade	. 120	59	106	0.8	0.4	0.7	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	. 14	8	27	0.3	0.1	0.5	
Information	1	7	15	0.4	0.3	0.5	
Financial activities	. 30	22	54	0.4	0.3	0.7	
Finance and insurance	. 23	20	42	0.4	0.3	0.7	
Real estate and rental and leasing	. 7	2	11	0.4	0.1	0.5	
Professional and business services	. 59	78	101	0.3	0.4	0.5	
Education and health services	. 44	44	66	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Educational services	. 7	4	4	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Health care and social assistance	. 37	40	62	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Leisure and hospitality	. 32	34	40	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	I	2	3	0.3	0.1	0.2	
Accommodation and food services	. 27	32	37	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Other services	. 12	7	7	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Government	. 79	66	68	0.4	0.3	0.3	
Federal	. 18	18	22	0.7	0.7	0.8	
State and local	. 61	48	45	0.3	0.2	0.2	
State and local education	. 19	18	20	0.2	0.2	0.2	
State and local, excluding education	. 42	30	25	0.5	0.3	0.3	
REGION ³							
Northeast	. 90	80	91	0.4	0.3	0.3	
South	. 184	140	192	0.4	0.3	0.4	
Midwest	. 79	72	115	0.3	0.2	0.4	
West	. 91	83	142	0.3	0.3	0.4	

¹ Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

NOTE: Levels are rounded to the nearest thousand and rates are rounded to the nearest tenth. Levels and rates may round down to zero.

² The other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 13. Annual hires levels by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

[in thousands]

Industry and region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
otal	50,253	52,354	54,318	58,632	61,680
INDUSTRY					
Total private	47,166	48,914	50,879	54,980	57,557
Mining and logging	339	378	356	397	312
Construction	4,175	3,996	3,866	3,751	3,909
Manufacturing	3,052	2,983	2,894	3,126	3,163
Durable goods	1,779	1,796	1,742	1,829	1,852
Nondurable goods	1,275	1,187	1,150	1,297	1,312
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10,009	10,481	11,153	12,811	13,013
Wholesale trade	1,518	1,576	1,428	1,749	1,675
Retail trade	6,801	6,999	7,804	8,850	9,085
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1,690	1,907	1,920	2,216	2,256
Information	736	749	845	892	946
Financial activities	1,884	2,198	2,414	2,315	2,369
Finance and insurance	1,196	1,421	1,585	1,511	1,590
Real estate and rental and leasing	688	779	828	803	780
Professional and business services	10,385	10,614	11,048	12,054	12,573
Education and health services	5,850	6,196	6,429	6,871	7,335
Educational services	947	884	901	988	980
Health care and social assistance	4,900	5,310	5,526	5,886	6,358
Leisure and hospitality	8,520	9,101	9,631	10,523	11,453
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,449	1,555	1,571	1,770	1,774
Accommodation and food services	7,072	7,547	8,058	8,752	9,680
Other services	2,219	2,220	2,249	2,238	2,477
Government	3,084	3,439	3,440	3,653	4,126
Federal	332	372	371	390	479
State and local	2,754	3,067	3,069	3,262	3,645
State and local education	1,409	1,532	1,575	1,555	1,797
State and local, excluding education	1,342	1,533	1,494	1,706	1,849
REGION ²					
Northeast	8,450	8,405	8,511	8,871	9,690
South	19,158	20,659	21,602	23,223	24,164
Midwest	11,603	11,720	11,887	13,089	13,837
West	11,043	11,572	12,319	13,449	13,992

¹ The annual hires level is the total number of hires during the entire year.

The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 14. Annual hires rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

[percent]

Industry and region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
otal.	38.1	39.0	39.8	42.2	43.5
INDUSTRY	33		33.3		
Total private	42.9	43.6	44.4	47.0	48.0
Mining and logging	43.0	44.6	41.3	44.6	38.0
Construction	75.5	70.8	66.0	61.0	60.6
Manufacturing	26.0	25.0	24.1	25.7	25.7
Durable goods	24.5	24.0	23.1	23.8	23.9
Nondurable goods	28.6	26.6	25.7	28.7	28.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	39.9	41.1	43.1	48.6	48.3
Wholesale trade	27.4	27.8	24.9	30.1	28.5
Retail trade	46.4	47.2	51.8	57.6	58.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	34.8	38.4	38.0	42.5	41.7
Information	27.5	28.0	31.2	32.7	34.4
Financial activities	24.5	28.2	30.6	29.0	29.2
Finance and insurance	20.7	24.4	26.9	25.5	26.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	35.7	39.8	41.4	39.2	37.4
Professional and business services	59.9	59.2	59.7	63.2	63.9
Education and health services	28.8	29.8	30.5	32.0	33.3
Educational services	29.1	26.5	26.9	28.9	28.3
Health care and social assistance	28.7	30.5	31.2	32.7	34.2
Leisure and hospitality	63.8	66.1	67.6	71.6	75.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	75.5	79.0	77.4	84.2	81.9
Accommodation and food services	61.9	64.0	65.9	69.5	74.7
Other services	41.4	40.9	41.0	40.2	44.0
Government	14.0	15.7	15.7	16.7	18.7
Federal	11.6	13.2	13.4	14.3	17.4
State and local	14.3	16.1	16.1	17.0	18.9
State and local education	13.8	15.1	15.5	15.2	17.5
State and local, excluding education	14.9	17.2	16.8	19.1	20.6
REGION ²					
Northeast	33.7	33.3	33.4	34.4	36.9
South	39.9	42.4	43.6	45.9	46.8
Midwest	38.7	38.6	38.7	42.1	43.7
West	38.2	38.7	40.1	42.6	43.4

¹ The annual hires rate is the number of hires during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 15. Annual total separations levels by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted in thousands

Industry and region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
otal	48,214	50,143	51,951	55,625	58,943
INDUSTRY	10,211	00,110	01,001	00,020	00,010
Total private	44,760	46,638	48,443	52,098	54,957
Mining and logging	242	357	334	363	448
Construction.	3,967	3,886	3,639	3,433	3,618
Manufacturing	2,838	2,810	2,775	2,927	3,142
Durable goods	1,546	1,654	1,651	1,672	1,873
Nondurable goods	1,292	1,155	1,125	1,256	1,270
Trade, transportation, and utilities	9,503	10,082	10,578	12,196	12,536
Wholesale trade	1,391	1,477	1,369	1,666	1,607
Retail trade	6,495	6,844	7,397	8,556	8,798
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1,618	1,760	1,811	1,973	2,132
Information.	738	758	804	883	920
Financial activities.	1.851	2.104	2,331	2.203	2,218
Finance and insurance	1,162	1,361	1,545	1,457	1,477
Real estate and rental and leasing	687	741	789	746	742
Professional and business services	9,805	10,011	10.504	11,439	11,972
Education and health services.	5,441	5.802	6,164	6,358	6.648
Educational services.	821	867	863	896	929
Health care and social assistance	4.620	4.934	5.302	5.462	5.718
Leisure and hospitality	8,211	8,652	9,147	10,118	11,046
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,477	1,470	1,502	1,720	1,705
Accommodation and food services	6,736	7,180	7,647	8,399	9,343
Other services.	2,164	2,178	2,161	2,179	2,413
Government	3,451	3,504	3,509	3,526	3,984
Federal	372	395	440	382	462
State and local	3,080	3,108	3,070	3,144	3,524
State and local education	1,625	1,539	1,567	1,481	1,735
State and local, excluding education	1,456	1,570	1,501	1,665	1,789
REGION ²					
Northeast	8,125	8,291	8,473	8,738	9,207
South	18,515	19,728	20,353	21,945	23,354
Midwest	11,077	11,342	11,161	12,253	12,972
West	10,494	10,783	11,965	12,690	13,408

¹ The annual total separations level is the total number of total separations during the entire year.

The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 16. Annual total separations rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted [percent]

Industry and region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
otal	. 36.5	37.4	38.1	40.0	41.5
INDUSTRY		07.1	00.1	10.0	11.0
Total private	. 40.7	41.5	42.3	44.5	45.9
Mining and logging		42.1	38.7	40.7	54.6
Construction.		68.8	62.1	55.8	56.1
Manufacturing		23.6	23.1	24.0	25.5
Durable goods		22.1	21.9	21.8	24.1
Nondurable goods		25.9	25.2	27.8	27.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities		39.6	40.9	46.2	46.6
Wholesale trade		26.1	23.9	28.7	27.4
Retail trade		46.1	49.1	55.7	56.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities		35.4	35.9	37.9	39.5
Information		28.3	29.7	32.4	33.5
Financial activities.		27.0	29.6	27.6	27.3
Finance and insurance	. 20.1	23.4	26.2	24.6	24.5
Real estate and rental and leasing		37.9	39.5	36.5	35.6
Professional and business services		55.8	56.7	60.0	60.9
Education and health services.	. 26.8	27.9	29.2	29.7	30.1
Educational services	. 25.3	26.0	25.7	26.2	26.8
Health care and social assistance	. 27.1	28.3	29.9	30.3	30.8
Leisure and hospitality	. 61.5	62.8	64.2	68.8	73.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		74.7	74.0	81.8	78.7
Accommodation and food services		60.8	62.6	66.7	72.1
Other services	. 40.4	40.1	39.4	39.1	42.9
Government	. 15.6	16.0	16.1	16.1	18.1
Federal	. 13.0	14.0	15.9	14.0	16.8
State and local	. 16.0	16.3	16.1	16.4	18.3
State and local education		15.1	15.4	14.5	16.9
State and local, excluding education		17.6	16.8	18.6	19.9
REGION ²					
Northeast	. 32.4	32.8	33.3	33.9	35.1
South	. 38.6	40.5	41.1	43.4	45.2
Midwest	1	37.4	36.4	39.4	40.9
West		36.1	38.9	40.2	41.5

¹ The annual total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

² The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 17. Annual quits levels by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

[in thousands]

Industry and region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
otal.	23,581	25,144	27,718	30,597	33,415
INDUSTRY Total private	22.181	23.600	26.145	28.912	31.529
Total private	138	197	170	183	172
Mining and logging.	941	983	1		
Construction.			1,190	1,309	1,384
Manufacturing.	1,254	1,293	1,318	1,449	1,642 937
Durable goods	641	718	744	802	
Nondurable goods	612	574	574	648	706
Trade, transportation, and utilities	5,230	5,617	6,047	7,018	7,504
Wholesale trade	619	690	713	907	920
Retail trade	3,872	4,053	4,458	5,151	5,470
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	737	873	874	962	1,115
Information	406	438	427	488	507
Financial activities	988	1,097	1,183	1,159	1,206
Finance and insurance	654	710	795	747	818
Real estate and rental and leasing	331	387	387	411	391
Professional and business services	4,461	4,390	5,279	5,618	6,195
Education and health services	3,012	3,307	3,655	3,853	4,391
Educational services	379	402	396	450	497
Health care and social assistance	2,631	2,906	3,258	3,405	3,897
Leisure and hospitality	4,781	5,194	5,712	6,560	7,179
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	517	515	575	622	663
Accommodation and food services	4,264	4,679	5,134	5,938	6,514
Other services	976	1,079	1,166	1,269	1,348
Government	1,399	1,545	1,575	1,686	1,885
Federal	112	131	136	124	151
State and local	1,289	1,417	1,439	1,564	1,738
State and local education	704	768	745	752	879
State and local, excluding education	586	647	694	812	859
REGION ²					
Northeast	3,405	3,675	3,868	4,168	4,708
South	9,545	10,596	11,533	12,762	13,843
Midwest	5,487	5,653	6,234	6,824	7,425
West	5,145	5,219	6,090	6,844	7,439

¹ The annual quits level is the total number of quits during the entire year.

The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 18. Annual quits rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹ [percent]

Industry and region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
otal	17.9	18.7	20.3	22.0	23.6
INDUSTRY					
Total private	20.2	21.0	22.8	24.7	26.3
Mining and logging	17.5	23.2	19.7	20.5	21.0
Construction.	17.0	17.4	20.3	21.3	21.5
Manufacturing	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.9	13.3
Durable goods	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.5	12.1
Nondurable goods	13.7	12.9	12.8	14.4	15.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.9	22.0	23.4	26.6	27.9
Wholesale trade	11.2	12.2	12.4	15.6	15.7
Retail trade	26.4	27.3	29.6	33.5	35.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	15.2	17.6	17.3	18.5	20.6
Information	15.2	16.4	15.8	17.9	18.4
Financial activities	12.8	14.1	15.0	14.5	14.8
Finance and insurance	11.3	12.2	13.5	12.6	13.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	17.2	19.8	19.4	20.1	18.7
Professional and business services	25.7	24.5	28.5	29.5	31.5
Education and health services.	14.8	15.9	17.3	18.0	19.9
Educational services.	11.7	12.0	11.8	13.2	14.3
Health care and social assistance	15.4	16.7	18.4	18.9	21.0
Leisure and hospitality	35.8	37.7	40.1	44.6	47.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	26.9	26.2	28.3	29.6	30.6
Accommodation and food services	37.3	39.7	42.0	47.2	50.3
Other services	18.2	19.9	21.3	22.8	24.0
Government	6.3	7.0	7.2	7.7	8.6
Federal	3.9	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.5
State and local	6.7	7.4	7.5	8.2	9.0
State and local education	6.9	7.6	7.3	7.4	8.6
State and local, excluding education	6.5	7.2	7.8	9.1	9.6
REGION ²					
Northeast	13.6	14.6	15.2	16.2	17.9
South	19.9	21.7	23.3	25.2	26.8
Midwest	18.3	18.6	20.3	21.9	23.4
West	17.8	17.5	19.8	21.7	23.1

¹ The annual quits rate is the number of quits during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 19. Annual layoffs and discharges levels by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹ [in thousands]

Industry and region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
otal	20,756	20,952	19,903	20,420	20,942
INDUSTRY	20,700	20,002	10,000	20, 120	20,012
Total private	19,431	19,758	18,748	19,350	19,624
Mining and logging	83	140	139	142	240
Construction.	2,880	2,791	2,321	1,980	2,065
Manufacturing	1,337	1,261	1,185	1,176	1,229
Durable goods	747	774	739	693	764
Nondurable goods	588	487	445	480	466
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3,405	3,554	3,556	3,902	3,824
Wholesale trade	592	659	525	620	564
Retail trade	2,140	2,213	2,316	2,467	2,429
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	674	681	716	813	832
Information.	279	259	302	308	300
Financial activities	656	628	720	673	710
Finance and insurance	354	344	405	403	415
Real estate and rental and leasing	305	283	317	271	295
Professional and business services	4,725	5,026	4,678	5,182	5,078
Education and health services.	1,876	1,992	1,940	2,006	1,706
Educational services.	369	402	407	385	366
Health care and social assistance	1,506	1,591	1,533	1,621	1,341
Leisure and hospitality	3,130	3,115	3,042	3,211	3,523
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	928	929	885	1,060	996
Accommodation and food services	2,203	2,186	2,155	2,152	2,529
Other services	1,057	989	866	770	944
Government	1,326	1,195	1,154	1,070	1,317
Federal	137	141	148	128	144
State and local	1,189	1,057	1,008	941	1,172
State and local education	631	472	503	452	571
State and local, excluding education	559	585	504	487	602
REGION ²					
Northeast	4,011	3,799	3,773	3,728	3,633
South	7,591	7,691	7,225	7,371	7,666
Midwest	4,667	4,741	4,039	4,465	4,646
West	4,490	4,723	4,865	4,854	4,998

¹ The annual layoffs and discharges level is the total number of layoffs and discharges during the entire year.

The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 20. Annual layoffs and discharges rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹ [percent]

Industry and region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
otal	15.7	15.6	14.6	14.7	14.8
INDUSTRY					
Total private	17.7	17.6	16.4	16.5	16.4
Mining and logging	10.5	16.5	16.1	15.9	29.3
Construction.	52.1	49.4	39.6	32.2	32.0
Manufacturing	11.4	10.6	9.9	9.7	10.0
Durable goods	10.3	10.4	9.8	9.0	9.9
Nondurable goods	13.2	10.9	10.0	10.6	10.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.6	13.9	13.7	14.8	14.2
Wholesale trade	10.7	11.6	9.2	10.7	9.6
Retail trade	14.6	14.9	15.4	16.1	15.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	13.9	13.7	14.2	15.6	15.4
Information	10.4	9.7	11.2	11.3	10.9
Financial activities	8.5	8.1	9.1	8.4	8.7
Finance and insurance	6.1	5.9	6.9	6.8	6.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	15.8	14.5	15.9	13.2	14.1
Professional and business services	27.3	28.0	25.3	27.2	25.8
Education and health services	9.2	9.6	9.2	9.4	7.7
Educational services.	11.4	12.0	12.1	11.3	10.6
Health care and social assistance	8.8	9.1	8.6	9.0	7.2
Leisure and hospitality	23.4	22.6	21.3	21.8	23.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	48.4	47.2	43.6	50.4	46.0
Accommodation and food services	19.3	18.5	17.6	17.1	19.5
Other services	19.7	18.2	15.8	13.8	16.8
Government	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.9	6.0
Federal	4.8	5.0	5.3	4.7	5.2
State and local	6.2	5.5	5.3	4.9	6.1
State and local education	6.2	4.6	4.9	4.4	5.6
State and local, excluding education	6.2	6.5	5.7	5.4	6.7
REGION ²					
Northeast	16.0	15.0	14.8	14.5	13.8
South	15.8	15.8	14.6	14.6	14.8
Midwest	15.6	15.6	13.2	14.4	14.7
West	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.4	15.5

¹ The annual layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 21. Annual other separations levels by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted in thousands

Industry and region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fotal	3,877	4,044	4,331	4,606	4,587
INDUSTRY	0,011	.,	,,,,,,	,,,,,,	,,,,,,
Total private	3,149	3,285	3,550	3,835	3,805
Mining and logging.	20	19	27	37	31
Construction.	149	109	129	144	169
Manufacturing	247	255	271	303	271
Durable goods	158	162	167	175	171
Nondurable goods	91	96	106	126	98
Trade, transportation, and utilities	868	911	976	1,273	1,208
Wholesale trade	182	129	131	137	122
Retail trade	483	578	620	938	899
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	205	206	224	197	188
Information	52	60	74	89	110
Financial activities	207	376	428	370	302
Finance and insurance	156	306	345	307	246
Real estate and rental and leasing	50	70	83	64	57
Professional and business services	617	592	549	639	697
Education and health services	554	502	569	498	546
Educational services	72	64	59	60	67
Health care and social assistance	484	440	510	439	480
Leisure and hospitality	302	342	395	347	345
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	30	27	37	36	45
Accommodation and food services	270	315	355	310	301
Other services	131	109	128	138	120
Government	727	762	780	771	780
Federal	121	125	154	130	166
State and local	603	637	625	642	614
State and local education	290	298	320	277	288
State and local, excluding education	313	338	305	363	329
REGION ²					
Northeast	710	816	833	839	871
South	1,387	1,443	1,599	1,812	1,847
Midwest	922	944	892	962	900
West	857	841	1,008	992	972

¹ The annual other separations level is the total number of other separations during the entire year.

The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 22. Annual other separations rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹ [percent]

Industry and region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
otal	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2
INDUSTRY	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total private	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2
Mining and logging	2.5	2.2	3.1	4.2	3.8
Construction.	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.6
Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.2
Durable goods	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Nondurable goods		2.2	2.4	2.8	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	_	3.6	3.8	4.8	4.5
Wholesale trade	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1
Retail trade	3.3	3.9	4.1	6.1	5.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities		4.1	4.4	3.8	3.5
Information.	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.3	4.0
Financial activities	2.7	4.8	5.4	4.6	3.7
Finance and insurance	2.7	5.3	5.9	5.2	4.1
Real estate and rental and leasing		3.6	4.2	3.1	2.7
Professional and business services	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.5
Education and health services	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.5
Educational services.	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
Health care and social assistance.	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	_	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1.4	1.8	1.7	2.1
Accommodation and food services	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.3
Other services.	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.1
Government.	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5
Federal	4.2	4.4	5.6	4.8	6.0
State and local	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2
State and local education	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.8
State and local, excluding education	3.5	3.8	3.4	4.1	3.7
REGION ²					
Northeast	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
South	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.6
Midwest	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.8
West	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.0

¹ The annual other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.