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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – FEBRUARY 2015

There were 5.1 million job openings on the last business day of February, little changed from 5.0 million in January, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Hires were little changed at 4.9 million in February and separations were little changed at 4.7 million. Within separations, the quits rate was 1.9 percent and the layoffs and discharges rate was 1.1 percent; both rates were little different from the previous month. 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.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, March 2012 - February 2015

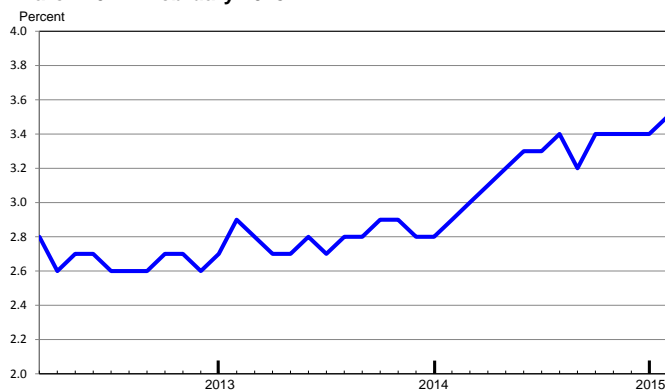
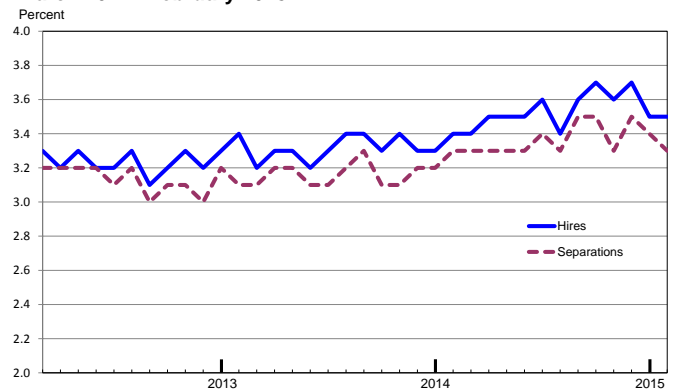


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, March 2012 - February 2015



Job Openings

There were 5.1 million **job openings** on the last business day of February, little changed from January. This was the highest level of job openings since January 2001. The job openings rate for February was 3.5 percent. The number of job openings was little changed for total private and government and no industries posted significant changes from January. Job openings increased in the Midwest region. (See table 1.)

The number of **job openings** (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in February for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Job openings increased over the year for many industries including professional and business services, health care and social assistance, and accommodation and food services. Job openings decreased over the year in mining and logging. The number of openings increased over the year in all four regions. (See table 7.)

Hires

There were 4.9 million **hires** in February, about the same as in January. The hires rate in February was 3.5 percent. The number of hires was little changed for total private and government in February. There was little to no change in the number of hires in all industries over the month. In the regions, the number of hires increased in the Northeast and decreased in the South. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in February, the number of **hires** (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of hires was little changed in all industries and increased in the Northeast region. (See table 8.)

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 include separations due to retirement, death, and disability, as well as transfers to other locations of the same firm.

There were 4.7 million **total separations** in February, about the same as in January. The separations rate was 3.3 percent. The number of total separations was little changed in total private and government and in all four regions. (See table 3.)

There were 2.7 million **quits** in February, about the same as in January. The quits rate in February was 1.9 percent. The number of quits was little changed for total private and government over the month. The number of quits was changed little in February for all industries and decreased in the Northeast region. (See table 4.)

The number of **quits** (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in February for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for government. Over the year, quits increased in professional and business services and in health care and social assistance. The number of quits increased over the year in the Midwest and West regions. (See table 10.)

There were 1.6 million **layoffs and discharges** in February, about the same as in January. The layoffs and discharges rate was 1.1 percent. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the month for total private and government, and in all four regions. (See table 5.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries.

The number of **layoffs and discharges** (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in February for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of layoffs and discharges increased in mining and logging, and was changed little in all four regions. (See table 11.)

In February, there were 373,000 **other separations** for total nonfarm, about the same as in January. Over the month, the number of other separations was little changed for total private at 310,000 and was little changed for government at 64,000. (See table 6.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions.

Over the 12 months ending in February, the number of **other separations** (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Other separations increased over the year

in information and in arts, entertainment, and recreation. The number decreased in transportation, warehousing, and utilities and in federal government. Other separations were little changed in all four regions. (See table 12.)

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 February 2015, **hires** totaled 59.3 million and **separations** totaled 56.1 million, yielding a **net employment** gain of 3.2 million. These figures include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for March 2015 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, May 12, 2015 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	4,160	4,965	5,133	4,698	4,994	4,916	4,486	4,834	4,650
Total private ¹	3,744	4,459	4,649	4,398	4,679	4,605	4,196	4,504	4,329
Construction.....	122	137	166	289	353	299	252	299	271
Manufacturing.....	261	324	321	236	259	254	223	251	250
Durable goods.....	152	199	202	140	157	155	126	147	148
Nondurable goods.....	109	125	120	96	102	99	98	104	102
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	731	844	891	1,013	1,080	1,046	968	1,076	945
Retail trade.....	463	494	523	715	760	717	689	743	652
Professional and business services.....	793	929	930	993	1,003	1,010	945	1,003	987
Education and health services ³	723	907	916	537	563	591	502	529	521
Health care and social assistance.....	648	812	813	451	499	499	427	462	457
Leisure and hospitality.....	601	727	763	869	901	915	845	863	859
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	71	64	63	136	144	142	139	148	139
Accommodation and food services.....	531	663	700	733	757	773	706	715	721
Government ⁴	416	506	484	300	315	311	291	330	321
State and local.....	361	432	413	269	280	278	259	282	287
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3
Total private ¹	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.6
Construction.....	2.0	2.1	2.5	4.8	5.6	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.3
Manufacturing.....	2.1	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0
Durable goods.....	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.5
Retail trade.....	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.2
Professional and business services.....	4.0	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1
Education and health services ³	3.3	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	3.5	4.2	4.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	4.0	4.6	4.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.3	2.9	2.9	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.5
Accommodation and food services.....	4.1	4.9	5.1	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.6
Government ⁴	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
State and local.....	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5

¹ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

² Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

³ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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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-12 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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total.....	4,160	4,849	4,886	4,877	4,965	5,133	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,744	4,440	4,424	4,396	4,459	4,649	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8
Construction.....	122	139	130	140	137	166	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.5
Manufacturing.....	261	283	332	310	324	321	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Durable goods.....	152	180	206	195	199	202	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	109	103	126	115	125	120	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	731	873	850	831	844	891	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2
Retail trade.....	463	500	497	516	494	523	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3
Professional and business services.....	793	964	1,009	967	929	930	4.0	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6
Education and health services ⁶	723	854	825	923	907	916	3.3	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.0
Health care and social assistance.....	648	769	752	837	812	813	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	601	698	616	651	727	763	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	71	54	44	65	64	63	3.3	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
Accommodation and food services.....	531	644	571	586	663	700	4.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.1
Government ⁷	416	409	462	482	506	484	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
State and local.....	361	355	400	409	432	413	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	683	757	791	817	817	840	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
South.....	1,588	1,876	1,889	1,902	1,867	1,869	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Midwest.....	914	1,065	1,109	1,086	1,140	1,218	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.7
West.....	976	1,150	1,097	1,072	1,141	1,206	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ 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.

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ 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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total.....	4,698	5,106	5,026	5,239	4,994	4,916	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,398	4,802	4,714	4,920	4,679	4,605	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9
Construction.....	289	322	326	438	353	299	4.8	5.2	5.2	7.0	5.6	4.7
Manufacturing.....	236	286	269	276	259	254	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Durable goods.....	140	174	158	164	157	155	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	96	112	111	112	102	99	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	1,013	1,129	1,123	1,118	1,080	1,046	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9
Retail trade.....	715	779	774	787	760	717	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6
Professional and business services.....	993	1,085	968	1,040	1,003	1,010	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2
Education and health services ⁶	537	601	578	602	563	591	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	451	518	512	528	499	499	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	869	903	908	930	901	915	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	136	149	135	137	144	142	6.5	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.6
Accommodation and food services.....	733	754	774	793	757	773	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.0
Government ⁷	300	303	312	319	315	311	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
State and local.....	269	275	268	289	280	278	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	692	765	761	819	719	816	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.1
South.....	1,832	2,020	1,987	2,072	1,986	1,795	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.5
Midwest.....	1,054	1,150	1,217	1,170	1,182	1,188	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7
West.....	1,121	1,170	1,061	1,177	1,108	1,117	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.5

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ 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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total.....	4,486	4,906	4,628	4,901	4,834	4,650	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,196	4,586	4,338	4,593	4,504	4,329	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6
Construction.....	252	303	298	393	299	271	4.2	4.9	4.8	6.3	4.7	4.3
Manufacturing.....	223	258	224	253	251	250	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0
Durable goods.....	126	148	126	146	147	148	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	98	110	98	108	104	102	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	968	1,060	1,043	1,079	1,076	945	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.5
Retail trade.....	689	735	729	767	743	652	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.2
Professional and business services.....	945	1,064	906	942	1,003	987	5.0	5.5	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.1
Education and health services ⁶	502	587	522	541	529	521	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	427	502	454	470	462	457	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	845	841	838	881	863	859	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	139	133	131	131	148	139	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.9	6.5
Accommodation and food services.....	706	708	707	750	715	721	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.6
Government ⁷	291	320	289	308	330	321	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
State and local.....	259	285	254	280	282	287	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	680	786	661	844	795	709	2.6	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.7
South.....	1,749	1,957	1,875	1,989	1,917	1,800	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.5
Midwest.....	1,009	1,079	1,062	976	1,052	1,059	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3
West.....	1,048	1,083	1,030	1,092	1,070	1,082	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ 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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total.....	2,438	2,746	2,662	2,715	2,779	2,687	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	2,304	2,591	2,528	2,572	2,636	2,537	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Construction.....	92	105	94	144	105	96	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.5
Manufacturing.....	115	126	113	135	140	136	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Durable goods.....	61	77	57	77	85	83	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1
Nondurable goods.....	54	49	56	58	54	53	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	557	615	637	650	623	565	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
Retail trade.....	418	449	462	459	452	419	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
Professional and business services.....	453	537	433	444	554	534	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.7
Education and health services ⁶	309	360	346	336	361	350	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	271	311	308	297	327	318	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	529	563	611	588	582	575	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	44	54	54	49	56	55	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6
Accommodation and food services.....	486	510	557	540	526	520	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0
Government ⁷	135	155	134	144	143	149	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
State and local.....	125	143	122	133	132	137	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	341	374	368	422	385	333	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3
South.....	1,031	1,180	1,120	1,169	1,126	1,070	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1
Midwest.....	539	566	589	528	637	640	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0
West.....	528	627	585	596	631	643	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ 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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total.....	1,671	1,745	1,595	1,725	1,722	1,591	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,582	1,656	1,494	1,623	1,603	1,482	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	88	89	101	102	119	108	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	274	335	232	355	335	304	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.2
South.....	587	605	613	617	656	592	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Midwest.....	389	438	396	358	370	333	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
West.....	420	367	354	394	361	362	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ 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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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total.....	377	414	371	461	333	373	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	310	339	316	399	265	310	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	68	75	54	62	68	64	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ 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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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total.....	3,941	4,988	4,879	2.8	3.5	3.4
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,541	4,520	4,411	3.0	3.7	3.6
Mining and logging.....	26	17	15	2.9	1.9	1.7
Construction.....	108	134	156	1.9	2.2	2.6
Manufacturing.....	247	317	297	2.0	2.5	2.4
Durable goods.....	144	196	185	1.9	2.5	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	104	121	112	2.3	2.6	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	653	829	818	2.5	3.0	3.0
Wholesale trade.....	131	175	163	2.2	2.9	2.7
Retail trade.....	400	458	463	2.6	2.9	2.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	121	196	192	2.3	3.6	3.5
Information.....	96	110	117	3.4	3.9	4.0
Financial activities.....	205	322	315	2.5	3.9	3.8
Finance and insurance.....	155	261	233	2.6	4.2	3.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	49	61	83	2.4	2.9	3.9
Professional and business services.....	791	993	917	4.1	4.9	4.6
Education and health services.....	689	938	879	3.1	4.2	3.9
Educational services.....	69	93	100	1.9	2.7	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	620	846	779	3.4	4.4	4.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	581	681	747	4.0	4.6	4.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	66	65	59	3.4	3.3	3.0
Accommodation and food services.....	516	615	688	4.1	4.7	5.2
Other services.....	145	180	150	2.6	3.1	2.6
Government.....	400	468	469	1.8	2.1	2.1
Federal.....	60	69	77	2.2	2.5	2.8
State and local.....	340	398	391	1.7	2.0	2.0
REGION³						
Northeast.....	623	806	763	2.4	3.0	2.8
South.....	1,553	1,957	1,800	3.0	3.7	3.4
Midwest.....	837	1,088	1,150	2.7	3.4	3.5
West.....	928	1,137	1,166	2.9	3.5	3.6

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total.....	3,828	4,753	3,998	2.8	3.4	2.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,604	4,468	3,764	3.2	3.8	3.2
Mining and logging.....	27	37	22	3.1	4.1	2.5
Construction.....	237	310	244	4.2	5.2	4.1
Manufacturing.....	204	269	216	1.7	2.2	1.8
Durable goods.....	124	168	136	1.6	2.2	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	80	101	80	1.8	2.3	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	781	909	796	3.0	3.4	3.0
Wholesale trade.....	114	146	131	2.0	2.5	2.2
Retail trade.....	540	591	535	3.6	3.8	3.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	127	172	130	2.5	3.3	2.5
Information.....	50	89	61	1.9	3.3	2.2
Financial activities.....	140	227	135	1.8	2.8	1.7
Finance and insurance.....	94	155	90	1.6	2.6	1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	46	72	45	2.3	3.5	2.2
Professional and business services.....	866	1,090	882	4.7	5.7	4.6
Education and health services.....	441	587	481	2.1	2.7	2.2
Educational services.....	65	64	68	1.8	1.9	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	376	523	414	2.1	2.9	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	700	761	738	5.0	5.3	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	90	107	95	4.8	5.7	4.9
Accommodation and food services.....	610	653	643	5.1	5.3	5.1
Other services.....	158	189	188	2.9	3.4	3.4
Government.....	224	285	234	1.0	1.3	1.1
Federal.....	24	31	25	0.9	1.1	0.9
State and local.....	201	254	209	1.0	1.3	1.1
REGION³						
Northeast.....	497	658	599	2.0	2.5	2.3
South.....	1,577	2,003	1,548	3.2	4.0	3.1
Midwest.....	822	1,084	922	2.7	3.5	2.9
West.....	932	1,007	928	3.0	3.2	2.9

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	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total.....	3,568	5,395	3,682	2.6	3.9	2.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,381	5,084	3,476	3.0	4.3	3.0
Mining and logging.....	27	48	34	3.2	5.3	3.8
Construction.....	205	348	215	3.7	5.9	3.6
Manufacturing.....	187	261	206	1.6	2.1	1.7
Durable goods.....	107	153	124	1.4	2.0	1.6
Nondurable goods.....	80	108	82	1.8	2.4	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	825	1,460	794	3.2	5.5	3.0
Wholesale trade.....	94	149	114	1.6	2.6	2.0
Retail trade.....	600	1,015	562	4.0	6.6	3.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	130	295	118	2.6	5.6	2.2
Information.....	58	88	59	2.2	3.2	2.1
Financial activities.....	123	236	117	1.6	2.9	1.5
Finance and insurance.....	77	147	73	1.3	2.5	1.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	45	89	44	2.3	4.4	2.2
Professional and business services.....	795	1,080	828	4.3	5.6	4.3
Education and health services.....	405	545	424	1.9	2.5	1.9
Educational services.....	43	63	37	1.2	1.9	1.0
Health care and social assistance.....	363	483	387	2.0	2.6	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	601	839	624	4.3	5.9	4.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	71	122	76	3.8	6.5	3.9
Accommodation and food services.....	530	716	548	4.4	5.8	4.4
Other services.....	155	180	175	2.8	3.2	3.1
Government.....	187	311	206	0.8	1.4	0.9
Federal.....	26	61	27	1.0	2.3	1.0
State and local.....	161	249	179	0.8	1.3	0.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	505	916	518	2.0	3.5	2.0
South.....	1,429	2,146	1,457	2.9	4.3	2.9
Midwest.....	790	1,175	833	2.6	3.8	2.7
West.....	843	1,158	874	2.7	3.7	2.8

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total.....	1,971	2,767	2,173	1.4	2.0	1.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,874	2,640	2,062	1.6	2.3	1.8
Mining and logging.....	14	13	9	1.6	1.5	1.0
Construction.....	71	92	74	1.3	1.6	1.2
Manufacturing.....	91	125	106	0.8	1.0	0.9
Durable goods.....	48	77	64	0.6	1.0	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	43	48	42	1.0	1.1	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	473	653	475	1.8	2.5	1.8
Wholesale trade.....	54	86	55	0.9	1.5	0.9
Retail trade.....	357	481	354	2.4	3.1	2.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	62	87	65	1.2	1.6	1.2
Information.....	35	44	33	1.3	1.6	1.2
Financial activities.....	64	126	73	0.8	1.6	0.9
Finance and insurance.....	41	88	50	0.7	1.5	0.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	23	37	24	1.2	1.8	1.2
Professional and business services.....	378	562	447	2.0	2.9	2.3
Education and health services.....	255	370	294	1.2	1.7	1.3
Educational services.....	26	31	22	0.8	0.9	0.6
Health care and social assistance.....	229	339	272	1.3	1.9	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	410	555	447	2.9	3.9	3.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	28	45	37	1.5	2.4	1.9
Accommodation and food services.....	382	510	410	3.2	4.1	3.3
Other services.....	83	100	104	1.5	1.8	1.9
Government.....	98	127	111	0.4	0.6	0.5
Federal.....	8	12	10	0.3	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	90	115	101	0.5	0.6	0.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	269	407	260	1.1	1.6	1.0
South.....	855	1,143	881	1.7	2.3	1.7
Midwest.....	417	605	503	1.4	1.9	1.6
West.....	431	612	528	1.4	2.0	1.7

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total.....	1,268	2,199	1,200	0.9	1.6	0.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,227	2,099	1,148	1.1	1.8	1.0
Mining and logging.....	10	30	23	1.2	3.4	2.6
Construction.....	121	252	132	2.2	4.3	2.2
Manufacturing.....	75	110	78	0.6	0.9	0.6
Durable goods.....	48	59	48	0.6	0.8	0.6
Nondurable goods.....	27	51	30	0.6	1.1	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	262	677	223	1.0	2.5	0.8
Wholesale trade.....	36	57	49	0.6	1.0	0.8
Retail trade.....	180	424	134	1.2	2.7	0.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	46	195	41	0.9	3.7	0.8
Information.....	20	36	17	0.7	1.3	0.6
Financial activities.....	40	81	33	0.5	1.0	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	21	37	13	0.3	0.6	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	20	44	20	1.0	2.2	1.0
Professional and business services.....	358	456	339	1.9	2.4	1.8
Education and health services.....	112	129	97	0.5	0.6	0.4
Educational services.....	13	25	11	0.4	0.8	0.3
Health care and social assistance.....	99	104	86	0.6	0.6	0.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	169	258	148	1.2	1.8	1.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	42	74	34	2.3	3.9	1.8
Accommodation and food services.....	127	184	114	1.1	1.5	0.9
Other services.....	59	70	59	1.1	1.3	1.1
Government.....	41	100	53	0.2	0.5	0.2
Federal.....	6	31	8	0.2	1.1	0.3
State and local.....	35	70	44	0.2	0.4	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	175	411	191	0.7	1.6	0.7
South.....	456	834	460	0.9	1.7	0.9
Midwest.....	308	498	262	1.0	1.6	0.8
West.....	329	455	287	1.1	1.5	0.9

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015 ^p
Total.....	328	429	309	0.2	0.3	0.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	280	345	266	0.2	0.3	0.2
Mining and logging.....	3	5	2	0.4	0.5	0.2
Construction.....	13	4	9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing.....	21	26	22	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	11	18	12	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	11	8	10	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	90	130	97	0.4	0.5	0.4
Wholesale trade.....	4	6	10	0.1	0.1	0.2
Retail trade.....	64	110	74	0.4	0.7	0.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	22	13	12	0.4	0.3	0.2
Information.....	3	8	9	0.1	0.3	0.3
Financial activities.....	18	30	11	0.2	0.4	0.1
Finance and insurance.....	16	22	10	0.3	0.4	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2	8	1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Professional and business services.....	59	61	42	0.3	0.3	0.2
Education and health services.....	38	46	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Educational services.....	4	7	5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Health care and social assistance.....	34	40	28	0.2	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	22	26	29	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1	3	5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Accommodation and food services.....	20	23	25	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other services.....	13	9	13	0.2	0.2	0.2
Government.....	48	83	42	0.2	0.4	0.2
Federal.....	12	19	8	0.4	0.7	0.3
State and local.....	36	64	34	0.2	0.3	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	61	97	66	0.2	0.4	0.3
South.....	118	169	116	0.2	0.3	0.2
Midwest.....	66	72	69	0.2	0.2	0.2
West.....	84	90	58	0.3	0.3	0.2

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