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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – APRIL 2016

The number of job openings was little changed at 5.8 million on the last business day of April, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Hires edged down to 5.1 million while separations were little changed at 5.0 million. Within separations, the quits rate was 2.0 percent, and the layoffs and discharges rate was 1.1 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.

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

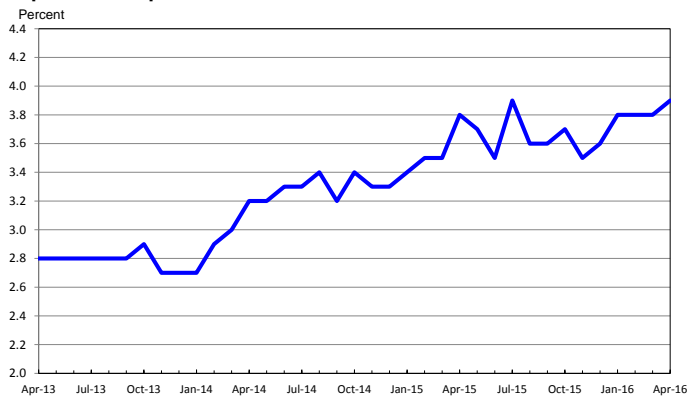
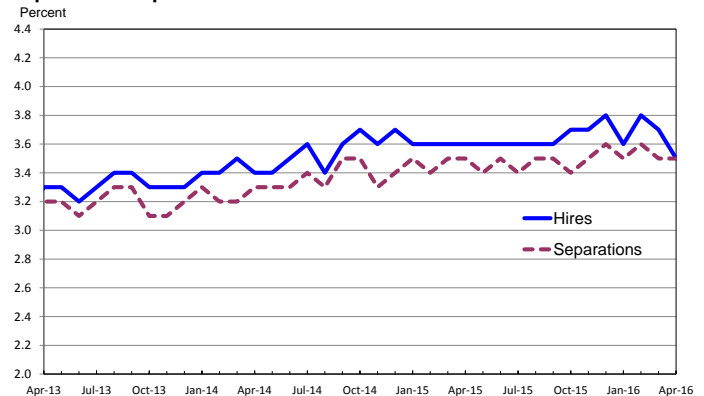


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, April 2013 - April 2016



Job Openings

Job openings were little changed at 5.8 million in April. The job openings rate was 3.9 percent. The number of job openings was little changed in April for total private and for government. Job openings increased in a number of industries, with the largest changes occurring in wholesale trade (+65,000), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+58,000), durable goods manufacturing (+46,000), and real estate and rental and leasing (+41,000). Job openings decreased in professional and business services (-274,000). The number of job openings was little changed in all four regions. (See table 1.)

Hires

The number of **hires** edged down to 5.1 million in April. The hires rate was 3.5 percent. The number of hires was little changed in April for total private and edged down for government (-31,000). Hires were little changed in all industries in April and decreased in the Midwest region. (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 5.0 million **total separations** in April, little changed from March. The total separations rate in April was 3.5 percent. The number of total separations was little changed over the month for total private and for government. All industries experienced little change in total separations over the month. In the regions, the number of total separations declined in the Midwest. (See table 3.)

The number of **quits** was little changed in April at 2.9 million. The quits rate was 2.0 percent. Over the month, the number of quits was little changed for total private and for government. Quits increased in arts, entertainment, and recreation (+15,000) but decreased in construction (-45,000) and mining and logging (-5,000). The number of quits decreased in the Northeast region. (See table 4.)

There were 1.6 million **layoffs and discharges** in April, little changed from March. 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 for government. In April, layoffs and discharges declined in professional and business services (-81,000). In the regions, layoffs and discharges decreased in the Midwest. (See table 5.)

In April, **other separations** edged up for total nonfarm and for total private, and was little changed for government. The number of other separations rose in health care and social assistance (+20,000), accommodation and food services (+13,000), and information (+7,000). The number of other separations was little changed over the month in all four regions. (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 April, hires totaled 62.4 million and separations totaled 59.7 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.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for May 2016 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, July 12, 2016 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^P	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^P	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^P
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	5,580	5,670	5,788	5,071	5,290	5,092	4,887	5,096	4,988
Total private.....	5,083	5,175	5,289	4,730	4,912	4,743	4,558	4,747	4,630
Mining and logging ¹	15	9	16	25	26	23	39	40	33
Construction ¹	170	215	200	335	346	339	299	334	337
Manufacturing.....	337	337	415	254	251	273	259	288	279
Durable goods ¹	215	167	213	145	145	156	151	171	159
Nondurable goods ¹	122	170	202	109	106	117	108	116	120
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	978	975	1,120	1,040	1,094	1,018	1,018	1,043	1,011
Wholesale trade ¹	181	189	254	128	164	150	127	145	148
Retail trade.....	538	605	626	720	769	713	712	747	707
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ¹	259	181	239	191	161	156	178	151	156
Information ¹	116	75	102	78	74	80	68	67	82
Financial activities.....	380	326	380	211	218	202	207	191	184
Finance and insurance.....	279	257	270	145	135	131	133	116	112
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	100	69	110	66	83	71	74	76	72
Professional and business services.....	1,116	1,145	871	1,066	1,071	1,038	1,027	1,042	1,002
Education and health services.....	1,056	1,042	1,124	594	615	612	531	557	569
Educational services ¹	103	85	109	73	82	94	68	73	76
Health care and social assistance.....	954	957	1,015	521	534	519	463	484	492
Leisure and hospitality.....	726	781	763	929	1,001	957	929	972	934
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	67	80	65	142	150	120	135	144	126
Accommodation and food services.....	659	701	698	788	852	837	794	828	808
Other services ¹	189	269	299	197	215	201	182	213	201
Government.....	496	494	498	341	379	348	329	349	358
Federal ¹	78	90	86	39	40	34	36	39	40
State and local.....	418	404	412	302	339	314	293	310	318
State and local education.....	138	145	143	143	174	161	144	171	175
State and local, excluding education ¹	280	259	269	158	165	154	149	139	143
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Total private.....	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8
Mining and logging ¹	1.7	1.3	2.1	3.0	3.6	3.2	4.7	5.6	4.6
Construction ¹	2.6	3.1	2.9	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.1
Manufacturing.....	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
Durable goods ¹	2.7	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.1
Nondurable goods ¹	2.6	3.6	4.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7
Wholesale trade ¹	3.0	3.1	4.1	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5
Retail trade.....	3.3	3.7	3.8	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ¹	4.6	3.2	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.9
Information ¹	4.1	2.6	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.9
Financial activities.....	4.5	3.8	4.4	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2
Finance and insurance.....	4.4	4.0	4.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	4.6	3.2	4.9	3.2	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4
Professional and business services.....	5.4	5.4	4.2	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0
Education and health services.....	4.6	4.4	4.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5
Educational services ¹	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.2
Health care and social assistance.....	4.9	4.8	5.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	4.6	4.8	4.7	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.0	3.5	2.8	6.6	6.7	5.4	6.3	6.5	5.7
Accommodation and food services.....	4.9	5.0	5.0	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1
Other services ¹	3.3	4.5	5.0	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p
Government.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Federal ¹	2.8	3.2	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
State and local.....	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
State and local education.....	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7
State and local, excluding education ¹	3.0	2.8	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6

¹ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series; therefore, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

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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-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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Apr. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p
Total.....	5,580	5,281	5,604	5,608	5,670	5,788	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	5,083	4,786	5,137	5,132	5,175	5,289	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
Mining and logging ³	15	14	17	10	9	16	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.3	2.1
Construction ³	170	124	157	201	215	200	2.6	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.1	2.9
Manufacturing.....	337	317	336	320	337	415	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.3
Durable goods ³	215	174	183	169	167	213	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.7
Nondurable goods ³	122	143	153	151	170	202	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	978	822	979	1,026	975	1,120	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.9
Wholesale trade ³	181	137	199	216	189	254	3.0	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.1	4.1
Retail trade.....	538	538	602	649	605	626	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	259	147	178	161	181	239	4.6	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	4.2
Information ³	116	101	97	87	75	102	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.6	3.5
Financial activities.....	380	390	372	351	326	380	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.4
Finance and insurance.....	279	319	298	261	257	270	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.2
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	100	71	74	91	69	110	4.6	3.3	3.4	4.1	3.2	4.9
Professional and business services.....	1,116	1,034	1,088	1,101	1,145	871	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.2
Education and health services.....	1,056	1,075	1,129	1,047	1,042	1,124	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.7
Educational services ³	103	93	83	113	85	109	2.9	2.6	2.3	3.1	2.4	3.0
Health care and social assistance.....	954	982	1,046	934	957	1,015	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	5.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	726	710	745	751	781	763	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	67	62	68	69	80	65	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.8
Accommodation and food services.....	659	648	677	682	701	698	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
Other services ³	189	199	217	238	269	299	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.0
Government.....	496	495	467	475	494	498	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Federal ³	78	80	80	88	90	86	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.0
State and local.....	418	415	387	387	404	412	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
State and local education.....	138	171	152	147	145	143	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
State and local, excluding education ³	280	245	235	240	259	269	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	883	887	900	895	898	904	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
South.....	2,114	1,981	2,077	2,110	2,152	2,153	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9
Midwest.....	1,243	1,100	1,311	1,283	1,308	1,346	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0
West.....	1,339	1,313	1,316	1,319	1,311	1,384	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1

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, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Apr. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p
Total.....	5,071	5,401	5,125	5,510	5,290	5,092	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.5
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,730	5,042	4,789	5,154	4,912	4,743	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.9
Mining and logging.....	25	33	26	23	26	23	3.0	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.2
Construction.....	335	322	305	341	346	339	5.2	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.1
Manufacturing.....	254	274	274	276	251	273	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2
Durable goods.....	145	163	168	163	145	156	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	109	112	106	113	106	117	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,040	1,087	1,062	1,182	1,094	1,018	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	128	128	137	147	164	150	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.5
Retail trade.....	720	760	765	856	769	713	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.4	4.8	4.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	191	199	161	178	161	156	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.9
Information.....	78	72	84	80	74	80	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9
Financial activities.....	211	217	229	234	218	202	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	145	142	164	164	135	131	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	66	75	65	70	83	71	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.4
Professional and business services. . . .	1,066	1,175	1,080	1,110	1,071	1,038	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2
Education and health services.....	594	641	579	651	615	612	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.7
Educational services.....	73	84	60	101	82	94	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.9	2.3	2.7
Health care and social assistance. . .	521	557	519	550	534	519	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	929	1,024	967	1,062	1,001	957	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.9	6.5	6.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	142	151	157	152	150	120	6.6	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.7	5.4
Accommodation and food services. . .	788	873	810	909	852	837	6.1	6.6	6.1	6.9	6.4	6.3
Other services.....	197	198	183	195	215	201	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.5
Government.....	341	359	335	357	379	348	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
Federal.....	39	45	41	43	40	34	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2
State and local.....	302	314	295	313	339	314	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6
State and local education.....	143	165	162	152	174	161	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
State and local, excluding education.....	158	149	133	161	165	154	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
REGION³												
Northeast.....	771	827	795	850	829	815	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1
South.....	1,976	2,109	1,851	2,083	2,069	1,995	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.8
Midwest.....	1,183	1,249	1,259	1,276	1,254	1,085	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.4
West.....	1,140	1,216	1,220	1,302	1,138	1,196	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.7

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Apr. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p
Total.....	4,887	5,128	4,977	5,159	5,096	4,988	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,558	4,774	4,631	4,812	4,747	4,630	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8
Mining and logging.....	39	45	43	42	40	33	4.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.6	4.6
Construction.....	299	283	279	325	334	337	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.9	5.0	5.1
Manufacturing.....	259	263	266	304	288	279	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3
Durable goods.....	151	162	158	187	171	159	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	108	101	108	117	116	120	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,018	1,074	1,052	1,052	1,043	1,011	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	127	133	142	137	145	148	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5
Retail trade.....	712	762	725	751	747	707	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	178	178	185	164	151	156	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9
Information.....	68	61	79	70	67	82	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.9
Financial activities.....	207	203	215	219	191	184	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2
Finance and insurance.....	133	142	154	156	116	112	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.8
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	74	62	60	63	76	72	3.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.4
Professional and business services. . . .	1,027	1,095	1,053	1,072	1,042	1,002	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0
Education and health services.....	531	578	557	552	557	569	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Educational services.....	68	74	77	86	73	76	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2
Health care and social assistance. . . .	463	504	480	466	484	492	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	929	1,003	907	1,011	972	934	6.2	6.5	5.9	6.6	6.3	6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	135	141	157	132	144	126	6.3	6.5	7.2	6.0	6.5	5.7
Accommodation and food services. . .	794	862	750	879	828	808	6.2	6.6	5.7	6.7	6.3	6.1
Other services.....	182	168	181	165	213	201	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.5
Government.....	329	354	346	348	349	358	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Federal.....	36	40	41	40	39	40	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
State and local.....	293	314	304	308	310	318	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
State and local education.....	144	161	168	167	171	175	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
State and local, excluding education.....	149	153	137	141	139	143	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
REGION³												
Northeast.....	750	855	775	808	797	780	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9
South.....	1,958	2,011	1,906	2,000	1,891	1,954	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7
Midwest.....	1,115	1,105	1,114	1,181	1,287	1,101	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.4
West.....	1,063	1,156	1,182	1,170	1,121	1,154	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Apr. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p
Total.....	2,681	3,088	2,851	2,955	2,948	2,912	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	2,531	2,922	2,684	2,793	2,780	2,746	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Mining and logging.....	13	16	19	11	15	10	1.5	2.1	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.4
Construction.....	118	137	86	111	158	113	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.7
Manufacturing.....	139	133	147	154	142	137	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Durable goods.....	79	80	83	89	79	76	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	60	54	64	65	63	61	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	601	719	637	618	656	614	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2
Wholesale trade.....	79	81	86	86	88	81	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Retail trade.....	438	518	462	446	492	447	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	85	120	90	87	77	86	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6
Information.....	41	35	38	38	36	39	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Financial activities.....	113	122	111	130	98	102	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2
Finance and insurance.....	74	87	81	93	53	63	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	39	36	30	37	45	39	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.9
Professional and business services....	510	614	550	577	545	579	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9
Education and health services.....	354	385	343	379	386	382	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Educational services.....	37	49	47	43	35	38	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1
Health care and social assistance....	317	336	296	335	351	344	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	532	671	636	683	644	641	3.5	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. ...	50	60	64	77	56	71	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.5	2.5	3.2
Accommodation and food services. ...	482	611	572	606	588	570	3.7	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.3
Other services ³	110	89	117	91	101	128	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.3
Government.....	151	166	167	162	168	167	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Federal.....	11	13	13	14	14	15	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
State and local.....	139	153	154	149	154	152	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
State and local education.....	69	75	80	78	74	76	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
State and local, excluding education.....	70	78	73	71	79	77	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	379	445	401	415	399	340	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3
South.....	1,137	1,286	1,179	1,167	1,165	1,211	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Midwest.....	583	656	629	725	684	660	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1
West.....	583	701	641	647	700	701	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1

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, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Apr. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p
Total.....	1,798	1,672	1,704	1,808	1,768	1,646	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	1,686	1,549	1,582	1,687	1,650	1,518	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
Mining and logging ³	25	26	21	27	21	19	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.7	2.9	2.7
Construction.....	161	138	182	202	165	205	2.5	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.5	3.1
Manufacturing.....	96	104	97	121	116	115	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
Durable goods.....	58	65	61	83	71	65	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	38	39	35	38	44	49	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	314	266	312	320	287	292	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Wholesale trade ³	30	39	48	42	44	55	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9
Retail trade.....	211	177	194	211	183	182	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	73	50	71	67	59	55	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Information.....	21	19	25	21	22	27	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
Financial activities.....	68	62	57	64	65	51	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
Finance and insurance.....	41	38	37	41	42	27	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	27	24	20	23	23	24	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Professional and business services. . . .	435	414	442	427	438	357	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.8
Education and health services.....	127	149	152	145	145	140	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Educational services.....	28	22	27	40	36	35	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0
Health care and social assistance. . . .	99	127	126	104	109	104	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	378	298	237	295	295	248	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	83	80	91	53	84	52	3.9	3.6	4.1	2.4	3.8	2.3
Accommodation and food services. . .	295	219	146	243	211	195	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.5
Other services.....	62	72	56	66	97	66	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.2
Government.....	112	123	122	121	118	128	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Federal.....	12	10	15	8	12	12	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	99	113	108	113	107	117	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
State and local education.....	50	61	65	68	73	75	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
State and local, excluding education.....	50	52	43	45	34	42	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	302	324	299	346	326	369	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4
South.....	662	601	576	669	569	563	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
Midwest.....	434	374	407	384	519	346	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.1
West.....	399	372	422	408	354	367	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1

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, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Apr. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan. 2016	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p
Total.....	407	368	422	397	380	430	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	341	303	365	332	317	367	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	2	3	2	4	4	4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5
Construction ³	20	8	11	13	11	19	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing.....	24	26	22	29	30	27	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	14	17	13	15	21	17	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Nondurable goods ³	10	8	9	14	9	9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	102	89	102	113	101	105	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Wholesale trade.....	18	14	8	9	13	12	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Retail trade.....	64	68	69	94	73	78	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	20	8	24	10	15	16	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Information ³	6	7	16	11	9	16	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
Financial activities.....	26	19	47	25	29	31	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	18	17	36	22	21	22	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	8	2	11	3	8	9	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4
Professional and business services....	82	66	61	68	59	66	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Education and health services.....	50	44	61	29	26	47	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Educational services ³	3	4	3	2	2	3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health care and social assistance ³ ...	47	40	58	27	24	44	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	19	34	34	32	32	45	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation ³ ...	2	2	3	2	4	3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Accommodation and food services ³ ...	17	32	32	30	29	42	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other services ³	10	7	8	8	15	7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Government.....	66	65	56	65	62	63	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Federal.....	12	17	14	18	13	14	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
State and local.....	54	48	43	47	49	49	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
State and local education.....	25	25	22	22	24	25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
State and local, excluding education.....	29	23	20	24	25	24	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	69	86	75	46	72	70	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
South.....	160	125	151	163	157	179	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Midwest.....	98	75	77	72	84	95	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
West.....	81	82	119	116	67	86	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3

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, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p
Total.....	5,862	5,641	6,077	4.0	3.8	4.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,373	5,166	5,589	4.3	4.1	4.4
Mining and logging.....	15	9	16	1.7	1.3	2.2
Construction.....	170	215	200	2.6	3.3	3.0
Manufacturing.....	337	337	415	2.7	2.7	3.3
Durable goods.....	215	167	213	2.7	2.1	2.7
Nondurable goods.....	122	170	202	2.6	3.6	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	993	976	1,135	3.6	3.5	4.0
Wholesale trade.....	181	189	254	3.0	3.1	4.1
Retail trade.....	552	606	642	3.5	3.7	3.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	259	181	239	4.6	3.3	4.3
Information.....	116	75	102	4.1	2.6	3.5
Financial activities.....	417	315	412	4.9	3.7	4.8
Finance and insurance.....	316	247	302	5.0	3.9	4.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	100	69	110	4.6	3.2	5.0
Professional and business services.....	1,183	1,131	932	5.7	5.4	4.4
Education and health services.....	1,117	1,009	1,201	4.8	4.3	5.0
Educational services.....	103	85	109	2.8	2.3	2.9
Health care and social assistance.....	1,014	924	1,092	5.2	4.6	5.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	836	828	877	5.3	5.2	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	92	98	89	4.2	4.5	4.0
Accommodation and food services.....	744	730	788	5.5	5.3	5.6
Other services.....	189	269	299	3.3	4.5	5.0
Government.....	489	475	487	2.1	2.1	2.1
Federal.....	78	90	86	2.8	3.2	3.0
State and local.....	411	385	401	2.0	1.9	2.0
State and local education.....	131	126	132	1.2	1.2	1.2
State and local, excluding education.....	280	259	269	3.0	2.8	2.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	943	874	943	3.5	3.2	3.4
South.....	2,227	2,151	2,277	4.2	4.0	4.2
Midwest.....	1,278	1,318	1,383	3.9	4.0	4.1
West.....	1,413	1,299	1,474	4.2	3.8	4.3

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		
	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p
Total.....	5,531	4,994	5,483	3.9	3.5	3.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,257	4,708	5,212	4.4	3.9	4.3
Mining and logging.....	30	26	27	3.6	3.7	3.9
Construction.....	442	350	456	7.0	5.5	6.9
Manufacturing.....	267	244	287	2.2	2.0	2.3
Durable goods.....	156	145	169	2.0	1.9	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	111	99	119	2.5	2.2	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,067	1,052	1,027	4.0	3.9	3.8
Wholesale trade.....	147	169	176	2.5	2.9	3.0
Retail trade.....	736	750	709	4.8	4.8	4.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	184	133	141	3.5	2.5	2.6
Information.....	81	62	84	2.9	2.2	3.0
Financial activities.....	233	199	220	2.9	2.4	2.7
Finance and insurance.....	152	120	133	2.5	2.0	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	81	79	87	3.9	3.8	4.2
Professional and business services.....	1,226	1,031	1,186	6.3	5.2	5.9
Education and health services.....	592	535	597	2.7	2.4	2.6
Educational services.....	48	52	64	1.3	1.4	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	544	483	533	2.9	2.5	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,116	1,004	1,119	7.5	6.7	7.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	202	151	165	9.7	7.3	7.6
Accommodation and food services.....	914	853	954	7.1	6.6	7.2
Other services.....	205	204	209	3.7	3.6	3.7
Government.....	274	286	270	1.2	1.3	1.2
Federal.....	39	39	31	1.4	1.4	1.1
State and local.....	235	247	239	1.2	1.3	1.2
State and local education.....	76	99	85	0.7	0.9	0.8
State and local, excluding education.....	159	148	154	1.8	1.6	1.7
REGION³						
Northeast.....	846	763	887	3.2	2.9	3.3
South.....	2,114	1,973	2,107	4.1	3.8	4.0
Midwest.....	1,388	1,207	1,244	4.4	3.8	3.9
West.....	1,183	1,050	1,245	3.7	3.2	3.8

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		
	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p
Total.....	4,813	4,446	4,846	3.4	3.1	3.4
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,583	4,206	4,599	3.9	3.5	3.8
Mining and logging.....	41	39	33	4.9	5.6	4.8
Construction.....	274	280	305	4.4	4.4	4.7
Manufacturing.....	257	267	275	2.1	2.2	2.2
Durable goods.....	155	161	160	2.0	2.1	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	102	105	115	2.3	2.3	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,000	915	987	3.8	3.4	3.6
Wholesale trade.....	133	144	158	2.3	2.4	2.7
Retail trade.....	704	635	688	4.6	4.0	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	163	137	141	3.1	2.5	2.6
Information.....	69	62	83	2.5	2.2	3.0
Financial activities.....	227	182	197	2.8	2.2	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	153	112	124	2.6	1.8	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	74	70	73	3.6	3.3	3.5
Professional and business services.....	1,106	970	1,073	5.7	4.9	5.3
Education and health services.....	518	498	550	2.3	2.2	2.4
Educational services.....	49	46	54	1.4	1.3	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	469	452	495	2.5	2.4	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	915	811	902	6.1	5.4	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	154	113	130	7.4	5.5	6.0
Accommodation and food services.....	761	699	773	5.9	5.4	5.9
Other services.....	176	183	194	3.1	3.2	3.4
Government.....	230	241	247	1.0	1.1	1.1
Federal.....	32	34	35	1.2	1.2	1.3
State and local.....	198	207	212	1.0	1.0	1.1
State and local education.....	77	92	94	0.7	0.9	0.9
State and local, excluding education.....	121	115	118	1.4	1.3	1.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	722	650	741	2.8	2.5	2.8
South.....	1,979	1,695	1,955	3.9	3.3	3.7
Midwest.....	1,059	1,110	1,030	3.4	3.5	3.2
West.....	1,052	991	1,119	3.3	3.1	3.4

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		
	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p
Total.....	2,734	2,651	2,938	1.9	1.9	2.0
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,615	2,520	2,805	2.2	2.1	2.3
Mining and logging.....	14	13	10	1.6	1.9	1.4
Construction.....	124	135	116	2.0	2.1	1.8
Manufacturing.....	147	135	144	1.2	1.1	1.2
Durable goods.....	87	77	82	1.1	1.0	1.1
Nondurable goods.....	61	58	62	1.3	1.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	627	594	630	2.4	2.2	2.3
Wholesale trade.....	87	88	89	1.5	1.5	1.5
Retail trade.....	452	434	454	2.9	2.8	2.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	88	72	87	1.7	1.3	1.6
Information.....	42	32	39	1.5	1.1	1.4
Financial activities.....	121	96	107	1.5	1.2	1.3
Finance and insurance.....	82	51	67	1.4	0.8	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	39	45	39	1.9	2.2	1.9
Professional and business services.....	529	499	611	2.7	2.5	3.0
Education and health services.....	355	355	385	1.6	1.6	1.7
Educational services.....	30	25	30	0.8	0.7	0.8
Health care and social assistance.....	325	331	355	1.8	1.7	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	545	560	636	3.7	3.7	4.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	42	43	63	2.0	2.1	2.9
Accommodation and food services.....	503	517	573	3.9	4.0	4.3
Other services.....	110	101	128	2.0	1.8	2.3
Government.....	119	131	133	0.5	0.6	0.6
Federal.....	10	13	13	0.4	0.5	0.5
State and local.....	109	118	119	0.6	0.6	0.6
State and local education.....	43	47	47	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local, excluding education.....	66	71	73	0.7	0.8	0.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	386	345	339	1.5	1.3	1.3
South.....	1,184	1,064	1,261	2.3	2.0	2.4
Midwest.....	575	602	635	1.8	1.9	2.0
West.....	589	640	703	1.8	2.0	2.1

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		
	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p
Total.....	1,697	1,461	1,500	1.2	1.0	1.0
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,634	1,396	1,430	1.4	1.2	1.2
Mining and logging.....	25	21	19	3.0	2.9	2.8
Construction.....	131	133	171	2.1	2.1	2.6
Manufacturing.....	85	101	104	0.7	0.8	0.8
Durable goods.....	53	63	59	0.7	0.8	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	31	38	44	0.7	0.8	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	277	241	257	1.0	0.9	1.0
Wholesale trade.....	30	44	55	0.5	0.8	0.9
Retail trade.....	193	147	164	1.3	0.9	1.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	54	50	38	1.0	0.9	0.7
Information.....	21	21	27	0.8	0.7	1.0
Financial activities.....	77	64	56	1.0	0.8	0.7
Finance and insurance.....	50	47	31	0.8	0.8	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	27	16	25	1.3	0.8	1.2
Professional and business services.....	500	413	399	2.6	2.1	2.0
Education and health services.....	113	117	117	0.5	0.5	0.5
Educational services.....	16	19	21	0.5	0.5	0.6
Health care and social assistance.....	97	97	96	0.5	0.5	0.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	350	219	222	2.3	1.5	1.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	110	66	64	5.2	3.2	3.0
Accommodation and food services.....	241	153	158	1.9	1.2	1.2
Other services.....	56	67	59	1.0	1.2	1.0
Government.....	63	65	70	0.3	0.3	0.3
Federal.....	11	11	10	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	52	54	59	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local education.....	22	33	34	0.2	0.3	0.3
State and local, excluding education.....	30	21	25	0.3	0.2	0.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	272	239	336	1.0	0.9	1.3
South.....	650	505	529	1.3	1.0	1.0
Midwest.....	393	433	304	1.2	1.4	0.9
West.....	382	283	331	1.2	0.9	1.0

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		
	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016 ^p
Total.....	381	335	408	0.3	0.2	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	334	290	364	0.3	0.2	0.3
Mining and logging.....	2	5	4	0.2	0.7	0.6
Construction.....	20	11	19	0.3	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing.....	25	31	28	0.2	0.3	0.2
Durable goods.....	15	21	19	0.2	0.3	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	10	9	9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	95	81	100	0.4	0.3	0.4
Wholesale trade.....	16	12	14	0.3	0.2	0.2
Retail trade.....	59	54	70	0.4	0.3	0.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	20	15	16	0.4	0.3	0.3
Information.....	6	9	16	0.2	0.3	0.6
Financial activities.....	30	22	34	0.4	0.3	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	22	14	25	0.4	0.2	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	8	8	9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Professional and business services.....	77	58	64	0.4	0.3	0.3
Education and health services.....	50	26	47	0.2	0.1	0.2
Educational services.....	3	2	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health care and social assistance.....	47	24	44	0.3	0.1	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	19	32	45	0.1	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	4	3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Accommodation and food services.....	17	29	42	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other services.....	10	15	7	0.2	0.3	0.1
Government.....	48	44	45	0.2	0.2	0.2
Federal.....	10	10	12	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	37	35	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
State and local education.....	12	12	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
State and local, excluding education.....	25	23	20	0.3	0.3	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	65	66	66	0.2	0.2	0.2
South.....	145	126	166	0.3	0.2	0.3
Midwest.....	90	74	91	0.3	0.2	0.3
West.....	81	69	86	0.3	0.2	0.3

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.