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## JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER: JANUARY 2008

On the last business day of January, there were 3.9 million job openings in the United States, and the job openings rate was 2.8 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The job openings, hires, and total separations rates were essentially unchanged in January. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector by industry and geographic region. This release also includes annual estimates for hires and separations. The annual hires rate decreased in 2007 while the turnover, or separations, rate was little changed.


Although the over-the-month changes in job openings, hires, and turnover data were small, the over-theyear changes were significant. From January 2007 to January 2008, the job openings, hires, quits, and total separations rates all fell significantly for both the total nonfarm and total private sectors. (See tables 5, 6, 7, and 8.)

## Revisions to the JOLTS data

The job openings, hires, and separations data in this release have been revised to incorporate annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) seasonal adjustment factors. See page 5 for more information.

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

| Industry | Job openings |  |  | Hires |  |  | Total separations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2008^{\text {p }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2008^{\text {p }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2008^{\text {p }} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Levels (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ${ }^{1}$ | 4,307 | 3,974 | 3,925 | 4,992 | 4,717 | 4,545 | 4,638 | 4,408 | 4,311 |
| Total private ${ }^{1}$ | 3,846 | 3,526 | 3,474 | 4,630 | 4,314 | 4,109 | 4,315 | 4,107 | 4,030 |
| Construction | 191 | 140 | 125 | 305 | 335 | 298 | 385 | 331 | 306 |
| Manufacturing | 344 | 305 | 296 | 371 | 350 | 332 | 415 | 325 | 353 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities ${ }^{2}$ | 763 | 667 | 656 | 1,072 | 970 | 927 | 1,028 | 981 | 983 |
| Retail trade | 424 | 358 | 353 | 793 | 693 | 678 | 706 | 686 | 668 |
| Professional and business services .. | 707 | 706 | 731 | 907 | 851 | 877 | 861 | 814 | 785 |
| Education and health services | 714 | 698 | 692 | 514 | 460 | 500 | 409 | 417 | 437 |
| Leisure and hospitality ${ }^{3}$ | 566 | 574 | 526 | 951 | 880 | 787 | 799 | 803 | 738 |
| Accommodation and food services | 491 | 514 | 484 | 841 | 713 | 680 | 634 | 697 | 582 |
| Government ${ }^{4}$ | 461 | 446 | 450 | 386 | 390 | 381 | 321 | 295 | 283 |
| State and local government | 428 | 398 | 406 | 318 | 326 | 311 | 261 | 256 | 230 |
|  | Rates (percent) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ${ }^{1}$ | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Total private ${ }^{1}$ | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Construction | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Manufacturing | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities ${ }^{2}$ | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Retail trade | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Professional and business services .... | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Education and health services ........... | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Leisure and hospitality ${ }^{3}$ | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.4 |
| Accommodation and food services ... | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Government ${ }^{4}$ | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| State and local government ................... | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
${ }^{2}$ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.
${ }^{3}$ Includes arts, entertainment, and recreation, not shown separately.
${ }^{4}$ Includes federal government, not shown separately.
${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

## Job Openings

In January, the total nonfarm job openings rate was 2.8 percent, unchanged from December. Job openings include only those jobs open on the last business day of the month. Over the month, the job openings rate did not change significantly in any industry or region. As has occurred nearly every month since 2006, the seasonally adjusted job openings rate was highest in the accommodation and food services industry ( 4.0 percent). (See table 1.)

Over the year, the job openings rate rose in federal government (to 1.4 percent). The rate fell over the year for total nonfarm ( 2.6 percent) and total private ( 2.7 percent) as well as in several industries, including construction (1.4 percent); durable goods manufacturing (1.8 percent); retail trade (1.9 percent); transportation, warehousing, and utilities ( 2.1 percent); information ( 2.1 percent); arts, entertainment, and recreation ( 2.1 percent); other services ( 1.6 percent); and state and local government ( 1.9 percent).

Regionally, the job openings rate fell over the year in the South ( 2.8 percent) and in the West ( 2.9 percent). (See table 5.)

## Hires

The hires rate was little changed at 3.3 percent in January. Hires are any additions to the payroll during the month. Over the month, the hires rate did not change significantly in any industry or region. As occurs nearly every month, the seasonally adjusted hires rate was highest in January in accommodation and food services ( 5.8 percent). (See table 2.)

From January 2007 to January 2008, the hires rate decreased for total nonfarm (to 2.8 percent) and total private ( 3.1 percent) as well as in many industries, including durable goods manufacturing ( 2.1 percent); retail trade ( 3.1 percent); transportation, warehousing, and utilities (1.9 percent); information (2.2 percent); finance and insurance ( 1.9 percent); educational services ( 2.0 percent); and accommodation and food services ( 4.5 percent). Regionally, the hires rate fell over the past 12 months in 3 of the 4 regions-South ( 3.2 percent), Midwest ( 2.7 percent), and West ( 2.7 percent). The hires rate did not increase significantly in any industry or region over the year. (See table 6.)

## Separations

The total separations, or turnover, rate remained essentially unchanged at 3.1 percent in January. Separations are terminations of employment that occur at any time during the month. Over the month, the separations rate decreased in accommodation and food services (to 5.0 percent); state and local government ( 1.2 percent); and in the West region ( 3.2 percent). From January 2007 to January 2008, the total separations rate rose in wholesale trade ( 2.7 percent). The rate fell over the year for total nonfarm ( 3.1 percent); total private ( 3.5 percent); construction ( 4.8 percent); nondurable goods manufacturing ( 2.5 percent); transportation, warehousing, and utilities ( 3.0 percent); educational services ( 1.3 percent); state and local government ( 0.9 percent); and in the South region ( 3.2 percent). (See tables 3 and 7.)

Total separations include quits (voluntary separations), layoffs and discharges (involuntary separations), and other separations (including retirements). The quits rate, which can serve as a barometer of workers' ability to change jobs, fell in January in accommodation and food services (to 3.8 percent). The quits rate did not rise significantly in any industry or region over the month. As has occurred every month since the series began in December 2000, the seasonally adjusted quits rate was highest in the accommodation and food services industry. (See table 4.)

Over the year, the quits rate rose in real estate and rental and leasing (to 1.7 percent); the rate fell for total nonfarm ( 1.6 percent); total private ( 1.8 percent); durable goods manufacturing ( 1.0 percent); nondurable goods manufacturing (1.4 percent); professional and business services ( 1.8 percent); and in the Midwest region ( 1.5 percent). (See table 8.)

The other two components of total separations-layoffs and discharges, and other separations-are not seasonally adjusted. For January, the layoffs and discharges rate ( 1.3 percent) and level ( 1.7 million) were essentially unchanged from a year earlier. The layoffs and discharges rate in January 2008 was highest in construction ( 3.5 percent). The other separations rate $(0.2$ percent) and level $(289,000)$ were slightly lower than a year ago. (See tables 9 and 10.)

## Flows in the Labor Market

Several industries consistently have high rates of both hires and separations. These include construction; retail trade; professional and business services; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodation and food services. In the 12 months ending in January 2008, these 5 industries produced 33.2 million hires and 31.7 million separations. Thus, these five industries accounted for 58 percent of total nonfarm hires and 58 percent of total nonfarm separations while comprising only 40 percent of total nonfarm employment. (See tables 6 and 7.)

## Annual Levels and Rates

This release contains the 2007 annual rates and levels for hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. (See tables 11 through 20.) Note that annual figures for job openings are not calculated because job openings are measured on a stock, or point-in-time, basis rather than on a flow basis over a specified time period. The annual figures and additional tables are published with the release of January data each year. (See the Technical Note for additional information on these measures.)

Calculating annual levels and rates allows additional comparisons across years. There were 57.8 million hires in 2007, equivalent to 42.0 percent of employment. Hires were down in 2007 after rising the preceding three years. Total separations remained essentially flat for a second year with 54.6 million separations ( 39.7 percent of employment) in 2007. Quits followed the same pattern as hires, decreasing slightly in 2007 to 31.1 million after rising the preceding three years. Layoffs and discharges rose in 2007 to 19.7 million after falling in 2006. Other separations fell to 3.9 million in 2007, in line with the years 2001 through 2005, after rising sharply in 2006.

## For More Information

For additional information, please read the Technical Note or visit the JOLTS Web site at http://www. bls.gov/jlt/. Additional information about JOLTS also may be obtained by e-mailing Joltsinfo@bls.gov or by calling (202) 691-5870.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover release for February 2008 is scheduled to be issued on Tuesday, April 8.

## Revisions to Job Openings and Labor Turnover Data

In accordance with annual practice, the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) data have been revised to reflect annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics (CES), or establishment survey, employment estimates. The JOLTS employment levels (not published) are ratio-adjusted to the CES employment levels, and the resulting ratios are applied to all JOLTS data elements. This annual benchmark process resulted in revisions to all not seasonally adjusted JOLTS data series from April 2006 forward, the time period since the last benchmark was established. Additionally, the seasonally adjusted JOLTS data series have been recalculated from December 2000 forward to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B through table G present revised total nonfarm data for January through December 2007. The revised data incorporate the effect of applying the new benchmark level. The December 2007 revisions also reflect the routine incorporation of additional sample receipts into the final December estimates. Table B (job openings), table C (hires), table D (total separations), and table E (quits) present revised data on a seasonally adjusted basis, incorporating the new seasonal adjustment factors as well as the new benchmark level. Table F (layoffs and discharges) and table G (other separations) present revisions on a not seasonally adjusted basis since those series are not adjusted.

LABSTAT, the BLS public database on the Internet, contains all revised historical seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted JOLTS data. The data can be accessed through the JOLTS homepage at http:// www.bls.gov/jlt/.

Further information on the revisions released today may be obtained by calling (202) 691-5870 or via the Internet on the JOLTS homepage.

Table B. Revisions in job openings data, January-December 2007, seasonally adjusted

| Year and month | Levels (in thousands) |  |  | Rates (percent) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | As previously published | As revised | Difference | As previously published | As revised | Difference |
| 2007 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 4,222 | 4,307 | 85 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| February | 4,149 | 4,168 | 19 | 2.9 | 2.9 | . 0 |
| March | 4,176 | 4,201 | 25 | 2.9 | 3.0 | . 1 |
| April . | 4,170 | 4,148 | -22 | 2.9 | 2.9 | . 0 |
| May . | 4,095 | 4,133 | 38 | 2.9 | 2.9 | . 0 |
| June. | 4,280 | 4,267 | -13 | 3.0 | 3.0 | . 0 |
| July .. | 4,186 | 4,116 | -70 | 2.9 | 2.9 | . 0 |
| August | 4,168 | 4,162 | -6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | . 0 |
| September ..................... | 4,119 | 4,080 | -39 | 2.9 | 2.9 | . 0 |
| October. | 4,059 | 4,044 | -15 | 2.8 | 2.8 | . 0 |
| November. | 4,024 | 3,972 | -52 | 2.8 | 2.8 | . 0 |
| December | 4,039 | 3,974 | -65 | 2.8 | 2.8 | . 0 |

Table C. Revisions in hires data, January-December 2007, seasonally adjusted

| Year and month | Levels (in thousands) |  |  | Rates (percent) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | As previously published | As revised | Difference | As previously published | As revised | Difference |
| 2007 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ..... | 4,959 | 4,992 | 33 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 |
| February .... | 4,815 | 4,800 | -15 | 3.5 | 3.5 | . 0 |
| March ...... | 4,815 | 4,828 | 13 | 3.5 | 3.5 | . 0 |
| April ........ | 4,832 | 4,816 | -16 | 3.5 | 3.5 | . 0 |
| May ......... | 4,982 | 4,875 | -107 | 3.6 | 3.5 | -. 1 |
| June ......... | 4,741 | 4,843 | 102 | 3.4 | 3.5 | . 1 |
| July ....... | 4,802 | 4,818 | 16 | 3.5 | 3.5 | . 0 |
| August .... | 4,836 | 4,796 | -40 | 3.5 | 3.5 | . 0 |
| September ..... | 4,714 | 4,700 | -14 | 3.4 | 3.4 | . 0 |
| October.... | 4,870 | 4,914 | 44 | 3.5 | 3.6 | . 1 |
| November.................. | 4,657 | 4,672 | 15 | 3.4 | 3.4 | . 0 |
| December ........................... | 4,636 | 4,717 | 81 | 3.3 | 3.4 | . 1 |

Table D. Revisions in total separations data, January-December 2007, seasonally adjusted

| Year and month | Levels (in thousands) |  |  | Rates (percent) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | As previously published | As revised | Difference | As previously published | As revised | Difference |
| 2007 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 4,602 | 4,638 | 36 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 |
| February .. | 4,556 | 4,524 | -32 | 3.3 | 3.3 | . 0 |
| March .......................................... | 4,741 | 4,663 | -78 | 3.4 | 3.4 | . 0 |
| April .... | 4,524 | 4,523 | -1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | . 0 |
| May .............................................. | 4,544 | 4,542 | -2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | . 0 |
| June ............................................. | 4,543 | 4,609 | 66 | 3.3 | 3.3 | . 0 |
| July .. | 4,507 | 4,562 | 55 | 3.3 | 3.3 | . 0 |
| August ... | 4,446 | 4,502 | 56 | 3.2 | 3.3 | . 1 |
| September ..................................... | 4,430 | 4,456 | 26 | 3.2 | 3.2 | . 0 |
| October........................................ | 4,639 | 4,594 | -45 | 3.4 | 3.3 | -. 1 |
| November..................................... | 4,599 | 4,640 | 41 | 3.3 | 3.4 | . 1 |
| December ..................................... | 4,345 | 4,408 | 63 | 3.1 | 3.2 | . 1 |

Table E. Revisions in quits data, January-December 2007, seasonally adjusted

| Year and month | Levels (in thousands) |  |  | Rates (percent) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | As previously published | As revised | Difference | As previously published | As revised | Difference |
| 2007 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 2,648 | 2,689 | 41 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| February | 2,705 | 2,666 | -39 | 2.0 | 1.9 | -. 1 |
| March | 2,763 | 2,684 | -79 | 2.0 | 2.0 | . 0 |
| April ........ | 2,637 | 2,604 | -33 | 1.9 | 1.9 | . 0 |
| May ... | 2,686 | 2,657 | -29 | 1.9 | 1.9 | . 0 |
| June ... | 2,627 | 2,612 | -15 | 1.9 | 1.9 | . 0 |
| July ...... | 2,640 | 2,621 | -19 | 1.9 | 1.9 | . 0 |
| August .... | 2,539 | 2,553 | 14 | 1.8 | 1.9 | . 1 |
| September ... | 2,450 | 2,396 | -54 | 1.8 | 1.7 | -. 1 |
| October....... | 2,682 | 2,648 | -34 | 1.9 | 1.9 | . 0 |
| November.. | 2,515 | 2,501 | -14 | 1.8 | 1.8 | . 0 |
| December . | 2,461 | 2,494 | 33 | 1.8 | 1.8 | . 0 |

Table F. Revisions in layoffs and discharges data, January-December 2007, not seasonally adjusted

| Year and month | Levels (in thousands) |  |  | Rates (percent) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | As previously published | As revised | Difference | As previously published | As revised | Difference |
| 2007 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 1,755 | 1,751 | -4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| February | 1,275 | 1,276 | 1 | . 9 | . 9 | . 0 |
| March | 1,374 | 1,350 | -24 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 0 |
| April | 1,451 | 1,444 | -7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | . 0 |
| May .. | 1,380 | 1,378 | -2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 0 |
| June .. | 1,562 | 1,680 | 118 | 1.1 | 1.2 | . 1 |
| July .. | 1,471 | 1,525 | 54 | 1.1 | 1.1 | . 0 |
| August | 1,819 | 1,884 | 65 | 1.3 | 1.4 | . 1 |
| September. | 1,924 | 1,981 | 57 | 1.4 | 1.4 | . 0 |
| October.. | 1,796 | 1,786 | -10 | 1.3 | 1.3 | . 0 |
| November... | 1,769 | 1,817 | 48 | 1.3 | 1.3 | . 0 |
| December ........................... | 1,785 | 1,802 | 17 | 1.3 | 1.3 | . 0 |

Table G. Revisions in other separations data, January-December 2007, not seasonally adjusted

| Year and month | Levels (in thousands) |  |  | Rates (percent) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | As previously published | As revised | Difference | As previously published | As revised | Difference |
| 2007 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ............................ | 396 | 362 | -34 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| February | 276 | 286 | 10 | . 2 | . 2 | . 0 |
| March | 305 | 313 | 8 | . 2 | . 2 | . 0 |
| April ........ | 292 | 306 | 14 | . 2 | . 2 | . 0 |
| May ...... | 313 | 310 | -3 | . 2 | . 2 | . 0 |
| June .... | 419 | 387 | -32 | . 3 | . 3 | . 0 |
| July ....... | 365 | 380 | 15 | . 3 | . 3 | . 0 |
| August. | 347 | 346 | -1 | . 3 | . 3 | . 0 |
| September. | 301 | 305 | 4 | . 2 | . 2 | . 0 |
| October... | 251 | 246 | -5 | . 2 | . 2 | . 0 |
| November.. | 285 | 285 | 0 | . 2 | . 2 | . 0 |
| December . | 324 | 342 | 18 | . 2 | . 2 | . 0 |

## Technical Note

The data for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) are collected and compiled monthly from a sample of business establishments by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

## Collection

Each month, data are collected in a survey of business establishments for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Data collection methods include computer-assisted telephone interviewing, touchtone data entry, fax, and mail.

## Coverage

The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local government entities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

## Concepts

Industry classification. The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, State Workforce Agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry code, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment characteristics resulting from the verification process are always introduced into the JOLTS sampling frame with the data reported for the first month of the year.

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. Establishments submit job openings information 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 regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found, 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. Hires are 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. Separations are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separationquits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include 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. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do 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, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

Annual estimates. Annual estimates of rates and levels of hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are released with the January news release each year.

The JOLTS annual level estimates for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are the sum of the 12 published monthly levels. The annual rate estimates 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. Note that both the JOLTS and CES annual levels are rounded to the nearest thousand before the annual estimates are calculated. Consistent with BLS practices, annual estimates will be published only for not seasonally adjusted data.

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. Only jobs still open on the last day of the month are counted. For the same reason job openings cannot be cumulated throughout each month, annual figures for job openings cannot be created by summing the monthly estimates. Hires and separations are flow measures and are cumulated over the month with a total reported for the month. Therefore, the annual figures can be created by summing the monthly estimates.

## Sample methodology

The JOLTS sample design is a random sample of 16,000 nonfarm business establishments, including factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local governments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over eight million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws and federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The sampling frame is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and size class. Large firms fall into the sample with virtual certainty. JOLTS total employment estimates are controlled to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. A ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements. Rates are then computed from the adjusted levels.

## Using JOLTS data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

In March 2002, BLS procedures for collecting hires and separations data were revised to address possible underreporting. As a result, JOLTS hires and separations estimates for months prior to March 2002 may not be comparable with estimates for March 2002 and later.

The federal government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the federal government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of
transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the federal government time series.

## Seasonal adjustment

BLS seasonally adjusts several JOLTS series using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing periodic fluctuations caused by events such as weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. Seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in the level of the series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions. 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 the data for the current month.

Prior to the January 2007 benchmark release in March 2007, seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series was conducted using the stable seasonal filter option since there were not enough data observations available for the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters. Although the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary, the number of observations is now above the minimum required by X-12 ARIMA to use the normal seasonal filters. Therefore, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters is now in place for JOLTS seasonal adjustment. JOLTS seasonal adjustment now includes both additive and multiplicative seasonal adjustment models and REGARIMA (regression with autocorrelated 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.

## Reliability of the estimates

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, 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. Estimates of sampling errors are available upon request.

The JOLTS estimates also are affected by nonsampling 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.

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in nonfarm payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: 1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12 th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is
the calendar month; and 2) payroll employment can vary from month to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12 -month period.

## Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Job openings levels ${ }^{1}$ and rates ${ }^{2}$ by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

| Industry and region | Levels ${ }^{3}$ (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2007 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Aug. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Sept. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Oct. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Sept. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ |
| Total ${ }^{4}$ | 4,307 | 4,162 | 4,080 | 4,044 | 3,972 | 3,974 | 3,925 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private ${ }^{4}$. | 3,846 | 3,717 | 3,637 | 3,597 | 3,520 | 3,526 | 3,474 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Construction. | 191 | 144 | 128 | 150 | 138 | 140 | 125 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Manufacturing.. | 344 | 324 | 314 | 303 | 303 | 305 | 296 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities ${ }^{5}$. | 763 | 735 | 679 | 644 | 648 | 667 | 656 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Retail trade. | 424 | 377 | 357 | 321 | 344 | 358 | 353 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Professional and business services.. | 707 | 689 | 673 | 758 | 685 | 706 | 731 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Education and health services. | 714 | 700 | 712 | 704 | 713 | 698 | 692 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Leisure and hospitality ${ }^{6}$. | 566 | 578 | 663 | 614 | 591 | 574 | 526 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Accommodation and food services. | 491 | 509 | 595 | 543 | 518 | 514 | 484 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Government ${ }^{7}$. | 461 | 444 | 443 | 448 | 454 | 446 | 450 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| State and local government. | 428 | 402 | 403 | 408 | 404 | 398 | 406 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| REGION ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast.. | 701 | 695 | 594 | 657 | 629 | 644 | 667 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| South.. | 1,696 | 1,675 | 1,641 | 1,629 | 1,620 | 1,574 | 1,527 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Midwest. | 808 | 773 | 787 | 747 | 755 | 779 | 746 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| West. | 1,073 | 1,035 | 1,054 | 1,014 | 957 | 988 | 976 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.
${ }^{3}$ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
${ }^{4}$ Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
${ }^{5}$ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.
${ }^{6}$ Includes arts, entertainment, and recreation, 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.
${ }^{p}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 2. Hires levels ${ }^{1}$ and rates ${ }^{2}$ by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

| Industry and region | Levels ${ }^{3}$ (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Sept. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Sept. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Oct. } \\ 2007 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ |
| Total ${ }^{4}$ | 4,992 | 4,796 | 4,700 | 4,914 | 4,672 | 4,717 | 4,545 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| T |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private ${ }^{4}$ | 4,630 | 4,371 | 4,325 | 4,552 | 4,305 | 4,314 | 4,109 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Construction | 305 | 367 | 336 | 331 | 351 | 335350 | 298332 | 4.0 | 4.82.5 | 4.42.5 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Manufacturing. | 371 | 350 | 352 | 396 | 353 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.93.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities ${ }^{5}$. | 1,072 | 924 | 699 | 1,018 | 946 | 970 | 927 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 |  | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Retail trade. | 793 | 677 |  | 699 | 655 | 693 | 678 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Professional and business services. | 907 | 776 | 799 | 855 | 902 | 851 | 877 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Education and health services.. | 514 | 504 | 453 | 517 | 527 | 460 | 500 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Leisure and hospitality ${ }^{6}$. | 951841 | 898753 | 888732 | 924803 | 846708 | 880713 | $\begin{aligned} & 787 \\ & 680 \end{aligned}$ | 7.27.4 | 6.76.5 | 6.66.3 | 6.86.9 | 6.26.1 | 6.45 .8 |  |
| Accommodation and food services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.1 5.8 |  |
| Government ${ }^{7}$. | 841386318 | $\begin{aligned} & 393 \\ & 319 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 359 \\ & 287 \end{aligned}$ | 373315 | $\begin{aligned} & 349 \\ & 287 \end{aligned}$ | 390326 | 381311 | 1.71.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 1.7 |  |
| State and local government |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| REGION ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast. | 797 | 753 | 689 | 653 | $\begin{array}{r} 761 \\ 1,828 \\ 1,027 \\ 1,018 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 770 \\ 1,802 \\ 1,045 \\ 1,067 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 770 \\ 1,756 \\ 1,018 \\ 982 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.8 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.5 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 3.3 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | 3.03.53.23.2 |
| South.. | 1,933 | 1,835 | 1,844 | 1,924 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Midwest | 1,183 | 1,053 | 1,093 | 1,097 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West | 1,144 | 1,157 | 1,048 | 1,216 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ Hires are the number of hires during the entire month. <br> ${ }^{2}$ The hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment. <br> ${ }^{3}$ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. <br> ${ }^{4}$ Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately. <br> ${ }^{5}$ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately. <br> ${ }^{6}$ Includes arts, entertainment, and recreation, not shown separately. <br> ${ }^{7}$ Includes federal government, not shown separately. <br> ${ }^{8}$ See footnote 8, table 1. <br> ${ }^{p}=$ preliminary. <br> NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3. Total separations levels ${ }^{1}$ and rates ${ }^{2}$ by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

| Industry and region | Levels ${ }^{3}$ (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Oct. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Sept. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Oct. } \\ 2007 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Nov. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ |
| Total ${ }^{4}$. | 4,638 | 4,502 | 4,456 | 4,594 | 4,640 | 4,408 | 4,311 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private ${ }^{4}$. | 4,315 | 4,166 | 4,168 | 4,314 | 4,367 | 4,107 | 4,030 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Construction. | 385 | 365 | 355 | 355 | 322 | 331 | 306 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Manufacturing. | 415 | 377 | 374 | 393 | 400 | 325 | 353 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities ${ }^{5}$. | 1,028 | 957 | 950 | 1,010 | 1,065 | 981 | 983 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Retail trade........................... | 706 | 674 | 683 | 702 | 764 | 686 | 668 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Professional and business services. | 861 | 756 | 824 | 935 | 878 | 814 | 785 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Education and health services. | 409 | 432 | 414 | 434 | 423 | 417 | 437 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Leisure and hospitality ${ }^{6}$. | 799 | 797 | 730 | 761 | 799 | 803 | 738 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.4 |
| Accommodation and food services. | 634 | 697 | 645 | 651 | 667 | 697 | 582 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Government ${ }^{7}$. | 321 | 326 | 290 | 286 | 286 | 295 | 283 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| State and local government.. | 261 | 259 | 219 | 238 | 240 | 256 | 230 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| REGION ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast. | 700 | 683 | 635 | 652 | 860 | 635 | 663 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| South.. | 1,816 | 1,720 | 1,786 | 1,764 | 1,709 | 1,712 | 1,661 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Midwest. | 1,011 | 1,006 | 983 | 994 | 974 | 980 | 992 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| West. | 1,086 | 1,076 | 1,038 | 1,186 | 1,117 | 1,117 | 979 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.2 |

[^0]and other services, not shown separately.
${ }^{5}$ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.
${ }^{6}$ Includes arts, entertainment, and recreation, not shown separately.
${ }^{7}$ Includes federal government, not shown separately.
${ }^{8}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
${ }^{p}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the
Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS
seasonal adjustment factors.
Table 4. Quits levels ${ }^{1}$ and rates ${ }^{2}$ by industry and region, seasonally adjusted


[^1]${ }^{5}$ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.
${ }^{6}$ Includes arts, entertainment, and recreation, not shown separately.
${ }^{7}$ Includes federal government, not shown separately.
${ }^{8}$ See footnote 8 , table 1.
${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 5. Job openings levels ${ }^{1}$ and rates ${ }^{2}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

| Industry and region | Levels (in thousands) |  |  | Rates |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Total.................................................. | 3,940 | 3,529 | 3,597 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private. | 3,517 | 3,120 | 3,184 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Natural resources and mining.. | 11 | 13 | 13 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Construction.... | 150 | 102 | 99 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Manufacturing.. | 332 | 274 | 286 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Durable goods.. | 207 | 152 | 157 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Nondurable goods. | 125 | 122 | 129 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities. | 676 | 563 | 576 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Wholesale trade... | 165 | 152 | 164 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Retail trade...... | 373 | 285 | 305 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.. | 138 | 125 | 106 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Information..... | 140 | 68 | 63 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Financial activities.. | 220 | 198 | 238 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Finance and insurance. | 186 | 155 | 184 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing........ | 34 | 43 | 54 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Professional and business services.. | 686 | 653 | 713 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Education and health services... | 673 | 670 | 651 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Educational services.. | 54 | 57 | 50 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Health care and social assistance.. | 618 | 613 | 601 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Leisure and hospitality. | 494 | 465 | 459 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation.. | 66 | 44 | 39 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Accommodation and food services.. | 428 | 421 | 420 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Other services.. | 135 | 115 | 86 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Government. | 424 | 409 | 413 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Federal... | 30 | 45 | 40 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| State and local. | 393 | 364 | 373 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| REGION ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast. | 638 | 554 | 608 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| South. | 1,567 | 1,407 | 1,404 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Midwest. | 736 | 683 | 680 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| West.. | 1,000 | 884 | 905 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 |

[^2]Table 6. Hires levels ${ }^{1}$ and rates ${ }^{2}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

| Industry and region | Levels (in thousands) |  |  | Rates |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\text {p }} \end{gathered}$ |
| Total. | 4,301 | 3,462 | 3,850 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Total private. | 3,956 | 3,229 | 3,510 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Natural resources and mining. | 21 | 17 | 20 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| Construction.. | 221 | 208 | 212 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Manufacturing. | 360 | 232 | 323 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| Durable goods.. | 226 | 130 | 185 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Nondurable goods. | 134 | 101 | 138 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities. | 822 | 785 | 714 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Wholesale trade. | 133 | 107 | 138 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| Retail trade.. | 554 | 564 | 482 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities. | 135 | 115 | 94 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Information. | 93 | 38 | 66 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 2.2 |
| Financial activities.. | 221 | 145 | 158 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Finance and insurance. | 165 | 99 | 118 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing. | 56 | 46 | 40 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Professional and business services... | 882 | 663 | 851 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 4.8 |
| Education and health services. | 476 | 335 | 464 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Educational services.. | 74 | 37 | 60 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| Health care and social assistance.. | 402 | 298 | 404 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 |
| Leisure and hospitality... | 725 | 680 | 599 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation. | 95 | 147 | 90 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 5.1 |
| Accommodation and food services.. | 630 | 532 | 509 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Other services.. | 134 | 128 | 103 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Government.. | 345 | 233 | 340 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Federal.. | 58 | 50 | 60 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| State and local. | 287 | 183 | 280 | 1.5 | . 9 | 1.4 |
| REGION ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast. | 613 | 575 | 600 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| South.. | 1,758 | 1,317 | 1,587 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| Midwest. | 972 | 726 | 840 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| West.. | 957 | 844 | 823 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.
${ }^{3}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 7. Total separations levels ${ }^{1}$ and rates ${ }^{2}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

| Industry and region | Levels (in thousands) |  |  | Rates |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Total.................................................. | 4,474 | 4,220 | 4,154 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private. | 4,221 | 3,977 | 3,933 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Natural resources and mining.. | 19 | 26 | 25 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Construction.... | 429 | 363 | 337 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Manufacturing.. | 404 | 280 | 346 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Durable goods.. | 245 | 149 | 224 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Nondurable goods. | 159 | 131 | 122 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities. | 1,106 | 1,093 | 1,057 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Wholesale trade... | 119 | 196 | 162 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| Retail trade...... | 791 | 786 | 746 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.. | 196 | 112 | 150 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| Information..... | 76 | 49 | 64 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| Financial activities.. | 159 | 202 | 198 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Finance and insurance. | 114 | 117 | 133 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing........ | 45 | 85 | 65 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| Professional and business services.. | 831 | 797 | 760 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Education and health services... | 381 | 346 | 401 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Educational services.. | 58 | 41 | 38 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Health care and social assistance.. | 323 | 304 | 363 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Leisure and hospitality. | 671 | 683 | 618 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation.. | 105 | 78 | 101 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 5.7 |
| Accommodation and food services.. | 566 | 605 | 517 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| Other services.. | 145 | 140 | 126 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Government. | 253 | 243 | 221 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Federal... | 53 | 43 | 46 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| State and local. | 200 | 201 | 175 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 9 |
| REGION ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast. | 690 | 620 | 655 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| South. | 1,709 | 1,557 | 1,550 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Midwest. | 1,026 | 974 | 1,009 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| West.. | 1,048 | 1,068 | 940 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.
${ }^{3}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 8. Quits levels ${ }^{1}$ and rates ${ }^{2}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

| Industry and region | Levels (in thousands) |  |  | Rates |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Total. | 2,361 | 2,075 | 2,154 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Total private. | 2,241 | 1,977 | 2,049 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Natural resources and mining. | 7 | 12 | 12 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Construction.. | 116 | 93 | 81 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Manufacturing. | 204 | 131 | 157 | 1.5 | . 9 | 1.1 |
| Durable goods.. | 121 | 68 | 89 | 1.4 | . 8 | 1.0 |
| Nondurable goods. | 82 | 62 | 68 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities. | 564 | 541 | 594 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Wholesale trade. | 76 | 73 | 78 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Retail trade.. | 410 | 414 | 451 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities | 78 | 54 | 65 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Information.. | 49 | 28 | 38 | 1.6 | . 9 | 1.3 |
| Financial activities.. | 98 | 92 | 123 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Finance and insurance. | 82 | 46 | 87 | 1.3 | . 8 | 1.4 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing. | 16 | 46 | 36 | . 8 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Professional and business services... | 451 | 310 | 314 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Education and health services.. | 235 | 215 | 247 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Educational services.. | 27 | 20 | 23 | 1.0 | . 7 | . 8 |
| Health care and social assistance... | 208 | 195 | 225 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Leisure and hospitality........ | 427 | 469 | 422 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation. | 29 | 40 | 41 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Accommodation and food services.. | 398 | 429 | 380 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Other services.. | 90 | 86 | 62 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Government. | 120 | 98 | 104 | . 5 | . 4 | . 5 |
| Federal... | 17 | 10 | 14 | . 6 | . 4 | . 5 |
| State and local. | 103 | 88 | 91 | . 5 | . 4 | 5 |
| REGION ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast. | 282 | 248 | 298 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| South.. | 990 | 839 | 914 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Midwest. | 541 | 436 | 452 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| West. | 547 | 552 | 489 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.
${ }^{3}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 9. Layoffs and discharges levels ${ }^{1}$ and rates ${ }^{2}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

| Industry and region | Levels (in thousands) |  |  | Rates |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Jan. } \\ & 2007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Dec. } \\ & 2007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Jan. } \\ 2008^{\mathrm{p}} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Total................................................... | 1,751 | 1,802 | 1,711 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private. | 1,679 | 1,713 | 1,646 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Natural resources and mining.. | 8 | 11 | 9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Construction..... | 285 | 246 | 244 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Manufacturing.. | 167 | 129 | 157 | 1.2 | . 9 | 1.2 |
| Durable goods.. | 98 | 69 | 112 | 1.1 | . 8 | 1.3 |
| Nondurable goods. | 69 | 60 | 46 | 1.4 | 1.2 | . 9 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities. | 449 | 451 | 398 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Wholesale trade... | 36 | 98 | 67 | . 6 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Retail trade........ | 316 | 312 | 258 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities... | 97 | 41 | 74 | 1.9 | . 8 | 1.5 |
| Information..... | 22 | 15 | 24 | . 7 | . 5 | . 8 |
| Financial activities.. | 49 | 88 | 65 | . 6 | 1.1 | . 8 |
| Finance and insurance. | 25 | 51 | 39 | . 4 | . 8 | . 6 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing............. | 24 | 37 | 26 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Professional and business services.. | 325 | 438 | 394 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Education and health services......... | 105 | 94 | 125 | . 6 | . 5 | . 7 |
| Educational services... | 29 | 19 | 13 | 1.0 | . 6 | . 4 |
| Health care and social assistance.. | 77 | 76 | 112 | . 5 | . 5 | . 7 |
| Leisure and hospitality. | 222 | 193 | 167 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation.. | 72 | 35 | 58 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 3.2 |
| Accommodation and food services... | 150 | 157 | 109 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Other services.. | 47 | 49 | 62 | . 9 | . 9 | 1.1 |
| Government. | 72 | 89 | 65 | . 3 | . 4 | . 3 |
| Federal... | 14 | 22 | 15 | . 5 | . 8 | . 5 |
| State and local. | 58 | 67 | 50 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 |
| REGION ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast. | 349 | 295 | 304 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| South. | 587 | 621 | 555 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Midwest. | 409 | 461 | 466 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| West... | 406 | 426 | 387 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 |

${ }^{1}$ Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.
${ }^{2}$ The layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month as a percent of total employment.
${ }^{3}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 10. Other separations levels ${ }^{1}$ and rates ${ }^{2}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

${ }^{1}$ 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.
${ }^{3}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
${ }^{4}$ Data round to zero.
${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 11. Annual hires levels ${ }^{1}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (In thousands)

${ }^{1}$ The annual hires level is the total number of hires during the entire year.
${ }^{2}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 12. Annual hires rates ${ }^{1}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

| Industry and region | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^3]Table 13. Annual total separations levels ${ }^{1}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (In thousands)

| Industry and region | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 54,556 | 49,597 | 48,294 | 51,779 | 54,609 | 55,199 | 54,641 |
| Total private.. | 51,406 | 46,454 | 45,136 | 48,479 | 51,286 | 51,492 | 50,925 |
| Natural resources and mining. | 233 | 229 | 218 | 216 | 206 | 219 | 275 |
| Construction. | 4,794 | 4,531 | 4,555 | 4,638 | 4,847 | 4,657 | 4,285 |
| Manufacturing. | 6,177 | 5,121 | 4,350 | 4,255 | 4,469 | 4,442 | 4,612 |
| Durable goods. | 3,800 | 3,148 | 2,709 | 2,661 | 2,829 | 2,546 | 2,734 |
| Nondurable goods.. | 2,378 | 1,972 | 1,641 | 1,591 | 1,640 | 1,894 | 1,880 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities. | 12,324 | 11,108 | 10,682 | 11,704 | 11,983 | 12,031 | 11,859 |
| Wholesale trade. | 1,820 | 1,777 | 1,647 | 1,720 | 1,602 | 1,732 | 1,885 |
| Retail trade. | 8,725 | 7,750 | 7,378 | 8,177 | 8,424 | 8,559 | 8,301 |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities. | 1,778 | 1,584 | 1,657 | 1,810 | 1,955 | 1,739 | 1,672 |
| Information. | 1,181 | 960 | 796 | 927 | 893 | 945 | 824 |
| Financial activities. | 2,147 | 2,099 | 1,899 | 2,161 | 2,134 | 2,545 | 2,603 |
| Finance and insurance.. | 1,369 | 1,330 | 1,162 | 1,339 | 1,367 | 1,613 | 1,746 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing. | 776 | 772 | 738 | 824 | 769 | 931 | 858 |
| Professional and business services. | 7,858 | 7,078 | 7,362 | 8,568 | 9,816 | 9,824 | 9,709 |
| Education and health services. | 4,779 | 4,570 | 4,500 | 4,710 | 4,969 | 5,078 | 5,131 |
| Educational services. | 489 | 566 | 627 | 594 | 638 | 677 | 714 |
| Health care and social assistance. | 4,292 | 4,001 | 3,874 | 4,118 | 4,331 | 4,403 | 4,417 |
| Leisure and hospitality. | 9,939 | 8,737 | 8,589 | 9,012 | 9,674 | 9,762 | 9,643 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation. | 1,370 | 1,370 | 1,334 | 1,493 | 1,409 | 1,386 | 1,419 |
| Accommodation and food services.. | 8,570 | 7,366 | 7,257 | 7,520 | 8,266 | 8,379 | 8,223 |
| Other services. | 1,977 | 2,024 | 2,185 | 2,285 | 2,300 | 1,988 | 1,988 |
| Government. | 3,150 | 3,144 | 3,158 | 3,298 | 3,325 | 3,707 | 3,715 |
| Federal. | 403 | 409 | 468 | 414 | 446 | 656 | 739 |
| State and local. | 2,745 | 2,734 | 2,688 | 2,888 | 2,880 | 3,051 | 2,978 |
| REGION ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast. | 9,053 | 8,136 | 8,283 | 9,169 | 8,880 | 8,483 | 8,076 |
| South. | 19,710 | 18,752 | 18,579 | 19,356 | 20,928 | 21,661 | 21,289 |
| Midwest. | 13,856 | 11,307 | 10,596 | 11,378 | 12,032 | 12,103 | 11,974 |
| West. | 11,936 | 11,403 | 10,836 | 11,878 | 12,773 | 12,953 | 13,298 |

${ }^{1}$ The annual total separations level is the total number of total separations during the entire year.
${ }^{2}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 14. Annual total separations rates ${ }^{1}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

| Industry and region | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^4]Table 15. Annual quits levels ${ }^{1}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (In thousands)

${ }^{1}$ The annual quits level is the total number of quits during the entire year.
${ }^{2}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 16. Annual quits rates ${ }^{1}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (Percent)

| Industry and region | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ The annual quits rate is the number of quits during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.
${ }^{2}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 17. Annual layoff and discharges levels ${ }^{1}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (In thousands)

| Industry and region | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ The annual layoffs and discharges level is the total number of layoffs and discharges during the entire year.
${ }^{2}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 18. Annual layoffs and discharges rates ${ }^{1}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (Percent)


[^5]Table 19. Annual other separations levels ${ }^{1}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (In thousands)

${ }^{1}$ The annual other separations level is the total number of other separations during the entire year.
${ }^{2}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 20. Annual other separations rates ${ }^{1}$ by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted (Percent)

| Industry and region | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Total private. | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Natural resources and mining. | 4.0 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Construction. | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.7 |
| Manufacturing. | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Durable goods.. | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Nondurable goods. | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities. | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Wholesale trade. | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 1.9 |
| Retail trade.... | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities. | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Information. | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Financial activities. | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Finance and insurance. | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing.. | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Professional and business services. | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 2.9 |
| Education and health services.. | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Educational services. | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Health care and social assistance.. | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Leisure and hospitality.. | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation. | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Accommodation and food services..... | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Other services. | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.2 |
| Government. | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Federal... | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 10.3 |
| State and local. | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| REGION ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast. | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| South.. | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| Midwest.. | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| West. | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |

[^6]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.
    ${ }^{3}$ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities,

[^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.
    ${ }^{3}$ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
    ${ }^{4}$ Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.
    ${ }^{3}$ See footnote 8 , table 1.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary.
    NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ The annual hires rate is the number of hires during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.
    ${ }^{2}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
    NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ The annual total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.
    ${ }^{2}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
    NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ The annual layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.
    ${ }^{2}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
    NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ The annual other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.
    ${ }^{2}$ See footnote 8, table 1.
    NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

