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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JULY 2014

There were 4.7 million job openings on the last business day of July, little changed from June, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.5 percent) and the separations rate (3.3 percent) were unchanged in July. Within separations, the quits rate (1.8 percent) and the layoffs and discharges rate (1.2 percent) were unchanged. 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, August 2011 - July 2014

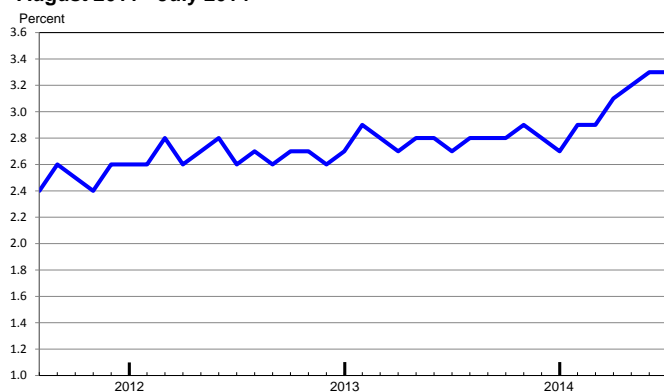
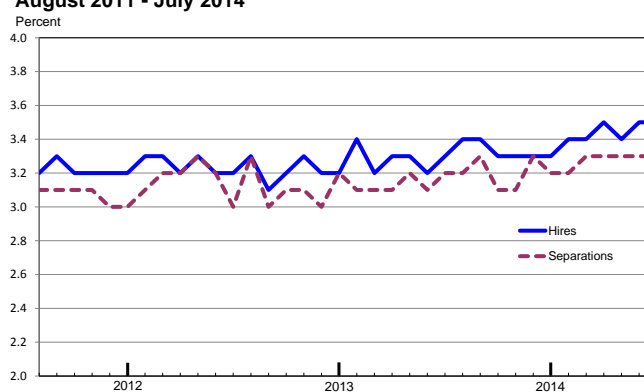


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, August 2011 - July 2014



Job Openings

There were 4.7 million **job openings** on the last business day of July and the rate was 3.3 percent. The 1-month change in the number of openings was not significant for total private, government, all industries, and in all four regions. (See table 1.) Although the number of total nonfarm job openings was little changed in July, there were 799,000 more job openings in July than in January 2014. The largest increases since January were in retail trade, professional and business services, and health care and social assistance.

The number of **job openings** (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in July 2014 for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The job openings level increased in several of the industries and in all four regions. (See table 7.)

Hires

There were 4.9 million **hires** in July, little changed from June and the rate was 3.5 percent. The number of hires was little changed for total private and government and in all four regions. Hires increased over the month in construction. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in July, the number of **hires** (not seasonally adjusted) increased for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for government. The hires level increased over the year for construction and retail trade but decreased for educational services. The number of hires increased in the South region. (See table 8.)

Separations

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

There were 4.6 million **total separations** in July and the rate was 3.3 percent. The number of separations was little changed from June for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 3.)

The number of **quits** was little changed in July at 2.5 million. The quits rate measured 1.8 percent for the sixth month in a row. The number of quits was also little changed in July for total private, government, all industries, and all four regions. (See table 4.)

The **quits** level (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in July for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for government. Over the year, the number of quits increased for several industries and in the Midwest and West regions. (See table 10.)

The number of **layoffs and discharges** was little changed in July at 1.7 million. The rate measured 1.2 percent in July for the eighth month in a row. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the month for total private and fell for government. The number was little changed in all four regions. (See table 5.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries.

The **layoffs and discharges** level (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in July for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of layoffs and discharges decreased over the year for finance and insurance and for educational services. The number was little changed in all four regions over the year. (See table 11.)

In July, there were 382,000 **other separations** for total nonfarm, little changed from June. Over the month, the number of other separations was little changed for total private at 319,000 and for government at 64,000. (See table 6.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions.

Over the 12 months ending in July, the number of **other separations** (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 12.)

Net Change in Employment

Large numbers of hires and separations occur every month throughout the business cycle. Net employment change results from the relationship between hires and separations. When the number of hires exceeds the number of separations, employment rises, even if the hires level is steady or declining.

Conversely, when the number of hires is less than the number of separations, employment declines, even if the hires level is steady or rising. Over the 12 months ending in July 2014, **hires** totaled 56.0 million and **separations** totaled 53.5 million, yielding a **net employment** gain of 2.5 million. These figures include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for August 2014 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, October 7, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^p	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^p	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	3,816	4,675	4,673	4,525	4,791	4,872	4,313	4,520	4,559
Total private ¹	3,433	4,176	4,187	4,250	4,503	4,574	4,035	4,229	4,297
Construction.....	103	152	140	307	268	366	298	241	332
Manufacturing.....	232	302	296	231	268	259	246	241	226
Durable goods.....	139	194	201	140	155	157	153	136	132
Nondurable goods.....	93	108	95	91	113	102	93	106	94
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	717	797	806	926	1,107	1,099	868	1,023	1,039
Retail trade.....	463	465	487	644	756	781	588	711	743
Professional and business services.....	634	909	913	964	1,002	1,010	896	937	940
Education and health services ³	683	821	806	544	538	542	507	518	505
Health care and social assistance.....	621	728	742	462	457	478	440	443	436
Leisure and hospitality.....	502	643	649	779	855	846	745	820	817
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	50	68	66	121	143	140	122	129	123
Accommodation and food services.....	452	575	583	658	712	706	623	691	694
Government ⁴	384	499	485	275	288	298	277	291	262
State and local.....	340	430	417	251	255	267	244	259	235
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3
Total private ¹	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.7
Construction.....	1.7	2.5	2.3	5.3	4.5	6.1	5.1	4.0	5.5
Manufacturing.....	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Durable goods.....	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.9	3.9
Retail trade.....	3.0	2.9	3.1	4.3	4.9	5.1	3.9	4.6	4.8
Professional and business services.....	3.3	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9
Education and health services ³	3.1	3.7	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	3.4	3.9	3.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.4	4.2	4.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.4	3.1	3.0	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.0	6.2	5.8
Accommodation and food services.....	3.6	4.4	4.4	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.5
Government ⁴	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
State and local.....	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2

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

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

³ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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Technical Note

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

Coverage and collection

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

Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sample and estimation methodology

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

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

JOLTS business birth/death model

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

Seasonal adjustment

BLS uses X-12 ARIMA to seasonally adjust several JOLTS series utilizing moving averages as seasonal filters. A concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal adjustment factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including current month data. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative models and REGARIMA (regression with auto-correlated errors) modeling to improve the seasonal adjustment factors at the beginning and end of the series and to detect and adjust for outliers in the series.

Alignment procedure

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

Other information

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014 ^p	July 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014 ^p
Total.....	3,816	4,166	4,464	4,577	4,675	4,673	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,433	3,758	4,043	4,131	4,176	4,187	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
Construction.....	103	116	92	125	152	140	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.3
Manufacturing.....	232	264	275	292	302	296	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Durable goods.....	139	165	179	175	194	201	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	93	99	95	117	108	95	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	717	761	877	731	797	806	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0
Retail trade.....	463	488	570	419	465	487	3.0	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.1
Professional and business services.....	634	787	857	896	909	913	3.3	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
Education and health services ⁶	683	725	726	796	821	806	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6
Health care and social assistance.....	621	658	658	723	728	742	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	502	627	677	752	643	649	3.4	4.1	4.4	4.9	4.2	4.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	50	64	88	79	68	66	2.4	3.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.0
Accommodation and food services.....	452	563	589	674	575	583	3.6	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.4	4.4
Government ⁷	384	407	421	446	499	485	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2
State and local.....	340	347	362	383	430	417	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	618	688	769	793	798	796	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
South.....	1,468	1,599	1,614	1,695	1,736	1,746	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Midwest.....	854	943	1,047	1,075	1,055	1,080	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
West.....	876	935	1,034	1,014	1,086	1,051	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3

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

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

³ The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014 ^p	July 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,525	4,706	4,770	4,738	4,791	4,872	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,250	4,398	4,477	4,452	4,503	4,574	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Construction.....	307	257	286	301	268	366	5.3	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.5	6.1
Manufacturing.....	231	248	238	240	268	259	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1
Durable goods.....	140	144	145	153	155	157	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	91	105	94	88	113	102	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	926	1,023	1,074	1,073	1,107	1,099	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Retail trade.....	644	716	764	742	756	781	4.3	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1
Professional and business services.....	964	1,017	1,010	973	1,002	1,010	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2
Education and health services ⁶	544	569	575	525	538	542	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	462	485	499	454	457	478	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	779	811	847	857	855	846	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	121	122	155	150	143	140	6.0	5.9	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.7
Accommodation and food services.....	658	689	692	707	712	706	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6
Government ⁷	275	307	293	285	288	298	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
State and local.....	251	277	264	256	255	267	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	671	723	754	726	676	731	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8
South.....	1,809	1,847	1,814	1,870	1,950	1,943	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9
Midwest.....	1,030	1,038	1,137	1,122	1,059	1,115	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6
West.....	1,015	1,098	1,066	1,020	1,105	1,083	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014 ^p	July 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,313	4,491	4,550	4,530	4,520	4,559	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,035	4,180	4,269	4,246	4,229	4,297	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
Construction.....	298	245	259	276	241	332	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.0	5.5
Manufacturing.....	246	243	236	228	241	226	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Durable goods.....	153	129	143	134	136	132	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	93	114	93	94	106	94	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	868	989	1,026	1,028	1,023	1,039	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Retail trade.....	588	697	744	718	711	743	3.9	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.8
Professional and business services.....	896	924	970	906	937	940	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.9
Education and health services ⁶	507	542	531	483	518	505	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	440	458	468	412	443	436	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	745	778	817	837	820	817	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	122	124	150	140	129	123	6.0	6.0	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.8
Accommodation and food services.....	623	653	666	697	691	694	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.5
Government ⁷	277	311	281	284	291	262	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
State and local.....	244	275	248	253	259	235	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	712	653	733	726	680	703	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7
South.....	1,696	1,787	1,739	1,715	1,816	1,766	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
Midwest.....	909	1,008	1,015	1,009	1,016	1,014	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
West.....	995	1,043	1,062	1,079	1,008	1,076	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.5

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014 ^p	July 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014 ^p
Total.....	2,305	2,461	2,467	2,487	2,484	2,517	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	2,172	2,330	2,331	2,355	2,355	2,385	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Construction.....	100	87	114	121	110	107	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8
Manufacturing.....	116	125	111	115	114	127	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Durable goods.....	75	66	61	67	61	70	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Nondurable goods.....	41	59	50	48	53	57	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	455	578	565	611	588	609	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3
Retail trade.....	342	432	422	448	442	450	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Professional and business services.....	475	511	487	438	461	450	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3
Education and health services ⁶	305	275	305	305	323	340	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	275	240	270	268	286	299	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	473	510	515	506	532	519	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	49	52	46	52	53	52	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
Accommodation and food services.....	424	458	469	454	480	467	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7
Government ⁷	133	131	136	132	129	132	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
State and local.....	122	120	125	122	119	122	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	313	320	341	335	330	344	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
South.....	947	1,018	985	1,019	1,061	1,009	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Midwest.....	538	562	573	599	583	597	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
West.....	507	561	568	534	510	567	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014 ^p	July 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014 ^p
Total.....	1,666	1,638	1,701	1,656	1,657	1,659	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,580	1,532	1,615	1,578	1,558	1,593	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	86	106	86	78	99	67	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	339	275	309	312	279	282	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
South.....	626	598	624	540	599	603	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Midwest.....	294	358	354	317	351	345	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
West.....	407	406	414	487	429	430	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.4

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014 ^p	July 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014 ^p
Total.....	341	392	382	387	378	382	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	284	318	323	313	315	319	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	58	73	59	74	62	64	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^p	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,098	4,723	5,016	2.9	3.3	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,690	4,178	4,485	3.1	3.4	3.7
Mining and logging.....	26	30	39	2.9	3.2	4.0
Construction.....	107	175	148	1.7	2.7	2.3
Manufacturing.....	270	310	334	2.2	2.5	2.7
Durable goods.....	168	200	233	2.2	2.5	2.9
Nondurable goods.....	102	110	101	2.2	2.4	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	800	780	902	3.0	2.9	3.3
Wholesale trade.....	161	146	182	2.7	2.4	3.0
Retail trade.....	523	467	550	3.3	3.0	3.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	116	166	170	2.3	3.1	3.2
Information.....	94	108	100	3.4	3.9	3.6
Financial activities.....	328	339	326	4.0	4.1	3.9
Finance and insurance.....	277	266	241	4.5	4.3	3.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	51	74	85	2.4	3.4	3.9
Professional and business services.....	644	881	933	3.3	4.4	4.6
Education and health services.....	713	801	851	3.3	3.6	3.9
Educational services.....	72	93	73	2.3	2.8	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	641	708	779	3.5	3.8	4.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	547	654	687	3.5	4.1	4.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	49	63	61	2.0	2.6	2.5
Accommodation and food services.....	499	591	625	3.8	4.4	4.6
Other services.....	160	101	164	2.8	1.8	2.9
Government.....	408	545	531	1.9	2.4	2.5
Federal.....	42	69	68	1.5	2.5	2.4
State and local.....	366	476	464	2.0	2.4	2.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	660	813	849	2.5	3.0	3.2
South.....	1,577	1,740	1,884	3.1	3.3	3.6
Midwest.....	927	1,066	1,167	2.9	3.3	3.6
West.....	934	1,104	1,116	3.0	3.4	3.5

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		
	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^P	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^P
Total.....	4,943	5,499	5,319	3.6	3.9	3.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,632	5,103	4,982	4.0	4.3	4.2
Mining and logging.....	33	41	37	3.7	4.5	4.0
Construction.....	365	335	448	6.0	5.4	7.1
Manufacturing.....	260	317	294	2.2	2.6	2.4
Durable goods.....	152	184	173	2.0	2.4	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	108	133	120	2.4	3.0	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	935	1,097	1,107	3.6	4.1	4.2
Wholesale trade.....	142	186	159	2.5	3.1	2.7
Retail trade.....	632	744	776	4.2	4.8	5.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	161	168	172	3.2	3.2	3.4
Information.....	83	88	66	3.1	3.3	2.5
Financial activities.....	241	223	203	3.0	2.8	2.5
Finance and insurance.....	161	145	131	2.7	2.5	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	80	78	71	3.9	3.7	3.4
Professional and business services.....	1,022	1,086	1,074	5.5	5.6	5.5
Education and health services.....	631	620	621	3.0	2.9	2.9
Educational services.....	111	90	83	3.6	2.8	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	520	530	538	2.9	2.9	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	847	1,062	916	5.7	7.0	6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	123	214	142	5.3	9.1	5.9
Accommodation and food services.....	723	848	774	5.7	6.6	6.0
Other services.....	216	233	216	3.9	4.2	3.9
Government.....	311	395	337	1.5	1.8	1.6
Federal.....	22	47	28	0.8	1.7	1.0
State and local.....	289	349	310	1.6	1.8	1.7
REGION³						
Northeast.....	788	834	856	3.1	3.2	3.3
South.....	1,922	2,139	2,071	3.9	4.2	4.1
Midwest.....	1,079	1,223	1,176	3.5	3.9	3.8
West.....	1,154	1,302	1,217	3.8	4.2	3.9

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^p	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,713	4,693	4,998	3.5	3.4	3.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,354	4,263	4,656	3.8	3.6	3.9
Mining and logging.....	29	27	27	3.3	3.0	2.9
Construction.....	323	232	366	5.3	3.7	5.8
Manufacturing.....	256	243	246	2.1	2.0	2.0
Durable goods.....	154	135	139	2.0	1.7	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	103	109	107	2.3	2.4	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	893	974	1,079	3.5	3.7	4.1
Wholesale trade.....	138	150	162	2.4	2.5	2.7
Retail trade.....	589	673	756	3.9	4.4	4.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	166	151	161	3.3	2.9	3.1
Information.....	76	58	72	2.8	2.2	2.7
Financial activities.....	213	173	181	2.7	2.2	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	146	118	115	2.5	2.0	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	67	54	66	3.3	2.6	3.1
Professional and business services.....	945	946	994	5.0	4.9	5.1
Education and health services.....	617	614	616	3.0	2.9	2.9
Educational services.....	108	129	102	3.5	4.0	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	509	485	513	2.9	2.7	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	802	810	880	5.4	5.3	5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	104	96	106	4.4	4.1	4.4
Accommodation and food services.....	698	714	774	5.5	5.5	6.0
Other services.....	201	186	196	3.6	3.3	3.5
Government.....	358	430	342	1.7	2.0	1.7
Federal.....	32	31	24	1.1	1.1	0.9
State and local.....	326	399	318	1.8	2.1	1.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	767	705	765	3.0	2.7	2.9
South.....	1,881	1,911	1,969	3.8	3.8	3.9
Midwest.....	957	1,038	1,056	3.1	3.3	3.4
West.....	1,108	1,039	1,209	3.6	3.3	3.9

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^P	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^P
Total.....	2,672	2,649	2,926	2.0	1.9	2.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,507	2,466	2,763	2.2	2.1	2.3
Mining and logging.....	16	15	16	1.8	1.6	1.7
Construction.....	130	126	139	2.1	2.0	2.2
Manufacturing.....	131	121	153	1.1	1.0	1.3
Durable goods.....	83	62	84	1.1	0.8	1.1
Nondurable goods.....	48	59	69	1.1	1.3	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	489	591	649	1.9	2.2	2.5
Wholesale trade.....	49	73	83	0.8	1.2	1.4
Retail trade.....	365	435	474	2.4	2.8	3.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	75	83	92	1.5	1.6	1.8
Information.....	45	32	35	1.6	1.2	1.3
Financial activities.....	115	89	111	1.4	1.1	1.4
Finance and insurance.....	77	62	76	1.3	1.0	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	38	27	35	1.8	1.3	1.7
Professional and business services.....	554	469	522	3.0	2.4	2.7
Education and health services.....	356	351	413	1.7	1.7	2.0
Educational services.....	39	53	56	1.3	1.6	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	317	299	357	1.8	1.7	2.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	564	570	621	3.8	3.7	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	64	58	71	2.7	2.5	2.9
Accommodation and food services.....	500	512	550	4.0	4.0	4.3
Other services.....	108	103	104	1.9	1.9	1.9
Government.....	165	183	163	0.8	0.8	0.8
Federal.....	12	12	10	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	152	171	153	0.9	0.9	0.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	352	352	392	1.4	1.3	1.5
South.....	1,096	1,118	1,162	2.2	2.2	2.3
Midwest.....	620	634	689	2.0	2.0	2.2
West.....	604	546	682	2.0	1.7	2.2

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		
	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^p	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^p
Total.....	1,642	1,614	1,632	1.2	1.2	1.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,534	1,477	1,540	1.3	1.3	1.3
Mining and logging.....	11	8	8	1.3	0.9	0.9
Construction.....	184	91	214	3.0	1.5	3.4
Manufacturing.....	93	98	71	0.8	0.8	0.6
Durable goods.....	53	56	43	0.7	0.7	0.6
Nondurable goods.....	40	41	27	0.9	0.9	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	312	276	305	1.2	1.0	1.2
Wholesale trade.....	76	60	69	1.3	1.0	1.2
Retail trade.....	171	166	182	1.1	1.1	1.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	65	50	54	1.3	1.0	1.1
Information.....	25	20	29	0.9	0.8	1.1
Financial activities.....	64	52	47	0.8	0.6	0.6
Finance and insurance.....	42	31	22	0.7	0.5	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	22	21	25	1.1	1.0	1.2
Professional and business services.....	356	437	407	1.9	2.3	2.1
Education and health services.....	202	213	148	1.0	1.0	0.7
Educational services.....	61	70	40	2.0	2.2	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	141	144	108	0.8	0.8	0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	201	213	234	1.3	1.4	1.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	34	33	32	1.5	1.4	1.3
Accommodation and food services.....	166	180	202	1.3	1.4	1.6
Other services.....	86	70	76	1.6	1.2	1.4
Government.....	108	137	92	0.5	0.6	0.4
Federal.....	9	10	6	0.3	0.4	0.2
State and local.....	99	127	87	0.6	0.7	0.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	341	269	283	1.3	1.0	1.1
South.....	637	612	621	1.3	1.2	1.2
Midwest.....	251	313	291	0.8	1.0	0.9
West.....	412	419	438	1.4	1.3	1.4

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		
	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^p	July 2013	June 2014	July 2014 ^p
Total.....	399	430	440	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	314	320	353	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	3	5	2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Construction.....	9	14	12	0.1	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing.....	32	25	22	0.3	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	18	16	12	0.2	0.2	0.1
Nondurable goods.....	14	9	10	0.3	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	92	107	125	0.4	0.4	0.5
Wholesale trade.....	13	17	10	0.2	0.3	0.2
Retail trade.....	53	72	100	0.4	0.5	0.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	26	18	15	0.5	0.3	0.3
Information.....	6	6	8	0.2	0.2	0.3
Financial activities.....	34	32	23	0.4	0.4	0.3
Finance and insurance.....	27	26	16	0.5	0.4	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	7	6	6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Professional and business services.....	36	41	65	0.2	0.2	0.3
Education and health services.....	58	50	55	0.3	0.2	0.3
Educational services.....	8	7	6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Health care and social assistance.....	51	43	48	0.3	0.2	0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	37	27	25	0.3	0.2	0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	5	5	3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Accommodation and food services.....	32	22	22	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other services.....	7	13	17	0.1	0.2	0.3
Government.....	86	110	86	0.4	0.5	0.4
Federal.....	11	10	8	0.4	0.4	0.3
State and local.....	75	100	78	0.4	0.5	0.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	73	84	89	0.3	0.3	0.3
South.....	148	181	186	0.3	0.4	0.4
Midwest.....	87	91	77	0.3	0.3	0.2
West.....	92	74	88	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.