

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Friday, October 16, 2015

USDL-15-2008

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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – AUGUST 2015

The number of job openings decreased to 5.4 million on the last business day of August, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The number of hires and separations was little changed at 5.1 million and 4.8 million, respectively. Within separations, the quits rate was 1.9 percent for the fifth month in a row, and the layoffs and discharges rate was unchanged at 1.2 percent. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by four geographic regions.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, September 2012 - August 2015

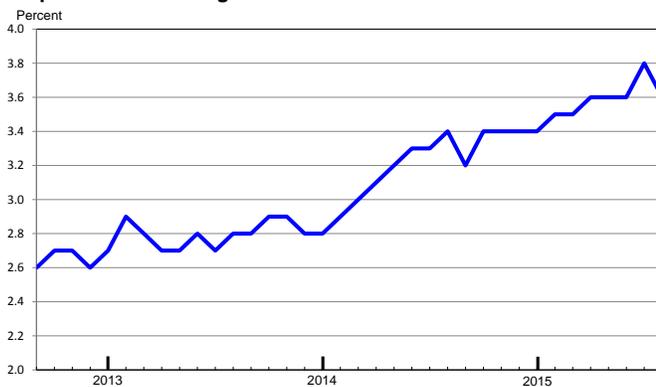
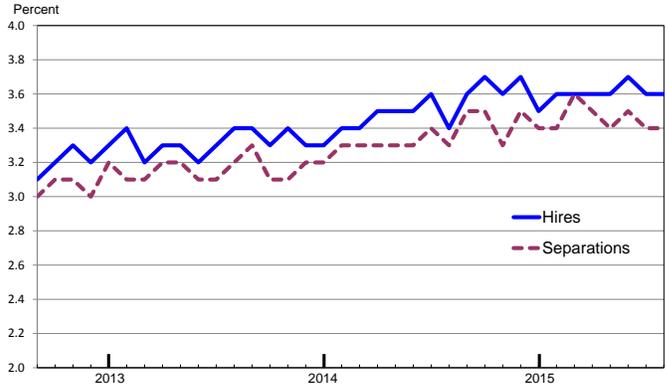


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, September 2012 - August 2015



Job Openings

Job openings decreased to 5.4 million in August after reaching a series high of 5.7 million in July. The job openings rate for August was 3.6 percent, the same rate as in April, May, and June. The number of job openings decreased in August for total private and government. Job openings declined in state and local government (-33,000) and nondurable goods manufacturing (-25,000). The number of openings was little changed in all four regions. (See table 1.)

The number of **job openings** (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in August for total nonfarm, total private and government. Job openings rose over the year for several industries with the largest increases occurring in professional and business services (+184,000) and in health care and social assistance (+103,000). Job openings decreased over the year in arts, entertainment, and recreation (-31,000) and in mining and logging (-14,000). Among the regions, the number of job openings increased over the year in the South (+198,000), Midwest (+109,000), and the West (+109,000). (See table 7.)

Hires

The number of **hires** was 5.1 million in August, about the same as in July. The hires rate was 3.6 percent. The number of hires was little changed for total private and government in August. There was little change in the number of hires in all industries and regions over the month. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in August, the number of **hires** (not seasonally adjusted) rose for total nonfarm, total private, and government. At the industry level, hires increased in accommodation and food services (+165,000), state and local government (+129,000), health care and social assistance (+87,000), and federal government (+9,000). Among the regions, the number of hires rose in the Northeast (+151,000) and in the South (+144,000). (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 includes separations due to retirement, death, and disability, as well as transfers to other locations of the same firm.

There were 4.8 million **total separations** in August, about the same as in July. The separations rate was 3.4 percent. The number of total separations was little changed for total private and government. In August, total separations was little changed in all industries and increased in the Northeast region (+105,000). (See table 3.)

There were 2.7 million **quits** in August, little changed from July. The number of quits has held between 2.7 million and 2.8 million for the past 12 months after increasing steadily since the end of the recession. The quits rate was unchanged in August, measuring 1.9 percent for the fifth month in a row. The number of quits was little changed for total private and government over the month. Quits increased in arts, entertainment, and recreation (+17,000) and in nondurable goods manufacturing (+15,000). The number of quits was little changed in all four regions. (See table 4.)

The number of **quits** (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in August for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Several industries experienced an increase in the number of quits over the year led by accommodation and food services (+97,000) and health care and social assistance (+86,000). Quits decreased over the year in real estate, rental, and leasing (-23,000). In the regions, quits increased in the South (+170,000) and Northeast (+84,000). (See table 10.)

There were 1.7 million **layoffs and discharges** in August, about the same as in July. The layoffs and discharges rate was 1.2 percent. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the month for total private and government. Within the regions, the number increased in the Northeast (+111,000). (See table 5.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries.

The number of **layoffs and discharges** (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in August for total nonfarm and total private, and increased for government. The number of layoffs and discharges rose over the year in accommodation and food services (+107,000), state and local government (+41,000) and durable goods manufacturing (+30,000). Layoffs and discharges decreased over the year in professional and business services (-122,000), arts entertainment and

recreation (-54,000) and wholesale trade (-32,000). The number of layoffs and discharges rose over the year in the Midwest region (+130,000) and fell in the South region (-143,000). (See table 11.)

In August, there were 417,000 **other separations** for total nonfarm, about the same as in July. Over the month, the number of other separations was little changed for total private at 355,000 and decreased for government to 62,000. (See table 6.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions.

Over the 12 months ending in August, the number of **other separations** (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, edged up for total private, and decreased for government. Other separations increased over the year in retail trade (+39,000), professional and business services (+37,000), and information (+5,000). The number of other separations decreased in accommodation and food services (-25,000) and in state and local government (-14,000). Other separations was little changed in all four regions over the year. (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 August 2015, **hires** totaled 60.9 million and **separations** totaled 58.2 million, yielding a **net employment** gain of 2.7 million. These totals include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for September 2015 are scheduled to be released on Thursday, November 12, 2015 at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total nonfarm.....	4,925	5,668	5,370	4,792	5,065	5,078	4,569	4,796	4,846
Total private ¹	4,478	5,139	4,878	4,506	4,709	4,730	4,272	4,454	4,518
Construction.....	127	140	138	346	300	327	315	270	308
Manufacturing.....	307	339	334	242	265	265	233	254	272
Durable goods.....	183	197	216	141	161	162	128	168	169
Nondurable goods.....	124	142	117	100	104	103	105	85	103
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	888	1,009	971	1,017	1,122	1,082	1,009	1,050	1,058
Retail trade.....	560	632	594	688	778	758	700	738	758
Professional and business services.....	919	1,177	1,104	1,020	1,003	997	956	962	945
Education and health services ³	882	1,050	993	521	589	602	481	542	533
Health care and social assistance.....	799	946	899	440	507	514	407	463	451
Leisure and hospitality.....	697	776	709	862	927	979	831	882	928
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	67	59	45	144	120	134	148	103	123
Accommodation and food services.....	630	716	665	718	808	845	683	779	805
Government ⁴	447	529	493	286	356	348	296	343	328
State and local.....	380	455	422	258	312	310	271	300	295
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total nonfarm.....	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4
Total private ¹	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.8
Construction.....	2.0	2.1	2.1	5.6	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.8
Manufacturing.....	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2
Durable goods.....	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9
Retail trade.....	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.8
Professional and business services.....	4.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8
Education and health services ³	3.9	4.5	4.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	4.2	4.8	4.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	5.6	5.8	6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.1	2.7	2.0	6.8	5.6	6.2	7.0	4.8	5.7
Accommodation and food services.....	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.7	6.2	6.5	5.4	6.0	6.2
Government ⁴	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
State and local.....	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5

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

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

³ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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Technical Note

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

Coverage and collection

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

Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sample and estimation methodology

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

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

JOLTS business birth/death model

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

Alignment procedure

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

Other information

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Aug. 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	4,925	5,334	5,357	5,323	5,668	5,370	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,478	4,849	4,857	4,859	5,139	4,878	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.9
Construction.....	127	137	163	137	140	138	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
Manufacturing.....	307	335	333	310	339	334	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6
Durable goods.....	183	215	194	190	197	216	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7
Nondurable goods.....	124	120	139	120	142	117	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	888	951	957	945	1,009	971	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5
Retail trade.....	560	530	537	543	632	594	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.6
Professional and business services.....	919	1,070	1,103	1,209	1,177	1,104	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.3
Education and health services ⁶	882	992	968	1,002	1,050	993	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3
Health care and social assistance.....	799	893	883	910	946	899	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	697	716	735	701	776	709	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	67	67	77	77	59	45	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.0
Accommodation and food services.....	630	649	658	624	716	665	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.2	4.9
Government ⁷	447	485	499	463	529	493	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2
State and local.....	380	414	427	395	455	422	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	787	833	805	788	919	837	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.1
South.....	1,954	1,994	2,021	2,070	2,211	2,125	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0
Midwest.....	1,069	1,199	1,240	1,240	1,248	1,188	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6
West.....	1,115	1,308	1,290	1,224	1,289	1,220	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7

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					
	Aug. 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	4,792	5,034	5,060	5,182	5,065	5,078	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,506	4,698	4,732	4,854	4,709	4,730	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Construction.....	346	345	320	325	300	327	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.7	5.1
Manufacturing.....	242	252	245	271	265	265	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1
Durable goods.....	141	144	141	158	161	162	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	100	109	104	113	104	103	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	1,017	1,039	1,107	1,146	1,122	1,082	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.0
Retail trade.....	688	722	782	786	778	758	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8
Professional and business services.....	1,020	1,040	1,040	1,054	1,003	997	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0
Education and health services ⁶	521	598	598	585	589	602	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	440	517	515	499	507	514	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	862	907	932	923	927	979	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	144	130	154	136	120	134	6.8	6.0	7.1	6.3	5.6	6.2
Accommodation and food services.....	718	777	778	787	808	845	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.5
Government ⁷	286	336	328	328	356	348	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
State and local.....	258	300	286	292	312	310	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	718	770	803	766	791	833	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1
South.....	1,912	1,944	1,966	2,089	2,053	2,008	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.9
Midwest.....	1,047	1,214	1,150	1,158	1,078	1,086	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4
West.....	1,116	1,107	1,141	1,168	1,142	1,151	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6

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					
	Aug. 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	4,569	4,895	4,799	4,906	4,796	4,846	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,272	4,574	4,480	4,596	4,454	4,518	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8
Construction.....	315	300	280	333	270	308	5.1	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.2	4.8
Manufacturing.....	233	262	238	266	254	272	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2
Durable goods.....	128	153	141	160	168	169	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	105	109	97	105	85	103	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	1,009	1,028	1,071	1,077	1,050	1,058	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Retail trade.....	700	713	745	746	738	758	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8
Professional and business services.....	956	1,005	961	991	962	945	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8
Education and health services ⁶	481	520	547	533	542	533	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	407	450	467	450	463	451	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	831	948	892	882	882	928	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	148	132	120	136	103	123	7.0	6.2	5.5	6.3	4.8	5.7
Accommodation and food services.....	683	816	772	746	779	805	5.4	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.2
Government ⁷	296	321	319	310	343	328	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
State and local.....	271	285	280	276	300	295	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	720	756	730	727	693	798	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0
South.....	1,882	1,952	1,909	1,877	1,928	1,901	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
Midwest.....	973	1,138	1,087	1,145	1,118	1,094	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4
West.....	994	1,049	1,073	1,157	1,058	1,053	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3

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					
	Aug. 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	2,516	2,709	2,730	2,738	2,737	2,741	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	2,369	2,562	2,579	2,576	2,578	2,582	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Construction.....	131	120	115	107	109	104	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Manufacturing.....	116	141	122	138	129	140	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Durable goods.....	64	80	71	81	82	78	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	52	62	51	57	47	62	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	562	611	624	618	604	584	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Retail trade.....	412	446	444	462	427	423	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7
Professional and business services.....	456	506	516	510	493	507	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Education and health services ⁶	289	346	358	347	363	363	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	254	309	315	306	311	322	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	551	562	573	585	615	640	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	53	47	53	52	54	71	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.3
Accommodation and food services.....	499	515	520	533	561	570	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4
Government ⁷	147	147	151	161	159	160	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
State and local.....	140	136	140	150	146	148	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	339	388	381	370	397	394	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
South.....	1,043	1,125	1,123	1,129	1,185	1,176	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Midwest.....	579	603	632	616	622	582	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
West.....	555	593	595	622	534	589	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	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					
	Aug. 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	1,663	1,784	1,660	1,779	1,646	1,688	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,582	1,679	1,562	1,686	1,535	1,581	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
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	81	105	98	93	110	107	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	306	295	273	280	222	333	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.3
South.....	677	682	615	599	583	550	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Midwest.....	329	432	380	456	402	434	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
West.....	352	374	392	445	439	370	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2

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					
	Aug. 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	390	402	409	389	413	417	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	322	333	340	333	340	355	0.3	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	68	70	69	56	73	62	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		
	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	5,076	6,142	5,544	3.5	4.2	3.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,597	5,547	5,008	3.7	4.4	4.0
Mining and logging.....	31	26	17	3.3	3.0	2.1
Construction.....	143	153	148	2.2	2.3	2.2
Manufacturing.....	313	388	336	2.5	3.0	2.6
Durable goods.....	184	219	219	2.3	2.7	2.7
Nondurable goods.....	129	169	117	2.8	3.5	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	935	1,102	1,038	3.4	3.9	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	157	226	178	2.6	3.7	2.9
Retail trade.....	601	676	651	3.8	4.1	4.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	176	199	209	3.3	3.6	3.8
Information.....	90	115	105	3.1	3.9	3.6
Financial activities.....	359	384	344	4.3	4.5	4.0
Finance and insurance.....	271	261	274	4.4	4.1	4.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	88	123	70	4.0	5.5	3.2
Professional and business services.....	913	1,192	1,097	4.5	5.6	5.2
Education and health services.....	901	1,167	1,014	4.1	5.1	4.4
Educational services.....	89	120	99	2.8	3.7	3.0
Health care and social assistance.....	812	1,046	915	4.3	5.3	4.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	727	834	728	4.5	5.0	4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	83	53	52	3.4	2.1	2.1
Accommodation and food services.....	644	781	675	4.7	5.5	4.8
Other services.....	184	186	180	3.2	3.1	3.1
Government.....	479	596	536	2.3	2.8	2.5
Federal.....	72	70	73	2.6	2.5	2.6
State and local.....	407	526	463	2.2	2.8	2.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	860	986	913	3.2	3.6	3.3
South.....	1,947	2,387	2,145	3.7	4.4	4.0
Midwest.....	1,132	1,356	1,241	3.5	4.1	3.7
West.....	1,137	1,413	1,246	3.5	4.2	3.7

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		
	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	5,274	5,507	5,674	3.8	3.9	4.0
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,763	5,110	5,024	4.0	4.2	4.1
Mining and logging.....	31	34	28	3.3	4.0	3.3
Construction.....	336	356	321	5.2	5.3	4.8
Manufacturing.....	263	294	287	2.1	2.4	2.3
Durable goods.....	151	169	175	1.9	2.2	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	113	125	112	2.5	2.7	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,052	1,142	1,112	4.0	4.2	4.1
Wholesale trade.....	157	161	131	2.7	2.7	2.2
Retail trade.....	720	772	787	4.7	4.9	5.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	175	209	194	3.4	3.9	3.7
Information.....	87	81	77	3.1	2.9	2.7
Financial activities.....	204	213	191	2.5	2.6	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	142	144	130	2.4	2.4	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	62	69	61	3.0	3.2	2.9
Professional and business services.....	1,055	1,058	1,020	5.5	5.3	5.1
Education and health services.....	664	683	765	3.1	3.1	3.5
Educational services.....	145	107	160	4.7	3.4	5.1
Health care and social assistance.....	519	576	606	2.9	3.1	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	888	991	1,043	5.8	6.2	6.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	119	116	110	5.0	4.6	4.5
Accommodation and food services.....	768	875	933	5.9	6.5	7.0
Other services.....	183	258	181	3.3	4.5	3.2
Government.....	511	397	650	2.5	1.9	3.1
Federal.....	30	38	39	1.1	1.4	1.4
State and local.....	482	359	611	2.7	2.0	3.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	723	912	874	2.8	3.5	3.3
South.....	2,153	2,185	2,297	4.3	4.2	4.5
Midwest.....	1,190	1,117	1,230	3.8	3.5	3.9
West.....	1,209	1,293	1,274	3.8	4.0	4.0

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		
	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	5,502	5,190	5,884	4.0	3.7	4.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,075	4,776	5,408	4.3	3.9	4.5
Mining and logging.....	31	36	37	3.3	4.3	4.5
Construction.....	356	297	345	5.5	4.5	5.2
Manufacturing.....	292	270	344	2.4	2.2	2.8
Durable goods.....	162	180	209	2.1	2.3	2.7
Nondurable goods.....	130	90	134	2.9	2.0	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,106	1,094	1,172	4.2	4.1	4.3
Wholesale trade.....	163	166	131	2.8	2.8	2.2
Retail trade.....	776	744	851	5.0	4.7	5.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	167	184	190	3.2	3.5	3.6
Information.....	74	85	88	2.7	3.0	3.1
Financial activities.....	228	180	212	2.8	2.2	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	155	120	149	2.6	2.0	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	74	60	64	3.5	2.8	3.0
Professional and business services.....	1,085	969	1,060	5.6	4.9	5.3
Education and health services.....	618	650	690	2.9	3.0	3.2
Educational services.....	119	112	140	3.8	3.5	4.4
Health care and social assistance.....	499	537	549	2.8	2.9	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,047	964	1,201	6.8	6.1	7.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	200	94	177	8.5	3.8	7.3
Accommodation and food services.....	847	870	1,024	6.5	6.5	7.6
Other services.....	239	231	259	4.3	4.0	4.6
Government.....	427	414	476	2.1	2.0	2.3
Federal.....	28	35	38	1.0	1.3	1.4
State and local.....	399	378	438	2.2	2.1	2.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	876	742	1,003	3.4	2.8	3.8
South.....	2,245	2,114	2,292	4.4	4.1	4.4
Midwest.....	1,245	1,129	1,384	4.0	3.5	4.3
West.....	1,136	1,205	1,205	3.6	3.8	3.7

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		
	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	3,257	3,148	3,558	2.3	2.2	2.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,026	2,954	3,308	2.6	2.4	2.7
Mining and logging.....	19	18	18	2.1	2.2	2.2
Construction.....	171	142	142	2.6	2.1	2.1
Manufacturing.....	163	150	195	1.3	1.2	1.6
Durable goods.....	92	96	107	1.2	1.2	1.4
Nondurable goods.....	71	54	88	1.6	1.2	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	694	645	716	2.6	2.4	2.7
Wholesale trade.....	79	90	76	1.3	1.5	1.3
Retail trade.....	516	449	525	3.3	2.9	3.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	99	106	115	1.9	2.0	2.2
Information.....	47	50	56	1.7	1.8	2.0
Financial activities.....	151	103	120	1.9	1.3	1.5
Finance and insurance.....	96	70	87	1.6	1.2	1.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	55	33	32	2.6	1.5	1.5
Professional and business services.....	545	552	606	2.8	2.8	3.0
Education and health services.....	374	437	470	1.8	2.0	2.2
Educational services.....	60	70	72	1.9	2.2	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	313	367	399	1.7	2.0	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	729	721	858	4.7	4.5	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	89	70	121	3.8	2.8	5.0
Accommodation and food services.....	640	651	737	4.9	4.9	5.5
Other services.....	133	136	126	2.4	2.4	2.2
Government.....	230	193	251	1.1	0.9	1.2
Federal.....	10	14	17	0.4	0.5	0.6
State and local.....	221	179	233	1.2	1.0	1.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	447	444	531	1.7	1.7	2.0
South.....	1,316	1,343	1,486	2.6	2.6	2.9
Midwest.....	811	716	809	2.6	2.2	2.5
West.....	683	644	732	2.2	2.0	2.3

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		
	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	1,822	1,598	1,868	1.3	1.1	1.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,702	1,471	1,707	1.4	1.2	1.4
Mining and logging.....	9	16	17	1.0	1.9	2.0
Construction.....	160	136	187	2.5	2.0	2.8
Manufacturing.....	103	97	126	0.8	0.8	1.0
Durable goods.....	55	68	85	0.7	0.9	1.1
Nondurable goods.....	48	28	40	1.1	0.6	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	297	322	301	1.1	1.2	1.1
Wholesale trade.....	69	65	37	1.2	1.1	0.6
Retail trade.....	176	198	203	1.1	1.3	1.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	52	58	62	1.0	1.1	1.2
Information.....	19	22	20	0.7	0.8	0.7
Financial activities.....	55	59	58	0.7	0.7	0.7
Finance and insurance.....	38	39	32	0.6	0.6	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	17	20	26	0.8	0.9	1.2
Professional and business services.....	500	377	378	2.6	1.9	1.9
Education and health services.....	193	159	170	0.9	0.7	0.8
Educational services.....	50	33	58	1.6	1.0	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	143	126	112	0.8	0.7	0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	269	196	322	1.7	1.2	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	107	20	53	4.5	0.8	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	162	176	269	1.2	1.3	2.0
Other services.....	97	87	129	1.7	1.5	2.3
Government.....	120	127	161	0.6	0.6	0.8
Federal.....	10	10	9	0.3	0.4	0.3
State and local.....	111	117	152	0.6	0.7	0.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	348	222	396	1.3	0.8	1.5
South.....	757	588	614	1.5	1.1	1.2
Midwest.....	352	319	482	1.1	1.0	1.5
West.....	366	469	375	1.2	1.5	1.2

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		
	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p	Aug. 2014	July 2015	Aug. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	423	444	458	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	347	351	394	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	2	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction.....	26	19	16	0.4	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing.....	26	23	22	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	15	16	17	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	11	7	6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	116	127	155	0.4	0.5	0.6
Wholesale trade.....	15	12	18	0.3	0.2	0.3
Retail trade.....	84	97	123	0.5	0.6	0.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	17	19	14	0.3	0.4	0.3
Information.....	8	13	13	0.3	0.5	0.4
Financial activities.....	22	18	35	0.3	0.2	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	20	10	30	0.3	0.2	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2	7	6	0.1	0.3	0.3
Professional and business services.....	39	40	76	0.2	0.2	0.4
Education and health services.....	51	54	49	0.2	0.2	0.2
Educational services.....	9	9	10	0.3	0.3	0.3
Health care and social assistance.....	42	44	39	0.2	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	49	47	22	0.3	0.3	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	4	5	3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Accommodation and food services.....	44	42	19	0.3	0.3	0.1
Other services.....	9	8	4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Government.....	76	93	64	0.4	0.5	0.3
Federal.....	9	12	11	0.3	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	67	82	53	0.4	0.5	0.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	81	76	76	0.3	0.3	0.3
South.....	172	183	192	0.3	0.4	0.4
Midwest.....	82	94	93	0.3	0.3	0.3
West.....	88	92	98	0.3	0.3	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.