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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – SEPTEMBER 2014

There were 4.7 million job openings on the last business day of September, little changed from 4.9 million in August, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Hires (5.0 million) and separations (4.8 million) increased in September. Within separations, the quits rate (2.0 percent) increased and the layoffs and discharges rate (1.2 percent) was 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, October 2011 - September 2014

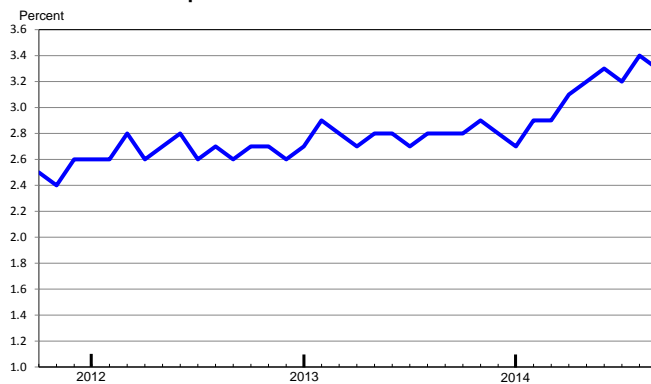
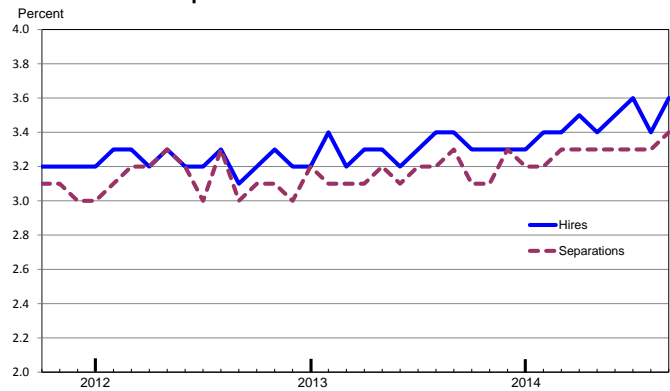


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, October 2011 - September 2014



Job Openings

There were 4.7 million **job openings** on the last business day of September. The job openings rate was 3.3 percent. The number of job openings was little changed for total private and government in September. (See table 1.) The level of job openings decreased for arts, entertainment, and recreation. The job openings level was little changed in all four regions.

The number of **job openings** (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in September for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The job openings level increased over the year for many industries, including both professional and business services and health care and social assistance. The number of openings also increased over the year in all four regions. (See table 7.)

Hires

The **hires** level increased to 5.0 million in September, up from 4.7 million in August. This was the highest level of hires since December 2007. The hires rate in September was 3.6 percent. The number of hires increased for total private and was little changed for government. Hires increased over the month in health care and social assistance as well as in the Midwest region. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in September, the number of **hires** (not seasonally adjusted) increased for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The hires level increased over the year in many industries, including both professional and business services and health care and social assistance. The level decreased for real estate and rental and leasing. The number of hires increased in the Midwest and West regions. (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 4.8 million **total separations** in September, up from 4.5 million in August. The separations rate was 3.4 percent. The number of total separations increased for total private and was little changed for government. (See table 3.)

The number of **quits** increased from 2.5 million in August to 2.8 million in September. This was the highest level of quits since April 2008. The quits rate in September was 2.0 percent. The number of quits increased for total private and government. The quits level increased in professional and business services, health care and social assistance, and state and local government. Quits increased in the Midwest region. (See table 4.)

The **quits** level (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in September for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Over the year, the number of quits increased for many industries, including health care and social assistance, and accommodation and food services. The number of quits also increased over the year in all four regions. (See table 10.)

The number of **layoffs and discharges** was little changed in September at 1.6 million and at the rate of 1.2 percent. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the month for total private, government, and 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 September for total nonfarm and total private, and decreased for government. The number of layoffs and discharges decreased for several industries, including arts, entertainment, and recreation and in accommodation and food services. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the year in all four regions. (See table 11.)

In September, there were 388,000 **other separations** for total nonfarm, little changed from August. Over the month, the number of other separations was little changed for total private at 324,000 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 September, 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 September 2014, **hires** totaled 56.6 million and **separations** totaled 54.0 million, yielding a **net employment** gain of 2.6 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 October 2014 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, December 9, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	3,948	4,853	4,735	4,701	4,742	5,026	4,500	4,531	4,788
Total private ¹	3,559	4,411	4,290	4,408	4,450	4,711	4,231	4,247	4,480
Construction.....	117	121	98	304	330	276	288	316	260
Manufacturing.....	252	296	285	259	236	280	243	237	268
Durable goods.....	169	179	170	159	139	157	141	134	144
Nondurable goods.....	84	118	115	100	97	123	102	103	124
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	800	821	830	960	1,011	1,007	894	987	965
Retail trade.....	511	500	508	662	686	686	639	681	666
Professional and business services.....	644	928	964	1,028	1,049	1,145	969	974	1,069
Education and health services ³	684	866	899	546	514	635	518	484	584
Health care and social assistance.....	618	789	803	472	437	548	441	410	505
Leisure and hospitality.....	541	700	658	818	845	881	833	818	869
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	58	71	53	141	136	140	147	142	136
Accommodation and food services.....	482	629	605	677	709	742	686	675	733
Government ⁴	389	443	445	293	293	315	269	284	308
State and local.....	342	378	373	267	265	285	238	259	278
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4
Total private ¹	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.8
Construction.....	2.0	2.0	1.6	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.9	5.2	4.3
Manufacturing.....	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.2
Durable goods.....	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.6
Retail trade.....	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.3
Professional and business services.....	3.3	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.5
Education and health services ³	3.1	3.9	4.0	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	3.4	4.2	4.2	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.6	4.6	4.3	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.8	3.3	2.4	6.9	6.5	6.6	7.3	6.8	6.5
Accommodation and food services.....	3.8	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.8
Government ⁴	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4
State and local.....	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4

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					
	Sept. 2013	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p	Sept. 2013	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p
Total	3,948	4,577	4,675	4,605	4,853	4,735	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,559	4,131	4,176	4,129	4,411	4,290	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5
Construction.....	117	125	152	139	121	98	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.6
Manufacturing.....	252	292	302	293	296	285	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Durable goods.....	169	175	194	195	179	170	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	84	117	108	97	118	115	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	800	731	797	806	821	830	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Retail trade.....	511	419	465	473	500	508	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
Professional and business services.....	644	896	909	880	928	964	3.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7
Education and health services ⁶	684	796	821	826	866	899	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0
Health care and social assistance.....	618	723	728	746	789	803	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	541	752	643	622	700	658	3.6	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	58	79	68	63	71	53	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.4
Accommodation and food services.....	482	674	575	559	629	605	3.8	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.6
Government ⁷	389	446	499	476	443	445	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
State and local.....	342	383	430	421	378	373	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	696	793	798	765	796	789	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9
South.....	1,474	1,695	1,736	1,722	1,897	1,787	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.4
Midwest.....	893	1,075	1,055	1,087	1,076	1,078	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
West.....	885	1,014	1,086	1,031	1,084	1,081	2.8	3.2	3.4	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					
	Sept. 2013	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p	Sept. 2013	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,701	4,738	4,791	4,934	4,742	5,026	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,408	4,452	4,503	4,651	4,450	4,711	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0
Construction.....	304	301	268	371	330	276	5.2	5.0	4.5	6.1	5.4	4.5
Manufacturing.....	259	240	268	259	236	280	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3
Durable goods.....	159	153	155	155	139	157	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	100	88	113	103	97	123	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	960	1,073	1,107	1,090	1,011	1,007	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8
Retail trade.....	662	742	756	758	686	686	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5
Professional and business services.....	1,028	973	1,002	1,012	1,049	1,145	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.9
Education and health services ⁶	546	525	538	555	514	635	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.9
Health care and social assistance.....	472	454	457	485	437	548	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	818	857	855	852	845	881	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	141	150	143	138	136	140	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.6
Accommodation and food services.....	677	707	712	714	709	742	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.9
Government ⁷	293	285	288	282	293	315	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
State and local.....	267	256	255	252	265	285	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	744	726	676	793	728	797	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.0
South.....	1,837	1,870	1,950	1,945	1,872	1,925	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8
Midwest.....	1,069	1,122	1,059	1,119	1,018	1,160	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.7
West.....	1,051	1,020	1,105	1,077	1,124	1,144	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7

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					
	Sept. 2013	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p	Sept. 2013	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,500	4,530	4,520	4,629	4,531	4,788	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,231	4,246	4,229	4,369	4,247	4,480	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8
Construction.....	288	276	241	331	316	260	4.9	4.6	4.0	5.5	5.2	4.3
Manufacturing.....	243	228	241	231	237	268	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2
Durable goods.....	141	134	136	137	134	144	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	102	94	106	95	103	124	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	894	1,028	1,023	1,031	987	965	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6
Retail trade.....	639	718	711	723	681	666	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3
Professional and business services.....	969	906	937	946	974	1,069	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.5
Education and health services ⁶	518	483	518	524	484	584	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	441	412	443	450	410	505	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	833	837	820	827	818	869	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	147	140	129	126	142	136	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.5
Accommodation and food services.....	686	697	691	702	675	733	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.8
Government ⁷	269	284	291	260	284	308	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
State and local.....	238	253	259	235	259	278	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	742	726	680	717	715	765	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9
South.....	1,786	1,715	1,816	1,835	1,827	1,900	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8
Midwest.....	980	1,009	1,016	1,016	996	1,097	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5
West.....	993	1,079	1,008	1,061	993	1,025	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	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					
	Sept. 2013	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p	Sept. 2013	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p
Total.....	2,381	2,487	2,484	2,547	2,510	2,753	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	2,267	2,355	2,355	2,413	2,364	2,585	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2
Construction.....	94	121	110	107	127	122	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0
Manufacturing.....	119	115	114	127	121	133	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Durable goods.....	67	67	61	70	68	75	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	52	48	53	57	54	59	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	539	611	588	580	554	558	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Retail trade.....	410	448	442	428	406	396	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6
Professional and business services.....	504	438	461	470	454	545	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.8
Education and health services ⁶	300	305	323	348	297	364	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	268	268	286	310	263	328	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	465	506	532	529	549	584	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	42	52	53	53	53	57	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7
Accommodation and food services.....	423	454	480	477	496	527	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2
Government ⁷	114	132	129	134	145	168	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
State and local.....	103	122	119	125	139	157	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	328	335	330	339	339	383	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
South.....	975	1,019	1,061	1,040	1,030	1,099	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2
Midwest.....	567	599	583	590	597	668	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1
West.....	510	534	510	578	544	604	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9

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					
	Sept. 2013	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p	Sept. 2013	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p
Total.....	1,783	1,656	1,657	1,726	1,619	1,647	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,680	1,578	1,558	1,657	1,547	1,571	1.5	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	103	78	99	70	72	76	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	346	312	279	321	296	299	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
South.....	695	540	599	634	639	638	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Midwest.....	330	317	351	358	332	363	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
West.....	413	487	429	413	352	347	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Sept. 2013	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p	Sept. 2013	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p
Total.....	336	387	378	356	402	388	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	283	313	315	299	335	324	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	53	74	62	57	66	64	0.2	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		
	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p
Total.....	3,969	5,000	4,762	2.8	3.5	3.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,595	4,529	4,326	3.0	3.7	3.5
Mining and logging.....	17	26	26	1.9	2.7	2.7
Construction.....	114	135	90	1.8	2.1	1.4
Manufacturing.....	253	292	285	2.1	2.3	2.3
Durable goods.....	167	172	166	2.2	2.2	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	87	120	118	1.9	2.6	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	891	889	942	3.3	3.3	3.4
Wholesale trade.....	124	150	145	2.1	2.5	2.4
Retail trade.....	596	560	608	3.8	3.5	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	172	179	189	3.3	3.4	3.5
Information.....	102	81	106	3.7	2.9	3.8
Financial activities.....	240	378	264	2.9	4.5	3.2
Finance and insurance.....	204	313	214	3.4	5.0	3.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	36	65	50	1.7	3.0	2.4
Professional and business services.....	627	935	918	3.2	4.6	4.5
Education and health services.....	665	878	893	3.1	4.0	4.0
Educational services.....	62	81	93	1.9	2.6	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	603	797	800	3.3	4.2	4.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	535	722	650	3.6	4.5	4.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	54	81	47	2.5	3.3	2.1
Accommodation and food services.....	481	641	603	3.7	4.7	4.5
Other services.....	151	192	152	2.7	3.3	2.7
Government.....	374	470	436	1.7	2.2	2.0
Federal.....	44	67	70	1.6	2.4	2.5
State and local.....	329	403	366	1.7	2.2	1.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	702	863	799	2.7	3.2	3.0
South.....	1,452	1,896	1,755	2.8	3.6	3.3
Midwest.....	928	1,138	1,113	2.9	3.5	3.4
West.....	886	1,103	1,095	2.8	3.4	3.4

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		
	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,851	5,203	5,262	3.5	3.7	3.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,480	4,705	4,849	3.9	4.0	4.1
Mining and logging.....	30	32	38	3.4	3.4	4.1
Construction.....	292	325	266	4.8	5.1	4.2
Manufacturing.....	253	249	287	2.1	2.0	2.3
Durable goods.....	150	140	155	2.0	1.8	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	103	109	132	2.3	2.4	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,002	1,047	1,028	3.9	4.0	3.9
Wholesale trade.....	132	157	153	2.3	2.7	2.6
Retail trade.....	690	721	699	4.6	4.7	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	180	168	175	3.5	3.3	3.4
Information.....	68	78	69	2.6	2.9	2.6
Financial activities.....	211	189	186	2.7	2.4	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	129	129	133	2.2	2.2	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	82	60	53	4.0	2.9	2.6
Professional and business services.....	976	1,076	1,111	5.2	5.5	5.7
Education and health services.....	629	655	750	3.0	3.1	3.5
Educational services.....	137	133	172	4.2	4.3	5.1
Health care and social assistance.....	492	522	578	2.8	2.9	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	835	877	919	5.8	5.7	6.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	135	118	134	6.5	5.0	6.2
Accommodation and food services.....	700	759	785	5.6	5.9	6.2
Other services.....	183	177	195	3.4	3.2	3.5
Government.....	372	498	413	1.7	2.4	1.9
Federal.....	26	27	30	0.9	1.0	1.1
State and local.....	346	471	383	1.8	2.6	2.0
REGION³						
Northeast.....	828	732	918	3.2	2.8	3.5
South.....	1,820	2,110	1,916	3.7	4.2	3.8
Midwest.....	1,089	1,155	1,202	3.5	3.7	3.8
West.....	1,114	1,205	1,226	3.6	3.9	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		
	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^P	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^P
Total.....	4,844	5,451	5,178	3.5	3.9	3.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,521	5,034	4,822	3.9	4.3	4.1
Mining and logging.....	27	34	32	3.1	3.6	3.4
Construction.....	297	360	268	4.9	5.7	4.2
Manufacturing.....	258	296	291	2.1	2.4	2.4
Durable goods.....	149	170	154	2.0	2.2	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	109	126	137	2.4	2.8	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	910	1,104	974	3.5	4.2	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	117	166	144	2.0	2.8	2.4
Retail trade.....	650	771	665	4.3	5.0	4.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	143	166	165	2.8	3.2	3.2
Information.....	73	73	73	2.7	2.7	2.7
Financial activities.....	219	204	175	2.8	2.5	2.2
Finance and insurance.....	136	135	121	2.3	2.3	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	84	69	54	4.2	3.3	2.6
Professional and business services.....	940	1,105	1,084	5.0	5.7	5.6
Education and health services.....	529	604	615	2.5	2.8	2.9
Educational services.....	81	116	90	2.5	3.7	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	448	488	525	2.5	2.7	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,071	1,026	1,094	7.4	6.7	7.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	288	197	252	13.8	8.3	11.7
Accommodation and food services.....	782	829	843	6.3	6.4	6.6
Other services.....	197	227	214	3.6	4.1	3.9
Government.....	322	417	356	1.5	2.0	1.6
Federal.....	37	30	37	1.3	1.1	1.4
State and local.....	285	388	319	1.5	2.1	1.7
REGION³						
Northeast.....	892	880	928	3.5	3.4	3.5
South.....	1,809	2,184	1,940	3.6	4.3	3.8
Midwest.....	1,071	1,256	1,221	3.5	4.0	3.9
West.....	1,072	1,131	1,089	3.5	3.6	3.5

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^P	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^P
Total.....	2,554	3,245	2,993	1.9	2.3	2.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,424	3,014	2,805	2.1	2.5	2.4
Mining and logging.....	14	22	19	1.6	2.4	2.1
Construction.....	102	169	132	1.7	2.7	2.1
Manufacturing.....	129	168	149	1.1	1.4	1.2
Durable goods.....	69	97	80	0.9	1.2	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	60	72	70	1.3	1.6	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	588	698	609	2.3	2.6	2.3
Wholesale trade.....	59	80	86	1.0	1.4	1.5
Retail trade.....	453	518	432	3.0	3.4	2.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	76	99	91	1.5	1.9	1.7
Information.....	33	50	40	1.2	1.9	1.5
Financial activities.....	111	135	108	1.4	1.7	1.3
Finance and insurance.....	72	85	73	1.2	1.4	1.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	39	49	35	1.9	2.4	1.7
Professional and business services.....	491	537	547	2.6	2.8	2.8
Education and health services.....	318	379	390	1.5	1.8	1.8
Educational services.....	39	58	44	1.2	1.9	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	279	321	345	1.6	1.8	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	529	716	673	3.6	4.7	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	59	91	78	2.8	3.9	3.6
Accommodation and food services.....	470	625	595	3.8	4.8	4.7
Other services.....	110	140	138	2.0	2.5	2.5
Government.....	130	230	188	0.6	1.1	0.9
Federal.....	12	10	12	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	118	220	176	0.6	1.2	0.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	393	456	458	1.5	1.8	1.8
South.....	1,005	1,297	1,151	2.0	2.6	2.3
Midwest.....	607	815	733	2.0	2.6	2.3
West.....	550	676	651	1.8	2.2	2.1

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

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

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

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Table 11. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^P	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^P
Total.....	1,958	1,780	1,804	1.4	1.3	1.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,813	1,669	1,691	1.6	1.4	1.4
Mining and logging.....	10	10	11	1.2	1.0	1.1
Construction.....	179	163	127	3.0	2.6	2.0
Manufacturing.....	109	100	123	0.9	0.8	1.0
Durable goods.....	68	57	63	0.9	0.7	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	41	43	60	0.9	0.9	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	234	299	254	0.9	1.1	1.0
Wholesale trade.....	49	72	49	0.9	1.2	0.8
Retail trade.....	139	178	148	0.9	1.2	1.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	46	49	56	0.9	1.0	1.1
Information.....	33	17	23	1.2	0.6	0.9
Financial activities.....	88	47	35	1.1	0.6	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	50	30	17	0.9	0.5	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	38	17	18	1.9	0.8	0.9
Professional and business services.....	410	528	489	2.2	2.7	2.5
Education and health services.....	167	171	178	0.8	0.8	0.8
Educational services.....	39	49	43	1.2	1.6	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	129	123	135	0.7	0.7	0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	504	258	384	3.5	1.7	2.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	222	102	170	10.6	4.3	7.9
Accommodation and food services.....	282	156	214	2.3	1.2	1.7
Other services.....	76	75	68	1.4	1.3	1.2
Government.....	145	111	113	0.7	0.5	0.5
Federal.....	14	10	16	0.5	0.4	0.6
State and local.....	131	101	97	0.7	0.6	0.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	430	342	382	1.7	1.3	1.5
South.....	693	716	633	1.4	1.4	1.2
Midwest.....	381	363	423	1.2	1.2	1.3
West.....	454	358	366	1.5	1.1	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		
	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014 ^p
Total.....	332	426	381	0.2	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	284	351	325	0.2	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	3	2	2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Construction.....	16	28	10	0.3	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing.....	20	27	18	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	12	16	12	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	8	11	7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	88	106	111	0.3	0.4	0.4
Wholesale trade.....	9	14	8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Retail trade.....	58	75	85	0.4	0.5	0.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	21	17	19	0.4	0.3	0.4
Information.....	7	5	10	0.3	0.2	0.4
Financial activities.....	20	22	33	0.3	0.3	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	14	20	31	0.2	0.3	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	6	2	2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Professional and business services.....	38	40	48	0.2	0.2	0.2
Education and health services.....	44	54	47	0.2	0.3	0.2
Educational services.....	4	9	2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Health care and social assistance.....	40	44	45	0.2	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	38	52	38	0.3	0.3	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	7	4	4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Accommodation and food services.....	31	48	33	0.2	0.4	0.3
Other services.....	11	13	8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Government.....	48	76	56	0.2	0.4	0.3
Federal.....	11	9	9	0.4	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	37	67	47	0.2	0.4	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	70	83	89	0.3	0.3	0.3
South.....	111	170	156	0.2	0.3	0.3
Midwest.....	83	77	65	0.3	0.2	0.2
West.....	68	97	72	0.2	0.3	0.2

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

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

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

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