

NEWS RELEASE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. D E P A R T M E N T O F L A B O R



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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – SEPTEMBER 2022

The number of job openings increased to 10.7 million on the last business day of September, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The number of hires edged down to 6.1 million, while total separations decreased to 5.7 million. Within separations, quits (4.1 million) changed little and layoffs and discharges (1.3 million) edged down. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector, by industry, and by establishment size class.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, September 2019 - September 2022

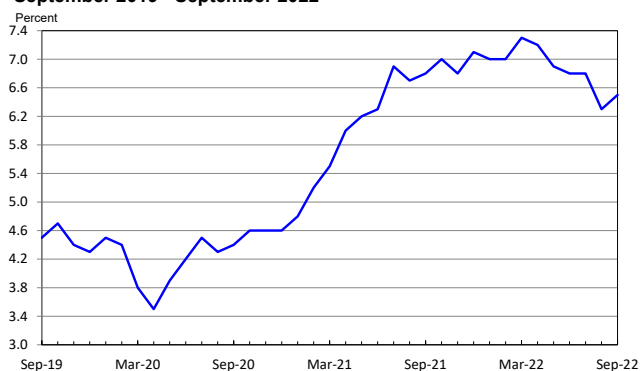
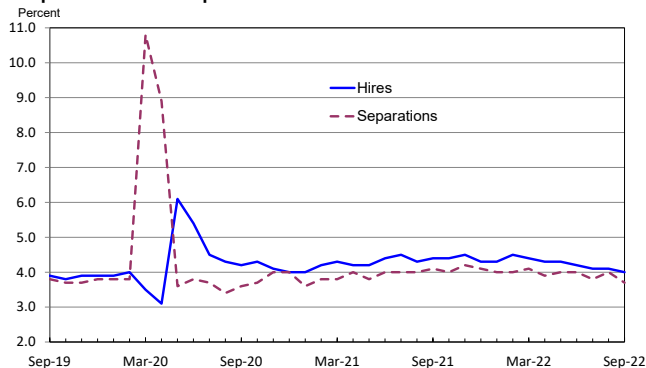


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, September 2019 - September 2022



Job Openings

On the last business day of September, the number of **job openings** increased to 10.7 million (+437,000), partially offsetting a sharp decline in August. The rate changed little at 6.5 percent in September but was 0.8 percentage point lower than its peak in March 2022. In September, the largest increases in job openings were in accommodation and food services (+215,000); health care and social assistance (+115,000); and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+111,000). The number of job openings decreased in wholesale trade (-104,000) and in finance and insurance (-83,000). (See table 1.)

Hires

In September, the number of **hires** edged down to 6.1 million and the rate changed little at 4.0 percent. Hires decreased in durable goods manufacturing (-57,000) and in state and local government education (-40,000). (See table 2.)

Separations

Total separations includes quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. 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, disability, and transfers to other locations of the same firm.

In September, the number and rate of **total separations** decreased to 5.7 million (-370,000) and 3.7 percent, respectively. Total separations decreased in accommodation and food services (-103,000); transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-42,000); and durable goods manufacturing (-38,000). (See table 3.)

In September, the number of **quits** changed little at 4.1 million, and the rate was 2.7 percent for the third month in a row. Quits decreased in construction (-56,000); transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-35,000); and durable goods manufacturing (-28,000). Quits increased in state and local government, excluding education (+15,000). (See table 4.)

In September, the number of **layoffs and discharges** edged down to 1.3 million and the rate changed little at 0.9 percent. Layoffs and discharges changed little in all industries. (See table 5.)

The number of **other separations** decreased in September to 299,000 (-84,000). Other separations decreased in health care and social assistance (-31,000); professional and business services (-28,000); and finance and insurance (-20,000). Other separations increased in other services (+13,000) and federal government (+3,000). (See table 6.)

Establishment Size Class

In September, the job openings rate decreased in establishments with 5,000 or more employees. The quits rate decreased in establishments with 50 to 249 employees. For a more in-depth description of the JOLTS establishment size class estimates, please visit www.bls.gov/jlt/sizeclassmethodology.htm.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey estimates for October 2022 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 30, 2022, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^P	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^P	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^P
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	10,673	10,280	10,717	6,504	6,334	6,082	6,008	6,058	5,688
Total private.....	9,680	9,240	9,668	6,153	5,919	5,719	5,658	5,692	5,296
Mining and logging.....	29	24	28	16	20	22	14	21	20
Construction.....	348	386	422	346	349	360	307	338	344
Manufacturing.....	941	846	806	470	461	383	439	417	362
Durable goods.....	560	514	473	261	267	210	241	231	193
Nondurable goods.....	381	332	333	209	194	173	199	186	169
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,950	1,576	1,585	1,374	1,303	1,254	1,259	1,319	1,221
Wholesale trade.....	309	342	238	176	164	164	169	152	141
Retail trade.....	1,059	792	795	894	794	768	817	803	758
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	582	442	553	304	345	322	273	364	322
Information.....	172	201	206	115	106	102	106	99	84
Financial activities.....	438	557	501	290	233	226	265	238	218
Finance and insurance.....	324	363	280	224	158	149	211	159	145
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	115	194	221	66	75	78	54	79	73
Professional and business services.....	1,832	1,812	1,916	1,260	1,192	1,152	1,167	1,115	1,069
Education and health services.....	1,979	2,168	2,306	833	878	853	810	777	755
Educational services.....	171	187	210	97	105	100	86	80	91
Health care and social assistance.....	1,808	1,981	2,096	736	773	753	724	696	664
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,538	1,397	1,631	1,189	1,132	1,118	1,043	1,144	1,020
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	192	193	212	182	156	160	146	159	136
Accommodation and food services.....	1,346	1,204	1,419	1,007	976	957	897	986	883
Other services.....	453	274	267	260	244	249	247	224	203
Government.....	994	1,040	1,049	351	415	364	350	365	392
Federal.....	139	139	172	43	38	41	44	40	42
State and local.....	854	900	877	308	377	323	306	325	350
State and local education.....	274	331	311	130	185	145	165	159	169
State and local, excluding education.....	580	569	565	178	191	177	141	166	181
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	6.8	6.3	6.5	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7
Total private.....	7.2	6.6	6.9	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1
Mining and logging.....	4.8	3.7	4.3	2.7	3.3	3.5	2.5	3.3	3.2
Construction.....	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.5
Manufacturing.....	7.0	6.2	5.9	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.8
Durable goods.....	6.8	6.0	5.6	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	7.5	6.4	6.4	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	6.5	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.2
Wholesale trade.....	5.1	5.5	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.4
Retail trade.....	6.4	4.8	4.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	8.0	5.9	7.3	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.1	5.1	4.6
Information.....	5.6	6.2	6.3	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.3	2.8
Financial activities.....	4.7	5.8	5.3	3.3	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	4.7	5.2	4.1	3.4	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	4.8	7.6	8.5	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.4	3.3	3.1
Professional and business services.....	7.9	7.5	7.9	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.8
Education and health services.....	7.7	8.1	8.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1
Educational services.....	4.5	4.6	5.1	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	8.2	8.7	9.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.5	8.1	9.3	8.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	6.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	8.4	7.7	8.4	8.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	5.9
Accommodation and food services.....	9.7	8.2	9.5	8.1	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.3	6.5
Other services.....	7.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p
Government.....	4.3	4.5	4.5	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8
Federal.....	4.6	4.6	5.7	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
State and local.....	4.3	4.4	4.3	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
State and local education.....	2.6	3.1	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
State and local, excluding education.	6.0	5.9	5.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.0

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Technical Note

This news release presents statistics from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). The JOLTS program provides information on labor demand and turnover. Additional information about the JOLTS program can be found at www.bls.gov/jlt/. Estimates are published for job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments, as well as civilian federal, state, and local government entities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Industries are classified in accordance with the North American Industry Classification System.

Definitions

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 vacation or other paid leave. Proprietors or partners of unincorporated businesses, unpaid family workers, or employees on strike for the entire pay period, and employees on leave without pay 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. JOLTS does not publish employment estimates but uses the reported employment for validation of the other reported data elements.

Job Openings. Job openings include all positions that are open on the last business day of the reference month. A job is open only if it meets all three of these conditions:

- A specific position exists and there is work available for that position. The position can be full-time or part-time, and it can be permanent, short-term, or seasonal.
- The job could start within 30 days, whether or not the employer can find a suitable candidate during that time.
- The employer is actively recruiting workers from outside the establishment to fill the position. Active recruiting means that the

establishment is taking steps to fill a position. It may include advertising in newspapers, on television, or on the radio; posting Internet notices, posting “help wanted” signs, networking or making “word-of-mouth” announcements; accepting applications; interviewing candidates; contacting employment agencies; or soliciting employees at job fairs, state or local employment offices, or similar sources.

Excluded are positions open only to internal transfers, promotions or demotions, or recall from layoffs. Also excluded are openings for positions with start dates more than 30 days in the future, positions for which employees have been hired but the employees have not yet reported for work, and positions to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Hires. Hires include all additions to the payroll during the entire reference month, including newly hired and rehired employees; full-time and part-time employees; permanent, short-term, and seasonal employees; employees who were recalled to a job at the location following a layoff (formal suspension from pay status) lasting more than 7 days; on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated; workers who were hired and separated during the month, and transfers from other locations. Excluded are transfers or promotions within the reporting location, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Separations. Separations include all separations from the payroll during the entire reference month and is reported by type of separation: quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits include employees who left voluntarily with the exception of retirements or transfers to other locations. Layoffs and discharges includes involuntary separations initiated by the employer including layoffs with no intent to rehire; layoffs (formal suspensions from pay status) 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 (whether or not they are expected to return the next season). Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, separations due to employee disability; and deaths. Excluded from separations are transfers within the same location; employees on strike; employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. 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.

Estimation Method

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of 20,700 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 9.4 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.

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

Birth/death model. The time lag from the start up, or birth, of an establishment until its appearance on the sampling frame is approximately one year. Also within the first year, new businesses may go out of business, referred to as a death. Because not all births and deaths of establishments can be reflected on the sampling frame immediately, the JOLTS sample cannot capture job openings, hires, and separations from them during their early existence. BLS has developed a birth/death model that uses establishment 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 job openings, hires, and separations.

Alignment. The JOLTS figure 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 nonsampling 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. There are four steps to this method: seasonally adjust, align, back out the seasonal adjustment factors, and seasonally adjust again.

Seasonal adjustment. BLS uses X-13 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment. 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. The seasonally adjusted CES employment trends are applied to the seasonally adjusted JOLTS implied employment trends (hires minus separations) forcing them to be approximately the same, while preserving the seasonality of the JOLTS data.

Annual estimates. The JOLTS estimates are revised annually to reflect annual updates to the CES employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors. The JOLTS employment levels are ratio-adjusted to the CES employment levels, and the resulting ratios are applied to all JOLTS data elements. The seasonally adjusted data are recalculated for the most recent 5 years in order to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors. These annual updates result in revisions to both the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted JOLTS data series, for the period since the last benchmark was established.

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.

Reliability of the estimates

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Nonsampling error occurs 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 difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected. 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 nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons including: the failure to include a segment of the population; the inability to obtain data from all units in the sample; the inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide data on a timely basis; mistakes made by respondents; errors made in the collection or processing of the data; and errors from the employment benchmark data used in estimation.

Other information

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Sept. 2021	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p
Total.....	10,673	11,303	11,040	11,170	10,280	10,717	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.5
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	9,680	10,275	10,054	10,065	9,240	9,668	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.9
Mining and logging.....	29	36	38	35	24	28	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.3	3.7	4.3
Construction.....	348	405	353	353	386	422	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.2
Manufacturing.....	941	816	850	910	846	806	7.0	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.2	5.9
Durable goods.....	560	505	558	530	514	473	6.8	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.6
Nondurable goods.....	381	311	293	380	332	333	7.5	6.0	5.7	7.2	6.4	6.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,950	2,108	1,653	1,778	1,576	1,585	6.5	6.8	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.2
Wholesale trade.....	309	371	276	278	342	238	5.1	6.0	4.5	4.5	5.5	3.9
Retail trade.....	1,059	1,185	885	946	792	795	6.4	7.0	5.3	5.6	4.8	4.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	582	551	492	554	442	553	8.0	7.2	6.5	7.3	5.9	7.3
Information.....	172	248	239	222	201	206	5.6	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.2	6.3
Financial activities.....	438	524	622	641	557	501	4.7	5.5	6.5	6.7	5.8	5.3
Finance and insurance.....	324	370	476	474	363	280	4.7	5.3	6.7	6.7	5.2	4.1
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	115	154	145	167	194	221	4.8	6.1	5.8	6.6	7.6	8.5
Professional and business services. . . .	1,832	2,007	2,127	1,991	1,812	1,916	7.9	8.3	8.7	8.2	7.5	7.9
Education and health services.....	1,979	2,147	2,222	2,165	2,168	2,306	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.6
Educational services.....	171	179	196	207	187	210	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.1
Health care and social assistance. . . .	1,808	1,967	2,026	1,958	1,981	2,096	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,538	1,542	1,494	1,516	1,397	1,631	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.1	9.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	192	157	152	203	193	212	8.4	6.4	6.2	8.1	7.7	8.4
Accommodation and food services. . .	1,346	1,385	1,343	1,313	1,204	1,419	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.2	9.5
Other services.....	453	442	456	454	274	267	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.4	4.6	4.5
Government.....	994	1,028	986	1,104	1,040	1,049	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.5
Federal.....	139	121	114	158	139	172	4.6	4.1	3.8	5.2	4.6	5.7
State and local.....	854	907	872	946	900	877	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.3
State and local education.....	274	362	318	335	331	311	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9
State and local, excluding education.....	580	545	554	611	569	565	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.3	5.9	5.9
REGION³												
Northeast.....	1,794	1,933	1,870	1,776	1,634	1,718	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.9
South.....	4,083	4,237	4,330	4,322	4,092	4,252	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.9
Midwest.....	2,396	2,479	2,433	2,487	2,175	2,325	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.2	6.5
West.....	2,400	2,655	2,407	2,584	2,379	2,421	6.5	7.0	6.4	6.8	6.3	6.4

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Sept. 2021	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p
Total.....	6,504	6,507	6,456	6,238	6,334	6,082	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	6,153	6,098	6,033	5,846	5,919	5,719	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4
Mining and logging.....	16	26	30	25	20	22	2.7	4.3	4.8	4.0	3.3	3.5
Construction.....	346	359	352	384	349	360	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.7
Manufacturing.....	470	468	481	428	461	383	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.0
Durable goods.....	261	249	245	240	267	210	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.6
Nondurable goods.....	209	219	236	188	194	173	4.5	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.0	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,374	1,324	1,277	1,277	1,303	1,254	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
Wholesale trade.....	176	196	171	165	164	164	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Retail trade.....	894	791	790	782	794	768	5.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	304	336	316	330	345	322	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.6
Information.....	115	105	116	101	106	102	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.3
Financial activities.....	290	233	210	223	233	226	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5
Finance and insurance.....	224	155	145	148	158	149	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	66	79	65	76	75	78	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3
Professional and business services. . . .	1,260	1,303	1,263	1,258	1,192	1,152	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.1
Education and health services.....	833	899	914	862	878	853	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5
Educational services.....	97	126	111	103	105	100	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
Health care and social assistance. . .	736	773	803	760	773	753	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,189	1,148	1,167	1,071	1,132	1,118	8.2	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.2	7.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	182	172	180	160	156	160	8.7	7.5	7.8	6.9	6.8	6.9
Accommodation and food services. . .	1,007	976	987	911	976	957	8.1	7.3	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.1
Other services.....	260	235	221	217	244	249	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.4
Government.....	351	409	423	392	415	364	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6
Federal.....	43	42	43	45	38	41	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4
State and local.....	308	367	380	348	377	323	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7
State and local education.....	130	188	193	169	185	145	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.4
State and local, excluding education.....	178	178	187	179	191	177	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
REGION³												
Northeast.....	985	981	933	906	898	895	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
South.....	2,703	2,711	2,700	2,612	2,618	2,577	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5
Midwest.....	1,375	1,337	1,373	1,328	1,397	1,224	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.7
West.....	1,441	1,479	1,450	1,393	1,422	1,387	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	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 3. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Sept. 2021	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p
Total.....	6,008	6,017	6,009	5,794	6,058	5,688	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.7
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	5,658	5,649	5,619	5,450	5,692	5,296	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.1
Mining and logging.....	14	23	21	19	21	20	2.5	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.2
Construction.....	307	336	325	355	338	344	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.5
Manufacturing.....	439	438	446	414	417	362	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.8
Durable goods.....	241	229	239	226	231	193	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	199	209	207	188	186	169	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,259	1,231	1,194	1,199	1,319	1,221	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.2
Wholesale trade.....	169	185	161	153	152	141	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4
Retail trade.....	817	776	746	743	803	758	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	273	271	287	303	364	322	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.3	5.1	4.6
Information.....	106	86	95	90	99	84	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.8
Financial activities.....	265	220	201	206	238	218	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	211	151	144	136	159	145	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	54	70	58	70	79	73	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.1
Professional and business services. . . .	1,167	1,193	1,229	1,220	1,115	1,069	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.8
Education and health services.....	810	824	806	737	777	755	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.1
Educational services.....	86	97	82	80	80	91	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4
Health care and social assistance. . .	724	728	723	657	696	664	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,043	1,069	1,074	1,006	1,144	1,020	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.4	7.3	6.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	146	161	156	159	159	136	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.9	5.9
Accommodation and food services. . .	897	908	918	847	986	883	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.3	7.3	6.5
Other services.....	247	228	229	204	224	203	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.5
Government.....	350	368	390	344	365	392	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8
Federal.....	44	46	47	40	40	42	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
State and local.....	306	323	343	304	325	350	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8
State and local education.....	165	150	169	150	159	169	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
State and local, excluding education.....	141	173	174	153	166	181	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0
REGION³												
Northeast.....	850	857	845	870	879	787	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.9
South.....	2,495	2,511	2,619	2,447	2,645	2,352	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.1
Midwest.....	1,319	1,216	1,230	1,208	1,168	1,275	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8
West.....	1,344	1,432	1,315	1,268	1,366	1,275	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.6

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Sept. 2021	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p
Total.....	4,253	4,274	4,253	4,058	4,184	4,061	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,042	4,048	4,012	3,850	3,965	3,820	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Mining and logging.....	10	17	16	13	14	12	1.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0
Construction.....	188	230	181	210	208	152	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.0
Manufacturing.....	311	317	327	287	286	247	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.9
Durable goods.....	170	164	173	161	159	131	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.6
Nondurable goods.....	141	153	154	127	127	116	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	976	916	933	869	940	908	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.2
Wholesale trade.....	129	113	121	90	96	104	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.8
Retail trade.....	667	611	603	578	591	585	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	181	192	209	200	254	219	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.1
Information.....	53	52	62	44	56	51	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.7
Financial activities.....	147	132	142	156	149	153	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Finance and insurance.....	115	85	101	109	96	97	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	32	47	41	47	53	57	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4
Professional and business services. . . .	757	766	763	776	671	729	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.2
Education and health services.....	631	624	609	534	580	574	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3
Educational services.....	58	68	58	52	53	54	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance. . . .	572	555	551	482	527	521	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	836	859	827	833	912	844	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	89	89	78	83	75	69	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.0
Accommodation and food services. . .	748	770	749	750	837	775	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.2	5.7
Other services.....	135	136	151	127	150	148	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.6
Government.....	211	225	241	208	219	241	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1
Federal.....	23	23	23	21	22	22	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
State and local.....	188	203	218	187	196	220	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
State and local education.....	104	96	110	97	99	108	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
State and local, excluding education.....	83	106	108	90	97	112	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
REGION³												
Northeast.....	572	573	543	581	588	542	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0
South.....	1,793	1,840	1,963	1,746	1,890	1,730	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.0
Midwest.....	900	871	829	831	800	886	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7
West.....	987	990	918	900	907	904	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Sept. 2021	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p
Total.....	1,405	1,416	1,400	1,390	1,490	1,328	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	1,329	1,335	1,317	1,317	1,405	1,247	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Mining and logging.....	3	5	4	5	5	7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1
Construction.....	108	97	135	134	120	178	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.3
Manufacturing.....	110	101	96	97	97	85	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Durable goods.....	59	52	49	46	51	42	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Nondurable goods.....	51	49	46	51	46	43	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	236	262	209	268	301	251	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
Wholesale trade.....	32	61	34	48	42	25	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4
Retail trade.....	130	134	117	139	174	150	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	73	66	58	81	85	77	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1
Information.....	40	28	27	34	38	25	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.8
Financial activities.....	48	56	38	30	58	53	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6
Finance and insurance.....	31	44	25	12	35	40	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	18	11	13	18	23	13	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6
Professional and business services. . . .	361	351	379	364	370	293	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3
Education and health services.....	142	162	152	158	148	164	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Educational services.....	23	25	19	23	23	35	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9
Health care and social assistance. . .	119	137	133	135	124	129	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	186	191	209	162	205	158	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	54	69	76	75	81	65	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.8
Accommodation and food services. . .	132	123	133	87	124	93	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.7
Other services.....	92	81	69	66	64	32	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6
Government.....	77	81	83	73	85	81	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Federal.....	8	10	7	6	7	7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
State and local.....	68	70	76	68	78	75	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
State and local education.....	32	35	34	30	35	37	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
State and local, excluding education.....	36	36	42	37	43	38	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
REGION³												
Northeast.....	223	234	261	234	222	201	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
South.....	575	556	492	574	598	496	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
Midwest.....	335	278	334	323	301	328	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
West.....	273	349	313	259	369	304	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Sept. 2021	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p
Total.....	349	328	356	346	383	299	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	287	265	290	283	322	229	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining and logging.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Construction.....	10	9	10	11	11	14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing.....	18	20	22	30	34	30	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Durable goods.....	12	13	16	19	21	20	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	6	7	6	11	13	10	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	47	53	52	62	78	62	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Wholesale trade.....	8	10	5	15	14	12	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Retail trade.....	20	30	26	25	38	24	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	19	13	21	22	26	26	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Information.....	13	6	5	12	5	8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Financial activities.....	70	33	21	20	31	12	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Finance and insurance.....	65	21	18	15	28	8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing. ...	5	12	3	5	3	3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Professional and business services.	48	76	87	81	75	47	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Education and health services.....	38	39	45	45	49	17	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Educational services.....	5	3	5	5	4	3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health care and social assistance.	33	35	40	40	45	14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	21	19	38	11	28	18	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. ...	3	3	2	1	3	2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services. ...	17	16	36	10	25	15	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other services.....	21	10	9	11	10	23	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Government.....	62	63	66	62	61	70	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Federal.....	13	13	17	13	11	14	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
State and local.....	50	49	49	50	50	56	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local education.....	29	19	25	23	25	25	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
State and local, excluding education.....	21	31	24	26	26	31	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
REGION³												
Northeast.....	55	50	41	55	69	44	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
South.....	127	116	163	127	157	126	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Midwest.....	84	68	67	54	67	61	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
West.....	84	94	84	110	89	67	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	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.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p
Total.....	10,747	10,389	10,695	6.8	6.4	6.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	9,765	9,348	9,686	7.2	6.7	6.9
Mining and logging.....	32	26	29	5.2	3.9	4.3
Construction.....	335	408	412	4.2	4.9	5.0
Manufacturing.....	944	858	810	7.1	6.2	5.9
Durable goods.....	568	522	483	6.9	6.1	5.7
Nondurable goods.....	375	336	327	7.4	6.4	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	2,096	1,698	1,675	7.0	5.6	5.5
Wholesale trade.....	309	330	232	5.1	5.3	3.8
Retail trade.....	1,180	922	870	7.1	5.5	5.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	606	446	573	8.3	6.0	7.5
Information.....	185	191	214	6.1	5.9	6.6
Financial activities.....	424	544	492	4.6	5.7	5.2
Finance and insurance.....	322	347	273	4.7	5.0	4.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	102	197	219	4.3	7.6	8.4
Professional and business services.....	1,872	1,814	1,935	8.0	7.5	7.9
Education and health services.....	1,903	2,098	2,234	7.4	8.0	8.3
Educational services.....	161	178	197	4.3	4.7	4.9
Health care and social assistance.....	1,741	1,920	2,037	8.0	8.5	8.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,514	1,438	1,611	9.3	8.0	9.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	153	193	185	6.6	7.0	7.3
Accommodation and food services.....	1,360	1,245	1,427	9.7	8.2	9.5
Other services.....	461	272	274	7.7	4.5	4.6
Government.....	982	1,041	1,009	4.2	4.6	4.3
Federal.....	131	141	169	4.3	4.7	5.6
State and local.....	851	900	840	4.2	4.6	4.1
State and local education.....	272	324	278	2.6	3.3	2.6
State and local, excluding education.....	579	576	562	6.0	5.9	5.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	1,784	1,643	1,681	6.4	5.7	5.8
South.....	4,115	4,156	4,273	7.0	6.8	7.0
Midwest.....	2,444	2,179	2,358	7.1	6.2	6.6
West.....	2,404	2,412	2,382	6.5	6.3	6.3

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

² The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

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

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Table 8. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p
Total.....	6,621	7,153	6,127	4.5	4.7	4.0
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	6,190	6,420	5,686	4.9	4.9	4.4
Mining and logging.....	17	21	22	2.8	3.2	3.5
Construction.....	339	348	348	4.5	4.4	4.4
Manufacturing.....	486	507	388	3.9	3.9	3.0
Durable goods.....	266	285	210	3.4	3.6	2.6
Nondurable goods.....	220	222	178	4.7	4.5	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,382	1,477	1,246	5.0	5.2	4.4
Wholesale trade.....	180	169	168	3.2	2.9	2.8
Retail trade.....	867	927	733	5.6	5.9	4.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	334	381	345	5.0	5.5	4.9
Information.....	122	116	108	4.2	3.8	3.6
Financial activities.....	291	241	226	3.3	2.7	2.5
Finance and insurance.....	226	165	149	3.5	2.5	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	65	76	77	2.8	3.2	3.2
Professional and business services.....	1,241	1,176	1,097	5.8	5.2	4.9
Education and health services.....	910	1,037	920	3.8	4.3	3.7
Educational services.....	146	175	139	4.0	4.9	3.6
Health care and social assistance.....	764	863	781	3.8	4.2	3.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,156	1,239	1,083	7.8	7.5	6.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	149	132	124	6.9	5.2	5.3
Accommodation and food services.....	1,007	1,107	958	8.0	8.0	7.1
Other services.....	245	257	248	4.4	4.5	4.3
Government.....	431	733	441	1.9	3.4	2.0
Federal.....	46	41	44	1.6	1.4	1.5
State and local.....	385	692	397	2.0	3.7	2.0
State and local education.....	220	501	236	2.1	5.3	2.3
State and local, excluding education.....	165	191	161	1.8	2.1	1.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	1,028	916	927	3.9	3.4	3.4
South.....	2,711	3,044	2,563	4.9	5.3	4.5
Midwest.....	1,391	1,556	1,223	4.4	4.7	3.7
West.....	1,491	1,637	1,413	4.3	4.6	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		
	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p
Total.....	6,378	7,221	5,993	4.3	4.7	3.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,986	6,677	5,546	4.8	5.1	4.2
Mining and logging.....	14	23	20	2.5	3.6	3.1
Construction.....	325	387	353	4.3	4.9	4.5
Manufacturing.....	471	506	371	3.8	3.9	2.9
Durable goods.....	257	286	198	3.3	3.6	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	213	221	173	4.5	4.5	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,262	1,551	1,231	4.6	5.4	4.3
Wholesale trade.....	173	176	145	3.0	3.0	2.4
Retail trade.....	835	1,015	766	5.4	6.4	4.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	254	360	321	3.8	5.2	4.6
Information.....	107	114	80	3.7	3.7	2.6
Financial activities.....	263	307	225	3.0	3.4	2.5
Finance and insurance.....	209	213	148	3.2	3.2	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	53	94	77	2.3	3.9	3.2
Professional and business services.....	1,198	1,164	1,072	5.6	5.2	4.8
Education and health services.....	820	887	763	3.5	3.7	3.1
Educational services.....	85	128	85	2.3	3.6	2.2
Health care and social assistance.....	735	759	678	3.7	3.7	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,241	1,472	1,189	8.4	9.0	7.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	217	273	215	10.1	10.6	9.1
Accommodation and food services.....	1,024	1,199	974	8.1	8.6	7.2
Other services.....	286	266	242	5.2	4.6	4.2
Government.....	392	544	447	1.8	2.5	2.0
Federal.....	43	46	39	1.5	1.6	1.4
State and local.....	348	498	408	1.8	2.7	2.1
State and local education.....	151	249	159	1.5	2.7	1.5
State and local, excluding education.....	197	249	249	2.2	2.7	2.7
REGION³						
Northeast.....	992	1,095	895	3.8	4.1	3.3
South.....	2,560	3,052	2,389	4.7	5.4	4.2
Midwest.....	1,394	1,428	1,374	4.4	4.3	4.1
West.....	1,431	1,645	1,335	4.2	4.6	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		
	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p
Total.....	4,510	5,143	4,285	3.1	3.4	2.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,289	4,824	4,026	3.4	3.7	3.1
Mining and logging.....	10	16	13	1.8	2.6	2.0
Construction.....	214	256	173	2.8	3.2	2.2
Manufacturing.....	338	367	259	2.7	2.8	2.0
Durable goods.....	187	207	141	2.4	2.6	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	151	160	118	3.2	3.3	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,007	1,135	940	3.6	4.0	3.3
Wholesale trade.....	135	121	109	2.4	2.0	1.8
Retail trade.....	697	755	601	4.5	4.8	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	175	259	229	2.6	3.7	3.3
Information.....	53	70	51	1.8	2.3	1.7
Financial activities.....	147	186	155	1.7	2.1	1.7
Finance and insurance.....	118	124	98	1.8	1.9	1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	29	62	57	1.3	2.6	2.4
Professional and business services.....	785	750	754	3.7	3.3	3.4
Education and health services.....	648	687	586	2.7	2.8	2.4
Educational services.....	62	83	53	1.7	2.3	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	586	604	533	2.9	2.9	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	932	1,167	925	6.3	7.1	5.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	113	141	91	5.3	5.5	3.9
Accommodation and food services.....	818	1,026	833	6.5	7.4	6.1
Other services.....	155	189	171	2.8	3.3	3.0
Government.....	222	319	259	1.0	1.5	1.2
Federal.....	23	26	20	0.8	0.9	0.7
State and local.....	198	292	239	1.0	1.6	1.2
State and local education.....	102	167	107	1.0	1.8	1.0
State and local, excluding education.....	96	126	131	1.1	1.4	1.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	629	749	588	2.4	2.8	2.2
South.....	1,829	2,217	1,761	3.3	3.9	3.1
Midwest.....	970	1,030	959	3.0	3.1	2.9
West.....	1,083	1,147	976	3.1	3.2	2.7

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. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p
Total.....	1,527	1,656	1,412	1.0	1.1	0.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,410	1,502	1,287	1.1	1.1	1.0
Mining and logging.....	2	5	6	0.4	0.8	1.0
Construction.....	100	119	166	1.3	1.5	2.1
Manufacturing.....	117	104	85	0.9	0.8	0.7
Durable goods.....	61	58	41	0.8	0.7	0.5
Nondurable goods.....	56	45	44	1.2	0.9	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	205	329	228	0.7	1.1	0.8
Wholesale trade.....	31	41	24	0.5	0.7	0.4
Retail trade.....	117	212	141	0.8	1.3	0.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	58	76	63	0.9	1.1	0.9
Information.....	41	39	21	1.4	1.3	0.7
Financial activities.....	47	81	58	0.5	0.9	0.6
Finance and insurance.....	28	53	43	0.4	0.8	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	19	28	15	0.8	1.2	0.6
Professional and business services.....	365	342	273	1.7	1.5	1.2
Education and health services.....	137	145	160	0.6	0.6	0.7
Educational services.....	19	40	29	0.5	1.1	0.8
Health care and social assistance.....	118	105	131	0.6	0.5	0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	287	272	246	1.9	1.7	1.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	99	127	121	4.6	5.0	5.1
Accommodation and food services.....	187	145	125	1.5	1.0	0.9
Other services.....	110	66	44	2.0	1.1	0.8
Government.....	116	154	125	0.5	0.7	0.6
Federal.....	8	7	6	0.3	0.2	0.2
State and local.....	108	147	119	0.6	0.8	0.6
State and local education.....	28	53	32	0.3	0.6	0.3
State and local, excluding education.....	80	94	87	0.9	1.0	1.0
REGION³						
Northeast.....	304	273	260	1.2	1.0	1.0
South.....	609	652	506	1.1	1.1	0.9
Midwest.....	339	320	349	1.1	1.0	1.1
West.....	275	411	298	0.8	1.2	0.8

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. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p	Sept. 2021	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2022 ^p
Total.....	341	421	296	0.2	0.3	0.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	287	350	233	0.2	0.3	0.2
Mining and logging.....	2	2	1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Construction.....	11	11	15	0.1	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing.....	16	35	27	0.1	0.3	0.2
Durable goods.....	9	21	17	0.1	0.3	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	6	15	10	0.1	0.3	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	50	87	64	0.2	0.3	0.2
Wholesale trade.....	7	14	11	0.1	0.2	0.2
Retail trade.....	22	48	23	0.1	0.3	0.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	21	25	29	0.3	0.4	0.4
Information.....	13	5	8	0.5	0.2	0.3
Financial activities.....	69	40	12	0.8	0.4	0.1
Finance and insurance.....	64	36	8	1.0	0.5	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	5	4	5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professional and business services.....	48	72	45	0.2	0.3	0.2
Education and health services.....	35	55	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Educational services.....	4	5	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health care and social assistance.....	31	50	14	0.2	0.2	0.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	23	33	18	0.2	0.2	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	4	5	3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Accommodation and food services.....	19	28	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other services.....	21	11	28	0.4	0.2	0.5
Government.....	54	71	63	0.2	0.3	0.3
Federal.....	12	13	13	0.4	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	42	58	50	0.2	0.3	0.3
State and local education.....	21	30	19	0.2	0.3	0.2
State and local, excluding education.....	21	28	30	0.2	0.3	0.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	59	73	46	0.2	0.3	0.2
South.....	123	184	123	0.2	0.3	0.2
Midwest.....	85	78	66	0.3	0.2	0.2
West.....	74	87	61	0.2	0.2	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.