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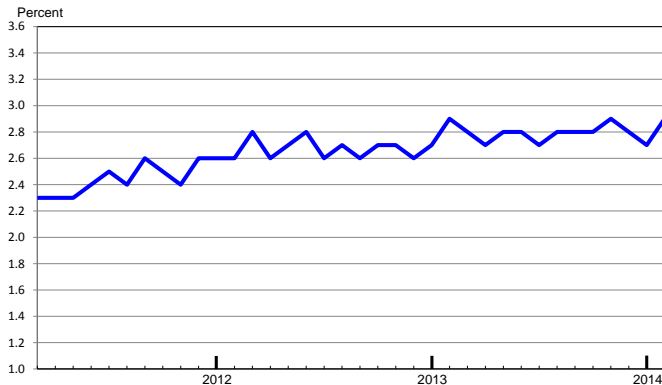
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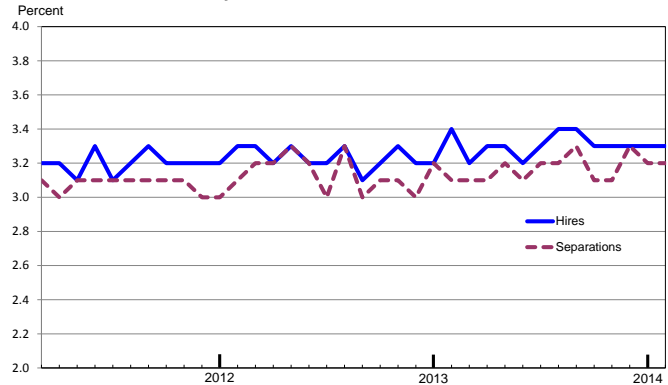
## JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – FEBRUARY 2014

There were 4.2 million job openings on the last business day of February, up from January, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.3 percent) and separations rate (3.2 percent) were unchanged in February. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by geographic region.

**Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, March 2011 - February 2014**



**Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, March 2011 - February 2014**



### Job Openings

There were 4.2 million job openings in February, up from 3.9 million in January. The number of openings rose for total private and was little changed for government. The number of job openings increased in retail trade and in professional and business services, while the number of job openings decreased in arts, entertainment, and recreation. The South region experienced a rise in job openings in February. (See table 1.)

The number of job openings (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the year for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for government. Over the year, the number of job openings increased in three industries and decreased in three industries. The Midwest and West regions experienced an increase in the number of job openings over the 12 months ending in February. (See table 7.)

### Hires

There were 4.6 million hires in February, little changed from January. The number of hires was essentially unchanged for total private and government. The number of hires rose in February in retail trade and was little changed in all four regions. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in February, the number of hires (not seasonally adjusted) changed little for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Hires levels increased over the year in educational services and decreased in construction and federal government. The number of hires rose in the Midwest region. (See table 8.)

## **Separations**

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

There were 4.4 million total separations in February, little changed from January. The number of total separations was essentially unchanged for total private and government. (See table 3.)

In February, the quits rate was unchanged at 1.7 percent for total nonfarm. The rate also was unchanged for total private (1.9 percent) and government (0.6 percent). The quits rate was essentially unchanged over the month in all industries and in all four regions. (See table 4.)

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in February for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of quits was essentially unchanged in all industries and in all four regions over the year. (See table 10.)

The layoffs and discharges rate was unchanged in February at 1.2 percent. The rate was little changed over the month for total private (1.3 percent) and government (0.4 percent). The layoffs and discharges rate was little changed in all four regions. Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries. (See table 5.)

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in February for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of layoffs and discharges fell over the year in federal government. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed in all four regions. (See table 11.)

In February, there were 383,000 other separations for total nonfarm, little changed from January. The number of other separations also was little changed over the month for total private and government. (See table 6.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions. Over the 12 months ending in February, the number of other separations (not seasonally adjusted) increased for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for 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 February 2014, hires totaled 54.3

million and separations totaled 52.2 million, yielding a net employment gain of 2.1 million. These figures include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

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**The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for March 2014 are scheduled to be released on Friday, May 9, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).**

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>
<b>LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)</b>									
Total.....	4,015	3,874	4,173	4,551	4,516	4,587	4,212	4,419	4,384
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	3,591	3,477	3,780	4,234	4,228	4,287	3,919	4,113	4,089
Construction.....	123	124	120	379	281	273	323	241	238
Manufacturing.....	299	259	250	241	244	234	228	242	236
Durable goods.....	193	155	143	147	138	139	138	138	136
Nondurable goods.....	106	103	107	94	106	95	90	104	99
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	653	675	784	933	921	986	879	947	936
Retail trade.....	425	379	489	655	607	675	605	655	644
Professional and business services.....	765	614	816	849	980	975	764	940	914
Education and health services <sup>3</sup> .....	695	700	706	522	556	524	500	561	486
Health care and social assistance.....	636	631	628	461	475	440	428	471	420
Leisure and hospitality.....	500	618	592	800	789	824	746	763	807
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	56	110	64	122	117	129	108	106	127
Accommodation and food services.....	444	508	528	678	672	695	637	657	679
Government <sup>4</sup> .....	424	396	393	317	288	300	293	306	295
State and local.....	355	345	340	271	262	273	251	261	263
<b>RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)</b>									
Total.....	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5
Construction.....	2.1	2.0	2.0	6.6	4.7	4.6	5.6	4.1	4.0
Manufacturing.....	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Durable goods.....	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.6
Retail trade.....	2.8	2.4	3.1	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.2
Professional and business services.....	4.0	3.1	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.1	4.2	5.0	4.8
Education and health services <sup>3</sup> .....	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.4	4.1	3.9	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.7	5.0	3.0	6.1	5.6	6.1	5.4	5.1	6.1
Accommodation and food services.....	3.5	3.9	4.1	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.5
Government <sup>4</sup> .....	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
State and local.....	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.<sup>2</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.<sup>3</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.<sup>4</sup> 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](http://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. Estimates of sampling errors are available upon request.

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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>						Rates <sup>3</sup>					
	Feb. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,015	3,996	4,126	3,914	3,874	4,173	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9
<b>INDUSTRY</b>												
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,591	3,603	3,757	3,552	3,477	3,780	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.2
Construction.....	123	129	165	124	124	120	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.0
Manufacturing.....	299	280	298	288	259	250	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
Durable goods.....	193	174	175	177	155	143	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	106	106	123	111	103	107	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	653	711	786	763	675	784	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.9
Retail trade.....	425	455	439	474	379	489	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.4	3.1
Professional and business services.....	765	729	750	680	614	816	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.1	4.1
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	695	672	682	624	700	706	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2
Health care and social assistance.....	636	599	610	552	631	628	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	500	535	562	524	618	592	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	56	81	84	43	110	64	2.7	3.8	3.9	2.0	5.0	3.0
Accommodation and food services.....	444	455	477	481	508	528	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	424	393	369	361	396	393	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
State and local.....	355	354	313	311	345	340	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7
<b>REGION<sup>8</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	704	667	692	688	666	690	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
South.....	1,578	1,445	1,535	1,490	1,440	1,587	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1
Midwest.....	830	961	941	836	846	904	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8
West.....	903	923	957	900	921	992	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1

<sup>1</sup> Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> 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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>						Rates <sup>3</sup>					
	Feb. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	4,551	4,512	4,574	4,578	4,516	4,587	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>												
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	4,234	4,232	4,286	4,291	4,228	4,287	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Construction.....	379	348	299	251	281	273	6.6	5.9	5.1	4.3	4.7	4.6
Manufacturing.....	241	229	269	253	244	234	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
Durable goods.....	147	140	147	146	138	139	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	94	90	122	107	106	95	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	933	966	1,012	1,003	921	986	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.8
Retail trade.....	655	687	694	734	607	675	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.4
Professional and business services.....	849	886	950	980	980	975	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	522	530	522	539	556	524	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	461	454	448	461	475	440	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	800	813	792	795	789	824	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	122	138	141	126	117	129	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.1	5.6	6.1
Accommodation and food services.....	678	675	651	668	672	695	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	317	281	288	287	288	300	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
State and local.....	271	252	249	259	262	273	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>REGION<sup>8</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	745	712	696	702	684	688	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
South.....	1,838	1,775	1,824	1,761	1,849	1,797	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6
Midwest.....	874	956	1,022	1,053	944	1,024	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3
West.....	1,095	1,069	1,032	1,063	1,039	1,079	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5

<sup>1</sup> Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> 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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>						Rates <sup>3</sup>					
	Feb. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	4,212	4,305	4,316	4,468	4,419	4,384	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>												
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,919	3,975	4,028	4,170	4,113	4,089	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Construction.....	323	310	275	287	241	238	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.1	4.0
Manufacturing.....	228	208	228	247	242	236	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0
Durable goods.....	138	126	126	145	138	136	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	90	82	103	102	104	99	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	879	911	933	927	947	936	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6
Retail trade.....	605	636	668	671	655	644	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2
Professional and business services.....	764	851	888	952	940	914	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.8
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	500	496	492	517	561	486	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	428	426	416	442	471	420	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	746	752	761	771	763	807	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	108	116	127	116	106	127	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.1	6.1
Accommodation and food services.....	637	636	634	655	657	679	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.5
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	293	330	287	297	306	295	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
State and local.....	251	284	253	265	261	263	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>REGION<sup>8</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	661	676	659	732	745	700	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7
South.....	1,700	1,753	1,680	1,716	1,695	1,688	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Midwest.....	895	934	941	965	990	951	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1
West.....	956	942	1,036	1,055	989	1,046	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4

<sup>1</sup> Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> 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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>						Rates <sup>3</sup>					
	Feb. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	2,268	2,426	2,448	2,417	2,368	2,382	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
<b>INDUSTRY</b>												
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	2,141	2,290	2,325	2,286	2,240	2,252	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Construction.....	111	90	75	85	96	84	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4
Manufacturing.....	106	108	120	121	118	114	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Durable goods.....	63	63	66	66	61	62	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	43	45	54	55	56	53	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	498	557	559	529	539	531	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
Retail trade.....	362	408	410	383	421	398	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6
Professional and business services.....	344	475	500	540	474	428	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.3
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	303	309	283	316	305	303	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	269	273	250	283	269	268	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	498	517	540	457	485	538	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	59	48	53	53	42	41	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.0
Accommodation and food services.....	438	469	487	404	443	497	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.6	4.0
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	126	136	124	131	129	130	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
State and local.....	116	124	113	119	118	121	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
<b>REGION<sup>8</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	317	344	344	342	328	341	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
South.....	985	1,017	1,007	983	978	1,002	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Midwest.....	489	550	551	518	541	530	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
West.....	477	515	547	574	522	508	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7

<sup>1</sup> Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> 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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>						Rates <sup>3</sup>					
	Feb. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	1,618	1,547	1,511	1,702	1,703	1,619	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>												
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	1,515	1,423	1,419	1,597	1,596	1,523	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	103	124	92	105	106	97	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION<sup>8</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	273	258	252	318	335	290	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1
South.....	595	612	551	603	596	562	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Midwest.....	335	330	304	368	376	339	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
West.....	415	347	404	412	395	429	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> 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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>						Rates <sup>3</sup>					
	Feb. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	326	332	356	349	348	383	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>												
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	262	262	285	287	277	315	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	64	70	71	62	71	68	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION<sup>8</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> 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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates <sup>2</sup>		
	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	3,769	3,970	4,008	2.7	2.8	2.9
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,370	3,607	3,628	2.9	3.1	3.1
Mining and logging.....	25	29	24	2.9	3.2	2.7
Construction.....	104	124	104	1.9	2.2	1.9
Manufacturing.....	292	263	237	2.4	2.2	1.9
Durable goods.....	190	155	134	2.5	2.0	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	102	108	103	2.3	2.4	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	568	678	694	2.2	2.5	2.6
Wholesale trade.....	101	144	151	1.8	2.4	2.5
Retail trade.....	344	358	406	2.3	2.3	2.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	123	176	137	2.4	3.3	2.6
Information.....	84	99	88	3.0	3.6	3.2
Financial activities.....	284	248	214	3.5	3.1	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	224	203	168	3.7	3.4	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	60	44	45	3.0	2.2	2.2
Professional and business services.....	741	689	831	3.9	3.6	4.3
Education and health services.....	667	744	686	3.1	3.4	3.1
Educational services.....	56	68	76	1.6	2.0	2.1
Health care and social assistance.....	611	676	610	3.4	3.6	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	494	572	598	3.5	4.0	4.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	56	99	62	3.0	5.0	3.2
Accommodation and food services.....	438	473	536	3.6	3.8	4.3
Other services.....	110	162	151	2.0	2.9	2.7
Government.....	399	363	379	1.8	1.6	1.7
Federal.....	71	48	58	2.5	1.7	2.1
State and local.....	327	315	322	1.7	1.6	1.6
<b>REGION<sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	645	684	640	2.5	2.6	2.4
South.....	1,518	1,534	1,576	3.0	3.0	3.1
Midwest.....	761	823	842	2.5	2.6	2.7
West.....	845	929	950	2.7	3.0	3.0

<sup>1</sup> Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates <sup>2</sup>		
	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	3,699	4,358	3,750	2.8	3.2	2.8
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,469	4,098	3,527	3.1	3.6	3.1
Mining and logging.....	28	34	27	3.3	3.9	3.1
Construction.....	306	243	215	5.7	4.4	3.9
Manufacturing.....	216	259	206	1.8	2.2	1.7
Durable goods.....	135	150	127	1.8	2.0	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	81	109	79	1.8	2.5	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	715	804	766	2.8	3.1	3.0
Wholesale trade.....	111	136	130	2.0	2.4	2.3
Retail trade.....	493	477	504	3.4	3.1	3.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	112	191	131	2.2	3.8	2.6
Information.....	58	76	46	2.2	2.9	1.7
Financial activities.....	173	168	148	2.2	2.1	1.9
Finance and insurance.....	107	110	99	1.8	1.9	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	67	59	49	3.4	3.0	2.5
Professional and business services.....	740	1,075	851	4.1	5.8	4.6
Education and health services.....	438	586	436	2.1	2.8	2.0
Educational services.....	47	87	67	1.4	2.7	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	391	499	369	2.2	2.8	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	642	661	671	4.8	4.8	4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	84	87	88	4.7	4.7	4.7
Accommodation and food services.....	559	574	582	4.8	4.8	4.9
Other services.....	153	192	162	2.8	3.5	3.0
Government.....	230	259	223	1.0	1.2	1.0
Federal.....	35	22	21	1.3	0.8	0.8
State and local.....	195	237	201	1.0	1.2	1.0
<b>REGION<sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	537	624	495	2.1	2.5	1.9
South.....	1,580	1,893	1,543	3.2	3.9	3.1
Midwest.....	687	878	814	2.3	2.9	2.6
West.....	896	962	898	3.0	3.2	2.9

<sup>1</sup> Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates <sup>2</sup>		
	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	3,381	4,977	3,501	2.5	3.7	2.6
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,192	4,692	3,314	2.9	4.1	2.9
Mining and logging.....	24	32	27	2.9	3.6	3.1
Construction.....	275	274	196	5.1	4.9	3.5
Manufacturing.....	193	261	199	1.6	2.2	1.7
Durable goods.....	119	156	118	1.6	2.1	1.6
Nondurable goods.....	74	105	81	1.7	2.4	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	756	1,263	809	3.0	4.9	3.1
Wholesale trade.....	103	130	113	1.8	2.3	1.9
Retail trade.....	529	875	564	3.6	5.8	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	124	258	132	2.5	5.1	2.6
Information.....	51	89	63	1.9	3.4	2.4
Financial activities.....	161	208	136	2.1	2.6	1.7
Finance and insurance.....	101	135	87	1.7	2.3	1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	60	73	49	3.1	3.7	2.5
Professional and business services.....	640	1,045	763	3.6	5.6	4.1
Education and health services.....	408	574	393	1.9	2.7	1.8
Educational services.....	41	77	38	1.2	2.4	1.1
Health care and social assistance.....	367	497	355	2.1	2.8	2.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	528	765	575	3.9	5.5	4.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	59	85	65	3.3	4.5	3.4
Accommodation and food services.....	469	680	510	4.0	5.7	4.3
Other services.....	154	183	152	2.9	3.4	2.8
Government.....	189	285	187	0.8	1.3	0.8
Federal.....	34	59	27	1.2	2.2	1.0
State and local.....	155	227	161	0.8	1.2	0.8
<b>REGION<sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	512	828	526	2.0	3.3	2.1
South.....	1,390	1,916	1,381	2.9	3.9	2.8
Midwest.....	695	1,139	735	2.3	3.7	2.4
West.....	784	1,094	859	2.6	3.6	2.8

<sup>1</sup> Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates <sup>2</sup>		
	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	1,839	2,359	1,925	1.4	1.7	1.4
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,747	2,246	1,832	1.6	2.0	1.6
Mining and logging.....	12	11	15	1.4	1.3	1.8
Construction.....	88	90	67	1.6	1.6	1.2
Manufacturing.....	84	105	91	0.7	0.9	0.8
Durable goods.....	50	56	50	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nondurable goods.....	34	49	41	0.8	1.1	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	425	573	455	1.7	2.2	1.8
Wholesale trade.....	56	59	50	1.0	1.0	0.9
Retail trade.....	307	450	340	2.1	3.0	2.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	62	64	65	1.2	1.3	1.3
Information.....	28	46	35	1.0	1.8	1.3
Financial activities.....	88	74	68	1.1	0.9	0.9
Finance and insurance.....	46	36	43	0.8	0.6	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	42	39	25	2.1	2.0	1.3
Professional and business services.....	292	464	350	1.6	2.5	1.9
Education and health services.....	249	310	250	1.2	1.5	1.2
Educational services.....	23	35	24	0.7	1.1	0.7
Health care and social assistance.....	226	275	226	1.3	1.5	1.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	380	465	421	2.8	3.4	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	38	31	25	2.1	1.7	1.3
Accommodation and food services.....	342	434	396	2.9	3.6	3.3
Other services.....	101	107	79	1.9	2.0	1.5
Government.....	92	113	94	0.4	0.5	0.4
Federal.....	9	12	7	0.3	0.4	0.3
State and local.....	83	102	86	0.4	0.5	0.4
<b>REGION<sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	248	325	265	1.0	1.3	1.0
South.....	809	1,004	826	1.7	2.0	1.7
Midwest.....	383	522	415	1.3	1.7	1.3
West.....	400	508	420	1.3	1.7	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates <sup>2</sup>		
	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>P</sup>
Total.....	1,266	2,155	1,239	0.9	1.6	0.9
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,212	2,067	1,195	1.1	1.8	1.0
Mining and logging.....	11	13	10	1.3	1.5	1.2
Construction.....	181	176	116	3.4	3.2	2.1
Manufacturing.....	91	122	86	0.8	1.0	0.7
Durable goods.....	58	80	57	0.8	1.1	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	34	42	29	0.8	1.0	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	253	589	266	1.0	2.3	1.0
Wholesale trade.....	42	51	58	0.7	0.9	1.0
Retail trade.....	169	357	161	1.2	2.4	1.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	42	180	47	0.8	3.5	0.9
Information.....	21	36	23	0.8	1.4	0.9
Financial activities.....	45	102	44	0.6	1.3	0.6
Finance and insurance.....	33	71	22	0.6	1.2	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	12	31	22	0.6	1.6	1.1
Professional and business services.....	308	480	354	1.7	2.6	1.9
Education and health services.....	133	222	106	0.6	1.1	0.5
Educational services.....	16	39	12	0.5	1.2	0.3
Health care and social assistance.....	117	183	95	0.7	1.0	0.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	129	269	134	1.0	2.0	1.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	19	52	39	1.1	2.8	2.1
Accommodation and food services.....	110	217	95	0.9	1.8	0.8
Other services.....	40	58	55	0.7	1.1	1.0
Government.....	53	88	44	0.2	0.4	0.2
Federal.....	15	25	6	0.5	0.9	0.2
State and local.....	39	63	38	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>REGION<sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	201	388	197	0.8	1.5	0.8
South.....	475	758	443	1.0	1.5	0.9
Midwest.....	256	507	252	0.8	1.7	0.8
West.....	334	502	347	1.1	1.7	1.1

<sup>1</sup> Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.

<sup>2</sup> The layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

<sup>3</sup> 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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates <sup>2</sup>		
	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	276	463	336	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	233	379	287	0.2	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	1	7	1	0.1	0.8	0.2
Construction.....	7	8	13	0.1	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing.....	18	34	22	0.1	0.3	0.2
Durable goods.....	11	20	11	0.1	0.3	0.1
Nondurable goods.....	7	14	12	0.2	0.3	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	78	101	87	0.3	0.4	0.3
Wholesale trade.....	6	20	4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Retail trade.....	53	67	63	0.4	0.4	0.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	20	14	21	0.4	0.3	0.4
Information.....	2	7	4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Financial activities.....	29	31	23	0.4	0.4	0.3
Finance and insurance.....	22	28	22	0.4	0.5	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	7	3	2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Professional and business services.....	40	100	60	0.2	0.5	0.3
Education and health services.....	27	41	37	0.1	0.2	0.2
Educational services.....	2	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health care and social assistance.....	25	38	35	0.1	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	19	30	20	0.1	0.2	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Accommodation and food services.....	17	29	19	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other services.....	13	18	18	0.2	0.3	0.3
Government.....	43	84	49	0.2	0.4	0.2
Federal.....	10	22	13	0.4	0.8	0.5
State and local.....	33	62	37	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>REGION<sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	63	114	64	0.3	0.4	0.2
South.....	106	157	113	0.2	0.3	0.2
Midwest.....	57	110	68	0.2	0.4	0.2
West.....	50	82	92	0.2	0.3	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

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