

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Tuesday, June 10, 2014

USDL-14-1074

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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – APRIL 2014

There were 4.5 million job openings on the last business day of April, up from 4.2 million in March, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.4 percent) and separations rate (3.3 percent) were unchanged in April. Within separations, the quits rate (1.8 percent) and the layoffs and discharges rate (1.2 percent) were unchanged in April. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by four geographic regions.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, May 2011 - April 2014

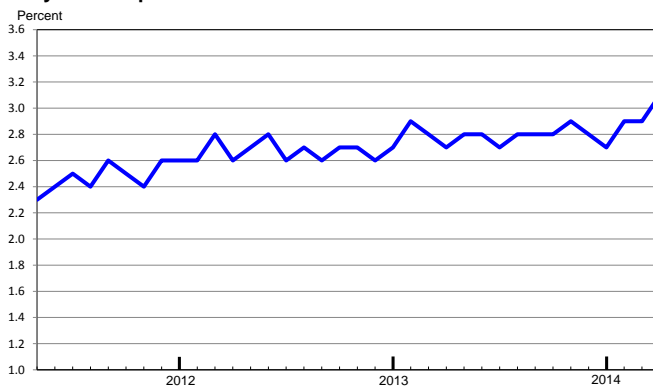
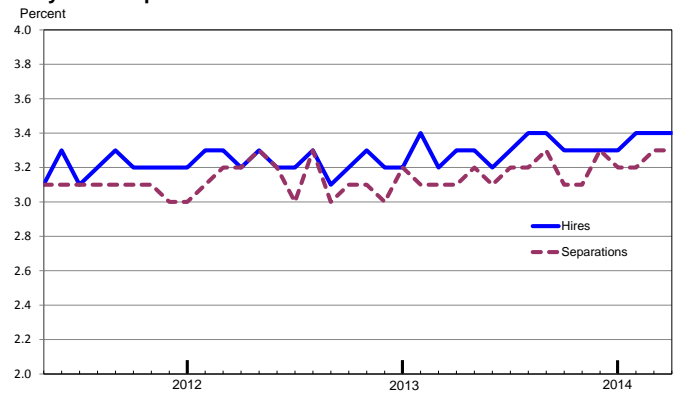


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, May 2011 - April 2014



Job Openings

Job openings rose to 4.5 million in April, up from 4.2 million in March. The number of job openings rose for total private and was little changed for government. In retail trade and in arts, entertainment, and recreation, the number of job openings increased in April. The number of openings also increased in the Midwest region in April. (See table 1.)

Over the 12 months ending in April, the number of job openings (not seasonally adjusted) rose for total nonfarm and total private, but was little changed for government. Over the year, the job openings level increased in several industries and decreased only in federal government. The number of job openings increased over the year in three of the four regions: Midwest, Northeast, and West. (See table 7.)

Hires

There were 4.7 million hires in April, little changed from March. The number of hires was little changed for total private and government, and in all industries and regions. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in April, the number of hires (not seasonally adjusted) increased for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for government. The hires level increased over the year in mining and logging and in retail trade. The number of hires also 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 4.5 million total separations in April, unchanged from March. The number of total separations was unchanged for total private and declined in government. (See table 3.)

The quits rate was unchanged at 1.8 percent in April. The rate also was unchanged for total private (2.0 percent) and government (0.6 percent). The quits rate was little changed over the month in all industries and in all four regions. (See table 4.)

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in April for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for government. The number of quits increased over the year in retail trade and in accommodation and food services while decreasing in finance and insurance. In the regions, the number of quits rose over the year in the Midwest and West. (See table 10.)

The layoffs and discharges rate was unchanged in April at 1.2 percent. The rate was unchanged over the month for total private (1.3 percent) and little changed for government (0.4 percent). The layoffs and discharges rate was unchanged 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 April for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of layoffs and discharges decreased over the year in other services and federal government. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed in all four regions over the year. (See table 11.)

In April, there were 373,000 other separations for total nonfarm, little changed from March. The number of other separations for total private was little changed over the month at 313,000 but fell to 59,000 for government. (See table 6.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions. Over the 12 months ending in April, the number of other separations (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm and total private, and was unchanged 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 April 2014, hires totaled 55.1 million

and separations totaled 52.8 million, yielding a net employment gain of 2.2 million. These figures include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for May 2014 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, July 8, 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		
	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	3,824	4,166	4,455	4,457	4,706	4,708	4,276	4,491	4,496
Total private ¹	3,416	3,758	4,045	4,152	4,398	4,422	3,980	4,180	4,219
Construction.....	96	116	94	284	257	278	298	245	261
Manufacturing.....	244	264	272	234	248	243	237	243	231
Durable goods.....	165	165	178	148	144	147	147	129	141
Nondurable goods.....	79	99	94	87	105	96	89	114	90
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	717	761	854	872	1,023	1,080	838	989	1,024
Retail trade.....	454	488	553	602	716	767	591	697	737
Professional and business services.....	709	787	853	908	1,017	981	843	924	946
Education and health services ³	712	725	720	567	569	561	515	542	514
Health care and social assistance.....	653	658	654	498	485	486	450	458	454
Leisure and hospitality.....	497	627	708	825	811	839	788	778	820
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	61	64	83	127	122	136	129	124	144
Accommodation and food services.....	436	563	625	698	689	702	660	653	676
Government ⁴	408	407	410	305	307	286	296	311	277
State and local.....	327	347	353	269	277	258	258	275	244
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3
Total private ¹	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6
Construction.....	1.6	1.9	1.5	4.9	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.1	4.3
Manufacturing.....	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Durable goods.....	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.3	3.8	3.9
Retail trade.....	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.0	4.0	4.6	4.8
Professional and business services.....	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.0
Education and health services ³	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.4	4.1	4.6	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.9	3.0	3.9	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.9
Accommodation and food services.....	3.5	4.3	4.8	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4
Government ⁴	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
State and local.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3

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

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

³ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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Technical Note

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

Coverage and collection

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

Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sample and estimation methodology

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

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

JOLTS business birth/death model

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

Alignment procedure

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample is surveyed rather than the entire population, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. BLS analysis is generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. That means that there is a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. 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 adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Apr. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p	Apr. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p
Total	3,824	3,914	3,874	4,125	4,166	4,455	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,416	3,552	3,477	3,736	3,758	4,045	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4
Construction.....	96	124	124	127	116	94	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.5
Manufacturing.....	244	288	259	258	264	272	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Durable goods.....	165	177	155	151	165	178	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	79	111	103	106	99	94	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	717	763	675	757	761	854	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.1
Retail trade.....	454	474	379	477	488	553	2.9	3.0	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.5
Professional and business services.....	709	680	614	817	787	853	3.7	3.5	3.1	4.1	4.0	4.3
Education and health services ⁶	712	624	700	687	725	720	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	653	552	631	618	658	654	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	497	524	618	578	627	708	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	61	43	110	68	64	83	2.9	2.0	5.0	3.1	3.0	3.9
Accommodation and food services.....	436	481	508	511	563	625	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.8
Government ⁷	408	361	396	388	407	410	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
State and local.....	327	311	345	338	347	353	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	649	688	666	694	688	771	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9
South.....	1,506	1,490	1,440	1,569	1,599	1,605	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1
Midwest.....	830	836	846	910	943	1,062	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.3
West.....	839	900	921	952	935	1,017	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Apr. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p	Apr. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,457	4,578	4,516	4,699	4,706	4,708	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,152	4,291	4,228	4,401	4,398	4,422	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Construction.....	284	251	281	289	257	278	4.9	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.6
Manufacturing.....	234	253	244	234	248	243	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
Durable goods.....	148	146	138	137	144	147	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	87	107	106	96	105	96	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	872	1,003	921	1,027	1,023	1,080	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.1
Retail trade.....	602	734	607	722	716	767	4.0	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.7	5.0
Professional and business services.....	908	980	980	1,015	1,017	981	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1
Education and health services ⁶	567	539	556	527	569	561	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6
Health care and social assistance.....	498	461	475	448	485	486	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	825	795	789	841	811	839	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	127	126	117	135	122	136	6.3	6.1	5.6	6.5	5.9	6.6
Accommodation and food services.....	698	668	672	706	689	702	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.6
Government ⁷	305	287	288	298	307	286	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
State and local.....	269	259	262	270	277	258	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	757	702	684	697	723	761	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
South.....	1,722	1,761	1,849	1,846	1,847	1,819	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Midwest.....	969	1,053	944	1,040	1,038	1,087	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.5
West.....	1,009	1,063	1,039	1,118	1,098	1,041	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Apr. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p	Apr. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,276	4,468	4,419	4,459	4,491	4,496	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,980	4,170	4,113	4,168	4,180	4,219	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Construction.....	298	287	241	254	245	261	5.1	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.3
Manufacturing.....	237	247	242	224	243	231	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Durable goods.....	147	145	138	126	129	141	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	89	102	104	98	114	90	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	838	927	947	962	989	1,024	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Retail trade.....	591	671	655	681	697	737	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8
Professional and business services.....	843	952	940	962	924	946	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0
Education and health services ⁶	515	517	561	490	542	514	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	450	442	471	417	458	454	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	788	771	763	812	778	820	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	129	116	106	131	124	144	6.4	5.6	5.1	6.3	6.0	6.9
Accommodation and food services.....	660	655	657	681	653	676	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4
Government ⁷	296	297	306	290	311	277	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
State and local.....	258	265	261	256	275	244	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	707	732	745	699	653	723	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.8
South.....	1,644	1,716	1,695	1,755	1,787	1,700	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4
Midwest.....	897	965	990	969	1,008	1,018	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3
West.....	1,028	1,055	989	1,035	1,043	1,055	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Apr. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p	Apr. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p
Total.....	2,238	2,417	2,368	2,475	2,461	2,473	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	2,090	2,286	2,240	2,341	2,330	2,342	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Construction.....	101	85	96	91	87	123	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.0
Manufacturing.....	117	121	118	114	125	110	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Durable goods.....	67	66	61	60	66	59	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	50	55	56	54	59	51	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	473	529	539	556	578	593	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
Retail trade.....	340	383	421	419	432	448	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9
Professional and business services.....	424	540	474	486	511	469	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5
Education and health services ⁶	293	316	305	304	275	305	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	263	283	269	265	240	269	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	452	457	485	538	510	510	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	40	53	42	47	52	46	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	412	404	443	491	458	465	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.7
Government ⁷	148	131	129	134	131	131	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
State and local.....	137	119	118	124	120	120	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	314	342	328	341	320	353	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
South.....	925	983	978	1,056	1,018	965	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
Midwest.....	516	518	541	542	562	586	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
West.....	482	574	522	536	561	568	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Apr. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p	Apr. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p
Total.....	1,700	1,702	1,703	1,596	1,638	1,651	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,608	1,597	1,596	1,506	1,532	1,564	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	92	105	106	90	106	87	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	328	318	335	289	275	286	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
South.....	597	603	596	564	598	606	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Midwest.....	304	368	376	342	358	348	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
West.....	470	412	395	401	406	411	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Apr. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p	Apr. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p
Total.....	338	349	348	388	392	373	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	282	287	277	321	318	313	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	57	62	71	66	73	59	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,209	4,170	4,927	3.0	3.0	3.4
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,788	3,754	4,501	3.2	3.2	3.7
Mining and logging.....	22	32	32	2.6	3.5	3.5
Construction.....	135	121	122	2.3	2.1	2.0
Manufacturing.....	261	264	292	2.1	2.1	2.4
Durable goods.....	178	171	196	2.3	2.2	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	83	93	96	1.8	2.0	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	739	756	887	2.8	2.8	3.3
Wholesale trade.....	146	118	172	2.5	2.0	2.9
Retail trade.....	452	476	558	3.0	3.1	3.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	142	162	157	2.8	3.1	3.0
Information.....	77	93	135	2.8	3.4	4.8
Financial activities.....	292	221	311	3.6	2.7	3.8
Finance and insurance.....	229	183	258	3.8	3.0	4.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	64	38	52	3.1	1.9	2.5
Professional and business services.....	767	760	946	4.0	3.9	4.7
Education and health services.....	770	721	782	3.5	3.2	3.5
Educational services.....	67	62	74	1.9	1.7	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	703	658	708	3.8	3.5	3.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	600	668	830	4.1	4.5	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	76	64	108	3.7	3.2	5.1
Accommodation and food services.....	524	604	722	4.1	4.7	5.5
Other services.....	125	119	163	2.2	2.1	2.9
Government.....	421	415	427	1.9	1.8	1.9
Federal.....	85	73	63	3.0	2.6	2.3
State and local.....	336	342	364	1.7	1.7	1.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	706	662	837	2.7	2.5	3.1
South.....	1,686	1,639	1,830	3.3	3.2	3.5
Midwest.....	887	937	1,139	2.8	2.9	3.5
West.....	930	932	1,122	3.0	2.9	3.5

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,882	4,453	5,197	3.6	3.2	3.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,645	4,226	4,981	4.1	3.7	4.3
Mining and logging.....	33	39	46	3.9	4.5	5.1
Construction.....	382	261	373	6.7	4.6	6.4
Manufacturing.....	257	250	263	2.1	2.1	2.2
Durable goods.....	166	147	166	2.2	1.9	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	90	104	97	2.0	2.3	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	910	989	1,149	3.6	3.8	4.4
Wholesale trade.....	135	122	168	2.4	2.1	2.9
Retail trade.....	623	698	814	4.2	4.7	5.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	152	169	166	3.0	3.3	3.3
Information.....	69	69	68	2.6	2.6	2.6
Financial activities.....	198	167	186	2.5	2.1	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	135	104	112	2.3	1.8	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	63	63	74	3.2	3.2	3.6
Professional and business services.....	1,046	968	1,129	5.7	5.1	5.9
Education and health services.....	550	496	551	2.6	2.3	2.6
Educational services.....	45	54	48	1.3	1.5	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	504	442	503	2.8	2.5	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,003	833	1,045	7.1	5.9	7.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	175	126	189	8.9	6.5	9.4
Accommodation and food services.....	828	706	855	6.8	5.8	6.9
Other services.....	197	152	172	3.6	2.8	3.1
Government.....	237	227	216	1.1	1.0	1.0
Federal.....	35	31	28	1.3	1.1	1.0
State and local.....	202	197	188	1.0	1.0	1.0
REGION³						
Northeast.....	837	669	857	3.3	2.6	3.3
South.....	1,881	1,783	1,995	3.8	3.6	4.0
Midwest.....	1,091	978	1,244	3.6	3.2	4.0
West.....	1,072	1,023	1,099	3.5	3.3	3.6

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		
	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,165	3,839	4,424	3.1	2.8	3.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,954	3,629	4,230	3.5	3.2	3.6
Mining and logging.....	30	31	29	3.5	3.5	3.2
Construction.....	279	203	244	4.9	3.6	4.2
Manufacturing.....	238	221	227	2.0	1.8	1.9
Durable goods.....	148	121	139	2.0	1.6	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	90	100	88	2.0	2.3	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	799	846	999	3.1	3.3	3.8
Wholesale trade.....	103	107	124	1.8	1.9	2.1
Retail trade.....	561	587	724	3.8	3.9	4.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	135	152	151	2.7	3.0	3.0
Information.....	66	70	66	2.5	2.6	2.5
Financial activities.....	189	165	178	2.4	2.1	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	133	116	120	2.3	2.0	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	56	49	58	2.8	2.5	2.8
Professional and business services.....	884	867	988	4.8	4.6	5.2
Education and health services.....	507	469	519	2.4	2.2	2.4
Educational services.....	50	53	45	1.4	1.5	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	457	416	474	2.6	2.3	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	776	636	831	5.5	4.5	5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	132	91	157	6.7	4.7	7.8
Accommodation and food services.....	643	546	673	5.3	4.5	5.4
Other services.....	187	120	150	3.4	2.2	2.7
Government.....	211	210	194	0.9	0.9	0.9
Federal.....	33	31	28	1.2	1.1	1.0
State and local.....	178	180	165	0.9	0.9	0.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	679	505	709	2.7	2.0	2.7
South.....	1,653	1,603	1,717	3.4	3.2	3.4
Midwest.....	834	826	951	2.7	2.7	3.0
West.....	999	906	1,048	3.3	3.0	3.4

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		
	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^P	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^P
Total.....	2,271	2,222	2,507	1.7	1.6	1.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,156	2,125	2,402	1.9	1.8	2.1
Mining and logging.....	15	15	17	1.8	1.7	1.9
Construction.....	101	76	124	1.8	1.3	2.1
Manufacturing.....	125	120	114	1.0	1.0	0.9
Durable goods.....	73	66	63	1.0	0.9	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	51	54	51	1.2	1.2	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	489	514	618	1.9	2.0	2.4
Wholesale trade.....	68	65	70	1.2	1.1	1.2
Retail trade.....	346	371	462	2.3	2.5	3.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	75	78	86	1.5	1.5	1.7
Information.....	38	34	38	1.4	1.3	1.4
Financial activities.....	106	88	85	1.4	1.1	1.1
Finance and insurance.....	78	60	50	1.3	1.0	0.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	28	28	35	1.4	1.4	1.7
Professional and business services.....	430	502	461	2.3	2.7	2.4
Education and health services.....	300	255	315	1.4	1.2	1.5
Educational services.....	26	26	30	0.7	0.7	0.9
Health care and social assistance.....	274	229	285	1.5	1.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	471	439	532	3.4	3.1	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	37	40	41	1.9	2.1	2.0
Accommodation and food services.....	435	399	491	3.6	3.3	3.9
Other services.....	81	81	98	1.5	1.5	1.8
Government.....	115	97	104	0.5	0.4	0.5
Federal.....	10	10	10	0.3	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	105	86	95	0.5	0.4	0.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	319	270	362	1.2	1.0	1.4
South.....	976	955	1,005	2.0	1.9	2.0
Midwest.....	501	494	574	1.6	1.6	1.8
West.....	476	503	566	1.6	1.6	1.8

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		
	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^P	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^P
Total.....	1,571	1,282	1,565	1.2	0.9	1.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,515	1,220	1,516	1.3	1.1	1.3
Mining and logging.....	12	12	9	1.5	1.4	1.0
Construction.....	165	121	115	2.9	2.1	2.0
Manufacturing.....	89	72	92	0.7	0.6	0.8
Durable goods.....	60	39	64	0.8	0.5	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	28	33	28	0.6	0.7	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	247	227	293	1.0	0.9	1.1
Wholesale trade.....	30	34	47	0.5	0.6	0.8
Retail trade.....	169	143	195	1.1	1.0	1.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	48	49	52	1.0	1.0	1.0
Information.....	24	33	23	0.9	1.2	0.9
Financial activities.....	44	46	57	0.6	0.6	0.7
Finance and insurance.....	26	35	37	0.4	0.6	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	18	11	19	0.9	0.6	1.0
Professional and business services.....	416	334	468	2.3	1.8	2.5
Education and health services.....	152	169	155	0.7	0.8	0.7
Educational services.....	20	24	12	0.6	0.7	0.3
Health care and social assistance.....	132	145	144	0.7	0.8	0.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	269	169	267	1.9	1.2	1.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	92	46	114	4.7	2.4	5.7
Accommodation and food services.....	177	122	153	1.5	1.0	1.2
Other services.....	97	38	37	1.8	0.7	0.7
Government.....	56	62	49	0.3	0.3	0.2
Federal.....	15	11	10	0.5	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	41	51	39	0.2	0.3	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	300	189	264	1.2	0.7	1.0
South.....	561	504	592	1.1	1.0	1.2
Midwest.....	263	260	300	0.9	0.8	1.0
West.....	447	329	409	1.5	1.1	1.3

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		
	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p	Apr. 2013	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014 ^p
Total.....	323	336	352	0.2	0.2	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	283	284	312	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mining and logging.....	2	3	3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Construction.....	13	7	5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing.....	24	29	21	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	14	16	12	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	11	13	9	0.2	0.3	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	63	106	87	0.2	0.4	0.3
Wholesale trade.....	5	8	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Retail trade.....	46	73	68	0.3	0.5	0.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	11	25	13	0.2	0.5	0.3
Information.....	5	4	5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Financial activities.....	39	30	36	0.5	0.4	0.5
Finance and insurance.....	29	21	32	0.5	0.4	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	10	10	3	0.5	0.5	0.2
Professional and business services.....	38	31	60	0.2	0.2	0.3
Education and health services.....	55	45	48	0.3	0.2	0.2
Educational services.....	4	3	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health care and social assistance.....	51	42	46	0.3	0.2	0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	35	28	32	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3	4	2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Accommodation and food services.....	31	24	30	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other services.....	9	2	16	0.2	0.0	0.3
Government.....	40	52	40	0.2	0.2	0.2
Federal.....	8	10	9	0.3	0.4	0.3
State and local.....	32	42	31	0.2	0.2	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	61	46	83	0.2	0.2	0.3
South.....	116	144	120	0.2	0.3	0.2
Midwest.....	71	72	77	0.2	0.2	0.2
West.....	75	74	72	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.