JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JULY 2014

There were 4.7 million job openings on the last business day of July, little changed from June, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.5 percent) and the separations rate (3.3 percent) were unchanged in July. Within separations, the quits rate (1.8 percent) and the layoffs and discharges rate (1.2 percent) were unchanged. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by four geographic regions.

Job Openings

There were 4.7 million job openings on the last business day of July and the rate was 3.3 percent. The 1-month change in the number of openings was not significant for total private, government, all industries, and in all four regions. (See table 1.) Although the number of total nonfarm job openings was little changed in July, there were 799,000 more job openings in July than in January 2014. The largest increases since January were in retail trade, professional and business services, and health care and social assistance.

The number of job openings (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in July 2014 for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The job openings level increased in several of the industries and in all four regions. (See table 7.)

Hires

There were 4.9 million hires in July, little changed from June and the rate was 3.5 percent. The number of hires was little changed for total private and government and in all four regions. Hires increased over the month in construction. (See table 2.)
Over the 12 months ending in July, 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 for construction and retail trade but decreased for educational services. The number of hires increased in the South 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 4.6 million total separations in July and the rate was 3.3 percent. The number of separations was little changed from June for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 3.)

The number of quits was little changed in July at 2.5 million. The quits rate measured 1.8 percent for the sixth month in a row. The number of quits was also little changed in July for total private, government, all industries, and all four regions. (See table 4.)

The quits level (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in July for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for government. Over the year, the number of quits increased for several industries and in the Midwest and West regions. (See table 10.)

The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed in July at 1.7 million. The rate measured 1.2 percent in July for the eighth month in a row. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the month for total private and fell for government. The number was little changed in all four regions. (See table 5.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries.

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in July for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of layoffs and discharges decreased over the year for finance and insurance and for educational services. The number was little changed in all four regions over the year. (See table 11.)

In July, there were 382,000 other separations for total nonfarm, little changed from June. Over the month, the number of other separations was little changed for total private at 319,000 and for government at 64,000. (See table 6.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions.

Over the 12 months ending in July, the number of other separations (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 12.)

**Net Change in Employment**

Large numbers of hires and separations occur every month throughout the business cycle. Net employment change results from the relationship between hires and separations. When the number of hires exceeds the number of separations, employment rises, even if the hires level is steady or declining.
Conversely, when the number of hires is less than the number of separations, employment declines, even if the hires level is steady or rising. Over the 12 months ending in July 2014, hires totaled 56.0 million and separations totaled 53.5 million, yielding a net employment gain of 2.5 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 August 2014 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, October 7, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Job openings</th>
<th>Hires</th>
<th>Total separations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEVELS BY INDUSTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in thousands)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,816</td>
<td>4,675</td>
<td>4,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total private 1</td>
<td>3,433</td>
<td>4,176</td>
<td>4,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities 2</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services 3</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government 4</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RATES BY INDUSTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(percent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total private 1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities 2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services 3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government 4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
p Preliminary
Technical Note


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, or consultants are counted by their employer of record, not by the establishment where they are working.

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

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

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

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

Annual estimates. Annual levels for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are the sum of the 12 published monthly levels. Annual rates are computed by dividing the annual level by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) annual average employment level, and multiplying that quotient by 100. This figure will be approximately equal to the sum of the 12 monthly rates. Consistent with BLS practice, annual estimates are published only for not seasonally adjusted data and are released with the January news release each year. Annual estimates are not calculated for job openings because job openings are a stock, or point-in-time, measurement for the last business day of each month.
Sample and estimation methodology
The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of 16,000 nonfarm business and government establishments. The sample is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program which includes all employers subject to state unemployment insurance laws and federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

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

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

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

Alignment procedure
The JOLTS measures for hires minus separations can be used to derive a measure of net employment change. This change should be comparable to the net employment change from the much larger CES survey. However, definitional differences as well as sampling and non-sampling errors between the two surveys historically caused JOLTS to diverge from CES over time. To limit the divergence, and improve the quality of the JOLTS hires and separations series, BLS implemented the Monthly Alignment Method.

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

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

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

Other information
Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry and region</th>
<th>Levels (in thousands)</th>
<th>Rates3</th>
<th>Rates4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total...</td>
<td>3,816</td>
<td>4,166</td>
<td>4,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total private</td>
<td>3,433</td>
<td>3,758</td>
<td>4,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities5</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services...</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services6</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance...</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality...</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation...</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services...</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government7</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local...</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGION8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast...</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South...</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>1,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest...</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>1,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West...</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>1,034</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
p Preliminary
Table 2. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry and region</th>
<th>Levels (in thousands)</th>
<th>Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,525</td>
<td>4,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDUSTRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total private</td>
<td>4,250</td>
<td>4,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>1,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>1,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION†</th>
<th>Levels (in thousands)</th>
<th>Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>1,809</td>
<td>1,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>1,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>1,098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

p Preliminary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry and region</th>
<th>Levels (in thousands)</th>
<th>Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,313</td>
<td>4,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDUSTRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total private</td>
<td>4,035</td>
<td>4,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>1,696</td>
<td>1,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>1,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>1,043</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

p Preliminary
Table 4. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry and region</th>
<th>Levels (in thousands)(^2)</th>
<th>Rates(^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total...</td>
<td>2,305</td>
<td>2,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total private(^4)</td>
<td>2,172</td>
<td>2,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities(^5)</td>
<td>455 578 565 588 609</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services(^6)</td>
<td>475 511 487 461 450</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services(^6)</td>
<td>305 275 305 323 340</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>275 240 270 268 299</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>473 510 515 506 532</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td>
<td>49 52 46 52 53</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>424 458 469 454 480</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government(^7)</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGION(^8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>1,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

p Preliminary
### Table 5. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry and region</th>
<th>Levels (in thousands)</th>
<th>Rates³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,666</td>
<td>1,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total private</td>
<td>1,580</td>
<td>1,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

p Preliminary
- Data not available.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry and region</th>
<th>Levels (in thousands)</th>
<th>Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL PRIVATE</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

p Preliminary
- Data not available.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry and region</th>
<th>Levels (in thousands)</th>
<th>Rates²</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,098</td>
<td>4,723</td>
<td>5,016</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDUSTRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total private</td>
<td>3,690</td>
<td>4,178</td>
<td>4,485</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and logging</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, warehousing, and utilities</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial activities</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and insurance</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate and rental and leasing</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>1,577</td>
<td>1,740</td>
<td>1,884</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>1,167</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
p Preliminary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry and region</th>
<th>Levels (in thousands)</th>
<th>Rates²</th>
<th></th>
<th>Rates²</th>
<th>Rates²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,943</td>
<td>5,499</td>
<td>5,319</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDUSTRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total private</td>
<td>4,632</td>
<td>5,103</td>
<td>4,982</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and logging</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, warehousing, and utilities</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial activities</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and insurance</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate and rental and leasing</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGION³</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>856</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>1,922</td>
<td>2,139</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>1,223</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>1,154</td>
<td>1,302</td>
<td>1,217</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

p Preliminary
| Industry and region | Levels (in thousands) | Rates² | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| **Total**           | 4,713     | 4,693     | 4,998     | 3.5     | 3.4     | 3.6     |
| **INDUSTRY**        |           |           |           |         |         |         |
| Total private       | 4,354     | 4,263     | 4,656     | 3.8     | 3.6     | 3.9     |
| Mining and logging  | 29        | 27        | 27        | 3.3      | 3.0      | 2.9      |
| Construction        | 323       | 322       | 366       | 5.3      | 3.7      | 5.8      |
| Manufacturing       | 256       | 243       | 246       | 2.1      | 2.0      | 2.0      |
| Durable goods       | 154       | 135       | 139       | 2.0      | 1.7      | 1.8      |
| Nondurable goods    | 103       | 109       | 107       | 2.3      | 2.4      | 2.4      |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 893 | 974 | 1,079 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Wholesale trade     | 138       | 150       | 162       | 2.4      | 2.5      | 2.7      |
| Retail trade        | 589       | 673       | 756       | 3.9      | 4.4      | 4.9      |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities | 166 | 151 | 161 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| Information         | 76        | 58        | 72        | 2.8      | 2.2      | 2.7      |
| Financial activities| 213       | 173       | 181       | 2.7      | 2.2      | 2.3      |
| Finance and insurance | 146 | 118 | 115 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 67 | 54 | 66 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Professional and business services | 945 | 946 | 994 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| Education and health services | 617 | 614 | 616 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Educational services | 108 | 129 | 102 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| Health care and social assistance | 509 | 485 | 513 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 802 | 810 | 880 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 104 | 96 | 106 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| Accommodation and food services | 698 | 714 | 774 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| Other services      | 201       | 186       | 196       | 3.6      | 3.3      | 3.5      |
| Government          | 358       | 430       | 342       | 1.7      | 2.0      | 1.7      |
| Federal             | 32        | 31        | 24        | 1.1      | 1.1      | 1.0      |
| State and local     | 326       | 399       | 318       | 1.8      | 2.1      | 1.8      |
| **REGION³**         |           |           |           |         |         |         |
| Northeast           | 767       | 705       | 765       | 3.0      | 2.7      | 2.9      |
| South               | 1,881     | 1,911     | 1,969     | 3.8      | 3.8      | 3.9      |
| Midwest             | 957       | 1,038     | 1,056     | 3.1      | 3.3      | 3.4      |
| West                | 1,108     | 1,039     | 1,209     | 3.6      | 3.3      | 3.9      |

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.
p Preliminary
Table 10. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry and region</th>
<th>Levels (in thousands)</th>
<th>Rates^2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,672</td>
<td>2,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDUSTRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total private</td>
<td>2,507</td>
<td>2,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and logging</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, warehousing, and utilities</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial activities</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and insurance</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate and rental and leasing</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGION^3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>1,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^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.
p Preliminary
| Industry and region | Levels (in thousands) | Rates\(^2\) | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|---|---|
|                     | July 2013 | June 2014 | July 2014\(^p\) | July 2013 | June 2014 | July 2014\(^p\) |
| Total               | 1,642     | 1,614     | 1,632     | 1.2  | 1.2  | 1.2  |
| **INDUSTRY**        |           |           |           |      |      |      |
| Total private       | 1,534     | 1,477     | 1,540     | 1.3  | 1.3  | 1.3  |
| Mining and logging  | 11        | 8         | 8         | 1.3  | 0.9  | 0.9  |
| Construction        | 184       | 91        | 214       | 3.0  | 1.5  | 3.4  |
| Manufacturing       | 93        | 98        | 71        | 0.8  | 0.8  | 0.6  |
| Durable goods       | 53        | 56        | 43        | 0.7  | 0.7  | 0.6  |
| Nondurable goods    | 40        | 41        | 27        | 0.9  | 0.9  | 0.6  |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 312 | 276 | 305 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Wholesale trade     | 76        | 60        | 69        | 1.3  | 1.0  | 1.2  |
| Retail trade        | 171       | 166       | 182       | 1.1  | 1.1  | 1.2  |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities | 65 | 50 | 54 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Information         | 25        | 20        | 29        | 0.9  | 0.8  | 1.1  |
| Financial activities | 64        | 52        | 47        | 0.8  | 0.6  | 0.6  |
| Finance and insurance | 42        | 31        | 22        | 0.7  | 0.5  | 0.4  |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 22 | 21 | 25 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Professional and business services | 356 | 437 | 407 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Education and health services | 202 | 213 | 148 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Educational services | 61        | 70        | 40        | 2.0  | 2.2  | 1.3  |
| Health care and social assistance | 141 | 144 | 108 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 201 | 213 | 234 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 34 | 33 | 32 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Accommodation and food services | 166 | 180 | 202 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Other services      | 86        | 70        | 76        | 1.6  | 1.2  | 1.4  |
| Government          | 108       | 137       | 92        | 0.5  | 0.6  | 0.4  |
| Federal             | 9         | 10        | 6         | 0.3  | 0.4  | 0.2  |
| State and local     | 99        | 127       | 87        | 0.6  | 0.7  | 0.5  |
| **REGION**\(^3\)    |           |           |           |      |      |      |
| Northeast           | 341       | 269       | 283       | 1.3  | 1.0  | 1.1  |
| South               | 637       | 612       | 621       | 1.3  | 1.2  | 1.2  |
| Midwest             | 251       | 313       | 291       | 0.8  | 1.0  | 0.9  |
| West                | 412       | 419       | 438       | 1.4  | 1.3  | 1.4  |

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.

p Preliminary
Table 12. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry and region</th>
<th>Levels (in thousands)</th>
<th>Rates(^2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 2013</td>
<td>June 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDUSTRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total private</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and logging</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, warehousing, and utilities</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial activities</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and insurance</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate and rental and leasing</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGION</strong>(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) 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.

p 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.