

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Tuesday, October 7, 2014

USDL-14-1897

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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – AUGUST 2014

There were 4.8 million job openings on the last business day of August, up from 4.6 million in July, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.3 percent) was down and the separations rate (3.2 percent) was essentially unchanged in August. Within separations, the quits rate (1.8 percent) was unchanged and the layoffs and discharges rate (1.1 percent) was little changed. 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, September 2011 - August 2014

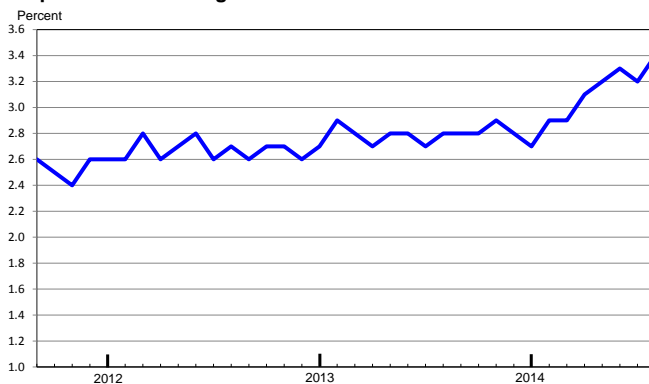
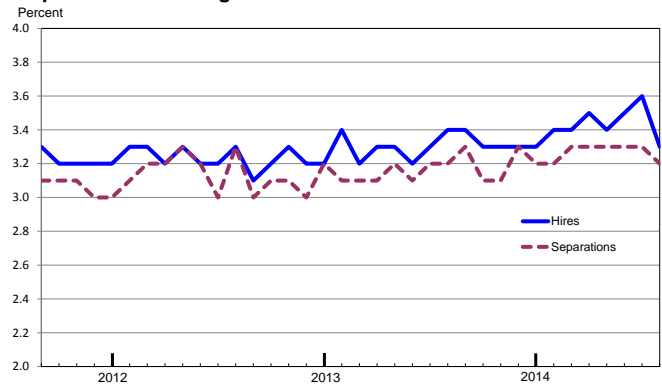


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, September 2011 - August 2014



Job Openings

There were 4.8 million **job openings** on the last business day of August and the rate was 3.4 percent. This was the highest level of job openings since January 2001. The number of job openings increased for total private and was little changed for government in August. (See table 1.) Job openings levels went up in nondurable goods manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and in accommodation and food services. Job openings fell in state and local government and were little changed in all four regions.

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

Hires

There were 4.6 million **hires** in August, down from 4.9 million in July and the rate was 3.3 percent. The number of hires decreased for total private and was little changed for government. Hires decreased over the month in construction and retail trade and also in the South region. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in August, the number of **hires** (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, government, and in all four regions. The hires level decreased over the year for educational services. (See table 8.)

Separations

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

There were 4.4 million **total separations** in August and the rate was 3.2 percent. The number of separations was little changed from July for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 3.)

The number of **quits** was little changed in August at 2.5 million. The quits rate measured 1.8 percent for the seventh month in a row. The number of quits was also little changed in August for total private, government, and all four regions. The number of quits decreased in health care and social assistance (See table 4.)

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

The number of **layoffs and discharges** was little changed in August at 1.6 million and the rate was 1.1 percent. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the month for total private, government, and for 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 August for total nonfarm and total private, and was down for government. The number of layoffs and discharges increased for wholesale trade over the year and decreased for educational services, accommodation and food services, and state and local government. The number was down in the Midwest over the year. (See table 11.)

In August, there were 387,000 **other separations** for total nonfarm, little changed from July. Over the month, the number of other separations was little changed for total private at 322,000 and for government at 65,000. (See table 6.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions.

Over the 12 months ending in August, 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 August 2014, **hires** totaled 56.2 million and **separations** totaled 53.6 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 September 2014 are scheduled to be released on Thursday, November 13, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	3,925	4,605	4,835	4,592	4,934	4,640	4,417	4,629	4,440
Total private ¹	3,552	4,129	4,382	4,301	4,651	4,347	4,144	4,369	4,160
Construction.....	107	139	115	298	371	298	293	331	272
Manufacturing.....	283	293	297	254	259	234	242	231	227
Durable goods.....	191	195	177	151	155	141	130	137	130
Nondurable goods.....	91	97	120	103	103	93	112	95	97
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	712	806	836	966	1,090	997	934	1,031	986
Retail trade.....	422	473	513	678	758	675	666	723	682
Professional and business services.....	715	880	879	976	1,012	995	937	946	932
Education and health services ³	730	826	886	573	555	513	516	524	485
Health care and social assistance.....	660	746	809	472	485	442	426	450	409
Leisure and hospitality.....	532	622	705	763	852	837	736	827	808
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	76	63	73	108	138	128	107	126	133
Accommodation and food services.....	456	559	632	655	714	709	628	702	674
Government ⁴	373	476	453	290	282	292	272	260	280
State and local.....	334	421	387	265	252	264	239	235	257
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2
Total private ¹	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5
Construction.....	1.8	2.2	1.9	5.1	6.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	4.5
Manufacturing.....	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
Durable goods.....	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7
Retail trade.....	2.7	3.0	3.2	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.4
Professional and business services.....	3.7	4.4	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8
Education and health services ³	3.3	3.7	4.0	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	3.6	4.0	4.3	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.6	2.9	3.4	5.3	6.6	6.1	5.3	6.0	6.4
Accommodation and food services.....	3.6	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.4
Government ⁴	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
State and local.....	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	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. Sampling error estimates are available at www.bls.gov/jlt/jolts_median_standard_errors.htm.

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

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Aug. 2013	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p
Total	3,925	4,464	4,577	4,675	4,605	4,835	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,552	4,043	4,131	4,176	4,129	4,382	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6
Construction.....	107	92	125	152	139	115	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.9
Manufacturing.....	283	275	292	302	293	297	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Durable goods.....	191	179	175	194	195	177	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	91	95	117	108	97	120	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	712	877	731	797	806	836	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
Retail trade.....	422	570	419	465	473	513	2.7	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2
Professional and business services.....	715	857	896	909	880	879	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
Education and health services ⁶	730	726	796	821	826	886	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0
Health care and social assistance.....	660	658	723	728	746	809	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	532	677	752	643	622	705	3.6	4.4	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	76	88	79	68	63	73	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.4
Accommodation and food services.....	456	589	674	575	559	632	3.6	4.5	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.8
Government ⁷	373	421	446	499	476	453	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0
State and local.....	334	362	383	430	421	387	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	678	769	793	798	765	791	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9
South.....	1,477	1,614	1,695	1,736	1,722	1,851	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5
Midwest.....	881	1,047	1,075	1,055	1,087	1,065	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
West.....	889	1,034	1,014	1,086	1,031	1,129	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.5

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					
	Aug. 2013	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,592	4,770	4,738	4,791	4,934	4,640	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,301	4,477	4,452	4,503	4,651	4,347	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7
Construction.....	298	286	301	268	371	298	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.5	6.1	4.9
Manufacturing.....	254	238	240	268	259	234	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9
Durable goods.....	151	145	153	155	155	141	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	103	94	88	113	103	93	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	966	1,074	1,073	1,107	1,090	997	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8
Retail trade.....	678	764	742	756	758	675	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.4
Professional and business services.....	976	1,010	973	1,002	1,012	995	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2
Education and health services ⁶	573	575	525	538	555	513	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	472	499	454	457	485	442	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	763	847	857	855	852	837	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	108	155	150	143	138	128	5.3	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.1
Accommodation and food services.....	655	692	707	712	714	709	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6
Government ⁷	290	293	285	288	282	292	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
State and local.....	265	264	256	255	252	264	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	735	754	726	676	793	706	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.7
South.....	1,811	1,814	1,870	1,950	1,945	1,803	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.6
Midwest.....	1,039	1,137	1,122	1,059	1,119	1,019	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.2
West.....	1,006	1,066	1,020	1,105	1,077	1,112	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6

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					
	Aug. 2013	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,417	4,550	4,530	4,520	4,629	4,440	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,144	4,269	4,246	4,229	4,369	4,160	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5
Construction.....	293	259	276	241	331	272	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.0	5.5	4.5
Manufacturing.....	242	236	228	241	231	227	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
Durable goods.....	130	143	134	136	137	130	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	112	93	94	106	95	97	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	934	1,026	1,028	1,023	1,031	986	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7
Retail trade.....	666	744	718	711	723	682	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4
Professional and business services.....	937	970	906	937	946	932	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8
Education and health services ⁶	516	531	483	518	524	485	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	426	468	412	443	450	409	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	736	817	837	820	827	808	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	107	150	140	129	126	133	5.3	7.2	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.4
Accommodation and food services.....	628	666	697	691	702	674	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4
Government ⁷	272	281	284	291	260	280	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
State and local.....	239	248	253	259	235	257	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	747	733	726	680	717	700	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7
South.....	1,636	1,739	1,715	1,816	1,835	1,781	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5
Midwest.....	1,002	1,015	1,009	1,016	1,016	984	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
West.....	1,031	1,062	1,079	1,008	1,061	975	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.1

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					
	Aug. 2013	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p
Total.....	2,346	2,467	2,487	2,484	2,547	2,473	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	2,220	2,331	2,355	2,355	2,413	2,328	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Construction.....	103	114	121	110	107	108	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Manufacturing.....	106	111	115	114	127	118	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Durable goods.....	49	61	67	61	70	67	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Nondurable goods.....	57	50	48	53	57	50	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	542	565	611	588	580	543	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Retail trade.....	417	422	448	442	428	398	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6
Professional and business services.....	458	487	438	461	470	449	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Education and health services ⁶	300	305	305	323	348	294	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	264	270	268	286	310	260	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	448	515	506	532	529	551	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	42	46	52	53	53	47	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3
Accommodation and food services.....	406	469	454	480	477	504	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0
Government ⁷	126	136	132	129	134	146	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
State and local.....	114	125	122	119	125	139	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	339	341	335	330	339	332	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
South.....	961	985	1,019	1,061	1,040	1,022	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Midwest.....	504	573	599	583	590	574	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
West.....	542	568	534	510	578	544	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	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					
	Aug. 2013	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p
Total.....	1,701	1,701	1,656	1,657	1,726	1,580	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,615	1,615	1,578	1,558	1,657	1,511	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	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	86	86	78	99	70	69	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	338	309	312	279	321	289	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
South.....	549	624	540	599	634	602	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
Midwest.....	426	354	317	351	358	342	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
West.....	388	414	487	429	413	348	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Aug. 2013	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p
Total.....	370	382	387	378	356	387	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	309	323	313	315	299	322	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	61	59	74	62	57	65	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		
	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,009	4,924	4,986	2.9	3.4	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,607	4,401	4,506	3.0	3.6	3.7
Mining and logging.....	21	36	28	2.3	3.7	2.9
Construction.....	120	149	125	1.9	2.3	1.9
Manufacturing.....	274	334	292	2.2	2.7	2.3
Durable goods.....	182	230	169	2.3	2.9	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	92	103	123	2.0	2.2	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	757	893	915	2.8	3.3	3.3
Wholesale trade.....	139	181	161	2.3	3.0	2.7
Retail trade.....	464	523	581	3.0	3.3	3.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	154	189	172	3.0	3.6	3.2
Information.....	74	117	70	2.7	4.2	2.5
Financial activities.....	256	308	379	3.1	3.7	4.5
Finance and insurance.....	193	229	299	3.2	3.7	4.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	63	78	80	3.0	3.6	3.7
Professional and business services.....	711	895	881	3.6	4.4	4.3
Education and health services.....	735	860	907	3.4	3.9	4.1
Educational services.....	74	91	83	2.4	2.8	2.6
Health care and social assistance.....	660	769	824	3.6	4.1	4.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	550	665	727	3.6	4.2	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	88	58	84	3.7	2.4	3.4
Accommodation and food services.....	463	607	644	3.5	4.5	4.7
Other services.....	109	144	183	1.9	2.5	3.2
Government.....	401	523	480	1.9	2.5	2.3
Federal.....	40	51	70	1.4	1.8	2.5
State and local.....	361	473	410	2.0	2.6	2.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	727	805	854	2.8	3.0	3.2
South.....	1,449	1,845	1,854	2.8	3.5	3.5
Midwest.....	935	1,182	1,123	2.9	3.6	3.5
West.....	898	1,092	1,156	2.9	3.4	3.6

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		
	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p
Total.....	5,135	5,434	5,095	3.8	3.9	3.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,617	5,120	4,592	4.0	4.3	3.9
Mining and logging.....	27	44	32	3.0	4.7	3.4
Construction.....	288	455	286	4.7	7.2	4.5
Manufacturing.....	269	295	245	2.2	2.4	2.0
Durable goods.....	152	172	141	2.0	2.2	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	116	123	104	2.6	2.7	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,017	1,113	1,034	3.9	4.2	3.9
Wholesale trade.....	122	166	156	2.1	2.8	2.6
Retail trade.....	729	756	715	4.8	4.9	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	166	191	163	3.3	3.7	3.2
Information.....	70	82	74	2.6	3.1	2.8
Financial activities.....	209	212	216	2.6	2.6	2.7
Finance and insurance.....	137	142	130	2.3	2.4	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	71	71	85	3.5	3.4	4.1
Professional and business services.....	1,003	1,078	1,019	5.3	5.6	5.2
Education and health services.....	739	647	646	3.5	3.1	3.0
Educational services.....	172	94	122	5.6	3.0	3.9
Health care and social assistance.....	567	553	524	3.2	3.1	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	812	930	874	5.4	6.1	5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	98	141	105	4.3	5.9	4.5
Accommodation and food services.....	713	789	769	5.6	6.1	5.9
Other services.....	183	263	166	3.3	4.7	3.0
Government.....	518	314	503	2.5	1.5	2.4
Federal.....	27	27	28	1.0	1.0	1.0
State and local.....	491	287	476	2.7	1.6	2.6
REGION³						
Northeast.....	754	934	710	3.0	3.6	2.7
South.....	2,082	2,093	2,042	4.2	4.2	4.0
Midwest.....	1,207	1,193	1,150	3.9	3.8	3.7
West.....	1,092	1,214	1,194	3.6	3.9	3.8

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		
	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p
Total.....	5,304	5,083	5,341	3.9	3.7	3.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,897	4,748	4,932	4.2	4.0	4.2
Mining and logging.....	26	32	34	2.9	3.5	3.6
Construction.....	315	365	301	5.2	5.8	4.7
Manufacturing.....	304	250	288	2.5	2.0	2.4
Durable goods.....	166	141	168	2.2	1.8	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	138	109	120	3.1	2.4	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,040	1,072	1,092	4.0	4.1	4.1
Wholesale trade.....	112	166	161	1.9	2.8	2.7
Retail trade.....	756	735	764	5.0	4.8	5.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	172	171	167	3.4	3.3	3.3
Information.....	108	78	77	4.0	2.9	2.9
Financial activities.....	242	184	242	3.0	2.3	3.0
Finance and insurance.....	161	122	142	2.7	2.1	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	81	62	100	3.9	3.0	4.8
Professional and business services.....	1,051	1,001	1,059	5.6	5.2	5.4
Education and health services.....	657	633	607	3.2	3.0	2.9
Educational services.....	146	117	121	4.8	3.8	3.9
Health care and social assistance.....	511	516	486	2.9	2.9	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	921	901	1,024	6.2	5.9	6.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	149	109	182	6.5	4.5	7.7
Accommodation and food services.....	772	791	842	6.1	6.1	6.5
Other services.....	233	233	207	4.2	4.2	3.7
Government.....	407	335	410	2.0	1.6	2.0
Federal.....	43	23	29	1.5	0.8	1.0
State and local.....	364	312	381	2.0	1.7	2.1
REGION³						
Northeast.....	911	786	856	3.6	3.0	3.3
South.....	1,955	2,049	2,117	3.9	4.1	4.2
Midwest.....	1,265	1,060	1,249	4.1	3.4	4.0
West.....	1,173	1,189	1,119	3.8	3.8	3.6

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p
Total.....	3,053	2,962	3,209	2.2	2.1	2.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,854	2,798	2,977	2.5	2.4	2.5
Mining and logging.....	16	21	22	1.8	2.2	2.4
Construction.....	132	139	140	2.2	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing.....	150	150	166	1.2	1.2	1.4
Durable goods.....	72	79	99	0.9	1.0	1.3
Nondurable goods.....	78	70	67	1.7	1.6	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	683	618	678	2.6	2.3	2.6
Wholesale trade.....	66	74	78	1.1	1.2	1.3
Retail trade.....	530	453	500	3.5	2.9	3.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	87	92	100	1.7	1.8	1.9
Information.....	67	42	50	2.5	1.5	1.9
Financial activities.....	147	115	147	1.9	1.4	1.8
Finance and insurance.....	98	82	88	1.7	1.4	1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	49	33	59	2.4	1.6	2.8
Professional and business services.....	564	555	541	3.0	2.9	2.8
Education and health services.....	382	412	374	1.8	1.9	1.8
Educational services.....	62	50	59	2.0	1.6	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	320	362	315	1.8	2.0	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	595	631	727	4.0	4.1	4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	73	73	80	3.2	3.0	3.4
Accommodation and food services.....	522	558	648	4.1	4.3	5.0
Other services.....	118	115	133	2.1	2.1	2.4
Government.....	200	164	231	1.0	0.8	1.1
Federal.....	18	9	10	0.6	0.3	0.4
State and local.....	182	155	221	1.0	0.9	1.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	454	383	448	1.8	1.5	1.7
South.....	1,216	1,205	1,288	2.5	2.4	2.6
Midwest.....	706	679	793	2.3	2.2	2.5
West.....	678	695	680	2.2	2.2	2.2

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		
	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p
Total.....	1,871	1,720	1,721	1.4	1.2	1.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,731	1,626	1,617	1.5	1.4	1.4
Mining and logging.....	8	9	9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Construction.....	164	219	138	2.7	3.5	2.2
Manufacturing.....	130	74	98	1.1	0.6	0.8
Durable goods.....	80	49	53	1.1	0.6	0.7
Nondurable goods.....	51	25	46	1.1	0.6	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	264	339	309	1.0	1.3	1.2
Wholesale trade.....	34	83	69	0.6	1.4	1.2
Retail trade.....	166	192	189	1.1	1.2	1.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	65	64	51	1.3	1.2	1.0
Information.....	35	29	21	1.3	1.1	0.8
Financial activities.....	67	46	74	0.8	0.6	0.9
Finance and insurance.....	39	24	35	0.7	0.4	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	28	22	39	1.3	1.0	1.9
Professional and business services.....	443	392	477	2.4	2.0	2.5
Education and health services.....	228	179	177	1.1	0.8	0.8
Educational services.....	76	60	50	2.5	1.9	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	152	118	126	0.9	0.7	0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	293	237	247	2.0	1.5	1.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	72	33	100	3.1	1.4	4.3
Accommodation and food services.....	222	204	146	1.8	1.6	1.1
Other services.....	98	103	67	1.8	1.8	1.2
Government.....	140	94	104	0.7	0.5	0.5
Federal.....	12	5	10	0.4	0.2	0.4
State and local.....	128	88	94	0.7	0.5	0.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	388	337	327	1.5	1.3	1.3
South.....	609	654	660	1.2	1.3	1.3
Midwest.....	475	309	378	1.5	1.0	1.2
West.....	399	420	356	1.3	1.3	1.1

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		
	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p	Aug. 2013	July 2014	Aug. 2014 ^p
Total.....	380	402	411	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	313	325	337	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	2	3	2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Construction.....	19	7	24	0.3	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing.....	24	26	24	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	14	12	17	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	10	13	7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	92	114	105	0.4	0.4	0.4
Wholesale trade.....	13	9	13	0.2	0.2	0.2
Retail trade.....	60	90	75	0.4	0.6	0.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	19	15	17	0.4	0.3	0.3
Information.....	6	8	7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Financial activities.....	28	23	22	0.4	0.3	0.3
Finance and insurance.....	24	16	20	0.4	0.3	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	3	7	2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Professional and business services.....	45	54	41	0.2	0.3	0.2
Education and health services.....	47	42	57	0.2	0.2	0.3
Educational services.....	7	6	11	0.2	0.2	0.4
Health care and social assistance.....	39	36	45	0.2	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	33	33	50	0.2	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	4	4	2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Accommodation and food services.....	29	29	48	0.2	0.2	0.4
Other services.....	17	14	7	0.3	0.3	0.1
Government.....	67	77	74	0.3	0.4	0.4
Federal.....	13	8	8	0.5	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	55	69	66	0.3	0.4	0.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	69	65	82	0.3	0.3	0.3
South.....	132	190	168	0.3	0.4	0.3
Midwest.....	84	72	78	0.3	0.2	0.2
West.....	96	74	83	0.3	0.2	0.3

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.