NEWS RELEASE
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For release 10:00 a.m. (ET) Tuesday, November 3, 2026 USDL-26-1630
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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – SEPTEMBER 2026

The number of job openings was little changed at 7.5 million in September, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Hires and total separations changed little at 5.4 million and 5.3 million, respectively. Within separations, quits (3.4 million) increased, while layoffs and discharges (1.6 million) were little changed.

This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector, by industry, and by establishment size class. Job openings include all positions that are open on the last business day of the month. Hires and separations include all changes to the payroll during the entire month.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, September 2024 - September 2026

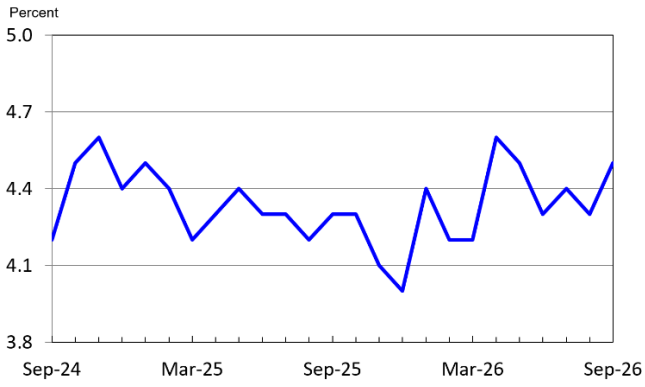
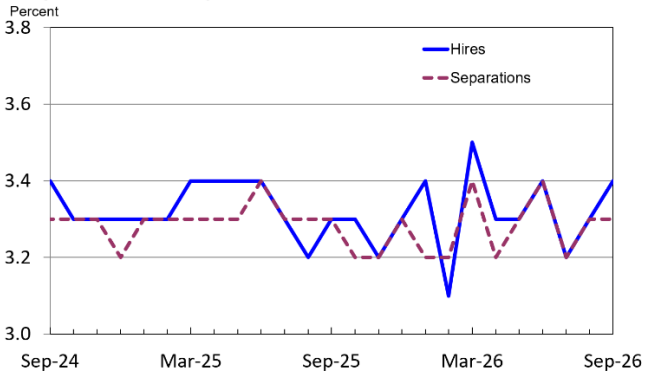


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, September 2024 - September 2026



Job Openings

The number and rate of **job openings** were little changed at 7.5 million and 4.5 percent, respectively, in September. Job openings increased in state and local government, excluding education (+104,000). (See table 1.)

Hires

The number and rate of **hires** changed little at 5.4 million and 3.4 percent, respectively, over the month. Hires increased in accommodation and food services (+158,000). (See table 2.)

Separations

Total separations include quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are generally voluntary separations initiated by the employee. Therefore, the quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to leave jobs. Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated

by the employer. Other separations include separations due to retirement, death, disability, and transfers to other locations of the same firm.

In September, the number of **total separations** was little changed at 5.3 million, while the rate was unchanged at 3.3 percent. Total separations increased in accommodation and food services (+195,000). (See table 3.)

The number of **quits** increased to 3.4 million, while the rate was little changed at 2.1 percent in September. Quits increased in accommodation and food services (+197,000) but decreased in arts, entertainment, and recreation (-19,000). Over the year, total nonfarm quits increased by 375,000. (See table 4.)

In September, the number and rate of **layoffs and discharges** changed little at 1.6 million and 1.0 percent, respectively. Layoffs and discharges decreased in health care and social assistance (-70,000). (See table 5.)

The number of **other separations** was little changed at 313,000 in September. (See table 6.)

Establishment Size Class

In September, the layoffs and discharges rate decreased for establishments with 1 to 9 employees, while the job openings, hires, quits, and total separations rates showed little or no change. Establishments with 5,000 or more employees showed little change in job openings, hires, and separations rates. (See table 7.)

August 2026 Revisions

The number of job openings for August was revised up by 111,000 to 7.2 million, the number of hires was revised up by 79,000 to 5.3 million, and the number of total separations was revised up by 105,000 to 5.2 million. Within separations, the number of quits was revised down by 22,000 to 3.0 million, and the number of layoffs and discharges was revised up by 127,000 to 1.8 million. (Monthly revisions result from additional reports received from businesses and government agencies since the last published estimates and from the recalculation of seasonal factors.)

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover news release for October 2026 is scheduled to be published on Tuesday, December 1, 2026, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total	7,169	7,190	7,523	5,244	5,271	5,402	5,161	5,175	5,319
Total private	6,405	6,408	6,644	4,898	4,923	5,078	4,744	4,871	4,997
Mining and logging	22	26	26	18	24	20	19	22	21
Construction	206	262	298	337	307	356	330	282	359
Manufacturing	389	530	584	300	347	313	308	324	318
Durable goods	248	375	403	172	193	174	181	168	178
Nondurable goods	141	156	180	128	153	139	127	157	140
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,054	1,238	1,283	955	1,133	1,163	934	1,132	1,078
Wholesale trade	161	204	225	151	197	169	153	186	161
Retail trade	588	699	698	550	664	704	495	669	639
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	305	335	360	254	272	290	286	276	278
Information	119	91	116	71	70	94	65	92	93
Financial activities	390	383	364	212	168	156	216	171	172
Finance and insurance	257	331	289	152	112	104	151	125	112
Real estate and rental and leasing	133	52	75	60	56	52	65	46	59
Professional and business services	1,267	1,204	1,310	1,003	957	927	1,048	968	955
Private education and health services	1,548	1,634	1,614	896	805	798	834	807	784
Private educational services	131	120	135	85	101	93	96	98	102
Health care and social assistance	1,417	1,514	1,479	811	704	705	738	709	682
Leisure and hospitality	1,152	797	779	929	878	1,041	820	840	1,013
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	164	121	120	163	157	162	133	151	130
Accommodation and food services	989	676	659	766	721	879	687	688	883
Other services	258	244	270	179	236	211	170	233	203
Government	764	782	880	346	348	324	418	304	322
Federal	108	114	104	26	28	28	137	32	31
State and local	656	668	776	320	320	297	281	272	292
State and local education	251	253	257	165	165	146	142	130	146
State and local, excluding education	404	415	519	156	156	150	140	142	145
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total	4.3	4.3	4.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
Total private	4.5	4.5	4.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7
Mining and logging	3.5	4.0	4.1	2.9	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.5
Construction	2.4	3.0	3.4	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.0	3.4	4.3
Manufacturing	3.0	4.0	4.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5
Durable goods	3.1	4.5	4.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2
Nondurable goods	2.9	3.2	3.7	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.5	4.1	4.3	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.7
Wholesale trade	2.6	3.3	3.6	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.7
Retail trade	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	3.2	4.3	4.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	4.1	4.4	4.8	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9
Information	4.0	3.2	4.1	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.3	3.4	3.4
Financial activities	4.1	4.0	3.9	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.9
Finance and insurance	3.7	4.7	4.2	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	5.1	2.1	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.4
Professional and business services	5.4	5.1	5.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.2
Private education and health services	5.3	5.5	5.4	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8
Private educational services	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Health care and social assistance	5.7	5.9	5.8	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	4.5	4.4	5.5	5.2	6.1	4.8	5.0	6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5.7	4.4	4.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	4.9	5.7	4.9
Accommodation and food services	6.5	4.5	4.4	5.4	5.0	6.1	4.8	4.8	6.2
Other services	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.0	3.9	3.5	2.8	3.9	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]
Government	3.1	3.2	3.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.4
Federal	3.6	4.1	3.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	4.7	1.2	1.1
State and local	3.1	3.1	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
State and local education	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
State and local, excluding education	4.0	4.0	5.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5

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NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Technical Note

This news release presents statistics from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). The JOLTS program provides information on labor demand and turnover. Additional information about the JOLTS program can be found at www.bls.gov/jlt/. Estimates are published for job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments, as well as civilian federal, state, and local government entities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Starting with data for January 2023, industries are classified in accordance with the 2022 North American Industry Classification System.

Definitions

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

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

- A specific position exists, and there is work available for that position. The position can be full-time or part-time, and it can be permanent, short-term, or seasonal.
- The job could start within 30 days, whether or not the employer can find a suitable candidate during that time.
- The employer is actively recruiting workers from outside the establishment to fill the position. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position. It may include advertising in newspapers, on television, or on the radio; posting internet notices, posting "help wanted" signs, networking or making "word-of-mouth" announcements; accepting applications; interviewing candidates; contacting employment agencies; or soliciting employees at job fairs, state or local employment offices, or similar sources.

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

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

Separations. Separations include all separations from the payroll during the entire reference month and is reported by type of separation: quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits include employees who left voluntarily, with the exception of retirements or transfers to other locations. Layoffs and discharges includes involuntary separations initiated by the employer, including layoffs with no intent to rehire; layoffs (formal suspensions from pay status) lasting or expected to last more than 7 days;

discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings; firings or other discharges for cause; terminations of permanent or short-term employees; and terminations of seasonal employees (whether or not they are expected to return the next season). Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, separations due to employee disability, and deaths.

Excluded from separations measures are transfers within the same location; employees on strike; and employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly.

Estimation Method

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of approximately 21,000 nonfarm business and government establishments. The sample is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class.

The sampling frame is made up of establishments from two sources: the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program (QCEW) and the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). The QCEW database contains establishments that cover approximately 95 percent of nonfarm payroll jobs in the United States. This database is a compilation of administrative data from state unemployment insurance (UI) programs and federal government establishments covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. A frame of railroad establishments is provided by the FRA. This is added to the QCEW database to complete the JOLTS sampling frame.

The JOLTS estimation method involves the following processes: unit nonresponse adjustment, item nonresponse adjustment, monthly benchmarking and estimation, automatic outlier detection, birth and death model estimation, estimates review and outlier selection, alignment, seasonal adjustment, and variance estimates. Establishment size class levels are also produced. Detailed information about the estimation method can be found in the Handbook of Methods at https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/jlt/home.htm.

Monthly benchmarking is the process through which the JOLTS weighted employment for each estimation cell is adjusted. JOLTS estimation cells are benchmarked monthly to the current employment level from the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The sampled weight is benchmarked to ensure that JOLTS weighted employment is equal to CES employment.

Birth/death model. The time lag from the start up, or birth, of an establishment until its appearance on the sampling frame is approximately one year. In addition, many new establishments fail within the first year, referred to as a death. Because new and short-lived universe establishments cannot be reflected in the sampling frame immediately, the JOLTS sample cannot capture job openings, hires, and separations from these establishments during their early existence. BLS has developed a birth/death model that uses establishment birth and death activity from previous years as collected by the QCEW and projects forward to the present using over-the-year change in the CES. The birth/death model also uses historical JOLTS data to calculate the amount of churn (meaning the rates of hires and separations) that exists in establishments of various sizes. The model then combines the calculated churn with the projected employment change to estimate the number of hires and separations that take place in these establishments that cannot be measured through sampling. The estimates of job openings, hires, and separations produced by the birth/death model are added to the sample-based estimates produced from the survey to arrive at the estimates for job openings, hires, and separations.

Alignment. The JOLTS figure for hires minus separations can be used to derive a measure of net employment change. This change should be comparable to the net employment change from the much larger CES survey. However, definitional differences between the two surveys, as well as sampling and nonsampling errors, historically caused JOLTS to diverge from CES over time. To limit the divergence and improve the quality of the JOLTS hires and separations series, BLS implemented the monthly alignment method. There are four steps to this method: seasonally adjust, align, back out the seasonal adjustment factors, and seasonally adjust again.

Seasonal adjustment. After alignment, the seasonal adjustment program (X-13ARIMA-SEATS) is used to seasonally adjust the JOLTS series. Each month, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology uses all relevant data, up to and including the current month, to calculate new seasonal adjustment factors. Moving averages are used as seasonal filters in seasonal adjustment. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative models, as well as regression with autocorrelated errors (REGARIMA) 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.

Annual estimates and benchmarking. The JOLTS estimates are revised annually with the issuance of data for January. Five years of data are subject to revision. The revised estimates incorporate: 1) benchmarks based on CES employment estimates newly benchmarked to QCEW, 2) revised seasonal adjustment factors, and 3) any needed special adjustments.

The JOLTS employment levels are ratio-adjusted to the CES employment levels, and the resulting ratios are applied to all JOLTS data elements.

The seasonally adjusted estimates are recalculated for the most recent 5 years to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors. These annual updates result in revisions to both the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted JOLTS data series for the period since the last benchmark was established.

Annual levels for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are the sum of the 12 published monthly levels.

Annual average levels for job openings are calculated by dividing the sum of the 12 published monthly levels by 12.

Annual average rates for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are calculated by dividing the sum of the 12 monthly JOLTS published levels for each data element by the sum of the 12 monthly CES published employment levels, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Annual average rates for job openings are calculated by dividing the sum of the 12 monthly JOLTS published levels by the sum of the 12 monthly CES published employment levels plus the sum of the 12 monthly job openings levels, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Reliability of the estimates

JOLTS estimates are subject to two types of error: sampling error and nonsampling error.

Sampling error can result when a sample, rather than an entire population, is surveyed. There is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the true population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies with the sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. This means that there is a 90-percent chance that the true population mean will fall into the interval created by the sample mean plus or minus 1.65 standard errors. Estimates of median standard errors are released monthly as part of the significant change tables on the JOLTS webpage. Standard errors are updated annually with the most recent 5 years of data. Sampling error estimates are available at www.bls.gov/jlt/jolts_median_standard_errors.htm.

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. The JOLTS program uses quality control procedures to reduce nonsampling error in the survey's design.

Other information

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

Table 1. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates[2]					
	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]
Total	7,169	7,182	7,335	7,190	7,523	333	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	0.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private	6,405	6,420	6,562	6,408	6,644	236	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	0.2
Mining and logging	22	23	24	26	26	0	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	0.1
Construction	206	298	299	262	298	36	2.4	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.4	0.4
Manufacturing	389	501	576	530	584	54	3.0	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.4	0.4
Durable goods	248	353	423	375	403	28	3.1	4.3	5.1	4.5	4.9	0.4
Nondurable goods	141	149	153	156	180	24	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.7	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,054	1,286	1,244	1,238	1,283	45	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.2
Wholesale trade	161	174	224	204	225	21	2.6	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.6	0.3
Retail trade	588	728	707	699	698	-1	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	0.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	305	383	314	335	360	25	4.1	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	0.4
Information	119	89	78	91	116	25	4.0	3.1	2.8	3.2	4.1	0.9
Financial activities	390	390	399	383	364	-19	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	-0.1
Finance and insurance	257	283	304	331	289	-42	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.2	-0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	133	107	95	52	75	23	5.1	4.2	3.7	2.1	3.0	0.9
Professional and business services	1,267	1,203	1,305	1,204	1,310	106	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.5	0.4
Private education and health services	1,548	1,501	1,585	1,634	1,614	-20	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.4	-0.1
Private educational services	131	117	111	120	135	15	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.2	0.3
Health care and social assistance	1,417	1,384	1,474	1,514	1,479	-35	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.8	-0.1
Leisure and hospitality	1,152	825	768	797	779	-18	6.4	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.4	-0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	164	134	115	121	120	-1	5.7	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.3	-0.1
Accommodation and food services	989	691	653	676	659	-17	6.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	-0.1
Other services	258	303	283	244	270	26	4.1	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.3	0.4
Government	764	762	773	782	880	98	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	0.4
Federal	108	110	97	114	104	-10	3.6	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.7	-0.4
State and local	656	652	676	668	776	108	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.6	0.5
State and local education	251	267	239	253	257	4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.0
State and local, excluding education	404	386	437	415	519	104	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.0	5.0	1.0
REGION[3]												
Northeast	1,252	1,244	1,227	1,232	1,281	49	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.1
South	2,922	2,744	2,741	2,796	2,747	-49	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	-0.1
Midwest	1,544	1,481	1,533	1,535	1,625	90	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	0.2
West	1,450	1,713	1,834	1,626	1,870	244	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.8	0.6

[1] The job openings level is 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 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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NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 2. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates[2]					
	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]
Total	5,244	5,332	5,146	5,271	5,402	131	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	0.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private	4,898	5,016	4,847	4,923	5,078	155	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.1
Mining and logging	18	21	21	24	20	-4	2.9	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.4	-0.6
Construction	337	319	358	307	356	49	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.7	4.3	0.6
Manufacturing	300	333	293	347	313	-34	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.5	-0.2
Durable goods	172	208	179	193	174	-19	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	-0.2
Nondurable goods	128	125	114	153	139	-14	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.9	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	955	1,109	1,096	1,133	1,163	30	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	0.1
Wholesale trade	151	154	159	197	169	-28	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.8	-0.4
Retail trade	550	646	663	664	704	40	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	0.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	254	309	273	272	290	18	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.2
Information	71	73	62	70	94	24	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.5	3.4	0.9
Financial activities	212	181	164	168	156	-12	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	-0.1
Finance and insurance	152	129	109	112	104	-8	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	-0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	60	52	55	56	52	-4	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	-0.2
Professional and business services	1,003	1,088	899	957	927	-30	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.1	-0.2
Private education and health services	896	802	790	805	798	-7	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	-0.1
Private educational services	85	95	95	101	93	-8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	-0.2
Health care and social assistance	811	707	695	704	705	1	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0
Leisure and hospitality	929	861	915	878	1,041	163	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.2	6.1	0.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	163	139	147	157	162	5	6.0	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.1	0.2
Accommodation and food services	766	722	767	721	879	158	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.0	6.1	1.1
Other services	179	230	250	236	211	-25	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.5	-0.4
Government	346	316	299	348	324	-24	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	-0.1
Federal	26	28	25	28	28	0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.0
State and local	320	288	274	320	297	-23	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	-0.2
State and local education	165	142	134	165	146	-19	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	-0.1
State and local, excluding education	156	146	140	156	150	-6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	-0.1
REGION[3]												
Northeast	868	929	819	865	879	14	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	0.1
South	1,959	2,003	2,121	2,100	2,140	40	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.1
Midwest	1,185	1,177	1,118	1,157	1,225	68	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	0.2
West	1,232	1,222	1,088	1,150	1,159	9	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.1	0.0

[1] The hires level is 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 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: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 3. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates[2]					
	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]
Total	5,161	5,337	5,128	5,175	5,319	144	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	0.0
INDUSTRY												
Total private	4,744	5,002	4,785	4,871	4,997	126	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	0.1
Mining and logging	19	24	23	22	21	-1	3.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	-0.1
Construction	330	327	315	282	359	77	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.3	0.9
Manufacturing	308	308	284	324	318	-6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	-0.1
Durable goods	181	184	161	168	178	10	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	0.1
Nondurable goods	127	125	124	157	140	-17	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.0	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	934	1,106	1,103	1,132	1,078	-54	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	-0.2
Wholesale trade	153	141	167	186	161	-25	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.7	-0.4
Retail trade	495	666	662	669	639	-30	3.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	-0.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	286	299	274	276	278	2	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.1
Information	65	85	70	92	93	1	2.3	3.1	2.5	3.4	3.4	0.0
Financial activities	216	180	176	171	172	1	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0
Finance and insurance	151	130	120	125	112	-13	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	-0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	65	50	56	46	59	13	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.4	0.5
Professional and business services	1,048	1,021	908	968	955	-13	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.2	-0.1
Private education and health services	834	759	789	807	784	-23	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	-0.1
Private educational services	96	85	93	98	102	4	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	0.1
Health care and social assistance	738	674	696	709	682	-27	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	-0.2
Leisure and hospitality	820	944	893	840	1,013	173	4.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	6.0	1.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	133	170	147	151	130	-21	4.9	6.4	5.6	5.7	4.9	-0.8
Accommodation and food services	687	774	746	688	883	195	4.8	5.4	5.2	4.8	6.2	1.4
Other services	170	248	223	233	203	-30	2.8	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.4	-0.5
Government	418	336	343	304	322	18	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.1
Federal	137	30	32	32	31	-1	4.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	-0.1
State and local	281	306	312	272	292	20	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.1
State and local education	142	155	158	130	146	16	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.2
State and local, excluding education	140	151	154	142	145	3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.1
REGION[3]												
Northeast	817	808	772	846	896	50	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.2	0.2
South	1,957	2,125	2,112	2,219	2,217	-2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	0.0
Midwest	1,158	1,125	1,214	1,123	1,092	-31	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	-0.1
West	1,229	1,280	1,031	987	1,114	127	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.7	3.0	0.3

[1] The total separations level is 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 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: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 4. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates[2]					
	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]
Total	2,990	3,213	3,089	3,044	3,365	321	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private	2,747	3,022	2,893	2,876	3,187	311	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.2
Mining and logging	11	13	16	14	14	0	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	0.1
Construction	127	152	149	152	198	46	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	0.6
Manufacturing	177	191	174	205	199	-6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.0
Durable goods	98	113	105	106	107	1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.1
Nondurable goods	79	79	69	99	91	-8	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.9	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	569	724	733	709	745	36	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	0.1
Wholesale trade	93	93	115	105	111	6	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	0.1
Retail trade	312	464	472	450	475	25	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	0.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	164	167	146	153	159	6	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	0.1
Information	22	28	28	40	39	-1	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.0
Financial activities	126	94	103	87	97	10	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.1
Finance and insurance	89	64	72	65	61	-4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	-0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	37	29	31	22	36	14	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.6
Professional and business services	528	478	405	432	463	31	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.2
Private education and health services	569	507	541	506	543	37	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.1
Private educational services	53	47	53	61	64	3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.1
Health care and social assistance	516	461	488	445	479	34	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.1
Leisure and hospitality	514	654	600	574	752	178	3.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.4	1.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	26	64	73	52	33	-19	1.0	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.2	-0.8
Accommodation and food services	488	589	527	522	719	197	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.6	5.0	1.4
Other services	104	181	144	157	136	-21	1.7	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.3	-0.3
Government	243	190	195	168	178	10	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.1
Federal	81	13	14	16	16	0	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
State and local	162	177	181	153	162	9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1
State and local education	86	94	95	75	88	13	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1
State and local, excluding education	77	83	85	78	74	-4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0
REGION[3]												
Northeast	431	436	429	442	474	32	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	0.1
South	1,234	1,308	1,329	1,426	1,472	46	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	0.1
Midwest	672	658	782	683	731	48	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.2	0.2
West	652	811	549	493	688	195	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.9	0.6

[1] The quits level is 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 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: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 5. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates[2]					
	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]
Total	1,816	1,785	1,702	1,768	1,641	-127	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private	1,736	1,700	1,617	1,693	1,559	-134	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	-0.1
Mining and logging	7	9	6	7	6	-1	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	-0.1
Construction	194	162	157	113	138	25	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.3
Manufacturing	111	94	93	101	99	-2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0
Durable goods	71	55	47	52	56	4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0
Nondurable goods	40	40	46	50	43	-7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	318	325	305	349	306	-43	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	-0.1
Wholesale trade	51	46	47	75	43	-32	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	-0.5
Retail trade	158	159	146	166	151	-15	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	-0.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	108	120	112	108	113	5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.1
Information	38	54	38	42	46	4	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.2
Financial activities	56	47	50	62	58	-4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Finance and insurance	37	36	32	45	39	-6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	19	12	18	17	19	2	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.1
Professional and business services	448	494	446	464	419	-45	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	-0.2
Private education and health services	216	185	184	256	186	-70	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	-0.2
Private educational services	31	33	35	32	32	0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0
Health care and social assistance	185	152	149	224	154	-70	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	-0.3
Leisure and hospitality	290	269	269	233	244	11	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	105	102	70	94	92	-2	3.9	3.8	2.6	3.5	3.5	0.0
Accommodation and food services	185	167	199	139	151	12	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.1
Other services	58	60	68	65	57	-8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	-0.2
Government	80	84	85	75	82	7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Federal	9	6	7	7	5	-2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
State and local	70	78	79	68	78	10	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
State and local education	35	36	39	32	32	0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
State and local, excluding education	36	42	40	36	46	10	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
REGION[3]												
Northeast	329	319	275	339	373	34	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.1
South	592	660	638	673	625	-48	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.1
Midwest	423	411	375	380	299	-81	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	-0.2
West	471	394	414	376	345	-31	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	-0.1

[1] The layoffs and discharges level is 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 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: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 6. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates[2]					
	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]
Total	356	340	337	363	313	-50	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
INDUSTRY												
Total private	261	279	274	302	250	-52	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Mining and logging	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Construction	9	12	10	18	23	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	20	23	17	18	20	2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Durable goods	12	17	9	10	14	4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nondurable goods	8	6	8	8	6	-2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	47	57	65	74	27	-47	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.2
Wholesale trade	9	3	5	6	7	1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Retail trade	25	42	43	53	13	-40	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	13	12	16	15	7	-8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Information	6	3	3	10	7	-3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Financial activities	34	39	23	22	17	-5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
Finance and insurance	25	30	16	15	12	-3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	10	7	7	5	-2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Professional and business services	72	49	57	72	73	1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Private education and health services	49	66	64	45	55	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Private educational services	12	6	5	6	6	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Health care and social assistance	37	61	59	39	49	10	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Leisure and hospitality	16	22	24	32	18	-14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3	4	4	5	5	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Accommodation and food services	13	18	20	27	13	-14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Other services	8	7	11	10	10	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Government	95	61	63	61	62	1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Federal	46	10	11	10	10	0	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
State and local	49	51	52	51	52	1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
State and local education	21	24	24	22	27	5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
State and local, excluding education	27	26	28	29	25	-4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
REGION[3]												
Northeast	56	53	67	65	50	-15	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
South	131	156	145	120	120	0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Midwest	63	56	57	61	62	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
West	106	75	68	118	80	-38	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1

[1] The other separations level is 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 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.

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 7. Job openings, hires, and separations levels and rates by establishment size class, seasonally adjusted

Establishment size class	Levels (in thousands)						Rates					
	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Change from: Aug. 2026 - Sept. 2026[p]
JOB OPENINGS												
Total private	6,405	6,420	6,562	6,408	6,644	236	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	0.2
1 to 9 employees	1,064	1,384	1,385	1,233	1,388	155	5.0	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.7	0.3
10 to 49 employees	1,915	1,812	1,934	1,935	2,191	256	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.8	0.4
50 to 249 employees	1,993	1,728	1,766	1,739	1,555	-184	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.7	-0.3
250 to 999 employees	791	788	756	821	828	7	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.4	0.1
1,000 to 4,999 employees	451	485	496	467	468	1	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.8	0.4
5,000 or more employees	191	223	226	213	213	0	4.4	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	0.1
HIRES												
Total private	4,898	5,016	4,847	4,923	5,078	155	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.1
1 to 9 employees	657	659	695	708	765	57	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	0.0
10 to 49 employees	1,532	1,640	1,637	1,654	1,683	29	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0
50 to 249 employees	1,765	1,736	1,646	1,580	1,680	100	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.2	0.4
250 to 999 employees	623	626	551	651	640	-11	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.6	0.1
1,000 to 4,999 employees	251	262	246	252	238	-14	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	0.0
5,000 or more employees	71	94	74	78	71	-7	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	-0.1
TOTAL SEPARATIONS												
Total private	4,744	5,002	4,785	4,871	4,997	126	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	0.1
1 to 9 employees	724	668	593	671	679	8	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.9	-0.2
10 to 49 employees	1,372	1,743	1,467	1,596	1,819	223	3.3	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.2	0.4
50 to 249 employees	1,667	1,629	1,771	1,571	1,508	-63	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.8	0.0
250 to 999 employees	650	606	626	695	650	-45	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.6	-0.2
1,000 to 4,999 employees	267	285	259	270	272	2	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.6	0.3
5,000 or more employees	63	69	68	67	68	1	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.1
QUITS												
Total private	2,747	3,022	2,893	2,876	3,187	311	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.2
1 to 9 employees	372	311	308	370	512	142	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	0.5
10 to 49 employees	759	1,139	913	1,025	1,129	104	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.6	0.2
50 to 249 employees	1,085	1,011	1,133	943	1,018	75	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.5	0.2
250 to 999 employees	365	368	364	366	357	-9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.0
1,000 to 4,999 employees	134	152	136	134	133	-1	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.1
5,000 or more employees	31	41	40	38	39	1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1
LAYOFFS AND DISCHARGES												
Total private	1,736	1,700	1,617	1,693	1,559	-134	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	-0.1
1 to 9 employees	281	305	208	265	120	-145	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.5	-0.7
10 to 49 employees	522	506	467	444	585	141	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.4
50 to 249 employees	532	540	581	548	428	-120	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	-0.2
250 to 999 employees	260	214	232	301	271	-30	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	-0.1
1,000 to 4,999 employees	117	115	109	117	131	14	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.3
5,000 or more employees	24	20	19	19	23	4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1
OTHER SEPARATIONS												
Total private	261	279	274	302	250	-52	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
1 to 9 employees	70	53	77	37	46	9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
10 to 49 employees	91	98	87	127	106	-21	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1
50 to 249 employees	50	78	57	80	62	-18	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
250 to 999 employees	26	24	29	29	22	-7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
1,000 to 4,999 employees	16	18	14	20	8	-12	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
5,000 or more employees	8	8	10	9	6	-3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1

p Preliminary

NOTE: Establishment size class data are produced for the total private sector only.

NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month. The levels for hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations are the number of each during the entire month. The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of employment plus job openings. The rates for hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations are the number of each during the entire month as percent of employment.

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 8. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates[2]		
	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]
Total	7,136	7,147	7,531	4.3	4.3	4.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private	6,404	6,340	6,687	4.5	4.4	4.7
Mining and logging	22	26	27	3.4	4.1	4.2
Construction	194	245	289	2.3	2.8	3.3
Manufacturing	388	537	594	3.0	4.1	4.5
Durable goods	244	372	407	3.0	4.5	4.9
Nondurable goods	144	165	186	2.9	3.3	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,070	1,315	1,289	3.6	4.4	4.3
Wholesale trade	147	207	211	2.4	3.3	3.4
Retail trade	620	762	713	3.9	4.7	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	303	346	364	4.0	4.6	4.8
Information	119	94	122	4.0	3.3	4.3
Financial activities	391	361	365	4.1	3.8	3.9
Finance and insurance	260	311	290	3.7	4.5	4.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	131	49	76	5.1	2.0	3.0
Professional and business services	1,300	1,153	1,358	5.5	4.8	5.7
Private education and health services	1,509	1,562	1,579	5.2	5.3	5.3
Private educational services	125	115	134	3.0	3.0	3.2
Health care and social assistance	1,384	1,446	1,446	5.6	5.7	5.7
Leisure and hospitality	1,154	801	805	6.3	4.4	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	141	116	100	4.9	3.8	3.6
Accommodation and food services	1,014	685	705	6.6	4.5	4.7
Other services	257	247	259	4.1	3.9	4.1
Government	732	807	844	3.0	3.5	3.5
Federal	107	126	103	3.5	4.5	3.7
State and local	626	681	741	2.9	3.3	3.5
State and local education	239	275	247	2.1	2.7	2.2
State and local, excluding education	386	406	494	3.8	3.9	4.8
REGION[3]						
Northeast	1,243	1,195	1,293	4.2	4.1	4.4
South	2,973	2,829	2,784	4.7	4.5	4.4
Midwest	1,528	1,538	1,638	4.4	4.4	4.7
West	1,393	1,586	1,816	3.6	4.1	4.7

[1] The job openings level is 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 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.

p Preliminary

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 9. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates[2]		
	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]
Total	5,256	5,830	5,435	3.3	3.7	3.4
INDUSTRY						
Total private	4,857	5,187	5,063	3.6	3.8	3.7
Mining and logging	18	27	21	3.0	4.4	3.4
Construction	320	317	358	3.8	3.7	4.2
Manufacturing	317	379	331	2.5	3.0	2.6
Durable goods	186	200	186	2.4	2.5	2.4
Nondurable goods	131	179	144	2.7	3.7	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	939	1,131	1,155	3.3	3.9	4.0
Wholesale trade	152	190	174	2.5	3.1	2.9
Retail trade	531	697	690	3.5	4.5	4.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	256	243	291	3.6	3.4	4.0
Information	75	68	99	2.6	2.4	3.6
Financial activities	219	175	150	2.4	1.9	1.7
Finance and insurance	161	125	101	2.4	1.9	1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	58	50	49	2.4	2.0	2.0
Professional and business services	963	982	874	4.3	4.3	3.9
Private education and health services	941	939	853	3.4	3.4	3.1
Private educational services	113	180	119	2.8	4.8	2.9
Health care and social assistance	828	759	734	3.5	3.2	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	883	919	1,013	5.2	5.2	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	119	133	122	4.4	4.5	4.5
Accommodation and food services	764	786	891	5.3	5.4	6.2
Other services	182	251	210	3.0	4.1	3.5
Government	399	643	372	1.7	2.9	1.6
Federal	28	29	30	0.9	1.1	1.1
State and local	371	615	342	1.8	3.1	1.7
State and local education	234	475	213	2.1	4.9	2.0
State and local, excluding education	137	140	129	1.4	1.4	1.3
REGION[3]						
Northeast	913	911	941	3.2	3.2	3.3
South	1,938	2,435	2,111	3.2	4.1	3.5
Midwest	1,164	1,256	1,214	3.5	3.8	3.6
West	1,241	1,228	1,170	3.3	3.3	3.1

[1] The hires level is 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 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: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 10. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates[2]		
	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]
Total	5,454	6,232	5,603	3.4	3.9	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private	4,995	5,780	5,240	3.7	4.2	3.9
Mining and logging	18	24	21	3.0	4.0	3.4
Construction	319	335	357	3.8	3.9	4.2
Manufacturing	312	400	326	2.5	3.1	2.6
Durable goods	183	211	183	2.3	2.7	2.3
Nondurable goods	129	189	142	2.7	4.0	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	892	1,278	1,038	3.1	4.5	3.6
Wholesale trade	148	214	162	2.4	3.5	2.7
Retail trade	495	799	636	3.2	5.2	4.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	250	264	239	3.5	3.7	3.3
Information	70	100	99	2.4	3.6	3.6
Financial activities	226	230	175	2.5	2.5	1.9
Finance and insurance	160	169	115	2.4	2.5	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	65	62	60	2.6	2.5	2.5
Professional and business services	1,057	1,061	976	4.7	4.7	4.3
Private education and health services	826	930	781	3.0	3.4	2.8
Private educational services	92	155	100	2.3	4.1	2.5
Health care and social assistance	734	775	680	3.1	3.2	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	1,097	1,125	1,262	6.4	6.4	7.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	307	258	287	11.2	8.8	10.6
Accommodation and food services	789	867	974	5.5	5.9	6.8
Other services	179	297	206	3.0	4.9	3.4
Government	458	451	363	1.9	2.0	1.6
Federal	144	37	33	4.9	1.4	1.2
State and local	315	414	330	1.5	2.1	1.6
State and local education	118	192	119	1.1	2.0	1.1
State and local, excluding education	197	222	210	2.0	2.2	2.1
REGION[3]						
Northeast	934	1,047	1,040	3.3	3.7	3.7
South	2,017	2,590	2,275	3.4	4.3	3.8
Midwest	1,267	1,410	1,174	3.8	4.2	3.5
West	1,235	1,185	1,115	3.3	3.2	3.0

[1] The total separations level is 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 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: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 11. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates[2]		
	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]
Total	3,110	3,858	3,518	2.0	2.4	2.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private	2,855	3,618	3,335	2.1	2.7	2.5
Mining and logging	11	16	14	1.8	2.7	2.3
Construction	110	188	190	1.3	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing	178	265	205	1.4	2.1	1.6
Durable goods	98	141	110	1.3	1.8	1.4
Nondurable goods	80	123	95	1.7	2.6	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	573	849	760	2.0	3.0	2.7
Wholesale trade	84	136	111	1.4	2.2	1.8
Retail trade	331	552	496	2.2	3.6	3.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	157	161	153	2.2	2.3	2.1
Information	21	53	41	0.8	1.9	1.5
Financial activities	129	123	97	1.4	1.3	1.1
Finance and insurance	93	90	62	1.4	1.3	0.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	36	33	34	1.5	1.3	1.4
Professional and business services	570	532	517	2.5	2.3	2.3
Private education and health services	551	599	533	2.0	2.2	1.9
Private educational services	48	92	61	1.2	2.4	1.5
Health care and social assistance	503	507	473	2.1	2.1	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	601	804	842	3.5	4.6	4.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	62	110	66	2.3	3.8	2.4
Accommodation and food services	539	694	776	3.8	4.7	5.4
Other services	111	189	136	1.8	3.1	2.3
Government	255	240	183	1.1	1.1	0.8
Federal	84	19	16	2.9	0.7	0.6
State and local	171	221	166	0.8	1.1	0.8
State and local education	77	113	78	0.7	1.2	0.7
State and local, excluding education	94	108	89	1.0	1.1	0.9
REGION[3]						
Northeast	474	589	529	1.7	2.1	1.9
South	1,242	1,750	1,498	2.1	2.9	2.5
Midwest	710	862	778	2.1	2.6	2.3
West	684	658	713	1.8	1.8	1.9

[1] The quits level is 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 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: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 12. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates[2]		
	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]
Total	1,997	1,973	1,774	1.3	1.2	1.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private	1,882	1,840	1,647	1.4	1.3	1.2
Mining and logging	7	7	5	1.1	1.2	0.8
Construction	199	125	141	2.4	1.5	1.7
Manufacturing	115	118	102	0.9	0.9	0.8
Durable goods	74	60	60	0.9	0.8	0.8
Nondurable goods	42	58	42	0.9	1.2	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	272	350	251	1.0	1.2	0.9
Wholesale trade	53	73	43	0.9	1.2	0.7
Retail trade	139	191	128	0.9	1.2	0.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	80	86	80	1.1	1.2	1.1
Information	42	38	50	1.5	1.4	1.8
Financial activities	56	85	60	0.6	0.9	0.7
Finance and insurance	35	62	38	0.5	0.9	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	21	23	22	0.9	0.9	0.9
Professional and business services	419	453	382	1.9	2.0	1.7
Private education and health services	234	287	197	0.9	1.0	0.7
Private educational services	32	56	34	0.8	1.5	0.8
Health care and social assistance	202	231	163	0.9	1.0	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	480	283	403	2.8	1.6	2.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	242	142	216	8.8	4.8	8.0
Accommodation and food services	238	141	187	1.7	1.0	1.3
Other services	57	94	56	0.9	1.5	0.9
Government	115	133	126	0.5	0.6	0.5
Federal	12	6	5	0.4	0.2	0.2
State and local	104	127	121	0.5	0.6	0.6
State and local education	27	44	23	0.3	0.4	0.2
State and local, excluding education	76	83	98	0.8	0.8	1.0
REGION[3]						
Northeast	405	382	466	1.4	1.3	1.6
South	654	709	667	1.1	1.2	1.1
Midwest	490	478	325	1.5	1.4	1.0
West	448	404	316	1.2	1.1	0.8

[1] The layoffs and discharges level is 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 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: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 13. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates[2]		
	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]
Total	346	400	311	0.2	0.3	0.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private	259	322	258	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining and logging	1	1	1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Construction	10	21	26	0.1	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	18	17	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Durable goods	11	9	14	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nondurable goods	8	8	5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	48	79	27	0.2	0.3	0.1
Wholesale trade	10	5	7	0.2	0.1	0.1
Retail trade	25	56	13	0.2	0.4	0.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	13	18	7	0.2	0.3	0.1
Information	6	9	8	0.2	0.3	0.3
Financial activities	41	22	18	0.4	0.2	0.2
Finance and insurance	33	16	14	0.5	0.2	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	6	4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Professional and business services	68	76	77	0.3	0.3	0.3
Private education and health services	40	45	51	0.1	0.2	0.2
Private educational services	11	7	6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Health care and social assistance	29	38	45	0.1	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality	15	38	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3	7	5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Accommodation and food services	12	31	11	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other services	12	14	14	0.2	0.2	0.2
Government	88	78	53	0.4	0.3	0.2
Federal	47	12	11	1.6	0.4	0.4
State and local	40	66	42	0.2	0.3	0.2
State and local education	14	36	18	0.1	0.4	0.2
State and local, excluding education	27	31	24	0.3	0.3	0.2
REGION[3]						
Northeast	55	76	46	0.2	0.3	0.2
South	122	132	109	0.2	0.2	0.2
Midwest	67	70	70	0.2	0.2	0.2
West	103	123	86	0.3	0.3	0.2

[1] The other separations level is 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 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.

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.

Table 14. Job openings, hires, and separations levels and rates by establishment size class, not seasonally adjusted

Establishment size class	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]	Sept. 2025	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026[p]
JOB OPENINGS						
Total private	6,404	6,340	6,687	4.5	4.4	4.7
1 to 9 employees	994	1,100	1,334	4.6	4.9	5.4
10 to 49 employees	1,923	1,889	2,228	4.4	4.3	4.9
50 to 249 employees	2,051	1,836	1,590	4.5	4.2	3.8
250 to 999 employees	795	847	842	4.4	4.4	4.5
1,000 to 4,999 employees	455	459	481	5.5	5.3	5.9
5,000 or more employees	186	209	211	4.3	4.8	5.0
HIRES						
Total private	4,857	5,187	5,063	3.6	3.8	3.7
1 to 9 employees	581	683	700	2.8	3.2	3.0
10 to 49 employees	1,486	1,790	1,660	3.6	4.2	3.8
50 to 249 employees	1,806	1,644	1,726	4.1	4.0	4.3
250 to 999 employees	644	716	662	3.7	3.9	3.7
1,000 to 4,999 employees	264	266	242	3.4	3.2	3.2
5,000 or more employees	76	88	73	1.8	2.1	1.8
TOTAL SEPARATIONS						
Total private	4,995	5,780	5,240	3.7	4.2	3.9
1 to 9 employees	703	695	656	3.4	3.2	2.8
10 to 49 employees	1,492	1,910	1,987	3.6	4.5	4.6
50 to 249 employees	1,799	1,961	1,600	4.1	4.7	4.0
250 to 999 employees	685	845	672	3.9	4.6	3.8
1,000 to 4,999 employees	255	291	261	3.3	3.5	3.4
5,000 or more employees	61	79	64	1.5	1.9	1.6
QUITS						
Total private	2,855	3,618	3,335	2.1	2.7	2.5
1 to 9 employees	349	435	496	1.7	2.0	2.1
10 to 49 employees	831	1,282	1,230	2.0	3.0	2.8
50 to 249 employees	1,142	1,226	1,083	2.6	3.0	2.7
250 to 999 employees	376	467	365	2.2	2.5	2.0
1,000 to 4,999 employees	128	161	124	1.6	2.0	1.6
5,000 or more employees	29	45	37	0.7	1.1	0.9
LAYOFFS AND DISCHARGES						
Total private	1,882	1,840	1,647	1.4	1.3	1.2
1 to 9 employees	290	219	118	1.4	1.0	0.5
10 to 49 employees	566	484	635	1.4	1.1	1.5
50 to 249 employees	605	653	458	1.4	1.6	1.1
250 to 999 employees	283	349	286	1.6	1.9	1.6
1,000 to 4,999 employees	113	111	128	1.4	1.4	1.7
5,000 or more employees	24	25	23	0.6	0.6	0.6
OTHER SEPARATIONS						
Total private	259	322	258	0.2	0.2	0.2
1 to 9 employees	65	41	42	0.3	0.2	0.2
10 to 49 employees	95	144	123	0.2	0.3	0.3
50 to 249 employees	51	82	59	0.1	0.2	0.1
250 to 999 employees	26	28	21	0.1	0.2	0.1
1,000 to 4,999 employees	15	19	8	0.2	0.2	0.1
5,000 or more employees	7	8	5	0.2	0.2	0.1

p Preliminary

NOTE: Establishment size class data are produced for the total private sector only.

NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month. The levels for hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations are the number of each during the entire month. The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of employment plus job openings. The rates for hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations are the number of each during the entire month as percent of employment.

NOTE: Data are revised with the release of January data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates.