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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – OCTOBER 2013

There were 3.9 million job openings on the last business day of October, little changed from September, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.3 percent) and separations rate (3.1 percent) were also little changed in October. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by geographic region.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, November 2010 - October 2013

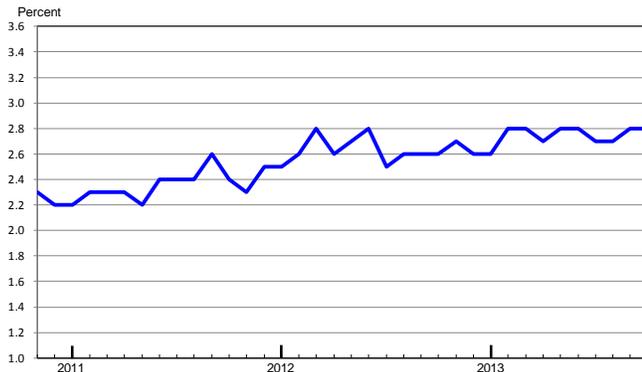
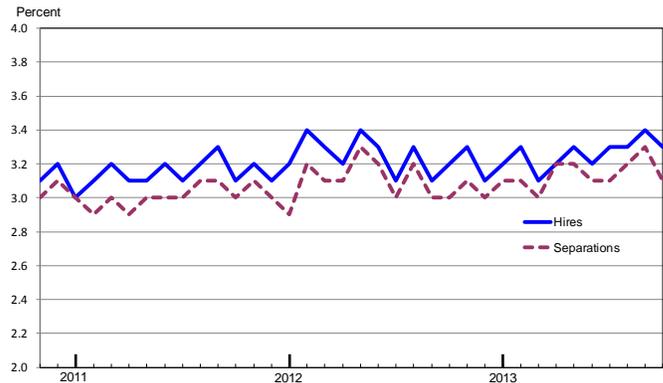


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, November 2010 - October 2013



Job Openings

There were 3.9 million job openings in October, little changed from September. The number of openings was little changed for total private and government. The number of job openings increased in arts, entertainment, and recreation and in the Midwest region and was little changed in the remaining industries and regions. (See table 1.)

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

Hires

There were 4.5 million hires in October, little changed from September. The number of hires was little changed for total private and government. The number fell in professional and business services and was little changed in the rest of the industries and in all four regions. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in October, the number of hires (not seasonally adjusted) changed little for total nonfarm and total private but rose for government. The number of hires increased over the year in state and local government and was essentially unchanged in the rest of the industries and in all four regions. (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 4.2 million total separations in October, little changed from September. The number of total separations fell for total private but rose for government. (See table 3.)

In October, the quits rate was unchanged at 1.7 percent for total nonfarm. The rate was little changed for total private (2.0 percent) and for government (0.6 percent). The quits rate was essentially unchanged over the month for all industries and all four regions. (See table 4.)

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in October for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for government. The number of quits rose over the year in several industries but fell in mining and logging. The number rose in the Midwest and South regions. (See table 10.)

The layoffs and discharges rate fell in October to 1.1 percent. The rate was little changed over the month for total private (1.2 percent) and was unchanged for government (0.5 percent). The layoffs and discharges rate fell in October in the South region. Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries. (See table 5.)

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) declined over the 12 months ending in October for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for government. The number of layoffs and discharges increased over the year ending in October for mining and logging. The number decreased in retail trade, accommodation and food services, and other services. The level also fell in the West region. (See table 11.)

In October, there were 390,000 other separations for total nonfarm, little changed from September. The number of other separations was little changed over the month for total private but rose for government. Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions. (See table 6.) Over the 12 months ending in October, the number of other separations rose for total nonfarm and government and changed little for total private. (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 October 2013, hires totaled 53.0

million and separations totaled 51.0 million, yielding a net employment gain of 2.0 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 November 2013 are scheduled to be released on Friday, January 17, 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		
	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	3,646	3,883	3,925	4,287	4,632	4,509	4,079	4,477	4,249
Total private ¹	3,295	3,508	3,552	4,031	4,338	4,205	3,751	4,203	3,911
Construction.....	100	112	124	318	299	307	288	279	280
Manufacturing.....	265	256	281	234	251	235	220	246	214
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	618	726	682	911	923	950	828	872	875
Retail trade.....	392	459	419	617	634	669	551	619	597
Professional and business services.....	661	629	717	864	999	873	784	959	805
Education and health services ³	667	675	638	489	534	531	456	515	485
Health care and social assistance.....	611	602	575	420	462	457	384	439	419
Leisure and hospitality.....	438	550	559	752	813	831	726	814	776
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	49	58	76	125	135	150	113	143	125
Accommodation and food services.....	389	492	483	627	678	681	613	671	651
Government ⁴	350	375	373	255	294	304	328	274	338
State and local.....	289	324	334	225	268	277	291	241	297
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.1
Total private ¹	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.4
Construction.....	1.7	1.9	2.1	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.8
Manufacturing.....	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3
Retail trade.....	2.6	2.9	2.7	4.1	4.2	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.9
Professional and business services.....	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.8	5.4	4.7	4.3	5.1	4.3
Education and health services ³	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.1	3.7	3.8	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.7	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.4	2.8	3.6	6.3	6.7	7.4	5.7	7.1	6.1
Accommodation and food services.....	3.2	3.9	3.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.3
Government ⁴	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5
State and local.....	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5

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 16,400 nonfarm business and government establishments. The sample is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program which includes all employers subject to state unemployment insurance laws and federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

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

JOLTS business birth/death model

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

Alignment procedure

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

Other information

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Oct. 2012	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p
Total	3,646	3,869	3,808	3,844	3,883	3,925	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,295	3,459	3,402	3,459	3,508	3,552	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Construction.....	100	120	99	109	112	124	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1
Manufacturing.....	265	210	234	268	256	281	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	618	712	655	694	726	682	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5
Retail trade.....	392	473	413	418	459	419	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7
Professional and business services.....	661	685	664	658	629	717	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.7
Education and health services ⁶	667	665	670	732	675	638	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.0
Health care and social assistance.....	611	598	610	668	602	575	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	438	483	493	514	550	559	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	49	49	47	76	58	76	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.6	2.8	3.6
Accommodation and food services.....	389	434	446	438	492	483	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.8
Government ⁷	350	411	406	385	375	373	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
State and local.....	289	356	357	339	324	334	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	643	658	619	682	701	635	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4
South.....	1,434	1,504	1,464	1,424	1,433	1,403	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Midwest.....	829	918	843	877	906	997	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1
West.....	740	789	881	861	843	890	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9

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					
	Oct. 2012	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,287	4,318	4,497	4,559	4,632	4,509	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,031	4,036	4,219	4,261	4,338	4,205	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
Construction.....	318	309	307	298	299	307	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3
Manufacturing.....	234	225	222	248	251	235	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	911	842	906	936	923	950	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6
Retail trade.....	617	586	635	659	634	669	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4
Professional and business services.....	864	928	1,001	979	999	873	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.7
Education and health services ⁶	489	470	530	556	534	531	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
Health care and social assistance....	420	403	452	461	462	457	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	752	793	753	749	813	831	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. ..	125	133	114	106	135	150	6.3	6.5	5.6	5.2	6.7	7.4
Accommodation and food services. ..	627	660	639	643	678	681	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.6
Government ⁷	255	282	277	298	294	304	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
State and local.....	225	253	253	273	268	277	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	637	671	663	729	728	716	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
South.....	1,729	1,714	1,761	1,822	1,817	1,769	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
Midwest.....	931	945	1,105	1,038	1,068	986	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2
West.....	990	988	968	970	1,020	1,038	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5

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					
	Oct. 2012	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,079	4,228	4,273	4,405	4,477	4,249	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,751	3,913	3,992	4,138	4,203	3,911	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4
Construction.....	288	310	292	297	279	280	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8
Manufacturing.....	220	224	238	246	246	214	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	828	789	838	917	872	875	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.3
Retail trade.....	551	549	568	650	619	597	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.1	3.9
Professional and business services.....	784	891	934	947	959	805	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.3
Education and health services ⁶	456	480	490	516	515	485	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	384	413	426	431	439	419	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	726	740	731	720	814	776	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	113	107	119	101	143	125	5.7	5.2	5.9	5.0	7.1	6.1
Accommodation and food services.....	613	633	612	619	671	651	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.3
Government ⁷	328	315	281	267	274	338	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
State and local.....	291	281	247	235	241	297	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	666	679	685	735	713	693	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
South.....	1,628	1,739	1,734	1,634	1,837	1,693	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.4
Midwest.....	851	887	894	1,032	992	934	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.0
West.....	933	923	961	1,003	935	929	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	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					
	Oct. 2012	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p
Total.....	2,079	2,205	2,342	2,364	2,327	2,385	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,929	2,063	2,208	2,240	2,217	2,255	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Construction.....	93	106	100	102	96	85	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5
Manufacturing.....	96	99	114	106	123	108	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	461	461	459	527	533	565	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2
Retail trade.....	318	329	347	406	403	402	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.6
Professional and business services.....	360	455	541	490	453	426	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3
Education and health services ⁶	255	286	285	288	297	285	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	226	254	258	250	266	254	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	437	436	454	453	474	527	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	43	46	48	46	43	44	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	394	390	406	407	431	483	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.9
Government ⁷	150	142	134	124	111	131	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
State and local.....	137	131	122	113	100	117	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	290	298	321	329	320	336	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
South.....	875	934	1,006	993	962	1,009	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Midwest.....	452	525	525	524	577	530	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7
West.....	462	448	490	519	468	510	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7

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					
	Oct. 2012	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p
Total.....	1,672	1,602	1,589	1,676	1,756	1,474	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,559	1,503	1,498	1,592	1,650	1,356	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	113	99	91	84	106	118	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	320	309	307	337	321	287	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
South.....	621	647	608	525	721	543	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1
Midwest.....	332	277	294	439	328	329	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1
West.....	398	370	380	376	386	314	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

^p Preliminary

- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Oct. 2012	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p
Total.....	328	420	342	365	394	390	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	263	347	286	306	336	301	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	65	73	56	59	57	89	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
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		
	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p
Total.....	3,896	3,906	4,204	2.8	2.8	3.0
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,534	3,547	3,826	3.0	3.0	3.2
Mining and logging.....	14	18	19	1.6	2.0	2.0
Construction.....	104	117	134	1.7	1.9	2.2
Manufacturing.....	265	254	286	2.2	2.1	2.3
Durable goods.....	160	166	189	2.1	2.2	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	105	87	98	2.3	1.9	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	698	838	773	2.6	3.1	2.9
Wholesale trade.....	120	119	110	2.1	2.0	1.9
Retail trade.....	479	549	515	3.1	3.5	3.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	100	169	148	1.9	3.2	2.8
Information.....	105	104	113	3.8	3.8	4.0
Financial activities.....	287	255	286	3.5	3.1	3.5
Finance and insurance.....	225	208	243	3.7	3.4	3.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	62	47	43	3.1	2.3	2.1
Professional and business services.....	709	585	777	3.7	3.0	4.0
Education and health services.....	701	658	659	3.3	3.1	3.1
Educational services.....	59	69	66	1.7	2.0	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	641	589	593	3.6	3.3	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	465	553	596	3.3	3.7	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	48	53	79	2.4	2.5	3.8
Accommodation and food services.....	418	500	517	3.4	3.9	4.1
Other services.....	186	164	184	3.3	2.9	3.2
Government.....	362	359	378	1.6	1.6	1.7
Federal.....	64	49	38	2.2	1.8	1.4
State and local.....	297	310	339	1.5	1.6	1.7
REGION³						
Northeast.....	699	709	689	2.7	2.7	2.6
South.....	1,534	1,403	1,487	3.0	2.7	2.9
Midwest.....	870	946	1,063	2.8	3.0	3.3
West.....	792	848	964	2.6	2.7	3.1

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		
	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,505	4,824	4,746	3.3	3.5	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,277	4,444	4,476	3.8	3.9	3.9
Mining and logging.....	31	31	33	3.6	3.5	3.7
Construction.....	323	292	311	5.5	4.8	5.1
Manufacturing.....	234	252	237	2.0	2.1	2.0
Durable goods.....	141	149	141	1.9	2.0	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	94	103	96	2.1	2.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,065	980	1,137	4.1	3.8	4.3
Wholesale trade.....	135	135	128	2.4	2.3	2.2
Retail trade.....	752	673	829	5.0	4.4	5.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	178	172	179	3.5	3.4	3.5
Information.....	68	68	78	2.6	2.6	2.9
Financial activities.....	207	217	220	2.7	2.7	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	143	130	148	2.4	2.2	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	64	87	73	3.3	4.3	3.6
Professional and business services.....	899	961	902	4.9	5.1	4.8
Education and health services.....	513	627	553	2.5	3.0	2.6
Educational services.....	73	140	77	2.1	4.2	2.2
Health care and social assistance.....	440	486	476	2.6	2.8	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	724	824	804	5.2	5.7	5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	97	126	119	5.0	6.0	6.0
Accommodation and food services.....	627	698	685	5.3	5.7	5.6
Other services.....	213	193	201	3.9	3.5	3.7
Government.....	228	380	269	1.0	1.7	1.2
Federal.....	30	28	26	1.1	1.0	1.0
State and local.....	198	352	243	1.0	1.9	1.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	650	828	731	2.5	3.2	2.8
South.....	1,830	1,839	1,875	3.7	3.7	3.7
Midwest.....	978	1,099	1,018	3.2	3.5	3.3
West.....	1,046	1,058	1,122	3.5	3.5	3.7

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		
	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,170	4,833	4,303	3.1	3.5	3.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,917	4,521	4,039	3.5	3.9	3.5
Mining and logging.....	35	28	28	4.1	3.1	3.1
Construction.....	310	290	299	5.3	4.8	4.9
Manufacturing.....	242	256	227	2.0	2.1	1.9
Durable goods.....	150	148	136	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	91	108	91	2.0	2.4	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	820	906	872	3.2	3.5	3.3
Wholesale trade.....	141	119	145	2.5	2.1	2.5
Retail trade.....	533	653	580	3.6	4.3	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	147	134	146	2.9	2.6	2.9
Information.....	61	76	66	2.3	2.9	2.5
Financial activities.....	189	230	210	2.4	2.9	2.7
Finance and insurance.....	116	138	133	2.0	2.3	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	73	93	77	3.7	4.6	3.9
Professional and business services.....	789	934	784	4.3	5.0	4.2
Education and health services.....	413	533	437	2.0	2.6	2.1
Educational services.....	52	84	46	1.5	2.5	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	362	449	391	2.1	2.6	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	860	1,042	919	6.2	7.2	6.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	155	276	178	8.0	13.3	8.9
Accommodation and food services.....	705	765	741	5.9	6.2	6.1
Other services.....	198	225	197	3.6	4.1	3.6
Government.....	253	312	264	1.1	1.4	1.2
Federal.....	35	36	43	1.3	1.3	1.6
State and local.....	218	276	222	1.1	1.5	1.1
REGION³						
Northeast.....	684	876	706	2.7	3.4	2.7
South.....	1,664	1,854	1,713	3.4	3.7	3.4
Midwest.....	857	1,104	924	2.8	3.6	3.0
West.....	966	999	960	3.3	3.3	3.2

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		
	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p
Total.....	2,103	2,532	2,421	1.6	1.9	1.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,986	2,408	2,313	1.8	2.1	2.0
Mining and logging.....	24	14	10	2.8	1.6	1.1
Construction.....	109	102	96	1.8	1.7	1.6
Manufacturing.....	102	133	112	0.9	1.1	0.9
Durable goods.....	60	73	62	0.8	1.0	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	42	60	50	0.9	1.3	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	463	599	582	1.8	2.3	2.2
Wholesale trade.....	71	62	95	1.2	1.1	1.6
Retail trade.....	312	466	403	2.1	3.1	2.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	80	71	83	1.6	1.4	1.6
Information.....	36	35	32	1.4	1.3	1.2
Financial activities.....	88	109	89	1.1	1.4	1.1
Finance and insurance.....	56	72	58	1.0	1.2	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	32	36	31	1.6	1.8	1.5
Professional and business services.....	375	446	426	2.1	2.4	2.3
Education and health services.....	250	325	275	1.2	1.6	1.3
Educational services.....	25	39	26	0.7	1.2	0.7
Health care and social assistance.....	225	286	249	1.3	1.7	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	457	545	566	3.3	3.8	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	43	63	44	2.2	3.0	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	414	482	522	3.5	3.9	4.3
Other services.....	83	100	125	1.5	1.8	2.3
Government.....	117	124	108	0.5	0.6	0.5
Federal.....	11	11	12	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	106	114	96	0.5	0.6	0.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	286	397	334	1.1	1.5	1.3
South.....	890	992	1,022	1.8	2.0	2.0
Midwest.....	467	637	542	1.5	2.1	1.7
West.....	460	506	523	1.5	1.7	1.7

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		
	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p
Total.....	1,764	1,916	1,511	1.3	1.4	1.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,672	1,780	1,422	1.5	1.5	1.2
Mining and logging.....	10	11	16	1.2	1.2	1.8
Construction.....	199	168	183	3.4	2.8	3.0
Manufacturing.....	124	104	98	1.0	0.9	0.8
Durable goods.....	81	64	63	1.1	0.9	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	43	39	35	1.0	0.9	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	288	225	211	1.1	0.9	0.8
Wholesale trade.....	58	48	44	1.0	0.8	0.8
Retail trade.....	180	129	125	1.2	0.8	0.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	50	48	42	1.0	0.9	0.8
Information.....	17	33	23	0.7	1.2	0.9
Financial activities.....	71	96	80	0.9	1.2	1.0
Finance and insurance.....	34	51	42	0.6	0.9	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	37	46	38	1.9	2.3	1.9
Professional and business services.....	364	415	315	2.0	2.2	1.7
Education and health services.....	131	153	118	0.6	0.7	0.6
Educational services.....	21	41	18	0.6	1.2	0.5
Health care and social assistance.....	110	111	100	0.6	0.6	0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	355	461	316	2.6	3.2	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	108	207	134	5.6	10.0	6.7
Accommodation and food services.....	247	254	182	2.1	2.1	1.5
Other services.....	112	115	62	2.1	2.1	1.1
Government.....	92	136	89	0.4	0.6	0.4
Federal.....	16	12	19	0.6	0.5	0.7
State and local.....	76	124	70	0.4	0.7	0.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	341	405	300	1.3	1.6	1.2
South.....	653	710	556	1.3	1.4	1.1
Midwest.....	329	383	317	1.1	1.2	1.0
West.....	442	419	339	1.5	1.4	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		
	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p	Oct. 2012	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013 ^p
Total.....	303	385	371	0.2	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	259	333	304	0.2	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	2	3	2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Construction.....	2	21	20	0.0	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing.....	16	20	17	0.1	0.2	0.1
Durable goods.....	9	11	11	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nondurable goods.....	6	9	6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	70	82	79	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wholesale trade.....	11	9	6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Retail trade.....	42	59	52	0.3	0.4	0.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	17	15	21	0.3	0.3	0.4
Information.....	8	8	11	0.3	0.3	0.4
Financial activities.....	29	26	42	0.4	0.3	0.5
Finance and insurance.....	25	14	33	0.4	0.2	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	4	11	8	0.2	0.6	0.4
Professional and business services.....	51	73	43	0.3	0.4	0.2
Education and health services.....	32	55	44	0.2	0.3	0.2
Educational services.....	6	3	3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Health care and social assistance.....	26	51	41	0.2	0.3	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	48	36	37	0.3	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3	6	1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Accommodation and food services.....	44	29	36	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other services.....	3	10	10	0.1	0.2	0.2
Government.....	44	52	67	0.2	0.2	0.3
Federal.....	9	13	11	0.3	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	35	39	55	0.2	0.2	0.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	56	74	71	0.2	0.3	0.3
South.....	122	152	136	0.2	0.3	0.3
Midwest.....	61	85	66	0.2	0.3	0.2
West.....	64	74	98	0.2	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.

^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.