

NEWS RELEASE



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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – DECEMBER 2013

There were 4.0 million job openings on the last business day of December, little changed from November, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.2 percent) and separations rate (3.2 percent) were little changed in December. 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, January 2011 - December 2013

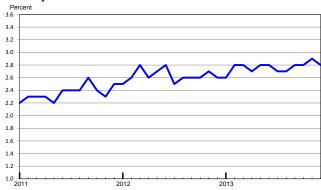
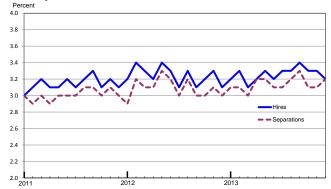


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, January 2011 - December 2013



Job Openings

There were 4.0 million job openings in December, little changed from November. The number of openings was little changed in total private and decreased in government. The number of job openings decreased in health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and state and local government. The Midwest region experienced a decline in job openings in December. (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 mining and logging; nondurable goods manufacturing; wholesale trade; professional and business services; and accommodation and food services. The job openings level decreased in healthcare and social assistance as well as federal government. The West region experienced an increase in job openings over the 12 months ending in December. (See table 7.)

Hires

There were 4.4 million hires in December, little changed from November. The number of hires was essentially unchanged for total private and government. The number of hires was little changed in all industries and in all four regions. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in December, the number of hires (not seasonally adjusted) changed little for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Hires levels were little changed in all 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 4.4 million total separations in December, little changed from November. The number of total separations was essentially unchanged for total private and government. (See table 3.)

In December, the quits rate was little changed at 1.7 percent for total nonfarm. The rate was little changed for total private (1.9 percent) and unchanged for government (0.6 percent). The quits rate decreased over the month for accommodation and food services and was little changed in all four regions. (See table 4.)

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in December for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for government. The number of quits rose over the year in several industries and in the West region. (See table 10.)

The layoffs and discharges rate was little changed in December at 1.2 percent. The rate was little changed over the month for total private (1.3 percent) and unchanged for government (0.4 percent). The layoffs and discharges rate was little changed in all four regions. Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries. (See table 5.)

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

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

Net Change in Employment

Large numbers of hires and separations occur every month throughout the business cycle. Net employment change results from the relationship between hires and separations. When the number of

hires exceeds the number of separations, employment rises, even if the hires level is steady or declining. Conversely, when the number of hires is less than the number of separations, employment declines, even if the hires level is steady or rising. Over the 12 months ending in December 2013, hires totaled 53.3 million and separations totaled 51.4 million, yielding a net employment gain of 1.9 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 January 2014 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, March 11, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Revisions to the JOLTS Data

With the release of January data on March 11, the BLS will revise the job openings, hires, and separations data to incorporate the annual updates to the Current Employment Statistics employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors. Unadjusted data and seasonally adjusted data from December 2000 forward are subject to revision. Also effective with the release of January data, durable goods manufacturing and nondurable goods manufacturing data will be available on a seasonally adjusted basis.

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

		lob opening	s		Hires		То	tal separation	ons
Category	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total	3,612	4,033	3,990	4,195	4,529	4,437	4,062	4,278	4,370
Total private ¹	3,235	3,652	3,644	3,915	4,224	4,162	3,772	3,991	4,095
Construction	95	142	143	280	293	269	263	275	283
Manufacturing	242	283	297	236	260	256	231	229	240
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	704	758	773	890	1,024	969	840	947	952
Retail trade	436	449	470	600	708	696	595	668	680
Professional and business services	575	720	721	798	904	937	813	858	923
Education and health services ³	670	666	592	506	510	500	468	466	482
Health care and social assistance	602	591	524	431	432	426	402	394	412
Leisure and hospitality	453	555	550	759	775	774	729	762	745
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	59	69	38	130	129	117	125	135	119
Accommodation and food services	394	486	512	629	646	656	604	628	625
Government ⁴	377	381	346	280	305	275	290	287	275
State and local	313	328	298	246	266	245	251	252	242
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2
Total private ¹	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.6
Construction	1.6	2.4	2.4	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8
Manufacturing	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.6
Retail trade	2.8	2.8	3.0	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.4
Professional and business services	3.1	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.9
Education and health services ³	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
Health care and social assistance	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	3.2	3.7	3.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.9	3.3	1.8	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.3	6.6	5.9
Accommodation and food services	3.2	3.8	4.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.
Government ⁴	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
State and local	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

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

² Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.
³ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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Technical Note

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

Coverage and collection

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

Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sample and estimation methodology

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of 16,400 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

	_	,			, ,		, , .					
		Le	vels (in t	housand	s) ²				Rat	tes ³		
Industry and region	Dec. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p
TotalINDUSTRY	3,612	3,844	3,883	3,931	4,033	3,990	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
Total private ⁴	3,235	3,459	3,508	3,564	3,652	3,644	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Construction.		109	112	127	142	143	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4
Manufacturing		268	256	302	283	297	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵		694	726	688	758	773	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9
Retail trade		418	459	433	449	470	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0
Professional and business services	575	658	629	736	720	721	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.7
Education and health services ⁶	670	732	675	654	666	592	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8
Health care and social assistance	602	668	602	582	591	524	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	453	514	550	513	555	550	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	59	76	58	77	69	38	2.9	3.6	2.8	3.6	3.3	1.8
Accommodation and food services	394	438	492	435	486	512	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.8	4.0
Government ⁷	377	385	375	368	381	346	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
State and local	313	339	324	328	328	298	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
REGION ⁸												
Northeast	661	682	701	648	677	685	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6
South	1,364	1,424	1,433	1,428	1,485	1,497	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Midwest	838	877	906	989	945	868	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.7
West	749	861	843	866	926	940	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0

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

		Le	vels (in t	housand	s) ²				Rat	tes ³		
Industry and region	Dec. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p
Total	4,195	4,559	4,632	4,484	4,529	4,437	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
INDUSTRY	0.045	4 004	4.000	4.405	4 00 4	4.400	0.5	0.7		0.7	0.7	0.0
Total private ⁴		4,261	4,338	4,195	4,224	4,162	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6
Construction	280	298	299	329	293	269	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.6
Manufacturing	236	248	251	226	260	256	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	890	936	923	967	1,024	969	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7
Retail trade	600	659	634	695	708	696	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.5
Professional and business services	798	979	999	900	904	937	4.4	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.8	5.0
Education and health services ⁶	506	556	534	518	510	500	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Health care and social assistance	431	461	462	442	432	426	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	759	749	813	798	775	774	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	130	106	135	138	129	117	6.5	5.2	6.7	6.8	6.3	5.8
Accommodation and food services	629	643	678	660	646	656	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4
Government ⁷	280	298	294	289	305	275	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
State and local	246	273	268	261	266	245	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
REGION ⁸												
Northeast	687	729	728	718	695	660	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5
South	1,660	1,822	1,817	1,747	1,797	1,704	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4
Midwest	924	1,038	1,068	992	1,034	1,034	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3
West	924	970	1,020	1,026	1,003	1,039	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	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

		Le	vels (in t	housand	s) ²				Rat	tes ³		
Industry and region	Dec. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p
Total	4,062	4,405	4,477	4,205	4,278	4,370	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,772	4,138	4,203	3,894	3,991	4,095	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6
Construction	263	297	279	290	275	283	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.8
Manufacturing	231	246	246	210	229	240	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	840	917	872	908	947	952	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6
Retail trade	595	650	619	637	668	680	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4
Professional and business services	813	947	959	818	858	923	4.5	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.9
Education and health services ⁶	468	516	515	467	466	482	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3
Health care and social assistance	402	431	439	399	394	412	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	729	720	814	749	762	745	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	125	101	143	113	135	119	6.3	5.0	7.1	5.5	6.6	5.9
Accommodation and food services	604	619	671	637	628	625	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1
Government ⁷	290	267	274	311	287	275	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
State and local	251	235	241	267	252	242	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
REGION ⁸												
Northeast	663	735	713	686	676	687	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
South	1,609	1,634	1,837	1,660	1,674	1,675	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4
Midwest	894	1,032	992	921	936	953	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1
West	895	1,003	935	938	992	1,055	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5
	1				I	I	l		1	l	I	

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

		Le	evels (in t	housand	s) ²				Rat	tes ³		
Industry and region	Dec. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p
Total	2,126	2,364	2,327	2,382	2,414	2,373	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,999	2,240	2,217	2,247	2,292	2,243	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Construction	68	102	96	87	68	89	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.5
Manufacturing	116	106	123	109	118	109	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	452	527	533	562	570	545	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
Retail trade	328	406	403	412	408	391	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5
Professional and business services	413	490	453	444	477	506	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7
Education and health services ⁶	273	288	297	291	271	294	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Health care and social assistance	248	250	266	257	240	265	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	451	453	474	516	537	454	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	38	46	43	46	53	50	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4
Accommodation and food services	413	407	431	470	484	404	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.3
Government ⁷	127	124	111	136	122	130	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
State and local	115	113	100	123	111	117	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
REGION ⁸												
Northeast	315	329	320	351	354	332	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
South	892	993	962	981	994	939	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Midwest	454	524	577	538	544	525	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
West	465	519	468	512	523	577	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9
			1									

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

Table 3. Layons and discharges it	VCIS a	iiu rate	JS Dy II	liuusti	y and i	egion,	Seaso	ilaliy a				
·		Le	vels (in t	housand	s) ²				Rat	tes ³		
Industry and region	Dec. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p
Total	1,569	1,676	1,756	1,504	1,499	1,608	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,479	1,592	1,650	1,396	1,404	1,524	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
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	89	84	106	109	94	84	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
State and local	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
REGION ⁸												
Northeast	284	337	321	266	258	273	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
South	557	525	721	564	538	575	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.2
Midwest	357	439	328	331	314	350	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
West	370	376	386	343	389	410	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4

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.

 $^{^{\}mbox{\scriptsize 5}}$ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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⁻ Data not available.

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

		Le	vels (in t	housand	s) ²				Rat	tes ³		
Industry and region	Dec. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p
TotalINDUSTRY	367	365	394	319	365	390	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total private ⁴	293	306	336	252	295	328	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	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	74	59	57	67	70	61	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_
REGION ⁸												
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

	Lev	els (in thousar	nds)	Rates ²				
Industry and region	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p		
-otal	3,103	3,603	3,414	2.2	2.5	2.4		
INDUSTRY	2,122	,,,,,						
Total private	2,746	3,249	3,095	2.4	2.7	2.6		
Mining and logging	18	19	26	2.1	2.1	2.8		
Construction	61	118	94	1.1	1.9	1.6		
Manufacturing	214	251	267	1.8	2.0	2.2		
Durable goods	143	149	161	1.9	1.9	2.1		
Nondurable goods	71	102	107	1.6	2.2	2.3		
Trade, transportation, and utilities	561	676	629	2.1	2.5	2.3		
Wholesale trade	105	128	159	1.8	2.2	2.7		
Retail trade	332	395	370	2.1	2.4	2.3		
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	125	153	100	2.4	2.9	1.9		
Information	80	130	88	2.9	4.6	3.2		
Financial activities	233	187	226	2.9	2.3	2.8		
Finance and insurance	170	150	172	2.8	2.5	2.8		
Real estate and rental and leasing	63	37	54	3.1	1.8	2.6		
Professional and business services	505	649	640	2.7	3.3	3.3		
Education and health services	631	630	547	3.0	2.9	2.5		
Educational services	61	69	61	1.7	1.9	1.7		
Health care and social assistance	569	562	486	3.2	3.1	2.7		
Leisure and hospitality	340	469	419	2.4	3.2	2.9		
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	39	63	23	2.1	3.2	1.2		
Accommodation and food services	301	405	396	2.5	3.2	3.2		
Other services	103	120	158	1.9	2.1	2.8		
Government	357	354	320	1.6	1.6	1.4		
Federal	59	48	45	2.1	1.7	1.6		
State and local	298	306	274	1.5	1.5	1.4		
REGION ³								
Northeast	555	605	574	2.1	2.3	2.1		
South	1,193	1,296	1,307	2.4	2.5	2.5		
Midwest	721	847	737	2.3	2.6	2.3		
West	634	855	797	2.1	2.7	2.6		

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

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

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

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

	Lev	rels (in thousai	nds)	Rates ²			
Industry and region	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	
otal	3,013	4,137	3,169	2.2	3.0	2.3	
INDUSTRY		, -					
Total private	2,842	3,905	3,005	2.5	3.4	2.6	
Mining and logging	20	19	21	2.3	2.2	2.4	
Construction	166	214	151	2.9	3.6	2.6	
Manufacturing	152	217	168	1.3	1.8	1.4	
Durable goods	96	125	98	1.3	1.6	1.3	
Nondurable goods	56	93	70	1.3	2.1	1.6	
Trade, transportation, and utilities		1,263	778	2.7	4.7	2.9	
Wholesale trade	95	93	90	1.7	1.6	1.6	
Retail trade	462	919	538	3.0	5.8	3.4	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	160	251	150	3.1	4.9	2.9	
Information	1	64	44	2.0	2.4	1.7	
Financial activities	130	153	125	1.7	1.9	1.6	
Finance and insurance	75	101	77	1.3	1.7	1.3	
Real estate and rental and leasing	55	51	48	2.8	2.6	2.4	
Professional and business services	596	818	707	3.3	4.3	3.7	
Education and health services	357	402	345	1.7	1.9	1.6	
Educational services.	39	49	38	1.1	1.4	1.1	
Health care and social assistance	319	353	307	1.9	2.0	1.8	
Leisure and hospitality	522	620	524	3.8	4.4	3.8	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	89	103	75	4.8	5.5	4.0	
Accommodation and food services	1	516	449	3.7	4.3	3.7	
Other services	127	135	142	2.3	2.5	2.6	
Government	171	232	164	0.8	1.0	0.7	
Federal	27	35	25	1.0	1.3	0.9	
State and local	144	197	139	0.7	1.0	0.7	
REGION ³							
Northeast	503	617	471	2.0	2.4	1.8	
South	1,206	1,687	1,229	2.4	3.4	2.5	
Midwest	1 '	900	718	2.1	2.9	2.3	
West		933	750	2.2	3.1	2.5	

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ 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

	Lev	els (in thousar	nds)	Rates ²			
Industry and region	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	
otal	3,866	3,804	4,131	2.9	2.8	3.0	
INDUSTRY	,,,,,	,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
Total private	3,610	3,613	3,895	3.2	3.1	3.4	
Mining and logging	28	21	33	3.3	2.3	3.7	
Construction	288	299	294	5.1	5.0	5.1	
Manufacturing	196	206	209	1.6	1.7	1.7	
Durable goods	118	107	118	1.6	1.4	1.6	
Nondurable goods	78	99	92	1.8	2.2	2.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	915	839	1,031	3.5	3.1	3.8	
Wholesale trade	101	105	91	1.8	1.8	1.6	
Retail trade	623	602	724	4.0	3.8	4.5	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	191	132	216	3.7	2.6	4.1	
Information	66	54	63	2.4	2.0	2.4	
Financial activities	139	149	145	1.8	1.9	1.8	
Finance and insurance	83	93	97	1.4	1.6	1.6	
Real estate and rental and leasing	56	56	48	2.9	2.8	2.4	
Professional and business services	804	810	899	4.4	4.3	4.8	
Education and health services	409	365	415	2.0	1.7	2.0	
Educational services	49	43	52	1.4	1.2	1.5	
Health care and social assistance	360	323	363	2.1	1.8	2.1	
Leisure and hospitality	623	709	636	4.6	5.1	4.6	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	99	157	89	5.4	8.3	4.8	
Accommodation and food services	523	551	547	4.4	4.5	4.5	
Other services	142	160	169	2.6	2.9	3.1	
Government	256	191	236	1.2	0.9	1.1	
Federal	39	28	31	1.4	1.0	1.1	
State and local	217	163	205	1.1	0.8	1.1	
REGION ³							
Northeast	647	618	658	2.5	2.4	2.5	
South	1,473	1,411	1,528	3.0	2.8	3.1	
Midwest	917	873	963	3.0	2.8	3.1	
West	829	902	982	2.8	3.0	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.

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

	Lev	rels (in thousa	nds)		Rates ²	
Industry and region	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p
otal	1,727	2,005	1,957	1.3	1.5	1.4
INDUSTRY	-,	_,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
Total private	1,630	1,920	1,858	1.4	1.7	1.6
Mining and logging	10	10	13	1.2	1.2	1.5
Construction.	51	56	67	0.9	0.9	1.2
Manufacturing	80	94	75	0.7	0.8	0.6
Durable goods	44	51	38	0.6	0.7	0.5
Nondurable goods	36	43	37	0.8	1.0	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	389	486	474	1.5	1.8	1.8
Wholesale trade	41	58	36	0.7	1.0	0.6
Retail trade	285	353	341	1.8	2.2	2.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	63	75	97	1.2	1.4	1.9
Information	41	31	32	1.5	1.1	1.2
Financial activities	59	71	61	0.8	0.9	0.8
Finance and insurance	36	46	40	0.6	0.8	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	23	25	21	1.2	1.2	1.0
Professional and business services	336	423	425	1.8	2.2	2.3
Education and health services	229	217	248	1.1	1.0	1.2
Educational services	18	20	19	0.5	0.6	0.6
Health care and social assistance	211	197	229	1.2	1.1	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	366	435	371	2.7	3.1	2.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	28	37	37	1.5	2.0	2.0
Accommodation and food services	338	397	334	2.9	3.3	2.8
Other services	69	96	91	1.3	1.8	1.7
Government	97	85	99	0.4	0.4	0.4
Federal	9	8	10	0.3	0.3	0.4
State and local	88	77	88	0.5	0.4	0.5
REGION ³						
Northeast	248	285	267	1.0	1.1	1.0
South	731	832	767	1.5	1.7	1.5
Midwest	379	454	439	1.2	1.4	1.4
West	369	433	483	1.2	1.4	1.6

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

	Lev	els (in thousar	nds)	Rates ²			
Industry and region	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	
otal	1,786	1,512	1,802	1.3	1.1	1.3	
INDUSTRY	.,,,,,,	.,0.=	.,552				
Total private	1.703	1,448	1,728	1.5	1.3	1.5	
Mining and logging	16	8	17	1.9	1.0	1.9	
Construction.	233	235	217	4.2	3.9	3.8	
Manufacturing	97	97	108	0.8	0.8	0.9	
Durable goods	63	48	62	0.8	0.6	0.8	
Nondurable goods	33	49	46	0.7	1.1	1.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	455	286	488	1.7	1.1	1.8	
Wholesale trade	50	41	48	0.9	0.7	0.8	
Retail trade	287	200	336	1.8	1.3	2.1	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	118	45	104	2.3	0.9	2.0	
Information	20	17	26	0.7	0.6	1.0	
Financial activities	44	52	53	0.6	0.7	0.7	
Finance and insurance	19	30	30	0.3	0.5	0.5	
Real estate and rental and leasing	26	22	23	1.3	1.1	1.1	
Professional and business services	418	332	394	2.3	1.8	2.1	
Education and health services	141	119	123	0.7	0.6	0.6	
Educational services	27	18	30	0.8	0.5	0.9	
Health care and social assistance	114	101	93	0.7	0.6	0.5	
Leisure and hospitality	222	244	229	1.6	1.7	1.6	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	70	117	47	3.8	6.2	2.5	
Accommodation and food services	153	127	182	1.3	1.1	1.5	
Other services	56	58	72	1.0	1.1	1.3	
Government.	83	64	74	0.4	0.3	0.3	
Federal	12	11	11	0.4	0.4	0.4	
State and local	71	53	63	0.4	0.3	0.3	
REGION ³							
Northeast	338	289	314	1.3	1.1	1.2	
South	595	463	597	1.2	0.9	1.2	
Midwest	458	355	453	1.5	1.1	1.4	
West	395	404	438	1.3	1.3	1.4	

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

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

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

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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		
	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013 ^p
- otal	352	288	372	0.3	0.2	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private	276	245	309	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mining and logging	2	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Construction	4	8	11	0.1	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	19	15	26	0.2	0.1	0.2
Durable goods	11	8	18	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nondurable goods	8	7	8	0.2	0.1	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities		67	69	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wholesale trade	10	6	7	0.2	0.1	0.1
Retail trade	51	49	47	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	9	12	15	0.2	0.2	0.3
Information	1	7	5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Financial activities	35	27	31	0.4	0.3	0.4
Finance and insurance	28	17	26	0.5	0.3	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	7	9	5	0.4	0.5	0.2
Professional and business services	50	55	79	0.3	0.3	0.4
Education and health services	38	30	44	0.2	0.1	0.2
Educational services	4	4	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health care and social assistance	34	26	41	0.2	0.1	0.2
Leisure and hospitality	35	30	36	0.3	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1	3	5	0.1	0.2	0.3
Accommodation and food services	33	26	31	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other services	18	6	6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Government	76	42	63	0.3	0.2	0.3
Federal	18	9	10	0.6	0.3	0.4
State and local	58	33	53	0.3	0.2	0.3
REGION ³						
Northeast	61	44	76	0.2	0.2	0.3
South	148	116	165	0.3	0.2	0.3
Midwest	79	63	70	0.3	0.2	0.2
	64	65	61	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

NOTE: Levels are rounded to the nearest thousand and rates are rounded to the nearest tenth. Levels and rates may round down to zero.

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

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

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