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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – OCTOBER 2014

There were 4.8 million job openings on the last business day of October, little changed from 4.7 million in September, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Hires (5.1 million) and separations (4.8 million) were steady in October. Within separations, the quits rate (1.9 percent) was little changed and the layoffs and discharges rate (1.2 percent) was unchanged. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by four geographic regions.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, November 2011 - October 2014

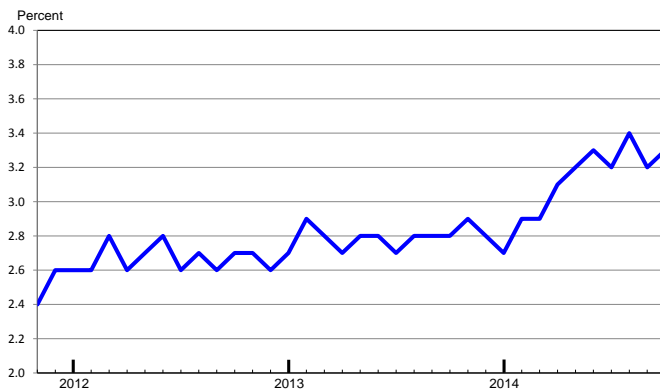
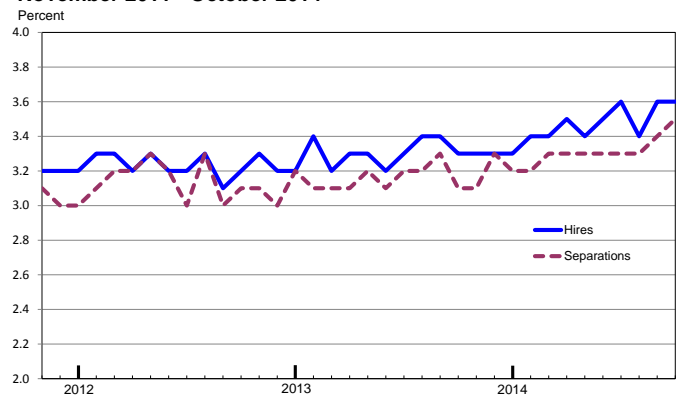


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, November 2011 - October 2014



Job Openings

There were 4.8 million **job openings** on the last business day of October. The job openings rate was 3.3 percent. The number of job openings was little changed for total private and declined for government in October. (See table 1.) The level of job openings decreased for state and local government. The job openings level was little changed in all four regions.

The number of **job openings** (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in October for total nonfarm and total private, and was little changed for government. The job openings level increased over the year for many industries, including both professional and business services and accommodation and food services. The number of openings also increased over the year in all four regions. (See table 7.)

Hires

The **hires** level was unchanged at 5.1 million in October, maintaining the prior month's increase. The hires rate in October was 3.6 percent. The number of hires was little changed for total private and government. Hires increased over the month in retail trade and was little changed in all four regions. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in October, the number of **hires** (not seasonally adjusted) increased for total nonfarm and total private, and was little changed for government. The hires level increased over the year in many industries, including retail trade and professional and business services. The number of hires increased in the Midwest and South 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 4.8 million **total separations** in October, little changed from September. The separations rate was 3.5 percent. The number of total separations was little changed for total private and government and in all four regions. (See table 3.)

The number of **quits** was unchanged at 2.7 million in October, maintaining the prior month's increase. The quits rate in October was 1.9 percent. The number of quits was little changed for total private and government. The quits level increased in retail trade and decreased in the Midwest region. (See table 4.)

The **quits** level (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in October for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Over the year, the number of quits increased for many industries, including both retail trade and health care and social assistance. The number of quits also increased over the year in three out of the four regions: Northeast, South, and West. (See table 10.)

The number of **layoffs and discharges** was little changed in October at 1.7 million. The rate was 1.2 percent. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the month for total private, unchanged for government, and rose in the Midwest region. (See table 5.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries.

The **layoffs and discharges** level (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in October for total nonfarm. The number increased for total private and decreased for government. The number of layoffs and discharges increased over the year in three industries: nondurable goods manufacturing; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; and professional and business services. The number decreased over the year in three industries: mining and logging; real estate and rental and leasing; and federal government. The number of layoffs and discharges rose over the year in the Midwest region. (See table 11.)

In October, there were 405,000 **other separations** for total nonfarm, little changed from September. Over the month, the number of other separations was little changed for total private at 331,000 and for

government at 74,000. (See table 6.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions.

Over the 12 months ending in October, the number of **other separations** (not seasonally adjusted) rose for total nonfarm and total private, and was little changed for government. The number rose over the year for many industries, including retail trade and professional and business services. The number fell over the year in finance and insurance. (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 2014, **hires** totaled 57.2 million and **separations** totaled 54.5 million, yielding a **net employment** gain of 2.6 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 2014 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, January 13, 2015 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. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p	Oct. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p	Oct. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	3,996	4,685	4,834	4,512	5,075	5,055	4,305	4,809	4,824
Total private ¹	3,603	4,219	4,421	4,232	4,764	4,749	3,975	4,500	4,513
Construction.....	129	112	136	348	284	305	310	263	280
Manufacturing.....	280	293	290	229	279	275	208	256	260
Durable goods.....	174	179	190	140	160	166	126	142	147
Nondurable goods.....	106	115	100	90	119	109	82	115	114
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	711	803	840	966	1,020	1,143	911	977	1,051
Retail trade.....	455	493	486	687	693	778	636	679	719
Professional and business services.....	729	941	937	886	1,168	1,079	851	1,088	1,066
Education and health services ³	672	872	878	530	636	605	496	578	576
Health care and social assistance.....	599	776	786	454	543	515	426	495	496
Leisure and hospitality.....	535	661	735	813	887	883	752	861	827
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	81	52	66	138	142	137	116	136	128
Accommodation and food services.....	455	608	669	675	745	746	636	725	698
Government ⁴	393	466	413	281	311	306	330	308	311
State and local.....	354	395	354	252	281	278	284	277	279
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.5
Total private ¹	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.8
Construction.....	2.2	1.8	2.2	5.9	4.7	5.0	5.3	4.3	4.6
Manufacturing.....	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.1
Durable goods.....	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.7	4.0
Retail trade.....	2.9	3.1	3.1	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.7
Professional and business services.....	3.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	6.0	5.6	4.5	5.6	5.5
Education and health services ³	3.1	3.9	3.9	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	3.2	4.1	4.1	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.6	4.3	4.7	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.9	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.8	2.4	3.0	6.7	6.7	6.5	5.7	6.4	6.1
Accommodation and food services.....	3.6	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.2	5.8	5.5
Government ⁴	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
State and local.....	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	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 16,000 nonfarm business and government establishments. The sample is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program which includes all employers subject to state unemployment insurance laws and federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

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

JOLTS business birth/death model

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

Alignment procedure

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

Other information

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Oct. 2013	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p	Oct. 2013	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p
Total	3,996	4,675	4,605	4,853	4,685	4,834	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,603	4,176	4,129	4,411	4,219	4,421	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6
Construction.....	129	152	139	121	112	136	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.2
Manufacturing.....	280	302	293	296	293	290	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Durable goods.....	174	194	195	179	179	190	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	106	108	97	118	115	100	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	711	797	806	821	803	840	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1
Retail trade.....	455	465	473	500	493	486	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Professional and business services.....	729	909	880	928	941	937	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6
Education and health services ⁶	672	821	826	866	872	878	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
Health care and social assistance.....	599	728	746	789	776	786	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	535	643	622	700	661	735	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	81	68	63	71	52	66	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.4	3.0
Accommodation and food services.....	455	575	559	629	608	669	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.6	5.0
Government ⁷	393	499	476	443	466	413	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8
State and local.....	354	430	421	378	395	354	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	667	798	765	796	769	777	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9
South.....	1,445	1,736	1,722	1,897	1,816	1,868	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6
Midwest.....	961	1,055	1,087	1,076	1,064	1,115	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
West.....	923	1,086	1,031	1,084	1,035	1,075	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3

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. 2013	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p	Oct. 2013	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,512	4,791	4,934	4,742	5,075	5,055	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,232	4,503	4,651	4,450	4,764	4,749	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0
Construction.....	348	268	371	330	284	305	5.9	4.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	5.0
Manufacturing.....	229	268	259	236	279	275	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.3
Durable goods.....	140	155	155	139	160	166	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	90	113	103	97	119	109	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	966	1,107	1,090	1,011	1,020	1,143	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.3
Retail trade.....	687	756	758	686	693	778	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	5.0
Professional and business services.....	886	1,002	1,012	1,049	1,168	1,079	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.0	5.6
Education and health services ⁶	530	538	555	514	636	605	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.8
Health care and social assistance.....	454	457	485	437	543	515	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	813	855	852	845	887	883	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	138	143	138	136	142	137	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.5
Accommodation and food services.....	675	712	714	709	745	746	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.9
Government ⁷	281	288	282	293	311	306	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
State and local.....	252	255	252	265	281	278	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	712	676	793	728	827	778	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.0
South.....	1,775	1,950	1,945	1,872	1,971	2,022	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0
Midwest.....	956	1,059	1,119	1,018	1,139	1,136	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.6
West.....	1,069	1,105	1,077	1,124	1,139	1,120	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6

¹ Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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Table 3. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Oct. 2013	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p	Oct. 2013	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,305	4,520	4,629	4,531	4,809	4,824	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,975	4,229	4,369	4,247	4,500	4,513	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8
Construction.....	310	241	331	316	263	280	5.3	4.0	5.5	5.2	4.3	4.6
Manufacturing.....	208	241	231	237	256	260	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1
Durable goods.....	126	136	137	134	142	147	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	82	106	95	103	115	114	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	911	1,023	1,031	987	977	1,051	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.0
Retail trade.....	636	711	723	681	679	719	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.7
Professional and business services.....	851	937	946	974	1,088	1,066	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.5
Education and health services ⁶	496	518	524	484	578	576	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	426	443	450	410	495	496	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	752	820	827	818	861	827	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	116	129	126	142	136	128	5.7	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.1
Accommodation and food services.....	636	691	702	675	725	698	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.5
Government ⁷	330	291	260	284	308	311	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
State and local.....	284	259	235	259	277	279	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	676	680	717	715	756	784	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0
South.....	1,753	1,816	1,835	1,827	1,943	1,909	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8
Midwest.....	934	1,016	1,016	996	1,065	1,090	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5
West.....	942	1,008	1,061	993	1,044	1,041	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3

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. 2013	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p	Oct. 2013	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p
Total.....	2,426	2,484	2,547	2,510	2,735	2,720	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	2,290	2,355	2,413	2,364	2,574	2,563	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Construction.....	90	110	107	127	109	107	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7
Manufacturing.....	108	114	127	121	131	127	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Durable goods.....	63	61	70	68	73	75	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	45	53	57	54	59	52	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	557	588	580	554	565	622	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3
Retail trade.....	408	442	428	406	402	453	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9
Professional and business services.....	475	461	470	454	572	527	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.7
Education and health services ⁶	309	323	348	297	343	352	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	273	286	310	263	305	304	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	517	532	529	549	566	557	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	48	53	53	53	53	55	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Accommodation and food services.....	469	480	477	496	513	501	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0
Government ⁷	136	129	134	145	161	157	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
State and local.....	124	119	125	139	150	146	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	344	330	339	339	372	396	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
South.....	1,017	1,061	1,040	1,030	1,119	1,142	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3
Midwest.....	550	583	590	597	665	573	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8
West.....	515	510	578	544	579	608	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9

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. 2013	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p	Oct. 2013	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p
Total.....	1,547	1,657	1,726	1,619	1,653	1,700	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,423	1,558	1,657	1,547	1,573	1,618	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	124	99	70	72	81	81	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	258	279	321	296	300	318	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
South.....	612	599	634	639	645	594	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Midwest.....	330	351	358	332	336	439	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4
West.....	347	429	413	352	371	348	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Oct. 2013	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p	Oct. 2013	June 2014	July 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p
Total.....	332	378	356	402	420	405	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	262	315	299	335	354	331	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	70	62	57	66	66	74	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

³ The other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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- Data not available.

Table 7. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Oct. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p	Oct. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,214	4,694	5,109	3.0	3.2	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,821	4,236	4,709	3.2	3.5	3.8
Mining and logging.....	25	28	36	2.7	2.8	3.8
Construction.....	129	105	142	2.1	1.6	2.2
Manufacturing.....	286	296	295	2.3	2.4	2.4
Durable goods.....	170	175	189	2.2	2.2	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	116	121	107	2.5	2.6	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	795	901	937	3.0	3.3	3.4
Wholesale trade.....	112	137	163	1.9	2.3	2.7
Retail trade.....	549	586	581	3.5	3.7	3.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	134	178	193	2.6	3.3	3.5
Information.....	130	101	89	4.6	3.6	3.2
Financial activities.....	267	260	358	3.3	3.2	4.3
Finance and insurance.....	230	210	296	3.8	3.4	4.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	37	50	62	1.8	2.4	2.9
Professional and business services.....	795	891	1,021	4.0	4.4	5.0
Education and health services.....	710	863	919	3.2	3.9	4.0
Educational services.....	77	95	101	2.1	2.7	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	633	767	819	3.4	4.1	4.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	531	648	741	3.6	4.2	4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	80	47	66	3.8	2.1	3.1
Accommodation and food services.....	451	601	675	3.5	4.5	5.1
Other services.....	153	144	169	2.7	2.5	3.0
Government.....	393	458	400	1.7	2.1	1.8
Federal.....	37	69	54	1.3	2.5	2.0
State and local.....	356	388	346	1.8	2.0	1.7
REGION³						
Northeast.....	732	776	851	2.7	2.9	3.1
South.....	1,495	1,787	1,951	2.9	3.4	3.7
Midwest.....	1,012	1,092	1,170	3.1	3.3	3.6
West.....	975	1,039	1,137	3.1	3.2	3.5

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. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^P	Oct. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^P
Total.....	4,741	5,296	5,349	3.4	3.8	3.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,475	4,896	5,068	3.9	4.2	4.3
Mining and logging.....	34	36	34	3.9	3.9	3.6
Construction.....	348	272	306	5.7	4.3	4.8
Manufacturing.....	228	285	279	1.9	2.3	2.3
Durable goods.....	136	157	165	1.8	2.0	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	92	127	114	2.0	2.8	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,157	1,028	1,369	4.4	3.9	5.1
Wholesale trade.....	133	151	170	2.3	2.6	2.9
Retail trade.....	858	701	967	5.6	4.6	6.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	165	176	231	3.2	3.4	4.4
Information.....	73	71	85	2.7	2.6	3.1
Financial activities.....	208	192	186	2.6	2.4	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	133	139	123	2.3	2.4	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	75	53	63	3.7	2.6	3.1
Professional and business services.....	929	1,132	1,134	4.9	5.8	5.8
Education and health services.....	552	764	647	2.6	3.6	3.0
Educational services.....	79	192	95	2.2	5.7	2.6
Health care and social assistance.....	473	572	553	2.6	3.2	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	777	924	855	5.4	6.2	5.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	109	138	108	5.4	6.4	5.2
Accommodation and food services.....	668	786	747	5.4	6.2	5.9
Other services.....	170	191	173	3.1	3.5	3.1
Government.....	266	400	281	1.2	1.8	1.3
Federal.....	28	30	27	1.0	1.1	1.0
State and local.....	237	370	254	1.2	1.9	1.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	736	949	804	2.8	3.6	3.0
South.....	1,885	1,961	2,168	3.8	3.9	4.2
Midwest.....	990	1,170	1,186	3.2	3.7	3.7
West.....	1,130	1,216	1,192	3.7	3.9	3.8

¹ Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

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

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

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Table 9. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Oct. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p	Oct. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,387	5,181	4,991	3.2	3.7	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,128	4,822	4,734	3.6	4.1	4.0
Mining and logging.....	29	31	34	3.3	3.3	3.6
Construction.....	346	269	318	5.7	4.3	5.0
Manufacturing.....	222	279	279	1.8	2.3	2.3
Durable goods.....	132	151	153	1.8	2.0	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	89	128	125	2.0	2.8	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	912	980	1,073	3.5	3.7	4.0
Wholesale trade.....	145	138	175	2.5	2.3	3.0
Retail trade.....	625	676	712	4.1	4.4	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	143	166	185	2.8	3.2	3.5
Information.....	62	72	84	2.3	2.7	3.1
Financial activities.....	199	184	181	2.5	2.3	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	125	130	118	2.1	2.2	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	74	53	62	3.7	2.6	3.0
Professional and business services.....	845	1,079	1,082	4.5	5.5	5.5
Education and health services.....	456	613	536	2.1	2.8	2.5
Educational services.....	50	93	57	1.4	2.8	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	406	520	479	2.3	2.9	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	883	1,097	969	6.2	7.4	6.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	155	258	164	7.7	12.0	7.9
Accommodation and food services.....	728	839	805	5.9	6.6	6.4
Other services.....	174	218	180	3.2	4.0	3.3
Government.....	259	359	257	1.2	1.6	1.2
Federal.....	46	38	34	1.7	1.4	1.3
State and local.....	213	321	223	1.1	1.7	1.1
REGION³						
Northeast.....	695	918	825	2.7	3.5	3.1
South.....	1,771	1,984	1,970	3.5	3.9	3.9
Midwest.....	945	1,164	1,115	3.0	3.7	3.5
West.....	976	1,115	1,082	3.2	3.6	3.4

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. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p	Oct. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p
Total.....	2,478	2,964	2,821	1.8	2.1	2.0
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,364	2,781	2,684	2.0	2.4	2.3
Mining and logging.....	12	20	21	1.3	2.1	2.3
Construction.....	104	114	120	1.7	1.8	1.9
Manufacturing.....	114	147	132	0.9	1.2	1.1
Durable goods.....	66	76	81	0.9	1.0	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	48	71	51	1.1	1.6	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	574	611	663	2.2	2.3	2.5
Wholesale trade.....	84	83	98	1.5	1.4	1.7
Retail trade.....	420	436	476	2.8	2.9	3.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	70	92	89	1.4	1.8	1.7
Information.....	34	38	53	1.3	1.4	2.0
Financial activities.....	87	111	112	1.1	1.4	1.4
Finance and insurance.....	56	75	75	0.9	1.3	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	31	36	38	1.5	1.7	1.8
Professional and business services.....	473	578	534	2.5	3.0	2.7
Education and health services.....	306	371	353	1.4	1.7	1.6
Educational services.....	30	47	40	0.9	1.4	1.1
Health care and social assistance.....	276	323	312	1.5	1.8	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	561	647	608	3.9	4.3	4.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	49	71	57	2.4	3.3	2.8
Accommodation and food services.....	511	576	551	4.2	4.5	4.4
Other services.....	100	145	87	1.8	2.6	1.6
Government.....	114	182	137	0.5	0.8	0.6
Federal.....	11	12	10	0.4	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	103	170	127	0.5	0.9	0.6
REGION³						
Northeast.....	350	450	411	1.4	1.7	1.6
South.....	1,020	1,165	1,174	2.0	2.3	2.3
Midwest.....	580	729	598	1.9	2.3	1.9
West.....	528	620	637	1.7	2.0	2.0

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. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^P	Oct. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^P
Total.....	1,599	1,799	1,790	1.2	1.3	1.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,504	1,679	1,719	1.3	1.4	1.5
Mining and logging.....	16	8	11	1.8	0.9	1.2
Construction.....	235	144	177	3.9	2.3	2.8
Manufacturing.....	91	113	119	0.8	0.9	1.0
Durable goods.....	55	62	54	0.7	0.8	0.7
Nondurable goods.....	36	51	65	0.8	1.1	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	257	254	299	1.0	1.0	1.1
Wholesale trade.....	50	48	53	0.9	0.8	0.9
Retail trade.....	158	152	166	1.0	1.0	1.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	49	54	80	1.0	1.0	1.5
Information.....	21	24	26	0.8	0.9	1.0
Financial activities.....	71	36	49	0.9	0.5	0.6
Finance and insurance.....	36	21	35	0.6	0.4	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	35	15	13	1.7	0.7	0.6
Professional and business services.....	337	440	488	1.8	2.3	2.5
Education and health services.....	124	187	152	0.6	0.9	0.7
Educational services.....	18	41	14	0.5	1.2	0.4
Health care and social assistance.....	106	146	138	0.6	0.8	0.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	289	408	320	2.0	2.7	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	104	183	101	5.2	8.5	4.9
Accommodation and food services.....	185	225	219	1.5	1.8	1.7
Other services.....	61	64	77	1.1	1.2	1.4
Government.....	95	119	71	0.4	0.5	0.3
Federal.....	22	16	14	0.8	0.6	0.5
State and local.....	73	103	57	0.4	0.5	0.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	271	380	346	1.0	1.5	1.3
South.....	636	645	629	1.3	1.3	1.2
Midwest.....	320	372	450	1.0	1.2	1.4
West.....	373	402	365	1.2	1.3	1.2

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. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p	Oct. 2013	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014 ^p
Total.....	310	419	381	0.2	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	261	361	332	0.2	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	2	2	1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Construction.....	7	11	21	0.1	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing.....	17	19	27	0.1	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	11	12	18	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	5	6	9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	81	116	110	0.3	0.4	0.4
Wholesale trade.....	11	7	24	0.2	0.1	0.4
Retail trade.....	47	88	71	0.3	0.6	0.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	24	20	16	0.5	0.4	0.3
Information.....	7	10	5	0.3	0.4	0.2
Financial activities.....	41	36	19	0.5	0.4	0.2
Finance and insurance.....	33	34	8	0.6	0.6	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	8	2	11	0.4	0.1	0.5
Professional and business services.....	35	62	60	0.2	0.3	0.3
Education and health services.....	26	56	31	0.1	0.3	0.1
Educational services.....	2	5	3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Health care and social assistance.....	24	50	28	0.1	0.3	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	33	42	41	0.2	0.3	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1	4	5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Accommodation and food services.....	32	38	36	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other services.....	12	9	16	0.2	0.2	0.3
Government.....	50	57	49	0.2	0.3	0.2
Federal.....	13	10	11	0.5	0.3	0.4
State and local.....	37	48	38	0.2	0.3	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	74	90	67	0.3	0.3	0.3
South.....	116	174	167	0.2	0.3	0.3
Midwest.....	46	62	66	0.1	0.2	0.2
West.....	75	93	80	0.2	0.3	0.3

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

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

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

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