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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – OCTOBER 2015

The number of job openings was little changed at 5.4 million on the last business day of October, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Hires and separations were little changed at 5.1 million and 4.9 million, respectively. Within separations, the quits rate was 1.9 percent for the seventh consecutive month, and the layoffs and discharges rate was 1.2 percent. 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 2012 - October 2015

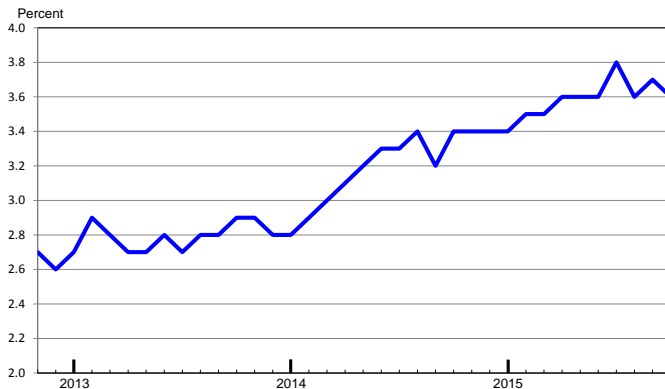
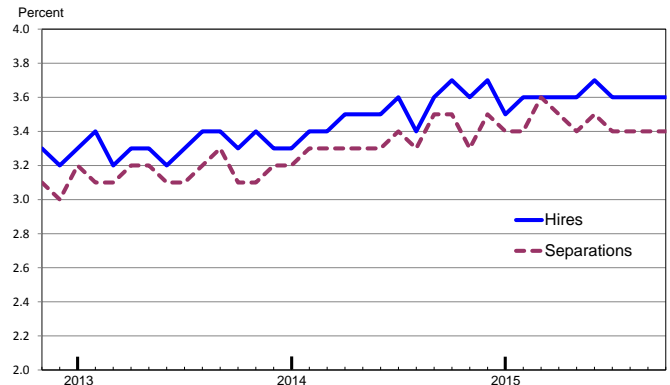


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, November 2012 - October 2015



Job Openings

Job openings were little changed at 5.4 million in October. The job openings rate was 3.6 percent. The number of job openings was little changed in October for total private and government. Job openings decreased in professional and business services (-137,000) and in the West region (-132,000). (See table 1.)

The number of **job openings** (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in October for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Job openings rose over the year in health care and social assistance (+225,000), retail trade (+141,000), state and local government (+51,000), and federal government (+15,000). Job openings decreased over the year in finance and insurance (-55,000) and mining and logging (-17,000). The number of job openings increased over the year in 3 out of the 4 regions—Northeast, South, and Midwest—and was little changed in the West. (See table 7.)

Hires

The number of **hires** was 5.1 million in October, little changed from September. The hires rate was 3.6 percent. The number of hires was little changed for total private and government in October. There was little change in the number of hires in all industries while hires increased in the West region over the month. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in October, the number of **hires** (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm and total private, and increased for government. At the industry level, hires increased in state and local government (+33,000). The number of hires was little changed in all four regions over the year. (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 includes separations due to retirement, death, and disability, as well as transfers to other locations of the same firm.

There were 4.9 million **total separations** in October, little changed from September. The total separations rate was 3.4 percent. The number of total separations was little changed for total private and rose for government. In October, total separations were little changed in all industries except state and local government where the number increased. The number of total separations was essentially unchanged in all four regions. (See table 3.)

There were 2.8 million **quits** in October, little changed from September. The number of quits has held between 2.7 million and 2.8 million for the past 14 months. The quits rate remained unchanged in October, measuring 1.9 percent for the seventh consecutive month. The number of quits was little changed for total private and rose for government over the month. Quits rose in state and local government (+19,000) and nondurable goods manufacturing (+17,000), but fell in durable goods manufacturing (-15,000). Quits were little changed in all four regions over the month. (See table 4.)

The number of **quits** (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in October for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Quits increased over the year in accommodation and food services (+58,000) and nondurable goods manufacturing (+26,000). In the regions, quits rose in the Midwest. (See table 10.)

There were 1.7 million **layoffs and discharges** in October, little changed from September. The layoffs and discharges rate was 1.2 percent. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the month for total private and edged up for government. Layoffs and discharges were little changed in all four regions. (See table 5.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries.

The number of **layoffs and discharges** (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in October for total nonfarm and total private, and rose for government. The number of layoffs and discharges rose over the year in state and local government (+30,000) and mining and logging (+6,000). The number of layoffs and discharges fell over the year in professional and business services

(-88,000) and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-28,000). Layoffs and discharges fell in the Midwest over the year. (See table 11.)

In October, there were 414,000 **other separations** for total nonfarm, little changed from September. Over the month, the number of other separations was little changed for total private at 338,000 and for government at 76,000. (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) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Other separations increased over the year in finance and insurance (+22,000), information (+7,000), and federal government (+6,000). The number of other separations decreased over the year in wholesale trade (-19,000). Other separations were little changed in all four regions over the year. (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 2015, **hires** totaled 61.0 million and **separations** totaled 58.3 million, yielding a **net employment** gain of 2.7 million. These totals 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 2015 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, January 12, 2016 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. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total nonfarm.....	4,849	5,534	5,383	5,106	5,080	5,137	4,906	4,886	4,863
Total private ¹	4,440	5,041	4,887	4,802	4,750	4,790	4,586	4,569	4,506
Construction.....	139	119	126	322	317	322	303	311	289
Manufacturing.....	283	315	297	286	282	265	258	275	270
Durable goods.....	180	199	179	174	176	150	148	170	148
Nondurable goods.....	103	116	118	112	106	116	110	105	122
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	873	1,019	1,030	1,129	1,059	1,063	1,060	1,033	975
Retail trade.....	500	654	632	779	734	748	735	734	696
Professional and business services.....	964	1,204	1,067	1,085	1,036	1,039	1,064	971	971
Education and health services ³	854	1,077	1,069	601	603	619	587	537	579
Health care and social assistance.....	769	988	977	518	525	543	502	463	491
Leisure and hospitality.....	698	696	709	903	951	970	841	937	926
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	54	53	48	149	131	155	133	132	153
Accommodation and food services.....	644	643	661	754	820	815	708	805	774
Government ⁴	409	493	496	303	330	347	320	317	357
State and local.....	355	429	425	275	297	309	285	283	317
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total nonfarm.....	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4
Total private ¹	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7
Construction.....	2.2	1.8	1.9	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.5
Manufacturing.....	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
Durable goods.....	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6
Retail trade.....	3.1	4.0	3.9	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.4
Professional and business services.....	4.8	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.9
Education and health services ³	3.8	4.6	4.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6
Health care and social assistance.....	4.1	5.0	4.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	4.5	4.4	4.4	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.5	2.4	2.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	6.3	6.0	7.0
Accommodation and food services.....	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.6	6.2	5.9
Government ⁴	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6
State and local.....	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6

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-13 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. 2014	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	4,849	5,323	5,668	5,377	5,534	5,383	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,440	4,859	5,139	4,880	5,041	4,887	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9
Construction.....	139	137	140	136	119	126	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9
Manufacturing.....	283	310	339	333	315	297	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
Durable goods.....	180	190	197	215	199	179	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	103	120	142	117	116	118	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	873	945	1,009	973	1,019	1,030	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7
Retail trade.....	500	543	632	607	654	632	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.9
Professional and business services.....	964	1,209	1,177	1,039	1,204	1,067	4.8	5.8	5.6	5.0	5.7	5.1
Education and health services ⁶	854	1,002	1,050	996	1,077	1,069	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.6
Health care and social assistance.....	769	910	946	905	988	977	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	698	701	776	735	696	709	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	54	77	59	46	53	48	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	644	624	716	689	643	661	4.8	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.8
Government ⁷	409	463	529	497	493	496	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
State and local.....	355	395	455	425	429	425	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	757	788	919	837	890	891	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2
South.....	1,876	2,070	2,211	2,103	2,129	2,055	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8
Midwest.....	1,065	1,240	1,248	1,213	1,246	1,300	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9
West.....	1,150	1,224	1,289	1,223	1,269	1,137	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.4

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. 2014	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	5,106	5,182	5,065	5,081	5,080	5,137	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,802	4,854	4,709	4,737	4,750	4,790	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Construction.....	322	325	300	332	317	322	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.0
Manufacturing.....	286	271	265	267	282	265	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Durable goods.....	174	158	161	166	176	150	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	112	113	104	102	106	116	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	1,129	1,146	1,122	1,081	1,059	1,063	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9
Retail trade.....	779	786	778	759	734	748	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7
Professional and business services.....	1,085	1,054	1,003	986	1,036	1,039	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2
Education and health services ⁶	601	585	589	589	603	619	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Health care and social assistance.....	518	499	507	511	525	543	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	903	923	927	998	951	970	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.2	6.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	149	136	120	138	131	155	7.0	6.3	5.6	6.4	6.0	7.1
Accommodation and food services.....	754	787	808	860	820	815	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.2
Government ⁷	303	328	356	344	330	347	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
State and local.....	275	292	312	308	297	309	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	765	766	791	847	807	842	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2
South.....	2,020	2,089	2,053	2,016	2,047	1,929	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7
Midwest.....	1,150	1,158	1,078	1,082	1,120	1,152	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6
West.....	1,170	1,168	1,142	1,137	1,107	1,214	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.8

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. 2014	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	4,906	4,906	4,796	4,886	4,886	4,863	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,586	4,596	4,454	4,566	4,569	4,506	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7
Construction.....	303	333	270	310	311	289	4.9	5.2	4.2	4.9	4.9	4.5
Manufacturing.....	258	266	254	276	275	270	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Durable goods.....	148	160	168	172	170	148	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	110	105	85	104	105	122	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	1,060	1,077	1,050	1,054	1,033	975	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6
Retail trade.....	735	746	738	761	734	696	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.4
Professional and business services.....	1,064	991	962	928	971	971	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9
Education and health services ⁶	587	533	542	540	537	579	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6
Health care and social assistance.....	502	450	463	456	463	491	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	841	882	882	967	937	926	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.1	6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	133	136	103	144	132	153	6.3	6.3	4.8	6.7	6.0	7.0
Accommodation and food services.....	708	746	779	823	805	774	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.2	5.9
Government ⁷	320	310	343	319	317	357	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6
State and local.....	285	276	300	285	283	317	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	786	727	693	814	792	761	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.9
South.....	1,957	1,877	1,928	1,918	1,938	1,915	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
Midwest.....	1,079	1,145	1,118	1,075	1,060	1,081	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4
West.....	1,083	1,157	1,058	1,078	1,095	1,106	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4

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. 2014	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	2,746	2,738	2,737	2,771	2,727	2,779	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	2,591	2,576	2,578	2,618	2,582	2,616	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Construction.....	105	107	109	106	121	90	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.4
Manufacturing.....	126	138	129	143	148	149	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Durable goods.....	77	81	82	80	89	74	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	49	57	47	63	58	75	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	615	618	604	609	620	612	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Retail trade.....	449	462	427	450	450	445	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8
Professional and business services.....	537	510	493	516	487	508	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6
Education and health services ⁶	360	347	363	363	343	370	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	311	306	311	321	305	328	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	563	585	615	638	613	618	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	54	52	54	68	55	58	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.2	2.5	2.7
Accommodation and food services.....	510	533	561	569	557	560	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Government ⁷	155	161	159	153	144	163	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
State and local.....	143	150	146	141	132	151	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	374	370	397	397	392	377	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
South.....	1,180	1,129	1,185	1,198	1,126	1,136	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Midwest.....	566	616	622	593	618	646	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
West.....	627	622	534	584	590	620	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	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. 2014	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	1,745	1,779	1,646	1,725	1,786	1,670	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,656	1,686	1,535	1,616	1,686	1,552	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	89	93	110	109	100	118	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	335	280	222	353	326	305	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1
South.....	605	599	583	569	660	615	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2
Midwest.....	438	456	402	404	380	355	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
West.....	367	445	439	399	421	396	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2

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. 2014	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	414	389	413	389	373	414	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	339	333	340	332	301	338	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	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	75	56	73	57	73	76	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. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	5,098	5,499	5,604	3.5	3.7	3.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,696	5,031	5,137	3.8	4.0	4.1
Mining and logging.....	35	16	18	3.7	2.0	2.1
Construction.....	147	108	128	2.2	1.6	1.9
Manufacturing.....	288	319	299	2.3	2.5	2.4
Durable goods.....	177	199	171	2.2	2.5	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	111	120	129	2.4	2.6	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	924	1,097	1,104	3.4	3.9	3.9
Wholesale trade.....	167	163	187	2.8	2.7	3.0
Retail trade.....	559	743	700	3.5	4.6	4.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	197	191	217	3.6	3.4	3.9
Information.....	91	114	111	3.2	3.9	3.8
Financial activities.....	361	299	303	4.3	3.5	3.6
Finance and insurance.....	290	261	235	4.6	4.1	3.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	71	38	69	3.3	1.8	3.2
Professional and business services.....	1,047	1,155	1,131	5.1	5.5	5.3
Education and health services.....	904	1,065	1,135	4.0	4.6	4.8
Educational services.....	90	85	96	2.5	2.4	2.6
Health care and social assistance.....	814	980	1,039	4.3	5.0	5.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	714	677	721	4.6	4.2	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	55	46	49	2.6	2.0	2.3
Accommodation and food services.....	658	631	672	4.9	4.6	4.9
Other services.....	185	181	186	3.2	3.1	3.2
Government.....	402	469	467	1.8	2.1	2.0
Federal.....	54	59	69	1.9	2.1	2.5
State and local.....	348	409	399	1.7	2.1	2.0
REGION³						
Northeast.....	803	905	938	3.0	3.3	3.4
South.....	1,950	2,075	2,125	3.7	3.9	3.9
Midwest.....	1,090	1,251	1,323	3.3	3.8	3.9
West.....	1,255	1,268	1,218	3.8	3.8	3.6

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Oct. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	5,413	5,232	5,438	3.8	3.7	3.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,133	4,839	5,117	4.3	4.0	4.2
Mining and logging.....	31	23	32	3.4	2.9	4.0
Construction.....	322	306	324	5.0	4.6	4.9
Manufacturing.....	290	290	272	2.4	2.3	2.2
Durable goods.....	171	176	147	2.2	2.3	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	119	114	125	2.6	2.5	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,368	1,053	1,277	5.1	3.9	4.7
Wholesale trade.....	165	141	135	2.8	2.4	2.3
Retail trade.....	979	718	938	6.3	4.6	5.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	224	193	204	4.2	3.6	3.8
Information.....	90	77	93	3.3	2.8	3.3
Financial activities.....	193	181	223	2.4	2.2	2.7
Finance and insurance.....	129	111	151	2.2	1.8	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	64	71	72	3.1	3.3	3.4
Professional and business services.....	1,157	1,010	1,116	5.9	5.1	5.6
Education and health services.....	641	692	667	2.9	3.1	3.0
Educational services.....	84	137	77	2.3	4.0	2.1
Health care and social assistance.....	557	554	590	3.1	3.0	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	860	982	926	5.8	6.4	6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	115	124	123	5.5	5.5	5.7
Accommodation and food services.....	745	858	803	5.9	6.5	6.1
Other services.....	182	225	186	3.3	4.0	3.3
Government.....	280	393	321	1.3	1.8	1.4
Federal.....	28	31	36	1.0	1.1	1.3
State and local.....	252	362	285	1.3	1.9	1.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	792	915	865	3.0	3.4	3.2
South.....	2,154	2,015	2,033	4.2	3.9	3.9
Midwest.....	1,192	1,125	1,197	3.8	3.5	3.7
West.....	1,275	1,177	1,344	4.0	3.7	4.1

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. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	5,037	5,289	5,008	3.6	3.7	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,780	4,928	4,707	4.0	4.1	3.9
Mining and logging.....	32	37	36	3.5	4.5	4.4
Construction.....	340	314	317	5.3	4.7	4.8
Manufacturing.....	276	301	291	2.2	2.4	2.4
Durable goods.....	154	181	154	2.0	2.3	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	122	120	137	2.7	2.6	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,073	1,025	967	4.0	3.8	3.6
Wholesale trade.....	178	133	135	3.0	2.2	2.3
Retail trade.....	711	724	664	4.6	4.6	4.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	184	168	168	3.5	3.1	3.1
Information.....	84	81	82	3.0	2.9	2.9
Financial activities.....	182	181	203	2.3	2.2	2.5
Finance and insurance.....	120	110	134	2.0	1.8	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	62	70	68	3.0	3.3	3.3
Professional and business services.....	1,090	986	1,002	5.6	4.9	5.0
Education and health services.....	540	568	542	2.5	2.6	2.4
Educational services.....	59	79	59	1.7	2.3	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	481	489	482	2.6	2.6	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	978	1,193	1,076	6.6	7.7	7.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	172	246	203	8.2	11.0	9.5
Accommodation and food services.....	806	947	873	6.3	7.2	6.7
Other services.....	186	244	192	3.3	4.3	3.4
Government.....	258	361	301	1.2	1.6	1.3
Federal.....	36	37	44	1.3	1.4	1.6
State and local.....	221	324	257	1.1	1.7	1.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	822	977	797	3.1	3.7	3.0
South.....	1,977	1,981	1,954	3.9	3.8	3.7
Midwest.....	1,106	1,162	1,090	3.5	3.6	3.4
West.....	1,132	1,168	1,165	3.6	3.6	3.6

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Oct. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	2,818	2,938	2,873	2.0	2.1	2.0
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,685	2,785	2,732	2.3	2.3	2.3
Mining and logging.....	18	18	16	1.9	2.2	2.0
Construction.....	120	135	96	1.9	2.0	1.4
Manufacturing.....	130	164	154	1.1	1.3	1.2
Durable goods.....	81	94	78	1.0	1.2	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	49	70	75	1.1	1.5	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	644	667	636	2.4	2.5	2.3
Wholesale trade.....	94	91	81	1.6	1.5	1.4
Retail trade.....	459	485	453	3.0	3.1	2.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	91	90	102	1.7	1.7	1.9
Information.....	52	44	47	1.9	1.6	1.7
Financial activities.....	113	99	119	1.4	1.2	1.5
Finance and insurance.....	74	63	74	1.2	1.0	1.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	39	36	45	1.9	1.7	2.1
Professional and business services.....	553	480	538	2.8	2.4	2.7
Education and health services.....	351	364	369	1.6	1.6	1.6
Educational services.....	41	47	35	1.1	1.4	1.0
Health care and social assistance.....	310	317	335	1.7	1.7	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	606	702	671	4.1	4.5	4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	54	73	61	2.6	3.3	2.9
Accommodation and food services.....	552	628	610	4.3	4.8	4.6
Other services.....	98	113	86	1.8	2.0	1.5
Government.....	133	152	141	0.6	0.7	0.6
Federal.....	12	13	13	0.4	0.5	0.5
State and local.....	121	139	128	0.6	0.7	0.7
REGION³						
Northeast.....	387	477	388	1.5	1.8	1.4
South.....	1,181	1,156	1,151	2.3	2.2	2.2
Midwest.....	592	680	674	1.9	2.1	2.1
West.....	658	624	661	2.1	1.9	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. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	1,846	1,995	1,757	1.3	1.4	1.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,770	1,850	1,651	1.5	1.5	1.4
Mining and logging.....	12	16	18	1.3	1.9	2.2
Construction.....	197	170	209	3.1	2.6	3.1
Manufacturing.....	118	120	116	1.0	1.0	0.9
Durable goods.....	56	75	62	0.7	1.0	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	61	45	55	1.4	1.0	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	308	251	241	1.2	0.9	0.9
Wholesale trade.....	55	25	43	0.9	0.4	0.7
Retail trade.....	176	165	149	1.1	1.1	0.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	76	60	48	1.4	1.1	0.9
Information.....	27	27	23	1.0	1.0	0.8
Financial activities.....	49	65	47	0.6	0.8	0.6
Finance and insurance.....	37	36	29	0.6	0.6	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	13	29	17	0.6	1.4	0.8
Professional and business services.....	489	454	401	2.5	2.3	2.0
Education and health services.....	156	157	127	0.7	0.7	0.6
Educational services.....	15	25	19	0.4	0.7	0.5
Health care and social assistance.....	141	132	107	0.8	0.7	0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	340	465	377	2.3	3.0	2.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	115	169	137	5.5	7.6	6.4
Accommodation and food services.....	225	296	240	1.8	2.2	1.8
Other services.....	73	126	92	1.3	2.2	1.6
Government.....	76	145	107	0.3	0.7	0.5
Federal.....	14	9	15	0.5	0.3	0.5
State and local.....	62	136	92	0.3	0.7	0.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	362	421	336	1.4	1.6	1.3
South.....	639	683	648	1.2	1.3	1.2
Midwest.....	451	424	350	1.4	1.3	1.1
West.....	395	466	423	1.2	1.4	1.3

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. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p	Oct. 2014	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	373	356	377	0.3	0.2	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	325	293	324	0.3	0.2	0.3
Mining and logging.....	2	3	2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Construction.....	23	9	12	0.4	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing.....	29	17	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
Durable goods.....	17	12	14	0.2	0.1	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	12	6	7	0.3	0.1	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	121	107	90	0.5	0.4	0.3
Wholesale trade.....	29	16	10	0.5	0.3	0.2
Retail trade.....	75	73	61	0.5	0.5	0.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	17	17	18	0.3	0.3	0.3
Information.....	4	11	11	0.2	0.4	0.4
Financial activities.....	20	17	37	0.2	0.2	0.5
Finance and insurance.....	9	12	31	0.2	0.2	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	11	4	6	0.5	0.2	0.3
Professional and business services.....	48	52	63	0.2	0.3	0.3
Education and health services.....	34	47	46	0.2	0.2	0.2
Educational services.....	4	7	5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Health care and social assistance.....	30	40	40	0.2	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	31	26	29	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	3	5	0.1	0.1	0.3
Accommodation and food services.....	29	23	23	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other services.....	14	5	15	0.3	0.1	0.3
Government.....	48	63	53	0.2	0.3	0.2
Federal.....	10	15	16	0.4	0.5	0.6
State and local.....	38	48	37	0.2	0.3	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	72	78	74	0.3	0.3	0.3
South.....	158	142	156	0.3	0.3	0.3
Midwest.....	64	58	66	0.2	0.2	0.2
West.....	80	78	82	0.2	0.2	0.3

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

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

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

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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.