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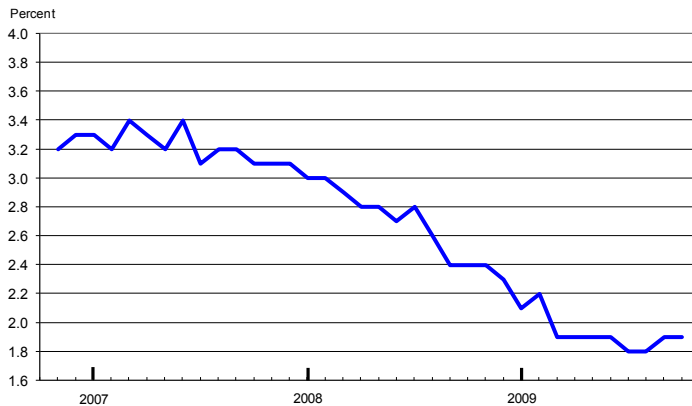
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**NOTE: This release was reissued on Tuesday, January 12, 2010, to correct an error in the “Separations” section on page 3 of the text. The stated change in the number of quits between December 2006 and April 2009 was corrected to 1.4 million.**

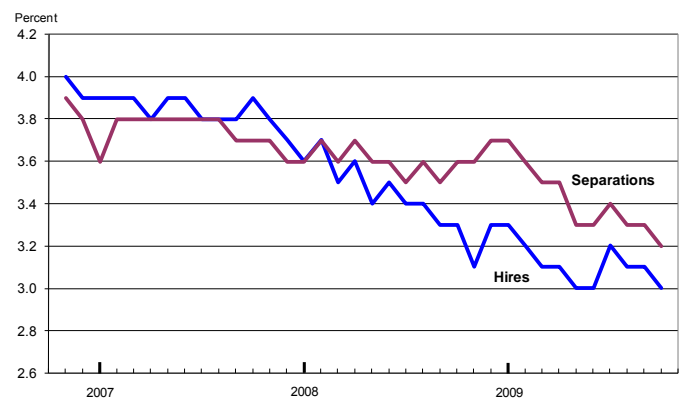
## JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – OCTOBER 2009

There were 2.5 million job openings on the last business day of October 2009, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The job openings rate was unchanged over the month at 1.9 percent. The openings rate has held relatively steady since March 2009. The hires rate (3.0 percent) and the separations rate (3.2 percent) were essentially unchanged and remained low. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector by industry and geographic region.

**Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, November 2006 - October 2009**



**Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, November 2006 - October 2009**



### Job Openings

The job openings rate was unchanged in October at 1.9 percent. After falling steeply from mid-2007 through February 2009, the job openings rate has been steady at 1.8 percent or 1.9 percent since March 2009. The number of job openings fell by 2.3 million from the most recent peak in June 2007 to April 2009 but has declined by only 7,000 since. The job openings rate was essentially unchanged in every industry and region in October. (See table 1.)

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	2008	2009	2009 <sup>p</sup>	2008	2009	2009 <sup>p</sup>	2008	2009	2009 <sup>p</sup>
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	3,390	2,586	2,506	4,486	4,061	3,966	4,910	4,325	4,203
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	2,964	2,298	2,186	4,160	3,800	3,684	4,607	4,038	3,919
Construction.....	79	70	57	380	349	342	440	421	402
Manufacturing.....	230	132	135	290	270	251	404	314	311
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	564	407	398	933	842	781	1,034	870	834
Retail trade.....	363	271	275	624	535	527	680	561	562
Professional and business services.....	603	501	464	788	724	709	906	740	722
Education and health services.....	646	546	532	544	526	512	507	502	460
Leisure and hospitality .....	417	311	275	769	656	646	794	697	699
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	47	23	20	119	104	81	124	102	107
Accommodation and food services.....	370	286	255	651	562	558	670	590	590
Government <sup>3</sup> .....	427	296	327	318	266	278	294	279	282
State and local government.....	344	240	250	275	244	236	265	260	249
	Rates (percent)								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	2.4	1.9	1.9	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.2
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	2.5	2.1	2.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.6
Construction.....	1.1	1.2	0.9	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.2	7.0	6.7
Manufacturing.....	1.7	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	2.1	1.6	1.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.5	3.3
Retail trade.....	2.3	1.8	1.8	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.5	3.8	3.8
Professional and business services.....	3.3	2.9	2.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	5.1	4.5	4.3
Education and health services.....	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	3.0	2.3	2.1	5.7	5.0	4.9	5.9	5.3	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.4	1.2	1.1	6.1	5.5	4.3	6.4	5.3	5.7
Accommodation and food services.....	3.1	2.5	2.2	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.2	5.3
Government <sup>3</sup> .....	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
State and local government.....	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

Over the 12 months ending in October, the job openings rate (not seasonally adjusted) decreased for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The job openings rate also decreased in many industries: mining and logging; durable goods manufacturing; nondurable goods manufacturing; retail trade; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; information; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and state and local government. The job openings rate decreased in 3 of the 4 regions—Midwest, Northeast, and South. (See table 5.)

## Hires

The hires rate was essentially unchanged in October at 3.0 percent. The rate has remained between 3.0 percent and 3.2 percent since February 2009. The hires level fell by 1.5 million from the most recent peak in July 2006 to March 2009 but has declined by only 133,000 since. The hires rate was essentially unchanged in every industry and region in October. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in October, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) declined for total nonfarm and total private. The hires rate decreased over the 12 months for wholesale trade; retail trade; information; accommodation and food services; and state and local government. The rate increased for federal government. The hires rate fell over the past 12 months in the Midwest and South. (See table 6.)

## Separations

The total separations, or turnover, rate was little changed in October and remained low at 3.2 percent. The total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) decreased over the 12 months ending in October for total nonfarm and total private. Total separations includes quits (voluntary separations), layoffs and discharges (involuntary separations), and other separations (including retirements). (See tables 3 and 7.)

The quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to change jobs. The quits rate was essentially unchanged in October at 1.3 percent. The quits level remained at 1.8 million in October. The number of quits has held steady since April 2009 after falling by 1.4 million from the most recent peak in December 2006. (See table 4.)

Over the 12 months ending in October, the quits rate (not seasonally adjusted) was lower for total nonfarm, total private, government, and many industries, including mining and logging; durable goods manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; professional and business services; accommodation and food services; and state and local government. The quits rate decreased in 3 of the 4 regions—Midwest, South, and West. (See table 8.)

The layoffs and discharges component of total separations is seasonally adjusted at the total nonfarm, total private, and government levels. The layoffs and discharges levels for total nonfarm, total private, and government were little changed in October at 2.1 million, 2.0 million, and 113,000 respectively. The corresponding layoffs and discharges rates were 1.6 percent, 1.8 percent, and 0.5 percent. The number of layoffs and discharges at the total nonfarm level peaked at 2.6 million in January 2009; the most recent trough was 1.6 million in January 2006. (See table B below.)

The layoffs and discharges rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in October for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The layoffs and discharges rate rose in mining and logging and in construction; the rate fell in information. The layoffs and discharges rate was little changed in all four regions. (See table 9.)

**Table B. Layoffs and discharges, seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	2008	2009	2009 <sup>P</sup>	2008	2009	2009 <sup>P</sup>
Total.....	2,111	2,128	2,121	1.5	1.6	1.6
Total private.....	2,000	2,036	1,999	1.8	1.9	1.8
Government.....	103	120	113	0.5	0.5	0.5

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

The other separations series is not seasonally adjusted. In October, there were 327,000 other separations for total nonfarm, 278,000 for total private, and 49,000 for government. Compared to October 2008, the number of other separations was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 10.)

The total separations level is influenced by the relative contribution of its three components—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The percentage of total separations at the total nonfarm level attributable to the individual components has varied over time. The proportion of quits had exceeded the proportion of layoffs and discharges every month from the beginning of the series in December 2000 until November 2008 when layoffs and discharges became the larger contributor to total separations. The proportion of separations due to quits fell to a series low of 38 percent in April 2009 but has since risen slightly, standing at 42 percent in October 2009. The proportion of separations due to layoffs and discharges rose to a series high of 55 percent in July 2009 but has since dropped slightly, standing at 50 percent in October 2009. (See tables 3 and 4, and table B above.)

### Net Change in Employment

Over the 12 months ending in October, hires totaled 49.9 million and separations totaled 54.9 million, yielding a net employment loss of 5.0 million.

**The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for November 2009 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, January 12, 2010 at 10:00 a.m. (EST). Scheduled release dates for the balance of 2010 are as follows:**

Dec. — Feb. 9	June — Aug. 11
Jan. — March 9	July — Sept. 8
Feb. — April 6	Aug. — Oct. 7
March — May 11	Sept. — Nov. 9
April — June 8	Oct. — Dec. 7
May — July 13	

# Technical Note

The data for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) are collected and compiled monthly from a sample of business establishments by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

## Collection

In a monthly survey of business establishments, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Data collection methods include computer-assisted telephone interviewing, touchtone data entry, fax, e-mail, and mail.

## Coverage

The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local government entities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

## Concepts

**Industry classification.** The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, State Workforce Agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry code, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment characteristics resulting from the verification process are always introduced into the JOLTS sampling frame with the data reported for the first month of the year.

**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.** Establishments submit job openings information 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 regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found, 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.** Hires are 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.** Separations are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation--quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include 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. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do 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, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

**Annual estimates.** Annual estimates of rates and levels

of hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are released with the January news release each year.

The JOLTS annual level estimates for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are the sum of the 12 published monthly levels. The annual rate estimates 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. Note that both the JOLTS and CES annual levels are rounded to the nearest thousand before the annual estimates are calculated. Consistent with BLS practices, annual estimates are published only for not seasonally adjusted data.

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. Only jobs still open on the last day of the month are counted. For the same reason job openings cannot be cumulated throughout each month, annual figures for job openings cannot be created by summing the monthly estimates. Hires and separations are flow measures and are cumulated over the month with a total reported for the month. Therefore, the annual figures can be created by summing the monthly estimates.

### **Special Collection Procedures**

An implied measure of employment change can be derived from the JOLTS data by subtracting separations from hires for a given month. Aggregating these monthly changes historically produced employment levels that overstated employment change as measured by CES at the total nonfarm level. Research into this problem showed that a significant amount of the divergence between the CES employment levels and the derived JOLTS employment levels was traceable to the Employment Services industry and to the State Government Education industry. In the former industry, businesses have a difficult time reporting hires and separations of temporary help workers. In the latter industry, employers have difficulty reporting hires and separations of student workers. BLS now devotes additional resources to the collection, editing, and review of data for these industries. BLS analysts more closely examine reported data that do not provide a consistent picture over time, and re-contact the respondents as necessary. Analysts work with the respondents to adjust their reporting practices as possible. Units that cannot be reconciled but are clearly incorrect on a consistent basis are not used, they are replaced by imputed values using standard techniques.

### **Sample and estimation methodology**

The JOLTS survey design is a random sample of 16,000

nonfarm business establishments, including factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local governments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. This program includes all employers subject to state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws and federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The sampling frame is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and size class. The JOLTS sample is constructed from individual panels of sample units drawn on an annual basis. The full annual sample consists of one certainty panel composed of only large units selected with virtual certainty based on their size and 24 non-certainty panels. Each month a new non-certainty panel is rolled into collection, and the oldest non-certainty panel is rolled out. This means that at any given time the JOLTS sample is constructed from panels from three different annual sampling frames. The entire sample of old plus new panels is post-stratified and re-weighted annually to represent the most recent sampling frame. Additionally, the out-of-business establishments are removed from the old panels. The annual sample is supplemented with a quarterly sample of birth establishments (i.e., new establishments) to better reflect the impact of younger establishments in the JOLTS sample.

JOLTS total employment estimates are benchmarked monthly to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (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. BLS has developed a model to estimate birth/death activity for current months by examining the birth/death activity from previous years on the QCEW and projecting forward to the present using an econometric technique known as X-12 ARIMA modeling. The birth/death model also uses historical JOLTS data to estimate the amount of “churn” (hires and separations) that exists in establishments of various sizes. The model then combines the estimated churn with the projected employment change to estimate the number of hires and separations taking place in these units that cannot be measured through sampling.

The model-based estimate of total separations is distributed to the three components – quits; layoffs and discharges; and other separations - in proportion to their contribution to the sample-based estimate of total separations. Additionally, job openings for the modeled units are estimated by computing the ratio of openings to hires in the collected data and applying that ratio to the modeled hires. The estimates of job openings, hires, and separations produced by the birth/death model are then added to the sample-based estimates produced from the survey to arrive at the estimates for openings, hires, and separations.

### **Seasonal adjustment**

BLS seasonally adjusts several JOLTS series using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing periodic fluctuations caused by events such as weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. Seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in the level of the series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions. 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 the data for the current month.

### **Alignment procedure**

JOLTS hires minus separations should be comparable to the CES net employment change. 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. The Monthly Alignment 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 trend and the CES net employment change is calculated. Next, the JOLTS implied employment trend is adjusted to equal the CES net employment change through a proportional adjustment. This proportional adjustment procedure adjusts the two components (hires, separations) proportionally to their contribution to the total churn (hires plus separations). For example, if hires are 40 percent of the churn for a given month, they will receive 40 percent of the needed adjustment and separations will receive 60 percent of the needed adjustment. 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. The Monthly Alignment procedure assures a close match of the JOLTS

implied employment trend with the CES trend. The CES series is considered a highly accurate measure of net employment change owing to its very large sample size and annual benchmarking to universe counts of employment from the QCEW program.

### **Using JOLTS data**

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

In March 2002, BLS procedures for collecting hires and separations data were revised to address possible underreporting. As a result, JOLTS hires and separations estimates for months prior to March 2002 may not be comparable to estimates for March 2002 and later.

The federal government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the federal government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the federal government time series.

JOLTS uses moving averages as seasonal filters in seasonal adjustment. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative seasonal adjustment models and REGARIMA (regression with autocorrelated 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.

### **Reliability of the estimates**

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. BLS analysis is generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. That means that there is a

90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. Estimates of sampling errors are available upon request.

The JOLTS estimates also are affected by nonsampling 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; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.



**Table 1. Job openings levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	Oct. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b> .....	3,390	2,523	2,513	2,408	2,423	2,586	2,506	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	2,964	2,191	2,163	2,090	2,128	2,298	2,186	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0
Construction.....	79	39	56	47	65	70	57	1.1	.6	.9	.8	1.1	1.2	.9
Manufacturing.....	230	105	113	110	122	132	135	1.7	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	564	466	469	393	422	407	398	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Retail trade.....	363	319	308	260	273	271	275	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Professional and business services.....	603	451	445	431	438	501	464	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7
Education and health services.....	646	530	531	553	520	546	532	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	417	265	276	256	238	311	275	3.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	47	20	19	17	22	23	20	2.4	1.0	1.0	.9	1.1	1.2	1.1
Accommodation and food services..	370	239	254	237	216	286	255	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.2
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	427	310	322	314	300	296	327	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
State and local government.....	344	267	273	266	269	240	250	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	636	554	609	508	513	539	496	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
South.....	1,314	888	882	870	911	930	898	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Midwest.....	698	512	496	509	476	556	515	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
West.....	734	544	561	517	533	575	599	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0

<sup>1</sup> Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 2. Hires levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	Oct. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b> .....	4,486	3,942	3,919	4,228	4,040	4,061	3,966	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	4,160	3,739	3,654	3,930	3,779	3,800	3,684	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Construction.....	380	365	277	355	297	349	342	5.4	5.8	4.5	5.8	4.9	5.8	5.7
Manufacturing.....	290	206	225	272	243	270	251	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	933	842	744	819	818	842	781	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1
Retail trade.....	624	575	519	547	557	535	527	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6
Professional and business services.....	788	721	644	686	715	724	709	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3
Education and health services.....	544	473	530	522	538	526	512	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	769	695	695	716	695	656	646	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	119	83	107	138	107	104	81	6.1	4.4	5.7	7.3	5.7	5.5	4.3
Accommodation and food services..	651	606	590	582	591	562	558	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	318	273	262	282	261	266	278	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
State and local government.....	275	257	237	253	233	244	236	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	759	712	735	714	720	693	746	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0
South.....	1,652	1,423	1,428	1,544	1,493	1,502	1,425	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0
Midwest.....	1,051	867	839	885	947	911	889	3.4	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0
West.....	1,043	995	917	1,042	884	939	909	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.1

<sup>1</sup> Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 3. Total separations levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	Oct. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b> .....	4,910	4,356	4,306	4,430	4,284	4,325	4,203	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	4,607	4,066	3,939	4,147	3,976	4,038	3,919	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6
Construction.....	440	411	355	444	342	421	402	6.2	6.5	5.7	7.2	5.6	7.0	6.7
Manufacturing.....	404	367	352	329	313	314	311	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	1,034	951	816	874	850	870	834	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3
Retail trade.....	680	601	549	578	567	561	562	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Professional and business services.....	906	771	698	738	728	740	722	5.1	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3
Education and health services.....	507	419	489	500	509	502	460	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	794	684	696	713	704	697	699	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	124	88	115	121	111	102	107	6.4	4.6	6.1	6.4	5.9	5.3	5.7
Accommodation and food services.....	670	596	594	594	593	590	590	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	294	288	340	298	293	279	282	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
State and local government.....	265	250	272	274	271	260	249	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	743	774	799	716	759	744	723	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9
South.....	1,782	1,565	1,535	1,602	1,490	1,521	1,529	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2
Midwest.....	1,168	1,016	958	958	951	985	936	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
West.....	1,209	980	1,053	1,181	1,086	1,036	1,013	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.5

<sup>1</sup> Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 4. Quits levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	Oct. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b> .....	2,436	1,788	1,787	1,778	1,779	1,804	1,754	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	2,305	1,682	1,680	1,673	1,680	1,713	1,655	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Construction.....	107	84	70	68	67	90	72	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.2
Manufacturing.....	143	86	93	82	85	94	80	1.1	.7	.8	.7	.7	.8	.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	548	398	391	415	407	445	372	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5
Retail trade.....	377	296	299	295	309	342	275	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9
Professional and business services.....	477	281	257	265	269	276	282	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Education and health services.....	294	249	264	235	249	269	267	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	516	396	429	411	413	351	372	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	39	45	46	38	38	17	36	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	.9	1.9
Accommodation and food services.....	476	351	378	372	374	339	339	4.2	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	132	107	111	107	106	98	103	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5
State and local government.....	122	97	99	101	97	95	97	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	347	303	279	234	270	297	290	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
South.....	949	718	693	724	687	701	691	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Midwest.....	595	397	403	435	374	405	385	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
West.....	541	398	434	404	460	414	391	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3

<sup>1</sup> Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

<sup>2</sup> The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

<sup>3</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 5. Job openings levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,580	2,664	2,700	2.5	2.0	2.0
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,151	2,381	2,361	2.7	2.1	2.1
Mining and logging.....	15	11	6	1.8	1.5	.8
Construction.....	69	84	51	.9	1.3	.8
Manufacturing.....	243	144	160	1.8	1.2	1.3
Durable goods.....	131	71	74	1.5	1.0	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	112	73	86	2.2	1.6	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	647	429	457	2.4	1.7	1.8
Wholesale trade.....	104	68	74	1.7	1.2	1.3
Retail trade.....	432	307	326	2.8	2.1	2.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	110	54	57	2.1	1.1	1.2
Information.....	107	64	74	3.5	2.2	2.5
Financial activities.....	173	211	162	2.1	2.7	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	128	147	109	2.1	2.5	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	45	64	53	2.1	3.1	2.6
Professional and business services.....	643	489	502	3.5	2.8	2.9
Education and health services.....	671	537	556	3.4	2.7	2.8
Educational services.....	65	35	46	2.0	1.1	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	606	502	510	3.7	3.0	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	426	325	288	3.1	2.4	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	53	21	23	2.7	1.1	1.2
Accommodation and food services.....	373	304	265	3.2	2.6	2.3
Other services.....	158	87	105	2.8	1.6	1.9
Government.....	429	283	339	1.8	1.3	1.5
Federal.....	89	53	93	3.1	1.8	3.2
State and local.....	340	230	246	1.7	1.2	1.2
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	732	552	566	2.8	2.2	2.2
South.....	1,342	958	945	2.6	2.0	1.9
Midwest.....	755	583	570	2.4	1.9	1.9
West.....	751	572	620	2.4	1.9	2.1

<sup>1</sup> Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 6. Hires levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,866	4,253	4,272	3.5	3.2	3.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	4,565	3,876	3,998	4.0	3.6	3.7
Mining and logging.....	32	17	20	3.9	2.4	2.8
Construction.....	373	323	338	5.1	5.1	5.4
Manufacturing.....	309	290	264	2.3	2.4	2.2
Durable goods.....	171	136	124	2.1	1.9	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	138	154	140	2.8	3.3	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,116	899	921	4.2	3.6	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	169	149	123	2.8	2.6	2.2
Retail trade.....	775	564	648	5.1	3.9	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	172	186	150	3.4	3.9	3.1
Information.....	87	54	64	2.9	1.9	2.3
Financial activities.....	217	151	216	2.7	2.0	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	136	83	140	2.3	1.4	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	81	69	76	3.8	3.4	3.8
Professional and business services.....	867	706	789	4.9	4.2	4.7
Education and health services.....	599	606	566	3.1	3.2	2.9
Educational services.....	78	112	81	2.4	3.7	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	521	495	485	3.3	3.0	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	772	633	640	5.8	4.7	4.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	91	91	63	4.8	4.6	3.4
Accommodation and food services.....	681	542	578	6.0	4.8	5.1
Other services.....	194	195	181	3.5	3.6	3.4
Government.....	300	377	275	1.3	1.7	1.2
Federal.....	29	25	41	1.0	.9	1.4
State and local.....	272	352	234	1.3	1.8	1.2
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	803	777	797	3.1	3.1	3.2
South.....	1,797	1,527	1,530	3.6	3.2	3.2
Midwest.....	1,151	960	980	3.7	3.2	3.3
West.....	1,115	990	964	3.6	3.4	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 7. Total separations levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	5,251	4,379	4,468	3.8	3.3	3.4
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	5,012	4,030	4,238	4.4	3.7	3.9
Mining and logging.....	36	19	25	4.5	2.7	3.6
Construction.....	511	414	465	7.0	6.6	7.5
Manufacturing.....	453	289	344	3.4	2.4	2.9
Durable goods.....	279	155	179	3.3	2.2	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	174	134	165	3.5	2.9	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,054	854	842	4.0	3.4	3.3
Wholesale trade.....	187	142	121	3.1	2.5	2.1
Retail trade.....	683	543	564	4.5	3.7	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	185	170	157	3.6	3.6	3.3
Information.....	90	47	68	3.0	1.7	2.4
Financial activities.....	254	143	220	3.1	1.9	2.9
Finance and insurance.....	150	74	139	2.5	1.3	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	104	68	81	4.9	3.4	4.1
Professional and business services.....	963	717	776	5.4	4.3	4.6
Education and health services.....	494	496	447	2.6	2.6	2.3
Educational services.....	60	68	47	1.9	2.3	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	434	428	400	2.7	2.6	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	956	835	844	7.2	6.3	6.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	173	176	152	9.0	9.0	8.2
Accommodation and food services.....	783	658	692	6.9	5.8	6.2
Other services.....	201	216	208	3.6	4.0	3.9
Government.....	239	349	230	1.0	1.6	1.0
Federal.....	18	23	24	.6	.8	.8
State and local.....	221	325	206	1.1	1.7	1.0
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	780	849	752	3.0	3.4	3.0
South.....	1,869	1,448	1,614	3.8	3.1	3.4
Midwest.....	1,252	1,030	992	4.0	3.5	3.3
West.....	1,349	1,051	1,110	4.4	3.6	3.8

<sup>1</sup> Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 8. Quits levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,626	1,925	1,907	1.9	1.5	1.4
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	2,517	1,815	1,819	2.2	1.7	1.7
Mining and logging.....	21	6	7	2.7	.8	1.0
Construction.....	133	92	83	1.8	1.5	1.3
Manufacturing.....	166	100	91	1.2	.8	.8
Durable goods.....	98	46	36	1.2	.6	.5
Nondurable goods.....	68	54	55	1.4	1.2	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	581	470	398	2.2	1.9	1.6
Wholesale trade.....	84	55	38	1.4	1.0	.7
Retail trade.....	401	358	290	2.6	2.4	2.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	96	57	69	1.9	1.2	1.4
Information.....	33	29	34	1.1	1.0	1.2
Financial activities.....	134	63	102	1.7	.8	1.3
Finance and insurance.....	89	34	70	1.5	.6	1.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	45	30	32	2.1	1.5	1.6
Professional and business services.....	467	275	318	2.6	1.6	1.9
Education and health services.....	298	281	276	1.6	1.5	1.4
Educational services.....	28	31	25	.9	1.0	.8
Health care and social assistance.....	270	250	251	1.7	1.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	585	403	418	4.4	3.0	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	46	25	40	2.4	1.3	2.1
Accommodation and food services.....	539	378	379	4.7	3.3	3.4
Other services.....	98	95	92	1.8	1.8	1.7
Government.....	109	110	88	.5	.5	.4
Federal.....	4	7	3	.2	.3	.1
State and local.....	104	103	85	.5	.5	.4
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	367	342	317	1.4	1.4	1.3
South.....	1,030	689	756	2.1	1.5	1.6
Midwest.....	652	451	420	2.1	1.5	1.4
West.....	577	443	413	1.9	1.5	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

<sup>2</sup> The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 9. Layoffs and discharges levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,295	2,145	2,234	1.7	1.6	1.7
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	2,208	1,959	2,141	1.9	1.8	2.0
Mining and logging.....	12	12	17	1.5	1.6	2.4
Construction.....	353	315	374	4.8	5.0	6.0
Manufacturing.....	253	172	233	1.9	1.5	2.0
Durable goods.....	157	99	132	1.9	1.4	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	96	73	100	1.9	1.6	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	403	300	348	1.5	1.2	1.4
Wholesale trade.....	93	63	61	1.6	1.1	1.1
Retail trade.....	239	138	219	1.6	.9	1.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	71	99	67	1.4	2.1	1.4
Information.....	54	13	24	1.8	.4	.8
Financial activities.....	93	62	95	1.2	.8	1.2
Finance and insurance.....	41	25	51	.7	.4	.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	53	37	45	2.5	1.9	2.2
Professional and business services.....	442	394	414	2.5	2.4	2.5
Education and health services.....	147	173	146	.8	.9	.7
Educational services.....	27	31	21	.8	1.0	.7
Health care and social assistance.....	120	143	125	.8	.9	.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	354	401	398	2.7	3.0	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	126	149	104	6.6	7.6	5.7
Accommodation and food services.....	229	252	293	2.0	2.2	2.6
Other services.....	96	118	92	1.7	2.2	1.7
Government.....	88	186	94	.4	.8	.4
Federal.....	8	7	8	.3	.3	.3
State and local.....	79	178	85	.4	.9	.4
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	346	463	376	1.3	1.9	1.5
South.....	711	653	765	1.4	1.4	1.6
Midwest.....	528	511	503	1.7	1.7	1.7
West.....	709	517	590	2.3	1.8	2.0

<sup>1</sup> Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 10. Other separations levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	331	309	327	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	288	256	278	.3	.2	.3
Mining and logging.....	2	2	1	.3	.2	.2
Construction.....	25	7	8	.3	.1	.1
Manufacturing.....	34	17	20	.3	.1	.2
Durable goods.....	24	10	10	.3	.1	.1
Nondurable goods.....	10	7	10	.2	.1	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	71	84	96	.3	.3	.4
Wholesale trade.....	9	23	22	.2	.4	.4
Retail trade.....	43	47	54	.3	.3	.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	18	14	21	.4	.3	.4
Information.....	4	5	9	.1	.2	.3
Financial activities.....	27	18	23	.3	.2	.3
Finance and insurance.....	21	16	19	.3	.3	.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	6	2	4	.3	.1	.2
Professional and business services.....	53	48	44	.3	.3	.3
Education and health services.....	49	41	25	.3	.2	.1
Educational services.....	5	7	1	.2	.2	( <sup>4</sup> )
Health care and social assistance.....	44	35	24	.3	.2	.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	17	31	28	.1	.2	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1	3	8	.1	.1	.4
Accommodation and food services.....	15	28	20	.1	.2	.2
Other services.....	7	2	24	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.4
Government.....	42	53	49	.2	.2	.2
Federal.....	5	9	13	.2	.3	.5
State and local.....	37	44	36	.2	.2	.2
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	67	44	58	.3	.2	.2
South.....	129	106	93	.3	.2	.2
Midwest.....	72	68	69	.2	.2	.2
West.....	62	91	106	.2	.3	.4

<sup>1</sup> Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>4</sup> Data round to zero.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.