



Technical information: (202) 691-5870
<http://www.bls.gov/jlt/>

USDL 06-2068

Media contact: 691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. EST
Tuesday, December 12, 2006

JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER: OCTOBER 2006

The job openings, hires, and total separations rates showed little or no change in October, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. 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,
Percent November 2003 - October 2006

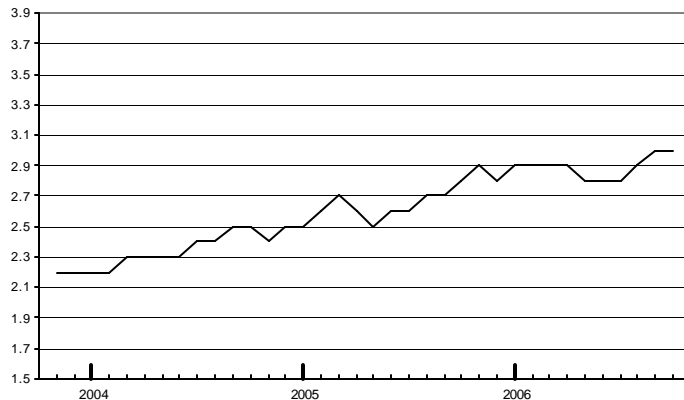
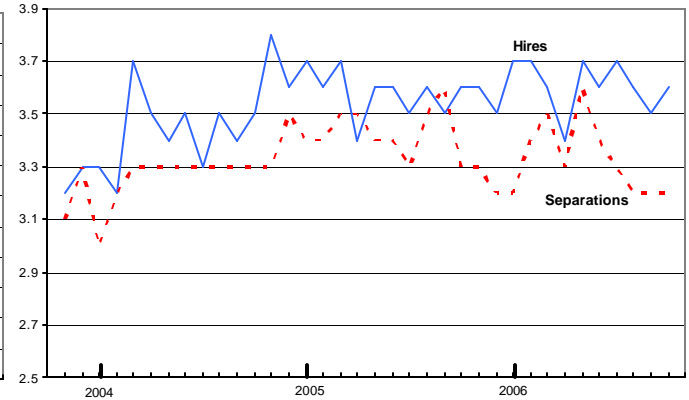


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted,
Percent November 2003 - October 2006



Job Openings

On the last business day of October 2006, there were 4.2 million job openings in the United States, and the job openings rate was 3.0 percent. The job openings rate was unchanged over the month and has been little changed since November 2005. In October, the job openings rate rose in manufacturing and in education and health services, but fell in trade, transportation, and utilities. None of the regions experienced a significant change in the job openings rate over the month. The industries with the highest seasonally adjusted job openings rate in October 2006 were leisure and hospitality and professional and business services (4.1 percent each), and education and health services (4.0 percent). (See table 1.)

Over the year, the job openings rate rose in durable manufacturing, nondurable manufacturing, information, health care and social assistance, and state and local government. The rate also rose over the year in the Northeast and West regions. The job openings rate did not decline significantly over the year in any industry or region. (See table 5.)

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total ¹	3,867	4,154	4,207	4,822	4,803	4,893	4,359	4,380	4,386
Total private ¹	3,460	3,659	3,733	4,488	4,395	4,520	4,103	4,050	4,113
Construction	148	140	134	430	338	335	392	332	351
Manufacturing	297	307	364	449	325	351	340	391	345
Trade, transportation, and utilities	654	736	640	967	968	967	935	1,004	952
Professional and business services	723	728	752	849	988	982	757	781	909
Education and health services	613	691	738	460	465	508	404	390	406
Leisure and hospitality	498	520	559	859	827	868	798	711	712
Government	416	492	490	319	380	343	255	322	278
	Rates (percent)								
Total ¹	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2
Total private ¹	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6
Construction	2.0	1.8	1.8	5.9	4.5	4.5	5.3	4.4	4.7
Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.7
Professional and business services	4.1	4.0	4.1	5.0	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.5	5.2
Education and health services	3.4	3.7	4.0	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	3.7	3.8	4.1	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.2	5.4	5.4
Government	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.3

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

p = preliminary.

Hires

The hires rate was little changed at 3.6 percent in October. Hires are any additions to the payroll during the month. In October, the hires rate did not rise significantly in any private sector industry but fell in government. Geographically, the hires rate did not change significantly in any region over the month. The seasonally adjusted hires rate was highest in October in the leisure and hospitality industry (6.6 percent). (See table 2.)

From October 2005 to October 2006, the hires rate rose in finance and insurance but fell in construction and durable manufacturing. (See table 6.)

Separations

The total separations, or turnover, rate was unchanged at 3.2 percent in October. Separations are terminations of employment that occur at any time during the month. In October, the total separations rate increased in professional and business services but decreased in government. Geographically, the separations rate did not change significantly in any region over the month. From October 2005 to October 2006, the total separations rate increased in finance and insurance and in real estate and rental and leasing. The total separations rate decreased over the year in accommodations and food services. (See tables 3 and 7.)

Total separations include quits (voluntary separations), layoffs and discharges (involuntary separations), and other separations (including retirements). The quits rate, which can serve as a barometer of workers' ability to change jobs, was little changed at 1.9 percent in October. Over the month, the quits rate did not rise significantly in any industry or region but declined in government. In October, the seasonally adjusted quits rate was highest in the leisure and hospitality industry (4.0 percent), which also had the highest hires rate. (See table 4.)

Over the year, the quits rate rose in finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; and professional and business services. Over the same time period, the quits rate fell in construction; accommodations and food services; and other services. (See table 8.)

The other two components of total separations—layoffs and discharges, and other separations—are not seasonally adjusted. The layoffs and discharges rate, at 1.2 percent, was essentially unchanged from the prior year. For October 2006, the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry had the highest layoffs and discharges rate (4.0 percent). From October 2005 to October 2006, the other separations rate was unchanged at 0.2 percent. (See tables 9 and 10.)

Flows in the Labor Market

Hires and separations data help show dynamic flows in the labor market. Over the 12 months ending in October 2006, hires have averaged 4.9 million per month and separations have averaged 4.5 million per month (not seasonally adjusted). The comparable figures for the prior 12-month period were 4.8 million hires and 4.6 million separations. (See the Technical Note for additional information on these measures.)

For More Information

For additional information, please read the Technical Note or visit the JOLTS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/jlt/>. Additional information about JOLTS also may be obtained by e-mailing Joltsinfo@bls.gov or by calling (202) 691-5870.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover release for November 2006 is scheduled to be issued on Wednesday, January 10, 2007.

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

Each month, data are collected in a survey of business establishments 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, 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 2002 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 will be 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.

Sample methodology

The JOLTS sample 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 eight million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or 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. Large firms fall into the sample with virtual certainty. JOLTS total employment estimates are controlled 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. Rates are then computed from the adjusted levels.

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 with 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.

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.

Data users should note that seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary. The historical data, therefore, may be subject to larger than normal revisions. Since the seasonal patterns in economic data series typically emerge over time, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters to capture these effects requires longer series than are currently available. As a result, the stable seasonal filter option is used in the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS data. When calculating seasonal factors, this filter takes an average for each calendar month after detrending the series. The stable seasonal filter assumes that the seasonal factors are fixed; a necessary assumption until sufficient data are available. When the stable seasonal filter is no longer needed, other program features also may be introduced, such as outlier adjustment and extended diagnostic testing. Additionally, it is expected that more series, such as layoffs and discharges and additional industries, may be seasonally adjusted when more data are available.

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.

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in nonfarm payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: 1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the

month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and 2) payroll employment can vary from month to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

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 ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	Oct. 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^P	Oct. 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^P
Total ⁴	3,867	3,945	3,960	3,844	4,061	4,154	4,207	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,460	3,496	3,476	3,363	3,604	3,659	3,733	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2
Construction.....	148	119	161	148	162	140	134	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8
Manufacturing.....	297	311	301	305	310	307	364	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	654	687	640	605	686	736	640	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.4
Professional and business services.....	723	693	616	651	661	728	752	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1
Education and health services.....	613	651	659	643	678	691	738	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	498	496	487	482	501	520	559	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1
Government.....	416	452	467	478	464	492	490	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
REGION ⁵														
Northeast.....	704	670	699	699	747	824	786	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.0
South.....	1,515	1,591	1,507	1,498	1,548	1,582	1,631	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Midwest.....	762	787	777	739	809	783	740	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3
West.....	873	918	935	911	955	991	1,031	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3

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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

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

⁵ The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts,

New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

^P = preliminary.

Table 2. Hires levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	Oct. 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^P	Oct. 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^P
Total ⁴	4,822	4,949	4,899	4,995	4,831	4,803	4,893	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	4,488	4,573	4,508	4,741	4,396	4,395	4,520	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0
Construction.....	430	374	366	365	351	338	335	5.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5
Manufacturing.....	449	385	378	380	353	325	351	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	967	1,018	1,099	1,045	1,070	968	967	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.7
Professional and business services.....	849	1,006	905	967	860	988	982	5.0	5.8	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.6
Education and health services.....	460	549	465	521	482	465	508	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	859	811	846	850	794	827	868	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.6
Government.....	319	379	392	338	409	380	343	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.6
REGION ⁵														
Northeast.....	744	852	729	841	738	718	748	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9
South.....	1,886	1,849	1,877	1,849	1,907	1,993	1,873	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.9
Midwest.....	1,017	1,133	1,072	1,123	1,008	997	1,065	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.4
West.....	1,154	1,114	1,207	1,177	1,160	1,122	1,182	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9

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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

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

⁵ See footnote 5, table 1.

^P = preliminary.

Table 3. Total separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	Oct. 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p	Oct. 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p
Total ⁴	4,359	4,811	4,631	4,479	4,386	4,380	4,386	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	4,103	4,488	4,299	4,168	4,083	4,050	4,113	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Construction.....	392	478	324	415	348	332	351	5.3	6.4	4.3	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.7
Manufacturing.....	340	381	370	358	364	391	345	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	935	1,046	1,082	935	997	1,004	952	3.6	4.0	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7
Professional and business services.....	757	833	755	735	705	781	909	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.5	5.2
Education and health services.....	404	487	424	431	460	390	406	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	798	799	802	818	801	711	712	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.4	5.4
Government.....	255	324	315	306	304	322	278	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3
REGION ⁵														
Northeast.....	657	779	724	763	695	766	736	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.9
South.....	1,710	1,828	1,858	1,687	1,703	1,659	1,589	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
Midwest.....	961	1,045	871	1,087	942	904	1,002	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.2
West.....	1,012	1,136	1,137	979	1,070	1,031	1,057	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.5

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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

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

⁵ See footnote 5, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 4. Quits levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	Oct. 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p	Oct. 2005	May 2006	June 2006	July 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p
Total ⁴	2,619	2,723	2,699	2,623	2,597	2,473	2,576	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	2,470	2,565	2,554	2,469	2,442	2,309	2,430	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1
Construction.....	205	207	154	157	143	131	129	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing.....	200	202	190	189	194	182	193	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	573	622	615	586	604	594	573	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Professional and business services.....	345	434	386	412	388	401	437	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5
Education and health services.....	258	276	290	277	300	262	275	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	597	533	622	549	542	495	523	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.0
Government.....	142	159	146	156	153	159	140	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.6
REGION ⁵														
Northeast.....	341	370	358	378	404	383	358	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
South.....	1,109	1,152	1,153	1,081	1,095	1,029	1,036	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
Midwest.....	552	581	552	562	551	522	575	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8
West.....	601	612	631	598	553	544	598	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

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

⁵ See footnote 5, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 5. Job openings levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p
Total	3,860	4,347	4,227	2.8	3.1	3.0
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,463	3,864	3,759	3.0	3.3	3.2
Natural resources and mining.....	12	22	17	1.8	3.0	2.3
Construction.....	132	139	118	1.7	1.8	1.5
Manufacturing.....	290	315	357	2.0	2.2	2.5
Durable goods.....	203	196	229	2.2	2.1	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	87	119	129	1.6	2.2	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	782	830	754	2.9	3.1	2.8
Wholesale trade.....	126	167	125	2.1	2.8	2.1
Retail trade.....	519	492	487	3.3	3.2	3.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities....	137	172	142	2.7	3.3	2.7
Information.....	104	172	138	3.3	5.3	4.3
Financial activities.....	253	236	246	3.0	2.7	2.9
Finance and insurance.....	202	192	197	3.2	3.0	3.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	51	44	50	2.3	1.9	2.2
Professional and business services.....	708	772	760	4.0	4.2	4.1
Education and health services.....	603	713	731	3.3	3.9	3.9
Educational services.....	66	65	64	2.2	2.2	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	537	648	667	3.5	4.2	4.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	437	494	499	3.3	3.6	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	60	63	75	3.1	3.1	3.8
Accommodations and food services.....	378	431	424	3.3	3.7	3.7
Other services.....	141	173	138	2.6	3.1	2.5
Government.....	397	482	468	1.8	2.2	2.0
Federal.....	41	35	38	1.5	1.3	1.4
State and local.....	356	448	430	1.8	2.3	2.1
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	743	891	839	2.8	3.4	3.2
South.....	1,471	1,620	1,600	3.0	3.2	3.2
Midwest.....	772	839	744	2.4	2.6	2.3
West.....	873	996	1,044	2.8	3.2	3.3

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 See footnote 5, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 6. Hires levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p
Total	4,805	5,302	4,877	3.6	3.9	3.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,494	4,717	4,549	4.0	4.1	4.0
Natural resources and mining.....	15	30	16	2.3	4.3	2.3
Construction.....	393	345	303	5.2	4.5	3.9
Manufacturing.....	423	336	330	3.0	2.4	2.3
Durable goods.....	273	194	187	3.0	2.1	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	150	142	144	2.8	2.7	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,128	1,068	1,107	4.3	4.1	4.2
Wholesale trade.....	156	142	135	2.7	2.4	2.3
Retail trade.....	815	738	822	5.3	4.9	5.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities....	157	188	149	3.2	3.7	3.0
Information.....	82	76	71	2.7	2.5	2.3
Financial activities.....	204	233	227	2.5	2.8	2.7
Finance and insurance.....	112	156	150	1.8	2.5	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	93	77	78	4.3	3.5	3.6
Professional and business services.....	855	1,022	998	5.0	5.8	5.7
Education and health services.....	465	598	516	2.6	3.4	2.9
Educational services.....	56	120	65	1.9	4.2	2.1
Health care and social assistance.....	409	478	451	2.8	3.2	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	770	829	780	6.0	6.2	6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	76	75	77	4.1	3.8	4.1
Accommodations and food services.....	694	754	703	6.4	6.7	6.3
Other services.....	159	182	201	3.0	3.4	3.7
Government.....	311	584	329	1.4	2.7	1.5
Federal.....	39	94	29	1.4	3.4	1.1
State and local.....	272	491	300	1.4	2.6	1.5
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	765	914	766	3.0	3.6	3.0
South.....	1,870	2,043	1,861	3.9	4.2	3.8
Midwest.....	991	1,121	1,035	3.2	3.5	3.3
West.....	1,179	1,223	1,215	3.9	4.1	4.0

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 See footnote 5, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 7. Total separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^P	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^P
Total	4,406	4,922	4,420	3.3	3.6	3.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,184	4,507	4,184	3.7	3.9	3.7
Natural resources and mining.....	15	26	14	2.3	3.8	2.0
Construction.....	411	352	360	5.4	4.6	4.7
Manufacturing.....	368	403	359	2.6	2.8	2.5
Durable goods.....	233	243	200	2.6	2.7	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	135	160	159	2.6	3.0	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	929	1,066	923	3.6	4.1	3.5
Wholesale trade.....	121	158	118	2.1	2.7	2.0
Retail trade.....	654	738	654	4.3	4.9	4.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities....	154	169	151	3.1	3.4	3.0
Information.....	69	80	76	2.2	2.6	2.5
Financial activities.....	165	211	255	2.0	2.5	3.1
Finance and insurance.....	98	123	151	1.6	2.0	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	68	88	104	3.2	4.0	4.8
Professional and business services.....	716	800	855	4.2	4.6	4.8
Education and health services.....	374	430	371	2.1	2.4	2.1
Educational services.....	39	61	31	1.3	2.1	1.0
Health care and social assistance.....	334	369	340	2.3	2.5	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	953	962	827	7.5	7.2	6.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	150	237	140	8.1	11.9	7.4
Accommodations and food services.....	803	725	687	7.4	6.4	6.1
Other services.....	185	177	143	3.4	3.3	2.7
Government.....	222	415	236	1.0	1.9	1.1
Federal.....	23	81	27	.9	3.0	1.0
State and local.....	199	334	209	1.0	1.7	1.1
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	676	969	753	2.7	3.8	2.9
South.....	1,781	1,738	1,634	3.7	3.6	3.3
Midwest.....	940	1,041	981	3.0	3.3	3.1
West.....	1,010	1,174	1,051	3.4	3.9	3.5

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 See footnote 5, table 1.

^P = preliminary.

Table 8. Quits levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^P	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^P
Total	2,587	2,837	2,539	1.9	2.1	1.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,466	2,660	2,422	2.2	2.3	2.1
Natural resources and mining.....	8	16	8	1.2	2.3	1.1
Construction.....	212	153	135	2.8	2.0	1.8
Manufacturing.....	206	206	200	1.4	1.4	1.4
Durable goods.....	121	119	105	1.4	1.3	1.2
Nondurable goods.....	85	87	95	1.6	1.7	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	580	674	572	2.2	2.6	2.2
Wholesale trade.....	61	95	66	1.1	1.6	1.1
Retail trade.....	441	488	433	2.9	3.2	2.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities....	77	90	74	1.6	1.8	1.5
Information.....	49	58	51	1.6	1.9	1.7
Financial activities.....	94	136	167	1.1	1.6	2.0
Finance and insurance.....	61	78	109	1.0	1.3	1.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	33	58	57	1.5	2.6	2.6
Professional and business services.....	328	410	419	1.9	2.3	2.4
Education and health services.....	246	290	260	1.4	1.6	1.4
Educational services.....	23	33	17	.8	1.2	.6
Health care and social assistance.....	223	257	243	1.5	1.7	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	627	629	549	4.9	4.7	4.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	59	68	63	3.2	3.4	3.4
Accommodations and food services.....	568	561	486	5.2	5.0	4.3
Other services.....	116	90	62	2.2	1.7	1.2
Government.....	121	177	116	.5	.8	.5
Federal.....	13	38	12	.5	1.4	.4
State and local.....	109	138	104	.6	.7	.5
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	351	503	365	1.4	2.0	1.4
South.....	1,141	1,118	1,056	2.4	2.3	2.2
Midwest.....	531	598	554	1.7	1.9	1.7
West.....	564	618	564	1.9	2.0	1.9

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 See footnote 5, table 1.

^P = preliminary.

Table 9. Layoffs and discharges levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p
Total	1,548	1,748	1,577	1.1	1.3	1.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,476	1,565	1,490	1.3	1.4	1.3
Natural resources and mining.....	6	8	4	.9	1.1	.5
Construction.....	176	169	192	2.3	2.2	2.5
Manufacturing.....	128	170	132	.9	1.2	.9
Durable goods.....	83	106	79	.9	1.2	.9
Nondurable goods.....	44	63	54	.8	1.2	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	296	304	288	1.1	1.2	1.1
Wholesale trade.....	54	54	45	.9	.9	.8
Retail trade.....	180	187	177	1.2	1.2	1.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities....	62	63	66	1.2	1.3	1.3
Information.....	13	16	22	.4	.5	.7
Financial activities.....	64	55	68	.8	.7	.8
Finance and insurance.....	31	28	29	.5	.5	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	33	27	39	1.5	1.2	1.8
Professional and business services.....	339	345	373	2.0	2.0	2.1
Education and health services.....	98	112	84	.6	.6	.5
Educational services.....	13	22	10	.4	.8	.3
Health care and social assistance.....	85	90	73	.6	.6	.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	310	317	257	2.4	2.4	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	91	167	75	4.9	8.4	4.0
Accommodations and food services.....	220	151	182	2.0	1.3	1.6
Other services.....	46	68	70	.9	1.3	1.3
Government.....	73	183	87	.3	.8	.4
Federal.....	5	21	9	.2	.8	.3
State and local.....	67	162	78	.3	.8	.4
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	280	397	335	1.1	1.6	1.3
South.....	574	513	458	1.2	1.1	.9
Midwest.....	346	359	361	1.1	1.1	1.1
West.....	348	480	423	1.2	1.6	1.4

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

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

³ See footnote 5, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 10. Other separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p	Oct. 2005	Sept. 2006	Oct. 2006 ^p
Total	271	338	304	0.2	0.2	0.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	242	282	271	.2	.2	.2
Natural resources and mining.....	1	3	2	.2	.4	.3
Construction.....	22	31	33	.3	.4	.4
Manufacturing.....	34	27	27	.2	.2	.2
Durable goods.....	28	18	16	.3	.2	.2
Nondurable goods.....	6	9	10	.1	.2	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	53	87	63	.2	.3	.2
Wholesale trade.....	5	9	7	.1	.1	.1
Retail trade.....	32	63	44	.2	.4	.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities....	15	16	11	.3	.3	.2
Information.....	7	7	4	.2	.2	.1
Financial activities.....	7	20	20	.1	.2	.2
Finance and insurance.....	5	17	13	.1	.3	.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2	3	8	.1	.2	.3
Professional and business services.....	49	45	62	.3	.3	.4
Education and health services.....	30	28	28	.2	.2	.2
Educational services.....	3	6	4	.1	.2	.1
Health care and social assistance.....	27	22	24	.2	.1	.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	16	16	21	.1	.1	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1	3	2	(⁴)	.1	.1
Accommodations and food services.....	15	13	20	.1	.1	.2
Other services.....	23	18	11	.4	.3	.2
Government.....	28	56	32	.1	.3	.1
Federal.....	5	21	6	.2	.8	.2
State and local.....	23	34	26	.1	.2	.1
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	45	70	53	.2	.3	.2
South.....	66	107	120	.1	.2	.2
Midwest.....	62	84	66	.2	.3	.2
West.....	98	77	64	.3	.3	.2

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 See footnote 5, table 1.

⁴ Data round to zero.

^p = preliminary.