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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – SEPTEMBER 2013

There were 3.9 million job openings on the last business day of September, little changed from August, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.4 percent) and separations rate (3.2 percent) were little changed in September. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by geographic region.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, October 2010 - September 2013

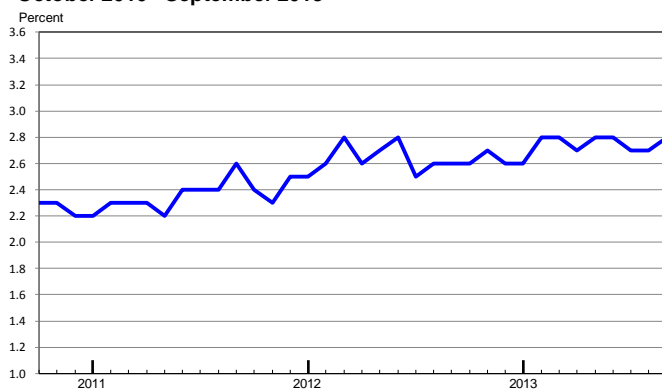
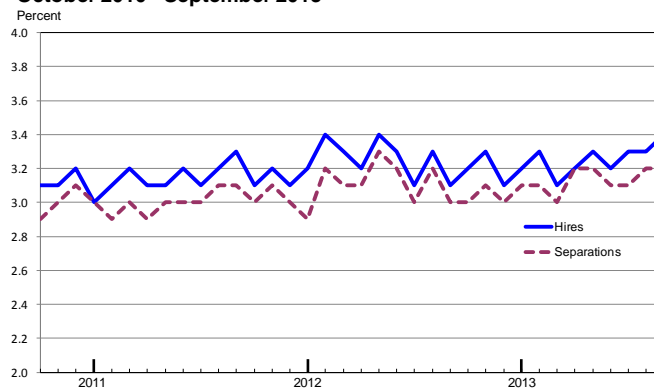


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, October 2010 - September 2013



Job Openings

There were 3.9 million job openings in September, little changed from August. (See table 1.) The number of job openings decreased in arts, entertainment, and recreation and was little changed in all remaining industries and in all four regions.

The number of job openings (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the year for total nonfarm and total private, and was little changed in government. Over the year, the number of job openings increased in several industries but decreased in nondurable goods manufacturing and federal government. The Midwest region experienced an increase in job openings over the 12 months ending in September. (See table 7.)

Hires

The number of hires in September was 4.6 million, essentially unchanged from August. The number of hires was little changed for total private and government, as well as for all industries and all four regions. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in September, the number of hires (not seasonally adjusted) increased for total nonfarm and total private, and changed little for government. The number of hires increased over the year in professional and business services and state and local government but declined in federal government. The hires level rose over the year in the Midwest and West regions. (See table 8.)

Separations

Total separations includes quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Total separations is referred to as turnover. Quits are generally voluntary separations initiated by the employee. Therefore, the quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to leave jobs. Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer. Other separations include separations due to retirement, death, and disability, as well as transfers to other locations of the same firm.

There were 4.4 million total separations in September, little changed from August. The number of total separations for total private and government were little changed. (See table 3.)

In September, the quits rate was little changed at 1.7 percent for total nonfarm, 2.0 percent for total private, and 0.5 percent for government. The quits rate was little changed over the month for all industries and all four regions. (See table 4.)

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

The layoffs and discharges rate was essentially unchanged in September at 1.3 percent. The rates were little changed over the month for total private (1.4 percent) and government (0.5 percent). The layoffs and discharges rate increased in September in the South region. Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries. (See table 5.)

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in September for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of layoffs and discharges increased over the year ending in September for finance and insurance and for educational services; the number decreased in construction and federal government. The level was essentially unchanged in all four regions. (See table 11.)

In September, there were 357,000 other separations for total nonfarm, little changed from August. The number of other separations was also little changed over the month for total private and government. Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions. (See table 6.) Over the 12 months ending in September, the number of other separations was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 12.)

Net Change in Employment

Large numbers of hires and separations occur every month throughout the business cycle. Net employment change results from the relationship between hires and separations. When the number of hires exceeds the number of separations, employment rises, even if the hires level is steady or declining. Conversely, when the number of hires is less than the number of separations, employment declines, even if the hires level is steady or rising. Over the 12 months ending in September 2013, hires totaled 52.7

million and separations totaled 50.8 million, yielding a net employment gain of 1.9 million. These figures include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for October 2013 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, December 10, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	3,603	3,844	3,913	4,217	4,559	4,585	4,052	4,405	4,426
Total private ¹	3,216	3,459	3,531	3,934	4,261	4,293	3,806	4,138	4,154
Construction.....	83	109	113	337	298	295	336	297	271
Manufacturing.....	242	268	252	227	248	256	239	246	249
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	648	694	735	833	936	913	821	917	863
Retail trade.....	389	418	450	560	659	630	559	650	616
Professional and business services.....	609	658	672	857	979	1,012	846	947	967
Education and health services ³	712	732	725	493	556	525	438	516	509
Health care and social assistance.....	644	668	647	413	461	452	374	431	434
Leisure and hospitality.....	378	514	494	712	749	773	678	720	771
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	48	76	51	100	106	117	105	101	122
Accommodation and food services.....	329	438	443	612	643	655	573	619	649
Government ⁴	387	385	382	283	298	292	246	267	272
State and local.....	317	339	334	251	273	268	213	235	241
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.2
Total private ¹	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.6
Construction.....	1.4	1.8	1.9	6.0	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.1	4.7
Manufacturing.....	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.3
Retail trade.....	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.0
Professional and business services.....	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.8	5.3	5.4	4.7	5.1	5.2
Education and health services ³	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	3.6	3.7	3.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	2.7	3.5	3.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.4	3.6	2.4	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.0	6.0
Accommodation and food services.....	2.7	3.5	3.5	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.3
Government ⁴	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
State and local.....	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3

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

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

3 Includes educational services, not shown separately.

4 Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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Technical Note

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

Coverage and collection

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

Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sample and estimation methodology

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of 16,400 nonfarm business and government establishments. The sample is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program which includes all employers subject to state unemployment insurance laws and federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

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

JOLTS business birth/death model

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

Alignment procedure

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

Other information

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Sept. 2012	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p
Total	3,603	3,907	3,869	3,808	3,844	3,913	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,216	3,479	3,459	3,402	3,459	3,531	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Construction.....	83	102	120	99	109	113	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9
Manufacturing.....	242	237	210	234	268	252	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	648	784	712	655	694	735	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7
Retail trade.....	389	514	473	413	418	450	2.5	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.9
Professional and business services. . . .	609	632	685	664	658	672	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
Education and health services ⁶	712	660	665	670	732	725	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4
Health care and social assistance. . .	644	602	598	610	668	647	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	378	477	483	493	514	494	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation...	48	59	49	47	76	51	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	3.6	2.4
Accommodation and food services...	329	419	434	446	438	443	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Government ⁷	387	428	411	406	385	382	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
State and local.....	317	367	356	357	339	334	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	657	654	658	619	682	692	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6
South.....	1,338	1,555	1,504	1,464	1,424	1,481	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
Midwest.....	833	886	918	843	877	911	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9
West.....	776	812	789	881	861	829	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7

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					
	Sept. 2012	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,217	4,490	4,318	4,497	4,559	4,585	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,934	4,206	4,036	4,219	4,261	4,293	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8
Construction.....	337	317	309	307	298	295	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1
Manufacturing.....	227	239	225	222	248	256	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵ . . .	833	889	842	906	936	913	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5
Retail trade.....	560	620	586	635	659	630	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.1
Professional and business services. . .	857	890	928	1,001	979	1,012	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.4
Education and health services ⁶	493	541	470	530	556	525	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.5
Health care and social assistance. . .	413	468	403	452	461	452	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	712	802	793	753	749	773	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation...	100	124	133	114	106	117	5.1	6.1	6.5	5.6	5.2	5.8
Accommodation and food services...	612	678	660	639	643	655	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4
Government ⁷	283	284	282	277	298	292	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
State and local.....	251	258	253	253	273	268	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	760	724	671	663	729	709	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7
South.....	1,709	1,760	1,714	1,761	1,822	1,806	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6
Midwest.....	913	1,036	945	1,105	1,038	1,067	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.4
West.....	835	971	988	968	970	1,004	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4

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					
	Sept. 2012	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,052	4,381	4,228	4,273	4,405	4,426	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,806	4,081	3,913	3,992	4,138	4,154	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
Construction.....	336	306	310	292	297	271	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.7
Manufacturing.....	239	249	224	238	246	249	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	821	883	789	838	917	863	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.3
Retail trade.....	559	613	549	568	650	616	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.0
Professional and business services. . . .	846	848	891	934	947	967	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2
Education and health services ⁶	438	544	480	490	516	509	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
Health care and social assistance. . . .	374	477	413	426	431	434	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	678	734	740	731	720	771	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation... .	105	108	107	119	101	122	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.0	6.0
Accommodation and food services... .	573	626	633	612	619	649	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.3
Government ⁷	246	300	315	281	267	272	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
State and local.....	213	261	281	247	235	241	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	700	695	679	685	735	671	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6
South.....	1,651	1,726	1,739	1,734	1,634	1,821	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.7
Midwest.....	883	986	887	894	1,032	988	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.2
West.....	818	974	923	961	1,003	946	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.2

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					
	Sept. 2012	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p
Total.....	1,976	2,233	2,205	2,342	2,364	2,342	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,870	2,098	2,063	2,208	2,240	2,231	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Construction.....	77	103	106	100	102	91	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6
Manufacturing.....	107	112	99	114	106	118	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵ . . .	446	453	461	459	527	527	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
Retail trade.....	328	321	329	347	406	406	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.7
Professional and business services. . .	372	418	455	541	490	487	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.6
Education and health services ⁶	242	283	286	285	288	279	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Health care and social assistance. . .	206	246	254	258	250	248	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	396	464	436	454	453	478	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation...	31	42	46	48	46	48	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
Accommodation and food services...	364	422	390	406	407	430	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5
Government ⁷	106	135	142	134	124	111	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
State and local.....	97	124	131	122	113	100	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	293	323	298	321	329	323	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
South.....	860	964	934	1,006	993	977	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Midwest.....	436	494	525	525	524	563	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
West.....	388	452	448	490	519	479	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6

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					
	Sept. 2012	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p
Total.....	1,732	1,752	1,602	1,589	1,676	1,727	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,648	1,649	1,503	1,498	1,592	1,620	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	83	103	99	91	84	107	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	337	302	309	307	337	283	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
South.....	658	625	647	608	525	722	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5
Midwest.....	364	416	277	294	439	340	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.1
West.....	373	410	370	380	376	381	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3

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					
	Sept. 2012	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p
Total.....	344	396	420	342	365	357	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	287	333	347	286	306	303	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	56	63	73	56	59	54	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
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		
	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p
Total.....	3,619	3,935	3,950	2.6	2.8	2.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,247	3,521	3,582	2.8	3.0	3.0
Mining and logging.....	16	20	16	1.8	2.2	1.7
Construction.....	90	113	122	1.5	1.8	2.0
Manufacturing.....	245	272	255	2.0	2.2	2.1
Durable goods.....	142	183	173	1.9	2.4	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	103	89	83	2.2	1.9	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	719	736	844	2.7	2.8	3.1
Wholesale trade.....	134	137	131	2.3	2.3	2.2
Retail trade.....	450	455	531	3.0	2.9	3.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	135	144	182	2.6	2.8	3.5
Information.....	106	84	96	3.8	3.0	3.5
Financial activities.....	280	249	257	3.5	3.0	3.1
Finance and insurance.....	219	185	219	3.6	3.0	3.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	61	64	38	3.0	3.0	1.8
Professional and business services.....	599	672	648	3.2	3.5	3.3
Education and health services.....	692	732	712	3.3	3.5	3.3
Educational services.....	61	69	74	1.8	2.2	2.2
Health care and social assistance.....	631	663	638	3.6	3.7	3.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	373	533	479	2.6	3.5	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	46	85	46	2.2	3.6	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	327	448	433	2.7	3.5	3.4
Other services.....	127	110	153	2.3	2.0	2.7
Government.....	372	414	368	1.7	2.0	1.7
Federal.....	68	47	45	2.4	1.7	1.6
State and local.....	304	367	323	1.6	2.0	1.7
REGION³						
Northeast.....	650	727	696	2.5	2.7	2.6
South.....	1,322	1,394	1,454	2.6	2.7	2.8
Midwest.....	867	936	962	2.8	2.9	3.0
West.....	780	879	838	2.6	2.9	2.7

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		
	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,370	5,111	4,769	3.3	3.8	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,005	4,564	4,381	3.6	4.0	3.8
Mining and logging.....	25	26	32	2.9	2.9	3.6
Construction.....	330	284	289	5.6	4.7	4.8
Manufacturing.....	223	274	256	1.9	2.3	2.1
Durable goods.....	123	161	153	1.6	2.1	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	100	113	103	2.2	2.5	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	881	990	970	3.5	3.8	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	131	119	129	2.3	2.1	2.2
Retail trade.....	601	708	671	4.1	4.6	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	149	163	169	3.0	3.3	3.3
Information.....	54	76	68	2.0	2.8	2.5
Financial activities.....	185	207	208	2.4	2.6	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	116	133	129	2.0	2.2	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	68	74	79	3.5	3.6	3.9
Professional and business services.....	806	1,012	964	4.5	5.4	5.1
Education and health services.....	588	721	615	2.9	3.5	3.0
Educational services.....	151	165	143	4.6	5.3	4.3
Health care and social assistance.....	437	557	472	2.6	3.2	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	719	789	776	5.1	5.3	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	92	94	107	4.5	4.1	5.1
Accommodation and food services.....	627	695	669	5.2	5.5	5.4
Other services.....	194	184	205	3.6	3.3	3.7
Government.....	365	547	387	1.7	2.6	1.8
Federal.....	35	28	26	1.3	1.0	0.9
State and local.....	330	520	361	1.7	2.9	1.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	859	732	805	3.4	2.8	3.1
South.....	1,726	2,105	1,830	3.5	4.3	3.7
Midwest.....	921	1,199	1,085	3.0	3.9	3.5
West.....	865	1,075	1,048	2.9	3.6	3.5

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		
	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,341	5,317	4,764	3.2	3.9	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,030	4,920	4,454	3.6	4.3	3.9
Mining and logging.....	30	26	31	3.5	2.9	3.5
Construction.....	357	312	280	6.1	5.1	4.6
Manufacturing.....	243	303	260	2.0	2.5	2.2
Durable goods.....	149	163	151	2.0	2.2	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	94	140	108	2.1	3.1	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	835	1,051	898	3.3	4.0	3.5
Wholesale trade.....	129	114	110	2.3	2.0	1.9
Retail trade.....	570	765	653	3.9	5.0	4.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	136	171	135	2.7	3.4	2.7
Information.....	68	103	75	2.5	3.8	2.8
Financial activities.....	189	244	228	2.4	3.1	2.9
Finance and insurance.....	120	163	144	2.0	2.8	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	69	81	84	3.5	4.0	4.2
Professional and business services.....	803	1,069	944	4.4	5.7	5.0
Education and health services.....	448	666	520	2.2	3.3	2.5
Educational services.....	73	136	83	2.2	4.4	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	376	530	437	2.2	3.1	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	853	916	983	6.1	6.2	6.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	193	152	224	9.5	6.6	10.8
Accommodation and food services.....	660	764	759	5.5	6.1	6.2
Other services.....	204	230	235	3.7	4.2	4.3
Government.....	311	397	310	1.4	1.9	1.4
Federal.....	41	41	36	1.5	1.5	1.3
State and local.....	270	356	274	1.4	2.0	1.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	841	897	813	3.3	3.5	3.1
South.....	1,648	1,971	1,838	3.4	4.0	3.7
Midwest.....	974	1,299	1,103	3.2	4.2	3.6
West.....	877	1,149	1,009	3.0	3.8	3.4

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p
Total.....	2,152	3,113	2,567	1.6	2.3	1.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,029	2,915	2,444	1.8	2.5	2.1
Mining and logging.....	18	15	16	2.1	1.7	1.8
Construction.....	83	130	95	1.4	2.1	1.6
Manufacturing.....	113	150	128	0.9	1.2	1.1
Durable goods.....	60	70	69	0.8	0.9	0.9
Nondurable goods.....	53	80	59	1.2	1.8	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	492	680	597	1.9	2.6	2.3
Wholesale trade.....	59	66	55	1.0	1.1	0.9
Retail trade.....	367	533	473	2.5	3.5	3.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	66	81	69	1.3	1.6	1.4
Information.....	42	67	35	1.6	2.5	1.3
Financial activities.....	109	149	114	1.4	1.9	1.4
Finance and insurance.....	64	99	78	1.1	1.7	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	45	49	37	2.3	2.4	1.8
Professional and business services.....	364	620	481	2.0	3.3	2.6
Education and health services.....	264	372	298	1.3	1.8	1.4
Educational services.....	47	65	40	1.4	2.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	217	308	258	1.3	1.8	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	463	609	575	3.3	4.1	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	48	83	73	2.4	3.6	3.5
Accommodation and food services.....	416	526	501	3.5	4.2	4.1
Other services.....	80	123	107	1.5	2.2	2.0
Government.....	124	198	123	0.6	1.0	0.6
Federal.....	10	18	11	0.4	0.6	0.4
State and local.....	113	181	112	0.6	1.0	0.6
REGION³						
Northeast.....	361	444	401	1.4	1.7	1.5
South.....	889	1,279	1,014	1.8	2.6	2.0
Midwest.....	477	721	624	1.6	2.3	2.0
West.....	425	669	528	1.4	2.2	1.8

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		
	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p
Total.....	1,856	1,816	1,848	1.4	1.3	1.4
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,722	1,682	1,710	1.5	1.5	1.5
Mining and logging.....	10	9	13	1.2	1.0	1.4
Construction.....	266	163	165	4.5	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing.....	110	129	108	0.9	1.1	0.9
Durable goods.....	78	79	67	1.0	1.0	0.9
Nondurable goods.....	32	51	41	0.7	1.1	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	262	277	218	1.0	1.1	0.8
Wholesale trade.....	63	35	47	1.1	0.6	0.8
Retail trade.....	143	171	124	1.0	1.1	0.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	55	71	47	1.1	1.4	0.9
Information.....	18	31	33	0.7	1.1	1.2
Financial activities.....	36	67	84	0.5	0.8	1.1
Finance and insurance.....	22	40	50	0.4	0.7	0.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	14	27	34	0.7	1.3	1.7
Professional and business services.....	402	416	431	2.2	2.2	2.3
Education and health services.....	136	235	166	0.7	1.1	0.8
Educational services.....	20	64	39	0.6	2.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	116	171	127	0.7	1.0	0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	362	269	377	2.6	1.8	2.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	142	64	147	7.0	2.8	7.1
Accommodation and food services.....	220	204	230	1.8	1.6	1.9
Other services.....	120	87	115	2.2	1.6	2.1
Government.....	134	135	138	0.6	0.6	0.6
Federal.....	21	12	14	0.7	0.4	0.5
State and local.....	113	122	125	0.6	0.7	0.7
REGION³						
Northeast.....	409	380	345	1.6	1.5	1.3
South.....	633	571	707	1.3	1.2	1.4
Midwest.....	419	493	395	1.4	1.6	1.3
West.....	394	371	401	1.3	1.2	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		
	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p	Sept. 2012	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013 ^p
Total.....	333	388	348	0.2	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	279	323	299	0.2	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	2	2	3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Construction.....	8	19	20	0.1	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing.....	21	24	24	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	11	15	16	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	9	9	8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	81	94	83	0.3	0.4	0.3
Wholesale trade.....	7	13	9	0.1	0.2	0.2
Retail trade.....	59	61	56	0.4	0.4	0.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	15	19	19	0.3	0.4	0.4
Information.....	8	5	8	0.3	0.2	0.3
Financial activities.....	44	29	30	0.6	0.4	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	34	24	16	0.6	0.4	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	10	5	14	0.5	0.2	0.7
Professional and business services.....	36	34	32	0.2	0.2	0.2
Education and health services.....	48	59	57	0.2	0.3	0.3
Educational services.....	5	8	4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Health care and social assistance.....	43	51	53	0.3	0.3	0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	28	38	31	0.2	0.3	0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3	4	3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Accommodation and food services.....	24	34	28	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other services.....	5	20	13	0.1	0.4	0.2
Government.....	54	64	48	0.2	0.3	0.2
Federal.....	10	12	11	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	44	53	37	0.2	0.3	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	70	72	67	0.3	0.3	0.3
South.....	126	122	117	0.3	0.2	0.2
Midwest.....	78	85	84	0.3	0.3	0.3
West.....	58	109	79	0.2	0.4	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.