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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – SEPTEMBER 2012

There were 3.6 million job openings on the last business day of September, essentially unchanged from August, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.1 percent) was little changed while the separations rate (3.0 percent) declined 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 2009 - September 2012

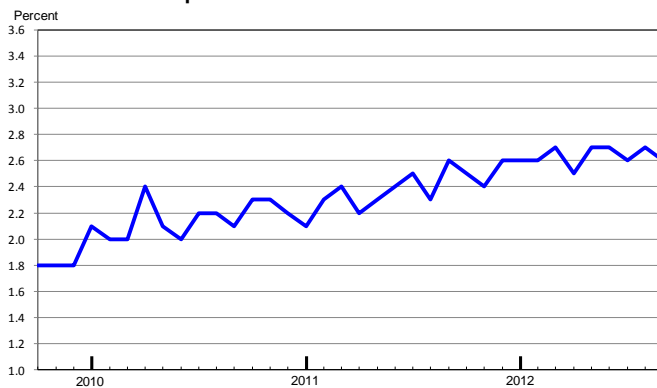
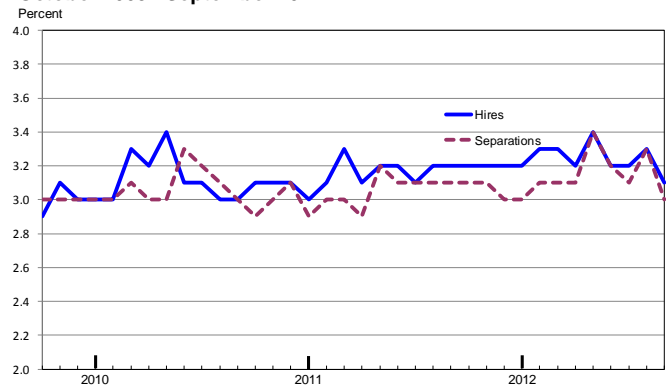


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, October 2009 - September 2012



Job Openings

The number of job openings in September was 3.6 million, essentially unchanged from August. (See table 1.) The number of openings was little changed in all industries except government and professional and business services, where the number decreased. The number of openings was also little changed in all four regions in September. The level of total nonfarm job openings in September was up from 2.4 million at the end of the recession in June 2009. (Recession dates are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.)

The number of job openings in September (not seasonally adjusted) was essentially unchanged over the year for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Job openings increased over the year for nondurable goods manufacturing, finance and insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, health care and social assistance, and federal government, but fell in mining and logging, durable goods manufacturing, and state and local government. The Midwest region experienced a rise in job openings over the year. (See table 7.)

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
	2011	2012	2012 ^P	2011	2012	2012 ^P	2011	2012	2012 ^P
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total	3,501	3,661	3,561	4,276	4,440	4,185	4,089	4,355	4,024
Total private ¹	3,100	3,257	3,192	4,002	4,109	3,908	3,808	4,062	3,766
Construction.....	78	81	77	360	323	346	324	316	354
Manufacturing.....	249	257	238	240	230	226	236	250	239
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	599	592	597	810	892	824	811	883	806
Retail trade.....	359	350	358	567	577	548	567	587	552
Professional and business services.....	692	761	651	911	915	863	857	911	832
Education and health services ³	600	661	697	486	502	497	409	474	434
Health care and social assistance.....	530	601	632	391	430	419	342	404	371
Leisure and hospitality	392	405	389	736	747	695	716	730	673
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	56	50	51	135	104	101	140	88	103
Accommodation and food services.....	336	355	339	600	643	594	576	642	570
Government ⁴	400	404	368	275	332	277	281	292	258
State and local.....	345	327	299	248	300	243	250	262	228
	Rates (percent)								
Total	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.0
Total private ¹	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4
Construction.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	6.5	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.7	6.4
Manufacturing.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.2
Retail trade.....	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.7
Professional and business services.....	3.8	4.1	3.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.6
Education and health services ³	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.1
Health care and social assistance.....	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	2.9	2.9	2.8	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.8	2.5	2.6	7.1	5.4	5.2	7.3	4.5	5.3
Accommodation and food services.....	2.9	2.9	2.8	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.5	4.9
Government ⁴	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
State and local.....	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2

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.

^P Preliminary

Hires

In September, the hires rate was little changed at 3.1 percent. The hires rate was also little changed in all industries except state and local government, where it declined. The Midwest region experienced a decline in hires for September. (See table 2.) The number of hires in September was 4.2 million, up from 3.7 million at the end of the recession in June 2009.

Over the 12 months ending in September, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The hires rate was little changed in all industries. The rate decreased in the Midwest and West regions. (See table 8.)

Separations

The total separations figure includes quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Total separations is also 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.

In September, the total separations rate decreased for total nonfarm and was little changed for total private and government. (See table 3.) Over the year, the total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm and total private but fell for government. (See table 9.)

In September, the quits rate was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 4.) The number of quits was 2.0 million in September compared to 1.8 million at the end of the recession in June 2009.

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in September for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Quits decreased over the year in arts, entertainment, and recreation. Quits levels were essentially unchanged over the year for all regions. (See table 10.)

The layoffs and discharges component of total separations is seasonally adjusted at the total nonfarm, total private, and government levels and for the four regions. The layoffs and discharges rate was little changed in September for total nonfarm, total private, government, and all four regions. (See table 5.) The number of layoffs and discharges for total nonfarm was 1.7 million in September down from 2.1 million at the end of the recession in June 2009.

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm and total private, but decreased for government over the 12 months ending in September 2012. Over the year, layoffs and discharges declined in arts, entertainment, and recreation and in state and local government. Layoffs and discharges were essentially unchanged over the year in all four regions. (See table 11.)

In September, there were 347,000 other separations for total nonfarm, little changed from the previous month. The number of other separations was little changed over the year. (See tables 6 and 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 2012, hires totaled 51.6 million and separations totaled 49.8 million, yielding a net employment gain of 1.8 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 2012 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, December 11, 2012 at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

Technical Note

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

Collection

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

Coverage

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

Concepts

Industry classification. The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, State Workforce Agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry code, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment characteristics resulting from the verification process are always introduced into the JOLTS sampling frame with the data reported for the first month of the year.

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

Job openings. Establishments submit job openings information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that: 1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position, 2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found, and 3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the

establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

Separations. Separations are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include layoffs with no intent to rehire; formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days; discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings; firings or other discharges for cause; terminations of permanent or short-term employees; and terminations of seasonal employees. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike.

The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

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

The JOLTS annual level estimates for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are the sum of the 12 published monthly levels. The annual rate estimates are computed by dividing the annual level by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) annual average employment level, and multiplying that quotient by 100. This figure will be approximately equal to the sum of the 12 monthly rates. Note that both the JOLTS and CES annual levels are rounded to the nearest thousand before the annual estimates are calculated. Consistent with BLS practices, annual estimates are published only for not seasonally adjusted data.

Annual estimates are not calculated for job openings because job openings are a stock, or point-in-time, measurement for the last business day of each month. Only jobs still open on the last day of the month are counted. For the same reason job openings cannot be cumulated throughout each month, annual figures for job openings cannot be created by summing the monthly estimates. Hires and separations are flow measures and are cumulated over the month with a total reported for the month. Therefore, the annual figures can be created by summing the monthly estimates.

Special collection procedures

An implied measure of employment change can be derived from the JOLTS data by subtracting separations from hires for a given month. Aggregating these monthly changes historically produced employment levels that overstated employment change as measured by CES at the total nonfarm level. Research into this problem showed that a significant amount of the divergence between the CES employment levels and the derived JOLTS employment levels was traceable to the Employment Services industry and to the State Government Education industry. In the former industry, businesses have a difficult time reporting hires and separations of temporary help workers. In the latter industry, employers have difficulty reporting hires and separations of student workers. BLS now devotes additional resources to the collection, editing, and review of data for these industries. BLS analysts more

closely examine reported data that do not provide a consistent picture over time, and re-contact the respondents as necessary. Analysts work with the respondents to adjust their reporting practices as possible. Units that cannot be reconciled but are clearly incorrect on a consistent basis are not used; they are replaced by imputed values using standard techniques.

Sample and estimation methodology

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of 16,400 nonfarm business establishments, including factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local governments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. This program includes all employers subject to state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws and federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

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

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

JOLTS business birth/death model

As with any sample survey, the JOLTS sample can only be as current as its sampling frame. The time lag from the birth of an establishment until its appearance on the sampling frame is approximately one year. In addition, many of these new units may fail within the first year. Since these universe units cannot be reflected on the sampling frame immediately, the JOLTS

sample cannot capture job openings, hires, and separations from these units during their early existence. BLS has developed a model to estimate birth/death activity for current months by examining the birth/death activity from previous years on the QCEW and projecting forward using the ratio of over-the-year CES employment change. The birth/death model also uses historical JOLTS data to estimate the amount of “churn” (hires and separations) that exists in establishments of various sizes. The model then combines the estimated churn with the projected employment change to estimate the number of hires and separations taking place in these units that cannot be measured through sampling.

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

JOLTS uses moving averages as seasonal filters in seasonal adjustment. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative seasonal adjustment models and REGARIMA (regression with autocorrelated errors) modeling to improve the seasonal adjustment factors at the beginning and end of the series and to detect and adjust for outliers in the series.

Alignment procedure

JOLTS hires minus separations should be comparable to the CES net employment change. However, definitional differences as well as sampling and non-sampling errors between the two surveys historically caused JOLTS to diverge from CES over time. To limit

the divergence, and improve the quality of the JOLTS hires and separations series, BLS implemented the Monthly Alignment Method. The Monthly Alignment Method applies the CES employment trends to the seasonally adjusted JOLTS implied employment trend (hires minus separations) forcing them to be approximately the same, while preserving the seasonality of the JOLTS data. First, the two series are seasonally adjusted and the difference between the JOLTS implied employment trend and the CES net employment change is calculated. Next, the JOLTS implied employment trend is adjusted to equal the CES net employment change through a proportional adjustment. This proportional adjustment procedure adjusts the two components (hires, separations) proportionally to their contribution to the total churn (hires plus separations). For example, if hires are 40 percent of the churn for a given month, they will receive 40 percent of the needed adjustment and separations will receive 60 percent of the needed adjustment. The adjusted hires and separations are converted back to not seasonally adjusted data by reversing the application of the original seasonal factors. After the Monthly Alignment Method has been used to adjust the level estimates, rate estimates are computed from the adjusted levels. The monthly alignment procedure assures a close match of the JOLTS implied employment trend with the CES trend. The CES series is considered a highly accurate measure of net employment change owing to its very large sample size and annual benchmarking to universe counts of employment from the QCEW program.

Historical changes in JOLTS data

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

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

The federal government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected

in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the federal government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the federal government time series.

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 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 ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	Sept. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p	Sept. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p
Total	3,501	3,447	3,657	3,722	3,593	3,661	3,561	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,100	3,093	3,285	3,346	3,211	3,257	3,192	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Construction.....	78	69	69	68	67	81	77	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
Manufacturing.....	249	259	297	296	273	257	238	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	599	562	591	588	585	592	597	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Retail trade.....	359	338	348	348	334	350	358	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4
Professional and business services.....	692	660	718	693	641	761	651	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.5
Education and health services ⁶	600	665	687	713	689	661	697	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	530	610	629	660	604	601	632	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	392	419	432	460	469	405	389	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	56	61	52	47	50	50	51	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Accommodation and food services.....	336	358	381	413	419	355	339	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	2.9	2.8
Government ⁷	400	354	372	376	382	404	368	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
State and local.....	345	282	302	304	329	327	299	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	606	679	675	664	671	681	664	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
South	1,335	1,370	1,474	1,490	1,399	1,431	1,300	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6
Midwest	736	666	755	777	759	790	859	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8
West	824	732	754	792	763	758	738	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5

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

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

³ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

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.

^p Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	Sept. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p	Sept. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p
Total	4,276	4,213	4,461	4,284	4,278	4,440	4,185	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	4,002	3,916	4,176	4,000	3,989	4,109	3,908	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5
Construction.....	360	276	314	355	359	323	346	6.5	5.0	5.7	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.3
Manufacturing.....	240	260	262	270	244	230	226	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	810	826	872	821	848	892	824	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2
Retail trade.....	567	556	577	556	570	577	548	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7
Professional and business services.....	911	888	982	931	871	915	863	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.8
Education and health services ⁶	486	495	540	494	500	502	497	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	391	427	466	425	427	430	419	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	736	717	715	700	720	747	695	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	135	123	115	108	106	104	101	7.1	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2
Accommodation and food services.....	600	594	600	592	614	643	594	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.1
Government ⁷	275	297	285	284	288	332	277	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3
State and local.....	248	263	254	256	268	300	243	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	664	673	696	701	675	676	732	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9
South	1,626	1,676	1,781	1,691	1,674	1,758	1,717	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5
Midwest	996	938	1,030	985	993	1,056	894	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.9
West	990	925	953	908	935	951	842	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.9

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 and because not all series are shown.

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 See footnote 8, 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						
	Sept. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p	Sept. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p
Total	4,089	4,142	4,463	4,249	4,088	4,355	4,024	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,808	3,838	4,163	3,943	3,789	4,062	3,766	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4
Construction.....	324	290	359	342	358	316	354	5.9	5.2	6.5	6.2	6.5	5.7	6.4
Manufacturing.....	236	239	248	263	228	250	239	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	811	817	835	827	815	883	806	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.2
Retail trade.....	567	560	586	558	556	587	552	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.7
Professional and business services.....	857	855	1,035	921	807	911	832	4.9	4.8	5.8	5.1	4.5	5.1	4.6
Education and health services ⁶	409	470	479	493	463	474	434	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1
Health care and social assistance.....	342	408	414	409	396	404	371	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	716	710	712	679	685	730	673	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	140	133	135	101	105	88	103	7.3	6.9	7.0	5.3	5.5	4.5	5.3
Accommodation and food services..	576	577	577	578	579	642	570	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.5	4.9
Government ⁷	281	304	300	306	299	292	258	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
State and local.....	250	271	270	276	271	262	228	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
REGION ⁸														
Northeast.....	660	697	690	668	711	671	677	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7
South.....	1,607	1,556	1,772	1,690	1,579	1,696	1,644	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4
Midwest.....	897	971	1,038	912	894	1,056	873	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.9
West.....	925	918	963	979	905	931	829	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8

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 and because not all series are shown.

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 See footnote 8, 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						
	Sept. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p	Sept. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p
Total	2,015	2,114	2,176	2,133	2,163	2,151	1,976	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	1,902	1,969	2,041	1,998	2,033	2,025	1,861	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Construction.....	80	70	79	86	87	75	66	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2
Manufacturing.....	99	114	117	108	107	113	112	.8	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	456	455	440	465	482	471	443	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7
Retail trade.....	336	332	318	330	340	337	330	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Professional and business services.....	395	396	439	400	386	386	379	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Education and health services ⁶	244	266	269	269	279	277	244	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	215	238	239	229	248	234	209	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	403	445	448	440	432	430	402	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	45	47	52	49	47	44	35	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.8
Accommodation and food services..	358	398	396	391	385	386	367	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1
Government ⁷	114	145	136	135	130	125	115	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5
State and local.....	104	132	124	126	119	115	106	.5	.7	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6
REGION ⁸														
Northeast.....	281	309	305	300	315	325	297	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
South.....	877	855	899	925	945	906	870	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8
Midwest.....	425	495	521	474	449	488	428	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4
West.....	433	456	452	434	454	432	381	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3

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 and because not all series are shown.

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 See footnote 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary

Table 5. Layoffs and discharges levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	Sept. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p	Sept. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p
Total	1,765	1,743	1,956	1,761	1,582	1,848	1,701	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	1,649	1,644	1,852	1,655	1,482	1,745	1,615	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.6	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	116	98	104	106	100	103	86	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION ⁸														
Northeast.....	323	334	331	298	323	269	307	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
South.....	628	614	761	633	522	686	660	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4
Midwest.....	393	406	443	366	365	467	352	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2
West.....	420	388	421	464	372	426	381	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

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 See footnote 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary

- Data not available.

Table 6. Other separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	Sept. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p	Sept. 2011	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p
Total	309	285	331	355	343	356	347	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	257	224	270	290	274	292	290	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.3	.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	52	61	61	65	69	64	57	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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 See footnote 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary

- Data not available.

Table 7. Job openings levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p
Total	3,546	3,753	3,602	2.6	2.7	2.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,156	3,301	3,248	2.8	2.9	2.8
Mining and logging.....	32	16	14	3.8	1.9	1.7
Construction.....	85	90	83	1.5	1.5	1.4
Manufacturing.....	260	264	245	2.1	2.1	2.0
Durable goods.....	180	160	135	2.4	2.1	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	80	104	110	1.7	2.2	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	665	631	672	2.6	2.4	2.6
Wholesale trade.....	135	140	121	2.4	2.4	2.1
Retail trade.....	423	380	428	2.8	2.5	2.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	107	110	122	2.1	2.2	2.4
Information.....	118	117	104	4.3	4.2	3.8
Financial activities.....	186	265	290	2.4	3.3	3.6
Finance and insurance.....	151	208	226	2.6	3.5	3.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	35	58	64	1.8	2.8	3.1
Professional and business services.....	700	756	652	3.8	4.0	3.5
Education and health services.....	578	647	675	2.8	3.1	3.2
Educational services.....	61	65	57	1.9	2.1	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	517	582	618	3.0	3.3	3.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	407	431	392	2.9	2.9	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	52	53	48	2.6	2.4	2.3
Accommodation and food services.....	354	378	345	3.0	3.0	2.8
Other services.....	125	84	119	2.3	1.5	2.2
Government.....	390	452	354	1.8	2.1	1.6
Federal.....	53	90	66	1.8	3.1	2.3
State and local.....	337	363	289	1.7	2.0	1.5
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	602	718	663	2.3	2.8	2.5
South.....	1,367	1,441	1,299	2.8	2.9	2.6
Midwest.....	750	834	904	2.4	2.7	2.9
West.....	828	760	736	2.8	2.5	2.4

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 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^P	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^P
Total	4,507	4,962	4,357	3.4	3.7	3.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,130	4,376	3,991	3.8	3.9	3.6
Mining and logging.....	28	32	24	3.4	3.8	2.9
Construction.....	346	312	342	6.0	5.4	5.9
Manufacturing.....	241	252	220	2.0	2.1	1.8
Durable goods.....	131	146	129	1.8	1.9	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	110	105	91	2.4	2.3	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	881	944	880	3.5	3.7	3.5
Wholesale trade.....	127	153	124	2.3	2.7	2.2
Retail trade.....	621	615	593	4.3	4.2	4.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	133	176	164	2.7	3.6	3.3
Information.....	59	77	61	2.2	2.9	2.3
Financial activities.....	143	212	176	1.9	2.7	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	93	142	110	1.6	2.4	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	50	71	65	2.6	3.5	3.3
Professional and business services.....	877	929	818	5.0	5.1	4.5
Education and health services.....	582	631	585	2.9	3.2	2.9
Educational services.....	159	117	140	5.0	3.9	4.3
Health care and social assistance.....	423	515	445	2.5	3.0	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	755	813	701	5.6	5.7	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	130	92	93	6.5	4.2	4.7
Accommodation and food services.....	625	721	607	5.4	6.0	5.1
Other services.....	218	173	183	4.1	3.2	3.4
Government.....	377	586	366	1.7	2.8	1.7
Federal.....	28	37	37	1.0	1.3	1.3
State and local.....	348	549	329	1.8	3.0	1.7
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	746	678	831	3.0	2.7	3.3
South.....	1,657	2,041	1,734	3.5	4.2	3.6
Midwest.....	1,044	1,176	907	3.5	3.9	3.0
West.....	1,060	1,067	885	3.7	3.6	3.0

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 8, table 1.

^P Preliminary

Table 9. Total separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p
Total	4,395	5,142	4,279	3.3	3.9	3.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,051	4,694	3,963	3.7	4.2	3.5
Mining and logging.....	25	34	26	3.1	4.0	3.1
Construction.....	327	326	360	5.7	5.6	6.2
Manufacturing.....	239	303	240	2.0	2.5	2.0
Durable goods.....	132	190	150	1.8	2.5	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	107	112	90	2.4	2.5	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	825	984	827	3.3	3.9	3.3
Wholesale trade.....	122	141	122	2.2	2.5	2.2
Retail trade.....	574	674	564	3.9	4.6	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	129	169	141	2.6	3.4	2.8
Information.....	64	74	62	2.4	2.8	2.4
Financial activities.....	151	228	174	2.0	2.9	2.2
Finance and insurance.....	97	143	113	1.7	2.5	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	54	85	60	2.8	4.3	3.1
Professional and business services.....	815	970	782	4.7	5.4	4.3
Education and health services.....	433	600	450	2.2	3.0	2.2
Educational services.....	71	107	69	2.2	3.6	2.1
Health care and social assistance.....	362	492	381	2.2	2.9	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	933	913	853	6.9	6.4	6.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	257	132	187	12.9	6.0	9.4
Accommodation and food services.....	676	781	666	5.8	6.5	5.6
Other services.....	239	263	190	4.5	4.9	3.5
Government.....	344	448	316	1.6	2.1	1.4
Federal.....	40	43	41	1.4	1.5	1.4
State and local.....	304	405	275	1.6	2.2	1.4
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	790	814	813	3.1	3.2	3.2
South.....	1,586	2,019	1,631	3.3	4.2	3.4
Midwest.....	1,003	1,257	939	3.3	4.2	3.1
West.....	1,016	1,052	896	3.5	3.6	3.1

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 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^P	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^P
Total	2,210	2,814	2,150	1.7	2.1	1.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,085	2,612	2,020	1.9	2.3	1.8
Mining and logging.....	16	20	17	2.0	2.4	2.0
Construction.....	88	99	71	1.5	1.7	1.2
Manufacturing.....	105	159	117	.9	1.3	1.0
Durable goods.....	50	93	64	.7	1.2	.9
Nondurable goods.....	55	66	53	1.2	1.4	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	504	602	493	2.0	2.4	1.9
Wholesale trade.....	67	72	63	1.2	1.3	1.1
Retail trade.....	373	437	369	2.6	3.0	2.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	64	92	61	1.3	1.9	1.2
Information.....	39	45	40	1.5	1.7	1.5
Financial activities.....	75	128	91	1.0	1.6	1.2
Finance and insurance.....	49	86	54	.8	1.5	.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	27	42	36	1.4	2.1	1.8
Professional and business services.....	393	475	374	2.2	2.6	2.1
Education and health services.....	271	359	267	1.4	1.8	1.3
Educational services.....	37	67	45	1.2	2.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	235	292	222	1.4	1.7	1.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	490	579	474	3.6	4.0	3.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	73	81	55	3.7	3.7	2.7
Accommodation and food services.....	417	497	420	3.6	4.1	3.5
Other services.....	104	146	76	2.0	2.7	1.4
Government.....	125	201	131	.6	1.0	.6
Federal.....	11	15	10	.4	.5	.4
State and local.....	114	186	120	.6	1.0	.6
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	339	432	366	1.4	1.7	1.4
South.....	905	1,151	904	1.9	2.4	1.9
Midwest.....	477	680	460	1.6	2.2	1.5
West.....	489	550	420	1.7	1.9	1.4

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 8, table 1.

^P Preliminary

Table 11. Layoffs and discharges levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^p
Total	1,886	1,954	1,789	1.4	1.5	1.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,718	1,781	1,658	1.6	1.6	1.5
Mining and logging.....	7	12	7	.9	1.4	.9
Construction.....	223	211	280	3.9	3.6	4.9
Manufacturing.....	116	120	103	1.0	1.0	.9
Durable goods.....	69	81	72	.9	1.1	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	47	39	31	1.0	.9	.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	253	308	257	1.0	1.2	1.0
Wholesale trade.....	46	57	53	.8	1.0	.9
Retail trade.....	165	188	136	1.1	1.3	.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	42	63	68	.9	1.3	1.4
Information.....	20	25	14	.8	.9	.5
Financial activities.....	60	69	33	.8	.9	.4
Finance and insurance.....	39	41	19	.7	.7	.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	22	28	14	1.1	1.4	.7
Professional and business services.....	371	453	368	2.1	2.5	2.0
Education and health services.....	133	184	142	.7	.9	.7
Educational services.....	29	34	19	.9	1.1	.6
Health care and social assistance.....	104	150	123	.6	.9	.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	411	299	345	3.0	2.1	2.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	182	48	129	9.1	2.2	6.5
Accommodation and food services.....	230	251	216	2.0	2.1	1.8
Other services.....	123	101	108	2.3	1.9	2.0
Government.....	168	173	131	.8	.8	.6
Federal.....	20	20	20	.7	.7	.7
State and local.....	149	153	111	.8	.8	.6
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	393	307	371	1.6	1.2	1.5
South.....	589	762	623	1.2	1.6	1.3
Midwest.....	451	450	386	1.5	1.5	1.3
West.....	453	436	408	1.6	1.5	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 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary

Table 12. Other separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^P	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012 ^P
Total	299	374	340	0.2	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	248	301	286	.2	.3	.3
Mining and logging.....	1	1	2	.2	.2	.2
Construction.....	16	16	9	.3	.3	.2
Manufacturing.....	19	24	20	.2	.2	.2
Durable goods.....	14	16	14	.2	.2	.2
Nondurable goods.....	5	8	6	.1	.2	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	68	75	77	.3	.3	.3
Wholesale trade.....	10	12	6	.2	.2	.1
Retail trade.....	36	49	60	.2	.3	.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	22	14	12	.5	.3	.2
Information.....	5	3	8	.2	.1	.3
Financial activities.....	16	31	50	.2	.4	.6
Finance and insurance.....	10	17	40	.2	.3	.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	6	15	10	.3	.7	.5
Professional and business services.....	51	42	40	.3	.2	.2
Education and health services.....	28	57	41	.1	.3	.2
Educational services.....	5	6	5	.1	.2	.2
Health care and social assistance.....	24	51	36	.1	.3	.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	32	35	34	.2	.2	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3	3	4	.1	.1	.2
Accommodation and food services.....	29	32	30	.3	.3	.3
Other services.....	12	17	5	.2	.3	.1
Government.....	51	73	54	.2	.4	.2
Federal.....	9	8	10	.3	.3	.4
State and local.....	42	65	43	.2	.4	.2
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	57	75	75	.2	.3	.3
South.....	94	106	105	.2	.2	.2
Midwest.....	74	127	91	.2	.4	.3
West.....	74	67	68	.3	.2	.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 8, table 1.

^P Preliminary