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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – AUGUST 2012

There were 3.6 million job openings on the last business day of August, essentially unchanged from July, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.3 percent) and separations rate (3.3 percent) were little changed in August. 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, September 2009 - August 2012

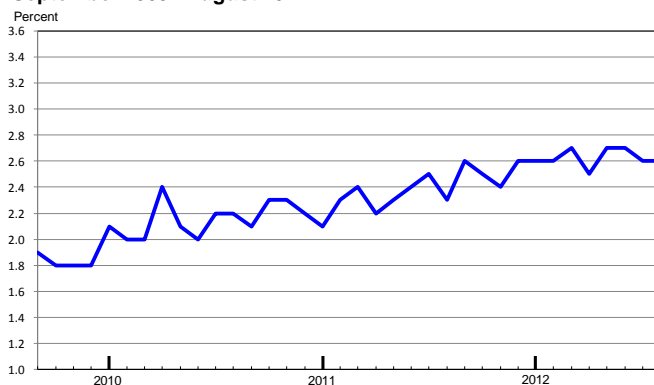
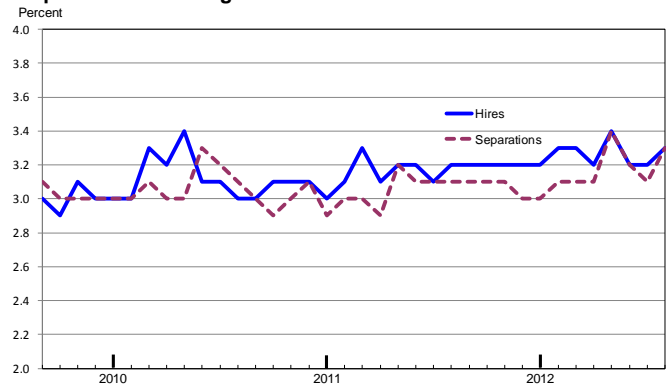


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, September 2009 - August 2012



Job Openings

The number of job openings in August was 3.6 million, essentially unchanged from July. (See table 1.) The number of openings was little changed in all industries except accommodation and food services, where the number decreased. The number of openings was also little changed in all four regions in August. The level of total nonfarm job openings in August 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 August (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the year for total nonfarm and total private, and was little changed for government. Job openings increased over the year for nondurable goods manufacturing, wholesale trade, finance and insurance, and federal government, but fell in mining and logging. The Northeast and South regions 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		
	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^P	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^P	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^P
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total	3,152	3,593	3,561	4,221	4,278	4,390	4,112	4,088	4,354
Total private ¹	2,818	3,211	3,192	3,932	3,989	4,087	3,835	3,789	4,042
Construction.....	103	67	82	325	359	308	338	358	312
Manufacturing.....	238	273	255	257	244	233	247	228	248
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	491	585	605	823	848	888	805	815	876
Retail trade.....	321	334	353	544	570	582	544	556	585
Professional and business services.....	622	641	708	890	871	934	845	807	935
Education and health services ³	606	689	657	489	500	505	460	463	480
Health care and social assistance.....	542	604	596	414	427	433	382	396	405
Leisure and hospitality	362	469	414	711	720	731	716	685	721
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	41	50	56	115	106	98	116	105	85
Accommodation and food services.....	321	419	358	596	614	633	600	579	636
Government ⁴	334	382	369	290	288	302	276	299	312
State and local government.....	287	329	307	263	268	273	245	271	281
	Rates (percent)								
Total	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3
Total private ¹	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6
Construction.....	1.8	1.2	1.5	5.9	6.5	5.6	6.1	6.5	5.7
Manufacturing.....	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.5
Retail trade.....	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.0
Professional and business services.....	3.5	3.5	3.8	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.5	5.2
Education and health services ³	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	2.6	3.3	2.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.1	2.5	2.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	6.1	5.5	4.4
Accommodation and food services.....	2.7	3.5	3.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.4
Government ⁴	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
State and local government.....	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5

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 August, the hires rate was little changed at 3.3 percent. The hires rate also was little changed in all industries and regions. (See table 2.) The number of hires in August was 4.4 million, up from 3.7 million at the end of the recession in June 2009.

Over the 12 months ending in August, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The hires rate was up for finance and insurance and little changed in all other industries and all four 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 August, the total separations rate was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm and total private, and unchanged for government. (See table 3.) Over the year, the total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm and total private but rose for government. (See table 9.)

In August, the quits rate was unchanged for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 4.) The number of quits was 2.1 million in August, up from 1.8 million at the end of the recession in June 2009.

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) in August was little changed over the year for total nonfarm and total private but rose for government. Quits also increased over the year in several industries and in the Northeast. (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 rose in August for total nonfarm and total private but was unchanged for government. The layoffs and discharges rate increased in the South in August. (See table 5.) The number of layoffs and discharges for total nonfarm was 1.8 million in August, 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, total private, and government over the 12 months ending in August 2012. Two industries experienced increases in layoffs and discharges over the year, while one reported a decrease. The number of layoffs and discharges was essentially unchanged over the year in all four regions. (See table 11.)

In August, there were 365,000 other separations for total nonfarm, little changed from the previous month but up 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 August 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 September 2012 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, November 6, 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						
	Aug. 2011	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p	Aug. 2011	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p
Total	3,152	3,741	3,447	3,657	3,722	3,593	3,561	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	2,818	3,362	3,093	3,285	3,346	3,211	3,192	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Construction.....	103	92	69	69	68	67	82	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5
Manufacturing.....	238	308	259	297	296	273	255	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	491	598	562	591	588	585	605	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Retail trade.....	321	368	338	348	348	334	353	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Professional and business services.....	622	787	660	718	693	641	708	3.5	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.8
Education and health services ⁶	606	670	665	687	713	689	657	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1
Health care and social assistance.....	542	605	610	629	660	604	596	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	362	431	419	432	460	469	414	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	41	57	61	52	47	50	56	2.1	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8
Accommodation and food services.....	321	375	358	381	413	419	358	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.0
Government ⁷	334	378	354	372	376	382	369	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
State and local government.....	287	310	282	302	304	329	307	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	552	688	679	675	664	671	662	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
South	1,135	1,453	1,370	1,474	1,490	1,399	1,409	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
Midwest	714	853	666	755	777	759	760	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
West	750	746	732	754	792	763	731	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	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 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						
	Aug. 2011	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p	Aug. 2011	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p
Total	4,221	4,335	4,213	4,461	4,284	4,278	4,390	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,932	4,041	3,916	4,176	4,000	3,989	4,087	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7
Construction.....	325	286	276	314	355	359	308	5.9	5.1	5.0	5.7	6.4	6.5	5.6
Manufacturing.....	257	263	260	262	270	244	233	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	823	827	826	872	821	848	888	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.5
Retail trade.....	544	550	556	577	556	570	582	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Professional and business services.....	890	888	888	982	931	871	934	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.2
Education and health services ⁶	489	523	495	540	494	500	505	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	414	442	427	466	425	427	433	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	711	795	717	715	700	720	731	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	115	154	123	115	108	106	98	6.0	7.9	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.1
Accommodation and food services.....	596	640	594	600	592	614	633	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4
Government ⁷	290	294	297	285	284	288	302	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
State and local government.....	263	264	263	254	256	268	273	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	685	711	673	696	701	675	678	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
South	1,617	1,677	1,676	1,781	1,691	1,674	1,721	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6
Midwest	978	1,004	938	1,030	985	993	1,044	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4
West	942	943	925	953	908	935	946	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2

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						
	Aug. 2011	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p	Aug. 2011	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p
Total	4,112	4,167	4,142	4,463	4,249	4,088	4,354	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,835	3,869	3,838	4,163	3,943	3,789	4,042	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6
Construction.....	338	281	290	359	342	358	312	6.1	5.1	5.2	6.5	6.2	6.5	5.7
Manufacturing.....	247	234	239	248	263	228	248	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	805	832	817	835	827	815	876	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5
Retail trade.....	544	566	560	586	558	556	585	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0
Professional and business services.....	845	835	855	1,035	921	807	935	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.1	4.5	5.2
Education and health services ⁶	460	473	470	479	493	463	480	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	382	414	408	414	409	396	405	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	716	753	710	712	679	685	721	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	116	128	133	135	101	105	85	6.1	6.6	6.9	7.0	5.3	5.5	4.4
Accommodation and food services..	600	625	577	577	578	579	636	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.4
Government ⁷	276	299	304	300	306	299	312	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
State and local government.....	245	267	271	270	276	271	281	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
REGION ⁸														
Northeast.....	677	624	697	690	668	711	674	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7
South.....	1,578	1,678	1,556	1,772	1,690	1,579	1,697	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5
Midwest.....	951	943	971	1,038	912	894	1,054	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.5
West.....	906	923	918	963	979	905	929	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2

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						
	Aug. 2011	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p	Aug. 2011	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p
Total	2,048	2,159	2,114	2,176	2,133	2,163	2,140	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	1,932	2,025	1,969	2,041	1,998	2,033	2,002	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction.....	69	74	70	79	86	87	70	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3
Manufacturing.....	99	112	114	117	108	107	113	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	439	472	455	440	465	482	478	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Retail trade.....	327	343	332	318	330	340	339	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Professional and business services.....	387	380	396	439	400	386	378	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
Education and health services ⁶	270	284	266	269	269	279	282	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	223	253	238	239	229	248	237	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	439	471	445	448	440	432	424	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	45	47	47	52	49	47	46	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
Accommodation and food services..	394	425	398	396	391	385	377	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Government ⁷	116	134	145	136	135	130	139	.5	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6
State and local government.....	106	122	132	124	126	119	129	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.7
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	283	278	309	305	300	315	322	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
South.....	831	908	855	899	925	945	900	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Midwest.....	495	508	495	521	474	449	497	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
West.....	439	465	456	452	434	454	420	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	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 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						
	Aug. 2011	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p	Aug. 2011	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p
Total	1,755	1,652	1,743	1,956	1,761	1,582	1,848	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	1,648	1,552	1,644	1,852	1,655	1,482	1,742	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.6
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	108	100	98	104	106	100	106	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5
State and local government.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION ⁸														
Northeast.....	327	277	334	331	298	323	275	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
South.....	640	648	614	761	633	522	691	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.4
Midwest.....	389	364	406	443	366	365	440	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5
West.....	400	364	388	421	464	372	442	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5

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						
	Aug. 2011	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p	Aug. 2011	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p
Total	308	356	285	331	355	343	365	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	255	292	224	270	290	274	298	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.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	53	64	61	61	65	69	67	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
State and local government.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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		
	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p
Total	3,216	3,912	3,624	2.4	2.9	2.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,855	3,504	3,230	2.5	3.0	2.8
Mining and logging.....	26	15	16	3.1	1.7	1.8
Construction.....	103	78	93	1.7	1.3	1.6
Manufacturing.....	245	305	262	2.0	2.5	2.1
Durable goods.....	170	205	156	2.3	2.6	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	75	101	107	1.6	2.2	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	526	658	649	2.1	2.5	2.5
Wholesale trade.....	68	152	147	1.2	2.6	2.5
Retail trade.....	351	382	385	2.3	2.5	2.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	108	124	118	2.2	2.5	2.3
Information.....	97	118	106	3.5	4.3	3.8
Financial activities.....	171	269	246	2.2	3.3	3.1
Finance and insurance.....	126	192	197	2.1	3.2	3.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	45	77	48	2.2	3.7	2.4
Professional and business services.....	602	657	698	3.3	3.5	3.7
Education and health services.....	604	741	645	3.0	3.6	3.1
Educational services.....	69	93	66	2.3	3.0	2.1
Health care and social assistance.....	535	648	579	3.1	3.7	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	396	531	435	2.8	3.6	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	47	49	63	2.1	2.2	2.8
Accommodation and food services.....	349	481	372	2.9	3.8	3.0
Other services.....	85	132	80	1.6	2.4	1.5
Government.....	360	407	394	1.7	1.9	1.9
Federal.....	52	49	66	1.8	1.7	2.3
State and local.....	309	359	328	1.7	2.0	1.8
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	585	727	694	2.3	2.8	2.7
South.....	1,122	1,520	1,392	2.3	3.1	2.8
Midwest.....	761	845	809	2.5	2.7	2.6
West.....	748	821	730	2.5	2.7	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		
	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p
Total	4,655	4,732	4,843	3.5	3.6	3.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,154	4,403	4,345	3.8	3.9	3.9
Mining and logging.....	28	32	34	3.4	3.8	4.0
Construction.....	319	425	295	5.5	7.4	5.1
Manufacturing.....	286	282	255	2.4	2.3	2.1
Durable goods.....	153	159	149	2.1	2.1	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	132	123	106	2.9	2.7	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	842	872	931	3.4	3.4	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	132	141	150	2.4	2.5	2.6
Retail trade.....	566	569	613	3.9	3.9	4.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	145	162	168	3.0	3.3	3.4
Information.....	67	68	77	2.5	2.6	2.9
Financial activities.....	168	192	200	2.2	2.5	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	97	125	132	1.7	2.2	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	71	67	68	3.6	3.4	3.4
Professional and business services.....	894	904	947	5.1	5.0	5.2
Education and health services.....	620	584	636	3.2	2.9	3.2
Educational services.....	125	98	118	4.3	3.2	3.9
Health care and social assistance.....	495	487	518	3.0	2.9	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	768	806	799	5.5	5.6	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	107	115	87	4.9	5.2	4.0
Accommodation and food services.....	660	691	712	5.6	5.7	5.9
Other services.....	162	238	171	3.0	4.4	3.2
Government.....	501	329	498	2.4	1.6	2.4
Federal.....	30	19	34	1.0	.7	1.2
State and local.....	471	310	464	2.6	1.7	2.6
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	698	809	679	2.8	3.2	2.7
South.....	1,852	1,788	1,965	3.9	3.7	4.1
Midwest.....	1,066	1,035	1,157	3.6	3.4	3.8
West.....	1,039	1,100	1,043	3.6	3.8	3.6

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		
	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^P	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^P
Total	4,856	4,552	5,124	3.7	3.4	3.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,434	4,162	4,645	4.0	3.7	4.1
Mining and logging.....	25	31	36	3.1	3.6	4.1
Construction.....	347	377	316	6.0	6.5	5.4
Manufacturing.....	287	238	297	2.4	2.0	2.5
Durable goods.....	160	132	187	2.2	1.8	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	127	106	110	2.8	2.3	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	888	857	979	3.5	3.4	3.9
Wholesale trade.....	127	143	139	2.3	2.5	2.5
Retail trade.....	622	572	674	4.2	3.9	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	140	142	165	2.9	2.9	3.4
Information.....	72	64	72	2.7	2.4	2.7
Financial activities.....	179	186	215	2.3	2.4	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	103	117	131	1.8	2.0	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	76	69	84	3.9	3.5	4.2
Professional and business services.....	901	882	982	5.1	4.9	5.4
Education and health services.....	586	571	603	3.0	2.9	3.0
Educational services.....	118	109	114	4.0	3.6	3.8
Health care and social assistance.....	468	462	489	2.8	2.7	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	900	744	895	6.4	5.2	6.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	175	92	130	8.1	4.1	6.0
Accommodation and food services.....	725	653	765	6.1	5.4	6.3
Other services.....	248	213	250	4.6	3.9	4.6
Government.....	422	390	480	2.0	1.9	2.3
Federal.....	45	30	43	1.6	1.1	1.5
State and local.....	377	360	437	2.1	2.0	2.4
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	817	788	816	3.3	3.1	3.2
South.....	1,885	1,787	2,011	4.0	3.7	4.2
Midwest.....	1,126	951	1,266	3.8	3.2	4.2
West.....	1,028	1,026	1,031	3.6	3.5	3.5

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

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

³ See footnote 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		
	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p
Total	2,672	2,518	2,794	2.0	1.9	2.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,484	2,360	2,568	2.2	2.1	2.3
Mining and logging.....	17	20	24	2.1	2.3	2.8
Construction.....	92	115	90	1.6	2.0	1.5
Manufacturing.....	138	121	160	1.2	1.0	1.3
Durable goods.....	72	62	95	1.0	.8	1.3
Nondurable goods.....	66	59	65	1.5	1.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	558	528	610	2.2	2.1	2.4
Wholesale trade.....	62	89	74	1.1	1.6	1.3
Retail trade.....	423	366	440	2.9	2.5	3.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	73	73	96	1.5	1.5	2.0
Information.....	49	43	43	1.8	1.6	1.6
Financial activities.....	105	100	125	1.4	1.3	1.6
Finance and insurance.....	60	62	80	1.0	1.1	1.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	45	39	44	2.3	1.9	2.2
Professional and business services.....	476	455	458	2.7	2.5	2.5
Education and health services.....	347	327	364	1.8	1.6	1.8
Educational services.....	69	44	72	2.4	1.5	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	277	283	292	1.7	1.7	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	588	517	563	4.2	3.6	3.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	84	60	85	3.9	2.7	3.9
Accommodation and food services.....	504	457	479	4.3	3.8	4.0
Other services.....	114	134	131	2.1	2.5	2.4
Government.....	188	158	227	.9	.8	1.1
Federal.....	16	12	15	.6	.4	.5
State and local.....	172	146	211	1.0	.8	1.2
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	372	363	429	1.5	1.4	1.7
South.....	1,062	1,103	1,146	2.2	2.3	2.4
Midwest.....	676	517	693	2.3	1.7	2.3
West.....	562	535	526	1.9	1.8	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 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		
	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p
Total	1,866	1,619	1,940	1.4	1.2	1.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,693	1,489	1,767	1.5	1.3	1.6
Mining and logging.....	7	7	11	.9	.8	1.2
Construction.....	247	250	211	4.2	4.3	3.6
Manufacturing.....	127	96	112	1.1	.8	.9
Durable goods.....	73	59	77	1.0	.8	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	54	36	35	1.2	.8	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	251	246	290	1.0	1.0	1.1
Wholesale trade.....	40	43	54	.7	.8	.9
Retail trade.....	164	146	182	1.1	1.0	1.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	48	57	54	1.0	1.2	1.1
Information.....	20	19	26	.7	.7	1.0
Financial activities.....	53	52	58	.7	.7	.7
Finance and insurance.....	28	27	31	.5	.5	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	25	25	27	1.2	1.2	1.4
Professional and business services.....	378	356	475	2.2	2.0	2.6
Education and health services.....	202	208	179	1.0	1.0	.9
Educational services.....	38	59	35	1.3	2.0	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	163	149	143	1.0	.9	.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	284	192	303	2.0	1.3	2.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	89	30	43	4.1	1.4	2.0
Accommodation and food services.....	195	162	261	1.7	1.3	2.2
Other services.....	125	64	103	2.3	1.2	1.9
Government.....	173	131	172	.8	.6	.8
Federal.....	21	6	18	.7	.2	.6
State and local.....	152	124	155	.8	.7	.9
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	383	330	310	1.5	1.3	1.2
South.....	709	546	756	1.5	1.1	1.6
Midwest.....	372	345	429	1.2	1.1	1.4
West.....	402	399	445	1.4	1.4	1.5

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		
	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p	Aug. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 ^p
Total	318	415	390	0.2	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	258	313	310	.2	.3	.3
Mining and logging.....	1	4	1	.1	.4	.1
Construction.....	9	12	16	.1	.2	.3
Manufacturing.....	22	21	25	.2	.2	.2
Durable goods.....	15	11	16	.2	.1	.2
Nondurable goods.....	7	11	9	.2	.2	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	79	83	79	.3	.3	.3
Wholesale trade.....	25	11	12	.4	.2	.2
Retail trade.....	35	60	52	.2	.4	.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	20	12	15	.4	.2	.3
Information.....	3	3	3	.1	.1	.1
Financial activities.....	21	33	33	.3	.4	.4
Finance and insurance.....	15	28	20	.3	.5	.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	7	6	13	.3	.3	.7
Professional and business services.....	46	72	48	.3	.4	.3
Education and health services.....	38	36	60	.2	.2	.3
Educational services.....	10	6	6	.4	.2	.2
Health care and social assistance.....	28	30	53	.2	.2	.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	28	36	29	.2	.3	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	2	2	.1	.1	.1
Accommodation and food services.....	26	34	26	.2	.3	.2
Other services.....	9	15	16	.2	.3	.3
Government.....	60	102	81	.3	.5	.4
Federal.....	8	12	10	.3	.4	.3
State and local.....	53	90	71	.3	.5	.4
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	62	96	77	.2	.4	.3
South.....	115	137	109	.2	.3	.2
Midwest.....	78	90	144	.3	.3	.5
West.....	64	93	61	.2	.3	.2

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

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

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p Preliminary