

For release 10:00 a.m. (EST) Tuesday, November 9, 2010

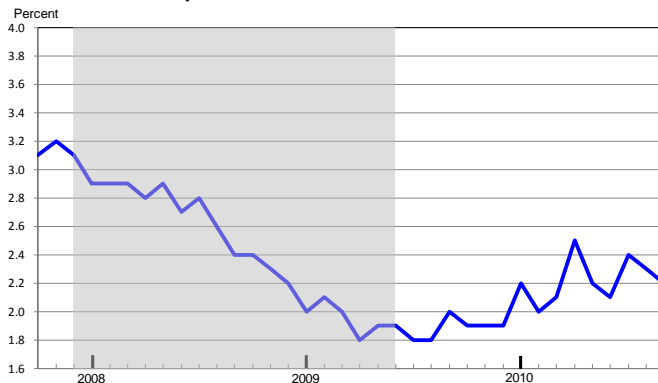
USDL-10-1545

Technical information: (202) 691-5870 • JoltsInfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/jlt
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – SEPTEMBER 2010

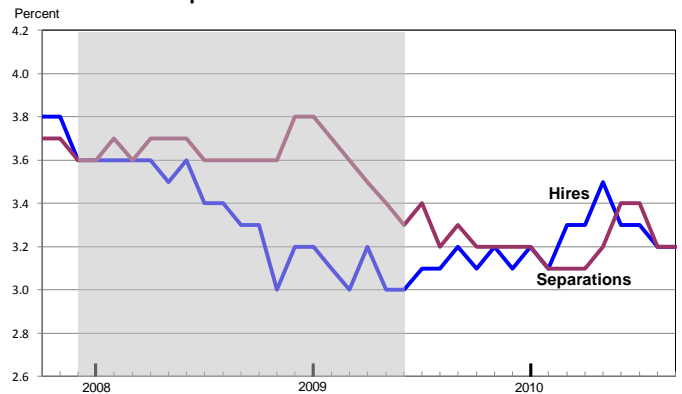
There were 2.9 million job openings on the last business day of September, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The job openings rate was little changed over the month at 2.2 percent. The hires rate and separations rate both remained at 3.2 percent in September. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector by industry and geographic region.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, October 2007 - September 2010



NOTE: The shaded area represents the recession that began in Dec. 2007 and ended in June 2009 as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, October 2007 - September 2010



NOTE: The shaded area represents the recession that began in Dec. 2007 and ended in June 2009 as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Job Openings

The number of job openings in September was 2.9 million, which was little changed from August. Although the month-to-month change is small, the number of job openings in September was 25 percent higher than the number at the most recent series trough in July 2009. (See table 1.) This trough immediately followed the end of the recession in June 2009 (as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research). Even with the gains since July 2009, the number of job openings in September remained below the 4.4 million jobs open when the recession began in December 2007.

The number of job openings in September (not seasonally adjusted) increased from 12 months earlier for total nonfarm and total private. The level was little changed over the year for government overall but increased for federal government. Over the year, the job openings level decreased in two industries and increased in four industries. The job openings level was essentially unchanged over the year in 3 of the 4 regions but increased in the West. (See table 5.)

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^P	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^P	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^P
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total	2,624	3,092	2,929	4,091	4,156	4,190	4,274	4,210	4,190
Total private ¹	2,333	2,752	2,594	3,833	3,891	3,943	3,990	3,796	3,807
Construction.....	73	65	73	349	357	340	415	321	345
Manufacturing.....	139	190	194	271	274	248	313	279	251
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	415	449	457	854	798	843	916	814	817
Retail trade.....	282	263	259	566	571	592	605	583	570
Professional and business services.....	446	590	537	698	831	848	705	808	820
Education and health services.....	573	487	496	532	492	504	503	454	479
Leisure and hospitality	305	381	323	693	688	720	677	663	680
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	27	41	38	121	109	121	86	106	108
Accommodation and food services.....	278	340	285	572	579	600	591	557	572
Government ³	292	341	335	258	264	247	284	414	383
State and local government.....	232	257	238	236	228	217	267	267	275
	Rates (percent)								
Total	2.0	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Total private ¹	2.1	2.5	2.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5
Construction.....	1.2	1.1	1.3	6.0	6.4	6.1	7.1	5.7	6.1
Manufacturing.....	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	1.7	1.8	1.8	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.3
Retail trade.....	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9
Professional and business services.....	2.7	3.4	3.1	4.3	5.0	5.1	4.3	4.8	4.9
Education and health services.....	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	2.3	2.8	2.4	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1.4	2.1	1.9	6.3	5.7	6.3	4.4	5.5	5.6
Accommodation and food services.....	2.4	2.9	2.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.1
Government ³	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.7
State and local government.....	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4

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 federal government, not shown separately.

^P = preliminary.

Hires

In September, the hires rate remained at 3.2 percent for total nonfarm and the rate was essentially unchanged for all industries and regions. There were 4.2 million hires during the month, 9 percent higher than the most recent series trough in June 2009. (See table 2.) This trough coincided with the official end of the recession. Despite the gains since June 2009, the number of hires in September remained below the 5.0 million hires when the recession began in December 2007. Since their respective troughs, the hires level has risen at a slower pace than the job openings level.

Over the 12 months ending in September, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm and total private but fell slightly for government. The hires rate increased over the past 12 months in finance and insurance and in professional and business services. (See table 6.)

Separations

Total separations includes quits (voluntary separations), layoffs and discharges (involuntary separations), and other separations (including retirements). The total separations, or turnover, rate in September was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Over the 12 months ending in September, the total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm and total private but increased for government. The rise in government separations was due largely to separations of temporary Census 2010 workers. (See tables 3 and 7.)

The quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to change jobs. In September, the quits rate was little changed for total nonfarm (1.6 percent), total private (1.8 percent), and government (0.6 percent) and in every industry and region. (See table 4.) After falling by 1.4 million from its November 2006 peak to its September 2009 trough, the number of quits rose by 326,000 between September 2009 and September 2010.

Over the 12 months ending in September, the quits rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased for total nonfarm and total private and in many industries as well as in the South region. (See table 8.)

The layoffs and discharges component of total separations is seasonally adjusted at the total nonfarm, total private, and government levels. The layoffs and discharges level was essentially unchanged in September for total nonfarm and total private but fell slightly for government. The number of layoffs and discharges for total nonfarm peaked at 2.6 million in January 2009, falling to 1.8 million in September 2010. In government, the number of layoffs and discharges in September (203,000) was higher than when the recession began in December 2007 (117,000) due mostly to the release of temporary Census 2010 workers. (See table B below.)

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) declined over the 12 months ending in September for total nonfarm and total private. The layoffs and discharges level increased over the year in federal government reflecting the layoffs of temporary Census 2010 workers. The layoffs and discharges level declined over the year in many industries and in the Northeast, South, and West regions. (See table 9.)

Table B. Layoffs and discharges, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Levels (in thousands)			Rates (percent)		
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^P	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^P
Total.....	2,241	1,861	1,792	1.7	1.4	1.4
Total private.....	2,097	1,623	1,589	2.0	1.5	1.5
Government.....	143	239	203	0.6	1.1	0.9

^P = preliminary.

The other separations series is not seasonally adjusted. In September, there were 358,000 other separations for total nonfarm, 289,000 for total private, and 69,000 for government. Compared to September 2009, the number of other separations was little changed for total nonfarm and total private; the number increased over the year for government due to a rise in the number in state and local government. (See table 10.)

Relative Contributions to Separations

The total separations level is influenced by the relative contribution of its three components—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The percentage of total separations at the total nonfarm level attributable to the individual components has varied over time, but for the majority of the months since the series began in December 2000, the proportion of quits has exceeded the proportion of layoffs and discharges. Other separations is historically a very small portion of total separations; it has rarely been above 10 percent of the total.

Since February 2010, the proportions of quits and layoffs and discharges at the total nonfarm level have been close. In September 2010, the proportion of quits for total nonfarm was 49 percent and the proportion of layoffs and discharges was 43 percent. For total private, the proportions were 50 percent quits and 42 percent layoffs and discharges. For government, the proportions were 32 percent quits and 53 percent layoffs and discharges. The proportion of layoffs and discharges in government has been elevated in parts of 2009 and 2010 due to layoffs of temporary Census 2010 workers. (See table C below.)

Table C. Quits and layoffs and discharges as a percentage of total separations, seasonally adjusted (Levels in thousands)

Industry	Quits						Layoffs and discharges					
	Sept. 2009		Aug. 2010		Sept. 2010 ^P		Sept. 2009		Aug. 2010		Sept. 2010 ^P	
	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total
Total	1,716	40%	1,998	47%	2,042	49%	2,241	52%	1,861	44%	1,792	43%
Total private.....	1,616	41%	1,881	50%	1,918	50%	2,097	53%	1,623	43%	1,589	42%
Government.....	100	35%	117	28%	124	32%	143	50%	239	58%	203	53%

^P = preliminary.

Net Change in Employment

Over the 12 months ending in September, hires (not seasonally adjusted) totaled 50.5 million and separations (not seasonally adjusted) totaled 50.2 million, yielding a net employment gain of nearly 0.3 million. Of these hires and separations, nearly half occurred in three industries: retail trade; professional and business services; and accommodation and food services.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for October 2010 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, December 7, 2010 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 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, State Workforce Agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry code, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment characteristics resulting from the verification process are always introduced into the JOLTS sampling frame with the data reported for the first month of the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special collection procedures

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

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

Sample and estimation methodology

The JOLTS survey design is a random sample of 16,000 nonfarm business establishments, including factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local governments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. This program includes all employers subject to state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws and federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

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

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

JOLTS business birth/death model

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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.

Using JOLTS data

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

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

The federal government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the

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

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. 2009	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p	Sept. 2009	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p
Total	2,624	3,302	2,939	2,864	3,141	3,092	2,929	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	2,333	2,675	2,597	2,537	2,821	2,752	2,594	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3
Construction.....	73	88	79	53	101	65	73	1.2	1.5	1.4	.9	1.8	1.1	1.3
Manufacturing.....	139	195	205	226	238	190	194	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	415	456	452	449	485	449	457	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
Retail trade.....	282	292	274	284	295	263	259	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8
Professional and business services.....	446	550	601	514	564	590	537	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.1
Education and health services.....	573	561	512	487	515	487	496	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	305	274	288	317	365	381	323	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	27	24	41	55	42	41	38	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.9
Accommodation and food services..	278	250	247	263	323	340	285	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.5
Government ⁶	292	627	342	327	320	341	335	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
State and local government.....	232	260	237	238	246	257	238	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
REGION ⁷														
Northeast.....	532	678	657	631	639	666	559	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2
South.....	952	1,080	1,078	982	1,100	1,159	1,058	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2
Midwest.....	565	664	568	604	617	647	547	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8
West.....	566	821	689	632	696	730	685	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3

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

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

³ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series 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 federal government, not shown separately.

⁷ 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. 2009	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p	Sept. 2009	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p
Total	4,091	4,292	4,581	4,250	4,275	4,156	4,190	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,833	3,935	3,846	3,946	3,985	3,891	3,943	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
Construction.....	349	349	321	289	361	357	340	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.1
Manufacturing.....	271	305	266	267	297	274	248	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	854	856	819	876	864	798	843	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.4
Retail trade.....	566	593	567	589	608	571	592	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1
Professional and business services.....	698	780	805	825	810	831	848	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1
Education and health services.....	532	496	479	523	515	492	504	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	693	711	678	691	712	688	720	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	121	127	105	127	119	109	121	6.3	6.7	5.5	6.7	6.2	5.7	6.3
Accommodation and food services..	572	584	573	564	593	579	600	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.3
Government ⁶	258	357	735	304	289	264	247	1.1	1.6	3.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
State and local government.....	236	248	246	247	247	228	217	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
REGION ⁷														
Northeast.....	731	695	844	718	731	702	785	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.2
South.....	1,518	1,585	1,681	1,505	1,531	1,541	1,574	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Midwest.....	926	1,012	1,090	1,013	1,011	946	929	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1
West.....	954	870	1,014	923	923	870	931	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	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 federal government, not shown separately.

⁷ See footnote 7, 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. 2009	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p	Sept. 2009	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p
Total	4,274	4,013	4,146	4,436	4,390	4,210	4,190	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,990	3,726	3,816	3,884	3,940	3,796	3,807	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5
Construction.....	415	345	340	314	361	321	345	7.1	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.5	5.7	6.1
Manufacturing.....	313	249	238	260	271	279	251	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	916	803	800	874	855	814	817	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3
Retail trade.....	605	551	574	604	613	583	570	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9
Professional and business services.....	705	733	806	777	830	808	820	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9
Education and health services.....	503	475	446	493	491	454	479	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	677	684	707	668	701	663	680	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	86	114	122	113	121	106	108	4.4	6.0	6.5	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.6
Accommodation and food services.....	591	570	585	555	580	557	572	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.1
Government ⁶	284	287	331	552	450	414	383	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.7
State and local government.....	267	248	263	275	268	267	275	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
REGION ⁷														
Northeast.....	744	690	734	748	775	731	688	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8
South.....	1,598	1,427	1,521	1,606	1,533	1,602	1,585	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4
Midwest.....	948	948	988	981	1,018	930	976	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3
West.....	1,037	944	920	928	929	889	928	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	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 federal government, not shown separately.

⁷ See footnote 7, 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. 2009	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p	Sept. 2009	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p
Total	1,716	1,972	1,929	1,951	1,974	1,998	2,042	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	1,616	1,871	1,828	1,819	1,855	1,881	1,918	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Construction.....	77	67	64	67	72	81	84	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Manufacturing.....	90	99	96	105	97	107	102	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	387	442	438	443	451	425	450	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Retail trade.....	285	330	338	331	347	322	345	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4
Professional and business services.....	265	323	330	325	357	385	379	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.3
Education and health services.....	270	299	254	268	258	249	254	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	345	419	428	373	401	407	407	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	14	40	39	26	31	36	39	.7	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.0
Accommodation and food services.....	331	379	390	347	370	370	368	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Government ⁶	100	101	101	131	119	117	124	.4	.4	.4	.6	.5	.5	.6
State and local government.....	96	93	88	105	100	101	111	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.6
REGION ⁷														
Northeast.....	245	332	286	341	318	333	279	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1
South.....	659	744	736	796	749	791	828	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
Midwest.....	359	442	496	438	475	452	409	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
West.....	371	429	433	437	404	425	402	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	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 federal government, not shown separately.

⁷ See footnote 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p
Total	2,626	3,175	2,919	2.0	2.4	2.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,352	2,815	2,612	2.1	2.5	2.4
Mining and logging.....	13	18	19	1.8	2.3	2.4
Construction.....	75	64	77	1.2	1.1	1.3
Manufacturing.....	145	200	203	1.2	1.7	1.7
Durable goods.....	74	130	137	1.0	1.8	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	71	70	66	1.5	1.5	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	473	501	499	1.9	2.0	2.0
Wholesale trade.....	62	101	98	1.1	1.8	1.7
Retail trade.....	340	290	295	2.3	2.0	2.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	71	110	107	1.5	2.3	2.2
Information.....	60	107	66	2.1	3.8	2.4
Financial activities.....	206	296	298	2.6	3.7	3.8
Finance and insurance.....	144	233	270	2.5	4.0	4.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	62	63	28	3.0	3.1	1.4
Professional and business services.....	436	591	530	2.6	3.4	3.1
Education and health services.....	550	480	487	2.8	2.4	2.4
Educational services.....	38	49	41	1.2	1.7	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	512	431	446	3.1	2.6	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	301	390	314	2.2	2.8	2.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	23	44	33	1.2	2.0	1.6
Accommodation and food services.....	277	345	281	2.4	2.9	2.4
Other services.....	93	169	118	1.7	3.0	2.2
Government.....	274	359	308	1.2	1.7	1.4
Federal.....	47	91	84	1.7	3.0	2.9
State and local.....	227	268	224	1.2	1.4	1.2
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	534	667	563	2.1	2.6	2.2
South.....	952	1,172	1,083	2.0	2.4	2.2
Midwest.....	589	635	584	2.0	2.1	1.9
West.....	551	700	689	1.9	2.4	2.3

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

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

³ See footnote 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p
Total	4,257	4,546	4,355	3.3	3.5	3.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,878	4,116	4,014	3.6	3.8	3.7
Mining and logging.....	16	31	21	2.3	4.1	2.7
Construction.....	316	367	307	5.2	6.2	5.3
Manufacturing.....	294	296	264	2.5	2.5	2.2
Durable goods.....	141	150	131	2.0	2.1	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	153	146	132	3.3	3.2	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	920	832	922	3.7	3.4	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	139	113	144	2.5	2.0	2.6
Retail trade.....	594	608	632	4.1	4.2	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	187	111	146	3.9	2.4	3.1
Information.....	54	66	60	2.0	2.4	2.2
Financial activities.....	150	174	178	1.9	2.3	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	84	110	129	1.5	1.9	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	66	64	49	3.3	3.2	2.5
Professional and business services.....	659	840	806	4.0	5.0	4.8
Education and health services.....	611	612	592	3.2	3.2	3.0
Educational services.....	120	113	132	4.0	4.0	4.3
Health care and social assistance.....	491	499	460	3.0	3.0	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	647	722	694	4.9	5.2	5.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	101	101	108	5.1	4.6	5.4
Accommodation and food services.....	546	621	586	4.8	5.4	5.1
Other services.....	210	176	171	3.9	3.3	3.2
Government.....	379	430	340	1.7	2.0	1.5
Federal.....	24	44	33	.9	1.5	1.2
State and local.....	355	386	307	1.8	2.1	1.6
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	796	744	867	3.2	3.0	3.5
South.....	1,518	1,768	1,573	3.2	3.8	3.3
Midwest.....	963	1,049	952	3.3	3.6	3.2
West.....	980	984	963	3.4	3.4	3.3

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 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p
Total	4,380	4,783	4,319	3.4	3.7	3.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,028	4,225	3,869	3.7	3.9	3.6
Mining and logging.....	20	23	18	2.8	3.0	2.4
Construction.....	404	340	340	6.7	5.7	5.8
Manufacturing.....	301	307	241	2.6	2.6	2.0
Durable goods.....	167	164	122	2.3	2.3	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	134	143	119	2.9	3.1	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	907	857	809	3.7	3.5	3.3
Wholesale trade.....	146	120	133	2.6	2.1	2.4
Retail trade.....	597	628	555	4.2	4.3	3.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	164	109	120	3.4	2.3	2.5
Information.....	50	64	51	1.8	2.4	1.9
Financial activities.....	146	190	162	1.9	2.5	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	77	125	109	1.3	2.2	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	69	66	53	3.5	3.3	2.7
Professional and business services.....	668	822	783	4.0	4.9	4.7
Education and health services.....	491	556	478	2.6	2.9	2.4
Educational services.....	66	112	78	2.2	3.9	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	425	444	401	2.6	2.7	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	804	807	828	6.1	5.9	6.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	150	157	185	7.5	7.2	9.2
Accommodation and food services.....	654	650	644	5.8	5.6	5.7
Other services.....	238	259	158	4.5	4.8	3.0
Government.....	351	557	450	1.6	2.6	2.0
Federal.....	21	155	115	.8	5.3	4.0
State and local.....	330	403	334	1.7	2.2	1.7
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	830	863	772	3.4	3.5	3.1
South.....	1,537	1,849	1,560	3.3	3.9	3.3
Midwest.....	964	1,070	1,023	3.3	3.6	3.4
West.....	1,049	1,001	964	3.6	3.5	3.3

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 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p
Total	1,793	2,477	2,161	1.4	1.9	1.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,683	2,302	2,023	1.6	2.1	1.9
Mining and logging.....	6	13	9	.9	1.7	1.3
Construction.....	77	114	88	1.3	1.9	1.5
Manufacturing.....	98	149	109	.8	1.3	.9
Durable goods.....	47	80	48	.7	1.1	.7
Nondurable goods.....	51	69	61	1.1	1.5	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	398	511	466	1.6	2.1	1.9
Wholesale trade.....	54	58	47	1.0	1.0	.8
Retail trade.....	291	392	356	2.0	2.7	2.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	53	61	64	1.1	1.3	1.3
Information.....	28	33	28	1.0	1.2	1.0
Financial activities.....	57	117	103	.7	1.5	1.4
Finance and insurance.....	34	76	61	.6	1.4	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	24	40	43	1.2	2.0	2.2
Professional and business services.....	256	465	374	1.5	2.8	2.2
Education and health services.....	282	297	270	1.5	1.5	1.4
Educational services.....	30	44	41	1.0	1.5	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	251	253	229	1.6	1.5	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	403	511	485	3.0	3.7	3.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	20	64	62	1.0	2.9	3.1
Accommodation and food services.....	382	447	423	3.4	3.9	3.7
Other services.....	78	94	91	1.5	1.7	1.7
Government.....	110	175	137	.5	.8	.6
Federal.....	6	19	14	.2	.7	.5
State and local.....	104	155	124	.5	.8	.6
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	310	416	362	1.3	1.7	1.5
South.....	661	960	849	1.4	2.0	1.8
Midwest.....	419	587	482	1.4	2.0	1.6
West.....	404	514	468	1.4	1.8	1.6

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 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p
Total	2,281	1,946	1,800	1.8	1.5	1.4
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,092	1,643	1,557	1.9	1.5	1.4
Mining and logging.....	12	7	8	1.7	1.0	1.1
Construction.....	321	220	237	5.3	3.7	4.1
Manufacturing.....	176	137	115	1.5	1.2	1.0
Durable goods.....	100	72	64	1.4	1.0	.9
Nondurable goods.....	75	65	52	1.6	1.4	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	432	244	264	1.7	1.0	1.1
Wholesale trade.....	68	55	72	1.2	1.0	1.3
Retail trade.....	267	157	153	1.9	1.1	1.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	97	32	40	2.0	.7	.8
Information.....	17	27	17	.6	1.0	.6
Financial activities.....	70	52	46	.9	.7	.6
Finance and insurance.....	27	36	37	.5	.6	.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	43	16	9	2.2	.8	.5
Professional and business services.....	370	318	343	2.2	1.9	2.0
Education and health services.....	168	223	175	.9	1.2	.9
Educational services.....	29	65	32	1.0	2.3	1.0
Health care and social assistance.....	138	158	143	.9	1.0	.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	369	256	299	2.8	1.9	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	127	89	120	6.4	4.1	6.0
Accommodation and food services.....	242	167	179	2.1	1.4	1.6
Other services.....	158	160	54	3.0	3.0	1.0
Government.....	190	303	243	.9	1.4	1.1
Federal.....	8	127	92	.3	4.3	3.2
State and local.....	181	176	151	.9	1.0	.8
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	479	383	336	1.9	1.6	1.4
South.....	766	743	565	1.6	1.6	1.2
Midwest.....	483	409	471	1.6	1.4	1.6
West.....	553	412	427	1.9	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 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p	Sept. 2009	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010 ^p
Total	305	359	358	0.2	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	254	280	289	.2	.3	.3
Mining and logging.....	2	3	1	.2	.4	.1
Construction.....	6	7	16	.1	.1	.3
Manufacturing.....	27	21	16	.2	.2	.1
Durable goods.....	20	12	10	.3	.2	.1
Nondurable goods.....	7	9	6	.2	.2	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	77	102	79	.3	.4	.3
Wholesale trade.....	24	7	15	.4	.1	.3
Retail trade.....	39	79	47	.3	.5	.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	14	16	17	.3	.3	.4
Information.....	5	5	6	.2	.2	.2
Financial activities.....	19	22	13	.2	.3	.2
Finance and insurance.....	16	12	12	.3	.2	.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2	9	1	.1	.5	.1
Professional and business services.....	42	39	67	.3	.2	.4
Education and health services.....	42	37	33	.2	.2	.2
Educational services.....	7	3	5	.2	.1	.2
Health care and social assistance.....	35	33	28	.2	.2	.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	33	40	44	.2	.3	.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3	5	3	.1	.2	.1
Accommodation and food services.....	30	36	42	.3	.3	.4
Other services.....	2	6	14	(⁴)	.1	.3
Government.....	52	79	69	.2	.4	.3
Federal.....	8	8	10	.3	.3	.3
State and local.....	44	72	60	.2	.4	.3
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	40	64	74	.2	.3	.3
South.....	110	146	145	.2	.3	.3
Midwest.....	63	74	71	.2	.3	.2
West.....	92	75	68	.3	.3	.2

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

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

³ See footnote 7, table 1.

⁴ Data round to zero.

^p = preliminary.