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## JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – FEBRUARY 2010

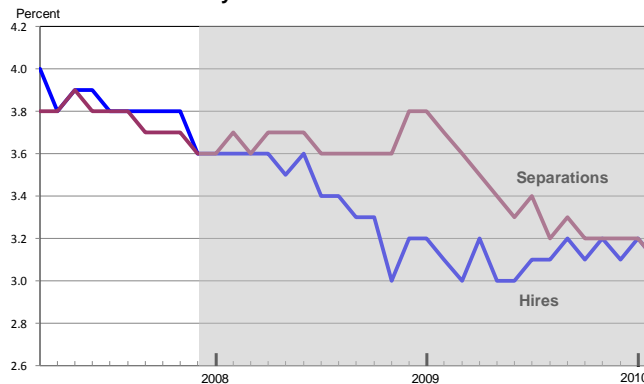
There were 2.7 million job openings on the last business day of February 2010, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The job openings rate was little changed over the month at 2.1 percent. The hires rate (3.1 percent) and the separations rate (3.1 percent) were also little changed in February. 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, March 2007 - February 2010**



NOTE: The shaded area represents the recession that began in Dec. 2007 as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). NBER has not yet determined an end point for the recession.

**Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, March 2007 - February 2010**



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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>P</sup>
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total .....	2,830	2,854	2,723	4,095	4,087	3,961	4,869	4,155	3,957
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	2,483	2,471	2,368	3,837	3,790	3,664	4,588	3,858	3,661
Construction.....	65	62	62	344	312	302	465	405	359
Manufacturing.....	136	154	171	250	289	259	433	276	264
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	447	395	462	806	822	814	936	856	810
Retail trade.....	325	255	320	546	584	563	602	577	553
Professional and business services.....	490	424	401	722	729	735	918	698	690
Education and health services.....	561	624	552	520	487	483	508	457	455
Leisure and hospitality .....	313	268	274	702	715	648	732	709	626
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	20	19	18	95	102	89	101	111	78
Accommodation and food services.....	293	250	256	607	613	559	632	598	548
Government <sup>3</sup> .....	347	383	354	257	297	297	281	296	295
State and local government.....	305	256	246	248	254	255	260	269	264
	Rates (percent)								
Total .....	2.1	2.2	2.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.1
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.4
Construction.....	1.0	1.1	1.1	5.4	5.6	5.4	7.2	7.2	6.5
Manufacturing.....	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.2	3.5	2.4	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	1.7	1.6	1.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.3
Retail trade.....	2.2	1.7	2.2	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8
Professional and business services.....	2.8	2.5	2.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.4	4.2	4.2
Education and health services.....	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	2.3	2.0	2.1	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.6	5.5	4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.9	5.4	4.7	5.2	5.9	4.1
Accommodation and food services.....	2.5	2.2	2.3	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.6	5.4	4.9
Government <sup>3</sup> .....	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
State and local government.....	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

In February, the number of job openings was little different from 12 months earlier for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The job openings level was little changed in most industries and in 3 of the 4 regions over the year; the level fell in the South. (See table 5.)

## Hires

The hires rate was little changed in February at 3.1 percent. The rate has remained between 3.0 percent and 3.2 percent since November 2008. After falling from the most recent peak of 5.6 million hires in January 2005, the hires level reached a low point of 3.9 million in June 2009. In February 2010, the hires level was 4.0 million. The hires rate was little changed in February for all industries and 3 of the 4 regions; the rate decreased in the Northeast. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in February, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) was unchanged for total nonfarm and total private, but increased for government. The hires rate was little changed in the remaining industries and in all four regions over the year. (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 was little changed in February for total nonfarm and remained low at 3.1 percent. The rate was little changed for total private and government. The total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) decreased over the 12 months ending in February for total nonfarm and total private, while the rate for government was little changed. (See tables 3 and 7.)

The quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to change jobs. In February, the quits rate was little changed for total nonfarm (1.4 percent), total private (1.6 percent), and government (0.6 percent). The rate was little changed over the month for most industries while increasing in the Northeast and West regions. After falling from the most recent peak of 3.2 million in November 2006, the number of quits has hovered between 1.7 million and 1.8 million since April 2009. (See table 4.)

Over the 12 months ending in February, the quits rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government as well as in almost every industry and 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 little changed in February for total nonfarm (1.8 million), total private (1.7 million), and government (110,000). Although little changed over the month, the number of layoffs and discharges has trended downward since peaking in January 2009 for total nonfarm and total private and since June 2009 for government. (See table B below.)

The layoffs and discharges rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell over the 12 months ending in February for total nonfarm and total private, and was little changed for government. The layoffs and discharges rate fell over the year in many industries and in 3 of the 4 regions—Midwest, South, and West. (See table 9.)

**Table B. Layoffs and discharges, seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>P</sup>
Total.....	2,593	1,953	1,822	2.0	1.5	1.4
Total private.....	2,453	1,826	1,712	2.2	1.7	1.6
Government.....	140	127	110	0.6	0.6	0.5

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

The other separations series is not seasonally adjusted. In February, there were 283,000 other separations for total nonfarm, 247,000 for total private, and 36,000 for government. Compared to February 2009, the number of other separations was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 10.)

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. The proportion of quits had exceeded the proportion of layoffs and discharges every month from the beginning of the series in December 2000 until November 2008 when layoffs and discharges became the larger contributor to total separations. In April 2009, the proportion of quits hit a low of 39 percent and began to rise, while the proportion of layoffs and discharges hit a high of 56 percent and began to fall. In February 2010, the relative contribution reversed again with the proportion of quits (47 percent) slightly exceeding the proportion of layoffs and discharges (46 percent). (See tables 3 and 4, and table B above.)

### **Net Change in Employment**

Over the 12 months ending in February, hires totaled 48.3 million and separations totaled 51.5 million, yielding a net employment loss of 3.2 million.

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**The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for March 2010 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, May 11, 2010 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).**

# 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, 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 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 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.

### **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.

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.

### **Reliability of the estimates**

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. BLS analysis is generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. That means that there is a

90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. Estimates of sampling errors are available upon request.

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

#### **Other information**

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.



**Table 1. Job openings levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	Feb. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,830	2,624	2,546	2,456	2,531	2,854	2,723	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	2,483	2,333	2,164	2,113	2,130	2,471	2,368	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2
Construction.....	65	73	65	71	67	62	62	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing.....	136	139	141	155	171	154	171	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	447	415	363	334	378	395	462	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8
Retail trade.....	325	282	228	207	237	255	320	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.2
Professional and business services.....	490	446	436	425	404	424	401	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
Education and health services.....	561	573	529	537	545	624	552	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	313	305	268	236	227	268	274	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	20	27	19	23	20	19	18	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Accommodation and food services..	293	278	249	214	207	250	256	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.3
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	347	292	382	343	401	383	354	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6
State and local government.....	305	232	292	249	294	256	246	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	625	532	532	482	547	585	590	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3
South.....	1,064	952	915	859	943	986	916	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
Midwest.....	581	565	566	553	495	613	579	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9
West.....	609	566	605	586	603	648	695	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4

<sup>1</sup> Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 2. Hires levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	Feb. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,095	4,091	4,001	4,160	3,997	4,087	3,961	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,837	3,833	3,689	3,878	3,715	3,790	3,664	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Construction.....	344	349	325	329	335	312	302	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.4
Manufacturing.....	250	271	243	259	244	289	259	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	806	854	772	847	849	822	814	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Retail trade.....	546	566	518	554	547	584	563	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.9
Professional and business services.....	722	698	709	808	652	729	735	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.0	4.4	4.4
Education and health services.....	520	532	522	512	496	487	483	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	702	693	663	693	657	715	648	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	95	121	100	111	94	102	89	4.9	6.3	5.2	5.9	5.0	5.4	4.7
Accommodation and food services..	607	572	563	582	562	613	559	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.0
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	257	258	312	282	282	297	297	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
State and local government.....	248	236	271	247	254	254	255	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	757	731	805	758	746	836	699	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.8
South.....	1,427	1,518	1,420	1,555	1,463	1,449	1,338	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9
Midwest.....	830	926	949	896	900	936	918	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1
West.....	851	954	933	970	879	922	812	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8

<sup>1</sup> Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

<sup>2</sup> The hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 3. Total separations levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	Feb. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,869	4,274	4,171	4,130	4,195	4,155	3,957	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	4,588	3,990	3,901	3,846	3,884	3,858	3,661	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4
Construction.....	465	415	381	347	382	405	359	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.1	6.7	7.2	6.5
Manufacturing.....	433	313	293	285	273	276	264	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	936	916	844	853	901	856	810	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.3
Retail trade.....	602	605	567	544	567	577	553	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8
Professional and business services.....	918	705	717	706	649	698	690	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.2
Education and health services.....	508	503	473	486	486	457	455	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	732	677	707	716	688	709	626	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.5	4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	101	86	128	116	109	111	78	5.2	4.4	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.9	4.1
Accommodation and food services.....	632	591	579	600	578	598	548	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	4.9
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	281	284	269	284	311	296	295	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
State and local government.....	260	267	242	249	283	269	264	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	783	744	727	728	817	789	703	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9
South.....	1,759	1,598	1,544	1,531	1,499	1,561	1,437	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1
Midwest.....	1,089	948	920	752	1,016	988	859	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.5	3.4	2.9
West.....	1,166	1,037	939	894	1,061	1,034	925	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.2

<sup>1</sup> Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 4. Quits levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	Feb. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,003	1,716	1,723	1,837	1,753	1,772	1,848	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	1,889	1,616	1,620	1,731	1,639	1,661	1,712	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Construction.....	88	77	62	92	76	99	81	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.5
Manufacturing.....	100	90	80	75	75	85	96	.8	.8	.7	.6	.7	.7	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	410	387	382	413	392	368	461	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.9
Retail trade.....	309	285	287	276	291	266	361	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.5
Professional and business services.....	311	265	277	264	248	259	270	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Education and health services.....	266	270	267	262	271	248	241	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	437	345	356	397	375	401	391	3.3	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	34	14	39	42	32	48	31	1.8	.7	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.6
Accommodation and food services.....	403	331	317	355	344	353	360	3.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	114	100	102	106	114	112	136	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6
State and local government.....	110	96	98	101	106	106	125	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	287	245	300	276	280	268	344	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4
South.....	774	659	677	757	722	736	787	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
Midwest.....	523	359	382	377	391	380	440	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
West.....	519	371	388	446	382	362	446	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6

<sup>1</sup> Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

<sup>2</sup> The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 5. Job openings levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,666	3,122	2,589	2.0	2.4	2.0
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	2,350	2,713	2,270	2.1	2.5	2.1
Mining and logging.....	9	11	15	1.2	1.7	2.2
Construction.....	66	61	62	1.1	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing.....	136	161	172	1.1	1.4	1.5
Durable goods.....	66	84	97	.9	1.2	1.4
Nondurable goods.....	69	77	74	1.5	1.7	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	404	412	436	1.6	1.7	1.8
Wholesale trade.....	89	119	89	1.6	2.1	1.6
Retail trade.....	275	252	282	1.9	1.7	2.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	39	41	64	.8	.9	1.4
Information.....	67	124	77	2.3	4.4	2.8
Financial activities.....	183	237	149	2.3	3.0	1.9
Finance and insurance.....	136	201	110	2.3	3.4	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	47	36	39	2.3	1.8	2.0
Professional and business services.....	482	488	391	2.8	2.9	2.3
Education and health services.....	551	682	530	2.8	3.4	2.6
Educational services.....	51	38	56	1.6	1.2	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	500	644	474	3.0	3.8	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	285	275	255	2.2	2.2	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	21	17	18	1.2	1.0	1.1
Accommodation and food services.....	264	258	236	2.4	2.3	2.2
Other services.....	168	262	184	3.0	4.8	3.4
Government.....	316	409	319	1.4	1.8	1.4
Federal.....	35	162	91	1.2	5.4	3.1
State and local.....	281	247	228	1.4	1.2	1.1
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	554	662	535	2.2	2.7	2.1
South.....	1,026	1,076	872	2.1	2.3	1.9
Midwest.....	528	660	526	1.7	2.2	1.8
West.....	558	724	656	1.9	2.5	2.3

<sup>1</sup> Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 6. Hires levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,343	4,021	3,225	2.5	3.2	2.5
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,172	3,732	3,019	2.9	3.5	2.9
Mining and logging.....	14	33	19	1.9	4.9	2.9
Construction.....	277	275	237	4.6	5.2	4.6
Manufacturing.....	222	304	234	1.8	2.7	2.0
Durable goods.....	127	201	128	1.7	2.9	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	95	103	106	2.1	2.3	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	612	718	615	2.5	2.9	2.5
Wholesale trade.....	91	136	107	1.6	2.5	2.0
Retail trade.....	406	477	418	2.8	3.3	3.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	115	105	89	2.4	2.3	1.9
Information.....	53	72	40	1.9	2.6	1.5
Financial activities.....	142	206	137	1.8	2.7	1.8
Finance and insurance.....	93	141	86	1.6	2.5	1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	50	65	51	2.5	3.4	2.6
Professional and business services.....	625	820	653	3.8	5.1	4.0
Education and health services.....	455	504	415	2.4	2.6	2.1
Educational services.....	68	74	61	2.1	2.4	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	386	430	354	2.4	2.7	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	587	625	534	4.7	5.1	4.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	64	92	57	3.7	5.5	3.4
Accommodation and food services.....	523	534	477	4.8	5.0	4.4
Other services.....	184	176	135	3.4	3.4	2.6
Government.....	171	289	206	.7	1.3	.9
Federal.....	7	48	34	.3	1.7	1.2
State and local.....	164	241	171	.8	1.2	.9
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	596	801	550	2.4	3.3	2.3
South.....	1,303	1,456	1,205	2.7	3.2	2.6
Midwest.....	705	905	775	2.4	3.1	2.7
West.....	739	859	696	2.5	3.0	2.5

<sup>1</sup> Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

<sup>2</sup> The hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 7. Total separations levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,886	5,489	3,129	3.0	4.3	2.4
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,725	5,147	2,957	3.4	4.9	2.8
Mining and logging.....	27	33	16	3.6	5.0	2.4
Construction.....	394	536	302	6.6	10.2	5.9
Manufacturing.....	376	415	230	3.1	3.6	2.0
Durable goods.....	239	262	129	3.1	3.7	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	137	153	101	3.0	3.4	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	777	1,244	667	3.1	5.1	2.7
Wholesale trade.....	140	185	108	2.5	3.4	2.0
Retail trade.....	507	862	463	3.5	6.0	3.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	130	198	96	2.7	4.3	2.1
Information.....	60	119	52	2.1	4.4	1.9
Financial activities.....	190	347	146	2.4	4.6	1.9
Finance and insurance.....	122	247	85	2.1	4.3	1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	68	101	61	3.4	5.2	3.2
Professional and business services.....	773	827	601	4.6	5.1	3.7
Education and health services.....	390	613	346	2.0	3.2	1.8
Educational services.....	43	77	33	1.3	2.5	1.0
Health care and social assistance.....	346	536	314	2.2	3.3	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	553	782	463	4.4	6.3	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	58	103	42	3.3	6.2	2.5
Accommodation and food services.....	496	678	421	4.6	6.3	3.9
Other services.....	185	230	133	3.4	4.4	2.5
Government.....	161	342	172	.7	1.5	.8
Federal.....	16	40	26	.6	1.4	.9
State and local.....	145	303	147	.7	1.6	.7
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	595	977	524	2.4	4.0	2.2
South.....	1,456	1,949	1,177	3.1	4.2	2.5
Midwest.....	881	1,296	679	2.9	4.5	2.3
West.....	955	1,267	749	3.3	4.5	2.6

<sup>1</sup> Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 8. Quits levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,550	2,121	1,430	1.2	1.7	1.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,476	1,991	1,339	1.4	1.9	1.3
Mining and logging.....	8	11	6	1.1	1.7	.8
Construction.....	68	96	65	1.1	1.8	1.3
Manufacturing.....	80	108	79	.7	.9	.7
Durable goods.....	37	49	41	.5	.7	.6
Nondurable goods.....	43	58	37	.9	1.3	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	320	449	358	1.3	1.8	1.5
Wholesale trade.....	36	56	33	.6	1.0	.6
Retail trade.....	238	325	280	1.7	2.3	2.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	45	68	45	.9	1.5	1.0
Information.....	25	43	23	.9	1.6	.8
Financial activities.....	62	138	58	.8	1.8	.8
Finance and insurance.....	44	96	30	.8	1.7	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	18	42	28	.9	2.2	1.5
Professional and business services.....	256	280	231	1.5	1.7	1.4
Education and health services.....	201	333	180	1.0	1.7	.9
Educational services.....	23	42	19	.7	1.4	.6
Health care and social assistance.....	178	291	161	1.1	1.8	1.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	329	424	295	2.6	3.4	2.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	21	40	18	1.2	2.4	1.0
Accommodation and food services.....	308	385	277	2.8	3.6	2.6
Other services.....	127	110	45	2.4	2.1	.9
Government.....	74	130	91	.3	.6	.4
Federal.....	3	8	9	.1	.3	.3
State and local.....	71	122	82	.4	.6	.4
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	181	334	211	.7	1.4	.9
South.....	589	891	582	1.2	1.9	1.3
Midwest.....	385	479	310	1.3	1.7	1.1
West.....	395	418	327	1.4	1.5	1.2

<sup>1</sup> Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

<sup>2</sup> The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 9. Layoffs and discharges levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,071	2,836	1,415	1.6	2.2	1.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	2,015	2,698	1,370	1.9	2.6	1.3
Mining and logging.....	17	18	9	2.3	2.7	1.4
Construction.....	318	414	219	5.3	7.9	4.2
Manufacturing.....	278	271	136	2.3	2.4	1.2
Durable goods.....	191	190	78	2.5	2.7	1.1
Nondurable goods.....	88	81	58	1.9	1.8	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	406	674	236	1.6	2.8	1.0
Wholesale trade.....	98	103	59	1.7	1.9	1.1
Retail trade.....	234	474	135	1.6	3.3	1.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	74	97	42	1.5	2.1	.9
Information.....	32	56	25	1.1	2.1	.9
Financial activities.....	117	122	60	1.5	1.6	.8
Finance and insurance.....	68	74	34	1.2	1.3	.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	48	48	26	2.4	2.5	1.3
Professional and business services.....	455	490	322	2.7	3.0	2.0
Education and health services.....	141	213	142	.7	1.1	.7
Educational services.....	17	27	11	.5	.9	.3
Health care and social assistance.....	124	186	131	.8	1.1	.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	196	326	142	1.6	2.6	1.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	36	56	20	2.1	3.4	1.2
Accommodation and food services.....	160	270	122	1.5	2.5	1.1
Other services.....	55	114	80	1.0	2.2	1.5
Government.....	56	137	45	.2	.6	.2
Federal.....	6	12	8	.2	.4	.3
State and local.....	50	126	37	.2	.6	.2
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	346	529	258	1.4	2.2	1.1
South.....	773	875	497	1.6	1.9	1.1
Midwest.....	437	707	305	1.5	2.4	1.0
West.....	516	725	355	1.8	2.6	1.3

<sup>1</sup> Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 10. Other separations levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	264	532	283	0.2	0.4	0.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	234	457	247	.2	.4	.2
Mining and logging.....	1	4	1	.2	.6	.2
Construction.....	8	27	19	.1	.5	.4
Manufacturing.....	18	36	15	.1	.3	.1
Durable goods.....	12	23	10	.2	.3	.1
Nondurable goods.....	6	13	5	.1	.3	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	51	122	72	.2	.5	.3
Wholesale trade.....	6	25	17	.1	.5	.3
Retail trade.....	35	63	47	.2	.4	.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	10	34	8	.2	.7	.2
Information.....	3	19	5	.1	.7	.2
Financial activities.....	11	87	27	.1	1.2	.4
Finance and insurance.....	9	76	21	.2	1.3	.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2	11	7	.1	.6	.3
Professional and business services.....	62	57	49	.4	.4	.3
Education and health services.....	47	66	24	.2	.3	.1
Educational services.....	2	7	2	.1	.2	.1
Health care and social assistance.....	45	59	22	.3	.4	.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	29	31	26	.2	.3	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1	7	4	.0	.4	.2
Accommodation and food services.....	28	24	22	.3	.2	.2
Other services.....	2	6	7	.0	.1	.1
Government.....	30	75	36	.1	.3	.2
Federal.....	7	20	9	.2	.7	.3
State and local.....	24	55	28	.1	.3	.1
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	67	114	55	.3	.5	.2
South.....	94	182	98	.2	.4	.2
Midwest.....	59	110	63	.2	.4	.2
West.....	43	126	67	.1	.4	.2

<sup>1</sup> Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.