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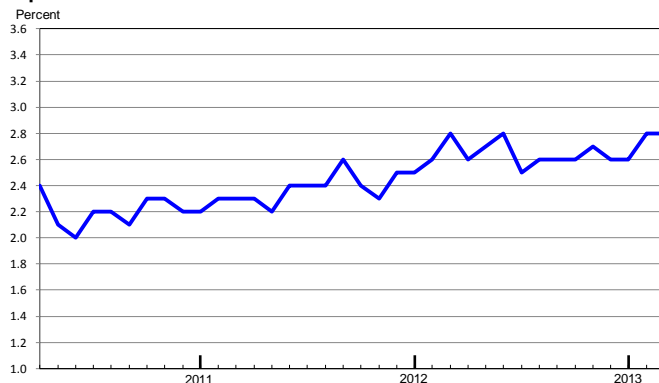
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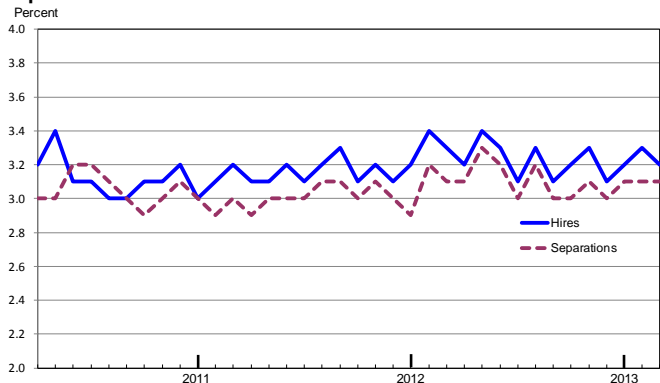
## JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – MARCH 2013

There were 3.8 million job openings on the last business day of March, little changed from 3.9 million in February, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.2 percent) and separations rate (3.1 percent) were little changed in March. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by geographic region.

**Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, April 2010 - March 2013**



**Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, April 2010 - March 2013**



### Job Openings

The number of job openings in March was 3.8 million, little changed from February. (See table 1.) In March, the number of job openings was little changed in all industries and regions.

The number of job openings in March (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the year for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Job openings decreased over the year for nondurable goods manufacturing and federal government; openings increased over the year for accommodation and food services. Job openings were little changed over the year for all regions. (See table 7.)

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
	2012	2013	2013 <sup>P</sup>	2012	2013	2013 <sup>P</sup>	2012	2013	2013 <sup>P</sup>
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total .....	3,848	3,899	3,844	4,435	4,451	4,259	4,180	4,180	4,213
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	3,453	3,478	3,451	4,133	4,138	3,966	3,885	3,884	3,920
Construction.....	96	116	101	323	353	338	313	322	331
Manufacturing.....	324	274	260	259	231	200	220	225	205
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	641	644	694	862	936	818	836	863	841
Retail trade.....	410	396	424	577	651	554	566	583	569
Professional and business services.....	786	709	664	896	845	869	849	770	821
Education and health services <sup>3</sup> .....	680	672	643	514	499	515	462	482	490
Health care and social assistance.....	614	612	577	432	437	434	400	413	416
Leisure and hospitality .....	433	488	523	813	762	754	763	730	750
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	52	52	66	159	116	112	140	103	106
Accommodation and food services.....	381	437	457	654	646	642	622	627	643
Government <sup>4</sup> .....	396	421	393	301	313	293	294	296	293
State and local.....	326	357	348	271	266	262	264	251	250
	Rates (percent)								
Total .....	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Construction.....	1.7	2.0	1.7	5.7	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7
Manufacturing.....	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Retail trade.....	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8
Professional and business services.....	4.2	3.7	3.5	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.5
Education and health services <sup>3</sup> .....	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	3.1	3.4	3.6	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.5	2.5	3.2	8.0	5.8	5.6	7.1	5.2	5.3
Accommodation and food services.....	3.2	3.5	3.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4
Government <sup>4</sup> .....	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
State and local.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	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 educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>4</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary

## Hires

In March, the hires rate was little changed at 3.2 percent. The hires rate decreased in retail trade and in the South. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in March, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The hires rate decreased in durable goods manufacturing; nondurable goods manufacturing; and arts, entertainment, and recreation. The hires rate decreased in the Midwest. (See table 8.)

## Separations

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

In March, the quits rate was little changed at 1.6 percent. The quits rate also was little changed for total private and government. The quits rate decreased in the South. (See table 4.)

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in March for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The quits level was little changed in all industries and regions. (See table 10.)

The layoffs and discharges component of total separations is seasonally adjusted at the total nonfarm, total private, and government levels and for the four regions. The layoffs and discharges rate was little changed in March at 1.3 percent. The rate was little changed for total private, government, and all four regions. (See table 5.)

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government over the 12 months ending in March 2013. Over the year, the number of layoffs and discharges fell in mining and logging and rose in federal government. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed in all four regions. (See table 11.)

In March, there were 359,000 other separations for total nonfarm, little changed from the previous month. The number of other separations for total private and government was little changed. (See table 6.) Over the 12 months ending in March, the number of other separations was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 12.)

## Net Change in Employment

Large numbers of hires and separations occur every month throughout the business cycle. Net employment change results from the relationship between hires and separations. When the number of hires exceeds the number of separations, employment rises, even if the hires level is steady or declining. Conversely, when the number of hires is less than the number of separations, employment declines, even if the hires level is steady or rising. Over the 12 months ending in March 2013, hires totaled 51.8 million and separations totaled 50.1 million, yielding a net employment gain of 1.7 million. These figures include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

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**The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for April 2013 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, June 11, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).**

# Technical Note

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

## Coverage and collection

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

## Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Sample and estimation methodology**

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

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

### **JOLTS business birth/death model**

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

### **Seasonal adjustment**

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

### **Alignment procedure**

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

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

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

### **Reliability of the estimates**

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

The JOLTS estimates also are affected by 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; Federal Relay Service: (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						
	Mar. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,848	3,646	3,789	3,612	3,611	3,899	3,844	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,453	3,295	3,421	3,235	3,194	3,478	3,451	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0
Construction.....	96	100	96	95	104	116	101	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7
Manufacturing.....	324	265	271	242	253	274	260	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	641	618	731	704	645	644	694	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.6
Retail trade.....	410	392	475	436	390	396	424	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.7
Professional and business services.....	786	661	649	575	690	709	664	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.5
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	680	667	691	670	579	672	643	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.0
Health care and social assistance.....	614	611	633	602	524	612	577	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.2
Leisure and hospitality .....	433	438	481	453	453	488	523	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	52	49	52	59	52	52	66	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.2
Accommodation and food services.....	381	389	428	394	401	437	457	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.7
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	396	350	368	377	417	421	393	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
State and local.....	326	289	301	313	340	357	348	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
<b>REGION <sup>8</sup></b>														
Northeast .....	682	643	674	661	668	700	676	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6
South .....	1,500	1,434	1,434	1,364	1,441	1,547	1,494	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.0
Midwest .....	879	829	912	838	723	831	818	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.6
West .....	788	740	769	749	778	821	855	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8

<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 educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</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						
	Mar. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,435	4,287	4,420	4,195	4,298	4,451	4,259	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	4,133	4,031	4,134	3,915	4,015	4,138	3,966	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
Construction.....	323	318	386	280	326	353	338	5.7	5.6	6.8	4.9	5.7	6.1	5.8
Manufacturing.....	259	234	234	236	219	231	200	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	862	911	900	890	868	936	818	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.2
Retail trade.....	577	617	597	600	586	651	554	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.7
Professional and business services.....	896	864	912	798	878	845	869	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.7
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	514	489	471	506	507	499	515	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	432	420	421	431	443	437	434	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality .....	813	752	697	759	747	762	754	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	159	125	108	130	104	116	112	8.0	6.3	5.4	6.5	5.2	5.8	5.6
Accommodation and food services.....	654	627	589	629	643	646	642	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	301	255	286	280	283	313	293	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
State and local.....	271	225	256	246	249	266	262	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
<b>REGION <sup>8</sup></b>														
Northeast .....	713	637	736	687	675	716	695	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7
South .....	1,749	1,729	1,645	1,660	1,787	1,843	1,656	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.4
Midwest .....	1,015	931	1,013	924	906	848	870	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
West .....	957	990	1,026	924	930	1,044	1,038	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.5

<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> 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 educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 8, 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						
	Mar. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,180	4,079	4,179	4,062	4,173	4,180	4,213	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,885	3,751	3,885	3,772	3,872	3,884	3,920	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
Construction.....	313	288	359	263	315	322	331	5.6	5.1	6.3	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.7
Manufacturing.....	220	220	229	231	215	225	205	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	836	828	774	840	854	863	841	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Retail trade.....	566	551	512	595	580	583	569	3.8	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
Professional and business services.....	849	784	849	813	845	770	821	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.5
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	462	456	465	468	486	482	490	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	400	384	402	402	417	413	416	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	763	726	694	729	715	730	750	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	140	113	109	125	101	103	106	7.1	5.7	5.5	6.3	5.1	5.2	5.3
Accommodation and food services..	622	613	584	604	614	627	643	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	294	328	294	290	302	296	293	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
State and local.....	264	291	255	251	259	251	250	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
<b>REGION <sup>8</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	642	666	656	663	724	682	719	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8
South.....	1,683	1,628	1,585	1,609	1,587	1,712	1,615	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.3
Midwest.....	943	851	982	894	849	874	873	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
West.....	912	933	956	895	1,013	911	1,006	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.4

<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 educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 8, 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						
	Mar. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,152	2,079	2,140	2,126	2,260	2,286	2,160	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	2,021	1,929	2,010	1,999	2,128	2,159	2,028	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Construction.....	76	93	90	68	134	106	92	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.6
Manufacturing.....	104	96	106	116	98	102	97	.9	.8	.9	1.0	.8	.9	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	467	461	465	452	491	501	448	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7
Retail trade.....	336	318	344	328	362	354	321	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1
Professional and business services.....	392	360	394	413	375	385	391	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	272	255	280	273	299	289	280	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	242	226	247	248	264	255	251	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality .....	471	437	442	451	472	491	475	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	49	43	42	38	47	54	55	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.7
Accommodation and food services..	422	394	400	413	426	437	421	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	131	150	130	127	132	127	132	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
State and local.....	119	137	119	115	121	116	121	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
<b>REGION <sup>8</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	280	290	292	315	352	311	295	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1
South.....	890	875	883	892	908	1,034	896	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.8
Midwest.....	501	452	496	454	479	469	466	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
West.....	482	462	469	465	522	472	503	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7

<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 educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 8, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

**Table 5. Layoffs and discharges 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						
	Mar. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,704	1,672	1,705	1,569	1,520	1,572	1,693	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	1,603	1,559	1,611	1,479	1,430	1,467	1,591	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	100	113	94	89	90	104	102	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION <sup>8</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	291	320	310	284	284	300	357	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4
South.....	681	621	582	557	532	561	589	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Midwest.....	371	332	397	357	298	334	329	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
West.....	360	398	416	370	406	376	418	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4

<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> 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 educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 8, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

- Data not available.

**Table 6. Other 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						
	Mar. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	324	328	334	367	393	323	359	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	261	263	264	293	314	258	301	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	63	65	70	74	79	66	59	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION <sup>8</sup></b>														
Northeast .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<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> 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 educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 8, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

- Data not available.



**Table 7. 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		
	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,802	3,689	3,869	2.8	2.7	2.8
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,410	3,284	3,482	3.0	2.9	3.0
Mining and logging.....	14	24	15	1.6	2.8	1.8
Construction.....	94	110	99	1.7	2.0	1.8
Manufacturing.....	324	269	264	2.7	2.2	2.2
Durable goods.....	204	172	184	2.7	2.3	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	119	97	80	2.6	2.1	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	621	578	687	2.4	2.2	2.6
Wholesale trade.....	120	108	150	2.1	1.9	2.6
Retail trade.....	381	332	406	2.5	2.2	2.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	120	139	131	2.4	2.7	2.6
Information.....	101	89	102	3.6	3.2	3.6
Financial activities.....	234	296	277	2.9	3.6	3.4
Finance and insurance.....	189	231	229	3.2	3.8	3.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	45	65	48	2.3	3.2	2.4
Professional and business services.....	758	691	654	4.1	3.7	3.5
Education and health services.....	671	652	636	3.2	3.1	3.0
Educational services.....	63	56	66	1.8	1.6	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	608	595	571	3.5	3.4	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	461	459	577	3.3	3.3	4.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	52	51	69	2.8	2.8	3.6
Accommodation and food services.....	409	408	508	3.4	3.4	4.1
Other services.....	132	116	170	2.4	2.1	3.0
Government.....	392	405	387	1.7	1.8	1.7
Federal.....	79	67	50	2.7	2.4	1.8
State and local.....	313	338	338	1.6	1.7	1.7
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	659	643	666	2.6	2.5	2.5
South.....	1,489	1,498	1,515	3.0	3.0	3.0
Midwest.....	892	780	844	2.9	2.5	2.7
West.....	762	768	845	2.6	2.6	2.8

<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 8, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,210	3,661	4,049	3.2	2.7	3.0
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,997	3,434	3,838	3.6	3.1	3.4
Mining and logging.....	31	26	28	3.7	3.0	3.2
Construction.....	340	296	359	6.4	5.5	6.5
Manufacturing.....	261	212	199	2.2	1.8	1.7
Durable goods.....	161	135	126	2.2	1.8	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	100	77	72	2.3	1.7	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	838	713	781	3.3	2.8	3.1
Wholesale trade.....	138	115	106	2.5	2.0	1.9
Retail trade.....	560	479	533	3.8	3.2	3.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	140	119	141	2.9	2.4	2.8
Information.....	54	59	44	2.0	2.2	1.6
Financial activities.....	159	174	161	2.1	2.2	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	105	109	104	1.8	1.9	1.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	54	64	58	2.8	3.3	3.0
Professional and business services.....	853	763	840	4.8	4.2	4.6
Education and health services.....	441	421	449	2.2	2.0	2.2
Educational services.....	50	50	53	1.4	1.4	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	391	371	396	2.3	2.2	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	852	622	791	6.4	4.6	5.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	161	78	115	8.8	4.4	6.2
Accommodation and food services.....	691	543	676	6.0	4.7	5.7
Other services.....	167	148	186	3.1	2.7	3.4
Government.....	213	227	211	1.0	1.0	.9
Federal.....	29	34	28	1.0	1.2	1.0
State and local.....	184	193	182	.9	1.0	.9
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	656	530	638	2.6	2.1	2.5
South.....	1,688	1,593	1,595	3.5	3.3	3.3
Midwest.....	985	684	840	3.3	2.3	2.7
West.....	881	854	974	3.0	2.9	3.3

<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 8, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

**Table 9. 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		
	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,586	3,348	3,613	2.7	2.5	2.7
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,395	3,163	3,418	3.1	2.8	3.0
Mining and logging.....	30	24	24	3.6	2.8	2.8
Construction.....	272	272	287	5.1	5.1	5.2
Manufacturing.....	204	194	186	1.7	1.6	1.6
Durable goods.....	124	122	117	1.7	1.6	1.6
Nondurable goods.....	79	72	69	1.8	1.6	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	733	744	733	2.9	2.9	2.9
Wholesale trade.....	120	103	101	2.1	1.8	1.8
Retail trade.....	487	519	489	3.3	3.5	3.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	126	122	143	2.6	2.5	2.9
Information.....	65	47	45	2.4	1.8	1.7
Financial activities.....	146	169	168	1.9	2.2	2.2
Finance and insurance.....	99	105	115	1.7	1.8	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	47	65	53	2.4	3.3	2.7
Professional and business services.....	792	650	777	4.5	3.6	4.3
Education and health services.....	403	397	424	2.0	1.9	2.0
Educational services.....	39	40	44	1.1	1.2	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	364	357	380	2.2	2.1	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	616	515	615	4.6	3.8	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	98	58	75	5.4	3.3	4.1
Accommodation and food services.....	517	457	540	4.5	3.9	4.6
Other services.....	134	151	159	2.5	2.8	2.9
Government.....	191	186	195	.9	.8	.9
Federal.....	24	35	33	.8	1.3	1.2
State and local.....	167	151	162	.9	.8	.8
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	513	517	579	2.0	2.0	2.3
South.....	1,500	1,410	1,432	3.1	2.9	2.9
Midwest.....	787	692	720	2.6	2.3	2.4
West.....	786	730	883	2.7	2.5	3.0

<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 8, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,959	1,851	1,970	1.5	1.4	1.5
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,864	1,759	1,870	1.7	1.6	1.7
Mining and logging.....	15	10	15	1.8	1.2	1.7
Construction.....	72	84	85	1.4	1.6	1.5
Manufacturing.....	99	82	90	.8	.7	.8
Durable goods.....	61	49	50	.8	.7	.7
Nondurable goods.....	38	33	39	.9	.7	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	433	426	409	1.7	1.7	1.6
Wholesale trade.....	57	57	59	1.0	1.0	1.0
Retail trade.....	300	305	281	2.1	2.1	1.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	76	64	69	1.6	1.3	1.4
Information.....	33	25	24	1.2	.9	.9
Financial activities.....	89	88	99	1.2	1.1	1.3
Finance and insurance.....	70	44	72	1.2	.7	1.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	20	45	27	1.0	2.3	1.4
Professional and business services.....	381	335	385	2.2	1.9	2.1
Education and health services.....	254	240	264	1.2	1.2	1.3
Educational services.....	22	22	21	.6	.6	.6
Health care and social assistance.....	232	217	242	1.4	1.3	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	406	366	413	3.0	2.7	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	34	35	41	1.8	1.9	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	373	332	373	3.2	2.9	3.2
Other services.....	81	102	86	1.5	1.9	1.6
Government.....	95	92	99	.4	.4	.4
Federal.....	10	10	10	.4	.3	.3
State and local.....	85	83	90	.4	.4	.5
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	254	244	258	1.0	1.0	1.0
South.....	815	845	818	1.7	1.7	1.7
Midwest.....	450	379	420	1.5	1.2	1.4
West.....	440	383	474	1.5	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> See footnote 8, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

**Table 11. 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		
	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,345	1,219	1,343	1.0	0.9	1.0
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,294	1,168	1,288	1.2	1.0	1.1
Mining and logging.....	12	12	7	1.5	1.5	.8
Construction.....	191	182	198	3.6	3.4	3.6
Manufacturing.....	82	92	80	.7	.8	.7
Durable goods.....	48	61	57	.6	.8	.8
Nondurable goods.....	34	31	22	.8	.7	.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	235	241	247	.9	.9	1.0
Wholesale trade.....	55	41	27	1.0	.7	.5
Retail trade.....	145	158	173	1.0	1.1	1.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	35	42	47	.7	.9	.9
Information.....	24	20	11	.9	.8	.4
Financial activities.....	43	49	47	.6	.6	.6
Finance and insurance.....	20	36	24	.3	.6	.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	23	12	23	1.2	.6	1.2
Professional and business services.....	350	276	353	2.0	1.5	1.9
Education and health services.....	114	130	111	.6	.6	.5
Educational services.....	11	16	19	.3	.4	.5
Health care and social assistance.....	103	114	92	.6	.7	.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	193	130	173	1.4	1.0	1.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	63	21	33	3.5	1.2	1.8
Accommodation and food services.....	130	108	140	1.1	.9	1.2
Other services.....	50	36	62	.9	.7	1.1
Government.....	51	51	55	.2	.2	.2
Federal.....	6	15	15	.2	.6	.5
State and local.....	45	35	40	.2	.2	.2
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	195	207	265	.8	.8	1.0
South.....	589	459	510	1.2	.9	1.0
Midwest.....	282	257	242	.9	.8	.8
West.....	279	296	327	1.0	1.0	1.1

<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 8, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

**Table 12. 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		
	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	282	279	300	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	237	236	260	.2	.2	.2
Mining and logging.....	3	1	3	.3	.1	.3
Construction.....	9	6	4	.2	.1	.1
Manufacturing.....	23	19	17	.2	.2	.1
Durable goods.....	16	11	9	.2	.1	.1
Nondurable goods.....	8	8	8	.2	.2	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	66	77	77	.3	.3	.3
Wholesale trade.....	9	5	14	.2	.1	.2
Retail trade.....	42	56	35	.3	.4	.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	15	16	28	.3	.3	.6
Information.....	8	2	10	.3	.1	.4
Financial activities.....	13	32	22	.2	.4	.3
Finance and insurance.....	9	25	18	.2	.4	.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	4	8	3	.2	.4	.2
Professional and business services.....	61	39	39	.3	.2	.2
Education and health services.....	35	27	49	.2	.1	.2
Educational services.....	5	2	4	.2	.1	.1
Health care and social assistance.....	30	25	45	.2	.1	.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	16	19	29	.1	.1	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1	2	2	.1	.1	.1
Accommodation and food services.....	15	17	27	.1	.1	.2
Other services.....	3	13	11	.1	.2	.2
Government.....	44	43	41	.2	.2	.2
Federal.....	8	10	8	.3	.4	.3
State and local.....	37	33	32	.2	.2	.2
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	64	65	56	.3	.3	.2
South.....	95	106	104	.2	.2	.2
Midwest.....	55	56	58	.2	.2	.2
West.....	68	51	82	.2	.2	.3

<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 8, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary