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## JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – MARCH 2011

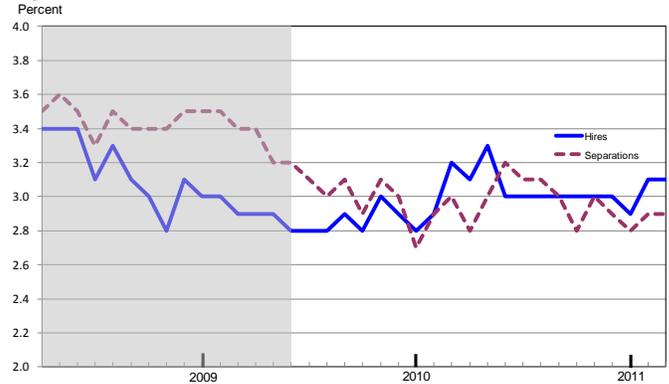
There were 3.1 million job openings on the last business day of March, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The job openings rate (2.3 percent) was unchanged over the month, following a gain in February. The hires rate (3.1 percent) and the separations rate (2.9 percent) also were unchanged in March. 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, April 2008 - March 2011**



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

**Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, April 2008 - March 2011**



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

### Job Openings

The number of job openings in March was 3.1 million, up from 3.0 million in February. (See table 1.) This marks the first time since November 2008 that job openings have been at or above 3.0 million for two consecutive months. The job openings level has trended up since the end of the recession in June 2009 (as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research) but remains well below the 4.4 million openings when the recession began in December 2007.

The number of job openings in March (not seasonally adjusted) increased from 12 months earlier for total nonfarm, total private, eight industries, and the Northeast and Midwest regions. The level decreased over the year for government due to decreases for federal government. (See table 5.) Over-the-year comparisons for federal government are impacted, in part, by the large number of temporary workers employed to conduct the 2010 Census.

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
Levels (in thousands)									
Total .....	2,697	3,025	3,124	4,139	3,986	4,043	3,877	3,825	3,836
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	2,248	2,695	2,770	3,763	3,729	3,781	3,561	3,538	3,562
Construction.....	100	55	67	382	369	336	344	324	336
Manufacturing.....	162	209	228	262	250	262	245	234	242
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	429	448	471	855	816	802	819	800	796
Retail trade.....	294	232	249	618	547	555	587	549	561
Professional and business services.....	420	606	575	721	791	819	680	760	706
Education and health services.....	522	553	614	495	468	472	438	441	423
Leisure and hospitality .....	247	378	355	656	632	691	629	582	676
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	28	48	40	115	101	129	115	86	132
Accommodation and food services.....	219	330	315	542	531	563	514	495	545
Government <sup>3</sup> .....	449	330	354	377	257	262	315	287	274
State and local government.....	253	260	278	265	218	227	269	255	244
Rates (percent)									
Total .....	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Construction.....	1.8	1.0	1.2	6.9	6.7	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.1
Manufacturing.....	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	1.7	1.8	1.9	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Retail trade.....	2.0	1.6	1.7	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.9
Professional and business services.....	2.5	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.1
Education and health services.....	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Leisure and hospitality .....	1.9	2.8	2.6	5.1	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.4	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1.5	2.5	2.1	6.1	5.3	6.8	6.1	4.6	6.9
Accommodation and food services.....	1.9	2.9	2.7	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.8
Government <sup>3</sup> .....	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2
State and local government.....	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	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 federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

## Hires

In March, the hires rate remained at 3.1 percent for total nonfarm and the rate was essentially unchanged for all industries and regions. (See table 2.) At 4.0 million in March, the number of hires has increased from 3.6 million in October 2009 (the series trough) but remains below the 5.0 million hires in December 2007 when the recession began.

Over the 12 months ending in March, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm and total private. Over the year, the hires rate fell for government and federal government due, in part, to hiring last year for the 2010 Census. The hires rate was unchanged for all industries and regions. (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

unchanged at 2.9 percent for total nonfarm in March on a seasonally adjusted basis. Over the year, the total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See tables 3 and 7.)

The quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to change jobs. In March, the quits rate was unchanged for total nonfarm (1.5 percent), total private (1.7 percent), and government (0.5 percent) and was little changed in every industry and region. (See table 4.) The 1.9 million quits in March remains well below the 2.8 million quits in December 2007 when the recession began.

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) in March increased over the year for total nonfarm and total private but was little changed for government. The number of quits increased for durable manufacturing and decreased for federal government. (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 rate was unchanged in March for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of layoffs and discharges for total nonfarm was 1.6 million in March, about the same as the series low of 1.5 million in January 2011. (See table B below.) The number of layoffs and discharges for total nonfarm had peaked at 2.5 million in February 2009.

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) was essentially unchanged over the 12 months ending in March for total nonfarm and total private but the level decreased in federal government. The layoffs and discharges level was essentially unchanged over the year in all industries and regions. (See table 9.)

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

Industry	Levels (in thousands)			Rates (percent)		
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
Total.....	1,790	1,620	1,604	1.4	1.2	1.2
Total private.....	1,659	1,504	1,502	1.6	1.4	1.4
Government.....	131	116	102	0.6	0.5	0.5

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

The other separations series is not seasonally adjusted. In March, there were 290,000 other separations for total nonfarm, 247,000 for total private, and 43,000 for government. Compared to March 2010, the number of other separations was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 10.)

### Relative Contributions to Separations

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

Since the end of the recession, the proportion of layoffs and discharges has declined, while the proportion of quits has not returned to pre-recession levels. In March, the proportion of quits for total nonfarm was 50 percent and the proportion of layoffs and discharges was 42 percent. The proportion of quits for total private was 51 percent and the proportion of layoffs and discharges was 42 percent. For government, the proportions were 38 percent quits and 37 percent layoffs and discharges. (See table C below.)

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

Industry	Quits						Layoffs and discharges					
	Mar. 2010		Feb. 2011		Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>		Mar. 2010		Feb. 2011		Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	
	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total
Total .....	1,803	47%	1,910	50%	1,934	50%	1,790	46%	1,620	42%	1,604	42%
Total private.....	1,683	47%	1,793	51%	1,829	51%	1,659	47%	1,504	43%	1,502	42%
Government .....	120	38%	117	41%	105	38%	131	42%	116	40%	102	37%

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

### Net Change in Employment

Over the 12 months ending in March, hires (not seasonally adjusted) totaled nearly 47.6 million and separations (not seasonally adjusted) totaled 46.4 million, yielding a net employment gain of 1.2 million. These figures include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year. Nearly half of the hires and nearly half of the separations during these 12 months occurred in three industries: retail trade; professional and business services; and accommodation and food services. The large share of total hires and separations accounted for by these three industries reflects the size of the industries as well as their relatively high hires and separations rates.

**The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for April 2011 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, June 7, 2011 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, web, fax, e-mail, and mail.

## Coverage

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

## Concepts

**Industry classification.** The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, State Workforce Agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry code, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment characteristics resulting from the verification process are always introduced into the JOLTS sampling frame with the data reported for the first month of the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Special collection procedures**

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

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

### **Sample and estimation methodology**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Seasonal adjustment**

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

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

### **Alignment procedure**

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

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

### **Using JOLTS data**

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

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

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

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

### **Reliability of the estimates**

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

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

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

### **Other information**

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

**Table 1. Job openings levels <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. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,697	2,905	2,966	2,921	2,741	3,025	3,124	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	2,248	2,560	2,639	2,500	2,418	2,695	2,770	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5
Construction.....	100	69	94	44	60	55	67	1.8	1.2	1.7	.8	1.1	1.0	1.2
Manufacturing.....	162	193	213	184	207	209	228	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	429	445	430	463	470	448	471	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
Retail trade.....	294	272	248	268	263	232	249	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
Professional and business services.....	420	575	647	609	459	606	575	2.5	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.6	3.4	3.3
Education and health services.....	522	569	528	510	482	553	614	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.0
Leisure and hospitality .....	247	274	253	270	301	378	355	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	28	27	30	41	39	48	40	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.1
Accommodation and food services..	219	247	224	229	262	330	315	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.7
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	449	345	327	421	323	330	354	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.6
State and local government.....	253	272	244	319	259	260	278	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast .....	534	605	603	548	492	594	664	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.6
South .....	945	1,084	1,053	1,023	960	1,082	1,069	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Midwest .....	540	584	634	617	513	630	656	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.2
West .....	664	740	769	829	573	715	739	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.5

<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						
	Mar. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,139	3,865	3,943	3,905	3,769	3,986	4,043	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,763	3,580	3,668	3,631	3,494	3,729	3,781	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5
Construction.....	382	331	324	356	254	369	336	6.9	6.0	5.9	6.5	4.6	6.7	6.1
Manufacturing.....	262	259	272	264	246	250	262	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	855	777	799	756	783	816	802	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
Retail trade.....	618	545	548	476	536	547	555	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8
Professional and business services.....	721	730	761	780	810	791	819	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8
Education and health services.....	495	465	491	465	437	468	472	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	656	596	590	596	588	632	691	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	115	87	94	98	84	101	129	6.1	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.5	5.3	6.8
Accommodation and food services..	542	508	496	498	504	531	563	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.0
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	377	285	275	274	275	257	262	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
State and local government.....	265	250	243	242	242	218	227	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast .....	727	690	701	680	633	646	720	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9
South .....	1,556	1,449	1,572	1,513	1,412	1,466	1,539	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2
Midwest .....	929	880	879	878	920	901	829	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8
West .....	913	839	883	806	939	862	830	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.9

<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						
	Mar. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,877	3,702	3,869	3,836	3,612	3,825	3,836	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,561	3,436	3,568	3,539	3,337	3,538	3,562	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3
Construction.....	344	323	342	393	281	324	336	6.2	5.9	6.2	7.2	5.1	5.9	6.1
Manufacturing.....	245	266	265	252	184	234	242	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	819	741	773	718	769	800	796	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2
Retail trade.....	587	527	541	470	527	549	561	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9
Professional and business services.....	680	709	687	735	756	760	706	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.1
Education and health services.....	438	408	460	450	394	441	423	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1
Leisure and hospitality .....	629	613	595	583	596	582	676	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	115	106	99	98	92	86	132	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.6	6.9
Accommodation and food services.....	514	507	497	485	505	495	545	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.8
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	315	265	300	297	275	287	274	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
State and local government.....	269	220	263	269	245	255	244	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	777	678	715	598	569	703	664	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.7
South.....	1,413	1,290	1,407	1,476	1,499	1,451	1,529	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2
Midwest.....	890	822	890	841	912	830	894	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.0
West.....	924	782	829	759	817	857	866	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	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> 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						
	Mar. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,803	1,755	1,756	1,838	1,679	1,910	1,934	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	1,683	1,654	1,653	1,731	1,572	1,793	1,829	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
Construction.....	78	77	56	81	56	62	74	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3
Manufacturing.....	89	95	103	107	83	94	111	.8	.8	.9	.9	.7	.8	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	398	376	388	373	338	442	429	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.7
Retail trade.....	295	291	292	274	240	317	331	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.3
Professional and business services.....	299	342	317	335	361	396	372	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2
Education and health services.....	241	228	248	244	206	241	248	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
Leisure and hospitality .....	365	357	335	368	352	353	396	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	32	43	37	41	28	37	48	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.6
Accommodation and food services.....	332	314	297	327	324	317	348	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	120	101	102	107	107	117	105	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
State and local government.....	103	89	91	98	100	108	96	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	311	266	248	251	214	335	309	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9	1.3	1.2
South.....	714	679	702	761	656	779	799	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7
Midwest.....	399	415	403	411	368	455	454	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5
West.....	403	377	367	343	366	447	460	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	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		
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,687	2,954	3,159	2.0	2.2	2.4
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	2,222	2,641	2,792	2.1	2.4	2.5
Mining and logging.....	10	24	32	1.5	3.2	4.1
Construction.....	100	52	70	1.9	1.0	1.3
Manufacturing.....	154	203	222	1.3	1.7	1.9
Durable goods.....	97	133	151	1.4	1.8	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	57	70	71	1.3	1.6	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	440	422	501	1.8	1.7	2.0
Wholesale trade.....	88	121	133	1.6	2.2	2.4
Retail trade.....	294	199	256	2.0	1.4	1.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	58	103	112	1.2	2.1	2.3
Information.....	64	83	102	2.3	3.0	3.7
Financial activities.....	151	193	208	1.9	2.5	2.7
Finance and insurance.....	135	157	166	2.3	2.7	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	17	36	41	.9	1.9	2.1
Professional and business services.....	389	611	534	2.3	3.5	3.1
Education and health services.....	511	557	609	2.5	2.7	3.0
Educational services.....	72	66	56	2.1	1.9	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	439	492	553	2.6	2.9	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	263	368	390	2.0	2.9	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	29	46	42	1.7	2.7	2.4
Accommodation and food services.....	233	321	348	2.1	2.9	3.1
Other services.....	139	130	125	2.6	2.4	2.3
Government.....	465	313	367	2.0	1.4	1.6
Federal.....	226	69	95	7.2	2.4	3.2
State and local.....	239	244	272	1.2	1.2	1.4
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	502	548	627	2.0	2.2	2.5
South.....	962	1,077	1,093	2.0	2.3	2.3
Midwest.....	560	611	693	1.9	2.0	2.3
West.....	664	719	745	2.3	2.5	2.5

<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		
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,005	3,337	4,002	3.1	2.6	3.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,716	3,161	3,815	3.5	3.0	3.6
Mining and logging.....	22	18	26	3.4	2.5	3.5
Construction.....	419	302	379	8.0	6.0	7.3
Manufacturing.....	257	225	262	2.3	2.0	2.3
Durable goods.....	141	137	148	2.0	1.9	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	116	88	114	2.6	2.0	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	876	638	839	3.6	2.6	3.4
Wholesale trade.....	128	123	122	2.4	2.3	2.2
Retail trade.....	641	409	596	4.5	2.9	4.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	107	106	121	2.3	2.2	2.6
Information.....	48	44	51	1.8	1.6	1.9
Financial activities.....	126	116	142	1.7	1.5	1.9
Finance and insurance.....	87	74	88	1.5	1.3	1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	39	41	54	2.1	2.2	2.8
Professional and business services.....	697	716	801	4.3	4.3	4.7
Education and health services.....	428	407	415	2.2	2.0	2.1
Educational services.....	56	67	45	1.7	2.0	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	372	341	370	2.3	2.1	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	683	535	752	5.4	4.3	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	107	64	125	6.1	3.8	7.2
Accommodation and food services.....	576	471	627	5.3	4.3	5.7
Other services.....	159	159	148	3.0	2.9	2.7
Government.....	288	177	187	1.3	.8	.8
Federal.....	108	28	35	3.7	1.0	1.2
State and local.....	181	149	153	.9	.8	.8
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	672	500	717	2.7	2.0	2.9
South.....	1,506	1,303	1,576	3.2	2.8	3.4
Midwest.....	950	787	880	3.3	2.7	3.0
West.....	876	747	829	3.1	2.6	2.9

<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		
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,280	3,110	3,274	2.6	2.4	2.5
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,076	2,941	3,105	2.9	2.8	2.9
Mining and logging.....	15	16	11	2.2	2.1	1.5
Construction.....	284	279	281	5.5	5.5	5.4
Manufacturing.....	218	204	217	1.9	1.8	1.9
Durable goods.....	117	115	122	1.7	1.6	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	101	89	95	2.3	2.0	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	705	685	699	2.9	2.8	2.9
Wholesale trade.....	121	118	95	2.2	2.2	1.7
Retail trade.....	488	464	487	3.4	3.3	3.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	96	103	117	2.1	2.2	2.5
Information.....	63	42	62	2.3	1.6	2.3
Financial activities.....	146	117	137	1.9	1.6	1.8
Finance and insurance.....	102	76	98	1.8	1.4	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	45	41	38	2.3	2.2	2.0
Professional and business services.....	656	668	665	4.0	4.0	3.9
Education and health services.....	381	353	365	1.9	1.8	1.8
Educational services.....	44	42	39	1.3	1.3	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	337	311	326	2.1	1.9	2.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	490	424	551	3.9	3.4	4.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	77	42	93	4.4	2.5	5.3
Accommodation and food services.....	413	382	458	3.8	3.5	4.1
Other services.....	119	153	119	2.3	2.8	2.2
Government.....	204	169	169	.9	.8	.8
Federal.....	38	23	23	1.3	.8	.8
State and local.....	166	146	147	.8	.7	.7
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	621	534	521	2.5	2.2	2.1
South.....	1,206	1,201	1,320	2.6	2.6	2.8
Midwest.....	701	651	707	2.4	2.2	2.4
West.....	752	724	726	2.7	2.6	2.5

<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		
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,568	1,528	1,722	1.2	1.2	1.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,480	1,444	1,646	1.4	1.4	1.5
Mining and logging.....	6	10	7	.9	1.4	1.0
Construction.....	65	49	71	1.2	1.0	1.4
Manufacturing.....	78	75	105	.7	.7	.9
Durable goods.....	38	41	59	.5	.6	.8
Nondurable goods.....	40	34	46	.9	.8	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	347	364	382	1.4	1.5	1.6
Wholesale trade.....	53	54	39	1.0	1.0	.7
Retail trade.....	243	255	282	1.7	1.8	2.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	51	55	60	1.1	1.2	1.3
Information.....	36	22	26	1.3	.8	1.0
Financial activities.....	75	54	90	1.0	.7	1.2
Finance and insurance.....	58	40	62	1.0	.7	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	17	14	27	.9	.7	1.4
Professional and business services.....	288	333	347	1.8	2.0	2.1
Education and health services.....	215	188	228	1.1	.9	1.1
Educational services.....	22	20	24	.7	.6	.7
Health care and social assistance.....	194	168	204	1.2	1.0	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	297	273	331	2.4	2.2	2.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	21	22	31	1.2	1.3	1.8
Accommodation and food services.....	276	251	300	2.5	2.3	2.7
Other services.....	72	74	60	1.4	1.4	1.1
Government.....	88	84	75	.4	.4	.3
Federal.....	14	7	7	.5	.3	.2
State and local.....	74	77	69	.4	.4	.3
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	267	223	257	1.1	.9	1.0
South.....	629	613	713	1.4	1.3	1.5
Midwest.....	340	337	375	1.2	1.1	1.3
West.....	332	355	377	1.2	1.3	1.3

<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		
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,429	1,287	1,263	1.1	1.0	1.0
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,357	1,238	1,212	1.3	1.2	1.1
Mining and logging.....	7	4	3	1.1	.5	.4
Construction.....	203	224	197	3.9	4.4	3.8
Manufacturing.....	120	107	88	1.1	.9	.8
Durable goods.....	70	59	51	1.0	.8	.7
Nondurable goods.....	50	48	37	1.1	1.1	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	306	251	252	1.3	1.0	1.0
Wholesale trade.....	58	48	42	1.1	.9	.8
Retail trade.....	218	171	170	1.5	1.2	1.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	30	32	41	.7	.7	.9
Information.....	20	16	34	.8	.6	1.3
Financial activities.....	54	46	35	.7	.6	.5
Finance and insurance.....	31	26	26	.5	.5	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	23	20	9	1.2	1.1	.5
Professional and business services.....	305	285	263	1.9	1.7	1.6
Education and health services.....	123	111	96	.6	.6	.5
Educational services.....	13	19	12	.4	.6	.4
Health care and social assistance.....	109	92	84	.7	.6	.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	174	125	197	1.4	1.0	1.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	55	18	59	3.1	1.0	3.4
Accommodation and food services.....	119	108	138	1.1	1.0	1.3
Other services.....	45	70	45	.9	1.3	.8
Government.....	72	49	51	.3	.2	.2
Federal.....	15	6	7	.5	.2	.2
State and local.....	57	43	45	.3	.2	.2
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	303	267	222	1.2	1.1	.9
South.....	476	470	503	1.0	1.0	1.1
Midwest.....	322	250	249	1.1	.9	.8
West.....	328	301	288	1.2	1.1	1.0

<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		
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	283	295	290	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	239	258	247	.2	.2	.2
Mining and logging.....	1	1	1	.2	.2	.1
Construction.....	16	5	13	.3	.1	.2
Manufacturing.....	20	21	24	.2	.2	.2
Durable goods.....	10	15	12	.1	.2	.2
Nondurable goods.....	11	7	12	.2	.1	.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	52	71	65	.2	.3	.3
Wholesale trade.....	10	16	15	.2	.3	.3
Retail trade.....	27	38	35	.2	.3	.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	14	17	16	.3	.4	.3
Information.....	7	4	3	.3	.1	.1
Financial activities.....	17	18	12	.2	.2	.2
Finance and insurance.....	12	11	10	.2	.2	.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	5	7	2	.2	.4	.1
Professional and business services.....	62	50	54	.4	.3	.3
Education and health services.....	43	54	41	.2	.3	.2
Educational services.....	9	3	3	.3	.1	.1
Health care and social assistance.....	34	51	38	.2	.3	.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	19	26	22	.1	.2	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1	2	3	.1	.1	.1
Accommodation and food services.....	18	23	19	.2	.2	.2
Other services.....	2	9	13	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	.2
Government.....	43	36	43	.2	.2	.2
Federal.....	9	10	9	.3	.3	.3
State and local.....	34	26	34	.2	.1	.2
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	51	44	41	.2	.2	.2
South.....	101	119	104	.2	.3	.2
Midwest.....	39	64	83	.1	.2	.3
West.....	92	68	61	.3	.2	.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>4</sup> Data round to zero.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary