

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Wednesday, April 13, 2011

USDL-11-0511

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## JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – FEBRUARY 2011

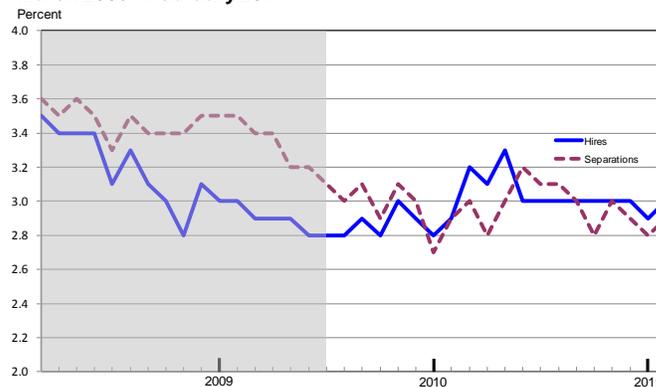
There were 3.1 million job openings on the last business day of February 2011, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The job openings rate (2.3 percent) increased over the month. The hires rate (3.0 percent) and total separations rate (2.9 percent) were little changed over the month. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector by industry and by geographic region.

**Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, March 2008 - February 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, March 2008 - February 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 February was 3.1 million, an increase from 2.7 million in January. (See table 1.) 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 February (not seasonally adjusted) increased from 12 months earlier for total nonfarm, total private, several industries, and the Midwest, Northeast, and South regions. The level decreased over the year for federal government. (See table 5.)

### Corrections to the JOLTS Data

Corrections were made to the January 2011 Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey release issued on Friday, March 11, 2011. See the note at the end of this release for additional information.

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total <sup>c</sup> .....	2,523	2,741	3,093	3,784	3,769	3,907	3,795	3,612	3,792
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	2,159	2,418	2,759	3,484	3,494	3,646	3,486	3,337	3,512
Construction.....	62	60	62	297	254	310	344	281	294
Manufacturing.....	156	207	204	254	246	245	263	184	229
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	373	470	453	778	783	801	773	769	794
Retail trade.....	257	263	235	534	536	533	523	527	546
Professional and business services.....	396	459	675	717	810	812	684	756	771
Education and health services.....	523	482	557	457	437	464	430	394	441
Leisure and hospitality.....	245	301	382	584	588	610	571	596	594
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	22	39	49	80	84	97	75	92	91
Accommodation and food services.....	223	262	333	503	504	513	496	505	503
Government <sup>3,c</sup> .....	364	323	334	300	275	261	309	275	280
State and local government.....	235	259	263	248	242	222	267	245	246
	Rates (percent)								
Total <sup>c</sup> .....	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2
Construction.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.4	4.6	5.6	6.2	5.1	5.3
Manufacturing.....	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	1.5	1.9	1.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Retail trade.....	1.8	1.8	1.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8
Professional and business services.....	2.3	2.6	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.5
Education and health services.....	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	1.9	2.3	2.8	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1.1	2.0	2.5	4.2	4.5	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.8
Accommodation and food services.....	2.0	2.3	2.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Government <sup>3,c</sup> .....	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
State and local government.....	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	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

<sup>c</sup> = Data from October 2008 through December 2010 have been corrected.

## Hires

In February, the hires rate was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of hires was little changed in every industry and decreased in the West region. (See table 2.) At 3.9 million, the number of hires in February was below the 5.0 million hires in December 2007 when the recession began.

Over the 12 months ending in February, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, government, most industries, and all regions. The hires rate fell over the year for federal government. (See table 6.)

## Separations

Total separations includes quits (voluntary separations), layoffs and discharges (involuntary separations), and other separations (including retirements). The total separations, or turnover, rate was little changed at 2.9 percent for total nonfarm in February. Over the 12 months ending in February, 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 February, the quits rate increased for total nonfarm and total private but was unchanged for government. The quits rate increased in retail trade and all four regions. (See table 4.) The 1.9 million quits in February remains well below the 2.8 million quits in December 2007 when the recession began.

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) in February increased over the year for total nonfarm and total private but was little changed for government. The number of quits increased for professional and business services. (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 essentially unchanged in February for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table B below.) After peaking at 2.5 million in February 2009, the number of layoffs and discharges for total nonfarm fell to a series low of 1.5 million in January 2011.

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in February for total nonfarm, total private, and government as well as all industries and three regions; layoffs and discharges declined in the Midwest over the year. (See table 9.)

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

Industry	Levels (in thousands)			Rates (percent)		
	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
Total <sup>c</sup> .....	1,755	1,541	1,591	1.4	1.2	1.2
Total private.....	1,624	1,447	1,478	1.5	1.3	1.4
Government <sup>c</sup> .....	131	94	113	0.6	0.4	0.5

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

<sup>c</sup> = Data from October 2008 through December 2010 have been corrected.

The other separations series is not seasonally adjusted. In February, there were 292,000 other separations for total nonfarm, 255,000 for total private, and 37,000 for government. Compared to February 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.

Over the last several months, the proportions of quits and of layoffs and discharges at the total nonfarm level have diverged, returning to their historical pattern. In February, the proportion of quits for total nonfarm was 51 percent and the proportion of layoffs and discharges was 42 percent. The proportion of quits for total private was 52 percent and the proportion of layoffs and discharges was 42 percent. For government, the proportions were 41 percent quits and 40 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					
	Feb. 2010		Jan. 2011		Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>		Feb. 2010		Jan. 2011		Feb. 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 <sup>c</sup> .....	1,782	47%	1,679	46%	1,924	51%	1,755	46%	1,541	43%	1,591	42%
Total private.....	1,659	48%	1,572	47%	1,809	52%	1,624	47%	1,447	43%	1,478	42%
Government <sup>c</sup> .....	124	40%	107	39%	115	41%	131	42%	94	34%	113	40%

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

<sup>c</sup> = Data from October 2008 through December 2010 have been corrected.

### Net Change in Employment

Over the 12 months ending in February, hires (not seasonally adjusted) totaled 47.6 million and separations (not seasonally adjusted) totaled 46.4 million, a net employment gain of 1.2 million at the total nonfarm level. 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 March 2011 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 11, 2011 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).**

### Corrections to the JOLTS Data

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) data published in the January 2011 news release on Friday, March 11, 2011, were found to contain errors. The seasonally adjusted government and total nonfarm levels and rates did not include input from the 2010 decennial census in the January 2011 data and the revised data for October 2008 through December 2010. Monthly not seasonally adjusted estimates, as well as annual estimates, which are calculated from not seasonally adjusted estimates, were not affected by the error. Private sector estimates also were not affected by the error.

All data in today's release reflect the corrections. Also, corrected data have been loaded into the JOLTS database at [www.bls.gov/jlt/data.htm](http://www.bls.gov/jlt/data.htm).

# Technical Note

The data for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) are collected and compiled monthly from a sample of business establishments by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

## Collection

In a monthly survey of business establishments, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Data collection methods include computer-assisted telephone interviewing, touchtone data entry, web, fax, e-mail, and mail.

## Coverage

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

## Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Special collection procedures**

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

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

### **Sample and estimation methodology**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Seasonal adjustment**

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

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

### **Alignment procedure**

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

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

### **Using JOLTS data**

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

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

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

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

### **Reliability of the estimates**

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

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

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

### **Other information**

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

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	Feb. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total <sup>c</sup></b> .....	2,523	2,756	2,905	2,966	2,921	2,741	3,093	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	2,159	2,429	2,560	2,639	2,500	2,418	2,759	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5
Construction.....	62	68	69	94	44	60	62	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.7	.8	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing.....	156	183	193	213	184	207	204	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	373	419	445	430	463	470	453	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Retail trade.....	257	239	272	248	268	263	235	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6
Professional and business services.....	396	554	575	647	609	459	675	2.3	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.6	3.8
Education and health services.....	523	510	569	528	510	482	557	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	245	284	274	253	270	301	382	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	22	35	27	30	41	39	49	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.5
Accommodation and food services..	223	248	247	224	229	262	333	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.9
Government <sup>6,c</sup> .....	364	326	345	327	421	323	334	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.5
State and local government.....	235	239	272	244	319	259	263	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast <sup>c</sup> .....	478	559	605	603	548	492	599	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.3
South <sup>c</sup> .....	857	1,015	1,084	1,053	1,023	960	1,139	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4
Midwest <sup>c</sup> .....	501	540	584	634	617	513	622	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.1
West <sup>c</sup> .....	617	648	740	769	829	573	694	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

<sup>c</sup> = Data from October 2008 through December 2010 have been corrected.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	Feb. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total <sup>c</sup></b> .....	3,784	3,869	3,865	3,943	3,905	3,769	3,907	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,484	3,614	3,580	3,668	3,631	3,494	3,646	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4
Construction.....	297	327	331	324	356	254	310	5.4	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.5	4.6	5.6
Manufacturing.....	254	240	259	272	264	246	245	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	778	776	777	799	756	783	801	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Retail trade.....	534	539	545	548	476	536	533	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.7
Professional and business services.....	717	747	730	761	780	810	812	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
Education and health services.....	457	487	465	491	465	437	464	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	584	645	596	590	596	588	610	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	80	110	87	94	98	84	97	4.2	5.7	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.5	5.1
Accommodation and food services..	503	535	508	496	498	504	513	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
Government <sup>6,c</sup> .....	300	255	285	275	274	275	261	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
State and local government.....	248	224	250	243	242	242	222	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast <sup>c</sup> .....	637	724	690	701	680	633	630	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5
South <sup>c</sup> .....	1,322	1,427	1,449	1,572	1,513	1,412	1,442	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1
Midwest <sup>c</sup> .....	854	854	880	879	878	920	820	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8
West <sup>c</sup> .....	776	852	839	883	806	939	827	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	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

<sup>c</sup> = Data from October 2008 through December 2010 have been corrected.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	Feb. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total <sup>c</sup></b> .....	3,795	3,904	3,702	3,869	3,836	3,612	3,792	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,486	3,526	3,436	3,568	3,539	3,337	3,512	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2
Construction.....	344	330	323	342	393	281	294	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.2	7.2	5.1	5.3
Manufacturing.....	263	245	266	265	252	184	229	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	773	763	741	773	718	769	794	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2
Retail trade.....	523	531	527	541	470	527	546	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.8
Professional and business services.....	684	742	709	687	735	756	771	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.5
Education and health services.....	430	460	408	460	450	394	441	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	571	607	613	595	583	596	594	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	75	104	106	99	98	92	91	4.0	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.8
Accommodation and food services.....	496	503	507	497	485	505	503	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5
Government <sup>6,c</sup> .....	309	379	265	300	297	275	280	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
State and local government.....	267	266	220	263	269	245	246	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast <sup>c</sup> .....	687	664	678	715	598	569	686	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.8
South <sup>c</sup> .....	1,418	1,456	1,290	1,407	1,476	1,499	1,465	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1
Midwest <sup>c</sup> .....	855	902	822	890	841	912	803	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.7
West <sup>c</sup> .....	893	851	782	829	759	817	846	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9

<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

<sup>c</sup> = Data from October 2008 through December 2010 have been corrected.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	Feb. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total <sup>c</sup></b> .....	1,782	1,843	1,755	1,756	1,838	1,679	1,924	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	1,659	1,723	1,654	1,653	1,731	1,572	1,809	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7
Construction.....	75	80	77	56	81	56	50	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	.9
Manufacturing.....	98	93	95	103	107	83	86	.9	.8	.8	.9	.9	.7	.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	427	411	376	388	373	338	464	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9
Retail trade.....	331	319	291	292	274	240	335	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.3
Professional and business services.....	288	337	342	317	335	361	405	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4
Education and health services.....	237	235	228	248	244	206	239	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	361	358	357	335	368	352	362	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	34	38	43	37	41	28	36	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.9
Accommodation and food services.....	327	320	314	297	327	324	327	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
Government <sup>6,c</sup> .....	124	120	101	102	107	107	115	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
State and local government.....	110	106	89	91	98	100	106	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast <sup>c</sup> .....	325	262	266	248	251	214	345	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9	1.4
South <sup>c</sup> .....	751	762	679	702	761	656	796	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
Midwest <sup>c</sup> .....	415	374	415	403	411	368	466	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6
West <sup>c</sup> .....	427	382	377	367	343	366	445	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

<sup>c</sup> = Data from October 2008 through December 2010 have been corrected.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,441	2,870	3,052	1.9	2.2	2.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	2,086	2,551	2,730	1.9	2.3	2.5
Mining and logging.....	10	32	19	1.5	4.2	2.6
Construction.....	62	56	60	1.2	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing.....	153	222	203	1.3	1.9	1.7
Durable goods.....	90	152	131	1.3	2.1	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	63	70	72	1.4	1.6	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	343	450	440	1.4	1.8	1.8
Wholesale trade.....	61	122	127	1.1	2.2	2.3
Retail trade.....	227	249	205	1.6	1.7	1.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	56	79	108	1.2	1.6	2.2
Information.....	73	84	84	2.6	3.1	3.0
Financial activities.....	132	248	173	1.7	3.2	2.2
Finance and insurance.....	104	219	138	1.8	3.7	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	28	29	35	1.5	1.5	1.8
Professional and business services.....	389	527	678	2.3	3.1	3.9
Education and health services.....	522	519	566	2.6	2.6	2.8
Educational services.....	66	62	67	2.0	1.9	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	455	457	500	2.7	2.7	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	229	283	373	1.8	2.2	2.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	20	34	47	1.2	2.0	2.7
Accommodation and food services.....	209	249	326	1.9	2.3	2.9
Other services.....	173	132	133	3.2	2.4	2.4
Government.....	355	318	322	1.5	1.4	1.4
Federal.....	133	70	71	4.5	2.4	2.4
State and local.....	222	249	251	1.1	1.3	1.3
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	464	588	577	1.9	2.3	2.3
South.....	844	1,038	1,133	1.8	2.2	2.4
Midwest.....	496	572	630	1.7	1.9	2.1
West.....	636	672	713	2.2	2.3	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		
	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,133	3,589	3,291	2.5	2.8	2.6
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	2,920	3,325	3,111	2.8	3.1	2.9
Mining and logging.....	19	19	18	2.9	2.7	2.5
Construction.....	238	228	247	4.7	4.5	4.9
Manufacturing.....	229	270	220	2.0	2.3	1.9
Durable goods.....	123	173	137	1.8	2.4	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	106	97	83	2.4	2.2	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	585	635	626	2.4	2.6	2.6
Wholesale trade.....	105	128	122	1.9	2.4	2.2
Retail trade.....	395	412	397	2.8	2.9	2.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	85	95	107	1.8	2.0	2.2
Information.....	39	58	45	1.4	2.2	1.7
Financial activities.....	126	139	118	1.7	1.8	1.6
Finance and insurance.....	80	88	76	1.4	1.6	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	45	50	42	2.4	2.7	2.2
Professional and business services.....	648	906	749	4.0	5.5	4.5
Education and health services.....	401	427	404	2.1	2.2	2.0
Educational services.....	57	76	67	1.7	2.4	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	344	351	337	2.1	2.1	2.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	497	474	527	4.0	3.8	4.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	54	61	64	3.2	3.7	3.8
Accommodation and food services.....	443	413	462	4.2	3.8	4.3
Other services.....	138	169	158	2.6	3.2	2.9
Government.....	213	265	180	.9	1.2	.8
Federal.....	40	32	27	1.4	1.1	1.0
State and local.....	173	232	152	.9	1.2	.8
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	511	558	512	2.1	2.3	2.1
South.....	1,188	1,406	1,323	2.6	3.0	2.8
Midwest.....	749	802	721	2.6	2.7	2.5
West.....	685	824	735	2.4	2.9	2.6

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,059	4,319	3,089	2.4	3.4	2.4
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	2,877	4,049	2,925	2.7	3.8	2.7
Mining and logging.....	15	17	15	2.3	2.3	2.0
Construction.....	297	381	249	5.8	7.5	4.9
Manufacturing.....	235	250	200	2.1	2.2	1.7
Durable goods.....	132	130	114	1.9	1.8	1.6
Nondurable goods.....	103	120	86	2.3	2.7	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	645	1,040	684	2.7	4.2	2.8
Wholesale trade.....	120	134	120	2.2	2.5	2.2
Retail trade.....	436	726	466	3.1	5.1	3.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	90	180	99	1.9	3.8	2.1
Information.....	45	82	42	1.6	3.1	1.6
Financial activities.....	138	198	113	1.8	2.6	1.5
Finance and insurance.....	85	108	72	1.5	1.9	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	53	90	41	2.8	4.8	2.1
Professional and business services.....	579	850	676	3.6	5.1	4.0
Education and health services.....	345	427	350	1.8	2.2	1.8
Educational services.....	31	63	45	1.0	2.0	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	314	364	305	1.9	2.2	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	432	611	447	3.5	4.9	3.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	42	76	47	2.5	4.6	2.8
Accommodation and food services.....	391	535	399	3.7	5.0	3.7
Other services.....	145	194	150	2.7	3.6	2.8
Government.....	182	270	163	.8	1.2	.7
Federal.....	29	42	24	1.0	1.5	.8
State and local.....	153	228	140	.8	1.2	.7
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	511	674	517	2.1	2.8	2.1
South.....	1,156	1,735	1,224	2.5	3.7	2.6
Midwest.....	679	1,064	631	2.3	3.6	2.2
West.....	713	846	717	2.5	3.0	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		
	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,392	1,745	1,552	1.1	1.4	1.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,308	1,634	1,472	1.2	1.5	1.4
Mining and logging.....	6	6	10	.9	.9	1.4
Construction.....	59	49	38	1.2	1.0	.8
Manufacturing.....	84	85	73	.7	.7	.6
Durable goods.....	43	44	41	.6	.6	.6
Nondurable goods.....	41	41	32	.9	.9	.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	337	374	378	1.4	1.5	1.5
Wholesale trade.....	34	51	56	.6	.9	1.0
Retail trade.....	260	270	267	1.8	1.9	1.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	43	53	55	.9	1.1	1.2
Information.....	20	29	23	.7	1.1	.9
Financial activities.....	59	74	51	.8	1.0	.7
Finance and insurance.....	33	44	37	.6	.8	.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	26	29	14	1.4	1.5	.7
Professional and business services.....	234	352	343	1.4	2.1	2.0
Education and health services.....	184	222	188	.9	1.1	.9
Educational services.....	19	30	20	.6	1.0	.6
Health care and social assistance.....	165	192	169	1.0	1.2	1.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	282	349	289	2.3	2.8	2.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	21	23	22	1.2	1.4	1.3
Accommodation and food services.....	261	326	267	2.5	3.0	2.5
Other services.....	43	93	78	.8	1.7	1.4
Government.....	84	111	80	.4	.5	.4
Federal.....	10	12	8	.4	.4	.3
State and local.....	74	100	72	.4	.5	.4
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	198	238	223	.8	1.0	.9
South.....	574	716	633	1.2	1.5	1.4
Midwest.....	297	396	345	1.0	1.4	1.2
West.....	323	396	351	1.2	1.4	1.2

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

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

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

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,394	2,112	1,244	1.1	1.6	1.0
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,337	2,025	1,198	1.3	1.9	1.1
Mining and logging.....	8	9	3	1.2	1.2	.4
Construction.....	221	320	206	4.3	6.3	4.1
Manufacturing.....	137	139	106	1.2	1.2	.9
Durable goods.....	80	70	58	1.2	1.0	.8
Nondurable goods.....	57	69	48	1.3	1.6	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	240	551	246	1.0	2.2	1.0
Wholesale trade.....	68	48	48	1.3	.9	.9
Retail trade.....	133	393	164	.9	2.7	1.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	39	110	33	.8	2.3	.7
Information.....	21	35	15	.8	1.3	.6
Financial activities.....	50	102	44	.7	1.4	.6
Finance and insurance.....	28	47	24	.5	.8	.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	22	56	19	1.1	2.9	1.0
Professional and business services.....	304	415	279	1.9	2.5	1.7
Education and health services.....	133	137	110	.7	.7	.6
Educational services.....	10	23	21	.3	.7	.6
Health care and social assistance.....	123	114	88	.8	.7	.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	129	235	126	1.0	1.9	1.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	19	49	19	1.1	3.0	1.1
Accommodation and food services.....	110	186	107	1.0	1.7	1.0
Other services.....	95	82	63	1.8	1.5	1.2
Government.....	57	87	46	.2	.4	.2
Federal.....	9	13	6	.3	.5	.2
State and local.....	48	74	40	.2	.4	.2
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	259	356	252	1.1	1.5	1.0
South.....	484	864	468	1.0	1.9	1.0
Midwest.....	327	526	230	1.1	1.8	.8
West.....	324	366	294	1.2	1.3	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		
	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	273	462	292	0.2	0.4	0.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	232	391	255	.2	.4	.2
Mining and logging.....	1	1	1	.2	.2	.2
Construction.....	16	12	5	.3	.2	.1
Manufacturing.....	15	25	21	.1	.2	.2
Durable goods.....	9	16	15	.1	.2	.2
Nondurable goods.....	6	9	6	.1	.2	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	67	116	60	.3	.5	.2
Wholesale trade.....	18	35	16	.3	.6	.3
Retail trade.....	42	63	34	.3	.4	.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	7	18	10	.2	.4	.2
Information.....	4	18	4	.2	.7	.1
Financial activities.....	30	22	18	.4	.3	.2
Finance and insurance.....	24	17	10	.4	.3	.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	6	5	8	.3	.3	.4
Professional and business services.....	42	83	54	.3	.5	.3
Education and health services.....	28	68	52	.1	.3	.3
Educational services.....	2	10	4	.1	.3	.1
Health care and social assistance.....	26	58	48	.2	.4	.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	21	27	32	.2	.2	.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	4	7	.1	.2	.4
Accommodation and food services.....	19	23	25	.2	.2	.2
Other services.....	7	20	9	.1	.4	.2
Government.....	41	71	37	.2	.3	.2
Federal.....	10	17	10	.3	.6	.4
State and local.....	31	54	27	.2	.3	.1
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	55	80	40	.2	.3	.2
South.....	98	155	124	.2	.3	.3
Midwest.....	54	143	56	.2	.5	.2
West.....	66	84	72	.2	.3	.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 7, table 1.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary