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## JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER: MARCH 2009

On the last business day of March, job openings in the U.S. numbered 2.7 million, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The job openings level and rate (2.0 percent) were at their lowest points since the series began over 8 years ago. The hires rate (3.1 percent) was little changed in March and remained low. The total separations rate (3.6 percent) was 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,  
Percent April 2006 - March 2009

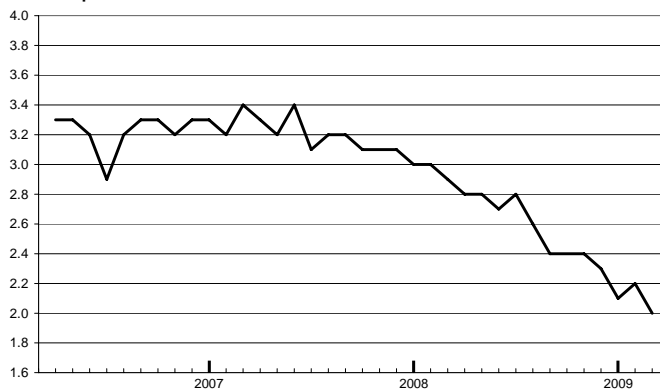
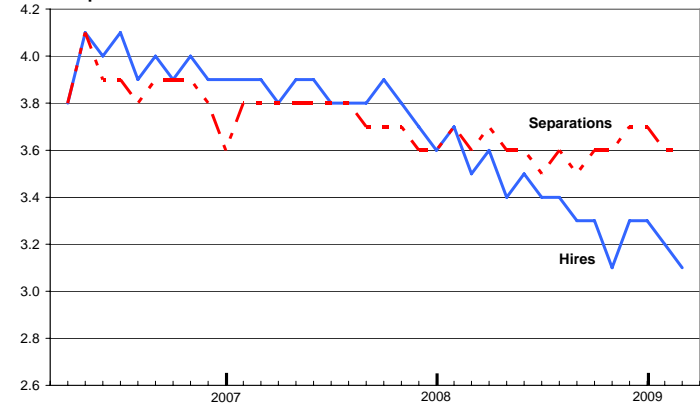


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted,  
Percent April 2006 - March 2009



### Job Openings

The job openings rate fell in March to a series low of 2.0 percent. The number of job openings has trended downward since mid-2007, and, at 2.7 million in March, monthly openings were down 2.1 million, or 44 percent, since the most recent high point in June 2007. The decline in the job openings rate at the total nonfarm and total private levels was due to small, nonsignificant declines in nearly every industry and a significant decline in retail trade. (See table 1.)

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>P</sup>
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	4,073	2,973	2,717	4,870	4,339	4,172	5,020	4,833	4,737
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	3,644	2,606	2,361	4,540	4,042	3,877	4,717	4,555	4,465
Construction.....	90	58	48	397	370	376	443	463	488
Manufacturing.....	233	141	123	316	257	245	363	424	401
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	659	488	414	1,013	814	882	1,035	920	984
Retail trade.....	391	334	267	686	563	592	722	590	633
Professional and business services.....	763	482	431	886	730	688	936	951	776
Education and health services.....	760	589	558	558	527	489	529	498	479
Leisure and hospitality.....	551	332	296	860	704	703	878	731	758
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	64	30	26	130	89	83	132	88	90
Accommodation and food services.....	488	302	268	731	614	618	747	635	658
Government <sup>3</sup> .....	431	367	352	321	275	269	294	271	262
State and local government.....	376	317	300	289	252	242	268	251	245
	Rates (percent)								
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	2.9	2.2	2.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	3.1	2.3	2.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.0
Construction.....	1.2	0.9	0.7	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	7.0	7.5
Manufacturing.....	1.7	1.1	1.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.4	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	2.4	1.9	1.6	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.9
Retail trade.....	2.5	2.2	1.8	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.3
Professional and business services.....	4.1	2.8	2.5	4.9	4.3	4.1	5.2	5.6	4.6
Education and health services.....	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.9	2.4	2.2	6.4	5.3	5.3	6.5	5.5	5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.1	1.5	1.3	6.5	4.6	4.3	6.6	4.5	4.6
Accommodation and food services.....	4.1	2.6	2.3	6.3	5.4	5.5	6.5	5.6	5.8
Government <sup>3</sup> .....	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
State and local government.....	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2

<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.

Over the 12 months ending in March, the job openings rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell significantly in nearly every industry and in three of the four regions. The rate did not change significantly in the Northeast region and in construction; information; other services; and federal government. (See table 5.)

## Hires

Hires, at 4.2 million in March, were essentially unchanged from February. However, monthly hires were down 1.5 million, or 26 percent, since the most recent high point in July 2006. The hires rate was 3.1 percent in March. No industry experienced a significant change in the hires rate over the month. Regionally, the rate changed significantly only in the Northeast, where it fell. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in March, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) did not increase significantly in any industry. The rate decreased significantly over the year for total nonfarm, total private, and many industries, including mining and logging; finance and insurance; professional and business services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and state and local government. Regionally, the hires rate dropped significantly over the past 12 months in the South and West. The rate did not change significantly in the Midwest and Northeast. (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 (seasonally adjusted) was 3.6 percent in March, unchanged from February. The total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) was also essentially unchanged over the 12 months ending in March, as quits fell while layoffs and discharges rose. (See tables 3, 7, 8 and 9.)

The quits rate can serve as a barometer of workers' willingness or ability to change jobs. The rate remained at 1.4 percent in March—the lowest point in the 8-year series. Quits have been trending downward since December 2006, declining by 1.3 million, or 42 percent. Comparing March 2009 to March 2008, the quits rate was significantly lower for total nonfarm, total private, government, and many industries, including durable goods manufacturing; nondurable goods manufacturing; retail trade; finance and insurance; professional and business services; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services. The rate did not rise significantly in the past 12 months in any industry. Regionally, the quits rate fell significantly over the past 12 months in all four regions. (See tables 4 and 8.)

The layoffs and discharges component of total separations is seasonally adjusted at the total nonfarm, total private, and government levels. Layoffs and discharges in March were 2.6 million for total nonfarm, 2.4 million for total private, and 113,000 for government, corresponding to layoffs and discharges rates of 1.9 percent, 2.2 percent, and 0.5 percent, respectively. Over the 12 months ending in March, the layoffs and discharges rate (not seasonally adjusted) rose significantly for total nonfarm, total private, and many industries, including mining and logging; construction; durable goods manufacturing; nondurable goods manufacturing; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; finance and insurance; and real estate and rental and leasing. In the remaining industries, the rate was essentially unchanged. Regionally, the layoffs and discharges rate rose in the Midwest, Northeast, and South and was little changed in the West. (See table 9 for not seasonally adjusted layoffs and discharges. Seasonally adjusted layoffs and discharges are not presented in a table but are available through the JOLTS web site.)

The other separations series is not seasonally adjusted. In March, there were 290,000 other separations for total nonfarm, 259,000 for total private, and 31,000 for government. Compared to March 2008, the number of other separations was little changed for total nonfarm and total private, but declined for government. (See table 10.)

The total separations rate is driven by the relative contribution of its three components—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The percentage of total separations attributable to the individual components has varied over time. The proportion of quits has been trending downward from the recent high of 59 percent in January 2008 to a series low of 39 percent in March 2009. The proportion of layoffs and discharges has increased, climbing from the most recent low of 33 percent in August 2006 to a series high of 54 percent in March 2009. (See tables 3 and 4.)

#### Net Change in Employment

In the 12 months ending in March, hires totaled 54.6 million and separations totaled 58.9 million, yielding a net employment loss over the year of 4.3 million. The loss resulted from total separations remaining relatively level over the year, while hires trended downward.

#### For More Information

For additional information, please read the Technical Note attached to this release, visit the JOLTS Web site at [www.bls.gov/jlt/](http://www.bls.gov/jlt/), send e-mail to [Joltsinfo@bls.gov](mailto:Joltsinfo@bls.gov), or call (202) 691-5870.

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The Job Openings and Labor Turnover release for April 2009 is scheduled to be issued on Tuesday, June 9.

# Technical Note

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

## Collection

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

## Coverage

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

## Concepts

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

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

**Job openings.** Establishments submit job openings information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that: 1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position, 2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found, and 3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a

position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

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

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

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

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

**Annual estimates.** Annual estimates of rates and levels

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

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

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

### **Special Collection Procedures**

An implied measure of employment change can be derived from the JOLTS data by subtracting separations from hires for a given month. Aggregating these monthly changes historically produced employment levels that overstated employment change as measured by CES at the total nonfarm level. Research into this problem showed that a significant amount of the divergence between the CES employment levels and the derived JOLTS employment levels was traceable to the Employment Services industry and to the State Government Education industry. In the former industry, businesses have a difficult time reporting hires and separations of temporary help workers. In the latter industry, employers have difficulty reporting hires and separations of student workers. BLS now devotes additional resources to the collection, editing, and review of data for these industries. BLS analysts more closely examine reported data that do not provide a consistent picture over time, and re-contact the respondents as necessary. Analysts work with the respondents to adjust their reporting practices as possible. Units that cannot be reconciled but are clearly incorrect on a consistent basis are not used, they are replaced by imputed values using standard techniques.

### **Sample and estimation methodology**

The JOLTS survey design is a random sample of 16,000

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

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

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

### **JOLTS Business Birth/Death Model**

As with any sample survey, the JOLTS sample can only be as current as its sampling frame. The time lag from the birth of an establishment until its appearance on the sampling frame is approximately one year. In addition, many of these new units may fail within the first year. Since these universe units cannot be reflected on the sampling frame immediately, the JOLTS sample cannot capture job openings, hires, and separations from these units during their early existence. BLS has developed a model to estimate birth/death activity for current months by examining the birth/death activity from previous years on the QCEW and projecting forward to the present using an econometric technique known as X-12 ARIMA modeling. The birth/death model also uses historical JOLTS data to estimate the amount of “churn” (hires and separations) that exists in establishments of various sizes. The model then combines the estimated churn with the projected employment change to estimate the number of hires and separations taking place in these units that cannot be measured through sampling.

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

### **Seasonal adjustment**

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

### **Alignment procedure**

JOLTS hires minus separations should be comparable to the CES net employment change. However, definitional differences as well as sampling and non-sampling errors between the two surveys historically caused JOLTS to diverge from CES over time. To limit the divergence, and improve the quality of the JOLTS hires and separations series, BLS implemented the Monthly Alignment Method. The Monthly Alignment Method applies the CES employment trends to the seasonally adjusted JOLTS implied employment trend (hires minus separations) forcing them to be approximately the same, while preserving the seasonality of the JOLTS data. First, the two series are seasonally adjusted and the difference between the JOLTS implied employment trend and the CES net employment change is calculated. Next, the JOLTS implied employment trend is adjusted to equal the CES net employment change through a proportional adjustment. This proportional adjustment procedure adjusts the two components (hires, separations) proportionally to their contribution to the total churn (hires plus separations). For example, if hires are 40 percent of the churn for a given month, they will receive 40 percent of the needed adjustment and separations will receive 60 percent of the needed adjustment. The adjusted hires and separations are converted back to not seasonally adjusted data by reversing the application of the original seasonal factors. After the monthly alignment method has been used to adjust the level estimates, rate estimates are computed from the adjusted levels. The Monthly Alignment procedure assures a close match of the JOLTS

implied employment trend with the CES trend. The CES series is considered a highly accurate measure of net employment change owing to its very large sample size and annual benchmarking to universe counts of employment from the QCEW program.

### **Using JOLTS data**

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

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

The federal government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the federal government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the federal government time series.

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

### **Reliability of the estimates**

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

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

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

**Other information**

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



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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	Mar. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b> .....	4,073	3,390	3,311	3,224	2,920	2,973	2,717	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,644	2,964	2,928	2,861	2,461	2,606	2,361	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1
Construction.....	90	79	76	66	55	58	48	1.2	1.1	1.1	.9	.8	.9	.7
Manufacturing.....	233	230	203	188	115	141	123	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	.9	1.1	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	659	564	624	495	488	488	414	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6
Retail trade.....	391	363	410	337	362	334	267	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.8
Professional and business services.....	763	603	505	562	501	482	431	4.1	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.5
Education and health services.....	760	646	697	685	636	589	558	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	551	417	302	315	272	332	296	3.9	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	64	47	35	40	27	30	26	3.1	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3
Accommodation and food services.....	488	370	284	274	242	302	268	4.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.3
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	431	427	378	345	417	367	352	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5
State and local government.....	376	344	337	312	328	317	300	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	685	636	582	633	560	607	587	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3
South.....	1,531	1,314	1,267	1,245	1,109	1,109	977	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0
Midwest.....	886	698	644	607	587	563	510	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
West.....	986	734	767	689	655	638	570	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9

<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.

<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. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b> .....	4,870	4,486	4,226	4,508	4,460	4,339	4,172	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	4,540	4,160	3,928	4,214	4,141	4,042	3,877	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5
Construction.....	397	380	340	366	381	370	376	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.8
Manufacturing.....	316	290	257	252	237	257	245	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	1,013	933	852	891	949	814	882	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.5
Retail trade.....	686	624	576	595	587	563	592	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.0
Professional and business services.....	886	788	783	786	762	730	688	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1
Education and health services.....	558	544	528	528	539	527	489	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	860	769	706	711	743	704	703	6.4	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	130	119	92	111	105	89	83	6.5	6.1	4.7	5.7	5.4	4.6	4.3
Accommodation and food services.....	731	651	620	605	627	614	618	6.3	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	321	318	281	271	306	275	269	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2
State and local government.....	289	275	251	253	261	252	242	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	787	759	661	726	753	837	719	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.9
South.....	1,822	1,652	1,572	1,659	1,663	1,566	1,502	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1
Midwest.....	1,055	1,051	934	1,009	1,003	904	946	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1
West.....	1,216	1,043	1,043	1,053	1,002	960	952	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2

<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.

<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. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b> .....	5,020	4,910	4,863	4,958	4,949	4,833	4,737	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	4,717	4,607	4,571	4,673	4,686	4,555	4,465	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
Construction.....	443	440	472	452	524	463	488	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.6	7.8	7.0	7.5
Manufacturing.....	363	404	384	419	476	424	401	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	1,035	1,034	1,030	1,041	1,049	920	984	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.9
Retail trade.....	722	680	680	664	645	590	633	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.3
Professional and business services.....	936	906	909	898	866	951	776	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.6	4.6
Education and health services.....	529	507	466	498	494	498	479	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	878	794	773	755	763	731	758	6.5	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	132	124	98	106	117	88	90	6.6	6.4	5.0	5.4	6.0	4.5	4.6
Accommodation and food services.....	747	670	673	647	650	635	658	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	294	294	282	278	277	271	262	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
State and local government.....	268	265	258	251	267	251	245	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	888	743	767	799	813	783	848	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4
South.....	1,833	1,782	1,841	1,815	1,898	1,742	1,762	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.7
Midwest.....	1,034	1,168	1,105	1,088	1,120	1,121	1,082	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6
West.....	1,266	1,209	1,205	1,227	1,180	1,188	1,065	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.6

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

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

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

<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. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b> .....	2,731	2,436	2,201	2,114	2,063	1,911	1,831	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	2,595	2,305	2,076	1,984	1,945	1,831	1,766	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Construction.....	142	107	109	92	85	87	85	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Manufacturing.....	190	143	122	87	105	105	78	1.4	1.1	.9	.7	.8	.8	.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	588	548	489	518	469	372	450	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.8
Retail trade.....	418	377	352	379	360	323	343	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3
Professional and business services.....	456	477	349	297	326	310	274	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6
Education and health services.....	322	294	251	256	248	258	244	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	596	516	469	461	443	431	430	4.4	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	44	39	35	29	31	36	32	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7
Accommodation and food services.....	552	476	437	435	412	399	401	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	132	132	122	130	105	115	110	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5
State and local government.....	124	122	117	121	100	110	106	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	390	347	321	302	278	271	278	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
South.....	1,133	949	879	847	790	759	765	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Midwest.....	562	595	491	452	491	468	428	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
West.....	644	541	510	498	492	453	397	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	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> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

<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. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>P</sup>	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,991	2,721	2,545	2.8	2.0	1.9
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,578	2,392	2,214	3.0	2.1	2.0
Mining and logging.....	17	11	11	2.3	1.5	1.5
Construction.....	97	59	50	1.4	.9	.8
Manufacturing.....	238	137	123	1.7	1.1	1.0
Durable goods.....	145	67	61	1.7	.9	.8
Nondurable goods.....	93	70	62	1.8	1.5	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	644	435	398	2.4	1.7	1.6
Wholesale trade.....	151	122	102	2.5	2.1	1.8
Retail trade.....	366	271	240	2.3	1.8	1.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	127	41	56	2.4	.8	1.1
Information.....	87	74	67	2.8	2.5	2.3
Financial activities.....	284	199	154	3.4	2.5	1.9
Finance and insurance.....	195	132	111	3.1	2.2	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	89	66	43	4.1	3.2	2.1
Professional and business services.....	721	472	400	3.9	2.7	2.3
Education and health services.....	755	561	543	3.9	2.8	2.7
Educational services.....	58	52	34	1.8	1.6	1.1
Health care and social assistance.....	698	509	508	4.3	3.1	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	587	300	317	4.3	2.3	2.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	67	30	28	3.5	1.7	1.5
Accommodation and food services.....	520	269	290	4.4	2.4	2.6
Other services.....	148	146	153	2.6	2.6	2.8
Government.....	412	329	330	1.8	1.4	1.4
Federal.....	56	43	51	2.0	1.5	1.8
State and local.....	356	286	280	1.7	1.4	1.4
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	625	552	536	2.4	2.2	2.1
South.....	1,517	1,067	963	3.0	2.2	2.0
Midwest.....	889	523	510	2.8	1.7	1.7
West.....	959	579	536	3.0	1.9	1.8

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

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

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 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. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,545	3,389	3,777	3.3	2.6	2.9
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	4,321	3,204	3,593	3.8	2.9	3.3
Mining and logging.....	28	17	15	3.8	2.2	2.1
Construction.....	408	290	391	5.8	4.7	6.4
Manufacturing.....	302	232	233	2.2	1.9	1.9
Durable goods.....	179	132	140	2.1	1.7	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	123	100	93	2.5	2.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	943	610	829	3.6	2.4	3.3
Wholesale trade.....	146	95	127	2.4	1.7	2.2
Retail trade.....	645	406	560	4.2	2.8	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	153	109	143	3.0	2.2	3.0
Information.....	66	56	59	2.2	1.9	2.0
Financial activities.....	198	148	155	2.4	1.9	2.0
Finance and insurance.....	131	93	96	2.2	1.6	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	67	55	59	3.2	2.7	3.0
Professional and business services.....	844	650	641	4.8	3.9	3.8
Education and health services.....	493	460	426	2.6	2.4	2.2
Educational services.....	46	71	40	1.5	2.2	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	447	389	386	2.9	2.4	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	849	577	687	6.5	4.5	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	125	60	78	6.8	3.4	4.4
Accommodation and food services.....	723	517	610	6.4	4.7	5.5
Other services.....	190	164	157	3.4	3.0	2.9
Government.....	225	185	184	1.0	.8	.8
Federal.....	27	15	24	1.0	.5	.8
State and local.....	197	170	160	1.0	.8	.8
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	698	597	634	2.7	2.4	2.5
South.....	1,725	1,337	1,383	3.5	2.8	2.9
Midwest.....	993	692	880	3.2	2.3	2.9
West.....	1,130	763	880	3.7	2.6	3.0

<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. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,205	3,784	3,919	3.1	2.9	3.0
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	4,015	3,626	3,754	3.5	3.3	3.4
Mining and logging.....	20	24	32	2.7	3.2	4.4
Construction.....	356	389	395	5.0	6.3	6.5
Manufacturing.....	332	371	359	2.4	3.0	2.9
Durable goods.....	200	239	241	2.3	3.1	3.2
Nondurable goods.....	132	132	118	2.7	2.8	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	857	754	806	3.3	3.0	3.2
Wholesale trade.....	136	128	141	2.3	2.2	2.5
Retail trade.....	589	501	517	3.9	3.4	3.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	132	125	149	2.6	2.6	3.1
Information.....	62	56	67	2.0	1.9	2.3
Financial activities.....	200	182	206	2.4	2.3	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	128	109	123	2.1	1.9	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	72	73	83	3.4	3.6	4.2
Professional and business services.....	910	776	738	5.1	4.6	4.4
Education and health services.....	454	383	407	2.4	2.0	2.1
Educational services.....	46	42	43	1.5	1.3	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	408	341	364	2.6	2.1	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	669	530	583	5.1	4.2	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	83	53	58	4.5	3.1	3.3
Accommodation and food services.....	586	477	525	5.2	4.4	4.8
Other services.....	156	161	161	2.8	3.0	3.0
Government.....	190	158	164	.8	.7	.7
Federal.....	24	14	15	.9	.5	.5
State and local.....	167	145	150	.8	.7	.7
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	688	570	669	2.7	2.3	2.7
South.....	1,567	1,381	1,489	3.2	2.9	3.1
Midwest.....	847	881	871	2.7	2.9	2.9
West.....	1,104	952	890	3.6	3.2	3.0

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

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

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 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. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,330	1,491	1,562	1.7	1.1	1.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	2,236	1,415	1,487	2.0	1.3	1.4
Mining and logging.....	11	8	7	1.5	1.0	1.0
Construction.....	105	65	69	1.5	1.0	1.1
Manufacturing.....	174	86	71	1.3	.7	.6
Durable goods.....	99	44	35	1.2	.6	.5
Nondurable goods.....	75	42	36	1.5	.9	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	505	298	381	1.9	1.2	1.5
Wholesale trade.....	73	36	50	1.2	.6	.9
Retail trade.....	353	221	271	2.3	1.5	1.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	79	41	60	1.6	.9	1.3
Information.....	30	20	24	1.0	.7	.8
Financial activities.....	118	62	60	1.4	.8	.8
Finance and insurance.....	75	42	35	1.2	.7	.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	43	19	26	2.0	1.0	1.3
Professional and business services.....	456	257	269	2.6	1.5	1.6
Education and health services.....	274	197	204	1.5	1.0	1.1
Educational services.....	26	23	20	.8	.7	.6
Health care and social assistance.....	248	175	185	1.6	1.1	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	465	320	333	3.5	2.5	2.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	30	19	19	1.6	1.1	1.1
Accommodation and food services.....	435	302	314	3.8	2.8	2.8
Other services.....	97	103	69	1.8	1.9	1.3
Government.....	94	76	75	.4	.3	.3
Federal.....	7	3	3	.3	.1	.1
State and local.....	87	73	72	.4	.4	.4
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	327	188	231	1.3	.8	.9
South.....	974	593	656	2.0	1.2	1.4
Midwest.....	481	353	349	1.5	1.2	1.2
West.....	548	357	326	1.8	1.2	1.1

<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. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,543	2,021	2,067	1.1	1.5	1.6
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,489	1,969	2,009	1.3	1.8	1.8
Mining and logging.....	6	15	22	.8	2.0	3.1
Construction.....	229	314	308	3.3	5.1	5.0
Manufacturing.....	122	267	267	.9	2.2	2.2
Durable goods.....	77	183	193	.9	2.4	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	45	85	74	.9	1.8	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	270	400	357	1.0	1.6	1.4
Wholesale trade.....	57	86	83	1.0	1.5	1.5
Retail trade.....	169	242	196	1.1	1.7	1.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	44	73	78	.9	1.5	1.6
Information.....	29	33	35	.9	1.1	1.2
Financial activities.....	67	109	127	.8	1.4	1.6
Finance and insurance.....	47	58	76	.8	1.0	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	20	52	51	1.0	2.6	2.6
Professional and business services.....	381	454	415	2.1	2.7	2.5
Education and health services.....	145	138	155	.8	.7	.8
Educational services.....	16	17	14	.5	.5	.4
Health care and social assistance.....	129	122	140	.8	.8	.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	189	182	232	1.4	1.4	1.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	52	34	36	2.8	1.9	2.0
Accommodation and food services.....	137	148	196	1.2	1.4	1.8
Other services.....	52	55	91	.9	1.0	1.7
Government.....	54	52	58	.2	.2	.3
Federal.....	6	5	6	.2	.2	.2
State and local.....	48	47	53	.2	.2	.3
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	288	312	377	1.1	1.3	1.5
South.....	507	694	729	1.0	1.5	1.5
Midwest.....	289	466	454	.9	1.6	1.5
West.....	459	549	508	1.5	1.9	1.7

<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. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	332	272	290	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	290	242	259	.3	.2	.2
Mining and logging.....	3	1	3	.4	.1	.3
Construction.....	21	10	17	.3	.2	.3
Manufacturing.....	36	18	21	.3	.1	.2
Durable goods.....	24	13	13	.3	.2	.2
Nondurable goods.....	11	5	8	.2	.1	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	82	55	69	.3	.2	.3
Wholesale trade.....	5	7	8	.1	.1	.1
Retail trade.....	67	39	50	.4	.3	.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	10	10	10	.2	.2	.2
Information.....	3	4	8	.1	.1	.3
Financial activities.....	15	12	18	.2	.1	.2
Finance and insurance.....	6	9	13	.1	.2	.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	8	2	6	.4	.1	.3
Professional and business services.....	74	65	55	.4	.4	.3
Education and health services.....	35	47	48	.2	.2	.2
Educational services.....	4	2	9	.1	.1	.3
Health care and social assistance.....	31	45	39	.2	.3	.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	15	27	18	.1	.2	.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1	1	3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1
Accommodation and food services.....	14	27	15	.1	.2	.1
Other services.....	7	3	2	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Government.....	42	30	31	.2	.1	.1
Federal.....	11	5	6	.4	.2	.2
State and local.....	32	25	25	.2	.1	.1
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	74	70	61	.3	.3	.2
South.....	85	95	106	.2	.2	.2
Midwest.....	76	63	67	.2	.2	.2
West.....	97	44	55	.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.