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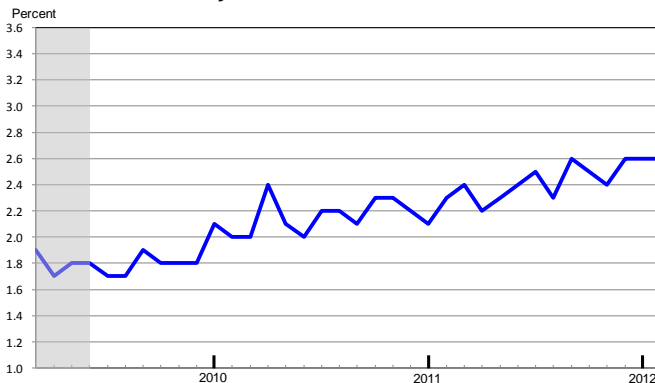
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NOTE: This release was reissued on Tuesday, April 10, 2012, to correct errors in the seasonally adjusted January layoffs and discharges rates and levels in Table B on page 3 of the release. All seven January levels in Table B have been corrected along with the January rates for Total Private and for the South, Midwest, and West regions. Corrections only occur in the PDF version of the news release; the HTML version is correct as originally posted.

JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – FEBRUARY 2012

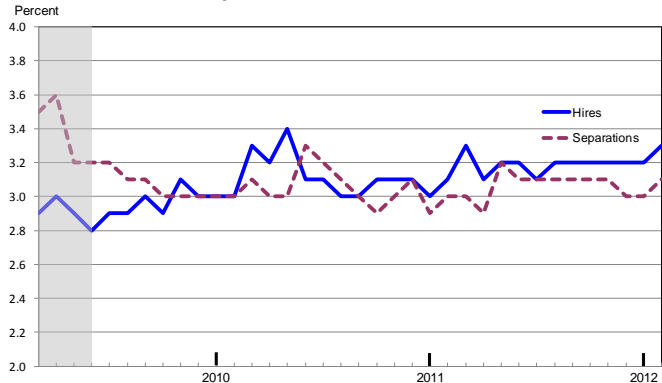
There were 3.5 million job openings on the last business day of February, little changed from January, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.3 percent) and separations rate (3.1 percent) were little changed in February. The job openings rate, at 2.6 percent, has trended upward since the end of the recession in June 2009. (Recession dates are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.) This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by geographic region.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, March 2009 - February 2012



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 2009 - February 2012



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 3.5 million, little changed from January. (See table 1.) Although the number of job openings remained below the 4.3 million openings when the recession began in December 2007, the number of job openings has increased 46 percent since the end of the recession in June 2009.

The number of job openings in February (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the year for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Retail trade, health care and social assistance, and state and

local government had increases in the number of job openings over the year. The Midwest and South regions also experienced an increase in the number of job openings over the year. (See table 5.)

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^P	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^P	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^P
Levels (in thousands)									
Total	3,012	3,477	3,498	4,089	4,239	4,385	3,877	4,017	4,092
Total private ¹	2,697	3,119	3,125	3,850	3,945	4,075	3,610	3,729	3,787
Construction.....	48	86	84	366	331	310	320	308	322
Manufacturing.....	214	261	253	258	253	259	230	217	236
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	479	584	599	854	836	819	813	837	781
Retail trade.....	253	315	377	569	557	565	545	579	545
Professional and business services.....	601	695	691	849	831	959	785	745	833
Education and health services ³	542	630	654	467	517	540	440	501	467
Health care and social assistance...	478	576	597	385	441	469	366	412	404
Leisure and hospitality	376	432	418	639	757	765	590	700	723
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	48	72	52	101	139	121	94	125	114
Accommodation and food services.....	328	360	365	538	618	644	497	575	609
Government ⁴	315	358	373	239	294	311	267	288	305
State and local government.....	259	305	322	206	275	280	242	262	272
Rates (percent)									
Total	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1
Total private ¹	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4
Construction.....	0.9	1.5	1.5	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8
Manufacturing.....	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1
Retail trade.....	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7
Professional and business services.....	3.4	3.8	3.7	5.0	4.7	5.4	4.6	4.2	4.7
Education and health services ³	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.3
Health care and social assistance...	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	2.8	3.1	3.0	4.8	5.6	5.6	4.5	5.2	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.4	3.6	2.6	5.3	7.2	6.3	4.9	6.5	5.9
Accommodation and food services.....	2.8	3.0	3.0	4.8	5.3	5.5	4.4	5.0	5.2
Government ⁴	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4
State and local government.....	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4

¹ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

² Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

³ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

^P = Preliminary

Hires

In February, the hires rate was essentially unchanged at 3.3 percent for total nonfarm. The hires rate increased in professional and business services over the month and was little changed in the remaining industries and regions. (See table 2.) The number of hires in February was 4.4 million, still below the 5.0

million hires at the beginning of the recession (December 2007) but was up 19 percent since the end of the recession (June 2009).

Over the 12 months ending in February, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm and total private but increased for government. The hires rate rose over the year in health care and social assistance and in state and local government. The hires rate increased in the South region over the year. (See table 6.)

Separations

The total separations figure includes voluntary quits, involuntary layoffs and discharges, and other separations, including retirements. Total separations also is referred to as turnover.

The seasonally adjusted total separations rate was little changed in February for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 3.) Over the year, the total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 7.)

The quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to change jobs. In February, the quits rate was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 4.) The number of quits rose to 2.1 million in February from 1.8 million at the end of the recession in June 2009, although it remained below the 2.9 million recorded when the recession began in December 2007.

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) in February 2012 increased from February 2011 for total nonfarm and was little changed for total private and government. The number of quits over the year was little changed in all four regions. (See table 8.)

The layoffs and discharges component of total separations is seasonally adjusted at the total nonfarm, total private, and government levels and for the four regions. The layoffs and discharges rate was essentially unchanged in February 2012 for total nonfarm, total private, government, and in all four regions. (See table B.) The number of layoffs and discharges for total nonfarm was 1.7 million in February, down from 2.1 million at the end of the recession in June 2009.

Table B. Layoffs and discharges, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region ¹	Levels (in thousands)			Rates (percent)		
	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^P	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^P
Total.....	1,624	1,684	1,673	1.2	1.3	1.3
Total private.....	1,517	1,587	1,556	1.4	1.4	1.4
Government.....	107	97	117	0.5	0.4	0.5
Northeast.....	358	284	314	1.4	1.1	1.2
South.....	573	637	629	1.2	1.3	1.3
Midwest.....	329	376	363	1.1	1.2	1.2
West.....	363	386	367	1.3	1.3	1.3

¹ For region definitions see footnote 8, table 1.

^P = Preliminary

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) for total nonfarm, total private, and government was little changed from February 2011 to February 2012. Over the year, the number of layoffs and discharges rose for mining and logging. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the year in all four regions. (See table 9.)

The other separations component of total separations is seasonally adjusted at the total nonfarm, total private, and government levels. Other separations include separations due to retirement, death, and disability, as well as transfers to other locations of the same firm. In February 2012, there were 329,000 other separations for total nonfarm, 270,000 for total private, and 59,000 for government. (See table C.) The number of other separations for total nonfarm in February 2012 was 12 percent higher than at the end of the recession in June 2009.

Table C. Other separations, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Levels (in thousands)			Rates (percent)		
	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^P	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^P
Total.....	335	332	329	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total private.....	284	266	270	0.3	0.2	0.2
Government.....	51	66	59	0.2	0.3	0.3

^P = Preliminary

Net Change in Employment

Large numbers of hires and separations occur every month throughout the business cycle. Net employment change results from the relationship between hires and separations. When the number of hires exceeds the number of separations, employment rises, even if the hires level is steady or declining. Conversely, when the number of hires is less than the number of separations, employment declines, even if the hires level is steady or rising. Over the 12 months ending in February 2012, hires totaled 50.6 million and separations totaled 48.6 million, yielding a net employment gain of 2.0 million. These figures include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for March 2012 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, May 8, 2012 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

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

Collection

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

Coverage

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

Concepts

Industry classification. The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2012 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 stratified random sample of 16,400 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 establishment 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 or ratio adjusted monthly to the strike-adjusted 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 using the ratio of over-the-year CES employment change. 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.

Historical changes in 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 ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	Feb. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p	Feb. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p
Total	3,012	3,501	3,408	3,274	3,540	3,477	3,498	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	2,697	3,100	3,062	2,925	3,188	3,119	3,125	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7
Construction.....	48	78	80	83	78	86	84	.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	214	249	240	240	252	261	253	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	479	599	594	581	574	584	599	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
Retail trade.....	253	359	334	316	323	315	377	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5
Professional and business services.....	601	692	644	561	785	695	691	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.7
Education and health services ⁶	542	600	622	616	605	630	654	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1
Health care and social assistance.....	478	530	558	552	552	576	597	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	376	392	404	434	441	432	418	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	48	56	62	58	44	72	52	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.3	3.6	2.6
Accommodation and food services.....	328	336	342	376	397	360	365	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0
Government ⁷	315	400	345	349	352	358	373	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
State and local government.....	259	345	279	299	301	305	322	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	574	606	573	557	595	590	632	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
South	1,064	1,335	1,310	1,306	1,443	1,442	1,398	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8
Midwest	630	736	715	730	763	738	766	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
West	745	824	811	682	740	707	702	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4

¹ Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

² 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.

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

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ 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.

^p = Preliminary

Table 2. Hires levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	Feb. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p	Feb. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p
Total	4,089	4,276	4,220	4,268	4,188	4,239	4,385	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,850	4,002	3,979	3,986	3,889	3,945	4,075	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7
Construction.....	366	360	333	312	315	331	310	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.6
Manufacturing.....	258	240	240	237	269	253	259	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	854	810	840	849	812	836	819	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2
Retail trade.....	569	567	559	573	517	557	565	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.8
Professional and business services.....	849	911	893	858	818	831	959	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.4
Education and health services ⁶	467	486	484	483	494	517	540	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	385	391	414	407	414	441	469	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	639	736	719	779	743	757	765	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	101	135	131	157	141	139	121	5.3	7.1	6.9	8.2	7.4	7.2	6.3
Accommodation and food services.....	538	600	588	622	602	618	644	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.5
Government ⁷	239	275	241	281	299	294	311	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
State and local government.....	206	248	215	252	270	275	280	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	690	664	684	691	676	710	725	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
South	1,491	1,626	1,656	1,626	1,634	1,667	1,827	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8
Midwest	1,018	996	960	1,004	986	977	925	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
West	890	990	919	947	891	884	908	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1

¹ Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

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

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

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

Table 3. Total separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	Feb. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p	Feb. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p
Total	3,877	4,089	4,065	4,057	4,023	4,017	4,092	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,610	3,808	3,781	3,750	3,695	3,729	3,787	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Construction.....	320	324	325	300	303	308	322	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.8
Manufacturing.....	230	236	227	236	239	217	236	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	813	811	813	770	773	837	781	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1
Retail trade.....	545	567	539	520	509	579	545	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7
Professional and business services.....	785	857	831	807	792	745	833	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.7
Education and health services ⁶	440	409	450	462	468	501	467	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	366	342	386	396	402	412	404	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	590	716	663	715	695	700	723	4.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	94	140	114	142	133	125	114	4.9	7.3	6.0	7.4	7.0	6.5	5.9
Accommodation and food services..	497	576	549	573	562	575	609	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2
Government ⁷	267	281	285	307	328	288	305	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
State and local government.....	242	250	253	268	292	262	272	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
REGION ⁸														
Northeast.....	713	660	702	667	631	692	699	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8
South.....	1,486	1,607	1,537	1,609	1,592	1,598	1,618	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4
Midwest.....	833	897	949	881	905	866	902	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0
West.....	845	925	877	899	895	862	873	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0

¹ Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

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

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

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

Table 4. Quits levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	Feb. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p	Feb. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p
Total	1,918	2,015	1,983	1,976	2,008	2,002	2,090	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	1,809	1,902	1,869	1,860	1,867	1,876	1,961	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Construction.....	69	80	80	91	76	70	67	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2
Manufacturing.....	91	99	105	121	113	97	101	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	.8	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	456	456	461	413	447	449	457	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Retail trade.....	321	336	330	294	331	342	344	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
Professional and business services.....	390	395	368	380	363	352	373	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
Education and health services ⁶	236	244	242	247	265	282	295	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	205	215	215	225	233	251	262	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	358	403	374	370	388	398	436	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	40	45	41	36	48	43	55	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.9
Accommodation and food services..	318	358	334	335	340	355	380	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3
Government ⁷	109	114	114	116	141	125	129	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6
State and local government.....	101	104	102	106	131	116	116	.5	.5	.5	.6	.7	.6	.6
REGION ⁸														
Northeast.....	304	281	288	275	279	343	324	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3
South.....	775	877	782	830	816	827	861	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Midwest.....	431	425	477	443	469	412	469	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6
West.....	409	433	436	428	445	419	436	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5

¹ Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

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

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

⁴ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

Table 5. Job openings levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p
Total	2,873	3,661	3,306	2.2	2.7	2.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,575	3,324	2,959	2.4	3.0	2.6
Mining and logging.....	21	38	22	2.8	4.4	2.6
Construction.....	45	80	76	.9	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	215	267	251	1.8	2.2	2.1
Durable goods.....	139	195	166	1.9	2.6	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	76	72	85	1.7	1.6	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	447	594	538	1.8	2.3	2.1
Wholesale trade.....	122	165	97	2.2	2.9	1.7
Retail trade.....	208	292	315	1.4	2.0	2.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	117	137	126	2.4	2.7	2.5
Information.....	72	87	79	2.6	3.2	2.9
Financial activities.....	183	254	154	2.3	3.2	2.0
Finance and insurance.....	152	176	109	2.6	3.0	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	31	79	45	1.6	4.0	2.3
Professional and business services.....	583	798	667	3.3	4.4	3.7
Education and health services.....	526	692	634	2.6	3.3	3.0
Educational services.....	64	54	54	1.9	1.7	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	462	638	580	2.7	3.7	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	356	386	395	2.7	2.9	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	48	58	52	2.7	3.3	2.9
Accommodation and food services.....	308	328	343	2.7	2.9	3.0
Other services.....	128	128	143	2.4	2.4	2.6
Government.....	297	337	347	1.3	1.5	1.5
Federal.....	56	49	50	1.9	1.7	1.8
State and local.....	242	288	297	1.2	1.5	1.5
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	526	631	594	2.1	2.5	2.3
South.....	1,045	1,555	1,340	2.2	3.2	2.7
Midwest.....	586	725	712	2.0	2.4	2.3
West.....	716	750	661	2.5	2.6	2.2

¹ Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

² 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.

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

Table 6. Hires levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p
Total	3,335	4,072	3,580	2.6	3.1	2.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,169	3,782	3,358	3.0	3.5	3.1
Mining and logging.....	19	42	31	2.6	5.1	3.7
Construction.....	287	280	240	5.7	5.4	4.7
Manufacturing.....	229	276	233	2.0	2.3	2.0
Durable goods.....	139	170	141	1.9	2.3	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	91	106	92	2.1	2.4	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	652	723	617	2.7	2.9	2.5
Wholesale trade.....	127	152	103	2.3	2.8	1.9
Retail trade.....	407	434	409	2.9	3.0	2.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	119	137	105	2.5	2.8	2.2
Information.....	38	57	47	1.4	2.2	1.8
Financial activities.....	114	164	124	1.5	2.1	1.6
Finance and insurance.....	75	117	78	1.3	2.0	1.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	40	47	46	2.1	2.5	2.4
Professional and business services.....	769	913	874	4.6	5.3	5.0
Education and health services.....	390	522	456	2.0	2.6	2.2
Educational services.....	71	78	60	2.1	2.4	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	319	445	396	1.9	2.6	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	515	611	614	4.1	4.8	4.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	64	109	71	3.8	6.4	4.1
Accommodation and food services.....	450	502	543	4.1	4.5	4.8
Other services.....	156	193	120	2.9	3.6	2.3
Government.....	166	290	222	.7	1.3	1.0
Federal.....	22	19	22	.8	.7	.8
State and local.....	143	271	201	.7	1.4	1.0
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	499	671	529	2.0	2.7	2.1
South.....	1,277	1,656	1,573	2.7	3.5	3.3
Midwest.....	839	918	741	2.9	3.1	2.5
West.....	720	827	737	2.5	2.9	2.6

¹ Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

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

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

Table 7. Total separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p
Total	3,075	4,543	3,260	2.4	3.5	2.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,920	4,283	3,076	2.7	3.9	2.8
Mining and logging.....	17	33	27	2.3	4.1	3.3
Construction.....	270	402	274	5.4	7.8	5.4
Manufacturing.....	198	243	205	1.7	2.1	1.7
Durable goods.....	112	137	108	1.6	1.9	1.5
Nondurable goods.....	86	106	97	2.0	2.4	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	689	1,086	663	2.8	4.3	2.7
Wholesale trade.....	113	153	90	2.1	2.8	1.6
Retail trade.....	471	774	470	3.3	5.3	3.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	105	160	102	2.2	3.3	2.1
Information.....	44	92	52	1.7	3.6	2.0
Financial activities.....	120	214	123	1.6	2.8	1.6
Finance and insurance.....	76	142	74	1.3	2.5	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	44	73	50	2.3	3.8	2.6
Professional and business services.....	664	822	717	3.9	4.7	4.1
Education and health services.....	354	504	377	1.8	2.5	1.9
Educational services.....	42	75	36	1.2	2.3	1.0
Health care and social assistance.....	312	429	341	1.9	2.6	2.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	415	700	509	3.3	5.5	3.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	48	101	57	2.8	5.9	3.3
Accommodation and food services.....	366	599	452	3.4	5.4	4.0
Other services.....	149	184	129	2.8	3.5	2.4
Government.....	155	260	184	.7	1.2	.8
Federal.....	19	31	25	.7	1.1	.9
State and local.....	136	229	159	.7	1.2	.8
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	534	788	524	2.2	3.2	2.1
South.....	1,200	1,823	1,325	2.6	3.9	2.8
Midwest.....	650	982	699	2.2	3.3	2.3
West.....	691	950	711	2.4	3.3	2.5

¹ Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

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

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

Table 8. Quits levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^P	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^P
Total	1,514	1,965	1,664	1.2	1.5	1.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,437	1,849	1,572	1.3	1.7	1.4
Mining and logging.....	11	15	14	1.6	1.8	1.7
Construction.....	52	60	49	1.0	1.2	1.0
Manufacturing.....	75	90	84	.6	.8	.7
Durable goods.....	42	47	41	.6	.6	.6
Nondurable goods.....	33	43	43	.8	1.0	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	369	448	377	1.5	1.8	1.5
Wholesale trade.....	52	47	39	.9	.8	.7
Retail trade.....	258	338	284	1.8	2.3	2.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	59	63	53	1.3	1.3	1.1
Information.....	23	49	24	.9	1.9	.9
Financial activities.....	54	85	67	.7	1.1	.9
Finance and insurance.....	39	48	44	.7	.8	.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	15	37	22	.8	1.9	1.2
Professional and business services.....	327	341	320	1.9	2.0	1.8
Education and health services.....	188	283	241	.9	1.4	1.2
Educational services.....	20	30	21	.6	.9	.6
Health care and social assistance.....	168	253	220	1.0	1.5	1.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	266	377	325	2.1	2.9	2.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	23	29	33	1.4	1.7	1.9
Accommodation and food services.....	243	347	292	2.2	3.1	2.6
Other services.....	71	103	71	1.3	1.9	1.3
Government.....	77	116	92	.3	.5	.4
Federal.....	6	11	11	.2	.4	.4
State and local.....	71	105	81	.4	.5	.4
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	223	329	247	.9	1.3	1.0
South.....	617	855	687	1.3	1.8	1.4
Midwest.....	334	382	370	1.1	1.3	1.2
West.....	340	399	360	1.2	1.4	1.3

¹ Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

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

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^P = Preliminary

Table 9. Layoffs and discharges levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p
Total	1,276	2,135	1,310	1.0	1.6	1.0
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,232	2,059	1,258	1.2	1.9	1.2
Mining and logging.....	4	16	12	.5	2.0	1.5
Construction.....	211	319	213	4.2	6.2	4.2
Manufacturing.....	105	120	96	.9	1.0	.8
Durable goods.....	57	70	55	.8	.9	.7
Nondurable goods.....	48	50	41	1.1	1.1	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	249	537	223	1.0	2.1	.9
Wholesale trade.....	47	86	39	.9	1.5	.7
Retail trade.....	173	369	153	1.2	2.5	1.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	30	82	31	.6	1.7	.6
Information.....	17	39	26	.6	1.5	1.0
Financial activities.....	48	64	29	.6	.8	.4
Finance and insurance.....	27	32	20	.5	.6	.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	21	32	9	1.1	1.7	.5
Professional and business services.....	291	405	355	1.7	2.3	2.0
Education and health services.....	110	182	98	.6	.9	.5
Educational services.....	19	40	11	.6	1.2	.3
Health care and social assistance.....	92	142	87	.6	.8	.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	126	307	158	1.0	2.4	1.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	23	70	21	1.3	4.1	1.2
Accommodation and food services.....	104	237	137	.9	2.1	1.2
Other services.....	69	70	48	1.3	1.3	.9
Government.....	44	76	52	.2	.3	.2
Federal.....	5	8	6	.2	.3	.2
State and local.....	39	68	46	.2	.4	.2
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	269	374	224	1.1	1.5	.9
South.....	462	799	521	1.0	1.7	1.1
Midwest.....	254	481	270	.9	1.6	.9
West.....	291	482	294	1.0	1.7	1.0

¹ Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.

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

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

Table 10. Other separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012 ^p
Total	285	443	286	0.2	0.3	0.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	251	374	246	.2	.3	.2
Mining and logging.....	1	2	(⁴)	.2	.3	(⁴)
Construction.....	6	23	12	.1	.4	.2
Manufacturing.....	18	33	26	.2	.3	.2
Durable goods.....	13	21	12	.2	.3	.2
Nondurable goods.....	5	12	13	.1	.3	.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	71	101	63	.3	.4	.3
Wholesale trade.....	15	20	12	.3	.4	.2
Retail trade.....	40	67	33	.3	.5	.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	16	14	18	.3	.3	.4
Information.....	4	4	2	.2	.2	.1
Financial activities.....	18	66	28	.2	.9	.4
Finance and insurance.....	10	61	9	.2	1.1	.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	8	5	18	.4	.2	1.0
Professional and business services.....	46	76	42	.3	.4	.2
Education and health services.....	56	40	37	.3	.2	.2
Educational services.....	3	5	3	.1	.2	.1
Health care and social assistance.....	53	35	34	.3	.2	.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	22	17	27	.2	.1	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	1	3	.1	.1	.2
Accommodation and food services.....	20	15	24	.2	.1	.2
Other services.....	8	12	9	.2	.2	.2
Government.....	34	68	40	.1	.3	.2
Federal.....	8	12	8	.3	.4	.3
State and local.....	25	57	32	.1	.3	.2
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	42	85	52	.2	.3	.2
South.....	121	171	117	.3	.4	.2
Midwest.....	62	118	59	.2	.4	.2
West.....	60	69	57	.2	.2	.2

¹ Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

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

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

⁴ Data round to zero.

^p = Preliminary