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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – MARCH 2018

The number of job openings increased to 6.6 million on the last business day of March, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the month, hires and separations were little changed at 5.4 million and 5.3 million, respectively. Within separations, the quits rate was little changed at 2.3 percent and the layoffs and discharges rate was unchanged at 1.1 percent. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by four geographic regions.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, March 2015 - March 2018

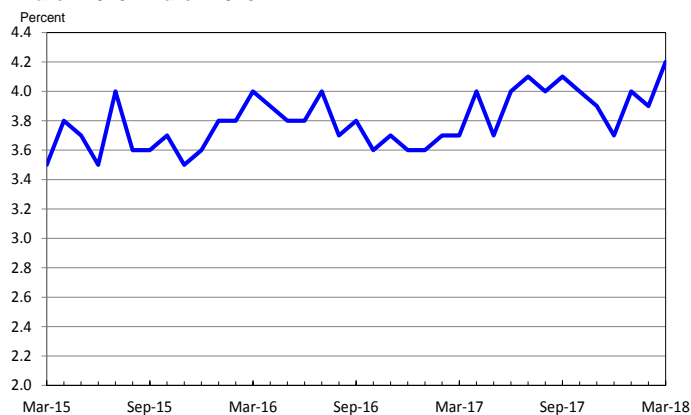
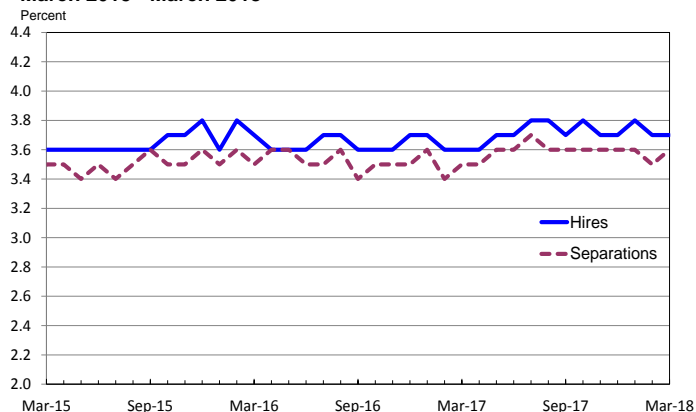


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, March 2015 - March 2018



Job Openings

On the last business day of March, the **job openings** level increased to a series high of 6.6 million. The series began in December 2000. The job openings rate was 4.2 percent in March. The number of job openings increased for total private and edged up for government. Job openings increased in a number of industries, with the largest increases in professional and business services (+112,000), construction (+68,000), and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+37,000). The number of job openings increased in the Northeast and Midwest regions. (See table 1.)

Hires

The number of **hires** was little changed at 5.4 million in March. The hires rate was 3.7 percent. The number of hires was little changed for total private and for government. Hires decreased in finance and insurance (-32,000). The number of hires was little changed in all four regions. (See table 2.)

Separations

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

The number of **total separations** was little changed at 5.3 million in March. The total separations rate was 3.6 percent. The number of total separations was little changed for total private and for government. Total separations decreased in finance and insurance (-34,000). The number of total separations was little changed in all four regions. (See table 3.)

The number of **quits** edged up to 3.3 million in March. The quits rate was 2.3 percent. The number of quits edged up for total private and was unchanged for government. Quits increased in other services (+71,000). The number of quits increased in the Midwest region. (See table 4.)

There were 1.6 million **layoffs and discharges** in March, little changed from February. The layoffs and discharges rate was 1.1 percent in March. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed for total private and for government. Layoffs and discharges decreased in health care and social assistance (-35,000). The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed in all four regions. (See table 5.)

The number of **other separations** was little changed in March at 382,000. The number of other separations was little changed for total private and for government. Other separations increased in retail trade (+20,000) but decreased in educational services (-5,000). The number of other separations was little changed in all four regions. (See table 6.)

Net Change in Employment

Large numbers of hires and separations occur every month throughout the business cycle. Net employment change results from the relationship between hires and separations. When the number of hires exceeds the number of separations, employment rises, even if the hires level is steady or declining. Conversely, when the number of hires is less than the number of separations, employment declines, even if the hires level is steady or rising. Over the 12 months ending in March, hires totaled 65.7 million and separations totaled 63.4 million, yielding a **net employment** gain of 2.3 million. These totals include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for April 2018 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, June 5, 2018 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^P	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^P	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^P
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	5,607	6,078	6,550	5,297	5,511	5,425	5,172	5,173	5,291
Total private.....	5,090	5,489	5,928	4,965	5,178	5,101	4,860	4,844	4,967
Mining and logging ¹	21	24	22	25	36	37	25	32	36
Construction ¹	179	180	248	367	352	324	368	305	343
Manufacturing.....	394	414	391	323	382	364	321	350	352
Durable goods ¹	217	261	248	171	215	217	175	192	203
Nondurable goods ¹	178	153	143	153	167	146	146	159	148
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	943	1,093	1,192	1,053	1,080	1,052	1,066	1,010	1,049
Wholesale trade ¹	181	174	177	130	139	139	133	135	130
Retail trade.....	583	663	723	723	724	699	749	672	719
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ¹	179	256	293	200	216	214	184	202	201
Information ¹	95	118	131	80	82	83	78	84	78
Financial activities.....	338	406	396	207	227	189	198	199	180
Finance and insurance.....	265	339	310	131	153	121	120	148	114
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	73	67	85	76	73	68	78	51	66
Professional and business services.....	935	1,016	1,128	1,026	1,150	1,164	992	1,081	1,144
Education and health services.....	1,117	1,192	1,271	669	673	657	624	644	610
Educational services ¹	89	81	105	85	88	82	80	96	82
Health care and social assistance.....	1,028	1,111	1,167	584	584	574	544	548	529
Leisure and hospitality.....	751	812	879	1,007	1,028	1,014	992	984	975
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	80	84	85	131	167	165	145	157	155
Accommodation and food services.....	671	728	794	876	861	849	847	827	820
Other services ¹	317	234	270	206	170	218	196	155	199
Government.....	517	590	622	332	333	324	312	330	324
Federal ¹	81	69	83	36	37	37	38	41	39
State and local.....	435	520	539	295	296	287	274	288	285
State and local education.....	151	180	185	142	145	146	129	142	144
State and local, excluding education ¹	284	340	354	154	151	141	144	147	141
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6
Total private.....	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9
Mining and logging ¹	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.8	5.1	5.2	3.8	4.4	4.9
Construction ¹	2.5	2.4	3.4	5.3	4.9	4.5	5.3	4.3	4.8
Manufacturing.....	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8
Durable goods ¹	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.6
Nondurable goods ¹	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	3.3	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8
Wholesale trade ¹	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Retail trade.....	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ¹	3.1	4.2	4.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.4
Information ¹	3.3	4.1	4.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8
Financial activities.....	3.9	4.5	4.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	4.1	5.1	4.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.8
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.3	3.0
Professional and business services.....	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.6	4.9	5.2	5.5
Education and health services.....	4.6	4.8	5.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Educational services ¹	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.2
Health care and social assistance.....	5.0	5.3	5.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	4.5	4.8	5.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.3	3.4	3.5	5.7	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.7	6.6
Accommodation and food services.....	4.7	5.0	5.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9
Other services ¹	5.2	3.9	4.4	3.6	2.9	3.7	3.4	2.7	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p
Government.....	2.3	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Federal ¹	2.8	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
State and local.....	2.2	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
State and local education.....	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4
State and local, excluding education ¹	3.0	3.6	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5

¹ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in the job openings series, therefore, the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data are identical.

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Technical Note

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

Coverage and collection

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

Concepts

Industry classification. The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2017 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sample and estimation methodology

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of 16,000 nonfarm business and government establishments. The sample is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program which includes all employers subject to state unemployment insurance laws and federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

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

JOLTS business birth/death model

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

Seasonal adjustment

BLS uses X-13 ARIMA to seasonally adjust several JOLTS series utilizing moving averages as seasonal filters. A concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal adjustment factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including current month data. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative models and REGARIMA (regression with auto-correlated errors) modeling to improve the seasonal adjustment factors at the beginning and end of the series and to detect and adjust for outliers in the series.

Alignment procedure

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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 and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p
Total.....	5,607	5,933	5,667	6,228	6,078	6,550	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	5,090	5,427	5,143	5,675	5,489	5,928	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.5
Mining and logging ³	21	19	20	27	24	22	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.2	3.0
Construction ³	179	225	149	252	180	248	2.5	3.1	2.1	3.4	2.4	3.4
Manufacturing.....	394	391	374	424	414	391	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.0
Durable goods ³	217	248	239	273	261	248	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.0
Nondurable goods ³	178	143	135	152	153	143	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	943	1,187	1,087	1,217	1,093	1,192	3.3	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1
Wholesale trade ³	181	168	188	224	174	177	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.6	2.8	2.9
Retail trade.....	583	853	707	709	663	723	3.5	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	179	166	192	283	256	293	3.1	2.8	3.2	4.7	4.2	4.8
Information ³	95	88	103	112	118	131	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.5
Financial activities.....	338	349	332	355	406	396	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.4
Finance and insurance.....	265	271	253	265	339	310	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	5.1	4.7
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	73	77	79	90	67	85	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.7
Professional and business services....	935	976	874	1,028	1,016	1,128	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.7	5.1
Education and health services.....	1,117	1,095	1,107	1,175	1,192	1,271	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.1
Educational services ³	89	100	84	106	81	105	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.8
Health care and social assistance....	1,028	995	1,023	1,069	1,111	1,167	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	751	865	902	878	812	879	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. .	80	77	90	77	84	85	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.5
Accommodation and food services. . .	671	789	812	801	728	794	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.4
Other services ³	317	234	196	206	234	270	5.2	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.9	4.4
Government.....	517	506	524	553	590	622	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7
Federal ³	81	73	79	88	69	83	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.9
State and local.....	435	432	445	465	520	539	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7
State and local education.....	151	157	165	165	180	185	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
State and local, excluding education ³	284	275	280	300	340	354	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.7
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	1,018	973	968	1,007	1,019	1,144	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.0
South.....	2,092	2,138	2,011	2,216	2,182	2,292	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.1
Midwest.....	1,258	1,474	1,350	1,507	1,465	1,603	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7
West.....	1,239	1,348	1,338	1,499	1,412	1,510	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.2

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 No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series; therefore, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

⁴ 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.

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Table 2. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p
Total.....	5,297	5,514	5,524	5,574	5,511	5,425	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,965	5,151	5,173	5,236	5,178	5,101	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1
Mining and logging.....	25	34	31	32	36	37	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2
Construction.....	367	357	321	353	352	324	5.3	5.1	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.5
Manufacturing.....	323	344	348	360	382	364	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9
Durable goods.....	171	197	201	212	215	217	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Nondurable goods.....	153	146	147	149	167	146	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,053	1,058	1,076	1,089	1,080	1,052	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Wholesale trade.....	130	142	148	151	139	139	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3
Retail trade.....	723	698	698	728	724	699	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	200	218	230	210	216	214	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7
Information.....	80	79	83	79	82	83	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
Financial activities.....	207	192	187	223	227	189	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.2
Finance and insurance.....	131	125	122	152	153	121	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing. ...	76	67	65	71	73	68	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0
Professional and business services.	1,026	1,156	1,218	1,160	1,150	1,164	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6
Education and health services.....	669	691	666	709	673	657	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8
Educational services.....	85	107	111	119	88	82	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.2
Health care and social assistance.	584	584	556	591	584	574	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,007	1,038	1,021	1,027	1,028	1,014	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. ...	131	168	153	164	167	165	5.7	7.2	6.5	7.0	7.1	7.0
Accommodation and food services. ...	876	870	869	863	861	849	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1
Other services.....	206	204	222	204	170	218	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.5	2.9	3.7
Government.....	332	363	351	339	333	324	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Federal.....	36	39	28	38	37	37	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
State and local.....	295	324	322	301	296	287	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
State and local education.....	142	162	167	147	145	146	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
State and local, excluding education.....	154	162	155	154	151	141	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
REGION³												
Northeast.....	846	808	790	817	802	778	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
South.....	2,080	2,264	2,221	2,266	2,138	2,155	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0
Midwest.....	1,169	1,167	1,219	1,203	1,238	1,234	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
West.....	1,202	1,274	1,293	1,288	1,333	1,258	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7

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 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.

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Table 3. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p
Total.....	5,172	5,254	5,314	5,319	5,173	5,291	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,860	4,897	4,959	4,989	4,844	4,967	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Mining and logging.....	25	29	31	31	32	36	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.9
Construction.....	368	330	291	337	305	343	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.8
Manufacturing.....	321	325	337	343	350	352	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Durable goods.....	175	177	189	195	192	203	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6
Nondurable goods.....	146	148	148	148	159	148	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,066	1,015	1,050	1,061	1,010	1,049	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8
Wholesale trade.....	133	121	143	149	135	130	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2
Retail trade.....	749	696	686	714	672	719	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	184	198	221	198	202	201	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4
Information.....	78	73	88	93	84	78	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.8
Financial activities.....	198	173	172	212	199	180	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	120	133	121	147	148	114	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.8
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	78	40	51	65	51	66	3.6	1.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	3.0
Professional and business services. . . .	992	1,158	1,180	1,074	1,081	1,144	4.9	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.5
Education and health services.....	624	637	626	656	644	610	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
Educational services.....	80	85	98	89	96	82	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.2
Health care and social assistance. . .	544	552	529	566	548	529	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	992	992	981	988	984	975	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. .	145	165	142	157	157	155	6.3	7.1	6.0	6.7	6.7	6.6
Accommodation and food services. . .	847	827	839	831	827	820	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9
Other services.....	196	166	204	195	155	199	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.4
Government.....	312	357	354	330	330	324	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Federal.....	38	39	36	32	41	39	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4
State and local.....	274	318	319	298	288	285	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
State and local education.....	129	156	165	156	142	144	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
State and local, excluding education.....	144	162	153	141	147	141	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
REGION³												
Northeast.....	836	830	771	813	758	778	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9
South.....	2,012	2,169	2,116	2,186	2,123	2,159	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0
Midwest.....	1,179	1,096	1,164	1,116	1,045	1,088	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3
West.....	1,145	1,159	1,263	1,204	1,248	1,265	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7

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 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.

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Table 4. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p
Total.....	3,144	3,195	3,340	3,191	3,208	3,344	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	2,971	3,011	3,164	3,023	3,045	3,181	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
Mining and logging.....	13	15	17	19	21	22	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.0
Construction.....	166	148	152	156	150	150	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Manufacturing.....	186	196	217	214	215	219	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Durable goods.....	96	108	120	117	122	128	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Nondurable goods.....	90	88	97	97	93	90	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	678	629	682	643	626	661	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
Wholesale trade.....	74	84	101	88	86	86	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
Retail trade.....	501	432	475	452	424	460	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	103	113	106	102	116	116	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
Information.....	39	46	50	50	49	45	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
Financial activities.....	103	115	114	118	118	109	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Finance and insurance.....	70	93	83	76	83	69	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	33	22	30	43	35	40	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8
Professional and business services.....	590	712	747	641	690	697	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.4
Education and health services.....	422	427	423	400	406	426	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Educational services.....	44	50	52	45	48	42	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1
Health care and social assistance.....	377	377	370	355	358	384	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	677	652	676	672	694	705	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation... ..	83	64	64	79	67	78	3.6	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.3
Accommodation and food services... ..	594	588	611	593	627	627	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5
Other services ³	97	71	87	111	76	147	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.3	2.5
Government.....	174	184	176	168	163	163	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Federal.....	16	18	13	13	14	14	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
State and local.....	158	166	163	155	149	149	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
State and local education.....	73	84	83	80	78	77	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
State and local, excluding education.....	85	82	80	75	71	72	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	431	438	422	431	422	426	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
South.....	1,298	1,337	1,322	1,330	1,376	1,411	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Midwest.....	700	685	758	687	647	708	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2
West.....	715	735	837	743	764	798	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3

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 No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series; therefore, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

⁴ 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.

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Table 5. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p
Total.....	1,669	1,735	1,655	1,784	1,620	1,564	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	1,590	1,627	1,534	1,677	1,516	1,470	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Mining and logging ³	9	13	13	12	9	13	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.7
Construction.....	191	174	127	173	149	175	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.4
Manufacturing.....	112	106	101	101	114	108	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Durable goods.....	68	54	56	62	58	61	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	44	52	44	40	57	47	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	303	310	302	329	306	288	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Wholesale trade ³	44	31	30	49	41	31	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5
Retail trade.....	190	207	171	196	193	183	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	68	72	101	84	73	73	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3
Information.....	27	21	29	31	26	29	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0
Financial activities.....	66	44	42	68	52	44	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5
Finance and insurance.....	28	27	24	47	37	24	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	38	17	18	21	15	20	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Professional and business services. . . .	349	387	394	405	344	382	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8
Education and health services.....	157	168	149	189	183	144	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6
Educational services.....	31	33	39	39	40	36	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Health care and social assistance. . . .	126	136	111	150	143	108	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	282	318	273	295	270	253	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	59	96	75	76	87	74	2.6	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.1
Accommodation and food services. . .	223	221	198	219	183	179	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3
Other services.....	94	86	104	75	63	36	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.6
Government.....	79	108	121	106	104	95	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Federal.....	12	13	12	12	14	12	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	67	95	109	94	90	82	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
State and local education.....	32	47	58	54	40	40	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
State and local, excluding education.....	35	48	51	41	50	43	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	326	331	287	334	280	285	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
South.....	580	709	678	733	620	606	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1
Midwest.....	415	345	336	355	334	309	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
West.....	348	350	353	361	385	365	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1

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 No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series; therefore, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.⁴ 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.

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Table 6. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p
Total.....	359	325	318	344	346	382	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	299	260	261	289	283	315	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mining and logging.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Construction ³	11	8	12	8	7	19	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing.....	23	24	19	28	21	25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	11	15	12	16	12	14	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods ³	11	9	7	12	8	11	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	85	77	66	90	77	100	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Wholesale trade.....	14	6	13	12	8	13	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Retail trade.....	58	57	39	66	56	76	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	13	13	14	12	13	11	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Information ³	12	6	8	11	9	5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Financial activities.....	28	14	17	26	30	27	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Finance and insurance.....	22	13	13	24	28	21	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	6	1	3	2	2	6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Professional and business services....	53	58	39	29	47	65	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Education and health services.....	45	41	55	66	55	40	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Educational services ³	4	2	7	5	8	3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Health care and social assistance ³ ...	41	39	48	61	47	37	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	33	22	32	21	20	17	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation ³ ...	3	5	3	2	3	3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services ³ ...	30	17	29	19	17	14	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other services ³	5	9	13	9	16	16	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Government.....	59	65	57	56	63	67	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Federal.....	11	8	11	7	14	13	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	49	57	47	49	49	54	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
State and local education.....	24	24	25	23	24	27	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
State and local, excluding education.....	24	33	22	26	25	27	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	79	61	61	48	56	67	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
South.....	134	124	115	123	127	142	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Midwest.....	65	66	70	74	64	71	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
West.....	82	74	72	100	99	102	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

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 No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series; therefore, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

⁴ 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.

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NOTE: Levels are rounded to the nearest thousand and rates are rounded to the nearest tenth. Levels and rates may round down to zero.

Table 7. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p
Total.....	5,476	5,897	6,469	3.6	3.9	4.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,972	5,323	5,853	3.9	4.1	4.5
Mining and logging.....	21	24	22	3.1	3.3	3.0
Construction.....	179	180	248	2.6	2.6	3.5
Manufacturing.....	394	414	391	3.1	3.2	3.0
Durable goods.....	217	261	248	2.7	3.2	3.1
Nondurable goods.....	178	153	143	3.7	3.2	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	917	1,021	1,169	3.3	3.6	4.1
Wholesale trade.....	181	174	177	3.0	2.9	2.9
Retail trade.....	557	591	700	3.4	3.6	4.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	179	256	293	3.1	4.3	4.8
Information.....	95	118	131	3.3	4.1	4.5
Financial activities.....	314	399	378	3.6	4.5	4.3
Finance and insurance.....	241	332	292	3.7	5.0	4.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	73	67	85	3.3	3.0	3.7
Professional and business services.....	893	941	1,100	4.3	4.4	5.1
Education and health services.....	1,060	1,178	1,226	4.4	4.8	4.9
Educational services.....	89	81	105	2.3	2.1	2.6
Health care and social assistance.....	971	1,097	1,121	4.8	5.3	5.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	781	813	918	4.8	5.0	5.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	87	77	97	3.9	3.5	4.3
Accommodation and food services.....	694	736	821	4.9	5.2	5.7
Other services.....	317	234	270	5.3	3.9	4.5
Government.....	504	574	616	2.2	2.5	2.6
Federal.....	81	69	83	2.8	2.4	2.9
State and local.....	423	505	533	2.1	2.5	2.6
State and local education.....	139	164	179	1.3	1.5	1.6
State and local, excluding education.....	284	340	354	3.1	3.6	3.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	973	971	1,111	3.5	3.5	3.9
South.....	2,067	2,128	2,284	3.8	3.8	4.1
Midwest.....	1,245	1,435	1,610	3.7	4.2	4.7
West.....	1,190	1,364	1,464	3.4	3.9	4.1

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 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.

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Table 8. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p
Total.....	4,985	4,612	5,074	3.4	3.1	3.4
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,729	4,364	4,832	3.9	3.5	3.9
Mining and logging.....	25	29	38	3.8	4.2	5.3
Construction.....	362	298	314	5.5	4.4	4.6
Manufacturing.....	309	337	348	2.5	2.7	2.8
Durable goods.....	167	192	215	2.2	2.5	2.7
Nondurable goods.....	142	145	134	3.0	3.1	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,024	888	1,017	3.8	3.2	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	135	123	143	2.3	2.1	2.4
Retail trade.....	720	604	695	4.6	3.9	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	168	162	179	3.0	2.8	3.1
Information.....	70	70	73	2.5	2.5	2.6
Financial activities.....	198	192	177	2.4	2.3	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	121	137	109	2.0	2.2	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	76	56	68	3.6	2.6	3.1
Professional and business services.....	964	1,017	1,101	4.8	5.0	5.4
Education and health services.....	594	563	573	2.6	2.4	2.4
Educational services.....	53	67	48	1.4	1.7	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	541	495	525	2.8	2.5	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,004	828	999	6.5	5.3	6.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	123	109	154	5.8	5.2	7.1
Accommodation and food services.....	881	719	845	6.6	5.3	6.2
Other services.....	180	141	192	3.1	2.4	3.3
Government.....	257	248	243	1.1	1.1	1.1
Federal.....	36	29	35	1.3	1.1	1.3
State and local.....	221	219	207	1.1	1.1	1.0
State and local education.....	80	109	80	0.7	1.0	0.7
State and local, excluding education.....	141	110	127	1.6	1.2	1.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	776	613	699	2.9	2.3	2.6
South.....	1,986	1,869	2,044	3.8	3.5	3.8
Midwest.....	1,113	996	1,182	3.5	3.1	3.6
West.....	1,110	1,135	1,149	3.3	3.4	3.4

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 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.

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Table 9. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p
Total.....	4,545	4,175	4,683	3.1	2.8	3.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,322	3,973	4,464	3.5	3.2	3.6
Mining and logging.....	24	29	33	3.7	4.1	4.7
Construction.....	322	239	305	4.9	3.5	4.4
Manufacturing.....	303	300	333	2.5	2.4	2.6
Durable goods.....	164	165	193	2.1	2.1	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	139	134	140	3.0	2.9	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	958	845	942	3.5	3.1	3.4
Wholesale trade.....	133	115	128	2.3	1.9	2.2
Retail trade.....	668	581	643	4.3	3.7	4.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	157	149	171	2.8	2.6	3.0
Information.....	72	71	72	2.6	2.6	2.6
Financial activities.....	186	163	169	2.2	1.9	2.0
Finance and insurance.....	118	116	108	1.9	1.8	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	68	47	61	3.2	2.1	2.8
Professional and business services.....	887	926	1,041	4.4	4.5	5.1
Education and health services.....	562	514	550	2.4	2.2	2.3
Educational services.....	51	57	51	1.3	1.5	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	511	457	499	2.6	2.3	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	836	747	828	5.4	4.8	5.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	103	80	112	4.9	3.8	5.2
Accommodation and food services.....	733	667	716	5.5	4.9	5.2
Other services.....	172	139	189	3.0	2.4	3.3
Government.....	223	203	219	1.0	0.9	1.0
Federal.....	33	34	33	1.2	1.2	1.2
State and local.....	190	169	186	1.0	0.8	0.9
State and local education.....	72	70	77	0.7	0.6	0.7
State and local, excluding education.....	119	99	108	1.3	1.1	1.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	679	574	624	2.5	2.1	2.3
South.....	1,814	1,747	1,951	3.4	3.3	3.6
Midwest.....	1,026	836	958	3.2	2.6	2.9
West.....	1,027	1,019	1,149	3.1	3.0	3.4

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 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.

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Table 10. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p
Total.....	2,847	2,670	3,058	2.0	1.8	2.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,710	2,557	2,934	2.2	2.1	2.4
Mining and logging.....	11	19	20	1.7	2.7	2.8
Construction.....	149	120	135	2.3	1.8	2.0
Manufacturing.....	179	181	209	1.5	1.4	1.7
Durable goods.....	90	101	122	1.2	1.3	1.6
Nondurable goods.....	89	80	87	1.9	1.7	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	632	518	618	2.3	1.9	2.3
Wholesale trade.....	74	68	84	1.3	1.1	1.4
Retail trade.....	462	354	425	3.0	2.3	2.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	96	97	109	1.7	1.7	1.9
Information.....	34	44	40	1.2	1.6	1.5
Financial activities.....	105	100	108	1.3	1.2	1.3
Finance and insurance.....	71	65	68	1.1	1.0	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	33	35	40	1.6	1.6	1.8
Professional and business services.....	530	603	636	2.6	2.9	3.1
Education and health services.....	384	333	393	1.7	1.4	1.7
Educational services.....	31	32	28	0.8	0.8	0.7
Health care and social assistance.....	353	301	365	1.8	1.5	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	588	564	627	3.8	3.6	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	59	41	61	2.8	2.0	2.8
Accommodation and food services.....	530	522	566	4.0	3.9	4.1
Other services.....	97	76	147	1.7	1.3	2.5
Government.....	137	113	124	0.6	0.5	0.5
Federal.....	14	13	13	0.5	0.5	0.5
State and local.....	123	100	112	0.6	0.5	0.6
State and local education.....	46	44	48	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local, excluding education.....	77	56	64	0.9	0.6	0.7
REGION³						
Northeast.....	365	341	356	1.4	1.3	1.3
South.....	1,203	1,159	1,324	2.3	2.2	2.5
Midwest.....	624	535	642	1.9	1.6	2.0
West.....	654	635	737	2.0	1.9	2.2

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 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.

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Table 11. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p
Total.....	1,376	1,201	1,278	0.9	0.8	0.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,333	1,152	1,234	1.1	0.9	1.0
Mining and logging.....	9	9	13	1.4	1.3	1.8
Construction.....	161	113	152	2.4	1.7	2.2
Manufacturing.....	101	100	99	0.8	0.8	0.8
Durable goods.....	62	54	57	0.8	0.7	0.7
Nondurable goods.....	39	46	42	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	252	255	235	0.9	0.9	0.9
Wholesale trade.....	44	41	31	0.8	0.7	0.5
Retail trade.....	159	175	154	1.0	1.1	1.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	49	39	50	0.9	0.7	0.9
Information.....	25	17	27	0.9	0.6	1.0
Financial activities.....	59	40	40	0.7	0.5	0.5
Finance and insurance.....	30	30	25	0.5	0.5	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	28	10	14	1.3	0.5	0.6
Professional and business services.....	308	280	342	1.5	1.4	1.7
Education and health services.....	133	127	117	0.6	0.5	0.5
Educational services.....	16	18	20	0.4	0.5	0.5
Health care and social assistance.....	117	109	97	0.6	0.6	0.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	215	164	184	1.4	1.1	1.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	42	36	48	2.0	1.7	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	173	128	136	1.3	0.9	1.0
Other services.....	70	47	26	1.2	0.8	0.5
Government.....	43	49	45	0.2	0.2	0.2
Federal.....	10	10	10	0.3	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	34	39	35	0.2	0.2	0.2
State and local education.....	14	15	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
State and local, excluding education.....	20	24	19	0.2	0.3	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	240	181	206	0.9	0.7	0.8
South.....	500	474	507	0.9	0.9	0.9
Midwest.....	349	252	258	1.1	0.8	0.8
West.....	288	293	307	0.9	0.9	0.9

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 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.

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Table 12. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p	Mar. 2017	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018 ^p
Total.....	322	305	346	0.2	0.2	0.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	279	264	297	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining and logging.....	5	1	1	0.7	0.2	0.2
Construction.....	11	7	19	0.2	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing.....	23	18	25	0.2	0.1	0.2
Durable goods.....	11	10	14	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	11	8	11	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	74	71	89	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wholesale trade.....	14	6	13	0.2	0.1	0.2
Retail trade.....	47	52	64	0.3	0.3	0.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	13	13	11	0.2	0.2	0.2
Information.....	12	9	5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Financial activities.....	22	23	22	0.3	0.3	0.3
Finance and insurance.....	16	22	15	0.3	0.3	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	6	2	6	0.3	0.1	0.3
Professional and business services.....	50	43	63	0.2	0.2	0.3
Education and health services.....	45	55	40	0.2	0.2	0.2
Educational services.....	4	8	3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Health care and social assistance.....	41	47	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	33	20	17	0.2	0.1	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3	3	3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Accommodation and food services.....	30	17	14	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other services.....	5	16	16	0.1	0.3	0.3
Government.....	43	41	50	0.2	0.2	0.2
Federal.....	9	11	11	0.3	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	34	30	39	0.2	0.2	0.2
State and local education.....	12	11	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
State and local, excluding education.....	22	19	25	0.2	0.2	0.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	73	51	62	0.3	0.2	0.2
South.....	111	114	121	0.2	0.2	0.2
Midwest.....	53	49	58	0.2	0.2	0.2
West.....	84	91	105	0.3	0.3	0.3

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 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

NOTE: Levels are rounded to the nearest thousand and rates are rounded to the nearest tenth. Levels and rates may round down to zero.