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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – MARCH 2014

There were 4.0 million job openings on the last business day of March, little changed from 4.1 million in February, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.4 percent) and separations rate (3.2 percent) were unchanged in March. Within separations, the quits rate (1.8 percent) was unchanged and the layoffs and discharges rate (1.1 percent) was little changed in March. 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, April 2011 - March 2014

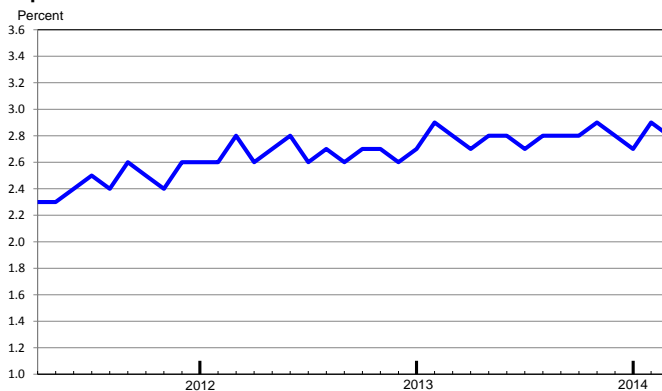
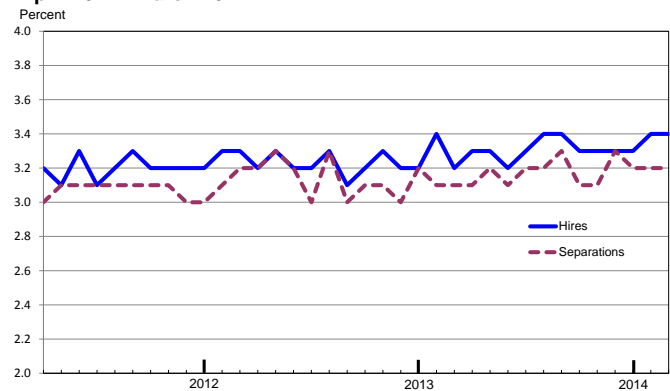


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, April 2011 - March 2014



Job Openings

There were 4.0 million job openings in March, little changed from 4.1 million in February. The number of job openings was little changed for total private and for government. The number of job openings was little changed in all industries. The West region experienced a decrease in job openings in March. (See table 1.)

The number of job openings (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the year ending in March for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Over the year, the job openings level increased in three industries and decreased in three industries. Over the 12 months ending in March, the number of job openings increased in the Midwest region but decreased in the Northeast. (See table 7.)

Hires

There were 4.6 million hires in March, little changed from 4.7 million in February. The number of hires was little changed for total private and for government. In March, the number of hires was little changed in all industries and regions. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in March, the number of hires (not seasonally adjusted) increased for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for government. The hires level increased over the year in four industries and decreased in construction. The number of hires rose in the South region. (See table 8.)

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 include separations due to retirement, death, and disability, as well as transfers to other locations of the same firm.

There were 4.4 million total separations in March, little changed from February. The number of total separations was essentially unchanged for total private and government. (See table 3.)

In March, the quits rate was unchanged at 1.8 percent for total nonfarm. The rate also was unchanged for total private (2.0 percent) and government (0.6 percent). The quits rate was essentially unchanged over the month in all industries and in all four regions. (See table 4.)

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in March for total nonfarm and total private. The quits level was little changed in government. The number of quits increased in four industries and in the South and West regions over the year. (See table 10.)

The layoffs and discharges rate was little changed in March at 1.1 percent. The rate was unchanged over the month for total private (1.3 percent) and government (0.4 percent). The layoffs and discharges rate was unchanged in all four regions. Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries. (See table 5.)

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in March for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of layoffs and discharges increased in mining and logging and information but decreased in other services and federal government. The number of layoffs and discharges decreased in the Northeast region. (See table 11.)

In March, there were 381,000 other separations for total nonfarm, little changed from February. The number of other separations was little changed over the month for total private and government. (See table 6.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions. Over the 12 months ending in March, the number of other separations (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and increased for government. (See table 12.)

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 2014, hires totaled 54.7 million

and separations totaled 52.5 million, yielding a net employment gain of 2.2 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 April 2014 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, June 10, 2014 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. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p	Mar. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p	Mar. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	3,879	4,125	4,014	4,301	4,699	4,625	4,186	4,459	4,431
Total private ¹	3,506	3,736	3,631	4,020	4,401	4,315	3,877	4,168	4,129
Construction.....	106	127	104	346	289	260	325	254	256
Manufacturing.....	274	258	243	204	234	231	211	224	236
Durable goods.....	186	151	145	126	137	138	127	126	133
Nondurable goods.....	89	106	98	78	96	94	85	98	103
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	629	757	697	820	1,027	996	831	962	951
Retail trade.....	400	477	454	560	722	691	573	681	670
Professional and business services.....	714	817	819	851	1,015	981	784	962	914
Education and health services ³	703	687	687	533	527	562	486	490	528
Health care and social assistance.....	638	618	619	454	448	478	421	417	448
Leisure and hospitality.....	508	578	611	783	841	804	745	812	778
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	65	68	57	124	135	121	109	131	124
Accommodation and food services.....	443	511	554	658	706	683	636	681	654
Government ⁴	373	388	383	282	298	311	309	290	302
State and local.....	325	338	328	255	270	280	266	256	266
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2
Total private ¹	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.6
Construction.....	1.8	2.1	1.7	5.9	4.9	4.4	5.6	4.3	4.3
Manufacturing.....	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0
Durable goods.....	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.4	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.6
Retail trade.....	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.7	4.7	4.5	3.8	4.5	4.4
Professional and business services.....	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.2	4.3	5.1	4.8
Education and health services ³	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.5	3.8	4.0	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.1	3.1	2.7	6.2	6.5	5.8	5.4	6.3	6.0
Accommodation and food services.....	3.5	4.0	4.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.3
Government ⁴	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
State and local.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	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.

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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 2012 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-12 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. 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 and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Mar. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p	Mar. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p
Total	3,879	4,126	3,914	3,874	4,125	4,014	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,506	3,757	3,552	3,477	3,736	3,631	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0
Construction.....	106	165	124	124	127	104	1.8	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.7
Manufacturing.....	274	298	288	259	258	243	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0
Durable goods.....	186	175	177	155	151	145	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	89	123	111	103	106	98	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	629	786	763	675	757	697	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.6
Retail trade.....	400	439	474	379	477	454	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.9
Professional and business services.....	714	750	680	614	817	819	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.1	4.1	4.1
Education and health services ⁶	703	682	624	700	687	687	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
Health care and social assistance.....	638	610	552	631	618	619	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	508	562	524	618	578	611	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.8	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	65	84	43	110	68	57	3.1	3.9	2.0	5.0	3.1	2.7
Accommodation and food services.....	443	477	481	508	511	554	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.3
Government ⁷	373	369	361	396	388	383	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
State and local.....	325	313	311	345	338	328	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	764	692	688	666	694	676	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
South.....	1,472	1,535	1,490	1,440	1,569	1,591	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1
Midwest.....	807	941	836	846	910	902	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
West.....	836	957	900	921	952	846	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ 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.

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.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Mar. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p	Mar. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,301	4,574	4,578	4,516	4,699	4,625	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,020	4,286	4,291	4,228	4,401	4,315	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
Construction.....	346	299	251	281	289	260	5.9	5.1	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.4
Manufacturing.....	204	269	253	244	234	231	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Durable goods.....	126	147	146	138	137	138	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	78	122	107	106	96	94	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	820	1,012	1,003	921	1,027	996	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.8
Retail trade.....	560	694	734	607	722	691	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.5
Professional and business services.....	851	950	980	980	1,015	981	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2
Education and health services ⁶	533	522	539	556	527	562	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6
Health care and social assistance.....	454	448	461	475	448	478	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	783	792	795	789	841	804	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	124	141	126	117	135	121	6.2	6.8	6.1	5.6	6.5	5.8
Accommodation and food services.....	658	651	668	672	706	683	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.5
Government ⁷	282	288	287	288	298	311	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
State and local.....	255	249	259	262	270	280	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	748	696	702	684	697	708	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7
South.....	1,622	1,824	1,761	1,849	1,846	1,800	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6
Midwest.....	907	1,022	1,053	944	1,040	1,010	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.2
West.....	1,024	1,032	1,063	1,039	1,118	1,108	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

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.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Mar. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p	Mar. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p
Total.....	4,186	4,316	4,468	4,419	4,459	4,431	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,877	4,028	4,170	4,113	4,168	4,129	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Construction.....	325	275	287	241	254	256	5.6	4.7	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.3
Manufacturing.....	211	228	247	242	224	236	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
Durable goods.....	127	126	145	138	126	133	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	85	103	102	104	98	103	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	831	933	927	947	962	951	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6
Retail trade.....	573	668	671	655	681	670	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4
Professional and business services.....	784	888	952	940	962	914	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.8
Education and health services ⁶	486	492	517	561	490	528	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	421	416	442	471	417	448	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	745	761	771	763	812	778	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	109	127	116	106	131	124	5.4	6.1	5.6	5.1	6.3	6.0
Accommodation and food services.....	636	634	655	657	681	654	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.3
Government ⁷	309	287	297	306	290	302	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
State and local.....	266	253	265	261	256	266	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	740	659	732	745	699	665	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6
South.....	1,595	1,680	1,716	1,695	1,755	1,776	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Midwest.....	864	941	965	990	969	980	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
West.....	987	1,036	1,055	989	1,035	1,011	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

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.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Mar. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p	Mar. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p
Total.....	2,103	2,448	2,417	2,368	2,475	2,476	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,972	2,325	2,286	2,240	2,341	2,339	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Construction.....	90	75	85	96	91	98	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
Manufacturing.....	97	120	121	118	114	120	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Durable goods.....	50	66	66	61	60	66	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Nondurable goods.....	47	54	55	56	54	55	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	453	559	529	539	556	573	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Retail trade.....	333	410	383	421	419	426	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8
Professional and business services.....	338	500	540	474	486	496	1.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.6
Education and health services ⁶	285	283	316	305	304	288	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	258	250	283	269	265	253	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	469	540	457	485	538	512	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	51	53	53	42	47	53	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.5
Accommodation and food services.....	418	487	404	443	491	460	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.7
Government ⁷	131	124	131	129	134	138	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
State and local.....	119	113	119	118	124	126	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	277	344	342	328	341	327	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
South.....	893	1,007	983	978	1,056	1,054	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Midwest.....	474	551	518	541	542	537	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
West.....	459	547	574	522	536	558	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

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.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Mar. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p	Mar. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p
Total.....	1,755	1,511	1,702	1,703	1,596	1,574	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,635	1,419	1,597	1,596	1,506	1,481	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	120	92	105	106	90	93	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	396	252	318	335	289	274	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1
South.....	586	551	603	596	564	569	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Midwest.....	316	304	368	376	342	345	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
West.....	457	404	412	395	401	386	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

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.

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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	Mar. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p	Mar. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p
Total.....	328	356	349	348	388	381	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	270	285	287	277	321	310	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	58	71	62	71	66	71	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

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.

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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	Mar. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^P	Mar. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^P
Total.....	3,879	3,924	4,013	2.8	2.8	2.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,504	3,553	3,629	3.0	3.0	3.1
Mining and logging.....	15	23	40	1.7	2.5	4.3
Construction.....	110	114	103	2.0	2.0	1.8
Manufacturing.....	278	248	241	2.3	2.0	2.0
Durable goods.....	194	145	150	2.5	1.9	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	84	103	90	1.9	2.3	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	638	674	689	2.5	2.5	2.6
Wholesale trade.....	125	148	115	2.1	2.5	1.9
Retail trade.....	403	397	452	2.7	2.6	2.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	111	129	123	2.2	2.5	2.4
Information.....	100	100	97	3.6	3.6	3.5
Financial activities.....	271	205	208	3.4	2.5	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	226	154	173	3.7	2.6	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	46	51	34	2.3	2.5	1.7
Professional and business services.....	680	804	802	3.6	4.1	4.1
Education and health services.....	691	663	679	3.2	3.0	3.1
Educational services.....	61	65	64	1.7	1.8	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	630	597	614	3.4	3.2	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	543	570	658	3.8	3.9	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	68	68	57	3.5	3.5	2.9
Accommodation and food services.....	475	502	601	3.9	4.0	4.7
Other services.....	178	152	112	3.2	2.7	2.0
Government.....	375	371	384	1.7	1.6	1.7
Federal.....	55	53	66	1.9	1.9	2.4
State and local.....	320	318	319	1.6	1.6	1.6
REGION³						
Northeast.....	743	642	654	2.8	2.4	2.5
South.....	1,489	1,529	1,621	3.0	3.0	3.2
Midwest.....	808	845	898	2.6	2.7	2.8
West.....	840	907	840	2.7	2.9	2.7

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. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^P	Mar. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^P
Total.....	4,055	3,861	4,363	3.0	2.8	3.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,852	3,643	4,134	3.4	3.2	3.6
Mining and logging.....	30	28	38	3.5	3.2	4.3
Construction.....	358	237	265	6.5	4.3	4.7
Manufacturing.....	204	205	228	1.7	1.7	1.9
Durable goods.....	129	125	140	1.7	1.7	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	75	81	89	1.7	1.8	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	787	806	961	3.1	3.1	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	111	122	129	2.0	2.1	2.2
Retail trade.....	546	554	674	3.7	3.7	4.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	130	131	159	2.6	2.6	3.1
Information.....	43	48	76	1.6	1.8	2.9
Financial activities.....	164	140	165	2.1	1.8	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	105	95	105	1.8	1.6	1.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	58	45	60	3.0	2.3	3.0
Professional and business services.....	803	893	926	4.4	4.8	4.9
Education and health services.....	457	438	491	2.2	2.0	2.3
Educational services.....	48	61	54	1.4	1.7	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	410	377	437	2.3	2.1	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	814	687	829	5.9	5.0	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	133	95	125	7.1	5.0	6.5
Accommodation and food services.....	681	592	704	5.7	4.9	5.8
Other services.....	193	159	153	3.6	2.9	2.8
Government.....	203	218	229	0.9	1.0	1.0
Federal.....	25	21	30	0.9	0.8	1.1
State and local.....	178	196	199	0.9	1.0	1.0
REGION³						
Northeast.....	686	501	655	2.7	2.0	2.5
South.....	1,561	1,592	1,729	3.2	3.2	3.5
Midwest.....	863	831	953	2.8	2.7	3.1
West.....	945	937	1,026	3.1	3.1	3.3

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. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p	Mar. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^p
Total.....	3,518	3,582	3,777	2.6	2.6	2.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,313	3,397	3,569	2.9	3.0	3.1
Mining and logging.....	26	27	29	3.1	3.1	3.3
Construction.....	269	211	213	4.9	3.8	3.8
Manufacturing.....	184	187	212	1.5	1.6	1.8
Durable goods.....	113	107	124	1.5	1.4	1.6
Nondurable goods.....	71	80	88	1.6	1.8	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	709	843	819	2.8	3.3	3.2
Wholesale trade.....	99	103	108	1.7	1.8	1.9
Retail trade.....	481	607	566	3.3	4.1	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	130	133	144	2.6	2.6	2.8
Information.....	42	55	76	1.6	2.1	2.8
Financial activities.....	157	129	162	2.0	1.6	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	111	84	117	1.9	1.4	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	46	45	45	2.4	2.3	2.3
Professional and business services.....	724	805	838	4.0	4.3	4.4
Education and health services.....	424	399	461	2.0	1.9	2.1
Educational services.....	39	42	50	1.1	1.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	385	357	411	2.2	2.0	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	605	583	637	4.4	4.2	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	77	69	89	4.1	3.7	4.6
Accommodation and food services.....	528	514	548	4.4	4.3	4.5
Other services.....	171	159	122	3.2	2.9	2.2
Government.....	205	185	208	0.9	0.8	0.9
Federal.....	36	28	31	1.3	1.0	1.1
State and local.....	169	157	177	0.9	0.8	0.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	577	533	519	2.3	2.1	2.0
South.....	1,398	1,448	1,586	2.9	2.9	3.2
Midwest.....	700	754	796	2.3	2.5	2.6
West.....	843	847	875	2.8	2.8	2.9

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. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^P	Mar. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^P
Total.....	1,866	2,012	2,217	1.4	1.5	1.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,769	1,916	2,115	1.6	1.7	1.8
Mining and logging.....	16	14	14	1.9	1.6	1.6
Construction.....	79	73	87	1.4	1.3	1.5
Manufacturing.....	89	90	113	0.7	0.7	0.9
Durable goods.....	48	48	65	0.6	0.6	0.9
Nondurable goods.....	41	42	48	0.9	1.0	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	399	482	512	1.6	1.9	2.0
Wholesale trade.....	54	51	64	0.9	0.9	1.1
Retail trade.....	283	363	366	1.9	2.4	2.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	62	67	81	1.2	1.3	1.6
Information.....	23	31	38	0.8	1.2	1.4
Financial activities.....	91	68	88	1.2	0.9	1.1
Finance and insurance.....	64	43	58	1.1	0.7	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	27	24	31	1.4	1.2	1.5
Professional and business services.....	323	401	467	1.8	2.1	2.5
Education and health services.....	270	252	266	1.3	1.2	1.2
Educational services.....	20	27	25	0.6	0.8	0.7
Health care and social assistance.....	250	225	241	1.4	1.3	1.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	397	420	444	2.9	3.0	3.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	38	30	41	2.0	1.6	2.1
Accommodation and food services.....	360	390	403	3.0	3.3	3.3
Other services.....	81	85	85	1.5	1.6	1.6
Government.....	97	96	103	0.4	0.4	0.5
Federal.....	11	8	10	0.4	0.3	0.4
State and local.....	86	88	92	0.4	0.5	0.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	235	266	277	0.9	1.0	1.1
South.....	813	876	976	1.7	1.8	2.0
Midwest.....	412	426	466	1.4	1.4	1.5
West.....	406	443	498	1.3	1.5	1.6

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. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^P	Mar. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^P
Total.....	1,373	1,231	1,231	1.0	0.9	0.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,306	1,190	1,177	1.2	1.0	1.0
Mining and logging.....	7	10	12	0.8	1.1	1.3
Construction.....	186	124	120	3.4	2.2	2.1
Manufacturing.....	79	75	73	0.7	0.6	0.6
Durable goods.....	56	49	43	0.8	0.6	0.6
Nondurable goods.....	23	27	30	0.5	0.6	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	242	275	215	1.0	1.1	0.8
Wholesale trade.....	31	49	33	0.5	0.8	0.6
Retail trade.....	165	181	140	1.1	1.2	0.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	47	45	43	0.9	0.9	0.8
Information.....	11	21	33	0.4	0.8	1.2
Financial activities.....	44	40	46	0.6	0.5	0.6
Finance and insurance.....	27	21	34	0.5	0.4	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	17	19	12	0.9	1.0	0.6
Professional and business services.....	360	338	329	2.0	1.8	1.7
Education and health services.....	115	109	150	0.5	0.5	0.7
Educational services.....	17	12	22	0.5	0.3	0.6
Health care and social assistance.....	98	97	127	0.6	0.5	0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	181	138	167	1.3	1.0	1.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	38	38	46	2.0	2.0	2.3
Accommodation and food services.....	143	99	122	1.2	0.8	1.0
Other services.....	80	60	34	1.5	1.1	0.6
Government.....	67	41	53	0.3	0.2	0.2
Federal.....	16	7	11	0.6	0.2	0.4
State and local.....	52	34	43	0.3	0.2	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	284	203	189	1.1	0.8	0.7
South.....	492	449	479	1.0	0.9	1.0
Midwest.....	232	258	250	0.8	0.8	0.8
West.....	365	321	313	1.2	1.1	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 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. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^P	Mar. 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014 ^P
Total.....	279	339	328	0.2	0.2	0.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	238	292	277	0.2	0.3	0.2
Mining and logging.....	3	3	4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Construction.....	4	15	6	0.1	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing.....	16	22	26	0.1	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	9	11	16	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	7	11	10	0.2	0.3	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	68	87	92	0.3	0.3	0.4
Wholesale trade.....	14	3	11	0.3	0.1	0.2
Retail trade.....	33	62	60	0.2	0.4	0.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	21	21	20	0.4	0.4	0.4
Information.....	8	2	5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Financial activities.....	22	21	28	0.3	0.3	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	20	20	25	0.3	0.3	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2	2	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional and business services.....	40	65	42	0.2	0.3	0.2
Education and health services.....	40	39	45	0.2	0.2	0.2
Educational services.....	2	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health care and social assistance.....	38	36	43	0.2	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	27	25	26	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	1	3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Accommodation and food services.....	25	24	24	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other services.....	10	13	3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Government.....	41	48	52	0.2	0.2	0.2
Federal.....	9	13	10	0.3	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	32	35	42	0.2	0.2	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	57	64	53	0.2	0.2	0.2
South.....	95	123	131	0.2	0.2	0.3
Midwest.....	58	70	80	0.2	0.2	0.3
West.....	71	83	64	0.2	0.3	0.2

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 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.