



For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Tuesday, July 11, 2017

USDL-17-0959

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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – MAY 2017

The number of job openings decreased to 5.7 million on the last business day of May, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the month, hires increased to 5.5 million and separations increased to 5.3 million. Within separations, the quits rate was little changed at 2.2 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, May 2014 - May 2017

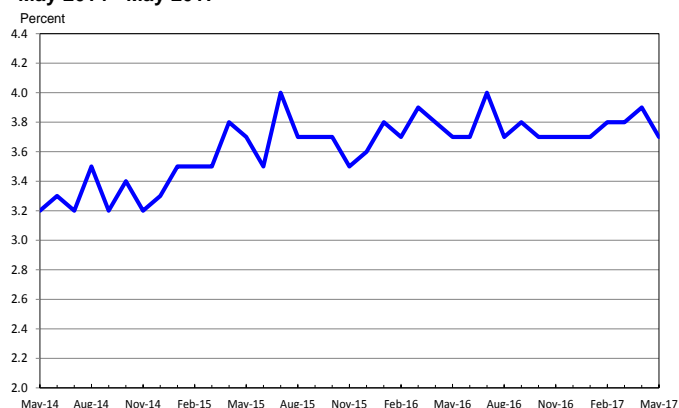
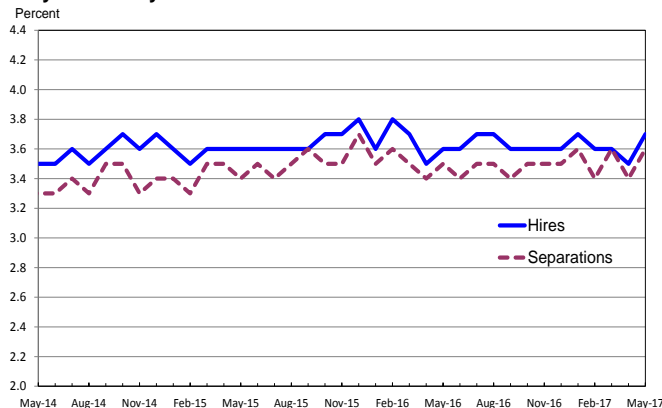


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, May 2014 - May 2017



Job Openings

On the last business day of May, the **job openings** level decreased to 5.7 million (-301,000). The job openings rate was 3.7 percent. The number of job openings decreased for total private (-283,000) and was little changed for government. Job openings increased in retail trade (+72,000) and educational services (+17,000). Job openings decreased in a number of industries with the largest decreases occurring in construction (-46,000) and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-45,000). The number of job openings decreased in the Midwest region. (See table 1.)

Hires

The number of **hires** rose to 5.5 million (+429,000) in May. The hires rate was 3.7 percent. The number of hires increased for total private (+423,000) and was little changed for government. Hires increased in professional and business services (+121,000), other services (+78,000), and educational services (+25,000). The number of hires increased in the South region. (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** increased to 5.3 million (+251,000) in May. The total separations rate was 3.6 percent. Total separations increased for total private (+245,000) and was little changed for government. Total separations increased in retail trade (+73,000) but decreased in federal government (-8,000). The number of total separations rose in the South region. (See table 3.)

The number of **quits** increased to 3.2 million (+177,000) in May. The quits rate was 2.2 percent. The number of quits rose for total private (+159,000) and for government (+19,000). Quits increased in a number of industries with the largest increases occurring in retail trade (+66,000) and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+20,000). The number of quits decreased in arts, entertainment, and recreation (-15,000). The number of quits increased in the South region. (See table 4.)

There were 1.7 million **layoffs and discharges** in May, little changed from April. The layoffs and discharges rate was 1.1 percent in May. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed for total private and for government. The layoffs and discharges level increased in professional and business services (+77,000). 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 May. Other separations was essentially unchanged for total private and for government. Other separations increased in educational services (+4,000) but decreased in federal government (-3,000). In all four regions, the number of other separations was little changed. (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 May, hires totaled 63.2 million and separations totaled 60.9 million, yielding a **net employment** gain of 2.4 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 June 2017 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, August 8, 2017 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^P	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^P	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^P
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	5,582	5,967	5,666	5,153	5,043	5,472	5,101	5,008	5,259
Total private.....	5,044	5,410	5,127	4,781	4,720	5,143	4,762	4,681	4,926
Mining and logging ¹	10	24	12	21	32	37	27	23	27
Construction ¹	187	200	154	314	375	381	330	377	355
Manufacturing.....	344	365	343	267	314	332	294	317	327
Durable goods ¹	187	207	199	157	164	180	181	162	172
Nondurable goods ¹	157	158	144	111	150	152	113	155	155
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	949	967	976	1,018	969	1,046	1,012	948	1,052
Wholesale trade ¹	154	210	192	135	116	130	131	116	126
Retail trade.....	594	566	638	700	677	718	693	663	736
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ¹	202	190	145	184	176	198	188	168	190
Information ¹	90	109	93	69	58	74	78	74	78
Financial activities.....	294	388	332	184	185	221	178	184	217
Finance and insurance.....	238	283	250	123	119	146	118	110	134
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	56	105	82	62	66	75	60	74	82
Professional and business services.....	1,203	1,093	1,036	1,105	1,006	1,127	1,071	1,001	1,090
Education and health services.....	1,053	1,111	1,079	655	614	675	604	594	612
Educational services ¹	94	91	108	115	97	122	100	86	97
Health care and social assistance.....	959	1,020	971	539	518	553	504	508	515
Leisure and hospitality.....	746	827	817	975	953	960	989	943	949
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	71	66	62	139	151	136	150	133	133
Accommodation and food services.....	675	761	755	836	802	824	840	810	816
Other services ¹	168	327	285	173	213	291	178	220	219
Government.....	538	557	539	373	324	329	339	328	333
Federal ¹	101	93	99	47	34	30	29	34	26
State and local.....	438	464	440	326	290	299	310	293	307
State and local education.....	145	166	153	166	140	141	152	147	142
State and local, excluding education ¹	292	298	287	160	150	158	158	147	165
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6
Total private.....	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0
Mining and logging ¹	1.4	3.3	1.7	3.2	4.5	5.2	4.0	3.3	3.8
Construction ¹	2.7	2.8	2.2	4.7	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.2
Manufacturing.....	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6
Durable goods ¹	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2
Nondurable goods ¹	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.4	3.3	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8
Wholesale trade ¹	2.6	3.4	3.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1
Retail trade.....	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ¹	3.5	3.3	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.4
Information ¹	3.2	3.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9
Financial activities.....	3.4	4.4	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	3.7	4.3	3.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	2.5	4.6	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.8
Professional and business services.....	5.7	5.0	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.3
Education and health services.....	4.5	4.6	4.5	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7
Educational services ¹	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	4.8	5.0	4.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	4.6	5.0	4.9	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.1	2.8	2.7	6.3	6.7	6.0	6.8	5.9	5.9
Accommodation and food services.....	4.8	5.3	5.2	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.0
Other services ¹	2.9	5.4	4.7	3.1	3.7	5.1	3.1	3.8	3.8

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		
	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p
Government.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Federal ¹	3.5	3.2	3.4	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9
State and local.....	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
State and local education.....	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
State and local, excluding education ¹	3.1	3.2	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8

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 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-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					
	May 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,582	5,625	5,682	5,785	5,967	5,666	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	5,044	5,133	5,179	5,244	5,410	5,127	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0
Mining and logging ³	10	25	20	25	24	12	1.4	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.3	1.7
Construction ³	187	142	181	161	200	154	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.2
Manufacturing.....	344	361	364	404	365	343	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.7
Durable goods ³	187	206	209	230	207	199	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.5
Nondurable goods ³	157	155	155	174	158	144	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	949	959	928	948	967	976	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
Wholesale trade ³	154	201	175	183	210	192	2.6	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.2
Retail trade.....	594	581	579	593	566	638	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	202	177	174	172	190	145	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.5
Information ³	90	73	75	83	109	93	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.8	3.3
Financial activities.....	294	388	360	327	388	332	3.4	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.4	3.8
Finance and insurance.....	238	248	285	260	283	250	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.9
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	56	140	75	68	105	82	2.5	6.0	3.3	3.0	4.6	3.6
Professional and business services.....	1,203	1,056	976	1,152	1,093	1,036	5.7	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.0	4.8
Education and health services.....	1,053	1,158	1,241	1,103	1,111	1,079	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.5
Educational services ³	94	93	126	87	91	108	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.9
Health care and social assistance.....	959	1,065	1,115	1,016	1,020	971	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	746	729	784	735	827	817	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	71	83	92	77	66	62	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.7
Accommodation and food services.....	675	646	693	657	761	755	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.6	5.3	5.2
Other services ³	168	241	250	306	327	285	2.9	4.0	4.2	5.1	5.4	4.7
Government.....	538	492	503	541	557	539	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Federal ³	101	82	83	91	93	99	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4
State and local.....	438	410	420	450	464	440	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
State and local education.....	145	161	140	163	166	153	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5
State and local, excluding education ³	292	249	280	288	298	287	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	933	998	1,102	1,033	1,103	1,048	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7
South.....	2,049	2,024	2,060	2,160	2,190	2,062	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.7
Midwest.....	1,313	1,324	1,285	1,349	1,424	1,301	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.8
West.....	1,287	1,279	1,236	1,243	1,250	1,256	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6

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					
	May 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,153	5,424	5,249	5,304	5,043	5,472	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,781	5,067	4,905	4,975	4,720	5,143	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.2
Mining and logging.....	21	30	39	30	32	37	3.2	4.4	5.7	4.3	4.5	5.2
Construction.....	314	387	367	372	375	381	4.7	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5
Manufacturing.....	267	304	296	325	314	332	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7
Durable goods.....	157	165	154	177	164	180	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	111	139	142	147	150	152	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,018	1,023	1,090	1,051	969	1,046	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.8
Wholesale trade.....	135	140	139	129	116	130	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2
Retail trade.....	700	682	757	725	677	718	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	184	201	194	197	176	198	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5
Information.....	69	80	76	77	58	74	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.7
Financial activities.....	184	220	190	214	185	221	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	123	150	122	138	119	146	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing. ...	62	70	68	76	66	75	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.4
Professional and business services.	1,105	1,128	1,044	1,060	1,006	1,127	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.5
Education and health services.....	655	646	622	679	614	675	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9
Educational services.....	115	79	81	96	97	122	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.3
Health care and social assistance.	539	567	541	582	518	553	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	975	1,015	981	967	953	960	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. ...	139	146	151	119	151	136	6.3	6.5	6.7	5.3	6.7	6.0
Accommodation and food services. ...	836	869	831	849	802	824	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.0
Other services.....	173	233	199	200	213	291	3.1	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	5.1
Government.....	373	357	344	329	324	329	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Federal.....	47	46	35	34	34	30	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
State and local.....	326	312	308	295	290	299	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
State and local education.....	166	159	151	143	140	141	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
State and local, excluding education.....	160	153	157	152	150	158	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
REGION³												
Northeast.....	789	898	864	864	888	962	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6
South.....	1,965	2,091	2,105	2,057	1,963	2,155	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.0
Midwest.....	1,171	1,162	1,123	1,131	1,083	1,177	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.6
West.....	1,228	1,273	1,157	1,252	1,110	1,178	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.5

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					
	May 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,101	5,247	5,008	5,198	5,008	5,259	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,762	4,908	4,662	4,882	4,681	4,926	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0
Mining and logging.....	27	32	32	25	23	27	4.0	4.8	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.8
Construction.....	330	361	339	374	377	355	4.9	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.2
Manufacturing.....	294	304	280	318	317	327	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
Durable goods.....	181	163	155	173	162	172	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	113	141	125	146	155	155	2.4	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,012	1,012	1,056	1,063	948	1,052	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.8
Wholesale trade.....	131	150	135	132	116	126	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1
Retail trade.....	693	670	749	745	663	736	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	188	192	171	186	168	190	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.4
Information.....	78	87	79	79	74	78	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9
Financial activities.....	178	198	182	201	184	217	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	118	133	127	126	110	134	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	60	65	55	75	74	82	2.8	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.8
Professional and business services. . . .	1,071	1,068	999	1,033	1,001	1,090	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.3
Education and health services.....	604	639	548	635	594	612	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.7
Educational services.....	100	82	59	90	86	97	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.5	2.4	2.7
Health care and social assistance. . .	504	557	488	545	508	515	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	989	987	968	966	943	949	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	150	135	140	137	133	133	6.8	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9
Accommodation and food services. . .	840	852	828	829	810	816	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0
Other services.....	178	219	179	188	220	219	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.8
Government.....	339	339	347	315	328	333	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
Federal.....	29	38	35	37	34	26	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9
State and local.....	310	301	312	278	293	307	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6
State and local education.....	152	151	168	130	147	142	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4
State and local, excluding education.....	158	149	144	148	147	165	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8
REGION³												
Northeast.....	769	840	866	816	808	843	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1
South.....	1,995	1,991	1,971	2,057	1,992	2,178	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.1
Midwest.....	1,161	1,177	1,057	1,162	1,044	1,104	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.4
West.....	1,175	1,239	1,114	1,163	1,165	1,133	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	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 4. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	May 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p
Total.....	3,005	3,186	3,036	3,138	3,044	3,221	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	2,841	3,011	2,865	2,962	2,887	3,046	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5
Mining and logging.....	11	13	17	13	11	14	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.0
Construction.....	118	151	162	164	159	140	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.0
Manufacturing.....	143	177	184	183	178	205	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7
Durable goods.....	80	96	97	94	94	104	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Nondurable goods.....	63	82	88	89	84	101	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	611	657	672	678	581	671	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.5
Wholesale trade.....	67	103	71	76	72	76	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Retail trade.....	453	469	492	498	420	486	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	91	85	109	105	89	109	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.9
Information.....	38	42	48	43	37	31	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.1
Financial activities.....	112	123	85	105	111	124	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5
Finance and insurance.....	70	80	57	71	71	77	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	42	43	28	34	40	47	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2
Professional and business services.....	605	625	569	618	630	630	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1
Education and health services.....	405	438	371	426	402	406	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8
Educational services.....	50	45	41	48	45	45	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Health care and social assistance....	355	394	330	379	357	361	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	696	662	660	649	667	707	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. ...	67	70	76	76	77	62	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.7
Accommodation and food services. ...	629	593	584	573	590	645	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.7
Other services ³	102	123	97	83	111	119	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.1
Government.....	165	175	171	176	157	176	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Federal.....	9	15	16	16	14	11	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	156	161	155	159	143	164	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
State and local education.....	71	75	74	72	75	80	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
State and local, excluding education.....	84	86	81	87	67	84	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	391	430	426	419	446	470	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
South.....	1,205	1,248	1,267	1,308	1,220	1,343	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5
Midwest.....	724	719	694	695	639	680	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
West.....	685	789	649	715	740	728	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	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 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					
	May 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p
Total.....	1,741	1,659	1,594	1,661	1,605	1,661	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	1,626	1,555	1,483	1,582	1,500	1,566	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Mining and logging ³	11	16	12	8	9	9	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3
Construction.....	200	177	155	197	207	202	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.9
Manufacturing.....	130	103	73	112	117	103	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
Durable goods.....	90	55	43	67	55	56	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
Nondurable goods.....	40	48	30	44	63	47	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	312	289	309	303	282	293	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Wholesale trade ³	55	39	49	45	33	42	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Retail trade.....	174	155	210	195	183	185	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	83	94	50	63	66	66	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Information.....	30	27	23	28	24	34	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.3
Financial activities.....	50	50	68	70	45	58	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7
Finance and insurance.....	33	30	46	32	19	26	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	17	19	22	38	25	32	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.5
Professional and business services. . .	399	383	367	325	315	392	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9
Education and health services.....	168	132	127	161	158	171	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Educational services.....	44	31	16	36	37	44	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.2
Health care and social assistance. . .	124	102	111	126	121	127	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	253	296	276	278	247	209	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	78	60	61	58	54	68	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.0
Accommodation and food services. . .	175	235	215	220	194	141	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.0
Other services.....	73	83	73	100	96	95	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.7
Government.....	114	104	111	79	104	95	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Federal.....	11	13	10	11	11	9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
State and local.....	103	91	101	69	94	86	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
State and local education.....	54	51	63	32	42	36	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
State and local, excluding education.....	50	39	38	36	52	50	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	326	340	374	327	295	305	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
South.....	646	573	566	601	646	698	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Midwest.....	354	383	294	368	333	343	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
West.....	415	362	361	365	331	314	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	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 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					
	May 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p
Total.....	355	402	378	399	359	377	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	295	342	314	338	293	314	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Mining and logging.....	4	3	4	4	3	4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Construction ³	12	32	22	13	11	13	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing.....	21	24	24	23	21	19	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	12	13	16	11	13	11	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nondurable goods ³	10	11	8	12	8	8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	88	66	74	82	84	88	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wholesale trade.....	8	7	14	12	11	8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Retail trade.....	67	46	48	52	60	64	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	13	13	12	18	13	16	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Information ³	10	18	8	9	13	13	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Financial activities.....	16	26	29	25	28	34	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	15	23	24	22	20	31	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	1	3	4	3	8	3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Professional and business services.....	67	61	62	90	57	68	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Education and health services.....	32	68	50	48	34	36	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Educational services ³	7	7	2	7	4	8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Health care and social assistance ³ ...	25	61	47	41	30	28	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	41	29	32	40	29	33	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation ³ ...	5	5	3	3	3	4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Accommodation and food services ³ ...	36	24	29	37	26	29	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other services ³	3	14	10	5	13	5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Government.....	60	60	64	60	66	62	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Federal.....	9	10	9	10	9	6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
State and local.....	51	49	56	50	57	56	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local education.....	26	25	31	25	29	26	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
State and local, excluding education.....	24	24	24	25	28	31	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	52	70	66	70	67	68	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
South.....	144	171	139	148	126	137	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Midwest.....	82	75	69	98	72	81	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
West.....	75	87	104	82	94	91	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	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		
	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,591	6,312	5,665	3.7	4.1	3.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,050	5,761	5,123	4.0	4.5	4.0
Mining and logging.....	10	24	12	1.5	3.4	1.7
Construction.....	187	200	154	2.7	2.9	2.2
Manufacturing.....	344	365	343	2.7	2.9	2.7
Durable goods.....	187	207	199	2.4	2.6	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	157	158	144	3.3	3.3	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	940	955	969	3.4	3.4	3.4
Wholesale trade.....	154	210	192	2.6	3.4	3.1
Retail trade.....	585	555	632	3.6	3.4	3.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	202	190	145	3.5	3.3	2.5
Information.....	90	109	93	3.2	3.8	3.3
Financial activities.....	284	439	314	3.3	5.0	3.6
Finance and insurance.....	228	334	232	3.6	5.1	3.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	56	105	82	2.5	4.6	3.6
Professional and business services.....	1,214	1,186	1,043	5.7	5.5	4.8
Education and health services.....	1,032	1,179	1,040	4.4	4.8	4.3
Educational services.....	94	91	108	2.6	2.3	2.8
Health care and social assistance.....	938	1,088	931	4.7	5.3	4.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	781	978	870	4.7	5.8	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	88	93	73	3.7	4.0	3.0
Accommodation and food services.....	692	885	797	4.9	6.1	5.5
Other services.....	168	327	285	2.9	5.4	4.7
Government.....	541	551	542	2.3	2.4	2.3
Federal.....	101	93	99	3.5	3.2	3.4
State and local.....	441	458	443	2.2	2.2	2.2
State and local education.....	148	160	156	1.4	1.5	1.4
State and local, excluding education.....	292	298	287	3.1	3.2	3.1
REGION³						
Northeast.....	931	1,154	1,044	3.4	4.1	3.7
South.....	2,033	2,353	2,035	3.7	4.2	3.7
Midwest.....	1,341	1,479	1,325	4.0	4.4	3.9
West.....	1,286	1,326	1,261	3.7	3.8	3.6

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		
	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,692	5,344	6,032	3.9	3.7	4.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,295	5,088	5,680	4.3	4.1	4.6
Mining and logging.....	21	35	38	3.2	5.1	5.4
Construction.....	396	510	480	5.9	7.6	6.9
Manufacturing.....	298	324	373	2.4	2.6	3.0
Durable goods.....	179	173	208	2.3	2.2	2.7
Nondurable goods.....	119	151	166	2.6	3.3	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,066	919	1,098	3.9	3.4	4.0
Wholesale trade.....	143	133	138	2.4	2.3	2.3
Retail trade.....	759	639	784	4.8	4.1	5.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	164	147	176	3.0	2.6	3.2
Information.....	70	62	75	2.5	2.3	2.8
Financial activities.....	206	198	251	2.5	2.4	3.0
Finance and insurance.....	137	117	165	2.2	1.9	2.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	69	81	86	3.2	3.7	3.9
Professional and business services.....	1,155	1,129	1,181	5.8	5.5	5.7
Education and health services.....	615	595	642	2.7	2.6	2.8
Educational services.....	77	62	90	2.1	1.6	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	537	533	552	2.8	2.8	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,252	1,094	1,209	7.9	6.9	7.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	239	209	221	10.4	9.5	9.4
Accommodation and food services.....	1,013	884	989	7.5	6.5	7.2
Other services.....	217	223	334	3.8	3.9	5.8
Government.....	397	256	352	1.8	1.1	1.6
Federal.....	62	31	37	2.2	1.1	1.3
State and local.....	335	225	316	1.7	1.1	1.6
State and local education.....	104	74	86	1.0	0.7	0.8
State and local, excluding education.....	231	151	229	2.5	1.7	2.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	875	944	1,064	3.3	3.5	3.9
South.....	2,100	2,051	2,308	4.0	3.9	4.3
Midwest.....	1,404	1,202	1,412	4.4	3.7	4.3
West.....	1,313	1,147	1,249	4.0	3.4	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 9. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,052	4,822	5,267	3.5	3.3	3.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,647	4,591	4,882	3.8	3.7	3.9
Mining and logging.....	27	23	27	4.0	3.3	3.9
Construction.....	302	367	333	4.5	5.4	4.8
Manufacturing.....	287	312	334	2.3	2.5	2.7
Durable goods.....	176	163	175	2.3	2.1	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	110	149	159	2.4	3.2	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	968	918	1,020	3.6	3.4	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	126	122	120	2.1	2.1	2.0
Retail trade.....	680	640	731	4.3	4.1	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	163	156	169	2.9	2.8	3.0
Information.....	75	73	77	2.7	2.7	2.8
Financial activities.....	172	194	218	2.1	2.3	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	115	118	139	1.9	1.9	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	57	76	79	2.7	3.5	3.6
Professional and business services.....	1,068	1,035	1,093	5.3	5.0	5.3
Education and health services.....	633	564	648	2.8	2.4	2.8
Educational services.....	124	62	127	3.5	1.6	3.4
Health care and social assistance.....	509	502	521	2.7	2.6	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	939	897	912	5.9	5.7	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	118	130	106	5.1	5.9	4.5
Accommodation and food services.....	820	767	806	6.1	5.7	5.8
Other services.....	176	208	220	3.1	3.6	3.8
Government.....	405	230	385	1.8	1.0	1.7
Federal.....	26	33	21	0.9	1.2	0.7
State and local.....	379	198	364	1.9	1.0	1.8
State and local education.....	239	81	215	2.2	0.7	2.0
State and local, excluding education.....	140	117	149	1.5	1.3	1.6
REGION³						
Northeast.....	688	752	771	2.6	2.8	2.8
South.....	2,021	1,964	2,250	3.8	3.7	4.2
Midwest.....	1,142	971	1,097	3.6	3.0	3.4
West.....	1,200	1,135	1,149	3.6	3.4	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		
	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p
Total.....	3,027	3,021	3,276	2.1	2.1	2.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,837	2,899	3,070	2.3	2.4	2.5
Mining and logging.....	12	11	15	1.7	1.6	2.2
Construction.....	127	169	148	1.9	2.5	2.1
Manufacturing.....	149	184	221	1.2	1.5	1.8
Durable goods.....	84	100	112	1.1	1.3	1.4
Nondurable goods.....	65	84	109	1.4	1.8	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	600	590	664	2.2	2.2	2.4
Wholesale trade.....	65	77	73	1.1	1.3	1.2
Retail trade.....	455	420	494	2.9	2.7	3.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	80	93	97	1.4	1.7	1.7
Information.....	36	37	29	1.3	1.3	1.1
Financial activities.....	114	116	129	1.4	1.4	1.5
Finance and insurance.....	72	76	82	1.2	1.2	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	42	40	47	2.0	1.9	2.2
Professional and business services.....	614	639	636	3.1	3.1	3.1
Education and health services.....	411	393	411	1.8	1.7	1.8
Educational services.....	55	34	49	1.5	0.9	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	356	359	361	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	673	649	698	4.3	4.1	4.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	64	69	59	2.8	3.1	2.5
Accommodation and food services.....	609	579	639	4.5	4.3	4.6
Other services.....	102	111	119	1.8	1.9	2.1
Government.....	189	122	206	0.8	0.5	0.9
Federal.....	9	15	11	0.3	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	180	107	195	0.9	0.5	1.0
State and local education.....	94	45	106	0.9	0.4	1.0
State and local, excluding education.....	87	62	89	1.0	0.7	1.0
REGION³						
Northeast.....	374	428	459	1.4	1.6	1.7
South.....	1,215	1,236	1,378	2.3	2.3	2.6
Midwest.....	738	618	695	2.3	1.9	2.1
West.....	701	740	744	2.1	2.2	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		
	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p
Total.....	1,664	1,462	1,594	1.2	1.0	1.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,519	1,401	1,489	1.2	1.1	1.2
Mining and logging.....	11	9	9	1.7	1.3	1.3
Construction.....	163	188	172	2.4	2.8	2.5
Manufacturing.....	115	105	94	0.9	0.9	0.8
Durable goods.....	79	49	52	1.0	0.6	0.7
Nondurable goods.....	36	56	42	0.8	1.2	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	273	243	254	1.0	0.9	0.9
Wholesale trade.....	55	33	42	0.9	0.6	0.7
Retail trade.....	148	160	157	0.9	1.0	1.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	69	50	56	1.3	0.9	1.0
Information.....	29	24	35	1.0	0.9	1.3
Financial activities.....	42	47	50	0.5	0.6	0.6
Finance and insurance.....	28	20	21	0.5	0.3	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	14	28	29	0.7	1.3	1.3
Professional and business services.....	399	344	397	2.0	1.7	1.9
Education and health services.....	191	137	202	0.8	0.6	0.9
Educational services.....	63	23	69	1.7	0.6	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	128	114	133	0.7	0.6	0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	225	220	181	1.4	1.4	1.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	50	58	43	2.2	2.6	1.9
Accommodation and food services.....	175	162	137	1.3	1.2	1.0
Other services.....	71	84	96	1.2	1.5	1.7
Government.....	145	60	106	0.6	0.3	0.5
Federal.....	7	9	5	0.3	0.3	0.2
State and local.....	137	51	101	0.7	0.3	0.5
State and local education.....	106	19	69	1.0	0.2	0.6
State and local, excluding education.....	32	32	32	0.3	0.4	0.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	270	260	249	1.0	1.0	0.9
South.....	652	618	725	1.2	1.2	1.4
Midwest.....	318	283	308	1.0	0.9	0.9
West.....	423	300	312	1.3	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		
	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p	May 2016	Apr. 2017	May 2017 ^p
Total.....	361	339	397	0.3	0.2	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	290	291	323	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mining and logging.....	4	2	3	0.6	0.3	0.5
Construction.....	12	11	13	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing.....	22	22	20	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	13	14	12	0.2	0.2	0.1
Nondurable goods.....	10	8	8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	96	85	101	0.4	0.3	0.4
Wholesale trade.....	6	12	5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Retail trade.....	76	60	80	0.5	0.4	0.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	13	13	16	0.2	0.2	0.3
Information.....	10	13	13	0.4	0.5	0.5
Financial activities.....	17	30	38	0.2	0.4	0.5
Finance and insurance.....	16	22	36	0.3	0.4	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1	8	3	0.0	0.4	0.1
Professional and business services.....	54	51	61	0.3	0.3	0.3
Education and health services.....	32	34	36	0.1	0.1	0.2
Educational services.....	7	4	8	0.2	0.1	0.2
Health care and social assistance.....	25	30	28	0.1	0.2	0.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	41	29	33	0.3	0.2	0.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	5	3	4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Accommodation and food services.....	36	26	29	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other services.....	3	13	5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Government.....	71	48	74	0.3	0.2	0.3
Federal.....	10	9	6	0.4	0.3	0.2
State and local.....	61	39	68	0.3	0.2	0.3
State and local education.....	40	16	40	0.4	0.2	0.4
State and local, excluding education.....	21	23	28	0.2	0.3	0.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	45	64	62	0.2	0.2	0.2
South.....	155	111	148	0.3	0.2	0.3
Midwest.....	86	70	93	0.3	0.2	0.3
West.....	76	94	93	0.2	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.