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Technical information: (202) 691-5870 • JoltsInfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/jlt

Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JUNE 2013

There were 3.9 million job openings on the last business day of June, little changed from May, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.1 percent) and separations rate (3.0 percent) also were little changed in June. 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, July 2010 - June 2013

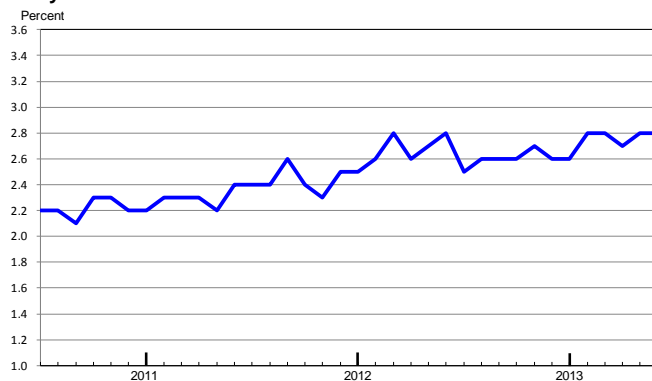
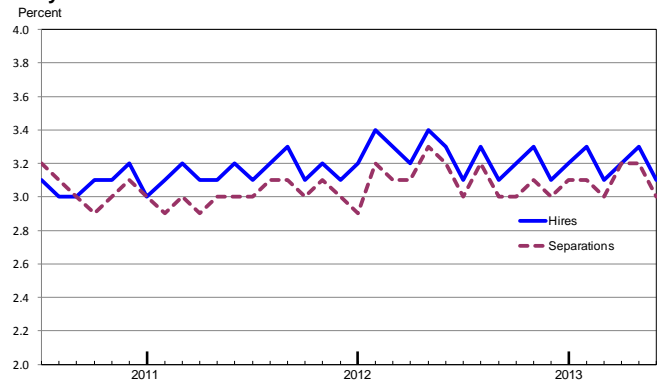


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, July 2010 - June 2013



Job Openings

The number of job openings in June was 3.9 million, little changed from May. (See table 1.) The number of job openings was little changed over the month in all industries and regions.

The number of job openings in June (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the year for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Although the number of total job openings was little changed over the year, several industries experienced increases and several industries experienced decreases. In the Midwest region, the number of job openings rose over the year. (See table 7.)

Hires

The number of hires in June was 4.2 million, a decrease from May. The number of hires also declined for total private but was little changed for government. Over the month, the hires level decreased for health care and social assistance. In June, the number of hires fell in the Midwest. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in June, the number of hires (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of hires increased in information over the year but fell in durable goods manufacturing and in educational services. The hires level declined over the year in the Midwest. (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 4.1 million total separations in June, a decrease from May. The number of total separations for total private also decreased while government was little changed over the month.

In June, the quits rate was unchanged at 1.6 percent for total nonfarm, 1.8 percent for total private, and 0.6 percent for government. The quits rate was little changed over the month for all industries and regions. (See table 4.)

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in June for total nonfarm, total private, government, all industries, and all four regions. (See table 10.)

The layoffs and discharges rate decreased in June to 1.1 percent. The rate was little changed over the month for total private at 1.3 percent and government at 0.4 percent. In the Midwest region, the rate declined in June. The layoffs and discharges component of total separations is not seasonally adjusted for individual industries. (See table 5.)

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) decreased over the 12 months ending in June for total nonfarm and total private but was little changed for government. Over the year, the number of layoffs and discharges increased in information. The layoffs and discharges level fell over the 12 months ending in June for educational services and for health care and social assistance; the level also fell in the Midwest. (See table 11.)

In June, there were 384,000 other separations for total nonfarm, essentially unchanged from the previous month. The number of other separations was little changed over the month for total private and government. The other separations component of total separations is not seasonally adjusted by industry or region. (See table 6.) Over the 12 months ending in June, the number of other separations was little changed for total nonfarm and total private but 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 June 2013, hires totaled 51.8 million and separations totaled 49.9 million, yielding a net employment gain of 1.8 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 July 2013 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, September 10, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	3,792	3,907	3,936	4,357	4,490	4,201	4,292	4,381	4,081
Total private ¹	3,420	3,479	3,534	4,081	4,206	3,928	3,988	4,081	3,782
Construction.....	77	102	133	347	317	300	336	306	294
Manufacturing.....	310	237	215	283	239	225	266	249	229
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	584	784	775	855	889	842	853	883	802
Retail trade.....	337	514	524	573	620	584	569	613	556
Professional and business services.....	751	632	701	921	890	875	895	848	835
Education and health services ³	717	660	641	486	541	454	487	544	476
Health care and social assistance.....	657	602	587	417	468	404	408	477	414
Leisure and hospitality.....	451	477	473	729	802	789	702	734	690
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	44	59	43	113	124	130	102	108	96
Accommodation and food services.....	408	419	430	616	678	659	600	626	593
Government ⁴	372	428	402	275	284	274	304	300	299
State and local.....	301	367	344	245	258	244	272	261	266
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Total private ¹	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.3
Construction.....	1.4	1.7	2.2	6.2	5.5	5.2	6.0	5.3	5.1
Manufacturing.....	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1
Retail trade.....	2.2	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.7
Professional and business services.....	4.0	3.3	3.6	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.5
Education and health services ³	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.2	3.3	3.2	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.2	4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.2	2.8	2.1	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.2	5.3	4.7
Accommodation and food services.....	3.4	3.3	3.4	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.9
Government ⁴	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
State and local.....	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4

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

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

3 Includes educational services, not shown separately.

4 Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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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 16,400 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 nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to include a segment of the population, the inability to obtain data from all units in the sample, the inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide data on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, errors made in the collection or processing of the data, and errors from the employment benchmark data used in estimation.

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; 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					
	June 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013 ^p
Total.....	3,792	3,899	3,875	3,800	3,907	3,936	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,420	3,478	3,473	3,400	3,479	3,534	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
Construction.....	77	116	108	99	102	133	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2
Manufacturing.....	310	274	271	243	237	215	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	584	644	669	715	784	775	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9
Retail trade.....	337	396	424	455	514	524	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.3
Professional and business services. . . .	751	709	692	731	632	701	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.6
Education and health services ⁶	717	672	687	662	660	641	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
Health care and social assistance. . . .	657	612	621	600	602	587	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	451	488	500	468	477	473	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation... .	44	52	64	57	59	43	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.1
Accommodation and food services... .	408	437	436	410	419	430	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4
Government ⁷	372	421	402	401	428	402	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
State and local.....	301	357	344	330	367	344	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	684	700	699	638	654	672	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5
South.....	1,513	1,547	1,501	1,525	1,555	1,566	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Midwest.....	770	831	825	805	886	888	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8
West.....	824	821	850	831	812	810	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6

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					
	June 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,357	4,451	4,227	4,395	4,490	4,201	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,081	4,138	3,931	4,100	4,206	3,928	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4
Construction.....	347	353	320	283	317	300	6.2	6.1	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.2
Manufacturing.....	283	231	201	222	239	225	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	855	936	821	868	889	842	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3
Retail trade.....	573	651	562	598	620	584	3.9	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.9
Professional and business services. . . .	921	845	831	912	890	875	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.7
Education and health services ⁶	486	499	520	544	541	454	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2
Health care and social assistance. . . .	417	437	443	465	468	404	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	729	762	776	809	802	789	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation... .	113	116	123	123	124	130	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3
Accommodation and food services... .	616	646	653	686	678	659	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.4
Government ⁷	275	313	295	295	284	274	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
State and local.....	245	266	264	262	258	244	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	722	716	722	742	724	694	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7
South.....	1,727	1,843	1,640	1,720	1,760	1,664	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4
Midwest.....	974	848	907	952	1,036	888	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.9
West.....	933	1,044	959	981	971	956	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2

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					
	June 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,292	4,180	4,123	4,287	4,381	4,081	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	3,988	3,884	3,819	3,987	4,081	3,782	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.3
Construction.....	336	322	316	300	306	294	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.1
Manufacturing.....	266	225	203	224	249	229	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵ . . .	853	863	820	857	883	802	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1
Retail trade.....	569	583	557	604	613	556	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.7
Professional and business services. . .	895	770	780	858	848	835	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.5
Education and health services ⁶	487	482	482	518	544	476	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3
Health care and social assistance. . .	408	413	416	445	477	414	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	702	730	738	779	734	690	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation...	102	103	108	120	108	96	5.2	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.3	4.7
Accommodation and food services...	600	627	631	659	626	593	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.2	4.9
Government ⁷	304	296	304	300	300	299	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
State and local.....	272	251	260	256	261	266	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	687	682	711	697	695	660	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
South.....	1,702	1,712	1,599	1,645	1,726	1,643	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3
Midwest.....	925	874	880	924	986	832	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7
West.....	978	911	933	1,021	974	946	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2

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					
	June 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013 ^p
Total.....	2,148	2,286	2,099	2,185	2,233	2,160	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	2,016	2,159	1,967	2,040	2,098	2,029	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction.....	82	106	91	98	103	101	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
Manufacturing.....	111	102	94	109	112	102	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	481	501	446	470	453	462	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Retail trade.....	339	354	318	340	321	329	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2
Professional and business services. . . .	389	385	372	410	418	417	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2
Education and health services ⁶	264	289	281	283	283	288	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance. . . .	228	255	255	251	246	255	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	452	491	445	454	464	443	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation... .	49	54	47	42	42	50	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.5
Accommodation and food services... .	403	437	397	412	422	393	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2
Government ⁷	132	127	131	146	135	131	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
State and local.....	123	116	120	134	124	121	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	317	311	288	308	323	295	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
South.....	918	1,034	894	918	964	910	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8
Midwest.....	476	469	473	516	494	504	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
West.....	437	472	444	444	452	451	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

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					
	June 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013 ^p
Total.....	1,786	1,572	1,686	1,741	1,752	1,537	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,679	1,467	1,572	1,645	1,649	1,440	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	107	104	114	96	103	97	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	296	300	358	324	302	297	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
South.....	648	561	584	601	625	600	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Midwest.....	374	334	329	325	416	257	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.8
West.....	467	376	415	491	410	384	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	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					
	June 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013 ^p
Total.....	358	323	338	360	396	384	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	293	258	280	302	333	313	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	65	66	58	58	63	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		
	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p
Total.....	3,777	3,928	3,953	2.7	2.8	2.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,368	3,487	3,524	2.9	3.0	3.0
Mining and logging.....	17	22	23	1.9	2.5	2.5
Construction.....	80	112	148	1.4	1.9	2.4
Manufacturing.....	323	241	219	2.6	2.0	1.8
Durable goods.....	208	147	151	2.7	1.9	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	114	94	68	2.5	2.1	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	567	785	759	2.2	2.9	2.8
Wholesale trade.....	139	117	103	2.4	2.0	1.8
Retail trade.....	331	513	523	2.2	3.3	3.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	97	154	133	1.9	3.0	2.6
Information.....	106	97	104	3.8	3.5	3.7
Financial activities.....	230	305	340	2.9	3.7	4.1
Finance and insurance.....	176	220	272	2.9	3.6	4.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	54	85	68	2.6	4.1	3.3
Professional and business services.....	716	608	680	3.8	3.2	3.5
Education and health services.....	690	660	610	3.3	3.1	2.9
Educational services.....	60	58	52	1.9	1.7	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	630	603	558	3.6	3.4	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	476	509	502	3.2	3.4	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	44	79	40	1.9	3.6	1.7
Accommodation and food services.....	433	430	462	3.5	3.4	3.6
Other services.....	163	148	138	2.9	2.6	2.4
Government.....	408	441	429	1.8	1.9	1.9
Federal.....	67	60	53	2.3	2.1	1.9
State and local.....	341	380	376	1.8	1.9	1.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	693	662	682	2.6	2.5	2.6
South.....	1,461	1,563	1,535	2.9	3.1	3.0
Midwest.....	758	886	881	2.4	2.8	2.8
West.....	865	817	855	2.8	2.7	2.8

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		
	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p
Total.....	5,130	5,068	4,918	3.8	3.7	3.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,724	4,760	4,537	4.2	4.2	3.9
Mining and logging.....	33	29	31	3.8	3.4	3.6
Construction.....	433	396	372	7.4	6.8	6.2
Manufacturing.....	321	282	265	2.7	2.4	2.2
Durable goods.....	194	173	155	2.6	2.3	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	128	109	110	2.8	2.5	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	880	949	856	3.4	3.7	3.3
Wholesale trade.....	129	120	125	2.3	2.1	2.2
Retail trade.....	583	676	590	3.9	4.5	3.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	167	153	141	3.4	3.0	2.8
Information.....	69	76	99	2.6	2.8	3.7
Financial activities.....	214	237	219	2.7	3.0	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	137	157	138	2.3	2.7	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	77	80	81	3.9	4.0	4.0
Professional and business services.....	1,023	994	973	5.7	5.4	5.2
Education and health services.....	590	535	542	2.9	2.6	2.7
Educational services.....	79	51	53	2.5	1.5	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	512	484	489	3.0	2.8	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	887	1,018	959	6.2	7.1	6.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	163	196	190	7.4	9.4	8.3
Accommodation and food services.....	724	822	769	6.0	6.7	6.1
Other services.....	274	243	222	5.0	4.4	4.0
Government.....	407	308	380	1.9	1.4	1.7
Federal.....	43	32	41	1.5	1.2	1.5
State and local.....	363	276	340	1.9	1.4	1.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	936	832	895	3.7	3.2	3.5
South.....	1,899	1,893	1,820	3.9	3.8	3.7
Midwest.....	1,186	1,257	1,070	3.9	4.1	3.4
West.....	1,110	1,086	1,133	3.8	3.6	3.8

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		
	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p
Total.....	4,476	4,286	4,284	3.3	3.1	3.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,011	3,943	3,790	3.6	3.5	3.3
Mining and logging.....	27	22	23	3.1	2.6	2.6
Construction.....	286	276	258	4.9	4.7	4.3
Manufacturing.....	266	251	237	2.2	2.1	2.0
Durable goods.....	155	148	134	2.1	2.0	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	111	103	103	2.5	2.3	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	832	823	779	3.3	3.2	3.0
Wholesale trade.....	116	105	101	2.0	1.8	1.7
Retail trade.....	555	581	540	3.7	3.9	3.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	161	137	138	3.2	2.7	2.7
Information.....	61	72	87	2.3	2.7	3.2
Financial activities.....	164	195	158	2.1	2.5	2.0
Finance and insurance.....	112	136	106	1.9	2.3	1.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	52	59	52	2.6	3.0	2.6
Professional and business services.....	870	838	830	4.8	4.5	4.5
Education and health services.....	606	551	559	3.0	2.7	2.7
Educational services.....	135	77	103	4.3	2.3	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	471	474	456	2.8	2.7	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	714	712	693	5.0	5.0	4.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	83	89	80	3.8	4.2	3.5
Accommodation and food services.....	631	623	613	5.2	5.1	4.9
Other services.....	186	203	166	3.4	3.7	3.0
Government.....	465	343	494	2.1	1.5	2.3
Federal.....	32	34	30	1.1	1.2	1.1
State and local.....	433	310	464	2.3	1.6	2.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	738	625	698	2.9	2.4	2.7
South.....	1,759	1,750	1,719	3.6	3.5	3.5
Midwest.....	966	948	877	3.2	3.1	2.8
West.....	1,013	963	990	3.4	3.2	3.3

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		
	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p
Total.....	2,348	2,311	2,365	1.7	1.7	1.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,157	2,151	2,172	1.9	1.9	1.9
Mining and logging.....	16	13	14	1.8	1.4	1.6
Construction.....	88	103	111	1.5	1.8	1.8
Manufacturing.....	126	124	115	1.0	1.0	1.0
Durable goods.....	65	69	63	0.9	0.9	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	62	55	52	1.4	1.2	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	496	454	478	1.9	1.8	1.8
Wholesale trade.....	68	55	64	1.2	1.0	1.1
Retail trade.....	349	331	338	2.4	2.2	2.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	79	69	76	1.6	1.4	1.5
Information.....	38	35	42	1.4	1.3	1.6
Financial activities.....	93	112	97	1.2	1.4	1.2
Finance and insurance.....	64	79	68	1.1	1.3	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	28	33	30	1.4	1.6	1.5
Professional and business services.....	409	442	445	2.3	2.4	2.4
Education and health services.....	290	284	314	1.4	1.4	1.5
Educational services.....	50	36	46	1.6	1.1	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	240	248	268	1.4	1.4	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	495	475	482	3.5	3.3	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	53	40	56	2.4	1.9	2.4
Accommodation and food services.....	442	435	426	3.7	3.5	3.4
Other services.....	107	109	75	1.9	2.0	1.3
Government.....	191	160	193	0.9	0.7	0.9
Federal.....	11	11	11	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	180	149	182	0.9	0.8	1.0
REGION³						
Northeast.....	360	326	327	1.4	1.3	1.3
South.....	982	1,006	977	2.0	2.0	2.0
Midwest.....	522	495	561	1.7	1.6	1.8
West.....	484	484	500	1.6	1.6	1.7

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		
	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p
Total.....	1,728	1,593	1,474	1.3	1.2	1.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,574	1,477	1,313	1.4	1.3	1.1
Mining and logging.....	9	9	7	1.1	1.0	0.8
Construction.....	188	159	136	3.2	2.7	2.3
Manufacturing.....	122	101	95	1.0	0.8	0.8
Durable goods.....	79	67	55	1.0	0.9	0.7
Nondurable goods.....	43	34	39	1.0	0.8	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	258	303	228	1.0	1.2	0.9
Wholesale trade.....	39	45	32	0.7	0.8	0.5
Retail trade.....	158	204	152	1.1	1.4	1.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	61	54	44	1.2	1.1	0.9
Information.....	17	24	37	0.6	0.9	1.4
Financial activities.....	43	49	32	0.5	0.6	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	20	29	17	0.3	0.5	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	23	20	15	1.2	1.0	0.7
Professional and business services.....	401	372	345	2.2	2.0	1.9
Education and health services.....	267	174	180	1.3	0.8	0.9
Educational services.....	75	33	49	2.4	1.0	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	192	141	131	1.1	0.8	0.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	193	197	171	1.3	1.4	1.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	29	46	21	1.3	2.2	0.9
Accommodation and food services.....	164	151	149	1.4	1.2	1.2
Other services.....	77	89	82	1.4	1.6	1.5
Government.....	154	116	161	0.7	0.5	0.7
Federal.....	9	11	10	0.3	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	145	105	151	0.8	0.5	0.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	290	240	286	1.1	0.9	1.1
South.....	628	609	588	1.3	1.2	1.2
Midwest.....	362	386	239	1.2	1.2	0.8
West.....	448	356	361	1.5	1.2	1.2

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		
	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p	June 2012	May 2013	June 2013 ^p
Total.....	400	382	445	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	280	315	305	0.2	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	2	1	2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Construction.....	10	14	11	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing.....	18	27	27	0.1	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	11	13	15	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	7	14	12	0.1	0.3	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	78	66	74	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wholesale trade.....	9	5	5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Retail trade.....	48	46	50	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	21	14	18	0.4	0.3	0.4
Information.....	6	13	8	0.2	0.5	0.3
Financial activities.....	29	34	29	0.4	0.4	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	28	28	21	0.5	0.5	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1	6	8	0.0	0.3	0.4
Professional and business services.....	61	24	40	0.3	0.1	0.2
Education and health services.....	49	92	65	0.2	0.4	0.3
Educational services.....	10	7	8	0.3	0.2	0.2
Health care and social assistance.....	39	85	57	0.2	0.5	0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	26	39	40	0.2	0.3	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	3	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services.....	24	36	38	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other services.....	2	6	9	0.0	0.1	0.2
Government.....	120	68	140	0.5	0.3	0.6
Federal.....	12	12	10	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	108	56	130	0.6	0.3	0.7
REGION³						
Northeast.....	88	58	85	0.3	0.2	0.3
South.....	149	134	153	0.3	0.3	0.3
Midwest.....	82	67	77	0.3	0.2	0.2
West.....	81	123	130	0.3	0.4	0.4

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.