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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JUNE 2012

There were 3.8 million job openings on the last business day of June, little changed from 3.7 million in May, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.3 percent) and separations rate (3.2 percent) were essentially unchanged 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 2009 - June 2012

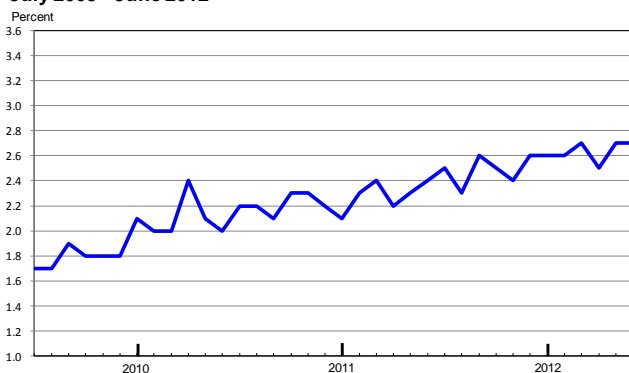
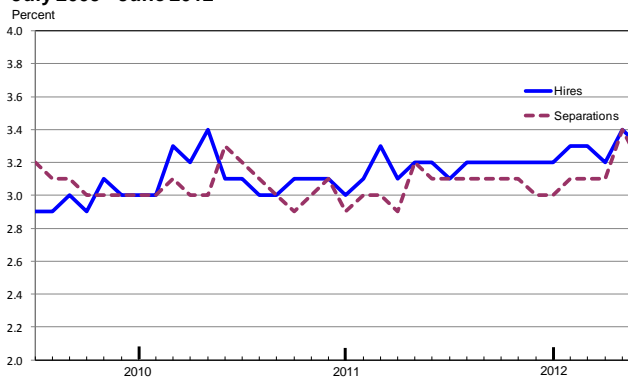


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, July 2009 - June 2012



Job Openings

The number of job openings in June was 3.8 million, little changed from May. (See table 1.) Job openings were little changed in all industries and regions. The level of total nonfarm job openings in June was up from 2.4 million at the end of the recession in June 2009. (Recession dates are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.)

The number of job openings in June (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the year for total nonfarm and total private. The number of job openings for government was little changed. Job openings increased over the year for several industries and the Midwest, Northeast and South regions. (See table 7.)

Changes to the Job Openings and Labor Turnover News Release

Effective with this release, former tables B and C have been moved to the numbered tables section and have been numbered as tables 5 and 6, respectively. Former tables 5 through 10 have been renumbered as tables 7 through 12.

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	June	May	June	June	May	June	June	May	June
	2011	2012	2012 ^P	2011	2012	2012 ^P	2011	2012	2012 ^P
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total	3,241	3,657	3,762	4,208	4,461	4,361	4,112	4,463	4,278
Total private ¹	2,911	3,285	3,399	3,945	4,176	4,080	3,819	4,163	3,981
Construction.....	58	69	73	366	314	370	370	359	354
Manufacturing.....	212	297	312	260	262	263	239	248	251
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	540	591	601	834	872	833	825	835	842
Retail trade.....	355	348	346	568	577	561	560	586	562
Professional and business services.....	672	718	715	860	982	966	846	1,035	943
Education and health services ³	596	687	700	494	540	479	464	479	460
Health care and social assistance...	535	629	644	427	466	419	391	414	388
Leisure and hospitality	352	432	461	713	715	710	668	712	692
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	50	52	45	114	115	108	105	135	109
Accommodation and food services.....	302	381	416	599	600	603	563	577	583
Government ⁴	330	372	363	264	285	281	293	300	296
State and local government.....	280	302	297	241	254	254	260	270	266
	Rates (percent)								
Total	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2
Total private ¹	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6
Construction.....	1.0	1.2	1.3	6.7	5.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4
Manufacturing.....	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Retail trade.....	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8
Professional and business services.....	3.7	3.9	3.8	5.0	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.8	5.3
Education and health services ³	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
Health care and social assistance...	3.1	3.6	3.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	2.6	3.1	3.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.6	2.6	2.3	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	7.0	5.7
Accommodation and food services.....	2.6	3.2	3.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0
Government ⁴	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
State and local government.....	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	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.

^P = Preliminary

Hires

In June, the hires rate was essentially unchanged at 3.3 percent for total nonfarm. The hires rate was little changed in all industries and regions. (See table 2.) The number of hires in June was 4.4 million, up from 3.7 million at the end of the recession in June 2009.

Over the 12 months ending in June, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm and total private but increased for government. The hires rate was little changed in all industries and regions over the year. (See table 8.)

Separations

The total separations figure includes quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Total separations is also 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.

The total separations rate was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm, total private, and government in June. (See table 3.) Over the year, the total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 9.)

In June, the quits rate was unchanged for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 4.) The number of quits was 2.1 million in June, up from 1.8 million at the end of the recession in June 2009.

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) in June increased over the year for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of quits increased over the year in several industries and in the South. (See table 10.)

The layoffs and discharges component of total separations is seasonally adjusted at the total nonfarm, total private, and government levels and for the four regions. The layoffs and discharges rate was essentially unchanged in June for total nonfarm and total private and unchanged for government. The layoffs and discharges rate decreased in the South. (See table 5.) The number of layoffs and discharges for total nonfarm was 1.8 million in June, down from 2.1 million at the end of the recession in June 2009.

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm and total private but decreased for government over the 12 months ending in June 2012. The number of layoffs and discharges was essentially unchanged over the year in all four regions. (See table 11.)

The other separations component of total separations is seasonally adjusted at the total nonfarm, total private, and government levels. In June 2012, there were 357,000 other separations for total nonfarm, little changed from the previous month. Over the 12 months ending in June 2012, the number of other separations for total nonfarm was little changed. (See tables 6 and 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 2012, hires totaled 51.3 million and separations totaled 49.6 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 2012 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, September 11, 2012 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

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

Collection

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

Coverage

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

Concepts

Industry classification. The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, State Workforce Agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry code, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment characteristics resulting from the verification process are always introduced into the JOLTS sampling frame with the data reported for the first month of the year.

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

Job openings. Establishments submit job openings information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that: 1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position, 2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found, and 3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the

establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

Separations. Separations are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include layoffs with no intent to rehire; formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days; discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings; firings or other discharges for cause; terminations of permanent or short-term employees; and terminations of seasonal employees. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike.

The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

Annual estimates. Annual estimates of rates and levels of hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are released with the January news release each year.

The JOLTS annual level estimates for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are the sum of the 12 published monthly levels. The annual rate estimates are computed by dividing the annual level by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) annual average employment level, and multiplying that quotient by 100. This figure will be approximately equal to the sum of the 12 monthly rates. Note that both the JOLTS and CES annual levels are rounded to the nearest thousand before the annual estimates are calculated. Consistent with BLS practices, annual estimates are published only for not seasonally adjusted data.

Annual estimates are not calculated for job openings because job openings are a stock, or point-in-time, measurement for the last business day of each month. Only jobs still open on the last day of the month are counted. For the same reason job openings cannot be cumulated throughout each month, annual figures for job openings cannot be created by summing the monthly estimates. Hires and separations are flow measures and are cumulated over the month with a total reported for the month. Therefore, the annual figures can be created by summing the monthly estimates.

Special collection procedures

An implied measure of employment change can be derived from the JOLTS data by subtracting separations from hires for a given month. Aggregating these monthly changes historically produced employment levels that overstated employment change as measured by CES at the total nonfarm level. Research into this problem showed that a significant amount of the divergence between the CES employment levels and the derived JOLTS employment levels was traceable to the Employment Services industry and to the State Government Education industry. In the former industry, businesses have a difficult time reporting hires and separations of temporary help workers. In the latter industry, employers have difficulty reporting hires and separations of student workers. BLS now devotes additional resources to the collection, editing, and review of data for these industries. BLS analysts more

closely examine reported data that do not provide a consistent picture over time, and re-contact the respondents as necessary. Analysts work with the respondents to adjust their reporting practices as possible. Units that cannot be reconciled but are clearly incorrect on a consistent basis are not used; they are replaced by imputed values using standard techniques.

Sample and estimation methodology

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of 16,400 nonfarm business establishments, including factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local governments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. This program includes all employers subject to state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws and federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The sampling frame is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class. The JOLTS sample is constructed from individual panels of sample units drawn on an annual basis. The full annual sample consists of one certainty panel composed of only large units selected with virtual certainty based on their size and 24 non-certainty panels. Each month a new non-certainty panel is rolled into collection, and the oldest non-certainty panel is rolled out. This means that at any given time the JOLTS sample is constructed from panels from three different annual sampling frames. The entire sample of old plus new panels is post-stratified and re-weighted annually to represent the most recent sampling frame. Additionally, the out-of-business establishments are removed from the old panels. The annual sample is supplemented with a quarterly sample of birth establishments (i.e., new establishments) to better reflect the impact of younger establishments in the JOLTS sample.

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

JOLTS business birth/death model

As with any sample survey, the JOLTS sample can only be as current as its sampling frame. The time lag from the birth of an establishment until its appearance on the sampling frame is approximately one year. In addition, many of these new units may fail within the first year. Since these universe units cannot be reflected on the sampling frame immediately, the JOLTS

sample cannot capture job openings, hires, and separations from these units during their early existence. BLS has developed a model to estimate birth/death activity for current months by examining the birth/death activity from previous years on the QCEW and projecting forward using the ratio of over-the-year CES employment change. The birth/death model also uses historical JOLTS data to estimate the amount of “churn” (hires and separations) that exists in establishments of various sizes. The model then combines the estimated churn with the projected employment change to estimate the number of hires and separations taking place in these units that cannot be measured through sampling.

The model-based estimate of total separations is distributed to the three components—quits; layoffs and discharges; and other separations—in proportion to their contribution to the sample-based estimate of total separations. Additionally, job openings for the modeled units are estimated by computing the ratio of openings to hires in the collected data and applying that ratio to the modeled hires. The estimates of job openings, hires, and separations produced by the birth/death model are then added to the sample-based estimates produced from the survey to arrive at the estimates for openings, hires, and separations.

Seasonal adjustment

BLS seasonally adjusts several JOLTS series using the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing periodic fluctuations caused by events such as weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. Seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in the level of the series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions. A concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal adjustment factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month.

JOLTS uses moving averages as seasonal filters in seasonal adjustment. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative seasonal adjustment models and REGARIMA (regression with autocorrelated errors) modeling to improve the seasonal adjustment factors at the beginning and end of the series and to detect and adjust for outliers in the series.

Alignment procedure

JOLTS hires minus separations should be comparable to the CES net employment change. However, definitional differences as well as sampling and non-sampling errors between the two surveys historically caused JOLTS to diverge from CES over time. To limit

the divergence, and improve the quality of the JOLTS hires and separations series, BLS implemented the Monthly Alignment Method. The Monthly Alignment Method applies the CES employment trends to the seasonally adjusted JOLTS implied employment trend (hires minus separations) forcing them to be approximately the same, while preserving the seasonality of the JOLTS data. First, the two series are seasonally adjusted and the difference between the JOLTS implied employment trend and the CES net employment change is calculated. Next, the JOLTS implied employment trend is adjusted to equal the CES net employment change through a proportional adjustment. This proportional adjustment procedure adjusts the two components (hires, separations) proportionally to their contribution to the total churn (hires plus separations). For example, if hires are 40 percent of the churn for a given month, they will receive 40 percent of the needed adjustment and separations will receive 60 percent of the needed adjustment. The adjusted hires and separations are converted back to not seasonally adjusted data by reversing the application of the original seasonal factors. After the Monthly Alignment Method has been used to adjust the level estimates, rate estimates are computed from the adjusted levels. The monthly alignment procedure assures a close match of the JOLTS implied employment trend with the CES trend. The CES series is considered a highly accurate measure of net employment change owing to its very large sample size and annual benchmarking to universe counts of employment from the QCEW program.

Historical changes in JOLTS data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

In March 2002, BLS procedures for collecting hires and separations data were revised to address possible underreporting. As a result, JOLTS hires and separations estimates for months prior to March 2002 may not be comparable to estimates for March 2002 and later.

The federal government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected

in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the federal government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the federal government time series.

Reliability of the estimates

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. BLS analysis is generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. That means that there is a 90-percent chance, or level of

confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. Estimates of sampling errors are available upon request.

The JOLTS estimates also are affected by non-sampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to include a segment of the population, the inability to obtain data from all units in the sample, the inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide data on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, errors made in the collection or processing of the data, and errors from the employment benchmark data used in estimation.

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

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

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012 ^p	June 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012 ^p
Total	3,241	3,477	3,565	3,741	3,447	3,657	3,762	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	2,911	3,119	3,163	3,362	3,093	3,285	3,399	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0
Construction.....	58	86	73	92	69	69	73	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
Manufacturing.....	212	261	271	308	259	297	312	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	540	584	584	598	562	591	601	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
Retail trade.....	355	315	365	368	338	348	346	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
Professional and business services.....	672	695	710	787	660	718	715	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.8
Education and health services ⁶	596	630	655	670	665	687	700	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	535	576	598	605	610	629	644	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	352	432	408	431	419	432	461	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	50	72	48	57	61	52	45	2.6	3.6	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.3
Accommodation and food services.....	302	360	360	375	358	381	416	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4
Government ⁷	330	358	402	378	354	372	363	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
State and local government.....	280	305	338	310	282	302	297	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	562	590	671	688	679	675	702	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
South	1,155	1,442	1,402	1,453	1,370	1,474	1,477	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0
Midwest	737	738	791	853	666	755	802	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.6
West	787	707	702	746	732	754	782	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

^p = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012 ^p	June 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012 ^p
Total	4,208	4,239	4,444	4,335	4,213	4,461	4,361	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,945	3,945	4,128	4,041	3,916	4,176	4,080	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7
Construction.....	366	331	318	286	276	314	370	6.7	5.9	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.7	6.7
Manufacturing.....	260	253	260	263	260	262	263	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	834	836	815	827	826	872	833	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
Retail trade.....	568	557	551	550	556	577	561	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8
Professional and business services.....	860	831	973	888	888	982	966	5.0	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.4
Education and health services ⁶	494	517	527	523	495	540	479	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	427	441	455	442	427	466	419	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	713	757	794	795	717	715	710	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	114	139	156	154	123	115	108	6.0	7.2	8.1	7.9	6.4	6.0	5.6
Accommodation and food services.....	599	618	639	640	594	600	603	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.2
Government ⁷	264	294	316	294	297	285	281	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
State and local government.....	241	275	284	264	263	254	254	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	720	710	756	711	673	696	713	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
South	1,566	1,667	1,748	1,677	1,676	1,781	1,683	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5
Midwest	975	977	985	1,004	938	1,030	1,056	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.5
West	948	884	955	943	925	953	910	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012 ^p	June 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012 ^p
Total	4,112	4,017	4,124	4,167	4,142	4,463	4,278	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,819	3,729	3,823	3,869	3,838	4,163	3,981	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6
Construction.....	370	308	317	281	290	359	354	6.7	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.5	6.4
Manufacturing.....	239	217	235	234	239	248	251	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	825	837	780	832	817	835	842	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3
Retail trade.....	560	579	543	566	560	586	562	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8
Professional and business services.....	846	745	850	835	855	1,035	943	4.9	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.3
Education and health services ⁶	464	501	458	473	470	479	460	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	391	412	396	414	408	414	388	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	668	700	747	753	710	712	692	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	105	125	153	128	133	135	109	5.5	6.5	7.9	6.6	6.9	7.0	5.7
Accommodation and food services..	563	575	594	625	577	577	583	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.0
Government ⁷	293	288	301	299	304	300	296	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
State and local government.....	260	262	269	267	271	270	266	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
REGION ⁸														
Northeast.....	691	692	703	624	697	690	698	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8
South.....	1,509	1,598	1,571	1,678	1,556	1,772	1,643	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.4
Midwest.....	990	866	970	943	971	1,038	974	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.2
West.....	922	862	880	923	918	963	962	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012 ^p	June 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012 ^p
Total	1,930	2,002	2,072	2,159	2,114	2,176	2,113	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	1,819	1,876	1,947	2,025	1,969	2,041	1,983	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction.....	78	70	75	74	70	79	84	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Manufacturing.....	109	97	102	112	114	117	105	.9	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	453	449	461	472	455	440	482	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9
Retail trade.....	342	342	345	343	332	318	338	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Professional and business services.....	344	352	371	380	396	439	405	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.3
Education and health services ⁶	241	282	287	284	266	269	240	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	211	251	256	253	238	239	205	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	408	398	425	471	445	448	440	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	42	43	58	47	47	52	46	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.4
Accommodation and food services..	366	355	368	425	398	396	393	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
Government ⁷	110	125	125	134	145	136	130	.5	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6
State and local government.....	101	116	113	122	132	124	121	.5	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6
REGION ⁸														
Northeast.....	279	343	314	278	309	305	311	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
South.....	771	827	825	908	855	899	871	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Midwest.....	467	412	493	508	495	521	493	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
West.....	413	419	440	465	456	452	438	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

Table 5. Layoffs and discharges levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012 ^P	June 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012 ^P
Total	1,850	1,684	1,728	1,652	1,743	1,956	1,807	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	1,732	1,587	1,610	1,552	1,644	1,852	1,704	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5
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	117	97	117	100	98	104	103	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5
State and local government.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION ⁸														
Northeast.....	358	284	327	277	334	331	317	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
South.....	609	637	623	648	614	761	641	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3
Midwest.....	448	376	409	364	406	443	404	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3
West.....	435	386	369	364	388	421	446	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^P = Preliminary

- Data not available.

Table 6. Other separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012 ^P	June 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012 ^P
Total	332	332	325	356	285	331	357	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	267	266	266	292	224	270	295	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.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	64	61	61	63	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
State and local government.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION ⁸														
Northeast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ See footnote 8, table 1.

^P = Preliminary

- Data not available.

Table 7. Job openings levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2011	May 2012	June 2012 ^p	June 2011	May 2012	June 2012 ^p
Total	3,158	3,665	3,723	2.3	2.7	2.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,796	3,288	3,332	2.5	2.9	2.9
Mining and logging.....	21	21	18	2.6	2.5	2.0
Construction.....	63	83	79	1.1	1.5	1.4
Manufacturing.....	216	311	322	1.8	2.5	2.6
Durable goods.....	156	211	218	2.1	2.7	2.8
Nondurable goods.....	59	101	104	1.3	2.2	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	535	574	595	2.1	2.2	2.3
Wholesale trade.....	84	126	151	1.5	2.2	2.6
Retail trade.....	353	335	349	2.4	2.2	2.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	98	113	95	2.0	2.2	1.9
Information.....	84	81	79	3.0	3.0	2.9
Financial activities.....	214	243	243	2.7	3.1	3.0
Finance and insurance.....	175	170	192	2.9	2.9	3.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	39	73	51	2.0	3.6	2.5
Professional and business services.....	616	706	655	3.4	3.8	3.5
Education and health services.....	560	683	667	2.8	3.2	3.2
Educational services.....	60	59	57	2.0	1.7	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	499	624	610	2.9	3.5	3.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	361	450	485	2.5	3.2	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	50	68	45	2.3	3.3	2.0
Accommodation and food services.....	310	383	441	2.6	3.1	3.5
Other services.....	127	135	190	2.3	2.4	3.4
Government.....	361	377	390	1.6	1.7	1.7
Federal.....	47	67	60	1.6	2.3	2.1
State and local.....	315	310	330	1.6	1.6	1.7
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	553	684	709	2.2	2.6	2.7
South.....	1,083	1,462	1,394	2.2	2.9	2.8
Midwest.....	721	757	804	2.3	2.4	2.6
West.....	801	761	816	2.7	2.5	2.7

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

² The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2011	May 2012	June 2012 ^p	June 2011	May 2012	June 2012 ^p
Total	4,869	4,926	5,057	3.7	3.7	3.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,513	4,622	4,663	4.1	4.1	4.2
Mining and logging.....	35	40	33	4.4	4.7	3.9
Construction.....	435	394	447	7.6	7.1	7.8
Manufacturing.....	293	295	298	2.5	2.5	2.5
Durable goods.....	174	167	188	2.4	2.2	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	118	128	110	2.6	2.9	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	862	919	864	3.4	3.6	3.4
Wholesale trade.....	117	123	123	2.1	2.2	2.2
Retail trade.....	584	622	577	4.0	4.2	3.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	161	174	164	3.3	3.5	3.3
Information.....	70	68	68	2.6	2.6	2.6
Financial activities.....	191	203	203	2.5	2.6	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	113	131	132	2.0	2.3	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	78	72	71	4.0	3.7	3.6
Professional and business services.....	909	1,072	1,048	5.2	6.0	5.8
Education and health services.....	594	516	562	3.0	2.5	2.8
Educational services.....	79	49	65	2.6	1.5	2.1
Health care and social assistance.....	516	466	497	3.1	2.7	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	877	882	863	6.3	6.4	6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	172	177	152	7.9	8.9	7.1
Accommodation and food services.....	705	705	711	6.0	6.0	5.9
Other services.....	246	232	278	4.6	4.3	5.1
Government.....	356	305	394	1.6	1.4	1.8
Federal.....	33	40	37	1.2	1.4	1.3
State and local.....	323	265	356	1.7	1.4	1.9
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	908	771	908	3.6	3.0	3.6
South.....	1,696	1,907	1,814	3.5	3.9	3.7
Midwest.....	1,158	1,202	1,279	3.9	4.0	4.2
West.....	1,107	1,046	1,056	3.8	3.6	3.6

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

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

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

Table 9. Total separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2011	May 2012	June 2012 ^p	June 2011	May 2012	June 2012 ^p
Total	4,217	4,202	4,430	3.2	3.1	3.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,747	3,843	3,953	3.4	3.5	3.5
Mining and logging.....	17	27	25	2.2	3.2	2.9
Construction.....	323	311	314	5.7	5.6	5.5
Manufacturing.....	235	240	246	2.0	2.0	2.0
Durable goods.....	131	128	148	1.8	1.7	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	104	112	97	2.3	2.5	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	780	775	825	3.1	3.1	3.2
Wholesale trade.....	110	104	114	2.0	1.8	2.0
Retail trade.....	539	552	555	3.7	3.8	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	132	119	156	2.7	2.4	3.1
Information.....	58	61	60	2.2	2.3	2.3
Financial activities.....	155	168	164	2.0	2.2	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	100	116	111	1.7	2.0	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	56	53	53	2.8	2.7	2.6
Professional and business services.....	798	936	888	4.6	5.2	4.9
Education and health services.....	554	475	567	2.8	2.3	2.8
Educational services.....	121	75	122	4.0	2.2	3.9
Health care and social assistance.....	433	401	446	2.6	2.4	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	661	647	683	4.7	4.7	4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	82	105	82	3.8	5.3	3.8
Accommodation and food services.....	579	542	602	4.9	4.6	5.0
Other services.....	165	203	181	3.0	3.8	3.3
Government.....	470	358	477	2.1	1.6	2.2
Federal.....	32	29	32	1.1	1.0	1.1
State and local.....	438	330	445	2.3	1.7	2.3
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	731	585	747	2.9	2.3	2.9
South.....	1,528	1,745	1,675	3.2	3.6	3.4
Midwest.....	1,019	962	1,006	3.4	3.2	3.3
West.....	939	909	1,002	3.2	3.1	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 See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2011	May 2012	June 2012 ^p	June 2011	May 2012	June 2012 ^p
Total	2,073	2,210	2,295	1.6	1.7	1.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,911	2,046	2,100	1.7	1.8	1.9
Mining and logging.....	10	14	15	1.3	1.6	1.7
Construction.....	85	79	95	1.5	1.4	1.7
Manufacturing.....	119	121	115	1.0	1.0	1.0
Durable goods.....	59	59	66	.8	.8	.9
Nondurable goods.....	60	62	50	1.3	1.4	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	457	445	505	1.8	1.8	2.0
Wholesale trade.....	36	55	71	.7	1.0	1.2
Retail trade.....	346	328	352	2.4	2.2	2.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	75	62	82	1.5	1.3	1.6
Information.....	33	36	39	1.2	1.4	1.5
Financial activities.....	85	93	93	1.1	1.2	1.2
Finance and insurance.....	56	63	63	1.0	1.1	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	29	30	30	1.5	1.5	1.5
Professional and business services.....	358	443	417	2.1	2.5	2.3
Education and health services.....	264	269	262	1.3	1.3	1.3
Educational services.....	42	30	48	1.4	.9	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	223	239	214	1.3	1.4	1.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	431	441	467	3.1	3.2	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	44	48	48	2.0	2.4	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	387	393	419	3.3	3.3	3.5
Other services.....	69	106	92	1.3	2.0	1.7
Government.....	162	164	196	.7	.7	.9
Federal.....	10	12	10	.4	.4	.4
State and local.....	152	152	185	.8	.8	1.0
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	308	290	349	1.2	1.1	1.4
South.....	803	928	922	1.7	1.9	1.9
Midwest.....	506	516	539	1.7	1.7	1.8
West.....	457	477	485	1.6	1.6	1.6

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

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

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

Table 11. Layoffs and discharges levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2011	May 2012	June 2012 ^p	June 2011	May 2012	June 2012 ^p
Total	1,759	1,668	1,721	1.3	1.2	1.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,576	1,542	1,565	1.4	1.4	1.4
Mining and logging.....	6	12	8	.7	1.4	.9
Construction.....	225	221	204	3.9	4.0	3.6
Manufacturing.....	94	93	109	.8	.8	.9
Durable goods.....	57	51	68	.8	.7	.9
Nondurable goods.....	37	42	41	.8	.9	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	257	257	250	1.0	1.0	1.0
Wholesale trade.....	61	39	33	1.1	.7	.6
Retail trade.....	155	173	155	1.1	1.2	1.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	41	45	61	.8	.9	1.2
Information.....	21	20	15	.8	.8	.6
Financial activities.....	52	50	41	.7	.6	.5
Finance and insurance.....	27	31	20	.5	.5	.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	25	20	21	1.3	1.0	1.1
Professional and business services.....	401	451	409	2.3	2.5	2.3
Education and health services.....	237	173	256	1.2	.8	1.3
Educational services.....	69	40	66	2.3	1.2	2.1
Health care and social assistance.....	168	133	190	1.0	.8	1.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	211	177	189	1.5	1.3	1.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	36	55	32	1.7	2.8	1.5
Accommodation and food services.....	175	123	157	1.5	1.0	1.3
Other services.....	72	88	84	1.3	1.6	1.5
Government.....	182	125	157	.8	.6	.7
Federal.....	10	7	9	.3	.2	.3
State and local.....	173	119	147	.9	.6	.8
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	354	250	312	1.4	1.0	1.2
South.....	583	701	602	1.2	1.4	1.2
Midwest.....	424	375	377	1.4	1.2	1.2
West.....	398	342	430	1.4	1.2	1.5

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

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

³ See footnote 8, table 1.

^p = Preliminary

Table 12. Other separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2011	May 2012	June 2012 ^P	June 2011	May 2012	June 2012 ^P
Total	385	324	414	0.3	0.2	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	259	255	289	.2	.2	.3
Mining and logging.....	1	2	2	.2	.2	.3
Construction.....	14	11	15	.2	.2	.3
Manufacturing.....	22	27	21	.2	.2	.2
Durable goods.....	16	18	15	.2	.2	.2
Nondurable goods.....	6	9	6	.1	.2	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	66	73	71	.3	.3	.3
Wholesale trade.....	12	10	9	.2	.2	.2
Retail trade.....	38	50	48	.3	.3	.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	16	13	13	.3	.3	.3
Information.....	4	5	7	.1	.2	.3
Financial activities.....	18	25	30	.2	.3	.4
Finance and insurance.....	16	22	29	.3	.4	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2	3	1	.1	.2	.1
Professional and business services.....	39	42	62	.2	.2	.3
Education and health services.....	52	33	49	.3	.2	.2
Educational services.....	10	5	8	.3	.1	.3
Health care and social assistance.....	43	29	42	.3	.2	.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	19	29	27	.1	.2	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	2	1	.1	.1	.1
Accommodation and food services.....	17	27	26	.1	.2	.2
Other services.....	24	8	5	.4	.2	.1
Government.....	126	69	124	.6	.3	.6
Federal.....	13	9	12	.4	.3	.4
State and local.....	113	60	112	.6	.3	.6
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	68	45	86	.3	.2	.3
South.....	143	116	150	.3	.2	.3
Midwest.....	89	72	89	.3	.2	.3
West.....	85	91	87	.3	.3	.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 See footnote 8, table 1.

^P = Preliminary