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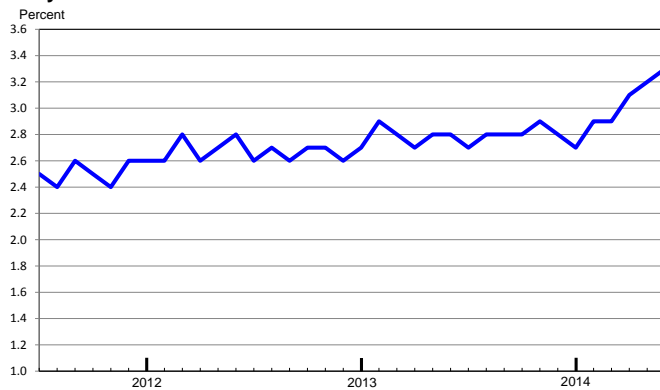
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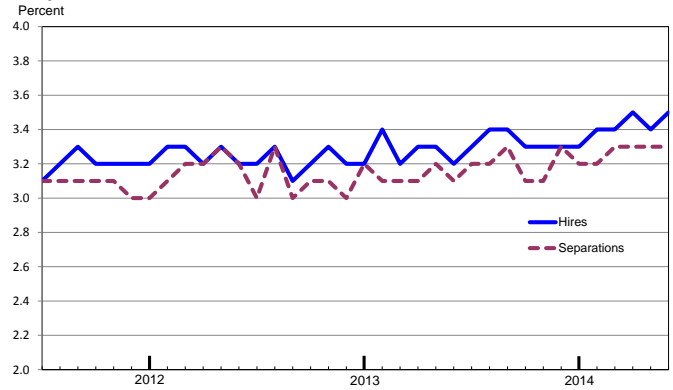
## JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JUNE 2014

There were 4.7 million job openings on the last business day of June, little changed from 4.6 million in May, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.5 percent) was little changed and the separations rate (3.3 percent) was unchanged in June. Within separations, the quits rate (1.8 percent) and the layoffs and discharges rate (1.2 percent) were unchanged. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by four geographic regions.

**Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, July 2011 - June 2014**



**Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, July 2011 - June 2014**



### Job Openings

There were 4.7 million job openings in June, little changed from 4.6 million in May. In June, the number of job openings was little changed for total private and government. Over the month, the number of job openings was little changed for all industries and in all four regions. (See table 1.)

The number of job openings (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in June 2014 for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The job openings level increased for more than half of the industries but decreased for retail trade. The number of job openings increased in all four regions. (See table 7.)

Over the last 12 months, the movement of job openings has varied. From June 2013 to January 2014, the number of job openings was little changed, decreasing by 97,000. However, from January 2014 through June 2014, the number of job openings trended upward by an average 159,000 job openings per month, for a total increase of 797,000 openings.

## Hires

There were 4.8 million hires in June, little changed from 4.7 million in May. The number of hires was little changed for total private, government, and all industries and regions. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in June, the number of hires (not seasonally adjusted) increased for total nonfarm and total private and was little changed for government. The hires level increased over the year for mining and logging, wholesale trade, retail trade, and educational services but decreased for construction. The number of hires increased in the South and West regions. (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 4.5 million total separations in June, little changed from May. The number of total separations was little changed for total private and government. (See table 3.)

The quits rate remained unchanged at 1.8 percent in June. The quits rate was little changed for total private (2.1 percent) and remained unchanged for government (0.6 percent). Over the month, the quits rate was little changed for all industries. The quits rate increased in the South region in June. (See table 4.)

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in June for total nonfarm and total private. The number of quits was little changed for government. Over the year, the number of quits increased for retail trade, educational services, health care and social assistance, and accommodation and food services. The number of quits rose over the year in the South region. (See table 10.)

The layoffs and discharges rate remained unchanged in June at 1.2 percent. The rate was little changed over the month for total private (1.3 percent) and unchanged for government (0.4 percent). Over the month, the layoffs and discharges rate was essentially unchanged in all four regions. Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries. (See table 5.)

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

In June, there were 391,000 other separations for total nonfarm, little changed from May. Over the month, the number of other separations was little changed for total private at 327,000 and decreased to 63,000 for government. (See table 6.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions. Over the 12 months ending in June, the number of other separations (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm and total private and decreased 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 2014, hires totaled 55.7 million and separations totaled 53.3 million, yielding a net employment gain of 2.4 million. These figures include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

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**The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for July 2014 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, September 9, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).**

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>
<b>LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)</b>									
Total.....	3,971	4,577	4,671	4,418	4,738	4,830	4,236	4,530	4,547
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	3,559	4,131	4,205	4,133	4,452	4,547	3,939	4,246	4,264
Construction.....	131	125	127	326	301	264	302	276	247
Manufacturing.....	203	292	303	234	240	259	237	228	238
Durable goods.....	135	175	186	137	153	148	137	134	130
Nondurable goods.....	68	117	117	97	88	110	100	94	107
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	771	731	772	868	1,073	1,129	805	1,028	1,033
Retail trade.....	521	419	441	606	742	765	568	718	714
Professional and business services.....	693	896	942	949	973	1,031	900	906	973
Education and health services <sup>3</sup> .....	677	796	796	464	525	529	475	483	497
Health care and social assistance.....	614	723	717	412	454	452	408	412	423
Leisure and hospitality.....	499	752	693	802	857	867	742	837	825
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	50	79	76	134	150	148	113	140	131
Accommodation and food services.....	449	674	618	668	707	720	630	697	694
Government <sup>4</sup> .....	412	446	466	286	285	284	297	284	283
State and local.....	361	383	394	254	256	251	264	253	252
<b>RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)</b>									
Total.....	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.3
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Construction.....	2.2	2.0	2.1	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.1
Manufacturing.....	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
Durable goods.....	1.8	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.3	3.1	3.9	3.9
Retail trade.....	3.4	2.7	2.8	4.0	4.8	5.0	3.8	4.7	4.6
Professional and business services.....	3.6	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.1
Education and health services <sup>3</sup> .....	3.1	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	3.3	3.9	3.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.4	4.9	4.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.2	5.7	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.4	3.6	3.5	6.6	7.2	7.0	5.5	6.7	6.3
Accommodation and food services.....	3.5	5.1	4.7	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.5
Government <sup>4</sup> .....	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
State and local.....	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch18.pdf).

## Coverage and collection

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

## Concepts

**Industry classification.** The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Sample and estimation methodology**

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

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

### **JOLTS business birth/death model**

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

### **Seasonal adjustment**

BLS uses X-12 ARIMA to seasonally adjust several JOLTS series utilizing moving averages as seasonal filters. A concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal adjustment factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including current month data. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative models and REGARIMA (regression with auto-correlated errors) modeling to improve the seasonal adjustment factors at the beginning and end of the series and to detect and adjust for outliers in the series.

### **Alignment procedure**

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

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

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

### **Reliability of the estimates**

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

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

### **Other information**

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

**Table 1. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>						Rates <sup>3</sup>					
	June 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,971	4,125	4,166	4,464	4,577	4,671	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>												
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,559	3,736	3,758	4,043	4,131	4,205	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.5
Construction.....	131	127	116	92	125	127	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.1
Manufacturing.....	203	258	264	275	292	303	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4
Durable goods.....	135	151	165	179	175	186	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	68	106	99	95	117	117	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	771	757	761	877	731	772	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.8
Retail trade.....	521	477	488	570	419	441	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.8
Professional and business services.....	693	817	787	857	896	942	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	677	687	725	726	796	796	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6
Health care and social assistance.....	614	618	658	658	723	717	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	499	578	627	677	752	693	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.9	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	50	68	64	88	79	76	2.4	3.1	3.0	4.1	3.6	3.5
Accommodation and food services.....	449	511	563	589	674	618	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.7
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	412	388	407	421	446	466	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
State and local.....	361	338	347	362	383	394	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
<b>REGION<sup>8</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	685	694	688	769	793	791	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.9
South.....	1,556	1,569	1,599	1,614	1,695	1,780	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4
Midwest.....	885	910	943	1,047	1,075	1,044	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.2
West.....	845	952	935	1,034	1,014	1,057	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> 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 adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>						Rates <sup>3</sup>					
	June 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	4,418	4,699	4,706	4,770	4,738	4,830	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5
<b>INDUSTRY</b>												
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	4,133	4,401	4,398	4,477	4,452	4,547	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Construction.....	326	289	257	286	301	264	5.6	4.9	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.4
Manufacturing.....	234	234	248	238	240	259	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Durable goods.....	137	137	144	145	153	148	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	97	96	105	94	88	110	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	868	1,027	1,023	1,074	1,073	1,129	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.3
Retail trade.....	606	722	716	764	742	765	4.0	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.0
Professional and business services.....	949	1,015	1,017	1,010	973	1,031	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	464	527	569	575	525	529	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	412	448	485	499	454	452	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	802	841	811	847	857	867	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	134	135	122	155	150	148	6.6	6.5	5.9	7.4	7.2	7.0
Accommodation and food services.....	668	706	689	692	707	720	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	286	298	307	293	285	284	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
State and local.....	254	270	277	264	256	251	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
<b>REGION<sup>8</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	698	697	723	754	726	672	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6
South.....	1,746	1,846	1,847	1,814	1,870	2,001	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0
Midwest.....	948	1,040	1,038	1,137	1,122	1,042	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3
West.....	1,027	1,118	1,098	1,066	1,020	1,115	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6

<sup>1</sup> Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> 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 3. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>						Rates <sup>3</sup>					
	June 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	4,236	4,459	4,491	4,550	4,530	4,547	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>												
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,939	4,168	4,180	4,269	4,246	4,264	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Construction.....	302	254	245	259	276	247	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.1
Manufacturing.....	237	224	243	236	228	238	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Durable goods.....	137	126	129	143	134	130	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	100	98	114	93	94	107	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	805	962	989	1,026	1,028	1,033	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Retail trade.....	568	681	697	744	718	714	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.6
Professional and business services.....	900	962	924	970	906	973	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.1
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	475	490	542	531	483	497	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	408	417	458	468	412	423	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	742	812	778	817	837	825	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	113	131	124	150	140	131	5.5	6.3	6.0	7.2	6.7	6.3
Accommodation and food services.....	630	681	653	666	697	694	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.5
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	297	290	311	281	284	283	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
State and local.....	264	256	275	248	253	252	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>REGION<sup>8</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	677	699	653	733	726	661	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.5
South.....	1,719	1,755	1,787	1,739	1,715	1,890	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.8
Midwest.....	893	969	1,008	1,015	1,009	998	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
West.....	947	1,035	1,043	1,062	1,079	998	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2

<sup>1</sup> Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> 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 4. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>						Rates <sup>3</sup>					
	June 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	2,199	2,475	2,461	2,467	2,487	2,534	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
<b>INDUSTRY</b>												
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	2,067	2,341	2,330	2,331	2,355	2,405	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Construction.....	99	91	87	114	121	108	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.8
Manufacturing.....	109	114	125	111	115	114	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Durable goods.....	60	60	66	61	67	62	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	49	54	59	50	48	52	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	462	556	578	565	611	597	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
Retail trade.....	336	419	432	422	448	448	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Professional and business services.....	443	486	511	487	438	470	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.4
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	287	304	275	305	305	329	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	254	265	240	270	268	289	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	450	538	510	515	506	552	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	47	47	52	46	52	53	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.5
Accommodation and food services.....	403	491	458	469	454	498	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.0
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	131	134	131	136	132	129	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
State and local.....	121	124	120	125	122	118	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
<b>REGION<sup>8</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	299	341	320	341	335	316	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
South.....	917	1,056	1,018	985	1,019	1,133	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3
Midwest.....	528	542	562	573	599	578	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
West.....	454	536	561	568	534	506	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6

<sup>1</sup> Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> 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 5. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>						Rates <sup>3</sup>					
	June 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	1,662	1,596	1,638	1,701	1,656	1,622	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>												
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	1,565	1,506	1,532	1,615	1,578	1,531	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	96	90	106	86	78	91	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION<sup>8</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	313	289	275	309	312	269	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
South.....	674	564	598	624	540	595	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Midwest.....	292	342	358	354	317	337	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
West.....	382	401	406	414	487	422	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> 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

- Data not available.

**Table 6. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>						Rates <sup>3</sup>					
	June 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June 2013	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	375	388	392	382	387	391	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>												
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	306	321	318	323	313	327	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services <sup>6</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government <sup>7</sup> .....	69	66	73	59	74	63	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION<sup>8</sup></b>												
Northeast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes educational services, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>8</sup> 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

- Data not available.

**Table 7. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates <sup>2</sup>		
	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	3,954	4,630	4,712	2.8	3.2	3.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,514	4,161	4,203	3.0	3.4	3.4
Mining and logging.....	24	32	26	2.7	3.4	2.8
Construction.....	136	137	141	2.2	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing.....	206	298	312	1.7	2.4	2.5
Durable goods.....	138	176	194	1.8	2.3	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	68	122	118	1.5	2.7	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	772	736	752	2.9	2.7	2.8
Wholesale trade.....	104	150	144	1.8	2.5	2.4
Retail trade.....	541	426	438	3.5	2.7	2.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	128	160	170	2.5	3.0	3.2
Information.....	91	91	111	3.3	3.3	4.0
Financial activities.....	323	285	336	3.9	3.5	4.0
Finance and insurance.....	256	228	257	4.2	3.7	4.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	67	57	79	3.2	2.7	3.6
Professional and business services.....	654	863	921	3.4	4.3	4.5
Education and health services.....	647	806	778	3.0	3.6	3.5
Educational services.....	61	73	80	1.9	2.1	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	586	732	698	3.2	3.9	3.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	515	790	712	3.3	5.0	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	48	100	72	2.0	4.4	2.9
Accommodation and food services.....	468	690	640	3.6	5.2	4.7
Other services.....	145	122	114	2.5	2.2	2.0
Government.....	440	469	509	2.0	2.1	2.3
Federal.....	50	63	73	1.8	2.3	2.6
State and local.....	390	406	436	2.0	2.0	2.2
<b>REGION<sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	687	814	803	2.6	3.0	3.0
South.....	1,537	1,701	1,788	3.0	3.3	3.4
Midwest.....	884	1,092	1,054	2.8	3.4	3.2
West.....	846	1,023	1,067	2.7	3.2	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 8. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates <sup>2</sup>		
	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>P</sup>	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>P</sup>
Total.....	5,095	5,374	5,555	3.7	3.9	4.0
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	4,706	5,050	5,164	4.1	4.3	4.4
Mining and logging.....	37	41	45	4.3	4.5	4.9
Construction.....	406	389	328	6.7	6.4	5.3
Manufacturing.....	275	281	307	2.3	2.3	2.5
Durable goods.....	161	180	175	2.1	2.4	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	114	101	131	2.5	2.3	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	857	1,136	1,128	3.3	4.3	4.3
Wholesale trade.....	121	162	195	2.1	2.8	3.3
Retail trade.....	595	801	758	4.0	5.3	4.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	141	173	176	2.8	3.4	3.4
Information.....	100	73	82	3.7	2.7	3.1
Financial activities.....	236	218	222	3.0	2.7	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	147	127	140	2.5	2.2	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	89	91	82	4.4	4.4	3.9
Professional and business services.....	1,029	1,053	1,123	5.5	5.5	5.8
Education and health services.....	544	517	605	2.6	2.4	2.8
Educational services.....	57	45	82	1.8	1.3	2.6
Health care and social assistance.....	487	471	523	2.7	2.6	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	984	1,113	1,083	6.6	7.5	7.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	199	235	223	8.6	10.8	9.4
Accommodation and food services.....	786	878	861	6.3	6.9	6.7
Other services.....	238	230	239	4.3	4.1	4.3
Government.....	389	324	392	1.8	1.5	1.8
Federal.....	44	38	47	1.6	1.4	1.7
State and local.....	344	286	345	1.8	1.5	1.8
<b>REGION<sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	873	842	832	3.4	3.2	3.2
South.....	1,899	2,035	2,196	3.8	4.0	4.3
Midwest.....	1,125	1,375	1,208	3.6	4.4	3.8
West.....	1,198	1,122	1,320	3.9	3.6	4.2

<sup>1</sup> Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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 9. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates <sup>2</sup>		
	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	4,429	4,464	4,728	3.2	3.2	3.4
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,936	4,130	4,309	3.4	3.5	3.7
Mining and logging.....	26	34	31	3.0	3.7	3.3
Construction.....	276	263	234	4.6	4.3	3.8
Manufacturing.....	238	231	241	2.0	1.9	2.0
Durable goods.....	136	137	130	1.8	1.8	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	102	94	111	2.3	2.1	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	771	969	989	3.0	3.7	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	100	138	152	1.7	2.4	2.6
Retail trade.....	536	693	680	3.6	4.6	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	135	137	157	2.7	2.7	3.0
Information.....	80	78	56	3.0	2.9	2.1
Financial activities.....	183	175	168	2.3	2.2	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	119	104	111	2.0	1.8	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	64	72	57	3.1	3.5	2.7
Professional and business services.....	894	901	994	4.8	4.7	5.1
Education and health services.....	564	490	582	2.7	2.3	2.7
Educational services.....	113	82	123	3.6	2.4	3.8
Health care and social assistance.....	451	408	460	2.5	2.3	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	726	792	820	4.9	5.3	5.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	84	118	98	3.6	5.4	4.1
Accommodation and food services.....	642	674	722	5.1	5.3	5.6
Other services.....	177	198	193	3.2	3.6	3.5
Government.....	493	334	419	2.3	1.5	1.9
Federal.....	32	28	30	1.2	1.0	1.1
State and local.....	461	306	389	2.4	1.6	2.0
<b>REGION<sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	718	676	684	2.8	2.6	2.6
South.....	1,797	1,748	2,001	3.6	3.5	3.9
Midwest.....	919	984	1,018	3.0	3.1	3.2
West.....	995	1,055	1,024	3.2	3.4	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

<sup>2</sup> The total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

<sup>3</sup> 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 10. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates <sup>2</sup>		
	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	2,362	2,520	2,717	1.7	1.8	1.9
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	2,168	2,361	2,535	1.9	2.0	2.1
Mining and logging.....	17	18	15	1.9	2.0	1.6
Construction.....	112	130	122	1.9	2.2	2.0
Manufacturing.....	119	124	123	1.0	1.0	1.0
Durable goods.....	64	73	65	0.8	1.0	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	55	51	58	1.2	1.1	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	468	601	603	1.8	2.3	2.3
Wholesale trade.....	63	89	72	1.1	1.5	1.2
Retail trade.....	333	447	442	2.2	2.9	2.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	72	65	89	1.4	1.3	1.7
Information.....	38	51	35	1.4	1.9	1.3
Financial activities.....	96	85	95	1.2	1.1	1.2
Finance and insurance.....	65	54	66	1.1	0.9	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	31	31	29	1.5	1.5	1.4
Professional and business services.....	454	443	479	2.4	2.3	2.5
Education and health services.....	311	302	363	1.5	1.4	1.7
Educational services.....	46	38	56	1.5	1.1	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	265	264	306	1.5	1.5	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	475	492	593	3.2	3.3	3.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	50	50	60	2.2	2.3	2.5
Accommodation and food services.....	424	442	533	3.4	3.5	4.1
Other services.....	79	114	106	1.4	2.1	1.9
Government.....	194	159	182	0.9	0.7	0.8
Federal.....	11	11	11	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	183	148	171	1.0	0.8	0.9
<b>REGION<sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	326	332	338	1.3	1.3	1.3
South.....	962	1,033	1,201	1.9	2.0	2.4
Midwest.....	577	602	637	1.9	1.9	2.0
West.....	497	553	541	1.6	1.8	1.7

<sup>1</sup> Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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 11. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates <sup>2</sup>		
	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	1,618	1,558	1,562	1.2	1.1	1.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,457	1,465	1,437	1.3	1.3	1.2
Mining and logging.....	7	14	10	0.8	1.6	1.1
Construction.....	154	125	99	2.6	2.1	1.6
Manufacturing.....	92	81	92	0.8	0.7	0.8
Durable goods.....	56	47	48	0.7	0.6	0.6
Nondurable goods.....	36	34	43	0.8	0.8	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	229	277	268	0.9	1.1	1.0
Wholesale trade.....	32	42	63	0.5	0.7	1.1
Retail trade.....	158	181	155	1.1	1.2	1.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	39	54	50	0.8	1.1	1.0
Information.....	36	21	16	1.3	0.8	0.6
Financial activities.....	43	53	40	0.5	0.7	0.5
Finance and insurance.....	17	17	18	0.3	0.3	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	26	35	22	1.3	1.7	1.0
Professional and business services.....	399	412	468	2.1	2.2	2.4
Education and health services.....	201	153	165	1.0	0.7	0.8
Educational services.....	60	38	56	1.9	1.1	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	141	116	109	0.8	0.6	0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	212	263	205	1.4	1.8	1.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	30	64	34	1.3	3.0	1.4
Accommodation and food services.....	181	199	171	1.4	1.6	1.3
Other services.....	84	65	73	1.5	1.2	1.3
Government.....	161	93	126	0.7	0.4	0.6
Federal.....	11	7	10	0.4	0.2	0.4
State and local.....	150	86	116	0.8	0.4	0.6
<b>REGION<sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	309	274	255	1.2	1.1	1.0
South.....	684	554	608	1.4	1.1	1.2
Midwest.....	258	291	290	0.8	0.9	0.9
West.....	368	439	409	1.2	1.4	1.3

<sup>1</sup> Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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 12. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates <sup>2</sup>		
	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>	June 2013	May 2014	June 2014 <sup>p</sup>
Total.....	450	387	449	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	311	304	338	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	2	1	6	0.3	0.1	0.6
Construction.....	10	7	12	0.2	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing.....	26	26	26	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	16	16	17	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	11	9	10	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	74	91	118	0.3	0.3	0.4
Wholesale trade.....	5	8	17	0.1	0.1	0.3
Retail trade.....	45	66	83	0.3	0.4	0.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	24	18	18	0.5	0.4	0.3
Information.....	7	6	5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Financial activities.....	44	37	34	0.6	0.5	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	37	32	27	0.6	0.5	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	7	5	7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Professional and business services.....	41	46	47	0.2	0.2	0.2
Education and health services.....	52	35	54	0.2	0.2	0.3
Educational services.....	7	6	10	0.2	0.2	0.3
Health care and social assistance.....	44	28	45	0.3	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	40	36	22	0.3	0.2	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3	4	4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Accommodation and food services.....	37	33	17	0.3	0.3	0.1
Other services.....	14	19	14	0.3	0.3	0.3
Government.....	139	83	111	0.6	0.4	0.5
Federal.....	11	11	10	0.4	0.4	0.3
State and local.....	128	72	102	0.7	0.4	0.5
<b>REGION<sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	84	71	91	0.3	0.3	0.3
South.....	151	161	193	0.3	0.3	0.4
Midwest.....	84	91	91	0.3	0.3	0.3
West.....	131	64	74	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

<sup>2</sup> The other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

<sup>3</sup> The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

p Preliminary

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