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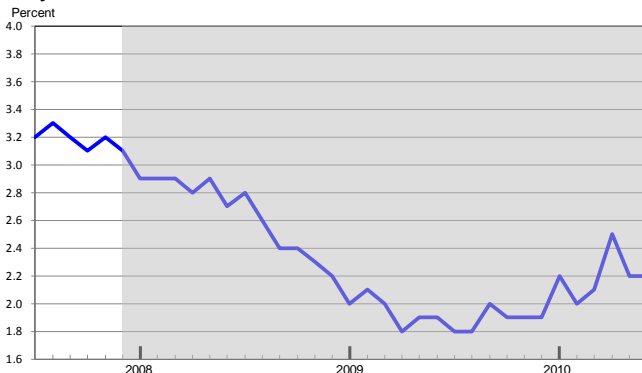
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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JUNE 2010

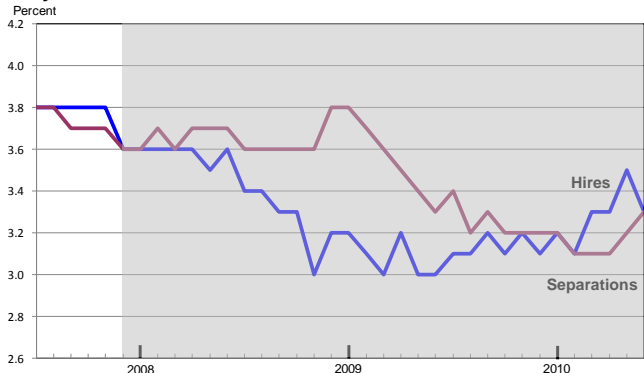
There were 2.9 million job openings on the last business day of June 2010, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The job openings rate was unchanged over the month at 2.2 percent. The hires rate (3.3 percent) and the separations rate (3.3 percent) were little changed. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector by industry and geographic region.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, July 2007 - June 2010



NOTE: The shaded area represents the recession that began in Dec. 2007 as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). NBER has not yet determined an end point for the recession.

Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, July 2007 - June 2010



NOTE: The shaded area represents the recession that began in Dec. 2007 as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). NBER has not yet determined an end point for the recession.

Job Openings

The number of job openings in June was 2.9 million, which was little changed from May. Although the month-to-month change is small, the number of job openings has risen by 599,000 (26 percent) since the most recent series trough of 2.3 million in July 2009. Even with the gains since July 2009, the number of job openings remained well below the 4.4 million open jobs when the recession began in December 2007 (as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research). (See table 1.)

The number of job openings in June (not seasonally adjusted) increased from 12 months earlier for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The job openings level increased in many industries and in 2 of the 4 regions—Midwest and South. The level was little changed over the year in the Northeast and West. (See table 5.)

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^P	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^P	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^P
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total	2,519	2,939	2,937	3,856	4,581	4,254	4,310	4,146	4,351
Total private ¹	2,197	2,597	2,544	3,580	3,846	3,931	3,968	3,816	3,811
Construction.....	59	79	55	268	321	290	352	340	313
Manufacturing.....	110	205	227	217	266	262	351	238	258
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	472	452	441	758	819	876	823	800	862
Retail trade.....	322	274	267	519	567	593	547	574	593
Professional and business services.....	396	601	521	640	805	833	722	806	750
Education and health services.....	517	512	510	528	479	510	496	446	482
Leisure and hospitality	276	288	317	689	678	695	706	707	664
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	19	41	50	103	105	117	112	122	91
Accommodation and food services.....	258	247	267	586	573	578	594	585	572
Government ³	322	342	393	276	735	323	343	331	540
State and local government.....	271	237	246	251	246	252	264	263	269
	Rates (percent)								
Total	1.9	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3
Total private ¹	2.0	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5
Construction.....	1.0	1.4	1.0	4.4	5.7	5.2	5.8	6.1	5.6
Manufacturing.....	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.0	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.5
Retail trade.....	2.2	1.9	1.8	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.1
Professional and business services.....	2.4	3.5	3.0	3.9	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.5
Education and health services.....	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	2.1	2.2	2.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1.0	2.1	2.5	5.4	5.5	6.1	5.9	6.5	4.7
Accommodation and food services.....	2.2	2.2	2.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1
Government ³	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.2	3.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.4
State and local government.....	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4

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

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

³ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

^P = preliminary.

Hires

In June, the hires rate was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm at 3.3 percent. There were 4.3 million hires in June for total nonfarm, 398,000 (10 percent) higher than its most recent trough in June 2009. Hires remain below the 5.0 million hires in December 2007 when the recession began. The hires rate did not increase in June for any industry or region; the rate fell in government and in the South region. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in June, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) rose for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The hires rate increased over the past 12 months in many industries and in the Midwest region. The rate fell over the year in other services. (See table 6.)

Separations

Total separations includes quits (voluntary separations), layoffs and discharges (involuntary separations), and other separations (including retirements). The total separations, or turnover, rate in June was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm and total private but rose for government. The total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in June for total nonfarm and total private but rose for government. (See tables 3 and 7.)

The quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to change jobs. In June, the quits rate was unchanged at 1.5 percent for total nonfarm and was little changed in every industry except government, where it rose. The quits rate fell in June in the Midwest region. (See table 4.) The number of quits for total nonfarm fell by 1.4 million between the November 2006 peak and the September 2009 trough. Since September 2009, the number of quits has risen by 245,000.

Over the 12 months ending in June, the quits rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The quits rate increased over the 12 months ending in June in finance and insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, professional and business services, and federal government due to quits of some temporary Census 2010 workers. (See table 8.)

The layoffs and discharges component of total separations is seasonally adjusted at the total nonfarm, total private, and government levels. The layoffs and discharges rate was essentially unchanged in June for total nonfarm and total private but increased for government. The number of layoffs and discharges for total nonfarm peaked at 2.6 million in January 2009, falling to 2.0 million in June 2010. The number of layoffs and discharges for total private in June (1,693,000) was below the level when the recession began (1,718,000). In government, the number of layoffs and discharges in June (341,000) was higher than when the recession began (117,000) due to the release of temporary Census 2010 workers in May and June. (See table B below.)

The layoffs and discharges rate (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in June for total nonfarm and total private but rose for government. The layoffs and discharges rate fell over the year in a few industries but rose sharply in federal government, reflecting the layoffs of temporary Census 2010 workers. The layoffs and discharges rate declined over the year in the Northeast region. (See table 9.)

Table B. Layoffs and discharges, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^P	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^P
Total.....	2,224	1,904	2,034	1.7	1.5	1.6
Total private.....	2,039	1,736	1,693	1.9	1.6	1.6
Government.....	185	169	341	0.8	0.7	1.5

^P = preliminary.

The other separations series is not seasonally adjusted. In June, there were 387,000 other separations for total nonfarm, 258,000 for total private, and 129,000 for government. Compared to June 2009, the number of other separations was little changed for total nonfarm and total private but increased for

government. The rise in government other separations is due to state and local government where other separations rose from 82,000 in June 2009 to 123,000 in June 2010. (See table 10.)

The total separations level is influenced by the relative contribution of its three components—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The percentage of total separations at the total nonfarm level attributable to the individual components has varied over time, but for the majority of the series, the proportion of quits has exceeded the proportion of layoffs and discharges.

In June 2010, the proportion of quits was 45 percent and the proportion of layoffs and discharges was 47 percent for total nonfarm. For total private, the proportions were relatively steady in June at 48 percent quits and 44 percent layoffs and discharges. In contrast, the proportion of quits in government declined from 31 percent in May to 23 percent in June, and the proportion of layoffs increased from 51 percent in May to 63 percent in June as temporary Census 2010 workers completed their work. (Computed using values from tables 3 and 4, and table B above.)

Net Change in Employment

Over the 12 months ending in June, hires totaled 49.8 million and separations totaled 50.0 million, yielding a net employment loss of 0.2 million.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for July 2010 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, September 8, 2010 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 2007 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 random sample of 16,000 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 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 monthly to the 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 to the present using an econometric technique known as X-12 ARIMA modeling. 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.

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

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

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

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010 ^p	June 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010 ^p
Total	2,519	2,854	2,647	2,785	3,302	2,939	2,937	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.2
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	2,197	2,471	2,266	2,363	2,675	2,597	2,544	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3
Construction.....	59	62	65	83	88	79	55	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0
Manufacturing.....	110	154	167	180	195	205	227	.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	472	395	453	470	456	452	441	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Retail trade.....	322	255	297	305	292	274	267	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
Professional and business services.....	396	424	409	423	550	601	521	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.0
Education and health services.....	517	624	502	536	561	512	510	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	276	268	285	257	274	288	317	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	19	19	19	24	24	41	50	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.5
Accommodation and food services..	258	250	266	232	250	247	267	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
Government ⁶	322	383	381	421	627	342	393	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.7	1.5	1.7
State and local government.....	271	256	246	262	260	237	246	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
REGION ⁷														
Northeast.....	584	585	542	599	678	657	627	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5
South.....	874	986	916	945	1,080	1,078	1,030	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1
Midwest.....	500	613	566	573	664	568	608	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0
West.....	568	648	682	707	821	689	624	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.1

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 federal government, not shown separately.

⁷ 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 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010 ^p	June 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010 ^p
Total	3,856	4,087	4,011	4,331	4,292	4,581	4,254	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,580	3,790	3,710	3,970	3,935	3,846	3,931	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Construction.....	268	312	306	400	349	321	290	4.4	5.6	5.5	7.1	6.2	5.7	5.2
Manufacturing.....	217	289	267	279	305	266	262	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	758	822	821	897	856	819	876	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5
Retail trade.....	519	584	572	646	593	567	593	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.1
Professional and business services.....	640	729	767	744	780	805	833	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0
Education and health services.....	528	487	470	503	496	479	510	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	689	715	652	712	711	678	695	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	103	102	88	114	127	105	117	5.4	5.4	4.6	6.0	6.7	5.5	6.1
Accommodation and food services..	586	613	564	598	584	573	578	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2
Government ⁶	276	297	301	360	357	735	323	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.4
State and local government.....	251	254	258	268	248	246	252	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
REGION ⁷														
Northeast.....	739	836	733	837	695	844	731	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.0
South.....	1,399	1,449	1,381	1,618	1,585	1,681	1,522	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2
Midwest.....	854	936	965	1,073	1,012	1,090	1,045	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5
West.....	865	922	861	1,025	870	1,014	942	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.3

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

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

³ 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 federal government, not shown separately.

⁷ See footnote 7, 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 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010 ^P	June 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010 ^P
Total	4,310	4,155	3,969	4,048	4,013	4,146	4,351	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,968	3,858	3,663	3,743	3,726	3,816	3,811	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Construction.....	352	405	362	365	345	340	313	5.8	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.6
Manufacturing.....	351	276	260	245	249	238	258	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	823	856	806	866	803	800	862	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.5
Retail trade.....	547	577	551	620	551	574	593	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.1
Professional and business services.....	722	698	716	699	733	806	750	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.5
Education and health services.....	496	457	440	455	475	446	482	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	706	709	621	677	684	707	664	5.4	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	112	111	78	119	114	122	91	5.9	5.9	4.1	6.3	6.0	6.5	4.7
Accommodation and food services.....	594	598	543	558	570	585	572	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1
Government ⁶	343	296	306	305	287	331	540	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.4
State and local government.....	264	269	273	268	248	263	269	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
REGION ⁷														
Northeast.....	778	789	730	821	690	734	694	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.8
South.....	1,500	1,561	1,459	1,423	1,427	1,521	1,602	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4
Midwest.....	881	988	858	895	948	988	912	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1
West.....	978	1,034	954	920	944	920	907	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1

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 federal government, not shown separately.

⁷ See footnote 7, 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 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010 ^P	June 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010 ^P
Total	1,830	1,772	1,851	1,918	1,972	1,929	1,961	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	1,727	1,661	1,719	1,802	1,871	1,828	1,836	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Construction.....	72	99	84	83	67	64	68	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing.....	98	85	97	89	99	96	105	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	408	368	432	424	442	438	437	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Retail trade.....	308	266	333	316	330	338	329	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Professional and business services.....	268	259	300	315	323	330	331	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Education and health services.....	266	248	237	253	299	254	270	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	419	401	393	406	419	428	391	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	42	48	35	36	40	39	33	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7
Accommodation and food services.....	376	353	358	371	379	390	359	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2
Government ⁶	103	112	132	117	101	101	125	.5	.5	.6	.5	.4	.4	.6
State and local government.....	99	106	121	105	93	88	101	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.4	.5
REGION ⁷														
Northeast.....	302	268	320	325	332	286	341	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
South.....	708	736	755	750	744	736	791	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Midwest.....	422	380	421	438	442	496	425	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4
West.....	461	362	434	406	429	433	438	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	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 federal government, not shown separately.

⁷ See footnote 7, table 1.

^P = preliminary.

Table 5. Job openings levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^p	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^p
Total	2,452	2,932	2,867	1.8	2.2	2.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,113	2,595	2,461	1.9	2.3	2.2
Mining and logging.....	5	19	16	.8	2.6	2.2
Construction.....	63	91	59	1.0	1.6	1.0
Manufacturing.....	106	209	228	.9	1.8	1.9
Durable goods.....	53	135	151	.7	1.9	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	53	74	77	1.1	1.6	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	459	443	432	1.8	1.8	1.7
Wholesale trade.....	91	124	103	1.6	2.2	1.8
Retail trade.....	303	257	245	2.0	1.8	1.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	65	62	85	1.3	1.3	1.7
Information.....	45	87	66	1.6	3.1	2.4
Financial activities.....	149	222	236	1.9	2.8	3.0
Finance and insurance.....	120	184	185	2.0	3.2	3.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	30	39	51	1.4	2.0	2.5
Professional and business services.....	370	602	492	2.2	3.5	2.8
Education and health services.....	499	483	478	2.6	2.4	2.4
Educational services.....	67	68	50	2.2	2.1	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	432	414	428	2.6	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	265	318	315	1.9	2.3	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	18	51	49	.8	2.5	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	247	267	265	2.1	2.3	2.2
Other services.....	151	121	138	2.7	2.2	2.5
Government.....	339	338	406	1.5	1.4	1.8
Federal.....	40	99	135	1.4	2.8	4.0
State and local.....	299	239	271	1.5	1.2	1.4
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	571	615	629	2.2	2.4	2.5
South.....	832	1,061	1,018	1.7	2.2	2.1
Midwest.....	463	552	590	1.5	1.8	1.9
West.....	586	704	630	2.0	2.4	2.1

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 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 6. Hires levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^p	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^p
Total	4,468	4,931	4,946	3.4	3.8	3.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,112	4,181	4,517	3.8	3.9	4.2
Mining and logging.....	19	34	28	2.8	4.7	3.9
Construction.....	333	395	355	5.4	7.0	6.1
Manufacturing.....	256	305	305	2.2	2.6	2.6
Durable goods.....	120	180	183	1.7	2.5	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	135	125	123	3.0	2.8	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	776	850	908	3.1	3.4	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	121	132	133	2.2	2.4	2.4
Retail trade.....	535	592	623	3.7	4.1	4.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	120	126	153	2.5	2.7	3.2
Information.....	66	52	60	2.3	1.9	2.2
Financial activities.....	201	204	243	2.6	2.7	3.2
Finance and insurance.....	115	126	162	2.0	2.2	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	85	78	81	4.2	4.0	4.1
Professional and business services.....	661	845	890	4.0	5.1	5.3
Education and health services.....	600	433	593	3.2	2.2	3.1
Educational services.....	98	43	87	3.4	1.3	3.0
Health care and social assistance.....	501	390	505	3.1	2.4	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	841	847	861	6.1	6.4	6.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	153	154	180	7.2	7.8	8.3
Accommodation and food services.....	688	693	680	6.0	6.1	5.9
Other services.....	358	218	273	6.6	4.1	5.0
Government.....	356	749	429	1.6	3.2	1.9
Federal.....	29	490	89	1.0	14.4	2.8
State and local.....	327	260	340	1.7	1.3	1.7
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	909	886	906	3.6	3.6	3.6
South.....	1,584	1,725	1,710	3.3	3.6	3.6
Midwest.....	983	1,229	1,236	3.3	4.1	4.1
West.....	991	1,091	1,094	3.4	3.8	3.8

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

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

³ See footnote 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 7. Total separations levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^p	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^p
Total	4,220	3,739	4,297	3.2	2.8	3.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,722	3,386	3,588	3.4	3.1	3.3
Mining and logging.....	20	16	16	2.9	2.2	2.3
Construction.....	311	282	265	5.0	5.0	4.6
Manufacturing.....	314	207	233	2.7	1.8	2.0
Durable goods.....	191	116	131	2.6	1.6	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	123	91	102	2.7	2.0	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	745	738	789	3.0	3.0	3.2
Wholesale trade.....	119	104	111	2.1	1.9	2.0
Retail trade.....	498	534	551	3.4	3.7	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	128	100	128	2.7	2.1	2.7
Information.....	66	49	52	2.4	1.8	1.9
Financial activities.....	159	170	187	2.0	2.2	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	103	104	131	1.8	1.8	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	57	66	56	2.8	3.4	2.8
Professional and business services.....	662	691	690	4.0	4.2	4.1
Education and health services.....	547	431	539	2.9	2.2	2.8
Educational services.....	109	69	109	3.8	2.2	3.7
Health care and social assistance.....	438	362	430	2.7	2.2	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	679	642	640	5.0	4.8	4.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	84	94	64	3.9	4.8	2.9
Accommodation and food services.....	595	548	577	5.2	4.8	5.0
Other services.....	217	159	176	4.0	3.0	3.3
Government.....	498	353	708	2.2	1.5	3.1
Federal.....	79	66	270	2.8	1.9	8.4
State and local.....	419	287	438	2.1	1.4	2.2
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	831	599	771	3.3	2.4	3.1
South.....	1,509	1,445	1,654	3.2	3.0	3.5
Midwest.....	875	873	919	2.9	2.9	3.1
West.....	1,005	821	952	3.4	2.8	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 See footnote 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^p	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^p
Total	1,859	1,892	2,026	1.4	1.4	1.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,722	1,780	1,863	1.6	1.7	1.7
Mining and logging.....	7	6	8	1.0	.9	1.1
Construction.....	77	60	72	1.2	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing.....	94	90	105	.8	.8	.9
Durable goods.....	43	39	56	.6	.6	.8
Nondurable goods.....	50	51	49	1.1	1.1	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	391	440	425	1.6	1.8	1.7
Wholesale trade.....	48	44	56	.8	.8	1.0
Retail trade.....	296	351	318	2.0	2.4	2.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	48	45	51	1.0	1.0	1.1
Information.....	29	21	24	1.0	.8	.9
Financial activities.....	60	84	109	.8	1.1	1.4
Finance and insurance.....	45	54	72	.8	.9	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	15	30	37	.7	1.5	1.9
Professional and business services.....	268	329	347	1.6	2.0	2.1
Education and health services.....	274	243	282	1.4	1.2	1.5
Educational services.....	43	29	37	1.5	.9	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	232	214	244	1.4	1.3	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	417	413	390	3.1	3.1	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	45	37	34	2.1	1.9	1.5
Accommodation and food services.....	372	376	357	3.2	3.3	3.1
Other services.....	105	94	101	1.9	1.8	1.9
Government.....	137	113	164	.6	.5	.7
Federal.....	4	14	25	.1	.4	.8
State and local.....	133	99	139	.7	.5	.7
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	290	261	350	1.2	1.0	1.4
South.....	695	729	799	1.5	1.5	1.7
Midwest.....	394	472	405	1.3	1.6	1.4
West.....	481	431	473	1.6	1.5	1.6

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

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

³ See footnote 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 9. Layoffs and discharges levels ¹ and rates ² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^p	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^p
Total	2,025	1,543	1,883	1.5	1.2	1.4
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,756	1,373	1,468	1.6	1.3	1.4
Mining and logging.....	11	8	5	1.6	1.1	.7
Construction.....	226	212	185	3.6	3.8	3.2
Manufacturing.....	187	98	109	1.6	.8	.9
Durable goods.....	122	65	61	1.7	.9	.8
Nondurable goods.....	65	33	48	1.4	.7	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	310	229	300	1.2	.9	1.2
Wholesale trade.....	68	58	52	1.2	1.0	.9
Retail trade.....	170	129	191	1.2	.9	1.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	72	42	57	1.5	.9	1.2
Information.....	29	25	22	1.0	.9	.8
Financial activities.....	94	66	47	1.2	.9	.6
Finance and insurance.....	53	39	30	.9	.7	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	41	27	18	2.0	1.4	.9
Professional and business services.....	351	313	296	2.1	1.9	1.8
Education and health services.....	215	161	213	1.1	.8	1.1
Educational services.....	59	37	65	2.0	1.2	2.2
Health care and social assistance.....	156	124	148	1.0	.8	.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	232	203	229	1.7	1.5	1.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	37	54	27	1.7	2.7	1.2
Accommodation and food services.....	195	150	203	1.7	1.3	1.8
Other services.....	99	57	61	1.8	1.1	1.1
Government.....	269	170	416	1.2	.7	1.8
Federal.....	66	42	238	2.3	1.2	7.4
State and local.....	204	128	177	1.0	.6	.9
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	461	293	335	1.9	1.2	1.3
South.....	694	592	718	1.5	1.2	1.5
Midwest.....	418	333	426	1.4	1.1	1.4
West.....	451	324	404	1.5	1.1	1.4

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 7, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^p	June 2009	May 2010	June 2010 ^p
Total	335	304	387	0.3	0.2	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	244	233	258	.2	.2	.2
Mining and logging.....	2	2	3	.3	.2	.4
Construction.....	8	10	8	.1	.2	.1
Manufacturing.....	34	19	19	.3	.2	.2
Durable goods.....	26	12	14	.4	.2	.2
Nondurable goods.....	8	7	5	.2	.2	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	43	69	65	.2	.3	.3
Wholesale trade.....	4	2	3	.1	(⁴)	.1
Retail trade.....	31	54	42	.2	.4	.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	9	13	21	.2	.3	.4
Information.....	7	3	6	.3	.1	.2
Financial activities.....	5	20	31	.1	.3	.4
Finance and insurance.....	4	11	29	.1	.2	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1	9	2	(⁴)	.5	.1
Professional and business services.....	43	49	47	.3	.3	.3
Education and health services.....	58	27	44	.3	.1	.2
Educational services.....	7	3	6	.3	.1	.2
Health care and social assistance.....	50	24	37	.3	.1	.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	30	25	21	.2	.2	.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	4	3	.1	.2	.2
Accommodation and food services.....	28	22	17	.2	.2	.1
Other services.....	13	8	14	.2	.2	.3
Government.....	91	70	129	.4	.3	.6
Federal.....	9	11	6	.3	.3	.2
State and local.....	82	60	123	.4	.3	.6
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	81	45	86	.3	.2	.3
South.....	119	125	137	.3	.3	.3
Midwest.....	63	68	89	.2	.2	.3
West.....	72	66	75	.2	.2	.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 7, table 1.

⁴ Data round to zero.

^p = preliminary.