

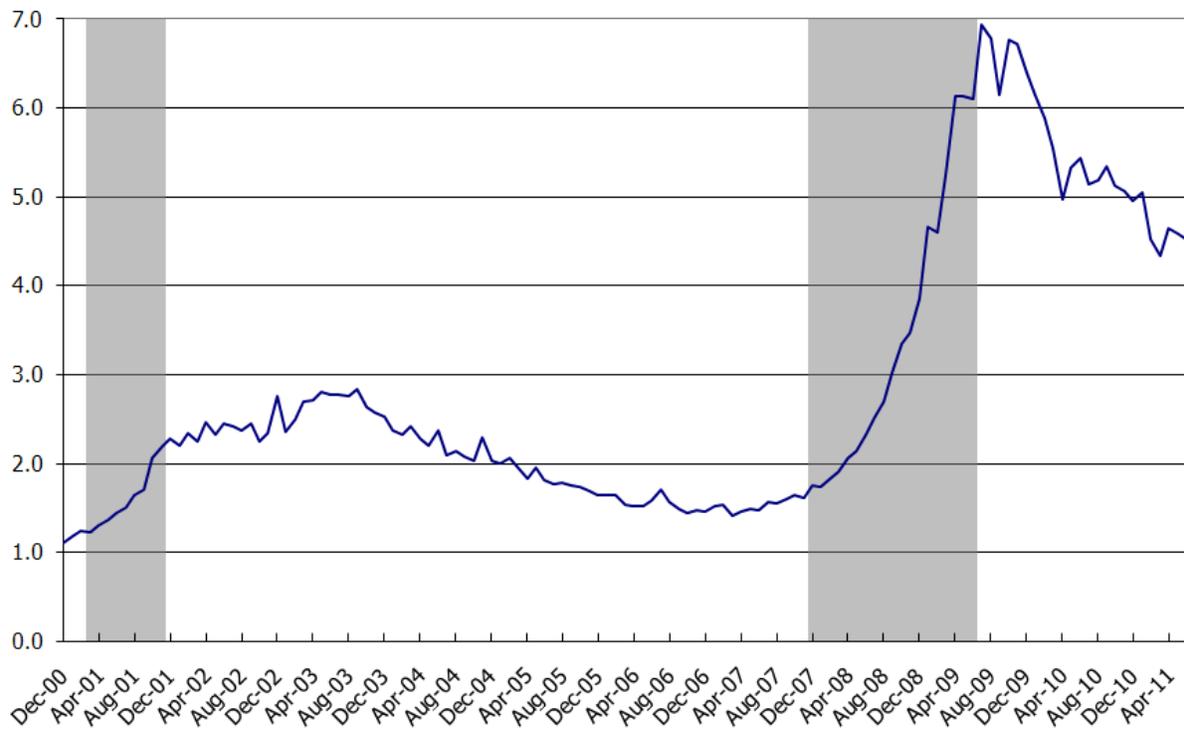


Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey
Highlights
June 2011

Bureau of Labor Statistics

August 10, 2011

**Chart 1. Number of unemployed persons per job opening
Seasonally adjusted**

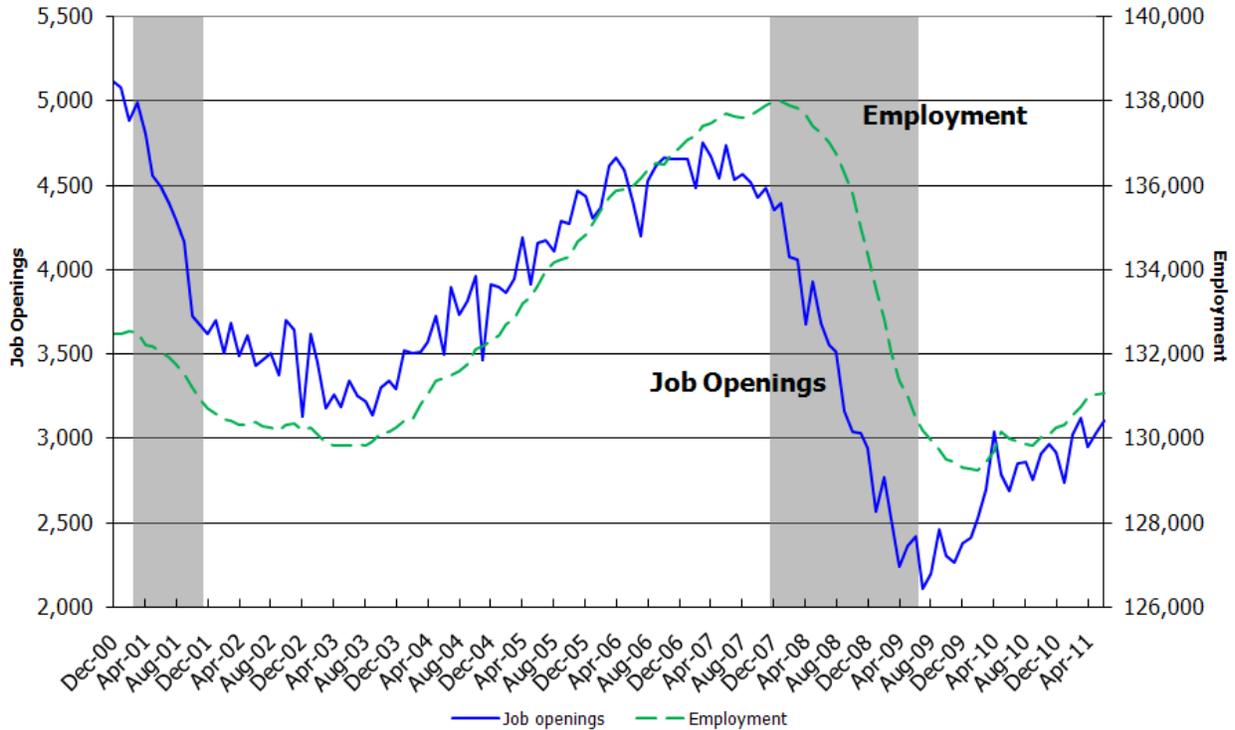


Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, August 10, 2011.

Note: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

- The ratio between the unemployment level and job openings level changes over time.
- When the recent recession began (December 2007), the number of unemployed persons per job opening was 1.8. When the recession ended (June 2009), there were 6.1 unemployed persons per job opening.
- The unemployed persons per job opening ratio has trended downward since the end of the recession and was 4.5 in June 2011.

**Chart 2. Job openings and employment
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands**

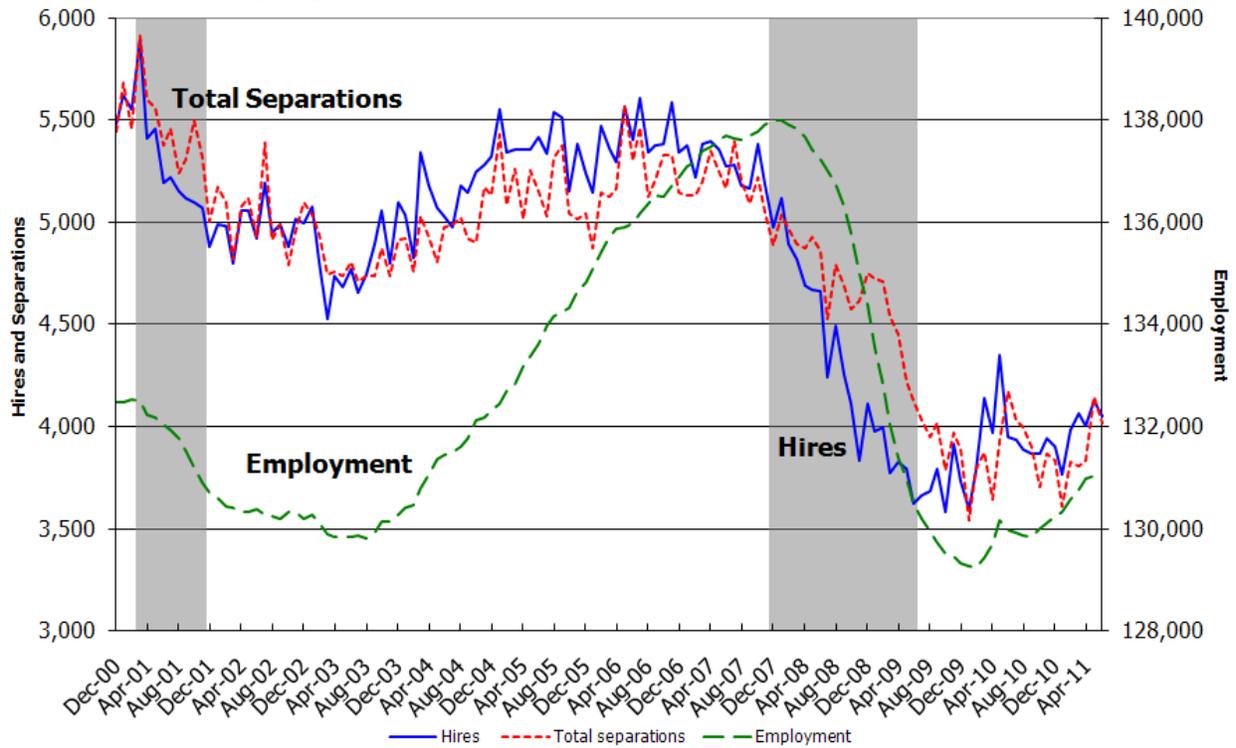


Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics and Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, August 10, 2011.

Note: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

- The number of job openings declined to a series low in July 2009, 1 month after the official end of the recent recession. Employment continued to decline after the end of the recession, reaching a low point in February 2010.
- There were 3.1 million job openings in June, which is 47 percent higher than the series low in July 2009. The level is still well below the 4.8 million openings at the peak in March 2007.

**Chart 3. Hires, total separations, and employment
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands**

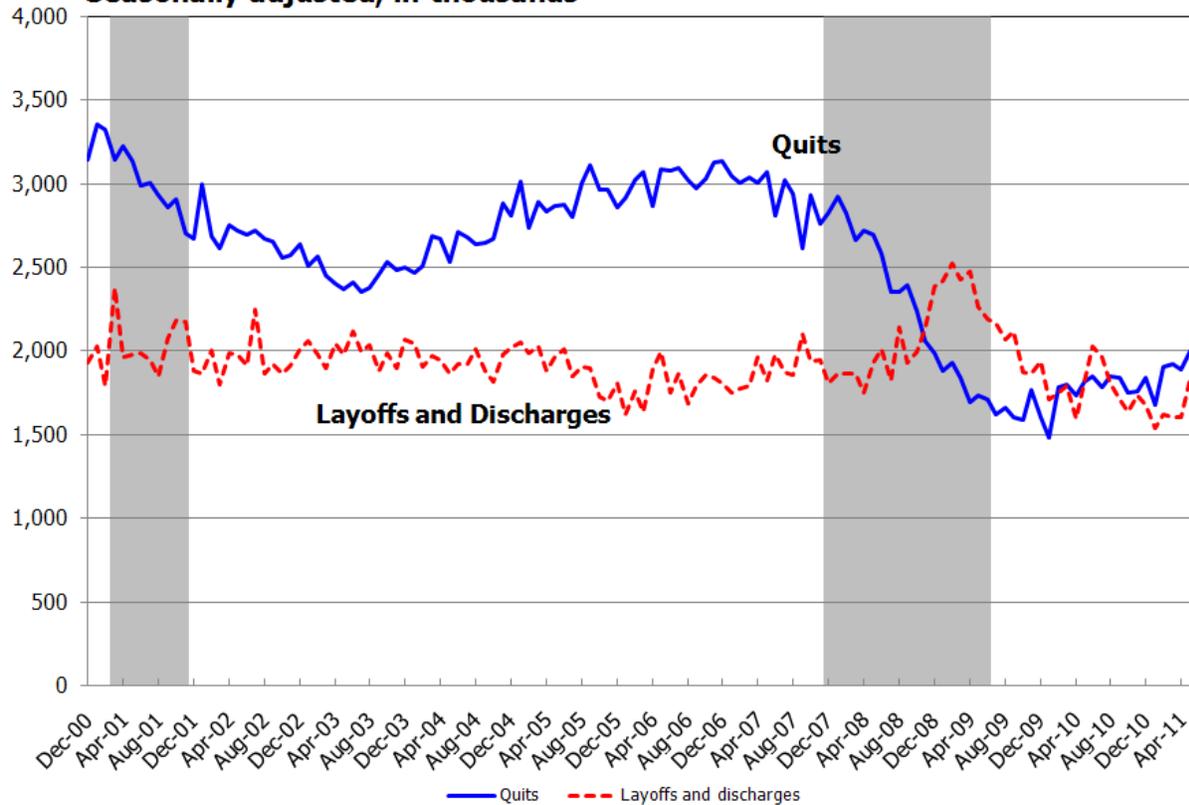


Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics and Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, August 10, 2011.

Note: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

- Hires, total separations, and employment all remained below pre-recession levels in June.
- There were 4.1 million hires in June, which is 13 percent higher than the recent low in October 2009.
- In June 2011, there were 4.0 million total separations.

Chart 4. Quits and layoffs and discharges
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

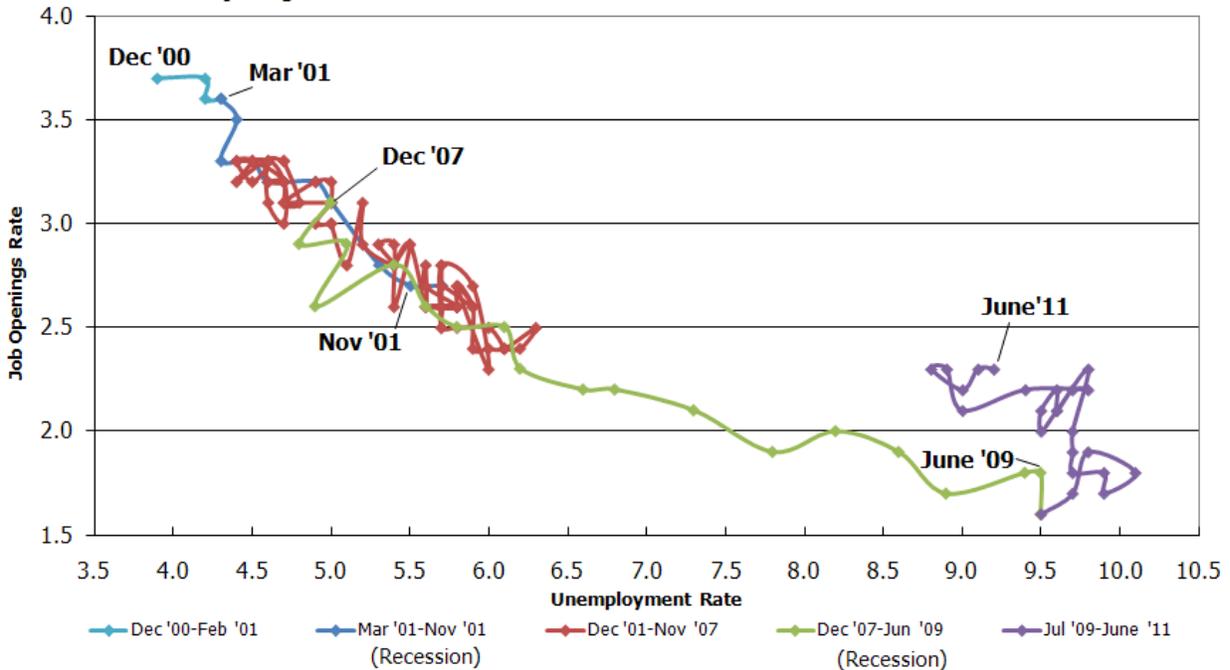


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, August 10, 2011.

Note: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

- Quits tend to rise when there is a perception that jobs are available and tend to fall when there is a perception that jobs are scarce.
- The number of quits has exceeded the number of layoffs and discharges for most of the 10-year JOLTS history. During the latest recession, this relationship changed as layoffs and discharges outnumbered quits from November 2008 through January 2010.
- In June, there were 1.9 million quits, still well below the 2.8 million quits in December 2007, the first month of the recession.
- In June 2011, layoffs and discharges totaled 1.8 million.

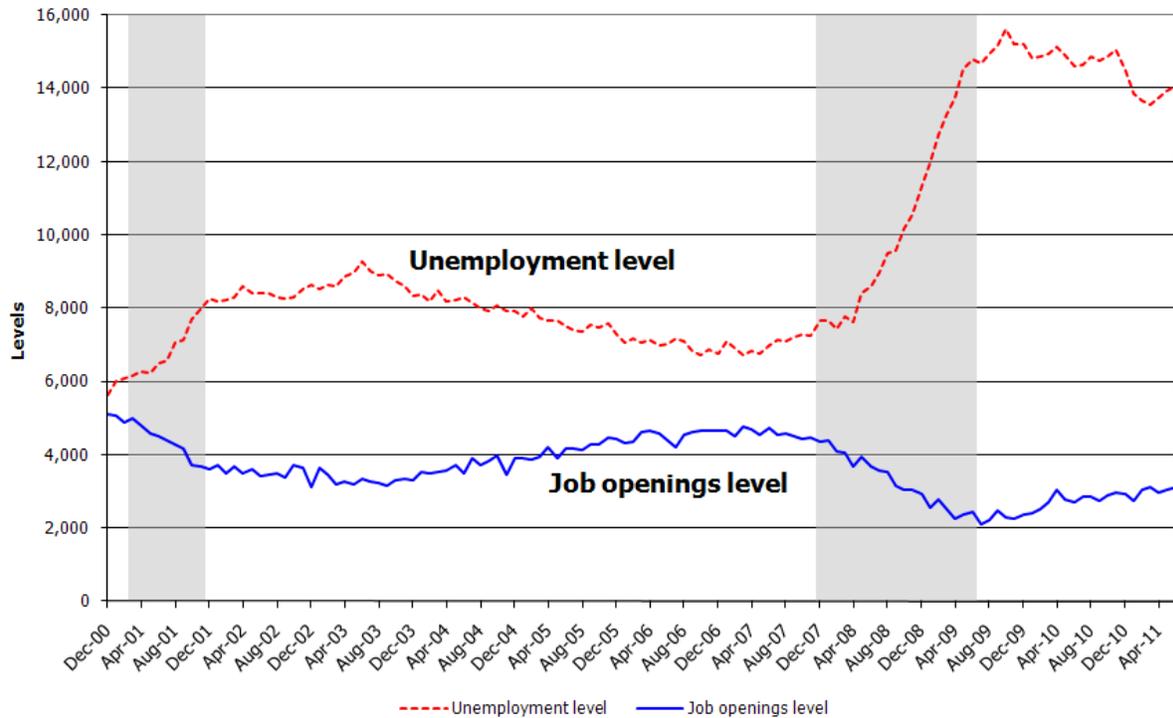
**Chart 5. The Beveridge Curve (job openings vs. unemployment rate)
Seasonally adjusted**



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, August 10, 2011.

- The above graph plots the JOLTS job openings rate against the CPS unemployment rate. This graphical representation of the relationship between the unemployment rate and the vacancy rate is known as the Beveridge Curve, named after the British economist William Henry Beveridge (1879-1963). The economy's position on the downward sloping Beveridge Curve reflects the state of the business cycle.
- During an expansion, the unemployment rate is low and the vacancy rate is high. During a contraction, the unemployment rate is high and the vacancy rate is low. The position of the curve is determined by the efficiency of the labor market. For example, a greater mismatch between available jobs and the unemployed in terms of skills or location would cause the curve to shift outward.
- From the start of the recent recession in December 2007 through the end of 2009, the point on the curve moved lower and further to the right as the job openings rate declined and the unemployment rate rose. In 2010, the point moved up and to the left on the curve as the job openings rate increased and the unemployment rate decreased.
- In June 2011, the job openings rate remained at 2.3 percent and the unemployment rate rose to 9.2 percent.

Chart 6. Job openings levels and unemployment levels
Seasonally adjusted, in thousands

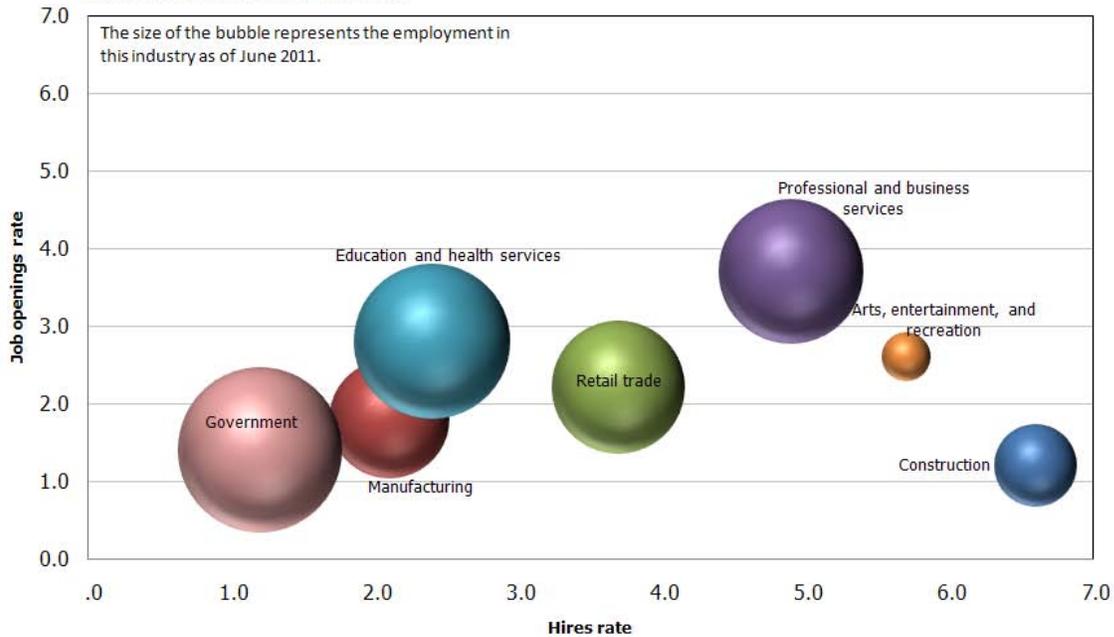


Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, August 10, 2011.

Note: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

- The unemployment level and the job openings level move inversely to one another. During an economic downturn, the unemployment level rises and the job openings level declines. During an economic expansion, the reverse occurs.
- In June, the unemployment level was 14.1 million, much higher than the 7.7 million unemployed in December 2007, the start of the recession.
- The job openings level was 3.1 million in June, down 29 percent from its December 2007 level.

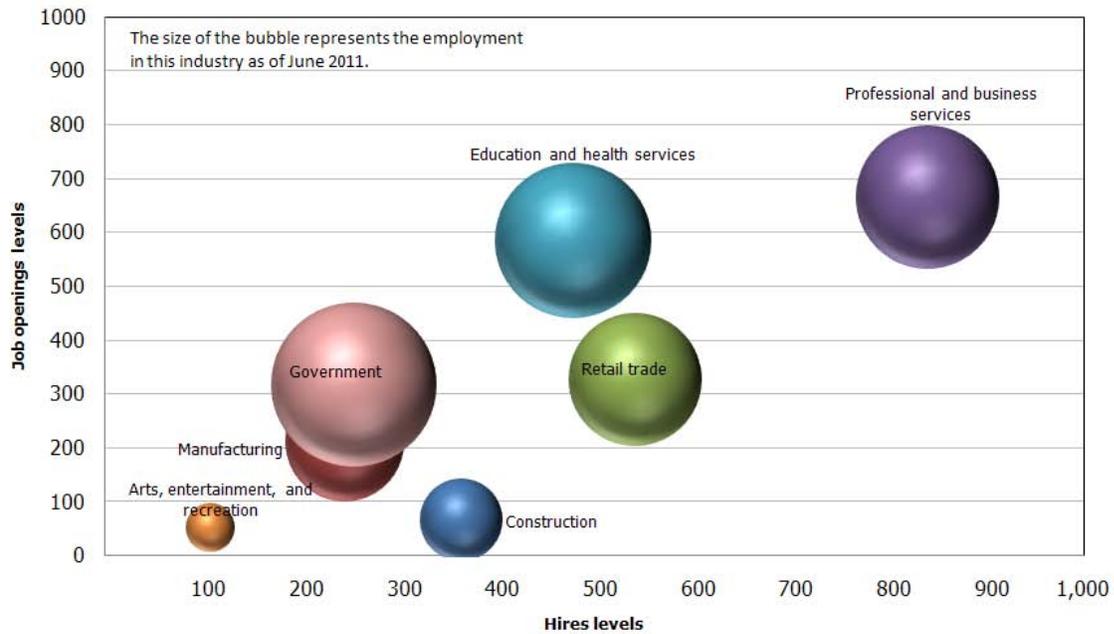
**Chart 7. Job openings rates, hires rates, and employment by select industries
June 2011, seasonally adjusted**



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics and Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, August 10, 2011.

- Professional and business services had a high job openings rate and a high hires rate in June, indicating that despite strong hiring, even more employees were needed.
- Education and health services had a high job openings rate and relatively low hires rate in June, indicating that the needed employees were not hired.
- Construction had a high hires rate and a low job openings rate in June, indicating that employees were needed and were easily hired.
- Arts, entertainment, and recreation had a high hires rate in June. Since it is a small industry that equaled only 108,000 hires.

**Chart 8. Job openings levels, hires levels, and employment by select industries
June 2011, seasonally adjusted, in thousands**



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics and Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, August 10, 2011.

- Professional and business services hired the most employees of any industry in June (841,000) and still had the highest number of open jobs (664,000) at the end of the month.
- Education and health services had one of the highest number of job openings in June at 584,000. Despite the large number of job openings, only 479,000 employees were hired.
- Based on its size, government also had a relatively large number of open jobs at the end of June, despite its low job openings rate.