

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Wednesday, August 10, 2011

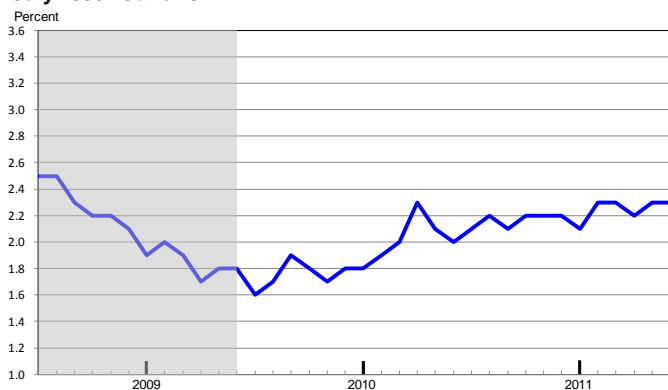
USDL-11-1187

Technical information: (202) 691-5870 • JoltsInfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/jlt  
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

## JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JUNE 2011

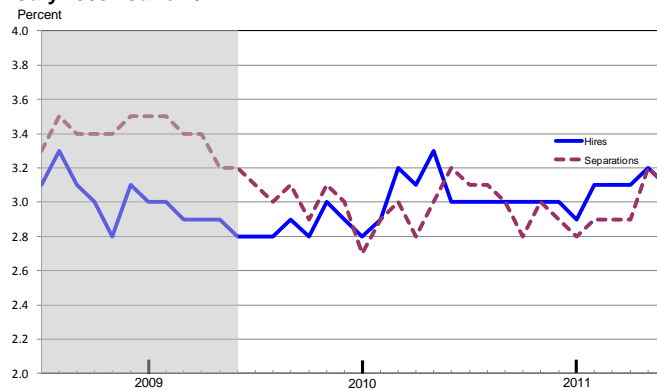
There were 3.1 million job openings on the last business day of June, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.1 percent) and separations rate (3.1 percent) were again little changed over the month. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector by industry and by geographic region.

**Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, July 2008 - June 2011**



NOTE: The shaded area represents the recession that began in Dec. 2007 and ended in June 2009 as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

**Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted, July 2008 - June 2011**



NOTE: The shaded area represents the recession that began in Dec. 2007 and ended in June 2009 as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

### Job Openings

The number of job openings in June was 3.1 million, essentially unchanged from May. (See table 1.) Although the number of job openings in June was 997,000 higher than in July 2009 (the series trough), it has been relatively flat since February 2011 and remains well below the 4.4 million openings when the recession began in December 2007.

The number of job openings in June (not seasonally adjusted) rose from a year earlier for total nonfarm and total private. The number of job openings increased in mining and logging, retail trade, professional and business services, and health care and social assistance. Job openings decreased over the year for federal government. (See table 5.) Over the year comparisons for federal government are impacted by last year's elevated numbers of job openings, hires, and separations of temporary workers needed to conduct the 2010 Census.

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total .....	2,685	3,034	3,109	3,952	4,129	4,051	4,173	4,145	4,016
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	2,370	2,725	2,794	3,660	3,870	3,796	3,620	3,844	3,716
Construction.....	72	100	66	267	371	365	307	376	378
Manufacturing.....	197	211	211	251	263	246	250	272	250
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	410	484	498	811	804	790	830	799	780
Retail trade.....	266	276	325	551	557	542	565	562	531
Professional and business services.....	468	615	664	792	902	841	724	892	800
Education and health services.....	486	594	584	497	480	479	467	450	461
Leisure and hospitality .....	313	298	334	639	629	696	617	652	661
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	68	34	50	126	111	108	106	123	102
Accommodation and food services.....	245	264	284	513	517	588	510	528	559
Government <sup>3</sup> .....	315	309	316	292	259	255	554	301	301
State and local government.....	229	261	264	240	232	232	272	271	266
	Rates (percent)								
Total .....	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4
Construction.....	1.3	1.8	1.2	4.8	6.7	6.6	5.6	6.8	6.9
Manufacturing.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	1.6	1.9	2.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1
Retail trade.....	1.8	1.9	2.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7
Professional and business services.....	2.7	3.5	3.7	4.7	5.3	4.9	4.3	5.2	4.7
Education and health services.....	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	2.4	2.2	2.5	4.9	4.8	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.4	1.8	2.6	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.5	6.6	5.4
Accommodation and food services.....	2.2	2.3	2.4	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.9
Government <sup>3</sup> .....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.4
State and local government.....	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4

<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 federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

## Hires

In June, the hires rate was about unchanged at 3.1 percent for total nonfarm. The hires rate was also essentially unchanged for all industries and regions. (See table 2.) At 4.1 million in June, the number of hires is up from 3.6 million in October 2009 (the series trough) but remains below the 5.0 million hires when the recession began in December 2007.

Over the past 12 months, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) rose in construction, information, and accommodation and food services. The hires rate fell in finance and insurance and in federal government over the year. (See table 6.)

## Separations

The total separations figure includes voluntary quits, involuntary layoffs and discharges, and other separations, including retirements. Total separations is also referred to as turnover.

The seasonally adjusted total separations rate was essentially unchanged in June for total nonfarm (3.1 percent), total private (3.4 percent), and government (1.4 percent). (See table 3.) Over the year, the total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm and total private but decreased for government. (See table 7.)

The quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to change jobs. In June, the quits rate was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm (1.5 percent), total private (1.7 percent), and government (0.5 percent). (See table 4.) Although the number of quits rose from 1.5 million in January 2010 (the most recent trough) to 1.9 million in June 2011, the number remained below the 2.8 million quits when the recession began in December 2007.

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) in June 2011 was essentially unchanged from 12 months earlier for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Educational services experienced an increase in the number of quits over the year, while the finance and insurance industry and federal government experienced a decline. In the regions, the number of quits rose in the Midwest but was little changed in the other three regions. (See table 8.)

The layoffs and discharges component of total separations is seasonally adjusted only at the total nonfarm, total private, and government levels. The layoffs and discharges rate was little changed in June for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of layoffs and discharges for total nonfarm was 1.8 million in June, up slightly from the recent low point of 1.5 million in January 2011, but still well below the peak of 2.5 million in February 2009. (See table B below.)

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) declined over the 12 months ending in June for government. The level decreased over the year for federal government, returning to a more typical level after a large number of layoffs in June 2010 of temporary Census workers. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed in all four regions over the year. (See table 9.)

**Table B. Layoffs and discharges, seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Levels (in thousands)			Rates (percent)		
	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>
Total.....	2,024	1,837	1,791	1.6	1.4	1.4
Total private.....	1,674	1,724	1,673	1.6	1.6	1.5
Government.....	351	113	118	1.5	0.5	0.5

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

The other separations series is not seasonally adjusted. In June, there were 394,000 other separations for total nonfarm, 259,000 for total private, and 135,000 for government. Compared to June 2010, the number of other separations was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 10.)

### Relative Contributions to Separations

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 attributable to the individual components has varied over time at the total nonfarm level, but for the majority of the months since the series began in December 2000, the proportion of quits has exceeded the proportion of layoffs

and discharges. Other separations is historically a very small portion of total separations; it has rarely been above 10 percent of total separations.

The proportions of quits and layoffs and discharges were last equal in November 2010. Since then, the proportion of quits has trended upward, again exceeding the proportion of layoffs and discharges. In June, the proportion of quits for total nonfarm was 48 percent and the proportion of layoffs and discharges was 45 percent. The proportions were the same for total private with 48 percent quits and 45 percent layoffs and discharges. For government, the proportions were 39 percent quits and 39 percent layoffs and discharges. (See table C below.)

**Table C. Quits and layoffs and discharges as a percentage of total separations, seasonally adjusted (Levels in thousands)**

Industry	Quits						Layoffs and discharges					
	June 2010		May 2011		June 2011 <sup>P</sup>		June 2010		May 2011		June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	
	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total
Total .....	1,847	44%	2,000	48%	1,917	48%	2,024	49%	1,837	44%	1,791	45%
Total private.....	1,714	47%	1,877	49%	1,799	48%	1,674	46%	1,724	45%	1,673	45%
Government .....	133	24%	123	41%	117	39%	351	63%	113	38%	118	39%

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

### Net Change in Employment

Over the 12 months ending in June, not seasonally adjusted data totaled 47.7 million hires and 46.7 million separations, yielding a net employment gain of 1.0 million. These figures include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year. Nearly half of the hires and nearly half of the separations during these 12 months occurred in three industries: retail trade; professional and business services; and accommodation and food services. The large share of total hires and separations accounted for by these three industries reflects the size of the industries as well as their relatively high hires and separations rates.

**The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for July 2011 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, September 7, 2011 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.

rations 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 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 <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	June 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,685	2,741	3,025	3,123	2,953	3,034	3,109	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	2,370	2,418	2,695	2,793	2,635	2,725	2,794	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
Construction.....	72	60	55	68	90	100	66	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.2
Manufacturing.....	197	207	209	235	226	211	211	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	410	470	448	472	524	484	498	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0
Retail trade.....	266	263	232	254	312	276	325	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.2
Professional and business services.....	468	459	606	613	497	615	664	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.7
Education and health services.....	486	482	553	609	550	594	584	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	313	301	378	340	305	298	334	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	68	39	48	41	36	34	50	3.4	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.6
Accommodation and food services..	245	262	330	299	269	264	284	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	315	323	330	331	319	309	316	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
State and local government.....	229	259	260	274	268	261	264	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast .....	557	492	594	675	531	586	535	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.1
South .....	935	960	1,082	1,082	985	1,087	1,088	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2
Midwest .....	527	513	630	672	664	730	719	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4
West .....	610	573	715	752	681	719	754	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6

<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> 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>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 federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>7</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.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

**Table 2. Hires levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	June 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,952	3,769	3,986	4,067	4,001	4,129	4,051	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,660	3,494	3,729	3,807	3,733	3,870	3,796	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
Construction.....	267	254	369	338	355	371	365	4.8	4.6	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.6
Manufacturing.....	251	246	250	269	257	263	246	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	811	783	816	803	791	804	790	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Retail trade.....	551	536	547	553	556	557	542	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
Professional and business services.....	792	810	791	840	831	902	841	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.3	4.9
Education and health services.....	497	437	468	470	468	480	479	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	639	588	632	681	653	629	696	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	126	84	101	120	107	111	108	6.6	4.5	5.3	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.7
Accommodation and food services..	513	504	531	560	546	517	588	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.2
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	292	275	257	260	269	259	255	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
State and local government.....	240	242	218	229	244	232	232	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast .....	699	633	646	717	695	675	685	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
South .....	1,416	1,412	1,466	1,535	1,471	1,643	1,515	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2
Midwest .....	935	920	901	862	941	890	884	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0
West .....	886	939	862	851	864	826	891	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1

<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> 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>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 federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

**Table 3. Total separations levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	June 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,173	3,612	3,825	3,805	3,833	4,145	4,016	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,620	3,337	3,538	3,534	3,528	3,844	3,716	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4
Construction.....	307	281	324	334	357	376	378	5.6	5.1	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.9
Manufacturing.....	250	184	234	245	241	272	250	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	830	769	800	772	725	799	780	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.1
Retail trade.....	565	527	549	541	511	562	531	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.7
Professional and business services.....	724	756	760	719	785	892	800	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.7
Education and health services.....	467	394	441	429	428	450	461	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	617	596	582	650	621	652	661	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	106	92	86	122	109	123	102	5.5	4.9	4.6	6.4	5.7	6.6	5.4
Accommodation and food services.....	510	505	495	528	512	528	559	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.9
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	554	275	287	271	304	301	301	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
State and local government.....	272	245	255	247	278	271	266	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	703	569	703	649	763	757	642	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.6
South.....	1,511	1,499	1,451	1,519	1,402	1,528	1,454	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1
Midwest.....	919	912	830	912	947	942	921	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
West.....	866	817	857	872	898	974	914	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.2

<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> 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>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 federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

**Table 4. Quits levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	June 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,847	1,679	1,910	1,924	1,887	2,000	1,917	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	1,714	1,572	1,793	1,820	1,771	1,877	1,799	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Construction.....	66	56	62	72	91	92	81	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.5
Manufacturing.....	99	83	94	115	105	109	106	.9	.7	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	411	338	442	443	410	463	445	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8
Retail trade.....	307	240	317	342	315	351	346	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4
Professional and business services.....	332	361	396	357	360	372	332	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9
Education and health services.....	249	206	241	251	239	253	267	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	347	352	353	382	386	388	393	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	26	28	37	46	42	45	42	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	321	324	317	337	344	343	351	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	133	107	117	104	117	123	117	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5
State and local government.....	105	100	108	97	108	114	107	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	300	214	335	293	266	330	287	1.2	.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
South.....	740	656	779	779	741	816	757	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Midwest.....	417	368	455	437	456	484	476	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
West.....	397	366	447	455	400	460	417	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4

<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> 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>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 federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

**Table 5. Job openings levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>p</sup>	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,647	3,076	3,109	2.0	2.3	2.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	2,322	2,769	2,777	2.1	2.5	2.5
Mining and logging.....	15	22	23	2.1	2.7	2.8
Construction.....	76	116	69	1.3	2.0	1.2
Manufacturing.....	205	221	220	1.7	1.9	1.8
Durable goods.....	140	151	164	1.9	2.0	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	65	70	56	1.4	1.6	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	415	490	519	1.7	1.9	2.0
Wholesale trade.....	80	93	85	1.4	1.7	1.5
Retail trade.....	261	272	341	1.8	1.8	2.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	74	124	93	1.5	2.5	1.9
Information.....	56	98	82	2.0	3.5	3.0
Financial activities.....	214	183	198	2.7	2.3	2.5
Finance and insurance.....	176	134	153	3.0	2.3	2.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	37	48	45	1.9	2.4	2.2
Professional and business services.....	439	612	632	2.6	3.4	3.5
Education and health services.....	462	594	556	2.3	2.9	2.7
Educational services.....	50	52	56	1.7	1.6	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	412	542	500	2.5	3.1	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	313	319	348	2.3	2.3	2.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	66	42	52	2.9	2.1	2.3
Accommodation and food services.....	248	277	296	2.1	2.4	2.5
Other services.....	126	115	130	2.3	2.1	2.3
Government.....	326	307	332	1.4	1.3	1.5
Federal.....	73	45	42	2.2	1.6	1.5
State and local.....	252	262	290	1.3	1.3	1.5
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	586	567	549	2.3	2.2	2.1
South.....	922	1,083	1,080	1.9	2.2	2.2
Midwest.....	523	717	712	1.7	2.3	2.3
West.....	615	709	768	2.1	2.4	2.6

<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> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = Preliminary

**Table 6. Hires levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,658	4,625	4,812	3.6	3.5	3.6
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	4,282	4,356	4,466	4.0	4.0	4.1
Mining and logging.....	27	32	36	3.8	4.1	4.5
Construction.....	321	461	448	5.6	8.3	7.8
Manufacturing.....	291	303	279	2.5	2.6	2.4
Durable goods.....	171	180	172	2.4	2.5	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	120	123	108	2.7	2.8	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	842	867	831	3.4	3.5	3.3
Wholesale trade.....	118	144	118	2.2	2.6	2.1
Retail trade.....	571	601	566	4.0	4.2	3.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	153	122	147	3.2	2.5	3.0
Information.....	53	61	75	2.0	2.3	2.8
Financial activities.....	222	178	188	2.9	2.3	2.5
Finance and insurance.....	146	112	107	2.6	2.0	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	76	66	81	3.9	3.4	4.1
Professional and business services.....	867	987	905	5.2	5.8	5.2
Education and health services.....	595	458	586	3.1	2.3	3.0
Educational services.....	88	38	68	3.0	1.2	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	508	420	518	3.1	2.5	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	806	802	892	5.9	6.0	6.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	201	165	179	9.3	8.4	8.3
Accommodation and food services.....	606	637	713	5.3	5.6	6.1
Other services.....	255	208	226	4.7	3.8	4.1
Government.....	377	270	346	1.7	1.2	1.6
Federal.....	62	34	28	1.9	1.2	1.0
State and local.....	315	236	318	1.6	1.2	1.7
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	886	793	910	3.6	3.2	3.6
South.....	1,611	1,764	1,718	3.4	3.7	3.6
Midwest.....	1,127	1,108	1,092	3.8	3.7	3.6
West.....	1,035	960	1,093	3.6	3.3	3.8

<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> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

**Table 7. Total separations levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,301	3,944	4,205	3.3	3.0	3.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,547	3,603	3,705	3.3	3.3	3.4
Mining and logging.....	15	16	20	2.1	2.1	2.5
Construction.....	256	322	321	4.5	5.8	5.6
Manufacturing.....	226	246	228	1.9	2.1	1.9
Durable goods.....	121	133	127	1.7	1.8	1.7
Nondurable goods.....	105	113	101	2.3	2.6	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	783	766	754	3.2	3.1	3.0
Wholesale trade.....	104	129	110	1.9	2.3	2.0
Retail trade.....	538	544	514	3.7	3.8	3.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	141	92	129	3.0	1.9	2.7
Information.....	52	58	58	1.9	2.1	2.1
Financial activities.....	176	127	153	2.3	1.7	2.0
Finance and insurance.....	127	91	101	2.2	1.6	1.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	49	37	52	2.5	1.9	2.6
Professional and business services.....	704	833	783	4.2	4.9	4.5
Education and health services.....	554	439	569	2.9	2.2	2.9
Educational services.....	110	77	133	3.7	2.4	4.5
Health care and social assistance.....	444	362	435	2.7	2.2	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	604	624	667	4.4	4.6	4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	84	107	80	3.9	5.5	3.7
Accommodation and food services.....	520	516	587	4.6	4.5	5.0
Other services.....	177	174	155	3.3	3.2	2.8
Government.....	753	341	500	3.3	1.5	2.3
Federal.....	279	27	35	8.7	.9	1.2
State and local.....	474	314	465	2.4	1.6	2.4
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	800	638	700	3.2	2.5	2.8
South.....	1,612	1,509	1,547	3.4	3.2	3.2
Midwest.....	969	854	976	3.3	2.9	3.3
West.....	919	943	982	3.2	3.3	3.4

<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> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

**Table 8. Quits levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,006	2,068	2,100	1.5	1.6	1.6
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,823	1,922	1,929	1.7	1.8	1.8
Mining and logging.....	8	9	12	1.1	1.2	1.5
Construction.....	72	94	89	1.3	1.7	1.5
Manufacturing.....	103	111	111	.9	1.0	.9
Durable goods.....	57	59	58	.8	.8	.8
Nondurable goods.....	46	53	53	1.0	1.2	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	410	480	454	1.7	1.9	1.8
Wholesale trade.....	50	54	35	.9	1.0	.6
Retail trade.....	303	374	349	2.1	2.6	2.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	58	52	70	1.2	1.1	1.4
Information.....	26	33	33	.9	1.2	1.2
Financial activities.....	111	75	81	1.4	1.0	1.1
Finance and insurance.....	79	52	52	1.4	.9	.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	32	23	29	1.6	1.2	1.4
Professional and business services.....	361	386	350	2.1	2.2	2.0
Education and health services.....	277	247	315	1.4	1.2	1.6
Educational services.....	34	32	49	1.1	1.0	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	243	215	266	1.5	1.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	361	395	415	2.7	2.9	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	27	46	41	1.2	2.4	1.9
Accommodation and food services.....	334	349	374	2.9	3.0	3.2
Other services.....	97	92	70	1.8	1.7	1.3
Government.....	182	146	170	.8	.6	.8
Federal.....	29	9	12	.9	.3	.4
State and local.....	154	137	158	.8	.7	.8
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	334	299	318	1.3	1.2	1.3
South.....	781	837	797	1.6	1.8	1.7
Midwest.....	439	457	512	1.5	1.5	1.7
West.....	452	475	472	1.6	1.6	1.6

<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> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

**Table 9. Layoffs and discharges levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,920	1,566	1,712	1.5	1.2	1.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,476	1,438	1,517	1.4	1.3	1.4
Mining and logging.....	4	5	6	.6	.7	.8
Construction.....	175	224	221	3.1	4.0	3.9
Manufacturing.....	105	112	95	.9	1.0	.8
Durable goods.....	50	60	54	.7	.8	.7
Nondurable goods.....	55	52	41	1.2	1.2	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	316	203	230	1.3	.8	.9
Wholesale trade.....	52	65	62	.9	1.2	1.1
Retail trade.....	199	114	126	1.4	.8	.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	65	25	42	1.4	.5	.9
Information.....	20	22	21	.7	.8	.8
Financial activities.....	41	31	50	.5	.4	.7
Finance and insurance.....	24	22	32	.4	.4	.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	16	9	18	.8	.5	.9
Professional and business services.....	293	403	398	1.7	2.3	2.3
Education and health services.....	235	154	211	1.2	.8	1.1
Educational services.....	71	37	74	2.4	1.1	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	164	117	136	1.0	.7	.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	223	208	227	1.6	1.6	1.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	55	58	37	2.5	3.0	1.7
Accommodation and food services.....	169	150	190	1.5	1.3	1.6
Other services.....	63	75	59	1.2	1.4	1.1
Government.....	443	128	195	2.0	.6	.9
Federal.....	241	8	10	7.5	.3	.4
State and local.....	203	120	184	1.0	.6	1.0
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	382	286	319	1.5	1.1	1.3
South.....	712	573	606	1.5	1.2	1.3
Midwest.....	439	324	366	1.5	1.1	1.2
West.....	386	382	420	1.3	1.3	1.4

<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> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

**Table 10. Other separations levels <sup>1</sup> and rates <sup>2</sup> by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>	June 2010	May 2011	June 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	375	311	394	0.3	0.2	0.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	247	243	259	.2	.2	.2
Mining and logging.....	3	1	2	.4	.2	.2
Construction.....	9	4	11	.2	.1	.2
Manufacturing.....	18	23	23	.2	.2	.2
Durable goods.....	14	15	15	.2	.2	.2
Nondurable goods.....	4	8	8	.1	.2	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	57	82	70	.2	.3	.3
Wholesale trade.....	2	11	13	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	.2
Retail trade.....	37	56	40	.3	.4	.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	18	16	17	.4	.3	.3
Information.....	6	3	4	.2	.1	.1
Financial activities.....	25	22	22	.3	.3	.3
Finance and insurance.....	23	16	17	.4	.3	.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1	5	5	.1	.3	.3
Professional and business services.....	50	44	35	.3	.3	.2
Education and health services.....	42	37	43	.2	.2	.2
Educational services.....	5	8	10	.2	.3	.3
Health care and social assistance.....	37	29	33	.2	.2	.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	20	20	24	.1	.2	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3	3	2	.1	.1	.1
Accommodation and food services.....	17	18	22	.2	.2	.2
Other services.....	17	6	26	.3	.1	.5
Government.....	127	68	135	.6	.3	.6
Federal.....	10	11	12	.3	.4	.4
State and local.....	117	57	123	.6	.3	.6
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	84	52	63	.3	.2	.2
South.....	119	100	144	.3	.2	.3
Midwest.....	91	73	98	.3	.2	.3
West.....	81	86	89	.3	.3	.3

<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> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>4</sup> Data round to zero.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary