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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JUNE 2015

The number of job openings was little changed at 5.2 million on the last business day of June, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The number of hires and separations were little changed at 5.2 and 4.9 million, respectively. Within separations, the quits rate remained at 1.9 percent for the third month in a row and the layoffs and discharges rate was little changed at 1.3 percent. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by four geographic regions.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, July 2012 - June 2015

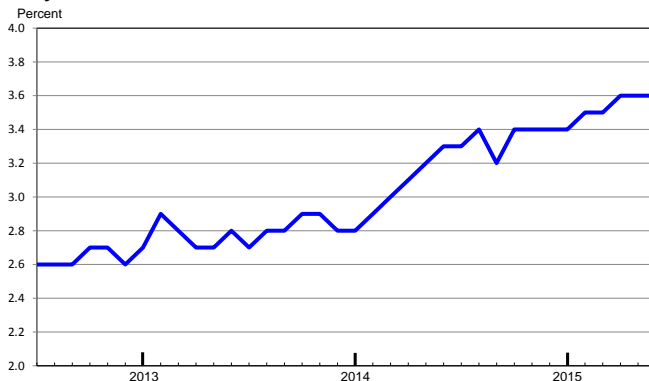
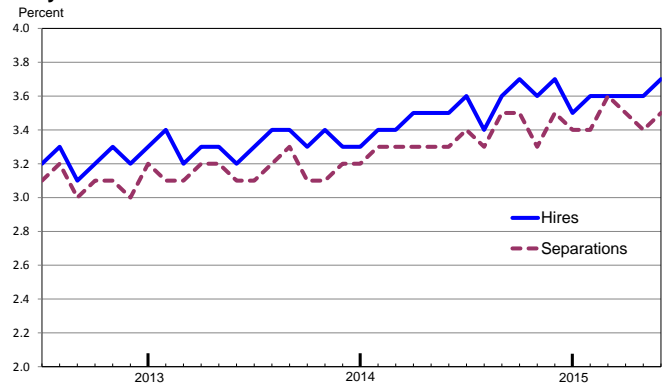


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, July 2012 - June 2015



Job Openings

Job openings were little changed at 5.2 million on the last business day of June. The job openings rate for June 2015 remained at 3.6 percent for the third month in a row. The number of job openings was little changed for total private and government. Job openings decreased in nondurable goods manufacturing and were little changed in all four regions. (See table 1.)

The number of **job openings** (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in June for total nonfarm and total private. The number of job openings for government was little changed. Job openings rose over the year for several industries with the largest increases occurring in professional and business services and in health care and social assistance. Job openings decreased over the year in mining and logging and in finance and insurance. The number of job openings increased over the year in the South and Midwest regions. (See table 7.)

Hires

The number of **hires** was 5.2 million in June, little changed from May. The hires rate was 3.7 percent. The number of hires was little changed for total private and government in June. There was little change in the number of hires in all industries and regions over the month. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in June, the number of **hires** (not seasonally adjusted) increased for total nonfarm, total private, and government. At the industry level, hires increased in construction, other services, and state and local government. Among the industries, the number of hires decreased over the year in mining and logging. The number of hires increased in the Midwest region. (See table 8.)

Separations

Total separations includes quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Total separations is referred to as turnover. Quits are generally voluntary separations initiated by the employee. Therefore, the quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to leave jobs. Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer. Other separations includes separations due to retirement, death, and disability, as well as transfers to other locations of the same firm.

There were 4.9 million **total separations** in June, about the same as in May. The separations rate was 3.5 percent. The number of total separations was little changed for total private and government. Total separations increased in construction. There was little change in all regions over the month. (See table 3.)

There were 2.7 million **quits** in June, little changed from May. The quits rate in June remained unchanged at 1.9 percent. The number of quits was little changed for total private and government over the month. The quits level was little changed in all industries and in all four regions in June. (See table 4.)

The number of **quits** (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in June for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Over the year, quits increased in durable goods manufacturing and in state and local government. The number of quits increased in the Northeast and West regions. (See table 10.)

There were 1.8 million **layoffs and discharges** in June, about the same as in May. The layoffs and discharges rate was 1.3 percent. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed over the month for total private and government, and in all four regions. (See table 5.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries.

The number of **layoffs and discharges** (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed over the 12 months ending in June for total nonfarm, total private, and government. The number of layoffs and discharges increased over the year in construction and educational services but decreased in health care and social assistance. There was little change in layoffs and discharges over the year in all four regions. (See table 11.)

In June, there were 392,000 **other separations** for total nonfarm, about the same as in May. Over the month, the number of other separations was little changed for total private at 334,000 and decreased for government to 57,000. (See table 6.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions.

Over the 12 months ending in June, the number of **other separations** (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Other separations increased in professional and business services, health care and social assistance, and accommodation and food services. Other separations decreased in wholesale trade. The number of other separations was little changed in all four regions. (See table 12.)

Net Change in Employment

Large numbers of hires and separations occur every month throughout the business cycle. Net employment change results from the relationship between hires and separations. When the number of hires exceeds the number of separations, employment rises, even if the hires level is steady or declining. Conversely, when the number of hires is less than the number of separations, employment declines, even if the hires level is steady or rising. Over the 12 months ending in June 2015, **hires** totaled 60.6 million and **separations** totaled 57.9 million, yielding a **net employment** gain of 2.7 million. These totals include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for July 2015 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, September 9, 2015 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	4,710	5,357	5,249	4,820	5,060	5,177	4,523	4,799	4,931
Total private ¹	4,201	4,857	4,762	4,522	4,732	4,853	4,232	4,480	4,620
Construction.....	150	163	143	267	320	333	251	280	348
Manufacturing.....	299	333	308	273	245	274	251	238	269
Durable goods.....	182	194	196	154	141	159	138	141	159
Nondurable goods.....	116	139	112	118	104	115	112	97	110
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	807	957	949	1,097	1,107	1,159	1,022	1,071	1,108
Retail trade.....	464	537	539	747	782	792	710	745	762
Professional and business services.....	888	1,103	1,151	990	1,040	1,029	914	961	965
Education and health services ³	815	968	990	540	598	584	500	547	539
Health care and social assistance.....	728	883	900	455	515	497	426	467	451
Leisure and hospitality.....	678	735	687	881	932	927	853	892	887
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	72	77	67	147	154	148	133	120	147
Accommodation and food services.....	606	658	620	735	778	779	719	772	740
Government ⁴	509	499	487	298	328	325	291	319	311
State and local.....	440	427	409	264	286	294	260	280	281
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.5
Total private ¹	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.9
Construction.....	2.4	2.5	2.2	4.4	5.0	5.2	4.1	4.4	5.5
Manufacturing.....	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2
Durable goods.....	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.1
Retail trade.....	2.9	3.3	3.3	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.9
Professional and business services.....	4.4	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9
Education and health services ³	3.7	4.2	4.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	3.9	4.6	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	4.4	4.6	4.3	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.3	3.4	3.0	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.3	5.5	6.8
Accommodation and food services.....	4.6	4.8	4.6	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.7
Government ⁴	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4
State and local.....	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5

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

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

³ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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Technical Note

This news release presents statistics from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects and compiles JOLTS data monthly from a sample of nonfarm establishments. A more detailed discussion of JOLTS concepts and methodology is available online at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch18.pdf.

Coverage and collection

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

Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sample and estimation methodology

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

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

JOLTS business birth/death model

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

Alignment procedure

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

Other information

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

Table 1. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015 ^p
Total.....	4,710	5,144	5,109	5,334	5,357	5,249	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,201	4,656	4,626	4,849	4,857	4,762	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8
Construction.....	150	160	168	137	163	143	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2
Manufacturing.....	299	323	333	335	333	308	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Durable goods.....	182	206	211	215	194	196	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5
Nondurable goods.....	116	117	122	120	139	112	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	807	903	880	951	957	949	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
Retail trade.....	464	543	515	530	537	539	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Professional and business services.....	888	940	1,014	1,070	1,103	1,151	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.5
Education and health services ⁶	815	925	903	992	968	990	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3
Health care and social assistance.....	728	818	810	893	883	900	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	678	734	740	716	735	687	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	72	73	92	67	77	67	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.0	3.4	3.0
Accommodation and food services.....	606	661	649	649	658	620	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6
Government ⁷	509	488	483	485	499	487	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
State and local.....	440	420	416	414	427	409	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	784	856	827	833	805	782	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9
South.....	1,773	1,862	1,881	1,994	2,021	2,063	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9
Midwest.....	1,070	1,229	1,203	1,199	1,240	1,211	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
West.....	1,083	1,197	1,198	1,308	1,290	1,194	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.6

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

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

³ 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.

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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Table 2. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015 ^p
Total.....	4,820	5,011	5,088	5,034	5,060	5,177	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,522	4,700	4,759	4,698	4,732	4,853	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0
Construction.....	267	326	307	345	320	333	4.4	5.1	4.8	5.4	5.0	5.2
Manufacturing.....	273	259	257	252	245	274	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2
Durable goods.....	154	154	152	144	141	159	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	118	105	105	109	104	115	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	1,097	1,042	1,105	1,039	1,107	1,159	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3
Retail trade.....	747	714	756	722	782	792	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.1
Professional and business services.....	990	1,033	1,073	1,040	1,040	1,029	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2
Education and health services ⁶	540	619	591	598	598	584	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Health care and social assistance.....	455	527	518	517	515	497	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	881	919	928	907	932	927	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	147	147	152	130	154	148	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.0	7.1	6.8
Accommodation and food services.....	735	772	776	777	778	779	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Government ⁷	298	311	329	336	328	325	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
State and local.....	264	278	294	300	286	294	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	673	820	784	770	803	758	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9
South.....	1,957	1,881	1,947	1,944	1,966	2,054	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0
Midwest.....	1,044	1,179	1,215	1,214	1,150	1,182	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7
West.....	1,146	1,131	1,142	1,107	1,141	1,184	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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Table 3. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015 ^p
Total.....	4,523	4,793	5,065	4,895	4,799	4,931	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,232	4,466	4,735	4,574	4,480	4,620	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9
Construction.....	251	311	345	300	280	348	4.1	4.9	5.4	4.7	4.4	5.5
Manufacturing.....	251	264	264	262	238	269	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2
Durable goods.....	138	157	152	153	141	159	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	112	107	112	109	97	110	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	1,022	956	1,120	1,028	1,071	1,108	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.1
Retail trade.....	710	652	768	713	745	762	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.9
Professional and business services.....	914	1,006	1,019	1,005	961	965	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9
Education and health services ⁶	500	558	536	520	547	539	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	426	496	465	450	467	451	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	853	859	933	948	892	887	5.8	5.7	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	133	153	150	132	120	147	6.3	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.5	6.8
Accommodation and food services.....	719	706	783	816	772	740	5.7	5.5	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.7
Government ⁷	291	327	331	321	319	311	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
State and local.....	260	293	296	285	280	281	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	679	722	785	756	730	728	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7
South.....	1,834	1,905	1,942	1,952	1,909	1,888	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Midwest.....	998	1,065	1,193	1,138	1,087	1,135	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6
West.....	1,011	1,101	1,145	1,049	1,073	1,180	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.7

¹ Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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Table 4. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015 ^p
Total.....	2,469	2,720	2,769	2,709	2,730	2,748	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	2,340	2,571	2,611	2,562	2,579	2,590	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
Construction.....	103	118	122	120	115	111	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Manufacturing.....	113	131	129	141	122	139	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Durable goods.....	60	75	72	80	71	79	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	53	56	56	62	51	60	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	583	564	649	611	624	628	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Retail trade.....	437	413	492	446	444	469	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.0
Professional and business services.....	450	516	474	506	516	511	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
Education and health services ⁶	321	388	353	346	358	350	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	284	357	313	309	315	309	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	538	560	613	562	573	585	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	52	52	46	47	53	55	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5
Accommodation and food services.....	486	508	567	515	520	531	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1
Government ⁷	129	149	158	147	151	158	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
State and local.....	119	137	147	136	140	148	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	312	348	398	388	381	375	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
South.....	1,071	1,098	1,128	1,125	1,123	1,121	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Midwest.....	563	631	629	603	632	607	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
West.....	524	643	613	593	595	646	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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Table 5. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015 ^p
Total.....	1,700	1,688	1,894	1,784	1,660	1,791	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,599	1,579	1,791	1,679	1,562	1,695	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	100	110	103	105	98	96	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	303	305	308	295	273	274	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
South.....	615	662	690	682	615	618	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Midwest.....	364	340	479	432	380	457	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4
West.....	418	381	418	374	392	442	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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- Data not available.

Table 6. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015 ^p
Total.....	354	385	403	402	409	392	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	292	316	333	333	340	334	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	62	69	70	70	69	57	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

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- Data not available.

Table 7. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p
Total.....	4,717	5,450	5,250	3.3	3.7	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,178	4,926	4,731	3.4	3.9	3.8
Mining and logging.....	30	18	18	3.3	2.1	2.1
Construction.....	169	183	159	2.6	2.8	2.4
Manufacturing.....	304	348	302	2.4	2.7	2.4
Durable goods.....	189	191	197	2.4	2.4	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	116	157	105	2.5	3.4	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	800	975	948	2.9	3.5	3.4
Wholesale trade.....	155	165	161	2.6	2.7	2.6
Retail trade.....	472	547	547	3.0	3.4	3.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	173	263	240	3.2	4.7	4.3
Information.....	106	100	96	3.7	3.5	3.3
Financial activities.....	335	321	264	4.0	3.8	3.1
Finance and insurance.....	265	234	186	4.3	3.7	3.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	70	88	78	3.3	4.1	3.5
Professional and business services.....	862	1,097	1,150	4.3	5.3	5.5
Education and health services.....	772	961	945	3.5	4.2	4.2
Educational services.....	86	83	88	2.6	2.3	2.6
Health care and social assistance.....	686	878	858	3.7	4.5	4.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	691	775	690	4.3	4.8	4.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	64	95	58	2.6	4.0	2.3
Accommodation and food services.....	627	680	632	4.6	4.9	4.5
Other services.....	108	146	158	1.9	2.5	2.7
Government.....	540	524	519	2.4	2.3	2.3
Federal.....	62	75	73	2.2	2.7	2.6
State and local.....	477	450	446	2.4	2.2	2.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	801	835	791	3.0	3.1	2.9
South.....	1,760	2,040	2,065	3.3	3.8	3.8
Midwest.....	1,073	1,275	1,219	3.3	3.8	3.7
West.....	1,083	1,300	1,175	3.3	3.9	3.5

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

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Table 8. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p
Total.....	5,510	5,677	5,939	3.9	4.0	4.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,110	5,318	5,501	4.3	4.4	4.5
Mining and logging.....	41	24	30	4.6	2.9	3.6
Construction.....	335	412	422	5.3	6.4	6.4
Manufacturing.....	321	273	333	2.6	2.2	2.7
Durable goods.....	183	161	191	2.4	2.1	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	138	113	142	3.0	2.5	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,087	1,176	1,161	4.1	4.4	4.3
Wholesale trade.....	186	142	186	3.2	2.4	3.1
Retail trade.....	733	855	782	4.8	5.5	5.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	168	179	193	3.2	3.4	3.6
Information.....	91	84	94	3.3	3.0	3.4
Financial activities.....	219	219	234	2.7	2.7	2.9
Finance and insurance.....	141	146	154	2.4	2.4	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	78	72	80	3.7	3.5	3.8
Professional and business services.....	1,068	1,113	1,110	5.6	5.7	5.6
Education and health services.....	613	573	660	2.9	2.6	3.0
Educational services.....	91	52	99	2.8	1.5	3.0
Health care and social assistance.....	522	521	561	2.9	2.8	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,100	1,213	1,154	7.2	7.9	7.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	229	257	232	9.6	11.4	9.5
Accommodation and food services.....	871	956	923	6.7	7.3	6.9
Other services.....	236	231	303	4.2	4.1	5.3
Government.....	400	358	437	1.8	1.6	2.0
Federal.....	45	55	41	1.7	2.0	1.5
State and local.....	355	304	396	1.9	1.6	2.1
REGION³						
Northeast.....	834	918	923	3.2	3.5	3.5
South.....	2,139	2,156	2,259	4.2	4.2	4.4
Midwest.....	1,203	1,377	1,356	3.8	4.3	4.2
West.....	1,333	1,225	1,401	4.2	3.8	4.3

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

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Table 9. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p
Total.....	4,700	4,787	5,108	3.4	3.4	3.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,245	4,401	4,602	3.6	3.7	3.8
Mining and logging.....	26	36	25	2.9	4.3	2.9
Construction.....	233	271	314	3.7	4.2	4.8
Manufacturing.....	249	231	279	2.0	1.9	2.2
Durable goods.....	136	138	161	1.8	1.8	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	113	94	118	2.5	2.1	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	969	1,028	1,045	3.7	3.8	3.9
Wholesale trade.....	146	121	164	2.5	2.0	2.8
Retail trade.....	675	734	726	4.4	4.7	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	149	173	156	2.9	3.3	2.9
Information.....	63	76	74	2.3	2.7	2.6
Financial activities.....	171	182	181	2.1	2.2	2.2
Finance and insurance.....	116	119	119	2.0	2.0	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	55	63	62	2.6	3.0	2.9
Professional and business services.....	904	958	945	4.7	4.9	4.8
Education and health services.....	604	565	648	2.8	2.6	3.0
Educational services.....	131	91	167	4.1	2.6	5.1
Health care and social assistance.....	473	474	481	2.6	2.6	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	841	859	873	5.5	5.6	5.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	96	99	105	4.0	4.4	4.3
Accommodation and food services.....	745	759	768	5.7	5.8	5.8
Other services.....	185	196	220	3.3	3.5	3.8
Government.....	456	386	506	2.1	1.7	2.3
Federal.....	33	39	29	1.2	1.4	1.1
State and local.....	423	348	476	2.2	1.8	2.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	712	672	748	2.7	2.5	2.8
South.....	1,941	1,987	1,977	3.8	3.8	3.8
Midwest.....	1,011	1,066	1,147	3.2	3.3	3.6
West.....	1,038	1,062	1,236	3.3	3.3	3.8

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

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Table 10. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p
Total.....	2,641	2,784	2,936	1.9	2.0	2.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,448	2,605	2,695	2.1	2.2	2.2
Mining and logging.....	14	17	13	1.6	2.1	1.6
Construction.....	116	126	125	1.8	2.0	1.9
Manufacturing.....	121	127	150	1.0	1.0	1.2
Durable goods.....	62	74	84	0.8	0.9	1.1
Nondurable goods.....	58	54	67	1.3	1.2	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	590	624	632	2.2	2.3	2.3
Wholesale trade.....	74	83	79	1.3	1.4	1.3
Retail trade.....	434	454	468	2.8	2.9	3.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	82	87	85	1.6	1.6	1.6
Information.....	35	40	38	1.3	1.4	1.3
Financial activities.....	88	105	97	1.1	1.3	1.2
Finance and insurance.....	60	66	67	1.0	1.1	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	28	39	30	1.3	1.9	1.4
Professional and business services.....	460	527	523	2.4	2.7	2.6
Education and health services.....	351	361	382	1.7	1.6	1.7
Educational services.....	53	45	61	1.7	1.3	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	297	317	320	1.6	1.7	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	569	557	619	3.7	3.6	3.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	58	52	62	2.4	2.3	2.5
Accommodation and food services.....	511	505	557	3.9	3.8	4.2
Other services.....	105	119	117	1.9	2.1	2.0
Government.....	193	179	241	0.9	0.8	1.1
Federal.....	12	13	11	0.4	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	181	166	230	0.9	0.8	1.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	333	377	395	1.3	1.4	1.5
South.....	1,149	1,154	1,202	2.3	2.2	2.3
Midwest.....	609	645	652	1.9	2.0	2.0
West.....	550	608	686	1.7	1.9	2.1

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

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Table 11. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p
Total.....	1,640	1,584	1,709	1.2	1.1	1.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,489	1,458	1,551	1.3	1.2	1.3
Mining and logging.....	7	15	9	0.8	1.8	1.0
Construction.....	104	117	173	1.6	1.8	2.6
Manufacturing.....	105	78	100	0.9	0.6	0.8
Durable goods.....	58	47	60	0.8	0.6	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	47	31	40	1.0	0.7	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	280	283	323	1.1	1.1	1.2
Wholesale trade.....	56	26	77	1.0	0.4	1.3
Retail trade.....	173	188	188	1.1	1.2	1.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	52	69	57	1.0	1.3	1.1
Information.....	22	23	28	0.8	0.8	1.0
Financial activities.....	51	46	57	0.6	0.6	0.7
Finance and insurance.....	30	29	30	0.5	0.5	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	21	17	27	1.0	0.8	1.3
Professional and business services.....	399	388	355	2.1	2.0	1.8
Education and health services.....	212	164	200	1.0	0.7	0.9
Educational services.....	69	41	97	2.1	1.2	3.0
Health care and social assistance.....	143	123	103	0.8	0.7	0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	245	280	212	1.6	1.8	1.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	34	44	38	1.4	2.0	1.6
Accommodation and food services.....	211	235	174	1.6	1.8	1.3
Other services.....	66	65	93	1.2	1.1	1.6
Government.....	151	126	158	0.7	0.6	0.7
Federal.....	10	11	9	0.4	0.4	0.3
State and local.....	141	115	149	0.7	0.6	0.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	294	226	253	1.1	0.9	1.0
South.....	615	649	600	1.2	1.3	1.2
Midwest.....	319	345	410	1.0	1.1	1.3
West.....	412	365	446	1.3	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 The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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Table 12. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p	June 2014	May 2015	June 2015 ^p
Total.....	419	419	463	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	307	338	356	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	4	4	3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Construction.....	14	28	16	0.2	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing.....	24	26	28	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	16	17	17	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	8	9	11	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	99	121	90	0.4	0.5	0.3
Wholesale trade.....	16	11	7	0.3	0.2	0.1
Retail trade.....	68	91	69	0.4	0.6	0.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	15	18	14	0.3	0.3	0.3
Information.....	6	12	8	0.2	0.4	0.3
Financial activities.....	32	31	27	0.4	0.4	0.3
Finance and insurance.....	26	25	22	0.4	0.4	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	6	6	5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professional and business services.....	45	43	68	0.2	0.2	0.3
Education and health services.....	42	40	66	0.2	0.2	0.3
Educational services.....	9	6	8	0.3	0.2	0.3
Health care and social assistance.....	33	34	58	0.2	0.2	0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	28	22	42	0.2	0.1	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	5	3	5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Accommodation and food services.....	23	19	37	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other services.....	14	12	10	0.3	0.2	0.2
Government.....	112	81	107	0.5	0.4	0.5
Federal.....	10	14	10	0.4	0.5	0.4
State and local.....	102	67	97	0.5	0.3	0.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	84	68	100	0.3	0.3	0.4
South.....	176	184	175	0.3	0.4	0.3
Midwest.....	82	76	85	0.3	0.2	0.3
West.....	77	90	103	0.2	0.3	0.3

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

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