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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JUNE 2017

The number of job openings increased to 6.2 million on the last business day of June, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the month, hires and separations were little changed at 5.4 million and 5.2 million, respectively. Within separations, the quits rate and the layoffs and discharges rate were little changed at 2.1 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively. 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, June 2014 - June 2017

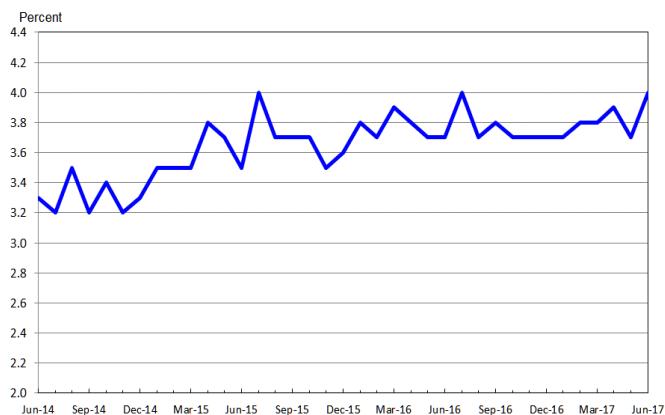
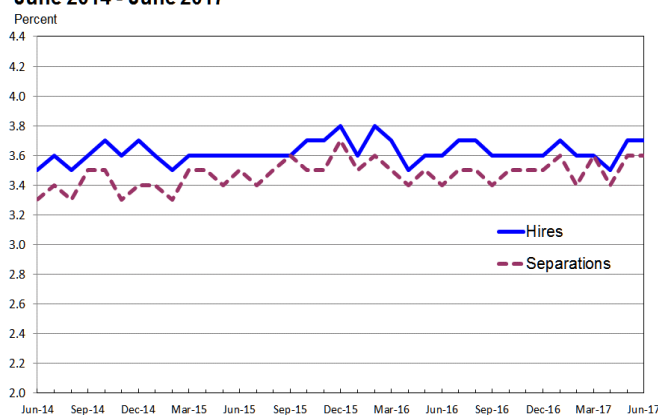


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, June 2014 - June 2017



Job Openings

On the last business day of June, the **job openings** level increased to 6.2 million (+461,000). The job openings rate was 4.0 percent. The number of job openings increased for total private (+417,000) and for government (+44,000). Job openings increased in a number of industries with the largest increases occurring in professional and business services (+179,000), health care and social assistance (+125,000), and construction (+62,000). Job openings decreased in other services (-62,000). The number of job openings increased in the Midwest and West regions. (See table 1.)

Hires

The number of **hires** was little changed at 5.4 million in June. The hires rate was 3.7 percent. The number of hires was little changed for total private and for government. The number of hires decreased for educational services (-29,000), but was little changed for all other industries. Hires decreased in the Northeast region. (See table 2.)

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, disability, and transfers to other locations of the same firm.

The number of **total separations** was little changed at 5.2 million in June. The total separations rate was 3.6 percent. Total separations was little changed for total private and for government. Total separations decreased in state and local government, excluding education (-19,000). The number of total separations was little changed in all four regions. (See table 3.)

The number of **quits** was little changed at 3.1 million in June. The quits rate was 2.1 percent. The number of quits was little changed for total private and for government. Quits decreased in finance and insurance (-21,000). The number of quits was little changed in all four regions. (See table 4.)

There were 1.7 million **layoffs and discharges** in June, little changed from May. The layoffs and discharges rate was 1.2 percent in June. The number of layoffs and discharges was little changed for total private and for government. The layoffs and discharges level was little changed in all industries and regions. (See table 5.)

The number of **other separations** was little changed in June. Other separations was essentially unchanged for total private and for government. Other separations increased in wholesale trade (+18,000) and other services (+14,000). The number of other separations decreased in information (-9,000) and state and local government, excluding education (-9,000). In all four regions, the number of other separations was little changed. (See table 6.)

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, hires totaled 63.4 million and separations totaled 61.1 million, yielding a **net employment** gain of 2.3 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 2017 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, September 12, 2017 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 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^P	June 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^P	June 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^P
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	5,535	5,702	6,163	5,176	5,459	5,356	4,940	5,245	5,224
Total private.....	4,991	5,171	5,588	4,819	5,126	5,026	4,603	4,914	4,912
Mining and logging ¹	11	15	23	24	38	34	27	31	25
Construction ¹	171	163	225	278	368	348	291	341	351
Manufacturing.....	363	350	388	280	329	322	267	325	321
Durable goods ¹	206	201	214	162	183	188	163	171	182
Nondurable goods ¹	158	149	174	118	146	135	104	153	139
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	990	999	1,040	1,046	1,055	1,069	1,025	1,051	1,058
Wholesale trade ¹	172	185	221	141	126	134	138	116	128
Retail trade.....	600	666	624	715	731	736	699	747	735
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ¹	218	149	196	189	198	199	188	187	195
Information ¹	85	88	81	81	73	66	71	79	70
Financial activities.....	305	349	374	196	220	203	177	213	193
Finance and insurance.....	222	266	297	126	145	126	116	132	122
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	83	83	78	70	75	78	61	81	71
Professional and business services.....	1,041	1,029	1,208	1,007	1,168	1,154	964	1,116	1,142
Education and health services.....	1,103	1,109	1,222	655	670	634	613	625	610
Educational services ¹	96	99	87	95	101	72	101	92	95
Health care and social assistance.....	1,007	1,010	1,135	560	569	561	512	532	515
Leisure and hospitality.....	736	798	819	1,022	955	978	952	942	936
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	90	58	96	190	144	152	154	137	148
Accommodation and food services.....	646	740	723	832	811	826	799	804	788
Other services ¹	187	270	208	229	250	217	215	192	205
Government.....	544	531	575	357	332	331	338	331	313
Federal ¹	99	118	108	39	29	31	34	26	30
State and local.....	445	414	467	317	303	300	303	305	283
State and local education.....	137	145	154	155	146	140	153	139	135
State and local, excluding education ¹	308	269	313	162	157	160	150	166	147
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.6
Total private.....	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.0
Mining and logging ¹	1.6	2.1	3.1	3.6	5.4	4.8	4.1	4.3	3.5
Construction ¹	2.5	2.3	3.2	4.2	5.3	5.0	4.3	5.0	5.1
Manufacturing.....	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.6
Durable goods ¹	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4
Nondurable goods ¹	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.2	3.3	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
Wholesale trade ¹	2.9	3.0	3.6	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.2
Retail trade.....	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ¹	3.8	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5
Information ¹	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.6
Financial activities.....	3.5	4.0	4.2	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	3.5	4.1	4.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.2
Professional and business services.....	4.9	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.7	5.6	4.8	5.4	5.5
Education and health services.....	4.7	4.6	5.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Educational services ¹	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.6
Health care and social assistance.....	5.0	4.9	5.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	4.5	4.8	4.9	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.9	2.5	4.1	8.5	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.1	6.5
Accommodation and food services.....	4.6	5.2	5.0	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8
Other services ¹	3.2	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	June 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p
Government.....	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Federal ¹	3.4	4.0	3.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1
State and local.....	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
State and local education.....	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3
State and local, excluding education ¹	3.3	2.9	3.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6

¹ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in the job openings series, therefore, the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted data are identical.

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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-13 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)						Rates ²					
	June 2016	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,535	5,682	5,785	5,967	5,702	6,163	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,991	5,179	5,244	5,410	5,171	5,588	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.3
Mining and logging ³	11	20	25	24	15	23	1.6	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.1	3.1
Construction ³	171	181	161	200	163	225	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.3	3.2
Manufacturing.....	363	364	404	365	350	388	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0
Durable goods ³	206	209	230	207	201	214	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.7
Nondurable goods ³	158	155	174	158	149	174	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	990	928	948	967	999	1,040	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7
Wholesale trade ³	172	175	183	210	185	221	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.6
Retail trade.....	600	579	593	566	666	624	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	218	174	172	190	149	196	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.6	3.4
Information ³	85	75	83	109	88	81	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.8	3.1	2.9
Financial activities.....	305	360	327	388	349	374	3.5	4.1	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.2
Finance and insurance.....	222	285	260	283	266	297	3.5	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.5
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	83	75	68	105	83	78	3.7	3.3	3.0	4.6	3.7	3.4
Professional and business services.....	1,041	976	1,152	1,093	1,029	1,208	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.5
Education and health services.....	1,103	1,241	1,103	1,111	1,109	1,222	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.0
Educational services ³	96	126	87	91	99	87	2.6	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	1,007	1,115	1,016	1,020	1,010	1,135	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	736	784	735	827	798	819	4.5	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	90	92	77	66	58	96	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	4.1
Accommodation and food services.....	646	693	657	761	740	723	4.6	4.9	4.6	5.3	5.2	5.0
Other services ³	187	250	306	327	270	208	3.2	4.2	5.1	5.4	4.5	3.5
Government.....	544	503	541	557	531	575	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5
Federal ³	99	83	91	93	118	108	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.7
State and local.....	445	420	450	464	414	467	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3
State and local education.....	137	140	163	166	145	154	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
State and local, excluding education ³	308	280	288	298	269	313	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.3
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	897	1,102	1,033	1,103	1,057	1,057	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8
South.....	2,108	2,060	2,160	2,190	2,062	2,199	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0
Midwest.....	1,244	1,285	1,349	1,424	1,296	1,488	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.4
West.....	1,286	1,236	1,243	1,250	1,288	1,419	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.1

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

² The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

³ No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series; therefore, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

⁴ 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)						Rates ²					
	June 2016	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,176	5,249	5,304	5,043	5,459	5,356	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,819	4,905	4,975	4,720	5,126	5,026	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1
Mining and logging.....	24	39	30	32	38	34	3.6	5.7	4.3	4.5	5.4	4.8
Construction.....	278	367	372	375	368	348	4.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.0
Manufacturing.....	280	296	325	314	329	322	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6
Durable goods.....	162	154	177	164	183	188	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	118	142	147	150	146	135	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,046	1,090	1,051	969	1,055	1,069	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.9
Wholesale trade.....	141	139	129	116	126	134	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3
Retail trade.....	715	757	725	677	731	736	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	189	194	197	176	198	199	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.5
Information.....	81	76	77	58	73	66	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.4
Financial activities.....	196	190	214	185	220	203	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	126	122	138	119	145	126	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	70	68	76	66	75	78	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.5
Professional and business services. . . .	1,007	1,044	1,060	1,006	1,168	1,154	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.6
Education and health services.....	655	622	679	614	670	634	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.7
Educational services.....	95	81	96	97	101	72	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.0
Health care and social assistance. . . .	560	541	582	518	569	561	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,022	981	967	953	955	978	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	190	151	119	151	144	152	8.5	6.7	5.3	6.7	6.4	6.7
Accommodation and food services. . . .	832	831	849	802	811	826	6.2	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.1
Other services.....	229	199	200	213	250	217	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.8
Government.....	357	344	329	324	332	331	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Federal.....	39	35	34	34	29	31	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
State and local.....	317	308	295	290	303	300	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
State and local education.....	155	151	143	140	146	140	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
State and local, excluding education.....	162	157	152	150	157	160	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
REGION³												
Northeast.....	891	864	864	888	1,017	868	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.2
South.....	1,895	2,105	2,057	1,963	2,109	2,153	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.0
Midwest.....	1,173	1,123	1,131	1,083	1,167	1,162	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.6
West.....	1,217	1,157	1,252	1,110	1,165	1,173	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.5

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	June 2016	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017 ^p
Total.....	4,940	5,008	5,198	5,008	5,245	5,224	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	4,603	4,662	4,882	4,681	4,914	4,912	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0
Mining and logging.....	27	32	25	23	31	25	4.1	4.7	3.6	3.3	4.3	3.5
Construction.....	291	339	374	377	341	351	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.1
Manufacturing.....	267	280	318	317	325	321	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Durable goods.....	163	155	173	162	171	182	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	104	125	146	155	153	139	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,025	1,056	1,063	948	1,051	1,058	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.9
Wholesale trade.....	138	135	132	116	116	128	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2
Retail trade.....	699	749	745	663	747	735	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	188	171	186	168	187	195	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.5
Information.....	71	79	79	74	79	70	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.6
Financial activities.....	177	182	201	184	213	193	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	116	127	126	110	132	122	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	61	55	75	74	81	71	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.2
Professional and business services. . . .	964	999	1,033	1,001	1,116	1,142	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.5
Education and health services.....	613	548	635	594	625	610	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6
Educational services.....	101	59	90	86	92	95	2.8	1.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6
Health care and social assistance. . . .	512	488	545	508	532	515	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	952	968	966	943	942	936	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	154	140	137	133	137	148	6.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.5
Accommodation and food services. . .	799	828	829	810	804	788	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8
Other services.....	215	179	188	220	192	205	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.6
Government.....	338	347	315	328	331	313	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Federal.....	34	35	37	34	26	30	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1
State and local.....	303	312	278	293	305	283	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4
State and local education.....	153	168	130	147	139	135	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
State and local, excluding education.....	150	144	148	147	166	147	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6
REGION³												
Northeast.....	767	866	816	808	839	847	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
South.....	1,883	1,971	2,057	1,992	2,190	2,120	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0
Midwest.....	1,121	1,057	1,162	1,044	1,096	1,102	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4
West.....	1,169	1,114	1,163	1,165	1,119	1,155	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	June 2016	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017 ^p
Total.....	2,980	3,036	3,138	3,044	3,206	3,134	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	2,798	2,865	2,962	2,887	3,035	2,968	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4
Mining and logging.....	13	17	13	11	14	14	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0
Construction.....	104	162	164	159	142	138	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
Manufacturing.....	138	184	183	178	202	194	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
Durable goods.....	81	97	94	94	104	103	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Nondurable goods.....	57	88	89	84	98	91	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	650	672	678	581	675	642	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.3
Wholesale trade.....	88	71	76	72	72	69	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Retail trade.....	463	492	498	420	498	467	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	99	109	105	89	104	106	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9
Information.....	37	48	43	37	31	40	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.5
Financial activities.....	105	85	105	111	131	103	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.2
Finance and insurance.....	69	57	71	71	80	59	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	35	28	34	40	52	44	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.0
Professional and business services.....	560	569	618	630	616	664	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2
Education and health services.....	407	371	426	402	421	420	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
Educational services.....	50	41	48	45	45	52	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	357	330	379	357	376	368	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	650	660	649	667	690	640	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation... ..	65	76	76	77	67	58	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.6
Accommodation and food services... ..	585	584	573	590	623	582	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.3
Other services ³	136	97	83	111	112	112	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.0
Government.....	182	171	176	157	172	166	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Federal.....	13	16	16	14	11	14	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
State and local.....	169	155	159	143	160	153	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
State and local education.....	86	74	72	75	78	76	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
State and local, excluding education.....	83	81	87	67	83	77	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	410	426	419	446	472	455	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
South.....	1,204	1,267	1,308	1,220	1,311	1,290	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4
Midwest.....	653	694	695	639	691	650	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
West.....	713	649	715	740	733	738	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2

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 No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series; therefore, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

⁴ 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)						Rates ²					
	June 2016	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017 ^p
Total.....	1,609	1,594	1,661	1,605	1,673	1,701	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	1,522	1,483	1,582	1,500	1,577	1,611	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Mining and logging ³	12	12	8	9	13	8	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.1
Construction.....	177	155	197	207	187	200	2.7	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.9
Manufacturing.....	106	73	112	117	103	101	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Durable goods.....	69	43	67	55	59	64	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	37	30	44	63	44	36	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	295	309	303	282	283	301	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Wholesale trade ³	38	49	45	33	36	34	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Retail trade.....	179	210	195	183	184	202	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	78	50	63	66	63	66	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Information.....	25	23	28	24	33	24	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9
Financial activities.....	52	68	70	45	51	60	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7
Finance and insurance.....	29	46	32	19	25	39	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	23	22	38	25	26	21	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.0
Professional and business services. . . .	348	367	325	315	440	423	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.0
Education and health services.....	164	127	161	158	168	143	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Educational services.....	37	16	36	37	40	31	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
Health care and social assistance. . . .	127	111	126	121	129	112	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	276	276	278	247	222	276	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	86	61	58	54	67	89	3.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.9
Accommodation and food services. . .	190	215	220	194	155	188	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.4
Other services.....	65	73	100	96	76	75	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3
Government.....	88	111	79	104	97	90	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Federal.....	11	10	11	11	9	8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	76	101	69	94	88	81	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
State and local education.....	37	63	32	42	37	35	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
State and local, excluding education.....	39	38	36	52	51	46	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	304	374	327	295	303	334	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
South.....	535	566	601	646	751	683	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3
Midwest.....	397	294	368	333	321	363	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
West.....	373	361	365	331	298	321	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0

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 No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series; therefore, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.⁴ 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 6. Other separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	June 2016	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017	Apr. 2017	May 2017	June 2017 ^p
Total.....	351	378	399	359	365	389	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	283	314	338	293	303	333	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mining and logging.....	3	4	4	3	3	3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction ³	10	22	13	11	13	13	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing.....	22	24	23	21	19	27	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	14	16	11	13	8	15	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Nondurable goods ³	9	8	12	8	11	12	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	81	74	82	84	93	114	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Wholesale trade.....	13	14	12	11	8	26	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Retail trade.....	57	48	52	60	65	66	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	12	12	18	13	20	22	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Information ³	9	8	9	13	15	6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2
Financial activities.....	20	29	25	28	30	30	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	17	24	22	20	27	24	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	3	4	3	8	3	6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Professional and business services....	56	62	90	57	60	56	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Education and health services.....	42	50	48	34	36	47	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Educational services ³	14	2	7	4	8	11	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Health care and social assistance ³ ...	28	47	41	30	28	36	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	26	32	40	29	29	20	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation ³ ...	2	3	3	3	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services ³ ...	24	29	37	26	26	18	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other services ³	14	10	5	13	4	18	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Government.....	68	64	60	66	63	57	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Federal.....	10	9	10	9	6	8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
State and local.....	58	56	50	57	57	49	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
State and local education.....	30	31	25	29	24	25	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
State and local, excluding education.....	28	24	25	28	33	24	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	53	66	70	67	65	58	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
South.....	145	139	148	126	128	146	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Midwest.....	70	69	98	72	84	90	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
West.....	83	104	82	94	88	96	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	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 No regular seasonal movements could be identified in this series; therefore, identical numbers appear for the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted series.

⁴ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

^p Preliminary

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	June 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,467	5,701	6,138	3.6	3.7	4.0
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,891	5,168	5,527	3.8	4.0	4.2
Mining and logging.....	11	15	23	1.6	2.2	3.1
Construction.....	171	163	225	2.4	2.3	3.1
Manufacturing.....	363	350	388	2.8	2.7	3.0
Durable goods.....	206	201	214	2.6	2.5	2.7
Nondurable goods.....	158	149	174	3.3	3.1	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	958	993	1,010	3.4	3.5	3.6
Wholesale trade.....	172	185	221	2.8	3.0	3.6
Retail trade.....	569	659	593	3.5	4.0	3.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	218	149	196	3.8	2.6	3.4
Information.....	85	88	81	2.9	3.1	2.9
Financial activities.....	302	332	373	3.5	3.8	4.2
Finance and insurance.....	219	249	296	3.4	3.8	4.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	83	83	78	3.7	3.7	3.3
Professional and business services.....	1,031	1,042	1,234	4.8	4.8	5.6
Education and health services.....	1,040	1,067	1,162	4.4	4.4	4.8
Educational services.....	96	99	87	2.8	2.6	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	944	967	1,075	4.7	4.7	5.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	744	847	823	4.4	5.0	4.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	84	66	90	3.2	2.7	3.4
Accommodation and food services.....	660	781	733	4.6	5.4	5.0
Other services.....	187	270	208	3.1	4.5	3.4
Government.....	576	533	611	2.5	2.3	2.7
Federal.....	99	118	108	3.4	4.0	3.7
State and local.....	477	415	503	2.4	2.1	2.5
State and local education.....	169	146	190	1.7	1.3	1.9
State and local, excluding education.....	308	269	313	3.2	2.9	3.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	881	1,062	1,031	3.2	3.8	3.7
South.....	2,086	2,023	2,207	3.8	3.6	3.9
Midwest.....	1,207	1,327	1,471	3.6	3.9	4.3
West.....	1,293	1,290	1,429	3.7	3.7	4.1

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

² The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

³ 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 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,922	6,032	6,100	4.1	4.1	4.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,456	5,679	5,664	4.4	4.6	4.5
Mining and logging.....	27	39	40	4.1	5.6	5.6
Construction.....	340	462	411	4.9	6.7	5.8
Manufacturing.....	344	368	397	2.8	3.0	3.2
Durable goods.....	196	209	230	2.5	2.7	3.0
Nondurable goods.....	148	159	167	3.2	3.4	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,024	1,108	1,059	3.8	4.1	3.9
Wholesale trade.....	156	132	151	2.6	2.2	2.5
Retail trade.....	697	799	729	4.4	5.1	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	171	177	180	3.1	3.2	3.2
Information.....	96	76	78	3.4	2.8	2.8
Financial activities.....	235	248	244	2.8	3.0	2.9
Finance and insurance.....	152	163	151	2.5	2.6	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	82	85	93	3.8	3.9	4.2
Professional and business services.....	1,092	1,223	1,248	5.4	5.9	6.0
Education and health services.....	725	649	695	3.2	2.8	3.0
Educational services.....	115	77	86	3.4	2.1	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	610	572	608	3.2	2.9	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,270	1,206	1,199	7.8	7.5	7.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	303	241	244	12.0	10.3	9.5
Accommodation and food services.....	967	966	955	7.0	7.0	6.8
Other services.....	303	299	294	5.3	5.2	5.0
Government.....	467	353	436	2.1	1.6	2.0
Federal.....	52	36	39	1.8	1.3	1.4
State and local.....	415	317	397	2.2	1.6	2.0
State and local education.....	132	90	115	1.3	0.8	1.1
State and local, excluding education.....	283	226	282	3.0	2.5	3.0
REGION³						
Northeast.....	1,032	1,103	1,005	3.9	4.1	3.7
South.....	2,081	2,260	2,367	3.9	4.2	4.4
Midwest.....	1,374	1,419	1,354	4.3	4.4	4.1
West.....	1,436	1,249	1,373	4.3	3.7	4.1

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 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p
Total.....	5,170	5,236	5,421	3.6	3.6	3.7
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,622	4,853	4,936	3.8	3.9	3.9
Mining and logging.....	27	31	24	4.0	4.4	3.4
Construction.....	254	317	310	3.7	4.6	4.4
Manufacturing.....	275	328	335	2.2	2.6	2.7
Durable goods.....	166	171	191	2.1	2.2	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	110	157	144	2.3	3.4	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	987	1,015	1,021	3.6	3.7	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	142	110	127	2.4	1.9	2.1
Retail trade.....	671	743	709	4.2	4.7	4.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	174	161	184	3.2	2.9	3.3
Information.....	70	78	68	2.5	2.9	2.5
Financial activities.....	177	212	193	2.1	2.5	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	116	135	123	1.9	2.2	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	61	77	69	2.8	3.5	3.1
Professional and business services.....	953	1,122	1,150	4.7	5.4	5.5
Education and health services.....	727	662	719	3.2	2.9	3.1
Educational services.....	180	118	170	5.4	3.2	5.0
Health care and social assistance.....	547	543	548	2.9	2.8	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	936	901	909	5.7	5.6	5.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	115	109	108	4.5	4.7	4.2
Accommodation and food services.....	821	792	801	6.0	5.7	5.7
Other services.....	215	189	206	3.7	3.3	3.5
Government.....	548	383	484	2.5	1.7	2.2
Federal.....	31	21	27	1.1	0.7	0.9
State and local.....	516	362	458	2.7	1.8	2.4
State and local education.....	359	212	311	3.6	2.0	3.1
State and local, excluding education.....	157	150	147	1.7	1.6	1.6
REGION³						
Northeast.....	767	759	841	2.9	2.8	3.1
South.....	2,017	2,260	2,253	3.8	4.2	4.2
Midwest.....	1,153	1,096	1,121	3.6	3.4	3.4
West.....	1,232	1,120	1,205	3.7	3.3	3.6

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 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p
Total.....	3,192	3,260	3,328	2.2	2.2	2.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,912	3,059	3,080	2.4	2.5	2.5
Mining and logging.....	12	14	14	1.8	2.1	2.0
Construction.....	111	151	142	1.6	2.2	2.0
Manufacturing.....	146	217	204	1.2	1.8	1.6
Durable goods.....	84	112	108	1.1	1.4	1.4
Nondurable goods.....	62	106	95	1.3	2.3	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	657	670	646	2.4	2.5	2.4
Wholesale trade.....	95	70	73	1.6	1.2	1.2
Retail trade.....	465	508	468	2.9	3.2	3.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	98	92	106	1.8	1.6	1.9
Information.....	36	30	39	1.3	1.1	1.4
Financial activities.....	110	137	108	1.3	1.6	1.3
Finance and insurance.....	75	85	63	1.2	1.4	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	35	52	44	1.6	2.4	2.0
Professional and business services.....	574	618	681	2.8	3.0	3.3
Education and health services.....	451	429	472	2.0	1.9	2.1
Educational services.....	76	49	84	2.3	1.3	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	375	380	388	2.0	2.0	2.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	679	682	662	4.2	4.2	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	70	64	61	2.7	2.7	2.4
Accommodation and food services.....	609	618	601	4.4	4.5	4.3
Other services.....	136	112	112	2.4	1.9	1.9
Government.....	279	200	248	1.3	0.9	1.1
Federal.....	14	10	14	0.5	0.4	0.5
State and local.....	266	190	234	1.4	1.0	1.2
State and local education.....	176	102	154	1.8	1.0	1.5
State and local, excluding education.....	90	87	80	1.0	1.0	0.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	418	459	464	1.6	1.7	1.7
South.....	1,316	1,335	1,403	2.5	2.5	2.6
Midwest.....	703	722	682	2.2	2.2	2.1
West.....	755	744	778	2.3	2.2	2.3

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 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p
Total.....	1,574	1,596	1,667	1.1	1.1	1.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,440	1,486	1,538	1.2	1.2	1.2
Mining and logging.....	12	13	8	1.7	1.9	1.1
Construction.....	134	154	155	1.9	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing.....	106	91	103	0.9	0.7	0.8
Durable goods.....	67	51	65	0.9	0.7	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	39	40	38	0.8	0.9	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	261	240	271	1.0	0.9	1.0
Wholesale trade.....	38	36	34	0.6	0.6	0.6
Retail trade.....	158	155	181	1.0	1.0	1.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	65	50	57	1.2	0.9	1.0
Information.....	26	34	24	0.9	1.2	0.9
Financial activities.....	46	42	54	0.6	0.5	0.6
Finance and insurance.....	24	20	35	0.4	0.3	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	22	22	19	1.0	1.0	0.9
Professional and business services.....	327	452	419	1.6	2.2	2.0
Education and health services.....	233	197	200	1.0	0.9	0.9
Educational services.....	89	62	75	2.7	1.7	2.2
Health care and social assistance.....	143	135	125	0.8	0.7	0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	231	190	228	1.4	1.2	1.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	43	43	46	1.7	1.8	1.8
Accommodation and food services.....	188	147	182	1.4	1.1	1.3
Other services.....	66	73	76	1.1	1.3	1.3
Government.....	134	110	129	0.6	0.5	0.6
Federal.....	8	5	6	0.3	0.2	0.2
State and local.....	125	105	123	0.7	0.5	0.6
State and local education.....	92	73	83	0.9	0.7	0.8
State and local, excluding education.....	33	33	40	0.4	0.4	0.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	283	241	312	1.1	0.9	1.1
South.....	538	791	692	1.0	1.5	1.3
Midwest.....	372	277	343	1.2	0.8	1.0
West.....	382	287	320	1.1	0.9	1.0

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 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p	June 2016	May 2017	June 2017 ^p
Total.....	404	380	426	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	269	308	318	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mining and logging.....	3	3	2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Construction.....	10	13	13	0.1	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing.....	24	20	29	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	15	9	17	0.2	0.1	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	9	11	12	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	69	105	103	0.3	0.4	0.4
Wholesale trade.....	9	5	21	0.2	0.1	0.4
Retail trade.....	48	80	60	0.3	0.5	0.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	12	20	22	0.2	0.3	0.4
Information.....	9	15	6	0.3	0.5	0.2
Financial activities.....	21	33	31	0.3	0.4	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	18	30	25	0.3	0.5	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	3	3	6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Professional and business services.....	52	52	50	0.3	0.2	0.2
Education and health services.....	42	36	47	0.2	0.2	0.2
Educational services.....	14	8	11	0.4	0.2	0.3
Health care and social assistance.....	28	28	36	0.1	0.1	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	26	29	20	0.2	0.2	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food services.....	24	26	18	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other services.....	14	4	18	0.2	0.1	0.3
Government.....	134	72	108	0.6	0.3	0.5
Federal.....	9	5	7	0.3	0.2	0.2
State and local.....	125	67	101	0.6	0.3	0.5
State and local education.....	91	37	74	0.9	0.3	0.7
State and local, excluding education.....	34	30	27	0.4	0.3	0.3
REGION³						
Northeast.....	66	59	65	0.2	0.2	0.2
South.....	164	135	158	0.3	0.3	0.3
Midwest.....	77	97	96	0.2	0.3	0.3
West.....	96	88	107	0.3	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.