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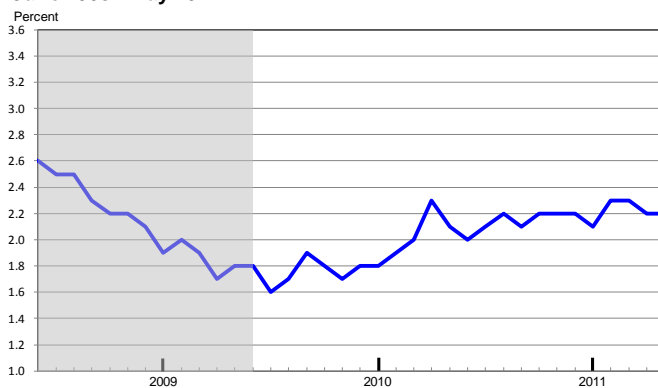
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## JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – MAY 2011

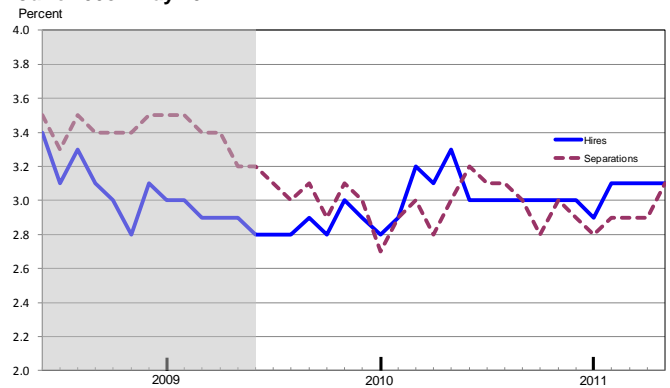
There were 3.0 million job openings on the last business day of May, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The hires rate (3.1 percent) and separations rate (3.1 percent) were again little changed over the month. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector by industry and by geographic region.

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



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

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



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

### Job Openings

The number of job openings in May was 3.0 million, unchanged from April. (See table 1.) The number of job openings in May was 862,000 higher than in July 2009 (the series trough) but remains well below the 4.4 million openings when the recession began in December 2007.

The number of job openings in May (not seasonally adjusted) rose over the last 12 months for total private as the number of job openings rose in durable goods manufacturing; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; information; and healthcare and social assistance. The level decreased over the year for federal government due largely to a drop in the number of temporary workers needed to conduct the 2010 Census. (See table 5.)

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total .....	2,790	2,953	2,974	4,347	4,001	4,070	3,929	3,833	4,059
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	2,423	2,635	2,657	3,613	3,733	3,797	3,603	3,528	3,761
Construction.....	79	90	87	312	355	348	338	357	348
Manufacturing.....	189	226	223	251	257	259	235	241	268
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	398	524	474	766	791	801	755	725	800
Retail trade.....	249	312	274	527	556	554	531	511	563
Professional and business services.....	574	497	580	755	831	861	745	785	853
Education and health services.....	516	550	590	467	468	483	429	428	446
Leisure and hospitality .....	266	305	293	624	653	633	656	621	645
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	41	36	37	105	107	117	112	109	128
Accommodation and food services.....	226	269	256	518	546	516	544	512	518
Government <sup>3</sup> .....	367	319	317	734	269	274	326	304	298
State and local government.....	239	268	269	239	244	244	259	278	269
	Rates (percent)								
Total .....	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1
Total private <sup>1</sup> .....	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.5
Construction.....	1.4	1.6	1.6	5.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.3
Manufacturing.....	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>2</sup> .....	1.6	2.1	1.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2
Retail trade.....	1.7	2.1	1.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.9
Professional and business services.....	3.3	2.8	3.3	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.6	5.0
Education and health services.....	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2
Leisure and hospitality .....	2.0	2.3	2.2	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2.1	1.9	1.9	5.5	5.6	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.7
Accommodation and food services.....	2.0	2.3	2.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.6
Government <sup>3</sup> .....	1.6	1.4	1.4	3.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
State and local government.....	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

## Hires

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

Over the past 12 months, the hires rate (not seasonally adjusted) showed no significant over-the-year increase in any industry or region. The hires rate fell in federal government and in the West. (See table 6.)

## Separations

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

The seasonally adjusted total separations rate was essentially unchanged in May for total nonfarm (3.1 percent) and government (1.3 percent); the rate increased for total private (to 3.5 percent). (See table 3.) Over the year, the total separations rate (not seasonally adjusted) was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 7.)

The quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to change jobs. In May, the quits rate was essentially unchanged for total nonfarm (1.5 percent), total private (1.7 percent), and government (0.6 percent). (See table 4.) Although the number of quits rose from 1.5 million in January 2010 (the most recent trough) to 2.0 million in May 2011, the number remained below the 2.8 million quits when the recession began in December 2007.

The number of quits (not seasonally adjusted) in May 2011 was higher than 12 months earlier for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Several industries experienced a rise in the number of quits over the year, and federal government experienced a decline. In the regions, the number of quits rose in the South but was little changed in the other three regions. (See table 8.)

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

The layoffs and discharges level (not seasonally adjusted) was essentially unchanged over the 12 months ending in May for total nonfarm and total private. The level decreased over the year for federal government, returning to a more typical level after a large number of layoffs in May 2010 of temporary Census workers. The number of layoffs and discharges was steady in the regions. (See table 9.)

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

Industry	Levels (in thousands)			Rates (percent)		
	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>
Total.....	1,816	1,603	1,775	1.4	1.2	1.4
Total private.....	1,660	1,469	1,663	1.5	1.3	1.5
Government.....	157	134	112	0.7	0.6	0.5

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

The other separations series is not seasonally adjusted. In May, there were 302,000 other separations for total nonfarm, 234,000 for total private, and 68,000 for government. Compared to May 2010, the number of other separations was little changed for total nonfarm, total private, and government. (See table 10.)

### Relative Contributions to Separations

The total separations level is influenced by the relative contribution of its three components—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The percentage of total separations attributable to the individual components has varied over time at the total nonfarm level, but for the majority of the months since the series began in December 2000, the proportion of quits has exceeded the proportion of layoffs

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

The proportions of quits and layoffs and discharges were last equal in November 2010. Since then, the proportion of quits has trended upward, again exceeding the proportion of layoffs and discharges, which has trended downward. In May, the proportion of quits for total nonfarm was 49 percent and the proportion of layoffs and discharges was 44 percent. The proportions were similar for total private with 50 percent quits and 44 percent layoffs and discharges. For government, the proportions were 41 percent quits and 38 percent layoffs and discharges. (See table C below.)

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

Industry	Quits						Layoffs and discharges					
	May 2010		Apr. 2011		May 2011p		May 2010		Apr. 2011		May 2011p	
	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total	Level	Portion of total
Total .....	1,816	46%	1,887	49%	1,997	49%	1,816	46%	1,603	42%	1,775	44%
Total private.....	1,712	48%	1,771	50%	1,875	50%	1,660	46%	1,469	42%	1,663	44%
Government .....	105	32%	117	38%	122	41%	157	48%	134	44%	112	38%

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

### Net Change in Employment

Over the 12 months ending in May, not seasonally adjusted data totaled 47.5 million hires and 46.7 million separations, yielding a net employment gain of 0.7 million. These figures include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year. Nearly half of the hires and nearly half of the separations during these 12 months occurred in three industries: retail trade; professional and business services; and accommodation and food services. The large share of total hires and separations accounted for by these three industries reflects the size of the industries as well as their relatively high hires and separations rates.

**The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey results for June 2011 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, August 10, 2011 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).**

# Technical Note

The data for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) are collected and compiled monthly from a sample of business establishments by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

## Collection

In a monthly survey of business establishments, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Data collection methods include computer-assisted telephone interviewing, touchtone data entry, web, fax, e-mail, and mail.

## Coverage

The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local government entities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

## Concepts

**Industry classification.** The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, State Workforce Agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry code, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment characteristics resulting from the verification process are always introduced into the JOLTS sampling frame with the data reported for the first month of the year.

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

**Job openings.** Establishments submit job openings information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that: 1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position, 2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found, and 3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the

establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

**Separations.** Separations are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include layoffs with no intent to rehire; formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days; discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings; firings or other discharges for cause; terminations of permanent or short-term employees; and terminations of seasonal employees. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike.

The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

**Annual estimates.** Annual estimates of rates and levels of hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are released with the January news release each year.

The JOLTS annual level estimates for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are the sum of the 12 published monthly levels. The annual rate estimates are computed by dividing the annual level by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) annual average employment level, and multiplying that quotient by 100. This figure will be approximately equal to the sum of the 12 monthly rates. Note that both the JOLTS and CES annual levels are rounded to the nearest thousand before the annual estimates are calculated. Consistent with BLS practices, annual estimates are published only for not seasonally adjusted data.

Annual estimates are not calculated for job openings because job openings are a stock, or point-in-time, measurement for the last business day of each month. Only jobs still open on the last day of the month are counted. For the same reason job openings cannot be cumulated throughout each month, annual figures for job openings cannot be created by summing the monthly estimates. Hires and separations are flow measures and are cumulated over the month with a total reported for the month. Therefore, the annual figures can be created by summing the monthly estimates.

### **Special collection procedures**

An implied measure of employment change can be derived from the JOLTS data by subtracting separations from hires for a given month. Aggregating these monthly changes historically produced employment levels that overstated employment change as measured by CES at the total nonfarm level. Research into this problem showed that a significant amount of the divergence between the CES employment levels and the derived JOLTS employment levels was traceable to the Employment Services industry and to the State Government Education industry. In the former industry, businesses have a difficult time reporting hires and separations of temporary help workers. In the latter industry, employers have difficulty reporting hires and separations of student workers. BLS now devotes additional resources to the collection, editing, and review of data for these industries. BLS analysts more

closely examine reported data that do not provide a consistent picture over time, and re-contact the respondents as necessary. Analysts work with the respondents to adjust their reporting practices as possible. Units that cannot be reconciled but are clearly incorrect on a consistent basis are not used; they are replaced by imputed values using standard techniques.

### **Sample and estimation methodology**

The JOLTS survey design is a random sample of 16,000 nonfarm business establishments, including factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local governments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.1 million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. This program includes all employers subject to state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws and federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The sampling frame is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and size class. The JOLTS sample is constructed from individual panels of sample units drawn on an annual basis. The full annual sample consists of one certainty panel composed of only large units selected with virtual certainty based on their size and 24 non-certainty panels. Each month a new non-certainty panel is rolled into collection, and the oldest non-certainty panel is rolled out. This means that at any given time the JOLTS sample is constructed from panels from three different annual sampling frames. The entire sample of old plus new panels is post-stratified and re-weighted annually to represent the most recent sampling frame. Additionally, the out-of-business establishments are removed from the old panels. The annual sample is supplemented with a quarterly sample of birth establishments (i.e., new establishments) to better reflect the impact of younger establishments in the JOLTS sample.

JOLTS total employment estimates are benchmarked monthly to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. A ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements.

### **JOLTS business birth/death model**

As with any sample survey, the JOLTS sample can only be as current as its sampling frame. The time lag from the birth of an establishment until its appearance on the sampling frame is approximately one year. In addition, many of these new units may fail within the first year. Since these universe units cannot be reflected on the sampling frame immediately, the JOLTS sample cannot capture job openings, hires, and separations.

rations from these units during their early existence. BLS has developed a model to estimate birth/death activity for current months by examining the birth/death activity from previous years on the QCEW and projecting forward to the present using an econometric technique known as X-12 ARIMA modeling. The birth/death model also uses historical JOLTS data to estimate the amount of “churn” (hires and separations) that exists in establishments of various sizes. The model then combines the estimated churn with the projected employment change to estimate the number of hires and separations taking place in these units that cannot be measured through sampling.

The model-based estimate of total separations is distributed to the three components—quits; layoffs and discharges; and other separations—in proportion to their contribution to the sample-based estimate of total separations. Additionally, job openings for the modeled units are estimated by computing the ratio of openings to hires in the collected data and applying that ratio to the modeled hires. The estimates of job openings, hires, and separations produced by the birth/death model are then added to the sample-based estimates produced from the survey to arrive at the estimates for openings, hires, and separations.

### **Seasonal adjustment**

BLS seasonally adjusts several JOLTS series using the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing periodic fluctuations caused by events such as weather, holidays, and the beginning and ending of the school year. Seasonal adjustment makes it easier to observe fundamental changes in the level of the series, particularly those associated with general economic expansions and contractions. A concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal adjustment factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month.

JOLTS uses moving averages as seasonal filters in seasonal adjustment. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative seasonal adjustment models and REGARIMA (regression with autocorrelated errors) modeling to improve the seasonal adjustment factors at the beginning and end of the series and to detect and adjust for outliers in the series.

### **Alignment procedure**

JOLTS hires minus separations should be comparable to the CES net employment change. However, definitional differences as well as sampling and non-sampling errors between the two surveys historically caused JOLTS to diverge from CES over time. To limit the divergence, and improve the quality of the JOLTS

hires and separations series, BLS implemented the Monthly Alignment Method. The Monthly Alignment Method applies the CES employment trends to the seasonally adjusted JOLTS implied employment trend (hires minus separations) forcing them to be approximately the same, while preserving the seasonality of the JOLTS data. First, the two series are seasonally adjusted and the difference between the JOLTS implied employment trend and the CES net employment change is calculated. Next, the JOLTS implied employment trend is adjusted to equal the CES net employment change through a proportional adjustment. This proportional adjustment procedure adjusts the two components (hires, separations) proportionally to their contribution to the total churn (hires plus separations). For example, if hires are 40 percent of the churn for a given month, they will receive 40 percent of the needed adjustment and separations will receive 60 percent of the needed adjustment. The adjusted hires and separations are converted back to not seasonally adjusted data by reversing the application of the original seasonal factors. After the Monthly Alignment Method has been used to adjust the level estimates, rate estimates are computed from the adjusted levels. The monthly alignment procedure assures a close match of the JOLTS implied employment trend with the CES trend. The CES series is considered a highly accurate measure of net employment change owing to its very large sample size and annual benchmarking to universe counts of employment from the QCEW program.

### **Using JOLTS data**

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

In March 2002, BLS procedures for collecting hires and separations data were revised to address possible underreporting. As a result, JOLTS hires and separations estimates for months prior to March 2002 may not be comparable to estimates for March 2002 and later.

The federal government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the

federal government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the federal government time series.

### **Reliability of the estimates**

JOLTS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. BLS analysis is generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. That means that there is a 90-percent chance, or level of

confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. Estimates of sampling errors are available upon request.

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

### **Other information**

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



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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	May 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,790	2,921	2,741	3,025	3,123	2,953	2,974	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	2,423	2,500	2,418	2,695	2,793	2,635	2,657	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Construction.....	79	44	60	55	68	90	87	1.4	.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6
Manufacturing.....	189	184	207	209	235	226	223	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	398	463	470	448	472	524	474	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9
Retail trade.....	249	268	263	232	254	312	274	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8
Professional and business services.....	574	609	459	606	613	497	580	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.3
Education and health services.....	516	510	482	553	609	550	590	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9
Leisure and hospitality .....	266	270	301	378	340	305	293	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	41	41	39	48	41	36	37	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.9
Accommodation and food services..	226	229	262	330	299	269	256	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	367	421	323	330	331	319	317	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
State and local government.....	239	319	259	260	274	268	269	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast .....	616	548	492	594	675	531	590	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.3
South .....	1,013	1,023	960	1,082	1,082	985	1,026	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1
Midwest .....	538	617	513	630	672	664	723	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4
West .....	667	829	573	715	752	681	709	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4

<sup>1</sup> Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

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

<sup>3</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup> The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	May 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,347	3,905	3,769	3,986	4,067	4,001	4,070	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,613	3,631	3,494	3,729	3,807	3,733	3,797	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5
Construction.....	312	356	254	369	338	355	348	5.6	6.5	4.6	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.3
Manufacturing.....	251	264	246	250	269	257	259	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	766	756	783	816	803	791	801	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Retail trade.....	527	476	536	547	553	556	554	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Professional and business services.....	755	780	810	791	840	831	861	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
Education and health services.....	467	465	437	468	470	468	483	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	624	596	588	632	681	653	633	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	105	98	84	101	120	107	117	5.5	5.2	4.5	5.3	6.3	5.6	6.2
Accommodation and food services..	518	498	504	531	560	546	516	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.6
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	734	274	275	257	260	269	274	3.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
State and local government.....	239	242	242	218	229	244	244	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast .....	837	680	633	646	717	695	705	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8
South .....	1,626	1,513	1,412	1,466	1,535	1,471	1,600	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.4
Midwest .....	1,025	878	920	901	862	941	941	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2
West .....	979	806	939	862	851	864	844	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9

<sup>1</sup> Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	May 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,929	3,836	3,612	3,825	3,805	3,833	4,059	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	3,603	3,539	3,337	3,538	3,534	3,528	3,761	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5
Construction.....	338	393	281	324	334	357	348	6.1	7.2	5.1	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.3
Manufacturing.....	235	252	184	234	245	241	268	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	755	718	769	800	772	725	800	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2
Retail trade.....	531	470	527	549	541	511	563	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.9
Professional and business services.....	745	735	756	760	719	785	853	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.0
Education and health services.....	429	450	394	441	429	428	446	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Leisure and hospitality .....	656	583	596	582	650	621	645	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	112	98	92	86	122	109	128	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.6	6.4	5.7	6.7
Accommodation and food services.....	544	485	505	495	528	512	518	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.6
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	326	297	275	287	271	304	298	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
State and local government.....	259	269	245	255	247	278	269	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	708	598	569	703	649	763	744	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.0
South.....	1,462	1,476	1,499	1,451	1,519	1,402	1,472	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1
Midwest.....	931	841	912	830	912	947	916	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1
West.....	908	759	817	857	872	898	972	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4

<sup>1</sup> Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

<sup>2</sup> The total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

<sup>3</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)							Rates						
	May 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,816	1,838	1,679	1,910	1,924	1,887	1,997	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Total private <sup>4</sup> .....	1,712	1,731	1,572	1,793	1,820	1,771	1,875	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Construction.....	63	81	56	62	72	91	88	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.6
Manufacturing.....	90	107	83	94	115	105	106	.8	.9	.7	.8	1.0	.9	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> .....	413	373	338	442	443	410	472	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9
Retail trade.....	313	274	240	317	342	315	365	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5
Professional and business services.....	307	335	361	396	357	360	375	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Education and health services.....	238	244	206	241	251	239	250	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	391	368	352	353	382	386	377	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	37	41	28	37	46	42	41	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	355	327	324	317	337	344	336	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
Government <sup>6</sup> .....	105	107	107	117	104	117	122	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6
State and local government.....	91	98	100	108	97	108	114	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6
<b>REGION <sup>7</sup></b>														
Northeast.....	306	251	214	335	293	266	330	1.2	1.0	.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3
South.....	730	761	656	779	779	741	813	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Midwest.....	450	411	368	455	437	456	489	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
West.....	433	343	366	447	455	400	458	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6

<sup>1</sup> Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

<sup>4</sup> Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

<sup>5</sup> Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>p</sup>	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	2,840	3,221	3,039	2.1	2.4	2.3
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	2,472	2,884	2,722	2.3	2.6	2.4
Mining and logging.....	17	23	20	2.4	3.0	2.5
Construction.....	86	116	104	1.5	2.1	1.8
Manufacturing.....	198	234	237	1.7	2.0	2.0
Durable goods.....	130	162	165	1.8	2.2	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	68	72	72	1.5	1.6	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	413	550	484	1.7	2.2	1.9
Wholesale trade.....	104	100	93	1.9	1.8	1.7
Retail trade.....	251	333	279	1.7	2.3	1.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	58	117	111	1.2	2.4	2.3
Information.....	77	107	106	2.7	3.8	3.8
Financial activities.....	198	238	176	2.5	3.0	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	162	178	124	2.8	3.1	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	36	60	52	1.8	3.0	2.6
Professional and business services.....	569	538	579	3.3	3.0	3.3
Education and health services.....	505	587	590	2.5	2.8	2.9
Educational services.....	71	66	57	2.2	1.9	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	435	521	533	2.6	3.0	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	294	380	317	2.2	2.8	2.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	51	46	47	2.5	2.4	2.3
Accommodation and food services.....	243	334	271	2.1	2.9	2.3
Other services.....	115	112	109	2.1	2.0	1.9
Government.....	368	336	318	1.5	1.5	1.4
Federal.....	127	61	45	3.6	2.1	1.6
State and local.....	241	275	273	1.2	1.4	1.4
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	602	581	570	2.4	2.3	2.2
South.....	1,022	1,070	1,025	2.1	2.2	2.1
Midwest.....	528	763	727	1.7	2.5	2.4
West.....	689	807	716	2.3	2.7	2.4

<sup>1</sup> Job openings are the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

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

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	4,746	4,319	4,531	3.6	3.3	3.4
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,998	4,126	4,250	3.7	3.8	3.9
Mining and logging.....	34	32	30	4.9	4.3	3.9
Construction.....	383	500	430	6.9	9.3	7.7
Manufacturing.....	290	266	296	2.5	2.3	2.5
Durable goods.....	167	150	174	2.4	2.1	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	123	116	122	2.8	2.6	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	812	822	859	3.3	3.3	3.5
Wholesale trade.....	124	120	145	2.3	2.2	2.6
Retail trade.....	558	581	594	3.9	4.0	4.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	130	121	120	2.8	2.5	2.5
Information.....	47	67	60	1.7	2.5	2.2
Financial activities.....	184	121	158	2.4	1.6	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	108	71	106	1.9	1.3	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	77	50	52	3.9	2.6	2.7
Professional and business services.....	802	933	933	4.8	5.5	5.4
Education and health services.....	437	436	460	2.2	2.2	2.3
Educational services.....	44	49	45	1.4	1.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	393	387	415	2.4	2.3	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	799	772	815	6.0	5.9	6.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	152	139	179	7.7	7.5	9.1
Accommodation and food services.....	647	633	636	5.8	5.6	5.5
Other services.....	209	177	208	3.9	3.2	3.8
Government.....	748	194	281	3.2	.9	1.2
Federal.....	501	26	36	14.7	.9	1.3
State and local.....	247	167	245	1.2	.8	1.2
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	875	760	783	3.5	3.0	3.1
South.....	1,654	1,571	1,686	3.5	3.3	3.5
Midwest.....	1,163	1,064	1,123	3.9	3.6	3.8
West.....	1,054	925	940	3.7	3.2	3.2

<sup>1</sup> Hires are the number of hires during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	3,634	3,603	3,856	2.8	2.7	2.9
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	3,283	3,397	3,519	3.1	3.1	3.2
Mining and logging.....	16	19	18	2.3	2.5	2.3
Construction.....	286	343	295	5.1	6.4	5.3
Manufacturing.....	203	234	243	1.8	2.0	2.1
Durable goods.....	111	122	132	1.6	1.7	1.8
Nondurable goods.....	92	112	111	2.1	2.5	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	707	654	764	2.9	2.6	3.1
Wholesale trade.....	105	88	131	1.9	1.6	2.4
Retail trade.....	501	469	543	3.5	3.3	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	101	97	90	2.1	2.0	1.9
Information.....	45	57	60	1.7	2.1	2.2
Financial activities.....	169	124	124	2.2	1.6	1.6
Finance and insurance.....	105	83	91	1.8	1.5	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	64	42	33	3.3	2.2	1.7
Professional and business services.....	662	825	789	4.0	4.8	4.6
Education and health services.....	411	389	434	2.1	1.9	2.2
Educational services.....	71	48	69	2.2	1.4	2.1
Health care and social assistance.....	340	340	365	2.1	2.0	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	619	575	623	4.7	4.4	4.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	89	97	111	4.5	5.2	5.6
Accommodation and food services.....	530	478	512	4.7	4.2	4.5
Other services.....	166	176	170	3.1	3.2	3.1
Government.....	351	206	337	1.5	.9	1.5
Federal.....	63	24	26	1.8	.8	.9
State and local.....	288	182	311	1.4	.9	1.6
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	580	647	630	2.3	2.6	2.5
South.....	1,407	1,353	1,448	3.0	2.9	3.0
Midwest.....	824	798	836	2.8	2.7	2.8
West.....	823	806	941	2.9	2.8	3.2

<sup>1</sup> Total separations are the number of total separations during the entire month.

<sup>2</sup> The total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,809	1,885	2,051	1.4	1.4	1.6
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,693	1,795	1,906	1.6	1.7	1.7
Mining and logging.....	6	10	10	.8	1.4	1.3
Construction.....	61	93	89	1.1	1.7	1.6
Manufacturing.....	88	105	105	.8	.9	.9
Durable goods.....	39	56	57	.6	.8	.8
Nondurable goods.....	48	49	48	1.1	1.1	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	418	408	491	1.7	1.7	2.0
Wholesale trade.....	47	42	52	.9	.8	.9
Retail trade.....	327	314	389	2.3	2.2	2.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	44	51	50	.9	1.1	1.0
Information.....	20	32	36	.7	1.2	1.3
Financial activities.....	83	76	74	1.1	1.0	1.0
Finance and insurance.....	53	57	55	.9	1.0	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	29	19	19	1.5	1.0	1.0
Professional and business services.....	298	360	366	1.8	2.1	2.1
Education and health services.....	229	238	247	1.2	1.2	1.2
Educational services.....	28	27	29	.9	.8	.9
Health care and social assistance.....	201	211	218	1.2	1.3	1.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	393	393	391	3.0	3.0	2.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	36	41	41	1.8	2.2	2.1
Accommodation and food services.....	357	353	350	3.2	3.1	3.1
Other services.....	98	79	96	1.8	1.5	1.8
Government.....	116	90	146	.5	.4	.6
Federal.....	14	7	8	.4	.2	.3
State and local.....	102	83	137	.5	.4	.7
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	254	265	292	1.0	1.1	1.2
South.....	721	782	828	1.5	1.6	1.7
Midwest.....	413	432	467	1.4	1.4	1.6
West.....	421	406	465	1.5	1.4	1.6

<sup>1</sup> Quits are the number of quits during the entire month.

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

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	1,523	1,413	1,503	1.2	1.1	1.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	1,356	1,344	1,380	1.3	1.2	1.3
Mining and logging.....	9	8	6	1.3	1.0	.8
Construction.....	216	235	201	3.9	4.4	3.6
Manufacturing.....	95	107	115	.8	.9	1.0
Durable goods.....	59	53	61	.8	.7	.8
Nondurable goods.....	36	54	55	.8	1.2	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	221	187	196	.9	.8	.8
Wholesale trade.....	55	32	69	1.0	.6	1.3
Retail trade.....	125	126	104	.9	.9	.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	41	29	23	.9	.6	.5
Information.....	23	21	21	.8	.8	.8
Financial activities.....	66	28	32	.9	.4	.4
Finance and insurance.....	40	11	23	.7	.2	.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	26	17	8	1.3	.9	.4
Professional and business services.....	310	401	378	1.9	2.3	2.2
Education and health services.....	157	105	151	.8	.5	.8
Educational services.....	40	16	32	1.2	.5	1.0
Health care and social assistance.....	118	88	119	.7	.5	.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	199	161	212	1.5	1.2	1.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	49	54	67	2.5	2.9	3.4
Accommodation and food services.....	150	107	145	1.3	.9	1.3
Other services.....	60	92	68	1.1	1.7	1.2
Government.....	167	69	123	.7	.3	.5
Federal.....	39	9	8	1.1	.3	.3
State and local.....	128	61	115	.6	.3	.6
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	283	329	287	1.1	1.3	1.1
South.....	564	466	527	1.2	1.0	1.1
Midwest.....	342	307	296	1.2	1.0	1.0
West.....	335	311	393	1.2	1.1	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Layoffs and discharges are the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month.

<sup>2</sup> The layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>	May 2010	Apr. 2011	May 2011 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	303	305	302	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Total private.....	235	258	234	.2	.2	.2
Mining and logging.....	2	1	2	.2	.1	.2
Construction.....	9	16	5	.2	.3	.1
Manufacturing.....	19	22	22	.2	.2	.2
Durable goods.....	12	13	14	.2	.2	.2
Nondurable goods.....	7	9	8	.2	.2	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	68	58	77	.3	.2	.3
Wholesale trade.....	2	13	10	( <sup>4</sup> )	.2	.2
Retail trade.....	50	28	50	.3	.2	.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities...	16	17	16	.3	.3	.3
Information.....	3	5	4	.1	.2	.1
Financial activities.....	20	21	18	.3	.3	.2
Finance and insurance.....	12	14	13	.2	.3	.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	9	6	5	.5	.3	.3
Professional and business services.....	54	64	45	.3	.4	.3
Education and health services.....	25	46	36	.1	.2	.2
Educational services.....	3	5	8	.1	.1	.3
Health care and social assistance.....	22	41	28	.1	.2	.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	27	21	20	.2	.2	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	4	2	3	.2	.1	.2
Accommodation and food services.....	23	19	17	.2	.2	.1
Other services.....	8	5	6	.1	.1	.1
Government.....	68	47	68	.3	.2	.3
Federal.....	10	8	10	.3	.3	.4
State and local.....	57	38	58	.3	.2	.3
<b>REGION <sup>3</sup></b>						
Northeast.....	43	52	51	.2	.2	.2
South.....	123	105	93	.3	.2	.2
Midwest.....	70	59	74	.2	.2	.2
West.....	66	89	84	.2	.3	.3

<sup>1</sup> Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

<sup>2</sup> The other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 7, table 1.

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

<sup>P</sup> = Preliminary