



Technical information: (202) 691-5870
<http://www.bls.gov/jlt/>

USDL 06-1363

Media contact: 691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. EDT
Wednesday, August 9, 2006

JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER: JUNE 2006

The hires and total separations rates edged down, while the job openings rate was essentially unchanged in June, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector by industry and geographic region.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted,
Percent July 2003 - June 2006

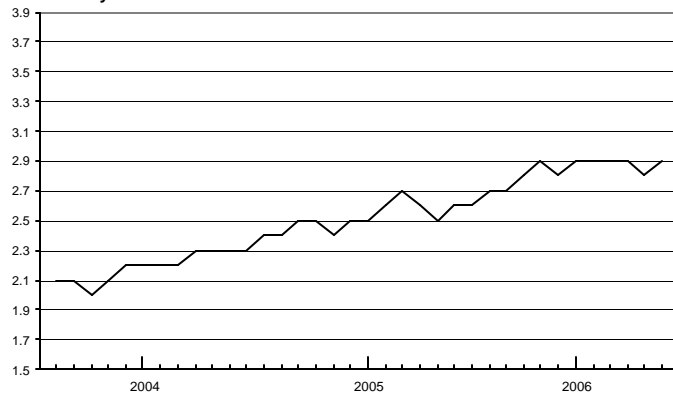
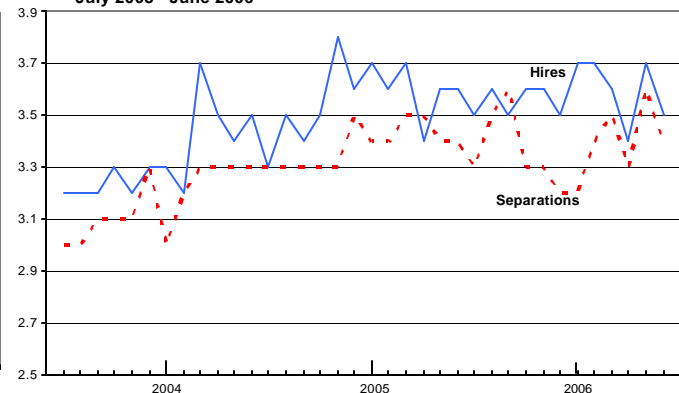


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted,
Percent July 2003 - June 2006



Job Openings

On the last business day of June 2006, there were 4.0 million job openings in the United States, and the job openings rate was 2.9 percent. The job openings rate was about unchanged over the month and has been essentially unchanged since November 2005. In June, the job openings rate increased in construction and government and declined in professional and business services. The industries with the highest seasonally adjusted job openings rate in June 2006 were education and health services (3.7 percent), leisure and hospitality (3.6 percent), and professional and business services (3.4 percent). (See table 1.)

Over the year, the job openings rate increased in many industries and in three of the four regions—the Northeast, South, and West. None of the industries or regions experienced a significant decrease in the job openings rate from the prior year. (See table 5.)

Hires

The hires rate edged down to 3.5 percent in June. Hires are any additions to the payroll during the month. In June, the hires rate decreased in professional and business services, education and health services, and in the Northeast and Midwest regions. There were no significant increases in the hires rate in any

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^p	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^p	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^p
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total ¹	3,598	3,945	4,004	4,807	4,949	4,758	4,590	4,811	4,550
Total private ¹	3,183	3,496	3,509	4,471	4,573	4,385	4,321	4,488	4,263
Construction.....	112	119	156	413	374	362	403	478	318
Manufacturing.....	259	311	313	340	385	377	341	381	373
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	636	687	663	1,057	1,018	1,037	980	1,046	1,042
Professional and business services.....	643	693	611	904	1,006	868	873	833	752
Education and health services.....	601	651	674	462	549	471	412	487	464
Leisure and hospitality.....	493	496	486	892	811	843	839	799	781
Government.....	397	452	478	338	379	373	266	324	286
	Rates (percent)								
Total ¹	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4
Total private ¹	2.8	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8
Construction.....	1.5	1.6	2.0	5.7	5.0	4.8	5.5	6.4	4.2
Manufacturing.....	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	2.4	2.6	2.5	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0
Professional and business services.....	3.7	3.9	3.4	5.4	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.4
Education and health services.....	3.4	3.6	3.7	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	3.7	3.7	3.6	7.0	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.1	6.0
Government.....	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3

¹ Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
p = preliminary.

industry or region. The seasonally adjusted hires rate was highest in the leisure and hospitality industry (6.5 percent). (See table 2.)

From June 2005 to June 2006, the hires rate rose in nondurable goods manufacturing, educational services, and state and local government and declined in construction; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and the federal government. The hires rate did not change significantly over the year in any geographic region. (See table 6.)

Separations

The total separations, or turnover, rate decreased to 3.4 percent in June. Separations are terminations of employment that occur at any time during the month. In June, the total separations rate decreased in construction, government, and the Midwest region. There were no significant increases in the total separations rate in any industry or region. (See table 3.)

Total separations include quits (voluntary separations), layoffs and discharges (involuntary separations), and other separations (including retirements). The quits rate, which can serve as a barometer of workers' ability to change jobs, was about unchanged at 1.9 percent in June. The quits rate decreased in construction, professional and business services, and government. In June, the seasonally adjusted quits rate was

highest in the leisure and hospitality industry (4.5 percent), which also had the highest hires rate. (See table 4.)

Over the year, the quits rate grew in nondurable goods manufacturing and accommodations and food services as well as in the South region. The quits rate declined in professional and business services. (See table 8.)

The other two components of total separations—layoffs and discharges, and other separations—are not seasonally adjusted. From June 2005 to June 2006, the layoffs and discharges rate decreased to 1.1 percent. For June 2006, the professional and business services industry had the highest layoffs and discharges rate (1.9 percent). From June 2005 to June 2006, the other separations rate increased to 0.3 percent. (See tables 9 and 10.)

Flows in the Labor Market

Hires and separations data help show dynamic flows in the labor market. Over the 12 months ending in June 2006, hires have averaged 4.8 million per month and separations have averaged 4.5 million per month (not seasonally adjusted). The comparable figures for the prior 12-month period were 4.7 million hires and 4.5 million separations. (See the Technical Note for additional information on these measures.)

For More Information

For additional information, please read the Technical Note or visit the JOLTS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/jlt/>. Additional information about JOLTS also may be obtained by e-mailing Joltsinfo@bls.gov or by calling (202) 691-5870.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover release for July 2006 is scheduled to be issued on Tuesday, September 12, 2006.

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

Each month, data are collected in a survey of business establishments for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Data collection methods include computer-assisted telephone interviewing, touchtone data entry, fax, 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 2002 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 will be 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.

Sample methodology

The JOLTS sample 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 eight million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or 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. Large firms fall into the sample with virtual certainty. JOLTS total employment estimates are controlled 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. Rates are then computed from the adjusted levels.

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 with 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.

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.

Data users should note that seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary. The historical data, therefore, may be subject to larger than normal revisions. Since the seasonal patterns in economic data series typically emerge over time, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters to capture these effects requires longer series than are currently available. As a result, the stable seasonal filter option is used in the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS data. When calculating seasonal factors, this filter takes an average for each calendar month after detrending the series. The stable seasonal filter assumes that the seasonal factors are fixed; a necessary assumption until sufficient data are available. When the stable seasonal filter is no longer needed, other program features also may be introduced, such as outlier adjustment and extended diagnostic testing. Additionally, it is expected that more series, such as layoffs and discharges and additional industries, may be seasonally adjusted when more data are available.

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 nonsampling 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.

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in nonfarm payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: 1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the

month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and 2) payroll employment can vary from month to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Job openings levels¹ and rates² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2006	May 2006	June 2006 ^P	June 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2006	May 2006	June 2006 ^P
Total⁴	3,598	3,981	3,994	4,089	4,070	3,945	4,004	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,183	3,533	3,531	3,633	3,603	3,496	3,509	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Construction.....	112	114	121	144	138	119	156	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0
Manufacturing.....	259	324	318	318	323	311	313	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	636	687	660	651	672	687	663	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5
Professional and business services.....	643	777	716	702	748	693	611	3.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.4
Education and health services.....	601	627	640	692	674	651	674	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	493	507	587	506	485	496	486	3.7	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6
Government.....	397	449	460	458	467	452	478	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
REGION⁵														
Northeast.....	628	740	707	732	672	670	726	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8
South.....	1,360	1,550	1,547	1,634	1,600	1,591	1,536	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Midwest.....	750	745	797	721	770	787	772	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
West.....	828	928	957	985	1,022	918	933	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0

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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

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

⁵ 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.

Table 2. Hires levels¹ and rates² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2006	May 2006	June 2006 ^P	June 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2006	May 2006	June 2006 ^P
Total⁴	4,807	4,941	4,954	4,884	4,649	4,949	4,758	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	4,471	4,584	4,578	4,503	4,301	4,573	4,385	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.9
Construction.....	413	379	403	344	376	374	362	5.7	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.8
Manufacturing.....	340	366	333	341	328	385	377	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,057	1,177	1,117	1,103	1,029	1,018	1,037	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0
Professional and business services.....	904	953	841	922	858	1,006	868	5.4	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.0
Education and health services.....	462	446	435	435	481	549	471	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	892	847	1,019	899	775	811	843	7.0	6.6	7.9	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.5
Government.....	338	352	379	397	361	379	373	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
REGION⁵														
Northeast.....	779	727	814	914	849	852	716	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.8
South.....	1,854	1,946	2,061	1,803	1,777	1,849	1,836	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
Midwest.....	1,041	1,043	1,045	1,117	965	1,133	1,022	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.2
West.....	1,137	1,176	1,083	1,127	1,152	1,114	1,177	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9

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 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

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

⁵ See footnote 5, table 1.

^P = preliminary.

Table 3. Total separations levels¹ and rates² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2006	May 2006	June 2006 ^p	June 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2006	May 2006	June 2006 ^p
Total⁴	4,590	4,285	4,531	4,681	4,495	4,811	4,550	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.4
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	4,321	3,995	4,252	4,360	4,203	4,488	4,263	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8
Construction.....	403	374	335	422	373	478	318	5.5	5.0	4.5	5.6	5.0	6.4	4.2
Manufacturing.....	341	353	380	427	346	381	373	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	980	880	997	989	1,022	1,046	1,042	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
Professional and business services.....	873	780	826	798	790	833	752	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.4
Education and health services.....	412	353	403	399	437	487	464	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	839	848	881	769	770	799	781	6.6	6.6	6.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0
Government.....	266	300	285	326	302	324	286	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
REGION⁵														
Northeast.....	785	701	736	714	711	779	742	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.9
South.....	1,708	1,653	1,694	1,810	1,710	1,828	1,774	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.7
Midwest.....	918	987	1,032	1,014	992	1,045	849	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.7
West.....	1,120	970	1,054	1,188	1,116	1,136	1,127	3.8	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8

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

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

³ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

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

⁵ See footnote 5, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 4. Quits levels¹ and rates² by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2006	May 2006	June 2006 ^p	June 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2006	May 2006	June 2006 ^p
Total⁴	2,541	2,577	2,663	2,763	2,541	2,723	2,614	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	2,413	2,435	2,526	2,606	2,383	2,565	2,478	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2
Construction.....	147	179	153	182	167	207	159	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.1
Manufacturing.....	185	196	202	205	175	202	191	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	587	551	602	598	613	622	594	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Professional and business services.....	414	415	422	426	409	434	357	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.1
Education and health services.....	269	225	279	267	253	276	286	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	504	569	607	561	535	533	588	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5
Government.....	132	143	139	156	159	159	137	.6	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7	.6
REGION⁵														
Northeast.....	356	369	368	383	370	370	349	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
South.....	998	1,068	1,114	1,129	1,026	1,152	1,120	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3
Midwest.....	538	571	600	619	575	581	535	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
West.....	661	569	567	642	593	612	615	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1

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

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

³ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

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

⁵ See footnote 5, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

Table 5. Job openings levels¹ and rates² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^P	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^P
Total	3,702	4,229	4,120	2.7	3.0	2.9
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,264	3,739	3,590	2.8	3.2	3.0
Natural resources and mining.....	13	15	15	2.0	2.2	2.1
Construction.....	130	145	187	1.7	1.9	2.4
Manufacturing.....	275	325	333	1.9	2.2	2.3
Durable goods.....	173	219	217	1.9	2.4	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	102	106	116	1.9	2.0	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	631	717	656	2.4	2.7	2.4
Wholesale trade.....	125	156	136	2.1	2.6	2.3
Retail trade.....	384	413	365	2.5	2.7	2.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	122	148	154	2.4	2.9	3.0
Information.....	93	131	138	2.9	4.1	4.3
Financial activities.....	211	285	285	2.5	3.3	3.3
Finance and insurance.....	171	221	220	2.8	3.5	3.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	39	64	65	1.8	2.9	2.9
Professional and business services.....	685	710	638	3.9	4.0	3.5
Education and health services.....	616	681	695	3.5	3.7	3.8
Educational services.....	65	80	62	2.4	2.7	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	551	602	633	3.6	3.9	4.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	504	558	493	3.6	4.1	3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	75	66	51	3.4	3.2	2.3
Accommodations and food services.....	428	492	442	3.7	4.2	3.7
Other services.....	108	170	152	1.9	3.0	2.7
Government.....	438	490	529	2.0	2.1	2.4
Federal.....	36	44	41	1.3	1.6	1.5
State and local.....	401	446	488	2.1	2.2	2.5
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	639	726	743	2.5	2.8	2.8
South.....	1,414	1,683	1,592	2.9	3.4	3.2
Midwest.....	760	818	787	2.4	2.5	2.4
West.....	889	1,002	998	2.9	3.2	3.2

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 See footnote 5, table 1.

^P = preliminary.

Table 6. Hires levels¹ and rates² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^P	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^P
Total	5,855	5,666	5,775	4.4	4.2	4.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,416	5,277	5,290	4.8	4.6	4.6
Natural resources and mining.....	28	25	23	4.5	3.7	3.3
Construction.....	542	481	469	7.2	6.3	6.1
Manufacturing.....	391	444	437	2.7	3.1	3.0
Durable goods.....	261	286	275	2.9	3.2	3.0
Nondurable goods.....	130	158	162	2.4	3.0	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,170	1,107	1,143	4.5	4.3	4.4
Wholesale trade.....	171	155	180	3.0	2.6	3.1
Retail trade.....	828	784	765	5.4	5.2	5.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	171	168	198	3.5	3.4	4.0
Information.....	78	98	80	2.5	3.2	2.6
Financial activities.....	196	226	240	2.4	2.7	2.9
Finance and insurance.....	120	131	142	2.0	2.1	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	77	95	98	3.6	4.4	4.4
Professional and business services.....	1,028	1,097	979	6.0	6.4	5.6
Education and health services.....	558	542	567	3.3	3.0	3.2
Educational services.....	61	66	88	2.3	2.2	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	497	476	479	3.4	3.2	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,154	1,061	1,087	8.6	8.0	8.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	243	222	187	11.3	11.2	8.6
Accommodations and food services.....	911	838	901	8.1	7.5	7.9
Other services.....	269	197	264	4.9	3.6	4.8
Government.....	439	389	485	2.0	1.7	2.2
Federal.....	56	67	37	2.0	2.5	1.4
State and local.....	383	322	449	2.0	1.6	2.3
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	1,037	1,000	951	4.1	3.9	3.7
South.....	2,189	2,092	2,172	4.6	4.3	4.5
Midwest.....	1,255	1,365	1,222	4.0	4.3	3.8
West.....	1,373	1,209	1,430	4.6	4.0	4.7

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 See footnote 5, table 1.

^P = preliminary.

Table 7. Total separations levels¹ and rates² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^P	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^P
Total	4,806	4,800	4,753	3.6	3.5	3.5
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,404	4,457	4,323	3.9	3.9	3.8
Natural resources and mining.....	15	13	16	2.4	1.9	2.3
Construction.....	398	422	311	5.3	5.6	4.0
Manufacturing.....	349	367	376	2.4	2.6	2.6
Durable goods.....	219	203	214	2.4	2.2	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	130	164	162	2.4	3.2	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	940	1,078	1,006	3.6	4.1	3.9
Wholesale trade.....	124	140	142	2.1	2.4	2.4
Retail trade.....	631	766	699	4.1	5.1	4.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	185	173	165	3.8	3.5	3.3
Information.....	70	84	72	2.3	2.7	2.3
Financial activities.....	186	211	219	2.3	2.5	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	126	152	123	2.1	2.5	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	60	58	96	2.8	2.7	4.3
Professional and business services.....	931	853	792	5.5	4.9	4.5
Education and health services.....	478	514	537	2.8	2.9	3.1
Educational services.....	88	83	85	3.4	2.9	3.2
Health care and social assistance.....	390	431	452	2.7	2.9	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	854	765	790	6.4	5.8	5.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	112	119	89	5.2	6.0	4.1
Accommodations and food services.....	742	646	700	6.6	5.7	6.1
Other services.....	182	151	205	3.3	2.8	3.7
Government.....	403	342	430	1.9	1.5	2.0
Federal.....	47	52	31	1.7	1.9	1.1
State and local.....	356	291	399	1.9	1.5	2.1
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	873	704	828	3.5	2.8	3.2
South.....	1,777	1,945	1,850	3.7	4.0	3.8
Midwest.....	1,007	1,018	913	3.2	3.2	2.9
West.....	1,149	1,133	1,163	3.9	3.8	3.8

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

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

³ See footnote 5, table 1.

^P = preliminary.

Table 8. Quits levels¹ and rates² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^P	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^P
Total	2,729	2,860	2,797	2.0	2.1	2.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,545	2,677	2,607	2.3	2.4	2.3
Natural resources and mining.....	9	9	8	1.4	1.3	1.1
Construction.....	181	210	183	2.4	2.8	2.4
Manufacturing.....	196	210	202	1.4	1.5	1.4
Durable goods.....	125	112	117	1.4	1.2	1.3
Nondurable goods.....	71	99	84	1.3	1.9	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	585	663	589	2.3	2.5	2.3
Wholesale trade.....	76	70	82	1.3	1.2	1.4
Retail trade.....	427	498	431	2.8	3.3	2.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	83	94	76	1.7	1.9	1.5
Information.....	49	67	54	1.6	2.2	1.7
Financial activities.....	144	134	146	1.8	1.6	1.7
Finance and insurance.....	96	99	84	1.6	1.6	1.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	48	35	63	2.2	1.6	2.8
Professional and business services.....	443	463	380	2.6	2.7	2.2
Education and health services.....	298	294	321	1.7	1.7	1.8
Educational services.....	49	39	42	1.9	1.3	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	249	254	279	1.7	1.7	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	507	543	599	3.8	4.1	4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	57	36	51	2.6	1.8	2.3
Accommodations and food services.....	450	507	548	4.0	4.5	4.8
Other services.....	131	84	125	2.4	1.5	2.3
Government.....	185	183	191	.9	.8	.9
Federal.....	17	24	11	.6	.9	.4
State and local.....	167	159	180	.9	.8	.9
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	389	383	378	1.5	1.5	1.5
South.....	1,063	1,225	1,195	2.2	2.5	2.5
Midwest.....	574	616	565	1.8	1.9	1.8
West.....	703	636	658	2.4	2.1	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 See footnote 5, table 1.

^P = preliminary.

Table 9. Layoffs and discharges levels¹ and rates² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^P	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^P
Total	1,745	1,547	1,551	1.3	1.1	1.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,624	1,446	1,397	1.4	1.3	1.2
Natural resources and mining.....	4	2	3	.6	.3	.4
Construction.....	195	179	110	2.6	2.4	1.4
Manufacturing.....	127	127	145	.9	.9	1.0
Durable goods.....	76	71	75	.8	.8	.8
Nondurable goods.....	51	56	69	1.0	1.1	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	304	320	335	1.2	1.2	1.3
Wholesale trade.....	43	57	46	.7	1.0	.8
Retail trade.....	177	204	223	1.2	1.3	1.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	83	59	66	1.7	1.2	1.3
Information.....	17	12	11	.5	.4	.4
Financial activities.....	31	51	50	.4	.6	.6
Finance and insurance.....	20	32	21	.3	.5	.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	11	20	29	.5	.9	1.3
Professional and business services.....	436	317	334	2.6	1.8	1.9
Education and health services.....	147	195	180	.9	1.1	1.0
Educational services.....	33	41	37	1.3	1.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	114	153	143	.8	1.0	1.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	323	193	166	2.4	1.5	1.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	55	80	37	2.5	4.0	1.7
Accommodations and food services.....	269	113	129	2.4	1.0	1.1
Other services.....	40	50	64	.7	.9	1.2
Government.....	121	101	154	.6	.5	.7
Federal.....	13	12	13	.5	.4	.5
State and local.....	108	90	141	.6	.5	.7
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	402	242	368	1.6	.9	1.4
South.....	607	557	493	1.3	1.1	1.0
Midwest.....	368	326	257	1.2	1.0	.8
West.....	369	423	433	1.2	1.4	1.4

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

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

³ See footnote 5, table 1.

^P = preliminary.

Table 10. Other separations levels¹ and rates² by industry and region, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^P	June 2005	May 2006	June 2006 ^P
Total	332	392	405	0.2	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	235	334	320	.2	.3	.3
Natural resources and mining.....	2	2	5	.3	.4	.8
Construction.....	22	32	18	.3	.4	.2
Manufacturing.....	26	30	30	.2	.2	.2
Durable goods.....	18	20	21	.2	.2	.2
Nondurable goods.....	8	10	9	.1	.2	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	51	96	82	.2	.4	.3
Wholesale trade.....	6	12	13	.1	.2	.2
Retail trade.....	27	64	46	.2	.4	.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	19	19	23	.4	.4	.5
Information.....	5	5	7	.2	.2	.2
Financial activities.....	11	25	23	.1	.3	.3
Finance and insurance.....	10	22	18	.2	.4	.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1	3	5	.1	.2	.2
Professional and business services.....	52	73	78	.3	.4	.4
Education and health services.....	32	26	37	.2	.1	.2
Educational services.....	5	3	6	.2	.1	.2
Health care and social assistance.....	27	23	31	.2	.2	.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	23	29	25	.2	.2	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1	3	2	(⁴)	.2	.1
Accommodations and food services.....	23	26	23	.2	.2	.2
Other services.....	12	17	15	.2	.3	.3
Government.....	97	58	85	.4	.3	.4
Federal.....	16	16	6	.6	.6	.2
State and local.....	80	42	79	.4	.2	.4
REGION ³						
Northeast.....	82	79	82	.3	.3	.3
South.....	107	163	162	.2	.3	.3
Midwest.....	65	76	90	.2	.2	.3
West.....	78	74	71	.3	.2	.2

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 See footnote 5, table 1.

⁴ Data round to zero.

^P = preliminary.