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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER: JUNE 2005

The job openings, hires, and total separations rates were all 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
December 2000 - June 2005

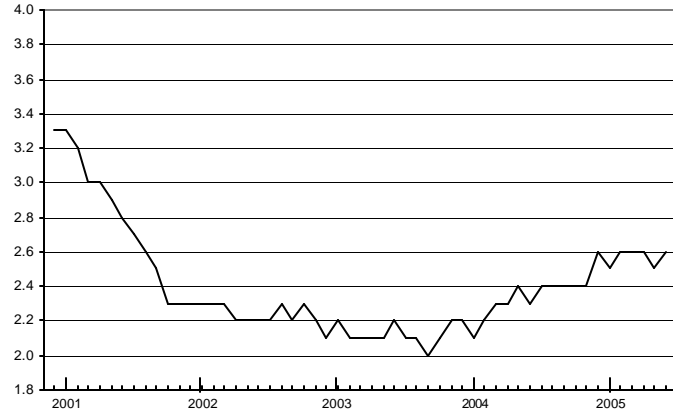
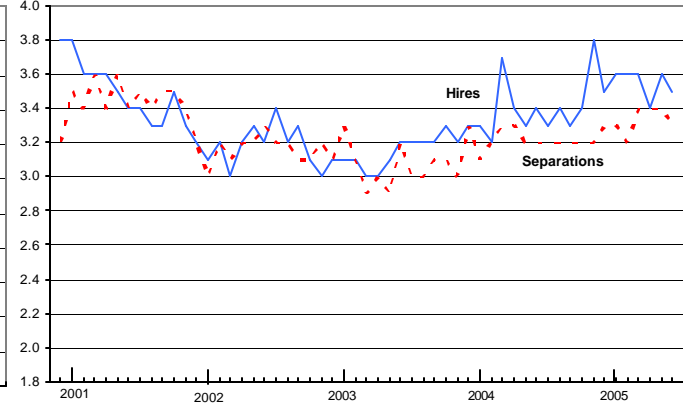


Chart 2. Hires and separations rates, seasonally adjusted,
Percent
December 2000 - June 2005



Job Openings

On the last business day of June 2005, there were 3.5 million job openings in the United States, and the job openings rate was 2.6 percent. (See table 1.) The job openings rate was little changed in June, but has generally trended upward since September 2003. In June, the job openings rate was little changed in all industries and regions except in the West, where it increased.

Hires and Separations

The hires rate was little changed at 3.5 percent in June. (See table 2.) Hires are any additions to the payroll during the month. In June, the hires rate was little changed in each region, and changed significantly only in the leisure and hospitality industry, where it increased.

The total separations, or turnover, rate was little changed at 3.3 percent in June. (See table 3.) Separations are terminations of employment that occur at any time during the month. In June, the total separations rate did not change significantly in any industry or region.

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

Industry	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^p	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^p	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^p
	Levels (in thousands)								
Total ¹	3,140	3,416	3,541	4,492	4,740	4,635	4,235	4,504	4,362
Total private ¹	2,777	3,050	3,165	4,185	4,398	4,309	3,966	4,256	4,111
Construction	93	107	111	446	420	390	367	408	370
Manufacturing	247	240	259	354	342	330	324	369	344
Trade, transportation, and utilities	553	597	624	951	1,030	1,040	874	989	950
Professional and business services	570	659	634	754	887	826	740	851	795
Education and health services	505	611	603	420	466	453	355	405	389
Leisure and hospitality	412	440	479	761	750	863	782	750	745
Government	361	378	381	315	339	331	262	254	255
	Rates (percent)								
Total ¹	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.3
Total private ¹	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.7
Construction	1.3	1.5	1.5	6.4	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.1
Manufacturing	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.7
Professional and business services	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.6	5.3	4.9	4.5	5.1	4.7
Education and health services	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	3.2	3.3	3.6	6.1	5.9	6.8	6.3	5.9	5.8
Government	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2

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

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, remained at 1.9 percent in June. (See table 4.) The quits rate did not change significantly in any industry in June. In the regions, the quits rate changed only in the West, where it increased.

The other two components of total separations—layoffs and discharges, and other separations—are not seasonally adjusted. From June 2004 to June 2005, the layoffs and discharges rate was unchanged at 1.1 percent, but the other separations rate decreased to 0.2 percent. (See tables 9 and 10.)

Hires and separations data help show dynamic flows in the labor market. Over the last 12 months, hires have averaged 4.6 million per month and separations have averaged 4.4 million per month (not seasonally adjusted). The comparable figures a year earlier were 4.3 million hires and 4.1 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 2005 is scheduled to be issued on Wednesday, September 7, 2005.

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 Employment Security 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.

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 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005	June 2005 ^p	June 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005	June 2005 ^p
Total⁴	3,140	3,385	3,569	3,598	3,576	3,416	3,541	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	2,777	3,020	3,160	3,212	3,178	3,050	3,165	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
Construction.....	93	127	133	170	113	107	111	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	247	252	252	258	259	240	259	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	553	564	668	624	627	597	624	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Professional and business services.....	570	682	607	646	691	659	634	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6
Education and health services.....	505	560	602	616	608	611	603	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	412	434	447	440	457	440	479	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.6
Government.....	361	346	404	383	396	378	381	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
REGION														
Northeast.....	555	602	606	615	602	563	584	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
South.....	1,157	1,342	1,399	1,447	1,414	1,303	1,290	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6
Midwest.....	657	716	745	737	742	786	755	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
West.....	732	718	823	806	818	799	872	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9

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.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: 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.

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

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005	June 2005 ^p	June 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005	June 2005 ^p
Total⁴	4,492	4,709	4,760	4,841	4,538	4,740	4,635	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	4,185	4,374	4,430	4,497	4,212	4,398	4,309	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9
Construction.....	446	339	430	414	412	420	390	6.4	4.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4
Manufacturing.....	354	307	336	334	319	342	330	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	951	1,056	1,055	1,047	1,042	1,030	1,040	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Professional and business services.....	754	882	853	895	792	887	826	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	4.7	5.3	4.9
Education and health services.....	420	445	500	472	487	466	453	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	761	826	771	798	742	750	863	6.1	6.6	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.8
Government.....	315	341	329	336	329	339	331	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
REGION														
Northeast.....	747	762	820	856	825	764	763	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0
South.....	1,679	1,880	1,867	1,922	1,701	1,816	1,763	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.7
Midwest.....	1,032	1,092	1,081	1,034	1,020	1,129	1,056	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.4
West.....	1,046	959	1,069	1,036	1,037	1,048	1,070	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7

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 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.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: See NOTE, table 1.

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

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	June 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005	June 2005 ^P
Total⁴	4,235	4,352	4,295	4,502	4,562	4,504	4,362	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	3,966	4,091	4,035	4,237	4,306	4,256	4,111	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7
Construction.....	367	417	403	303	421	408	370	5.3	5.9	5.7	4.2	5.8	5.6	5.1
Manufacturing.....	324	361	341	360	369	369	344	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	874	882	940	980	1,018	989	950	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7
Professional and business services.....	740	836	772	924	869	851	795	4.5	5.0	4.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.7
Education and health services.....	355	356	389	445	433	405	389	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	782	832	790	743	709	750	745	6.3	6.6	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.8
Government.....	262	258	260	267	256	254	255	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
REGION														
Northeast.....	776	773	732	802	807	714	688	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.7
South.....	1,568	1,747	1,647	1,763	1,766	1,743	1,664	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5
Midwest.....	866	981	937	1,051	982	976	909	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9
West.....	971	964	961	926	1,006	1,034	1,032	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	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 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.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: See NOTE, table 1.

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

Industry and region	Levels ³ (in thousands)							Rates						
	June 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	June 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005	June 2005 ^P
Total⁴	2,330	2,530	2,307	2,516	2,520	2,514	2,498	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
INDUSTRY														
Total private ⁴	2,207	2,412	2,192	2,383	2,395	2,391	2,369	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Construction.....	142	171	139	150	146	168	139	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.9
Manufacturing.....	169	185	181	186	178	183	194	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	532	563	512	583	577	589	575	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2
Professional and business services.....	370	417	410	424	417	420	401	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Education and health services.....	226	230	259	280	272	249	260	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	478	516	474	458	506	488	500	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.9
Government.....	121	124	117	124	125	123	125	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6
REGION														
Northeast.....	344	424	340	410	446	373	349	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4
South.....	931	1,053	914	1,003	992	1,020	977	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Midwest.....	494	539	509	561	540	554	540	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
West.....	568	530	550	562	573	562	633	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	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 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.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: See NOTE, table 1.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P
Total.....	3,245	3,714	3,660	2.4	2.7	2.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,839	3,298	3,234	2.5	2.9	2.8
Natural resources and mining.....	9	14	13	1.5	2.2	1.9
Construction.....	111	137	130	1.5	1.8	1.7
Manufacturing.....	265	268	276	1.8	1.8	1.9
Durable goods.....	160	174	184	1.7	1.9	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	105	94	92	1.9	1.7	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	547	623	617	2.1	2.4	2.3
Wholesale trade.....	128	141	119	2.2	2.4	2.0
Retail trade.....	334	367	378	2.2	2.4	2.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	84	115	121	1.7	2.3	2.4
Information.....	73	78	91	2.3	2.4	2.8
Financial activities.....	194	214	230	2.3	2.6	2.7
Finance and insurance.....	162	161	184	2.6	2.6	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	32	53	46	1.5	2.4	2.1
Professional and business services.....	617	707	681	3.6	4.0	3.8
Education and health services.....	516	642	614	3.0	3.6	3.5
Educational services.....	46	71	61	1.8	2.4	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	470	572	553	3.2	3.8	3.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	401	494	474	3.0	3.7	3.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	42	49	68	2.0	2.5	3.2
Accommodations and food services.....	359	445	407	3.2	3.9	3.5
Other services.....	105	120	108	1.9	2.1	1.9
Government.....	407	416	426	1.9	1.8	1.9
Federal.....	57	60	40	2.0	2.1	1.4
State and local.....	350	357	387	1.8	1.8	2.0
REGION						
Northeast.....	574	624	603	2.2	2.4	2.3
South.....	1,221	1,383	1,345	2.5	2.8	2.7
Midwest.....	668	833	769	2.1	2.6	2.4
West.....	782	874	943	2.6	2.9	3.1

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.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: See NOTE, table 1.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P
Total	5,452	5,402	5,602	4.1	4.0	4.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,050	5,053	5,180	4.6	4.5	4.6
Natural resources and mining.....	20	25	27	3.4	3.9	4.3
Construction.....	591	537	510	8.2	7.4	6.8
Manufacturing.....	406	393	377	2.8	2.8	2.6
Durable goods.....	261	246	251	2.9	2.7	2.8
Nondurable goods.....	145	148	126	2.7	2.8	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,041	1,124	1,137	4.1	4.4	4.4
Wholesale trade.....	183	156	163	3.2	2.7	2.8
Retail trade.....	710	774	804	4.7	5.1	5.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	148	193	170	3.0	3.9	3.4
Information.....	92	90	83	2.9	2.8	2.6
Financial activities.....	282	258	190	3.5	3.1	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	159	161	111	2.7	2.7	1.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	123	97	79	5.8	4.5	3.6
Professional and business services.....	839	967	913	5.1	5.7	5.3
Education and health services.....	504	456	541	3.0	2.6	3.2
Educational services.....	62	43	53	2.5	1.5	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	441	413	488	3.1	2.9	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	984	985	1,115	7.5	7.6	8.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	168	165	198	8.1	8.7	9.5
Accommodations and food services.....	815	819	917	7.4	7.4	8.2
Other services.....	292	219	287	5.3	4.0	5.2
Government.....	402	349	422	1.9	1.6	1.9
Federal.....	46	44	54	1.7	1.6	2.0
State and local.....	356	305	369	1.9	1.6	1.9
REGION						
Northeast.....	997	891	1,006	3.9	3.5	3.9
South.....	1,957	2,032	2,040	4.2	4.3	4.3
Midwest.....	1,242	1,340	1,263	4.0	4.3	4.0
West.....	1,256	1,139	1,292	4.3	3.9	4.4

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.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: See NOTE, table 1.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P
Total	4,401	4,483	4,486	3.3	3.3	3.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,003	4,217	4,101	3.6	3.8	3.6
Natural resources and mining.....	17	18	14	2.9	2.9	2.3
Construction.....	354	365	353	4.9	5.0	4.7
Manufacturing.....	340	359	346	2.4	2.5	2.4
Durable goods.....	234	245	213	2.6	2.7	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	106	114	133	1.9	2.1	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	854	1,020	910	3.3	4.0	3.5
Wholesale trade.....	154	158	112	2.7	2.8	1.9
Retail trade.....	569	667	620	3.8	4.4	4.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	131	195	178	2.7	3.9	3.6
Information.....	67	69	82	2.1	2.2	2.6
Financial activities.....	227	181	192	2.8	2.2	2.3
Finance and insurance.....	128	100	129	2.1	1.6	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	99	82	63	4.6	3.8	2.9
Professional and business services.....	763	873	807	4.6	5.2	4.7
Education and health services.....	421	421	452	2.5	2.4	2.6
Educational services.....	69	65	63	2.7	2.3	2.4
Health care and social assistance.....	352	356	388	2.5	2.5	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	783	725	747	6.0	5.6	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	86	81	104	4.1	4.2	5.0
Accommodations and food services.....	698	645	643	6.4	5.8	5.7
Other services.....	175	185	197	3.2	3.4	3.5
Government.....	398	267	385	1.8	1.2	1.8
Federal.....	36	26	37	1.3	1.0	1.3
State and local.....	361	240	349	1.9	1.2	1.8
REGION						
Northeast.....	861	637	754	3.4	2.5	3.0
South.....	1,624	1,847	1,710	3.5	3.9	3.6
Midwest.....	940	958	973	3.0	3.0	3.1
West.....	977	1,042	1,049	3.4	3.5	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.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: See NOTE, table 1.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P
Total	2,514	2,655	2,683	1.9	2.0	2.0
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,346	2,515	2,510	2.1	2.2	2.2
Natural resources and mining.....	11	12	9	1.8	1.9	1.4
Construction.....	175	172	165	2.4	2.4	2.2
Manufacturing.....	180	191	208	1.2	1.3	1.4
Durable goods.....	120	122	125	1.3	1.4	1.4
Nondurable goods.....	60	69	83	1.1	1.3	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	533	617	574	2.1	2.4	2.2
Wholesale trade.....	102	73	72	1.8	1.3	1.3
Retail trade.....	378	476	420	2.5	3.1	2.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	53	68	82	1.1	1.4	1.6
Information.....	47	49	57	1.5	1.5	1.8
Financial activities.....	148	116	147	1.8	1.4	1.8
Finance and insurance.....	83	61	97	1.4	1.0	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	64	55	50	3.0	2.6	2.3
Professional and business services.....	390	449	417	2.4	2.7	2.4
Education and health services.....	252	263	290	1.5	1.5	1.7
Educational services.....	31	29	37	1.2	1.0	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	221	234	253	1.6	1.6	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	483	521	506	3.7	4.0	3.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	39	47	54	1.9	2.5	2.6
Accommodations and food services.....	443	474	452	4.0	4.3	4.0
Other services.....	129	125	136	2.4	2.3	2.4
Government.....	167	140	173	.8	.6	.8
Federal.....	12	12	16	.4	.4	.6
State and local.....	155	128	157	.8	.7	.8
REGION						
Northeast.....	387	386	381	1.5	1.5	1.5
South.....	1,004	1,095	1,048	2.1	2.3	2.2
Midwest.....	530	592	578	1.7	1.9	1.8
West.....	593	581	676	2.0	2.0	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.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: See NOTE, table 1.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P
Total.....	1,522	1,570	1,498	1.1	1.2	1.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,381	1,492	1,381	1.2	1.3	1.2
Natural resources and mining.....	4	4	2	.7	.6	.4
Construction.....	166	183	174	2.3	2.5	2.3
Manufacturing.....	130	142	113	.9	1.0	.8
Durable goods.....	94	104	71	1.0	1.2	.8
Nondurable goods.....	36	38	42	.7	.7	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	249	352	284	1.0	1.4	1.1
Wholesale trade.....	39	79	35	.7	1.4	.6
Retail trade.....	146	160	168	1.0	1.1	1.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	63	112	81	1.3	2.3	1.6
Information.....	16	17	19	.5	.5	.6
Financial activities.....	57	56	33	.7	.7	.4
Finance and insurance.....	30	30	22	.5	.5	.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	27	26	11	1.3	1.2	.5
Professional and business services.....	302	377	356	1.8	2.2	2.1
Education and health services.....	142	134	134	.8	.8	.8
Educational services.....	35	33	22	1.4	1.1	.8
Health care and social assistance.....	107	101	112	.8	.7	.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	278	172	219	2.1	1.3	1.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	44	33	50	2.1	1.7	2.4
Accommodations and food services.....	234	139	169	2.1	1.3	1.5
Other services.....	37	55	48	.7	1.0	.9
Government.....	141	78	116	.7	.4	.5
Federal.....	16	7	9	.6	.3	.3
State and local.....	125	71	107	.7	.4	.6
REGION						
Northeast.....	391	202	318	1.5	.8	1.2
South.....	503	668	541	1.1	1.4	1.1
Midwest.....	321	316	333	1.0	1.0	1.1
West.....	308	384	306	1.1	1.3	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.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: See NOTE, table 1.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P	June 2004	May 2005	June 2005 ^P
Total	365	258	305	.3	.2	.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	276	209	209	.2	.2	.2
Natural resources and mining.....	3	3	3	.4	.4	.4
Construction.....	13	10	15	.2	.1	.2
Manufacturing.....	31	25	25	.2	.2	.2
Durable goods.....	21	19	18	.2	.2	.2
Nondurable goods.....	10	6	8	.2	.1	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	73	50	53	.3	.2	.2
Wholesale trade.....	13	5	6	.2	.1	.1
Retail trade.....	45	30	32	.3	.2	.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	15	15	16	.3	.3	.3
Information.....	5	3	6	.1	.1	.2
Financial activities.....	22	10	12	.3	.1	.1
Finance and insurance.....	15	8	10	.2	.1	.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	8	1	1	.4	.1	.1
Professional and business services.....	71	46	33	.4	.3	.2
Education and health services.....	27	24	28	.2	.1	.2
Educational services.....	3	3	5	.1	.1	.2
Health care and social assistance.....	24	21	23	.2	.1	.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	23	33	22	.2	.3	.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	2	1	1	.1	.1	(³)
Accommodations and food services.....	20	32	21	.2	.3	.2
Other services.....	9	5	13	.2	.1	.2
Government.....	89	49	96	.4	.2	.4
Federal.....	8	7	11	.3	.3	.4
State and local.....	81	42	85	.4	.2	.4
REGION						
Northeast.....	83	49	55	.3	.2	.2
South.....	117	84	121	.2	.2	.3
Midwest.....	90	50	62	.3	.2	.2
West.....	75	76	67	.3	.3	.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 Data round to zero.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: See NOTE, table 1.