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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – MAY 2020

The number of hires increased by 2.4 million to a series high of 6.5 million in May, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was the largest monthly increase of hires since the series began. Total separations decreased by 5.8 million to 4.1 million, the single largest decrease since the series began. Within separations, the quits rate rose to 1.6 percent while the layoffs and discharges rate fell to 1.4 percent. Job openings increased to 5.4 million on the last business day of May. These improvements in the labor market reflected a limited resumption of economic activity that had been curtailed in March and April due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and efforts to contain it. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total nonfarm sector, by industry, and by four geographic regions.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, May 2017 - May 2020

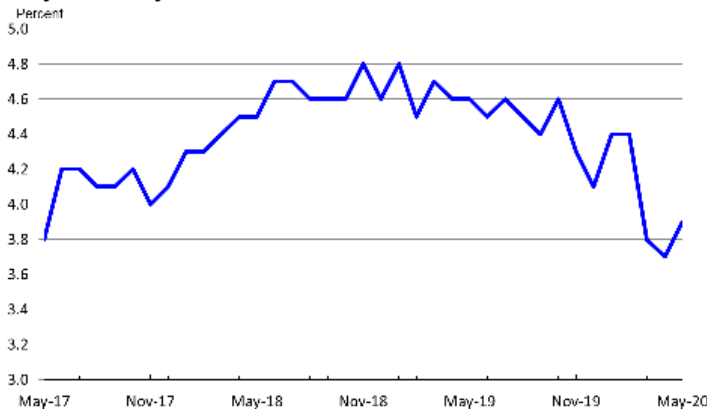
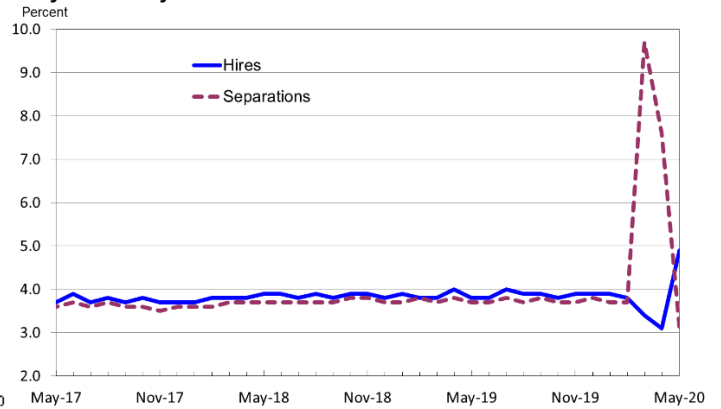


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, May 2017 - May 2020



Job Openings

On the last business day of May, the number of **job openings** increased to 5.4 million (+401,000) while the rate was little changed at 3.9 percent. Job openings rose in accommodation and food services (+196,000), retail trade (+147,000), and construction (+118,000). Job openings decreased in information (-55,000), federal government (-37,000), and educational services (-27,000). The number of job openings increased in the South region. (See table 1.)

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact on May 2020 JOLTS Data

Data collection for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey was affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. More information is available at the end of this news release and www.bls.gov/covid19/job-openings-and-labor-turnover-covid19-may-2020.htm

Hires

In May, the number of hires increased to 6.5 million (+2,440,000) and the rate increased to 4.9 percent, a high for both series. Conversely, hires levels and rates saw series lows in April. In May, the hires level increased for total private (+2,432,000) and was little changed for government. Hires increased in a number of industries, with the greatest rise in accommodation and food services (+763,000), followed by health care and social assistance (+479,000), and construction (+427,000). The number of hires increased in all four regions. (See table 2.)

Separations

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

In May, the number and rate of **total separations** decreased to 4.1 million (-5,830,000) and 3.1 percent, respectively. The number of total separations in May was 1.5 million lower than the February level. Total separations decreased in many industries in May, with the largest decreases in accommodation and food services (-1,159,000), retail trade (-751,000), and other services (-704,000). The number of total separations increased in federal government (+28,000). Total separations decreased in all four regions. (See table 3.)

In May, the number and rate of **quits** increased to 2.1 million (+190,000) and 1.6 percent, respectively. Quits rose to 2.0 million (+228,000) for total private and fell to 108,000 (-38,000) for government. Quits increased in accommodation and food services (+88,000), durable goods manufacturing (+38,000), and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+27,000). Quits decreased in state and local government education (-26,000), state and local government, excluding education (-25,000), and educational services (-22,000). The number of quits increased in the South region. (See table 4.)

The number and rate of **layoffs and discharges** decreased in May to 1.8 million (-5,912,000) and 1.4 percent, respectively. The rate, which had reached a series high of 7.6 percent in March, is now much closer to the pre-pandemic rate of 1.2 percent in February. The number of layoffs and discharges decreased for total private to 1.7 million (-5,809,000) and for government to 124,000 (-103,000). The layoffs and discharges level decreased in all but one industry. The largest declines occurred in accommodation and food services (-1,251,000), followed by retail trade (-758,000), and other services (-698,000). Layoffs and discharges increased in federal government (+16,000). The number of layoffs and discharges decreased in all four regions. (See table 5.)

The number of **other separations** decreased in May (-108,000). Other separations decreased in professional and business services (-50,000), construction (-30,000), and state and local government, excluding education (-9,000). Other separations decreased in the Midwest region. (See table 6.)

Net Change in Employment

Large numbers of hires and separations occur every month throughout the business cycle. Net employment change results from the relationship between hires and separations. When the number of hires exceeds the number of separations, employment rises, even if the hires level is steady or declining. Conversely, when the number of hires is less than the number of separations, employment declines, even if the hires level is steady or rising.

Over the 12 months ending in May, hires totaled 68.5 million and separations totaled 79.8 million, yielding a net employment loss of 11.3 million. These totals include workers who may have been hired and separated more than once during the year.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey estimates for June 2020 are scheduled to be released on Monday, August 10, 2020 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) Data Corrections

This news release contains corrections to previously released January 2020 data in tables 1-6. An error in federal government data affected estimates for government, total nonfarm, and all four regions. More information on these corrections as well as a complete list of corrections in this news release and in the JOLTS database can be found at www.bls.gov/bls/errata/corrections-to-job-openings-and-labor-turnover-survey-estimates-for-january-2020.htm.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact on May 2020 Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey Data

Data collection for the JOLTS survey was affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. While 42 percent of data are usually collected by phone at the JOLTS data collection center, most phone respondents were asked to report electronically. However, data collection was adversely impacted due to the inability to reach some respondents that normally respond by phone. The JOLTS response rate for May was 45 percent, while response rates prior to the pandemic averaged 54 percent.

BLS modified the JOLTS estimation methods starting in March and continuing through May to better reflect the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The estimation process usually includes an alignment of monthly hires minus separations to the over-the-month change in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) employment estimates. For May estimates, as in earlier months, BLS suspended the alignment process because the differing reference periods for the CES employment estimates (pay period including the 12th of the month) and the JOLTS hires and separations estimates (the entire reference month) led to substantially different measurement outcomes. For more information about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the JOLTS survey, including more information about the JOLTS estimation methodology, please see www.bls.gov/covid19/job-openings-and-labor-turnover-covid19-may-2020.htm

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^P	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^P	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^P
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total.....	7,300	4,996	5,397	5,687	4,047	6,487	5,547	9,975	4,145
Total private.....	6,600	4,332	4,742	5,343	3,812	6,244	5,211	9,536	3,857
Mining and logging ¹	29	10	11	28	13	15	24	67	29
Construction ¹	373	247	365	386	246	673	380	835	311
Manufacturing.....	482	315	328	340	326	426	336	762	284
Durable goods ¹	293	170	180	191	161	167	190	511	173
Nondurable goods ¹	189	146	148	149	166	259	146	251	111
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,283	883	987	1,169	1,025	1,200	1,147	1,953	929
Wholesale trade.....	214	145	144	164	117	141	152	281	179
Retail trade.....	746	521	668	766	723	805	766	1,267	516
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ¹	323	217	175	239	185	254	229	405	234
Information ¹	127	132	77	106	39	61	93	128	54
Financial activities.....	367	251	255	222	162	181	215	299	160
Finance and insurance.....	267	185	201	138	129	98	129	112	104
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	100	66	54	84	34	83	86	187	56
Professional and business services.....	1,268	982	981	1,132	800	867	1,123	1,359	819
Education and health services.....	1,358	1,051	997	677	545	1,040	635	1,323	535
Educational services ¹	130	102	75	100	69	84	94	277	52
Health care and social assistance.....	1,227	949	922	578	477	956	541	1,046	483
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,018	314	547	1,064	490	1,345	1,045	1,989	619
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	121	41	78	165	31	122	172	314	103
Accommodation and food services.....	898	273	469	898	460	1,223	873	1,675	516
Other services.....	294	147	194	219	165	436	214	821	117
Government.....	701	664	655	344	235	244	336	439	288
Federal ¹	111	114	77	35	46	41	34	39	67
State and local.....	590	550	578	309	189	203	302	400	220
State and local education.....	210	194	211	155	111	132	170	170	103
State and local, excluding education ¹	380	356	367	154	78	70	132	230	117
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total.....	4.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.1	4.9	3.7	7.6	3.1
Total private.....	4.9	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.5	5.6	4.1	8.8	3.5
Mining and logging ¹	3.8	1.5	1.7	3.7	2.1	2.3	3.3	10.2	4.6
Construction ¹	4.8	3.6	4.9	5.2	3.7	9.6	5.1	12.7	4.4
Manufacturing.....	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.6	2.6	6.6	2.4
Durable goods ¹	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	7.2	2.4
Nondurable goods ¹	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8	5.8	3.1	5.8	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	4.4	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.1	8.0	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	5.1	3.2
Retail trade.....	4.6	3.8	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.9	4.9	9.5	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ¹	5.0	3.7	3.0	3.9	3.3	4.5	3.7	7.2	4.2
Information ¹	4.3	4.8	2.9	3.7	1.5	2.4	3.2	4.9	2.1
Financial activities.....	4.0	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.5	1.9
Finance and insurance.....	4.0	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing ¹	4.1	3.0	2.4	3.6	1.6	3.8	3.7	8.8	2.6
Professional and business services.....	5.6	4.9	4.8	5.3	4.2	4.5	5.3	7.1	4.2
Education and health services.....	5.3	4.6	4.3	2.8	2.5	4.7	2.6	6.1	2.4
Educational services ¹	3.4	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.5	8.3	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	5.7	4.9	4.7	2.8	2.6	5.1	2.7	5.7	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	5.8	3.5	5.3	6.4	5.7	13.7	6.3	23.2	6.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	4.8	3.4	6.3	6.8	2.7	10.4	7.1	27.2	8.8
Accommodation and food services.....	6.0	3.5	5.1	6.4	6.2	14.1	6.2	22.5	6.0
Other services.....	4.8	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	9.0	3.6	17.9	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p
Government.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.4
Federal ¹	3.8	3.8	2.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.3
State and local.....	2.9	2.8	3.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.2
State and local education.....	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.1
State and local, excluding education ¹	3.9	3.8	4.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.3

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

p Preliminary

Technical Note

This news release presents statistics from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). The JOLTS program provides information on labor demand and turnover. Additional information about the JOLTS program can be found at www.bls.gov/jlt/. Estimates are published for job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments, as well as civilian federal, state, and local government entities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Industries are classified in accordance with the North American Industry Classification System.

Definitions

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 vacation or other paid leave. Proprietors or partners of unincorporated businesses, unpaid family workers, or employees on strike for the entire pay period, and employees on leave without pay 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. JOLTS does not publish employment estimates but uses the reported employment for validation of the other reported data elements.

Job Openings. Job openings include all positions that are open on the last business day of the reference month. A job is open only if it meets all three of these conditions:

- A specific position exists and there is work available for that position. The position can be full-time or part-time, and it can be permanent, short-term, or seasonal.
- The job could start within 30 days, whether or not the employer can find a suitable candidate during that time.
- The employer is actively recruiting workers from outside the establishment to fill the position. Active recruiting means that the

establishment is taking steps to fill a position. It may include advertising in newspapers, on television, or on the radio; posting Internet notices, posting “help wanted” signs, networking or making “word-of-mouth” announcements; accepting applications; interviewing candidates; contacting employment agencies; or soliciting employees at job fairs, state or local employment offices, or similar sources.

Excluded are positions open only to internal transfers, promotions or demotions, or recall from layoffs. Also excluded are openings for positions with start dates more than 30 days in the future, positions for which employees have been hired but the employees have not yet reported for work, and positions 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 include all additions to the payroll during the entire reference month, including newly hired and rehired employees; full-time and part-time employees; permanent, short-term, and seasonal employees; employees who were recalled to a job at the location following a layoff (formal suspension from pay status) lasting more than 7 days; on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated; workers who were hired and separated during the month, and transfers from other locations. Excluded are transfers or promotions within the reporting location, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies, 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 include all separations from the payroll during the entire reference month and is reported by type of separation: quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits include employees who left voluntarily with the exception of retirements or transfers to other locations. Layoffs and discharges includes involuntary separations initiated by the employer including layoffs with no intent to rehire; layoffs (formal suspensions from pay status) 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 (whether or not they are expected to return the next season). Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, separations due to employee disability; and deaths. Excluded from separations are transfers within the same location; employees on strike; employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. 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.

Estimation Method

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of 20,700 nonfarm business and government establishments. The sample is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class. The establishments are drawn from a universe of over 9.4 million establishments compiled by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program which includes all employers subject to state unemployment insurance laws and federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

Employment estimates are benchmarked, or ratio adjusted, monthly to the strike-adjusted 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.

Birth/death model. The time lag from the start up, or birth, of an establishment until its appearance on the sampling frame is approximately one year. Also within the first year, new businesses may go out of business, referred to as a death. Because not all births and deaths of establishments can be reflected on the sampling frame immediately, the JOLTS sample cannot capture job openings, hires, and separations from them during their early existence. BLS has developed a birth/death model that uses establishment birth and death activity from previous years. The estimates of job openings, hires, and separations produced by the birth/death model are added to the sample-based estimates produced from the survey to arrive at the estimates for job openings, hires, and separations.

Alignment. The JOLTS figure for hires minus separations can be used to derive a measure of net employment change. This change should be comparable to the net employment change from the much larger CES survey. However, definitional differences as well as sampling and nonsampling 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. There are four steps to this method: seasonally adjust, align, back out the seasonal adjustment factors, and seasonally adjust again.

Seasonal adjustment. BLS uses X-13 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment. A concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal adjustment factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data up to and including current month data. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative models and REGARIMA (regression with auto-correlated errors) modeling to improve the seasonal adjustment factors at the beginning and end of the series and to detect and adjust for outliers in the series. The seasonally adjusted CES employment trends are applied to the seasonally adjusted JOLTS implied employment trends (hires minus separations) forcing them to be approximately the same, while preserving the seasonality of the JOLTS data.

Annual estimates. The JOLTS estimates are revised annually to reflect annual updates to the CES employment estimates and the JOLTS seasonal adjustment factors. The JOLTS employment levels are ratio-adjusted to the CES employment levels, and the resulting ratios are applied to all JOLTS data elements. The seasonally adjusted data are recalculated for the most recent 5 years in order to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors. These annual updates result in revisions to both the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted JOLTS data series, for the period since the last benchmark was established.

Annual levels for hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations are the sum of the 12 published monthly levels. Annual rates are computed by dividing the annual level by the Current Employment Statistics (CES)

annual average employment level, and multiplying that quotient by 100. This figure will be approximately equal to the sum of the 12 monthly rates. Consistent with BLS practice, annual estimates are published only for not seasonally adjusted data and are released with the January news release each year. Annual estimates are not calculated for job openings because job openings are a stock, or point-in-time, measurement for the last business day of each month.

Reliability of the estimates

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

The JOLTS estimates also are affected by 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.

Other information

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	May 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p
Total.....	7,300	7,012	7,004	6,011	4,996	5,397	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.9
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	6,600	6,231	6,236	5,284	4,332	4,742	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.1
Mining and logging ³	29	19	26	12	10	11	3.8	2.7	3.4	1.7	1.5	1.7
Construction ³	373	267	296	240	247	365	4.8	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.6	4.9
Manufacturing.....	482	408	422	310	315	328	3.6	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.7
Durable goods ³	293	256	269	178	170	180	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
Nondurable goods ³	189	152	153	132	146	148	3.8	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,283	1,214	1,168	1,069	883	987	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.8
Wholesale trade.....	214	172	183	156	145	144	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5
Retail trade.....	746	759	715	626	521	668	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	323	283	270	286	217	175	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.0
Information ³	127	152	132	119	132	77	4.3	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.8	2.9
Financial activities.....	367	427	400	336	251	255	4.0	4.6	4.3	3.7	2.9	2.9
Finance and insurance.....	267	312	306	262	185	201	4.0	4.6	4.5	3.9	2.8	3.0
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	100	115	94	75	66	54	4.1	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.4
Professional and business services.....	1,268	1,265	1,357	1,192	982	981	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.8
Education and health services.....	1,358	1,294	1,252	1,193	1,051	997	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.3
Educational services ³	130	133	121	106	102	75	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.2
Health care and social assistance.....	1,227	1,161	1,131	1,087	949	922	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,018	919	950	664	314	547	5.8	5.2	5.3	3.9	3.5	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	121	148	135	130	41	78	4.8	5.6	5.2	5.1	3.4	6.3
Accommodation and food services.....	898	771	815	534	273	469	6.0	5.1	5.4	3.7	3.5	5.1
Other services.....	294	264	232	147	147	194	4.8	4.3	3.8	2.4	3.1	3.8
Government.....	701	781	769	727	664	655	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
Federal ³	111	113	119	131	114	77	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.3	3.8	2.6
State and local.....	590	669	649	596	550	578	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.1
State and local education.....	210	275	252	215	194	211	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.2
State and local, excluding education ³	380	393	397	381	356	367	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	1,251	1,224	1,237	1,102	972	972	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.8
South.....	2,720	2,631	2,589	2,251	1,856	2,070	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.7	4.1
Midwest.....	1,663	1,522	1,556	1,286	1,067	1,127	4.8	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.7
West.....	1,666	1,634	1,621	1,373	1,101	1,227	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.8

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

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

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

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

^p Preliminary

NOTE: Total nonfarm, government, federal government, and all regions' data in this table have been corrected for the month of January 2020.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	May 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p
Total.....	5,687	5,921	5,864	5,111	4,047	6,487	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.1	4.9
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	5,343	5,541	5,489	4,744	3,812	6,244	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.5	5.6
Mining and logging.....	28	20	25	19	13	15	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.1	2.3
Construction.....	386	435	390	389	246	673	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.1	3.7	9.6
Manufacturing.....	340	311	334	299	326	426	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.6
Durable goods.....	191	174	196	159	161	167	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	149	137	138	140	166	259	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.8	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,169	1,220	1,221	1,137	1,025	1,200	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.8
Wholesale trade.....	164	138	153	136	117	141	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.5
Retail trade.....	766	818	812	764	723	805	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.9
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	239	264	256	237	185	254	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.3	4.5
Information.....	106	86	96	74	39	61	3.7	3.0	3.3	2.6	1.5	2.4
Financial activities.....	222	217	243	218	162	181	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	138	142	161	151	129	98	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	84	75	81	67	34	83	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.9	1.6	3.8
Professional and business services. . . .	1,132	1,163	1,104	1,103	800	867	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.5
Education and health services.....	677	753	762	663	545	1,040	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.5	4.7
Educational services.....	100	109	95	92	69	84	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.5
Health care and social assistance. . .	578	644	667	571	477	956	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	5.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,064	1,126	1,091	673	490	1,345	6.4	6.7	6.5	4.1	5.7	13.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	165	176	168	127	31	122	6.8	7.1	6.8	5.2	2.7	10.4
Accommodation and food services. . .	898	949	923	546	460	1,223	6.4	6.6	6.4	3.9	6.2	14.1
Other services.....	219	210	224	168	165	436	3.7	3.5	3.8	2.8	3.6	9.0
Government.....	344	381	375	367	235	244	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.2
Federal.....	35	45	51	58	46	41	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.4
State and local.....	309	336	324	309	189	203	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.1
State and local education.....	155	173	157	153	111	132	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.4
State and local, excluding education.....	154	163	167	156	78	70	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.8
REGION³												
Northeast.....	923	948	960	869	534	945	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.2	3.9
South.....	2,247	2,343	2,321	1,998	1,584	2,224	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.3	4.6
Midwest.....	1,204	1,186	1,231	1,097	914	1,447	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.2	5.0
West.....	1,313	1,444	1,352	1,147	1,015	1,872	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.3	6.1

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

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

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

^p Preliminary

NOTE: Total nonfarm, government, federal government, and all regions' data in this table have been corrected for the month of January 2020.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	May 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p
Total.....	5,547	5,713	5,595	14,643	9,975	4,145	3.7	3.8	3.7	9.7	7.6	3.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	5,211	5,382	5,244	14,243	9,536	3,857	4.1	4.2	4.0	11.1	8.8	3.5
Mining and logging.....	24	24	20	42	67	29	3.3	3.4	2.8	6.0	10.2	4.6
Construction.....	380	386	359	756	835	311	5.1	5.1	4.7	9.9	12.7	4.4
Manufacturing.....	336	331	318	804	762	284	2.6	2.6	2.5	6.3	6.6	2.4
Durable goods.....	190	184	183	474	511	173	2.4	2.3	2.3	5.9	7.2	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	146	147	135	329	251	111	3.1	3.1	2.8	6.9	5.8	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,147	1,220	1,221	2,408	1,953	929	4.1	4.4	4.4	8.7	8.0	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	152	137	155	252	281	179	2.6	2.3	2.6	4.2	5.1	3.2
Retail trade.....	766	830	812	1,654	1,267	516	4.9	5.3	5.2	10.6	9.5	3.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	229	253	254	502	405	234	3.7	4.1	4.1	8.1	7.2	4.2
Information.....	93	75	87	107	128	54	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.9	2.1
Financial activities.....	215	217	210	350	299	160	2.5	2.5	2.4	4.0	3.5	1.9
Finance and insurance.....	129	141	150	169	112	104	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.7	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing. ...	86	75	60	181	187	56	3.7	3.2	2.5	7.7	8.8	2.6
Professional and business services.	1,123	1,151	1,073	1,714	1,359	819	5.3	5.3	5.0	8.0	7.1	4.2
Education and health services.....	635	701	699	1,747	1,323	535	2.6	2.9	2.8	7.1	6.1	2.4
Educational services.....	94	83	93	327	277	52	2.5	2.2	2.4	8.6	8.3	1.5
Health care and social assistance.	541	617	606	1,420	1,046	483	2.7	3.0	2.9	6.9	5.7	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,045	1,090	1,036	5,345	1,989	619	6.3	6.5	6.1	32.7	23.2	6.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. ...	172	172	157	599	314	103	7.1	6.9	6.3	24.5	27.2	8.8
Accommodation and food services. ...	873	918	880	4,746	1,675	516	6.2	6.4	6.1	34.1	22.5	6.0
Other services.....	214	187	220	969	821	117	3.6	3.1	3.7	16.4	17.9	2.4
Government.....	336	331	351	400	439	288	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.4
Federal.....	34	48	41	39	39	67	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.3
State and local.....	302	283	311	361	400	220	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.2
State and local education.....	170	149	155	180	170	103	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.1
State and local, excluding education.....	132	134	156	181	230	117	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.3
REGION³												
Northeast.....	883	913	888	2,807	1,851	704	3.2	3.3	3.2	10.1	7.7	2.9
South.....	2,097	2,255	2,097	4,978	3,429	1,704	3.8	4.0	3.8	9.0	7.2	3.5
Midwest.....	1,202	1,251	1,293	3,635	2,170	838	3.7	3.8	3.9	11.0	7.6	2.9
West.....	1,364	1,293	1,317	3,222	2,525	900	3.9	3.7	3.7	9.1	8.3	2.9

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

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

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

^p Preliminary

NOTE: Total nonfarm, government, federal government, and all regions' data in this table have been corrected for the month of January 2020.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	May 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p
Total.....	3,486	3,575	3,436	2,789	1,877	2,067	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.6
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	3,294	3,399	3,245	2,619	1,731	1,959	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.8
Mining and logging.....	13	14	12	9	6	8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.3
Construction.....	163	165	153	130	86	109	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.5
Manufacturing.....	203	188	183	150	104	143	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.2
Durable goods.....	116	103	107	86	49	87	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.2
Nondurable goods.....	87	84	75	64	55	56	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	774	831	794	607	447	510	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.2	1.8	2.1
Wholesale trade.....	97	86	101	93	52	66	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.2
Retail trade.....	538	597	546	386	305	327	3.4	3.8	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	139	148	147	129	90	117	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.6	2.1
Information.....	51	40	50	35	28	19	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.8
Financial activities.....	135	145	123	93	70	88	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.0
Finance and insurance.....	83	89	88	70	48	70	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	51	57	35	23	21	19	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9
Professional and business services.....	638	684	628	561	337	398	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.6	1.7	2.1
Education and health services.....	412	476	478	426	356	300	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.3
Educational services.....	48	55	58	50	43	21	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.6
Health care and social assistance.....	364	421	420	376	313	279	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	761	758	699	534	255	342	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.3	3.0	3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation... ..	73	79	77	52	30	29	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.5
Accommodation and food services... ..	688	679	622	483	225	313	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.5	3.0	3.6
Other services.....	144	98	125	74	44	41	2.4	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.8
Government.....	192	176	191	170	146	108	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5
Federal.....	15	19	19	17	15	28	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.0
State and local.....	177	156	172	152	130	80	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4
State and local education.....	99	83	90	79	69	43	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5
State and local, excluding education.....	78	73	82	73	62	37	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	492	493	494	404	275	250	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.0
South.....	1,403	1,494	1,347	1,098	791	981	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.0
Midwest.....	788	798	783	654	418	408	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.4
West.....	803	790	812	633	394	427	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4

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

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

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

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

^p Preliminary

NOTE: Total nonfarm, government, federal government, and all regions' data in this table have been corrected for the month of January 2020.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	May 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p
Total.....	1,764	1,749	1,846	11,489	7,708	1,796	1.2	1.1	1.2	7.6	5.9	1.4
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	1,678	1,659	1,752	11,316	7,481	1,672	1.3	1.3	1.4	8.8	6.9	1.5
Mining and logging.....	10	9	6	32	59	19	1.4	1.2	0.8	4.5	9.1	2.9
Construction.....	207	194	202	604	709	192	2.8	2.6	2.6	7.9	10.8	2.7
Manufacturing.....	114	115	113	632	635	118	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.9	5.5	1.0
Durable goods.....	61	64	63	374	447	72	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.7	6.3	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	53	51	49	257	188	45	1.1	1.1	1.0	5.4	4.3	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	316	325	363	1,730	1,458	382	1.1	1.2	1.3	6.2	6.0	1.5
Wholesale trade ³	45	47	47	154	220	100	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.6	4.0	1.8
Retail trade.....	196	193	224	1,226	940	182	1.3	1.2	1.4	7.8	7.1	1.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	76	85	91	350	297	100	1.2	1.4	1.5	5.6	5.3	1.8
Information.....	37	24	32	64	97	29	1.3	0.8	1.1	2.2	3.7	1.1
Financial activities.....	56	40	67	228	208	58	0.6	0.5	0.8	2.6	2.4	0.7
Finance and insurance.....	23	31	42	77	53	26	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing. . .	33	9	25	151	156	33	1.4	0.4	1.0	6.4	7.3	1.5
Professional and business services. . . .	441	413	392	1,086	904	352	2.1	1.9	1.8	5.1	4.7	1.8
Education and health services.....	178	160	167	1,274	918	187	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.2	4.2	0.8
Educational services.....	40	22	30	272	227	23	1.1	0.6	0.8	7.2	6.8	0.7
Health care and social assistance. . . .	138	139	136	1,001	691	164	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.8	3.7	0.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	255	295	318	4,783	1,722	262	1.5	1.8	1.9	29.2	20.1	2.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation. . .	96	90	77	545	281	73	4.0	3.6	3.1	22.3	24.3	6.2
Accommodation and food services. . .	159	205	240	4,238	1,441	190	1.1	1.4	1.7	30.4	19.4	2.2
Other services.....	65	84	93	884	770	72	1.1	1.4	1.6	15.0	16.8	1.5
Government.....	86	90	95	173	227	124	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.6
Federal.....	7	16	8	9	12	28	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0
State and local.....	78	74	86	164	215	97	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.5
State and local education.....	47	41	42	79	78	38	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4
State and local, excluding education.....	31	33	44	85	137	59	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.7
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	335	356	348	2,348	1,509	395	1.2	1.3	1.2	8.4	6.3	1.6
South.....	579	604	624	3,747	2,510	620	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.7	5.3	1.3
Midwest.....	352	384	440	2,898	1,650	380	1.1	1.2	1.3	8.8	5.8	1.3
West.....	498	405	435	2,496	2,039	401	1.4	1.1	1.2	7.1	6.7	1.3

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

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

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

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

^p Preliminary

NOTE: Total nonfarm, government, federal government, and all regions' data in this table have been corrected for the month of January 2020.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)						Rates ²					
	May 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p
Total.....	297	389	313	366	390	282	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
INDUSTRY												
Total private.....	239	323	247	308	324	226	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Mining and logging.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Construction ³	10	27	5	22	40	10	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing.....	19	28	23	22	23	24	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	13	16	13	14	14	14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods ³	6	12	10	9	8	10	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	56	64	64	71	48	37	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Wholesale trade.....	10	5	6	5	9	12	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Retail trade.....	33	40	42	42	21	8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities ³	14	19	16	24	18	17	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Information ³	5	11	5	8	3	5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Financial activities.....	24	31	19	30	21	14	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Finance and insurance.....	22	22	19	22	11	9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing ³ ...	2	9	1	7	10	5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
Professional and business services....	44	54	53	67	119	69	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4
Education and health services.....	46	65	55	47	50	48	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Educational services.....	6	7	4	4	7	8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Health care and social assistance ³ ...	40	58	51	43	43	40	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	29	37	19	28	12	15	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation ³ ...	3	3	2	2	3	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Accommodation and food services ³ ...	26	34	17	26	9	14	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other services ³	5	5	2	11	7	4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Government.....	58	65	66	58	66	55	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Federal.....	11	13	14	12	11	11	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	47	53	52	46	55	44	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
State and local education.....	24	25	23	22	23	22	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
State and local, excluding education.....	23	28	29	24	31	22	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
REGION⁴												
Northeast.....	56	65	46	56	68	58	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
South.....	116	157	126	133	129	103	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Midwest.....	62	70	70	83	102	50	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
West.....	64	97	71	93	92	71	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

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

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

^p Preliminary

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

NOTE: Total nonfarm, government, federal government, and all regions' data in this table have been corrected for the month of January 2020.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p
Total.....	7,245	5,305	5,266	4.6	3.9	3.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	6,545	4,658	4,621	4.9	4.1	4.0
Mining and logging.....	29	10	11	3.8	1.5	1.7
Construction.....	373	247	365	4.7	3.7	4.9
Manufacturing.....	482	315	328	3.6	2.7	2.7
Durable goods.....	293	170	180	3.5	2.3	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	189	146	148	3.8	3.3	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,249	824	937	4.3	3.3	3.6
Wholesale trade.....	214	157	139	3.5	2.8	2.4
Retail trade.....	713	450	623	4.4	3.3	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	323	217	175	5.0	3.8	3.0
Information.....	127	132	77	4.3	4.8	2.9
Financial activities.....	348	275	224	3.8	3.1	2.5
Finance and insurance.....	248	210	171	3.7	3.2	2.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	100	66	54	4.1	3.0	2.4
Professional and business services.....	1,269	1,027	947	5.6	5.1	4.7
Education and health services.....	1,319	1,168	935	5.2	5.0	4.0
Educational services.....	130	102	75	3.3	2.8	2.2
Health care and social assistance.....	1,188	1,066	859	5.5	5.4	4.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,073	497	599	6.0	5.5	5.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	144	85	97	5.4	7.0	7.4
Accommodation and food services.....	929	412	502	6.1	5.3	5.4
Other services.....	276	162	198	4.5	3.4	3.9
Government.....	700	647	645	3.0	2.8	2.9
Federal.....	111	114	77	3.8	3.8	2.6
State and local.....	589	533	568	2.9	2.7	3.0
State and local education.....	209	177	201	1.9	1.7	2.0
State and local, excluding education.....	380	356	367	3.9	3.8	4.0
REGION³						
Northeast.....	1,249	997	943	4.3	4.0	3.7
South.....	2,673	1,994	2,023	4.6	4.0	4.0
Midwest.....	1,694	1,114	1,117	4.9	3.8	3.7
West.....	1,628	1,200	1,183	4.4	3.8	3.7

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

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

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p
Total.....	6,318	4,320	7,052	4.2	3.3	5.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,949	4,165	6,791	4.6	3.8	6.1
Mining and logging.....	29	17	16	3.9	2.6	2.5
Construction.....	488	380	769	6.5	5.9	10.8
Manufacturing.....	377	331	462	2.9	2.9	4.0
Durable goods.....	218	160	192	2.7	2.3	2.7
Nondurable goods.....	159	171	269	3.3	4.0	6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,213	967	1,257	4.4	4.0	5.1
Wholesale trade.....	163	118	142	2.8	2.1	2.6
Retail trade.....	828	697	879	5.3	5.3	6.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	221	152	235	3.6	2.7	4.2
Information.....	114	37	65	4.0	1.4	2.5
Financial activities.....	250	174	206	2.9	2.0	2.4
Finance and insurance.....	154	123	109	2.4	1.9	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	96	51	96	4.2	2.4	4.5
Professional and business services.....	1,205	918	935	5.7	4.8	4.8
Education and health services.....	642	535	1,008	2.7	2.4	4.5
Educational services.....	79	44	60	2.1	1.2	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	563	491	947	2.8	2.7	5.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,344	622	1,575	8.0	7.3	15.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	266	46	188	10.7	4.1	15.6
Accommodation and food services.....	1,078	576	1,386	7.5	7.8	15.8
Other services.....	287	185	500	4.9	4.1	10.3
Government.....	369	156	261	1.6	0.7	1.2
Federal.....	40	45	46	1.4	1.6	1.6
State and local.....	329	110	215	1.6	0.6	1.2
State and local education.....	103	30	71	1.0	0.3	0.7
State and local, excluding education.....	226	81	144	2.4	0.9	1.6
REGION³						
Northeast.....	1,085	614	1,112	3.9	2.6	4.5
South.....	2,390	1,625	2,297	4.3	3.4	4.7
Midwest.....	1,440	1,009	1,692	4.4	3.5	5.8
West.....	1,403	1,072	1,950	4.0	3.6	6.3

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

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

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p
Total.....	5,602	9,670	4,041	3.7	7.4	3.0
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,199	9,345	3,694	4.1	8.6	3.3
Mining and logging.....	23	66	26	3.1	10.3	4.2
Construction.....	363	800	277	4.8	12.3	3.9
Manufacturing.....	343	763	282	2.7	6.7	2.4
Durable goods.....	191	518	172	2.4	7.3	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	151	245	110	3.2	5.7	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,119	1,865	889	4.1	7.7	3.6
Wholesale trade.....	147	287	173	2.5	5.2	3.1
Retail trade.....	770	1,202	500	5.0	9.1	3.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	201	376	216	3.3	6.8	3.9
Information.....	91	126	50	3.2	4.8	1.9
Financial activities.....	212	304	152	2.4	3.6	1.8
Finance and insurance.....	127	117	95	2.0	1.8	1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	85	187	57	3.7	8.9	2.6
Professional and business services.....	1,150	1,375	850	5.4	7.2	4.4
Education and health services.....	668	1,280	551	2.8	5.8	2.5
Educational services.....	127	247	78	3.4	7.1	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	541	1,032	473	2.7	5.6	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,015	1,954	504	6.0	22.9	5.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	129	294	50	5.2	26.1	4.1
Accommodation and food services.....	885	1,660	454	6.2	22.5	5.2
Other services.....	216	811	114	3.7	17.7	2.3
Government.....	403	325	348	1.8	1.5	1.6
Federal.....	29	33	63	1.0	1.2	2.2
State and local.....	374	292	285	1.9	1.5	1.5
State and local education.....	248	96	178	2.3	0.9	1.8
State and local, excluding education.....	125	196	107	1.4	2.2	1.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	817	1,771	628	3.0	7.4	2.6
South.....	2,202	3,330	1,699	4.0	7.0	3.5
Midwest.....	1,203	2,067	826	3.7	7.3	2.8
West.....	1,380	2,502	889	3.9	8.3	2.9

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

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

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p
Total.....	3,613	1,744	2,082	2.4	1.3	1.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	3,373	1,650	1,927	2.6	1.5	1.7
Mining and logging.....	14	6	8	1.9	1.0	1.2
Construction.....	159	77	92	2.1	1.2	1.3
Manufacturing.....	217	109	146	1.7	1.0	1.2
Durable goods.....	122	59	89	1.5	0.8	1.2
Nondurable goods.....	95	50	57	2.0	1.2	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	798	417	517	2.9	1.7	2.1
Wholesale trade.....	97	58	64	1.6	1.1	1.1
Retail trade.....	571	267	347	3.7	2.0	2.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	129	92	106	2.1	1.6	1.9
Information.....	53	26	20	1.9	1.0	0.8
Financial activities.....	137	67	90	1.6	0.8	1.1
Finance and insurance.....	86	46	71	1.3	0.7	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	51	21	19	2.2	1.0	0.9
Professional and business services.....	647	341	412	3.0	1.8	2.1
Education and health services.....	415	331	280	1.7	1.5	1.3
Educational services.....	51	28	22	1.3	0.8	0.7
Health care and social assistance.....	364	304	257	1.8	1.6	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	785	236	322	4.7	2.8	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	66	11	15	2.6	1.0	1.2
Accommodation and food services.....	719	225	308	5.0	3.0	3.5
Other services.....	149	40	40	2.5	0.9	0.8
Government.....	240	94	155	1.0	0.4	0.7
Federal.....	15	14	27	0.5	0.5	1.0
State and local.....	225	80	127	1.1	0.4	0.7
State and local education.....	138	27	81	1.3	0.3	0.8
State and local, excluding education.....	87	53	47	0.9	0.6	0.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	503	240	243	1.8	1.0	1.0
South.....	1,458	737	957	2.6	1.5	2.0
Midwest.....	830	381	443	2.5	1.3	1.5
West.....	822	386	438	2.3	1.3	1.4

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

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

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p
Total.....	1,689	7,560	1,670	1.1	5.8	1.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,588	7,381	1,535	1.2	6.8	1.4
Mining and logging.....	8	58	16	1.1	9.1	2.6
Construction.....	193	683	174	2.6	10.5	2.4
Manufacturing.....	107	631	114	0.8	5.5	1.0
Durable goods.....	57	444	70	0.7	6.2	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	50	187	43	1.1	4.3	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	262	1,404	330	1.0	5.8	1.3
Wholesale trade.....	45	220	100	0.8	4.0	1.8
Retail trade.....	160	918	137	1.0	7.0	1.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	58	267	93	0.9	4.8	1.7
Information.....	33	97	25	1.2	3.7	1.0
Financial activities.....	50	214	51	0.6	2.5	0.6
Finance and insurance.....	18	58	17	0.3	0.9	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	31	156	33	1.4	7.4	1.5
Professional and business services.....	464	923	369	2.2	4.8	1.9
Education and health services.....	206	900	221	0.9	4.1	1.0
Educational services.....	69	214	46	1.8	6.1	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	137	686	175	0.7	3.7	0.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	201	1,706	167	1.2	20.0	1.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	60	280	34	2.4	24.8	2.8
Accommodation and food services.....	141	1,426	132	1.0	19.3	1.5
Other services.....	63	764	70	1.1	16.7	1.4
Government.....	101	179	135	0.4	0.8	0.6
Federal.....	5	9	26	0.2	0.3	0.9
State and local.....	96	169	109	0.5	0.9	0.6
State and local education.....	79	55	67	0.7	0.5	0.7
State and local, excluding education.....	18	114	42	0.2	1.3	0.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	264	1,463	330	1.0	6.1	1.3
South.....	623	2,478	635	1.1	5.2	1.3
Midwest.....	307	1,593	326	0.9	5.6	1.1
West.....	495	2,026	380	1.4	6.7	1.2

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

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

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the regions are: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p	May 2019	Apr. 2020	May 2020 ^p
Total.....	299	366	289	0.2	0.3	0.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	237	314	231	0.2	0.3	0.2
Mining and logging.....	1	2	2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Construction.....	10	40	10	0.1	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing.....	19	24	23	0.1	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	12	15	13	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	6	8	10	0.1	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	58	44	42	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wholesale trade.....	5	9	9	0.1	0.2	0.2
Retail trade.....	39	17	16	0.3	0.1	0.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	14	18	17	0.2	0.3	0.3
Information.....	5	3	5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Financial activities.....	25	23	11	0.3	0.3	0.1
Finance and insurance.....	23	13	7	0.4	0.2	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2	10	5	0.1	0.5	0.2
Professional and business services.....	38	111	69	0.2	0.6	0.4
Education and health services.....	47	48	50	0.2	0.2	0.2
Educational services.....	7	6	10	0.2	0.2	0.3
Health care and social assistance.....	40	43	40	0.2	0.2	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	29	12	15	0.2	0.1	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3	3	1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Accommodation and food services.....	26	9	14	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other services.....	5	7	4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Government.....	62	52	58	0.3	0.2	0.3
Federal.....	10	10	10	0.4	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	52	42	48	0.3	0.2	0.3
State and local education.....	32	13	30	0.3	0.1	0.3
State and local, excluding education.....	21	29	19	0.2	0.3	0.2
REGION³						
Northeast.....	50	68	55	0.2	0.3	0.2
South.....	120	114	107	0.2	0.2	0.2
Midwest.....	66	93	57	0.2	0.3	0.2
West.....	63	90	70	0.2	0.3	0.2

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

^p Preliminary

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