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STATE JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JUNE 2023

Job openings rates decreased in 4 states and increased in 2 states on the last business day of June, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Hires rates decreased in 7 states and increased in 1 state. Total separations rates decreased in 11 states and increased in 1 state. Nationally, the job openings, hires, and total separations rates showed little or no change in June.

This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, total separations, quits, and layoffs and discharges for the total nonfarm sector and for all states and the District of Columbia.

Job Openings

In June, **job openings rates** decreased in 4 states, increased in 2 states, and were little changed in 44 states and the District of Columbia. The decreases in job openings rates occurred in North Carolina (-0.8 percentage point), as well as in Illinois, Iowa, and Kentucky (-0.6 point each). The increases occurred in California and New Jersey (+0.6 point each). Over the month, the national job openings rate was unchanged. (See table 1.)

The **number of job openings** decreased in 6 states, increased in 4 states, and was little changed in 40 states and the District of Columbia in June. The largest decreases in the job openings level occurred in Illinois (-45,000), North Carolina (-44,000), and Wisconsin (-18,000). The largest increases occurred in California (+127,000), New Jersey (+29,000), and Connecticut (+9,000). Nationally, the number of job openings changed little over the month. (See table 1.)

Hires

In June, **hires rates** decreased in 7 states, increased in 1 state, and were little changed in 42 states and the District of Columbia. The largest decreases in the hires rates occurred in Washington (-1.1 percentage points), Alaska (-1.0 point), and Indiana (-0.9 point). The increase occurred in California (+0.4 point). The national hires rate was little changed over the month. (See table 2.)

The **number of hires** decreased in 8 states and was little changed in 42 states and the District of Columbia in June. The largest decreases in the hires level occurred in Washington (-38,000), Indiana (-30,000), and Arizona (-25,000). Nationally, the number of hires decreased over the month (-326,000). (See table 2.)

Total Separations

In June, **total separations rates** decreased in 11 states, increased in 1 state, and were little changed in 38 states and the District of Columbia. The largest decreases in total separations rates occurred in Delaware (-1.3 percentage points), as well as in Maine and Mississippi (-1.1 points each). The increase occurred in Kansas (+0.9 point). Over the month, the national total separations rate was little changed. (See table 3.)

The **number of total separations** decreased in 13 states, increased in 1 state, and was little changed in 36 states and the District of Columbia in June. The largest decreases occurred in Georgia (-42,000), New York (-40,000), and Tennessee (-27,000). The increase in the total separations level occurred in Kansas (+12,000). Nationally, the number of total separations decreased (-288,000). (See table 3.)

Quits

In June, **quits rates** decreased in 16 states, increased in 1 state, and were little changed in 33 states and the District of Columbia. The largest decreases in quits rates occurred in Maine (-1.2 percentage points) and Delaware (-1.0 point), as well as in Alabama and Vermont (-0.9 point each). The increase occurred in Kansas (+0.5 point). Over the month, the national quits rate decreased (-0.2 point). (See table 4.)

The **number of quits** decreased in 19 states, increased in 1 state, and was little changed in 30 states and the District of Columbia in June. The largest decreases in the quits level occurred in New York (-58,000) and Tennessee (-24,000), as well as in Georgia and North Carolina (-22,000). The increase occurred in Kansas (+7,000). Nationally, the number of quits decreased (-295,000). (See table 4.)

Layoffs and Discharges

In June, **layoffs and discharges rates** decreased in 2 states and were little changed in 48 states and the District of Columbia. The decreases in layoffs and discharges rates occurred in Mississippi (-0.6 percentage point) and Georgia (-0.5 point). Over the month, the national layoffs and discharges rate was unchanged. (See table 5.)

The **number of layoffs and discharges** decreased in 2 states, increased in 1 state, and was little changed in 47 states and the District of Columbia in June. The decreases in the layoffs and discharges levels occurred in Georgia (-22,000) and Mississippi (-7,000). The increase occurred in Arizona (+11,000). Nationally, the number of layoffs and discharges was little changed. (See table 5.)

For more information, please see the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) interactive charts at www.bls.gov/charts/state-job-openings-and-labor-turnover/state-job-openings-rates.htm#.

State Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey estimates for July 2023 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, September 19, 2023, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

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/. State estimates are published for job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, 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. Starting with data for January 2023, industries are classified in accordance with the 2022 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, such as 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. Other separations comprise less than 8 percent of total separations. Other separations rates are generally very low, and other separations variance estimates are relatively high. Consequently, the other separations component is not published for states.

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 and layoffs and discharges rates are computed similarly.

State Estimation Method

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of approximately 21,000 nonfarm business and government establishments. The sample is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and establishment size class. The JOLTS sample of 21,000 establishments does not directly support the production of sample-based state estimates. However, state estimates have been produced by combining the available sample with model-based estimates.

The state estimates consist of four major estimating models; the Composite Regional model (an unpublished intermediate model), the Synthetic model (an unpublished intermediate model), the Composite Synthetic model (published historical series through the most current benchmark year), and the Extended Composite Synthetic model (published current-year monthly series). The Composite Regional model uses JOLTS microdata, JOLTS regional published estimates, and Current Employment Statistics (CES) employment data. The Composite Synthetic model uses JOLTS microdata and Synthetic model estimates derived from monthly employment changes in microdata from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), and JOLTS published regional data. The Extended Composite Synthetic model extends the Composite Synthetic estimates by ratio-adjusting the Composite Synthetic model by the ratio of the current Composite

Regional model estimate to the Composite Regional model estimate from the previous year.

The Extended Composite Synthetic model (and its major component—the Composite Regional model) is used to extend the Composite Synthetic estimates because all of the inputs required by this model are available at the time monthly estimate are produced. In contrast, the Composite Synthetic model (and its major component—the Synthetic model) can only be produced when the latest QCEW data are available. The Extended Composite Synthetic model estimates are used to extend the Composite Synthetic model estimates during the annual JOLTS re-tabulation process. The extension of the Composite Synthetic model using current data-based Composite Regional model estimates ensures that the Composite Synthetic model estimates reflect current economic trends.

The Composite Regional approach calculates state-level JOLTS estimates from JOLTS microdata using sample weights and the adjustments for non-response. The Composite Regional estimate is then benchmarked to CES state-supersector employment to produce state-supersector estimates. The JOLTS sample, by itself, cannot ensure a reasonably sized sample for each state-supersector cell. The small JOLTS sample results in several state-supersector cells that lack enough data to produce a reasonable estimate. To overcome this issue, the state-level estimates derived directly from the JOLTS sample are augmented using JOLTS regional estimates when the number of respondents is low (that is, less than 30). This approach is known as a composite estimate, which leverages the small JOLTS sample to the greatest extent possible and supplements that with a model-based estimate. Previous research has found that regional industry estimates are a good proxy at finer levels of geographical detail. That is, one can make a reliable prediction of JOLTS estimates at the regional-level using only national industry-level JOLTS rates. The assumption in this approach is that one can make a good prediction of JOLTS estimates at the state-level using only regional industry-level JOLTS rates.)

In this approach, the JOLTS microdata-based estimate is used, without model augmentation, in all state-supersector cells that have 30 or more respondents. The JOLTS regional estimate will be used, without a sample-based component, in all state-supersector cells that have fewer than five respondents. In all state-supersector cells with 5 to 30

respondents, an estimate is calculated that is a composition of a weighted estimate of the microdata-based estimate and a weighted estimate of the JOLTS regional estimate. The weight assigned to the JOLTS data in those cells is proportional the number of JOLTS respondents in the cell (weight= $n/30$, where n is the number of respondents). The sum of state estimates within a region is made equal to the aligned regional JOLTS published regional estimates.

Seasonal adjustment. BLS uses the seasonal adjustment program (X-13ARIMA-SEATS) to seasonally adjust the JOLTS series. Each month, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology uses all relevant data, up to and including the current month, to calculate new seasonal adjustment factors. Moving averages are used as seasonal filters in seasonal adjustment. JOLTS seasonal adjustment includes both additive and multiplicative models, as well as regression with autocorrelated errors (REGARIMA) 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.

Annual estimates and benchmarking. The JOLTS state estimates utilize and leverage data from three BLS programs; JOLTS, CES, and QCEW. These state estimates are published as a historical series made up of a historical annually revised benchmark component of the Composite Synthetic model and a current component of the Extended Composite Synthetic model that provides monthly "real-time" estimates between lagged benchmarks.

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 estimates are recalculated for the most recent 5 years 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 average levels for job openings are calculated by dividing the sum of the 12 published monthly levels by 12.

Annual average rates for hires, total separations quits, and layoffs and discharges are calculated by dividing the sum of the 12 monthly JOLTS published levels for each data element by the sum of the 12 monthly CES published employment levels, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Annual average rates for job openings are calculated by dividing the sum of the 12 monthly JOLTS published levels by the sum of the 12 monthly CES published employment levels plus the sum of the 12 monthly job openings levels, and multiplying that quotient by 100.)

Reliability of the estimates

JOLTS estimates are subject to two types of error: sampling error and nonsampling error.

Sampling error can result when a sample, rather than an 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 with the sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. This means that there is a 90-percent chance that the true population mean will fall into the interval created by the sample mean plus or minus 1.65 standard errors. Estimates of median standard errors are released monthly as part of the significant change tables on the JOLTS webpage. Standard errors are updated annually with the most recent 5 years of data. For sampling error estimates, see www.bls.gov/jlt/jolts_median_standard_errors.htm.

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. The JOLTS program uses quality control procedures to reduce nonsampling error in the survey's design.

The JOLTS state variance estimates account for both sampling error and the error attributable to modeling. A small area domain model uses a Bayesian approach to develop estimates of JOLTS state variance. The small area model uses QCEW-based JOLTS synthetic model data to generate a Bayesian prior distribution, then updates the prior

distribution using JOLTS microdata and sample-based variance estimates at the state and US Census regional level to generate a Bayesian posterior distribution. Once the Bayesian posterior distribution has been generated, estimates of JOLTS state variances are made by drawing 2,500 estimates from the Bayesian posterior distribution. This Bayesian approach thus indirectly accounts for sampling error and directly for model error.

Other information

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

Table 1. Job openings levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, seasonally adjusted

State	Levels (in thousands)						Rates					
	June 2022	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	Change from: May 2023 - June 2023 ^p	June 2022	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	Change from: May 2023 - June 2023 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	10,961	9,745	10,320	9,616	9,582	-34	6.7	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.8	0.0
Alabama.....	156	131	145	137	140	3	6.9	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.1	0.1
Alaska.....	30	26	28	27	28	1	8.6	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.9	0.2
Arizona.....	223	206	240	200	193	-7	6.7	6.1	7.1	6.0	5.8	-0.2
Arkansas.....	104	97	101	99	95	-4	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.5	-0.3
California.....	1,208	895	1,043	912	1,039	127	6.4	4.7	5.5	4.8	5.4	0.6
Colorado.....	224	214	259	188	190	2	7.2	6.9	8.2	6.1	6.1	0.0
Connecticut.....	112	100	97	82	91	9	6.3	5.6	5.4	4.6	5.1	0.5
Delaware.....	34	36	37	35	34	-1	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.5	-0.2
District of Columbia.....	42	46	40	44	44	0	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.4	0.0
Florida.....	627	662	669	623	643	20	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.2	0.2
Georgia.....	457	383	385	371	372	1	8.7	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.0	0.0
Hawaii.....	37	33	38	33	33	0	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.0	5.0	0.0
Idaho.....	63	55	57	55	55	0	7.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.1	0.0
Illinois.....	435	401	423	422	377	-45	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.8	-0.6
Indiana.....	207	175	193	185	172	-13	6.1	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.0	-0.4
Iowa.....	113	94	107	102	91	-11	6.7	5.6	6.3	6.0	5.4	-0.6
Kansas.....	102	84	97	90	84	-6	6.7	5.5	6.3	5.9	5.5	-0.4
Kentucky.....	159	138	145	144	130	-14	7.5	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.1	-0.6
Louisiana.....	152	143	148	156	157	1	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.4	0.0
Maine.....	48	49	44	42	37	-5	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.1	5.4	-0.7
Maryland.....	204	200	206	204	200	-4	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	-0.1
Massachusetts.....	287	282	298	254	243	-11	7.3	7.0	7.3	6.3	6.1	-0.2
Michigan.....	293	250	296	247	237	-10	6.3	5.4	6.3	5.3	5.1	-0.2
Minnesota.....	212	180	206	208	197	-11	6.8	5.7	6.5	6.5	6.2	-0.3
Mississippi.....	86	84	91	87	88	1	6.9	6.7	7.2	6.9	7.0	0.1
Missouri.....	206	187	190	173	163	-10	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.2	-0.3
Montana.....	46	37	41	36	37	1	8.3	6.7	7.3	6.5	6.7	0.2
Nebraska.....	73	57	69	63	62	-1	6.7	5.2	6.2	5.7	5.6	-0.1
Nevada.....	97	100	113	104	99	-5	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.3	6.0	-0.3
New Hampshire.....	50	49	47	40	45	5	6.8	6.5	6.3	5.4	6.1	0.7
New Jersey.....	267	240	232	194	223	29	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.3	4.9	0.6
New Mexico.....	63	61	71	65	64	-1	7.0	6.6	7.6	7.0	6.8	-0.2
New York.....	541	430	460	434	460	26	5.4	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	0.2
North Carolina.....	365	372	379	407	363	-44	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.7	6.9	-0.8
North Dakota.....	33	29	29	30	28	-2	7.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	-0.5
Ohio.....	429	347	393	372	362	-10	7.2	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.0	-0.2
Oklahoma.....	130	119	128	128	122	-6	7.1	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.6	-0.3
Oregon.....	125	120	126	117	112	-5	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.3	-0.2
Pennsylvania.....	447	420	399	345	360	15	7.0	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.5	0.2
Rhode Island.....	39	33	33	27	30	3	7.3	6.2	6.2	5.2	5.7	0.5
South Carolina.....	166	182	172	177	175	-2	6.9	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.1	-0.1
South Dakota.....	34	29	31	31	29	-2	7.0	5.9	6.3	6.3	5.9	-0.4
Tennessee.....	243	244	252	237	233	-4	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.5	-0.2
Texas.....	1,028	821	819	824	799	-25	7.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	-0.2
Utah.....	107	105	113	105	103	-2	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.7	5.6	-0.1
Vermont.....	23	20	21	18	19	1	7.0	6.1	6.4	5.5	5.9	0.4
Virginia.....	325	328	315	305	309	4	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.9	0.0
Washington.....	202	187	213	180	173	-7	5.4	4.9	5.6	4.7	4.5	-0.2
West Virginia.....	58	54	55	56	56	0	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	0.0
Wisconsin.....	220	188	205	183	165	-18	6.9	5.9	6.4	5.7	5.2	-0.5
Wyoming.....	22	20	22	19	20	1	7.2	6.5	7.1	6.1	6.4	0.3

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Table 2. Hires levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, seasonally adjusted

State	Levels (in thousands)						Rates					
	June 2022	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	Change from: May 2023 - June 2023 ^p	June 2022	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	Change from: May 2023 - June 2023 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	6,448	6,066	6,101	6,231	5,905	-326	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	-0.2
Alabama.....	102	90	93	107	94	-13	4.8	4.2	4.3	5.0	4.4	-0.6
Alaska.....	21	20	18	21	18	-3	6.6	6.2	5.5	6.5	5.5	-1.0
Arizona.....	156	147	148	147	122	-25	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.9	-0.8
Arkansas.....	67	59	61	66	64	-2	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	-0.1
California.....	657	579	539	532	596	64	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.3	0.4
Colorado.....	128	117	128	119	105	-14	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.6	-0.5
Connecticut.....	66	59	59	58	52	-6	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	-0.3
Delaware.....	23	24	24	24	23	-1	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	-0.2
District of Columbia.....	24	27	24	28	25	-3	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.2	-0.4
Florida.....	440	383	404	402	385	-17	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	-0.1
Georgia.....	284	235	230	221	220	-1	5.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	0.0
Hawaii.....	22	23	21	21	20	-1	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	-0.1
Idaho.....	39	42	41	42	36	-6	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.2	-0.7
Illinois.....	235	241	248	267	246	-21	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.0	-0.4
Indiana.....	141	131	151	153	123	-30	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.7	3.8	-0.9
Iowa.....	65	57	60	63	59	-4	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	-0.2
Kansas.....	53	51	59	59	54	-5	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.1	3.7	-0.4
Kentucky.....	91	93	84	92	85	-7	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.2	-0.4
Louisiana.....	93	95	85	105	114	9	4.9	4.9	4.3	5.4	5.8	0.4
Maine.....	26	28	25	25	25	0	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0
Maryland.....	115	116	107	113	107	-6	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.9	-0.2
Massachusetts.....	126	130	135	113	103	-10	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.0	2.7	-0.3
Michigan.....	181	164	153	167	156	-11	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.5	-0.3
Minnesota.....	116	111	117	121	99	-22	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.3	-0.8
Mississippi.....	61	48	52	56	56	0	5.2	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.8	0.0
Missouri.....	117	109	105	116	103	-13	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.4	-0.5
Montana.....	30	28	25	28	26	-2	5.9	5.4	4.8	5.4	5.0	-0.4
Nebraska.....	42	36	41	42	42	0	4.1	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	0.0
Nevada.....	65	72	67	64	62	-2	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	-0.1
New Hampshire.....	32	31	37	28	25	-3	4.7	4.4	5.3	4.0	3.6	-0.4
New Jersey.....	172	203	167	161	176	15	4.1	4.7	3.9	3.7	4.1	0.4
New Mexico.....	31	38	34	37	32	-5	3.7	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.7	-0.6
New York.....	288	297	281	277	278	1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0
North Carolina.....	227	180	213	222	200	-22	4.7	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.1	-0.4
North Dakota.....	21	18	17	21	19	-2	4.9	4.1	3.9	4.8	4.4	-0.4
Ohio.....	249	210	222	214	207	-7	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	-0.1
Oklahoma.....	86	79	79	80	77	-3	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	-0.1
Oregon.....	83	85	72	88	72	-16	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.4	3.6	-0.8
Pennsylvania.....	203	185	198	205	183	-22	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	-0.3
Rhode Island.....	24	23	25	21	19	-2	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.2	3.8	-0.4
South Carolina.....	106	99	110	114	111	-3	4.7	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.8	-0.2
South Dakota.....	22	19	19	20	20	0	4.9	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	0.1
Tennessee.....	170	149	160	172	150	-22	5.2	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.5	-0.7
Texas.....	612	599	624	619	588	-31	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.2	-0.2
Utah.....	71	71	70	73	66	-7	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	-0.4
Vermont.....	13	13	15	13	12	-1	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.0	-0.2
Virginia.....	163	178	169	174	178	4	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	0.1
Washington.....	129	124	129	149	111	-38	3.7	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.0	-1.1
West Virginia.....	34	36	32	34	33	-1	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.9	4.7	-0.2
Wisconsin.....	109	98	111	124	113	-11	3.7	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.8	-0.3
Wyoming.....	16	15	14	13	12	-1	5.7	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.1	-0.4

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Table 3. Total separations levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, seasonally adjusted

State	Levels (in thousands)						Rates					
	June 2022	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	Change from: May 2023 - June 2023 ^p	June 2022	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	Change from: May 2023 - June 2023 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	5,991	5,994	5,660	5,925	5,637	-288	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	-0.2
Alabama.....	96	90	76	104	88	-16	4.6	4.2	3.5	4.8	4.1	-0.7
Alaska.....	18	19	26	17	15	-2	5.7	5.9	8.0	5.2	4.6	-0.6
Arizona.....	168	141	142	119	130	11	5.4	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.1	0.3
Arkansas.....	58	62	54	66	55	-11	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.8	4.0	-0.8
California.....	581	636	505	522	489	-33	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	-0.2
Colorado.....	115	134	116	106	104	-2	4.0	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.6	0.0
Connecticut.....	54	59	56	64	55	-9	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.3	-0.5
Delaware.....	24	24	21	30	24	-6	5.1	5.0	4.3	6.2	4.9	-1.3
District of Columbia.....	25	24	21	28	26	-2	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.3	-0.3
Florida.....	414	404	397	408	426	18	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	0.2
Georgia.....	317	219	192	247	205	-42	6.6	4.5	3.9	5.0	4.2	-0.8
Hawaii.....	21	22	19	20	18	-2	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	-0.3
Idaho.....	36	39	44	36	32	-4	4.4	4.6	5.2	4.2	3.8	-0.4
Illinois.....	215	227	243	210	224	14	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.6	0.2
Indiana.....	116	133	145	132	130	-2	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.0	0.0
Iowa.....	54	59	69	57	59	2	3.4	3.7	4.3	3.6	3.7	0.1
Kansas.....	54	58	65	54	66	12	3.8	4.0	4.5	3.7	4.6	0.9
Kentucky.....	88	92	89	99	85	-14	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.2	-0.7
Louisiana.....	90	103	82	107	94	-13	4.7	5.3	4.2	5.5	4.8	-0.7
Maine.....	27	29	22	29	22	-7	4.2	4.5	3.4	4.5	3.4	-1.1
Maryland.....	97	131	110	117	98	-19	3.6	4.8	4.0	4.3	3.6	-0.7
Massachusetts.....	145	119	114	104	101	-3	4.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	-0.1
Michigan.....	148	153	148	164	153	-11	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.4	-0.3
Minnesota.....	107	106	102	101	113	12	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.8	0.4
Mississippi.....	57	52	52	63	51	-12	4.9	4.4	4.4	5.4	4.3	-1.1
Missouri.....	123	108	112	107	99	-8	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.3	-0.3
Montana.....	29	30	29	27	26	-1	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.0	-0.2
Nebraska.....	33	38	43	38	37	-1	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.5	-0.1
Nevada.....	67	68	66	65	61	-4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.9	-0.3
New Hampshire.....	27	35	25	30	31	1	3.9	5.0	3.6	4.3	4.4	0.1
New Jersey.....	137	158	150	125	126	1	3.2	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.9	0.0
New Mexico.....	38	36	35	33	33	0	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	0.0
New York.....	261	262	231	283	243	-40	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.5	-0.4
North Carolina.....	228	190	197	217	198	-19	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.0	-0.4
North Dakota.....	17	18	22	16	19	3	4.0	4.1	5.1	3.7	4.4	0.7
Ohio.....	229	195	229	211	209	-2	4.1	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.7	-0.1
Oklahoma.....	83	71	67	75	75	0	4.9	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.3	0.0
Oregon.....	74	82	81	79	66	-13	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.3	-0.7
Pennsylvania.....	175	189	176	193	199	6	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	0.0
Rhode Island.....	19	22	20	21	18	-3	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.6	-0.6
South Carolina.....	101	103	91	104	97	-7	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.2	-0.3
South Dakota.....	16	19	23	18	19	1	3.5	4.1	5.0	3.9	4.1	0.2
Tennessee.....	158	158	133	166	139	-27	4.9	4.8	4.0	5.0	4.2	-0.8
Texas.....	550	520	476	554	572	18	4.1	3.8	3.4	4.0	4.1	0.1
Utah.....	64	68	70	79	66	-13	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.6	3.8	-0.8
Vermont.....	12	15	11	14	12	-2	4.0	4.9	3.6	4.6	4.0	-0.6
Virginia.....	143	177	173	184	171	-13	3.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.1	-0.3
Washington.....	122	139	131	120	105	-15	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.9	-0.4
West Virginia.....	37	34	34	35	37	2	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.3	0.3
Wisconsin.....	108	107	112	110	104	-6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	-0.2
Wyoming.....	15	15	16	15	14	-1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.2	4.8	-0.4

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Table 4. Quits levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, seasonally adjusted

State	Levels (in thousands)						Rates					
	June 2022	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	Change from: May 2023 - June 2023 ^p	June 2022	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	Change from: May 2023 - June 2023 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	4,161	3,842	3,765	4,067	3,772	-295	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	-0.2
Alabama.....	68	63	55	81	62	-19	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.8	2.9	-0.9
Alaska.....	12	11	11	11	10	-1	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.0	-0.4
Arizona.....	129	95	103	90	93	3	4.2	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.9	0.0
Arkansas.....	42	42	37	48	38	-10	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.5	2.8	-0.7
California.....	385	359	341	341	327	-14	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	-0.1
Colorado.....	76	77	77	72	70	-2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	-0.1
Connecticut.....	38	34	35	42	33	-9	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.0	-0.5
Delaware.....	17	16	15	21	16	-5	3.6	3.3	3.1	4.3	3.3	-1.0
District of Columbia.....	18	16	14	20	18	-2	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.3	-0.3
Florida.....	300	279	290	293	297	4	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.1
Georgia.....	237	151	142	164	142	-22	4.9	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.9	-0.4
Hawaii.....	15	14	12	13	12	-1	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	-0.2
Idaho.....	24	25	27	25	21	-4	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.5	-0.4
Illinois.....	140	135	144	136	151	15	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	0.3
Indiana.....	83	88	94	90	92	2	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	0.0
Iowa.....	40	37	45	35	37	2	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.3	0.1
Kansas.....	36	37	36	37	44	7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.1	0.5
Kentucky.....	65	65	65	73	57	-16	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.6	2.8	-0.8
Louisiana.....	62	70	57	73	63	-10	3.2	3.6	2.9	3.7	3.2	-0.5
Maine.....	18	16	15	20	12	-8	2.8	2.5	2.3	3.1	1.9	-1.2
Maryland.....	71	86	75	80	66	-14	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.4	-0.5
Massachusetts.....	72	63	71	63	56	-7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5	-0.2
Michigan.....	102	94	89	103	105	2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	0.1
Minnesota.....	76	68	68	70	75	5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.2
Mississippi.....	41	35	37	42	36	-6	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.1	-0.5
Missouri.....	78	72	73	75	65	-10	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	-0.3
Montana.....	19	17	18	19	17	-2	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.3	-0.4
Nebraska.....	23	23	26	24	24	0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	0.0
Nevada.....	44	43	45	45	41	-4	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	-0.3
New Hampshire.....	18	21	15	17	19	2	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.7	0.3
New Jersey.....	91	91	92	76	67	-9	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.5	-0.3
New Mexico.....	26	22	22	23	22	-1	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	-0.2
New York.....	175	164	140	187	129	-58	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.3	-0.6
North Carolina.....	168	123	138	155	133	-22	3.5	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.7	-0.5
North Dakota.....	11	10	13	12	13	1	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	0.2
Ohio.....	136	133	126	141	140	-1	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	0.0
Oklahoma.....	63	48	48	53	52	-1	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	-0.1
Oregon.....	53	51	52	53	42	-11	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.1	-0.6
Pennsylvania.....	119	118	121	123	120	-3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
Rhode Island.....	12	13	13	13	10	-3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.0	-0.6
South Carolina.....	74	73	66	76	70	-6	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.0	-0.3
South Dakota.....	11	12	13	12	13	1	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	0.2
Tennessee.....	113	99	98	122	98	-24	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.7	2.9	-0.8
Texas.....	409	376	339	415	428	13	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.1	0.1
Utah.....	43	44	48	54	40	-14	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.3	-0.8
Vermont.....	8	8	7	9	6	-3	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.0	-0.9
Virginia.....	104	120	107	134	117	-17	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.8	-0.4
Washington.....	86	84	87	81	65	-16	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.8	-0.4
West Virginia.....	27	24	23	24	25	1	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	0.2
Wisconsin.....	72	67	69	73	72	-1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.0
Wyoming.....	10	9	10	10	9	-1	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.1	-0.3

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Table 5. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, seasonally adjusted

State	Levels (in thousands)						Rates					
	June 2022	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	Change from: May 2023 - June 2023 ^p	June 2022	Mar. 2023	Apr. 2023	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	Change from: May 2023 - June 2023 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	1,477	1,845	1,590	1,546	1,527	-19	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Alabama.....	22	22	17	20	21	1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.1
Alaska.....	5	6	12	4	5	1	1.6	1.8	3.7	1.2	1.5	0.3
Arizona.....	32	36	34	22	33	11	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.3
Arkansas.....	13	16	14	15	15	0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.0
California.....	158	249	136	150	134	-16	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	-0.1
Colorado.....	29	45	33	29	30	1	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.0
Connecticut.....	13	22	15	17	16	-1	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	-0.1
Delaware.....	6	7	5	7	7	0	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.0
District of Columbia.....	5	6	5	6	6	0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.0
Florida.....	82	107	89	99	108	9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.1
Georgia.....	59	57	42	73	51	-22	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.0	-0.5
Hawaii.....	5	7	5	6	6	0	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0
Idaho.....	10	11	14	10	10	0	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.0
Illinois.....	66	86	84	64	61	-3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.0
Indiana.....	26	39	45	34	31	-3	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.0
Iowa.....	12	18	21	18	19	1	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.1
Kansas.....	15	17	25	14	18	4	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.2
Kentucky.....	17	22	20	21	24	3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.2
Louisiana.....	22	29	22	25	26	1	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.0
Maine.....	8	11	6	7	7	0	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.0
Maryland.....	17	37	28	31	27	-4	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	-0.1
Massachusetts.....	66	52	34	31	34	3	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.1
Michigan.....	39	53	53	52	39	-13	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	-0.3
Minnesota.....	26	32	30	25	32	7	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.3
Mississippi.....	12	13	12	19	12	-7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	-0.6
Missouri.....	40	29	34	24	27	3	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.1
Montana.....	8	10	8	7	8	1	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.1
Nebraska.....	8	12	15	12	10	-2	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	-0.2
Nevada.....	20	22	18	17	17	0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.0
New Hampshire.....	8	13	7	11	9	-2	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	-0.3
New Jersey.....	39	61	49	37	46	9	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.2
New Mexico.....	9	11	9	8	9	1	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.1
New York.....	75	83	78	84	89	5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.0
North Carolina.....	49	56	50	51	46	-5	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	-0.1
North Dakota.....	5	6	8	4	5	1	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.2
Ohio.....	78	50	85	57	59	2	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0
Oklahoma.....	16	20	15	19	19	0	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.0
Oregon.....	17	26	24	21	21	0	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.0
Pennsylvania.....	48	66	45	58	54	-4	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.0
Rhode Island.....	6	8	6	7	6	-1	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	-0.2
South Carolina.....	21	25	21	22	22	0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.0
South Dakota.....	4	5	9	5	5	0	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.0
Tennessee.....	38	53	28	38	34	-4	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	-0.1
Texas.....	105	127	114	119	124	5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.0
Utah.....	17	19	18	21	24	3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.2
Vermont.....	3	7	3	4	3	-1	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	-0.3
Virginia.....	28	48	59	43	46	3	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.1
Washington.....	31	46	35	31	35	4	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.1
West Virginia.....	8	8	9	9	9	0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0
Wisconsin.....	30	31	38	32	26	-6	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	-0.2
Wyoming.....	4	5	5	5	5	0	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0

p Preliminary

Table 6. Job openings levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, not seasonally adjusted

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2022	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	June 2022	May 2023	June 2023 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	10,812	9,352	9,289	6.6	5.6	5.6
Alabama.....	153	133	136	6.8	5.8	5.9
Alaska.....	42	37	40	11.2	10.2	10.4
Arizona.....	202	176	162	6.2	5.3	5.0
Arkansas.....	100	96	91	7.0	6.5	6.2
California.....	1,194	884	1,045	6.3	4.7	5.5
Colorado.....	230	179	190	7.4	5.8	6.1
Connecticut.....	110	88	85	6.1	4.9	4.8
Delaware.....	37	33	34	7.2	6.4	6.5
District of Columbia.....	44	40	45	5.5	5.0	5.5
Florida.....	617	610	631	6.2	5.9	6.1
Georgia.....	431	353	348	8.3	6.7	6.6
Hawaii.....	35	26	30	5.4	4.0	4.5
Idaho.....	64	56	56	7.1	6.2	6.1
Illinois.....	449	422	379	6.9	6.4	5.8
Indiana.....	200	182	163	5.9	5.3	4.8
Iowa.....	110	99	86	6.5	5.8	5.1
Kansas.....	96	82	77	6.4	5.4	5.0
Kentucky.....	154	137	121	7.3	6.4	5.7
Louisiana.....	141	146	147	6.9	6.9	7.0
Maine.....	52	48	40	7.4	6.9	5.7
Maryland.....	197	191	190	6.8	6.5	6.4
Massachusetts.....	294	261	240	7.3	6.5	5.9
Michigan.....	292	251	222	6.2	5.3	4.7
Minnesota.....	201	216	182	6.4	6.7	5.7
Mississippi.....	80	83	81	6.5	6.6	6.5
Missouri.....	201	164	154	6.4	5.2	4.9
Montana.....	52	38	42	9.2	6.9	7.3
Nebraska.....	68	60	55	6.2	5.4	5.0
Nevada.....	93	100	93	5.9	6.1	5.6
New Hampshire.....	52	40	45	7.0	5.4	6.0
New Jersey.....	270	182	218	5.9	4.0	4.7
New Mexico.....	55	54	55	6.2	5.8	6.0
New York.....	530	423	444	5.2	4.2	4.3
North Carolina.....	359	409	352	7.0	7.7	6.7
North Dakota.....	34	32	29	7.2	6.9	6.2
Ohio.....	426	375	353	7.1	6.2	5.9
Oklahoma.....	126	118	118	6.9	6.3	6.4
Oregon.....	115	103	101	5.6	4.9	4.8
Pennsylvania.....	438	348	340	6.8	5.4	5.2
Rhode Island.....	39	28	29	7.2	5.3	5.5
South Carolina.....	162	173	164	6.7	7.0	6.6
South Dakota.....	35	35	30	7.1	6.9	6.1
Tennessee.....	241	233	224	6.9	6.6	6.3
Texas.....	1,039	791	801	7.2	5.4	5.4
Utah.....	98	100	93	5.5	5.5	5.1
Vermont.....	23	19	18	7.2	5.8	5.7
Virginia.....	319	283	300	7.3	6.4	6.7
Washington.....	201	163	167	5.4	4.3	4.4
West Virginia.....	56	51	53	7.5	6.7	6.9
Wisconsin.....	223	180	162	6.9	5.7	5.0
Wyoming.....	31	23	27	9.5	7.2	8.2

p Preliminary

Table 7. Hires levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, not seasonally adjusted

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2022	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	June 2022	May 2023	June 2023 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	7,448	6,862	6,777	4.9	4.4	4.3
Alabama.....	116	116	107	5.5	5.4	4.9
Alaska.....	39	38	33	11.6	11.4	9.5
Arizona.....	152	145	114	5.0	4.6	3.7
Arkansas.....	69	72	67	5.2	5.2	4.9
California.....	702	520	646	4.0	2.9	3.6
Colorado.....	157	136	127	5.4	4.7	4.3
Connecticut.....	81	67	63	4.8	3.9	3.7
Delaware.....	30	27	29	6.3	5.5	5.9
District of Columbia.....	29	28	30	3.8	3.7	3.9
Florida.....	460	425	408	5.0	4.4	4.2
Georgia.....	325	250	254	6.8	5.1	5.2
Hawaii.....	24	20	21	3.9	3.1	3.3
Idaho.....	52	49	43	6.3	5.8	5.1
Illinois.....	287	303	288	4.7	4.9	4.7
Indiana.....	166	170	146	5.2	5.2	4.5
Iowa.....	84	76	76	5.3	4.7	4.7
Kansas.....	64	65	63	4.5	4.5	4.4
Kentucky.....	102	97	95	5.2	4.8	4.7
Louisiana.....	100	115	125	5.2	5.9	6.4
Maine.....	39	34	35	6.1	5.2	5.3
Maryland.....	142	116	130	5.3	4.2	4.7
Massachusetts.....	171	129	138	4.6	3.4	3.6
Michigan.....	214	203	186	4.8	4.6	4.1
Minnesota.....	156	155	132	5.3	5.2	4.4
Mississippi.....	66	58	62	5.7	4.9	5.3
Missouri.....	143	122	125	4.9	4.1	4.2
Montana.....	42	37	34	8.0	7.2	6.5
Nebraska.....	48	45	48	4.6	4.3	4.6
Nevada.....	68	74	60	4.6	4.8	3.9
New Hampshire.....	42	32	33	6.1	4.6	4.7
New Jersey.....	220	171	230	5.1	3.9	5.2
New Mexico.....	37	38	34	4.4	4.4	3.9
New York.....	350	322	331	3.7	3.3	3.4
North Carolina.....	270	261	232	5.6	5.3	4.7
North Dakota.....	27	27	25	6.2	6.3	5.6
Ohio.....	284	256	244	5.1	4.5	4.3
Oklahoma.....	97	82	87	5.7	4.7	5.1
Oregon.....	93	90	77	4.8	4.5	3.8
Pennsylvania.....	235	240	205	3.9	3.9	3.3
Rhode Island.....	30	25	23	6.0	4.9	4.7
South Carolina.....	115	124	122	5.1	5.4	5.3
South Dakota.....	30	28	28	6.4	6.1	5.9
Tennessee.....	184	187	163	5.7	5.7	4.9
Texas.....	651	657	623	4.9	4.7	4.5
Utah.....	77	81	68	4.6	4.7	3.9
Vermont.....	17	16	15	5.6	5.1	4.9
Virginia.....	190	184	206	4.7	4.4	5.0
Washington.....	150	150	126	4.2	4.1	3.4
West Virginia.....	39	39	38	5.6	5.6	5.4
Wisconsin.....	157	140	160	5.3	4.6	5.3
Wyoming.....	26	21	21	9.1	7.1	7.0

p Preliminary

Table 8. Total separations levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, not seasonally adjusted

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2022	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	June 2022	May 2023	June 2023 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	6,393	5,794	5,938	4.2	3.7	3.8
Alabama.....	99	107	90	4.7	5.0	4.1
Alaska.....	18	17	15	5.5	5.3	4.3
Arizona.....	194	128	150	6.4	4.1	4.8
Arkansas.....	63	65	59	4.8	4.8	4.3
California.....	629	514	513	3.6	2.8	2.8
Colorado.....	115	99	101	4.0	3.4	3.4
Connecticut.....	61	55	62	3.6	3.3	3.6
Delaware.....	24	31	23	5.0	6.3	4.6
District of Columbia.....	25	27	26	3.3	3.5	3.4
Florida.....	457	432	476	4.9	4.4	4.9
Georgia.....	348	251	214	7.3	5.1	4.4
Hawaii.....	23	20	19	3.7	3.2	3.1
Idaho.....	35	33	29	4.2	3.9	3.4
Illinois.....	220	193	226	3.6	3.1	3.6
Indiana.....	127	137	135	4.0	4.2	4.2
Iowa.....	55	57	58	3.5	3.5	3.6
Kansas.....	64	56	80	4.5	3.9	5.5
Kentucky.....	97	92	91	4.9	4.6	4.5
Louisiana.....	97	108	100	5.1	5.5	5.1
Maine.....	28	26	22	4.3	4.0	3.4
Maryland.....	112	101	108	4.1	3.7	3.9
Massachusetts.....	145	90	101	3.9	2.4	2.6
Michigan.....	153	166	157	3.5	3.7	3.5
Minnesota.....	114	94	124	3.9	3.1	4.1
Mississippi.....	62	65	56	5.4	5.5	4.8
Missouri.....	139	105	112	4.7	3.5	3.7
Montana.....	28	26	24	5.4	5.1	4.5
Nebraska.....	36	39	39	3.5	3.8	3.7
Nevada.....	69	63	58	4.6	4.0	3.8
New Hampshire.....	30	27	34	4.4	3.8	4.9
New Jersey.....	141	101	127	3.3	2.3	2.9
New Mexico.....	45	31	40	5.4	3.5	4.5
New York.....	281	260	261	2.9	2.7	2.7
North Carolina.....	237	219	206	4.9	4.4	4.2
North Dakota.....	18	17	20	4.2	3.9	4.6
Ohio.....	245	215	220	4.4	3.8	3.9
Oklahoma.....	87	74	77	5.2	4.3	4.5
Oregon.....	76	72	65	3.9	3.6	3.2
Pennsylvania.....	203	174	235	3.4	2.8	3.8
Rhode Island.....	22	19	20	4.3	3.9	4.0
South Carolina.....	105	99	98	4.7	4.3	4.2
South Dakota.....	16	18	19	3.5	3.8	4.1
Tennessee.....	158	169	137	4.9	5.1	4.1
Texas.....	567	561	593	4.2	4.0	4.2
Utah.....	65	77	65	3.9	4.5	3.7
Vermont.....	13	18	12	4.5	5.8	4.1
Virginia.....	154	181	181	3.8	4.4	4.3
Washington.....	124	100	103	3.5	2.8	2.8
West Virginia.....	37	35	37	5.3	4.9	5.3
Wisconsin.....	118	114	109	4.0	3.8	3.6
Wyoming.....	13	14	11	4.3	4.9	3.7

p Preliminary

Table 9. Quits levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, not seasonally adjusted

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2022	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	June 2022	May 2023	June 2023 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	4,506	4,103	4,024	2.9	2.6	2.6
Alabama.....	73	82	65	3.5	3.8	3.0
Alaska.....	12	12	10	3.7	3.6	2.8
Arizona.....	147	96	105	4.9	3.1	3.4
Arkansas.....	47	48	42	3.6	3.5	3.1
California.....	425	353	349	2.4	2.0	1.9
Colorado.....	77	72	69	2.7	2.5	2.3
Connecticut.....	43	39	37	2.5	2.3	2.2
Delaware.....	18	21	16	3.8	4.4	3.2
District of Columbia.....	18	19	18	2.4	2.4	2.4
Florida.....	328	306	328	3.5	3.1	3.4
Georgia.....	264	166	151	5.5	3.4	3.1
Hawaii.....	16	14	13	2.6	2.2	2.0
Idaho.....	24	23	20	2.9	2.8	2.3
Illinois.....	144	128	156	2.4	2.1	2.5
Indiana.....	91	97	97	2.9	2.9	3.0
Iowa.....	42	39	37	2.6	2.4	2.3
Kansas.....	44	39	54	3.1	2.7	3.7
Kentucky.....	76	70	64	3.9	3.5	3.2
Louisiana.....	68	75	69	3.6	3.8	3.5
Maine.....	19	19	12	2.9	2.9	1.9
Maryland.....	82	72	74	3.0	2.6	2.7
Massachusetts.....	76	58	56	2.0	1.5	1.5
Michigan.....	101	108	106	2.3	2.4	2.4
Minnesota.....	84	69	84	2.8	2.3	2.8
Mississippi.....	46	43	41	4.0	3.7	3.5
Missouri.....	91	74	76	3.1	2.5	2.5
Montana.....	19	19	15	3.7	3.7	2.9
Nebraska.....	25	25	26	2.5	2.4	2.5
Nevada.....	45	44	39	3.0	2.9	2.5
New Hampshire.....	20	17	21	2.9	2.5	3.0
New Jersey.....	92	69	65	2.1	1.6	1.5
New Mexico.....	31	21	26	3.7	2.5	3.0
New York.....	191	186	139	2.0	1.9	1.4
North Carolina.....	177	152	141	3.7	3.1	2.9
North Dakota.....	13	12	14	3.0	2.8	3.2
Ohio.....	148	149	152	2.7	2.6	2.7
Oklahoma.....	67	54	56	4.0	3.1	3.2
Oregon.....	56	51	43	2.9	2.5	2.1
Pennsylvania.....	134	124	133	2.2	2.0	2.1
Rhode Island.....	14	13	11	2.8	2.6	2.1
South Carolina.....	78	72	71	3.5	3.1	3.1
South Dakota.....	12	12	14	2.5	2.6	2.9
Tennessee.....	116	127	99	3.6	3.8	3.0
Texas.....	438	427	461	3.3	3.1	3.3
Utah.....	45	56	39	2.7	3.2	2.3
Vermont.....	9	13	6	3.0	4.3	2.1
Virginia.....	115	133	127	2.8	3.2	3.0
Washington.....	89	70	65	2.5	1.9	1.8
West Virginia.....	28	25	26	4.0	3.5	3.7
Wisconsin.....	78	80	77	2.6	2.7	2.5
Wyoming.....	9	10	7	2.9	3.5	2.3

p Preliminary

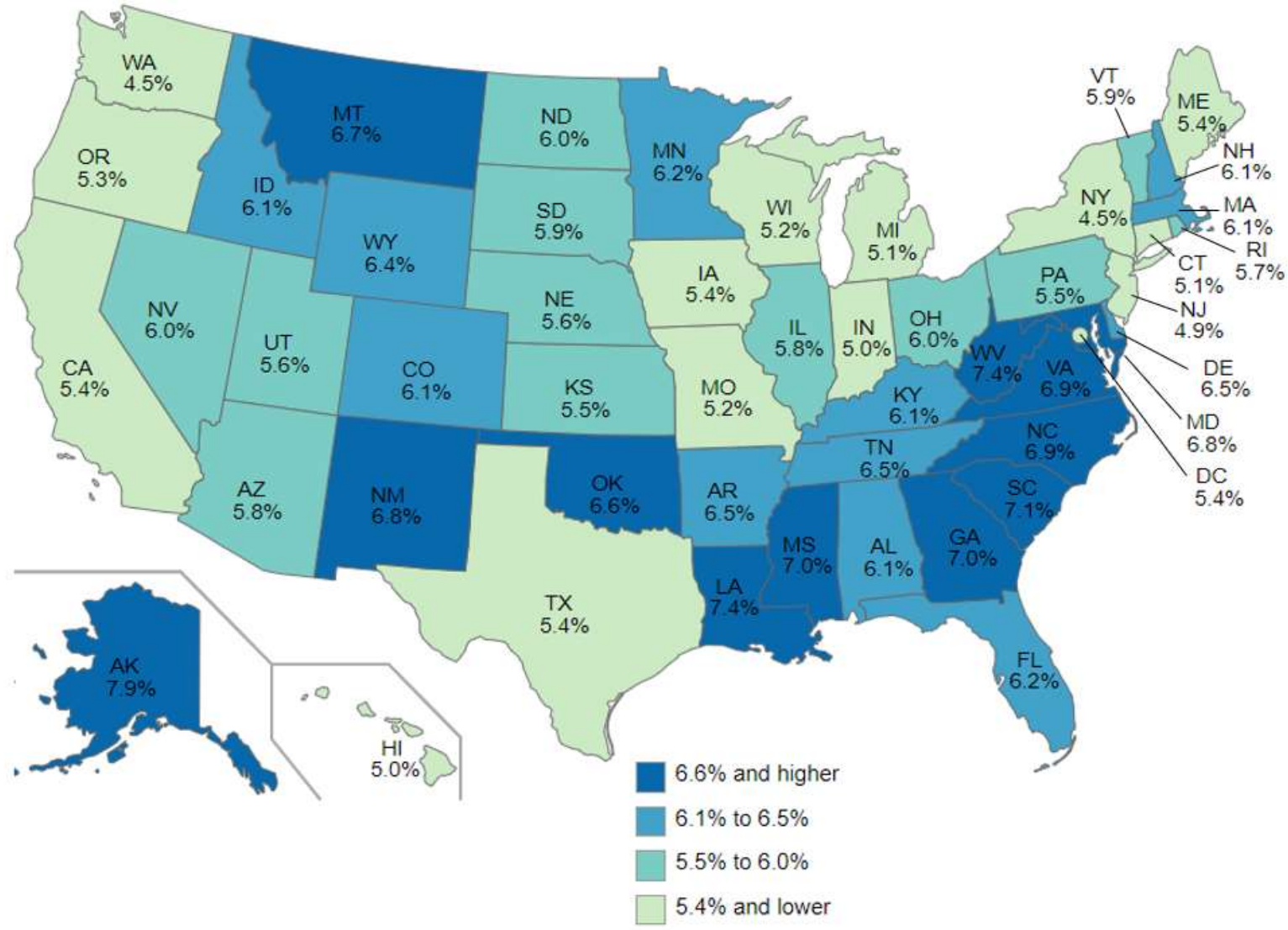
Table 10. Layoffs and discharges levels and rates for total nonfarm by state, not seasonally adjusted

State	Levels (in thousands)			Rates		
	June 2022	May 2023	June 2023 ^p	June 2022	May 2023	June 2023 ^p
TOTAL U.S.....	1,474	1,398	1,533	1.0	0.9	1.0
Alabama.....	21	21	20	1.0	1.0	0.9
Alaska.....	5	4	4	1.4	1.2	1.3
Arizona.....	35	26	38	1.2	0.8	1.2
Arkansas.....	12	14	13	0.9	1.0	1.0
California.....	161	132	134	0.9	0.7	0.7
Colorado.....	26	23	28	0.9	0.8	1.0
Connecticut.....	15	12	17	0.9	0.7	1.0
Delaware.....	4	8	6	0.9	1.5	1.2
District of Columbia.....	5	6	6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Florida.....	87	113	116	0.9	1.2	1.2
Georgia.....	58	75	50	1.2	1.5	1.0
Hawaii.....	5	5	6	0.9	0.8	0.9
Idaho.....	9	8	8	1.1	1.0	1.0
Illinois.....	62	58	56	1.0	0.9	0.9
Indiana.....	27	34	30	0.8	1.0	0.9
Iowa.....	11	15	18	0.7	0.9	1.1
Kansas.....	16	14	21	1.1	1.0	1.5
Kentucky.....	15	19	22	0.7	1.0	1.1
Louisiana.....	22	23	26	1.1	1.2	1.3
Maine.....	7	5	7	1.1	0.8	1.0
Maryland.....	19	24	28	0.7	0.9	1.0
Massachusetts.....	61	21	33	1.6	0.6	0.9
Michigan.....	42	48	41	1.0	1.1	0.9
Minnesota.....	26	21	34	0.9	0.7	1.1
Mississippi.....	12	18	12	1.1	1.6	1.0
Missouri.....	42	24	27	1.4	0.8	0.9
Montana.....	7	6	7	1.3	1.1	1.4
Nebraska.....	9	11	11	0.8	1.1	1.0
Nevada.....	20	16	17	1.3	1.0	1.1
New Hampshire.....	8	7	8	1.2	1.0	1.2
New Jersey.....	41	23	48	1.0	0.5	1.1
New Mexico.....	10	7	11	1.2	0.8	1.3
New York.....	75	63	94	0.8	0.6	1.0
North Carolina.....	48	59	42	1.0	1.2	0.9
North Dakota.....	4	4	5	1.0	0.9	1.0
Ohio.....	80	50	59	1.4	0.9	1.0
Oklahoma.....	14	17	18	0.8	1.0	1.0
Oregon.....	16	18	20	0.8	0.9	1.0
Pennsylvania.....	60	40	71	1.0	0.6	1.2
Rhode Island.....	7	5	7	1.4	1.0	1.5
South Carolina.....	20	22	21	0.9	1.0	0.9
South Dakota.....	4	4	5	0.8	0.9	1.0
Tennessee.....	35	36	31	1.1	1.1	0.9
Texas.....	94	111	113	0.7	0.8	0.8
Utah.....	15	18	23	0.9	1.0	1.3
Vermont.....	3	4	3	1.0	1.2	1.1
Virginia.....	26	41	44	0.6	1.0	1.1
Washington.....	28	24	32	0.8	0.7	0.9
West Virginia.....	6	8	9	0.9	1.2	1.2
Wisconsin.....	34	28	26	1.1	0.9	0.9
Wyoming.....	3	3	4	1.1	1.1	1.2

p Preliminary

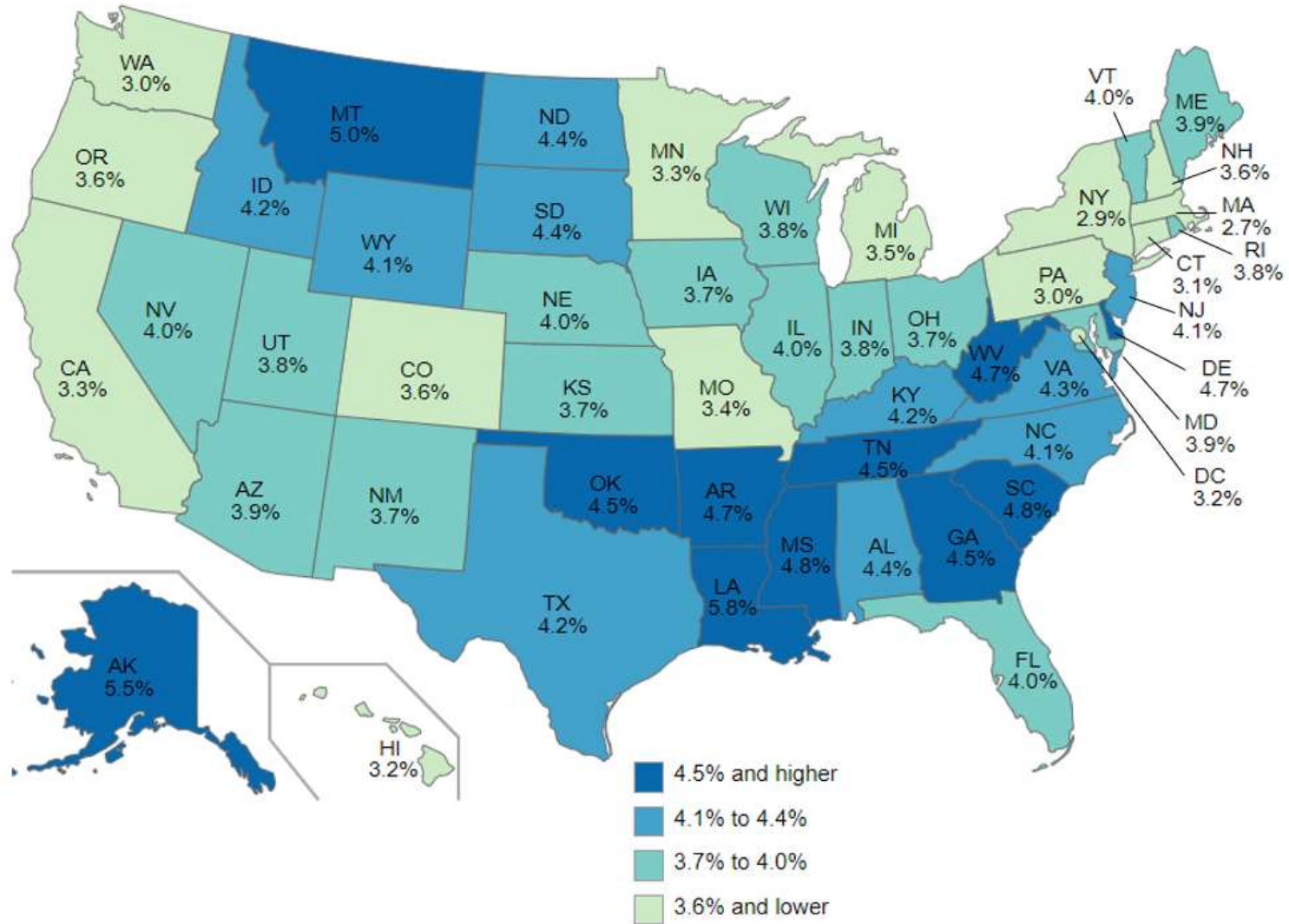
Map 1. Job openings rates by state, seasonally adjusted, June 2023

Total U.S. job openings rate = 5.8%



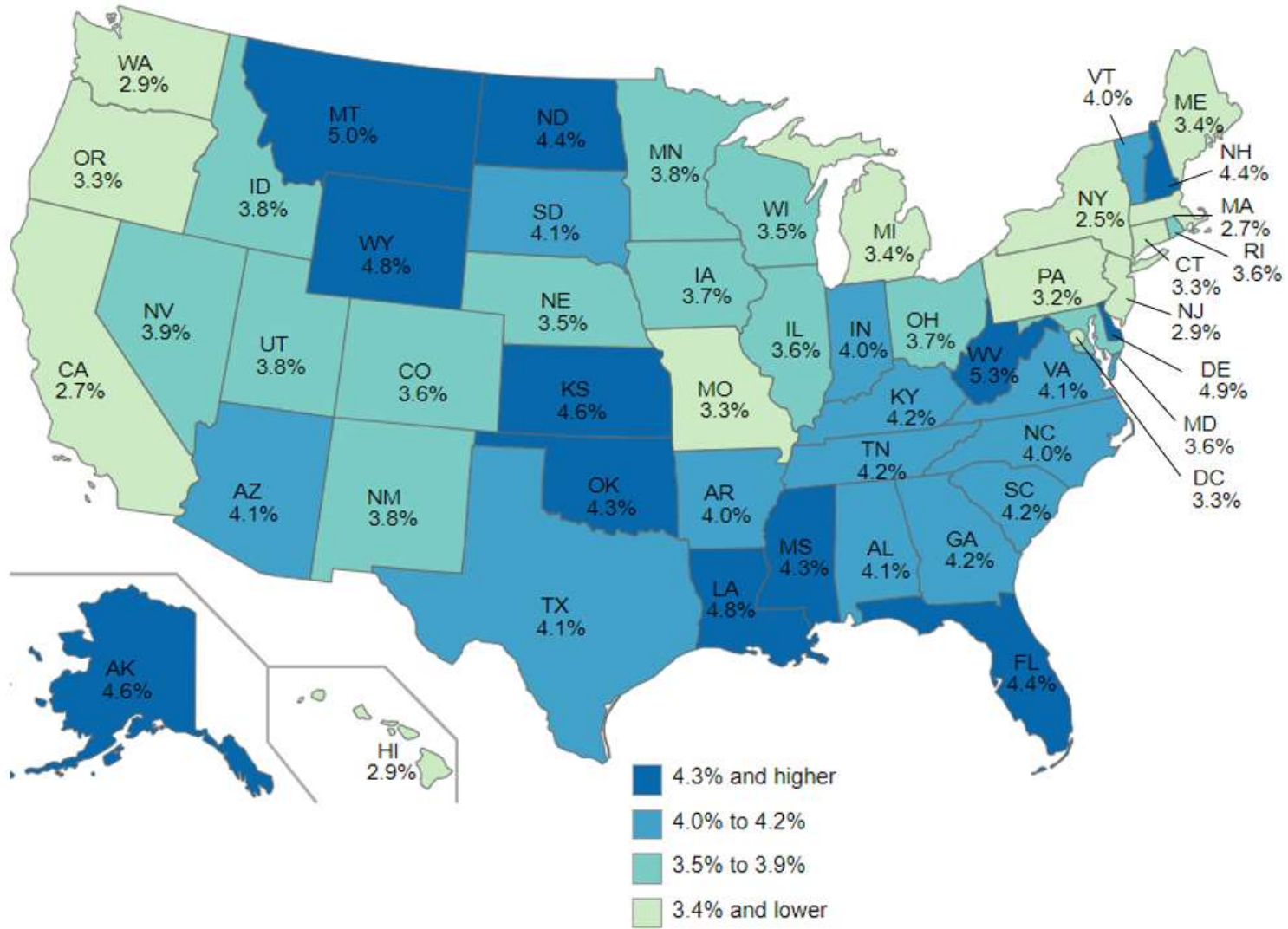
Map 2. Hires rates by state, seasonally adjusted, June 2023

Total U.S. hires rate = 3.8%



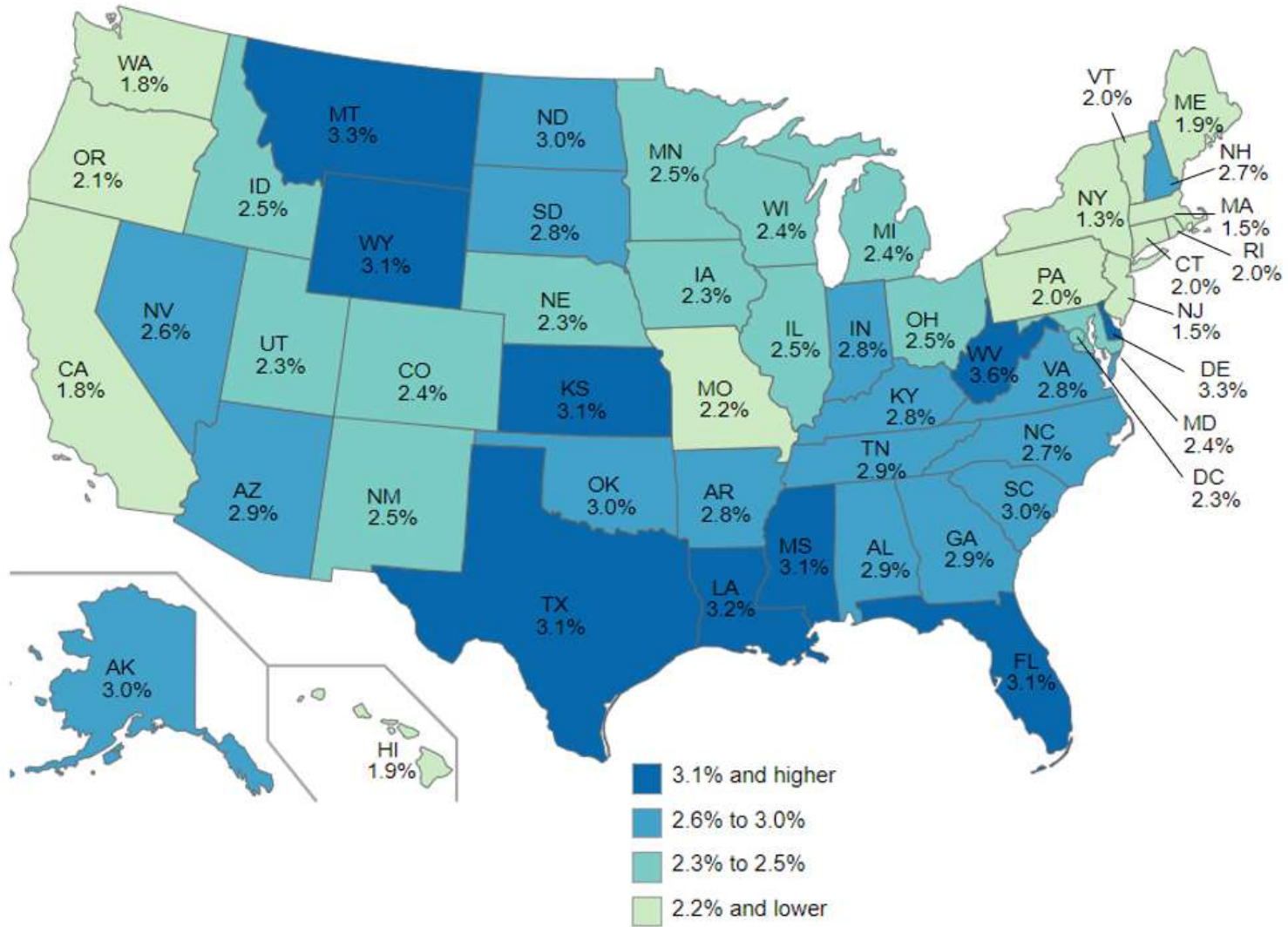
Map 3. Total separations rates by state, seasonally adjusted, June 2023

Total U.S. total separations rate = 3.6%



Map 4. Quits rates by state, seasonally adjusted, June 2023

Total U.S. quits rate = 2.4%



Map 5. Layoffs and discharges rates by state, seasonally adjusted, June 2023

Total U.S. layoffs and discharges rate = 1.0%

