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JOB OPENINGS AND LABOR TURNOVER – JULY 2015

The number of job openings again rose to a series high of 5.8 million on the last business day of July, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The number of hires and separations edged down to 5.0 million and 4.7 million, respectively. Within separations, the quits rate was 1.9 percent for the fourth month in a row, and the layoffs and discharges rate declined to 1.1 percent. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the nonfarm sector by industry and by four geographic regions.

Chart 1. Job openings rate, seasonally adjusted, August 2012 - July 2015

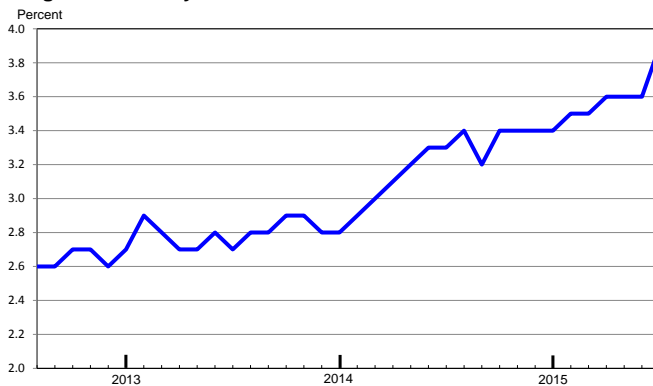
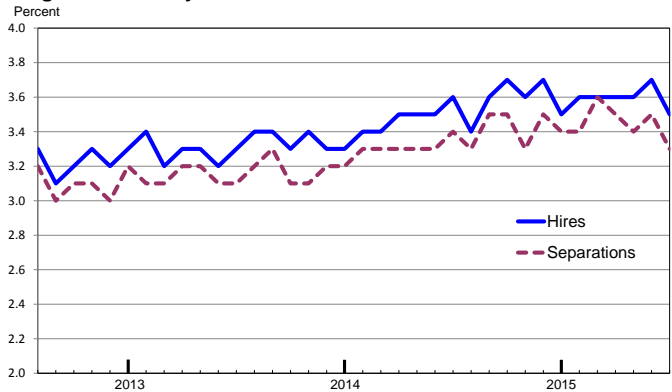


Chart 2. Hires and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, August 2012 - July 2015



Job Openings

Job openings increased to a new series high in July, reaching 5.8 million. The prior series high was 5.4 million in May 2015. The series began in December 2000. The job openings rate for July rose to 3.9 percent after measuring 3.6 percent in the prior 3 months. The number of job openings rose in July for total private and was little changed for government. Several industries experienced a rise in openings in July: professional and business services (+122,000), accommodation and food services (+82,000), retail trade (+77,000), and nondurable goods manufacturing (+27,000). In the regions, the number of openings rose in the Northeast (+154,000) and South (+141,000). (See table 1.)

The number of **job openings** (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in July for total nonfarm and total private. The number of job openings for government was little changed. Job openings rose over the year for many industries with the largest increases occurring in professional and business services (+452,000), health care and social assistance (+174,000), accommodation and food services (+141,000), and retail trade (+136,000). Job openings decreased over the year in mining and logging (-8,000). The number of job openings increased over the year in all four regions. (See table 7.)

Hires

The number of **hires** was 5.0 million in July, edging down from June. The hires rate was 3.5 percent. The number of hires edged down for total private and was little changed for government in July. There was little change in the number of hires in all industries and regions over the month. (See table 2.)

Over the 12 months ending in July, the number of **hires** (not seasonally adjusted) was little changed for total nonfarm and total private, and rose for government. At the industry level, hires increased in accommodation and food services (+113,000) and in federal government (+13,000), but decreased in construction (-109,000) and in arts, entertainment, and recreation (-37,000). The number of hires was little changed in all four regions. (See table 8.)

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, and disability, as well as transfers to other locations of the same firm.

There were 4.7 million **total separations** in July, edging down from June. The separations rate was 3.3 percent. The number of total separations edged down for total private and was little changed for government. Total separations decreased in July in arts, entertainment, and recreation (-38,000) and in the West region (-184,000), but was little changed in the other industries and regions over the month. (See table 3.)

There were 2.7 million **quits** in July, little changed from June. Although the number of quits has been increasing overall since the end of the recession, the number has held between 2.7 million and 2.8 million for the past 11 months. The quits rate was unchanged in July, measuring 1.9 percent for the fourth month in a row. The number of quits was little changed for total private and unchanged for government over the month. Quits fell in professional and business services (-57,000) and in the West region (-107,000), and was little changed in the other industries and regions in July. (See table 4.)

The number of **quits** (not seasonally adjusted) increased over the 12 months ending in July for total nonfarm, total private, and government. Over the year, quits increased in accommodation and food services (+101,000), state and local government (+27,000), and educational services (+23,000). Quits decreased over the year in finance and insurance (-25,000) and in nondurable goods manufacturing (-18,000). In the regions, quits increased in the South (+168,000) and Northeast (+67,000), but fell in the West (-85,000). (See table 10.)

There were 1.6 million **layoffs and discharges** in July, edging down from June. The layoffs and discharges rate fell to 1.1 percent. The number of layoffs and discharges edged down over the month for total private and was little changed for government. The number was little changed in all four regions. (See table 5.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of layoffs and discharges are not available for individual industries.

The number of **layoffs and discharges** (not seasonally adjusted) edged down over the 12 months ending in July for total nonfarm and total private, and was little changed for government. The number of layoffs

and discharges rose over the year in mining and logging (+8,000) and in federal government (+5,000), but fell in construction (-90,000) and educational services (-23,000). The number of layoffs and discharges fell over the year in the Northeast region (-138,000) and was little changed in the other regions. (See table 11.)

In July, there were 413,000 **other separations** for total nonfarm, about the same as in June. Over the month, the number of other separations was little changed for total private at 341,000 and increased for government to 72,000. (See table 6.) Seasonally adjusted estimates of other separations are not available for individual industries or regions.

Over the 12 months ending in July, the number of **other separations** (not seasonally adjusted) increased for total nonfarm (+64,000) and for government (+12,000), and edged up for total private (+52,000). Other separations increased over the year in several industries, with the largest changes occurring in construction (+17,000), health care and social assistance (+16,000), and accommodation and food services (+15,000). Other separations decreased over the year in nondurable goods manufacturing (-10,000). In the regions, other separations increased in the Midwest (+33,000) and was little changed in the other regions. (See table 12.)

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 July 2015, **hires** totaled 60.6 million and **separations** totaled 57.8 million, yielding a **net employment** gain of 2.7 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 results for August 2015 are scheduled to be released on Friday, October 16, 2015 at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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

Category	Job openings			Hires			Total separations		
	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p
LEVELS BY INDUSTRY (in thousands)									
Total nonfarm.....	4,726	5,323	5,753	5,003	5,182	4,983	4,711	4,906	4,716
Total private ¹	4,256	4,859	5,266	4,718	4,854	4,653	4,440	4,596	4,401
Construction.....	138	137	137	385	325	300	350	333	273
Manufacturing.....	286	310	342	266	271	267	240	266	254
Durable goods.....	185	190	195	158	158	160	141	160	169
Nondurable goods.....	101	120	147	108	113	107	99	105	85
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	835	945	1,018	1,102	1,146	1,130	1,038	1,077	1,054
Retail trade.....	490	543	620	764	786	786	723	746	739
Professional and business services.....	911	1,209	1,331	1,000	1,054	948	944	991	891
Education and health services ³	856	1,002	1,030	579	585	580	532	533	543
Health care and social assistance.....	776	910	928	507	499	498	461	450	464
Leisure and hospitality.....	646	701	770	872	923	935	864	882	895
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	71	77	64	151	136	119	154	136	98
Accommodation and food services.....	575	624	706	721	787	816	710	746	798
Government ⁴	470	463	486	286	328	330	271	310	315
State and local.....	417	395	416	259	292	286	245	276	275
RATES BY INDUSTRY (percent)									
Total nonfarm.....	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3
Total private ¹	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
Construction.....	2.2	2.1	2.1	6.3	5.1	4.7	5.7	5.2	4.3
Manufacturing.....	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1
Durable goods.....	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ²	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9
Retail trade.....	3.1	3.3	3.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.7
Professional and business services.....	4.5	5.8	6.3	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.5
Education and health services ³	3.8	4.4	4.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	4.1	4.7	4.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.2	3.5	2.9	7.2	6.3	5.5	7.3	6.3	4.5
Accommodation and food services.....	4.4	4.6	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.3	5.6	5.8	6.1
Government ⁴	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4
State and local.....	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4

¹ Includes mining and logging, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

² Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

³ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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Technical Note

This news release presents statistics from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects and compiles JOLTS data monthly from a sample of nonfarm establishments. A more detailed discussion of JOLTS concepts and methodology is available online at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch18.pdf.

Coverage and collection

The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments, as well as federal, state, and local government entities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations.

Concepts

Industry classification. The industry classifications in this release are in accordance with the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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

Job openings. Job openings information is collected for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that: 1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position, 2) work could start within 30 days whether or not the employer found a suitable candidate, and 3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing

companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

Separations. The separations level is the total number of employment terminations occurring at any time during the reference month, and is reported by type of separation—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. (Some respondents are only able to report total separations.) The quits count includes voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). The layoffs and discharges count is comprised of involuntary separations initiated by the employer and includes layoffs with no intent to rehire; formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days; discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings; firings or other discharges for cause; terminations of permanent or short-term employees; and terminations of seasonal employees. The other separations count includes retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. The separations count does not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike. The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly.

Annual estimates. 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.

Sample and estimation methodology

The JOLTS survey design is a stratified random sample of 16,000 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 9.1 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.

JOLTS total employment estimates are benchmarked, or ratio adjusted, monthly to the strike-adjusted employment estimates of the CES survey. A ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements.

JOLTS business birth/death model

As with any sample survey, the JOLTS sample can only be as current as its sampling frame. The time lag from the birth of an establishment until its appearance on the sampling frame is approximately one year. In addition, many of these new units may fail within the first year. Since these universe units cannot be reflected on the sampling frame immediately, the JOLTS sample cannot capture job openings, hires, and separations from these units during their early existence. To compensate for the inability to capture data from these establishments, BLS has developed a birth/death model that uses 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 openings, hires, and separations.

Seasonal adjustment

BLS uses X-13 ARIMA to seasonally adjust several JOLTS series utilizing moving averages as seasonal filters. 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.

Alignment procedure

The JOLTS measures 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 non-

sampling errors between the two surveys historically caused JOLTS to diverge from CES over time. To limit the divergence, and improve the quality of the JOLTS hires and separations series, BLS implemented the Monthly Alignment Method.

This method applies the CES employment trends to the seasonally adjusted JOLTS implied employment trend (hires minus separations) forcing them to be approximately the same, while preserving the seasonality of the JOLTS data. First, the two series are seasonally adjusted and the difference between the JOLTS implied employment change and the CES net employment change is calculated. Next, the JOLTS implied employment change is adjusted to equal the CES net employment change through a proportional adjustment. This procedure adjusts the two components (hires, separations) proportionally to their contribution to the total churn (hires plus separations). The adjusted hires and separations are converted back to not seasonally adjusted data by reversing the application of the original seasonal factors. After the Monthly Alignment Method has been used to adjust the level estimates, rate estimates are computed from the adjusted levels.

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

Other information

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

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	4,726	5,109	5,334	5,357	5,323	5,753	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,256	4,626	4,849	4,857	4,859	5,266	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2
Construction.....	138	168	137	163	137	137	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.1
Manufacturing.....	286	333	335	333	310	342	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7
Durable goods.....	185	211	215	194	190	195	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
Nondurable goods.....	101	122	120	139	120	147	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.6	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	835	880	951	957	945	1,018	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6
Retail trade.....	490	515	530	537	543	620	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.8
Professional and business services.....	911	1,014	1,070	1,103	1,209	1,331	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.3
Education and health services ⁶	856	903	992	968	1,002	1,030	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5
Health care and social assistance.....	776	810	893	883	910	928	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	646	740	716	735	701	770	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	71	92	67	77	77	64	3.2	4.1	3.0	3.4	3.5	2.9
Accommodation and food services.....	575	649	649	658	624	706	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.2
Government ⁷	470	483	485	499	463	486	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
State and local.....	417	416	414	427	395	416	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	792	827	833	805	788	942	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.4
South.....	1,743	1,881	1,994	2,021	2,070	2,211	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1
Midwest.....	1,104	1,203	1,199	1,240	1,240	1,275	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
West.....	1,087	1,198	1,308	1,290	1,224	1,324	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ 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.

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

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	5,003	5,088	5,034	5,060	5,182	4,983	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,718	4,759	4,698	4,732	4,854	4,653	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
Construction.....	385	307	345	320	325	300	6.3	4.8	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.7
Manufacturing.....	266	257	252	245	271	267	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
Durable goods.....	158	152	144	141	158	160	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1
Nondurable goods.....	108	105	109	104	113	107	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	1,102	1,105	1,039	1,107	1,146	1,130	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.2
Retail trade.....	764	756	722	782	786	786	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0
Professional and business services.....	1,000	1,073	1,040	1,040	1,054	948	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.8
Education and health services ⁶	579	591	598	598	585	580	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Health care and social assistance.....	507	518	517	515	499	498	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	872	928	907	932	923	935	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	151	152	130	154	136	119	7.2	7.1	6.0	7.1	6.3	5.5
Accommodation and food services.....	721	776	777	778	787	816	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3
Government ⁷	286	329	336	328	328	330	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
State and local.....	259	294	300	286	292	286	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	748	784	770	803	766	773	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
South.....	2,008	1,947	1,944	1,966	2,089	2,020	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9
Midwest.....	1,124	1,215	1,214	1,150	1,158	1,068	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.3
West.....	1,124	1,142	1,107	1,141	1,168	1,122	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

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

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	4,711	5,065	4,895	4,799	4,906	4,716	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	4,440	4,735	4,574	4,480	4,596	4,401	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7
Construction.....	350	345	300	280	333	273	5.7	5.4	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.3
Manufacturing.....	240	264	262	238	266	254	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1
Durable goods.....	141	152	153	141	160	169	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	99	112	109	97	105	85	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	1,038	1,120	1,028	1,071	1,077	1,054	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9
Retail trade.....	723	768	713	745	746	739	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7
Professional and business services.....	944	1,019	1,005	961	991	891	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.5
Education and health services ⁶	532	536	520	547	533	543	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
Health care and social assistance.....	461	465	450	467	450	464	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	864	933	948	892	882	895	5.9	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	154	150	132	120	136	98	7.3	7.0	6.2	5.5	6.3	4.5
Accommodation and food services.....	710	783	816	772	746	798	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.1
Government ⁷	271	331	321	319	310	315	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
State and local.....	245	296	285	280	276	275	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	753	785	756	730	727	686	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
South.....	1,845	1,942	1,952	1,909	1,877	1,943	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8
Midwest.....	1,005	1,193	1,138	1,087	1,145	1,115	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5
West.....	1,109	1,145	1,049	1,073	1,157	973	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.0

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

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

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	2,542	2,769	2,709	2,730	2,738	2,695	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	2,405	2,611	2,562	2,579	2,576	2,534	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
Construction.....	106	122	120	115	107	109	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing.....	132	129	141	122	138	127	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Durable goods.....	73	72	80	71	81	82	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Nondurable goods.....	59	56	62	51	57	45	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	580	649	611	624	618	600	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Retail trade.....	421	492	446	444	462	425	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7
Professional and business services.....	453	474	506	516	510	453	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3
Education and health services ⁶	348	353	346	358	347	360	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	310	313	309	315	306	306	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	531	613	562	573	585	616	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	48	46	47	53	52	52	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4
Accommodation and food services.....	483	567	515	520	533	563	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3
Government ⁷	136	158	147	151	161	161	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
State and local.....	127	147	136	140	150	149	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	345	398	388	381	370	399	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
South.....	1,030	1,128	1,125	1,123	1,129	1,178	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Midwest.....	581	629	603	632	616	603	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
West.....	584	613	593	595	622	515	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

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

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	1,827	1,894	1,784	1,660	1,779	1,609	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	1,752	1,791	1,679	1,562	1,686	1,527	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	75	103	105	98	93	82	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	353	308	295	273	280	210	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8
South.....	663	690	682	615	599	601	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Midwest.....	364	479	432	380	456	418	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3
West.....	447	418	374	392	445	379	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2

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

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

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

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ 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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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands) ²						Rates ³					
	July 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	343	403	402	409	389	413	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY												
Total private ⁴	283	333	333	340	333	341	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and business services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure and hospitality.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government ⁷	59	70	70	69	56	72	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and local.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGION⁸												
Northeast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Other separations are the number of other separations during the entire month.

² Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series and because not all series are shown.

³ The other separations rate is the number of other separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

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

⁵ Includes wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, not shown separately.

⁶ Includes educational services, not shown separately.

⁷ Includes federal government, not shown separately.

⁸ 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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- Data not available.

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

Industry and region	Levels (in thousands)			Rates ²		
	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	5,062	5,308	6,197	3.5	3.6	4.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,538	4,807	5,657	3.7	3.8	4.5
Mining and logging.....	29	22	21	3.1	2.6	2.4
Construction.....	151	163	143	2.3	2.4	2.1
Manufacturing.....	319	302	393	2.5	2.4	3.1
Durable goods.....	212	191	223	2.7	2.4	2.8
Nondurable goods.....	107	111	170	2.3	2.4	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	907	920	1,100	3.3	3.3	3.9
Wholesale trade.....	188	159	234	3.1	2.6	3.8
Retail trade.....	526	539	662	3.3	3.3	4.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	193	223	204	3.6	4.0	3.7
Information.....	120	93	120	4.2	3.2	4.1
Financial activities.....	318	274	369	3.8	3.2	4.3
Finance and insurance.....	235	200	247	3.8	3.2	3.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	83	75	122	3.8	3.4	5.4
Professional and business services.....	896	1,205	1,348	4.5	5.7	6.3
Education and health services.....	939	953	1,137	4.2	4.2	5.0
Educational services.....	92	88	116	2.9	2.6	3.5
Health care and social assistance.....	847	865	1,021	4.5	4.5	5.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	700	708	833	4.3	4.3	5.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	65	70	56	2.6	2.8	2.2
Accommodation and food services.....	636	638	777	4.7	4.6	5.5
Other services.....	159	167	195	2.7	2.8	3.3
Government.....	524	501	540	2.5	2.2	2.5
Federal.....	51	62	65	1.8	2.2	2.3
State and local.....	473	439	475	2.6	2.2	2.6
REGION³						
Northeast.....	845	798	1,007	3.2	2.9	3.7
South.....	1,857	2,055	2,382	3.6	3.8	4.4
Midwest.....	1,189	1,249	1,365	3.7	3.7	4.1
West.....	1,171	1,206	1,443	3.6	3.6	4.3

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		
	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	5,459	5,945	5,417	3.9	4.2	3.8
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	5,139	5,507	5,056	4.3	4.6	4.2
Mining and logging.....	37	30	34	4.1	3.6	4.0
Construction.....	465	412	356	7.2	6.3	5.3
Manufacturing.....	295	329	300	2.4	2.7	2.4
Durable goods.....	165	189	170	2.1	2.4	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	130	140	129	2.9	3.1	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,112	1,141	1,148	4.2	4.2	4.3
Wholesale trade.....	167	184	162	2.9	3.1	2.7
Retail trade.....	754	775	781	4.9	4.9	5.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	191	182	205	3.7	3.4	3.9
Information.....	85	92	78	3.1	3.3	2.8
Financial activities.....	224	238	203	2.8	2.9	2.5
Finance and insurance.....	152	162	136	2.6	2.7	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	72	76	67	3.4	3.6	3.1
Professional and business services.....	1,059	1,151	999	5.5	5.8	5.0
Education and health services.....	676	663	670	3.2	3.0	3.1
Educational services.....	96	98	105	3.1	3.0	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	580	565	565	3.2	3.0	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	938	1,143	1,014	6.1	7.2	6.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	152	214	115	6.3	8.8	4.6
Accommodation and food services.....	786	928	899	6.1	7.0	6.7
Other services.....	248	308	255	4.4	5.4	4.5
Government.....	320	438	361	1.6	2.0	1.7
Federal.....	24	47	37	0.9	1.7	1.4
State and local.....	296	391	324	1.7	2.0	1.8
REGION³						
Northeast.....	866	934	895	3.3	3.5	3.4
South.....	2,135	2,297	2,143	4.2	4.4	4.2
Midwest.....	1,182	1,338	1,108	3.8	4.2	3.5
West.....	1,276	1,376	1,271	4.1	4.3	4.0

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		
	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	5,029	5,112	5,069	3.6	3.6	3.6
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	4,692	4,603	4,694	4.0	3.8	3.9
Mining and logging.....	26	25	34	2.8	3.0	4.0
Construction.....	367	304	299	5.7	4.6	4.5
Manufacturing.....	262	275	273	2.1	2.2	2.2
Durable goods.....	150	161	182	1.9	2.1	2.3
Nondurable goods.....	112	114	91	2.5	2.5	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,066	1,018	1,094	4.0	3.8	4.1
Wholesale trade.....	167	158	168	2.9	2.6	2.8
Retail trade.....	727	710	750	4.7	4.5	4.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	172	151	176	3.3	2.8	3.3
Information.....	81	73	83	2.9	2.6	3.0
Financial activities.....	189	186	172	2.3	2.3	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	128	128	113	2.1	2.1	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	62	58	59	2.9	2.7	2.8
Professional and business services.....	935	990	869	4.9	5.0	4.4
Education and health services.....	641	632	650	3.0	2.9	3.0
Educational services.....	108	154	112	3.5	4.7	3.5
Health care and social assistance.....	533	478	538	3.0	2.6	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	903	867	988	5.9	5.5	6.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	117	97	93	4.8	4.0	3.7
Accommodation and food services.....	786	770	895	6.0	5.8	6.7
Other services.....	222	233	232	3.9	4.1	4.1
Government.....	336	510	374	1.6	2.3	1.8
Federal.....	22	33	32	0.8	1.2	1.2
State and local.....	314	477	342	1.8	2.5	1.9
REGION³						
Northeast.....	792	762	736	3.1	2.9	2.8
South.....	1,989	1,976	2,127	3.9	3.8	4.1
Midwest.....	1,020	1,164	1,113	3.3	3.6	3.5
West.....	1,227	1,211	1,092	3.9	3.7	3.4

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		
	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	2,915	2,931	3,085	2.1	2.1	2.2
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	2,752	2,685	2,891	2.3	2.2	2.4
Mining and logging.....	16	13	16	1.7	1.6	1.9
Construction.....	136	121	143	2.1	1.8	2.1
Manufacturing.....	153	150	148	1.3	1.2	1.2
Durable goods.....	84	85	96	1.1	1.1	1.2
Nondurable goods.....	70	65	52	1.5	1.4	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	620	624	638	2.3	2.3	2.4
Wholesale trade.....	79	76	89	1.3	1.3	1.5
Retail trade.....	445	463	445	2.9	3.0	2.8
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	96	85	104	1.9	1.6	2.0
Information.....	42	39	47	1.5	1.4	1.7
Financial activities.....	125	106	100	1.6	1.3	1.2
Finance and insurance.....	90	76	65	1.5	1.3	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	35	30	35	1.7	1.4	1.6
Professional and business services.....	513	529	498	2.7	2.7	2.5
Education and health services.....	416	377	434	2.0	1.7	2.0
Educational services.....	50	60	73	1.6	1.8	2.3
Health care and social assistance.....	366	317	361	2.0	1.7	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	621	613	727	4.0	3.9	4.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	64	58	69	2.6	2.4	2.8
Accommodation and food services.....	557	555	658	4.3	4.2	4.9
Other services.....	109	113	139	1.9	2.0	2.4
Government.....	163	246	194	0.8	1.1	0.9
Federal.....	9	12	12	0.3	0.4	0.5
State and local.....	154	233	181	0.9	1.2	1.0
REGION³						
Northeast.....	380	389	447	1.5	1.5	1.7
South.....	1,165	1,211	1,333	2.3	2.3	2.6
Midwest.....	664	670	683	2.1	2.1	2.1
West.....	706	661	621	2.2	2.0	1.9

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		
	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	1,738	1,716	1,544	1.3	1.2	1.1
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	1,641	1,558	1,453	1.4	1.3	1.2
Mining and logging.....	8	9	16	0.8	1.1	1.9
Construction.....	225	168	135	3.5	2.6	2.0
Manufacturing.....	79	97	103	0.6	0.8	0.8
Durable goods.....	54	60	70	0.7	0.8	0.9
Nondurable goods.....	26	38	32	0.6	0.8	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	343	307	335	1.3	1.1	1.2
Wholesale trade.....	80	74	66	1.4	1.3	1.1
Retail trade.....	200	183	210	1.3	1.2	1.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	63	50	59	1.2	0.9	1.1
Information.....	31	27	23	1.1	1.0	0.8
Financial activities.....	42	53	54	0.5	0.7	0.7
Finance and insurance.....	22	31	33	0.4	0.5	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	20	23	20	1.0	1.1	0.9
Professional and business services.....	377	387	336	2.0	1.9	1.7
Education and health services.....	187	192	157	0.9	0.9	0.7
Educational services.....	52	88	29	1.7	2.7	0.9
Health care and social assistance.....	135	104	128	0.7	0.6	0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	250	218	212	1.6	1.4	1.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	50	35	19	2.1	1.4	0.7
Accommodation and food services.....	200	184	193	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other services.....	99	98	84	1.8	1.7	1.5
Government.....	97	158	91	0.5	0.7	0.4
Federal.....	5	9	10	0.2	0.3	0.4
State and local.....	91	148	82	0.5	0.8	0.5
REGION³						
Northeast.....	350	270	212	1.4	1.0	0.8
South.....	653	589	608	1.3	1.1	1.2
Midwest.....	295	409	337	0.9	1.3	1.1
West.....	439	448	388	1.4	1.4	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		
	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p	July 2014	June 2015	July 2015 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	376	465	440	0.3	0.3	0.3
INDUSTRY						
Total private.....	299	359	351	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining and logging.....	2	3	2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Construction.....	5	15	22	0.1	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing.....	30	28	22	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	12	17	15	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	17	11	7	0.4	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	103	87	121	0.4	0.3	0.4
Wholesale trade.....	9	8	13	0.2	0.1	0.2
Retail trade.....	81	64	95	0.5	0.4	0.6
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities.....	13	15	13	0.3	0.3	0.2
Information.....	8	7	13	0.3	0.2	0.5
Financial activities.....	22	26	18	0.3	0.3	0.2
Finance and insurance.....	15	21	14	0.3	0.3	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	6	5	4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Professional and business services.....	45	74	35	0.2	0.4	0.2
Education and health services.....	38	63	58	0.2	0.3	0.3
Educational services.....	6	6	10	0.2	0.2	0.3
Health care and social assistance.....	33	56	49	0.2	0.3	0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	32	35	50	0.2	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3	4	6	0.1	0.2	0.2
Accommodation and food services.....	29	31	44	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other services.....	14	21	10	0.2	0.4	0.2
Government.....	77	106	89	0.4	0.5	0.4
Federal.....	8	11	10	0.3	0.4	0.4
State and local.....	68	95	79	0.4	0.5	0.4
REGION³						
Northeast.....	62	103	77	0.2	0.4	0.3
South.....	171	176	187	0.3	0.3	0.4
Midwest.....	61	84	94	0.2	0.3	0.3
West.....	82	102	82	0.3	0.3	0.3

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.

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